Semester 1, 2018-19 – Final Speaking Exam Revision

PRACTICE CARDS

with example questions and answers



How to make questions

Remember "Wh-" questions:

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

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

| 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 | In the question paper, look for singular and plural nouns. | Don't forget to use 'any' |
|---|---|---|
| articles (a/an/the): | For example: | when making questions. |
| For example: "a phone number" "a website" "a car park" "a café" "the opening times" No articles: "Are there special prices?" "Is there any food?" | "Special prices?" The question will be 'are there any special prices?' Because 'prices' is plural, so we use 'are there'. Another example: "Opening times?" The question will be "what are the opening times?" 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 'is there a car park?' Because car park is singular (only one car park), so we use 'is there' with the article 'a' which means one. | 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 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 |
|------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Ι | | 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>brina</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).

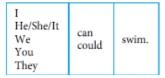
could/couldn't

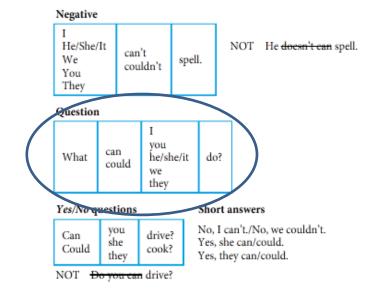
Could is the past of can. Could and couldn't have the same form in all persons.

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.

