## Neither, either, so and too: fill in the blanks

When two people or things agree in a positive way we connect them with *and*, and *so* or *too*. *So* is used after *and*, and *too* comes at the end of the sentence.

I like turtles *and so* do you. Jack likes turtles *and* Mary does *too*. Jack: "I like rabbits." Mary: "So do I." Mary: "I like turtles." Jack: "Me too."

We use *neither* and *either* when two people or things agree in a negative way. *Neither* is used after *and*, and *either* comes at the end of the sentence. We use *neither* when the helping verb is positive: and *either* when the helping verb is negative.

I don't like turtles *and neither* do you. Mary doesn't like turtles *and* Jack doesn't *either*. Jack: "I don't like turtles." Mary: "Neither do I." Mary: "I don't like turtles." Jack: "Me either."

1.	The turtle has a head and does the rabbit.
2.	The rabbit doesn't have money and does the turtle.
3.	The turtle must breathe and the rabbit must
4.	The rabbit doesn't have wings and the turtle doesn't
5.	The turtle has a and does the rabbit.
6.	The rabbit doesn't have and does the turtle.
7.	The turtle can and the rabbit can
8.	The rabbit doesn't read and the turtle doesn't

## Either, neither, so, too and but

## A. Fill in the blanks

1.	The turtle has four legs and does the rabbit.	
2.	The rabbit doesn't fly airplanes and does the turtle.	
3.	The turtle drinks water and the rabbit does	
4.	The rabbit doesn't live in Tokyo and the turtle doesn't	
5.	The rabbit doesn't have a shell, but the turtle	
В.	Change to compound sentences by adding and or but	
1.	The rabbit eats carrots. The turtle eats carrots.	
2.	Turtles have tails. Rabbits have tails.	
3.	The turtle can't speak French. The rabbit can't speak French.	
4.	Turtles don't drive cars. Rabbits don't drive cars.	
5.	The turtle is green. The rabbit is brown.	

7.
NOUN VERB