

too/so	too: at the end of the sentence + A. I speak English.  D. I <u>do</u>, <u>too</u>. A. I can swim.  D. I <u>can</u> (swim), <u>too</u>. A. I was at the concert.  D. I <u>was</u> there, <u>too</u>. Me, <u>too</u> (in colloquial English)	so: at the beginning of the sentence + A. I speak English.  D. <u>So</u>, <u>do</u> I. A. I can swim.  D. <u>So</u>, <u>can</u> I. A. I was at the concert.  D. <u>So</u>, <u>was</u> I.
	but negative addition to positive sentence Ann speaks English, <u>but</u> I don't.   You can swim, <u>but</u> I can't.  	positive addition to negative sentence Ann doesn't speak English, <u>but</u> I do.   You can't swim, <u>but</u> I can.  
neither (nor)/ either	neither: at the beginning of the sentence - A. I am not hungry.  B. <u>Neither/nor</u> <u>am</u> I.  A. I don't speak English.  B. <u>Neither/nor</u> <u>do</u> I.  A. I wouldn't eat that! B. <u>Neither/nor</u> <u>would</u> I. Me, <u>neither</u> (in colloquial English)	either: at the end of the sentence - A. I am not hungry.  B. I <u>am not</u> (hungry) <u>either</u>.  A. I don't speak English.  B. I <u>don't</u> (speak English) <u>either</u>.  A. I wouldn't eat that! B. I <u>wouldn't</u> (eat that) <u>either</u>.

neither...nor	-
	"Neither...nor" makes a negative statement about two people or objects. - At least <u>neither me nor any of my classmates</u> have read this article. - My sister <u>neither</u> smokes, <u>nor</u> drinks. - She is <u>neither</u> beautiful, <u>nor</u> smart. *Neither of the two sentences <u>is</u> correct.
either...or	+
	"Either...or" is for connecting same objects, things etc in a sentence. <u>Either</u> Tom <u>or</u> Alice will cook dinner. - You can <u>either</u> come with me <u>or</u> stay at home. - I'll <u>either</u> send you an email, <u>or</u> phone you next week.

Supply either or neither.

- 1) When shall we meet: at 7 or at 7:30? — I don't mind. Either time is convenient for me.
- 2) You can't use those screwdrivers _____ of them is suitable for the job.
- 3) I don't know who's on the phone. It's your _____ mother or your aunt.
- 4) I met John a year ago, but I've _____ seen him nor heard from him since.
- 5) Say what you like about those two applicants. I didn't like _____ of them!
- 6) I know you sent us two letters, but we have received _____ of them.

	Eve	Jo	Bill	Sue
live in London	✓		✓	
speak Italian		✓	✓	
drive a car		✓		✓
play the violin	✓			✓

Look at the table and write sentences as in the example.

1) Eve lives in London. So does Sill, but Jo and Sue don't.

2) Jo doesn't play the violin. _____

3) Eve can't speak Italian. _____

4) Eve can't drive a car. _____

5) Jo speaks Italian. _____

6) Sue doesn't live in London. _____

7) Eve can play the violin. _____

8) Jo drives a car. _____

Complete the sentences with both/neither/either.

- 1) "Do you want tea or coffee? Either I really don't mind."
- 2) "What day is it today — the 18th or the 19th?" _____ It's the 20th."
- 3) A. Where did you go for your holidays — Scotland or Ireland?
B: We went to _____. A week in Scotland and a week in Ireland.
- 4) "When shall I phone, in the morning or afternoon?" _____ I'll be in all day."
- 5) "Where's Liz? Is she at work or at home?" _____ She's away on holiday."

Write sentences with both ... and ... / neither ... nor ... / either ... or

- 1) Chris was late. So was Pat. Both Chris and Pat were Late.
- 2) He didn't write and he didn't phone. He neither wrote nor phoned.
- 3) Joe is on holiday and so is Sam. _____
- 4) Joe hasn't got a car. Sam hasn't got one either. _____
- 5) Brian doesn't watch TV and he doesn't read newspapers.

- 6) It was a boring film. It was long too.
The film _____
- 7) Is that man's name Richard? Or is it Robert? It's one of the two.
That man's name _____
- 8) I haven't got time to go on holiday. And I haven't got the money.
I've got _____
- 9) We can leave today or we can leave tomorrow — whichever you prefer.
We _____