



12. 'She speaks Spanish.' 'He does \_\_\_\_.'
- a) either  
b) so  
c) too  
d) neither
13. 'We should leave now.' '\_\_\_\_ I.'
- a) So should  
b) So do  
c) So must  
d) Neither should
14. 'They weren't happy with the result.' '\_\_\_\_'
- a) Neither did I.  
b) So were they.  
c) Neither were I.  
d) Neither was I.
15. 'I can play the guitar.' '\_\_\_\_'
- a) So do I.  
b) So can I.  
c) Neither can I.  
d) So could I.
16. 'Mark didn't see the accident.' '\_\_\_\_ Lisa.'
- a) So did  
b) Neither was  
c) Neither did  
d) Neither does
17. 'I have two brothers.' '\_\_\_\_'
- a) So have I.  
b) Neither do I.  
c) So am I.  
d) So do I.
18. 'I had never tried sushi before that trip.' '\_\_\_\_'
- a) Neither had I.  
b) Neither did I.  
c) Neither have I.  
d) So had I.
19. 'We don't watch much TV.' 'We don't \_\_\_\_.'
- a) neither  
b) too  
c) either  
d) so
20. 'I'll be there at nine.' '\_\_\_\_ we.'
- a) So are  
b) So will  
c) So do  
d) Neither will



## Answers

1. c) So have I.
2. b) either
3. d) So was
4. b) too
5. a) Neither can
6. a) So did I.
7. b) So I do
8. c) Neither has
9. d) either
10. a) So did
11. d) Neither would I.
12. c) too
13. a) So should
14. d) Neither was I.
15. b) So can I.
16. c) Neither did
17. d) So do I.
18. a) Neither had I.
19. c) either
20. b) So will



# Explanations

## 1. “So have I.” (c)

'I've been' is present perfect (have + past participle). We match with 'So have I.' — not 'did' (past simple) or 'do' (present simple).

## 2. “either” (b)

After a negative statement, use 'either' in the informal structure 'I don't either.' 'Too' is only used after affirmative statements.

## 3. “So was” (d)

'Was late' uses past tense 'be'. We respond with 'So was he.' — matching the auxiliary 'was'.

## 4. “too” (b)

After an affirmative statement, use 'too' in the informal structure 'I do too.' 'Either' is only used after negative statements.

## 5. “Neither can” (a)

'Can't come' uses the negative modal 'can'. We match with 'Neither can they.' — keep the same modal, same tense.

## 6. “So did I.” (a)

'Forgot' is past simple. We respond with 'So did I.' — 'did' is the auxiliary for past simple action verbs.

## 7. “So I do” (b)

'So I do' (subject before auxiliary) is emphatic — it means 'Yes, that's right, I do.' It confirms what someone said about YOU. 'So do I' (auxiliary before subject) would mean 'I also take the bus' — but here the speaker is confirming their own habit, not saying 'me too'.

## 8. “Neither has” (c)

'Hasn't replied' is negative present perfect. 'She' is third-person singular, so we use 'has': 'Neither has she.'

## 9. “either” (d)

After a negative statement, use 'either': 'I'm not either.' This is the informal alternative to 'Neither am I.'

## 10. “So did” (a)

'Worked' is past simple (action verb). We use 'did': 'So did mine.' Don't use 'was' — 'worked' is not 'be'.

## 11. “Neither would I.” (d)

'Wouldn't want' uses the negative modal 'would'. We match with 'Neither would I.' — keep the same modal 'would'.

## 12. “too” (c)

After an affirmative statement, use 'too' in the informal pattern: 'He does too.' This is an alternative to the formal 'So does he.'

## 13. “So should” (a)

'Should leave' uses 'should'. We match with 'So should I.' — don't change the modal to 'must' or 'do'.

## 14. “Neither was I.” (d)

'Weren't happy' uses past 'be' (were + not). With 'I' as the new subject, we use 'was': 'Neither was I.' It's 'was', not 'were', because 'I' takes 'was' in this structure.

**15. “So can I.” (b)**

'Can play' uses the modal 'can'. The response is 'So can I.' — matching the modal verb exactly.

**16. “Neither did” (c)**

'Didn't see' is negative past simple. We respond with 'Neither did Lisa.' — 'did' for past simple.

**17. “So do I.” (d)**

'Have' here means 'possess' in present simple — it's a main verb, not an auxiliary. In modern English, we use 'do' as the auxiliary: 'So do I.' ('So have I' is sometimes used in British English but 'So do I' is standard.)

**18. “Neither had I.” (a)**

'Had never tried' is past perfect (had + past participle), and 'never' makes it negative. We match with 'Neither had I.' — 'had' for past perfect.

**19. “either” (c)**

After a negative statement, the informal response uses 'either': 'We don't either.' This means the same as 'Neither do we.'

**20. “So will” (b)**

'I'll be there' uses 'will'. We match with 'So will we.' — use the same modal 'will' in the response.