Question Tags — Arbeitsblatt

30 Übungen · Niveau B1–B2 · Lösungen auf der letzten Seite **Kostenlos für den Unterricht**

Scannen und online üben

Name _____ Klasse _____ Datum _____

Wähle für jede Lücke oder Frage die richtige Antwort (a–d). Die Lösungen findest du auf der letzten Seite.

1. The weather is lovely today, _____?
a) doesn't it b) isn't it c) isn't the weather d) wasn't it

2. You aren't busy at the moment, _____?
a) aren't you b) do you c) is it d) are you

3. The children were very tired after the trip, _____?
a) wasn't they b) weren't they c) didn't they d) weren't the children

4. Your brother works in a bank, _____?
a) isn't he b) don't he c) doesn't he d) doesn't your brother

5. You and Sam live near the station, _____?
a) don't you b) doesn't you c) aren't you d) don't they

6. You locked the front door when you left, _____?
a) don't you b) didn't you c) haven't you d) weren't you

7. Mark doesn't eat meat, _____?
a) doesn't he b) is he c) does he d) did he

8. They've sold their old house, _____?
a) didn't they b) haven't they c) hasn't they d) don't they

9. Your sister can speak three languages, _____?
a) doesn't she b) isn't she c) can't her d) can't she

10. You'll call me when you get home, _____?
a) will not you b) won't you c) aren't you d) don't you

11. I'm in your group for the project, _____?
a) am not I b) isn't I c) don't I d) aren't I

12. I'm not late for the meeting, _____?
a) aren't I b) am not I c) am I d) do I

13. Pass me the salt, _____? I can't reach it.
a) will you b) do you c) don't you d) are you

14. Don't tell anyone about the surprise party, _____?
a) do you b) don't you c) will you d) does it

15. He never answers his phone, _____?

a) does he b) doesn't he c) did he d) isn't he

16. We hardly ever see each other these days, _____?

a) don't we b) did we c) are we d) do we

17. Nobody called while I was out, _____?

a) did they b) didn't they c) did it d) did nobody

18. Everyone enjoyed the concert, _____?

a) weren't they b) didn't they c) didn't it d) don't they

19. There's a bus stop near the hotel, _____?

a) isn't it b) aren't there c) doesn't there d) isn't there

20. That was a delicious meal, _____?

a) isn't it b) didn't it c) wasn't it d) wasn't he

21. He _____ to work yesterday, _____ he?

a) drove … didn't b) drove … wasn't c) drives … doesn't d) has driven … hasn't

22. She's left her bag on the bus, _____?

a) isn't she b) doesn't she c) hasn't she d) didn't she

23. He's really good at chess, _____?

a) isn't he b) hasn't he c) doesn't he d) wasn't he

24. Nothing went wrong at the meeting, _____?

a) didn't it b) did they c) was it d) did it

25. Your parents _____ coming to the wedding, _____ they?

a) aren't … are b) aren't … aren't c) don't … are d) isn't … is

26. Welcher Satz ist richtig?

a) She can drive, doesn't she?
b) She can drive, can't she?
c) She can drive, can't her?
d) She can drive, isn't she?

27. Welcher Satz ist richtig?

a) We should book a table, don't we?
b) We should book a table, shouldn't us?
c) We should book a table, won't we?
d) We should book a table, shouldn't we?

28. Welcher Satz ist richtig?

a) Someone has taken my pen, haven't they?
b) Someone has taken my pen, hasn't it?
c) Someone has taken my pen, didn't they?
d) Someone has taken my pen, hasn't someone?

29. Welcher Satz ist richtig?

a) You'd like a cup of tea, don't you?
b) You'd like a cup of tea, hadn't you?
c) You'd like a cup of tea, wouldn't you?
d) You'd like a cup of tea, didn't you?

30. Welcher Satz ist richtig?

a) There were a lot of people at the party, weren't they?
b) There were a lot of people at the party, wasn't there?
c) There were a lot of people at the party, didn't they?
d) There were a lot of people at the party, weren't there?

Lösungen

Question Tags Übungen · Die Erklärungen sind gekürzt — die interaktive Version mit allen Erklärungen: gramvoy.com/de/uebungen/question-tags/

1. b) isn't it
Der Satz ist bejaht und sein Verb ist is, also ist das Frageanhängsel verneint und wiederholt dasselbe Verb: isn't it.

2. d) are you
Aren't verneint den Satz, also ist das Frageanhängsel bejaht: are you.

3. b) weren't they
Das Frageanhängsel wiederholt were verneint und macht aus the children ein Pronomen: weren't they.

4. c) doesn't he
Works ist simple present, und das hat kein Hilfsverb.

5. a) don't you
You and Sam heißt „du und Sam", also „ihr" — das Pronomen bleibt you.

6. b) didn't you
Locked ist simple past, also steht im Frageanhängsel did: didn't you.

7. c) does he
Doesn't verneint den Satz, also ist das Frageanhängsel bejaht und wiederholt dasselbe Hilfsverb: does he.

8. b) haven't they
They've sold ist they have sold, also wiederholt das Frageanhängsel have: haven't they.

9. d) can't she
Ein Modalverb wiederholt sich im Frageanhängsel: can → can't she.

10. b) won't you
You'll ist you will, also heißt das verneinte Frageanhängsel won't you.

11. d) aren't I
Im Standardenglischen gibt es keine Kurzform von am not für das Frageanhängsel, deshalb heißt es aren't I.

12. c) am I
I'm not ist verneint, also ist das Frageanhängsel bejaht und wiederholt einfach am: am I.

13. a) will you
Pass me the salt ist ein Imperativ (eine Bitte), und nach einem Imperativ ist will you das übliche Frageanhängsel.

14. c) will you
Nach einem verneinten Imperativ (Don't tell…) steht will you, genau wie nach einem bejahten.

15. a) does he
Never verneint den Satz, auch ohne not, also ist das Frageanhängsel bejaht: does he.

16. d) do we
Hardly ever bedeutet „fast nie", deshalb gilt der Satz als verneint und bekommt ein bejahtes Frageanhängsel: do we.

17. a) did they
Nobody ist verneint, also ist das Frageanhängsel bejaht, und ein Wort für Personen wie nobody wird zu they: did they.

18. b) didn't they
Everyone hat im Satz ein Verb im Singular (enjoyed), wird im Frageanhängsel aber zu they: didn't they.

19. d) isn't there
Bei there is bleibt there im Frageanhängsel stehen: isn't there.

20. c) wasn't it
That wird im Frageanhängsel zu it, und was wird wiederholt: wasn't it.

21. a) drove … didn't
Yesterday verlangt das simple past drove, und zum simple past gehört did im Frageanhängsel: didn't he.

22. c) hasn't she
Hier ist she's = she has, denn danach folgt das Partizip Perfekt left.

23. a) isn't he
Hier ist he's = he is — danach folgt ein Adjektiv, good, kein Partizip.

24. d) did it
Nothing verneint den Satz, also ist das Frageanhängsel bejaht, und nothing wird zu it: did it.

25. a) aren't … are
Coming braucht be, und parents ist Plural: aren't.

26. b) She can drive, can't she?
Can ist ein Modalverb, also wiederholt es sich im Frageanhängsel: can't she.

27. d) We should book a table, shouldn't we?
Das Modalverb should wiederholt sich verneint im Frageanhängsel, mit dem Subjektpronomen: shouldn't we.

28. a) Someone has taken my pen, haven't they?
Someone wird im Frageanhängsel zu they, und zu they gehört have: haven't they.

29. c) You'd like a cup of tea, wouldn't you?
Vor like ist you'd = you would, also wiederholt das Frageanhängsel would: wouldn't you.

30. d) There were a lot of people at the party, weren't there?
Bei there were bleibt there im Frageanhängsel stehen, und das Verb bleibt im Plural: weren't there.