

How to make questions

Remember "Wh-" questions:

What...? Esh...? Who...? Meen...? Where...? Wayn...? When...? Mettah...? Why...? Laysh...? How many...? How much...? Kem...? How...? Kayf...? Whose...? Which...?

Remember "Yes/No" questions and verb 'to be' when forming questions:

VERB 'TO BE'	QUESTION FORM
l am	Am I?
You are	Are you?
He/she is	Is he/she?
We are	Are we?
They are	Are they?
It is	Is it?

Remember your articles (a/an/the): For example: "a phone number" "a website" "a car park" "a café"	In the question paper, look for singular and plural nouns. For example: "Special price <u>s</u> ?" The question will be ' <u>are there</u> any special prices?' Because 'prices' is plural, so we use 'are there'. Another example: "Opening times?" The question will be " <u>what are</u> the opening times?"	Don't forget to use 'any' when making questions. For example: Are there <u>any</u> restaurant <u>s</u> ? Are there <u>any</u> special price <u>s</u> ? Notice how we have 's' at the end of the
Image: Constraint of the opening times So No articles: "Are there special prices?" "Is there any food?" Be	Because 'opening times' is plural (if you're not sure, notice the 's' at the end). So, we use 'what are' (plural) and not 'what is' (singular). Another example: "Car park?" The question will be ' <u>is there a</u> car park?' Because car park is singular (only one car park), so we use 'is there' with the article 'a' which means one.	Notice how we have 's' at the end of the noun to make it plural for 'are there' ('restaurants', 'prices').

Do/does

With do/does, the verb stays the same (base form) "infinitive without 'to'" for ALL persons:

	Pronoun/subject	Infinitive (base form)		Short answers
	I		a restaurant?	Yes, I do / No, I don't
Do	you	\checkmark	a café?	Yes, you do / No, you don't
00	we	sell	a car park?	Yes, we do / No, we don't
	they	have	a waiting area?	Yes, they do / No, they don't
Deec	he/she		drinks?	Yes, he/she does / No, he/she doesn't
Does	it		special prices?	Yes, it does / No, it doesn't

Wh- questions with do/does

Wh- question with 'do/does'	Infinitive without to
What do you	sell?
What do I	sell?
What does he/she	sell?
What do they	sell?
What do we	sell?
What does it	sell?

Example questions with 'can' and 'should':

What <u>can</u> I <u>buy</u>? You can buy... <u>Can</u> I <u>buy</u>...? Yes, you can buy... Who <u>can</u> I <u>call</u>...? You can call....

What <u>should</u> I <u>wear</u>? What <u>should</u> I <u>bring</u>?

How <u>can</u> I <u>book</u> a holiday? You can go to the website...

**'Can' is a modal verb, so the MAIN VERB (buy, call, book) is always 'infinitive without to'

6.1 can/can't

Can and can't have the same form in all persons. There is no do or does. Can is followed by the infinitive (without to).

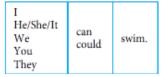
could/couldn't

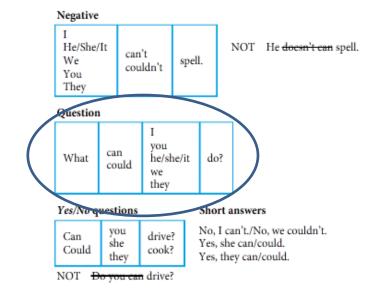
Could is the past of can. Could and couldn't have the same form in all persons.

Could is followed by the infinitive (without to).

Positive

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some and any

 Some is used in positive sentences. I'd like some sugar.
Any is used in questions and negatives. Is there any sugar in this tea? Have you got any brothers and sisters? We don't have any washing-up liquid. I didn't buy any apples.
We use some in questions that are requests or offers. Can I have some cake? Would you like some tea?
The rules are the same for the compounds someone, anything, anybody, somewhere, etc. I've got something for you. Hello? Is anybody here? There isn't anywhere to go in my town.

9.1 Count and uncount nouns

Some nouns are countable. a book two books an egg six eggs Some nouns are uncountable. bread rice Some nouns are both! Do you like ice-cream? We'd like three ice-creams, please.

9.2 some and any

We use *some* in positive sentences with uncountable nouns and plural nouns.

There is	some	bread	on the table.
There are		oranges	on the table.

We use some in questions when we ask for things and offer things.

Can I have	some	coffee, please?	(I know there
Would you like		grapes?	(I know there

(I know there is some coffee.)

(I know there are some grapes.)

We use any in questions and negative sentences with uncountable nouns and plural nouns.

Is there	any	water?	(I don't know if there is any water.)
Does she have		children?	(I don't know if she has any children.)
I can't see		rice.	
There aren't		people.	

Modal verbs

8.2 Introduction to modal auxiliary verbs

Form

These are modal auxiliary verbs.

can could might must shall should will would

They are looked at in different units of Headway.

They have certain things in common:

- They 'help' another verb. The verb form is the infinitive without *to*. She can drive.
 - I must get my hair cut.

There is no *do/does* in the question.

- Can she drive? Should I go home now?
- 3 The form is the same for all persons. There is no -s in the third
 - person singular: He can sing very well. She should try harder.

It will rain soon.

4 To form the negative, add n't. There is no don't/doesn't. I wouldn't like to be a teacher. You mustn't steal.

Note

will not = won't.

- It won't rain tomorrow.
- 5 Most modal verbs refer to the present and future.
- Only *can* has a past tense form, *could*.

I could swim when I was three.