Lesson Objectives

1. What are *yes/no questions*?

2. How do you make yes/no questions with the *be verb*?

3. How do you make yes/no questions with *helping verbs*?

4. When do you use *do, does* and *did* in yes/no questions?

5. What are the three uses of *have*?

6. How do you answer yes/no questions?
The “Be” Verb

**Questions**

- To make a *question*, just switch the subject and the “be” verb.

  
  ```
  Ali is sick today.
  ```

  ```
  Is Ali sick today?
  ```

**Negatives**

- To make a *negative* statement just put *not* after* any form of the “be” verb.

  ```
  I am hot. I am not hot.
  ```

  ```
  You are late You are not…
  ```

  ```
  It is easy. It is not easy.
  ```

  *With *helping verbs*, *not* come *between* the helping verb and the “be” verb.

  ```
  I will not be late tomorrow.
  ```

  ```
  It should not be here.
  ```

- Question and negative formation is the same for all forms of the “be” verb.
- Question and negative formation is the same when the “be” verb is…

  ```
  • the main verb (like above).
  ```

  ```
  • a helping verb (the continuous tense).
  ```

  ```
  • part of a phrasal helping verb (like *be going to*).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The “Be” Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>past simple</strong> (was, were)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Was the game exciting?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Were you waiting long?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>continuous</strong> (be doing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Are the children sleeping?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Was your sister living in the dorms?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>passive voice</strong> (be done)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Were the dishes washed?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Was the door locked?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>be going to</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Are you going to come with us?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>be able to</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Were they able to get tickets?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Helping Verbs

Questions

• To make a question, just switch the subject and the helping verb.

Kai will come later.

Will Kai come later?

Martin can speak Arabic.

Can Martin speak Arabic?

Negatives

• To make a negative statement, put not after the helping verb.

Alex might play in the game.

Alex might not play in the game.

You should use your phone.

You should not use your phone.

• Question and negative formation is the same for almost all helping verbs.
• These include…
  - can, could
  - will, would
  - may, might
  - must, should
  - the “be” verb
  - have (done)
The Present Simple Tense (Do)

- When you make a question or negative statement, you must have a helping verb.
- However, the *present simple* tense doesn’t have a helping verb, so you need to *add* a helping verb.

**Questions**
- To make a question, just put *do* in front of the subject.

- *They* have a test tomorrow.
- *Do they* have a test tomorrow?

- *We* need to leave soon.
- *Do we* need to leave soon?

**Negatives**
- To make a negative statement, put *don’t* in front of the main verb.

- *I* live with my parents.
- *I don’t live* with my parents.

- The *students* have textbooks.
- The *students don’t have* textbooks.

- In a question and negative statement, *do* is a *helping verb*. 
Solving for $x$

$x + 2 = 6$

$-2$ $-2$

$x = 6 - 2$

$x = 4$
The 3rd Person Singular (Does)

- When the subject is *he, she* or *it* you have to add ~s to the main verb.
- When you turn this into a question or negative statement in the 3rd person singular, you have to do a little “math”

**Questions**

- To make a question in the 3rd person singular (he, she, it), start by putting *do* in front of the subject.
- Then, “subtract” ~s from the main verb and “add” the ~s to *do*.
- Solve for $x$, sort of.

**Negatives**

- To make a negative statement, start by putting *don’t* in front of the main verb.
- Then, like the question, Solve for $x$.

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![Example](image.png)

**Do**

Skyler *likes* ice cream.

**Do** Skyler *likes* ice cream?

**Does** Skyler *like* ice cream?

---

**Elizabeth** *lives* here.

Elizabeth *don’t* *lives* here.

Elizabeth *doesn’t live* here.
The Past Simple (Did)

• When you make a question or negative statement in the *past simple*, you have to do a little “math”, like with the 3rd person singular ~s

**Questions**

• To make a question in the past simple, start by putting *do* in front of the subject.

• Then, “subtract” the ~ed from the main verb and “add” the ~ed to *do*.
• Solve for x, sort of.

**Negatives**

• To make a negative statement, start by putting *don’t* in front of the main verb.

• Then, like the question, Solve for x.

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**Examples**

**Skyler**

*Do* Skyler *played* rugby.

*Did* Skyler *play* rugby?

**Elizabeth**

*Don’t* Elizabeth *lived* here.

*Didn’t* Elizabeth *live* here.
Double Trouble

• In the 3rd person singular (he, she, it), you must always have ONE ~s.
• In the past simple, you must always have ONE ~ed*.
• In a regular statement, the ~s or ~ed is connected to the main verb.

  • Brian walks to work every day.
  • Brian walked to work yesterday.

• In questions and negative statements, the ~s or ~ed moves to the front with the helping verb do.

  • Does Brian walk to work…?
  • Did Brian walk to work…?
  • Brian doesn’t walk to work…
  • Brian didn’t walk to work…

*The past tense of regular verbs is made by adding ~ed to the base form. However, for many English verbs, the “~ed” is added a different way. These are called irregular verbs, like go / went or eat / ate. They still follow the same rules.

The “Double ~s” and “Double ~ed” Error

• Students often remember to use does or did in the question or negative form, but they also keep the ~s or ~ed with the main verb.

  • Does Rie wants to come?
  • Did you ate breakfast today?
  • Kai doesn’t have his own car.
  • I didn’t make dinner last night.
Three Haves

1. Main Verb

- When *have* is a main verb, it follows the same rules as other main verbs without a helping verb (in the present and past simple).
- Add *do, does* or *did* depending on the time and subject.

  - I have a Jeep Cherokee. (ownership)
  - I have two sons. (relationship)
  - I had pancakes for breakfast. (eat or drink)
  - My sister had a baby boy. (give birth)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regular</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I have…</td>
<td>Do you have…?</td>
<td>I don’t have…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It has…</td>
<td>Does it have…?</td>
<td>It doesn’t have…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They had…</td>
<td>Did they have…?</td>
<td>They didn’t have…</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In very formal (old-fashioned) English, you will read and hear questions and negative statements without *do, does* or *did*.

  - Have you the time?
  - We haven’t the time.

This is very uncommon in standard American English.
Three *Haves*

### 2. *Have to (Must)*

- *Have to* as a helping verb works the same way as the main verb *have*.
- You must add ~s for the 3rd person singular (*he, she* and *it*).
- The past tense of *have to* is *had to*. (have / had)

- We *have to arrive* at work by 7:00.
- Kevin *has to finish* his report by tomorrow morning.
- Everyone *had to take* the final exam yesterday.

- *Have to* follows the same rules as *have* for questions and negatives.
- Add *do, does* or *did* depending on the time and subject.

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<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>I have to do…</td>
<td>Do you have to do…?</td>
<td>I don’t have to do…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It has to be…</td>
<td>Does it have to be…?</td>
<td>It doesn’t have to be…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They had to go…</td>
<td>Did they have to go…?</td>
<td>They didn’t have to go…</td>
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### Three *Haves*

#### 3. Present Perfect (*Have done*)

- In the present perfect, *have* follows the same rules as other *helping verbs*.
- Switch the subject and *have* to make a question.
- Add *not* to *have* to make a negative statement.

- I *have* never *been* to Europe.
- Melissa *has* already *finished* her project.
- They *have been working* all night

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<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• I have gone…</td>
<td>• Have you gone…?</td>
<td>• I haven’t gone…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• It has been…</td>
<td>• Has it been…?</td>
<td>• It hasn’t been…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• They have been doing…</td>
<td>• Have they been doing…?</td>
<td>• They haven’t been going…</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Answering Yes/No Questions

- A yes/no question is a question that has (basically) only two answers\(^1\).
- To answer a yes/no question, you only need three words.

Yes, + subject\(^2\) + helping verb\(^3\)

No, + subject\(^2\) + helping verb\(^3\) + not\(^4\)

\(^1\) Answers like *probably* and *I think so* are basically the same as *yes*.

*I doubt it* and *probably not* are basically the same as *no*.

\(^2\) If the subject of the question is a *noun*, change it to a *pronoun* in the answer.
- Q: Does Lucy have...?
- A: Yes, she does.

\(^3\) Use the same helping verb in the answer as the first word of the yes/no question.

\(^4\) Use the *contraction* form of the negative.
- will not ⇒ won't
- has not ⇒ hasn't
Answering Yes/No Questions

Yes, + subject² + helping verb³

No, + subject² + helping verb³ + not⁴

• Do you want…?
  • Yes, I do.
  • No, I don’t.

• Would you like…?
  • Yes, we would.
  • No, we wouldn’t.

• Have you finished…?
  • Yes, I have.
  • No, I haven’t.

• Does it take…?
  • Yes, it does.
  • No, it doesn’t.

• Should he go…?
  • Yes, he should.
  • No, he shouldn’t.

• Was it raining…?
  • Yes, it was.
  • No, it wasn’t.

• Did they enjoy…?
  • Yes, they did.
  • No, they didn’t.

• Can Emma play…?
  • Yes, she can.
  • No, she can’t.

• Is Kai going to be…?
  • Yes, he is.
  • No, he isn’t.