

Lecture n° 04: Questioning

-What is a question?

Is a part of speech in which you ask for specific information about place, time, someone, something, etc.

-There are two kinds of questions:

1) Yes/no questions

2) Wh. Questions

1) Yes/No questions (auxiliary questions, short answer questions): they are asked to have short answer either positive or negative. The intonation/voice goes up ↗ at the end of such questions.

They need the following auxiliaries and modals:

The present	The past
Am/is/ are	Was/were
Does/do	did
Has/have	had
can	could
must	Had to
shall	should
will	would
May	Might

Examples:

Did you see Tom this morning?

Yes, I did

No, I didn't

Is she going to France this summer?

May I help you?

Does he prepare his work?

The form of the question

Aux/ modal + S + V + The rest of the sentence?

The answer

-Yes, +S +Aux/ Modal.

-No, + S +Aux/Modal +not.

2) Wh. questions (long answer questions): they are asked to get complementary or extra information. The intonation/voice goes down ↘ at the end of such questions.

-You need Wh.pronouns (interrogative pronouns) to ask them.

Examples:

Question words	Meaning	Examples
What	Object, idea, action	What do you study? I study English.
where	place	Where are you from? I'm from Algeria Where does Ann live? Ann lives in Algeria
when	time	When do you go to study? I go to study everyday.
why	reason	Why do you study English? Because I love it.
What time	time	What time do you go back home? At 6:00 p.m.
who	person	Who is that? That is my brother.
how	manner	How do you study English? I study by fun.
How old	age	How old are you? I'm 23 years old.
Whose	possession	Whose is this pen? This is my pen.
whom	object	Whom do you love? I love my parents
which	choice	Which one do you like? I like the blue one.
How many	Quantity(countable)	How many students are here? There are 6 students
How much	uncountable	How much time do you need? I need 2 hours.
How long	duration	How long do you stay here? I stay here for 2 days.
How often	frequency	How often do you study English? Twice a week.
How far	distance	How far is your home? It is 45 km.
What kind	Description	What kind of music do you like? Quiet music.

The form of the question

Wh. Pronoun +aux + s + stem + the rest of the sentence
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Remember:

- ✓ Be sure that all elements of the question are used in the answer.
- ✓ Be sure to use the same tense of the question in the answer.
- ✓ Wh. question about the subject have the same word order as in the statement.
Example:
-someone saw me at the garden.
-**who** saw me at the garden?
- ✓ Wh. Question about the object (the predicate) include the form of "to do"
Example:
-you saw someone there.
Who/whom did you see there?
- ✓ If there is more than one auxiliary verb only the first one comes before the subject.

***Exercise to practice:** ask questions about the underline words.

- about 300 people are going to lose their jobs.
- I leave work at 4:30 in the afternoon.
- The project is going to cost 50 million dollars.
- David is from Lill.
- I work here. This is my office.
- I sometimes go to trade fairs and conferences.
- Martin travelled to Mexico on Thursday.

Lecture n° 05 : Adverbs of Frequency

- We use frequency adverbs to answer the question “how often?”
 Eg: A: ‘**How often** do you go to the cinema?’
 B: ‘Not very often, I **usually** go to the cinema once a month.’
- Here are some of the most common adverbs, arranged on a 'scale of frequency'
 - Always (i.e. 'all of the time')
 - Generally/ normally/ regularly/ usually
 - Frequently/ often
 - Sometimes/ occasionally
 - Almost never/ hardly ever/ rarely/seldom
 - Never (I.e. 'none of the time')

Negative frequency adverbs (*almost never*, etc above) cannot be used with *not*

- **The position of frequency adverbs**
 Adverbs of frequency have three basic positions in affirmative sentences:
 - 1-Adverbs of frequency are often placed after ‘be’ when it is the only verb in a sentence
 Eg: I **was never** very good at maths.
 - 2-They may be placed in middle position, between the subject and the verb.
 Eg: The sun **always** rises in the East
 - 3- If there are two auxiliaries the frequency adverb is placed after the first auxiliary.
 Eg: You **can always contact** me on 032 5642

***Activity:** put the adverb of frequency in the correct position.

- 1-we've paid by letter of credit. (**always**)
- 2- They give presentations (**never**)
- 3-Our profits are very good. (**usually**)
- 4- I go to the sales conference. (**always**)
- 5- Pedro travels abroad on business. (**seldom**)