

# Lesson Thirteen

## GRAMMAR

Auxiliary Verbs with *Too* and *Either*  
Auxiliary Verbs in Tag Questions

## CONTEXT

Football and Soccer

## LESSON FOCUS

We can use auxiliary verbs with *too* and *either*.

I speak French, and the teacher *does too*.

I went to Paris, and my friend *did too*.

We use auxiliary verbs in a tag question.

You speak Italian, *don't you?*

She bought a dictionary, *didn't she?*





- Before You Read**
1. What's your favorite sport? Do you like to play it or watch it?
  2. Do you ever watch a football game on TV in the U.S.?



football

Read the following conversation between a student from Ecuador (E) and his American friend (A). Pay special attention to auxiliary verbs.



## Football and Soccer

- E. My favorite sport is football. In my country, Ecuador, everyone likes football.
- A. I think you mean soccer, **don't** you?
- E. In Ecuador we say football, but football means something different for you, **doesn't** it?
- A. Yes.
- E. What exactly is the difference between football and soccer?
- A. Well, for one thing, the ball is different. A soccer ball is round. A football isn't. A football player can carry or throw the ball, but a soccer player can't.
- E. A football team has the same number of players as a soccer team, **doesn't** it?
- A. Yes. They both have 11 players, but a football team really has 22 players. There are only 11 players on the field at one time.
- E. There are other differences, **aren't there**?
- A. Oh, yes. A soccer game lasts 90 minutes, but a football game **doesn't**. A football game lasts 60 minutes.
- E. I don't like football very much.
- A. I **don't** either.
- E. I prefer soccer.
- A. I **do** too.
- E. That's strange. I thought all Americans love football.
- A. Maybe most **do**, but I **don't**.



soccer



# 13.1

## Auxiliary Verbs with *Too* and *Either*

Affirmative Statements	
A soccer team has 11 players,	and a football team <b>does too</b> .
My brother plays soccer,	and I <b>do too</b> .
Baseball is popular in the U.S.,	and basketball <b>is too</b> .
I like baseball.	<b>I do too</b> .

Negative Statements	
Football isn't popular in my country,	and baseball <b>isn't either</b> .
I don't like football.	My brother <b>doesn't either</b> .
He can't play tennis well.	<b>I can't either</b> .

### LANGUAGE NOTES

- The auxiliary verbs are *do*, *does*, *did*, the modals, and *be*. We use auxiliary verbs in the above sentences to avoid repetition of the same verb phrase.
- Use *too* with two affirmative statements. Use *either* with two negative statements. We can connect the sentences with *and*.
- In informal speech, Americans often say *me too* and *me neither*.
  - I like soccer.
  - Me too.
  - I don't like football.
  - Me neither.
- When *have* is the main verb, Americans usually use *do*, *does*, or *did* as a substitute.
 

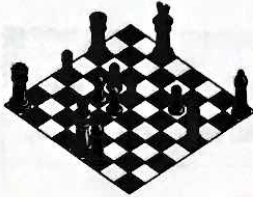
AMERICAN:	BRITISH:
A. I have tickets to a game.	A. I have tickets to a game.
B. I <i>do</i> too.	B. I <i>have</i> too.

**EXERCISE 1** Terri and David have some things in common. Finish each affirmative statement with an auxiliary verb (the same tense as the main verb) + *too*.

**EXAMPLES:** Terri plays volleyball, and David does too.  
 Terri went to a soccer game last night, and David did too.

- Terri is interested in football, and David \_\_\_\_\_





chess

2. Terri likes to play tennis, and David \_\_\_\_\_
3. Terri went bowling last week, and David \_\_\_\_\_
4. Terri will watch a football game on TV next Sunday, and David \_\_\_\_\_
5. Terri can play chess, and David \_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISE 2** Terri and David have some things in common. Finish each negative statement with an auxiliary verb (the same tense) + *either*.

**EXAMPLES:** Terri doesn't like hockey, and David doesn't either.

Terri didn't go to the hockey game, and David didn't either.

1. Terri doesn't know how to swim, and David \_\_\_\_\_
2. Terri can't ski, and David \_\_\_\_\_
3. Terri won't go to the game next Sunday, and David \_\_\_\_\_
4. Terri isn't interested in baseball, and David \_\_\_\_\_
5. Terri didn't play tennis last summer, and David \_\_\_\_\_

## 13.2 Auxiliary Verbs with Opposite Statements

Affirmative	Negative
I like football,	but my brother <b>doesn't</b> .
Football is popular in my country,	but baseball <b>isn't</b> .
Negative	Affirmative
You didn't see the soccer game,	but I <b>did</b> .
Soccer players can't carry the ball,	but football players <b>can</b> .

### LANGUAGE NOTES

1. The above sentences show opposites. We use auxiliary verbs to avoid repetition of the same verb phrase.
2. We can connect opposite sentences with *but*.

**EXERCISE 3** Terri and David are different in some ways. Finish each statement with an auxiliary verb.

**EXAMPLES:**

Terri works downtown, but David doesn't.

Terri isn't interested in classical music, but David is.

1. Terri likes to cook, but David \_\_\_\_\_
2. Terri doesn't play the guitar, but David \_\_\_\_\_
3. Terri can't speak Russian, but David \_\_\_\_\_
4. Terri went to Hawaii for vacation, but David \_\_\_\_\_
5. Terri won't work next Sunday, but David \_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISE 4** Fill in the blanks to compare the U.S. and another country you know. Use *and . . . too* or *and . . . either* for similarities between the U.S. and the other country. Use *but* for differences. Use an auxiliary verb in all cases.

**EXAMPLE:**

The U.S. is a big country, and Russia is too.

OR

The U.S. is a big country, but Cuba isn't.

1. The U.S. has more than 270 million people, \_\_\_\_\_
2. The U.S. is in North America, \_\_\_\_\_
3. The U.S. has a president, \_\_\_\_\_
4. The U.S. doesn't have a socialist government, \_\_\_\_\_
5. The U.S. fought in World War II, \_\_\_\_\_
6. The U.S. was a colony of England, \_\_\_\_\_
7. Americans like football, \_\_\_\_\_
8. Americans don't celebrate Labor Day in May, \_\_\_\_\_
9. American schools are closed on December 25, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. The U.S. has a presidential election every four years, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_





B. How many rooms does your new apartment have?  
 A. The old apartment has two bedrooms, and the new one \_\_\_\_\_

(3) . But the rooms are much bigger in the new one, and there are more closets. Also, we'd like to live near the lake.

B. I \_\_\_\_\_, but apartments there are very expensive.

A. We found a nice apartment that isn't so expensive. Also, I'd like to own a dog, but my present landlord doesn't permit pets.

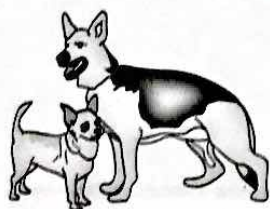
B. Mine doesn't \_\_\_\_\_. What kind of dog do you plan to get?

A. I like big watchdogs. Maybe a German shepherd or a doberman. I don't like small dogs.

B. I \_\_\_\_\_. They just make a lot of noise.

A. So now you know my reasons for moving. Can I count on you for Saturday?

B. Of course you can.



### 13.3 Auxiliary Verbs in Tag Questions

Affirmative Statements	Negative Tag Questions	Answers
A football team has 11 players,	<b>doesn't</b> it?	Yes, it does.
You can play football,	<b>can't</b> you?	Yes, I can.
This is your football,	<b>isn't</b> it?	Yes, it is.
There are 11 players on a baseball team,	<b>aren't</b> there?	No, there aren't.
I'm right,	<b>am</b> I not? / <b>aren't</b> I?	Yes, you are.
Negative Statements	Affirmative Tag Questions	Answers
Soccer isn't the same as football,	<b>is</b> it?	No, it isn't.
Football players don't wear a helmet,	<b>do</b> they?	Yes, they do.
Soccer players can't carry the ball,	<b>can</b> they?	No, they can't.



## LANGUAGE NOTES

1. A tag question is a short question that we put at the end of a statement. You can use a tag question to ask if your statement is correct or if the listener agrees with you.
2. A tag question uses the auxiliary verb + a subject pronoun (*I, you, we, they, he, she, it*). If the subject is *this* or *that*, use *it* in the tag. If the subject is *these* or *those*, use *they* in the tag. If *there* introduces the subject, use *there* in the tag.
3. The tag question uses the same tense as the main verb.
4. An affirmative statement uses a negative tag. A negative statement uses an affirmative tag.
5. *Am I not?* is a very formal tag. We often say *aren't I?*
6. When *have* is the main verb, Americans usually use *do, does, or did* in the tag question.

AMERICAN:

You have tickets to the game, *don't you?*

BRITISH:

You have tickets to the game, *haven't you?*

---

**EXERCISE 7** Add a tag question. All the statements are affirmative and have an auxiliary verb.

**EXAMPLE:** This class is large, *isn't it?* \_\_\_\_\_

1. You're a foreign student, \_\_\_\_\_
2. You can understand English, \_\_\_\_\_
3. We'll have a test soon, \_\_\_\_\_
4. We should study, \_\_\_\_\_
5. There's a library at this school, \_\_\_\_\_
6. You'd like to improve your English, \_\_\_\_\_
7. This is an easy lesson, \_\_\_\_\_
8. I'm asking too many questions, \_\_\_\_\_

---

**EXERCISE 8** Add a tag question. All the statements are negative and have an auxiliary verb.

**EXAMPLE:** You can't speak Italian, *can you?* \_\_\_\_\_

1. You aren't an American citizen, \_\_\_\_\_
2. The teacher can't speak your language, \_\_\_\_\_



3. We shouldn't talk in the library, \_\_\_\_\_
4. You weren't absent yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_
5. There aren't any Japanese students in this class, \_\_\_\_\_
6. This exercise isn't hard, \_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISE 9** Add a tag question. All the statements are affirmative. Substitute the main verb with an auxiliary verb in the tag question.

**EXAMPLE:** You have the textbook, don't you?

1. English has a lot of irregular verbs, \_\_\_\_\_
2. You want to speak English well, \_\_\_\_\_
3. You understood the explanation, \_\_\_\_\_
4. A soccer team has 11 players, \_\_\_\_\_
5. They went to a soccer game last week, \_\_\_\_\_
6. We had a test last week, \_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISE 10** Add a tag question. All the statements are negative.

**EXAMPLE:** We don't have class on Saturday, do we?

1. The teacher doesn't pronounce your name correctly, \_\_\_\_\_
2. Your brother didn't take the last test, \_\_\_\_\_
3. You didn't bring your dictionary today, \_\_\_\_\_
4. We don't always have homework, \_\_\_\_\_
5. I don't have your phone number, \_\_\_\_\_
6. Your mother doesn't speak English, \_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISE 11** This is a conversation between two acquaintances,<sup>1</sup> Bob (B) and Sam (S). Sam can't remember where he met Bob. Fill in the blanks with a tag question.

B. Hi, Sam.

S. Uh, hi. . . .

<sup>1</sup> An *acquaintance* is a person you don't know well.



- B. You don't remember me, do you?  
(example)
- S. You look familiar, but I can't remember your name. We were in the same chemistry class last semester, \_\_\_\_\_  
(1)
- B. No.
- S. Then we probably met in math class, \_\_\_\_\_  
(2)
- B. Wrong again. I'm Linda Wilson's brother.
- S. Now I remember you. Linda introduced us at a party last summer, \_\_\_\_\_  
(3) And your name is Bob, \_\_\_\_\_  
(4)
- B. That's right.
- S. How are you, Bob? You graduated last year, \_\_\_\_\_  
(5)
- B. Yes. And I've got a good job now.
- S. You majored in computers, \_\_\_\_\_  
(6)
- B. Yes. But I decided to go into real estate.
- S. And how's your sister Linda? I never see her anymore. She moved back to California, \_\_\_\_\_  
(7)
- B. No. She's still here. But she's married now, and she's expecting a baby.
- S. That's wonderful. Say hello to Linda when you see her. It was great seeing you again, Bob.

**EXERCISE 12** A mother (M) is talking to her daughter (D). Fill in the blanks with a tag question.

- M. You didn't get your scholarship, did you?  
(example)
- D. How did you know?
- M. Well, you look very disappointed. You can apply again next year, \_\_\_\_\_?  
(1)
- D. Yes. But what will I do this year?



M. There are government loans, \_\_\_\_\_?  
(2)

D. Yes.

M. And you don't have to pay them back until you graduate,  
\_\_\_\_\_?  
(3)

D. No.

M. And your professors will give you letters of recommendation,  
\_\_\_\_\_?  
(4)

D. I'm sure they will.

M. So don't worry. Just try to get a loan, and you can apply again next year for a scholarship.

## 13.4 Answering a Tag Question

Right Information	Agreement
California is a big state, isn't it?	<b>Yes, it is.</b>
New Jersey isn't a big state, is it?	<b>No, it isn't. It's small.</b>

Wrong Information	Disagreement or Correction
California isn't a big state, is it?	<b>Yes, it is. It's very big.</b>
New Jersey is a big state, isn't it?	<b>No, it isn't. It's small.</b>

### LANGUAGE NOTES

1. When we use a tag question, we expect the listener to agree.
2. When we add a negative tag question, we expect the answer to be *yes*. *No* means the information is incorrect or the listener does not agree.
3. When we add an affirmative tag question, we expect the answer to be *no*. *Yes* means the information is incorrect or the listener does not agree.

**EXERCISE 13** Complete the answer in the left column. Then check the meaning of the answer in the right column. (You may work with a partner.)



A. You don't have a car, do you? B. Yes, <u>I do.</u>	✓ Person B has a car. Person B doesn't have a car.
A. You aren't American, are you? B. No, I _____	Person B is American. Person B isn't American.
A. You don't like this city, do you? B. No, _____	Person B likes this city. Person B doesn't like the city.
A. The U.S. is the best country in the world, isn't it? B. No, _____	Person B agrees with the statement. Person B doesn't agree with the statement.
A. You don't speak Russian, do you? B. No, _____	Person B speaks Russian. Person B doesn't speak Russian.
A. You can drive, can't you? B. No, _____	Person B can drive. Person B can't drive.
A. You don't have a watch, do you? B. Yes, _____	Person B has a watch. Person B doesn't have a watch.
A. You work on Saturday, don't you? B. Yes, _____	Person B works on Saturday. Person B doesn't work on Saturday.

**EXERCISE 14** Read a statement to another student and add a tag question. The other student will tell you if this information is correct or not.

**EXAMPLES:** You speak Polish, don't you?  
No, I don't. I speak Ukrainian.

You aren't from Poland, are you?  
No, I'm not. I'm from Ukraine.

You came to the U.S. two years ago, didn't you?  
Yes, I did.

1. You're married, \_\_\_\_\_
2. You have children, \_\_\_\_\_
3. You didn't study English in your country, \_\_\_\_\_

4. You have a car, \_\_\_\_\_
5. You don't live alone, \_\_\_\_\_
6. You'll take another English course next semester, \_\_\_\_\_
7. You won't return to your native country, \_\_\_\_\_
8. You took the last test, \_\_\_\_\_
9. You have to work on Saturdays, \_\_\_\_\_
10. The teacher doesn't speak your language, \_\_\_\_\_
11. You can type, \_\_\_\_\_
12. This class isn't too hard for you, \_\_\_\_\_
13. There was a test last Friday, \_\_\_\_\_
14. You don't speak German, \_\_\_\_\_
15. I'm asking you a lot of personal questions, \_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISE 15** Fill in the blanks with a tag question and an answer that tells if the information is true or not.

- A. You come from Russia, don't you?  
(example)
- B. \_\_\_\_\_ . I come from Ukraine.  
(1)
- A. They speak Polish in Ukraine, \_\_\_\_\_  
(2)
- B. \_\_\_\_\_ . They speak Ukrainian and Russian.  
(3)
- A. Ukraine isn't part of Russia, \_\_\_\_\_  
(4)
- B. \_\_\_\_\_ . Ukraine and Russia are different. They were both part of the former Soviet Union.  
(5)
- A. You come from a big city, \_\_\_\_\_  
(6)
- B. \_\_\_\_\_ . I come from Kiev. It's the capital of Ukraine. It's very big.  
(7)
- A. Your parents aren't here, \_\_\_\_\_  
(8)
- B. \_\_\_\_\_ . We came together two years ago. I live with my parents.  
(9)
- A. You studied English in your country, \_\_\_\_\_  
(10)
- B. \_\_\_\_\_ . I only studied Russian and German. I never studied English there.  
(11)



A. You're not going to go back to live in your country,

\_\_\_\_\_ (12)

B. \_\_\_\_\_ (13). I'm an immigrant here. I plan to become an American citizen.

## SUMMARY OF LESSON 13

### Uses of Auxiliary Verbs

1. To avoid repetition of the same verb phrase:

Affirmative Sentence	<i>and</i>	Shortened Affirmative Sentence + <i>Too</i>
I <i>like</i> football, Football <i>is</i> fun,	and and	my friend <i>does too</i> . soccer <i>is too</i> .

Negative Sentence	<i>and</i>	Shortened Negative Sentence + <i>Either</i>
I <i>don't like</i> baseball, I <i>didn't watch</i> the game,	and and	she <i>doesn't either</i> . she <i>didn't either</i> .

Negative Sentence	<i>but</i>	Shortened Affirmative Sentence
I <i>didn't watch</i> the game, I <i>can't go</i> to the game,	but but	you <i>did</i> . you <i>can</i> .

Affirmative Sentence	<i>but</i>	Shortened Negative Sentence
My brother <i>likes</i> baseball, I <i>have</i> tickets to the game,	but but	I <i>don't</i> . my friend <i>doesn't</i> .

2. To form tag questions:

Affirmative Sentence	Negative Tag
Soccer <i>is</i> fun, You <i>like</i> soccer,	<i>isn't it?</i> <i>don't you?</i>

Negative Sentence	Affirmative Tag
He <i>can't</i> swim, She <i>didn't</i> go,	<i>can he?</i> <i>did she?</i>

## EDITING ADVICE

1. Don't omit the auxiliary from a shortened sentence with *too* or *either*.

My brother has a new house, and I <sup>do</sup> too.

John didn't take the test, and I <sup>didn't</sup> either.

2. Don't confuse *too* and *either*.

Jack doesn't speak French, and his wife doesn't <sup>either</sup> ~~too~~.

3. If half your sentence is negative and half is affirmative, the connecting word is *but*, not *and*.

He doesn't speak French, <sup>but</sup> and his wife does.

4. Be careful to answer a tag question correctly.

New York isn't the capital of the U.S., is it? <sup>No</sup> Yes, it isn't.

5. Use a pronoun (or *there*) in the tag question.

That's your hat, isn't <sup>it</sup> ~~that~~?

There's some milk in the refrigerator, isn't <sup>there</sup> ~~it~~?

6. Be careful to use the correct auxiliary verb and the correct tense.

Her sister didn't go to the party, <sup>did</sup> ~~does~~ she?

She won't go back to her country, <sup>will</sup> ~~does~~ she?

## LESSON 13 TEST / REVIEW

### PART 1

Find the mistakes with the underlined words and correct them. Not every sentence has a mistake. If the sentence is correct, write C.

**EXAMPLES:** Today is Friday, isn't <sup>it</sup> today?

My friend doesn't like soccer, and I don't either. C

1. My mother speaks English well, and my father doesn't.



2. My mother speaks English well, and my brother does too.
3. The Vice President doesn't live in the White House, does he? Yes, he doesn't.
4. A soccer team has 11 players, and a football team too.
5. Bob doesn't have a car, and Mary doesn't too.
6. You're not an American citizen, do you?
7. You didn't finish your dinner, do you?
8. There will be a test next week, won't there?
9. Your father can't come to the U.S., can he?
10. This is the last question, isn't this?

## PART 2

This is a conversation between two students who meet for the first time. Fill in the blanks with an auxiliary verb to complete this conversation. Use *either* or *too* when necessary.

- C. Hi. My name is Carlos. I'm a new student.
- E. I am too. My name is Elena.  
(example)
- C. I come from Mexico.
- E. Oh, really? I \_\_\_\_\_. I come from a small town in the northern part of Mexico.  
(1)
- C. I come from Mexico City. I love big cities.
- E. I \_\_\_\_\_. I prefer small towns.  
(2)
- C. How do you like living here in Los Angeles?
- E. I don't like it much, but my sister \_\_\_\_\_. She has a good job, but I \_\_\_\_\_. I miss my job back home.  
(3)  
(4)
- C. I love it here, and my family \_\_\_\_\_. The climate is similar to the climate of Mexico City.  
(5)
- E. What about the air quality? Mexico City doesn't have clean air, and Los Angeles \_\_\_\_\_, so you probably feel right at home.  
(6)
- C. Ha! You're right about the air quality, but there are many nice things about Los Angeles. Do you want to get a cup of coffee and continue this conversation? I don't have any more classes today.

- E. I \_\_\_\_\_, but I have to go home now. I enjoyed our talk.  
(7)
- C. I \_\_\_\_\_. Maybe we can continue it some other time. Well, see you in class tomorrow.  
(8)

### PART 3

In this conversation, a new student is trying to find out information about the school and class. Add a tag question.

- A. There's a parking lot at the school, isn't there?  
(example)
- B. Yes. It's east of the building.
- A. The teacher's American, \_\_\_\_\_  
(1)
- B. Yes, she is.
- A. She doesn't give hard tests, \_\_\_\_\_  
(2)
- B. Not too easy, not too hard.
- A. We'll have a day off for Christmas, \_\_\_\_\_  
(3)
- B. We'll have a whole week off.
- A. We have to write compositions, \_\_\_\_\_  
(4)
- B. A few.
- A. And we can't use a dictionary when we write a composition,  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(5)
- B. Who told you that? Of course we can. You're very nervous about school, \_\_\_\_\_  
(6)
- A. Yes, I am. It isn't easy to learn a new language, \_\_\_\_\_  
(7)
- B. No.
- A. And I should ask questions about things I want to know, \_\_\_\_\_  
(8)
- B. Yes, of course. You don't have any more questions, \_\_\_\_\_  
(9)
- A. No.
- B. Well, I'll see you in the next class. Bye.



## EXPANSION ACTIVITIES

### CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES

1. Complete each statement. Then find a partner and compare yourself to your partner by using an auxiliary verb.

#### EXAMPLES:

A. I speak Chinese .  
B. I do too. OR I don't.

A. I don't speak Spanish .  
B. I don't either. OR I do.

- a. I speak \_\_\_\_\_ .  
b. I don't speak \_\_\_\_\_ .  
c. I can \_\_\_\_\_ .  
d. I have \_\_\_\_\_ .  
e. I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ .  
f. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ .  
g. I usually drink \_\_\_\_\_ every day.  
h. I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ next week.  
i. I come from \_\_\_\_\_ .  
j. I'm wearing \_\_\_\_\_ today.  
k. I bought \_\_\_\_\_ last week.  
l. I went \_\_\_\_\_ last week.  
m. I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ .  
n. I brought \_\_\_\_\_ to the U.S.  
o. I don't like to eat \_\_\_\_\_ .  
p. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ very well.  
q. I should \_\_\_\_\_ more.

2. Find a partner. Tell your partner some things that you think you know about him or her and about his or her native culture or country. Your partner will tell you if you are right or wrong.

**EXAMPLES:**

The capital of your country is New Delhi, isn't it?  
 Hindus don't eat meat, do they?  
 You're studying engineering, aren't you?

3. Work with a partner to match Column A with Column B.  
 (Alternate activity: Teacher, copy this page. Cut the copied page along the lines. Give half the class statements from Column A and half the class tag questions from Column B. The students walk around the room to match the statement to the tag question.)

Column A	Column B
Washington is the capital of the U.S.,	is it?
Los Angeles isn't the biggest city,	isn't there?
Puerto Ricans are American citizens,	don't they?
Americans have freedom of speech,	does it?
There's an election every four years,	are you?
Americans fought in World War II,	wasn't she?
There will be a presidential election in 2012,	isn't it?
The President lives in the White House,	doesn't he?
George Washington was the first American president,	won't there?
You're not an American citizen,	did she?
Amelia Earhart didn't come back from her last flight,	aren't they?
Florida doesn't have cold winters,	wasn't he?
Helen Keller was a great woman,	didn't they?

4. The teacher will read each statement. If the statement is true for you, stand up. Students will take turns making statements about two people.

**EXAMPLE:**

Teacher: Stand up if you drank coffee this morning.

Student: I drank coffee this morning, and Tom did too.

Mario didn't drink coffee this morning, and Sofia didn't either.

I drank coffee this morning, but Lisa didn't.

Stand up if you . . .

- have more than five sisters and brothers
- walked to class today
- will buy a house in the next two years
- are wearing running shoes
- have a photo of a family member in your pocket or bag



- want to review this lesson
- went to a movie last week
- can't swim
- plan to buy a car soon
- are tired now
- aren't married
- ate pizza today
- speak Polish
- don't like this game
- can understand American TV
- didn't take the last test

5. Tell the teacher what you think you know about the U.S. or Americans. You may work with a partner. The teacher will tell you if you're right or wrong.

**EXAMPLES:**

Most Americans don't speak a foreign language, do they?  
Alaska is the largest state, isn't it?

**WRITING**

1. Choose two sports, religions, countries, people, or stores, and write sentences comparing them.

**EXAMPLE:**

my mother and my father  
*My father speaks English well, but my mother doesn't.*  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
*My father isn't an American citizen, and my mother*  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
*isn't either.*  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
*My father was born in 1938, and my mother was too.*  
 \_\_\_\_\_

2. Find a partner. Write a list of some things you have in common and some differences you have.

**EXAMPLE:**

*Alex plays the violin, and I do too.*  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
*Alex is majoring in chemistry, but I'm not.*  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
*Alex doesn't have a computer, and I don't either.*  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Internet Activity**



Find information on the Internet about a sport you like or would like to know more about. Write a list of facts about this sport. Bring your list to class. Other students can ask you about this sport using tag questions. Tell them if they're right or wrong.

**EXAMPLE:**

A baseball team has nine players, doesn't it?  
Baseball is popular in Japan, isn't it?