



Error Spotting Capsule 6 in PDF - Too

If you are preparing for competitive exams of **Banking**, **SSC**, **etc**. like (IBPS Clerk, IBPS PO, SBI Clerk, SBI PO, SSC CGL, SSC CHSL, RRB NTPC, RBI, LIC AAO, etc.) you will encounter English Language and Comprehension sections. One of the most important aspects of the English section, in any exam, is to **learn to Spot Errors and Correct Sentences**. These Error Spotting and Sentence Correction Grammar Capsules are aimed at helping you learn a little bit of Grammar every day. Let us start with Error Spotting Capsule 5 which deals with the concept of "**Too**". You can even download **Error Spotting Capsule 6** as PDF.

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'Too' is used in 3 different cases. Knowing these 3 different uses of 'too' will help you learn how to quickly detect **errors** in questions. Here are the 3 cases:











3 Usage Cases - Too

Case 1: Too means 'more than what is necessary'.

Example:-

• It's *too* cold out there.

Meaning: It is very cold outside and it is unbearable.

• You're driving *too* fast.

Meaning: You're driving very fast and it is dangerous. You don't need to be this fast.

Case 2: Too means 'also'.

Example:-

• I too love to go there.

Meaning: Someone loves to go some place and the speaker also loves to go there.

















(For those who didn't understand, H2O2 - hydrogen peroxide - a poisonous substance, while H2O is water.)

Case 3: Too is used to indicate something is in excess which makes something else impossible.

Example:-

• It's too dark to go outside.

Meaning: It is very dark and going outside is impossible.











He is too smart to be deceived.
 Meaning: He is very smart and no one can deceive him easily.

To tackle advanced questions related to error spotting questions based on usage of 'too', here are some **rules** that you need to keep in mind:













Rules for "Too"

• Do not use 'too' to emphasize <u>positive</u> adjectives and adverbs instead use 'very'.

The island is *too* **very** beautiful.

The island is too beautiful!? Unnecessarily beautiful?!

• **Very vs. Too:** While *very* can be used in a positive sense, *too* is mostly used to indicate that something is more than necessary.

He drives very fast.

Here, he drives fast and it may not be dangerous.

He drives too fast.

Here, he drives fast and it is not necessary and is dangerous.

• When used to mean 'also': In formal situations, 'too' is inserted immediately after the subject, while in informal situations is inserted at the end of the sentence. I'll have H2O too.:)

You too can join the cause, Mr. Sen.

• **Too... to/for:** To indicate the impossibility of something using 'too', it must be followed by either 'to' or 'for'.

It is too late *for him* to submit the project.

Here, there is a subject in the clause following 'too' and thus 'for' is used. It is too late to decide a new theme.

She is too tired to walk.

Here, there is no subject specified and 'to' is used.

Now that you know the use cases and rules to instantly spot errors in questions based on usage of 'too', try this excersise:











Spot the error in the following sentences

- 1. It was too cold for go outside.
- 2. I am too happy.
- 3. I am happy too.
- 4. He is too sick so that he cannot be at work.

Here are the answers!!

<u>Explanation 1:</u> It was too cold for to go outside. 'For' is used in the clause following 'too' when it consists of a subject.

Explanation 2: I am too very happy. Positive adjectives along with 'too' makes no sense.

Explanation 3: No error. Here 'too' means 'also' and it is an informal situation. Hence, 'too' is inserted at the end of the clause.

<u>Explanation 4:</u> He is too sick so that he cannot to be at work. 'Too' is followed by 'to' or 'for' depending upon the presence of the subject in the second clause.

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