**Brush up your questions & tags**

For more exercises, see <http://www.englishgrammarsecrets.com/questions1/menu.php>

⮚**Reminder:** The basic rule for asking questions in English is straightforward: Invert the order of the subject and the **first** **auxiliary verb**.

* It is raining. ->
* He can speak German. ->
* They have lived here a long time. ->
* She will arrive at ten o'clock. ->
* He was driving fast. ->
* You have been drinking. ->

⮚If there is no auxiliary, use the auxiliary '**to do'**.

* You speak fluent English. ->
* She agrees with me. ->
* They lived in Manchester. ->

⮚Some questions use **question words**: who / what / which / when / where / why / whose + noun

/ how / how many / how much / how often etc.

Note who, what and which can be **subject**. Compare:

-*Who is coming to lunch?* (subject = who) / *Who do you want to invite to lunch?* (subject = you; who = object)

-*What happened?* (subject = what) / *What did you do?* (subject = you; what = object)

⮚Note the **place of the prepositions**: *Who did you speak* ***to****? / What are you looking* ***at****? / Where does he come* ***from****?*

⮚**Your turn**: write the question related to the underlined words:

1. It depends on the time of the year.

2. They moved in 10 years ago.

3. There will be three of us going.

4. He went to New York this summer.

5. He has been away for two years now.

6. We paid more than $50 for the meal.

7. She comes back twice a month.

8. He was driving his mother’s car.

9. My sister told me the news.

10. I need a hat to protect myself from the sun.

**Reminder : Question tags** are used at the end of sentences to involve the person who is talked to = changing a statement into a question

⮚Like questions : -for normal verbs they use the auxiliary DO e.g. *You like coffee, don’t you?*

-if an auxiliary is used, the same auxiliary (be / have/ modal) e.g. *He is a doctor, isn’t he? You should have thought about it, shouldn’t you?*

⮚They inverse positive into negative or vice-versa e.g. *You can come tonight, can’t you*?

⮚After an imperative: -if the action concerns only the person who is addressed to, you must use WILL/WON’T or CAN/ CAN’T

-if the action also involves the person who is talking: you can use SHALL

⮚**Your turn**: **Complete with the right tag**

1. This is a new book, ……………………………..?

2. I’m supposed to be a spy, ……………………………..?

3. There were two doctors on the plane, ……………………………..?

4. Ian seldom goes to the pictures, ……………………………..?

5. Jane is likely to become a lawyer, ……………………………..?

6. You had lunch with him, ……………………………..?

7. Nobody has agreed on that question, ……………………………..?

8. They had to buy a new car, ……………………………..?

9. Anyone can apply for the job, ……………………………..?

10. Let’s go shopping,………………………………..?

11. Pass me the salt, …………………………?

12. That should be easy, ……………………………..?

13. Your father can’t have seen us, ……………………………..?

14. Your brother wasn’t working at that time, ……………………………..?

15. He’d better come right now, ……………………………..?

16. He’d rather not call her tonight, ……………………………..?

**Reminder : Quantifiers & Numbers**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Countables** | **Uncountables**  **= SING collective** | **Meaning** | **Translation** |
| All | | Totality e.g. *: All the books, all the time* | *Tout le / les* |
| The whole + SING | | Totality e.g. : *The whole afternoon* | *L’ensemble de* |
| Every + **SING** | Ø | refers to all the individual members of a set e.g. : *Every student of this class* | *Chaque (tous)* |
| Each + SING | Ø | = “every” with members regarded and identified separately e.g. : *Each student* | *Chaque* |
| A lot of / Lots of | | Large quantity e.g. : *A lot of work* | *Beaucoup de* |
| Many | Much | Large quantity e.g. *: Many problems* | *Beaucoup de* |
| Several | Ø | Imprecise quantity e.g. : *Several hours* | *Plusieurs* |
| A few | A little | Small but sufficient e.g. : *a little milk* | *Quelques / un peu de* |
| Few | little | Insufficient quantity e.g. : *Few people* | *Peu de* |
| Some (used in statements) | | A number of e.g*.: Some results* | *Du/de la /les* |
| Any (used in questions) | | e.g. *Is there anybody here?* |  |
| Any (in positive statements) | | e.g. *You can find it anywhere.* | *N’importe quel* |
| Not any / No | | Stating inexistence e.g. : *Not any possibility* | *Pas de / aucun* |
| None (= pronoun) | | = not one ; not any |  |
| Hardly any | | Very small quantity (insuff) e.g. : *Hardly anyone* | *Guère de* |
| **Ø** Most ( of the)  (No article before !!) | | Almost all of e.g : Most of the time | *La plupart de* |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Quantifiers** | **Comparative (of superiority)** | **Comparative of equality** | **Superlative** |
| Many | More … than | (Not) as many … as | The most |
| Much | More … than | (Not) as much … as | The most |
| A little | Less … than | as little … as | The least |
| A few | Fewer …. Than | as few … as | The fewest |

A **figure** = a number (Note the symbol **#** = number e.g. **#** 6 = number 6)

A **digit** = *un chiffre*

-Dozen, hundred, thousand, million etc. are **INVARIABLE** when used with precise numbers

e.g. two hundr**ed** euros ; $ 20,000 = twenty thousa**nd** dollars

Note : there is **NO** preposition

BUT you need an –s only with “of” after the term (and no precise numbers before)

eg: dozen**s of** people; million**s of** dollars

-For **decimals** you need **a dot** [.] eg 4.5 = four point five

(NOT a comma [,] which is used to separate thousand e.g.1 million = 1,000,000)

-For **ordinal** numbers: you add –th eg four -> fourth ; five -> fifth Except : first / second / third

-For **fractions**: ½ = one half ; 1/3 = one third ; 2/3 = two thirds ; ¼ = one fourth etc.

**-**For **percentage :** % **=** percent