Intensifiers: so, such, enough,too

We use **so, such, enough** and **too** to indicate degree. **So** and **such** give emphasis and mean 'very'. **Too** means more than necessary, and **enough** indicates the right amount of something.

*It's **so cold** today!*

*That's **such a pretty dress**!*

We can also use **so** and **too** with **much** and **many** to talk about the amount of something. **So much/many** means a lot of something. **Too much/many** means more than we want or need of something.

*I've got **so much** work to do tonight.*

*There are just **too many cars** on the roads these days.*

So

For degree, it's **so + ……: (1)**

I love watching Mr Bean. He's so funny!

or **so + ……**: *(2)*

He plays the piano so well!

For amount, it's **so + much/many + noun** to say we have a lot of something**.** Use **so much** with **…….. (3) nouns** and **so many** with **……. noun**s. (4)

*What a great party! We had **so much fun**!* (fun = uncountable)

*We visited **so many places**.* (place = countable)

You can also use **so much** after a **…….** (5)

*I **like** his music **so much**.*

Such

We use **such** before an **adjective and noun.** If the noun is countable and singular, you need to put 'a' or 'an' after **such**.

*That's **such a cute dog**! (*dog *= countable noun)*

*We had **such nice weather** on holiday! (*weather *= uncountable noun)*

Take note: so/such + that for cause and effect

So and **such** can be used with a **that** clause to express cause and effect, or reason and result.

*She felt **so upset that** she started to cry.*

*They had **such an awful time that** they said they'd never go again.*

That introduces the result. But in informal English, we sometimes leave it out.

*It was **such a bad film** he left before the end.*

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*There were **so many restaurants** they didn't know which one to choose.*

Too

To indicate degree, it's **too + ……..**: (6)

*This restaurant's **too crowded**. Let's go somewhere else.*

Or **too + ……**: (7)

*You're walking **too fast**! Slow down!*

To talk about an **amount** or **number** of something which is **more** than what we want or need, it's **too much** or **too many + noun**. Use **too much** before **uncountable** nouns and **too many** before **countable** nouns.

*Ugh! You've put **too much sugar** in my tea!* (sugar = uncountable)

*I ate **too many biscuits**.* (biscuit = countable)

You can also use **too much** on <u>its own after a verb.</u>

*Sarah drinks **too much**.*

Take note: too with negative If we say a sentence with **too** in the **negative form**, then we mean it isn't a problem. The form is **not + too + ……**. (8)

*It's **not too late** to buy tickets for the final. There are still some on sale.*

Enough

We use **enough** to express that something is or isn't the right degree or amount. We put it <u>after</u> an **……** or **verb**. (9)

It's **adjective + enough** in positive sentences and questions or **not + ……(9) + enough** in negative sentences.

*Is it **warm enough** for you in here?*

*He does**n't sleep enough**. That's why he's always tired.*

We put **enough** <u>before</u> a **noun**.

It's **enough + noun** in positive sentences and questions or **not + enough + ……(10)** in negative sentences.

*Do we have **enough money** to go abroad this year?*

*There are**n't enough knives and forks** for all the guests.*

Sentences with **enough** are sometimes followed by **to +……. (11) infinitive.**

*She's definitely **smart enough to become** director.*

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Grammar

so and *such*

1 Complete these sentences from Reading and Use of English Part 6 by writing *so, such* or *such a* in the gaps.

1 It isn't actually ..... crazy idea.
2 However, given that ..... many people don't eat chocolate for various reasons, this means that some of us will have to compensate and do more than our fair share of the work.
3 And although it's ..... important work, for the sake of your teeth, you should do it at the end of a meal ...
4 ... they would not fully explain why the link is ..... close between chocolate consumption and the number of Nobel Prize winners.

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2 Write *so, such* or *such a(n)* in the gaps in these sentences.

1 I like going to my friend's house because his sister makes ..... delicious cakes.
2 There was ..... much food on the table that we didn't know where to start.
3 I don't think eating a pizza at your place is ..... good idea if your parents are at home.
4 It's difficult not to cook good food when the ingredients are ..... fresh.
5 We took ..... little to eat on the picnic that we were starving when we got home.
6 It was ..... scary film that I couldn't get to sleep when I went to bed.

3 Put the jumbled words in the right order to complete the sentences.

1 I'll always ...
that / delicious / because / so / meal / remember / was / it
.....

2 I ...
in / noisy / can't / place / a / study / such
.....

3 It was ...
us / of / for / be / together / all / such / to / fun
.....

4 My ...
such / friend / best / jokes / funny / makes
.....!

5 I'm glad ...
you / long / such / time / to / after / a / see
.....

6 What a pity ...
football / spectators / match / at / few / were / so / the / there
.....!

4 For questions 1–6, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

1 This is the best meal I've ever eaten.
GOOD
I have ..... meal before.
2 She spoke too quickly for us to understand.
THAT
She spoke ..... could not understand her.
3 He was given a good grade because he gave an excellent answer to the question.
ANSWERED
He ..... that he was given a good grade.
4 We all felt hungry because the organisers didn't give us enough food.
LITTLE
The organisers provided us ..... that everyone felt hungry.
5 It was the most enjoyable party she had ever been to.
FUN
She had never ..... a party.
6 It's hard to sleep with such noisy neighbours.
NOISE
The neighbours ..... that it is

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