

**27.1. Put in a question word. Setze das richtige Fragepronomen ein:**

- ... *What*..... are you doing, Hugo? – Cutting wood as you can see.
- ..... do you come from? – From Spain.
- ..... will you be here? – Till Saturday.
- ..... does that cost? - Only a few euros.
- ..... is it? - It's my boss.
- ..... do you live? – In Paris.
- ..... car is that? – It's mine.
- ..... actor do you like best? Brad Pitt.
- ..... do you use your computer for? For e-mail messages.
- ..... much time do you have? – Two hours.
- ..... long does the journey take? – Five hours.



**27.2. Question tags. (Frageanhängsel)**

***hasn't it? isn't it? isn't it? hasn't he? didn't they? aren't they? have they? have they? haven't they? have they? doesn't she? won't we. doesn't it?***

- It's a very modern house, *isn't it?*
- The Parkers moved into the house two years ago, .....
- The windows are very large, .....
- It's got solar heating panels, .....
- The living-room looks nice, .....
- But they haven't got a fire-place, .....
- They've got a very big garden, .....
- They haven't got many flowers in the garden, .....
- They've got a swimming pool, .....
- Sue Parker likes swimming, .....
- Jack Parker's got a Hummer off-road car, .....
- It's a very expensive car, .....
- We'll visit them one day, .....

Das „Frageanhängsel“ (tag) wird in der gesprochenen Sprache verwendet, wenn man vom Gesprächspartner Zustimmung erwartet. Übersetzung ins Deutsche meistens mit: ... nicht wahr?, ... stimmt's?, ... oder?

Bildung:

**Hauptsatz bejaht ->**  
Frageanhängsel verneint: *You are Hugo, aren't you?*

**Hauptsatz verneint ->**  
Frageanhängsel bejaht: *He doesn't take care, does he?*