

1 You use **too** at the end of a clause to say that a statement about one thing or person is also true about another person or thing:

He likes chocolate. I like it **too**. (= I like chocolate)

The Smiths went by train. We did **too**. (= we went by train)

Vincent was absent last week. He'll be away this week **too**.

Be careful: you use **too** in positive statements. In negative statements you use negative verb + **either**:

I didn't understand; my friend **didn't** (understand) **either**.

She can't come tomorrow, and she **can't** come on Friday **either**.

2 You can also use a structure with **so** after positive statements. Notice the word order is **so + verb + subject**:

a after sentences or clauses with **be**, you use **so + be**:

His shirt is new, and **so is** his tie. My sister is learning Greek; **so am I**. They were tired; **so was I**.

b after statements with **have** as an auxiliary, you use a **so + have**:

'I've been to Iceland.' '**So have I**.'

Tania has bought a new car. **So has** Steve.

By ten o'clock the wind had stopped, **so had** the rain.

c after statements with a form of **do**, or statements with no auxiliary verbs, you use **so + do**:

I did like his last book; **so did** my wife.

The police came quickly; **so did** the ambulance.

The French produce a lot of wine, and **so do** the Italians.

d after statements with modal verbs, you use **so + modal**:

Peter said he would love to go to Japan. **So would I**.

Sandra can cook wonderfully. **So can** my friend Eva.

3 After negative statements, you use **neither + positive verb + subject**:

'I don't feel well.' '**Neither do I**.'

My father didn't go to college; **neither did** my mother.



A Match the statements and the right answers:

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| 1 They've been to Birmingham. | So did we. |
| 2 She'll be away tomorrow. | So do you. |
| 3 My neighbours are on holiday now. | So was I. |
| 4 My sister drives a BMW. | So can I. |
| 5 I was talking to the new Professor. | So are mine. |
| 6 You look very healthy. | So does mine. |
| 7 We worked hard last week. | So have I. |
| 8 Chris can play the guitar. | So will we. |

B Now do the same with these negative statements:

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| 1 I don't smoke. | Neither can mine. |
| 2 We couldn't hear a thing. | Neither was I. |
| 3 I haven't got a car. | Neither will I. |
| 4 Most of my friends can't cook. | Neither do I. |
| 5 I wasn't in bed early yesterday. | Neither have I. |
| 6 I can't come tomorrow. | Neither can I. |
| 7 We didn't do our homework. | Neither could we. |
| 8 I won't tell anyone. | Neither did we. |

C Change the sentences following the models:

e.g. I like rock and roll. My sister does too.

I like rock and roll, so does my sister.

'I can't eat any more.' 'I can't either.'

'I can't eat any more.' 'Neither can I.'

- Greenland is an island. Australia is an island, too. *So is Australia.* _____
- The whale is an endangered species. The rhino is, too. _____
- My mother can't ski. My brother can't either. _____
- Smoking isn't good for you. Eating a lot of chocolate isn't either. _____
- The Beatles became famous in the 60's. The Rolling Stones did too. _____
- Paul didn't write to me. Mandy didn't write to me either. _____
- Mozart was a composer. Beethoven was a composer too. _____
- Dictionaries aren't allowed in the exam. Computers aren't allowed either. _____

D Similar or different? Write your real answers to these questions following the models:

e.g. I live in a port. EITHER – So do I. OR – I don't.

I can't ski. EITHER – Neither can I. OR – I can.

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| 1 I enjoy meeting people. | 6 I don't drink alcohol. |
| 2 I don't live on the coast. | 7 I've been to London. |
| 3 I get up early in the morning. | 8 I was born in hospital. |
| 4 I didn't speak English yesterday. | 9 I want to go home. |
| 5 I wasn't ill last week. | 10 I've never been to the US. |