

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?*