

OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

Structures

Shortened Attached Questions and Answers

Intensive Verb Phrase (Do, Does, Did)

Drill with Prepositions

Sound and Intonation

Consonants:

exercises:

/l/ and /r/

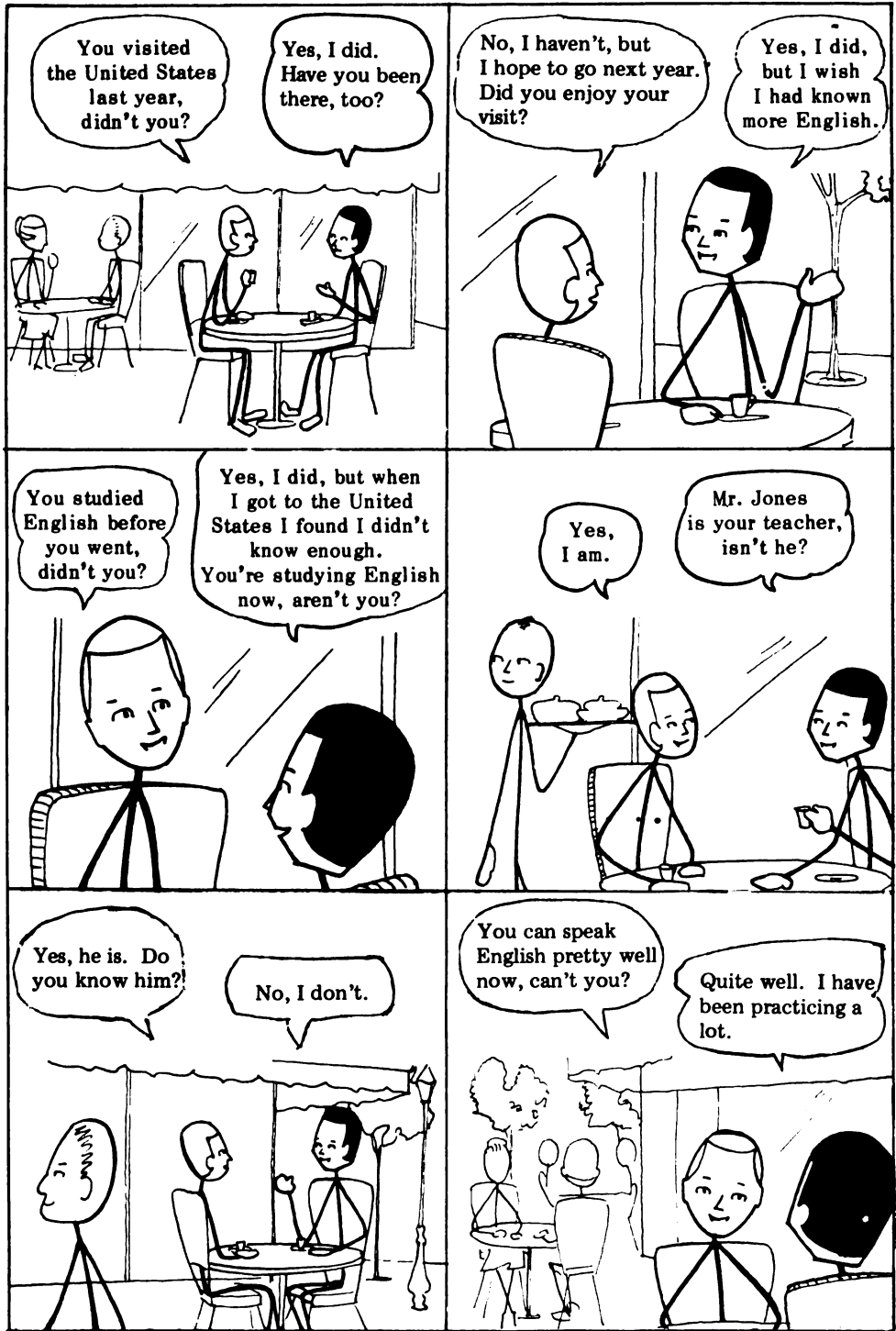
/m/ and /n/

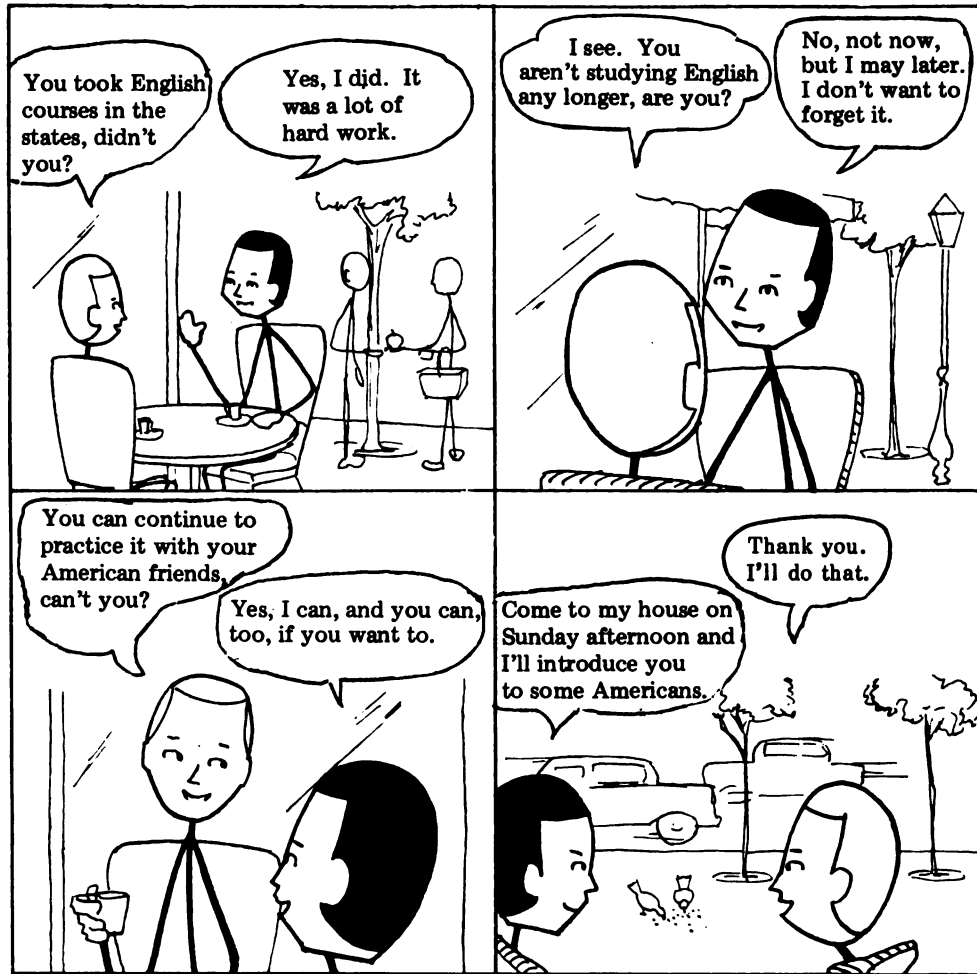
/v/ and /w/

/j/ and /y/

/ŋ/

LEARNING ENGLISH





UNIT 1309

CONVERSATION AND READING PRACTICES

Dialog

Learning English

A: You visited the United States last year, didn't you?

B: Yes, I did. Have you been there?

A: No, I haven't, but I hope to go next year. Did you enjoy your visit?

B: Yes, I did, but I wish I had known more English.

A: You studied English before you went, didn't you?

B: Yes, I did, but when I got to the United States I found I didn't know enough. You're studying English now, aren't you?

A: Yes, I am.

B: Mr. Jones is your teacher, isn't he?

A: Yes, he is. Do you know him?

B: No, I don't.

A: You can speak English pretty well now, can't you?

B: Quite well. I have been practicing a lot.

A: You took English courses in the States, didn't you?

B: Yes, I did. It was a lot of hard work.

A: I see. You aren't studying English any longer, are you?

B: No, not now, but I may later. I don't want to forget it.

A: You can continue to practice it with your American friends, can't you?

B: Yes, I can, and you can, too, if you want to. Come to my house on Sunday afternoon and I'll introduce you to some Americans.

A: Thank you, I'll do that.

Reading

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

The United States is a young country. It's only a little more than 200 years old. Until 1776 the country belonged to England. There were no states then, just colonies. Most of the people living in the colonies were from England, Holland, and France. Then, in 1776 the leaders of the colonies met and wrote the Declaration of Independence. All of the 13 colonies accepted the Declaration of Independence.

After many years of fighting, the colonies got their independence. The 13 colonies then became known as states. The name of the new nation was the United States of America.

In 1787 the leaders of the 13 states met to write laws for the new nation. In 1789 the Constitution, the basic laws of the country, was completed and approved by the states. These laws are the most important in the country. The basic idea of the Constitution is that the authority to govern comes from the people and not from kings or presidents. The people give the power to govern to the government by choosing leaders to represent them.

A few years after the Constitution was approved, the first ten amendments, sometimes called the Bill of Rights, were written and accepted. These amendments protect people's property, and the right of the people to freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of newspapers and so on.

These ten amendments were approved by three-fourths of the states in 1791. Since then, other changes to the Constitution have been made. The 26th amendment was approved in 1971.

Vocabulary

accept	constitution	power
amendment	freedom	president
approve	govern	property
authority	government	protect
belong	independence	religion
Bill of Rights	independent	represent
change (n)	king	right (n)
colony	leader	speech
complete	nation	state

Vocabulary Practice

1. accept
The Declaration of Independence was accepted by the colonies in 1776.
Mrs. Keystone accepted the books for her husband.
2. amendment
We often make amendments to our laws.
Would you like to add some amendments to the regulations?
I didn't like the amendments they made.
3. approve
Before you pay for the book, Mr. Bentley has to approve it.
The people must approve all amendments to the Constitution.
4. authority
The Lieutenant did what the Captain said, because the Captain had authority over him.
The police have authority to carry out the laws.
The laws give some people authority over others.
5. belong
This book belongs to me; it is mine.
Does that car belong to you? Is it yours?
These things belong to the people.
6. Bill of Rights
The Bill of Rights is very important to us.
The Bill of Rights states the things the government may not take away from the people.
Have you ever read the Bill of Rights?
7. change (n)
The amendments are changes to the laws.
They made some changes in these books.
There are a lot of changes in this city because it is growing.
8. colony
The United States started as colonies of England.
There aren't many colonies left today.
A colony usually does not govern itself.

9. complete
Susan completed all of her language courses in three years.
Tom completed his flying training last month; it took about two years.
It took them four years to complete this movie.

10. constitution
A constitution is a statement of basic laws.
The government gets its authority from the Constitution.
A good constitution is important to the people of a country.

11. freedom
The laws of the country give the people freedom.
We must learn how to use our freedom.
People have not always enjoyed freedom.

12. govern
The president's authority to govern comes from the people.
The person who governs the state is a governor.

13. government
The President is head of the U.S. Government.
Some governments get their authority from the people.

14. independence
The United States has had independence for more than two hundred years.
The U.S. war for independence lasted eight years.
Real independence is hard to get and hard to keep.

15. independent
Most countries are now independent.
If we govern ourselves, we are independent.
No people today are completely independent.

16. king
Many countries have kings instead of presidents.
The king governs the country.
Does your country have a king?

17. leader
Most people follow the leaders of their country.
He is the leader in his class.

18. nation
There are many nations in the world today.
Some nations are large and others are small.
A nation usually has its own government.
19. power
The government gets its power from the Constitution.
The people in the government have power to govern the people.
Power is dangerous if the leaders do not use it correctly.
20. president
The President is head of the U.S. Government.
Does your country have a president?
The Constitution states the powers of the President.
21. property
What I own is my property.
These books and pencils are my property.
Is that car his property?
22. protect
The Constitution protects the people.
The Armed Forces protect the country.
Warm clothes protect me from the cold weather.
23. religion
People have many different religions.
What are the main religions in your country?
The Constitution lets us have the religion we want.
24. represent
We represent our own country when we are in another country.
The leaders represent the people in the government.
Who represents you in your government?
25. right (n)
The Constitution gives us many basic rights.
I have the right to own property.
We should use our rights carefully.

26. speech
 Free speech lets us say what we want to.
 Our speech is what we say.
 The speaker gave a good speech yesterday.
27. state
 There are 50 states in the United States.
 He lives in the biggest and newest state.
 What's the name of the biggest and newest state in the United States?

Pattern Practice

1. next year
 I hope to go next year
 No, I haven't, but I hope to go next year.
2. didn't you
 you went, didn't you
 You studied English before you went, didn't you?
3. in the United States
 I learned a lot of English in the United States.
4. later
 I may later
 I don't now, but I may later.
5. isn't it
 hard to learn, isn't it
 But English is hard to learn, isn't it?
6. of the United States
 the basic law of the United States
 It is now the basic law of the United States.
7. to the government
 the powers to the government
 The people give the powers to the government.

EXPLANATION AND DRILL OF STRUCTURES

1. Short Attached Questions and Answers

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: We often use short attached questions and answers in conversation. If a statement is in the affirmative, then the "attached question" is in the negative. If a statement is negative, the "attached question" is affirmative.

a. With the verb be

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. You're Mary's brother, aren't you? | Yes, I am. |
| 2. He was a good student, wasn't he? | Yes, he was. |
| 3. We're late today, aren't we? | Yes, we are. |
| 4. They're good friends, aren't they? | Yes, they are. |
| 5. You aren't Mary's brother, are you? | No, I'm not. |
| 6. He isn't a good student, is he? | No, he isn't. |
| 7. We were late yesterday, weren't we? | Yes, we were. |
| 8. They aren't good friends, are they? | No, they aren't. |

b. With the verb have

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1. You have a book, don't you? | Yes, I do. |
| 2. We have class today, don't we? | Yes, we do. |
| 3. He has a new car, doesn't he? | Yes, he does. |
| 4. You don't have a book, do you? | No, I don't. |
| 5. We don't have class today, do we? | No, we don't. |
| 6. They didn't have two children, did they? | No, they didn't. |
| 7. He doesn't have a new car, does he? | No, he doesn't. |

c. With main verbs other than have and be

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1. You study hard, don't you? | Yes, I do. |
| 2. We come here every day, don't we? | Yes, we do. |
| 3. They like to go to the movies, don't they? | Yes, they do. |
| 4. She goes to work at 9:00, doesn't she? | Yes, she does. |
| 5. You don't study hard, do you? | No, I don't. |
| 6. We don't come here every day, do we? | No, we don't. |
| 7. They don't like to go to the movies,
do they? | No, they don't. |
| 8. She doesn't go to work at 9:00, does she? | No, she doesn't. |

d. With modals

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. You can swim, can't you? | Sure, I can. |
| 2. We'll see you tomorrow, won't we? | Yes, you will. |
| 3. They should go home now, shouldn't they? | Yes, they should. |
| 4. He could go with us, couldn't he? | Yes, he could. |
| 5. You can't swim, can you? | No, I can't. |
| 6. We won't see you tomorrow, will we? | No, you won't. I'm sorry. |
| 7. They shouldn't go home now, should they? | No, they shouldn't. |
| 8. He couldn't go with us, could he? | No, he couldn't. He had to work. |

e. Exercise with attached questions and short answers.
Add the correct attached questions to these statements.

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. You're Mary's brother, _____ ? | Yes, _____. |
| 2. They're good students, _____ ? | Yes, _____. |
| 3. We're late today, _____ ? | Yes, we _____. |
| 4. They weren't here yesterday, _____ ? | No, _____. |
| 5. He isn't an American, _____ ? | No, _____. |
| 6. He has a book, _____ ? | Yes, _____. |
| 7. He doesn't have a new car, _____ ? | _____. |
| 8. You don't have a watch, _____ ? | _____. |
| 9. We have enough money, _____ ? | _____. |
| 10. They already have their tickets, _____ ? | _____. |
| 11. You study hard, _____ ? | _____. |
| 12. He comes here every day, _____ ? | _____. |
| 13. They don't like to go to the movies, _____ ? | _____. |
| 14. We have an English class today, _____ ? | _____. |
| 15. She visited here last year, _____ ? | _____. |
| 16. She speaks English well, _____ ? | _____. |
| 17. He went home early, _____ ? | _____. |
| 18. They left at two o'clock, _____ ? | _____. |
| 19. She mailed the letter, _____ ? | _____. |
| 20. They leave early tomorrow, _____ ? | _____. |
| 21. Many students came, _____ ? | _____. |
| 22. You can go with us, _____ ? | _____. |
| 23. He should study tonight, _____ ? | _____. |
| 24. It won't rain tomorrow, _____ ? | _____. |
| 25. We can't finish by tomorrow, _____ ? | _____. |
| 26. We'll see you soon, _____ ? | _____. |

2. The Intensive Verb Phrase with do, does, or did

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: We form the intensive verb phrase with do, does, or did and the simple form of the main verb. In sentences with the verb be or with the auxiliary verbs and modals we use intonation to add emphasis to the sentence.

Example: He does read English well.
I did call you last night, but you weren't home.

a. Complete these sentences with intensive verb phrases, using the correct verb form and intonation.

1. study
I _____ hard.
2. come
He _____ here every day.
3. know
We _____ this lesson.
4. have
She _____ a book.
5. see
They _____ her often.

b. Change these statements to the emphatic or intensive form.

1. I see him.
2. She knows Mary.
3. They often go there.
4. They met Mr. Jones last year.
5. The United States has a constitution.
6. We study our lesson.
7. I say "Hello."
8. You told him to come back.

3. Drill with Prepositions

Place the correct preposition in the blanks.

1. What kind _____ music do you like?
2. How many cups _____ coffee do you drink?
3. How many months are there _____ a year?
4. He left _____ time.
5. He arrived _____ plane.
6. He was absent _____ class.
7. He goes to school _____ bus.
8. Does he eat eggs _____ breakfast?
9. Is he sitting _____ the sofa?
10. Will he come _____ the morning?
11. January comes _____ March.
12. May comes _____ April.
13. Eat your soup _____ a spoon.
14. She saw him _____ noon.
15. What did you have _____ lunch?
16. Monday is the first day _____ the week.
17. She came _____ the room.
18. There aren't many students _____ your group.
19. His pencil is _____ the table.
20. The bird flew _____ the trees.

TAPE 1309A

Listen to this conversation about learning English.

A: You visited the United States last year, didn't you?

B: Yes, I did. Have you been there?

A: No, I haven't, but I hope to go next year. Did you enjoy your visit?

B: Yes, I did, but I wish I had known more English.

A: You studied English before you went, didn't you?

B: Yes, I did, but when I got to the United States I found I didn't know enough. You're studying English now, aren't you?

A: Yes, I am.

B: Mr. Jones is your teacher, isn't he?

A: Yes, he is. Do you know him?

B: No, I don't.

A: You can speak English pretty well now, can't you?

B: Quite well. I have been practicing a lot.

A: You took English courses in the States, didn't you?

B: Yes, I did. It was a lot of hard work.

A: I see. You aren't studying English any longer, are you?

B: No, not now, but I may later. I don't want to forget it.

A: You can continue to practice it with your American friends, can't you?

B: Yes, I can, and you can, too, if you want to. Come to my house on Sunday afternoon and I'll introduce you to some Americans.

A: Thank you, I'll do that.

Listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Here are some sentences with shortened attached questions with the verb be. Note that the voice does not rise at the end of the question. Repeat these questions and answers.

You're Mary's sister, aren't you?
Yes, I am.

He's a good student, isn't he?
Yes, he is.

They're good friends, aren't they?
Yes, they are.

John is studying hard today, isn't he?
Yes, he is.

Robert is going to the city, isn't he?
Yes, he is.

Alice was having a good time, wasn't she?
Yes, she certainly was.

The students were speaking well, weren't they?
Yes, they were.

They're used to the food now, aren't they?
Yes, they are.

They're getting used to speaking English, aren't they?
Yes, they are.

He's not Mary's father, is he?
No, he isn't.

She isn't sleepy, is she?
No, she isn't. She's sick.

They aren't very big classes, are they?
No, they aren't.

The students aren't having class today, are they?
No, they aren't. It's a holiday.

You're not going to leave soon, are you?
No, I'm not.

They weren't listening to the tape, were they?
No, they weren't.

John wasn't doing well in class, was he?
No, he wasn't.

Here are some more sentences with attached questions with be. When you hear them answer the questions, then repeat the correct responses.

Example: He's a good teacher, isn't he?
Yes, he is.
Yes, he is.

English is not hard to learn, is it?
No, it isn't.
No, it isn't.

The United States is a new country, isn't it?

Yes, it is.

Mr. Jones is your teacher, isn't he?

Yes, he is.

He was in New York last year, wasn't he?

Yes, he was.

Remember to answer the questions.

You are still studying English, aren't you?

Yes, I am.

You were with him yesterday, weren't you?

Yes, I was.

He isn't living here now, is he?

No, he isn't.

He isn't a fast driver, is he?

No, he isn't.

They weren't in the mountains, were they?

No, they weren't.

We use the verb forms do, does, or did to add emphasis to a sentence. Notice the use of these intensive words in these sentences. Repeat the sentences.

I saw him yesterday.

I did see him yesterday.

She knows Alice very well.

She does know Alice very well.

Did they often go there?

Yes, they did often go there.

We study our lessons every day.

We do study our lessons every day.

They met him last year.

They did meet him last year.

You told him to come back.

You did tell him to come back.

He said "Hello" to her.

He did say "Hello" to her.

Did he write the letter with a pen?

Yes, he did write the letter with a pen.

Do you drink coffee every morning?

Yes, I do drink coffee every morning.

You should leave on time.

I do leave on time.

In the following sentences notice the use of the prepositions. Repeat the sentences.

What kind of dessert do you like?

I had a glass of milk for breakfast.

There are seven days in a week.

We'll leave home on time.

Did he arrive by plane?
 The students were absent from class.
 We travel to work by car.
 They eat meat and vegetables for dinner.
 I was sitting on the chair.
 Will you come in the morning?
 Monday comes before Tuesday.
 Friday comes after Thursday.
 We should eat soup with a spoon.
 I'll see you at noon.
 What did you have for lunch?
 Saturday is the last day of the week.
 She came into the room.
 There aren't many people in your group.
 The pencil is on the table.
 The bird flew into the trees.
 We walked through the forest.

Listen to this conversation at a dance.

A: May I have this dance?

B: I'm sorry, it's taken.

A: Could I have the next one?

B: Oh, I'm sorry.
 It's promised too.
 You can have the third dance.

A: Thank you very much.
 You are a wonderful dancer.
 Everyone wants to dance with you.

B: Thank you.
 Please excuse me.
 Here comes my partner.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

TAPE 1309B

NOTE: The instructions in parentheses are included for the instructor and will not be recorded. Also, it is not necessary to learn all the words in the pronunciation drills. They are for practice only.

The next sound we'll practice is /l/.

(Keep the tongue tip touching the same place as for /t/ and /d/.
Hold the tongue there and say /l/ and /llll/.)

Repeat everything.

/l/	little	/l/	loon
/l/	lazy	/l/	Lucy
/l/	loud	/l/	late
/l/	lend	/l/	light
		/l/	middle
		/l/	riddle
		/l/	roll

Now let's practice the American /r/.

(The tongue position is similar to that for the /l/, but the tip must not touch the teeth. Begin to form an /l/ and then hold back the tongue and widen it. The edges may touch the sides of teeth. It's a very soft sound.)

Repeat.

/r/	run	/r/	rum
/r/	wrote	/r/	Ruth
/r/	ready	/r/	rush
/r/	carry	/r/	repeat

Next we will practice the two sounds /l/ and /r/ together. They cause difficulty at times.

Repeat everything.

/l/	loom	/r/	room
/l/	light	/r/	right
/l/	load	/r/	road
/l/	limb	/r/	rim
/l/	lose	/r/	ruse
/l/	loam	/r/	roam
/l/	lend	/r/	rend
/l/	late	/r/	rate
/l/	meal	/r/	mere
/l/	seal	/r/	sear
/l/	deal	/r/	deer

The next two consonants are /m/ and /n/.

(These are nasal and the tongue is relaxed. Close the mouth for /m/ and open the mouth for /n/. The tongue may touch the roof of the mouth for /n/ as for /t/, /d/, and /l/. Practice /m m m m/ and /n n n n/.)

Repeat.

/m/	man	/n/	nan
/m/	meat	/n/	neat
/m/	moat	/n/	note
/m/	moose	/n/	noose
/m/	Mel	/n/	Nell
/m/	Minnie	/n/	ninnie

Now we'll practice two sounds beginning students often confuse, /v/ and /w/.

(Remember that we produce /v/ with the upper teeth on the lower lips and /w/ with rounded lips and a smile.)

Repeat everything.

/v/	vet	/w/	wet
/v/	vest	/w/	west
/v/	vail	/w/	wail
/v/	V	/w/	we
/v/	vie	/w/	Y
/v/	vine	/w/	wine
/v/	vent	/w/	went
/v/	vane	/w/	wane

Let's practice the /j/ and /y/ sounds.

(The American sound for the letter y is really a combination of three sounds /iye/ as in yes, yet, and yellow. Do not confuse this sound with /j/.)

Repeat.

/j/	jet	/y/	yet
/j/	John	/y/	yon
/j/	Jess	/y/	yes
/j/	Jello	/y/	yellow
/j/	jell	/y/	yell
/j/	juice	/y/	use
/j/	jams	/y/	yams
/j/	jeer	/y/	year

The last consonant we will practice is the nasal /ŋ/.

(This sound never begins a word. It is the sound of the letters ng in ing.)

Repeat.

/ŋ/	thing
/ŋ/	song
/ŋ/	sing
/ŋ/	buying
/ŋ/	writing
/ŋ/	speaking
/ŋ/	thinking
/ŋ/	thanking
/ŋ/	singing
/ŋ/	bringing

Here are some short, attached questions with the auxiliary verbs do, does, or did.
Listen to these questions and answers and repeat them.

Robert always studies very hard, doesn't he?

Yes, he does.

Mary has pretty clothes, doesn't she?

Yes, she surely does.

The students try to learn fast, don't they?

Yes, they do.

Robert enjoyed himself very much, didn't he?

Yes, he did.

He had a good time.

The boys used to go swimming, didn't they?

Yes, they did.

You used to speak English, didn't you?

Yes, I did.

John did his homework early, didn't he?

Yes, he did.

He wanted to go downtown.

Mary doesn't often write you, does she?

No, she doesn't.

She is very busy.

Charles doesn't have a car, does he?

No, he doesn't.

But he does own his house.

The instructor doesn't teach grammar, does he?

No, he doesn't.

He teaches word order.

Helen didn't enjoy herself last night, did she?

No, she didn't.

She went home early.

Jim doesn't speak two languages, does he?

No, he doesn't.

But he wants to learn a new one.

Now, let's practice some different structural patterns. Repeat everything.

It's necessary.
 It's necessary to learn.
 It's necessary to learn English.
 It's necessary to learn English well.
 It's necessary to learn English well enough to use it.

It's expensive.
 It's very expensive.
 It's too expensive for me.
 It's too expensive for me to buy.

It's cheap.
 It's cheap enough for me.
 It's cheap to travel by bus.
 It's cheap for me to travel by bus.

It's important.
 It's important to pronounce well.
 It's important to pronounce English well.
 It's important for you to pronounce English well.

Here are some questions and answers. Repeat them when you hear them.

What are you doing?
 I'm writing a letter.

Who are you writing it to?
 I'm writing to my family.

How long does it take to get there?
 It takes three days by air.

What are you telling your family?
 I'm telling them about my trip.

Did you have an interesting trip?
 Yes, we had a good trip over the ocean.

How long will you be here?
 I'll be here three months.

TAPE 1309C

Listen to this conversation about the United States.

- A: When I visit another country,
I like to know something about it.
I have just arrived in the United States.
Its history and government interest me.
- B: It is not an old country.
People started to come from Europe about 450 years ago.
Most of these people were English.
Soon there were 13 English Colonies.
July 4, 1776, marked the beginning of the United States.
Then the colonies declared their independence.
- A: Was it easy to gain independence?
- B: No, the war for independence lasted eight years.
The 13 colonies now became 13 states.
They tried many ways to form a government.
At last they wrote a constitution.
They also formed a republic.
- A: Were there many republics in the world then?
- B: Only a few small ones.
- A: What is the purpose of the Constitution?
- B: It tells the government what it can do.
It also says what it can't do.
- A: What is the basic idea of the Constitution?
- B: The idea is that power comes from the people.
The government has such power as the people give it.
- A: Does the Constitution state the rights of the people?
- B: Yes, the Constitution states certain rights.
No one can take these rights away from the people.
- A: What are some of those rights?
- B: They are freedom of speech, press, and religion.
We can also meet together and have arms.
The Constitution also protects our lives and property.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Now practice some of the vocabulary in this conversation. Repeat what you hear.

arms (weapons)

We may have arms in our homes.
We must not be careless with arms.
There are many different kinds of arms.

colony

The United States were formerly colonies of England.
There aren't many colonies left today.
A colony usually does not govern itself.

constitution

A constitution is a statement of basic laws.
The government gets its power from the Constitution.
The people of a country need a good constitution.

declare

They declared themselves free on July 4, 1776.
The government declared war the next day.
Did you declare your plans to leave?

freedom

The laws give the people freedom.
We must learn how to use freedom.
People do not always enjoy freedom.

government

Each city and state has its own government.
What kind of government do you have at home?
The President is head of the U. S. Government.

independence

The war for independence lasted eight years.
Independence is hard to get and hard to keep.
Most countries now have independence.

power

The government gets power from the Constitution.
We must use power carefully.
The government should use its power for the people.

property

What I own is my property.
These books are my property.
Is that car his property?

protect

The Constitution protects the people.
The Armed Forces protect the country.
Warm clothes protect me from the cold.

republic

There are many republics in the world now.
 Most republics are new.
 In a republic power comes from the people.

right

The Constitution gives us many rights.
 I have the right to own property.
 We should use our rights carefully.

We sometimes use have as an auxiliary verb in short attached questions and their answers. Listen to these questions. Then give short answers to the questions. Next, repeat the correct response. Then you will hear a longer answer. Repeat this.

Example: He has already left, hasn't he?
 Yes, he has.
 Yes, he has.
 He left 30 minutes ago.

They have already finished the test, haven't they?

Yes, they have.
 They finished an hour ago.

John had already finished when you arrived, hadn't he?

Yes, he had.
 He was eating dinner.

We had already seen the picture, hadn't we?

Yes, we had.
 We saw it last year.

Jerry hasn't left yet, has he?

No, he hasn't.
 He'll be here an hour yet.

They haven't written their homework yet, have they?

No, they haven't.
 They'll write it tonight though.

Bob hasn't painted his car, has he?

No, he hasn't.
He's going to paint it next week.

You haven't seen the picture before, have you?

No, I haven't.
I'm going to see it tonight.

Here are some sentences with short attached questions using modal auxiliaries.
Listen to these questions and answers. Repeat them.

We'll meet again tomorrow, won't we?
Yes, we will.

We should study harder, shouldn't we?
Yes, we should.

Betty might take a trip soon, mightn't she?
Yes, she might.

He must learn English well, mustn't he?
Yes, he must.

We wouldn't go swimming in the winter, would we?
No, we wouldn't.

You couldn't come back later, could you?
No, I couldn't.

John won't take a trip this week, will he?
No, he won't.
He plans to go next month, though.

We shouldn't go there today, should we?
No, you shouldn't.
You should wait until Saturday.

She can't go at all, can she?
No, she can't.
She has to do something else.

John couldn't make it, could he?
No, he couldn't.
He had to study.

Here are some more sentences with attached questions with do, does, or did.
When you hear them answer the questions. Then repeat the correct responses.

Examples: You like to travel, don't you?
Yes, I do.
Yes, I do.
You don't like to drive, do you?
No, I don't.
No, I don't.

He brought the money, didn't he?

Yes, he did.

They understand you, don't they?

Yes, they do.

We told you the story, didn't we?

Yes, you did.

Remember to answer the questions.

Bob spent all his money, didn't he?

Yes, he did.

You had an interesting trip, didn't you?

Yes, I did.

They saw many mountains, didn't they?

Yes, they did.

He flew to Chicago, didn't he?

Yes, he did.

He didn't want to drive, did he?

No, he didn't.

We wrote them a letter, didn't we?

Yes, we did.

She came back later, didn't she?

Yes, she did.