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Colegio Bautista Shalom



English Course

Sixth Grade

Third Bimester

Contends**TYPE 1 CONDITIONALS****QUESTION TYPES IN ENGLISH**

- ✓ WH-QUESTIONS.
- ✓ TAG QUESTIONS (DISJUNCTIVE OR TAIL QUESTIONS).
- ✓ CHOICE QUESTIONS.
- ✓ HYPOTHETICAL QUESTIONS.
- ✓ EMBEDDED QUESTIONS (INDIRECT QUESTIONS).

VERB (USED WITH OBJECT), USED, USING**VERB (USED WITHOUT OBJECT), USED USING**

NOTE: As you progress in learning each of the topics developed you will find exercises to solve with the help of your teacher.

TYPE 1 CONDITIONALS

Conditional sentences serve to express situations that probably (or certainly) will occur in the future if the specified condition is met.

Example:



If the price comes down, more people will buy it.

Si el precio baja, más gente lo comprará.

In this prayer it is called a conditional sentence of the first type. It expresses a condition that is very likely to be met.

If + condición + consecuencia
If + Present + Future Simple

These sentences are formed starting with IF and adding the condition expressed in the present tense. Then he adds what will happen if this condition, expressed in simple future tense (in will) is satisfied.



If it rains, I will stay home.

Si llueve, me quedaré en casa.



If I have a headache, I will take an aspirin.

Si tengo dolor de cabeza, tomaré una aspirina.



If I am better tomorrow, I will go to work.

Si me siento mejor mañana, iré a trabajar.

Note that in the last example, even though the word is used tomorrow after the verb should always go if present. It is incorrect to say If I will be better tomorrow.

After too if possible, use can.



If you can take your car, we will go with you.

Si tú puedes ir con tu coche, nosotros iremos contigo.

EXERCISE 01

1. If she (invite) me, I (go)
2. If it (rain), we (cancel) the match.
3. If I (get) a promotion, I (buy) a car.
4. If she (be late), we (go) without her.
5. If you (ask) more politely, I (buy) you a drink.
6. If you (not behave), I (throw) you out.
7. If he (win) the first prize, his mother (be) happy.
8. If he (get) proper medical care, he (survive)
9. If the drought (continue), plants and animals (perish).

QUESTION TYPES IN ENGLISH

There are a number of question types in English:

Yes-No Questions
 Wh-Questions
 Tag questions
 Choice Questions
 Hypothetical Questions
 Embedded questions
 Leading questions

Also See

Sentence Types
Wh-Questions Exercise

Yes / No questions

Most of them start with an auxiliary verb and expect an answer Yes or No.

Yes / No Questions	Answers
Do you like your new teacher?	Yes / No (Yes I do / No I don't)
Can you help me?	Yes / No (Yes I can / No I can't)
Have you ever been here before?	Yes / No (Yes I have / No I haven't)
Did you visit your aunt yesterday?	Yes / No (Yes I did / No I didn't)

Note: you can ask a yes / no question using the verb "to be" as a full verb (not an auxiliary) as well.

Are you from The United States?
Yes / No (Yes, I am / No I am not)

WH-QUESTIONS

As you can understand from its name, most of them start with a question word such as:

What / Where / Why / Who / Whose / When / Which

Wh-questions	Answers
What is your name?	My name is Allen.
When did you come?	I came yesterday.
Who is your teacher?	Mr. Jack is my teacher.
Whose book is that?	That's mine.

Note: there are other question words that don't start with "wh" as well.

How / how many / how often / how far / how much / how long / how old etc.

Examples:

How are you? I am fine.

How old are you? I am fifteen.

How much is it? It is \$5.

TAG QUESTIONS (DISJUNCTIVE OR TAIL QUESTIONS)

They are mini questions asked at the end of a statement to confirm it.

Examples:

You love her, **don't you?**
She has seen it, hasn't she?

Nobody knew the answer, did they?
Let's go, shall we?

CHOICE QUESTIONS

We use choice questions when we offer choices.

Choice questions	Answers
Would you like a house or a flat?	A house, of course.
Do you go with your family or alone?	With my family.
Are you a little nervous or excited?	A little nervous.

HYPOTHETICAL QUESTIONS

We ask hypothetical questions to have a general idea of a certain situation (like a questionnaire).

Examples

What would you do if you won the lottery?

Would you leave your country and your relatives behind to study abroad?

If you had a superpower, what would it be?

EMBEDDED QUESTIONS (INDIRECT QUESTIONS)

We use them in reported speech or in polite questions.

Examples:

She asked me if she could borrow my dictionary.
She asked me where the nearest train station was.
(not where was the nearest train station...)

Note: notice that the word order is affirmative.

Could you tell me how I can go to The Central Park?

EXERCISE 02: Complete the following questions with appropriate question words.

- _____ is your boss? Mr. Derek.
- _____ one is your car? The blue one.
- _____ is the teacher? In the yard.
- _____ are you watching? An old TV shows.
- _____ car is red? Nora's.
- _____ is your name? Brian.
- _____ time are you coming? At 5 o'clock.
- _____ are you going? To the seaside.
- _____ is that boy? My son.
- _____ is my book? It's in the second drawer.
- _____ dictionary is this? It's mine.

VERB (USED WITH OBJECT), USED, USING

- to employ for some purpose; put into service; make use of:
to use a knife.
- to avail oneself of; apply to one's own purposes:
to use the facilities.
- to expend or consume in use:
We have used the money provided.
- to treat or behave toward:
He did not use his employees with much consideration.
- to take unfair advantage of, exploit:
to use people to gain one's own ends.
- to drink, smoke, or ingest habitually:
to use drugs.
to habituate or accustom.

VERB (USED WITHOUT OBJECT), USED USING

- to be accustomed or customarily found (used with an infinitive expressed or understood, and, except in archaic use, now only in the past):
He used to go every day.
- Archaic. to resort, stay, or dwell customarily.

Noun

- the act of employing, using, or putting into service:
the use of tools.
the state of being employed or used.
- an instance or way of employing or using something:
proper use of the tool; the painter's use of color.
- a way of being employed or used; a purpose for which something is used:
He was of temporary use. The instrument has different uses.
- the power, right, or privilege of employing or using something:
to lose the use of the right eye; to be denied the use of a library card.
- service or advantage in or for being employed or used, utility or usefulness:
of no practical use.
- help; profit; resulting good:
What's the use of pursuing the matter?

EXERCISE 03:

USED TO. Complete the sentences with the affirmative, negative or interrogative form of used to and the words in brackets. Use contractions where possible.

**used to didn't use to didn't use to Did they use to
used to did you use to didn't use to used to**

1. David Beckham _____ play for Manchester United.

2. We _____ have a computer, but we do now.
3. _____(they) work together?
4. That restaurant _____ be a clothes shop.
5. She _____ like him, but now they're married.
6. Where _____ you) go to school?
7. There _____ a police officer station here.
8. I _____ vegetables, but I do now.