Too...to

Too...to shows undesirable excess and has a kind of negative meaning.

- She was too tired to walk.
- It was too cold to go out.
- The boy has too little intelligence to understand this.

Sometimes the clauses may have different subjects and then we use a structure with **for**.

Read the following sentences.

- The tea was very hot. I couldn’t drink it.

Here the sentences have different subjects – the tea and I. We can connect these two clauses using **too...to**.

The tea was **too hot for me to drink**. (NOT The tea was too hot for me to drink it.)

Another example is given below.

- Her behaviour was very rude. I couldn’t tolerate it.
- Her behaviour was **too rude for me to tolerate**.
- The weather was very hot. We didn’t go out.
- The weather was **too hot for us to go** out.
- She has become very fat. She cannot wear her old clothes.
- She has become **too fat to wear** her old clothes.

So...that

The structure **so...that** can be used to show cause and effect.

Study the following sentences.

- She was very tired. She could not walk.

We can combine these two sentences using **so...that**.

- She was **so tired that** she could not walk.

We can also express the same idea using **too...to**.

- She was **too tired to walk**.
More examples are given below.

- It was very late. We didn’t go out.
  - It was **so late that** we didn’t go out. **OR** It was **too late for us to go** out.

- She was very angry. She tore the letter up.
  - She was **so angry that** she tore the letter up. **OR** She was **too angry not to tear** the letter up.

- He was very slow. He couldn’t keep pace with his friends.
  - He was **so slow that** he couldn’t keep pace with his friends. **OR** He was **too slow to keep** pace with his friends.