Unit 5

Measurement 2

Quantity

JEM/ENG
Mesleki Yabancı Dil

(Professional English)

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TAG

Too *and* Enough

The use of ***too*** implies a negative result.

That box is ***too*** *heavy* for Bob to lift.

COMPARE

That box is ***very*** *heavy,* but Bob can lift it.

too heavy *= It is impossible for Bob to lift that box.*

very heavy *= It is possible but difficult for Bob to lift that box.*

adjective/adverb + *enough*

Enough usually follows adjectives and adverbs.

*Is it warm **enough** for you?* (NOT . . . ~~*enough warm*~~ . . .)

*You're not driving **fast enough**.*

enough + noun

Enough can also be used before a noun as a determiner.

*Have you got **enough milk**?* *There aren't **enough glasses**.*

position with adjective + noun

When *enough* modifies an adjective and noun together, it comes before the adjective. Compare:

*We haven't got **enough big nails**.*

(= We need more big nails – *enough* modifies *big nails*.)

*We haven't got **big enough nails**.*

(= We need bigger nails – *enough* modifies *big*.)

Read this:

Talc has a hardness of 1, diamond has a hardness of 10; thus talc is ***too*** soft to scratch diamond but diamond is hard ***enough*** to scratch talc.

Mohs' Scale of Hardness	
1 Talc (softest) 2 Gypsum 3 Calcite 4 Fluorite 5 Apatite	6 Orthoclase 7 Quartz 8 Topaz 9 Corundum 10 Diamond (hardest)

Say whether these statements are true or false. Correct the false statements.

Calcite is *too* soft to scratch fluorite.

Topaz is *too* hard to scratch calcite.

Gypsum is soft *enough* to scratch apatite.

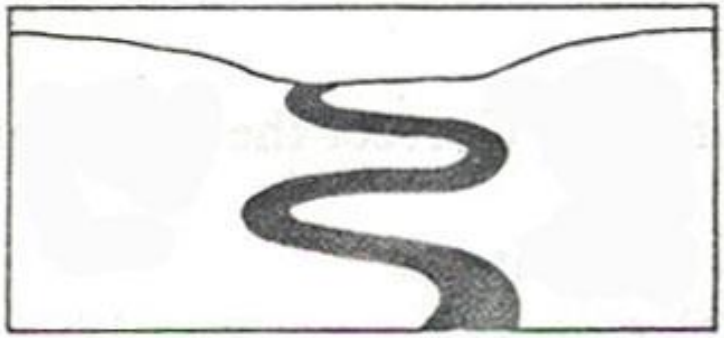
Feldspar is hard *enough* to scratch fluorite.

Diamond is hard *enough* to scratch all other minerals.

Quartz is *too* soft to be scratched by topaz.

Mohs' Scale of Hardness	
1 Talc (softest)	6 Orthoclase
2 Gypsum	7 Quartz
3 Calcite	8 Topaz
4 Fluorite	9 Corundum
5 Apatite	10 Diamond (hardest)

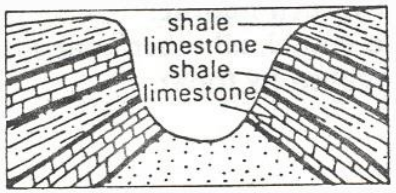
Look at this example:



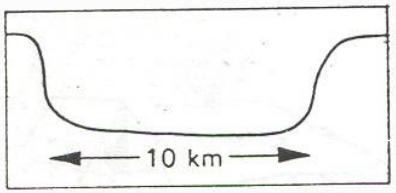
The valley / not deep

The valley is not deep enough for a dam.

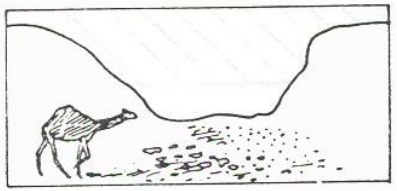
Now make similar sentences:

a) 

the valley / deep but some strata / soluble

b) 

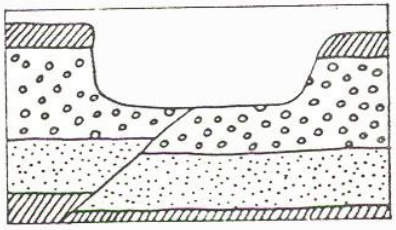
the valley / wide

c) 

the valley / dry

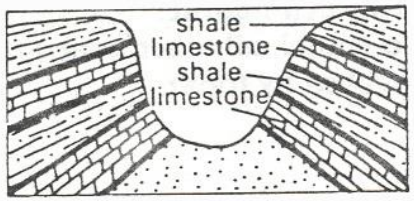
d) 

the water current / slow

e) 

the bedrock / not stable

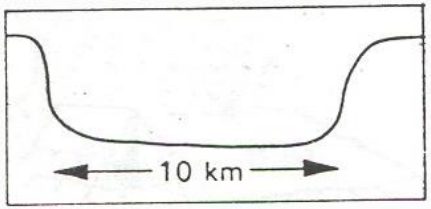
a)



the valley / deep but some strata / soluble

The valley is deep *enough*, but some strata *too* soluable for a dam.

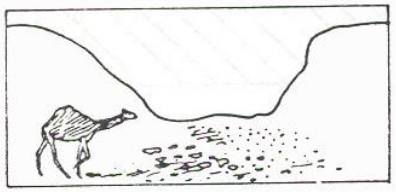
b)



the valley / wide

The valley is *too* wide for a dam.

c)



the valley / dry

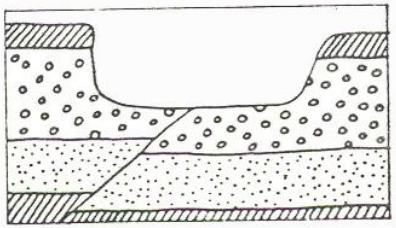
The valley is *too* dry for a dam.

d)

the water current / slow

The water current is *too* slow for a dam.

e)



the bedrock / not stable

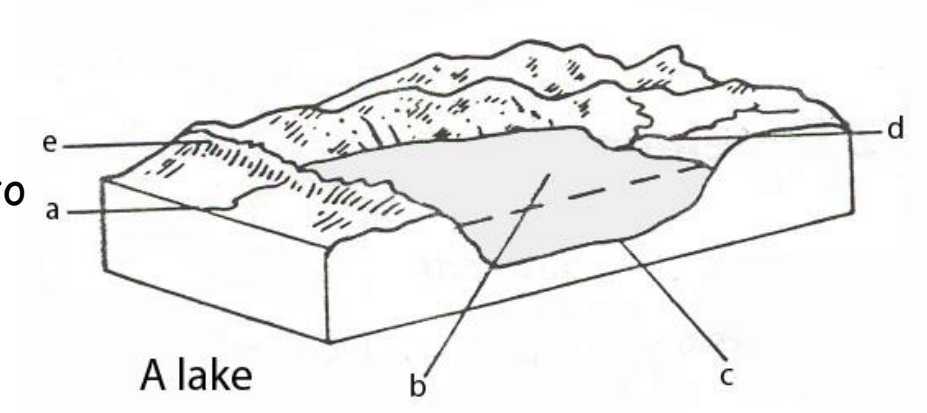
The bedrock is not stable *enough* for a dam.

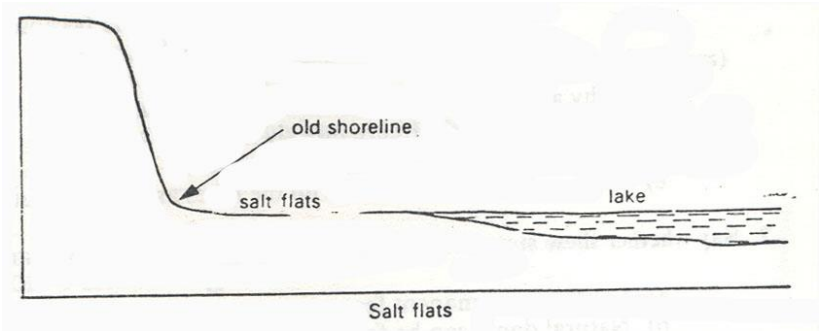
Read this passage:

Lakes

The course of a river often contains a number of lakes. These are features of a youthful river and eventually disappear as a result of deposition. Lakes form where the river bed contains a deep enough basin to hold the water and where the lip of the basin is strong enough to as a dam.

A river system is composed of the main stream and tributaries which flow into it. If the lake is fed by enough tributaries, the water is fresh enough to allow life to develop. However, if the area is too dry and there is high evaporation in an inland basin, the lake becomes salty, e.g. the Caspian Sea. As the water evaporates, the salts which are contained in the water become more and more concentrated until the solution becomes saturated with sodium chloride (NaCl), which is then precipitated to form salt flats, e.g. Tuzgölü. If the lake becomes excessively salty, life cannot develop.





Now label the diagram of the lake with these words:

tributary, lake, basin, stream, lip

Additional Quantity Expressions

insufficient, *inadequate,* ***sufficient,*** *adequate,* ***excessive****, a sufficient amount of,* ***an adequate amount of****, the right quantity of,* ***an excess of****, an excessive amount of,* ***an insufficient quantity of****, an inadequate amount of.*

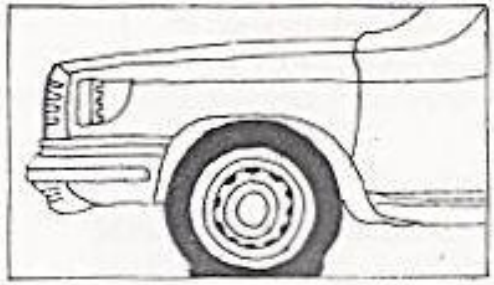
enough*, too much,* ***too little****, a lack of,*

To be healthy, you must eat { *the right quantity of* / *enough* / *a sufficient amount of* / *an adequate amount of* } food.

but { *too much* / *an excess of* / *an excessive amount of* } food makes you fat,

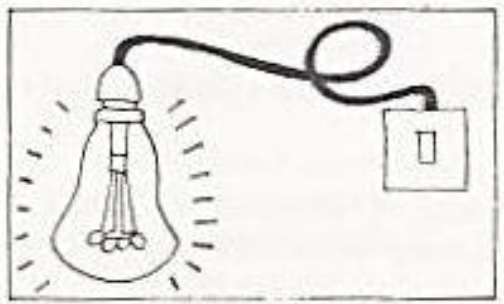
and { *too little* / *a lack of* / *an insufficient quantity of* / *an inadequate amount of* } food makes you thin, and hungry.

Why can't you take a photograph? (light)
Answer: Because the light is insufficient.

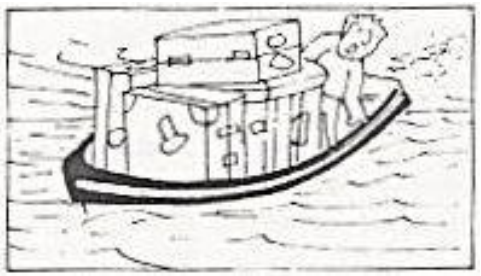


Why is the tyre flat? (air pressure)
Answer: ……

Why does the tyre burst? (air pressure)
Answer: ……

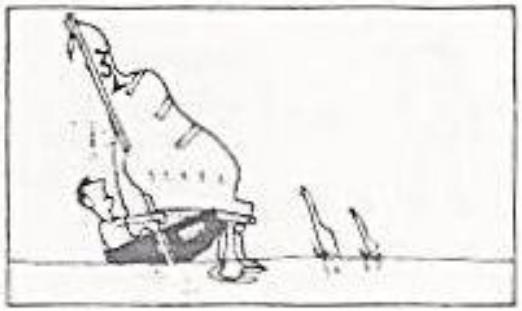


Why does the light shine brightly? (current)
Answer: ……

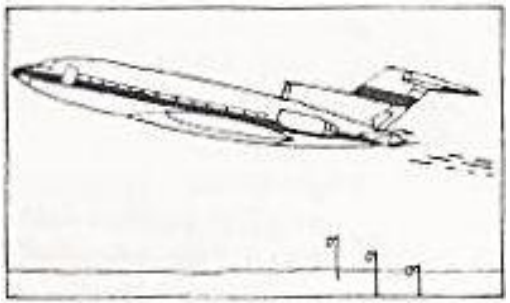


Why will the boat sink? (cargo)
Answer: …….

Why can't the boat go further? (water)
Answer: …….



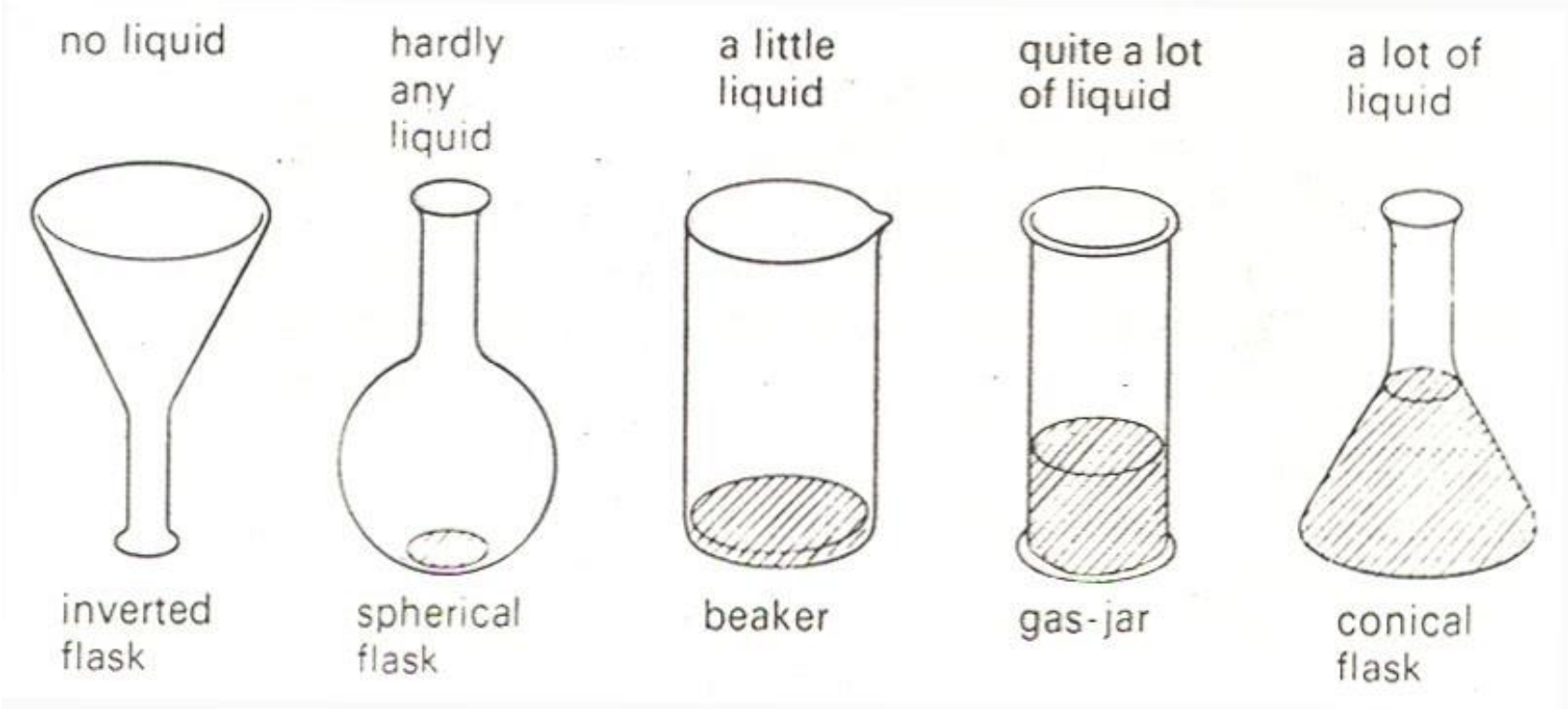
Why can't the boat move? (wind)
Answer: …….



Why can the plane leave the ground? (speed)
Answer: …….

How much and how many

Look at these:



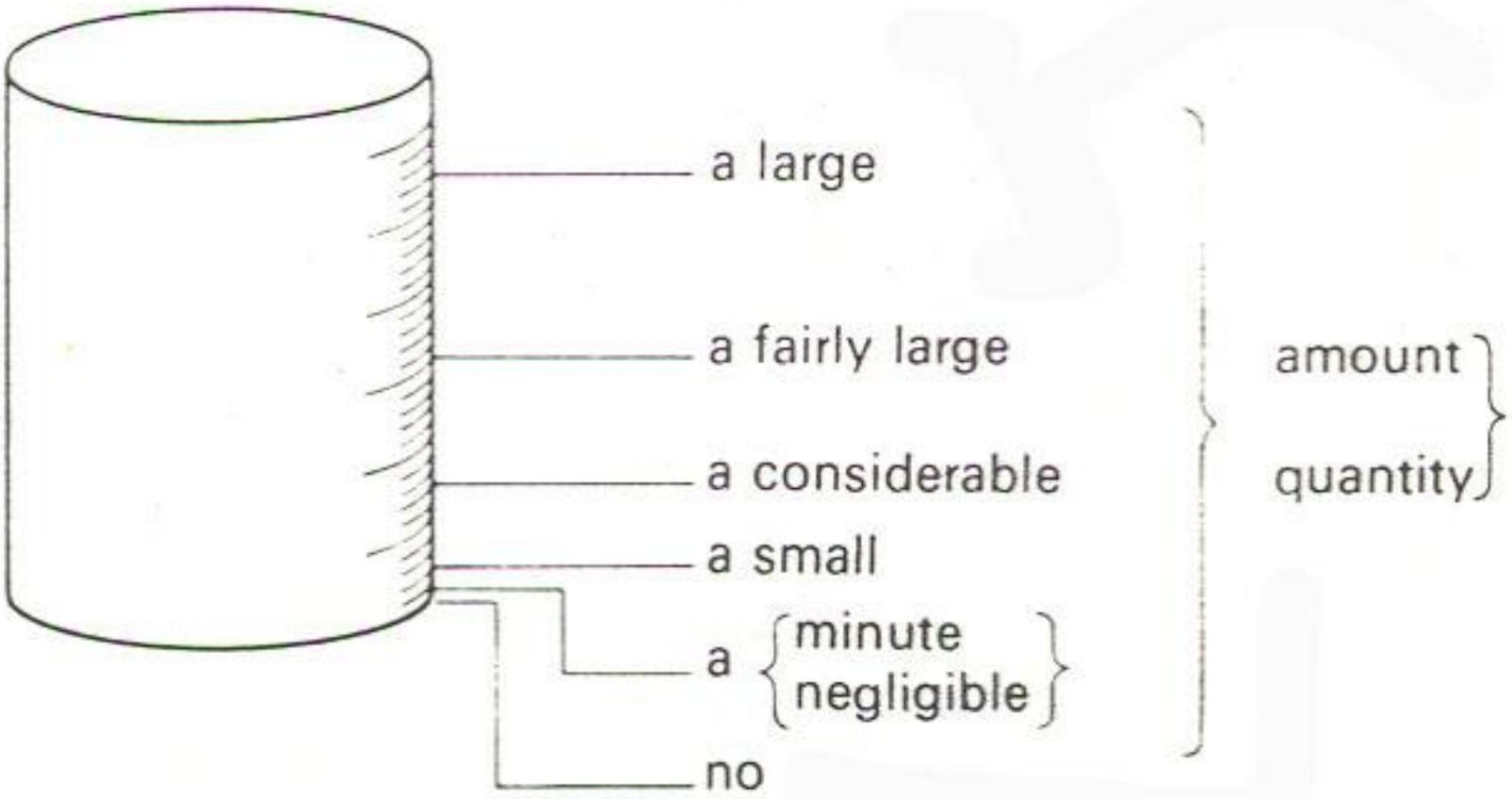
Make questions and answers like the following:

Example:

How much liquid does the beaker contain?

It contains a little liquid.

Now look at this:



Note:

Considerable means large enough to be important.

Negligible means too small to be important.

Look at this:

a few crystals
= a small number
of crystals

quite a few
crystals = a
considerable
number of crystals

many crystals
= a large number
of crystals

Make questions and answers like the following:

Example:

How many crystals does the dish on the left contain?

It contains a few crystals.

Look again at the diagrams of the containers and read this:

The conical flask contains ***much more*** liquid than the beaker.
The beaker contains ***considerably less*** liquid than the gas-jar.
The beaker contains ***slightly more*** liquid than the spherical flask.
The dish on the right contains ***many more*** crystals than the dish on the left.
The dish on the left contains ***considerably fewer*** crystals than the dish in the middle.