



## Word Order: Basic Word Order: SVO, Enough & Too

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

- Which sentence has the correct word order?
  - She likes very much chocolate.
  - She chocolate likes very much.
  - She likes chocolate very much.
  - Very much she likes chocolate.
- My brother \_\_\_\_\_ every morning before work.
  - drinks coffee
  - coffee drinks
  - drinks every morning coffee
  - coffee every morning drinks
- This soup isn't \_\_\_\_\_. Can you add some salt?
  - enough salty
  - salty for enough
  - too enough salty
  - salty enough
- We don't have \_\_\_\_\_ for the party. We need to buy more.
  - food enough
  - enough of food
  - enough food
  - food of enough
- I can't wear those shoes. They're \_\_\_\_\_.
  - small too
  - enough small
  - small for too
  - too small
- She speaks \_\_\_\_\_ at international meetings.
  - English fluently
  - fluently English
  - English with fluent
  - fluent English speaking
- Tom finished \_\_\_\_\_.
  - yesterday his homework
  - his homework yesterday
  - homework yesterday his
  - his yesterday homework
- Which sentence has the correct word order?
  - Plays David tennis every Saturday.
  - David tennis plays every Saturday.
  - Every Saturday plays David tennis.
  - David plays tennis every Saturday.
- You're not driving \_\_\_\_\_. Please slow down!
  - enough carefully
  - carefully enough
  - careful enough
  - enough careful
- I can't reach the top shelf. It's \_\_\_\_\_.
  - too high
  - high too
  - enough high
  - high for too
- Which sentence is correct?
  - Studies she English at the library.
  - English she studies at the library.
  - She studies English at the library.
  - At the library she English studies.

12. Is the bag \_\_\_\_\_ for all your books?  
a) enough big  
b) big enough  
c) bigger enough  
d) too enough big
13. I like \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Italian food very much  
b) very much Italian food  
c) Italian very much food  
d) very Italian food much
14. Please put \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) on the shelf the books  
b) the on shelf books  
c) the books on the shelf  
d) books the shelf on
15. He's only 12 years old. He's not \_\_\_\_\_ to drive a car.  
a) enough old  
b) too old  
c) old too much  
d) old enough
16. This box is \_\_\_\_\_ for me to carry alone. Can you help?  
a) heavy enough  
b) too heavy  
c) heavy too  
d) enough heavy
17. We eat \_\_\_\_\_ on weekdays.  
a) lunch at noon  
b) at noon lunch  
c) noon at lunch  
d) at lunch noon
18. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ for two cups of tea?  
a) water enough  
b) enough of water  
c) enough water  
d) water of enough
19. The water is \_\_\_\_\_. Let's wait for it to cool down.  
a) hot enough  
b) hot too  
c) enough hot  
d) too hot
20. Which sentence has the correct word order?  
a) Every day reads Tom the newspaper.  
b) Tom reads the newspaper every day.  
c) Tom the newspaper reads every day.  
d) Reads Tom every day the newspaper.



## Answers

1. c) She likes chocolate very much.
2. a) drinks coffee
3. d) salty enough
4. c) enough food
5. d) too small
6. a) English fluently
7. b) his homework yesterday
8. d) David plays tennis every Saturday.
9. b) carefully enough
10. a) too high
11. c) She studies English at the library.
12. b) big enough
13. a) Italian food very much
14. c) the books on the shelf
15. d) old enough
16. b) too heavy
17. a) lunch at noon
18. c) enough water
19. d) too hot
20. b) Tom reads the newspaper every day.



# Explanations

## 1. “She likes chocolate very much.” (c)

In English, the object ('chocolate') must come directly after the verb ('likes'). Adverbs like 'very much' go after the object, not between the verb and object.

## 2. “drinks coffee” (a)

English follows Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) order: 'My brother' (S) + 'drinks' (V) + 'coffee' (O). Time expressions like 'every morning' go at the end, not between the verb and object.

## 3. “salty enough” (d)

'Enough' goes AFTER adjectives: 'salty enough' (= not sufficiently salty). A common mistake is putting 'enough' before the adjective (\*enough salty).

## 4. “enough food” (c)

'Enough' goes BEFORE nouns: 'enough food' (= a sufficient amount of food). Note: with adjectives it goes after (hot enough), but with nouns it goes before (enough water).

## 5. “too small” (d)

'Too' goes BEFORE adjectives: 'too small' (= excessively small). 'Too' means 'more than is wanted or needed'.

## 6. “English fluently” (a)

Never put an adverb between the verb and its object. The correct order is: verb + object + adverb — 'speaks' (V) + 'English' (O) + 'fluently' (adverb).

## 7. “his homework yesterday” (b)

The object comes directly after the verb, and time expressions go at the end: 'finished' (V) + 'his homework' (O) + 'yesterday' (Time).

## 8. “David plays tennis every Saturday.” (d)

English sentences follow SVO order: 'David' (S) + 'plays' (V) + 'tennis' (O) + 'every Saturday' (Time). Unlike some languages, English doesn't put the verb before the subject in statements.

## 9. “carefully enough” (b)

'Enough' goes AFTER adverbs, just like adjectives: 'carefully enough'. Note: 'careful' is an adjective; after a verb like 'driving', we need the adverb 'carefully'.

## 10. “too high” (a)

'Too' goes BEFORE adjectives: 'too high' (= higher than I can reach). 'Too' always comes before the adjective it modifies.

## 11. “She studies English at the library.” (c)

In English statements, the subject comes before the verb: 'She' (S) + 'studies' (V) + 'English' (O) + 'at the library' (Place). We don't put the verb before the subject.

## 12. “big enough” (b)

'Enough' goes AFTER adjectives: 'big enough' means 'sufficiently big'. Don't confuse with the comparative 'bigger' — we say 'big enough', not \*'bigger enough'.

## 13. “Italian food very much” (a)

The object ('Italian food') must come directly after the verb ('like'). 'Very much' goes at the end. \*'I like very much Italian food' is a common error — never separate the verb from its object.

**14. “the books on the shelf” (c)**

After 'put', the object comes first, then the place: 'put' (V) + 'the books' (O) + 'on the shelf' (Place). You cannot separate the verb from its object.

**15. “old enough” (d)**

'Old enough' means 'sufficiently old'. Since he's only 12, he's NOT old enough to drive. 'Too old' would mean he is excessively old, which contradicts 'only 12'.

**16. “too heavy” (b)**

'Too heavy' means 'excessively heavy' — the speaker can't carry it alone. 'Heavy enough' would mean 'sufficiently heavy', which doesn't explain why they need help.

**17. “lunch at noon” (a)**

The object comes right after the verb, then time/place: 'eat' (V) + 'lunch' (O) + 'at noon' (Time). Never put a time expression between the verb and its object.

**18. “enough water” (c)**

'Enough' goes BEFORE nouns: 'enough water'. Note: 'enough of' is only used before determiners: 'enough of the water' / 'enough of this', but NOT \*'enough of water'.

**19. “too hot” (d)**

'Too hot' means 'excessively hot'. The context (wait for it to cool down) tells us the water is MORE than the desired temperature, so 'too' is correct. 'Hot enough' would mean it has reached a sufficient temperature.

**20. “Tom reads the newspaper every day.” (b)**

Correct SVO order: 'Tom' (S) + 'reads' (V) + 'the newspaper' (O) + 'every day' (Time). In English, the subject always comes before the verb in a statement.