

Supply The Correct Question Tag A) Our Game Is Cancelled,.....?b) We Are Eating Something

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Understanding how to properly form question tags is an essential aspect of mastering English grammar. Whether you're engaging in casual conversation or formal writing, question tags help confirm information, seek agreement, or invite response from the listener. In this article, we'll explore two common sentences: "Our game is cancelled,.....?" and "We are eating something," and focus on how to supply the correct question tags for each. By the end, you'll have a clear understanding of how to construct suitable question tags in various contexts.

What Are Question Tags?

Before diving into the specific sentences, let's review what question tags are and their purpose.

Definition and Purpose of Question Tags

Question tags are short questions added at the end of a statement to turn it into a question. They are used to:

- Confirm information
- Seek agreement
- Invite clarification or response
- Show politeness or soften a statement

Examples:

- You're coming to the party, aren't you?
- She can't swim, can she?
- They haven't arrived yet, have they?

Key points about question tags:

- They usually mirror the auxiliary or modal verb in the statement.
- The polarity (positive or negative) of the question tag is generally

opposite to that of the statement.

- When the statement is positive, the question tag is usually negative.
- When the statement is negative, the question tag is usually positive.

Analyzing Sentence A: "Our game is cancelled,.....?"

Let's examine the first sentence and determine the correct question tag.

Understanding the Sentence

- Statement: Our game is cancelled.
- Type: Affirmative statement (positive)
- Main verb: is (a form of "to be")
- Subject: Our game

Forming the Question Tag

Since the statement is positive, the question tag will be negative.

Steps to form the question tag:

1. Identify the auxiliary/modal verb: "is" (from "to be")
2. Use the negative form: "isn't"
3. Attach it to the statement with a comma and a space before the question mark.

Result: Our game is cancelled, isn't it?

Final Correct Question Tag: "isn't it?"

Complete sentence: Our game is cancelled, isn't it?

Additional Notes:

- The pronoun used in the question tag ("it") refers

back to the subject "our game."

- This is a common pattern with sentences involving "to be."

Analyzing Sentence B: "We are eating something"

Now, let's analyze the second sentence and determine the correct question tag.

Understanding the Sentence

- Statement: We are eating something.
- Type: Affirmative
- Main verb: are eating (present continuous tense)
- Subject: We

Forming the Question Tag

Because the statement is positive, the question tag will be negative.

Steps:

1. Identify the auxiliary verb: "are" (from "to be" in present continuous)

2. Use the negative form: "aren't"

3. The pronoun in the tag should correspond to the subject: "we"

Note: While "it" was used in the previous example ("isn't it?"), here the subject is "we," so the pronoun must reflect that.

Result: We are eating something, aren't we?

Final Correct Question Tag: "aren't we?"

Complete sentence: We are eating something, aren't we?

Additional Notes:

- When the subject is "we," "you," or "they," the question tag uses "aren't" or "don't" accordingly.
- For "we," the correct negative question tag is "aren't we?"

General Rules for Supplying Correct Question Tags

To effectively supply the correct question tags, consider the following rules:

1. Match the Auxiliary or Modal Verb

- If the statement uses an auxiliary/modal verb, the question tag uses the same verb in negative.
- Example: "She can swim," → "can she?" → "She can swim, can't she?"

2. Use the Correct Pronoun

- The pronoun in the question tag must refer to the subject of the statement.
- Example: "John is late," → "isn't he?"

3. Keep the Polarity Opposite

- Positive statement → Negative question tag
- Negative statement → Positive question tag
- Example: "They are coming," → "aren't they?"
"They aren't coming," → "are they?"

4. When No Auxiliary Is Present

- Use "do/does/did" in the question tag.
- Example: "You like coffee," → "do you?"
"He went to the market," → "did he?"

5. Special Cases

- Sentences with "to be" as the main verb: use "isn't it," "aren't they," etc.
- Sentences with modal verbs: mirror the modal in the tag.
- Sentences with other verbs: use "do/does/did."

Practical Examples and Practice

Let's see more examples to reinforce understanding.

Examples with "to be" as Main Verb

Statement	Correct Question Tag	Explanation
-----	-----	-----
-		
She is a teacher.	isn't she?	Affirmative, uses "is" → "isn't"
They are ready.	aren't they?	Affirmative, "are" → "aren't"
I am your friend.	aren't I?	Special case: "am I" form

Note: The question tag "aren't I?" is an exception and the only one with "I."

Examples with Modal Verbs

Statement	Question Tag	Explanation
He can drive.	can't he?	Affirmative, modal "can" → "can't"
You should leave.	shouldn't you?	Affirmative, "should" → "shouldn't"
They might arrive early.	mightn't they?	Affirmative, "might" → "mightn't"

Examples with Other Verbs

Statement	Question Tag	Explanation
You like pizza.	do you?	No auxiliary, use "do"
She went to school.	did she?	Past tense, use "did"
He plays football.	does he?	Present tense, use "does"

Common Mistakes to Avoid

Ensuring you supply the correct question tags involves avoiding typical errors:

1. Using the wrong polarity: Using a positive tag after a negative statement or vice versa.
2. Incorrect pronoun usage: Not matching the pronoun in the tag to the subject.
3. Ignoring the auxiliary/modal verb: Omitting "do/does/did" when no auxiliary is present.
4. Forgetting special cases: The unique "A) Our game is cancelled, isn't it?" and "I" question tags.

Conclusion

Mastering question tags is crucial for fluent and natural English communication. Whether the sentence uses forms of "to be," modal verbs, or simple present/past tense, understanding the rules for forming correct question tags will enhance your speaking and writing skills. Remember to:

- Match the auxiliary/modal verb in the tag
- Use the opposite polarity
- Refer to the correct subject pronoun
- Be mindful of special cases, such as "isn't it?" with "I"

Applying these principles to sentences like "Our game is cancelled, isn't it?" and "We are eating something, aren't we?" will help you communicate more clearly and confidently.

By practicing these rules and examples, you'll be well on your way to mastering question tags in English!

Frequently Asked Questions

Our game is cancelled, isn't it?

Yes, that's correct. The question tag is 'isn't it?' because the statement is positive.

Our game is cancelled, isn't it?

Exactly. Since the statement is positive, the question tag is 'isn't it?'.

We are eating something, aren't we?

Yes, that's correct. The question tag for a positive statement with 'we are' is 'aren't we?'.

We are eating something, aren't we?

Correct. The tag 'aren't we?' matches the positive statement 'We are...'. .

Can you tell me the correct question tag for 'Our game is cancelled'?

The correct question tag is 'isn't it?'.

Is the correct question tag for 'We are eating something' 'aren't we?'?

Yes, 'aren't we?' is the correct question tag for that statement.

Additional Resources

Supply The Correct Question Tag A) Our Game Is Cancelled,.....? B) We Are Eating Something

When it comes to mastering English grammar, understanding how to form and appropriately use question tags is essential. Question tags are short questions added at the end of a statement to turn it into a question, seek confirmation, or express doubt. They are a common feature in everyday

conversation, making communication more engaging and interactive. In this article, we will explore two specific examples: "Our game is cancelled,?" and "We are eating something," examining how to supply the correct question tags, their grammatical rules, and the nuances involved.

Understanding Question Tags

Before delving into the specific examples, it's important to understand what question tags are and how they function in English.

Definition:

A question tag is a short question added at the end of a sentence, typically used to confirm information or seek agreement.

General Rules:

- If the statement is positive, the question tag is usually negative.
- If the statement is negative, the question tag is usually positive.
- The auxiliary verb or modal verb in the statement is repeated in the question tag.
- When there is no auxiliary or modal, "do/does/did" is used in the question tag.

Examples:

- She is coming, isn't she?
- They haven't arrived, have they?
- You like coffee, don't you?

Analyzing the First Example: "Our game is cancelled,?"

Step 1: Recognize the Main Statement

The statement is: "Our game is cancelled." This is a positive statement in the present tense.

Step 2: Determine the Correct Question Tag

Since the statement is positive, the question tag should be negative.

Key points:

- The auxiliary verb for "is" is "is."
- The subject is "our game."

Forming the Tag:

- Use "isn't" (the negative form of "is").
- Followed by the subject: "it" (since "our game" is a noun phrase, but in question tags, we often use "it" or repeat the subject).

Correct Question Tag:

- "Our game is cancelled, isn't it?"

Alternative Forms and Considerations

- Sometimes, especially in British English, the question tag may match the noun phrase directly, e.g., "Our game is cancelled, isn't our game?" but this is less common and can sound redundant.
- The most natural and standard form is: "Our game is cancelled, isn't it?"

Pros and Cons of Using the Question Tag

Pros:

- Confirms the statement, inviting agreement or clarification.
- Makes conversations more polite and engaging.
- Useful in both formal and informal contexts.

Cons:

- Overuse can make speech sound uncertain or overly tentative.
- In some contexts, it may seem redundant if the speaker already knows the information.

Summary for Example 1

The correct question tag for "Our game is cancelled" is: "isn't it?"

Thus, the complete sentence:
"Our game is cancelled, isn't it?"

Analyzing the Second Example: "We Are Eating Something"

Step 1: Recognize the Main Statement

The statement is: "We are eating something." This is a positive, present continuous tense sentence indicating an ongoing action.

Step 2: Determine the Correct Question Tag

Since the statement is positive, the question tag should be negative.

Key points:

- The auxiliary verb is "are" (from "are eating").
- The subject is "we."

Forming the Tag:

- Use "aren't" (the negative form of "are").
- The subject in the question tag is typically the pronoun "we" or the subject itself.

Correct Question Tag:

- "We are eating something, aren't we?"

Important Notes:

- "Aren't we?" is the standard question tag for "we are."
- The phrase "something" in the statement does not affect the formation of the question tag.

Pros and Cons of Using This Question Tag

Pros:

- Seeks confirmation of an ongoing action.
- Facilitates polite inquiry or clarification.
- Maintains conversational flow.

Cons:

- Might sound redundant if the context already makes the action clear.
- Overuse can lead to a lack of confidence in statements.

Summary for Example 2

The complete sentence with the correct question tag:
"We are eating something, aren't we?"

Additional Considerations in Forming Question

Tags

While the above examples cover straightforward cases, there are some nuances and exceptions worth noting:

1. When the auxiliary verb is omitted

- For sentences without auxiliary verbs, "do/does/did" are inserted.
- Example: "He likes apples." → "He likes apples, doesn't he?"

2. Negative statements

- For negative sentences, the question tag is positive.
- Example: "She isn't coming, is she?"

3. Using different pronouns in tags

- When the statement involves different pronouns, the question tag matches the auxiliary verb and pronoun accordingly.
- Example: "John has finished his work, hasn't he?"

4. Formality and regional variations

- Some regions or contexts may accept variations, like "isn't it?" even for plural nouns or collective ideas, depending on idiomatic usage.

Conclusion

Mastering question tags enhances clarity, politeness, and engagement in spoken and written English. Both examples examined—"Our game is cancelled,?" and "We are eating something"—highlight fundamental rules: positive statements require negative question tags, and vice versa. The correct tags—"isn't it?" and "aren't we?"—are standard, widely accepted, and essential for fluent communication.

Key takeaways:

- Always identify the auxiliary/modal verb in the main statement.
- Use the corresponding negative form for the question tag.
- Match the pronoun in the tag with the subject of the statement.
- Remember that context and emphasis can sometimes influence slight variations.

By understanding these principles and practicing forming question tags in various contexts, learners can significantly improve their grammatical accuracy and conversational confidence. Whether confirming a canceled event or inquiring about ongoing actions, supplying the correct question tag is a small but powerful skill in the mastery of English communication.

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