

## Too, either, so, neither

Usamos nos finais das frases:

-Too / Either

Too: usado para concordar com algo que está na afirmativa.

Either: Usado para concordar com algo que está na negativa.

I like chocolate.

I like chocolate, too.

I don't like chocolate.

I don't like either.

Usamos geralmente no início das frases::

-So / Neither

So: usado para concordar com algo que está na afirmativa.

(SO + auxiliar + pessoa que concorda)

Neither: Usado para concordar com algo que está na negativa.

(Neither + auxiliar + pessoa que concorda)

I can dance.

So can I.

They aren't Brazilian.

Neither am I.

# Too, either, so, neither

1. Look at the cartoon below and answer the following questions.

Chris Borges, 2015. Digital.



# Verb Patterns

Não temos como saber quais verbos serão os patterns a serem seguidos.

Partten verbs são verbos padrões.

Alguns são seguidos pelo: Verbo + To – verbo no infinitivo

Outros são: verbo + verbo –ing

E alguns não precisam nem do To nem do ING

## Verb + to – infinitive verb

Choose  
Decide  
Forget  
Manage  
Promise  
Need  
Help  
Hope  
Remember  
Try  
Want  
Would like

## Verb + verb –ING

Enjoy  
Finish  
Stop  
Miss  
Practice  
Fancy  
Allow

## Modal verbs + verb infinit without “to”

Can  
Could  
May  
Might  
Should  
Would  
Will

## Verbos que aceitam as duas formas:

Begin, hate, like, love, prefer

### Pay attention!

Verb patterns are defined by the first verb in a sequence within a sentence. When you learn a new verb, it's good to know its pattern. Take a look at the following table listing two of the most common patterns within the English language and some of their verbs:

Verb + to-infinitive	Verb + -ing
agree	avoid
choose	consider
decide	discuss
hesitate	dislike
hope	enjoy
intend	finish
learn	miss
mean	postpone
need	quit
want	suggest