Negatives and question forms

Before you start

Review these intermediate grammar points and check you know them.

FORM	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTION
imperative	Talk to me!	Don't talk to me!	
be	He's outside. We're waiting for you.	He's not/He isn't outside. We're not/We aren't waiting.	Where is he? Are you waiting for us?
present/ past simple	I like Kenyan coffee. They finished early.	I don't like Kenyan coffee. They didn't finish early.	Do you like Kenyan coffee? When did they finish ?
perfect tenses	They have arrived. They had seen the film.	They haven't arrived. They hadn't seen the film.	Have they arrived? What had they seen?
modal verbs*	We must leave soon.	You mustn't leave yet.	Must you leave now?
infinitives	I told you to go. To stop now would be silly.	I told you not to go . Not to stop now would be silly.	
participles	Having seen the film, I understand the hype.	Not having seen the film, I don't understand the hype.	

^{*} We don't use does/do/did with modal verbs: Children shouldn't be allowed to watch violent films. Could you lay the table before dinner?

Negatives

- 1 We use *not/n't* with verbs to make the meaning of a sentence negative. We usually contract subject + *be* (*I'm not, they're not*) but with *have* and *do/did,* we contract the auxiliary verb + *not* (*I haven't, they didn't*).
- 2 In short answers with verbs of thinking and believing, e.g. *think*, *hope*, *believe*, *imagine*, we can put *not* after the verb. This use is quite formal and rare, except with *hope*: 'Has Susannah decided to call her daughter Brittany after all?'

 ★ 'I don't hope!' ✓ 'I hope not!'

Questions

- 1 Closed questions start with a form of main verb *be*, an auxiliary verb or a modal auxiliary verb, e.g. *can*, *may*, *will*. We use them when we want a simple *yes/no* answer: 'Does your sister still live in Canada?' 'Yes, she does./No, not any more.'
- **2** Open questions start with a question word, e.g. *who, what, where, how*. We use them when we want to find out more information:
 - 'Why did she leave Canada then?' 'She couldn't stand the cold winters.'
- **3** When we use more than one auxiliary verb in a sentence, e.g. *We've been waiting for ages,* we put *not* after the first auxiliary:
 - X We've been not waiting long. ✓ We haven't been waiting long.
- **4** In questions, only the first auxiliary comes before the subject:

 ★ Have been you waiting long?

 ✓ Have you been waiting long?