

TAG QUESTIONS

Tag Question সম্পর্কিত ধারণা:

বাস্তব জীবনে কথা বলার সময় আমরা অনেক সময় sentence-এর শেষে শ্রোতার মন্তব্য, স্বীকৃতি বা সমর্থন যাচাই করতে চাই। এজন্যে আমরা কোনো বাক্য বলে সেই বাক্যের শেষেই কিছু জিজ্ঞাসা করি। অর্থাৎ কোনো কোনো বাক্যের শেষে প্রশ্নবোধক কিছু অংশ জুড়ে দেই। জুড়ে দেওয়া এরূপ প্রশ্নকে tag question (জুড়ে দেওয়া প্রশ্ন/সম্মত প্রশ্ন) বলা হয়। যেমন:

1. Riaz is honest, isn't he? (রিয়াজ সহ, তাই নয় কি?)
2. They are running, aren't they? (তারা দৌড়াচ্ছে, তাই নাও?)
3. Rina has not come, has she? (রিনা আসে নি, এসেছে কি?)
4. You cannot do this work, can you? (তুমি কাজটি করতে পারো না, পারো কি?)

ওপরে (1), (2), (3) ও (4) নং বাক্যের আভারলাইন করা শব্দ সমষ্টির মাধ্যমে বাক্যগুলোতে কোনো মতামত, মন্তব্য, সমর্থন বা অসমর্থন যাচাই করা হয়েছে। আর এই কাজগুলো সম্পর্ক হয়েছে প্রশ্নবোধক কিছু অংশ জুড়ে দেওয়ার মাধ্যমে। সে কারণে উপরি-উক্ত আভারলাইন করা অংশগুলো হলো tag questions।

আবার নিচের বাক্য দুটি লক্ষ করো—

- a. Mina is swimming.
- b. Mina is swimming, isn't she?

a নং ও b নং উভয় বাক্যে একই কথা বলা হয়েছে, কিন্তু প্রথম বাক্যটি সাধারণভাবে বলা হয়েছে যেখানে ২য় বাক্যটি কারো উদ্দেশ্যে বলা হয়েছে এবং সেই শ্রোতার মতামত যাচাই করা হচ্ছে। আর যখন কোনো বাক্যে শ্রোতার মতামত জানতে চাওয়া হয় সেই বাক্যটিতে Tag Question ব্যবহার করা হয়।

'Tag' শব্দের অর্থ 'জুড়ে দেওয়া' এবং 'Questions' শব্দের অর্থ 'প্রশ্ন'। সুতরাং কথোপকথনের (conversation) সময় বাক্যের শেষে যে সমর্থনসূচক প্রশ্ন করা হয় বা জুড়ে দেওয়া হয়, তাকে Tag Question বলে।

Tag questions দুই প্রকার। যথা— Affirmative Tag ও Negative Tag।

ওপরের (3) ও (4) নং Affirmative Tag এবং (1) ও (2) Negative Tag Questions.

Tag Questions এর জন্যে যা প্রয়োজন:

Tag Questions তৈরি করতে সাধারণত নিচের সাহায্যকারী verb-গুলো লাগে:

1. Affirmative Tag-এর ক্ষেত্রে: am, is, are, was, were, shall, will, should, would, have, has, had, can, could, may, might, must, ought (to), used (to), (অতীত অভ্যাস), dare (সাহস করা), need (প্রয়োজন/দরকার হওয়া) do, does, did.
2. Negative Tag-এর ক্ষেত্রে: উপর্যুক্ত সাহায্যকারী verb-গুলোর সংক্ষিপ্ত Negative form (না-বোধক রূপ) লাগে:

পূর্ণাঙ্গ Negative রূপ	সংক্ষিপ্ত Negative রূপ	পূর্ণাঙ্গ Negative রূপ	সংক্ষিপ্ত Negative রূপ
am not	aren't (ain't বর্তমানে অপ্রচলিত)	could not	couldn't
is not	isn't	may not	mayn't
are not	aren't	might not	mightn't
was not	wasn't	must not	mustn't
were not	weren't	ought not	oughtn't
shall not	shan't	used not	usedn't
will not	won't	dare not	daren't
should not	shouldn't	need not	needn't
would not	wouldn't	do not	don't
have not	haven't	does not	doesn't
has not	hasn't	did not	didn't
had not	hadn't	cannot	can't

NB: ওপরের এ ছকটি ভালোভাবে মুখস্থ রাখতে হবে।

Tag Questions তৈরির নিয়মাবলি ও উদাহরণ:

Rule 1: বাক্যের শেষের Full stop (.)/Interrogation sign(?)/ Exclamation sign(!) উঠিলে পরে একটি কসা (,) এবং Tag question-এর শেষে জিজ্ঞাসা চিহ্ন (?) দিতে হয়। যেমন:

Mina has done the sum, hasn't she?

We should plant more trees, shouldn't we?

Rule 2: Tag question-এর প্রথমে নিম্নলিখিত Contraction-গুলো থাকতে পারে:

I + am = I'm

Rahim + is = Rahim's

We are = We're

You + are = You're

I + have = I've

We have = We've

He + is = He's

He + has = He's

We shall = We'll

He + will = He'll

I + had = I'd

We would = We'd

They + are = They're

I + will = I'll

I + shall = I'll

I + would = I'd

He's = He is অথবা He has এবং He'd = He had অথবা He would. Verb-এর form দেখে বুঝে নিতে হবে যে কোনটি ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে। is ব্যবহার করা হলে পরবর্তী verb-এর সাথে ing যুক্ত থাকবে। কিন্তু has ব্যবহার করা হলে পরবর্তী verb-টির past participle form হবে। আবার had ব্যবহার করা হলে পরবর্তী verb-টির past participle form হবে এবং would ব্যবহার করা হলে. পরবর্তী verb-টির present form হবে।

যেমন: He'd gone = He had gone. Meena's coming = Meena is coming.

He'd go = He would go. Meena's come = Meena has come.

Rule 3: Tag question-এর Subject সবসময় Pronoun হবে।

- ◆ মূল বাক্যের Subject একজন পুরুষ বোঝালে Tag question-এর Subject হবে 'he'।
- ◆ মূল বাক্যের Subject স্ত্রী একজন 'মহিলা' বোঝালে Tag question-এর Subject হবে 'she'।
- ◆ মূল বাক্যের Subject স্ত্রী একটি বস্তু বা ইতর ধোগী বোঝালে Tag question-এর Subject হবে 'it'।
- ◆ মূল বাক্যের Subject স্ত্রী একাধিক ব্যক্তি/প্রাণী/বস্তু বোঝালে Tag question-এর Subject হবে 'they'।

Mr Haq is our English teacher, isn't he? The dog is barking, isn't it?

He reads newspaper everyday, doesn't he? Birds can fly, can't they?

Note: Negative statements (না-বোধক বক্তব্য)-এর শেষে Affirmative (হ্যাঁ-বোধক) Tag question হয়। যেমন:

The man didn't do this, did he?

Riman can't drive, can he?

He isn't intelligent, is he?

They haven't come, have they?

Rule 4: Auxiliary (সাহায্যকারী) verb যুক্ত Affirmative statement-এ (হ্যাঁ-বোধক বক্তব্য) Auxiliary verb-টি দিয়েই Negative Tag question করা হয়। যেমন:

Rina is dancing, isn't she?

We are reading, aren't we?

Zaman has killed the snake, hasn't he?

I shall go, shan't I?

Rule 5: Auxiliary (সাহায্যকারী) verb বিহীন Affirmative statement-টি (হ্যাঁ-বোধক বক্তব্য) যদি Present Tense এবং Subject যদি 3rd person singular number হয় তবে Tag question-এ doesn't বলে। যেমন:

Raiyan speaks quickly, doesn't he?

Sachin plays cricket, doesn't he?

The moon shines at night, doesn't it?

Rani studies regularly, doesn't she?

Rule 6: Auxiliary (সাহায্যকারী) verb বিশেষ Affirmative statement-টি (হ্যাঁ-বোধক বক্তব্য) যদি Present tense এবং subject-টি যদি 3rd person singular number না হয়। [অর্থাৎ subject যদি 1st person singular বা plural, 2nd person singular বা plural অথবা 3rd person plural number হয়], তবে Tag question এ don't বসে। যেমন:

I like you, don't I?

You run very quickly, don't you?

Roman and Ruhi always play together, don't they?

They draw picture, don't they?

We speak loudly, don't we?

Rule 7: Auxiliary verb বিশেষ Affirmative statement-টি Past indefinite tense হলে subject-এর সব person-এর ক্ষেত্রে Tag question-এ didn't বসে। যেমন:

I helped the man, didn't I?

They spoiled the game, didn't they?

He chose the red car, didn't he?

The man enjoyed the picture, didn't he?

Note: Affirmative statement-টি present indefinite এবং past indefinite না হলে অন্যান্য সব tense-এর ক্ষেত্রে কেবলমাত্র auxiliary verb-টি দিয়ে negative tag করতে হবে।

Rule 8: Statement-টির subject যদি everybody, everyone, somebody, someone, anybody, anyone, either হয়, তবে Tag question-এর subject হিসেবে 'They' ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

Everybody liked you, didn't they?

Somebody has stolen my pen, haven't they?

Everyone goes there, don't they?

Someone did this, didn't they?

Rule 9: Imperative statement-টি যদি verb দ্বারা শুরু হয় এবং তা দ্বারা অনুরোধ না বুঝিয়ে প্রোত্তর সম্ভতি জানতে চাওয়া হয়, তবে Tag question-এ 'will you' বা 'won't you' ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন:

Solve the problem, will you/won't you?

Walk fast, will you/won't you?

Rule 10: Imperative statement-টি যদি verb দ্বারা শুরু হয় এবং তা দ্বারা অনুরোধ বোঝায় তবে Tag question-এ 'can you' অথবা 'could you' ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন:

Help me, can you?

Bring me an orange, could you?

Give me a pen, can you?

Rule 11: Imperative statement-টি যদি Don't/Never দিয়ে শুরু হয় তবে Tag question-এ 'will you' ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন:

Don't disturb me, will you?

Don't waste your time, will you?

Rule 12: Imperative statement-টি যদি Let us/Let's দিয়ে শুরু হয় তবে Tag question-এ 'shall we' ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন:

Let us have a party, shall we?

Let's enjoy a movie, shall we?

- Imperative Sentence-এ Let-এর পর him/her/them থাকলে Tag question-টি হবে will you। যেমন:
Let him go now, will you?

Rule 13: যে সব statement-এ neither, no (adjective), none, no one, nobody, nothing, ইত্যাদি রয়েছে, সে সব statement-কে Negative statement হিসেবে গণ্য করা হয় এবং এর সাথে Positive tag ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন:
No sugar is found here, is it?
Nothing was taken away, was it?

Rule 14: Statement-টির subject যদি nobody, no one, none, neither হয়, তবে Tag question-এর subject হিসেবে 'they' ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:
No one would do this, would they?
Neither of them read the book, did they?
None can break glass, can they?
Nobody will buy it, will they?

Rule 15: Statement-টি যদি introductory 'there' দ্বারা শুরু হয়, তবে Tag question-এর subject-ও there হবে। যেমন:

There is a school in our village, isn't there?
There are two cans in the house, aren't there?
There wasn't enough rice, was there?
There haven't seven rites, have there?

Rule 16: Statement-টির Subject যদি nothing/something, anything, everything হয়, তবে Tag question-এর Subject হিসেবে 'it' ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

Everything was said, wasn't it?
Nothing is impossible, is it?
Everything is clear, isn't it?

Rule 17: Statement-টি যদি 'be' verb যুক্ত Exclamatory sentence হয়, তবে Tag question করার সময় Auxiliary verb-টির Negative tag ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

How clever the boy is, isn't he?
What a game it was, wasn't it?

Rule 18: Statement-টি যদি মূল verb যুক্ত Exclamatory sentence হয়, তবে Tag question করার সময় tense এবং subject-এর person ও number অনুযায়ী don't, doesn't বা didn't ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

How beautifully she speaks, doesn't she?
How funny you sing, don't you?
How nicely they performed, didn't they?
How curiously the boy looked, didn't he?

Rule 19: নিম্নলিখিত অপ্রাণীবাচক বস্তুগুলো যখন প্রাণীবাচক sense-এ ব্যবহৃত হয়, তখন সেগুলো পুঁজিভা নির্দেশ করে এবং Tag question-এর subject 'he' হয়। যেমন: summer, sun
The Summer sings the song of love, doesn't he?

Rule 20: নিম্নলিখিত অপ্রাণীবাচক বস্তুগুলো যখন প্রাণীবাচক sense-এ ব্যবহৃত হয়, তখন সেগুলো স্তীলিঙ্গ নির্দেশ করে এবং Tag question-এর subject ‘she’ হয়। যেমন:

The moon, the earth, the spring, the autumn, nature, liberty, justice, mercy, peace, hope, charity, the river, the Padma, the Meghna, motherland, train, ship.

The moon has hidden behind a cloud, hasn’t she?

Spring has knocked at the door of earth, hasn’t she?

Peace regains her victories in the long run, doesn’t she?

Rule 21: তবে Rule-19 এবং Rule-20 নং এ বর্ণিত অপ্রাণীবাচক noun-গুলো যদি অপ্রাণীবাচক sense-এ ব্যবহৃত হয়, তবে Tag question-এর subject হিসেবে ‘it’ ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

The sun is very hot, isn’t it?

Rule 22: কোনো Sentence-এ have, has বা had মূল verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে British & American English-এ ভিন্ন রূপ Tag question গঠিত হয়।

(i) British English-এ haven’t, hasn’t বা hadn’t Tag question হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

You have a nice car, haven’t you?

He has two dogs, hasn’t he?

I had some fruits, hadn’t I?

They had a flat, hadn’t they?

(ii) American English-এ tense & subject-এর number & person অনুযায়ী don’t, doesn’t বা didn’t ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

You have a nice car, don’t you?

He has two toys, doesn’t he?

I had some fruits, didn’t I?

They had a flat, didn’t they?

Rule 23: Affirmative statement-এর subject ‘I’ এবং Auxiliary verb ‘am’ থাকলে Tag question করার সময় am + not = ain’t না হয়ে aren’t হবে। যেমন:

I am hungry, aren’t I?

I’m reading, aren’t I?

Rule 24: Sentence-এ am, is, are, was, were যদি মূল verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়, তবে Tag question উক্ত verb সহযোগেই গঠিত হয়। যেমন:

I was tensed, wasn’t I?

They were guards, weren’t they?

She is not a student, is she?

We are not tourists, are we?

Rule 25: Need verb-টি মূল verb এবং Auxiliary verb উভয় হিসেবেই ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে। এটি যখন মূল verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়, তখন Tag question-টি don’t, doesn’t বা didn’t দিয়ে করতে হয়। যেমন:

I need to see a doctor, don’t I?

He needs some books, doesn’t he?

The girl needed to go there, didn’t she?

We needed your help, didn’t we?

Rule 26: Need verb-টি মূল verb এবং Auxiliary verb উভয় হিসেবেই ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে। এটি যখন Auxiliary verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়, তখন Tag question-টি need দিয়ে করতে হয়। তবে স্বার্থ রাখবে যে, Auxiliary need সব সময় negative আকারে থাকে বলে এর Tag affirmative হয়ে থাকে। যেমন:

I need not leave the office, need I?

He need not do this, need he?

They need not go there, need they?

We need not talk to him, need we?

N.B: Auxiliary need-এর পর সব সময় আর একটি মূল verb থাকবে। কিন্তু Need মূল verb হলে তার পরে কোনো verb থাকতেও পারে, আবার নাও থাকতে পারে। তবে অপর কোনো verb থাকলে সেটি Infinitive হবে।

Rule 27: যদি sentence-এ subject হিসেবে one ব্যবহৃত হয় তবে Tag question-এ one subject হিসেবে বসে। যেমন:
 One should love his parents, shouldn't one?
 One cannot deny this proposal, can one?

Rule 28: কোনো Sentence-এর subject this, that থাকলে Tag question-এ subject হিসেবে it এবং these, those থাকলে they ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:
 This is a nice building, isn't it?
 That cow is not strong, is it?
 These mangoes are not tasty, are they?

Rule 29: Sentence-এ প্রদত্ত subject-টি মনুষ্য জাতি নির্দেশক common gender এবং singular হলে Tag question-এ subject হিসেবে he বসে। যেমন:
 Man is mortal, isn't he?
 A patriot loves his country, doesn't he?
 A doctor serves patients, doesn't he?

Rule 30: যদি কোনো sentence-এ some of, none of, most of, any of থাকে তবে Tag question-এর subject হিসেবে it অথবা they বসবে। একেরে of-এর পরে ব্যবহৃত noun-টি plural হলে subject হিসেবে they বসবে, অন্যথায় it বসবে। যেমন:
 Some of the students are present, aren't they?
 Most of the water is polluted, isn't it?

Rule 31: শুন্দি sentence টি যদি complex হয়, তাহলে Principal clause-এর ওপরে Tag question করতে হয়।
 যেমন:
 I know that he is honest, don't I?
 It is known to all that the earth moves around the sun, isn't it?

Rule 32: বাক্যের মধ্যে যদি never, seldom, hardly, scarcely, few (not a few), little (not a little), ইত্যাদি থাকে, তবে বাক্যটি Negative ধরে নিতে হবে। তাই এসব ক্ষেত্রে Tag question অবশ্যই positive বা স্থি-বোধক হবে। যেমন:
 A barking dog seldom bites, does it?
 He has few friends, has he?
 There is little water in the glass, is there?

Rule 33: কোনো sentence-এর subject যদি all of us/some of us/ everyone of us/most of us থাকে, তবে Tag question এর subject হিসেবে এদের পরিবর্তে we বসে। যেমন:
 All of us attended the meeting, didn't we?
 None of us can solve this problem, can we?

Rule 34: কোনো sentence এর subject যদি all of them/some of them/everyone of them/most of them থাকে, তবে Tag question-এর subject হিসেবে এদের পরিবর্তে they বসে। যেমন:
 All of them are very sincere, aren't they?
 Most of them were absent, weren't they?

Rule 35: কোনো sentence-এর subject যদি all of you/some of you/none of you/most of you/everyone of you হয়, তাহলে Tag question-এর subject হিসেবে এদের পরিবর্তে you বসে। যেমন:
 Some of you can speak well, can't you?
 All of you were playing them, weren't you?

Rule 36: Assertive sentence-এ যদি can/could/may/might/must/ought to/shall/should/will/ would ইত্যাদি Modal auxiliary থাকে, তবে Tag question-এ ঐ সকল Modal auxiliary-গুলোই ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:
 It may rain today, mayn't it?
 She can't speak English, can she?
 You should see a doctor, shouldn't you?

Rule 37: Statement বাক্যটির subject the + adjective হলে Tag question-এর subject 'they' হয়। যেমন:

The poor are not always unhappy, are they?

The rich should help the poor, shouldn't they?

Note: Tag question সম্পর্কে সম্যক ধারণা অর্জন করার জন্য উপরোক্ত rule-গুলো পড়ার পরে নিম্নোক্ত exercise-গুলো practice করলে এ সম্পর্কিত সব ধরনের অনিচ্ছাতা বা বিধা দূর হবে।

Tag Question-এর গঠন:

The basic structure is —

+ Positive statement,	- negative tag?
Snow is white,	isn't it?
- Negative statement,	+ positive tag?
You don't like me,	do you?

Look at the following examples with positive statements:

Positive Statement [+]			Negative Tag [-]				notes:
subject	auxiliary verb	main verb		auxiliary verb	not	personal pronoun (same as subject)	
You	are	coming,		are	n't	you?	
We	have	finished,		have	n't	we?	
You	do	like	coffee,	do	n't	you?	
You		like	coffee,	do	n't	you?	You (do) like...
They	will	help,		wo	n't	they?	won't = will not
I	can	come,		can	't	I?	
We	must	go,		must	n't	we?	
He	should	try	harder,	should	n't	he?	
You		are	an English,	are	n't	you?	no auxiliary for main verb 'be' (present & past)
John		was	there,	was	n't	he?	

Look at the following examples with negative statements:

Negative Statement [-]						Positive Tag [+]	
subject	auxiliary verb		main verb			auxiliary verb	personal pronoun (same as subject)
It	is	n't	raining,			is	it?
We	have	never	seen		that,	have	we?
You	do	n't	like		coffee,	do	you?
They	will	not	help,			will	they?
They	wo	n't	report		us,	will	they?
I	can	never	do		it right,	can	I?
We	must	n't	tell		her,	must	we?
He	should	n't	drive		so fast,	should	he?
You			are	n't	an English,	are	you?
John			was	not	there,	was	he?

In some special cases:

I am right, aren't I?	aren't I (<i>not amn't I</i>)
You have to go, don't you?	you (do) have to go...
I have been answering, haven't I?	use first auxiliary
Nothing came in the post, did it?	treat statements with nothing, nobody, etc. like negative statements
Let's go, shall we?	let's = let us
He'd better do it, hadn't he?	he had better (no auxiliary)

Question tags with imperatives:

	imperative + question tag	notes:
invitation	Take a seat, won't you?	polite
order	Help me, can you?	quite friendly
	Help me, can't you?	quite friendly (some irritation?)
	Close the door, would you? .	quite polite
	Do it now, will you?	less polite
	Don't forget, will you?	with negative imperatives only <i>will</i> is possible

Tag Question-যুক্ত প্রয়োজনীয় কথকগুলো বাক্য —

1. The bus is late, isn't it?
2. The sun is up, isn't he?
(NB: Sun যেহেতু পৃষ্ঠিজ হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়, সেহেতু pronoun হিসেবে he বসেছে।)
3. The moon is not visible (দর্শনযোগ্য) this night, is she?
(NB: Moon যেহেতু স্ত্রী লিঙ্গ হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়, সেহেতু এর pronoun হিসেবে she বসেছে।)
4. We are very tired now, aren't we?
5. You have done well, haven't you?
6. She came early, didn't she?
7. Runa will dance, won't she?
8. Asif and Arif can do these works, can't they?
9. You should obey your parents, shouldn't you?
10. Kindly permit me to go in, wouldn't you?
11. Let us (or, Let's) witness the movie, shall we?
12. My father has not yet come back home, has he?
13. They did not help us, did they?
14. There were many books in that room, weren't there?
15. We shall go there soon, shan't we?
16. Nothing can control it, can it? [can't it নয়]
17. I am right, aren't I? [amn't/ain't I অণ্টলিত]
18. You have seen him, haven't you?
19. None can solve this problem, can they?
20. I don't know whether they will come or not, do I?

Exercise

- 1. Add tag-questions with appropriate punctuation mark to the following sentences.** (Source: *English Grammar and Composition for Classes 9-10, Published by NCTB, Activity-1, Page-148*)
 1. Flowers are the gift of nature —.
 2. Everybody loves flowers —.
 3. Today, people use flowers in different occasions —.
 4. We need flowers for decoration —.
 5. These are also used to greet important persons —.
 6. Now people cultivate flowers —.
 7. Flowers are also being exported now-a-days —.
 8. However, flowers cultivators lack financial support —.
 9. The government should come forward to support them —.
 10. These products can earn huge foreign currency —.

- 2. Add tag-questions to the following sentences.** (Source: *English Grammar and Composition for Classes 9-10, Published by NCTB, Activity-2, Page-148*)
 1. Ismail Hussain is a small trader.
 2. First, he took loan from BRAC bank.
 3. Then he started a poultry business.
 4. He began to pay the interest of that loan from the profit he got.
 5. Other people of the village were influenced by Ismail.
 6. They also took loan from BRAC bank.
 7. Gradually all these people began to change their economic conditions.
 8. They are now quite solvent.
 9. They are now able to send their children to schools.
 10. They have hopes and take part in different social activities.
 11. But many people are not still aware of the matter.
 12. They do not consider the microcredit programme positively.
 13. Some people criticise the programme.

- 14. Yet micro-credit has got popularity in the outside world.**
- 15. Some countries of the world are now operating micro-credit in their countries.**

- 3. Complete the following dialogue by adding question tags.** (Source: *English Grammar and Composition for Classes 9-10, Published by NCTB, Activity-3, Page-149*)

Tanim : Well, Neena, you went to see Hamlet last night, a) didn't you?

Neena : Oh, yes. I did. But how do you know? You didn't come to my house, b) —

Tanim : No, I didn't. Tell me, you couldn't hear the dialogues very well from where you sat, c) —

Neena : No, I couldn't. But how do you really know? I'm sure you were there, d) —?

Tanim : Yes, dear. I was sitting two rows behind you.

Neena : Why didn't you come and talk to me after the play?

Tanim : You were with Harun. You wouldn't have liked that, e) —?

- 4. Make tag questions of these statements.**
 - (a) We see that Tuhin has little knowledge about games and sports; —?
 - (b) Let's talk to him, —?
 - (c) We think he does not know how to play tennis, —?
 - (d) Everybody praises an all rounder, —?
 - (e) Though he is a good student, he is lazy, —?

- 5. Make tag questions of these statements.**
 - (a) Hello, Rita. You are going to the library, —?
 - (b) Yes. I am going to return these books, —?
 - (c) You can be called a bookworm, —?
 - (d) I am fond of reading, —?
 - (e) You do not like anything more than books, —?
 - (f) That's right. Books are the living spirits of great men, —?

6. Make tag questions of these statements.

- (a) Most of the students do not have good command over English, —?
- (b) They read only to pass the examination, —?
- (c) They should be motivated to learn the basic things, —?
- (d) They cannot help learning grammar, —?
- (e) Moreover, practice is essential too, —?

7. Make tag questions of these statements.

- (a) : Hellow, Liza. Father's birthday is on Monday next, —?
- (b) : Yes, Lili. Only two days are left, —?
- (c) : We need to buy some beautiful gifts this year, —?
- (d) : Of course. Let's go to a watch shop, —?
- (e) : What a nice idea, Liza, —?

8. Make tag questions of these statements.

Hello Jalal. Still your uncle has been living in Japan, (a) —?

Yes, Jahir. He's been living there for a long time, (b) —?

He sends me stamp always, (c) —?

You have got quite a nice collection now, (d) —?

What a lot, (e) —?

There are a lot I have not got yet.

9. Make tag questions of these statements.

- (a) Hello Reza! I believe you are coming to the airport, —?
- (b) Of course, I am coming with Rafi, —?
- (c) The plane will land at about 9 a.m, —?
- (d) But sometimes it delays, —?
- (e) Please, bring a camera with you, —?

10. Make tag questions of these statements.

- (a) Drug is running our young generations, —?
- (b) You can't deny that drug has its beneficial effect, —?
- (c) Strange! Everyone knows it gradually effects the internal function of the body, —?
- (d) But drug helps one to forget frustration, —?
- (e) Strong will can defeat frustration, —?

11. Make tag questions of these statements.

- (a) Nothing comes out of nothing, —?
- (b) Everybody wishes to be happy, —?
- (c) Kindly do me a favour, —?
- (d) He has few friends, —?
- (e) We think he knows how to play tennis, —?

12. Make tag questions of these statements.

- (a) Rahim never speaks the truth. He is a liar, —?
- (b) I am not more intelligent than you. I am as intelligent as you, —?
- (c) I have no important task to do. Let me do the work, —?
- (d) All of them were satisfied with our service. Neither of them complained, —?
- (e) He is an honest man. That he is honest is known to all, —?

13. Make tag questions of these statements.

- (a) We all should love our country, —?
- (b) The persons who love their country are called patriots, —?
- (c) Look at the lives of the patriots, —?
- (d) Nobody hates them, —?
- (e) Let's become patriots, —?

14. Make tag questions of these statements.

- (a) Shapna has little knowledge about computer, —?
- (b) But she can improve herself if she is interested in it, —?
- (c) I think she has no interest in it, —?
- (d) She should be motivated at all, —?
- (e) Let's talk to her, —?

15. Make tag questions of these statements.

- (a) Hello, Rumi. You saw the programme on arsenic pollution on the ATN yesterday, —?
- (b) Oh! Rajib. It has already become a serious problem in our country, —?
- (c) Yes, it enters into our body when we take arsenic contaminated water, —?
- (d) It can cause different diseases, —?
- (e) You are right, Rumi. Everyone must be careful about taking water, —?

16. Make tag questions of these statements.

- (a) The wind blows gently in the spring, —?
- (b) Let them do the work, —?
- (c) How nice the flowers are, —?
- (d) Everything looks beautiful in a moonlit night, —?
- (e) Work hard to succeed, —?

17. Make tag questions of these statements.

- (a) Your letter gave me much pleasure, —?
- (b) I am glad to inform you about our sports day, —?
- (c) We decorated the school campus colourfully, —?
- (d) Among the events, sack race and three leg race were interesting, —?
- (e) None could resist laughter watching these events, —?

18. Make tag questions of these statements.

- (a) We see that Masum has little knowledge about games and sports, —?
- (b) Let's talk to him, —?
- (c) We think he doesn't know how to play tennis, —?
- (d) Everybody praises an all rounder, —?
- (e) Though he is a good student, he is lazy, —?

19. Make tag questions of these statements.

- (a) I am doing a very important work. Don't disturb me, —?
- (b) Rupa said to Mina, "How happy you are in a nuclear family! —?"
- (c) My cousin lives in a village. He hardly comes here, —?

- (d) I study in a reputed school. I am a student, —?
- (e) Don't make late. Let's go, —?

20. Make tag questions of these statements.

- (a) Nobody believes a cheat, —?
- (b) Everybody hates him, —?
- (c) He has to drag a miserable life, —?
- (d) He can hardly succeed in life, —?
- (e) Let us always speak the truth, —?

21. Make tag questions of these statements.

- (a) I am Rajib, a boy of class-10, —?
- (b) I am reading in science group. I aim to be a doctor, —?
- (c) But my parents want that I shall be an army officer, —?
- (d) I have to work hard for whatever I want to be. Because success in life depends on hard work, —?
- (e) My parents always advise me to work hard, —?

22. Make tag questions of these statements.

- (a) I am sorry, Ramit. I am very late, —?
- (b) There was a traffic jam, —?
- (c) Oh! Don't worry. The train is late, —?
- (d) Then, have a cup of tea, —?
- (e) Yes, Let's go to the canteen, —?

23. Make tag questions of these statements.

- (a) Everyone is nostalgic in life, —?
- (b) We hardly forget the golden past, —?
- (c) The memories of childhood are always hunting us, —?
- (d) Nothing is more pleasant to man than the sweetest memories of childhood, —?
- (e) Therefore, let's practise it, —?

9. (a) Five years have passed since we wrote to each other last.
 (b) It is a matter of sorrow that you didn't respond to my last letter.
 (c) I tried to write to you but could not manage time.
 (d) In fact, we all are always busy with our own business.
 (e) We hope that we will meet soon.
10. (a) Many people cut trees as they do not know the importance of trees.
 (b) Trees cause rainfall which is essential for our agriculture.
 (c) If we cut trees at random, the country will turn into a desert.
 (d) Trees supply oxygen without which none can live/survive.
 (e) Since trees help us in many ways, we should plant more and more trees.

22

UNIT

1. 1. ,aren't they?
 3. ,don't they?
 5. ,aren't they?
 7. ,aren't they?
 9. ,shouldn't they/shouldn't it? 10. ,can't they?
2. 1. isn't he?
 3. didn't he?
 5. weren't they?
 7. didn't they?
 9. aren't they?
 11. are they?
 13. don't they?
 15. aren't they?
3. a. didn't you?, b. did you?, c. could you?, d. weren't you?, e. would you?
4. (a) We see that Tuhin has little knowledge about games and sports, don't we?
 (b) Let's talk to him, shall we?
 (c) We think he does not know how to play tennis, don't we?
 (d) Everybody praises an all rounder, don't they?
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TAG QUESTIONS

11. (a) Nothing comes out of nothing, **does it?**
 (b) Everybody wishes to be happy, **don't they?**
 (c) Kindly do me a favour, **won't you?/will you?**
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19. (a) I am doing a very important work. Don't disturb me, **will you?**
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 (c) My cousin lives in a village. He hardly comes here, **does he?**
 (d) I study in a reputed school. I am a student, **aren't I?**
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