

LEARNING UNIT # 2

SO, TOO (+) / NEITHER, EITHER (-)

ENGLISH
GRAMMAR

SO - TOO



SO and TOO are used to show agreement with positive statements (said by Person A).

SO + AUXILIARY + SUBJECT
(or BE / HAVE)

Person A

Person B

The auxiliary verb (or To Be/To Have) needs to agree with the verb tense in the original statement (by Person A).

I am happy.	So am I.	= I am happy too .
You are making a noise.	So are you.	= You are making a noise too .
I need more money.	So do I.	= I need more money too .
Steve likes pizza.	So does Mary.	= Mary likes pizza too .
I was tired this morning.	So was I.	= I was tired too .
We were late.	So were they.	= They were late too .
I watched a movie last night.	So did I.	= I watched a movie too .
She can play the guitar.	So can I.	= I can play the guitar too .
We could see the stars.	So could I.	= I could see the stars too .
She will win an award.	So will I.	= I will win an award too .
I would like a cup of coffee.	So would I.	= I would like a cup too .
He should study more.	So should I.	= I should study more too .
They have finished early.	So have I.	= I have finished early too .
He had eaten too much.	So had I.	= I had eaten too much too .

Sometimes you can use So + Auxiliary + Subject as a continuation of the first part of the sentence.
John **can** sing well, and so **can** his brother. = John can sing well, and his brother **can** sing well **too**.



TENSES	SO	TOO
<i>Mary: I like Ice-cream</i>	<i>Laura: So do I</i>	<i>Laura: I do, too.</i>
<i>Mary: I am a teacher</i>	<i>Laura: So am I</i>	<i>Laura: I am, too.</i>
<i>Mary: I am learning Chinese</i>	<i>Laura: So am I</i>	<i>Laura: I am, too.</i>
<i>Mary: I went to the cinema yesterday</i>	<i>Laura: So did I</i>	<i>Laura: I did, too.</i>
<i>Mary: I was in Mexico last year.</i>	<i>Laura: So was I</i>	<i>Laura: I was, too.</i>
<i>Mary: I have eaten chocolate</i>	<i>Laura: So have I</i>	<i>Laura: I have, too.</i>
<i>Mary: I will be at home later</i>	<i>Laura: So will I</i>	<i>Laura: I will, too.</i>
<i>Mary: I would like to eat pizza.</i>	<i>Laura: So would I.</i>	<i>Laura: I would, too.</i>
<i>Mary: I can speak Chinese.</i>	<i>Laura: So can I.</i>	<i>Laura: I can, too.</i>

Instructions: The instructor is going to say the following statements. Use SO or TOO to show agreement. Remember, so and too are used only if the agree with the other speaker.

- ✓ I hate mushrooms.
- ✓ Elizabeth loves coffee.
- ✓ Luke's going out next weekend.
- ✓ Joe was at work yesterday.
- ✓ I usually wake up early. Camila speaks English very well.
- ✓ I would like to travel to USA.
- ✓ Mathew did exercises last week.
- ✓ Jonh and Peter studied a lot for their last exam.
- ✓ George is going to get a new job.
- ✓ Mike studies English at INA.
- ✓ My father likes to watch TV at night.
- ✓ Sasha can speak two languages.



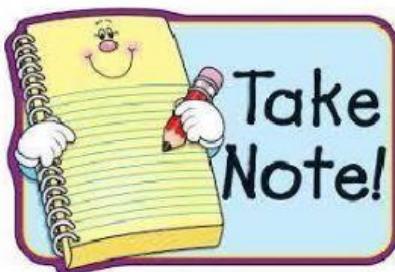
So do I
So am I
So am I
So did I
So was I
So have I
So will I
So would I.
So can I.



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Instructions: You will be given the chance to talk to TWO classmates. Interview them and tell the class who you have more things in common with. For example, you can say: Marlon drinks coffee, and I do too. / Marlon has traveled to USA, I so have I.



NEITHER and EITHER are used to agree with negative statements (said by Person A).

NEITHER + AUXILIARY + SUBJECT
(or BE / HAVE)

Person A

I **am not** hungry.
You **aren't** trying.
I **don't** need help.
Steve **doesn't** like fish.
I **wasn't** bored.
They **weren't** invited.
I **didn't** like the book.
I **can't** swim.
I **couldn't** see him.
She **won't** be there.
I **wouldn't** eat that.
I **shouldn't** worry.
They **haven't** studied.
He **hadn't** finished.

Person B

Neither **am** I.
Neither **are** you.
Neither **do** I.
Neither **does** Sam.
Neither **was** I.
Neither **were** we.
Neither **did** I.
Neither **can** I.
Neither **could** I.
Neither **will** I.
Neither **would** I.
Neither **should** I.
Neither **have** I.
Neither **had** I.

The auxiliary verb (or To Be/To Have) needs to agree with the verb tense in the original statement (by Person A).

= I'm not (hungry) **either**.
= You aren't (trying) **either**.
= I don't (need help) **either**.
= Sam doesn't (like fish) **either**.
= I wasn't (bored) **either**.
= We weren't (invited) **either**.
= I didn't (like the book) **either**.
= I can't (swim) **either**.
= I couldn't (see him) **either**.
= I won't (be there) **either**.
= I wouldn't (eat that) **either**.
= I shouldn't (worry) **either**.
= I haven't (studied) **either**.
= I hadn't (finished) **either**.

Sometimes you will see/hear NOR + Auxiliary + Subject.
A: I **wasn't** ready. B: **Nor** **was** I (= **Neither** **was** I).

I'm not hungry ~~to~~ → **Too** is for positive statements
I'm not hungry **either**.

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www.woodwardenglish.com

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Either and Neither



PERSON A	PERSON B
I am not hungry.	Neither am I. I am not either
Stephanie doesn't eat meat.	Neither does Mary. Mary doesn't either .
Mary didn't go to the party.	Neither did I. I didn't either .
They wouldn't like to do his job.	Neither would I. I wouldn't either .

Instructions: The instructor is going to say the following statements. Use neither or either to show agreement on negative statements.

- ✓ I didn't do exercises yesterday.
- ✓ I haven't seen my high school friends since our prompt.
- ✓ I am not listening to music right now.
- ✓ Peter does not have money to buy a new car.
- ✓ George and Lucas aren't excellent swimmers.
- ✓ Andrea won't go out tonight.
- ✓ My sister doesn't like to wake up early.
- ✓ John isn't a shy man.
- ✓ I do not work on weekends.
- ✓ I can't speak French.

PERSON B	
Neither am I.	I am not either
Neither does Mary.	Mary doesn't either.
Neither did I.	I didn't either.
Neither would I.	I wouldn't either.
Neither will you.	You won't either.
Neither have you.	You haven't either.
Neither can I.	I can't either.
Neither should we.	We shouldn't either.
Neither could they.	They couldn't either.
Neither had I.	I hadn't either.

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How to use **TOO**

More than enough or too much?

It's good to have *more than enough* money, but it's not always good to have *more than enough* of everything.

I like hot days... but today it's 40 degrees! It's **too** hot.

We need wind to go sailing... but today it is **too** windy.
It's dangerous to sail in this weather.

Too expresses a negative feeling.

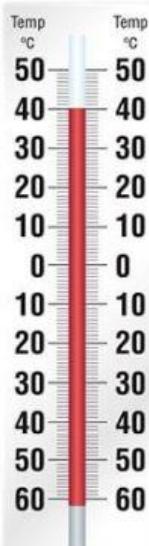


Too means more than needed, wanted or necessary.

I love chili... but this food is **too** spicy. I can't eat it.

I want to come to your party, but I'm **too** tired.

I can't buy those shoes. They're **too** expensive.



OFF2CLASS

LIVE **LIVEWORKSHEETS**



How to use TOO

too + adjective/adverb



The radio is too loud. Please turn the volume down.

too much / too many + noun



I don't like that restaurant. There are too many people and there's too much noise.

too + adjective + for somebody / something



The pair of jeans is too tight for me.

too + adjective + to do something



I'm too exhausted to go out.

too + adjective + for somebody / something to do something



The man was too far away for us to identify him.



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Say something about each image

Express something negative with **too**. Use your imagination.



OFF2CLASS

LIVE **LIVWORKSHEETS**



How to use ENOUGH?

enough + noun

My mother doesn't have enough money to buy a new house.

adjective/adverb + enough

Mike is tall enough to join the national basketball team.

enough without a noun

I have some money, but this isn't enough to buy lunch for everyone.

enough for somebody/something

These jeans are tight enough for me.

enough to do something

The fish you bought is enough to feed a dozen people.

enough for somebody/something to do something

The house is big enough for your parents to live comfortably.



Oral Task: Let's imagine you work for the Costa Rican government, and you are in charge of identifying some problems in our country. Make sure you use too and enough to explain your ideas on the next government meeting.