

The question tags should have the same tenses as the statements.

Verbs	Examples
verb <i>to be</i>	He <b>was</b> ill yesterday, <b>wasn't he</b> ?
modal verbs	Jennifer <b>will</b> buy some juice, <b>won't she</b> ? Morris <b>can't</b> cook, <b>can he</b> ?
auxiliary verbs	John <b>doesn't</b> look happy, <b>does he</b> ? The kids <b>are</b> sleeping, <b>aren't they</b> ? You <b>are</b> going to leave, <b>aren't you</b> ?
main verbs	He <b>likes</b> eating junk food, <b>doesn't he</b> ? They <b>play</b> football every weekend, <b>don't they</b> ? You <b>tidied</b> your room yesterday, <b>didn't you</b> ?

### 3 Some statements require a special form of question tag:

Statements with ...	Rules	Examples
<i>there</i>	use the word <i>there</i> in the question tag	<i>There</i> wasn't anything to do, <b>was there</b> ?
<i>this / that</i>	use the pronoun <i>it</i> in the question tag	<i>This</i> is a good camera, <b>isn't it</b> ? <i>That</i> won't be very difficult, <b>will it</b> ?
<i>these / those</i>	use the pronoun <i>they</i> in the question tag	<i>These</i> aren't expensive, <b>are they</b> ? <i>Those</i> are great photos, <b>aren't they</b> ?
<i>let's</i>	use <i>shall we</i>	<i>Let's</i> sit here, <b>shall we</b> ?
<i>don't</i>	use <i>will you</i>	<i>Don't</i> stay up too late, <b>will you</b> ?
<i>I am</i>	use <i>aren't I</i>	<i>I'm</i> right, <b>aren't I</b> ? (But <i>I'm not</i> right, <b>am I</b> ?)
negative words (e.g. <i>no, never, seldom</i> )	use positive tags	<i>There were no</i> electric lights in the past, <b>were there</b> ? <i>Cindy is never</i> late for school, <b>is she</b> ?

- 1.3 When we use more than one adjective before a noun, we usually put the adjectives in the following order:

	opinion	size	age	shape	colour	pattern	origin	material	
a	lovely		old				Chinese		picture
		little		round				wooden	table
		small			red	striped			carpet

## 2 Forms

2.1 We form positive and negative statements with *used to* like this:

I / You / We / They / He / She / It	<i>used to</i> <i>did not / didn't use to</i>	<i>get up early.</i>
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2.2 We form *yes / no*-questions and short answers with *used to* like this:







<i>Did</i>	I / you / we / they / he / she / it	<i>use to</i>	<i>get up early?</i>
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Yes, I / you / we / they / he / she / it *did*.

No, I / you / we / they / he / she / it *did not / didn't*.

We form gerunds by adding '-ing' to the end of verbs. e.g. 'read' + '-ing' = **reading** Gerund

We put gerunds in these places in a sentence:

before verbs (as the subject)	couldn't help after certain verbs enjoy like love hate prefer go start finish practise spend quit involve mind avoid risk	after prepositions on in at for about of up off by with after
<u>Selling flags</u> is meaningful.  Gerund  Verb	Daisy suggested holding a party.  Verb  Gerund	Jimmy is fond of jogging.  Preposition  Gerund

We form to-infinitives by putting 'to' before the base form of a verb. e.g. 'to' + 'read' = **to read**

We put to-infinitives in these places in a sentence:

To-infinitive

after most verbs

wish decide hope plan agree  
refuse promise need want  
afford prepare fail choose

Edmond plans to travel overseas.

Verb

To-infinitive

after 'verb + object'

tell ask allow advise  
encourage persuade

Mum asked me to study harder.

Verb

Object

To-infinitive

after most adjectives

important difficult  
dangerous exciting amazing  
touching scary

It is important to do exercise.

Adjective

To-infinitive

## 2.2 Here are some other common examples of *-ing* and *-ed* adjectives:

<i>amazing / amazed</i>	Sydney is an <i>amazing</i> city. We are <i>amazed</i> by its beautiful harbour.
<i>amusing / amused</i>	I saw an <i>amusing</i> show. I was <i>amused</i> by the show.
<i>exciting / excited</i>	The speedboat ride was <i>exciting</i> . I felt <i>excited</i> on the speedboat ride.
<i>frightening / frightened</i>	Bungee jumping is <i>frightening</i> . Before the jump, we all felt <i>frightened</i> .
<i>interesting / interested</i>	The trip was <i>interesting</i> . The tourists were <i>interested</i> in the trip.
<i>tiring / tired</i>	Swimming is <i>tiring</i> . Dan gets <i>tired</i> swimming.