

GUÍA PARA EXAMEN
EXTRAORDINARIO Y CURSO
INTERSEMESTRAL
“INGLÉS IV”

NAME: _____
GROUP: _____
DATE: _____



ADVERBS OF MANNER

ENGLISH GRAMMAR



An adverb of manner is an adverb (such as strongly or slowly) that describes how and in what way the action of a verb is carried out.



FORMING ADVERBS FROM ADJECTIVES:

1 In a large number of the cases, the adverb can be formed by simply adding '-ly' to the adjective.

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
Cheap	Cheaply
Quick	Quickly
Strong	Strongly

2 If the adjective ends in with 'y', replace the 'y' with an 'i' and add '-ly'.

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
Ready	Readily
Merry	Merrily
Easy	Easily

3 If the adjective ends with '-le', replace the 'e' at the end with 'y'.

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
Understandable	Understandably
Forcible	Forcibly
Possible	Possibly

4 If the adjective ends with '-ic', add '-ally'.
An exception: public -> publicly

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
Idiotic	Idiotically
Tragic	Tragically
Basic	Basically

5 Some adjectives do not change form at all.

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
Fast	Fast
Straight	Straight
Hard	Hard

6 In a large number of the cases, the adverb can be formed by simply adding '-ly' to the adjective.

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EXERCISE 1: CHANGE THE FOLLOWING ADJECTIVES TO ADVERBS OF MANNER.

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
angry		brave	
happy		confident	
sad		jealous	
hungry		calm	
thirsty		proud	
long		heavy	
short		light	
bright		clean	
dark		dirty	
late		soft	

EXERCISE: CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION IN EACH SENTENCE.

1. He usually cuts my hair _____.

- a) quick
- b) quickly
- c) more quickly

2. He cut my hair _____ today than last time.

- a) more quickly
- b) more quick
- c) quicker

3. Sally runs _____ than Lois.

- a) faster
- b) fast
- c) more fast

4. Valery runs _____ of the three of us.

- a) faster
- b) most fast
- c) fastest

5. Brian drives _____.

- a) careful
- b) more careful
- c) carefully

6. He drives _____ than his sister.

- a) carefuller
- b) careful
- c) more carefully

7. Brian drives the _____ of the four of us.

- a) most carefully
- b) more carefully
- c) carefullest

8. The red bird sings _____.

- a) louder
- b) loudly
- c) loudest

9. The brown bird sings _____ than the red bird.

- a) more softly
- b) most softly
- c) softly

10. The person who sings the _____ wins.

- a) most loud
- b) more loudly
- c) most loudly

EXERCISE 3: UNDERLINE THE ADVERB OF MANNER IN THE NEXT SENTENCES.

1. They found a way to make clothes more cheaply.
2. Many locals are strongly opposed to the development.
3. I suddenly realized what I'd said, but it was too late.
4. This is a specially good wine.
5. He readily agreed to help.
6. Her eyes sparkled merrily.
7. I can easily be home early tonight if you want.
8. She munched happily on her chocolate bar.
9. Palm trees swayed lazily in the soft breeze.
10. They sat down and ate hungrily.

CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS	
join words or phrases of equal weight	
both... and two options are possible	<u>Both</u> the office <u>and</u> the library are open.
either... or choice between two alternatives	I can <u>either</u> bake cookies <u>or</u> buy a cake.
neither... nor makes two negative statements	Mark is <u>neither</u> a singer <u>nor</u> an actor.

EXERCISE 4: READ THE FOLLOWING CONVERSATIONS AND IDENTIFY THE CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS.

Conversation 1

Man: Is Bob coming to the party?

Woman: Yes, both he and his wife are coming.

Man: What about Joe and his wife?

Woman: Neither Joe nor his wife can make it.

Man: Oh, that's too bad.

Woman: Yeah, it is rare when all of us are together.

Conversation 2

Woman: What can I use to make a website?

Man: I would use either Blogger or Wordpress.

Woman: Which one is better?

Man: It depends whether you are making a simple site or a complex site.

Woman: I am making a simple site.

Man: Then I would use Blogger.

Conversation 3

Man: Do you know whether Jack or Sally will give the next presentation?

Woman: It will be Sally I think.

Man: Why not Jack, or Jim for that matter?

Woman: Both Jack and Jim are not as experienced as Sally.

Man: True, they are both newbies.

Woman: Yeah, they will be ready to do it soon though.

Conversation 4

Man: I hear both Jill and Sue will quit soon.

Woman: What will they do?

Man: I am not sure. I think they will either get a new job or go back to school.

Woman: I am really going to miss Jill.

Man: Yeah, neither the office nor the company outings will be the same without her.

Woman: So true!

UNDERLINE THESE QUESTIONS WITH THE INFORMATION OF EACH CONVERSATION.

1) Who is coming to the party?

- a) Joe and his wife
- b) Bob and his wife

2) What does he recommend she use?

- a) Wordpress
- b) Blogger

3) Who has more experience?

- a) Jack
- b) Sally

4) What are Jill and Sue going to do?

- a) leave the company
- b) work at their company

EXERCISE 5: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE CORRECT FORMS OF BOTH, EITHER, NEITHER.

1. Can _____ you or Lisa take me to the station?
2. _____ of them could take me to the station, so I had to take a taxi.
3. A: Are you from _____ Spain or from Italy? B: I'm from Portugal.
4. _____ can win this game.
5. With a tourist visa, you can _____ work nor study.
6. He showed us two apartments but we didn't like _____ of them.
7. _____ John and Sara were invited.
8. The tennis game was fantastic. _____ players were great.
9. The match was really boring. _____ team played well.
10. You can choose _____ of those two presents. Which one do you prefer?

EXERCISE 6: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES. USE: EITHER, OR, NEITHER, NOR

1. _____ the UK _____ Spain are in Asia.
2. Let's meet on _____ Monday or Tuesday.
3. They weren't at _____ of the stores.
4. Neither Maria _____ Eduardo was at home.
5. _____ of the answers is correct. Try again.
6. Either it will rain tomorrow, _____ it won't rain.
7. The hat was _____ too large, _____ too small. I was the right size.
8. _____ of the movies were interesting. They were both boring.
9. _____ of my classmates could come to the party. They were both sick.
10. I don't like _____ of those two coffee shops.
11. _____ cats _____ dogs are allowed in the restaurant.
12. We can take a flight at _____ one o'clock _____ three-thirty.
13. _____ Vancouver nor Toronto is the capital city of Canada.
14. Either tomorrow _____ the day after tomorrow is a good day to meet.
15. I can't find _____ of my pencils.

EXERCISE 7: WRITE SENTENCES WITH BOTH ... AND ... / NEITHER ... NOR ... / EITHER ... OR

1) Chris was late. So was Pat. _____

2) He didn't say hello, and he didn't smile. _____

3) Joe is on holiday and so is Sam. _____

4) Joe doesn't have a car. Sam doesn't have one either. _____

5) Brian doesn't watch TV and he doesn't read newspapers. _____

6) It was a boring movie. it was long too. The movie _____

7) Is that man's name Richard? Or is it Robert? it's one of the two. That man's name

8) I haven't got time to go on holiday. And I don't have the money. I have



Both, either, neither

You use **'both'** when you think of the two people or things as a group. You use **'both'** with a plural noun

You use **'either'** when you think of the two people or things as individuals. You use **'either'** with a singular noun

You use **'neither'** when you are thinking of the two people or things as individuals and you are making a negative statement about them. **'Neither'** is used with a singular noun

Exercises:

1/ Complete with both, either or neither:



	-Do you want chocolate or strawberry ice-cream? -Can I have, please		I like my mother and my father. They are dear to me
	-Is this your French or English teacher? -..... he is my Maths teacher		My son doesn't like dogs. I don't like dogs
	I bought two skirts. Which one do you prefer? -..... It doesn't matter which of them		Sam wasn't at home yesterday was his mother
	-Are you Sam or Simon? -..... I'm Eric		-Who is going to go to the market today? you or your sister
	I found two pairs of shoes in the sales yesterday so I bought		My husband doesn't like of those shirts and he says that of them fits him properly.
	We do really good food at our restaurant and it's not very expensive		-I've never been in Italy. - I haven't
	We use a negative verb with.....		I couldn't decide which of the two dresses to buy. I liked.....
my parents are doctors.		Do you want pizza or spaghetti? -.....I don't mind

The dog is **faster** than the elephant.
 The horse is **the fastest**.
 The horse is **bigger** than the dog.
 The elephant is **the heaviest**.
 The dog is **more energetic** than the elephant.



	ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
ONE syllable	fast young	-ER faster younger	-EST the fastest the youngest
ONE syllable Ending in -E	nice strange	-R nicer stranger	-ST the nicest the strangest
ONE syllable Consonant + Short Vowel + Consonant	big hot	Double the last consonant and add -ER bigger hotter	-EST the biggest the hottest
TWO syllables Ending in -Y	happy crazy	Remove the -Y and add -IER happier crazier	-IEST the happiest the craziest
TWO or MORE syllables	famous beautiful	MORE + more famous more beautiful	THE MOST + the most famous the most beautiful
Common Exceptions	good bad	better worse	the best the worst
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EXERCISE 8: CHANGE THE FOLLOWING ADJECTIVES TO COMPARATIVE & SUPERLATIVE FORMS.

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
Handsome		
Small		
Tall		
Fat		
Thin		
Big		
Young		
Enormous		
Intelligent		
Brilliant		

EXERCISE 9: LOOK THE IMAGES AND MAKE SENTENCES COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE.



Sa-sa is _____ Su-su.

Su-su is _____ So-so.

So-so is _____.

Su-su is _____.



Rose is _____ Lucas.

Lucas is _____ Sam.

Sam is _____.

Lucas is _____.



The rabbit is _____ the dog.

The cat is _____ the rabbit.

The dog is _____.

The rabbit is _____.

EXERCISE 10: UNDERLINE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. My sister is two years _____ than me.

- a) young b) so young c) younger d) the youngest

2. Do you know what _____ animal in the world is?

- a) slow b) slow as c) slower d) the slowest
-

3. I think spring is _____ season of the year.

- a) beautiful b) very beautiful c) more beautiful d) the most beautiful

4. Maths is _____ to me than biology.

- a) important b) so important c) more important d) the most important

5. Helen is _____ ballet dancer in our city.

- a) good b) good as c) better d) the best

6. That test was _____ than the previous one last week.

- a) difficult b) so difficult c) more difficult d) the most difficult

7. Tom has got _____ message from his parents.

- a) long b) long as c) longer d) the longest

8. English is _____ for me than Chinese.

- a) easy b) very easy c) easier d) the easiest

9. My phone is _____ than my sister's phone.

- a) expensive b) so expensive c) more expensive d) the most expensive

10. Last winter was _____ winter in our country.

- a) cold b) cold as c) colder d) the coldest

11. Pam's mobile is _____ than mine.

- a) beautiful b) very beautiful c) more beautiful d) the most beautiful

12. This car is _____ car produced by this company.

- a) new b) so new c) newer d) the newest

13. What continent is _____: America or Africa?

- a) large b) very large c) larger d) the largest

14. Do you know who _____ woman in the world is?

- a) fast b) so fast c) faster d) the fastest

15. Mary is _____ than Ben in my class.

- a) clever b) clever as c) cleverer d) the cleverest

16. Who is _____ runner : Tom or Sam?

- a) bad b) very bad c) worse d) the worst

17. This information is _____ for me than the previous one.

- a) useful b) useful as c) more useful d) the most useful

18. When was _____ summer in your country?

- a) hot b) very hot c) hotter d) the hottest

19. Bob is _____ than my elder brother.

- a) tall b) tall as c) taller d) the tallest

20. Can you name _____ building in the world?

- a) high b) so high c) higher d) the highest

EXERCISE 11: CHOOSE TRUE OR FALSE – COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES.

1. To compare two things, we add -er to many adjectives.	TRUE	
2. We add -est to make the superlative form of many adjectives.	TRUE	
3. We never change the spelling of the adjective before adding -er / -est.	TRUE	
4. We often use "than" after a comparative.	TRUE	
5. We often use "the" before a superlative.	TRUE	
6. With longer adjectives, we use "more" + adjective or "most" + adjective.	TRUE	
7. There are a lot of irregular comparatives and superlatives.	TRUE	

EXERCISE 12: CIRCLE THE CORRECT SENTENCE.

1. a. The more amazing thing just happened to me!
b. The most amazing thing just happened to me!
c. The amazingest thing just happened to me!
2. a. He's a lot taller than you.
b. He's a lot taller you.
c. He's a lot taller from you.
3. a. She's worst than me at maths.
b. She's worse than me at maths.
c. She's more bad than me at maths.
4. a. He's the most good in the team at goal scoring.
b. He's the best in the team at goal scoring.
c. He's best in the team at goal scoring.
5. a. This pizza isn't as good as Alfie's.
b. This pizza isn't as good Alfie's.
c. This pizza isn't as best Alfie's.
6. a. It's frighteninger if you look down.
b. It's more frightening if you look down.
c. It's the frightening if you look down.
7. a. Where's the most cheap place to eat?
b. Where's the more cheap place to eat?
c. Where's the cheapest place to eat?
8. a. I've been running a lot. I think I'm faster now.
b. I've been running a lot. I think I'm more fast now.
c. I've been running a lot. I think I'm more faster now.

EXERCISE 13: WRITE THE WORDS TO FILL THE GAPS. USE COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES.

1. The clothes here are _____ (good) than in my town.
2. That's my _____ (bad) mark ever!
3. It's _____ (far) than I thought – I think we're lost.

4. That's the _____ (disgusting) meal I've ever had!
5. I hope your team's _____ (lucky) today than last week.
6. They're _____ (happy) in their new school than in their old one.
7. It's the _____ (good) song on the album.
8. Your spaghetti sauce is _____ (tasty) than my mum's.

Using **SO** & **SUCH**



We can say about "**So**" and "**Such**" that;

- Both of them usually have the same meaning "very".
 - Both of them show extremes.
- We can use both of them to add emphasis to the sentence.
- Although they have some similarities, there are some main differences in their use in the sentence.

1. So + Adjective

Mark seems **so** unhappy.

2. So + Adverbs

She speak **so** quickly.

3. So + Judgemental Adjective

It is **so** rainy outside!

4. So +

Much/Many/Few/Little + Noun

There are **so** few cars in the parking lot.

1. Such + a/an + Adjective + Noun

She is **such** an intelligent boy.

2. Such + Judgemental Noun

He is **such** a liar!

Don't be **such** a fool!

3. Such + a/an + Noun

Why did you say **such** a thing?

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TOO + ADJECTIVE + INFINITIVE

TOO + ADJECTIVE + INFINITIVE



too + adjective + infinitive

- ✔ The fridge is **too** heavy.
- ✔ The fridge is **too** heavy **to** lift.
- ✔ The coffee is **too** hot.
- ✔ The coffee is **too** hot **to** drink.



TOO + ADJECTIVE + INFINITIVE



too + adjective + for + person

- ✔ That shirt is **too** small **for** him.
- ✔ It is **too** early **for** me.
- ✔ This is **too** complicated **for** us.
- ✔ I think they are **too** big **for** you.



ENGLISH GRAMMAR TOO + ADJECTIVE



too + adjective + infinitive

- ✔ The fridge is **too** heavy **to** lift.
- ✔ The coffee is **too** hot **to** drink.
- ✔ He is **too** young **to** drive a car.



too + adjective + for + person

- ✔ That shirt is **too** small **for** him.
- ✔ It is **too** early **for** me.
- ✔ This is **too** complicated **for** us.



too + adjective + for + person + infinitive

- ✔ The coffee is **too** hot **for** me **to** drink.
- ✔ It was **too** wet **for** us **to** go camping.
- ✔ The room is **too** noisy **for** her **to** study.



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EXERCISE 14: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH SO, SUCH OR SUCH A.

- 1.- She danced _____ well that she won the competition.
- 2.- There you are! It's _____ dark that we didn't see you at first.
- 3.- It was _____ long film that we missed the last bus to get home.
- 4.- She felt _____ unhappy when she got her final marks that she cried.
- 5.- There was _____ ice on the road that we couldn't travel.
- 6.- John has got _____ terrible cold that he is not coming to the concert.
- 7.- My father drove _____ fast that we got in Madrid in three hours.
- 8.- We are having _____ good time in Disneyland that my children don't want to leave.
- 9.- It was _____ boring film that I fell asleep.
- 10.- These instructions are _____ confusing that I can't understand them.
- 11.- It was _____ big pizza that we couldn't finish it.
- 12.- The painting was _____ beautiful that I wanted to buy it.
- 13.- We are _____ busy with the children that we don't have much free time.
- 14.- Last night I was _____ tired that I went to bed early.
- 15.- It was _____ delicious coffee that I had another coffee.
- 16.- My mother bought _____ many things at the market that she couldn't carry them all.
- 17.- It was _____ horrible weather that we stayed at home.
- 18.- My niece danced _____ well that she won the competition.
- 19.- My mum ate _____ quick that she was the first person to finish her lunch.
- 20.- Last night was _____ hot I couldn't sleep.

- 21.-The day was _____ hot that everybody went to the beach.
- 22 - I like Carmen and Michael. They are _____ nice people.
- 23 - It was _____ cold weather that nobody could go outside.
- 24 - India is _____ a beautiful country.
- 25 - Petrol is _____ expensive now that more and more people take the bus.
- 26 - My Internet connection is _____ slow that I can't work properly.
- 27 - It was _____ a relief to finish my essay that I decided to go out for a walk.
- 28 - Paul Auster's latest book was _____ good that I read it twice.
- 29 - How could her husband say _____ horrible things to her.
- 30 - I wish she didn't drive _____ fast.

EXERCISE 15: MATCH THE BEGINNINGS OF THE SENTENCES TO THE CORRECT ENDINGS.

1. The weather was so...		a. ... I only answered 3 questions.
2. It was such a cold day ...		b. ... I ate 3 pieces.
3. The shoes were so cheap ...		c. ... I finished it an hour early.
4. It was such an expensive dress ...		d. ... I couldn't eat any of it.
5. The exam was so difficult that ...		e. ... that we couldn't go out at all.
6. It was such an easy exam that ...		f. ... bad that we stayed at home all day.
7. The cake was so delicious that ...		g. ... that I bought 3 pairs.
8. It was such a horrible cake ...		h. ... that I couldn't afford to buy it.

EXERCISE 16: FILL IN TOO OR ENOUGH.

1. I can't carry this suitcase. It's _____ heavy.
2. This bag isn't big _____. I can't put all my possessions in it.

3. Is your meal warm _____? If not, I'll put it in the microwave.
4. Mom was _____ worried to go to sleep, so she stayed up all night.
5. I don't like this fizzy drink. It's much _____ sweet.
6. I'll ring you up later. I haven't got _____ time at the moment.
7. She's _____ young to drink alcohol. She's not even 15 yet.
8. We weren't able to buy tickets for both games because we didn't have _____ money.
9. I couldn't see her anywhere because it was getting _____ foggy.
10. You can't play in our first team. You're not good _____.
11. You still make _____ many mistakes. You have to practice harder.
12. If you don't get _____ sleep your overall health will suffer.
13. I can't tell you what the situation is at the moment because I haven't got _____ information.
14. He can't be a good basketball player. He isn't tall _____.
15. This is _____ good to be true!
16. I haven't got _____ clothes for such a long trip. I'll have to get some more.
17. I couldn't finish the test because there were _____ many questions and not _____ time left.
18. My sister couldn't concentrate because the workers were making _____ much noise.
19. I didn't have _____ time to visit the museums and it was _____ crowded as well.
20. The sea isn't warm _____ to go swimming. The water is much _____ cold.

Question Tags



A question tag is a small question at the end of a statement.
Question tags are used when asking for agreement or confirmation.

a positive statement + a negative question tag

You **are** a student, **aren't** you?

A subject pronoun comes after an auxiliary or a form of the verb To Be

a negative statement + a positive question tag

Mary **isn't** a teacher, **is** she?

A subject pronoun is used to replace the noun or noun phrase

Intonation and Meaning

The intonation of a question tag shows the exact meaning of it.
If the intonation of the question tag goes up, it means you are not sure and you want to know the answer.

John **doesn't** speak Spanish, **does** he?

If the intonation of the question tag goes down, it means you are checking / confirming information or making conversation.

John **doesn't** speak Spanish, **does** he?

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Positive Question Tags



Question tags are used when asking for agreement or confirmation.

a negative statement + a positive question tag

Negative Statement

You **aren't** a teacher, **are** you?
He **isn't** crazy, **is** he?
He **wasn't** relaxed, **was** he?
They **weren't** late, **were** they?

You **don't** speak French, **do** you?
You **didn't** study for the test, **did** you?

You **haven't** been here all week, **have** you?
You **hadn't** done it before then, **had** you?
You **won't** fail the exam, **will** you?
You **can't** drive a car, **can** you?
You **couldn't** do it for me, **could** you?
We **mustn't** say anything, **must** we?
You **shouldn't** be so busy, **should** you?
You **wouldn't** stop me, **would** you?

Positive Tag

Statements using *barely*, *hardly*, *neither*, *no*, *nobody*, *none*, *nothing* and *seldom* are treated as negative statements.

Nobody **went** to the meeting, **did** they?
Nothing **is** ready, **is** it?

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Negative Question Tags



Question tags are used when asking for agreement or confirmation.

a positive statement + a negative question tag

Positive Statement

You **are** a student, **aren't** you?
He **is** very busy, **isn't** he?
He **was** happy, **wasn't** he?
They **were** surprised, **weren't** they?

You **speak** English, **don't** you?
He **studies** Spanish, **doesn't** he?
You **studied** for the test, **didn't** you?

You **have** studied all week, **haven't** you?
You **had** arrived before he left, **hadn't** you?
You **will** pass the exam, **won't** you?
You **can** speak two languages, **can't** you?
You **could** do it for me, **couldn't** you?
We **must** be patient, **mustn't** we?
You **should** go now, **shouldn't** you?
You **would** like a new job, **wouldn't** you?

Negative auxiliaries and verbs in tags are usually in their contracted form (= n't)

Exceptions

I **am** late, **aren't** I?
Let's go home, **shall** we?

BE CAREFUL

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EXERCISE 17: CHOOSE THE CORRECT FORM TO COMPLETE THE QUESTION TAGS BELOW.

1. You are a student, _____?
2. It isn't too cold today, _____?
3. He was at the concert, _____?
4. You like chocolate, _____?
5. She arrived too late, _____?
6. Tom couldn't find the place, _____?
7. Henry and Juliet have just arrived, _____?
8. Your little Angie can't walk yet, _____?
9. When you arrived, she had already left, _____?
10. You would never tell him, _____?
11. She is collecting stickers, _____?
12. We often watch TV in the afternoon, _____?
13. You have cleaned your bike, _____?
14. John and Max don't like maths, _____?
15. Peter played handball yesterday, _____?
16. They are going home from school, _____?
17. Mary didn't do her homework last Monday, _____?
18. He could have bought a new car, _____?
19. Kevin will come tonight, _____?
20. I'm clever, _____?

Question Tags

Match these statements to their correct question tags from these below. The first sentence is done for you.

1. Uncle Mike travels around the world for business, doesn't he ?
2. The police found some fingerprints on the wall, _____ ?
3. That didn't seem a very important article on the topic, _____ ?
4. The monster of Loch Ness has never existed, _____ ?
5. Nobody could hear it in the middle of the night, _____ ?
6. London was a Roman town once, _____ ?
7. People will travel to Mars one day in the future, _____ ?
8. Paul hadn't arrived when we went to sleep, _____ ?
9. Let's buy mum a new television for Christmas, _____ ?
10. Nothing interesting happens in this town, _____ ?
11. There has been a lot of rain this autumn, _____ ?
12. Everybody is going to attend Sarah's party, _____ ?
13. I'm not disturbing you with my chatter, _____ ?
14. Your dad has been working in a factory for ages, _____ ?
15. Peacocks can fly for short distances, _____ ?
16. You have never been to New York, _____ ?
17. It's impossible to explain how impressive is the view, _____ ?
18. There weren't phones when Shakespeare lived, _____ ?
19. This isn't the most polluted river in the world, _____ ?
20. The waitress listens to guests' conversations, _____ ?
21. Everybody should have the same rights, _____ ?
22. Oops! I am a really forgetful person, _____ ?
23. Teachers aren't usually impatient or unhelpful, _____ ?
24. You won't have more doubts about this, _____ ?

- doesn't he?
- aren't I?
- had he?
- are they?
- hasn't he?
- did it?
- isn't it
- didn't they?

- could they
- shouldn't they?
- has it?
- have you?
- shall we?
- will you?
- does it?
- hasn't there?

- doesn't she?
- wasn't it?
- aren't they?
- is it?
- were there?
- can't they?
- am I?
- won't they?

Open the window, will you?



- Use **question tags** to confirm something or to find out if something is true.

It's a your pen, **isn't it?**
 Betty can't swim, **can she?**

- Form **question tags** with auxiliary verb and the appropriate subject pronoun.

- A positive sentence requires a negative question tag, and a negative sentence requires a positive question tag.

You **won't tell** anyone, **will you?**
 Katie **is** worried, **isn't she?**

Bring me a can of Coke from the fridge, _____?

You were out when I called you, _____?

The kids aren't doing their homework, _____?

Your mum doesn't smoke, _____?

Luke can play the violin, _____?

Molly's ill, _____?

Everybody applauded Paula's performance, _____?

Jen and Mick will visit us next week, _____?

Bill isn't single, _____?

There isn't a computer in the classroom, _____?

Pam's just sent the application letter, _____?

Ed didn't pass his final exam, _____?

You've never been abroad, _____?

You don't drink milk, _____?

Jack's brother works in the Town Hall, _____?

They don't come here very often, _____?

Let's look up some information on the biology project, _____?

I'm better at maths than Sue, _____?

You couldn't write when you were three, _____?

There are a few foreign students in your class, _____?

Those are seagulls, _____?