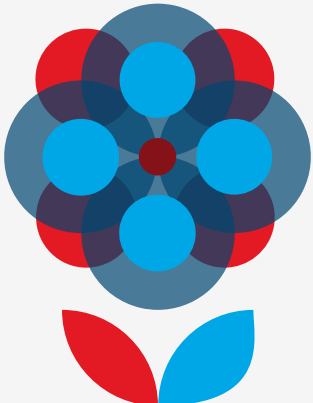


ENGLISH LANGUAGE



CLASS: JSS 1

TOPIC: QUESTION AND QUESTION TAGS



PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

By the end of the lesson; you should be able to listen to different speeches with particular reference to questions and their tags.



QUESTIONS

Mariam Webster dictionary defined question as an interrogative expression often used to test knowledge.

A question interrogative sentence or clause that makes an enquiry about something. A question is used to find out an information.



QUESTION TAGS

Question tag is a very short clause at the end of a statement which changes a statement into a question. Example, He jumped the wall, didn't he?



FACTS ABOUT QUESTION TAGS

1. A question tag is added to the end of a declarative sentence.
2. Question tags must be at the end
3. A question tag verifies if something has been understood or confirms if an action occurred.
4. Question tags refer to the verb or the subject.



TYPES OF QUESTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH QUESTION TAGS

1. Positive Sentence: this is the combination of lexical items without the word not. The absence of the word 'not' makes it positive.

Examples

She is a girl.

We are going home.



2. Negative Sentence: it is the antonyms of positive Sentence which means the combination of lexical items with the word 'not'.

Examples

He is not a girl.

We are not going home.



EXAMPLE OF QUESTION TAGS

1. He is not a girl, is he?
2. We are going home, aren't we?
3. You are hungry, aren't you?
4. They will not do the class activity, will they?
5. They have good connections to that company, don't they?



QUESTION TAGS RULES

1. If the sentence is a positive statement, use a negative tag.

- You are a technician, aren't you?
- She is hungry, isn't she?

2. If a sentence is a negative statement, use a positive tag.

- You are not a technician, are you?
- She is not hungry, is she?



3. The subject in the statement matches the subject in the tag.

- He's read this book, hasn't he?
- You study English, don't you?

4. The auxiliary verb or verb to be in the statement matches the verb used in the tag.

- He is reading the book, isn't he?
- We can play the game, can't we?



EXCEPTION IN FORMING QUESTION TAGS

1. If adverbs like never, seldom, hardly, rarely, and so on, treat them like negative statement, so the question tag is normally positive.

Example

We have never seen that, have we?



2. We use the verb form are/aren't I. Who the subject is the first person singular?

Example.

I'm intelligent, aren't I?



3. Use 'shall we' after sentences with let's.

Example

a. Let's take the next bus, shall we?

b. Let's go home, shall we?



4. Use 'won't you', can you/can't you, will you/would you if the sentence is an imperative sentence.

Example

a. Open the can, will you?

b. Take a seat, won't you?



5. Use the pronoun 'they' in question tags after statement with nobody, no one, somebody, someone, everyone, everybody at the subject.

Somebody wanted to borrow Jack's bike, didn't they?



6. Statement with nothing, something, everything as the subject,
use 'it'.

Example

Something has happened to Jack's bike, didn't it?



EVALUATION

Complete the following sentences, using question tags.

1. You were at home, _____?
2. He has written 5 letters, _____?
3. Nothing happened to the child, _____?
4. They have finished the tournament, _____?
5. You will not disappoint me, _____?



**THANKS FOR
WATCHING!!!**

