

A



His shoes are **too big** for him.



There is **too much** sugar in it.

B

too + adjective / adverb (**too big** / **too hard** etc.)

- Can you turn the radio down?
It's **too loud**. (= louder than I want)
- I can't work. I'm **too tired**.
- I think you work **too hard**.



C

too much / **too many** = more than you want, more than is good:

- I don't like the weather here. There is **too much rain**. (= more rain than is good)
- Let's go to another restaurant. There are **too many people** here.
- Emily studies all the time. I think she studies **too much**.
- Traffic is a problem in this town. There are **too many cars**.

D

Compare **too** and **not enough**:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The hat is too big for him. • The radio is too loud. Can you turn it down, please? • There's too much sugar in my coffee. (= more sugar than I want) • I don't feel very well. I ate too much. 	<p>too big</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The hat isn't big enough for him. (= it's too small) • The radio isn't loud enough. Can you turn it up, please? • There's not enough sugar in my coffee. (= I need more sugar) • You're very thin. You don't eat enough. 	<p>not big enough</p>
---	-----------------------	--	------------------------------

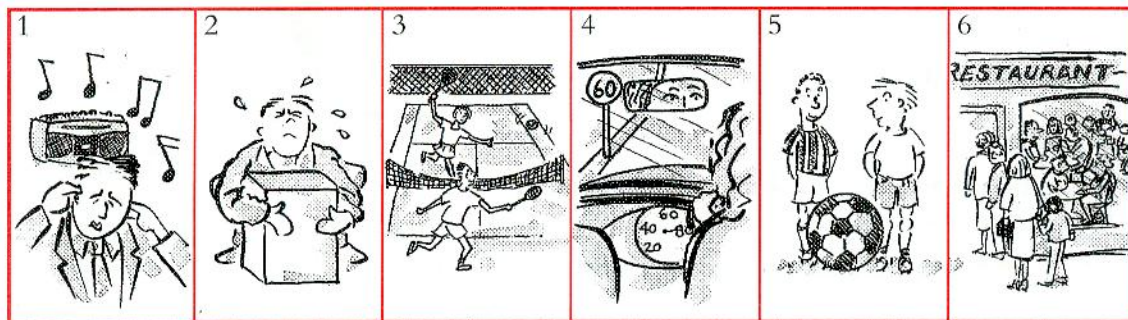
E

We say:

<p>too ... for (somebody/something)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These shoes are too big for me. • It's a small house – too small for a large family.
<p>too ... to (do something)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'm too tired to go out. (<i>not</i> 'for go out') • It's too cold to sit outside.
<p>too ... for (somebody/something) to (do something)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She speaks too fast for me to understand.

EXERCISES

91.1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use **too** + one of these words: **big** **crowded** **fast** **heavy** **loud** **low**



- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 The radio is <u>too loud</u> | 4 She's driving |
| 2 The box is | 5 The ball is |
| 3 The net is | 6 The restaurant is |

91.2 Put in **too** / **too much** / **too many** / **enough**.

- You're always at home. You don't go out enough .
- I don't like the weather here. There's too much rain.
- I can't wait for them. I haven't got time.
- There was nowhere to sit on the beach. There were people.
- You're always tired. I think you work hard.
- 'Did you have to eat?' 'Yes, thank you.'
- You drink coffee. It's not good for you.
- You don't eat vegetables. You should eat more.
- I don't like the weather here. It's cold.
- Our team didn't play well. We made mistakes.
- 'Would you like some milk in your tea?' 'Yes, but not ?'

91.3 Complete the sentences. Use **too** or **enough** with the words in brackets (...).

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1 I couldn't work. I <u>was too tired</u> | (tired) |
| 2 Can you turn the radio up, please? It <u>isn't loud enough</u> .. | (loud) |
| 3 I don't want to walk home. It's | (far) |
| 4 Don't buy anything in that shop. It | (expensive) |
| 5 You can't put all your things in this bag. It | (big) |
| 6 I couldn't do the exercise. It | (difficult) |
| 7 Your work needs to be better. It | (good) |
| 8 I can't talk to you now. I | (busy) |
| 9 I thought the film was boring. It | (long) |

91.4 Complete the sentences. Use **too** (+ adjective) + **to** (do something).

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1 (I'm not going out / cold) | <u>It's too cold to go out</u> |
| 2 (I'm not going to bed / early) | It's |
| 3 (they're not getting married / young) | They're |
| 4 (nobody goes out at night / dangerous) | It's |
| 5 (don't phone Ann now / late) | It's..... |
| 6 (I didn't say anything / surprised) | I was |

He speaks English very well. (word order 1)

A verb + object

Sue	reads	a newspaper	every day.
subject	verb	object	

The *verb* (**reads**) and the *object* (**a newspaper**) are usually together. We say:

- Sue **reads a newspaper** every day.
(not 'Sue reads every day a newspaper.')



SUE (SUBJECT) A NEWSPAPER (OBJECT)

<i>verb + object</i>	
He speaks English very well.	(not 'He speaks very well English.')
I like Italian food very much.	(not 'I like very much ...')
Did you watch television all evening?	(not 'Did you watch all evening ...?')
We invited a lot of people to the party.	(not 'We invited to the party ...')
Paul often wears a black hat .	(not 'Paul wears often ...')
I opened the door quietly.	
Why do you always make the same mistake ?	
I'm going to borrow some money from the bank.	

B place and time

We went	to a party	last night.
	place	time

Place (**to a party**) is usually before time (**last night**). We say:

- We went **to a party last night**. (not 'We went last night to a party.')

	<i>place</i> (where?)	<i>time</i> (when? how long? how often?)
Liz walks	to work	every day . (not '... every day to work')
Will you be	at home	this evening ? (not '... this evening at home?')
I usually go	to bed	early . (not '... early to bed')
We arrived	at the airport	at 7 o'clock .
They've lived	in the same house	for 20 years .
Jim's father has been	in hospital	since June .

EXERCISES

92.1 Right or wrong? Correct the sentences that are wrong.

- 1 Did you watch all evening television?
- 2 Sue reads a newspaper every day.
- 3 I like very much this picture.
- 4 Tom started last week his new job.
- 5 I want to speak English fluently.
- 6 Jane bought for her friend a present.
- 7 I drink every day three cups of coffee.
- 8 Don't eat your dinner too quickly!
- 9 I borrowed from my brother fifty pounds.

Did you watch television all evening?
OK

92.2 Put the words in order.

- 1 (the door / opened / I / quietly)
- 2 (two letters / I / this morning / wrote)
- 3 (passed / Paul / easily / the exam)
- 4 (Ann / very well / French / doesn't speak)
- 5 (a lot of work / did / I / yesterday)
- 6 (London / do you know / well?)
- 7 (we / enjoyed / very much / the party)
- 8 (the problem / carefully / I / explained)
- 9 (we / at the airport / some friends / met)
- 10 (did you buy / in England / that jacket?)
- 11 (every day / do / the same thing / we)
- 12 (football / don't like / very much / I)

I opened the door quietly.

I
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

92.3 Put the words in order.

- 1 (to work / every day / walks / Liz)
- 2 (at the hotel / I / early / arrived)
- 3 (goes / every year / to Italy / Julia)
- 4 (we / since 1988 / here / have lived)
- 5 (in London / Sue / in 1960 / was born)
- 6 (didn't go / yesterday / Paul / to work)
- 7 (to the bank / yesterday afternoon / went / Ann)
- 8 (I / in bed / this morning / my breakfast / had)
- 9 (in October / Barbara / to university / is going)
- 10 (I / a beautiful bird / this morning / in the garden / saw)
- 11 (many times / have been / my parents / to the United States)
- 12 (my umbrella / I / last night / left / in the restaurant)
- 13 (to the cinema / tomorrow evening / are you going?)
- 14 (the children / I / took / this morning / to school)

Liz walks to work every day.

I
Julia
We
Sue
Paul
Ann
I
Barbara
I
My
I
Are
I

always/usually/often etc. (word order 2)

A

always	often	ever	rarely	also	already	all
usually	sometimes	never	seldom	just	still	both

These words (**always/never** etc.) are often with the verb in the middle of a sentence:

- My brother **never** speaks to me.
- She's **always** late.
- Do you **often** go to restaurants?
- I **sometimes** eat too much. (or **Sometimes** I eat too much.)
- I don't want to go to the cinema. I've **already** seen the film.
- I've got three sisters. They're **all** married.

B

always/never etc. go before the verb:

always	+	verb
often		go
never		play
etc.		feel
		etc.

- I **always** go to work by car. (not 'I go always')
- Ann **often** plays tennis. (not 'Ann plays often tennis')
- You **sometimes** look unhappy.
- They **usually** have dinner at 7 o'clock.
- We **rarely** (or **seldom**) watch television.
- Richard is a good footballer. He **also** plays tennis and volleyball. (not 'He plays also tennis')
- I've got three sisters. They **all** live in London.

but **always/never** etc. go after **am/is/are/was/were**:

am	+	always
is		often
are		never
was		etc.
were		

- I **am** never ill. (not 'I never am ill')
- They **are** usually at home in the evenings.
- It **is** often very cold here in winter.
- When I was a child, I **was** always late for school.
- 'Where's Linda?' 'She's **still** in bed.'
- I've got two brothers. They're **both** doctors.

C

always/never etc. go between two verbs (**have ... been / can ... find** etc.):

verb 1	+	verb 2
will		go
can		find
do		remember
etc.		etc.
have	+	gone
has		been
		etc.

- I **will** always remember you.
- It **doesn't** often rain here.
- **Do** you usually go to work by car?
- I **can** never find my keys.
- **Have** you ever been to Rome?
- A: Where's Linda?
B: She's **just** gone out. (she's = she has)
- A: Where are your friends?
B: They've **all** gone to the cinema.

EXERCISES

93.1 Look at Paul's answers to the questions and write sentences with **often/never** etc.



PAUL

- 1 Do you ever play tennis?
- 2 Do you get up early?
- 3 Are you ever late for work?
- 4 Do you ever get angry?
- 5 Do you ever go swimming?
- 6 Are you at home in the evenings?

- Yes, often.
Yes, always.
No, never.
Sometimes.
Yes, often.
Yes, usually.

Paul often plays tennis.

- He
He
.....
.....
.....

93.2 Write these sentences with the words in brackets (...).

- 1 My brother speaks to me. (never) My brother never speaks to me.
- 2 Susan is polite. (always) Susan
- 3 I finish work at 5 o'clock. (usually) I
- 4 Jill has started a new job. (just) Jill
- 5 I go to bed before midnight. (rarely)
- 6 The bus isn't late. (usually)
- 7 I don't eat fish. (often)
- 8 I will forget what you said. (never)
- 9 Have you lost your passport? (ever)
- 10 Do you work in the same place? (still)
- 11 They stay in the same hotel. (always)
- 12 Diane doesn't work on Saturdays. (usually)
- 13 Is Tina here? (already)
- 14 What do you have for breakfast? (usually)
- 15 I can remember his name. (never)

93.3 Write sentences with **also**. Use the words in brackets (...).

- 1 Do you play football? (tennis) Yes, and I also play tennis.
- 2 Do you speak Italian? (French) Yes, and I
- 3 Are you tired? (hungry) Yes, and
- 4 Have you been to England? (Ireland) Yes,
- 5 Did you buy any clothes? (some books)

93.4 Write sentences with **both** and **all**.



I live in London.
I play football.
I'm a student.
I've got a car.

I live in London.
I play football.
I'm a student.
I've got a car.

- 1 They both live in London.
They football.
..... students.
..... cars.

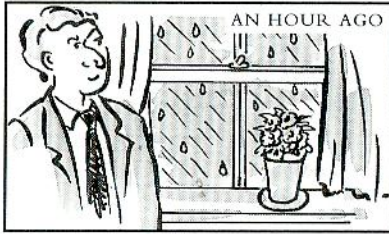
I'm married. I was born in England.
I live in New York.



- 2 They married.
They England.
.....

still yet already

A still



An hour ago it was raining.

THE RAIN HASN'T STOPPED

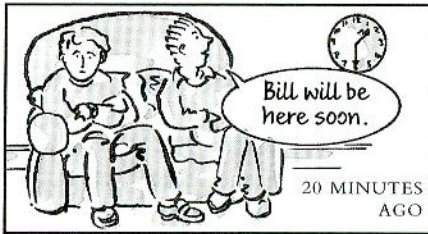


It is **still** raining now.

still = something is the same as before:

- I had a lot to eat but I'm **still** hungry. (= I was hungry before and I'm hungry now)
- 'Did you sell your car?' 'No, I've **still** got it.'
- 'Do you **still** live in Barcelona?' 'No, I live in Madrid now.'

B yet



Twenty minutes ago they were waiting for Bill.



They are **still** waiting for Bill. Bill **hasn't come yet**.

yet = until now:

We use **yet** in *negative* sentences (He **hasn't** come yet.) and in *questions* (**Has he** come yet?).

Yet is usually at the end of a sentence:

- A: Where's Diane?
B: She **isn't** here **yet**. (= she will be here but until now she hasn't come)
- A: What are you doing this evening?
B: I **don't** know **yet**. (= I will know later but I don't know at the moment)
- A: Are you ready to go **yet**?
B: **Not yet**. Wait a moment. (= I will be ready but I'm not ready at the moment)
- A: Have you finished with the newspaper **yet**?
B: No, I'm **still** reading it.

Compare **yet** and **still**:

- She hasn't gone **yet**. = She's **still** here. (*not* 'She is yet here')
- I haven't finished eating **yet**. = I'm **still** eating.

C already = earlier than expected:

- 'What time is John arriving?' 'He's **already** here.' (= earlier than we expected)
- 'I'm going to tell you what happened.' 'That's not necessary. I **already** know.'
- Ann doesn't want to go to the cinema. She has **already** seen the film.

EXERCISES

LISA - TWO YEARS AGO

1 I play the piano.
2 I live in Clare Street.
3 I'm a student.
4 I've got a motor-bike.
5 I go to the cinema a lot.
6 I want to be a teacher.

- 1 Do you still play the piano?
- 2 Do you
- 3 Are
- 4
- 5
- 6

94.2 Write three sentences for each situation. Look at the example carefully.

	<i>before</i>	→	<i>now</i>		
1				(before) (still) (yet)	They were waiting for the bus. They are still waiting. The bus hasn't come yet.
2				(before) (still) (yet)	He was He yet.
3				(before) (still) (yet)	She
4				(before) (still) (yet)	They

94.3 Write questions with **yet**.

- 1 You and Sue are going out together. You are waiting for her to get ready. Perhaps she is ready now. You ask her: Are you ready yet?
- 2 You are waiting for Ann to arrive. She wasn't here ten minutes ago. Perhaps she is here now. You ask somebody: Ann
- 3 Mary did an exam and is waiting for the results. Perhaps she has her results now. You ask her: you
- 4 A few days ago you spoke to Tom. He wasn't sure where to go on holiday. Perhaps he has decided now. You ask him:

94.4 Complete the sentences. Use **already**.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 What time is John arriving? 2 Does Ann want to see the film? 3 I must see Julia before she goes. 4 Do you need a pen? 5 Shall I pay the bill? 6 Shall I tell Paul about the meeting? 	<p>He's <u>already</u> here. No, she <u>has already seen</u> it. It's too late. She No thanks. I one. No, it's OK. I No, he I told him.</p>
---	---

Give me that book! Give it to me!

A

give lend pass send show

After these verbs (**give/lend** etc.), there are two possible structures:

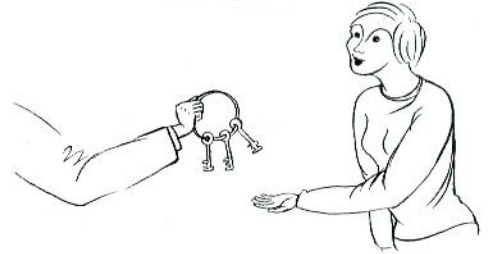
(give) **something to somebody**:

- I gave **the keys to Liz**.

(give) **somebody something**:

- I gave **Liz the keys**.

I ————— the keys ——— Liz



B

(give) **something to somebody**

	something	to somebody
That's my book. Give	it	to me.
These are Sue's keys. Can you give	them	to her?
Can you give	these flowers	to your mother?
I lent	my car	to a friend of mine.
Did you send	a postcard	to Kate?
We've seen these photos. You showed	them	to us.

C

(give) **somebody something**

	somebody	something
Give	me	that book. It's mine.
Tom gave	his mother	some flowers.
I lent	John	some money.
How much money did you lend	him?	
I sent	you	a postcard. Did you receive it?
Linda showed	us	her holiday photos.
Can you pass	me	the salt, please?

You can also say 'buy/get somebody something':

- I **bought** my mother some flowers. (= I bought some flowers **for** my mother.)
- Can you **get** me a newspaper when you go out? (= get a newspaper **for** me)

D

Compare:

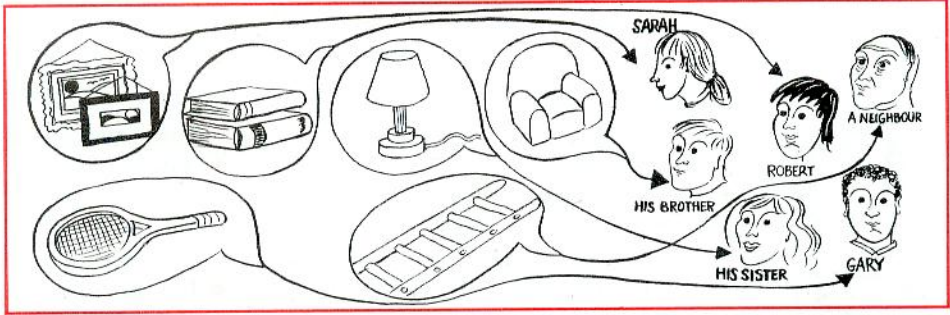
- I **gave** the keys **to Liz**.
I **gave Liz** the keys. (*but not* 'I gave to Liz the keys.')
- That's my book. Can you **give it to me**?
Can you **give me** that book? (*but not* 'give to me that book')

We prefer the first structure (**give something to somebody**) when the *thing* is **it** or **them**:

- I gave **it to her**. (*not* 'I gave her it')
- Here are the keys. Give **them to your father**. (*not* 'Give your father them')

EXERCISES

95.1 Mark had some things that he didn't want. He gave them to different people.



Write sentences beginning **He gave ...**

- 1 What did Mark do with the armchair?
- 2 What did he do with the tennis racket?
- 3 What happened to the books?
- 4 What about the lamp?
- 5 What did he do with the pictures?
- 6 And the ladder?

He gave it to his brother.
 He gave
 He

95.2 You wanted to give presents to your friends. You decided to give them the things in the pictures. Write a sentence for each person.

1  PAUL	2  JOANNA	3  RICHARD	4  DIANE	5  RACHEL	6  KEVIN
---	---	--	--	--	--

- 1 I gave Paul a book.
- 2 I gave
- 3 I
- 4
- 5
- 6

95.3 Write questions beginning **Can you give me ... ? / Can you pass me ... ?** etc.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|---------------------------|
| 1 (you want the salt) | (pass) | Can you pass me the salt? |
| 2 (you need an umbrella) | (lend) | Can you |
| 3 (you want my address) | (give) | Can your |
| 4 (you need ten pounds) | (lend) | |
| 5 (you want some information) | (send) | |
| 6 (you want to see the letter) | (show) | |
| 7 (you want some stamps) | (get) | |

95.4 Which is right?

- 1 I gave to Liz the keys. / I gave Liz the keys. I gave Liz the keys is right
- 2 I'll lend to you some money if you want. / I'll lend you some money if you want.
- 3 Did you send the letter me? / Did you send the letter to me?
- 4 I want to buy for you a present. / I want to buy you a present.
- 5 Can you pass to me the sugar, please? / Can you pass me the sugar, please?
- 6 This is Ann's bag. Can you give it to her? / Can you give her it?
- 7 I showed to the policeman my identity card. / I showed the policeman my identity card.