UNIT 3  ENGLISH 3

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.*

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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evaluations with adjectives</th>
<th>Evaluations with nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Big houses aren’t convenient for students</strong>&lt;br&gt;Las casas grandes no son tan convenientes para los estudiantes.</td>
<td><strong>The school doesn’t have enough yard for the students</strong>&lt;br&gt;La escuela no tiene suficiente patio para los estudiantes</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>The yard is too small for pets</strong>&lt;br&gt;El patio es muy pequeño para las mascotas</td>
<td><strong>The bathroom is too old</strong>&lt;br&gt;El baño es muy viejo</td>
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<th>Comparisons with adjectives</th>
<th>Comparisons with nouns</th>
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<td><strong>Nissan isn’t as modern as Ferrari</strong>&lt;br&gt;El Nissan no es tan moderno como el Ferrari</td>
<td><strong>Carlos Slim has just as many properties as Bill Gates</strong>&lt;br&gt;Carlos Slim tiene tantas propiedades como Bill Gates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nissan is just as convenient as Volkswagen</strong>&lt;br&gt;El Nissan es tan conveniente como el Volkswagen</td>
<td><strong>Carlos Slim has as much money as Bill Gates</strong>&lt;br&gt;Carlos Slim tiene tanto dinero como Bill Gates</td>
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### 2. Fill in the blanks with *too* or *enough*.

0. My roommate is ________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 wish + past tense to refer to present wishes**

Utiliza *wish* + tiempo pasado para referirse a deseos actuales.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>I have a small car</strong></th>
<th><strong>Driving is boring</strong></th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I wish I didn’t have a small car</td>
<td>I wish it were* funnier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I wish I had a big car</td>
<td>I wish it weren’t so boring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Silvia can’t play the piano</strong></th>
<th><strong>She wishes she could play the piano</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>After wish, were is used with all pronouns.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Después de wish, were es utilizado con todos los pronombres.</em></td>
</tr>
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</table>

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 SUPLEMENTARY 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)