



Answers

1. a) too
2. c) enough
3. c) very
4. b) too
5. d) enough
6. a) too
7. d) very
8. c) enough
9. d) enough
10. a) too
11. a) enough
12. b) too
13. b) very
14. c) enough
15. b) too
16. d) enough
17. a) too
18. d) enough
19. c) too
20. b) very



Explanations

1. “too” (a)

Use 'too + adjective + to-infinitive' to say that something is more than necessary for an action. He is younger than the minimum age required.

2. “enough” (c)

Use 'adjective + enough + to-infinitive' to say someone has a sufficient quality. She has sufficient experience.

3. “very” (c)

Use 'very' (not 'too') to emphasise something in a positive or neutral way. 'Very good' means 'extremely good'. 'Too good' would mean 'excessively good', which doesn't fit this positive context.

4. “too” (b)

Use 'too + adjective + to-infinitive'. The suitcase is heavier than what is possible to carry upstairs.

5. “enough” (d)

Use 'adjective + enough + to-infinitive'. 'Brave enough to jump' means 'sufficiently brave to jump'.

6. “too” (a)

Use 'too + adjective + to-infinitive'. The instructions were more confusing than acceptable, so nobody could follow them.

7. “very” (d)

Use 'very' for neutral or positive emphasis. She is extremely happy — this is a good thing, not excessive. 'Too happy' would imply an unwanted excess.

8. “enough” (c)

Use 'adjective + enough + to-infinitive' in negative sentences: 'not warm enough to swim' means 'not sufficiently warm for swimming'.

9. “enough” (d)

'Enough' can be used as a pronoun on its own. 'That's enough!' means 'that is sufficient — stop now!'.

10. “too” (a)

Use 'too + adjective + to-infinitive'. The print is smaller than what is readable without glasses.

11. “enough” (a)

Use 'adverb + enough + to-infinitive'. 'Not fast enough to catch' means he wasn't sufficiently fast.

12. “too” (b)

Use 'too' when something exceeds what is wanted. The speaker finds the sweetness excessive and wants less sugar.

13. “very” (b)

Use 'very' for positive emphasis. The speaker enjoyed the hotel. 'Too nice' would wrongly suggest the niceness was a problem.

14. “enough” (c)

Use 'adjective + enough + to-infinitive'. 'Long enough to reach' means 'sufficiently long to reach'.

15. “too” (b)

Use 'too + adjective + to-infinitive'. The question was more difficult than what could be answered in five minutes.

16. “enough” (d)

'Enough' used as a pronoun means 'a sufficient amount' or 'I can't take any more'. 'I've had enough' is a common expression.

17. “too” (a)

Use 'too' before an adjective to express excess. The price exceeds what the speaker can pay.

18. “enough” (d)

Use 'adverb + enough + to-infinitive'. 'Clearly enough for everyone to understand' means 'sufficiently clearly'.

19. “too” (c)

Use 'too + adjective + to-infinitive'. It is later than the acceptable time for calling.

20. “very” (b)

Use 'very' for neutral/positive emphasis. The speaker is stating a fact ('she is very old') but adding that she is still active — there is no negative consequence, so 'too' would be wrong.