

TAG-QUESTIONS

Do you like bread?

General question

What do you like?

Special question

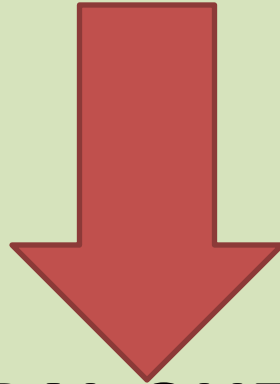
You like bread, don't you?

Tag-question

What are their types? What are differences between them?



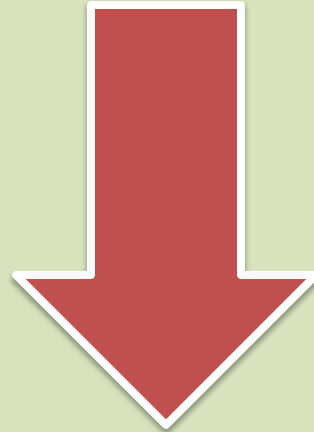
There is **no** question word.



GENERAL QUESTION



There is a question word “ WHAT”.



Special question



Tag- ending

You like bread, **don't you?**

Ты любишь хлеб, **не так ли?**

не правда ли?



Look at the examples. What do you think:

How can we build tag-questions?

- You are a pupil, **aren't you**?
- He is 6, **isn't he**?
- She can jump, **can't she**?
- They have got student's books,
haven't they?
- Pupils will read different texts,
won't they?
- Children were at home, **weren't they**?
- John must arrange flowers in a vase,
mustn't he?
- You aren't a pupil, **are you**?
- He isn't 6, **is he**?
- Jane can't jump, **can she**?
- Children weren't at home, **were they**?

V1

- She speaks English well, **doesn't she**?
- They invite our students to London, **don't they**?

V2

- Ann **spoke** English well, **didn't she**?

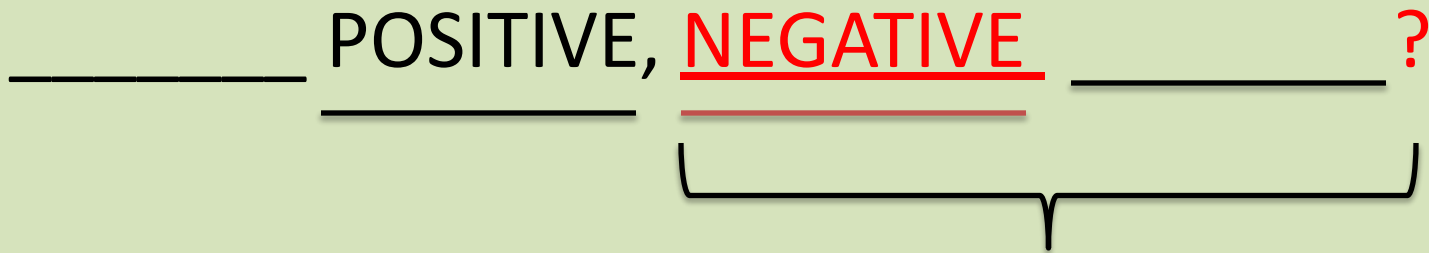
V2

- They **invited** our students to London, **didn't they**?



IN TAGS

_____ POSITIVE, NEGATIVE _____ ?



The diagram shows the words 'POSITIVE' and 'NEGATIVE' on a horizontal line. 'POSITIVE' is underlined with a black line. 'NEGATIVE' is underlined with a red line. A black bracket is drawn below 'NEGATIVE', extending to the right towards a red question mark. A black line extends to the left from the start of 'POSITIVE'.



IN TAGS

NEGATIVE , POSITIVE _____ ?

The diagram shows the words 'NEGATIVE' and 'POSITIVE' in black text. 'NEGATIVE' is underlined with a red line, and 'POSITIVE' is underlined with a black line. A black bracket is drawn underneath both words, extending from the end of the 'POSITIVE' underline to the right. To the right of the bracket is a red question mark. There are also horizontal lines extending from the left and right sides of the 'NEGATIVE' and 'POSITIVE' words.



IN TAGS

ONLY SHORT FORMS

will not =won't

*do not=don't
not=aren't*

*did not= didn't
can not=can't*

are

shall not =shan't

*does not= doesn't
not=haven't*

*is not=isn't
has not=hasn't*

have

I'll=I shall

I'm=I am

I've=I have

He'll=he will

He's=He is

He's=he has

She'll=she will

She's=she is

She's=has

it'll=it will

It's=it is

It's =it has

we'll=we shall

We're=we are

We've=we have

you'll=you will

You're=you are

You've=you have

they'll=they will

*they're=they are
have*

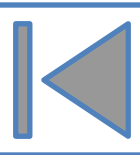
they've=they



IN TAGS

ONLY PRONOUNS:

HE, SHE, I, WE, YOU,
THEY, IT



IN TAGS

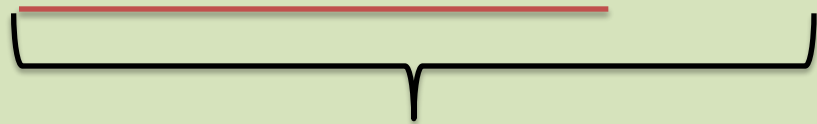
will/ shall

won't/ shan't/are/can

were/must/is/are/can

weren't/mustn't/isn't


_____ ?



IN TAGS

(I, we, you,
They)

_____ PRESENT SIMPLE , don't/ do _____ ?



IN TAGS

(he/she /it)

(he/she /it)

_____ PRESENT SIMPLE , doesn't/ does _____ ?



IN TAGS

_____ PAST SIMPLE , didn't/ did _____ ?



IN TAGS

Если в первой части предложения глагол стоит в утвердительной форме, то вторая часть содержит глагол в отрицательной. И наоборот.

Если в первой части есть глаголы to be, to have, will/shall, can, could, would, must, то **второй** части используется тот же самый глагол.

Если в первой части предложения нет данных глаголов. То во второй части предложения используется do/does/did/didn't

В tags подлежащее выражено только местоимением.

COMPLETE SENTENCES ABOUT YOURSELF

- I am.....
- I live in.....
- I have got.....
- I can
- I can't.....
- Yesterday I.....
- I will tomorrow.

Work in pairs. Exchange your papers. You and your partner should repeat the information with a tag.

FOR EXAMPLE:

You are Nick, aren't you?- Yes, I am.

Information resources

- www.imageafter.com
- www.morguefile.com
- www.everystockphoto.com/
- www.flickr.com/creativecommons/
- www.videosursy.ru
- www.sxc.hu
- www.fotolia.com

THANK YOU