

# LESSON 102

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546    **so would I**            **neither can he**            **nor should they**

**We put the words "so", "neither" or "nor" at the beginning of a sentence when someone makes a statement and we want to reply that the same situation is true for us or somebody else.**

**For example, if someone says to you "I would like to visit London", and you would also like to visit London, as a short reply you can say "So would I" (instead of, for example, "I would too").**

**In a negative sentence, if someone says to you "I can't open this window", and you can't open it either, you can reply "Neither can I" or "Nor can I". There is no difference between the words "neither" and "nor".**

**When do we put the words "so", "neither" or "nor" at the beginning of a sentence?**

We put the words ... when someone makes a statement and we want to reply that the same situation is true for us or somebody else.

**If someone tells you that they would like some coffee, and you would also like some coffee, what can you reply?**

If someone tells me that they would like some coffee, and I would also like some coffee, I can reply "So would I"

**If someone tells you that they couldn't sleep last night, and you couldn't sleep either, what can you reply?**

If someone tells me that they couldn't sleep last night, and I couldn't sleep either, I can reply "Neither could I" or "Nor could I"

**We make this kind of short reply by using the words "so", "neither", or "nor", and by putting the auxiliary verb before the subject. For example, we say "So will I" and not "So I will". We can also use the verbs "have" and "be". For example, "Mary has a large house" – "So has Michael"; "He isn't a good cook" – "Neither is his wife".**

547 How do we make this kind of short reply?

We make this kind of short reply by using the words "so", "neither", or "nor", and by putting the auxiliary verb before the subject

**If there is no auxiliary verb, we use "do" in the short reply. For example, "He lives in this building" – "So does my sister".**

If there is no auxiliary verb, which verb do we use?

If there is no auxiliary verb, we use "do" in the short reply

Reply to the following statements as if the same situation is true for you:

I can speak English.

So can I

I won't go there.

Neither will I

I am a student.

So am I

I haven't got a car.

Neither have I

My mother lives a long way from here.

So does mine

My best friend doesn't smoke.

Nor does mine

**This structure is not only used as a short reply to a statement. For example, we can say "I can speak French and so can my mother". This means the same as "I can speak French and my mother can speak French too".**

What do I mean if I say "I can speak French and so can my mother"?

If you say "I can ...", you mean that you can speak French and your mother can speak French too

## bit

Although sweets aren't good for the health, is it OK to have a bit of chocolate sometimes?

Yes, although sweets ..., it's OK ...

548 If you were an employer and one of your employees phoned you to say that they were feeling a bit ill, would you think that was a good enough reason for them not to come to work?

Yes, if I were ... and one of ..., I'd think ...  
~ No, if I were ... and one of ..., I wouldn't think ...

## snag

What is a snag?

A snag is a small problem

Give me an example, please.

I need to send him an email  
but there's just one snag: my Wi-Fi isn't working

## defeat

## election

## politics

Is your country usually defeated at football?

Yes, my country  
is ... ~ No, my country isn't ...

Do you know which political party suffered defeat in the last elections in your country?

Yes, I know ... ~ No, I don't know ...

## phrase

## collection

**A phrase is a collection of words that belong together in a sentence because, together, they form a particular part of the sentence. For example, the following sentence has four phrases in it: "My elder brother / has eaten / two sandwiches / since breakfast".**

What is a phrase?

A phrase is a collection of words that  
belong together in a sentence because,  
together, they form a particular part of the sentence

Give me an example, please.

at high speed

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## mind

## object

## passenger

## excuse me

## non-smoker

## babysitter

## childminder

## do you mind?

**The verb "to mind" means "to object to", "to consider", "to be careful of" and "to look after".**

What does the verb "to mind" mean?

The verb "to mind"  
means "to object to" ...

**Before opening the window of a train or a bus, we can say to the other passengers "Excuse me, would you mind if I opened the window?" (or "Do you mind if I open the window?").**

What can we say to the other passengers before opening the window of a train or a bus?  
Before opening ..., we can say to the other passengers "Excuse me, would you mind if I opened the window?"

Do you mind if people smoke near you when you're eating in a restaurant?  
Yes, I mind if ... ~ No, I don't mind if ...

And if you do mind, what can you say?  
If I do mind, I can say "Excuse me, but would you mind not smoking, please?"

What does someone mean if they say "Don't mind me; carry on with what you're doing"?  
If someone says ..., they mean "Don't consider me" or "Don't think about me"

If you didn't mind what you said in public, what might happen?  
If I didn't mind what ..., I might get into trouble

550 If a sign above a door says "Mind your head", what does it mean?  
If a sign ..., it means that the door is low and you must be careful not to hit your head on it

Do you mind what other people say or think about you – that is, is it important to you?  
Yes, I mind what ...  
~ No, I don't mind what ...

Why or why not?

When parents have to go out together in the evening, who usually minds their baby?  
When parents have to go out, a babysitter usually minds their baby

What's a childminder?  
A childminder is someone who looks after a very young child while the parents are at work

### Idiom 3

**be into something** = have a strong interest in something

e.g. He used to love playing tennis but now he's really into golf.

What does the idiom "be into something" mean?

The idiom ... "have a strong ..."

Give me an example, please.

Most teenagers these days are into computer games



#### Dictation 67

If one takes a dog/ on a bus,/ one doesn't usually have to buy/ a ticket for it./ The best way to do this job/ is by following/ a system./ He hit the table/ with his head,/ and could not remember anything./ They are fairly good/ at football,/ but not at studying./ It is a real pleasure/ to hear him sing./ Although he sang/ in front of his family/ when he was a child,/ he has never sung/ in public.



#### Revision Exercise 44