



ENGLISH GRAMMAR 2 INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

Unit 49 – Question 1

tienganh



Question 1

QUESTION STRUCTURE

A

- ❖ In questions the subject is usually after the first verb:

Subject + verb

verb + subject

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|----------------|
| ▪ Tom will | → | will Tom? |
| ▪ you have | → | have you? |
| ▪ the house was | → | was the house? |

- EX1: Will Tom be here tomorrow?
- EX2: Have you been working hard?
- EX3: When was the house built?

- ❖ The subject is after the first verb:

- EX4: Is Katherine working today? (not Is working Katherine)

Question 1

DO / DOES

B

- ❖ In present simple questions, we use **do/does**:
 - you live → do you live?
 - EX5: **Do** you **live** near here?
 - the film starts → does the film start?
 - EX6: What time **does** the film **start**?
- ❖ In past simple questions, we use **did**:
 - you sold → did you sell?
 - EX7: **Did** you **sell** your car?
 - the train stopped → did the train stop?
 - EX8: Why **did** the train **stop**?
- ❖ But do not use **do/does/did** if **who/what** etc. is the **subject** of the sentence. Compare:
 - who object**
 - EX9: Emma phoned somebody.
 - Who did** Emma phone?
 - who subject**
 - EX10: Somebody phoned Emma.
 - Who** phoned Emma?
- ❖ In these examples, **who/what** etc. is the subject:
 - EX11: **Who wants** something to eat? (not Who does want)
 - EX12: **What happened** to you last night? (not What did happen)
 - EX13: **How many people came** to the party? (not did come)
 - EX14: **Which bus goes** to the center? (not does go)

Question 1

POSITION OF PREPOSITION

C

- ❖ In questions beginning **who/what/which/where**, prepositions (in, for etc.) usually go at the end:
 - EX15: **Where** are you **from**?
 - EX16: **What** was the weather **like**?
 - EX17: **Who** do you want to speak **to**?
 - EX18: **Which** job has Tina applied **for**?
- ❖ You can use **preposition + whom** in formal style:
 - EX19: **To whom** do you wish to speak?

Question 1

NEGATIVE QUESTIONS

D

- ❖ We use negative questions especially to show surprise:
 - EX20: **Didn't you hear** the doorbell? I rang it three times.
- ❖ or when we expect the listener to agree with us:
 - EX21: **'Haven't we met** before?' 'Yes, I think we have.'
- ❖ Note the meaning of yes and no in answers to negative questions:
 - EX22: **'Don't you want** to go?'
'Yes.' (= Yes, I want to go)
'No.' (= No, I don't want to go)
- ❖ We often use negative questions with Why ... ? :
 - EX23: **Why don't we eat** out tonight? (not Why we don't eat)
 - EX24: **Why wasn't Emma** at work yesterday? (not Why Emma wasn't)

Question 1

BÀI TẬP NHANH

Write negative questions from the words in brackets. In each situation you are surprised.

A: We won't see Lisa this evening.

B: Why not? (she / not / come / out with us?) _____ ?

A. Isn't she coming out with us?

B. Doesn't she coming out with us?

C. Doesn't she come out with us?

D. Won't she come out with us?

Question 1

TÓM TẮT

1. Trong câu hỏi, chủ ngữ thường đứng sau động từ đầu tiên trong câu. **Will Tom be here tomorrow?**
2. Ở thì hiện tại và quá khứ đơn, chúng ta mượn trợ động từ “**to do**” đặt trước chủ ngữ để đặt câu hỏi. **Do you live near here? Did you sell your car?**
3. Trong các câu hỏi với từ hỏi như who / what, nếu who / what đóng vai trò chủ ngữ, chúng ta không cần mượn “do” để đặt câu hỏi. **Who phoned Emma?**
4. Trong các câu hỏi bắt đầu với **who/what/which/where**, giới từ thường đặt ở cuối câu. **Where are you from?** Tuy nhiên, trong văn viết, chúng ta có thể đặt giới từ ở đầu câu. **To whom do you wish to speak?**
5. Chúng ta có thể dùng câu hỏi phủ định để tỏ sự ngạc nhiên hay sự mong đợi người đối thoại đồng ý với chúng ta. **Haven't we met before?**