

Activity Name	“Quantifiers” (GRAMMAR)
Language	English
Level	Basic (3 th and 4 th semester)
Objective	Use quantifiers to express the amount that exists of something.
Linguistic Competence to Develop	Reading Comprehension Written Expression
Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analyze the explanations about quantifiers. - Discriminate the use of <i>enough</i> with adjectives and nouns. - Differentiate the usage of <i>too</i>, <i>too many</i>, and <i>too much</i> with adjectives, countable and non-countable nouns.
Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Underline the correct option with <i>enough</i> in each sentence. 2. Use the correct phrase with <i>too</i> to complete the statements. 3. Answer the questions using phrases with <i>too</i>. 4. Write <i>too</i> or <i>enough</i> sentences expressing the same meaning with the words giving. 5. Write statements with <i>too</i> or <i>enough</i> to indicate opposite meaning.
Feedback	When you finish look at the “Answer Key” and check your answers. Keep your worksheet in your portfolio of evidence.

Nombre de la actividad	“Cuantificadores” (GRAMÁTICA)
Idioma	Inglés
Nivel	Básico (3° y 4° semestre)
Objetivo	Utilizar cuantificadores para expresar la cantidad que existe de alguna cosa.
Competencia lingüística a desarrollar	Comprensión Lectora Written Expression
Estrategias	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analizar la información de los cuantificadores. - Discriminar entre el uso de <i>enough</i> con adjetivos y sustantivos. - Diferenciar entre el uso de <i>too</i>, <i>too many</i>, and <i>too much</i> con adjetivos, sustantivos contables y no contables.
Actividades	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Subraya la opción correcta de <i>enough</i> en cada oración. 2. Usa la frase correcta de <i>too</i> para completar los enunciados. 3. Contesta las preguntas utilizando frases con <i>too</i>. 4. Escribe oraciones con <i>too</i> o <i>enough</i> para expresar el mismo significado utilizando las palabras dadas. 5. Escribe enunciados con <i>too</i> o <i>enough</i> para indicar un significado opuesto al de las oraciones.
Retroalimentación	Cuando termines ve a la “Answer Key” y revisa tus respuestas. Conserva tus hojas de trabajo en tu portafolio de evidencias.

Enough

When you have enough of something, you have what you need and maybe more but not less.

Enough goes before nouns and after adjectives. Sometimes we don't include the noun if the topic or meaning is understood.

Examples:

- Is your car big enough for five people?
- We have enough money to buy a new TV.
- No, thank you. I've had enough to eat.

A. Underline the correct form of enough in each sentence.

1. I don't *have time enough* / *have enough* / *have enough time* to visit her tomorrow.
2. These boots *aren't big enough* / *aren't enough* / *aren't enough big*.
3. Here's fifteen dollars. Is *that enough* / *enough that* / *enough* for dinner?
4. Did you *buy enough* / *buy enough dog food* / *buy dog food enough* for all the dogs?

Too

too + *an adjective* means that it's more than you want or than what is good.

too + *many* + *a plural noun* means that you have more than you want of something that is countable.

too + *much* + *an uncountable noun* means that you have more than you want of something that is uncountable.

Examples:

- It's too cold today! I want to stay home in our warm house.
- There are too many people in the kitchen. I don't have space to prepare dinner.
- The teacher gave us too much time to do this exercise. I'm finished now, and I have nothing to do.

B. Complete the sentences with *too*, *too many*, or *too much*.

1. I drank coffee yesterday, so I couldn't sleep last night.
2. These English exercises are.....difficult for me. Could you help me with them?
3. Don't put.....books on that shelf. It might break.
4. He exercised for long yesterday, so he's sore today.
5. There are people at the beach. Let's go to the park instead.
6. Our neighbors make.....noise. We want to move.

C. Write complete answers to the following questions using *too*, *too many*, or *too much* and the word in brackets.

Example: Why couldn't she go to the party? (young)

.....*She was too young to go to the party.*.....

1. Why couldn't he lift the box? (heavy)

.....

2. Why did you have a stomachache after the birthday party? (cake)

.....

3. Why did Ron get out of the small car when four of his friends were still in it? (people)

.....

4. Why couldn't they decide which film to watch? (choose from)

.....

D. Write 'too' or 'enough' sentences that have the same meaning using the words in brackets.

Example: That cake isn't big enough to feed 20 people. (small)

.....*That cake is too small to feed 20 people.*.....

1. He isn't tall enough to play on the basketball team. (short)

.....

2. She is too young to get a driver's license. (old)

.....

3. The car wasn't cheap enough for me to buy. (expensive)

.....

4. The weather was too hot for her to go jogging. (cool)

.....

E. Write sentences with 'too' or 'enough' that have an opposite meaning.

1. I got too much sleep last night.

.....

2. She didn't write enough pages for her homework.

.....

ANSWER KEY

Exercise A

1. have enough time
2. aren't big enough
3. that enough
4. buy enough dog food OR buy enough (if the topic is understood)

Exercise B

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. too much | 3. too many | 5. too many |
| 2. too | 4. too | 6. too much |

Exercise C (some variations are possible)

1. The box was too heavy (for him to lift).
2. I ate too much cake (at the party).
3. There were too many people in the car.
4. There were too many films to choose from.

Exercise D

1. He's too short to play on the basketball team.
2. She isn't old enough to get a driver's licence.
3. The car was too expensive for me to buy.
4. The weather wasn't cool enough for her to go jogging.

Exercise E

1. I didn't get enough sleep last night.
2. She wrote too many pages for her homework.