

Too et Enough – Test 1



Faites ce test en ligne
et vérifiez vos
réponses
immédiatement

Nom: _____ Classe: _____ Date: _____ Score: / 30

Pour chaque question, choisissez la bonne réponse (A, B, C ou D).

Partie 1 : Forme et ordre des mots

Choisissez le mot ou la phrase qui complète correctement chaque énoncé.

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

Partie 2 : Sens et emploi

Lisez chaque situation et choisissez la meilleure réponse.

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.

Partie 3 : Trouvez l'erreur

Chaque phrase contient une erreur. Choisissez la partie de la phrase qui est incorrecte.

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

Partie 4 : Compréhension écrite

Lisez le texte et choisissez la meilleure réponse à chaque question.

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.

Corrigé – Too et 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

Explications

- B** – On place too devant un adjectif pour dire que quelque chose dépasse ce que l'on souhaite.
- C** – Enough se place après l'adjectif : old enough.
- B** – Enough se place devant le nom : enough chairs.
- D** – Dans les questions aussi, enough se place après l'adjectif : big enough.
- C** – Sugar est indénombrable, on emploie donc too much.
- A** – People est un nom dénombrable pluriel, on emploie donc too many.
- C** – On place too devant un adverbe : too quickly.
- B** – Enough se place après l'adverbe : fast enough.
- C** – La structure est enough + nom + infinitif avec to, sans of.
- D** – On utilise too + adjectif + for + personne + infinitif avec to.
- B** – Too small signifie que la taille pose problème : elle ne peut donc pas les porter.
- C** – Tom est plus petit que ce que l'équipe exige, il n'est donc pas tall enough.
- B** – Too heavy explique pourquoi la personne ne peut pas porter le sac.
- A** – La forme interrogative correcte est Is + nom + adjectif + enough + infinitif avec to.
- D** – Too cold + infinitif avec to indique que le froid nous empêche de sortir.
- D** – Not short enough a le même sens que too long.
- B** – Not tall enough explique pourquoi la personne n'arrive pas à atteindre l'étagère.
- C** – Very signifie « beaucoup », mais la chose reste possible ; too voudrait dire que la personne n'a pas pu réussir.
- B** – Après too + adjectif, on emploie l'infinitif avec to : too tired to do.
- C** – Ils ont besoin de plus d'œufs, ils n'en ont donc pas enough.
- B** – Enough doit se placer après l'adjectif : old enough.
- D** – Noise est indénombrable, il faut donc dire too much noise.
- C** – Enough se place après l'adverbe : well enough.
- A** – La forme correcte est It's not warm enough.
- C** – Devant un adjectif, on emploie too et non too much : too expensive.
- C** – Le texte indique que le premier appartement était too noisy à cause des trains.
- B** – Le deuxième appartement n'avait qu'une petite chambre, il n'était donc pas big enough.
- D** – Le loyer était too expensive et ils n'avaient pas enough money.
- A** – Le texte dit qu'il était big enough, quiet enough et not too expensive.
- C** – Le texte dit que la cuisine est too small pour qu'ils puissent cuisiner tous les deux en même temps.

Notes pour l'enseignant: Utilisez ce test après avoir présenté too et enough, ou comme révision avant une évaluation de fin d'unité. Il cible les erreurs typiques du niveau A2 : placer enough devant l'adjectif (enough old), confondre too much et too many, employer too à la place de very, et utiliser une mauvaise forme après too/enough, comme for buy ou for to me. En prolongement, demandez aux élèves de décrire des objets de la classe ou de leur logement avec too et not ... enough, puis de corriger mutuellement leurs phrases.