plenty Apresyan (En-Ru)

1. ['plenti] *n*

1) изобилие; достаток

horn of plenty - рог изобилия

land of plenty - страна изобилия

year of plenty - урожайный год, год изобилия

in plenty - в изобилии

resources in plenty - достаточные / солидные / запасы

to live in (peace and) plenty - жить в (мире и) достатке

to have plenty to live /разг. to go/ upon - жить в достатке, не нуждаться

the plenty that comes with peace - с миром приходит и достаток

2) (of) множество, избыток

plenty of money - много денег

to have plenty of time - иметь много времени; располагать временем

to arrive in plenty of time - приехать заблаговременно

he has plenty of everything - у него всего в избытке /всего много/

he is in plenty of trouble - у него много неприятностей

3) (a plenty) обыкн. амер. большое количество, много

a plenty of smoke - много дыма

a plenty of things to be done - масса дел, которые нужно сделать

 \Diamond to have plenty going for smb. - иметь большие преимущества перед кем-л.; находиться в выгодном положении по сравнению с кем-л.

2. ['plenti] a pase.

обильный многочисленный

there are plenty English books here - здесь много английских книг

I know of plenty places to go to - я знаю много мест, куда можно пойти

that helping is plenty for me - такая порция мне более чем /вполне/ достаточна

3. ['plenti] adv pase.

1) вполне; довольно; изрядно, достаточно

plenty large [good] enough - достаточно большой [хороший]

2) очень, чрезвычайно, исключительно

I was plenty cautious - я был очень осторожен

plenty

plenty pronoun, adverb, noun, determiner BrE ['plenti] ** NAmE ['plenti] **

pronoun ~ (of sth)

a large amount; as much or as many as you need

- plenty of eggs/money/time
- 'Do we need more milk?' 'No, there's plenty in the fridge.'
- They always gave us plenty to eat.
- · We had plenty to talk about.

Word Origin

Middle English (in the sense 'fullness, perfection'): from Old French plente, from Latin plenitas, from plenus 'full'.

Grammar Point:

many / a lot of / lots of

Many is used only with countable nouns. It is used mainly in questions and negative sentences: = Do you go to many concerts? = How many = people came to the meeting? = I don't go to many concerts. Although it is not common in statements, it is used after so, as and too: = You made too many mistakes.

In statements a lot of or lots of (informal) are much more common: ■ I go to a lot of concerts. ♦ ■ 'How many CDs have you got?' 'Lots!' However, they are not used with measurements of time or distance: ■ I stayed in England for many/quite a few/ten weeks. ♦ I stayed in England a lot of weeks. When a lot of/lots of means 'many', it takes a plural verb ■ Lots of people like Italian food. You can also use plenty of (informal): ■ Plenty of stores stay open late. These phrases can also be used in questions and negative sentences.

A lot of/lots of is still felt to be informal, especially in *BrE*, so in formal writing it is better to use many or a large number of in statements.

note at †much

Grammar Point:

much / a lot of / lots of

Much is used only with uncountable nouns. It is used mainly in questions and negative sentences: ■ Do you have much free time? ♦ How much ■ experience have you had? ♦ I don't have much free time.

In statements a lot of or lots of (informal) is much more common: • 'How much (money) does she earn? \diamondsuit She earns a lot of money. You can also use plenty (of). These phrases can also be used in questions and negative sentences.

A lot of/lots of is still felt to be informal, especially in *BrE*, so in formal writing it is better to use much, a great deal of or a large amount of.

Very much and a lot can be used as adverbs ■ I miss my family very much. OI miss very much my family. O■ I miss my family a

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lot. ♦ Thanks a lot. In negative sentences you can use much: I didn't enjoy the film (very) much. note at †many

adverb

1. ~ **more (of) (sth)** a lot

- We have plenty more of them in the warehouse.
- There's plenty more paper if you need it.
- 2. ~ big, long, etc. enough (to do sth) (informal) more than big, long, etc. enough
 - The rope was plenty long enough to reach the ground.
- 3. (NAmE) a lot; very
 - We talked plenty about our kids.
 - You can be married and still be plenty lonely.

see there are plenty more fish in the sea at fish n

Word Origin:

Middle English (in the sense 'fullness, perfection'): from Old French plente, from Latin plenitas, from plenus 'full'.

noun uncountable (formal)

a situation in which there is a large supply of food, money, etc

- · Everyone is happier in times of plenty .
- · We had food and drink in plenty .

Word Origin:

Middle English (in the sense 'fullness, perfection'): from Old French plente, from Latin plenitas, from plenus 'full'.

Example Bank:

• They viewed the New World as a land of plenty.

determiner (NAmE or informal)

a lot of

· There's plenty room for all of you!

Word Origin:

[plenty] Middle English (in the sense 'fullness, perfection'): from Old French plente, from Latin plenitas, from plenus 'full'.

plenty

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

I. plen ty¹ S1 W1 /'plenti/ BrE * AmE * pronoun

a large quantity that is enough or more than enough

plenty of

- Make sure she gets plenty of fresh air.
- No need to hurry you've got plenty of time.
- There's plenty to do and see in New York.
- There are plenty more chairs in the next room.

GRAMMAR

Plenty of can be used before an uncountable noun or a plural noun. Do not say 'a plenty of:

- There is plenty of evidence of poverty (NOT a plenty of evidence).
- You will have plenty of opportunities to improve your skills.
- ▶ Do not say 'there is plenty of things/places etc'. Say there are plenty of things/places etc:
- There are plenty of restaurants nearby.
- ▶ Do not say that a place or thing 'is plenty of something'. Say that it is full of something:
- The garden is full of interesting shrubs and trees.

REGISTER

In written English, people sometimes prefer to use **ample** rather than **plenty of**, as it sounds more formal:

They were given <u>ample</u> time to complete the work.

THESAURUS

- enough /ɪ'nʌf/ as much or as many as necessary, or as you want: My family neverhad enough money for holidays abroad. | Have you had enough to eat?
- **sufficient formal enough for a particular purpose**: The police did not have sufficient evidence to justify a charge. | The accuracy of the older technique was sufficient for our needs.
- adequate formal enough in quantity or good enough in quality for a particular purpose: All staff must be given adequate training in health and safety. | The heating system was barely adequate.
- ample more than enough for what is needed: Local residents will be given ample opportunity to express their views. | People used to think that 1 GB of memory was ample for the average personal computer.
- plenty an amount that is enough or more than enough: Allow yourself plenty of time to get to the airport. | Your daughter won't need much cash at camp (\$20-\$25 will be plenty).
- something will do/something should do spoken used to say that a particular number or amount will be enough for what you need: 'How many envelopes do you want?' 'Ten should do.'

1. plenty big/fast/warm etc enough used to emphasize that something is more than big enough, fast enough etc:

[Date: 1200-1300; Language: Old French; Origin: plenté, from Latin plenitas 'fullness', from plenus 'full']

II. plenty ² BrE *

III. plenty 3 BrE

AmE

AmE *

2. American English a lot or very:

"I'd practiced plenty.
"I was plenty nervous.

adverb informal

noun [uncountable] formal

1. a situation in which there is a lot of food and goods available for people:

This apartment's plenty big enough for two.