

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 **nouns**. (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.*

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 its own after a verb.

*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 after 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 **doesn't sleep enough**. That's why he's always tired.*

We put **enough** before 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 **aren'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.*

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.

→ page 175 Language reference: *so and such*

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