

(+) too / So do I

In a **positive sentence (+)**, we express that we have the **same** opinion as somebody else by using **too** or **so do I** ("auch").

I can swim.	I can swim too.	So can I.
<i>Ich kann schwimmen.</i>	<i>Ich (kann) auch (schwimmen).</i>	
He is happy.	She's happy too.	So is she.
We will arrive soon.	They will arrive soon too.	So will they.
I've got time.	We've got time too.	So have we.
She must go home now.	We must go home now too.	So must we.
I've done my homework.	He's done his homework too.	So has he.
		<i>If there is a full verb in the original sentence, we use a form of do with <u>so...</u></i>
<i>They speak French.</i>	<i>I speak French too.</i>	<i>So do I.</i>
<i>I need a break.</i>	<i>He needs a break too.</i>	<i>So does he.</i>
<i>She wrote an email.</i>	<i>They wrote an email too.</i>	<i>So did they.</i>
	<b><i>We could also use short answers with <u>too</u>, e.g. "I can swim" – "I can, too."</i></b>	<b><i>If we use <u>so...</u> the subject comes after the verb! (INVERSION) The stress is always on the subject: So does <u>she</u>.</i></b>

(-) not...either / Neither do I

In a **negative sentence (-)**, we express that we have the **same** opinion as somebody else by using **not...either** or **neither do I** ("auch nicht").

I can't swim.	I can't swim either.	Neither can I.
<i>Ich kann nicht schwimmen.</i>	<i>Ich (kann) auch nicht (schwimmen).</i>	
He isn't happy.	She isn't happy either.	Neither is she.
We won't arrive soon.	They won't arrive soon either.	Neither will they.
I haven't got time.	We haven't got time either.	Neither have we.
She needn't go home.	We needn't go home either.	Neither need we.
I haven't done my homework.	He hasn't done his h. either.	Neither has he.
		<i>If there is a full verb in the original sentence, we use a form of do with <u>Neither...</u></i>
<i>They never speak French.</i>	<i>I never speak French either.</i>	<i>Neither do I.</i>
<i>I don't need a break.</i>	<i>He doesn't need a b. either.</i>	<i>Neither does he.</i>
<i>She didn't write an email.</i>	<i>They didn't write an e. either.</i>	<i>Neither did they.</i>
	<b><i>We could also use short answers with <u>not...either</u>, e.g. "I can't swim" – "I can't either."</i></b>	<b><i>If we use <u>Neither...</u> the subject comes after the verb! (INVERSION) The stress is always on the subject: Neither does <u>she</u>.</i></b>

## DISAGREEING

### How to disagree

This is how we express that we have a **different** opinion than somebody else (“schon” oder “nicht”):

(+)	(-)
I can swim.	I can't. <i>Ich nicht.</i>
He is happy.	She isn't.
We will arrive soon.	They won't.
I've got time.	We haven't.
She must go home now.	We needn't.
I've done my homework.	He hasn't.
<i>They speak French.</i>	<i>I don't.</i>
<i>I need a break.</i>	<i>He doesn't.</i>
<i>She wrote an email.</i>	<i>They didn't.</i>

(-)	(+)
I can't swim.	I can. <i>Ich schon.</i>
He isn't happy.	She is.
We won't arrive soon.	They will.
I haven't got time.	We have.
She needn't go home.	We must.
I haven't done my homework.	He has.
<i>They never speak French.</i>	<i>I do.</i>
<i>I don't need a break.</i>	<i>He does.</i>
<i>She didn't write an email.</i>	<i>They did.</i>

1. Ich komme aus Deutschland. – Ich auch. / Ich nicht.

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2. Ich mag keine Katzen. – Ich auch nicht. / Ich schon.

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3. Ich bin müde. – Er auch. / Er nicht.

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4. Sie kann nicht Tennis spielen. – Wir schon. / Wir auch nicht.

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5. Wir sind gestern abend nicht ans Fest gegangen. – Wir auch nicht. / Wir schon.

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6. Er wird bald einen Hund haben. – Sie auch. / Sie nicht.

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7. Ich bin nicht Engländerin. - Sie schon. / Sie auch nicht.

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8. Wir haben kein Geld. – Ich auch nicht. / Ich schon.

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