



Types of questions

ТИПЫ ВОПРОСОВ

ОБЩИЙ

СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЙ

АЛЬТЕРНАТИВНЫЙ

РАЗДЕЛИТЕЛЬНЫЙ

К ПОДЛЕЖАЩЕМУ

Ко всему предложению, требует краткого ответа

К одному из его членов предл-я. Полный ответ.

Предполагает выбор между двумя или более предметами

Уточняющий вопрос, требует краткого ответа

Вопросительное слово who или what является подлежащим

Is this bag clean?-Yes, it is

Where *do* you *study*?-
In the University

Do you study at the University or at college?

You bought the tickets, didn't you?

Who knows this?
What is this?

**Запомните условные обозначения,
которые будут применяться в таблицах:**



S – subject (подлежащее)

S(M) – подлежащее, выраженное местоимением

V – verb (глагол)

V2 – verb2 (вторая форма глагола или глагол с оконч. –ed)

V3 – verb3 (третья форма глагола или глагол с оконч. –ed)

Ving – verb ing (глагол с окончанием –ing).

Wh – вопросительное слово



Вопросительные слова:

What – что? какой?

Where – где?

When – когда?

Why – почему?

How – как?

Who – кто?



Вопросительные производные:

How far – (как) далеко?

How long – (как) долго?

How many (much) – сколько?

How old – сколько лет?

What kind of – какой? (какого вида)

Whose -- чей?



ОБЩИЙ ВОПРОС

Он задаётся ко всему предложению и начинается со вспомогательного глагола, стоящего в начале предложения. Требует краткого ответа (да или нет.)



	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Present	Did + S + V	Be (was/were) + S + V ing	Had + S + V 3 (-ed)	Had + S + been + V ing
	Did you work here?	Were you working here?	Had you worked here?	Had you been working here?

Таблицу на Future составьте самостоятельно

Задайте общие вопросы к предложениям.

Does Mary grow beautiful flowers in the garden?

I The weather is cold today

John was tired after work.

Was John tired after work?

Summer has started at last.

Has summer started at last?

She can lose her temper easily. *Can she lose her temper easily?*

The party will start in time.

Will the party start in time?

The dogs are sleeping.

Are the dogs sleeping?

The umbrella was broken.

Was the umbrella broken?

АЛЬТЕРНАТИВНЫЙ ВОПРОС



Он задаётся по типу общего и начинается со вспомогательного глагола, стоящего в начале предложения. Предполагает в ответе выбор между двумя или более предметами, действиями или качествами, выраженными однородными членами предложения, соединенными союзом *or* (или).

	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
PrEsent	Did + S(<i>or</i>) + V(<i>or</i>)	Be (was/were) + S (<i>or</i>) + V ing (<i>or</i>)	Had + S(<i>or</i>) + V 3(-ed) (<i>or</i>)	Had + S(<i>or</i>) + been + V ing (<i>or</i>)
	Did you (or he) work(<i>or</i> play) here (or thgere)?	Were you (or he) working(<i>or</i> playing) here (or thgere)?	Had you (or he) worked(<i>or</i> played) here (or thgere)?	Had you (or he) been working(<i>or</i> playing) here(<i>or</i> thgere)?

Таблицу на Future составьте самостоятельно

Задайте альтернативные вопросы к предложениям, используя предлагаемые в скобках варианты.

Does Nick want to become a lawyer or (a waiter)?

They are football fans. (hockey)

Are they football or hockey fans?

I have made an apple-pie. (a banana cake)

Have you made an apple-pie or a banana cake?

Her granny can tell fortunes from cards. (candles)

Can her granny tell fortunes from cards or candles?

This car was manufactured in Japan. (Germany)

Was this car manufactured in Japan or Germany?

She visited all the museums in Istanbul. (the shops)

Did she visit all the museums or the shops in Istanbul?

СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЙ ВОПРОС



Его цель - выяснение какого-либо факта или обстоятельства. Он относится к одному из членов предложения. Начинается с вопросительного слова, за которым идёт вспомогательный глагол.

	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Present	Wh + did + S + V Where did Sam work? When could we meet?	Wh + be (was/were) + S + Ving When was Sam working? Where were they <u>going</u> ?	Wh + had + S + V3(-ed) When had Sam gone? Where had they <u>met</u> ?	Wh + had + S + been + Ving When had Sam <u>been</u> working? Where had they <u>been</u> waiting?

Таблицу на Future составьте самостоятельно

**Задайте специальные вопросы к предложениям, начиная с
вопросительных слов в скобках.**

did A strange man come here last night (When ...?)

The twins were born in June. (When...?)

When were the twins born?

We had a great time in Disneyland. (Where...?)

Where did you have a great time?

Mr. Black can play chess very well. (How...?)

How can Mr. Black play chess?

The salad is not fresh. (Why...?)

Why isn't the salad fresh?

They will have lunch at home. (What...?)

What will they have at home?

They spent two months in London (Where...?)

Where did they spend two months?

РАЗДЕЛИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ВОПРОС



состоит из двух частей: первая часть представляет собой повествование, а вторая — краткий обиходный вопрос. Вспомогательные глаголы в первой части требуются в той же форме, что и в повествовательном предложении. Во второй части глаголы используются в именительном падеже.

Таблицу на Past и Future заполните самостоятельно

	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Present	<p>S+V, do\does NOT S(M)</p> <p>S+do\does +NOT+ V, do\does S(M)</p>	<p>S +be (am/is/are) Ving, is/are NOT S(M)</p> <p>S +be (am/is/are)+ NOT+Ving is/are S(M)</p>	<p>S +have/has V3(-ed) have/has NOT S(M)</p> <p>S +have/has +NOT+V3(-ed), have/has S(M)</p>	<p>S +have/has been Ving, have/has NOT S(M)</p> <p>S +have/has+NOT +been+Ving, have/has S(M)</p>
	<p>Peter arrives at 6, does not he?</p> <p>We do not meet at 6, do we?</p>	<p>Sam is reading, is not he?</p> <p>Sam and Ben are not reading,</p>	<p>Pam has come, has not she?</p> <p>You have not done this,</p>	<p>She has been waiting long, has not she?</p>

Выберите верное окончание разделительного вопроса

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. She isn't sociable, is she? | a. do you? |
| 2. Mark was satisfied, wasn't he? | b. is she? |
| 3. Let's dance, shall we? | c. won't it? |
| 4. Tom can dive well, can't he? | d. wasn't he? |
| 5. Helen has washed up, hasn't she? | e. did we? |
| 6. You don't trust me, do you? | f. hasn't she? |
| 7. It will be cloudy tomorrow, won't it? | g. did they? |
| 8. They didn't sell their car, did they? | h. can't he? |
| | i. shall we? |

ВОПРОС К ПОДЛЕЖАЩЕМУ



Образуется на основе повествовательного предложения. В вопросе подлежащее заменяется Who (кто?) или What (что?) в зависимости от пола и числа. В 3 лице ед. числа.

Таблицу на Past и Future заполните самостоятельно

	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Present	Who What S+Vs...?	Who What S+be(is/am/are) Ving	Who What S+have/has V3(-ed)?	Who What S+have/has been Ving?
	Who works at the office?	Who is talking?	Who has done the task?	Who has been living here since May?
	The flowers are on the table?	What is flying?	The book has been sold?	

Задайте вопросы к подлежащему

This house is on Space Street

What is on Space Street?

I have been waiting for you since morning.

*Who has been waiting for **me** since morning?*

The post has already come.

What has already come?

David is washing his car right now.

Who is washing his car right now?

We will be studying at that time tomorrow.

Who will be studying at that time tomorrow?

The apple fell down the Newton's head.

What fell down the Newton's head?

Использованы материалы:

- ok-english.ru/5-tipov-voprosov-v-angliyskom-yazyike
- english-info.ucoz.ru/index/osnovnye_tipy_voprosov_v
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- s-english.ru/uprazhneniya/u-questions