

A **tag question** is a statement followed by a mini-question. We use tag questions to ask for confirmation. They mean something like: "Is that right?" or "Do you agree?", and they are very common in English.

Basic structure: Positive statement, negative tag → It **is** really cold here, **isn't** it?

Negative statement, positive tag →

He **is never** pleased, **is** he?

TAG QUESTIONS

1. Verbs **to be**, **auxiliaries** and **modal verbs**

You **are** coming later, you?

He **will** help us, he?

We **must** come, we?

They **aren't** very nice, they?

We **can't** leave things like this, we?

He **should** try harder, he?

You **have** finished, you?

ARE

WON'T

MUSTN'T

AREN'T

CAN

SHOULDN'T

HAVEN'T

WILL

2. Other verbs.

4.1. Present simple

He **likes** coffee, **doesn't** he?

You **don't** like it here, you?

4.2. Past Simple

He **left** earlier, he?

He **never understood**, he?

3. Negative words: no, not, never, rarely, hardly, barely, scarcely, nothing, no-one, nobody, ...

I **barely know** you, I?

She **can rarely** come these days, she?

4. In question tags referring to nothing and everything, we use **IT**

Everything is ok, ?

Nothing can happen to them, ?

5. In question tags referring to nobody, somebody, everybody,... we use **THEY**

Nobody came, ?

Somebody will want a drink, ?

6. Imperative cases

Come with me, you? (polite invitation)

Help me, you? (friendly, informal. May sound rude)

Close the door, you? (very formal)

Negative imperative: Don't run in the corridor, you?

7. Have

9.1. Have = possess

GB → You **have (got)** a new guitar, you?

USA → You **have** a new guitar, you?



Past Simple → You **had** problems, you?

9.2. Have to

They **have to** work late, they?

9.3. Have (auxiliary)

It **has** been great, it?

9.4. Collocations: have breakfast, have a good time, have a laugh, have a conversation,....

British people **have lunch** at 1, they?

8. Special cases

I **am** right, I?

Let's go, we?