

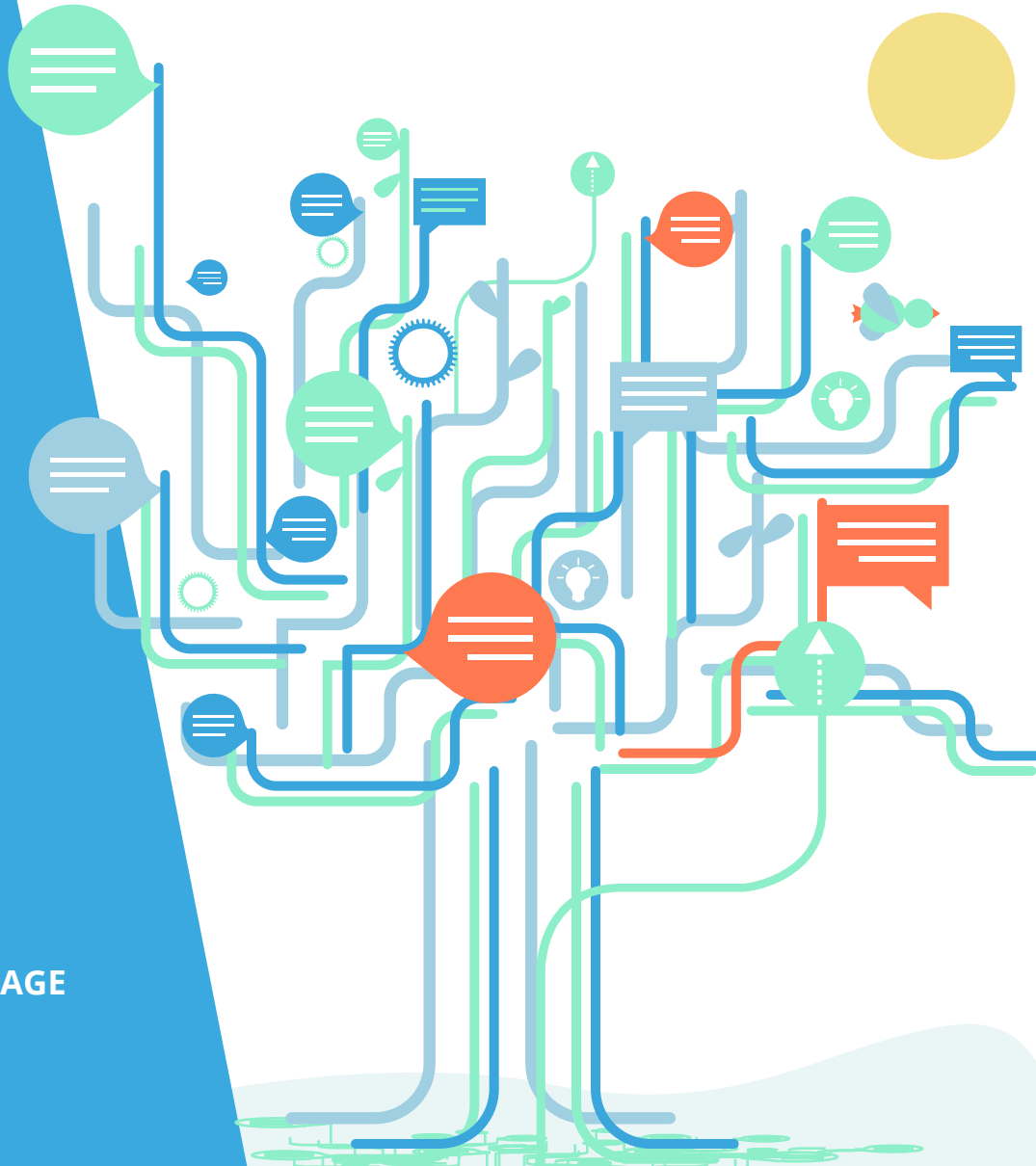
# Reviewing questions

GRAMMAR

LEVEL  
Beginner

NUMBER  
A2\_1023G\_EN

LANGUAGE  
English





## Goals

- Can distinguish between subject and object wh-questions.
- Can form wh-questions with 'there is' and 'there are'.



**Is there** a doctor in the hospital?  
Yes, **there is**.

**How many** doctors **are there** in the hospital?  
**There are** fourteen doctors in the hospital.



## A or *an*?

Remember we use **an** before words that begin with **a, e, i, o, u**, and sometimes **h**, but we use **a** before words that start with other letters. The rule for the letter **u** is a little different.

a, e, i, o, u	all other letters
<b>an</b> apple	<b>a</b> baby
<b>an</b> egg	<b>a</b> dog
<b>an</b> icicle	<b>a</b> letter
<b>an</b> orange	<b>a</b> man
<b>an</b> umbrella	<b>a</b> woman



## A or *an* with words beginning with *u*



- There is a different rule for the letter **u**.
- If the word uses a short /ʌ/ sound, then we use **an**.
- If the word uses a long /u:/ sound with a leading /j/, then we use **a**.
- The word **uniform** is different. We say **a** uniform.

short /ʌ/ sound	long /u:/ sound
<b>an</b> umbrella	<b>a</b> university
<b>an</b> underground train	<b>a</b> unicorn
<b>an</b> unemployed person	<b>a</b> universe



## *There is or there are?*

Remember we use **there is** with singular or uncountable nouns and **there are** with plural nouns. We can also say **there isn't** and **there aren't** as negatives.

singular or uncountable	plural
<b>There is</b> an apple on the table.	<b>There are</b> apples on the table.
<b>There is</b> a dog in the doghouse.	<b>There are</b> dogs in the doghouse.
<b>There isn't</b> an apple on the table.	<b>There aren't</b> any apples on the table.
<b>There isn't</b> a train station in my city.	<b>There aren't</b> any train stations in my city.
<b>There is</b> water in the kitchen.	<b>There are</b> glasses for water in the kitchen.



## Choose *a* or *an* for each sentence

A

AN

1. There is \_\_\_\_\_ doctor in the hospital.

2. There is \_\_\_\_\_ artist in his studio.

3. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ engineer in his office.

4. There is \_\_\_\_\_ receptionist at the desk.

5. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ chemist at the pharmacy.



## Choose *is* or *are* for each sentence

1. There \_\_\_\_\_ many journalists that work for the newspaper.

**a. is**

**b. are**

2. There \_\_\_\_\_ a singer singing a beautiful song on stage.

**a. is**

**b. are**

3. There \_\_\_\_\_ a famous chef in the kitchen preparing our food.

**a. is**

**b. are**

4. There \_\_\_\_\_ always two pilots flying an aeroplane.

**a. is**

**b. are**





What can you see in the picture?



There \_\_\_\_\_ two  
men wearing  
hats.

There \_\_\_\_\_  
woman wearing a  
red dress.

There \_\_\_\_\_ two  
men wearing  
suits.

There \_\_\_\_\_  
doctor standing  
behind the  
women.



## Yes/no questions review

- **Yes/no questions** are formed by changing the word order of a statement with **be** or a **modal verb**.
- The normal word order of a statement is **subject + verb**.
- In a yes/no question, this changes to **verb + subject**.
- This is true when we use the verb **to be** or a **modal verb**.

subject + verb	verb + subject
They are American.	Are they American?
She is happy.	Is she happy?
I can take a message.	Can I take a message?
I will help you.	Will you help us?



## Yes/no questions review

- We usually answer **yes/no questions** in this shorter way.

yes/no question	answer
Are they American?	Yes, they are.
Is she happy?	No, she isn't.
Can I take a message?	Yes, you can.
Will you help us?	No, I won't.



## Yes/no questions review

- If the statement does not have the verb **to be** or a modal verb we use **do**.
- We do not change the word order in the question.
- We use **do** with **I, you, we** and **they**.
- We use **does** with **he, she** and **it**.

statement	question with do/does
I like apples.	Do you like apples?
We go to school.	Do you go to school?
They eat bread.	Do they eat bread?
He speaks English.	Does he speak English?
She drinks water.	Does she drink water?



## Yes/no questions review

- We usually answer **yes/no questions** with **do** in this shorter way.

yes/no question	answer
Do you like apples?	Yes, I do.
Do you go to school?	No, we don't
Do they eat bread?	Yes, they do.
Does he speak English?	Yes, he does.
Does she drink water?	No, she doesn't.



## Make questions from these statements.

1. He is a man.

→ Is he a man?

2. Yes, I am Spanish.

→ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Yes, she is from Iceland.

→ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Yes, I love my dog.

→ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Yes, he drinks water.

→ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Fill in the gaps

**Fill in the blanks with the missing words. Then, your teacher will ask you the questions.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ you like dogs?

2. \_\_\_\_\_ you interested in sport?

3. \_\_\_\_\_ your mum have a job?

4. \_\_\_\_\_ your family big?

5. \_\_\_\_\_ you speak any other languages?



## Wh- question review

- Wh- questions are **not** answered with **yes** or **no**.
- If we use the verb **to be**, we make a question by adding a **wh-** word and changing the word order to **verb + subject + object**.
  - The **wh-** words are: who, what, when, where, why, whose, which (and how!).

statement	Question with be
I am leaving at 7pm.	When are you leaving?
I am in love with Martha.	Who are you in love with?





## Wh- questions review

If the question refers to the **subject** of the sentence, we do not need to change the word order.

subject question	answer
Who fell over?	<b>James</b> fell over.
Whose job is easier?	<b>Alex's</b> job is easier.
Who is from Canada?	<b>Taylor</b> is from Canada.





## Wh- questions review

If the question refers to the **object** of the sentence, we need to add **do**.

object question	answer
Who do you love?	I love <b>Martha</b> .
Which one do you like best?	I like <b>the red one</b> best.
How many people did you invite?	I invited <b>12 people</b> .





# Fill in the blanks in the questions



**Who**  
**What**

\_\_\_\_\_ is your name?  
My name is Steve.

**a**  
**an**

What job do you have?  
I am \_\_\_\_\_ journalist.

**Is**  
**Are**

\_\_\_\_\_ there more journalists  
at the newspaper?  
Yes, there are.

**receptionists**  
**receptionist**

How many \_\_\_\_\_ are there at  
the newspaper?  
There is only one receptionist at the  
newspaper.

\_\_\_\_\_ are you from?  
I am from Vancouver.

**Where**  
**What**

Where \_\_\_\_\_ you work?  
I work at a newspaper.

**do**  
**is**

How many journalists are  
\_\_\_\_\_ at the newspaper?  
There are ten journalists at the  
newspaper.

**there**  
**do**



## Make *wh*- questions from the statements

1. Steve loves dogs.

→ Who loves dogs?

2. A chair fell over.

→ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Alex is coming early.

→ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. It is Sara's jacket.

→ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. I live in the UK.

→ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Put the questions on the correct list

Are there any doctors at the hospital?

How many engineers do you see?

Does Steve live in Vancouver?

Where do you work?

Which nurse helps that doctor?

When do you eat lunch?

Is there a chef in the kitchen?

Who lives in China?

How many pilots fly an aeroplane?

Do you drive a bus?

Why do you like your job?

Which receptionist answers the phone?

yes/no questions

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*wh-* subject questions

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*wh-* do questions

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## Fill in the gaps

Fill in the gaps then answer the questions with your teacher.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the most important person in your life?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ far do you live from where you work?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is your favourite meal?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ do you usually go to bed?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ were you born?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ are you learning English?

what

where

when

who

why

how



Ask questions and give *there is/are* answers about this picture

How many men are there? There are three men.  
How many men are there with hats? There are two men with hats.





## Play the question game

Guess where I am!

Choose a place (a work place or a room in your house, for example). Have your classmates or your teacher ask you what you can see. After you answer the questions, have your classmates or your teacher guess where you are. Keep going with lots of different places!

Are there any trees? No, there are no trees.  
Are there any tables? Yes, there are twenty tables.  
Is there a waiter? Yes, there is a waiter.  
Are you in a restaurant? Yes, I am!





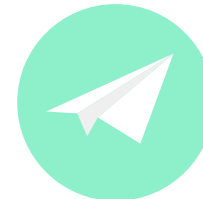
## Reflect on the goals

Go back to the second slide of the lesson and check if you have achieved all the goals of the lesson.

yes

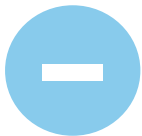
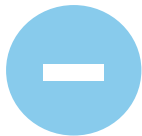
no



## Reflect on this lesson

Think about everything you have seen in this lesson.  
What were the most difficult activities or words? The easiest?

If you have time, go over  
the most difficult slides again





## Answer key

**Exercise p. 7:** 1. a 2. an 3. an 4. a 5. a

**Exercise p. 8:** 1. are 2. is 3. is 4. are

**Exercise p. 9:** are, is a, are, is a

**Exercise p. 14:** 2. Are you Spanish? 3. Is she from Iceland? 4. Do you love your dog?  
5. Does he drink water?

**Exercise p. 15:** 1. Do, 2. Are, 3. Does, 4. Is, 5. Do

**Exercise p. 19:** What, Where, a, do, Are, there, receptionists

**Exercise p. 20:** 2. What fell over? 3. Who is coming early? 4. Whose jacket is this? 5.  
Where do you live?

**Exercise p. 21:** yes/no questions: Are there any doctors at the hospital? Does

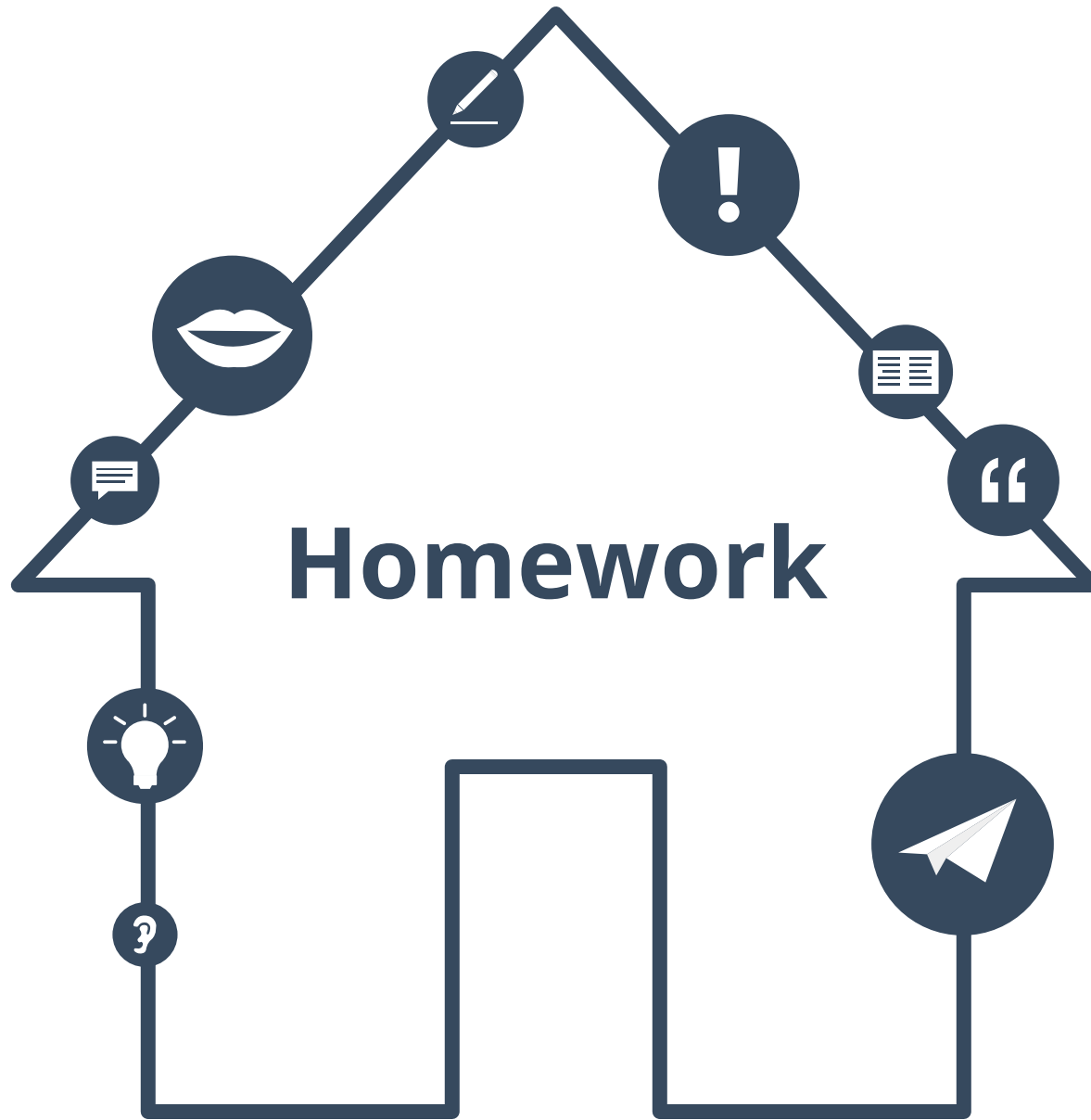
Steve live in Vancouver? Is there a chef in the kitchen? Do you drive a bus?

wh- subject questions: Which nurse helps that doctor? Who lives in China? How

many pilots fly an aeroplane? Which receptionist answers the phone?

wh- to do questions: How many engineers do you see? Where do you work? When  
do you eat lunch? Why do you like your job?

**Exercise p. 22:** 1. Who, 2. How, 3. What, 4. When, 5. Where, 6. Why





## Questions and answers

**Write five questions about a friend's job.  
Write the answers to the five questions.**



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Examples:

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Where do you work?

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→ I work at a school.

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Are there students at your school?

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→ Yes, there are.

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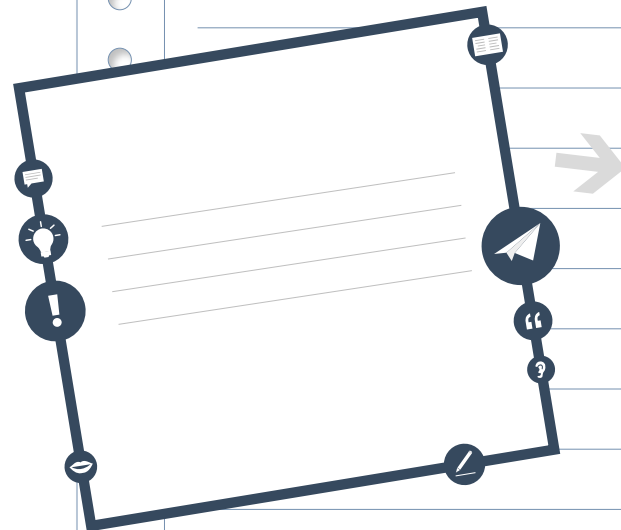
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## Text at the beginning

**Go back to the text on page 3  
and find examples of  
the grammar topic of this lesson in it.  
Write them down.**



Copy parts of the text  
that are examples of  
topic of the lesson.



## Find the verbs

**Find the question words in this lesson and write them down.  
Which are new? Do you know all of them?  
Look these words up.**

Question words

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## Easy or difficult?

Is the grammar topic of this lesson...  
easy or difficult?

Write down what is difficult for you and what is easy.

A vertical rectangular area with a light gray background, featuring a series of horizontal lines for writing. On the left side, there are several small circles, suggesting it is a page from a spiral-bound notebook.





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