

QUESTIONS : QUESTION TAGS AND REPLY QUESTIONS

TASK 1 Supply the question tags.

| QUESTION TAGS | | |
|---|---------|-------------------------|
| You speak French, | _____ ? | |
| You don't speak French, | _____ ? | |
| You went to the conference, | _____ ? | |
| He is here, | _____ ? | |
| You had a meeting this morning, | _____ ? | |
| You've just been to Austria, | _____ ? | |
| I'm a fool, | _____ ? | |
| Let's break for coffee, | _____ ? | suggestion |
| Have a seat, | _____ ? | imperative |
| Give me a call, | _____ ? | imperative |
| Hold the lift for me, | _____ ? | request |
| Pass me that file, | _____ ? | request |
| From a dialogue | | |
| A: You haven't got the sales figures yet, | _____ ? | request for information |
| B: They don't have to be ready till Friday, | _____ ? | confirmation |
| A: You're not going to leave it until the last minute, | _____ ? | attack |
| B: Well, I haven't had any time, | _____ ? | defence |
| A: So it wasn't you going home early, yesterday, | _____ ? | sarcasm |
| If we use a negative statement with an affirmative tag, we often expect the answer to be <i>no</i> . | | |
| A: I'm going to need an interpreter. B: Of course. You don't speak French, | _____ ? | |
| <i>This form can also be more polite because it is easier for the other person to reply no.</i> | | |
| A: You don't speak French, | _____ ? | |
| B. No, sorry, I don't. | | |
| A negative statement with an affirmative tag can also be used to ask people for things in a polite way. | | |
| You couldn't give me a hand, | _____ ? | |
| You haven't got any change for the parking meter, | _____ ? | |

TASK 2 Supply the reply questions.

| REPLY QUESTIONS | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We can use a short question to reply to what someone says. We do this to show interest, surprise or uncertainty. The meaning is like <i>Really?</i> Or <i>Is that true?</i> | | |
| A: I went to Head Office last week. | B: _____ ? | interest |
| A: I can't install the new software. | B: _____ ? | surprise |
| A: I think they're arriving at ten. | B: _____ ? | uncertainty |
| What is it for and what was it like? | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We use what...for? to ask about a purpose. The meaning is "why". What is this switch for? (= Why is this switch here?) We use what.... like? to ask if sth is good or bad. The meaning is "how". What was the conference like? (=How was your conference?) | | |

QUESTIONS WITH A PREPOSITIONS AT THE END

TASK 1 Make questions from the statements, asking about the words in italics.

A _____ ?
I'm waiting for *the postman*.

B _____ ?
He works for *Barclays Bank*.

C _____ about?
I'm thinking about *what to cook for supper*.

D _____ ?
I stayed with *some friends*.

E _____ ?
The pen belongs to *me*.

F _____ ?
The letter is from the *Tax Office*.

G _____ ?
He died of *a heart attack*.

H _____ ?
I'm worried about *the exams*.

I _____ ?
I'm staring at *the dirty mark on the end of your nose*.

J _____ ?
I'm writing to *my aunt in Australia*.

TASK 2 We sometimes use short questions in our responses. Write short questions with a question word and a preposition.

Example: Ken's getting married. *Who to?*

A Come here! I want to talk to you!
_____ ?

B Bye! I'm going.
_____ ?

C Give me a cloth. Quick!
_____ ?

D I had lunch in the Café Royal yesterday.
_____ ?

E My parents were absolutely furious with me!
_____ ?

F Ssh! I´m thinking!
_____ ?

G Don´t you think you should apologize to her?
_____ ?

H You´d better hand in the purse you found.
_____ ?

I Pat and I had an argument, as usual.
_____ ?

J Eat you food.
_____ ? I haven´t got a knife or fork.

Translate:

- 1 Kdo tě zná?
- 2 Koho znáš?
- 3 O čem jsi mluvil?
- 4 Kdo o tobě mluvil?
- 5 Kdo se na tebe těšil?
- 6 Na co se těšíš?
- 7 Na koho jsi se těšil, až ho uvidíš?
- 8 Na co jsi se těšil, až uděláš?