

Too, Too Much, Too Many, (not) Enough

Remember:

Too + <i>adjective</i>	} EXCESS	(Not) enough + <i>noun</i>	} (IN)SUFFICIENCY
Too much + <i>uncountable noun</i>		(Not) + <i>adjective</i> + enough	
Too many + <i>countable noun</i>			

1. Fill the gaps:

-How many cars are in this city?

-It is *easy* to say that there are _____ cars. But there are not _____ parking places.

-That's why I don't go to work by car. There is _____ traffic, _____ traffic lights, and it is _____ *hard* to find a parking place.

-How much is that phone? -It's 300 euro.

-Oh, this is _____. It is _____ *expensive* for me. I haven't got _____ money to buy it. Do you have a *cheaper* one?

-This one is only 100. I think it is *cheap* _____.

-Perfect! The *more expensive* one has _____ functions anyway.

-How is your coffee?

-It is not strong _____. And it's _____ *sweet*; there is _____ sugar in it. And **how** is yours?

-Mine is _____ *bitter*. It doesn't have _____ sugar. There aren't _____ places where you can have a good coffee!

-Whose toys are these?

-They are my brother's. He has _____ toys and they take out _____ space. But he always says he doesn't have _____ toys. He is _____ spoiled. I don't have _____ toys, but they are _____ for me.

-Whom did you call?

-I called my sister, but she was _____ busy to talk. She said she has _____ work to do, _____ reports to write, and not _____ time to finish it all.

-And does she get _____ money for her work?

-No, she doesn't. She is not paid _____.

-What is the minimum height for this roller-coaster? It's 1,20m.

-Peter is *taller* than 1,20m. He is *tall* _____ to get on it. Paul is *shorter* than 1,20m. He isn't tall _____. He is _____ *short* for this attraction. There are not _____ attractions for little children here.

-How old are your daughters?

-Maria just turned 18.

-Oh, she is *old* _____ to make her own decisions.

-Yes, but she isn't confident _____ to do it. She is _____ insecure. Jane is *younger*, she is 14 years old. She is very confident, but also _____ immature. She is still _____ *young*.

-What is the weather *like* in your country?

-It's _____ rainy. There are _____ *rainy* days and there are not _____ *sunny* days. The weather isn't sunny _____.

-Here the weather is _____ *cold* in winter and one needs to put on _____ clothes. In summer it is _____ *hot*. And we never get _____ rain.

-How was your holiday?

-It was terrible. The hotel was _____ crowded and _____ noisy, the room was _____ small, and the walls were _____ thin. I couldn't get _____ rest because there were _____ teenagers making _____ noise. The music was _____ loud. There wasn't _____ food at lunchtime and...

-Eh, I think you make _____ drama about it!

-Is he *sober* _____ to go home?

-No, he isn't sober _____. He is still _____ *drunk*. He had _____ cocktails.

-Yes, I told him he had _____ drinks, but he didn't listen to me. He is drinking _____ alcohol these days...

-Where do you want to go tonight?

-I don't know, we don't have _____ options. There are not _____ bars in this little town. I don't want to stay _____ *late* anyway, because I have to wake up *early*. And I had _____ partying last week.

-Why don't you bake a cake today?

-I don't have _____ flour; I forgot to buy. Last week I made _____ cookies and cupcakes. But I misread the cookie recipe and I used _____ flour and not _____ eggs.

-Yes, the cookies were _____ tough to eat...

-Who turned the TV volume *up*? It is _____ *high*. Turn it *down*, please. _____ decibels aren't good for your ears.

-But, Mom, when the volume is *low* I can't hear clear _____ what they're saying.

-Well, maybe you should turn the TV off. You watch _____ TV anyway and I think you've had _____ cartoons for today.

2. Use antonyms of the underlined words to rephrase the following sentences:

Example: This car is too expensive for me.
This car is not cheap enough for me.

This puzzle is too easy for Paul.
.....

The dark chocolate is too bitter for my taste.
.....

My youngest son isn't tall enough for his age.
.....

My daughter is too young to make her own decisions.
.....

In my area we get too much rain.
.....

Your boots are too dirty.
.....

The hotel was too noisy and the room wasn't big enough.
.....

It was early enough to see the sunrise.
.....

The cookies are soft enough to eat.
.....

The TV volume is too low.
.....

The weather isn't warm enough to wear shorts.
.....

He has too many enemies.
.....

3. Rephrase the following sentences using too, too much, too many, (not) enough.

Example: The floor is full of toys.
There are too many toys on the floor.

There are 5 friends and only 3 beers.
.....

He ate 1 cupcake and he wanted more.
.....

He ate 3 cupcakes and he couldn't eat another one.
.....

He ate 30 cupcakes and then he felt sick.
.....

This plant is almost dry.
.....

The air was so hot that I couldn't breathe.
.....

He works a lot and he is always tired.
.....

He is strong and he can lift his sister in his arms.
.....

The baby needs to sleep 10 hours but she sleeps only 7.
.....

He drank 3 bottles of wine.
.....

The music was deafening.
.....

The weather is freezing cold.
.....

Tips for filling the gaps:

First, you have to identify the word that is quantified (noun or adjective).
You also have to look at the position of the gap.

- If the gap is after the word (an adjective), you have to use "**enough**". In the other situations, the quantifiers stay before the word!
- If the gap is before the quantified word (an adjective), you have to use "**too**".
- If the context suggests excess and the word is in plural (so it's a countable noun), you have to use "**too many**". Pay attention to irregular plurals!
- If the context suggests excess and the word is in singular (an uncountable noun), you have to use "**too much**".