

## شكراً لتحميلك هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



## Worksheets: (I wish, if only), (Do or make), (must, have to)

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## التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الحادي عشر



## المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الحادي عشر والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثالث

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NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

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# GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

## THIRD CONDITIONAL

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"if" clause		main clause		
if she had run faster,		She	would have could have might have	won the race.

main clause			"if" clause
She	would have could have might have	won the race.	if she had run faster,

NOTE 1: To form negative sentences, add 'not' after 'would', 'could' and 'might'.

Example: "If she had run slowly, she might not have won the race."



NOTE 2: To form negative sentences, add 'not' after 'had'.

Example: "If she hadn't run slowly, she might have won the race."

- Complete the sentences below by making Third Conditional statements. Use your imagination!

- If I had worked harder, I might have made more money.
- If John had bought a new car, \_\_\_\_\_
- If Mrs. Brown hadn't found her cat, \_\_\_\_\_
- If I hadn't forgotten my key, \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_, you might have gotten hurt.
- \_\_\_\_\_, I could have been famous.
- \_\_\_\_\_, Tom would have passed his exam.
- \_\_\_\_\_, they might have been happier.
- If I hadn't found a new job, \_\_\_\_\_
- If it had rained yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_
- If we had arrived time, \_\_\_\_\_
- If the dog had bitten me, \_\_\_\_\_

# Mixed conditionals

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We can sometimes mix unreal conditional sentences. To form mixed conditional, we are going to mix 2nd and 3rd conditionals. One part of the sentence is about the past the other is about the present.

Have a look at the tables below.

We can mix the second and third conditionals:

## if + 2nd conditional | 3rd conditional

This type of mixed conditional expresses a general condition with an imaginary result in the past:

<b>if + 2nd conditional</b> <small>hypothetical general condition</small>	<b>3rd conditional</b> <small>imaginary result in the past</small>
<b>If I spoke better Italian,</b>	<b>I could have got the job.</b>
(I don't speak Italian well enough, so I didn't get the job)	
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<b>If you were stronger,</b>	<b>you wouldn't have needed any help to lift the weight.</b>
(you are not strong; that's why you needed help to lift the weight)	
<b>If he were so good,</b>	<b>he would have won the match.</b>
(He is not so good; that's why he didn't win the match)	

## if + 3rd conditional | 2nd conditional

This type of mixed conditional expresses a hypothetical condition in the past with an imaginary result in the present:

<b>if + 3rd conditional</b> <small>sth that could have been different in the past (regret or gratitude)</small>	<b>2nd conditional</b> <small>Imagining the result in the present (positive or negative)</small>
<b>If you had followed my advice,</b>	<b>you wouldn't be in trouble now.</b>
(You didn't follow my advice, and now you are in trouble)	
<b>If I hadn't drunk so much last night,</b>	<b>I wouldn't have a hangover.</b>
(I drank too much last night; that's why I have a hangover now)	
<b>If I had not applied for the job ,</b>	<b>I would be unemployed now.</b>
(I applied for the job; that's why I'm not unemployed now)	

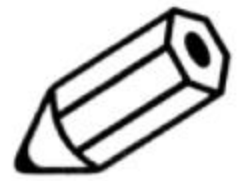
NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

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# GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

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## PHRASAL VERBS: '...up'



• add up	<i>to add numbers</i>
• call up	<i>to contact someone by telephone</i>
• clean up	<i>to clean</i>
• cut up	<i>to cut into many pieces</i>
• fill up	<i>to fill to the top</i>
• get up	<i>to stand up; to get out of bed</i>
• give up	<i>to stop trying to do something</i>
• grow up	<i>to become an adult; to behave in a mature way</i>
• hang up	<i>to end a telephone conversation</i>
• hurry up	<i>to do something more quickly</i>
• make up	<i>to say something not true</i>
• show up	<i>to arrive</i>



- Complete the sentences below. Use the phrasal verbs in the box. Use the past tense when necessary.

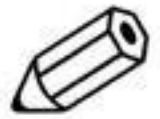
1. My classmate was late. He finally showed up at ten o'clock.
2. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ some vegetables and make a salad.
3. My little brother likes to \_\_\_\_\_ stories about space aliens.
4. You should \_\_\_\_\_ your room. It's very messy.
5. I tried to \_\_\_\_\_ the numbers but I made a mistake.
6. I went to bed late, so it was difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ early this morning.
7. Tommy wants to be an astronaut when he \_\_\_\_\_.
8. We should \_\_\_\_\_ the car with gas before we drive to Florida.
9. Try to \_\_\_\_\_ Eduardo! You're taking too much time!
10. Please \_\_\_\_\_ the phone when you finish your call.
11. I tried to \_\_\_\_\_ my friend but he didn't answer the phone.
12. Sam didn't \_\_\_\_\_. He continued and he won the race!

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

# GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

## PHRASAL VERBS: 'GET'



• <b>get</b> ahead	<i>to progress</i>
• <b>get</b> along (with)	<i>to be friendly with someone</i>
• <b>get</b> away	<i>to escape</i>
• <b>get</b> back	<i>to return to the original starting place</i>
• <b>get</b> behind	<i>to fail to do work according to schedule</i>
• <b>get</b> by	<i>to have just enough money to survive</i>
• <b>get</b> into trouble	<i>to do something not allowed and be found out</i>
• <b>get</b> off	<i>to leave a boat, bicycle, bus, plane or train</i>
• <b>get</b> on	<i>to board a boat, bicycle, bus, plane or train</i>
• <b>get</b> over	<i>to recover from a sickness</i>
• <b>get</b> together (with)	<i>to meet other people to socialize</i>
• <b>get</b> up	<i>to leave your bed in the morning</i>



- **Complete the sentences below. Use the phrasal verbs in the box. Use the past tense when necessary.**

1. What time do you usually get up in the mornings?
2. The police couldn't catch the bank robbers. They \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I'm bored! Let's \_\_\_\_\_ with our friends this weekend.
4. Hurry! We don't want to miss the train! Let's \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Staying warm and getting rest will help you \_\_\_\_\_ your cold.
6. Tommy \_\_\_\_\_ after he told a lie.
7. I really like my classmates. We all \_\_\_\_\_ each other
8. I have to \_\_\_\_\_ the plane in Toronto and transfer to another plane.
9. You should study more, so you don't \_\_\_\_\_ in math and science.
10. Last week, we \_\_\_\_\_ from our holiday in Spain.
11. My job doesn't pay me much money. It's difficult for me to \_\_\_\_\_!
12. I found a better job with a higher salary, so now I can \_\_\_\_\_!

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

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# GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

## SECOND CONDITIONAL



"if" clause	main clause
If I <b>won</b> a million dollars,	... I <b>would</b> put the money in a bank. ... I <b>could</b> buy an airplane. ... I <b>might</b> give it all away.

main clause	"if" clause
I <b>would</b> put the money in a bank I <b>could</b> buy an airplane I <b>might</b> give it all away	... <b>if</b> I <b>won</b> a million dollars.



## NOTES:

- (1) The second conditional is used to talk about future events that are hypothetical or improbable.  
 (2) To form negative sentences, add 'not' after 'would', 'could' and 'might'. Eg "... I might not give it all away."

- Complete the sentences below by making Second Conditional statements. Use your imagination!

- If I had longer summer holidays, I would travel more.
- If John did more exercise, \_\_\_\_\_
- If Mrs. Smith spoke Chinese, \_\_\_\_\_
- If I won a million dollars, \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_, you could live for 150 years.
- \_\_\_\_\_, I might look for a new job.
- \_\_\_\_\_, people would be very surprised.
- \_\_\_\_\_, he would laugh.
- If aliens landed on Earth, \_\_\_\_\_
- If animals could talk, \_\_\_\_\_
- If people lived on the moon, \_\_\_\_\_
- If I spent all my money, \_\_\_\_\_



# Verb Tenses Review

Complete the sentences with the verbs given in brackets in the right verb tense.

- I \_\_\_\_\_ (never be) to Africa, but I want to go one day.
- Look over there. I think that woman in black \_\_\_\_\_ (film) us.
- Yesterday, at the end of the city tour, the bus \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) us back to the hotel.
- Sam \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to get into the football team next term but I don't think they \_\_\_\_\_ (accept) him.
- This busker will become famous after he \_\_\_\_\_ (release) his album.
- OK. I \_\_\_\_\_ (shut down) the computer since nobody \_\_\_\_\_ (use) it.
- Until we took Andrew to Wong's restaurant, he \_\_\_\_\_ (never / eat) Chinese food.
- The kettle \_\_\_\_\_ (boil) right now so I \_\_\_\_\_ (make) the tea.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) to Paris in two day's time.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) my book report tomorrow morning and then later, meet my friends for lunch.
- Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (photograph) everyone while we \_\_\_\_\_ (perform) at the talent show last week.
- I'm not sure what I want for dinner. Oh, I know! I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) some pizza and milk.
- She had already eaten three pieces of cake so she \_\_\_\_\_ (not want) more.
- Where were you! I \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for you for an hour and a half!
- By the year 2030, they \_\_\_\_\_ (invent) a device for doing homework.
- Rick was exhausted because he \_\_\_\_\_ (work) all day.
- This milk \_\_\_\_\_ (smell) sour. Let's open a new bottle.
- My English teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (not believe) in luck but in effort.
- How long \_\_\_\_\_ (he / sleep)?
- Look at that man! He \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) so carelessly that his car \_\_\_\_\_ (crash).
- The pirates \_\_\_\_\_ (hide) a chest here in 1654.
- Listen to this awful noise! Where \_\_\_\_\_ (it / come) from?
- The crew \_\_\_\_\_ (give) instructions to the passengers while the plane \_\_\_\_\_ (make) an emergency landing.
- What do you think you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) a year from now?
- By the time the technician \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive), we had already been trapped in the lift for nearly two hours.
- It's great to see you! When \_\_\_\_\_ (get back) from your holiday, James?
- Meg was on the bus when she \_\_\_\_\_ (realise) that she \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) her purse.
- By the end of May, Julia \_\_\_\_\_ (have) her baby.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the dog for a walk last night because Bill \_\_\_\_\_ (do) it.
- Linda and Brad \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) since she \_\_\_\_\_ (see) him kissing another girl.
- By the time my parents got home, the snow \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) yet.
- Then, as I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) really tired, I \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) asleep while I \_\_\_\_\_ (read) in bed.
- My mother \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) ill last week and I \_\_\_\_\_ (make) all the meals instead of her. She still \_\_\_\_\_ (not feel) well so she \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a doctor tomorrow. I hope she \_\_\_\_\_ (get) better soon.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) disappointed because I \_\_\_\_\_ (expect) the film to be more exciting.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) this evening in a pub with my friends. Everybody \_\_\_\_\_ (smoke) and now my hair \_\_\_\_\_ (smell) of cigarette smoke! I \_\_\_\_\_ (wash) it as soon as I get home.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) hard the whole term so I \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) the term test. I hope I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a good mark and in a few weeks I \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) my holiday! I think I \_\_\_\_\_ (deserve) it! ☺

# not only ... but also...

S + V + not only + Adj/Adv/N + but also + Adj/Adv/N  
S + not only + V + but also + V

“not only ... but also” is used to connect and emphasize 2 words or 2 phrases at the same position.

## Example:

- Adj: She is **not only** beautiful **but also** intelligent.  
Adv: She speaks English **not only** fluently **but also** naturally.  
N: I like **not only** apple **but also** banana.  
V: I **not only** sing well **but also** dance perfectly

S + V + not only + Adj + but also + Adj

- Adj: She is **not only** beautiful **but also** intelligent.  
She is **not only** rich **but also** famous.

S + V + not only + Adv + but also + Adv

- Adv: She speaks English **not only** fluently **but also** naturally.  
Bob works **not only** quickly **but also** efficiently.

S + V + not only + Noun + but also + Noun

- N: I like **not only** apple **but also** banana.  
He speaks **not only** English **but also** Spanish.  
He visited **not only** France **but also** Switzerland.

S + not only + V + but also + V

- V: I **not only** sing well **but also** dance perfectly  
He **not only** speaks English **but also** Spanish.  
He **not only** insulted her in front of her friends **but also** threatened to beat her up.

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## INVERSION

To add emphasis, we can use **not only** at the beginning of a clause. When we do this, we invert the subject and the verb.

Not only + V/ADJ/NOUN/ADV + but ( he/she)also + V/ADJ/NOUN/ADV  
Verb be/ aux (do/will/should/would /can/ could)

NOUN: **Not only** does he speak English **but (he) also** (speaks) Spanish.

NOUN PHRASE : **Not only** was it raining all day at the wedding **but also** the band was late.

**Not only** will they paint the outside of the house **but also** the inside.

**Not only** is he handsome **but (he is) also** intelligent.

**When there is no auxiliary verb or main verb be, we use do, does, did:**

**Not only** did she forget my birthday, **but she also** didn't even apologise for forgetting it.

**NOTE:** A double negative is considered an error – a negative form after not only sound very unnatural.

**Not only** did she not have any experience **but she also** did not have relevant education

It's better to rephrase: **Not only** was she lacking in experience **but also** in relevant education..



## Will (Future Simple)

- far future - you can't do anything about it. (1)
- personal opinions about the future. (2)
- predictions without firm evidence. (2)
- spontaneous decisions or offers (while speaking) (3)
- future facts and first conditionals (4)
- requests, wishes, promises, hopes, threats (5)

Signal Words: *probably, maybe, perhaps, likely, one day, in the future, in 2050, I think / believe / expect, in my opinion, I'm sure, I'm afraid, I hope / wish / promise...*

## Be Going to

- general plans, arrangements for a certain future (6)
- intentions, resolutions, firm decisions (near future) (7)
- predictions based on evidence (8)

Signal Words: *look at ..., watch out!, my intention / plan is ..., actions such as getting out the umbrella...*

## Present Continuous

- appointments / arrangements (i.e. at the dentist) (10)
- fixed plans / dates (parties) – specific time or place (11)
- programmed events (fights, interviews, weddings) (12)
- with verbs of movement (to avoid repetition) (13)

Signal Words: *on Monday at 5 o'clock, this afternoon, tomorrow evening*

## Present Simple

- scheduled actions, fixed timetables (stations, cinemas) (14)
- in future time clauses (after conjunctions of time) (15)
- in first conditional clauses (16)

Signal Words:

*before, after, until, till, as soon as, when, while, once if, unless, provided that, as long as*

## Future Continuous

- Actions in progress at a specific or certain time in the future – already planned or routines. (17)

Signal Words: *(at) this time next (week), in (6 months') time, next (weekend), at (8) this (evening), in (20) years*

## Future Perfect

- actions completed by specific or certain time in the future. (18)

Signal Words: *by 2030, by the end of (the year), by now, by then, by (five years), by the time (you)..., this time tomorrow, in (ten years') time, in (four months), soon.*

# The Future



Complete the sentences with the correct future form of the verbs given.

Add the future use expressed in brackets from (1) to (18). Follow the example.

0. My father hasn't got much hair. He will have lost (lose) it all soon. (18)
1. In 150 years, men \_\_\_\_\_ (likely / be) bald.
2. When I've saved some money, I \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new iPad.
3. Everybody expects the owners \_\_\_\_\_ (sign) the agreement with Bill Gate's company.
4. Be careful. Geminis \_\_\_\_\_ (have) money problems this week.
5. Don't phone me this evening. I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) for my English exam.
6. Let's have a snack. Dinner \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) ready for another hour.
7. What? OK, I \_\_\_\_\_ (fix) it in a minute.
8. I'll clean the house before mum \_\_\_\_\_ (come).
9. The water is already very hot. It \_\_\_\_\_ (boil) in a minute.
10. Lucky you! At this time tomorrow, you \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) in the Caribbean!
11. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (believe) that you will pass the test, you \_\_\_\_\_ (get) it.
12. I \_\_\_\_\_ (go trekking) in Mexico next month.
13. In a hundred years, the ice caps \_\_\_\_\_ (melt) unless we stop the global warming.
14. Move, bloke! That cyclist \_\_\_\_\_ (crash into) you!
15. The train from Bolton \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at 8:15 at Victoria Station. I always take it on Saturdays to go to the city center.
16. Uncle David \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) to Moscow to visit my cousin in a few weeks.
17. Let's not make plans for Liz's first night home. She \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) for 12 hours and I'm sure she \_\_\_\_\_ (be) exhausted.
18. What shoes \_\_\_\_\_ (you / wear) for our hike – trainers or hiking boots?
19. Do you think they \_\_\_\_\_ (build) a high-speed rail system by the end of 2025?
20. I \_\_\_\_\_ (go fishing) with some friends early next Sunday. I hope it \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) too boring!
21. I \_\_\_\_\_ (tidy) this mess, mum. I promise.
22. \_\_\_\_\_ (he / test) his eyes at 5?

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

## GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

## PHRASAL VERBS: 'TAKE'



• take after	to resemble another person
• take away	to remove
• take back*	to return something
• take care of <sup>1</sup>	to provide care for
• take care of <sup>2</sup>	to arrange for something to happen
• take down*	to record in writing
• take off <sup>1</sup>	to rise from the ground (used for airplanes or rockets)
• take off <sup>2</sup> *	to remove clothing you are wearing
• take off <sup>3</sup> *	to arrange to be absent from school or work
• take off <sup>4</sup>	to be successful very quickly
• take over*	to get control
• take up*	to begin something new (like a hobby)



\* Separable phrasal verbs (for example: 'Take back the pen.' OR 'Take the pen back.')

- Complete the sentences below. Use the phrasal verbs in the box. Use the past tense when necessary.

- Let's hurry! Our plane is going to take off soon!
- I need to \_\_\_\_\_ my books to the library tomorrow.
- I'll be away for a week. Could you \_\_\_\_\_ my fish while I'm gone?
- It's getting warm. You should \_\_\_\_\_ your jacket.
- Patrick decided to \_\_\_\_\_ water color painting.
- The army tried to \_\_\_\_\_ the country during the war.
- Who is going to \_\_\_\_\_ the garbage?
- I \_\_\_\_\_ the phone number yesterday, but I lost the paper.
- My uncle started a new business last year, and it really \_\_\_\_\_.
- You can buy the food for the party and I'll \_\_\_\_\_ the drinks.
- I was sick, so I decided to \_\_\_\_\_ a day from work.
- Katie \_\_\_\_\_ her mother. They both have brown hair and blue eyes.

# GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

## INDEFINITE PRONOUNS



	PEOPLE	PLACES	THINGS
*any-	anyone anybody	anywhere	anything
every-	everyone everybody	everywhere	everything
no-	no one nobody	nowhere	nothing
some-	someone somebody	somewhere	something

*Indefinite pronouns are used to talk about people, places or things without saying exactly who, where, or what they are. They are followed by singular verbs.*

*\*"any-" vs "some-": "any-" is more often used in negative statements and questions.*

- Complete the sentences below with the correct indefinite pronouns.

- I looked everywhere for my cat, but I couldn't find it.
- James called his friend, but \_\_\_\_\_ answered the phone.
- I didn't go \_\_\_\_\_ on the weekend, so I was really bored.
- Let's get \_\_\_\_\_ to eat after our class.
- Did you hear that? I think \_\_\_\_\_ rang the doorbell.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was on time. No one was late.
- I didn't eat \_\_\_\_\_ for lunch, so I'm really hungry now.
- Linda understood \_\_\_\_\_ that her teacher said.
- I had \_\_\_\_\_ to go because all the shops were closed.
- \_\_\_\_\_ came to school because it was a holiday.
- Fernando wants to go \_\_\_\_\_ interesting next summer.
- Was \_\_\_\_\_ at home when you knocked on the door?

# REPHRASING (2) - Answers

- 1. Teachers are expected to be suitable role models.*  
We expect teachers to be suitable role models.
- 2. "If you are unhappy with your husband, you should get a divorce," he said to her.*  
He advised her to get a divorce if she was unhappy with her husband.
- 3. Women will tolerate less than they used to.*  
Women will not tolerate as much as they used to.
- 4. One of the main reasons for divorce is unreasonable or cruel behaviour.*  
Women often get a divorce because of their husbands' unreasonable or cruel behaviour.
- 5. I wish I hadn't invented it.*  
I regret having invented it.
- 6. The game was so good that millions of people bought it.*  
It was such a good game (that) millions of people bought it.
- 7. It took us 45 minutes to invent the rules.*  
In 45 minutes we had invented the rules.
- 8. The correct answer is not chocolate or cocoa but... sugar!*  
Sugar, not chocolate or cocoa, is the correct answer.
- 9. The father's power over the children did not end when they became adults.*  
When the children became adults, the father still had power over them.
- 10. The system allowed little opportunity for change, and lasted over a thousand years.*  
The system, which allowed little opportunity for change, lasted over a thousand years.
- 11. A plebeian could be arrested and executed by a patrician without a trial.*  
A patrician could arrest and execute a plebeian without a trial.
- 12. The system was inflexible and didn't allow any change.*  
The system was too inflexible to allow any change.
- 13. Afghanistan's cultural treasures were stolen by vandals.*  
Vandals stole Afghanistan's cultural treasures.
- 14. The French have a long history of archaeological work in Afghanistan.*  
The French have been doing archaeological work in Afghanistan for a long time.
- 15. She invented games to keep herself occupied.*  
She invented games because she wanted to keep herself / be occupied.
- 16. At the age of 24, she married Archie Christie.*  
When she was 24 (years old), she married Archie Christie.
- 17. He didn't tell us where we were going, so I was excited.*  
I was excited because I didn't know where we were / I was going.
- 18. The house seemed strange without his grandmother in it.*  
If his grandmother had been in the house, it would not have seemed strange.
- 19. He had no criminal record but he was suspected of stealing the car.*  
Although he had no criminal record, he was suspected of stealing the car.
- 20. Video games cannot be separated from other forms of entertainment.*  
You cannot separate video games from other forms of entertainment.

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

# GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

## 'TOO' and 'ENOUGH'



### With Adjectives and their Opposites

old	dangerous	long	interesting	slow
dark	healthy	easy	expensive	large
noisy	cool	near	heavy	dirty

- Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

1. We can't have a picnic. It's too hot outside. It's not cool enough.
2. Tell Sharon to hurry! She's too \_\_\_\_\_ . She isn't fast enough.
3. Kevin can't drive a car. He's too young. He isn't \_\_\_\_\_ enough.
4. Those apples are too \_\_\_\_\_ . They aren't cheap enough.
5. I don't like that movie. It's too boring. It isn't \_\_\_\_\_ enough.
6. I can't study here because it's too \_\_\_\_\_ . It isn't quiet enough.
7. The exam was too difficult. It wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ enough.
8. Mr. Stewart says flying is too \_\_\_\_\_ . It's not safe enough.
9. I don't like my apartment. It's too small. It isn't \_\_\_\_\_ enough.
10. The room is too \_\_\_\_\_ . It isn't bright enough. I can't read my book.
11. I'm sorry, but your paragraph is too short. It isn't \_\_\_\_\_ enough.
12. Thomas has to wash his car. It's too \_\_\_\_\_ . It's not clean enough.
13. Don't go to work. You're too sick. You're not \_\_\_\_\_ enough.
14. This box is too \_\_\_\_\_ . It isn't light enough. I can't lift it.
15. Jack's house is too far. It's not \_\_\_\_\_ enough. We'll have to drive.