

*Tikrit University*

*College of Nursing*

*Basic Nursing Sciences*



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**English**

**( Question Forms )**

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## Question Forms

There are four types of questions in English: general or yes/no questions, questions using wh-words, choice questions, tag/tail questions, and questions without a verb.

### 1-Yes/No Questions

Common questions that can be answered with a simple “yes” or “no” are logically called **yes/no questions**.

As a rule, this kind of question relates to the whole sentence, and not to a separate element of it.

For example:

a-Do you like this college?

b-Does Ali know about your new job in the hospital?

c-Can I call my mother?

d-Is it cold outside?

e-Are they ready for the surgery?

f-Are you hungry?

To ask such general questions, the appropriate rising intonation should be used at the end of the sentence.

The answer can be a brief “yes” or “no.” Or, a longer answer can be given: “Yes, I do.” “No, I don’t like this college.” The response to a question depends on the verb used.

Note: Remember the following:

If the question begins with a form of the verb “to be” – **am, is, are** – then answer “Yes, I am/he is/they are,” or “No, I am not/he isn’t/they aren’t.”

It is similar to auxiliary verbs (**do/does, did, will, have/has**):

a-Did she clean the ward? – Yes, she did/No, she didn't.

b-Have you cleaned your operation room? – Yes, I have/ No, I haven't.

c-Will you buy that scrub? – Yes, I will/ No, I won't.

## 2-Wh-Questions

We use a certain word at the beginning of the sentence to ask a specific question. The questions words **who, what, where, when, why, how, how many**, etc., are used to begin the question:

a-Where is he from?

b-When did you come here?

c-How did you meet her?

d-How many doctors do we need for this surgery?

e-Whose children are playing in the yard?

Note that questions about a subject (who? what?) have their own special structure; they do not require an auxiliary verb, we replace the subject with the question word.

For example:

a-We **go** to the college. – Who **goes** to the college?

b-The glass is on the table. – What is on the table?

c-Most girls here **wear** scrubs. – Who **wears** scrubs here?

You can see that after the question words **who** and **what**, the third-person singular form of the verb should be used.

We use special questions to get specific information. This implies that the answer will be more detailed.

### 3-Choice Questions

Choice questions are questions that offer a choice of several options as an answer. They are made up of two parts, which are connected by the conjunction **or**.

Choice questions can be either general, open-ended questions or more specific ones. If the question does not center on the subject of the sentence, a complete answer is needed.

For example:

a-Does she like ice cream or sweets? – She likes ice cream.

b-Where would you go, to the ward or the surgery room? – I would go to the ward.

c-Is she a nurse or a doctor? – She is a nurse.

However, when the question concerns the subject, the auxiliary verb comes before the second option. The answer is short:

a-Does she make it or do you? – She does.

b-Did they buy that house or did she? – They did.

### 4-Tag Questions

This type of question is also made up of two parts, where the first part is a positive statement, and the second part is negative, or vice-versa.

The first part of the sentence defines the expected answer. If the statement is positive, a positive answer is expected; if the statement is negative, a negative answer is expected.

For example:

a-She sent him an invitation, **didn't she**? – Yes, she did.

b-You aren't getting married, **are you?** – No, I am not.

c-Ahmed isn't in the hospital, **is he?** – No, he isn't.

d-Our dad will come soon, **won't he?** – Yes, he will.

There are also exceptions:

a-I am going with you, **aren't I?** – Yes, you are.

You can't say, "I am a great person, **am I not?**" That would be incorrect. Just remember that when the pronoun "I" is used, the tag is **are/aren't**.

Tag questions are only used in conversational speech to clarify information or to confirm or refute something if there are doubts.

## **5-Questions without Verbs**

We can make questions without using a verb if we think the meaning is clear enough.

For example:

a-Sure? =(Are you sure?)

b-Any question? =(Do you have any question?)