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Grammar Practice - Table of Contents by Tom Rohrbach Figure out the correct way to make a WH- question in simple past. Use the verb in (). 'BE' VERB SUBJECT I you he - she - it we they WH- QUESTION Where was I...? What were you...? Who was he/she/it...? Why were we/they...? OTHER VERBS SUBJECT I you he - she - it we they WH- QUESTION WH- word(s) + did + SUBJECT (I/you/etc.) + base form of the verb: do / go / make / eat / study / etc. + other words ? WH- SUBJECT Sometimes, "who" or "what" is the subject. For example: "What happened?" and "Who borrowed my pencil?" EXAMPLE: John / (go) / where / at 9 o'clock ? -> "Where did John go at 9 o'clock?" where / you / in 2012 / ('be') ? Where were you in 2012? Where did you be in 2012? Were you where in 2012? what / (do) / Ed / about his problem ? What did Ed do about his problem? What did Ed do about the problem? What did Ed do about his problem? who / the criminal / (catch) ? Who did catch the criminal? Who caught the criminal? when / they / Los Angeles / (visit) ? When were they visited Los Angeles? When did they visit Los Angeles? When they visited Los Angeles? I / why / (forget) / his name? Why did I forget his name? Why I forgot his name? Why was I forget his name? how / you / the address / (find) ? How did find you the address? How were you found the address? How did you find the address? where / your father / ('be') / 25 years ago ? Where your father was 25 years ago? Where was your father 25 years ago? Your father was where 25 years ago? she / in college 6 years / why / (stay) ? Why did she stayed in college 6 years? Why she stayed in college 6 years? Why did she stay in college 6 years? children / how many / your grandparents / (have) ? Your grandparents how many children had? How many children did your grandparents have? How many children did your grandparents had? you / what / time / (wake up) / this morning ? What time did you wake up this morning? What did you wake up time this morning? What time were you wake up this morning? the teacher / (feel) / yesterday / tired / why ? The teacher felt tired why yesterday? Why was the teacher feel tired yesterday? Why did the teacher feel tired yesterday? you and your brother / (talk about) / what / on the phone ? What do you and your brother talked about on the phone? What talked about you and your brother on the phone? What did you and your brother talk about on the phone? in Dallas / what / on November 22, 1963 / (happen) ? What did happen in Dallas on November 22, 1963? What happened in Dallas on November 22, 1963? the bears / where / last winter / (sleep) ? Where did the bears sleep last winter? Where the bears slept last winter? Where slept the bears last winter? Grammar Practice - Table of Contents © 2013 Spring International Language Center For each question, type your answers in the box, and then click on "Check". The fox was in the garden. (where) She bought an old car. (what) Jan studied for three hours (how long) Beavers were common on Vancouver Island. (where) They travelled across Canada by bike. (how) Contents Adjectives and adverbs Adjectives Adverbs Adverb phrases Adverbs and adverb phrases: position Adverbs and adverb phrases: typical errors Adverbs: forms Adverbs: functions Adverbs: types Comparison: adverbs (worse, more easily) Degree adverbs Time adverbs Adverbs as discourse markers (anyway, finally) Adverbs as short responses (definitely, certainly) Using adjectives and adverbs Easily confused words Above or over? Across, over or through? Advice or advise? Affect or effect? All or every? All or whole? Allow, permit or let? Almost or nearly? Alone, lonely, or lonesome? Along or alongside? Already, still or yet? Also, as well or too? Alternate(ly), alternative(ly) Although or though? Altogether or all together? Amount of, number of or quantity of? Any more or anymore? Anyone, anybody or anything? Apart from or except for? Arise or rise? Around or round? Arouse or rouse? As or like? As, because or since? As, when or while? Been or gone? Begin or start? Beside or besides? Between or among? Born or borne? Bring, take and fetch Can, could or may? Classic or classical? Come or go? Consider or regard? Consist, comprise or compose? Content or contents? Different from, different to or different than? Do or make? Down, downwards or downward? During or for? Each or every? East or eastern; north or northern? Economic or economical? Efficient or effective? Elder, eldest or older, oldest? End or finish? Especially or specially? Except or except for? Expect, hope or wait? Experience or experiment? Fall or fall down? Far or a long way? Farther, farthest or further, furthest? Fast, quick or quickly? Fell or felt? Female or feminine; male or masculine? Finally, at last, lastly or in the end? First, firstly or at first? Fit or suit? Following or the following? For or since? Forget or leave? Full or filled? Fun or funny? Get or go? Grateful or thankful? Hear or listen (to)? High or tall? Historic or historical? House or home? How is ...? or What is ... like? If or when? If or whether? Ill or sick? Imply or infer? In the way or on the way? It's or its? Late or lately? Lay or lie? Lend or borrow? Less or fewer? Look at, see or watch? Low or short? Man, mankind or people? Maybe or may be? Maybe or perhaps? Nearest or next? Never or not ... ever? Nice or sympathetic? No doubt or without doubt? No or not? Nowadays, these days or today? Open or opened? Opportunity or possibility? Opposite or in front of? Other, others, the other or another? Out or out of? Permit or permission? Person, persons or people? Pick or pick up? Play or game? Politics, political, politician or policy? Price or prize? Principal or principle? Quiet or quite? Raise or rise? Remember or remind? Right or rightly? Rob or steal? Say or tell? So that or in order that? Sometimes or sometime? Sound or noise? Speak or talk? Such or so? There, their or they're? Towards or toward? Wait or wait for? Wake, wake up or awaken? Worth or worthwhile? Nouns, pronouns and determiners Determiners Nouns Noun phrases Pronouns Pronouns Each other, one another Everyone, everybody, everything, everywhere It Gender No one, nobody, nothing, nowhere One One and one's Pronouns: personal (I, me, you, him, it, they, etc.) Pronouns: possessive (my, mine, your, yours, etc.) Pronouns: reflexive (myself, themselves, etc.) Pronouns: indefinite (-body, -one, -thing, -where) Pronouns: one, you, we, they Relative pronouns Questions: interrogative pronouns (what, who) Someone, somebody, something, somewhere That Quantifiers A bit All Any Both Either Enough Least, the least, at least Less Little, a little, few, a few Lots, a lot, plenty Many More Most, the most, mostly Much, many, a lot of, lots of: quantifiers No, none and none of Plenty Some Some and any Question words How What When Where Which Who, whom Whose Why Using nouns Prepositions and particles Using English Collocation Functions Numbers Dates Measurements Number Time People and places Place and movement Abroad Away and away from Back Inside Nearby Outside Up Politeness Reported speech Sexist language Spoken English Types of English Useful phrases Writing Verbs Tenses and time Verb forms Verb patterns Phrasal verbs and multi-word verbs Passive voice Modal verbs and modality Conditionals and wishes Using verbs Table of irregular verbs Words, sentences and clauses Word classes and phrase classes Word formation Word order and focus Conjunctions and linking words Clauses and sentences Relative clauses Negation Negation Neither, neither ... nor and not ... either Not Not Forming negative statements, questions and imperatives Negation: two negatives Negative clauses with any, anybody, anyone, anything, anywhere Negation in non-finite clauses Negative prefixes and suffixes Negative adverbs: hardly, seldom, etc. Negation: emphasising Negation of think, believe, suppose, hope Questions English Level: Low-Intermediate, IntermediateLanguage Focus: An explanation of how to form WH-questions (information questions) in EnglishGrammar Worksheet: asking-wh-questions-worksheet.docx (scroll down to study the exercises online)Now that we've finished our first lesson on Yes/No questions, let's review how to make Wh-Questions. These questions start with these question words:WhoUsed to identify a person.E.g. Who is she?WhatUsed to identify a thingE.g. What is it?WhichUsed to tell two (or more) things apart.E.g. Which leg hurts?WhereUsed to identify a place.E.g. Where is Vancouver?WhenUsed to identify a time.E.g. When is your birthday?WhyUsed to identify a reason.E.g. Why is she crying?WhoseUsed to identify possession.E.g. Whose car is that?What kindUsed to identify a type/kind.E.g. What kind of dog do you have?HowUsed to explain a way/method.E.g. How did you make the cake?How long Used to explain length or durationE.g. How long is your hair? How long was your holiday?How far Used to identify distance.E.g. How far is your house from the station?How much/many/little/few Used to identify quantity.E.g. How much money do you have?How often Used to explain frequency.E.g. How often do you brush your teeth?How do you make a question? Let me explain.Wh-Questions are also called Information Questions because we are trying to get some specific information from another person (not just a 'Yes' or 'No' answer). Read below for an explanation or jump to the exercises if you want to practice.To understand how to make a question, we need to know if we are making a question about the subject or object of a sentence. To explain, look at this sentence:John likes Lisa.(subj) + verb + (object)Now, imagine that some information is missing, so we need to ask a question. _?_ likes Lisa.Here, the subject is missing, so we need to use a WH-question word for subjects. These words are who and what, generally. Because we are asking about a person, we will use who.Who likes Lisa? (John likes Lisa.)That's it. We're done! Making questions about subjects is easy. Now, let's imagine that the object of the sentence is missing.John likes _?_.Here, with the object missing, we need to do two things to make a question. We have to choose the correct WH-Question word. Because we are talking about a person, we will use 'who' again (Note: You can also use 'whom' for questions about objects).We need to add a helping verb to help us make a question. The sentence 'John likes Lisa' doesn't have a helping verb (no modal or auxiliary verb like 'will/can/have/is'), so we will add the helping verb 'do' to make the question.So the question becomesWho does John like?Let me explain again and show you the steps:John likes _?_. (We need to know the object)John likes who. (We add the Wh-question word 'who' because we are talking about people.)Who John likes. (We move the Wh-question word to the beginning of the sentence.)Who does John like? (We add the helping verb 'do' because the sentence does not have a helping verb).Common mistake: Who do John like? (Incorrect)Remember to conjugate (change) the helping verb so that it agrees with the subject. 'John' is the third person singular, so we have to add an 's' to the auxiliary verb. If you've added 's' to the helping verb 'do' (does), then you don't need to add it to the main verb.That is the end of my quick explanation. If you understand, you can jump down to the exercises below. Otherwise, let me give you a few more examples.Again, when you are asking a question about the subject, you just need to add the correct Wh-question word (who/what/which). Here are some examples: _?_ can cook well.-> We are asking about a person, so we will add who.-> Who can cook well? Answer: I can cook well. _?_ is expensive.-> We are asking about a thing here, so we will add 'what'.-> What is expensive? Answer: The hotel is expensive. _?_ has been ordered.-> What has been ordered? Answer: The flowers have been ordered.*Notice that we use 'has' and not 'have' here. When we ask a question about the subject and there is an auxiliary verb (has/do/be), always put the auxiliary verb in a singular form (= has (not have) or do (not does)).Structure: Wh-Question word + Helping Verb + Subject + Main VerbWhat do you like?Answer: I like basketball. (basketball is the object of the verb in the sentence; we are asking about the object.)To make a question about the object of a sentence, you need a helping verb to put after the Wh-Question word. If the sentence already has a helping verb, then you can use it to make the question. For example,Peter is doing his homework.-> The main verb here is 'doing', and 'is' is the helping verb. If we use the above structure (Wh-Question word + Helping Verb + Subject + Main Verb), the question about the object becomesWhat is Peter doing?Here's another example.We can speak Italian.-> The main verb here is 'speak', and 'can' is the helping verb. The question about the object becomesWhat can we speak?One more example.She was washing the dishes.-> The main verb here is 'washing', and 'was' is the helping verb. The question about the object becomesWhat was she washing?Reminder: Use 'Do' in Questions about the Object without a Helping VerbAgain, if there is no helping verb (auxiliary or modal) in a question about an object, then you should add 'do' to make the question.I bought shoes.-> The main verb here is bought but there is no helping verb, so to make a question we add 'do'What did you buy?Notice that 'do' is changed to 'did' because the main verb 'bought' was in the past tense. The tense (past simple) is shown in the helping verb, not the main verb.Note: Do Not Add 'Do' with only BE VerbDo not add 'do' to questions about objects (actually it's called a complement) with the BE verb. Just use the order of Wh-question word + Subject + BE verb.She is a doctor.-> What is she?My birthday is tomorrow.-> When is your birthday?Let's try some exercises. Exercise # 1: Wh-Questions with Helping VerbsThe underlined word is what you want to know. Make a question to match the answer.Exercise #2: Wh-Questions about Subjects and ObjectsWrite the correct question to ask about the underlined word.Exercise #3 - Focus on Whose/What kind/How/How long/How Far/Etc Remember the following:How is used in two ways: 1) To describe something's condition or state. How is your health? (It's good.) 2) To describe a method. How did you make the cake? Whose is used for possession. Whose website is this? (It's mine.)What kind is used to identify a type of something. What kind of movies do you like? (I like action movies.)How far is used to explain distance. How far is the station from here? (2 kilometres.)How long is used to explain length or the length of time. How long is the movie? (2 hours.)How much is used to identify the quantity of a non-countable noun. How much time do we have? (We have 10 minutes.)How many is used to identify the quantity of a countable noun. How many children are there? (There are eight children.)How often is used to explain frequency. How often do you brush your teeth? (Twice a day.)Now, try to make a question with the below answers using some of the above Wh-Question words.How did you do? I hope you could understand how to form Wh-questions. If you have a question, please ask it in the comment section below. Also, if you need practice with the difference between how far and how long, please view this page. Matthew Barton / Creator of Englishcurrent.com (copyright)Related Pages English Current recommends Grammarly as a learning tool to reduce English mistakes. If you found this page helpful, consider a donation to our hosting bill to show your support!

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