

# EXPRESSING AGREEMENT

## I. AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENTS

A. subject + verb + **TOO**

1A: I like chocolate	2A: He's hungry.	3A: They've already eaten.
1B: I do too.	2B: I am too.	3B: I have too.
4A: She should study more.	5A: We had a great time.	6A: She can speak French.
4B: I should too.	5B: I did too.	6B: I can too.

B. **SO** + verb + subject

1A: I like chocolate	2A: He's hungry.	3A: They've already eaten.
1B: So do I.	2B: So am I.	3B: So have I.
4A: She should study more.	5A: We had a great time	6A: She can speak French.
4B: So should I.	5B: So did I.	6B: So can I.

## II. NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

A. subject + verb + **EITHER**  
(negative)

1A: I don't like chocolate	2A: He isn't hungry.	3A: They haven't eaten yet.
1B: I don't either	2B: I'm not either.	3B: I haven't either.
4A: She shouldn't eat so much.	5A: We didn't enjoy it.	6A: She can't speak French.
4B: I shouldn't either	5B: I didn't either.	6B: I can't either

B. **NEITHER** + verb + subject  
(affirmative)

1A: I don't like chocolate	2A: He isn't hungry.	3A: They haven't eaten yet.
1B: Neither do I.	2B: Neither am I.	3B: Neither have I.
4A: She shouldn't eat so much.	5A: We didn't enjoy it.	6A: She can't speak French.
4B: Neither should I.	5B: Neither did I.	6B: Neither can I.

When agreeing with a statement (affirmatively or negatively):

- containing the verb BE, use the verb BE in the exact same tense
- in the present tense, use **DO** / **DOES** or **DON'T** / **DOESN'T**
- in the simple past tense, use **DID** or **DIDN'T**
- containing a modal verb (e.g., *should, can, will, may*), use the same modal
- in a perfect tense, use **HAVE** / **HAS** / **HAD** or **HAVEN'T** / **HASN'T** / **HADN'T**
- containing *have / has to*, use **DO** or **DOES**