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**Nombre del profesor:**



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**Materia:**

**Grado:**

**Grupo:**

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**GRAMMAR - Too and enough**

- “Too” and “enough” modify adjectives, adverbs and nouns.

“Too” means more than what is needed. “Enough” means sufficient.

Examples (adjectives): He is too old to play football with the kids.

Dave is intelligent enough to do the right thing.

Examples (adverbs): You’re not working fast enough.

I don’t have enough time.

Examples (nouns): He has too many friends.

He has too much patience.

- “Enough” comes after adjectives and adverbs:

Example (adjective): He isn’t old enough to watch this program.

Example (adverb): We’re not walking quickly enough.

- “Enough” may also precede nouns:

Example: We have enough money.

- “Too” comes before adjectives and adverbs:

Example (adjective): It’s too hot to wear that coat.

Example (adverb): I was driving too fast.

- “Too” may also come before nouns when it is used with the expressions “too much” and “too many”.

“Too much” is used before uncountable nouns.

Example: There is too much salt in this food.

- “Too many” is used before countable nouns.

Example: There are too many students in this classroom.

**Exercise 1.** Complete the sentences with “too” or “enough”.

1. I’m leaving the coffee to cool for a minute because it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hot to drink.

2. He isn’t strong \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to lift that heavy box.

3. There aren't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ policemen in our town.

4. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ information to help me with this problem?

5. It is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ difficult to do for a little child.

6. I do not have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time to prepare dinner.

7. I ‘m not buying the car because it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ expensive.

8. He isn’t working hard \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to pass the exam.

9. My mum can't sleep because she drinks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ much coffee.

10. She isn't old \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to start driving.

**GRAMMAR - Adverbs**

- An adverb is a word used to modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

For example:

She swims quickly.

(Here, the adverb “quickly” modifies the verb swims.)

She swims extremely quickly.

(Here, the adverb “extremely” modifies the adverb quickly.)

She is an extremely quick swimmer.

(Here, the adverb “extremely” modifies the adjective “quick”.)

- Many adverbs are formed from adjectives. The basic rule is that -ly is added to the end of the adjecttive:

For example: slow- slowly.

- If the adjective already ends in –y. the –y usually changes to –i.

Example: unnecessary- unnecessarily.

- If the adjective ends with a consonant followed by -le, replace the final -e with -y on its own:

Example: terrible- terribly

**Exercise 2.** Complete the sentences with and adverb or an adjective. Use the words in the box.

quickly safe brilliant loudly late careless hard happy easy slowly

1. The bus drove \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over the bridge.

2. You mustn't talk \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a theatre.

3. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ person drove into that tree yesterday.

4. Many people think Pierce Brosnan is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ actor.

5. If you're \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I'm happy.

6. Gretchen works \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on her homework every night.

7. The train leaves at 6.00. Don't be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!

8. I can smell gas. Is it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in here?

9. I couldn't do the first question, but the second question was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

10. The girl walked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_through the park.

**Exercise 3.** Write a sentence with each one of the adverbs given.

1. loudly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. politely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. early \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. well \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_