

# Grammar reference

## 1.1 Question forms

### 1 Questions with *do* and *did*

#### GR1.1 )))

Auxiliary	Subject	Main verb	Short answer
Do	you	drink coffee?	No, I don't.
Does	your husband	buy you presents?	Yes, he does.
Did	you	enjoy the concert?	No, I didn't.

Question word	Auxiliary	Subject	Main verb
When	do	your children	do sport?
Who	does	your sister	play tennis with?
How often	did	you	go on holiday as a child?

- In *yes/no* questions we normally put the auxiliary verbs *do/does/did* before the subject. (See below for questions with *be*. *Have got* is also different.)
- We can add question words (*Who, When, How, Why*, etc.) at the start of questions.
- We can use an expression instead of a question word. Common expressions include:  
**How often**    **What time**    **What kind of** (+ noun)
- We put prepositions (e.g. *to, with, from*) at the end of the question. *What music do you listen to?*

In present simple questions with *he/she/it* we don't add *-s* or *-es* to the main verb.

*Does my hair look nice?* NOT ~~*Does my hair looks nice?*~~

### 2 Questions with *be*

#### GR1.1 ))) (continued)

Question word	<i>be</i>	Subject		Short answer
	<b>Are</b>	you	hungry?	No, I'm not.
	<b>Was</b>	he	at home?	Yes, he was.
Who	<b>is</b>	your	English teacher?	
Why	<b>are</b>	our friends	late?	

- When the main verb in a question is *be*, we change the order of the subject and the verb.  
**Are you OK?** NOT ~~*You are OK?*~~
- We do not use auxiliary verbs in questions with the verb *be*.  
**Are you American?** NOT ~~*Do you are American?*~~

### 1 Match the question beginnings 1-7 with endings a-g.

- |                  |                               |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Where do       | a your new car?               |
| 2 How often does | b Peter angry?                |
| 3 Where are      | c food does he like?          |
| 4 What time did  | d you arrive home last night? |
| 5 What kind of   | e Sally write in her diary?   |
| 6 What colour is | f you study at university?    |
| 7 Why is         | g your new friends from?      |

1 f 2 \_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_

### 2 Write the sentences as questions. Add the question word in brackets where necessary.

- Laura gets up early. (When?) When does Laura get up?
- You saved a lot of money. (How much?) \_\_\_\_\_
- You both enjoy painting. (-) \_\_\_\_\_
- We are worried about Jon. (Why?) \_\_\_\_\_
- The children speak French well. (How well?) \_\_\_\_\_
- Helen was busy last weekend. (-) \_\_\_\_\_
- You remember a lot of things from school. (What?) \_\_\_\_\_
- Mum plays in the garden with her grandchildren. (Who with?) \_\_\_\_\_

### 3 Read the article. Write questions for the answers.

The psychologist Geert Hofstede believes that people in some cultures think about the future more than others. He wrote a questionnaire and he gave it to students from 23 different countries to find out what the students cared about. He discovered that being happy in the present is important in some cultures, but future happiness is more important for others. For example, East Asians work hard for future goals, but Americans care more about free time.

- What did Hofstede write? a questionnaire
- \_\_\_\_\_ to students
- \_\_\_\_\_ from 23 different countries
- \_\_\_\_\_ for future goals
- \_\_\_\_\_ about free time

## 1.2 Present simple and adverbs of frequency

1

## GR1.2 )))

High frequency				Low frequency
always	most days	sometimes	hardly ever	never
	nearly always	every now and then	rarely	
	usually	occasionally		
	often			

We use adverbs of frequency and frequency expressions when we talk about how often we do things or how often things happen.

Specific frequency expressions:

once	day
twice	a week
three times etc.	month, etc.

- In positive sentences, we put adverbs of frequency (including the expressions *hardly ever* and *nearly always*) before the main verb, but after the verb *be*.
- In negative sentences, we put adverbs of frequency after auxiliary verbs (*do/does*), but we put *sometimes* before the auxiliary.
- In questions, we put the adverb of frequency after the subject.

2

## GR1.2 ))) (continued)

Positive	Negative	Question
I <b>always</b> work in the morning.	I don't <b>always</b> work in the morning.	Do you <b>always</b> work in the morning?
I'm <b>always</b> tired on Friday evenings.	I'm not <b>always</b> tired on Friday evenings.	<b>Are</b> you <b>always</b> tired on Friday evenings?

We put frequency expressions such as *most days* or *every now and then* at the beginning or at the end of a sentence.

I cook a nice meal **every now and then**. NOT ~~I cook every now and then a nice meal.~~

Use a positive verb with *never*.

I am **never** late. NOT ~~I'm not never late.~~

1 Circle the best option.

- 1 I need music when I run so I always / *occasionally* take my MP3 player with me.
- 2 It *usually* / *sometimes* rains when we go camping, but not often.
- 3 My doctor is angry because I *hardly ever* / *often* do exercise.
- 4 Paul *rarely* / *nearly always* swims in the sea if the weather's nice.
- 5 I *occasionally* / *never* go to large sports events – I quite like them.
- 6 We *often* / *sometimes* have a coffee after we go to the gym, but most days we don't.
- 7 We're not really into computer games, but we play them *every now and then* / *every day*.

2 Make questions or statements in the positive or negative form.

- 1 James / be / nearly always / at the gym (?)  
*Is James nearly always at the gym?*
- 2 my parents / often / go on Facebook (-)
- 3 I / never / do karate (+)
- 4 his brother / occasionally / play / cards in the evening (?)
- 5 Katy / be / usually / keen on watching basketball (-)
- 6 Sandra and I / sometimes / go out for a meal on weekdays (-)
- 7 Ben / always / happy / when he wins his chess matches (+)
- 8 you / both / swim / every now and then (?)

3 Rewrite the underlined sentences. Use the adverbs in brackets.

Training to run a marathon isn't easy. <sup>1</sup> Marathon runners train four to six days a week for six months before they run their first race. <sup>2</sup> They are not satisfied with their performance in their first marathon. In addition to training, <sup>3</sup> they eat healthy food and <sup>4</sup> have rest days. <sup>5</sup> They need a lot of support from their families, but <sup>6</sup> their families find it difficult because they spend so much time training.

- 1 Marathon runners nearly always train four to six times a week (nearly always)
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (usually)
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (nearly always)
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (once or twice a week)
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ (sometimes)
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ (often)