

Too, Sıfat Enough

angora  
inşilize

it is too early to die  
it is too late to love

Too / enough / as...as

Angora Dil

## Summary of "Too," "Enough," and "As...As"

### 1. Too+ sıfat (aşırı + sıfat)

- **Meaning:** Indicates an excessive amount or degree, often negative.  
(Aşırı miktar veya dereceyi ifade eder, genellikle olumsuzdur.)

to Verb

The tea is too hot to drink

- **Structure:** too + adjective/adverb

- Example: "This bag is too heavy to carry." it is extremely heavy  
(Bu çanta taşımak için çok ağır.)

### 2. Enough (yeterince) (sıfat+ enough veya enough+ isim)

- **Meaning:** Indicates a sufficient amount or degree.  
(Yeterli miktar veya dereceyi ifade eder.)

to Verb

- **Structure:**

- **adjective/adverb + enough:** "She is old enough to drive."  
(O, araba kullanmak için yeterince yaşlı.) yeterince büyük
- **enough + noun:** "We don't have enough money." (to buy a car.)  
(Yeterince paramız yok.)

### 3. as...as (... kadar)

- **Meaning:** Used to compare two things or people that are equal in some way.  
(İki şeyin veya kişinin eşit olduğunu ifade eder.)

bir bakımdan

- **Structure:** as + adjective/adverb + as

- Example: "He is as tall as his brother."  
(O, kardeşi kadar uzundur.)

=

3. b olumsuz cümlede

not as/so ---- as

olabilir.

## Exercises

Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks with "too," "enough," or "as...as".

1. This soup is \_\_\_\_\_ hot to eat.  
a) too  
b) enough  
c) as
2. The room isn't big \_\_\_\_\_ for all of us.  
a) too  
b) enough  
c) as
3. This book is not as interesting as the one I read last week.  
a) too  
b) enough  
c) as
4. She runs as fast as her brother.  
a) too  
b) enough  
c) as
5. He is \_\_\_\_\_ tired to continue working.  
a) too  
b) enough  
c) as

## Exercise 2: Choose the correct option.

1. This car is not as expensive as the other one.

a) too

b) enough

c) as

2. There wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ time to finish the project.

a) too

b) enough

c) as

3. The water was \_\_\_\_\_ cold to swim in.

a) too

b) enough

c) as

4. She is not \_\_\_\_\_ old to vote.

a) too

b) enough

c) as

5. His house is \_\_\_\_\_ big as mine.

a) too

b) enough

c) as

**Answer Key**

1. a) too
2. b) enough
3. c) as
4. c) as
5. a) too
6. c) as
7. b) enough
8. a) too
9. b) enough
10. c) as

angora  
inSilizceangora  
enSilish

angora

angora

angora

angora

**The Ancient Romans and Egyptians (Antik Romalılar ve Mısırlılar)**

The Ancient Romans and Egyptians were two of the most fascinating civilizations in history.

(Antik Romalılar ve Mısırlılar, tarihteki en büyüleyici iki uygarlıktı.) büyüleyici uygarlıklardan ikisi idiler.

Both cultures were advanced, but they were not as similar as you might think.

(Her iki kültür de ileri düzeydeydi, ancak düşündüğünüz kadar benzer değillerdi.)

The Romans built roads that were wide enough for their large armies to march on.

(Romalılar, büyük ordularının yürümesi için yeterince geniş yollar inşa ettiler.)

Their cities were organized and clear, but some parts of the cities were too crowded to live in comfortably.

(Şehirleri düzenli ve temizdi, ancak bazı bölümleri rahatça yaşanamayacak kadar çok kalabalıktı.)

On the other hand, the Egyptians lived along the Nile River, which gave them enough water to grow crops.

(Öte yandan, Mısırlılar, ürün yeti tirmeleri için onlara yeterince su sağlayan Nil Nehri boyunca yaşadılar.)

However, the river would sometimes flood, making it too dangerous for farming.

(Ancak nehir bazen taşarak tarım yapmak için çok tehlikeli hale geliyordu.)

The Romans were not as dependent on one river as the Egyptians.

(Romalılar, Mısırlılar kadar tek bir nehre bağımlı değillerdi.)

They had a network of roads and aqueducts to bring water to their cities.

(Şehirlerine su getirmek için bir yol ve su kemeri ağına sahiptiler.)

via - duct: yoluyle -köprü

The Egyptians, however, were as skilled as the Romans in building impressive structures.

(Ancak Mısırlılar, etkileyici yapılar inşa etme konusunda Romalılar kadar yetenekliydi.)

The pyramids and the Roman Colosseum are still admired today.

(Piramitler ve Roma Kolezyumu bugün hâlâ hayranlık uyandırıyor.)

Whereas

While the Romans focused on building a strong army, the Egyptians concentrated on religion.

(Romalılar güçlü bir ordu kurmaya odaklanırken, Mısırlılar dine yoğunlaştılar.)

They had enough knowledge about the stars to build temples that aligned with the sky.

(Gökyüzüyle hizalanan tapınaklar inşa etmek için yıldızlar hakkında yeterince bilgiye sahiptiler.)

But their beliefs were too complex for outsiders to understand easily.

(Ancak inançları, yabancıların kolayca anlayamayacağı kadar çok karmaşıktı.)

Both civilizations left behind incredible legacies, but their ways of life were not always as easy as they seem to us now.

(Her iki uygarlık da inanılmaz miraslar bıraktı, ancak yaşam biçimleri bize şimdi görüldüğü kadar kolay değildi.)

## Reading Text: The Ancient Romans and Egyptians

## Questions

The Ancient Romans and Egyptians were two of the most fascinating civilizations in history. Both cultures were advanced, but they were not **as similar as** you might think. The Romans built roads that were wide **enough** for their large armies to march on. Their cities were organized and clean, but some parts of the cities were **too crowded** to live in comfortably. **On the other hand**, the Egyptians lived along the Nile River, which gave them **enough** water to grow crops. However, the river would sometimes flood, making it **too dangerous** for farming. The Romans were not **as dependent on** one river as the Egyptians. They had a network of roads and aqueducts to bring water to their cities. The Egyptians, however, were **as skilled as** the Romans in building impressive structures. The pyramids and the Roman Colosseum are still admired today. **While** the Romans focused on building a strong army, the Egyptians **concentrated on** religion. They had enough knowledge about the stars to build temples that aligned with the sky, but their beliefs were **too complex** for outsiders to understand easily. Both civilizations left behind incredible legacies, but their ways of life were not always **as easy as** they seem to us now.

1. What was the **main difference** between the Romans and the Egyptians?  
✓ a) The Egyptians lived near a river, while the Romans built roads.  
b) The Romans depended on one river, and the Egyptians had aqueducts.  
c) Both civilizations lived near the Nile River.
2. Why were some Roman cities **uncomfortable** to live in?  
a) They were too clean.  
✓ b) They were too crowded.  
c) They didn't have enough space for people.

1. uzay  
2. yer, alan  
3. boşluk

**Reading Text: The Ancient Romans and Egyptians**

The Ancient Romans and Egyptians were two of the most fascinating civilizations in history. Both cultures were advanced, but they were not **as similar as** you might think. The Romans built roads that were wide **enough** for their large armies to march on. Their cities were organized and clean, but some parts of the cities were **too crowded** to live in comfortably. On the other hand, the Egyptians lived along the Nile River, which gave them **enough water to grow crops**. However, the river would sometimes flood, making it **too dangerous** for farming. The Romans were not **as dependent on** one river as the Egyptians. They had a network of roads and aqueducts to bring water to their cities. **The Egyptians, however, were as skilled as the Romans in building impressive structures.** The pyramids and the Roman Colosseum are still admired today. While the Romans focused on building a strong army, the Egyptians concentrated on religion. They had enough knowledge about the stars to build temples that aligned with the sky, but their **beliefs were too complex for outsiders to understand easily.** Both civilizations left behind incredible legacies, but their ways of life were not always **as easy as** they seem to us now.

3. **How did the Egyptians grow their crops?**
  - a) They used aqueducts like the Romans.
  - b) They had enough water from the Nile River.
  - c) They didn't have enough land for farming.
4. **What were the Egyptians and Romans both skilled at?**
  - a) Building impressive structures.
  - b) Growing crops along a river.
  - c) Organizing large armies.
5. **Why were Egyptian religious beliefs difficult to understand for outsiders?**
  - a) They were too complex.
  - b) They didn't have enough temples.
  - c) They were as simple as Roman beliefs.

**Answer Key**

1. a) The Egyptians lived near a river, while the Romans built roads.
2. b) They were too crowded.
3. b) They had enough water from the Nile River.
4. a) Building impressive structures.
5. a) They were too complex.



**Online Education and Face-to-Face Education**

(Çevrimiçi Eğitim ve Yüz Yüze Eğitim)

Online education and face-to-face education both have their advantages and disadvantages.  
(Çevrimiçi eğitim ve yüz yüze eğitimin her ikisinin de avantajları ve dezavantajları vardır.)

Online classes are becoming more popular because they are flexible and convenient.  
(Çevrimiçi dersler, esnek ve kullanışlı oldukları için daha popüler hale geliyor.)

You can study from home, which is as comfortable as sitting in your living room.  
(Evden çalışabilirsiniz ve bu, oturma odanızda oturmak kadar rahat.)

However, sometimes online lessons can be too difficult if the internet connection is not good enough.  
(Ancak, internet bağlantısı yeterince iyi değilse, çevrimiçi dersler bazen çok zor olabilir.)

Students may also feel lonely because they don't see their classmates or teachers in person.  
(Öğrenciler, sınıf arkadaşlarını veya öğretmenlerini yüz yüze görmedikleri için kendilerini yalnız hissedebilirler.)

On the other hand, face-to-face education allows students to interact directly with their teachers and friends.  
(Öte yandan, yüz yüze eğitim, öğrencilerin öğretmenleri ve arkadaşlarıyla doğrudan iletişim kurmasına olanak tanır.)

This makes learning easier and more enjoyable for many people.  
(Bu, birçok kişi için öğrenmeyi daha kolay ve daha keyifli hale getirir.)

Face-to-face education is often seen as more effective than online education because students can ask questions immediately.  
(Yüz yüze eğitim, öğrenciler sorularını anında sorabildikleri için genellikle çevrimiçi eğitimden daha etkili olarak görülür.)

However, it is not always as flexible as online learning because you have to follow a fixed schedule.  
(Ancak, sabit bir programa uymanız gerektiği için her zaman çevrimiçi öğrenim kadar esnek değildir.)

In terms of cost, online education is usually cheaper than face-to-face education.  
(Maliyet açısından, çevrimiçi eğitim genellikle yüz yüze eğitimden daha ucuzdur.)

You don't have to spend money on transportation or lunch.  
(Ulaşım veya öğle yemeği için para harcamanız gerekmez.)

But some people believe face-to-face classes are the most valuable because of the social interaction and direct communication they provide.  
(Ancak bazı insanlar, yüz yüze derslerin sağladıkları sosyal etkileşim ve doğrudan iletişim nedeniyle en değerli olduğunu düşünüyor.)

In conclusion, both methods have their strengths.  
(Sonuç olarak, her iki yöntemin de güçlü yönleri vardır.)

It depends on whether the student prefers flexibility or personal interaction.  
(Bu, öğrencinin esnekliği mi yoksa bireysel etkileşimi mi tercih ettiğine bağlıdır.)

Neither is too perfect, but both can be good enough for different types of learners.  
(Hiçbiri çok mükemmel değildir, ancak her ikisi de farklı türden öğrenciler için yeterince iyi olabilir.)

## Online Education and Face-to-Face Education

Online education and face-to-face education both have their advantages and disadvantages. Online classes are becoming more popular because they are flexible and convenient. You can study from home, which is **as comfortable as** sitting in your living room. However, sometimes online lessons can be **too difficult** if the internet connection is not good **enough**. Students may also feel lonely because they don't see their classmates or teachers in person. On the other hand, face-to-face education allows students to interact directly with their teachers and friends. This makes learning **easier and more enjoyable** for many people. Face-to-face education is often seen as **more effective than** online education because students can ask questions immediately. However, it is not always **as flexible as** online learning because you have to follow a fixed schedule. In terms of cost, online education is usually **cheaper than** face-to-face education. You don't have to spend money on transportation or lunch. But some people believe face-to-face classes are the **most valuable** because of the social interaction and direct communication they provide. In conclusion, both methods have their strengths. It depends on whether the student prefers flexibility or personal interaction. Neither is **too perfect**, but both can be good **enough** for different types of learners.

## Questions

1. **Why do some students find online education difficult?**
  - a) The internet is not always good enough.
  - b) It is too flexible for them.
  - c) It is as expensive as face-to-face education.
2. **What is an advantage of face-to-face education?**
  - a) It is cheaper than online education.
  - b) It allows direct interaction with teachers and friends.
  - c) It is as flexible as online education.

**Online Education and Face-to-Face Education**

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depends on whether the student prefers flexibility or personal interaction. Neither is **too perfect**, but both can be good **enough** for different types of learners.

3. **Which type of education is usually cheaper?**
  - a) Online education.
  - b) Face-to-face education.
  - c) Both are equally cheap.
4. **Why do some people prefer face-to-face classes?**
  - a) They are the most flexible.
  - b) They are too easy for students.
  - c) They provide social interaction and direct communication.
5. **Which method is more flexible?**
  - a) Face-to-face education.
  - b) Online education.
  - c) Both are equally flexible.

**Answer Key**

1. a) The internet is not always good enough.
2. b) It allows direct interaction with teachers and friends.
3. a) Online education.
4. c) They provide social interaction and direct communication
5. b) Online education.