

# Lesson 17 - Checking and asking for information

## Objetivos

- Compreender o texto apresentado, interpretando a situação de acordo com as questões propostas.
- Conhecer a estrutura das *Tag Questions* em diferentes tempos verbais, questionando informações diversas.
- Conhecer a pronúncia adequada das *Tag Questions*, observando a variação na entonação.
- Conhecer a estrutura das *Indirect Questions*, aplicando-as em situações formais.

Here we go!

## 1. Asking all kinds of questions

In this episode, Carlton and Sarah are on their way to the bike race, but Amelie's scooter breaks down. While Carlton tries to fix it, Sarah makes a joke mentioning Frank. Based on this situation, in this class, you are going to study *Tag Questions*, which are used to confirm information already known, ask the reader or listener if they agree with you or even make a humorous comment based on a fact. As *Tag Questions* have distinguished uses, in the *Out Loud* section you are going to study the rising and falling intonation in this kind of structure. After that, you are going to study *Indirect Questions*, which are used in formal or professional situations.

Warming up

## 2. You're not very patient, are you?

The bike breaks down, and Carlton tries to fix it. Sarah is tired and upset, and they have a slight argument. Read and listen to their conversation:



### Integrated media

Acesse a mídia *You're not very patient, are you?* e acompanhe a conversa entre Sarah e Carlton.



### Learning activity

*Just Checking*

**Sarah:** Forget about it, Carlton. You can't fix the bike.

**Carlton:** You're not very patient, are you?

**Sarah:** And you've never had a motorbike, have you?

**Carlton:** Chill out, Sarah. I know I can do it.

In this conversation, Carlton says that Sarah is not patient using a *Tag question*. On the other hand, Sarah makes fun of Carlton, implying that because he never had a motorbike, he doesn't know how to fix it. In order to check if you understood the dialogue do the activity *Just Checking*. In the following topic you are going to study the use and structure of *Tag Questions*, used to check information.

## 3. Getting the hang of it



Audio

### 3.1 Tag Questions

No episódio desta aula, Carlton e Sarah estão a caminho da corrida para confrontar Jason. No meio do percurso, ocorre um problema com a *scooter* e Carlton tenta consertá-la. Cansada de esperar, Sarah fica impaciente e os dois acabam tendo uma pequena discussão. Carlton diz a Sarah que ela não é muito paciente, e usa um tom um pouco implicante. Veja novamente:

You're not very patient, are you?

Em contrapartida, Sarah brinca com Carlton por ele nunca ter tido uma motocicleta. Veja o que ela diz:

And you've never had a motorbike, have you?

Perceba como estas duas frases continuam fazendo sentido sem "are you" e "have you":

You're not very patient .

And you've never had a motorbike.

"Are you" e "have you" são exemplos de *Tag Questions*, que são estruturas adicionais e vêm sempre ao final de uma frase afirmativa ou negativa. Utilizamos *Tag Questions* para:

- confirmar uma informação já conhecida;
- perguntar se o leitor ou ouvinte concorda com você;
- fazer um comentário com tom de brincadeira a partir de um fato observado.



#### Mind the gap

*Tag Questions*, em português, equivalem a "não é?", ou ainda à forma coloquial "né?".



Audio |

As *Tag Questions* concordam com o tempo verbal da frase, mas discordam da forma. Por exemplo, se a frase está na afirmativa, a *Tag question* será negativa. Se a frase está na negativa, a *Tag Question* será afirmativa. Observe os exemplos:

**Verb To be - Present (sentence/ tag question)**

You are Frank's son, **aren't you?**

He isn't in Vancouver, **is he?**

**Verb To be - Past (sentence/ tag question)**

I was here last class, **wasn't I?**

They weren't sick, **were they?**

No episódio 11 deste módulo, Bruno comenta sobre o conteúdo da caixa onde Sarah guarda algumas lembranças de Frank. Veja novamente o que ele diz:

Wow! How cool is that, Carlton! I guess there's a lot of history in this box, eh?



**Mind the gap**

Ao formar *Tag Questions* com o verbo *There to be*, não se utiliza subject pronouns.

*Eh*, no inglês canadense, é a forma coloquial de fazer uma *Tag Question*. Acompanhe na tabela como a frase ficaria utilizando o verbo auxiliar para compor a *Tag Question*, e veja também outros exemplos com o verbo *There to be* no presente e no passado:

**Verb To be - Present (sentence/ tag question)**

I guess there's a lot of history in this box, **isn't there?**

There are many caskets to choose from in the Funeral Home, **aren't there?**

There isn't any problem with your bank statement, **is there?**

There aren't stunt people in the new action movie, **are there?**

### Verb To be - Past (sentence/ tag question)

A year ago, there was a fancy restaurant next to the diner, **wasn't there?**

There were many odd noises in the middle of the night, **weren't there?**

There wasn't any parody of his play, **was there?**

There weren't any typos in his essay, **were there?**



Audio

O verbo *There To be* também pode ser conjugado em outros tempos verbais. Acompanhe a tabela e veja como ficam as *Tag Questions* nas formas afirmativa e negativa:

Verb tense	(sentence/ tag question)
Going to	There's going to be a solution, <b>isn't there?</b>
	There aren't gonna be many people, <b>are there?</b>
Will	There'll be cake, <b>won't there?</b>
	There won't be another chance, <b>will there?</b>
Present Perfect	There's been an accident, <b>hasn't there?</b>
	There haven't been many tests, <b>have there?</b>
Past Perfect	There had been a concert, <b>hadn't there?</b>
	There hadn't been rainy days, <b>had there?</b>
Modal verbs	There could be a party, <b>couldn't there?</b>
	There shouldn't be poverty, <b>should there?</b>

Seguindo a estrutura de *Tag Questions* que utilizam como auxiliar o verbo *To be*, também temos o *Present Continuous* e o *Past Continuous*. Acompanhe nas tabelas:

### Present Continuous (sentence/ tag question)

Regan and her boyfriend are helping Jason, **aren't they?**

Jason is cheating in the race, **isn't he?**

Carlton and Sarah aren't racing, **are they?**

Bruno isn't going to the race, **is he?**



Audio

Quando a *Tag question* afirmativa é formada com o pronome *I*, utiliza-se a conjugação *am*. Já quando a *Tag question* é negativa, há duas maneiras de formá-la. Isso vale tanto para o *Present* quanto para o *Present Continuous* do verbo *To be*. Acompanhe a tabela:

Verb To be Affirmative	(sentence/ tag question)
Present	I'm not responsible for this, <b>am I?</b>
Present Continuous	I'm not going with you, <b>am I?</b>



**Mind the gap**

*Aren't I* é a maneira mais usual e informal. *Am I not* é mais utilizada na forma escrita ou conversas formais.

Verb To be Negative	(sentence/ tag question)
Present	I'm your best friend, <b>am I not?</b>
	I'm your best friend, <b>aren't I?</b>
Present Continuous	I'm having my birthday party this year, <b>am I not?</b>
	I'm having my birthday party this year, <b>aren't I?</b>

Veja agora as *Tag Questions* no *Past Continuous*:

Past Continuous (sentence/ tag question)
You were traveling last week, <b>weren't you?</b>
He was sleeping when the accident happened, <b>wasn't he?</b>
I wasn't being rude, <b>was I?</b>
They weren't playing in the rain, <b>were they?</b>

No episódio desta aula, Regan, vendo Chuck retornar de mãos vazias, pergunta se ele conseguiu efetuar a troca das bolsas. Um tanto irritado, ele responde:

You really think I'm stupid, don't you ?

Nesta frase, Chuck utiliza uma *Tag Question* no *Present Simple*. Acompanhe a tabela e veja outros exemplos na forma afirmativa e também na negativa:



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#### Present Simple (sentence/ tag question)

Oh, I get it. Then we split the money, **don't we?**

That moron never learns, **does he?**

You don't use the safe deposit box in hotels, **do you?**

Her paper doesn't include a theoretical framework, **does it?**

Ao terminar a corrida, Jason diz:

I told you I was gonna win, **didn't I?**

*Didn't I?* é exemplo de *Tag Question* no *Past Simple*. Acompanhe outros exemplos na tabela a seguir:

#### Past Simple (sentence/ tag question)

He bought that on Boxing Day, **didn't he?**

We watched the new animation together last week, **didn't we?**

Amélie and Sarah didn't work the night shift, **did they?**

Regan didn't plant a tree to help the environment, **did she?**



#### Mind the gap

Independente de haver nomes próprios na frase, como, por exemplo, Amélie e Sarah, ao compor uma *Tag Question* sempre utilizamos os *subject pronouns*.

As *Tag Questions* em frases no futuro, assim como nos tempos verbais vistos anteriormente, concordam com o verbo auxiliar da frase. Acompanhe as tabelas e veja exemplos de *Tag Questions* no futuro com *Going to* e *Will*:

#### Going To (sentence/ tag question)

Bruno's going to live in Canada for another semester, **isn't he?**

We're gonna travel next summer, **aren't we?**

I'm not gonna do this again, **am I?**

Carlton isn't going back to the USA, **is he?**



Audio

### Will (sentence/ tag question)

Sarah will be honest from now on, **won't she?**

They'll have lots of work tomorrow, **won't they?**

The staff will not go on strike, **will they?**

Her sister won't come for Christmas, **will she?**

Para o *Present Perfect Simple*, o auxiliar das *Tag Questions* é *have* ou *haven't*. No episódio 09 deste módulo, Sarah encontra Bruno e Carlton em frente ao seu prédio, e diz ao estudante brasileiro:

I think we've already met, eh?

Observe a tabela e perceba como ficaria esta frase com a *Tag question* padrão, e também outros exemplos:

### Present Perfect Simple (sentence/ tag question)

I think we've already met, **haven't we?**

She's been here since yesterday, **hasn't she?**

I haven't told you what really happened, **have I?**

Chuck hasn't got the money bag, **has he?**

Para o *Past Perfect Simple*, o auxiliar da *Tag Question* é sempre *had*. Acompanhe:



### Mind the gap

Quando a frase contém o advérbio *never*, que tem sentido negativo, a *Tag Question* será sempre afirmativa, independente do tempo verbal.

### Past Perfect Simple (sentence/ tag question)

They'd already done their homework, **hadn't they?**

Sarah had never met Carlton before, **had she?**

Frank had died when Carlton arrived in Canada, **hadn't he?**

You had just bought it, **hadn't you?**



Por fim, podemos ter *Tag Questions* formadas com os verbos modais. Acompanhe na tabela:



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#### Modal verbs (sentence/ tag question)

I can always go back home, **can't I?**

You should think twice, **shouldn't you?**

The landlord couldn't say that, **could he?**

Jason wouldn't give them the document, **would he?**

Em todos os exemplos anteriores, as *Tag Questions* foram feitas a partir de frases que contêm ou um pronome sujeito ou um nome próprio. Caso a frase tenha um pronome indefinido, como, por exemplo, *everyone*, a *Tag Question* será sempre feita com o sujeito *they*, independente do tempo verbal. Observe:

#### Tag Questions with indefinite pronouns (sentence/ tag question)

Everyone is ready, **aren't they?**

No one said it would be easy, **did they?**

Someone's asked for subject, **haven't they?**

Anyone can do it, **can't they?**

As *Tag Questions* no Canadá são feitas com *eh?* em situações informais, ao invés de utilizarem o verbo auxiliar. Observe outros exemplos que apareceram ao longo dos episódios deste módulo:

It's OK... I think we've already met, eh? You are ...

Oh, I get it. Then we split the money, eh?

That moron never learns, eh ?

Well, well, well. Looks who's here. What can I do for you, babe? Missed me, eh ?

Hey, kid! You're Frank's son, eh ?

What a beautiful day to lose, eh Oxley ?



Audio



**Learning activity**

*Fitting Tag Question*  
*Click on the tags!*  
*Movie talk*

Utilizando as *Tag Questions* nos diferentes tempos verbais você pode confirmar uma informação já conhecida, perguntar se o leitor ou ouvinte concorda com você e fazer um comentário com tom de brincadeira a partir de um fato observado. Pratique este conteúdo realizando as atividades *Fitting Tag Question*, *Click on the tags!* e *Movie talk*. No próximo tópico você estudará como enfatizar as *Tag Questions*.

Out loud

### 3.2 Rising and falling intonation in Tag Questions

Em *Tag Questions*, há uma entonação diferente para cada situação. No caso de uma *Tag Question* estar sendo utilizada para perguntar se o leitor ou ouvinte concorda com o que você disse, a entonação é *rising*, ou seja, crescente. Escute os exemplos:

The landlord couldn't say that, could he?

I can always come back home, can't I?

I wasn't being rude, was I?

Caso a *Tag Question* esteja sendo feita para confirmar uma informação já conhecida, a entonação é *falling*, ou seja, decrescente. Escute as frases:

Sarah had never met Carlton before, had she?

Bruno's going to live in Canada for another semester, isn't he?

He bought that on Boxing Day, didn't he?



**Learning activity**

*Rising or Falling?*

Você viu que dependendo da entonação das *Tag Questions* você poderá perguntar se o leitor ou ouvinte concorda com o que você disse ou confirmar uma informação já conhecida. Pratique este conteúdo com a atividade *Rising or Falling?* No tópico a seguir você estudará as *Indirect Questions*.

### 3.3 Indirect Questions

Utilizamos *Indirect Questions* em situações formais, que exigem um pouco mais de cortesia, ou seja, quando não temos intimidade com a pessoa a quem nos dirigimos ou em situações profissionais.



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No episódio desta aula, quando há um problema na *scooter* e Carlton tenta consertá-la, Sarah faz um comentário irônico:

Are you sure you're Frank's son?

Enquanto isso, Regan pergunta a Chuck se ele vai lembrar onde guardou a bolsa com o dinheiro da corrida. Veja novamente a frase:

I wonder if you're gonna remember where you put it.

Estas duas frases iniciam com *Are you sure* e *I wonder if*, que são duas maneiras de começar uma *Indirect Question*. Observe como as frases ficariam se fossem feitas como uma *Direct Question*:

Indirect Question	Are you sure you're Frank's son?
Direct Question	Are you Frank's son?
Indirect Question	I wonder if you're gonna remember where you put it.
Direct Question	Are you gonna remember where you put it?

Em *Direct Questions* há a inversão sujeito-verbo em frases com o verbo *To be*. Entretanto, quando fazemos uma *Indirect Question*, a pergunta está na parte que inicia, como, por exemplo, *Are you sure* e *I wonder if*. Nos exemplos das tabelas anteriores, a pergunta está em *Are you sure* e *I wonder if*. Por essa razão, *não é feita a inversão sujeito-verbo*, e a frase seguinte, neste caso, assume a forma afirmativa.



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Para iniciar uma *Indirect Question*, há várias maneiras além de *Are you sure* e *I wonder if*. Acompanhe na tabela algumas delas:

Are you sure...?
Do you have any idea...?
Do you know...?
Could you tell me...?
Is there any chance...?
I was wondering...
I wonder if...
I'd like to know...

Ao utilizar as expressões anteriores, a frase seguinte à *Indirect Question* assume a forma afirmativa ou negativa, dependendo do caso. Isso acontece porque a pergunta propriamente dita está nas expressões. Observe a tabela a seguir e veja um exemplo de *Indirect Questions* com o verbo *To be* no presente:

Question	To be - Present
Indirect	Do you have any idea where he is now?
Direct	Where is he now?

Perceba que a *Direct Question* pergunta *Where is he now?*, ou seja, *Onde ele está agora?* Já a *Indirect Question* pergunta *Do you have any idea where he is now?*, quer dizer, *Você tem alguma ideia de onde ele está agora?* Assim, na *Indirect Question* a real pergunta está em *Do you have any idea*.

Veja outros exemplos com o Verbo *To be* no passado, e observe como na *Indirect Question* não há a inversão sujeito-verbo:



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Question	To be - Past
Indirect	Do you know if she was n't here earlier?
Direct	Wasn't she here earlier?
Indirect	Could you tell me if they were at school?
Direct	Were they at school?

Nos exemplos anteriores, foi necessário utilizar a partícula *if*, que equivale a *se* em português. Utiliza-se *if* sempre que a *Direct Question* iniciar com o verbo auxiliar.

Uma vez que as *Indirect Questions* são utilizadas em situações mais formais, podemos incluir *Excuse me*, seguido ou não de *Sir* ou *Ma'am* e tornar a pergunta ainda mais cortês. Desta forma, as frases anteriores ficariam assim:

Excuse me, do you know if she was here earlier?

Excuse me sir, could you tell me if they were at school?

Aproveitando que o verbo *haver* também utiliza o verbo *To be* como auxiliar, observe as tabelas e veja como formar *Indirect Questions* com *There to be* no presente e no passado:

Question	There to be - Present
Indirect	Are you sure there isn't a coffee shop near here?
Direct	Isn't there a coffee shop near here?
Indirect	Do you have any idea if there are any experts to help us?
Direct	Are there any experts to help us?



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Question	There to be - Past
Indirect	I wonder if there wasn't enough food.
Direct	Wasn't there enough food?
Indirect	I'd like to know if there were many people at the party.
Direct	Were there many people at the party?

Para formar *Indirect Questions* no *Present Continuous* e *Past Continuous*, o verbo *To be* também funciona como auxiliar. Lembre que na *Indirect Question* a frase seguinte às expressões se mantém na forma afirmativa. Acompanhe:

Question	Present Continuous
Indirect	Do you know if she is planning something fun for tonight?
Direct	Is she planning something fun for tonight?
Indirect	Could you tell me where they're staying?
Direct	Where are they staying?

Question	Past Continuous
Indirect	Is there any chance they were working on their essay?
Direct	Were they working on their essay?
Indirect	I was wondering what they were thinking.
Direct	What were they thinking?

Acompanhe outros exemplos de *Indirect Questions no Present Simple*:



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Question	Present Simple
Indirect	I was wondering if you don't have any book in Spanish.
Direct	Don't you have any book in Spanish?
Indirect	I wonder if Bruno studies in a private university.
Direct	Does Bruno study in a private university?
Indirect	I'd like to know where Amélie lives.
Direct	Where does Amélie live?

Observe que nos últimos dois exemplos temos os sujeitos Bruno e Amélie, que equivalem a *he* e *she*. Neste caso, **não utiliza-se** o auxiliar *does* na *Indirect Question*, e o verbo é conjugado na forma afirmativa, respeitando as terminações *-s*, *-es* ou *-ies*.

Nas tabelas a seguir, veja as *Indirect Questions no Past Simple*. Lembre que no *Past Simple* utiliza-se o auxiliar *Did* para todas as pessoas, e que na forma afirmativa o verbo é conjugado respeitando as regras dos verbos regulares ou irregulares:

Question	Past Simple
Indirect	Are you sure he went to France ?
Direct	Did he go to France?
Indirect	Do you have any idea why they bought the tickets online?
Direct	Why did they buy the tickets online?
Indirect	Do you know if he learned the lyrics?
Direct	Did he learn the lyrics?



Audio |

Ainda falando sobre passado, temos o *Present Perfect Simple* - utilizado para nos referir a um passado indeterminado - e também o *Past Perfect Simple*, que descreve um evento anterior ao *Past Simple*. Observe as tabelas e veja que, da mesma forma que nos tempos verbais anteriores, a frase seguinte à *Indirect Question* assume sempre a forma afirmativa:

Question	Present Perfect Simple
Indirect	I wonder if he hasn't decided what to do next holiday yet.
Direct	Hasn't he decided what to do next holiday yet?
Indirect	I'd like to know where you've been these past few weeks.
Direct	Where have you been these past few weeks?

Question	Past Perfect Simple
Indirect	I wonder if you'd already been to Europe before you graduated.
Direct	Had you been to Europe before you graduated?
Indirect	Do you have any idea if she had studied for the test?
Direct	Had she studied for the test?

No futuro, podemos formar *Indirect Questions* com *Going to* ou *Will*, dependendo se a atividade em questão foi planejada ou não. Acompanhe as tabelas:

Question	Going to
Indirect	Could you tell me if Jason is going to jail?
Direct	Is Jason going to jail?

Question	Will
Indirect	Is there any chance Sarah and Carlton will be friends forever?
Direct	Will Sarah and Carlton be friends forever?



Por fim, podemos ter *Indirect Questions* formadas com os *Modal verbs*. Acompanhe:



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Question	Would
Indirect	I was wondering if you'd help me.
Direct	Would you help me?

Question	Could
Indirect	Is there any chance they could do it all over again?
Direct	Could they do it all over again?

Question	Should
Indirect	Are you sure we should tell her the truth?
Direct	Should we tell her the truth?

Você estudou as *Indirect Questions* aplicadas em situações formais nos diversos tempos verbais e com diferentes expressões para iniciá-las. A partir deste conteúdo, verifique sua compreensão realizando a atividade *Ordering Indirect Questions?*



Learning activity

*Ordering Indirect Questions?*

## Catching a glimpse

### 4. Getting used to Canada



#### Integrated media

Acesse a mídia *Getting used to Canada* para escutar este texto.

In Canada, people use their given name first and their surname (family name) last. If the student meets someone older than him/her for the first time, he should probably not use the person's first name. It is safer to use the surname, preceded by a courtesy title such as: Ms., Mrs., Mr.

It is customary to shake hands when being introduced. It is not usually considered objectionable to lightly touch someone on the shoulder or elbow during a discussion. Most Canadians do not often kiss or hug when greeting friends.

Most people traveling outside of their own countries experience a level of culture shock - the process of adjusting to a new country and new culture that might be different.

Like homesickness, culture shock will lessen over time. The way the student feels will stabilize and help him to make friends, improve the English and begin to understand the culture.

At some point during the first year at university, the student is likely to feel like going back to his/her home country where he/she can have the family and friends and familiar things around you. Homesickness is very normal, and the feeling will pass. Immersing into university life - as opposed to lock himself at his room and constantly calling home - is the best way to

make homesickness pass more quickly. It is very helpful to be able to talk to someone about what you are feeling.

## 5. That's a wrap

In this episode Jason lost the bike's document during the race. Chuck found a place to hide the money bag while Carlton is trying to fix a motorbike. Sarah does not believe on his ability to do that. At the end, Jason won the race and the manager panics when he realizes the money has disappeared. In this lesson you studied *Tag Questions*, which are formed using the auxiliary verb from the base sentence. Considering that *Tag Questions* have different uses, in the *Out Loud* section, you studied how to pronounce them with a rising or falling intonation. The second grammar topic presented *Indirect Questions*, which we use in formal or professional situations. There are several ways to begin an Indirect Question, and we must always pay attention to the fact that the next sentence always keeps the affirmative form. This lesson brings a lot of information and many grammar details, so you should revise it whenever necessary.

