

FRASE AFIRMATIVA	QUESTION TAG NEGATIVA
Mary <b>will</b> be here soon,	<b>won't</b> she?
<b>There was</b> a lot of traffic,	<b>wasn't</b> there?
Jim <b>should</b> pass the exam,	<b>shouldn't</b> he?

FRASE NEGATIVA	QUESTION tag AFIRMATIVA
Mary <b>won't</b> be late,	<b>will</b> she?
They <b>don't</b> like us,	<b>do</b> they?
You <b>haven't</b> been to Jamaica,	<b>have</b> you?



## Question Tags in English

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

Complete com as Tag questions corretas:

1. Mr McGuinness is from Ireland,
2. The car isn't in the garage,
3. You are John,

4. She went to the library yesterday,
5. He didn't recognize me,
6. Cars pollute the environment,
7. Mr. Pritchard has been to Scotland recently,
8. The trip is very expensive,
9. He won't tell her,
10. Hugh had a red car,

## Too, either, so, neither

Usamos nos finais das frases:

-Too / Either

Too: usado para concordar com algo que está na afirmativa.

Either: Usado para concordar com algo que está na negativa.

I like chocolate.

I like chocolate, too.

I don't like chocolate.

I don't like either.

Usamos geralmente no início das frases::

-So / Neither

So: usado para concordar com algo que está na afirmativa.  
(SO + auxiliar + pessoa que concorda)

Neither: Usado para concordar com algo que está na negativa.  
(Neither + auxiliar + pessoa que concorda)

I can dance.  
So can I.

They aren't Brazilian.  
Neither am I.

Complete co: too, either, neither and so

Lucy likes coffee. \_\_\_\_\_ do I.

Lucy doesn't like coffee. \_\_\_\_\_ do I

Luke's going out tonight. \_\_\_\_\_ am I.

She wasn't at the library. \_\_\_\_\_ was I

Your sister can't help you with your homework. I can't \_\_\_\_\_

My parents didn't believe in you. I never did \_\_\_\_\_

You are late. \_\_\_\_\_ are you

# Verb Patterns

Não temos como saber quais verbos serão os patterns a serem seguidos.

Partten verbs são verbos padrões.

Alguns são seguidos pelo: Verbo + To – verbo no infinitivo

Outros são: verbo + verbo –ing

E alguns não precisam nem do To nem do ING

## Verb + to – infinitive verb

Choose  
Decide  
Forget  
Manage  
Promise  
Need  
Help  
Hope  
Remember  
Try  
Want  
Would like

## Verb + verb –ING

Enjoy  
Finish  
Stop  
Miss  
Practice  
Fancy  
Allow

## Modal verbs + verb infinit without “to”

Can  
Could  
May  
Might  
Should  
Would  
Will

## Verbos que aceitam as duas formas:

Begin, hate, like, love, prefer