PUC SPEL Online Center



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Grammar Reference

> Questions without interrogative words

Questions without an interrogative word are constructed as follows:

Be + subject

Example: Are you married?

Is John a policeman?

Do + subject + verb

<u>Example</u>: **Do they have a television? Did she understand what I said?**

Can/Could + subject + verb
 The modals can or could are generally used to ask questions in a polite manner.

<u>Example</u>: Can/Could we have breakfast, please?
Can/Could you give me my notebook, please?

Note. Could is slightly more polite than can.
Could is generally only used to ask for something politely, and not to make a polite offer.

<u>Example</u>: Could you re-read my presentation? (request)

Can I get you some tea or coffee? (offer)

 Modal, future, or conditional auxiliary + subject + verb

Example: Should we buy some bread?
Will he buy a ticket?
Would we go by bus?

> Interrogative words

- Interrogative words introduce questions which cannot be answered with yes or no.
- The main interrogatives are:

who what when where why whose how which

• Who always refers to people.

Example: Who is the President? Who are you?

The structure of a **who** question varies depending on whether **who** refers to the **object** or the **subject** of the question.

<u>Example</u>: Subject: Who asked you? (sb asked you)

Object: Who did you ask? (you asked sb)

Which refers to either people or things.

<u>Example</u>: Which teacher do you like?
Which poem are they studying?

 What can also refer to people, but usually refers to things.

Example: What sport do you play? What is her job?

 How expresses the manner or means of an action.

Example: How do you spell your name? (manner)
S-M-I-T-H.
How do you go to work? (means)
By bus.

 How, as an adjective or adverb, is used to inquire about someone's well-being, enjoyment or progress.

Example: How are you?

How do they like their new apartment?

How is your new job going?

 How can come before an adjective or an adverb to express degree.

<u>Example</u>: **How** long is the movie? (adjective) **How** often does he play tennis? (adverb)

 Why inquires about the reason behind an event or action.

<u>Example</u>: Why don't you like her?
Why are they taking the train?

Where refers to a location.

<u>Example</u>: Where is the museum? Where can I buy stamps?

When refers to a time or date.

Example: When does it open?
When do we leave?

• Whose refers to possession.

Example: Whose shirt is this?
Whose is that?

 Questions using interrogative words are generally formed using the following structure:

Interrogative word + Auxiliary/Modal + Subject + Verb

Example: What are you eating?
Where does the train go?
Who can I visit?

If the question contains a preposition, it is placed at the end of the sentence.

Example: What were you listening to? Who is she talking about?

> Past interrogatives

A question, whether closed or open (i.e., preceded by an interrogative pronoun), is formed by **placing the verb before the subject** as is illustrated by the following cases.

• 'Was / were' + subject (+ predicate)

Example: Were you insured?
You're back from Japan. How was it?

'Was / were' + subject + '-ing' verb

Example: Were you talking to those girls? What were you doing in the yard?

A modal or the auxiliary 'would' + subject
 + 'have' + past participle

Example: What could we have done?
Would you have invited her?

• 'Did' + subject + verb

Example: **Did you drive back** in the snow? What **did your mother say**?

• 'Have' + subject + past participle

Example: What have you done?

How long have we been skiing? Have you seen this person before?

<u>Note</u>. When the <u>subject</u> is an interrogative pronoun, the <u>verb</u> immediately follows the pronoun.

Example: Who came to your party?

What went wrong?