

IN1 - Tema 1.4: Paco: Does Paco have any close friends? (Interrogative pronouns)



Paco: Does Paco have any close friends? (Interrogative pronouns)

Inglés

1.º Bachillerato

Contenidos

Paco

Does Paco have any close friends?



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Mapa

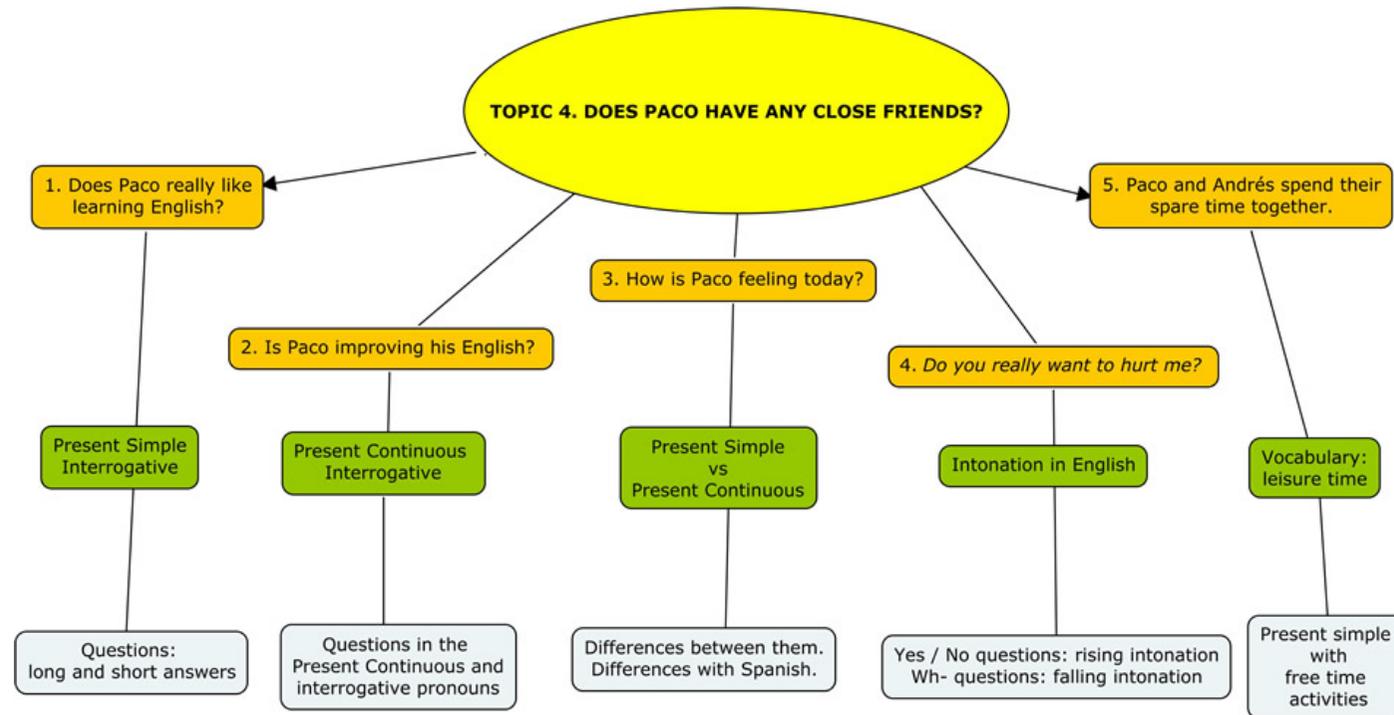


Imagen de elaboración propia



Fuentes para el profesorado

Descarga del archivo CMAP

- [Archivo fuente del mapa conceptual \(Ventana nueva\)](#)

Introducción



In this topic we are going to continue studying the **Present Simple versus the Present Continuous in the interrogative forms**, as well as affirmative and negative structures.

Next, we are going to practice the **rising intonation** we can find in Yes/No questions.

Finally, we will learn some vocabulary related to **leisure activities**.

Let's begin.



Does Paco have any close friends?

Yes, indeed. Paco has got a lot of friends. Some of them are only friends, but others are really very close friends. Andrés and Alex are two of his best friends.

What does Paco do with his friends?

Paco usually plays tennis with Andrés on Wednesdays. He also plays football with both Andrés and Alex at weekends. The three of them play in the same team. They play in different positions, since Paco is a [defender](#), Andrés plays as a [midfield player](#) and Alex usually plays as a center [forward](#).



Imagen de Milivoj Sherrington en [Flickr, C. C.](#)

But what about girls? Does Paco have any female close friends?

Well, Paco is a bit shy with girls. He has some female friends but their relationship is different from boys. Anyway, Mónica and Marta are very good friends of Paco.

Are they meeting together? Yes, they are. Paco, Alex, Andrés, Mónica and Marta are meeting now for a drink in a popular [pub](#).

Can you recognize a couple of interrogative forms in the Present Simple Tense and one in the Present Continuous Tense? Sure you can.

Interrogative form in the Present Simple:

1. What does Paco do with his friends?
2. Does Paco have any female close friends?

Interrogative form in the Present Continuous:

1. Are they meeting together?



Importante

Questions in English sometimes start with an interrogative pronoun. **Watch the presentation by clicking on the picture below** and remember some of them before going on with the interrogative forms in the Present Simple and the Present Continuous Tenses.

[Wh Questions](#)



Curiosidad

Is there any difference between *umpire* and *referee*?



Umpire comes from the Middle English word *noumpere*, which derives from the Old French *nomper*, that meant 'different, odd'. The idea was that the umpire was at a different level and he was an impartial authority in legal disputes (nowadays, the legal term arbitrator is used with this meaning.)



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The word *umpire* was later associated to the person who controls that the rules of a sport are followed correctly. He has the same functions as a referee, but he's called umpire in badminton, baseball, cricket and tennis.

The word *referee* was originally used in 1621 to refer to someone appointed by the British Parliament to examine patent applications. It is formed from the verb "to refer" followed by the suffix -ee. In 1690

the word was used to make reference to an arbitrator in a dispute. Much later, by 1840 it started to be used in sports to refer to the judge of play, as it is used nowadays.

First of all, we are going through the interrogative pattern in the Present Simple Tense in English.

1. Does Paco really like learning English? (present simple interrogative)



Does Paco really like learning English?

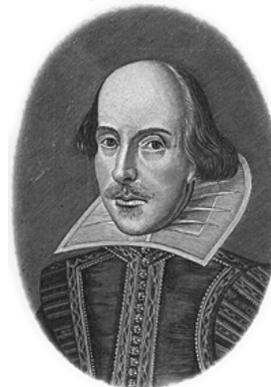


Yes, he does. He didn't like studying English at the beginning, but now Paco is wholly aware of the importance of the English language for his world tour, he is starting to enjoy learning the Shakespeare's language.

But does Paco only learn English grammar? No, he doesn't. He learns a lot about English literature as well. He likes Charles Dickens's commitment with the society at the time.



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Can you recognize the interrogative structure of the Present Simple Tense in the text? Sure you can. By the way, notice the short answers pattern as well.

Does Paco really like learning English?

Yes, he does. He didn't like studying English at the beginning, but now Paco is wholly aware of the importance of the English language for his world tour, he is starting to enjoy learning the Shakespeare's language.

But **does Paco only learn English grammar? No, he doesn't.** He learns a lot about English literature as well. He likes Charles Dickens's commitment with the society at the time.



Importante

Have a look at this video to learn about the Present Simple Negative and Interrogative forms:

[Enlace a recurso reproducible >> http://www.youtube.com/embed/gP5jHtR_fcY](http://www.youtube.com/embed/gP5jHtR_fcY)

Video de [DiloenIngles](#) alojado en [Youtube](#).



What do you want to do in summer?

Vocabulary for holiday activities.

If you still have any doubt about the formation of the Present Simple interrogative pattern, [watch this video](#) and pay attention to the interrogative sentences.



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Do you want to have some fun?

Auxiliary + subject + verb + infinitive + complement

If there is any question word or interrogative pronoun in the sentence, it is always placed at the beginning of the interrogative pattern:

What do you want to do?

Question word + auxiliary + subject + verb + infinitive



Ejercicio Resuelto

affirmative negative questions

I	I play.		
you	You help.		
he		He does not answer.	
she			Does she sing?
it	It rains.		
we			Do we dream?
you		You do not read.	
they			Do they work?

Exercise on Present Simple forms: affirmative, negative and interrogative.

Write down the missing sentences.

	<i>affirmative</i>	<i>negative</i>	<i>questions</i>
I	I play.	I don't play	Do I play?
you	You help.	You don't help	Do you help?
he	He answers.	He does not answer	Does he answer?

she	She sings.	She doesn't sing	Does she sing?
it	It rains.	It doesn't rain	Does it rain?
we	We dream.	We don't dream	Do we dream?
you	You read.	You do not read	Do you read?
they	They work.	They don't work	Do they work?



Comprueba lo aprendido

Read the sentences below and fill in the missing words.

you playing **draughts**? No, I (TO LIKE)

Sonia her brother with English? Yes, she . (TO HELP)

Andrés and Alex football with Paco? Yes, they (TO PLAY)

Paco golf on t.v.? No, he (TO WATCH)



Para saber más

Short Answers: En esta sección vas a trabajar un poco más las interrogativas y sus respuestas. Recuerda que para las interrogativas del tipo yes/no, la respuesta corta se forma con el YES o NO, seguido del pronombre personal y el auxiliar (be, have got o do) en afirmativo o negativo según corresponda.

Yes, pronombre personal + auxiliar en afirmativo (to be, have got, to do)

No, pronombre personal + auxiliar en negativo (to be, have got, to do)

- **Do** you like potatoes? (Te gustan las patatas)

Yes, I **do** (Sí, me gustan)

No, I **don't** (No, no me gustan)

- **Are** you tired? (¿Estáis cansados?)

Yes, we **are** (Sí, lo estamos)

No, we **aren't** (No, no lo estamos)

- [Click here](#) and [here](#) to practise the Present Simple Tense.
- To do an exercise on questions with interrogatives [click here](#).
- [Exercise](#) to arrange the words to make questions in Present Simple.

Once you have learnt about the Present Simple interrogative form, we are going to see now the interrogative pattern in the Present Continuous Tense.

2. Is Paco's English improving? (pres cont. interrogative)



Read the following presentation to learn about the Present Continuous Interrogative form:

The Present Continuous Tense

http://www.slideshare.net/slideshow/embed_code/key/2iaIFvVC9gdpJ2

The Present Continuous Tense from IES Rosario de Acuña

View more [presentations](#) from [rosarioa.slide](#).



Importante

As you already know, Sonia sometimes helps Paco study English.

Now she is explaining the Present Continuous Tense to him. Sonia has written down this table for her brother to summarize the affirmative, negative and interrogative patterns in the Present Continuous Tense, so Paco can better recognize the formation of this verb tense.



	<i>AFIRMATIVA</i>	<i>NEGATIVA</i>	<i>INTERROGATIVA</i>
I	am studying	am not studying	Am I studying?
You	are studying	aren't studying	Are you studying?
He/She/it	is studying	isn't studying	Is he/she/it studying?
We	are studying	aren't studying	Are we studying?
You (all)	are studying	aren't studying	Are you studying?
They	are studying	aren't studying	Are they studying?

Notice the interrogative pattern with short questions in the Present Continuous Tense:

VERB TO BE + SUBJECT + VERB -ING + OBJECT?

Is Paco studying English with his sister?

Notice the interrogative pattern with WH- questions in the Present Continuous Tense to ask for very general actions or situations:

QUESTION WORD + VERB TO BE + SUBJECT + VERB -ING + OBJECT?

What are Paco and Sonia doing now?

Notice the interrogative pattern with WH- questions in the Present Continuous Tense to ask for more detailed actions or situations:

QUESTION WORD + VERB TO BE + SUBJECT + ANY VERB -ING + OBJECT?

Why is Alex going to play football now?

[CLICK HERE FOR EXPLANATIONS IN SPANISH.](#)





Read the paragraph below and fill in the missing words.

1. Peter / to go / to the cinema - ?
2. they / to play / a game - ?
3. Sonia / to help / her brother - ?
4. I / to dream - ?
5. they / to pack / their bags - ?
6. you / to improve / your English - ?
7. we / to talk / too fast - ?
8. they / to clean / the windows - ?
9. Paco / to study / the P. Continuous table - ?
10. you / to pull / my leg - ? (= *tomarle el pelo*)



Comprueba lo aprendido

Ask for the information in the **bold** part of the sentence:

E.g.: Paco is watching **CSI**- What is Paco watching?

E.g.: **Antonio** is reading a book- Who is reading a book? (if it's the subject, we don't change the order).

E.g.: David is **having a drink**.- What is David doing?

1. Ashley is going **to a restaurant**. -
2. **Paco** is studying the Present Continuous. -
3. Stacey is playing **in the garden**. -
4. Sonia is helping **her brother** with English. - **Sonia**
5. Paco is **doing his homework**. -
6. Mandy is leaving **at nine**. -
7. Joe is repairing **his bike**. -
8. **Amanda** is going out with Dan. -
9. They are meeting **at two o'clock**. -
10. Sandy is **looking for Phil**. -



Comprueba lo aprendido

Ask for the underlined part.

Example: Sonia is living in Spain. - *Where is Sonia living?*

Isabel is buying a present at the clothes shop.

- Where is Sonia buying a present?
-

Where Sonia buying a present?

Right.

Wrong. The verb *to be* is missing.

Solución

1. Opción correcta
2. Incorrecto

Alex is walking his dog.

- Who walks his dog?
- Who is walking his dog?
- Who is his dog walking?

Wrong. Simple Present cannot be used here.

Right.

No. la pregunta es de sujeto, por tanto no se cambia el orden

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta
3. Incorrecto

She is sitting on the sofa.

- Where is she sitting?
- What is she sitting?

Right.

Wrong. The question word *what* is not properly used here.

Solución

1. Opción correcta
2. Incorrecto



Para saber más

- [Click here](#) in order to do exercises about the Present Continuous interrogative form.
- Present Progressive interrogative exercise:
- [write questions for the statements \(1\)](#)
- [complete the questions](#)

Short answers: al igual que en el presente simple, en las preguntas del tipo yes/no, las respuestas siguen la siguiente estructura:

Yes, pronombre personal + verbo to be (afirmativo)

No, pronombre personal + verbo to be (negativo)

Is Mary sleeping? (¿Está Mary durmiendo?)

-Yes, she is (Sí, lo está)

-No, she isn't (No, no lo está)

Acuérdate de que en el presente simple, detrás del sujeto colocábamos un verbo auxiliar. En el presente continuo siempre usamos **TO BE** como auxiliar.

Let's see now some differences between the uses of the Present Simple and the Present Continuous Tenses.

3. How is Paco feeling today? (simple or continuous?)



Present Continuous vs. Present Simple.

This song clearly shows the difference between the use of the present simple and the present continuous tenses.

[Enlace a recurso reproducible >> http://www.youtube.com/embed/0yBnIUX0QAE](http://www.youtube.com/embed/0yBnIUX0QAE)

We get it on most every night
when that moon is big and bright
it's a supernatural delight
everybody's dancing in the moonlight

we get
everybody here is out of sight
they don't bark and they don't bite
they keep things loose they keep it tight
everybody's dancing in the moonlight

dancing in the moonlight
everybody's feeling warm and bright
it's such a fine and natural sight
everybody's dancing in the moonlight

we like our fun and we never fight
you can't dance and stay uptight
it's a supernatural delight
everybody was dancing in the moonlight

dancing in the moonlight
everybody's feeling warm and bright
it's such a fine and natural sight
everybody's dancing in the moonlight

we get in on most every night
and when that moon is big and bright
it's a supernatural delight
everybody's dancing in the moonlight

dancing in the moonlight
everybody's feeling warm and bright
it's such a fine and natural sight
everybody's dancing in the moonlight



Caso práctico

Fill in the blanks with the suitable form using the Present Continuous or the Present Simple

This is Antonio, Paco's father, speaking about his family.

My name (to be) Antonio. I (to live) in the centre of Cáceres with my family. Most people (to believe) we (to be) rich because we (to live) in a big house. But our family (to seem) to be like any other one.

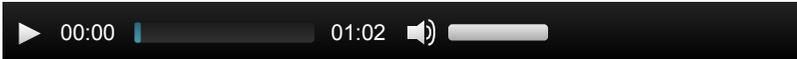
Have a look:

Isabel, my wife, (to like) cooking. She (to enjoy) being in the kitchen with her friends. At the moment she (to make) a cake and you can't talk to her.

What really (to worry) her is our daughter who (to prefer) to chat in front of her computer instead of cooking with her. Like many teenagers, Sonia (to think) it (to be) easier to get advice from someone you (not + to go to) see later. It's 5 pm. Paco, my son, (to play) basketball in the garden and I (to watch) TV, I (to wait) for this delicious cake that Isabel (to cook) . I told you, a family like yours. '



Elaboración propia



My name **is** Antonio. I **live** in the centre of Cáceres with my family. Most people **believe** we **are** rich because we **live** in a big house. But our family **seems** to be like any other one.

Have a look:

Isabel, my wife, **likes** cooking. She **enjoys** being in the kitchen with her friends. At the moment she **is making** a cake and you can't talk to her. What really **worries** her is our daughter who **prefers** chatting in front of her computer instead of cooking with her. Like many teenagers, Sonia **thinks** it **is** easier to get advice from someone you **aren't going to** see later.

It's 5 pm. Paco, my son, **is playing** basketball in the garden and I **am watching** TV, I **am waiting** for this delicious cake that Isabel **is cooking** . I told you, a family like yours.



Change these affirmative sentences into interrogative ones, taking into account the interrogative patterns:

PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE		Auxiliary + subject + verb + object?
PRESENT TENSE	CONTINUOUS	To be + subject + verb -ing + object?

Examples: Sonia drinks coffee. >>> Does Sonia drink coffee?

Paco is playing football >>> Is Paco playing football?

1. Sonia drinks coffee.
2. Paco is playing football.
3. I am dreaming about winning the lottery.
4. Paco and Andrés study in Cáceres.
5. Antonio and Isabel are watching TV.
6. Paco's neighbour drives too fast.

1. Does Sonia drink coffee?
2. Is Paco playing football?
3. Am I dreaming about winning the lottery?
4. Do Paco and Andrés study in Cáceres?
5. Are Antonio and Isabel watching TV?
6. Does Paco's neighbour drive too fast?



Comprueba lo aprendido

Read the sentences below and fill in the missing words.

1. The train always on time. (TO LEAVE)
2. 'What's the matter? Why ?' (YOU - TO CRY)
3. That's strange. They TV now. (NOT TO WATCH)
4. He very good English.
5. Please be quiet! I my homework.

6. Where ?
7. Listen! John music!
8. I never to the swimming pool.
9. Harold Black's a famous pianist. He two or three concerts every week.
10. He a lot and this week he's in New York.
-



Curiosidad

How is Paco feeling today?



Sometimes we find some confusion between the uses of the Present Continuous and the Present Simple Tenses. To avoid these misunderstandings, Spanish learners of English should not translate literally from English into Spanish.

If we translate this sentence into Spanish literally, it does not make any sense: *¿cómo se está sintiendo Paco hoy?* A more suitable translation would be using the Simple Present Tense: *¿cómo se siente Paco hoy?*, *¿qué tal está Paco hoy?*.

Something similar occurs with the expression *How are you doing?* when it is used as a greeting, and it means *How are you?*, or *What's going on?* which means *¿qué ocurre, qué pasa?*

Here you have a brief revision about some typical greetings in English.

Greetings 1 Vocab & Phrases ...



Vídeo de [EnglishMeeting - Dave Sconda](#) en [Youtube](#).



Para saber más

-
- If you are still not sure how to distinguish the uses of the Present Simple and the Present Continuous tenses, [learn more about them](#).
 - In order to revise both the affirmative and the negative forms as well as the interrogative ones, practise [here](#) with this test about the Present Simple and the Present Continuous tenses.
-

In the next section we are going to learn about intonation in English. It is not a difficult matter, but you need to pay attention to it and, above all, open your ears to identify the English intonation patterns.

4. "Do you really want to hurt me?" (intonation)



Introduction to English intonation

A good exercise to show the variety of meanings through intonation changes is to take a single sentence, try stressing each word in turn, and see the totally different meanings that come out.

1. **I** didn't say he stole the money.
2. I **didn't** say he stole the money.
3. I didn't **say** he stole the money.
4. I didn't say **he** stole the money.
5. I didn't say he **stole** the money.
6. I didn't say he stole **the** money.
7. I didn't say he stole the **money**.



Imagen de [Pilar Acero](#) Banco de recursos del ISFTIC C.C.

Now that you have listened to these sentences repeat them aloud yourself.

Once you are clear on the intonation changes in the seven sentences, you can add context words to clarify the meaning:

1. I didn't say he stole the money, someone **else** said it.
2. I **didn't** say he stole the money, **that's** not true at **all**.>
3. I didn't **say** he stole the money, I only **suggested** the **possibility**.

4. I didn't say **he** stole the money, I think someone **else** took it.
5. I didn't say he **stole** the money, maybe he just **borrowed** it.
6. I didn't say he stole **the** money, but rather some **other** money.
7. I didn't say he stole the **money**, he may have taken some **jewelry**.



Listen to the song: *Do you really want to hurt me?*, by Culture Club. It is one of Paco's favourites. Paco likes music a lot and he also learns English through songs.

English is a very rhythmic language because only certain, important words are accented. For this reason, you should practise listening as much as possible.

Notice the rising intonation in some questions you are going to hear in this song.

[Enlace a recurso reproducible >> http://www.youtube.com/embed/2nXGPZaTKik](http://www.youtube.com/embed/2nXGPZaTKik)

Vídeo de [CultureClubVEVO](#) alojado en [Youtube](#)

Do you really want to hurt me?

Do you really want to make me cry?



Every language has melody in it; no language is spoken on the same musical note as the time. The voice goes up and down and different pitches of the voice combine to make tunes. That is **intonation**. Watch the following video about intonation:



Video de [JenniferESL](#) alojado en [Youtube](#)

We can say a word group definitely or we can say it hesitantly, we can say it angrily or kindly, we can say it with interest or without interest, and these differences are largely made by the tunes we use.





Let's see some examples of intonation in context:



Autor: [Pilar Acero](#). Banco de recursos del IFSTIC C.Commons

	Answers
I like pizza, pickles, and chips.	Not all together, I hope.
Would you prefer coffee or tea?	Tea, please.
Would you like some ice cream and cake?	No, thank you. I'm not hungry.
Next week we are flying to Rome.	Really? How long will you be there?
Is he going to the dentist?	Yes. He has a toothache.<

Read the following sentences and pronounce them yourself.

Intonation is variation of pitch or music while speaking. *Rising intonation* means the pitch of the voice increases over time, in contrast with *falling intonation*, which means that the pitch decreases with time.

The classic example of intonation is the question-statement distinction. However, statements end in a falling tone, which signals the end of an utterance.

Rising tone is used at the end of 'Yes/No' questions: *Is Paco coming today?*, while a falling tone is used at the end of 'Who/What/Where/When/Why/How' questions: *When is Paco coming?*



Comprueba lo aprendido

Does Paco like playing football with his friends?

- Rising intonation.
- Falling intonation.

Correct: Yes / No questions end in rising intonation.

Wrong: Yes / No questions end in rising intonation.

Solución

1. Opción correcta
2. Incorrecto

What are you wearing today?

- Rising intonation.
- Falling intonation.

Wrong: wh- questions end in falling intonation.

Correct: wh- questions end in falling intonation.

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta

Finally, in section five, we will learn some vocabulary related to free time (we can also say *spare time*).

5. Paco and Andrés spend their spare time together (free time vocab)



Leisure activities

Listen to [this conversation](#) about leisure activities. You can read along with the conversation. Then review the key vocabulary and the sample sentences to solve a [matching exercise](#) about the previous conversation.



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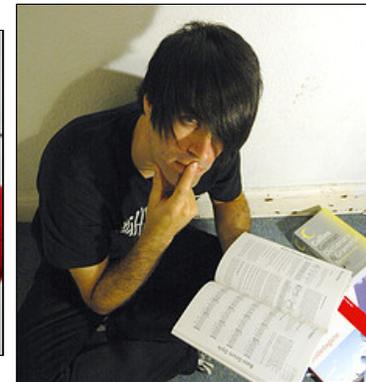


Imagen de Jason Rogers en [Flickr](#).

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Watch the following presentation about spare time vocabulary to enlarge your vocabulary.

At the same time, practise the Present Simple and the Present Continuous Tenses formation.

Free Time Activities

http://www.slideshare.net/slideshow/embed_code/key/22z5iKaBam24as

Free Time Activities from [yolyordam yolyordam](#)



Ejercicio Resuelto

Fill in this crossword about [free time activities](#) in order to learn some vocabulary related to leisure time. You can help yourself by clicking on *hint* as many times as you consider necessary and then clicking in *enter*.

Possible answers to the crossword:

Comics	Travelling	Dancing	Fashion	Music	Singing
Sports	Shopping	Gambling	Hiking	Disco	Graffiti
Casino	Hobbies	Eating	Knitting	Fishing	Art
Festivals	Flying	Languages	Cooking	Gardening	Acting
Books	Biking	Cinema	Painting	Pets	Surfing



Comprueba lo aprendido

Choose the right translation for this spare time vocabulary:

Alternar con los amigos

- Alternate with friends
- socializing

Wrong. *Alternate* is not used in English in this sense.

Right.

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta

Jugar a las damas

- Play dames
- Play draughts

Wrong.

Right. In American English the word is *checkers*.

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta

Salón recreativo

- Amusement arcade
- Gambling

Right.

Wrong. Gambling means *jugar en el sentido de apostar dinero, en un casino, por ejemplo*.

Solución

1. Opción correcta
2. Incorrecto

Filatelia

- Stamp collecting
- Ludo

Right.

Wrong. Ludo means *parchis*.

Solución

1. Opción correcta
2. Incorrecto



Curiosidad

Do you know the origin of soccer?



The origin of football or soccer can be found in every corner of geography and history. The Chinese, Japanese, Italian, Ancient Greek, Persian, Viking, and many more played a ball game long before our era. The Chinese played "football" games date as far back as 3000 years ago. The Ancient Greeks and the Roman used football games to sharpen warriors for battle. In south and Central America a game called "Tlatchi" once flourished.



But it was in England that soccer really begins to take shape. It all started in 1863 in England, when two football associations (association football and rugby football) [split off](#) on their different course. Therefore, the first Football Association was founded in England.



Para saber más

- In order to enlarge your vocabulary about free time and leisure activities, [click here](#).
- [Try here](#) to do this attractive multiple choice activity about entertainment.



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- If you want to know the pronunciation of any word, try this [English Pronouncing Dictionary with Instant Sound](#).
-

Further Practice

Now it's time to sum up and make your ideas clear.

In the materials ahead we want you to think about the English language and how we use it.

To make it easier we offer you some practice exercises. We want you to try and do these exercises on your own and we offer you the solutions so that you can check.

Have a go!



1-Does Paco really like learning English?



The Simple Present Tense: interrogative form.

Para formar *a yes/no question*

Yes/no questions son formadas añadiendo el auxiliar *do*, que se coloca delante del sujeto:



Does Paco play football well?

Para formar *a WH- question*

WH- questions (con pronombres interrogativos como *what*, *when* y *where*) se crean colocando el auxiliar *do* delante del sujeto. A continuación se añade la *Wh- word* al principio de la frase:

Where does your brother live?

Si necesitas ver más ejemplos, pincha en [Pulsa aquí](#), justo debajo, para verlos.

Auxiliary	Subject	Example
Do	I	Do I sing?
Do	you	Do you read novels?
Does	he	Does he play tennis?
Does	she	Does she sing?
Does	it	Does it sleeps well?
Do	we	Do we play cards?
Do	they	Do they go to the cinema?

Statement	Yes/no question	WH- question
I write	Do I write?	What do I write?

You fight.

Do you fight?

Why do you fight?

He lives

Does he live?

Where does he live?



Ejercicio Resuelto

Fill in the verbs in brackets into the gaps.

_____ she _____ stamps? (to collect)

Does she collect stamps?

1. ____ you ____ English? (to speak)
2. ____ Sonia ____ her brother? (to help)
3. ____ Paco's parents ____ horror films? (to like)
4. ____ Paco ____ tennis on Wednesdays? (to play)

1. Do you speak English?
2. Does Sonia help her brother?
3. Do Paco's parents like horror films?
4. Does Paco play tennis on Wednesdays?



Ejercicio Resuelto

Form questions following the pattern in the example:

where / they / to have / breakfast

Where do they have breakfast?

1. when / Sonia / to come / home
2. where / Paco / to study / Cáceres
3. why / Alex and Andrés / to play football / weekends
4. what / Paco's family / to like / doing / evenings

1. When does Sonia come home?
 2. Where does Paco study in Cáceres?
 3. Why do Alex and Andrés play football at weekends?
 4. What does Paco's family like doing in the evenings?
-



Para saber más

- Click [here](#) for Yes / No questions exercises.
 - For further practice with Wh- questions, [visit this link](#) and enjoy yourself.
-

2-Is Paco improving his English?



The Present Continuous Tense: interrogative form.

Recuerda que para formar la interrogativa del Presente Continuo, al igual que con otros tiempos verbales, el auxiliar se coloca al principio de la frase:

*Paco is studying English now.
Is Paco studying English now?*

En caso de que haya un pronombre interrogativo en la frase, siempre se coloca al principio de ella, delante del auxiliar, en este caso el verbo *to be*:

What is Paco studying now?

	Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
I	am studying	am not studying	Am I studying?
You	are studying	aren't studying	Are you studying?
He/She/it	is studying	isn't studying	Is he/she/it studying?
We	are	aren't studying	Are we studying?

	studying		
You (all)	are studying	aren't studying	Are you studying?
They	are studying	aren't studying	Are they studying?



Ejercicio Resuelto

Change these affirmative sentences into interrogative ones:

You are listening to the radio.

Are you listening to the radio?

1. Paco is watering the flowers.
2. Sonia is helping her mother in the kitchen.
3. Antonio and Isabel are painting the living room.
4. Paco's English is improving .
5. Alex and Andrés are playing football.

1. Is Paco watering the flowers?
2. Is Sonia helping her mother in the kitchen?
3. Are Antonio and Isabel painting the living room?
4. Is Paco`s English improving?
5. Are Alex and Andrés playing football?



Ejercicio Resuelto

Write down interrogative sentences to these statements using question words and taking into account the underlined words:

Paco is watering the flowers.

What is Paco watering?

1. Sonia is helping her mother in the kitchen.
2. Antonio and Isabel are painting the living room.
3. Paco is studying English.
4. Alex and Andrés are playing football in the park.

1. Who is helping her mother in the kitchen?
 2. What are Antonio and Isabel painting?
 3. Who is studying English?
 4. Where are Alex and Andrés playing football?



Para saber más

-
- Put the words in order to form correct [questions in Present Continuous](#).
 - [Click here](#) for further practice on this topic.
-

3-How is Paco feeling today?



Simple Present vs. Present Continuous

Remember the structures to form interrogative sentences in the Present Simple and the Present Continuous:

- She drinks coffee. Does she drink coffee?
- She is drinking coffee. Is she drinking coffee?

Check the *Click here* button to see if this examples follow the correct structures

	<table border="1"><tr><td colspan="2">PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE</td><td>Auxiliary + subject + verb + object?</td></tr><tr><td>PRESENT TENSE</td><td>CONTINUOUS</td><td>To be + subject + verb -ing + object?</td></tr></table>	PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE		Auxiliary + subject + verb + object?	PRESENT TENSE	CONTINUOUS	To be + subject + verb -ing + object?	
PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE		Auxiliary + subject + verb + object?						
PRESENT TENSE	CONTINUOUS	To be + subject + verb -ing + object?						



Ejercicio Resuelto

Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form of the Present Simple or the Present Continuous:

CAMPSITE

Next week, my friends and I _____ (go) camping in the woods. I _____(organize) the food, because I _____(like) cooking. Dave _____(have) a big car with a trailer, so he _____(plan) the transportation. Sam _____(bring) the tent — he _____(go) camping every year, so he _____(have) a great tent and lots of other equipment. My wife _____(think) we're crazy. She _____(like) holidays in comfortable hotels, so she _____(take) a trip to Paris instead.



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Next week, my friends and I (go) camping in the woods. I (organize) the food, because I (like) cooking. Dave (have) a big car with a trailer, so he (plan) the transportation. Sam (bring) the tent — he (go) camping every year, so he (have) a great tent and lots of other equipment. My wife (think) we're crazy. She (like) holidays in comfortable hotels, so she (take) a trip to Paris instead.



Para saber más

-
- Click [here](#) by choosing the Present Simple or the Present Continuous Tenses.
-

4-"Do you really want to hurt me?"



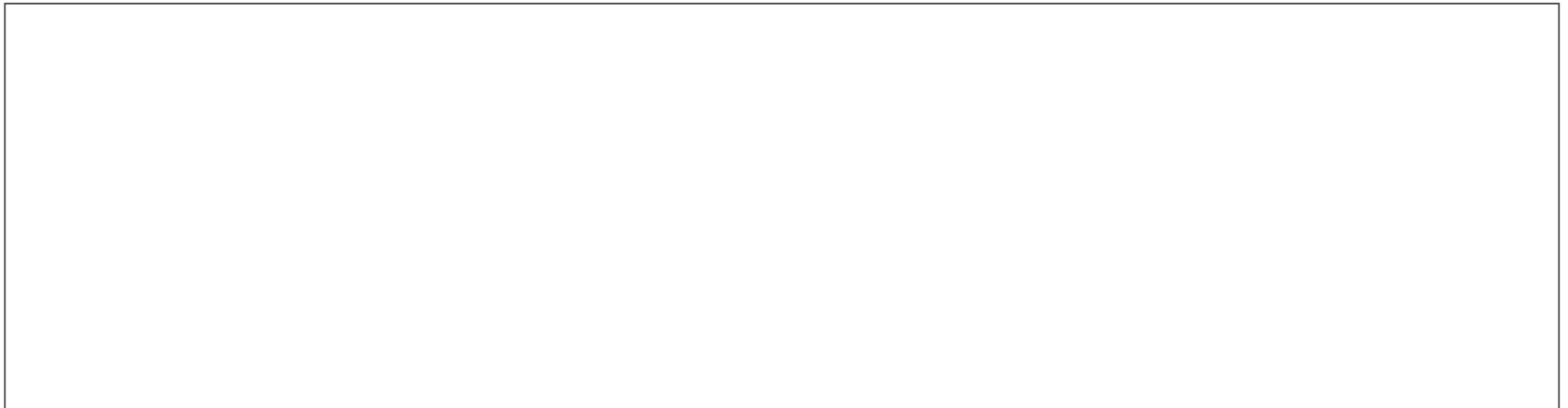
Intonation in English: interrogative pattern.

Recuerda que la entonación de las frases interrogativas en inglés depende del tipo de pregunta que sea. Por ejemplo, las YES / NO questions tienen una entonación ascendente (*rising intonation*), mientras que en las llamadas WH- Questions la entonación es descendente (*falling intonation*). Veamos un par de ejemplos:

Are you waiting for the bus here? (rising)

What are you doing with that? (falling)

¿Recuerdas la canción de Culture Club titulada *Do you really want to hurt me?* Escúchala de nuevo en [Click here](#) y presta atención a la entonación de las oraciones interrogativas.





Ejercicio Resuelto

Say if the following interrogative sentences end in falling or rising intonation:

1. Do you speak English?
2. Where are you living now?
3. How is your sister today?
4. Are you listening to the radio?
5. Does Andrés play tennis at weekends?
6. Is Paco's English improving ?
7. What are you doing here?
8. How many languages does your sister speak?

1. Do you speak English? **RISING**
 2. Where are you living now? **FALLING**
 3. How is your sister today? **FALLING**
 4. Are you listening to the radio? **RISING**
 5. Does Andrés play tennis at weekends? **RISING**
 6. Is Paco improving his level of English language? **RISING**
 7. What are you doing here? **FALLING**
 8. How many languages does your sister speak? **FALLING**
-

5-Paco and Andrés are very good at tennis.



Vocabulary practice: leisure time

Theatre, cinema, museum, art gallery, casino, zoo, circus, disco, funfair, amusement arcade, are some words related to entertainment and free time.

If you go to any of these places: are you a customer, a visitor or a member of the audience?

If you go to the theatre, cinema, or circus you are a member of the audience.

If you go to a museum, zoo, fun fair, or art gallery, you're a customer or a visitor.

If you go to a disco or casino, you're a customer.

If you go to a casino, you're a customer (or a [mug](#)).



Ejercicio Resuelto

What do you do when ...

You go to the **cinema**?

You go to the **theatre**?

You go to a **museum**?

You go to a **casino**?

You go to a **zoo**?

You go to a **disco**?

You go to a **circus**?

You go to a **fun fair**?

You go to the **cinema** to **watch** a **film** or a **movie**. You can say, "I'm going to the **cinema**". In Britain, we also call it **the pictures**."

You go to the **theatre** to **watch** the **performance**, it could be a **play**, a **show**, a **musical**, a **gig**, a **pantomime**, a **puppet show**, an **opera** or a **ballet**.

You go to a **museum** or an **art gallery** to **see** an **exhibition**.

You go to a **casino** to **gamble** and to try and **win** money, but you'll probably **lose** it instead.

You go to a **zoo** to **watch** or **look at** or **see** the animals.

You go to a **disco** to **listen to music** and **dance**.

You go to a **circus** to **watch** the **acts**.

You go to a **fun fair** to **go on** the rides, **see** the **side shows**, and to **play** the **games**.



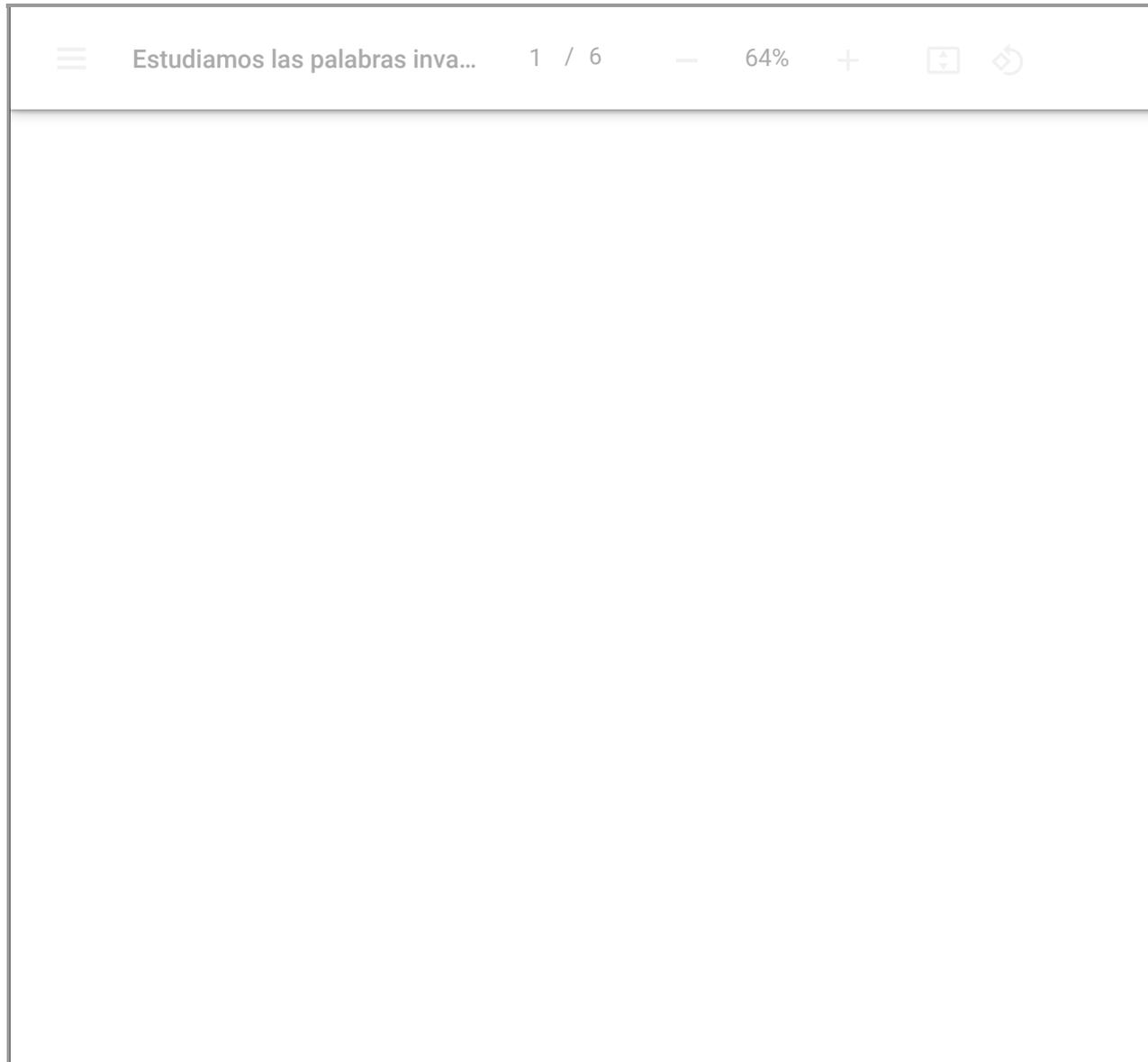
Para saber más

-
- To learn more about sports and practise with some exercises, don't miss [this site](#).

- Would you like to know how the British spend their leisure time? [Click here.](#)
-

Resumen

Descarga [aquí](#) el resumen de este tema.





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