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Change negative sentence into interrogative

Change the following affirmative sentences into interrogative sentences. 1. She lives in Canada. 2. Meera writes plays for the television. 3. He has always wanted to be an inventor. 4. He teaches Sanskrit at a government school. 5. He wants to quit his job. 6. They launched their business last year. 7. He made a fortune when he sold his apparel business to a foreign company. 8. The mother reprimanded the boy for coming home late. 9. She put the books on the table. 10. Rahul met his ex-girlfriend at the party. 11. He borrowed 1000 dollars from his uncle. 12. Rohan broke another window yesterday. 13. The boy fed the cats. 14. He works at a multinational company. Answers 1. Does she live in Canada? 2. Does Meera write plays for the television? 3. Has he always wanted to be an inventor? 4. Does he teach Sanskrit at a government school? 5. Does he want to quit his job? 6. Did they launch their business last year? 7. Did he make a fortune when he sold his apparel business to a foreign company? 8. Did the mother reprimand the boy for coming home late? 9. Did she put the books on the table? 10. Did Rahul meet his ex-girlfriend at the party? 11. Did he borrow 1000 dollars from his uncle? 12. Did Rohan break another window yesterday? 13. Did the boy feed the cats? 14. Does he work at a multinational company? Sections in this article Class 6 Grammar Worksheets The rules for forming negative and interrogative sentences using auxiliary verbs in English Forming negative sentences and forming questions in English may seem complicated at first. The relatively many English verb tenses use different auxiliary verbs that take part in the changes needed when expressing negation and interrogation. Despite having seemingly different grammar rules for each verb tense, there are actually a few simple grammar rules which are applied systematically across all tenses and verb forms. To know more, read these sections of our review on negation and question formation in English.1. Auxiliary Verbs2. Negative sentences3. Yes / No questions4. Wh questions5. Wh Subject questions6. Summary The verb forms used as auxiliary verbs in English are:1. to be am,is,are was,were be,been,being 2. to do 3. to have 4. The modal verbs can,could shall,should must may,might will,would 2. Negative SentencesA negative sentence (or statement) states that something is not true or incorrect. A negative adverb has to be added in order to negate or "cancel" the validity of the sentence. This "negation" element is created according to the following general rule.The Negation Rule: In English, in order to claim that something is not true, you form a negative sentence by adding the word not after the first auxiliary verb in the positive sentence. If there is no auxiliary verb in the positive sentence, as in the Present Simple and Past Simple tenses, then you add one (in both these cases, the auxiliary verb do).Watch out:• When an auxiliary verb (including modals) is used, the main verb is not inflected (no s or ed ending), meaning that either the base form or past participle is used.• The verb to be uses a different negation pattern.Review the following table for examples of negation in English. Some examples use the contracted forms more used in informal writing and speech, and some others use the full forms. Tense Negative Element+ contracted forms Example Present Simple do+not = don'tdoes+not = doesn't I do not play.She doesn't play. Past Simple did+not = didn't I didn't play. Present Progressive am + not (*no amn't)is+not = isn'tare+not = aren't I am not playing.He is not playing.We aren't playing. Past Progressive was+not = wasn'twere+not = weren't I wasn't playing.They were not playing. Present Perfect have+not = haven'thas+not = hasn't You haven't played.She has not played. Present PerfectProgressive have+not+been= haven't beenhas+not+been = hasn't been I have not been playing.She hasn't been playing. Past Perfect had+not = hadn't You hadn't played. Past Perfect Progressive had+not+been = hadn't been She hadn't been playing. Future Simple will+not = won't I won't play. Future Perfect will+not+have = won't have He will not have played. Conditional would+not She wouldn't play. Conditional perfect would+not+have She wouldn't have played. Modals can + not = can't or cannot (formal)should+not = shouldn't I can't play.I cannot play.We shouldn't play. Note: In informal writing settings, you can contract the auxiliary verb with either the sentence subject or the word not. In formal writing settings, refrain from contracting any words.She is not playing. [formal]She isn't playing. = She's not playing. [informal]A question (interrogative sentence) asks about some missing information the speaker would like to have. There are 3 types of questions in English, each asking about a different kind of requested information, and having a different formation rule. Questions usually use a rising intonation towards the end of the sentence, also in positive sentences used as questions.You like ice-cream ?[positive sentence intonated as a question]Do you like ice cream ?[yes/no question] A Yes/No question is a closed question, meaning that it has one of two answers, yes or no. It asks whether something is true or not, i.e., whether the original positive sentence is valid. A question element needs to precede the subject in order to form this question. The "question element" is formed according to the following rule:The Y/N Question Rule: To form a yes/no question in English, transfer the first auxiliary verb that appears before the main verb in the positive sentence to the position before the subject. If there is no auxiliary verb, as in the Present Simple and Past Simple, then you add one (in both these cases, the auxiliary verb do).Watch out:• When an auxiliary verb (including modals) is used, the main verb is not inflected (no s or ed ending), meaning that either the base form or past participle is used.• The verb to be uses a different yes/no question patternReview the following table for examples of yes/no questions in English. Tense Question Element Examples Present Simple DoDoes Do I play ?Does she play ? Past Simple Did Did I play ? Present Progressive Am I playing ?Is he playing ?Are we playing ? Past Progressive WasWere Was I playing ? Were they playing ? Present Perfect HaveHas Have you played ?Has she played ? Present PerfectProgressive Have+Subject+beenHas+Subject+been Have you been playing ?Has she been playing ? Past Perfect Had Had they played ? Past PerfectProgressive Had+Subject+been Had she been playing ? Future Simple Will Will I play ? Future Perfect Will+Subject+have Will he have played ? Conditional Would Would she play ? Conditional perfect Would+Subject+have Would she have played ? Modals CanShould Can I play ?Should I play A Wh question is an open question, meaning that it can have any number of answers. It asks about some missing information the speaker needs. This corresponds to the different sentence elements, such as the verb, objects, manner, place, time, purpose, etc. Questions about the subject have a special form (see the next section). A question element needs to precede the subject in order to form this question. The "question element" is formed according to the following rule.The Wh Question Rule: To form a Wh question in English, add a Wh question word before the corresponding yes/no question.Watch out:• When an auxiliary verb (including modals) is used, the main verb is not inflected (no s or ed ending), meaning that either the base form or past participle is used.• The verb to be uses a different Wh question pattern. Review the following table for examples of Wh questions in English. Tense Question about: Example Present Simple Place Where does she play ? Past Simple Time When did they play ? Present Progressive Manner How is he playing ? Past Progressive Direct object What was he playing ? Present Perfect Indirect object With whom have you played ? Present Perfect Progressive Choice Which game have you been playing ? Past Perfect Reason Why had they played ? Past Perfect Progressive Frequency How often had she been playing ? Future Simple Number How much will I play ? Modals Possession Whose role can he play ? Conditional Duration How long would it take ? Conditional perfect Age How old would he have been ? A Wh Subject question is an open question, meaning that it can have any number of answers. It asks about missing information the speaker needs about the subject of the sentence (performer of the action). A question element needs to precede the subject in order to form this question. The "question element" is formed according to the following rule.The Subject Wh Question Rule: To form a subject Wh-question in English, replace the subject with a question word, using who (for people) or what (for non-people) ? The word order is that of a positive sentence.Watch out:• There is no auxiliary verb in Wh Subject questions in the Present Simple and Past Simple tenses. The question word simply replaces the subject.• In the present tenses, the verb is always in the third person singular, using the appropriate verb form.Review the following table for examples of Wh Subject questions in English. Tense Question about: Example Present Simple People Who plays there every week ? Past Simple Non-people What made all that noise ? Present Progressive People Who is playing today ? Past Progressive Non-people What was making all that noise ? Present Perfect People Who's written this essay ? Modals People Who can help me ? Change the following affirmative sentence into negative sentence: He is having lunch. 5 Change the following affirmative sentence into negative sentence: Peter and Emily are doing their homework. Peter and Emily aren't doing their homework. 5 Change the following affirmative sentence into negative sentence: I am sitting in the living room. I am not sitting in the living room. 5 Change the following affirmative sentence into negative sentence: Trevor is playing football. Trevor isn't playing football. 5 Change the following affirmative sentence into interrogative sentence (yes/no question): We are listening to music. Are we / you listening to music? 5 Change the following affirmative sentence into negative sentence: She is wearing a green dress. She isn't wearing a green dress. 5 Change the following affirmative sentence into negative sentence: The cat is sleeping. 5 Change the following affirmative sentence into interrogative sentence (yes/no question): Jade is sending a text message. Is Jade sending a text message? 5 Change the following affirmative sentence into negative sentence: The students are talking to their teacher. The students aren't talking to their teacher. 5 Change the following affirmative sentence into interrogative sentence (yes/no question): They are studying Maths. 5 Change the following affirmative sentence into negative sentence: They are working. 5 Change the following affirmative sentence into interrogative sentence (yes/no question): Sam is painting a picture. Is Sam painting a picture? 5 Change the following affirmative sentence into interrogative sentence (yes/no question): His sister is wearing a ponytail. Is his sister wearing a ponytail? 5 Change the following affirmative sentence into interrogative sentence (Wh-question): Their son is wearing a hoodie and jeans. (What.....?) What is their son wearing? 10 Change the following affirmative sentence into interrogative sentence (Wh- question): Susan is staying at her grandparents' house this week. (Where.... ?) Where is Susan staying this week? 10 Interchange of Assertive and Interrogative Sentences Assertive _____Interrogative If the auxiliary or helping verb is not available. _____ Using Do/Does/Did If we find that there is no helping verb in the assertive sentence, we will write interrogative sentence using "Do/Does/Did". FOR EXAMPLE: Assertive: They play cricket. Interrogative: Do they not play cricket? Assertive: Manaj reads English newspaper. Interrogative: Does not Manaj read English newspaper? Assertive: He went to market. Interrogative: Did he not go to market? If we find the word "Never" in assertive sentence, we will write the word "Ever" instead of that word [Never] at the time of interrogative sentence. FOR EXAMPLE: Assertive: Ranjan never takes tea. Interrogative: Does Ranjan ever take tea? Assertive: She never loved me. Interrogative: Did she love me? Assertive: You can never forget her. Interrogative: Can you ever forget her? Nothing _____ Anything If we find the word "Nothing" in assertive sentence, we will write the word "Anything" instead of that word [Nothing] at the time of interrogative sentence. FOR EXAMPLE: Assertive: He said nothing about this matter. Interrogative: Did he say anything about this matter? Assertive: I have nothing to do. Interrogative: Have you anything to do? Assertive: There is nothing better than honesty. Interrogative: Is there anything better than honesty? Nothing but _____Anything but/ what If we find "Nothing but" in assertive sentence, we will write "Anything but" or use "What" instead of [Nothing but] at the time of interrogative sentence. FOR EXAMPLE: Assertive: Our life is nothing but a walking shadow. Interrogative: Is our life anything but a walking shadow? Or What is our life but a walking shadow? Assertive: He gave me nothing but love. Interrogative: Did he give me anything but love? Or What did he give me but love? Assertive: Ramen wants nothing but a government job. Interrogative: What does Ramen want but a government job? Every + noun _____ Is there any + noun + who + negative If we find "Every + noun" in assertive sentence, we will write "Is there any + noun + who+ negative" at the time of interrogative sentence. FOR EXAMPLE: Assertive: Every man wishes to be happy. Interrogative: Is there any man who does not wish to be happy? Assertive: Every mother loves her child. Interrogative: Is there any mother who does not love her child? Assertive: Every man wishes to be powerful. Interrogative: Is there any man who does not wish to be powerful? Someone/ somebody/ everybody/ everyone/ no one/ nobody/ anybody/ anyone _____ who (Affirmative–Negative) (Negative–Affirmative) If we find the words "Someone/ somebody/ everybody/ everyone/ no one/ nobody/ anybody/ anyone" in assertive sentence, we will write the word "Who" instead of those words [Someone/ somebody/ everybody/ everyone/ no one/ nobody/ anybody/ anyone] and make the affirmative sentence into negative and the negative into affirmative sentence at the time of interrogative sentence. FOR EXAMPLE: Assertive: Everybody loves her children. Interrogative: Who does not love her children? Assertive: Everybody has some needs. Interrogative: Who has no needs? Assertive: Nobody trusts a liar. Interrogative: Who trusts a liar? Assertive: No one can lie alone. Interrogative: Who can live alone? Most of the time we should make the assertive (affirmative) sentences negative interrogative if we want to make interrogative. FOR EXAMPLE: Assertive: He reads in this college. Interrogative: Does he not read in this college? Assertive: The sun rises in the east. Interrogative: Does not the sun rise in the east? Assertive: It was a good idea. Interrogative: Was it not a good idea? SHORT CUT METHOD TO MEMORIZE THE RULES Interchange of Assertive and Interrogative Sentences Assertive _____ Interrogative Never _____ EverNothing _____ AnythingNothing but _____ Anything but/ whatEvery + noun _____ Is there any + noun + who + negativeSomeone/ somebody/ everybody/ everyone/ no one/ nobody/ anybody/ anyone _____ who (Affirmative–Negative) (Negative–Affirmative) If the auxiliary or helping verb is not available._____Using Do/Does/Did Most of the time we should make the assertive (affirmative) sentence negative interrogative if we want to make interrogative. CLICK ON THE LINK BELOW FOR PDF Download the PDF To read transformation of sentences [Affirmative to Negative], click here. To read transformation of sentences [Imperative to Assertive], click here. Degree Change Transformation of sentences [Simple, Complex and Compound] Joining of Sentences

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