

Too – Enough

- **Too** goes before adjectives and adverbs. It has a negative meaning and shows that something is more than enough, more than necessary or more than wanted.
too + adjective/adverb + to –infinitive.
Helen is **too rude to become a doctor.*
He explains me **too clearly for me **to understand** him.*
- **Enough** goes **before** nouns but **after adjectives** or **adverbs**. It has positive meanings and shows that there is as much of something as is wanted or needed.
Adjective/adverb + enough + to –infinitive
The weather is **warm enough to swim.*
The shoes aren't **comfortable enough to walk for a long time.*
enough + noun
** There isn't **enough water**.*
We have **enough money to buy a new car.*

- **Too** *se coloca antes de adjetivos y de adverbios. Tiene un significado negativo y muestra que algo es más que suficiente, más que necesario o más que querido.*
Too + adjetivo /adverbio + to –infinitivo
Helen es **muy ruda para llegar a ser doctora.*
Él me explica **tan claro que lo **entiendo**.*
- **Enough** *se coloca antes de sustantivos pero después de adjetivos o adverbios. Tiene un significado positivo y muestra que hay tanto de algo querido o necesitado.*
Adjetivo /adverbio + suficiente + to –infinitivo
El clima está **suficientemente tibio para nadar.*
Los zapatos **no están lo suficientemente cómodos para caminar por mucho tiempo.*
suficiente + sustantivo
No hay **suficiente agua.*
tenemos **suficiente dinero para comprar un carro nuevo.*

1. Add the word *enough* to these sentences.

enough

0. The car isn't fast. ^
1. There aren't chairs.
2. The restaurant is good.
3. There isn't public transportation.
4. My bedroom is warm in winter.

Evaluations and comparisons

Evaluations with adjectives Evaluaciones con adjetivos	Evaluations with nouns Evaluaciones con sustantivos
Big houses aren't convenient for students <i>Las casas grandes no son tan convenientes para los estudiantes.</i>	The school doesn't have enough yard for the students <i>La escuela no tiene suficiente patio para los estudiantes</i>
The yard is too small for pets <i>El patio es muy pequeño para las mascotas</i>	The bathroom is too old <i>El baño es muy viejo</i>
Comparisons with adjectives Comparativos con adjetivos	Comparisons with nouns Comparativos con sustantivos
Nissan isn't as modern as Ferrari <i>El Nissan no es tan moderno como el Ferrari</i>	Carlos Slim has just as many properties as Bill Gates <i>Carlos Slim tiene tantas propiedades como Bill Gates</i>
Nissan is just as convenient as Volkswagen <i>El Nissan es tan conveniente como el Volkswagen</i>	Carlos Slim has as much money as Bill Gates <i>Carlos Slim tiene tanto dinero como Bill Gates</i>

2. Fill in the blanks with *too* or *enough*.

0. My roommate is **too** noisy. I can't concentrate to do my assignments.
1. The pizza is _____hot to eat.
2. The market is close _____to go on foot.
3. This coat isn't warm _____for me to wear in winter.
4. The film is _____scary for my children to watch.

3. Imagine you are looking for a car to buy. Read the information. Then rewrite the opinions below using the word in parenthesis.



spacious, modern car
4 doors, expensive, fast, comfortable,



small, older car
2 doors, cheap, slow, uncomfortable

0. Tsuru has only two doors. (not enough) Tsuru doesn't have enough doors.

1. Audi is too expensive. (not enough) _____

2. Tsuru isn't comfortable enough. (too) _____

3. Tsuru is not spacious. (too) _____

4. Tsuru is too old. (not enough) _____

Wish

Use <u>wish</u> + past tense to refer to present wishes Utiliza <u>wish</u> + tiempo pasado para referirse a deseos actuales.	
I have a small car I wish I didn't have a small car I wish I had a big car	Driving is boring I wish it were * funnier I wish it weren't so boring
Silvia can't play the piano She wishes she could play the piano	<i>*After <u>wish</u>, <u>were</u> is used with all pronouns.</i> <i>*Después de <u>wish</u>, <u>were</u> es utilizado con todos los pronombres.</i>

4. Read these facts about people's lives. Then rewrite the sentences.

0. Armando can't do exercise. He wishes he could do exercise.

1. Mexico City is so big. _____

2. Carlos doesn't have any money to travel. _____

3. Silvia doesn't like her hair. _____

4. Pedro can't save money _____

5. My house is so small _____

ANSWER KEY

UNIT 3

EXERCISE 1

1. There aren't enough chairs
2. The restaurant is good enough
3. There isn't enough public transportation
4. My bedroom is warm enough in winter.

EXERCISE 2

1. too
2. enough
3. enough
4. too

EXERCISE 3

1. Audi is not enough cheap
2. Tsuru is too uncomfortable
3. Tsuru is too small
4. Tsuru is not enough modern/new

EXERCISE 4

1. I wish it were smaller.
2. He wishes he had a lot of money
3. She wishes she liked her hair
4. He wishes he could save money
5. I wish my room weren't so small / I wish my room were bigger.

GRAMMAR REFERENCES

Enough too:

ESSENTIAL GRAMMAR IN USE Codificación GKB 049-03

(Unidad 90 y 91, págs. 188-191)

ESSENTIAL GRAMMAR IN USE SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISES

CODIFICACIÓN GBK 048-02 (Unidad 90 y 91, págs. 82, 83)

ENTERPRISE GRAMMAR 2 Codificación GBK 035-02 (Unidad 9,
Págs. 44)

Wish: A PRACTICAL ENGLISH GRAMMAR Fourth edition

CODIFICACIÓN GBK 022-01 (unidad 299, 300, págs. 260-262)