## lingoda

## Intensifiers

GRAMMAR

LEVEL Intermediate

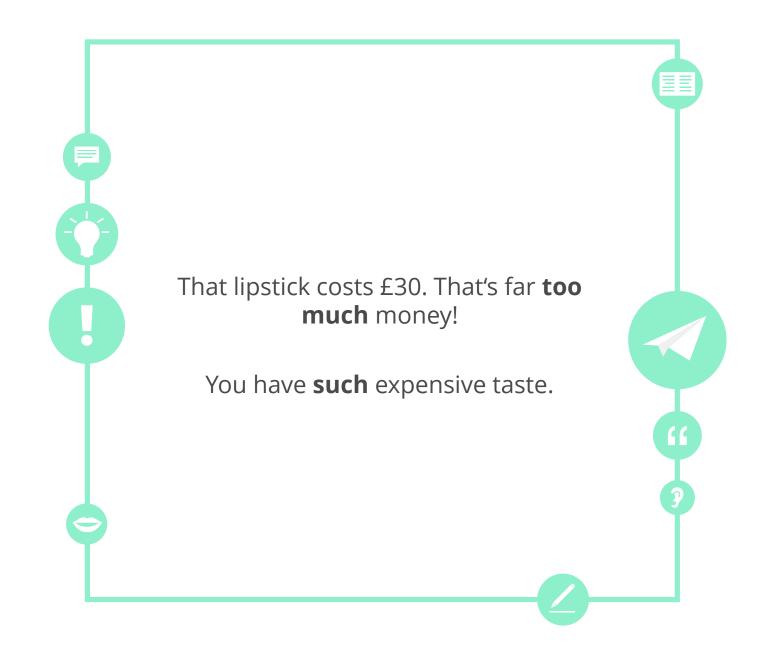
NUMBER EN\_BE\_3118G LANGUAGE English



#### Goals

- Can provide a simple explanation of when intensifiers should be used.
- Can accurately select the correct intensifier for a range of straightforward sentences.







#### **Preview and warm-up**

- The previous slide uses **intensifiers**.
- An **intensifier** is used to **emphasise** words and phrases in a sentence.



There were **too** many people waiting for the lift, so I took the stairs.



- We use *too* to say that there is **a lot of something**.
- *Too* usually suggests a **negative opinion**.
- We often use *too* with adjectives and adverbs.



That film was too long.

I didn't like his presentation. He spoke too quickly.







- You will often see sentences like *I am not too hungry right now*.
- We often use not + too + adjective to say the opposite of the adjective.
- This makes what we say less **direct**.



She is **not too good** at the piano, but she is learning fast. I'm **not too pleased** with my internet speed at home.



#### Too... for and too... to

- We use *too* when the **amount of something** stops us from **doing something**.
  - We use **too… for** + **noun phrase** (somebody or something).
  - We say **too**... **to** + **bare infinitive** (to do something)



Jane is too qualified for that job.

I feel too sick to go to work.





#### What might you say in the situations below?

1. It's 40 degrees Celsius outside

3. You arrive at the airport 30 minutes before your flight 2. Your friend is driving 25 mph on the motorway

4. Your partner wants to stay at a 5-star hotel for 3 weeks



#### too... for or too... to

#### Complete these sentences using for or to.

for

to

1.	The house is too expensive us.
2.	You are speaking too quietly hear.
3.	He is too young start his own business.
4.	My car is too big me
	park in that space.
5.	After work, I am normally too tired
	read.





#### Too and very



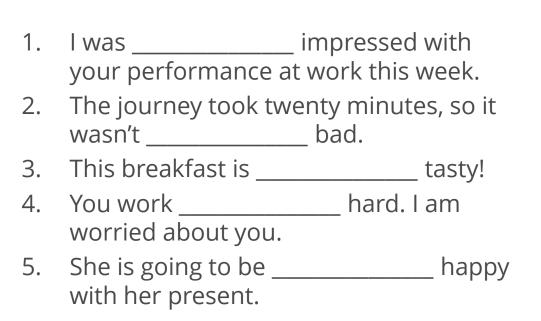
- **Too** is not the same as **very**.
- Compare the sentences below. Can you explain the difference?



It is **very** hot today. It is **too** hot today.



#### Fill the gaps with too or very









#### **Answer the questions**

#### Answer the questions below using too.



Did you sleep well last night?



How was work today?



Why is your company relocating?



Did you have a good trip?



- You can use the intensifier *too many* to modify **countable nouns**.
- You can place it in front of a countable noun where there is more of something than needed, wanted or expected.



I bought too many croissants. Would you like one?

There are too many people at this conference.



# Too much

■ In a similar way, we use *too much* for uncountable nouns.



I've got **too much** work at the moment.

I played **too much** tennis this week.



#### Fix the mistakes with intensifiers in the sentences.

1.	You	are	driving	to fast!
1 .	100	ai C	arryma	to last.

You are driving too fast!

2. You have had too much absences.

**-**

3. I have missed out on too many sleep.

**→** 

4. There is too many snow on the road to take my bike.

**-**

5. I have had too much problems with him already.

**→** 



#### Intensifiers quiz: pick the best answer

1. There are	applicants for	r this job.	
a. too	b. too many	c. very much	d. too much
2. I'm sorry I can't c	drive! I have had	to drink!	
a. very much	b. too many	c. too	d. too much
3. I'mimprove.	happy with your per	formance at work. You	ı really need to
a. too much	b. not too	c. too	d. very
4. He was	tired	finish the project	today.
a. to, too	b. too much, to	c. too, for	d. too, to



#### So + adjective/adverb.

- We can use **so** + **adjective**/**adverb**.
- This makes the **meaning** of the **adjective** or **adverb stronger**.



The food in the canteen is so good.

He replied to my email so quickly.





#### So + many/much + noun

- We also use **so** + **many/much noun**.
- This **emphasises** the **number/amount** of the **noun**.
- Remember, we use *many* for **countable nouns** and *much* for **uncountable nouns**.



So many people own a smart phone today.

They had so much fun on holiday.





#### Such + a/an + noun

- **Such** is another word we use to make a noun **stronger**.
- We use **such** + **a/an** + **noun** to do this.



I watched the match last night but it was such a disappointment.

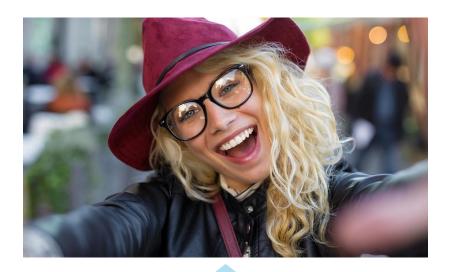
I finished the race but it was such an effort.





#### Such + a/an + adjective + noun

■ We can also use **such** + **a/an** before an **adjective** to modify a **noun**.



When I got the job, it was **such an amazing feeling**.

My friend lives in **such a nice house**.



#### So and such a

#### Use so and such a to fill the gaps in the sentences.

- 1. Thank you for the party last night. I had \_\_\_\_\_ good time!
- 2. I am \_\_\_\_\_\_ disappointed that the restaurant was fully booked.
- 3. It was \_\_\_\_\_ surprise to see you last week.
- 4. I've seen \_\_\_\_\_ many good films recently, but this was the best of them all!
- 5. Your presentation was \_\_\_\_\_impressive.
- 6. I go to museums \_\_\_\_\_ rarely. I should really go more often.











#### So and such a

## Use the words and phrases below to describe Mohammed and Saanvi.

Example: Mohammed is *such a* fast learner.





fast learner committed reliable

focused asset efficient experienced team player positive attitude

talented coder punctual natural leader



#### **Complete the sentences**

## Complete the sentences below using any of the intensifiers we've looked at in today's lesson.

1.	I had	at lunch. I	
	can hardly walk!		

- 3. \_\_\_\_\_ many people are working from home right now.
- 5. We've accepted \_\_\_\_\_ bookings for tonight. I'm sorry!
- 7. Jamie can't meet us later. He is \_\_\_\_\_ busy to come.

2.	It has been	
	difficult week for me.	

- 4. I didn't know you could sing beautifully.
- 6. Thanks for being \_\_\_\_\_ a good friend.
- 8. The interview task was \_\_\_\_\_ difficult for me.



#### Talk using intensifiers

- Look at the situations below.
- Act out what you would say with a partner in each scenario.
- Try to use as many of the intensifiers we've looked at in today's lesson as possible.

Your boss is asking about any problems you had on your last project.

Your friend feels extremely ill. Ask them about their symptoms.

Your friend just got fired. Ask why.

Your friend has had a bad day. Ask him what is wrong.











#### Reflect on the goals

Go back to the second slide of the lesson and check if you have achieved all the goals of the lesson.





#### Reflect on this lesson

Think about everything you have seen in this lesson. What were the most difficult activities or words? The easiest?





#### **Answer key**

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Exercise p. 23
1. too much, 2. such, 3. so, 4. so, 5. too many, 6. such, 7. too, 8. too/so
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**Exercise p. 21**1. such a 2. so 3. such a 4. so 5. so. so

**Exercise p. 16** 1b, 2d, 3b, 4d

Exercise p. 15
2. too many, 3. too much, 4. too much 4. too many

**Exercise p. 11**1. very 2. too 3. very 4. too 5. very

**Exercise p. 9**1. for 2. to 3. to 4. for, to 5. to

1. It's too hot to do anything today 2. You are driving too slowly for this road 3. We are too late to catch our flight 4. That is too expensive for us.

Exercise p. 8 – possible answers

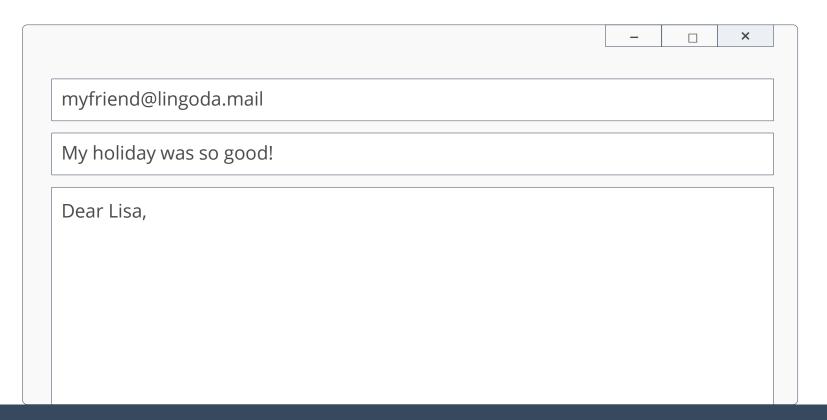




### **Evaluate the challenge**

Write an email to your friend talking about your recent holiday.

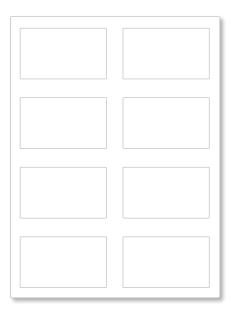
Try to use as many intensifiers as possible.





#### **Create flashcards**

## Create flashcards to help memorise the intensifiers we have discussed.







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