Remember:
Too + adjective
Too much + uncountable noun
Too many + countable noun
EXCESS
(Not) enough + noun
(Not) + adjective + enough
(IN)SUFFICIENCY

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 ______ 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.
The floor is not enough full of toys.

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.

This 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”.