


When to use also and too

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Also and too are the two words which have similar meaning and hence are very confusing. But the fact is their usage is not the same, so before using it in a sentence, you need to recognize the meaning. Understanding its correct meaning will improve your English comprehension. As you know grammar is the nitty-gritty of effective communication, unless your concepts of grammar are clear, it is hard for you to frame grammatically correct sentences. Let's learn the usage of also and too.



also

- is used in POSITIVE statements, and comes BEFORE the verb:
"Jane speaks French. Peter **also** speaks French."
- but it comes AFTER the verb "to be":
"Jane is French. Peter **is also** French."
- When a verb has more than one part, "also" comes after the first part:
"I have **also** eaten dinner."
"She **can also** play tennis."

too

- has the same meaning as "also", but comes at the END of the sentence:
"Jane speaks French. Peter **speaks French too**."
"Jane is French. Peter **is French too**."
"I have eaten dinner **too**."
"She **can play tennis too**."

either

- is used in NEGATIVE statements, and comes at the END of the sentence:
"Jane **doesn't** speak French. Peter **doesn't** speak French **either**."
"Jane **isn't** French. Peter **isn't** French **either**."
"I **haven't** eaten dinner **either**."

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Also

Also is used in positive sentences, to show agreement or something in common.

Examples:

- Sane speaks English. Julia also speaks English.
- I love doughnuts. I also love pizza.
- She likes to eat. She also likes to cook.

Also comes after to be.

Examples:

- Renita is also speaking in Spanish
- She is also going to the library.

With verbs other than to be, also comes before single verb forms.

Examples:

- I also dance.
- They also helped us.

Similarly, since modal verbs are usually followed by a second verb, "also" comes after modal verbs and before the infinitive.

Examples:

- He can also speak Spanish.

- I should also be present there.

<p>also</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - is used in POSITIVE statements, and comes BEFORE the verb: "Jane speaks French. Peter also speaks French." - but it comes AFTER the verb "to be": "Jane is French. Peter is also French." - When a verb has more than one part, "also" comes after the first part: "I have also eaten dinner." "She can also play tennis."
<p>too</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - has the same meaning as "also", but comes at the END of the sentence: "Jane speaks French. Peter speaks French too." "Jane is French. Peter is French too." "I have eaten dinner too." "She can play tennis too."
<p>either</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - is used in NEGATIVE statements, and comes at the END of the sentence: "Jane doesn't speak French. Peter doesn't speak French either." "Jane isn't French. Peter isn't French either." "I haven't eaten dinner either." <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Hagar Language School http://hagarlanguage.com</p>

Too

Just like also, "Too" is used in positive sentences, to show agreement. The meaning of too is the same as also but the placement of too in the sentence differs.

Examples:

- Mita can join us. Helen can join us too.
- Mithoon speaks English. Moushmi speaks English too.

Too is used to modify adjectives. When we use it in negative sentence, it means that something is at a higher degree than is desirable. In a positive or less strong use, it means very.

Examples:

- My coffee is too hot to drink.
- Thank you for your help, you are too kind.

Too comes at the end of the sentence.

Examples:

- I can speak English too.
- I am studying Sociology too.

When we use "too" to modify an adjective, too comes before the adjective it modifies.

Examples:

- This place is too dirty. I cannot sit here.
- I am too tired and cannot come for the movie.

Let's take a test:

1. My friends are going to college next year. I am _____ going to college next year.
2. I love swimming. My son _____ loves it.
3. Paris is a big city. Madrid is _____ a big city.
4. French is a difficult language to learn. Latin is a difficult language to learn _____.
5. A bear can run very fast. A tiger runs very fast _____.

Answers: 1. also 2. also 3. also 4. too 5. too

With the above explanation and examples you might have got a clear idea about the usage of also and too. By joining an [online spoken English](#) course you can learn more concepts related to English and master it.

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- By Shailja Varma

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