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

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

3 Some statements require a special form of question tag:

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

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

	opinion	size	age	shape	colour	pattern	origin	material	
	lovely		old		21		Chinese		picture
а		little		round				wooden	table

red

small

striped

2 Forms

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

// You/ We/ They/	used to	and up and
He / She / It	did not I didn't use to	get up early

2.2 We form yes / no-questions and short answers with used to like this:

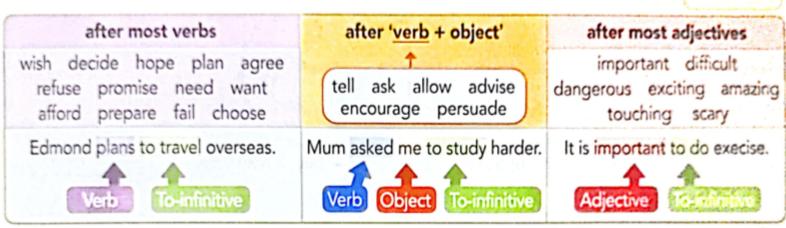
Did	get up early?	use to
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Yes, II you I we I they I he I she I it did.

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

We form gerunds by adding '-ing' to the end of verbs. (Ing) 'read' + '-ing' = reading We put gerunds in these places in a sentence: couldn't help after certain verbs after prepositions before verbs enjoy like love hate prefer on in at for about of (as the subject) start finish practise spend quit involve mind avoid risk Selling flags is meaningful. Jimmy is fond of jogging. Daisy suggested holding a party.

We form to-infinitives by putting 'to' before the base form of a verb. (2) 'to' + 'read' = to read We put to-infinitives in these places in a sentence:



.2 Here are some other common examples of -ing and -ed adjectives:

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