

Too und Enough – Test 1

Name: _____ Klasse: _____ Datum: _____ Punkte: / 30



Diesen Test online
machen und sofort
auswerten

Wähle bei jeder Aufgabe die richtige Antwort (A, B, C oder D).

Teil 1: Form und Satzstellung

Wähle das Wort oder den Satz, der die Aufgabe richtig ergänzt.

1. This coffee is _____ hot. I can't drink it.
A enough **B** too **C** to **D** so much
2. She isn't old _____ to drive a car.
A too **B** very **C** enough **D** so
3. We don't have _____ chairs for everyone.
A too **B** enough **C** too much **D** very
4. Choose the correct sentence.
A Is the room enough big for ten people?
B Is enough the room big for ten people?
C Is the room too enough big for ten people?
D Is the room big enough for ten people?
5. There is _____ sugar in this tea. It's too sweet.
A too many **B** too **C** too much **D** enough
6. There are _____ people on the bus. I can't find a seat.
A too many **B** too much **C** enough **D** too
7. He speaks _____ quickly. I can't understand him.
A enough **B** too much **C** too **D** to
8. You aren't running fast _____. You'll miss the train.
A too **B** enough **C** too much **D** very
9. Choose the correct sentence.
A I have enough of money to buy a ticket. **B** I have too money to buy a ticket.
C I have enough money to buy a ticket. **D** I have enough money for buy a ticket.
10. This box is too heavy _____ me to carry.
A to **B** of **C** that **D** for

Teil 2: Bedeutung und Gebrauch

Lies jede Situation und wähle die passendste Antwort.

11. Lena says: "These shoes are too small." What does she mean?
A She can wear them easily. **B** She can't wear them.
C They are the right size. **D** They are very big.

12. The basketball team only wants players taller than 1.70 m. Tom is 1.50 m. Which sentence is correct?
A Tom is tall enough to play. **B** Tom is too tall to play.
C Tom isn't tall enough to play. **D** Tom is enough tall to play.
13. "Can you carry this bag for me?" "Sorry, no. It's _____."
A heavy enough **B** too heavy **C** enough heavy **D** too much heavy
14. You want to go swimming in the lake. Which question do you ask?
A Is the water warm enough to swim in? **B** Is the water enough warm to swim in?
C Is the water too warm enough to swim? **D** Is enough warm the water to swim?
15. It's only 5°C today. It's _____ cold to go to the beach.
A very much **B** enough **C** so much **D** too
16. Which sentence means the same as "The film wasn't short enough"?
A The film was short enough. **B** The film was too short.
C The film was long enough. **D** The film was too long.
17. "Why can't you reach the top shelf?" "Because I'm not _____."
A too tall **B** tall enough **C** enough tall **D** tall too
18. The test was _____ difficult, but I passed it.
A too **B** enough **C** very **D** too much
19. Mia is too tired _____ her homework tonight.
A doing **B** to do **C** for do **D** do
20. "Do we have enough eggs for the cake?" "No, we need two more." This means:
A We have too many eggs. **B** We have enough eggs.
C We don't have enough eggs. **D** We have too much eggs.

Teil 3: Finde den Fehler

Jeder Satz enthält einen Fehler. Wähle den Satzteil, der falsch ist.

21. My brother is enough old to stay at home alone.
A My brother **B** is enough old **C** to stay **D** at home alone
22. Please turn down the music. There is too many noise.
A Please turn down **B** the music. **C** There is **D** too many noise.
23. I didn't sleep enough well last night.
A I didn't **B** sleep **C** enough well **D** last night
24. It's not enough warm to sit outside this evening.
A It's not enough warm **B** to sit
C outside **D** this evening
25. This phone is too much expensive for us.
A This phone **B** is **C** too much expensive **D** for us

Teil 4: Leseverstehen

Lies den Text und wähle zu jeder Frage die beste Antwort.

Last month, Daniel and his sister Amira looked for a new flat in the city.

The first flat was near the station, but it was too noisy. Trains went past all night. The second flat was quiet, but it wasn't big enough for two people. It had only one small bedroom. The third flat was perfect, but the rent was too expensive. They didn't have enough money.

Finally, they found a flat near a park. It was big enough, quiet enough and not too expensive, so they took it. There is only one problem: the kitchen is too small for both of them to cook at the same time!

26. Why didn't they take the first flat?

A It wasn't noisy enough.

C It was too noisy.

B It was too small.

D It was too quiet.

27. What was the problem with the second flat?

A It was too expensive.

C It was too big.

B It wasn't big enough.

D It was too noisy.

28. Why couldn't they rent the third flat?

A They had too much money.

C It was cheap enough.

B It wasn't expensive enough.

D They didn't have enough money.

29. Which sentence about the flat near the park is true?

A It is big enough and not too expensive.

C It is too noisy.

B It is too big for them.

D It isn't quiet enough.

30. What is the problem with the kitchen?

A It is too big for two people.

B It is big enough for two people to cook together.

C It is too small for two people to cook at the same time.

D It isn't small enough.

Lösungen – Too und Enough – Test 1

1 B	2 C	3 B	4 D	5 C	6 A	7 C	8 B	9 C	10 D
11 B	12 C	13 B	14 A	15 D	16 D	17 B	18 C	19 B	20 C
21 B	22 D	23 C	24 A	25 C	26 C	27 B	28 D	29 A	30 C

Erklärungen

- B** – Too steht vor einem Adjektiv und drückt aus, dass etwas mehr ist, als wir wollen.
- C** – Enough steht nach einem Adjektiv: old enough.
- B** – Enough steht vor einem Nomen: enough chairs.
- D** – Auch in Fragen steht enough nach dem Adjektiv: big enough.
- C** – Sugar ist nicht zählbar, daher verwenden wir too much.
- A** – People ist ein zählbares Nomen im Plural, daher verwenden wir too many.
- C** – Too steht vor einem Adverb: too quickly.
- B** – Enough steht nach einem Adverb: fast enough.
- C** – Das Muster lautet enough + Nomen + to-Infinitiv, ohne of.
- D** – Wir verwenden too + Adjektiv + for + Person + to-Infinitiv.
- B** – Too small bedeutet, dass die Größe ein Problem ist – sie kann sie also nicht tragen.
- C** – Tom ist kleiner, als das Team es braucht, also ist er nicht tall enough.
- B** – Too heavy erklärt, warum die Person die Tasche nicht tragen kann.
- A** – Die richtige Frageform ist Is + Nomen + Adjektiv + enough + to-Infinitiv.
- D** – Too cold + to-Infinitiv zeigt, dass uns die Kälte davon abhält zu gehen.
- D** – Not short enough bedeutet dasselbe wie too long.
- B** – Not tall enough erklärt, warum die Sprecherin bzw. der Sprecher nicht an das Regal herankommt.
- C** – Very bedeutet „sehr“, aber es ist noch möglich; too würde bedeuten, dass die Person nicht bestehen konnte.
- B** – Nach too + Adjektiv folgt der to-Infinitiv: too tired to do.
- C** – Sie brauchen mehr Eier, also haben sie nicht enough.
- B** – Enough muss nach dem Adjektiv stehen: old enough.
- D** – Noise ist nicht zählbar, daher muss es too much noise heißen.
- C** – Enough steht nach dem Adverb: well enough.
- A** – Die richtige Form ist It's not warm enough.
- C** – Vor einem Adjektiv verwenden wir too, nicht too much: too expensive.
- C** – Laut Text war die erste Wohnung wegen der Züge too noisy.
- B** – Die zweite Wohnung hatte nur ein kleines Schlafzimmer, war also nicht big enough.
- D** – Die Miete war too expensive, und sie hatten nicht enough money.
- A** – Laut Text war sie big enough, quiet enough und not too expensive.
- C** – Laut Text ist die Küche zu klein, als dass beide gleichzeitig kochen könnten (too small for both of them to cook).

Hinweise für Lehrkräfte: Setzen Sie diesen Test nach der Einführung von too und enough ein oder zur Wiederholung vor einer Klassenarbeit. Er zielt auf typische Fehler auf A2-Niveau: enough vor dem Adjektiv (enough old), Verwechslung von too much und too many, too statt very sowie falsche Formen nach too/enough wie for buy oder for to me. Als Anschlussaufgabe können die Schülerinnen und Schüler Dinge im Klassenzimmer oder bei sich zu Hause mit too und not ... enough beschreiben und sich anschließend gegenseitig korrigieren.