Grammar Reference

Intensifiers: so, such, enough, too

Meaning and use

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!

£150! That's much too expensive for a pair of shoes.

We'll have to buy a bigger car. This one's not big enough for all of us.

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.

Form

So

For degree, it's so + adjective:

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

or so + adverb:

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 uncountable nouns and so many with countable nouns.

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 verb.

I like his music so much.

Take note: so + noun or verb

In modern spoken English, **so** is increasingly being used before nouns and verbs.

That dress is so last year! (= That dress is last year's fashion.)

I'm so going to shout at him when I see him! (so = really)

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)

Remember

Make sure you put a/ an after such, not before.

That's a such pretty dress. => That's such a pretty dress!

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 + adjective:

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

Or too + adverb:

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 + adjective.

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 **adjective** or **verb**.

It's adjective + enough in positive sentences and questions or not + adjective + 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** <u>before</u> a **noun**.

It's **enough + noun** in positive sentences and questions or **not + enough + noun** 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 ${\bf enough}$ are sometimes followed by ${\bf to}$ + ${\bf verb}$ infinitive.

She's definitely smart enough to become director.

There aren't **enough players** to make a team.