

STUDY GUIDE FOR ENGLISH V

TAG QUESTIONS

A **tag question** is a short question added at the **end of a sentence**.
We use tag questions to:

- ✓ check information
- ✓ ask for confirmation
- ✓ make conversation more friendly

Example:

You like coffee, **don't you?**

A. Using BE (am / is / are)

Positive sentence → Negative tag

- You **are** a student, **aren't you?**
- She **is** happy, **isn't she?**

Negative sentence → Positive tag

- He **isn't** tired, **is he?**
- They **aren't** here, **are they?**

B. Using DO / DOES (for most verbs)

Positive sentence → Negative tag

- You **like** music, **don't you?**
- She **works** here, **doesn't she?**
- He **plays** football, **doesn't he?**

Remember:

- Use **DO** with I / you / we / they
- Use **DOES** with he / she / it

Complete the Tag Question

Write the correct tag.

1. You like pizza, _____?
2. She is your friend, _____?
3. They don't understand, _____?
4. He works here, _____?
5. We aren't late, _____?
6. You are happy, _____?
7. She likes English, _____?
8. He isn't tired, _____?
9. We live near here, _____?
10. They don't know her, _____?

CONDITIONALS

PART 1: ZERO CONDITIONAL

Use:

For things that are **always true** (facts, rules).

Form:

If + present simple, present simple

Example: If mix red and blue, I get purple.

Exercise 1: Complete the sentences

Use these options: **gets / get / melts / feel**

1. If you don't eat, you _____ hungry.
2. If it rains, the ground _____ wet.
3. If you heat ice, it _____.
4. If people don't sleep, they _____ tired.

PART 2: FIRST CONDITIONAL

Use:

For **real and possible future situations**.

Form:

If + present simple, will + verb

Example: If I pay attention in class, I will understand the topic.

Exercise 2: Complete the sentences

Use **will + verb**.

1. If I finish my homework, I _____ TV. (watch)
2. If it rains tomorrow, we _____ at home. (stay)
3. If you study, you _____ the exam. (pass)
4. If he doesn't hurry, he _____ late. (be)

PART 3: SECOND CONDITIONAL

Use:

For **unreal or imaginary situations**.

Form:

If + past simple, would + verb

Example: If I had worked in class, I would be at home now.

Exercise 3: Complete the sentences (**would+verb**)

1. If I were rich, I _____ a big house. (buy)
2. If I had more free time, I _____ more. (sleep)
3. If she were taller, she _____ basketball. (play)

4. If we lived near the beach, we _____ every day. (go)

What are prefixes and suffixes?

- A **prefix** is added to the **beginning** of a word.
- A **suffix** is added to the **end** of a word.

They **change the meaning** or the **form** of a word.

PREFIXES

What is a prefix?

A **prefix** comes **before** a word.

Prefix + word = new word

Common Prefixes

Prefix	Meaning	Example
un-	not	unhappy
re-	again	rewrite
dis-	not / opposite	disagree
pre-	before	preview
mis-	wrong / badly	misunderstand

Examples in Sentences

- I am **unhappy** today.
- Please **rewrite** your answer.
- They **disagree** with me.
- I **misunderstood** the question.

Exercise 1: Add the correct prefix

Choose: **un- / re- / dis- / mis-**

1. _____ order
2. _____ like

3. _____ place
4. _____ follow

SUFFIXES

5. What is a suffix?

A **suffix** comes **after** a word.
Word + suffix = new word

Common Suffixes

Suffix	Use	Example
-ful	full of	helpful
-less	without	careless
-er	person who	teacher
-ly	how something is done	quickly
-ness	state or feeling	happiness

Examples in Sentences

- She is very **helpful**.
- He made a **careless** mistake.
- My brother is a **teacher**.
- She speaks **slowly**.
- **Happiness** is important.

Suffix Exercises

Exercise 2: Add the correct suffix

Choose: **-ful** / **-less** / **-er** / **-ly** / **-ness**

1. help_____
2. care_____
3. quick_____
4. teach_____
5. happy_____

Present Perfect Tense

The **present perfect** is used to talk about:

- ✓ experiences in life
- ✓ actions that happened in the past but are important **now**
- ✓ actions that started in the past and continue now

Example:

I have visited Scotland.

(Sometime in my life — the time is not important.)

Structure

Subject + have / has + past participle

Subject	Auxiliary	Example
I / You / We / They	have	I have eaten
He / She / It	has	She has eaten

Past Participle

- Regular verbs: **verb + ed**
 - play → played
 - work → worked
- Common irregular verbs:
 - go → gone
 - eat → eaten
 - see → seen
 - do → done

Complete the sentences

Use **have / has** and the correct past participle.

1. I _____ (eat) breakfast.
2. She _____ (visit) her grandmother.
3. They _____ (see) that movie.
4. He _____ (finish) his work.
5. We _____ (live) here since 2020.
6. I _____ (do) my homework.
7. She _____ (write) three emails.
8. They _____ (go) to the supermarket.

9. He _____ (clean) his room.
 10. We _____ (know) her for a long time.

Modal Verbs

can • must • should • have to

STRUCTURE → Subject + modal verb + verb + complement

Modal	Use	Example
can	ability / permission	I can drive.
must	strong obligation	You must stop.
should	advice	You should rest.
have to	obligation	I have to work.

Choose the Correct Modal Verb

Circle the correct answer.

- I ___ swim very well.
 - must
 - can
- You ___ wear a helmet. It's the law.
 - should
 - must
- She is sick. She ___ see a doctor.
 - should
 - can
- We ___ finish our homework before class.
 - have to
 - can
- He ___ drive; he doesn't have a license.
 - can't
 - shouldn't
- Students ___ be quiet in the library.
 - should
 - must
- I ___ speak three languages.
 - can
 - have to
- You look tired. You ___ go to bed early.
 - should
 - must
- She ___ wear a uniform at her job.
 - has to
 - should
- We ___ bring food. The teacher said it is not necessary.
 - mustn't
 - don't have to