



12. \_\_\_ they supposed to arrive at noon?  
a) Didn't  
b) Haven't  
c) Don't  
d) Weren't
13. You've got a car. \_\_\_ you drive to work every day?  
a) Aren't  
b) Don't  
c) Haven't  
d) Can't
14. \_\_\_ she be able to come to the party tomorrow?  
a) Has  
b) Does  
c) Will  
d) Can
15. Everyone loved the film. \_\_\_ you enjoy it too?  
a) Don't  
b) Haven't  
c) Weren't  
d) Didn't
16. \_\_\_ the children playing in the garden right now?  
a) Do  
b) Are  
c) Have  
d) Can
17. She graduated last year. \_\_\_ she have a job yet?  
a) Hasn't  
b) Isn't  
c) Didn't  
d) Doesn't
18. Isn't this your umbrella? — No, it \_\_\_\_.  
a) isn't  
b) doesn't  
c) wasn't  
d) hasn't
19. \_\_\_ he ever apologise for what he said?  
a) Has  
b) Was  
c) Did  
d) Doesn't
20. The deadline is today. \_\_\_ you going to submit your work on time?  
a) Aren't  
b) Don't  
c) Haven't  
d) Won't



## Answers

1. b) Aren't
2. c) Shall
3. a) Don't
4. b) Doesn't
5. d) Haven't
6. a) Doesn't
7. b) Haven't
8. d) Did
9. c) Isn't
10. c) did
11. a) Isn't
12. d) Weren't
13. b) Don't
14. c) Will
15. d) Didn't
16. b) Are
17. d) Doesn't
18. a) isn't
19. c) Did
20. a) Aren't



# Explanations

## 1. “Aren't” (b)

'Wearing' is a continuous form, so we need 'be' (not 'do'). The speaker is surprised the person isn't wearing a jacket. 'Aren't you wearing a jacket?' expresses surprise.

## 2. “Shall” (c)

'Shall we...?' is used to make a suggestion. This is a positive question (not negative), suggesting they try the restaurant. 'Shall we try it this weekend?'

## 3. “Don't” (a)

'Like' is a verb in present tense, so we need 'do'. The speaker expected them to be friends and is surprised. 'Don't you like her?' expresses surprise.

## 4. “Doesn't” (b)

'Spend' is an action verb and 'she' is third person singular, so we use 'Doesn't'. The speaker expects agreement — 'Doesn't she spend every weekend in the garden?' means 'She does, right?'

## 5. “Haven't” (d)

'Already' + past participle 'submitted' signals present perfect. The speaker expected the application was already sent. 'Haven't you already submitted the application?'

## 6. “Doesn't” (a)

We use present simple for scheduled future events (timetables). 'Your flight' is singular → 'Doesn't'. 'Doesn't your flight leave at 7 a.m. tomorrow?' — the speaker thought it does.

## 7. “Haven't” (b)

'Been studying' is present perfect continuous. The speaker is surprised/concerned that the person hasn't studied. 'Haven't you been studying?'

## 8. “Did” (d)

This is a regular (positive) yes/no question, not a negative one. 'Last night' signals past simple. 'Did you hear that strange noise last night?' — a simple question, not expressing surprise.

## 9. “Isn't” (c)

'Beautiful' is an adjective, so we use 'be'. 'It' is singular → 'Isn't'. 'Isn't it beautiful?' — the speaker expects agreement, like an exclamation.

## 10. “did” (c)

Tricky! With negative questions, 'Yes' means the action DID happen. 'Didn't she tell you?' — 'Yes, she did' means 'She told me.' The 'yes' confirms the positive.

## 11. “Isn't” (a)

'Tired' is an adjective (state), so we use 'be'. The speaker expects him to be tired after working all day. 'Isn't he tired?' expresses that expectation.

## 12. “Weren't” (d)

'Supposed to' uses 'be' as its auxiliary. The speaker thought they were meant to arrive at noon. 'Weren't they supposed to arrive at noon?' — past because the expected time has passed.

## 13. “Don't” (b)

'Drive' is an action verb in present simple. The speaker is surprised the person doesn't drive. 'Don't you drive to work every day?'

**14. “Will” (c)**

'Be able to' + future time ('tomorrow') needs 'Will'. This is a regular positive question. 'Will she be able to come to the party tomorrow?'

**15. “Didn't” (d)**

'Enjoy' is an action verb and the context ('loved' = past) signals past simple. The speaker expects the person also enjoyed it. 'Didn't you enjoy it too?'

**16. “Are” (b)**

'Playing' is present continuous, so we need 'be'. 'The children' is plural → 'Are'. This is a regular positive question. 'Are the children playing in the garden right now?'

**17. “Doesn't” (d)**

The speaker is surprised she doesn't have a job. 'Have a job' uses 'do' as its auxiliary in present simple. 'She' → 'Doesn't'. 'Doesn't she have a job yet?'

**18. “isn't” (a)**

The question uses 'Isn't...?', so the short answer is 'No, it isn't.' With negative questions, 'No' confirms the negative — it's NOT my umbrella.

**19. “Did” (c)**

'Apologise' is a verb and the context ('what he said' = a completed past event) calls for past simple. 'Did he ever apologise for what he said?' — a genuine question about the past.

**20. “Aren't” (a)**

'Going to' needs 'be' as auxiliary. 'You' → 'Aren't'. The speaker is concerned/surprised. 'Aren't you going to submit your work on time?' implies the speaker expected them to.