Adjectives of quantity

A lot (of), lots of, plenty of, a great deal of - affirmative sentences, both countable and uncountable

There is a lot of sugar in my coffee
I’ve got plenty of work today
There are lots of cars in the street
I drink a great deal of coffee

Much - used with singular uncountable nouns in negative and interrogative sentences

Is there much wine in the bottle?
There isn’t much money in my pocket

Many - used with plural countable nouns in negative and interrogative sentences

Are there many books on the shelf?
There aren’t many people in this room

* In formal writing *much* and *many* are commonly found in affirmative clauses:
e.g.: In the opinion of many people.

Little poco – uncountables
I drink very little coffee

A little un poco
There is a little water in the bottle / I speak a little English

Few unos cuantos
Few people in Jerez can speak Japanese

How much? ¿Cuánto?
How many books have you got?

How many? ¿Cuántos?
How much coffee do you drink?

So much I don’t like to spend so much money on food
Tanto

So many I have never seen so many ships
Tantos

As ..... as My car is as big as your car
tan ... como
As much ..... as John drinks as much coffee as Tom
tanto .. como
As many ..... as Tom eats as many biscuits as Mary	tantas ... como

Too The coffee is too hot to drink
Demasiado
Too much I drink too much coffee
Demasiado
Too many There are too many cars in the car park
Demasiados

Enough My coffee isn’t cold enough
Bastante

Enough I have enough money to buy the car
Suficiente

As well I drink coffee as well	también
Also I also drink coffee	también
Too I drink coffee too	también
**PREPOSITIONS**

**position**

- *in* \{ “en”
  - The coffee is *in* the cup, Jerez is *in* Cádiz
- *on*
  - The book is *on* the table
- *at*
  - He is *at* work, she is *at* home, *at* the airport

- behind
  - .............................................
- in front of
  - .............................................
- between
  - .............................................
- next to
  - .............................................
- near
  - .............................................
- opposite
  - .............................................

* when referring to a building both *in* or *at* are possible, but we usually use “at” in the following cases:

- at an event (a meeting, a party, a film, etc.)
- at the station / airport / school
- at home

**time**

- in the morning (afternoon, evening)
- in July
- in 1998
- in Spring (Summer, Autumn, Winter)

- at 8 o’clock
- at night
- at midnight (midday/noon)
- at Christmas, Easter
- at the weekend

- on Monday
- on July 10\textsuperscript{th}
- on Christmas Day

**After certain verbs**

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