Faculty of engineering architecture
second year / English 4
 Mrs. Rasha Drweesh

Tag Question

- A tag question is a question that is added onto the end of a sentence.
 - An auxiliary verb and a pronoun are used in tag question.

- When the main verb is affirmative, the tag question is negative and vise versa .

-There is a comma between the main sentence and the tag question.

- With the present tense we use (do , does).

EX: You know John, don't you? / **EX:** She speaks English, doesn't she?

- With the past tense we use (did).

EX: They travelled to Mexico, didn't they?

- (Have, has, had)are treated as verbs:

EX: We have three houses, don't we?

EX: She has one sister, doesn't she?

EX: They had to buy this car, didn't they ?

- With the present perfect and past perfect , there is no change .

EX: She has washed the dishes, hasn't she?

EX: They haven't gone to the cinema, have they?

EX: He hadn't finished his work yet, had he?

- I am = aren't I ?   **EX:**   I am too fat, aren't I ?

- Let's = shall we?   **EX:**   Let's have dinner , shall we ?

- This / that = it   **EX :** This isn't very funny, is it ?

- These / those = they   **EX:**   These are your shoes, aren't they?

- Negation and order: * negation: **EX:** Don't drop it, will you ?

                            * order: **EX:** Listen , will you ?

==

Gerunds and infinitives

-In any sentence , we have a subject, a verb , and an object.

- The object of a verb is usually *noun*:

   EX: I enjoy music.

-The object of a verb can also be a *gerund*. A gerund is the (ing) form of a verb.

   EX: I enjoy *listening* to music.

 –The object of a verb can also be an *infinitive*. An infinitive is

    (To + the simple form of a verb).

   EX: I forget to give you money.

*Verbs that are followed by gerund:

 Enjoy working   **Finish** studying

 Discuss doing   **stop** talking   **postpone** going

 The negative form is: (not + gerund) **EX:** enjoy not working.

* Verbs that are followed by infinitive:

 Decide to buy   **need** to study   **want** to play

 Promise to give   **forget** to say

 The negative form is: (not + infinitive) **EX:** decide not to buy.

* verbs that are followed by either a gerund or an infinitive:

             (there is no difference in meaning)

 Begin raining / to rain   **start** watching / to watch

  Like swimming / to swim   **love** reading / to read

  Hate cooking / to cook

==

Countable and uncountable nouns

-Countable nouns are found in the plural form.

-Uncountable nouns are not found in the plural form.

-Some words can be countable or uncountable according to the context in which they are used.

===

The definite and indefinite articles

The definite article : *is used* :

-When the noun is known.   Ex: the sun , the girl

-Before oceans, seas , deserts , rivers . EX: the Pacific , the Nile.

-Before superlatives.   EX: He is the most intelligent boy.

-Before expression of time.   EX: in the morning, in the evening.

It is omitted :

-Before plural nouns.   EX: snakes

-Before uncountable nouns.   EX: meat

-Before the names of languages.   EX: English , Russian.

The indefinite article:

-The indefinite articles are (a   and   an).

-*A* is used before consonants. *An* is used before words beginning with a vowel.

-If the first letter of a word is an unpronounced (h) , it is treated as a vowel.   EX: an hour ,   an honest man.

-Some words begin with a vowel but are pronounced as if they begin with (Y) , in this case they are preceded by (a).

EX: a university ,   a useful thing.

It is used: - before singular countable nouns. EX: A friend .

It is omitted : -when the noun is uncountable.

EX: I want to drink coffee .

Reported speech

Reporting statement:

-When we report what people say, we use a reporting verb and make changes to the speaker's actual words.

-Actual words (direct speech):

<u>EX</u>: My parents spend every day of their lives together.
(Reported speech): *He said (that) his parents spent every day -----*

-These changes could include:

1-the tense of the verb: spend→ spent

 Simple present →simple past

Present continuous →past continuous

Present perfect → past perfect

Simple past→ past perfect

-will→would / can→could   / may→might / must→had to / should→should / ought to→ought to .

2-pronouns and possessive adjectives:

<u>EX</u>: I've lost my glasses. →   He said he 'd lost his glasses.

3- time and place references:

<u>EX</u>: I'll meet you here tomorrow → she said she'd meet him there the following day.

Reporting Questions:

There are two kinds of reporting questions:

1- *Wh*-questions:

Direct speech: Where have you been?

Reported speech: she asked where I had been.

-Notice that the order of the subject and verb is not the same in reported question.

2-Yes / No questions: we add _whether_ or _if_ in reported speech.

Direct speech: Are you hungry?

Reported speech: He asked if I was hungry.

==

G☺☻D LUCK