

Too (adjectives)

Subject	To be affirmative + <i>too</i> + adjective	Complement
I	am too tired	to play soccer.
He / She / It	is too far	from here.
You / We / They	are too short	to reach the shelves.

Too (adverbs)

Subject	Affirmative verb + <i>too</i> + adverb	Complement
I / We / You / They	cook too badly	to compete.
He / She / It	moves too slowly	to hide behind the tree.

Not... enough

Subject	Negative verb + adjective / adverb + <i>enough</i>	Complement
I / You / We / They	don't draw beautifully enough	to be a painter.
He / She / It	isn't fast enough	to play as a striker.

- We use the quantifiers *too* and *not... enough* with the verb *to be* and adjectives to describe how someone or something is.
- We can also use these quantifiers with other verbs and adverbs to describe how someone or something does an action.

Positive		
Type	Adverb	Examples
Adverbs with <i>-ly</i>	truly	My school has truly exceptional students.
	completely	The subway train was completely new.
	utterly	The weather was utterly nice for a walk in the park.
Irregular	very	The vet is very careful with the patients.
	so	My grandma's food is so delicious!

Negative		
Type	Adverb	Examples
Adverbs with <i>-ly</i>	terribly	The band played terribly out of tune.
	dreadfully	Last night thunders were dreadfully loud.
	seriously	Paco was seriously injured in the accident.
Irregular	... at all	I didn't like the record at all.
	... ever again	I don't want to eat there ever again.

- We form positive intensifiers with adverbs that modify an adjective with a positive meaning or an adverb with a positive meaning by itself.
- We form negative intensifiers with an adverb that modifies a negative adjective or with a negative adverb.

Type	Main clause	Relative pronoun	Relative clause
People	He is the man	who	was my teacher last year.
	We are the ones	that	started the rumor.
Things	This is the fruit	which	tastes great with pancakes.
	Dogs are the pets	(that)	I love the most.
Places	Hidalgo is the state	where	you find the best pastes.
	This is the park	where	my dad likes to cycle.
Possessions	Antonio is the boy	whose	dad is a doctor.
	Those are the students	whose	project won the competition.

- We use relative pronouns to give extra information about people, things, and places.
- We can use the pronoun *that* for people and things and, in these two cases, it is possible to omit the relative pronoun if the relative clause starts with a different subject than the one in the main clause.