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Grammar Reference

1. 'To be interested in'

'To be interested in' may precede:

- a **noun**, **noun phrase**, or **pronoun**;

Example: I **was interested in** your lightweight cell phone.

Would you be interested in another loan?

He's **interested in** you.

- a **gerund** ('-ing' verb).

Example: I don't think we're **interested in** **paying** much more.

2. 'Few' - 'A few' - 'Many'

The indefinite adjectives (or pronouns) **few**, **a few** and **many** express a **notion of quantity** and are used before a **countable plural noun**.

- **few** is used to stress a **very small quantity**.

Example: He has **few** friends.

- **a few** is used to stress a **small quantity**, but contrary to **few**, it is only a simple **statement**.

When **a few** is used with **the**, **these** or **those**, the indefinite article **a** disappears.

Example: He has **a few** friends abroad.

The few people I met have gone.

- **many** is used when describing a **large quantity**.

Example:

There are **many** companies in that area.

Note.

- Often, in the **affirmative form**, **many** is replaced by **a lot of** (or **lots of**) or **plenty of**.

Example: She has **lots of** friends.

- When the noun is **understood**, the indefinite adjectives become indefinite pronouns.

Example: These students are working hard and **many** (*students*) are quite clever.