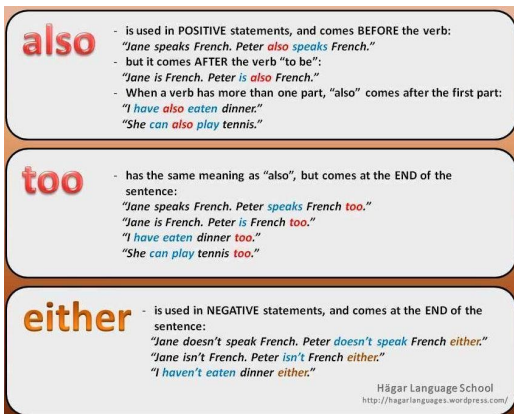


# When to use also and too

Created: Wednesday, 25 November 2015 06:54 | Published: Wednesday, 16 December 2015 17:41 | Written by [Shailja Varma](#) | [Print](#)

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.



The infographic is divided into three sections, each with a title and a list of rules and examples.

- 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**."

Hagar Language School  
<http://hagarlanguages.wordpress.com/>

## 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.

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

Hagar Language School  
<http://hagarlanguageschool.wordpress.com/>

## 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.

**About Eagetutor:**

eAgeTutor.com is the premier [online tutoring provider](#). eAge's world-class faculty and ace communication experts from around the globe help you to [improve English](#) in an all-round manner. Assignments and tasks based on a well-researched content developed by subject matter and industry experts can certainly fetch the most desired results for improving spoken English skills. Overcoming limitations is just a click of mouse away in this age of effective and advance communication technology. For further information on online English speaking course or to experience the wonders of virtual classroom fix a demonstration session with our tutor. Please visit [www.eagetutor.com](http://www.eagetutor.com).

**- By Shailja Varma**

**Related topics:**

1. [Do you know the rules for silent letters?](#)
2. [How to Respond to a Job Offer Letter?](#)
3. [Steps to take if your phone is stolen](#)
4. [How to report your stolen debit/ credit card to the police & bank?](#)
5. [Tips to make a first good impression on foreign coworkers](#)

Category:[Spoken English](#) / [English Grammar](#)

[Joomla SEF URLs by Artio](#)