

# Question Formulation Made Simple



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# Agenda



## **I. Background on this Method**

- Where did this method come from?
- Who can benefit from this method?
- What technology do I need?
- Why should I use this method?

## **II. Demonstration**

- Yes-No Questions (2 rules)
- Information Questions (3 rules)
- Negative Statements (2 rules)

## **III. Q&A**

# Where did this method come from?





# Who can benefit from this method?



- Any adult ESL course covering question formulation or negative statements.
- Basic level college preparatory courses.

# What technology do I need?



# What technology do I need?

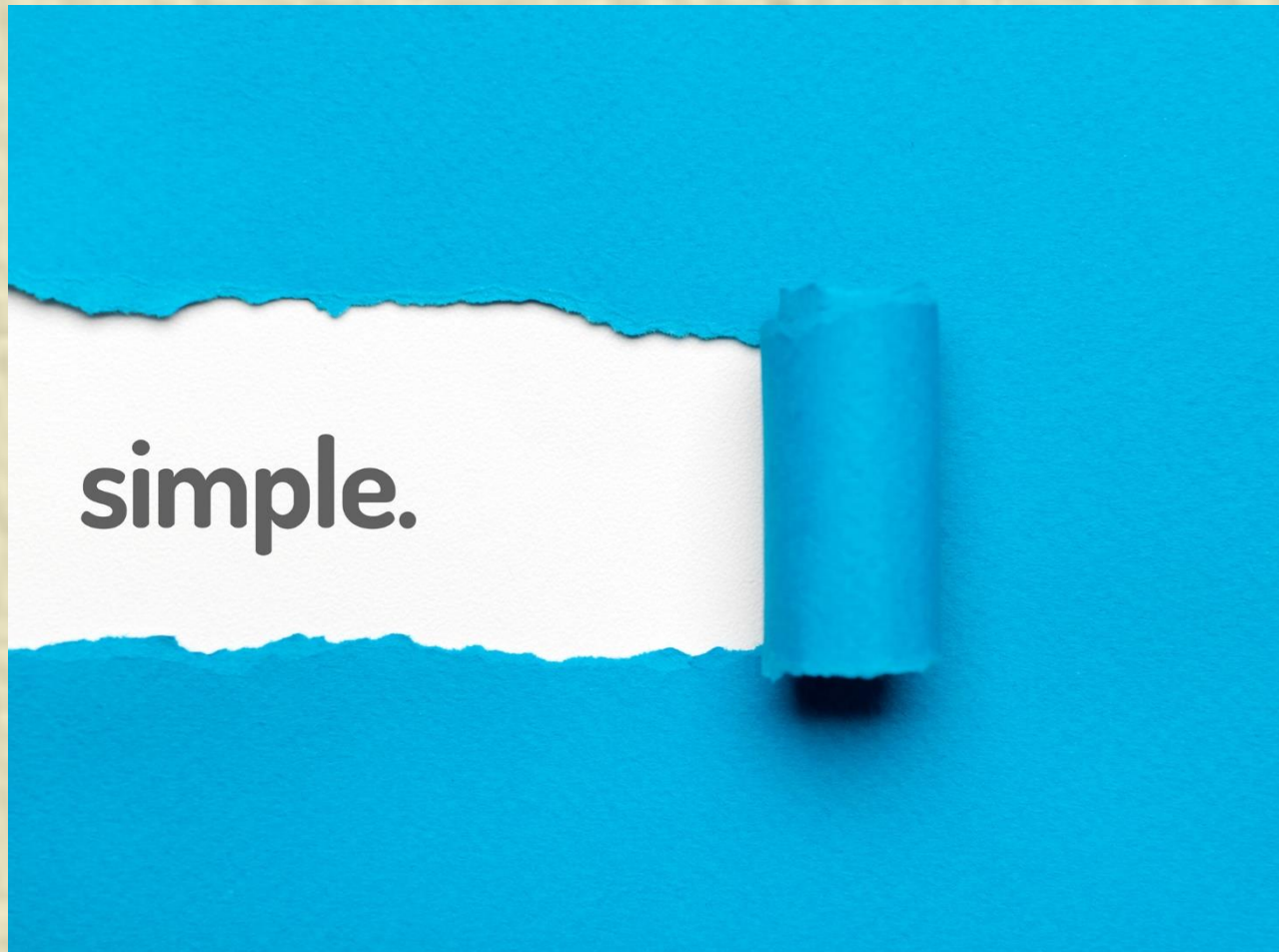
## ESL 021 – Question Formulation Practice #7 (Units 23 & 24)

Convert each of the following statements into (1) a yes-no question, (2) an information question, and (3) a negative statement.

1. I am watching my classmates. (Who)
2. Fatima is texting her friend. (Who)
3. Thomas was thinking about his children. (What)
4. Pedro is chewing his pen. (What)
5. Lorna was watching a movie on TV. (Where)
6. Carlos and Ian are sitting up straight. (Who)
7. Gabi and Jim were sitting in a restaurant. (Who)
8. Ana and Kerry are talking at the bus stop. (Where)
9. Kevin and Selena were looking at some photos. (What)
10. Lee and Tyler are looking at the homework assignment. (What)
11. Peter was working at his computer. (Where)
12. Yumi is smiling at her boyfriend. (Who)
13. Clara was talking to a friend on the phone. (Who)
14. Maria is leaving for class at 9:00am. (When)
15. The teacher is writing the homework on the board. (What)



# Why should I use this method?



# Yes-No Questions (Rule #1)

For affirmative statements with auxiliary verbs:

1. Reverse the order of subject and verb.
2. Add a question mark.

*Pizza **is** my favorite food. →*

***Is** pizza my favorite food?*



# Yes-No Questions (Rule #1)

For affirmative statements with auxiliary verbs:

1. Reverse the order of subject and verb.
2. Add a question mark.

*We **should** eat pizza every day. →*

***Should** we eat pizza every day?*

# Yes-No Questions (Rule #1)

For affirmative statements with auxiliary verbs:

1. Reverse the order of subject and verb.
2. Add a question mark.

*I **can** eat pizza for breakfast. →*

***Can** I eat pizza for breakfast?*

# Yes-No Questions (Rule #2)

For affirmative statements w/out auxiliary verbs:

1. Add *do*, *does*, or *did* before subject.
2. Change the primary verb to its base form.
3. Add a question mark.

*I ate pizza every day last week. →*

*Did I eat eat pizza every day last week?*



# Yes-No Questions (Rule #2)

For affirmative statements w/out auxiliary verbs:

1. Add *do*, *does*, or *did* before subject.
2. Change the primary verb to its base form.
3. Add a question mark.

*Martha eats pizza on Saturdays. →*

*Does Martha eat pizza on Saturdays?*

# Yes-No Questions (Rule #2)

For affirmative statements w/out auxiliary verbs:

1. Add *do*, *does*, or *did* before subject.
2. Change the primary verb to its base form.
3. Add a question mark.

*Bob and Tony eat pizza on Fridays. →*

*Do Bob and Tony eat pizza on Fridays?*

# Information Questions (Rule #1)

For affirmative statements with auxiliary verbs:

1. Put *wh*- word at beginning of sentence.
2. Reverse the order of subject and verb.
3. Delete the answer to the question.
4. Add a question mark.

We *should* eat pizza every day. (*When*) →

*When should we eat pizza?*



# Information Questions (Rule #1)

For affirmative statements with auxiliary verbs:

1. Put *wh*- word at beginning of sentence.
2. Reverse the order of subject and verb.
3. Delete the answer to the question.
4. Add a question mark.

*I **can** eat pizza for breakfast. (What) →  
What **can** I eat for breakfast?*

# Information Questions (Rule #2)

For affirmative statements w/out auxiliary verbs:

1. Put *wh*- word at beginning of sentence.
2. Add *do*, *does*, or *did* before subject.
3. Change the primary verb to its base form.
4. Delete the answer to the question.
5. Add a question mark.

*I **ate** pizza every day last week. (What) →*

*What **did** I **eat** every day last week?*

# Information Questions (Rule #2)

For affirmative statements w/out auxiliary verbs:

1. Add *do*, *does*, or *did* before the subject.
2. Change the primary verb to its base form.
3. Add a question mark.

*Martha **eats** pizza on Fridays. (When) →*

*When **does** Martha **eat** pizza?*



# Information Questions (Rule #2)

For affirmative statements w/out auxiliary verbs:

1. Add *do*, *does*, or *did* before the subject.
2. Change the primary verb to its base form.
3. Add a question mark.

*These pizzas **taste** great. (How) →*

*How **do** these pizzas **taste**?*

# Information Questions (Rule #3)

When the *wh*- word replaces the subject of an affirmative statement, the word order remains EXACTLY the same.

Pizza *is* my favorite food. (What) →

*What is my favorite food?*

# Information Questions (Rule #3)

When the *wh*- word replaces the subject of an affirmative statement, we NEVER USE *do*, *does*, or *did*.

*Martha eats pizza daily. (Who) →*

*Who eats pizza daily?*

~~*Who does eat pizza daily?*~~



# Yes-No Questions (Rule #3)

As *Wh-* words are singular, the verb may need to be changed to third-person singular in order to maintain subject-verb agreement.

Bob and Jim *eat* pizza daily. (*Who*) →

*Who eats pizza daily?*

# Negative Statements (Rule #1)

For affirmative statements with auxiliary verbs, either (1) add *not* after the verb or (2) replace the verb with its negative contraction.

*Pizza is my favorite food. →*

*Pizza is not my favorite food. OR*

*Pizza isn't my favorite food.*

# Negative Statements (Rule #1)

For affirmative statements with auxiliary verbs, either (1) add *not* after the verb or (2) replace the verb with its negative contraction.

We *should* eat pizza daily. →

We *should not* eat pizza daily. OR

We *shouldn't* eat pizza daily.



# Negative Statements (Rule #1)

For affirmative statements with auxiliary verbs, either (1) add *not* after the verb or (2) replace the verb with its negative contraction.

*I **can** eat pizza for breakfast. →*

*I **cannot** eat pizza for breakfast. OR*

*I **can't** eat pizza for breakfast.*

# Negative Statements (Rule #2)

For affirmative statements w/out auxiliary verbs, add *do not*, *does not*, or *did not* (or, alternatively, *don't*, *doesn't*, or *didn't*) before the verb.

*I ate pizza for breakfast. →*

*I did not eat pizza for breakfast. OR*

*I didn't eat pizza for breakfast.*

# Negative Statements (Rule #2)

For affirmative statements w/out auxiliary verbs, add *do not*, *does not*, or *did not* (or, alternatively, *don't*, *doesn't*, or *didn't*) before the verb.

*Martha eats pizza monthly. →*

*Martha does not eat pizza monthly. OR*

*Martha doesn't eat pizza monthly.*



# Negative Statements (Rule #2)

For affirmative statements w/out auxiliary verbs, add *do not*, *does not*, or *did not* (or, alternatively, *don't*, *doesn't*, or *didn't*) before the verb.

*Bob and Jim eat pizza daily. →*

*Bob and Jim did not eat pizza daily. OR*

*Bob and Jim didn't eat pizza daily.*





# Thank You!!!

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## **Sample Workshops Offered:**

- Refugee Resettlement 101
- Navigating Diversity in Our Community
- Effectively Managing Diversity in the Classroom
- Communicating with Angry Students and Disgruntled Colleagues

\*Workshops are customized to meet the needs of your organization and community.