Lesson 1



2 GRAMMAR *Too* and *enough* + adjectives

Too has a negative meaning. It means more than is needed or wanted. *Too* comes before an adjective.

Subject	Verb	*Too*	Adjective
This coffee	is	**too**	**weak**.
The chips	are	**too**	**salty**.

Enough means the right amount. *Not enough* means less than is needed or wanted. *Enough* comes after an adjective.

Subject	Verb	*Not*	Adjective	*Enough*
The soup	is		**spicy**	**enough**.
Those cookies	are	**not**	**sweet**	**enough**.

Note: Infinitives often follow expressions with *too* and *enough*.
It's not ***warm enough to eat.*** *My coffee is* ***too hot to drink*** *right now.*

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Complete the sentences with *too* or *enough* plus the adjective in parentheses.

1. Do you think this soup is warm enough (warm) to eat yet?
2. This dish is perfect! Don't add any salt. It's _____ (salty).
3. I don't like the taste of dark chocolate. It's _____ (bitter).
4. Can we wait a little before we eat dinner? I'm not _____ (hungry) to eat yet.
5. Let's eat somewhere else. It's hard to talk in here because the music is _____ (loud).
6. Do you have some hot sauce? This food isn't _____ (spicy).
7. We need to throw out this milk. It's old, and now it's _____ (sour) to drink.
8. Is your coffee _____ (strong)? It looks a little light, and I know you love really dark coffee.
9. This cake is way _____ (sweet). I need a glass of milk.
10. Can I get some ice? My drink isn't _____ (cold).
11. Wait. Don't eat that yet. It just came out of the oven. It's _____ (hot).

Lesson 2



LIVEWORKSHEETS

2 GRAMMAR Verbs + two objects

Some verbs can have two objects, the direct object and the indirect object. The direct object receives the action of the verb. The indirect object tells who the direct object is for and it often refers to a person.

For some verbs, two different sentence patterns are possible:

subject + verb + indirect object + direct object.

subject + verb + direct object + the preposition *to* or *for* + the indirect object.

Subject	Verb	Indirect object	Direct object
My husband	**cooked**	**me**	**a wonderful dinner.**
I	**got**	**him**	**a gift card.**
My kids	**made**	**me**	**lots of handmade gifts.**

Subject	Verb	Direct object	*For / To*	Indirect object
He	**cooked**	**dinner**	for	**Mary.**
My kids	**gave**	**the necklace**	to	**me.**

Notes

- Use *to* + the indirect object for these verbs: *bring, give, offer, read, send, show, take, teach, tell, write*
- Use *for* + the indirect object for these verbs: *cook, find, get, make*

Rewrite the sentences.

Part I. Rewrite the sentences so the indirect object is first.

1. Jorge bought a bike for his son.
   Jorge bought his son a bike .
2. I got a diamond necklace for my wife.
   _____ .
3. Kylie found the perfect gift for her mother.
   _____ .
4. Tom brought some chocolate for his kids.
   _____ .

Part II. Rewrite the sentences so the direct object is first.

5. Trisha read her nephew a story.
   Trisha read a story to her nephew .
6. I sent my best friend a funny birthday card.
   _____ .
7. Maya showed us her wedding pictures.
   _____ .
8. Jill made her co-workers some cookies.
   _____ .

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Lesson 3

eventually: after a long time
soon: in a short time from now
later: after the present time
as soon as: right after something has happened
during: all through a period of time
at that moment: at a point in time
meanwhile: at the same time
by the time: not later than the moment that something happened

2 GRAMMAR Past continuous; past continuous with *when*

Use the past continuous to show an action that was happening at a certain time in the past.
The past continuous shows the duration of an action, not its completion.

Affirmative statement			Negative statement			
Subject	***Was / Were***	**Verb + *-ing***	**Subject**	***Was / Were***	***Not***	**Verb + *-ing***
I	**was**	**cooking** dinner.	I	**was**	**not**	**taking** the train.

Yes / No question			Short answers	
Was / Were	**Subject**	**Verb + *-ing***	**Affirmative**	**Negative**
Was	it	**raining**?	Yes, it **was**.	No, it **wasn't**.

Information question				Answer		
***Wh-* word**	***Was / Were***	**Subject**	**Verb + *-ing***	**Subject**	***Was / Were***	**Verb + *-ing***
What	**were**	you	**watching** yesterday?	I	**was**	**watching** a movie.

Use *when* + the simple past for actions that interrupt the action in the past continuous.

Affirmative statement				
Subject	***Was / Were***	**Verb + *-ing***	***When***	**Simple past**
She	**was**	**waiting** to pay	**when**	she **saw** him.

Notes

- Use the simple past, not the past continuous, for actions that were completed without interruptions. *Jim **dropped** his phone and **broke** it.*
- In sentences with *when,* the past continuous shows the action that happened first.
  *Everyone was **eating when** Scott **got** home. = First, they began eating. Then, Scott got home.*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Complete the sentences with the past continuous form of the verbs in the box.

do	have	~~leave~~	meet	play	shop	think

1. I only saw Chris and Mary for a few minutes at the party. They were leaving by the time I got there.
2. I'm sorry I missed your call last night. I _____ dinner with some friends.
3. What _____ you _____ when you cut your hand?
4. I _____ about Ellen this morning. Have you talked to her lately?
5. I went to the park last night and I ran into Joan and Martin. They _____ tennis.
6. I _____ with some clients this afternoon so I didn't get a chance to see Paul.
7. _____ she _____ when you saw her at the mall?

Full name:

_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS