

Too – Enough

Too comes before adjectives. It has a negative meaning and shows that something is more than enough, more than necessary or more than wanted.

- **too + adjective + to-infinitive**

The tea is **too hot to drink**. (It's so hot that we can't drink it.)



The baby is **too young to walk**.
(He can't walk.)

Enough comes before nouns but after adjectives. It has a positive meaning and shows that there is as much of something as wanted or needed.

- **adjective + enough enough + noun } + to-infinitive**

Her house is **big enough** to have a party.

(She can have a party at her house.)

They have **enough money to go** on holiday this summer.

(They can go on holiday.)



Mandy is **old enough to drive** a car.
(She can drive a car.)

- **not ... enough + to-infinitive (negative meaning)**

She is **not strong enough to carry** her bike.

(She can't carry her bike.)

- **too ... (for somebody/something) + to-infinitive (negative meaning)**

This ring is **too expensive for me to buy**. (The ring is very expensive, I can't buy it.)

Too much – Too many – Not enough

There's **too much traffic** today. (Uncountable)

There are **too many cars** in the streets.

(Countable)

There **isn't enough butter** left. (Uncountable)

There **aren't enough chairs**. (Countable)

18 Complete the sentences with **too** or **enough**.

1 You can't borrow my car. You aren't old **... enough** to drive.

2 I'm sorry Tim but I can't meet you this week. I'm **.....** busy.

3 Can you help me with these boxes? I'm not strong **.....** to lift them.

4 I haven't got **.....** money. Can you lend me some?

5 I'm **.....** tired to go to the gym this evening.

6 Let me help you. You aren't tall **.....** to reach the top shelf.

7 This video game is **.....** expensive for me to buy.

8 There **aren't** **.....** parks in the city for children to play.

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Adjectives – Adverbs – Comparisons

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Complete the responses using **too** or **enough**.

1 A: Can you walk to the restaurant? (close) B: Yes, it is close enough	4 A: Can baby Annie walk yet? (young) B: No,
2 A: Can Wendy do these exercises? (difficult) B: No, they're too difficult	5 A: Can she carry this suitcase? (light) B: Yes,
3 A: Can we buy this sofa? (cheap) B: Yes,	6 A: Can Mario come out to play? (busy) B: No,

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Circle the correct word.

1 Don't spend too much / many time watching TV. You haven't finished your essay yet.	4 There are too many / much flowers in the vase.
2 I haven't got enough / much eggs to make a cake.	5 Jenny doesn't have many / enough money to buy a computer.
3 You've spent too many / much money on these clothes.	6 There isn't much / many jam left in the jar.

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Complete the exchanges with **too much** or **too many**.

1 A: Can you see Sarah? B: No, there are . . . too many . . . people in front of me.	3 A: Did you pass your Science quiz? B: I don't think so. I made silly mistakes.
2 A: Please don't make noise. I'm trying to study. B: Okay, we promise to keep it down.	4 A: Are you coming out later? B: No, sorry. I have homework to do.



Compare

Play in teams. Use the adjectives and nouns to make sentences using the comparative form.

cars / bicycles, football / tennis, burgers / vegetables, cats / dogs

fast, friendly, entertaining, healthy, loyal, noisy, boring,
tasty, dangerous, expensive, comfortable, popular

Team A S1: Cars are faster than bicycles.

Team B S1: Cats are less friendly than dogs, etc.





Speaking Activity

(Making comparisons)

Use the adjectives in the list to compare the means of transport in the pictures.

- comfortable • fast • cheap • dangerous • expensive • slow
- safe • relaxing



A: Which is more comfortable, a plane or a bus?

B: A plane is more comfortable than a bus.

A: And which is the most comfortable?

B: A train is the most comfortable of all, etc.



Writing Activity

How do you like to travel: by train or by bus? Write a short paragraph. Use the adjectives from the Speaking Activity.

I like travelling by because and it is much isn't as as is too