

LESSON 89

473 **run**

What are the three forms of “run”?

The three forms of “run” are “run, ran, run”

What’s the furthest you’ve ever run?

The furthest I’ve ever run is ...

grow – grew – grown

What does the verb “to grow” mean?

The verb “to grow” means “...”

What are the three forms of “grow”?

The three forms of “grow” are “grow, grew, grown”

At about what age does the average person stop growing physically?

The average person ...

If you grew tired, what’d you do?

If I grew tired, I’d go to bed and sleep, or sit down and rest

What kind of food is grown most of all in this part of the world?

The kind of food... is ...

matter

What does the word “matter” mean?

The word “matter” means “...”

What kind of matter is this book made of?

This book is made of paper

474 Do you think that the possibility of another world war is a serious matter?

Yes, I think that...

Are you interested in political matters?

Yes, I’m interested ...
~ No, I’m not interested ...

expect

How long do you expect to continue living in the place where you live now? I expect to continue ... where I live now for about ...

In a Callan Method lesson, do you expect the teacher to correct the students' mistakes? Yes, in a Callan Method lesson, I expect ...

Tail questions

tail

confirm

If somebody arrives home from work and they look very tired, instead of asking them "Are you feeling tired?", we could say "You're feeling tired, aren't you?" Here, we are using a tail question. We usually use a tail question when we believe something is true, and we want somebody to confirm that we are right.

When do we use a tail question? We use a tail question when we believe something is true, and we want somebody to confirm that we are right

With this kind of question, we first say what we believe is true (for example, "You're feeling tired") and then we put the tail question at the end (for example, "aren't you?"). We form the tail question by repeating the first auxiliary verb from the main part of the sentence, and putting it in question form.

How do we form a tail question? We form a tail question by repeating the first auxiliary verb from the main part of the sentence, and putting it in question form

Give me an example, please. He is going to go out tonight, isn't he?

- 475 **If the main part of the sentence is positive, the tail question is negative. If the main part of the sentence is negative, the tail question is positive.**

For example: "You're Mr Brown, aren't you?"
"You aren't Mr Brown, are you?"

Right, now I will say something and I want you to repeat it and add a tail question. Remember that, if the main part of the sentence is positive, the tail question is negative, and vice versa.

He's a young man. He's a young man, isn't he?

He isn't a young man. He isn't a young man, is he?

You've got a very nice kitchen. You've got a very nice kitchen, haven't you?

You haven't got a very nice kitchen. You haven't got a very nice kitchen, have you?

You can sing. You can sing, can't you?

You can't sing. You can't sing, can you?

He'll be afraid. He'll be afraid, won't he?

He won't be afraid. He won't be afraid, will he?

They would be hungry. They would be hungry, wouldn't they?

They wouldn't be hungry. They wouldn't be hungry, would they?

When there is no auxiliary verb in the main part of the sentence, we use the auxiliary verb "do" in the tail question. For example, "You know how to cook, don't you?"

476 **When there is no auxiliary verb in the main part of the sentence, which verb do we use in the tail question?** When there is no ..., we use "do" in the tail question

Give me an example, please. They come every Thursday, don't they?

right

legal

If you had the right by law to do whatever you wished, what'd you do? If I had the right by law to do whatever I wished, I'd ...

Do newspapers have the legal right to print stories that aren't true? No, newspapers don't ...

onto

We can use the word "on" for things that are moving or still. For example, we can say "I'm putting the book on the table" and also "The book is on the table". We can use the word "onto" only for things that are moving. We can say "I'm putting the book onto the table", but we can't say "The book is onto the table".

What's the difference between the words "on" and "onto"?

The difference ... is that we can use the word "on" for things that are moving or still, whereas we can use the word "onto" only for things that are moving

Do you think you could jump onto the table with both your feet together?

Yes, I think I could ...
~ No, I don't think I could ...

Have you ever tried to do something like that?

Yes, I've tried to do something like that ~ No, I've never tried to do anything like that

477 tie

Do you know how to tie a tie?

Yes, I know ...
~ No, I don't know ...

elect

In the past, was the government of a country generally elected by the people?

No, in the past, the government ...