TOO & ENOUGH

> ♣ They are called *quantity words* or *intensifiers*.
> ♣ They are used with adjectives or adverbs and indicate degree.

♣ TOO

a) It is used BEFORE adjectives or adverbs.

Example: My jeans are **too** old.

b) It is used in affirmative sentences and it means that it's more than necessary.

Example: He drives **too** fast.

♣ ENOUGH

a) It is used AFTER adjectives or adverbs.

Example: The bananas weren't ripe **enough**.

b) It is used in negative sentences and it means that it's less than necessary.

Example: I am not hungry **enough**.

c) When it's used in affirmative sentences, it shows that something is satisfactory.

Example: This t-shirt is large **enough** for me.

1. Combine the sentences with too and enough.

a) Mary isn't old enough to date an 18 year-old guy.

  Mary is too young to date an 18 year-old guy.

b) The stunt was too difficult for him to perform.

  _____

c) The cinema tickets weren't cheap enough for us to buy.

  _____

d) Did you like the film? – No, It wasn't interesting enough.

  _____

e) The room was too cold for her to sit there.

  _____

f) My cousin is too ugly to be a film star.

  _____

2. Combine the sentences with too and enough.

a) I can't work today. It's __*too*__ hot.

b) I'd like to buy those shoes, but they are _____ expensive.

c) We need another ladder. This one isn't long _____.

d) I can't do this exercise because it's _____ difficult.

e) Nobody bought my bike because it's _____ old.

f) We had to change rooms because our room wasn't big _____.

g) John didn't win the race because his car wasn't fast _____.

h) Don't play near the railway line. It's _____ dangerous.

i) Pam couldn't reach the top shelf because she wasn't tall _____.

j) I'm sorry, but your work isn't good _____.

k) The room was too cold for her to sit there. _____