

## GRAMMAR PRACTICE:

<i>Either ... (or)</i>	<i>Neither ... (nor)</i>
Use either when you talk about two things or people. Examples: (1) "I would like either cookies or popcorn. I can't decide." (2) "I would like either (of the snacks)." (3) "I don't want to eat either snack."	Use neither (for negative sentences) when you talk about two things or people. Examples: (1) "Jack has been to neither Canada nor the United States." (2) "Jack has been to neither (of the countries)." (3) There is no negative for neither.

**NOTE:** Either and neither can also come at the beginning of a sentence.

**Examples:** Either we will go out, or we will stay at home.

Neither of the restaurants is open today.

Complete the sentences. Use: either, or, neither, nor.

1. His father believed \_\_\_\_\_ his son \_\_\_\_\_ his friend. He thought that both were lying.
2. You can use \_\_\_\_\_ this computer \_\_\_\_\_ the other one. Someone must fix them first
2. I need \_\_\_\_\_ your help \_\_\_\_\_ your compassion. I can perfectly handle my problems all alone.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Charly \_\_\_\_\_ Bill will write the report. Just ask them.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ you return the money you had stolen \_\_\_\_\_ I'll call the police.
5. My mum can \_\_\_\_\_ read \_\_\_\_\_ write. She is illiterate.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ the UK \_\_\_\_\_ Spain are in Asia.
7. Let's meet on \_\_\_\_\_ Monday or Tuesday.
8. They weren't at \_\_\_\_\_ of the stores.
9. Neither Maria \_\_\_\_\_ Eduardo was at home.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ of the answers is correct. Try again.
11. Either it will rain tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_ it won't rain.
12. The hat was \_\_\_\_\_ too large, \_\_\_\_\_ too small. I was the right size.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ of the movies were interesting. They were both boring.

14. \_\_\_\_\_ of my classmates could come to the party. They were both sick.
15. I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ of those two coffee shops.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ cats \_\_\_\_\_ dogs are allowed in the restaurant

### **NOT ONLY... BUT ALSO**

"Not only... but also" is frequently used as a phrase for clauses and nouns. So when there is a need to connect a clause that completes the sentence, a comma is inserted to separate them. But when there is a need for a noun, a common noun must be used.

- **For example:** *"Not only do those children eat cakes every day during break time, but they also enjoy cheese when necessary"*
- *Not only* does he enjoy pizza, *but also* loves a good bowl of white pasta.
- The Grand Villas are *not only* vast *but also* incredibly beautiful

#### **Join the sentences using NOT ONLY... BUT ALSO**

1. There are problems with the children. There are problems with their parents.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. He can make people laugh. He can make people cry.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. She writes plays for television. She acts in movies.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. I sent him many letters. I also tried to telephone him.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. We visit our grandfather's house in summer. We visit our grandfather's house in winter.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. They need food. They need medicine.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. He has been late four times. He hasn't done any work  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. In winter the days are short. They are also cold and dark  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. He writes articles for some newspapers. He does painting and decorating.  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. He wants to buy a car for his son. He wants to buy a motorbike for himself.

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11. The book I read yesterday was educational. The book I read yesterday was interesting.

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12. The restaurant was too noisy. The food was quite bland.

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