

PARKLANDS SECONDARY SCHOOL

GRADE 11C ENGLISH LESSON.

TEACHER: MRS MAKETO

DATE: MONDAY 30th MARCH, 2020.

LESSON TYPE: STRUCTURE.

LESSON TOPIC: INTENSIFIERS.

Intensifiers are words that are used to make Adjectives stronger. These words include words such as; very, really and extremely.

Examples:

1. It's a **very** interesting story.
2. Everyone was **very** excited.
3. It's a **really** interesting story.
4. Everyone was **extremely** excited.

Other intensifiers include words such as; amazingly, exceptionally, particularly, incredibly, remarkably.

We also use **enough** to say more about an adjective, but **enough** comes after it's adjective in a sentence.

Examples:

If you are 18, you are **old enough** to drive a car.

These shoes are not **big enough** for me to wear them.

Intensifiers with strong Adjectives.

Strong adjectives are words like:

Very big – enormous, huge

Very small - tiny

Very clever - brilliant

Very tasty - delicious

Very bad – awful, terrible, disgusting

Very good – excellent, perfect, wonderful

We do not normally use very, with these adjectives. We cannot say for example that; something is **very enormous** or **Jack is very brilliant**.

With strong adjectives, we normally use intensifiers like; absolutely, completely, really, totally, exceptionally, utterly etc.

Examples:

1. The movie was **absolutely** awful.
2. He was an **exceptionally** brilliant child.
3. The food smelled **really** disgusting.

Intensifiers with particular adjectives.

Some intensifiers go with particular adjectives depending on the meaning of the adjective.

Examples: Am afraid your wife is **dangerously ill**.

The engine was **dangerously hot**.

Her legs were **seriously hurt** in the car accident.

Some intensifiers go with particular adjectives. For example, we use the intensifier, **highly** with the adjectives *successful, intelligent, likely* and *unlikely*.

Examples:

He is a **highly intelligent** young man.

She is a **highly successful** business woman.

But we do NOT say;

We had a **highly tasty** meal.

That is a **highly good** idea.

Intensifiers with Comparatives and Superlatives.

We use the following words and phrases as intensifiers with **comparative adjectives**;

Much a good deal.

Far a great deal.

A lot a good bit.

Quite a lot a fair bit.

Examples:

Musenga **is much older** than me.

Lusaka **is a lot bigger** than Kitwe.

We use *much* and *far* as intensifiers with comparative adjectives in front of a noun:

Kenya is **a much bigger country** than Malawi.

Fashion Sakala is **a far better player** than Masauso Miti.

We use these words as intensifiers with superlative adjectives; easily, by far, much.

Examples:

1. The blue whale is **easily the biggest** animal in the world.
2. This car was **by far the most expensive**.

EXERCISE

Underline the correct Intensifier in the following sentences.

1. The idea is **pretty/totally/utterly** wrong.
2. I think teleportation is **extremely/absolutely/very** impossible.
3. The film was **just/really/a bit** fantastic.
4. My cooking was **rather/really/absolutely** disastrous.
5. The man was **utterly/very/ a little** charmed by her.
6. This exercise is **rather/extremely/absolutely** easy.
7. Michael's wife drives **absolutely/rather/very** fast.
8. The weather was **absolutely/totally/rather** boiling.
9. The story was **really/absolutely/fairly** amazing.
10. When she heard the news of the theft, she felt **really/terribly/completely** upset.

END.
