



Goals

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



That lipstick costs £30. That's far **too much** money!

You have **such** expensive taste.



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.



Too

- 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.





Not too



- 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.





Using *too*

What might you say in the situations below?

1. It's 40 degrees Celsius outside

2. Your friend is driving 25 mph on the motorway

3. You arrive at the airport 30 minutes before your flight

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*

1. I was _____ impressed with your performance at work this week.
2. The journey took twenty minutes, so it wasn't _____ bad.
3. This breakfast is _____ tasty!
4. You work _____ hard. I am worried about you.
5. She is going to be _____ happy with her present.





Answer the questions

Answer the questions below using *too*.



Did you sleep well last night?



Why is your company relocating?



How was work today?



Did you have a good trip?



Too many

- 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!

→ 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 this job.

- a. too b. too many c. very much d. too much

2. I'm sorry I can't drive! I have had _____ to drink!

- a. very much b. too many c. too d. too much

3. I'm _____ happy with your performance at work. You really need to improve.

- 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 an 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

experienced
team player
positive attitude

focused
asset
efficient

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've eaten _____ at lunch. I can hardly walk!

2. It has been _____ a difficult week for me.

3. _____ many people are working from home right now.

4. I didn't know you could sing _____ beautifully.

5. We've accepted _____ bookings for tonight. I'm sorry!

6. Thanks for being _____ a good friend.

7. Jamie can't meet us later. He is _____ busy to come.

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.



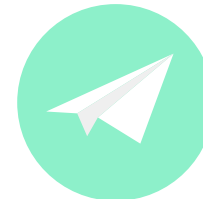


Reflect on the goals

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

yes

no





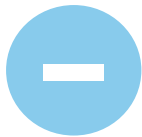
Reflect on this lesson

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









If you have time, go over
the most difficult slides again





Answer key

Exercise p. 8 – possible answers

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. 9

1. for 2. to 3. to 4. for, to 5. to

Exercise p. 11

1. very 2. too 3. very 4. too 5. very

Exercise p. 15

2. too many, 3. too much, 4. too much 4. too many

Exercise p. 16

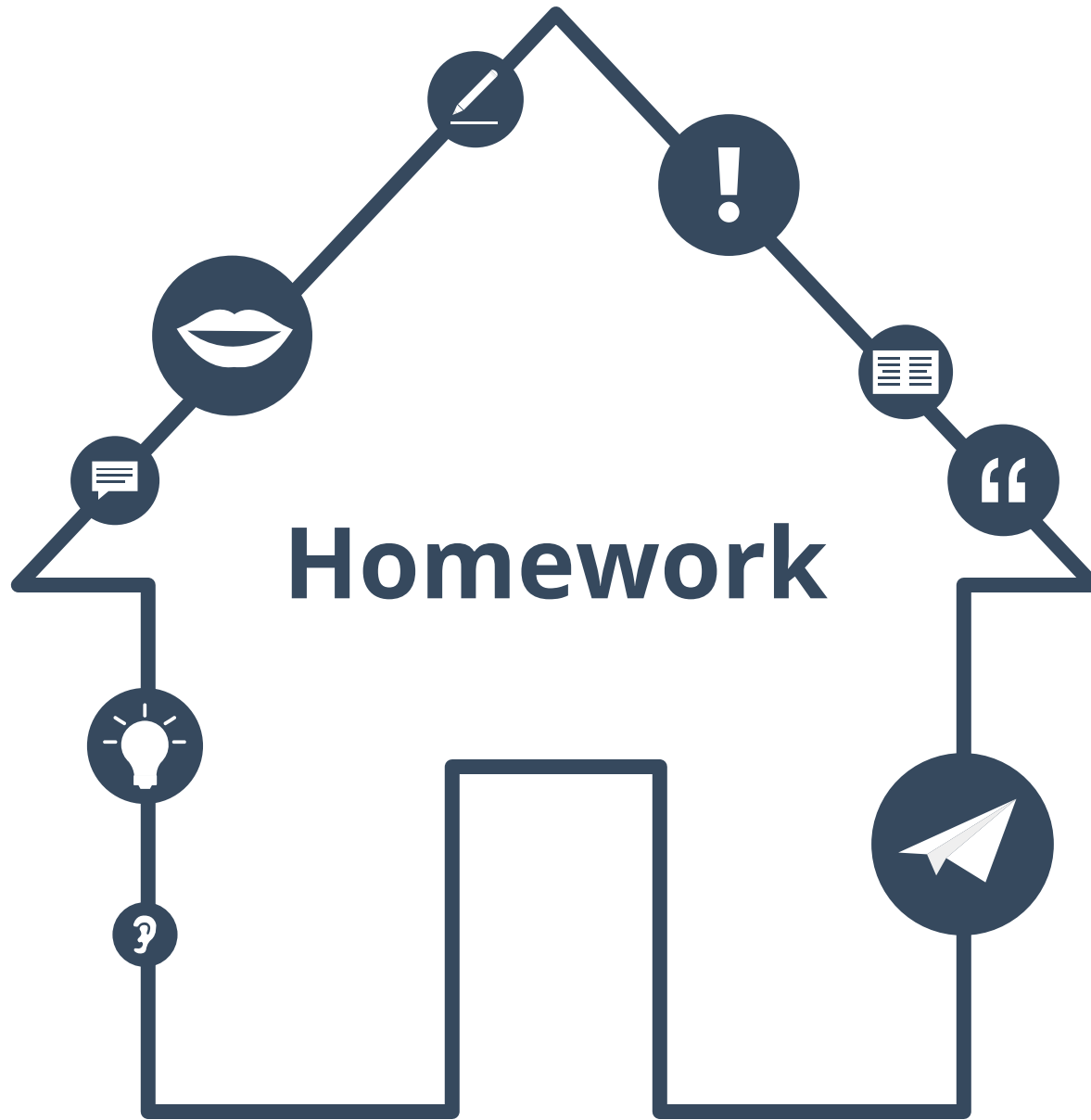
1b, 2d, 3b, 4d

Exercise p. 21

1. such a 2. so 3. such a 4. so 5. so. so

Exercise p. 23

1. too much, 2. such, 3. so, 4. so, 5. too many, 6. such, 7. too, 8. too/so





Create flashcards

Create flashcards to help memorise the intensifiers we have discussed.

