

Question tags – Test 1



Faites ce test en ligne
et vérifiez vos
réponses
immédiatement

Nom: _____ Classe: _____ Date: _____ Score: / 30

Pour chaque question, choisissez la bonne réponse (A, B, C ou D).

Partie 1 : Les question tags de base

Choisissez la question tag qui complète correctement chaque phrase.

1. You're from Brazil, _____?
 A isn't it B aren't you C don't you D aren't they
2. She doesn't eat meat, _____?
 A doesn't she B is she C does she D did she
3. They went to the beach yesterday, _____?
 A didn't they B don't they C weren't they D haven't they
4. Tom can swim really well, _____?
 A couldn't he B doesn't he C isn't he D can't he
5. You haven't finished your homework yet, _____?
 A haven't you B have you C did you D don't you
6. It was really cold last night, _____?
 A didn't it B hasn't it C wasn't it D isn't it
7. Maria will call us later, _____?
 A won't she B wouldn't she C doesn't she D isn't she
8. Your parents live in Lisbon, _____?
 A doesn't they B aren't they C don't they D didn't they
9. We should leave now, _____?
 A mustn't we B don't we C won't we D shouldn't we
10. Choose the correct sentence.
 A Ahmed has got a new bike, doesn't he? B Ahmed has got a new bike, hasn't he?
 C Ahmed has got a new bike, hasn't Ahmed? D Ahmed has got a new bike, isn't he?

Partie 2 : Les cas particuliers

Choisissez le bon question tag. Attention aux sujets, aux verbes et aux mots à sens négatif inhabituels.

11. I'm in the right room for the English class, _____?
 A isn't I B aren't I C don't I D wasn't I
12. Let's order a pizza tonight, _____?
 A will we B don't we C shall we D let's we
13. Pass me the salt, _____?
 A will you B do you C don't you D are you

14. Nobody called while I was out, _____?
A didn't they **B** did they **C** did it **D** didn't nobody
15. There's a bank near here, _____?
A isn't it **B** doesn't it **C** aren't there **D** isn't there
16. He never watches horror films, _____?
A doesn't he **B** does he **C** is he **D** isn't he
17. Everyone enjoyed the party, _____?
A didn't they **B** weren't they **C** don't they **D** wasn't it
18. That was a great match, _____?
A isn't it **B** wasn't it **C** hasn't it **D** didn't it
19. Nothing is impossible, _____?
A isn't it **B** is there **C** is it **D** isn't there
20. You'd better take an umbrella, _____?
A wouldn't you **B** didn't you **C** weren't you **D** hadn't you

Partie 3 : Sens, réponses et erreurs

Lisez attentivement chaque question. Choisissez la bonne réponse, la bonne réplique ou la phrase correcte.

21. Which part of this sentence is wrong? "She hardly ever goes out, doesn't she?"
A hardly ever **B** goes **C** doesn't **D** she
22. A: "You aren't coming to the meeting, are you?" B: "_____ I've got a doctor's appointment."
A Yes, I'm not. **B** No, I'm not. **C** No, I am. **D** Yes, I don't.
23. A: "It isn't raining, is it?" B (it IS raining): "_____ You'll need a coat."
A No, it is. **B** Yes, it isn't. **C** Yes, it is. **D** No, it does.
24. "You've met my sister, haven't you?" (The speaker's voice goes down on the tag.) What does the speaker mean?
A The speaker has no idea and needs information.
B The speaker is fairly sure and expects you to agree.
C The speaker is giving you an order.
D The speaker is surprised and angry.
25. "The train leaves at six, doesn't it?" (The speaker's voice goes up on the tag.) What does the speaker mean?
A The speaker is not sure and really wants to check.
B The speaker is completely sure.
C The speaker is complaining about the train.
D The speaker is inviting you to travel.
26. Choose the correct sentence.
A I'm your best friend, am not I? **B** Nobody came, didn't they?
C Let's go for a walk, shall we? **D** There aren't any eggs, are they?

27. Which sentence is INCORRECT?

- A** You used to live here, didn't you?
- B** She'd already left, hadn't she?
- C** He'd like some tea, wouldn't he?
- D** You'd seen the film before, wouldn't you?

28. Excuse me, you don't know where the station is, _____?

- A** don't you
- B** do you
- C** are you
- D** know you

29. Neither of your friends came to the concert, _____?

- A** didn't they
- B** did he
- C** did they
- D** came they

30. Don't forget to lock the door, _____?

- A** won't you
- B** will you
- C** do you
- D** don't you

Corrigé – Question tags – Test 1

1 B	2 C	3 A	4 D	5 B	6 C	7 A	8 C	9 D	10 B
11 B	12 C	13 A	14 B	15 D	16 B	17 A	18 B	19 C	20 D
21 C	22 B	23 C	24 B	25 A	26 C	27 D	28 B	29 C	30 B

Explications

- B** – Une phrase affirmative avec 'are' et le sujet 'you' prend le tag négatif 'aren't you'.
- C** – Une phrase négative au présent simple (Present Simple) avec 'doesn't' prend le tag affirmatif 'does she'.
- A** – Au prétérit (Past Simple) avec un verbe lexical, on utilise l'auxiliaire 'did' : le tag est donc 'didn't they'.
- D** – Les verbes modaux sont repris dans le tag : 'can' devient donc 'can't he'.
- B** – Une phrase négative au present perfect avec 'haven't' prend le tag affirmatif 'have you'.
- C** – Le verbe 'was' est repris à la forme négative, en gardant le passé : 'wasn't it'.
- A** – La forme négative de 'will' est 'won't' : le tag est donc 'won't she'.
- C** – Au présent simple avec 'they', l'auxiliaire est 'do' : le tag est donc 'don't they'.
- D** – Le tag reprend le même verbe modal : 'should' devient donc 'shouldn't we'.
- B** – 'Has got' prend le tag 'hasn't', et le tag utilise un pronom ('he'), pas le prénom.
- B** – Le tag négatif standard pour 'I am' est la forme irrégulière 'aren't I'.
- C** – Les suggestions avec 'Let's' prennent le tag 'shall we'.
- A** – L'impératif employé pour faire une demande prend généralement le tag 'will you'.
- B** – 'Nobody' rend la phrase négative et est remplacé par 'they' : le tag est donc 'did they'.
- D** – Avec 'there is', le mot 'there' est repris dans le tag : 'isn't there'.
- B** – 'Never' donne un sens négatif à la phrase, le tag est donc affirmatif : 'does he'.
- A** – 'Everyone' est remplacé par 'they' dans les tags, et le prétérit utilise 'didn't'.
- B** – 'That' devient 'it' dans le tag, et 'was' reste au passé : 'wasn't it'.
- C** – 'Nothing' a un sens négatif et devient 'it' dans le tag : le tag est donc 'is it'.
- D** – Dans 'had better', 'd' correspond à 'had' : le tag est donc 'hadn't you'.
- C** – 'Hardly ever' a un sens négatif, le tag doit donc être affirmatif : 'does she'.
- B** – B ne vient pas : la réponse est donc 'No' avec un verbe à la forme négative : 'No, I'm not.'
- C** – La réponse correspond aux faits : il pleut, donc 'Yes, it is.'
- B** – Une intonation descendante sur le tag montre que le locuteur est presque sûr de lui et attend une confirmation.
- A** – Une intonation montante transforme le tag en vraie question : le locuteur vérifie une information.
- C** – 'Let's' prend 'shall we'. Les autres devraient être 'aren't I', 'did they' et 'are there'.
- D** – Dans 'You'd seen', 'd' signifie 'had' (plus-que-parfait, Past Perfect) : le tag doit donc être 'hadn't you'.
- B** – Une phrase négative suivie d'un tag affirmatif ('do you') est une manière polie et courante de demander de l'aide.
- C** – 'Neither' a un sens négatif et renvoie à deux personnes : le tag est donc affirmatif avec 'they' : 'did they'.
- B** – L'impératif négatif prend le tag 'will you'.

Notes pour l'enseignant: La partie 1 permet de vérifier la règle de base : le tag reprend le même auxiliaire et le pronom sujet, avec la polarité inverse. La partie 2 cible les erreurs typiques du niveau B1, comme **amn't I**, **don't they** après **nobody** ou **never**, et **isn't it** après **there is**. La partie 3 porte sur le sens et les réponses courtes, souvent mal maîtrisées (**Yes, I'm not**). En prolongement, faites lire les dialogues à voix haute par deux, avec une intonation montante puis descendante, puis demandez aux élèves de rédiger leurs propres questions de vérification sur un camarade.