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SECRETARÍA DE EDUCACIÓN PÚBLICA



**Dirección General de Educación Tecnológica
Industrial y de Servicios**

Dirección Académica e Innovación Educativa

Subdirección de Innovación Académica



Departamento de Planes, Programas y Superación Académica

Cuadernillo de Aprendizajes Esenciales

Cuarto Semestre

Inglés IV



Aprendizajes esenciales esperados					
Asignatura:	Inglés IV	Campo Disciplinar:	Comunicación	Semestre:	4
Propósito de la asignatura	Desarrollo de las cuatro habilidades del lenguaje al nivel B1 del Marco Común Europeo de Referencia para las lenguas. Los estudiantes comunican contrastes, confirman suposiciones, y conectan ideas y oraciones.				
Aprendizajes esperados 1er parcial	Estrategias de Aprendizaje		Productos a Evaluar		
<p>Communicate with others using certain expressions and adverbs of manner to describe actions are in a particular context or situation.</p> <p>Se comunica con otros usando adverbios de modo para describir acciones en una situación o contexto particular.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> El estudiante investiga, averigua y genera notas propias en las que responda ¿qué es un adverbio de modo?, ¿cuál es su uso o función? y ¿cómo se forman? (Consultar Anexo 1) El estudiante realiza los ejercicios de práctica contenidos en los anexos del cuadernillo. (Consultar Anexo 2) El estudiante selecciona dos imágenes o fotografías y describe cómo se realizan las acciones en esas situaciones usando cuando menos 5 adverbios de modo para cada imagen. Ver ejemplos. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> </div> <p>Ex. 1 This is a park near where I live. I can quickly go and hang out with my friends. because it is one block from my house. People walk or run safely there, and kids play happily in the playground. Some people come early in the morning to read and meditate. On weekends families ...</p> <p>Ex. 2 I saw a terrible car accident Yesterday. The blue car was driving very fast. And it went through the red light so carelessly. It hit a bus right in the side very hard. The bus driver got out and yelled very loudly at the driver. Luckily, no one was hurt.</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Notas en el cuaderno respondiendo ¿qué es un adverbio de modo?, ¿cuál es su uso o función? y ¿cómo se forman? (Anexo uno) Vocabulario de cuando menos 15 adverbios de modo con su significado. Ejercicios resueltos incluidos en los anexos sobre el tema de los adverbios de modo. (Anexo 2) Descripción escrita de 2 imágenes en las que se exprese cómo se realizan las acciones en esa situación o contexto, usando cuando menos 5 adverbios de modo para cada imagen. 		

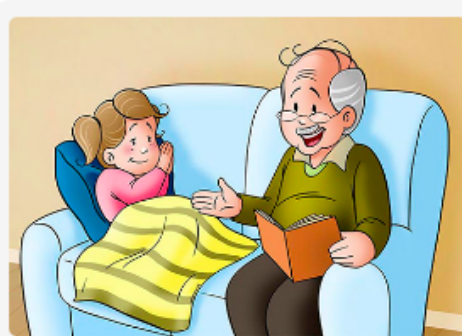
<p>Make descriptions of objects using correlative words to point out similarities and differences.</p> <p>Realiza descripciones de objetos usando palabras correlativas para enfatizar semejanzas y diferencias.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● El estudiante investiga, averigua y genera notas propias en las que responda qué son las palabras correlativas, cuál es su uso o función y cómo se forman. (Consultar Anexo 3) ● El estudiante realiza los ejercicios de práctica contenidos en los anexos del cuadernillo. ● El estudiante elige cuatro objetos, animales o lugares y basado en sus características crea una adivinanza para cada uno de ellos utilizando palabras correlativas. Usa un mínimo de dos pares de palabras correlativas por cada adivinanza e incluye la respuesta de cada una de ellas. <p>Ejemplo: It's common in construction. It's neither metal nor fabric. You can find it not only in constructions but also at the beach. What is it? R: Sand</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Notas en el cuaderno respondiendo ¿qué son las palabras o conjunciones correlativas?, ¿cuál es su uso o función y cómo se forman?(Anexo 3) 2. Vocabulario de las <i>correlative conjunctions</i> con su significado 3. Ejercicios resueltos, incluidos en los anexos sobre el tema de los correlative conjunctions. (Anexo 4) 4. Cuatro adivinanzas escritas y creadas por el alumno en las que describa cuatro objetos, animales o lugares utilizando palabras correlativas.
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ANEXO 1. Adverbs of manner info

What are adverbs of manner?

- Los **adverbs of manner (adverbios de modo)** son palabras invariables que modifican a verbos, adjetivos y a otros adverbios. Indican de qué manera ocurre o se desarrolla una acción. O sea, cómo se realiza.
- En general, los adverbios de manera se construyen a partir de un adjetivo añadiendo el sufijo **-ly** al final de la palabra.
- Sin embargo, según la terminación final del adjetivo debemos tener en cuenta una serie de normas para poder escribirlo correctamente.
- Existen además adverbios de modo que no cambian en su forma.
- Los **adverbios de modo** se colocan generalmente detrás del verbo. Sin embargo, también

pueden ir después del objeto (*He plays the flute **beautifully**.*; *He ate the chocolate **greedily***), antes del verbo si este tiene objeto (*The teacher **patiently** listened the group opinion*), o al principio de una oración. (**Sadly**, he accepted the situation.)



My grandfather speaks **softly**.
Mi abuelo habla **suavemente**.



ADVERBS OF MANNER

ENGLISH
GRAMMAR



An adverb of manner is an adverb (such as strongly or slowly) that describes how and in what way the action of a verb is carried out.



FORMING ADVERBS FROM ADJECTIVES:

1	In a large number of the cases, the adverb can be formed by simply adding '-ly' to the adjective. ➤	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
		Cheap	Cheaply
		Quick	Quickly
		Strong	Strongly
2	If the adjective ends in with 'y', replace the 'y' with an 'i' and add '-ly'. ➤	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
		Ready	Readily
		Merry	Merrily
		Easy	Easily
3	If the adjective ends with '-le', replace the 'e' at the end with 'y'. ➤	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
		Understandable	Understandably
		Forcible	Forcibly
		Possible	Possibly
4	If the adjective ends with '-ic', add '-ally'. An exception: public -> publicly ➤	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
		Idiotic	Idiotically
		Tragic	Tragically
		Basic	Basically
5	Some adjectives do not change form at all. ➤	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
		Fast	Fast
		Straight	Straight
		Hard	Hard

Some other adverbs: brightly, generously, terribly, secretly, nicely, softly, straight
Notice: lately (últimamente, recientemente); hardly (apenas)

There are irregular adverbs that we need to study and learn.

IRREGULAR ADVERBS	
Good	→ Well
Fast	→ Fast
Hard	→ Hard
Late	→ Late
Early	→ Early
Daily	→ Daily
Straight	→ Straight
Wrong	→ Wrong/ Wrongly
Lively	→ Lively
Far	→ Far

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Positive Manner	Negative Manner	Positive/Negative Manner
✔ Beautifully	✘ Angrily	- Accidentally
✔ Boldly	✘ Anxiously	- Reluctantly
✔ Bravely	✘ Awkwardly	- Busily
✔ Calmly	✘ Badly	- Daringly
✔ Carefully	✘ Blindly	- Rightfully
✔ Cautiously	✘ Carelessly	- Deliberately
✔ Cheerfully	✘ Cruelly	- Sharply
✔ Joyously	✘ Foolishly	- Exactly
✔ Eagerly	✘ Frantically	- Sleepily
✔ Gladly	✘ Greedily	- Fast
✔ Easily	✘ Hastily	- Slowly
✔ Elegantly	✘ Hungrily	- Fiercely
✔ Equally	✘ Inadequately	- So
✔ Faithfully	✘ Irritably	- Speedily
✔ Frankly	✘ Lazily	- Suddenly
✔ Honestly	✘ Loudly	- Inquisitively
✔ Generously	✔ Noisily	- Swiftly
✔ Gently	✔ Madly	- Loosely
✔ Justly	✔ Nervously	- Unexpectedly
✔ Kindly	✔ Painfully	- Mysteriously
✔ Neatly	✔ Poorly	- Tightly
✔ Obediently	✔ Recklessly	- Solemnly
✔ Patiently	✔ Roughly	- Seriously
✔ Openly	✔ Rudely	- Regularly
✔ Perfectly	✔ Sadly	
✔ Politely	✔ Selfishly	
✔ Powerfully	✔ Shyly	
✔ Promptly	✔ Stupidly	
✔ Quickly	✔ Suspiciously	
✔ Rapidly	✔ Violently	
✔ Quietly	✔ Tensely	
✔ Well		

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ANEXO 2. Adverbs of manner. Exercises

1. Make the adjectives into adverbs.

Adjective	Adverb
anxious	
brave	
calm	
correct	
generous	
happy	
loud	
obedient	
painful	
polite	
poor	
quick	

2. Write the complete sentences by using the correct adverb of manner.

- You have to write more ... (careful). _____
- You work so ... (good) at school. _____
- I slept ... (bad) last night. _____
- You should eat more ... (slow). _____
- He drives so ... (quick). _____

3. Complete these phrases with an appropriate adverb. Try not to repeat the adverbs you choose.

- My mom cooks _____.
- This is my sister's baby. He cries _____ and sleeps _____.
- The match was fantastic. The team played _____.
- All the students answered the exam _____.
- I work _____ under pressure.

4. Take the adjectives from the box, change them to the adverb form and fill in the blanks.

angry fast good sudden noisy careful polite quick hard ~~happy~~

- The children play so _____ happily _____ together.
- The bullet train gets you to Seoul so _____.
- You have to pick up the snake _____.
- Act _____ when you meet the Queen of England.
- Stop talking so _____ in the library.
- My father yells _____ when he is driving and gets upset.
- Push the door _____ to open it because it is a heavy wood door.
- If you do your homework _____ your score will be great.
- He jumped up _____ because he was very excited.
- Get dressed _____ we are late for our airplane!

5. Read the following situations. Then describe how you do each situation.

- Ex. Play soccer _____ I play soccer carefully _____.
- Eat your food _____.
 - Study for a test _____.
 - Cook food _____.
 - Ride your bicycle _____.
 - Act towards your teachers _____.
 - Clean your room _____.
 - Act towards your enemies _____.

ANEXO 3. Correlative conjunctions info

What are the correlative?

- Las correlative conjunctions (*palabras o conjunciones correlativas*) son conjuntos o pares de conjunciones usadas para unir diferentes palabras o grupo de palabras de la misma categoría o importancia dentro de un enunciado.
- Reciben su nombre por ser conjunciones pareadas que tienen un significado recíproco o complementario

Correlative Conjunctions List

CONJUNCTIONS	EXAMPLES
BOTH...AND...	This house is both large and cozy.
EITHER...OR...	Either you will eat your dinner or you will go to bed.
JUST AS...SO...	Just as I love films, so does my brother love sports.
NEITHER...NOR...	He is neither employed nor looking for a job.
NOT ONLY...BUT ALSO...	Not only will I see your \$20, but also raise you \$30.
WHETHER...OR...	I'm going to help you whether you like it or not.
NO SOONER...THAN...	I'd no sooner lie to you than strangle a puppy.
HARDLY...WHEN...	I had hardly sat down for dinner, when the phone rang.
IF...THEN...	If that is the case, then I'm not surprised about what's happening.
RATHER...THAN...	She'd rather play the drums than sing.

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CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

Both ... and



The fluid includes **both** gasses **and** liquids.

Either ... or



Either dye **or** paints are used to color cloth.

Neither ... nor



Love is **neither** bought **nor** sold.

Not only ... but also



She is **not only** a novelist **but also** a poet.

Whether ... or



She was uncertain **whether** to stay **or** leave.

As ... as



Helen comes to visit me **as** often **as** she can.

No sooner ... than



No sooner had he sat down **than** the phone rang.

Hardly ... when



She had **hardly** sat down **when** the phone rang.

Such ... that



He came to **such** a sudden stop **that** we almost hit him.

Scarcely ... when



Scarcely had the game started **when** it began to rain.

So ... that



He was **so** weak **that** he could hardly stand up.

If ... then



If that is the case, **then** I'm not surprised about what's happening.

ANEXO 4. Correlative conjunctions. Exercises

1. Underline the correct correlative conjunction used in each of the following sentences.

- Isabel is not only a great pianist, but also a brilliant mathematician.
- Either my grandma or mom will pick me up at the supermarket.
- Whether I get the job or not, I'm convinced that I possess extraordinary skills.
- Neither Roberto nor Fernando could decode the puzzle mystery.
- Both the Tiger and the Lion are carnivorous mammals.
- In case of any emergency, either call me or my dad.
- Both Nissan and Volkswagen are good car brands.
- Good writers not only take time to write their books, but also spend time revising them.

2. Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with the words or, nor, but also, or and.

- The dog was not only quiet _____ was very gentle and friendly.
- I need to know whether your brother will join the team _____ not.
- Neither size 3 _____ size 4 are available in this particular style of shoe.
- My friend Jaun provides pet care services for both cats _____ dogs.
- Not only did I complete all my homework today, _____ helped my dad fix the broken fence.
- Pati not only is a great sportsgirl _____ a very bright student.
- I do not know whether I should study French _____ Italian.
- Neither Diego _____ Raul has passed the soccer tryouts.
- I either want to go on vacations to Cancun _____ Playa del Carmen.
- We ordered both pasta _____ pepperoni pizza.

3. Complete the sentences by writing correlative conjunctions on the blanks.

- _____ Javier _____ Sandra want to go to the fair.
- I'm not sure _____ the homework is due today _____ tomorrow.
- In order to learn, a student must _____ listen closely _____ understand.
- The Sánchez will go to the beach _____ in June _____ in August.
- The library is _____ close _____ the museum.
- It's _____ about how you look _____ how you act.
- I can't decide _____ to plant tulips _____ carnations in my backyard.
- _____ my grandma _____ uncle brought me the same gift for my birthday.
- I neither have money, _____ a job to sustain my day to day expenses.
- Francisco Javier Estrada _____ invented the light bulb, _____ the telegraph.
- Raquel _____ filed her math test, _____ she _____ had to face some repercussions back home.

4. Match the sentences

a. This bed is both...	() or to a cenote.
b. We are wondering whether to go to the beach...	() nor liquid..
c. Mexico is not only a beautiful country...	() soft and big.
d. My friends like to have parties either with a DJ...	() but also rich in natural resources.
e. Gel is neither solid...	() or live music.

Aprendizajes esenciales esperados					
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Propósito de la asignatura	Desarrollo de las cuatro habilidades del lenguaje al nivel B1 del Marco Común Europeo de Referencia para las lenguas. Los estudiantes comunican contrastes, confirman suposiciones, y conectan ideas y oraciones.				
Aprendizajes esperados 2º parcial	Estrategias de Aprendizaje		Productos a Evaluar		
<p>Use intensifiers to express levels of intensity in sentences.</p> <p>Lee y escribe utilizando Intensificadores para comunicar contrastes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> El estudiante investiga, averigua y genera notas propias en las que responda ¿qué son los intensificadores (<i>intensifiers</i>)?, ¿cuál es su uso o función? y ¿cómo se forman? (Consultar Anexo 5) El estudiante realiza los ejercicios de práctica contenidos en los anexos del cuadernillo El estudiante lee, analiza un pequeño texto y posteriormente lo reescribe utilizando intensificadores para comunicar contrastes. (Ver anexo dos) El estudiante redacta un texto sobre algún pasatiempo, experiencia, o situación de su interés en el que use cuando menos 6 intensificadores 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Notas en el cuaderno respondiendo ¿qué son los intensificadores (<i>intensifiers</i>)?, ¿cuál es su uso o función y ¿cómo se forman? (Anexo 5) Vocabulario de intensificadores con su significado Ejercicios resueltos, incluidos en los anexos sobre el tema de los correlative conjunctions. (Anexo 6) Texto reescrito utilizando al menos seis intensificadores diferentes. (Anexo 6) Texto sobre algún pasatiempo, experiencia, o situación de su interés en el que use cuando menos 6 intensificadores 		

ANEXO 5. Intensifiers. Info.

What is an Intensifier?

Un **intensificador** o **Intensifier** también llamado “**booster**” tiene en realidad poco significado en sí mismo, sin embargo, agrega fuerza o intensifica el significado de otra palabra o frase.

He is talented (Él es talentoso)

He is **very** talented (Él es **muy** talentoso)

Uno de los intensificadores más comunes en inglés es **very**, pero existen muchos otros. Ejemplos:

The prime minister said he **strongly** supported the new plan.

Though she is **pretty** beautiful, her behaviors make her unattractive.

You need to stop drinking coffee as it's **extremely** addictive.

My brother speaks English **very** well.

It's **too** hot to go out today.

Intensifiers VP VocabularyPage.com

an adverb that makes the meaning of another word **stronger**

more intense, more powerful

Extremely The problem is extremely difficult.

Very It is a very interesting book.

Really She was really angry with me.



strong

VocabularyPage.com

Rather The exam was rather difficult.

Quite The water is quite cold.



to a limited extent

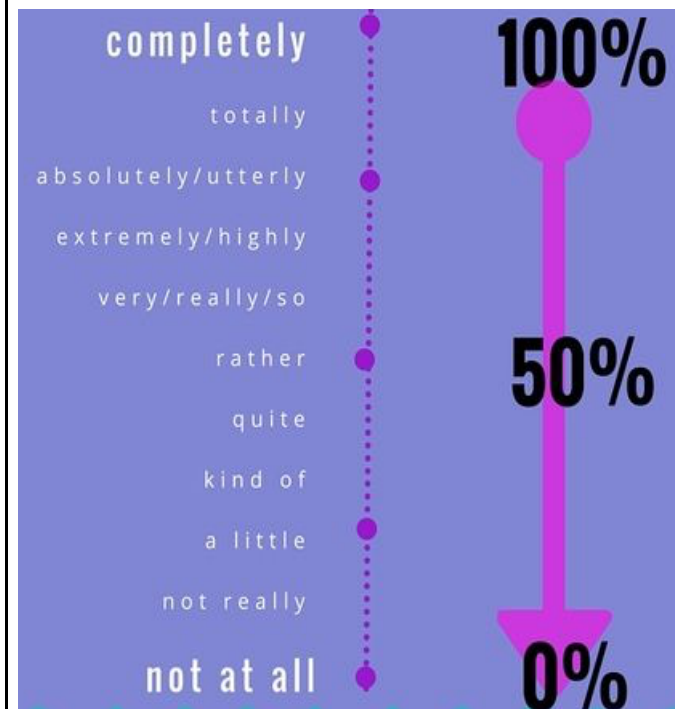
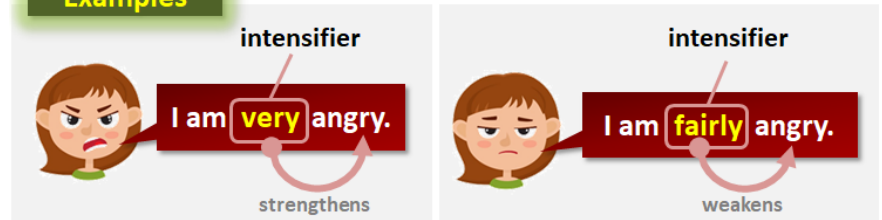
Fairly My brother is fairly tall.

Pretty The film was pretty good.

Somewhat We were somewhat tired.



Examples



ANEXO 6. Intensifiers. Exercises.

1. Read the information below



Hello, I am David. I am from San Francisco and I live in Mexico City and this weekend I will go to the movies with my friends Daniel, Pamela and Martin; they are all from Mexico. Before going to the movies, we plan to visit Fer, a friend of ours who is in the hospital.

We all like action movies, but Daniel prefers horror movies. Pamela loves comedy movies and Martin likes documentaries. Anyway, I think we will watch the new superheroes' movie and eat popcorn. We all love popcorn.

2. Rewrite the previous paragraph using intensifiers



3. Complete the sentences by using a suitable intensifier and circle the word they are modifying

1. The soup was _____.
2. They are _____ good friends.
3. Today is _____ nice.
4. Cheetahs are _____ fast.
5. The gift is _____ perfect.
6. Lions are _____ dangerous.
7. My sister is _____ sick.
8. I _____ love this song.
9. Sometimes money is _____ hard to get.
10. My students are _____ hard working.
11. Pokemon are _____ amazing creatures.
12. Among us has become a _____ popular game.
13. Christmas is _____ joyful.
14. The Internet is _____ useful.
15. Mozart was a _____ amazing composer.
16. Video Games are _____ entertaining.
17. She is _____ funny. She always makes me laugh.
18. It's _____ warm today.
19. He _____ forgot your name.
20. Why is he _____ upset with you?
21. His speech was _____ boring that I left.
22. She is a/ an _____ jealous person.
23. Her presentation was _____ complex.
24. You _____ made a delicious cake.
25. He is not _____ shy anymore.

4. Filling the blanks with intensifiers from the box.

too many really quite too pretty

I had an interview yesterday. We were supposed to meet at Gloria's café but it was _____ busy so we went to another café around the corner. I was _____ nervous beforehand but I think it went _____ well. My interviewer was _____ friendly so that made me feel more at ease. Therefore, I was able to answer his questions relatively confidently without _____ blunders.

5. Write an email to your friend talking about your recent holiday. Try to use as many intensifiers as possible.

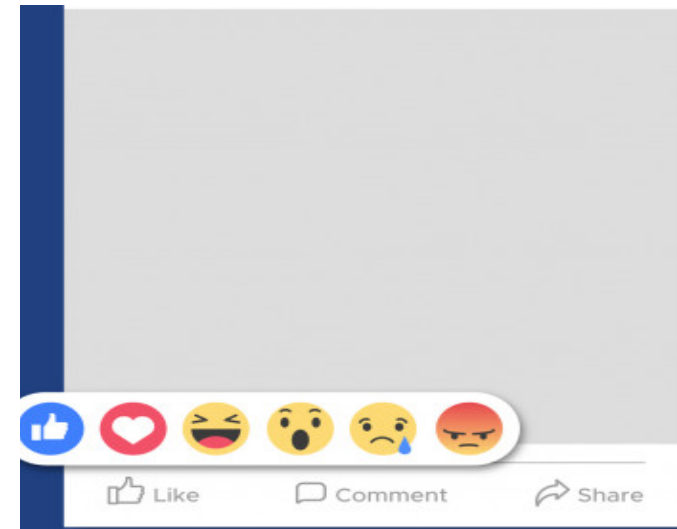
-
□
x

myfriend@lingoda.mail

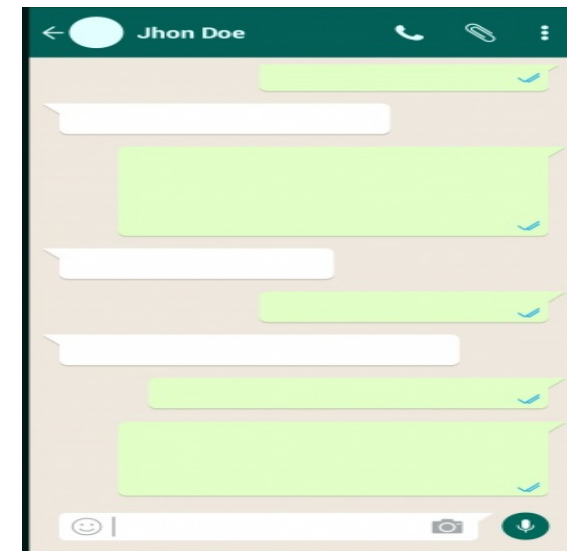
My holiday was so good!

Dear Lisa,

6. Post a facebook comment about an online concert or series you watched.



7. Write a whatsapp dialogue with a friend, use intensifiers



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Aprendizajes esperados 3er parcial	Estrategias de Aprendizaje		Productos a Evaluar		
<p>Use tag questions.</p> <p>Uso de las tag questions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> El estudiante investiga, averigua y genera notas propias en las que responda ¿qué son las preguntas para confirmar información (<i>tag questions</i>)? (Consultar Anexo 7) Recuperar aprendizajes anteriores a través de la consulta de los tiempos to be present, simple present, simple future, to be past, simple past, simple future y los modales can, could, should. El estudiante realiza los ejercicios de práctica contenidos en los anexos del cuadernillo (Anexo 8) Redactar un diálogo del tema de su elección (lugares, personajes, de paseo, artículos electrónicos, comidas, etc.) donde exprese confirmación de ideas usando las tag questions en diversos tiempos. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Notas en el cuaderno respondiendo ¿qué son las preguntas para confirmar (<i>tag questions</i>)?, ¿cuál es su uso o función y cómo se forman?(Anexo 7) Ejercicios resueltos, incluidos en los anexos sobre el tema de los correlative conjunctions. (Anexo 8)} Diálogo escrito ilustrado usando tag questions en diversos tiempos 		

ANEXO 7. Tag questions. Info

¿QUÉ SON LAS TAG QUESTIONS?

Las tag questions son **pequeñas preguntas** que realizamos **al final de una oración** de manera oral y escrita **para obtener respuesta rápida sobre un tema, reafirmar lo expresado previamente o conocer la opinión del interlocutor.**

Estas ideas pueden ser positivas ó negativas y se aplican en todos los tiempos verbales así como auxiliares modales.

Cuando una idea es positiva la tag question será negativa y cuando una idea es negativa la tag question será positiva. Observa el siguiente ejemplo del verbo To be.

Josue: Luis Miguel **is** Mexican , **isn't he?** (Josue no está seguro de esta idea afirmativa y la confirma con una tag question negativa)

Nun: Yes, he is. He's Mexican

Nun: Shakira **isn't** Mexican, **is she?** (Nun no está segura de esta idea negativa y la confirma con una tag question afirmativa)

Josue: No, she isn't. She's Colombian

Como puedes observar en este ejemplo lo único que debes hacer es **identificar el auxiliar y el tiempo de la oración** (afirmativo o negativo) para realizar la tag question. En español, independientemente del tiempo verbal las tag questions puede tener varios significados: ¿Verdad?, ¿Correcto?, ¿Cierto? ¿No es así?, ¿Así es?, ¿O sí?, ¿O no? Ex. **Luis Miguel is Mexican, isn't he** (Luis Miguel es Mexicano, o no?) **Shakira isn't Mexican, is she?** (Shakira no es Mexicana, o si?).

3 reglas importantes a seguir cuando se forman "Tag Questions":


- Identificar el tiempo gramatical de la cláusula principal (presente, pasado, etc.).
- Reconocer el sujeto del que se hace referencia principalmente.
- Formar la "Tag Question" con los auxiliares opuestos usando contracción.



Verb Tense	+ sentence → - tag	- sentence → + tag
Present be	She is American, isn't she?	She isn't American, is she?
Present simple	You study English, don't you?	You don't study English, do you?
Past simple	You were at home, weren't you?	You weren't at home, were you?
Past continuous	Tom was watching TV, wasn't he?	Tom wasn't watching TV, was he?
Present Perfect	He has written 5 letters, hasn't he?	He hasn't written 5 letters, has he?
Past Perfect	You had had lunch, hadn't you?	You hadn't had lunch, had you?
Will	He'll read this book, won't he?	He won't read this book, will he?
Modal Verbs	He can read this book, can't he?	He can't read this book, can he?

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Hello!!
 The bakery is next to the park, **isn't it?**
 Yes, it is. And the park is in front of the bank, **isn't it?**
 No, it isn't. It is in front of the museum.

Rene: I'm so hungry
 The food trucks are on Front Street, **aren't they?**
 They open at five, **don't they?**

Edi: Yes, they are!!!
 Yes, they do. Let's go!!!

Como puedes observar, la estrategia para elaborar las Tag questions es la misma en todos los tiempos. Recuerda que si una idea es afirmativa la question tag es negativa y si una idea es negativa la tag question es positiva. Es importante que conozcas e identifiques los **usos y auxiliares de cada uno de los tiempos** verbales para no cometer errores en la escritura y pronunciación.

Positive Question Tags



Question tags are used when asking for agreement or confirmation.

a negative statement + a positive question tag

Negative Statement

Positive Tag

You	aren't	a teacher,	are you?
He	isn't	crazy,	is he?
He	wasn't	relaxed,	was he?
They	weren't	late,	were they?
You	don't	speak French,	do you?
You	didn't	study for the test,	did you?
You	haven't	been here all week,	have you?
You	hadn't	done it before then,	had you?
You	won't	fail the exam,	will you?
You	can't	drive a car,	can you?
You	couldn't	do it for me,	could you?
We	mustn't	say anything,	must we?
You	shouldn't	be so busy,	should you?
You	wouldn't	stop me,	would you?

Statements using *barely*, *hardly*, *neither*, *no*, *nobody*, *none*, *nothing* and *seldom* are treated as negative statements.

Nobody	went	to the meeting,	did they?
Nothing	is	ready,	is it?

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Negative Question Tags



Question tags are used when asking for agreement or confirmation.

a positive statement + a negative question tag

Positive Statement

Negative Tag

You	are	a student,	aren't you?
He	is	very busy,	isn't he?
He	was	happy,	wasn't he?
They	were	surprised,	weren't they?
You	speak	English,	don't you?
He	studies	Spanish,	doesn't he?
You	studied	for the test,	didn't you?
You	have	studied all week,	haven't you?
You	had	arrived before he left,	hadn't you?
You	will	pass the exam,	won't you?
You	can	speak two languages,	can't you?
You	could	do it for me,	couldn't you?
We	must	be patient,	mustn't we?
You	should	go now,	shouldn't you?
You	would	like a new job,	wouldn't you?

Negative auxiliaries and verbs in tags are usually in their contracted form (= n't)

Exceptions

I	am	late,	aren't I?
	Let's	go home,	shall we?

BE CAREFUL

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ANEXO 8. Tag questions. Exercises

1. Completa las siguientes tag questions, recuerda que es importante verifiques el tiempo que se usa, así como el auxiliar para que niegues o afirmes en tu pregunta.

- 1.- Mary lives in Mexico, _____?
- 2.- Patty and Josue are going to travel, _____?
- 3.- Katy won't study English, _____?
- 4.- My sister doesn't like to eat pizza, _____?
- 5.- You will eat with us today, _____?
- 6.- Myrna is studying at the University, _____?
- 7.- Ignacio works for Nissan, _____?
- 8.- They are coming over for dinner tonight, _____?
- 9.- We can't go to the movies, _____?
- 10.- Joseph should take a break, _____?
- 11.- You are having a bad day, _____?
- 12.- You won't go to the movies, _____?
- 13.- Eddie won't live in Mexico City, _____?
- 14.- They love puzzles, _____?
- 15.- My sister and Patty don't go to the gym, _____?
- 16.- You cannot visit your grandmother, _____?
- 17.- Dany doesn't like to eat Chinese food, _____?
- 18.- They will help you, _____?
- 19.- Craig has a blue bike, _____?
- 20.- They don't study English, _____?

2. Match the correct questions to each positive or negative statement.

() Today is a beautiful day,	a. will it?
() Tomorrow won't be as nice,	b. doesn't he?
() These Summer days are so warm,	c. has it?
() The kids don't have enough sunscreen,	d. wasn't she?
() Summer hasn't been this warm in years,	e. isn't it?
() Karen was born in the October,	f. do they?
() Francisco prefers to stay at home,	g. aren't they?

3. Choose the correct tag question for each positive statement.

- a. He is a good doctor,...
doesn't he? isn't he? aren't he? wasn't he?
- b. They were watching a movie earlier,...
didn't they? aren't they? weren't they? wasn't they?
- c. We will go skiing before we go to bed,...
won't we? don't we? aren't? won't they?
- d. You need a new winter coat,...
aren't you? won't you? doesn't you? don't you?

4. Ahora, tú puedes elaborar tu diálogo con las ideas de las conversaciones y ejemplos de tu vida cotidiana usando tag questions. Puedes hacer 1 con más contenido o varios pequeños como los ejemplos.

5. Fill in the gaps with a tag question to complete the dialogue.



You've seen this movie before, _____?

Yes, _____, but I want to watch it again with you.

You haven't eaten dinner yet, _____?

No, _____. You want to go to that new Mexican restaurant, _____?

No, actually, _____! You're surprised, _____?

Yes, _____. I thought you always want to eat there. Let's go eat at the Italian restaurant instead!