**2 задание**

Задать специальные вопросы

Пожалуйста, запомните общую структуру специального вопроса:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Вопросительное слово | Вспомогательный глагол (зависит от времени) | Подлежащее | Смысловой глагол | Остальное предложение |
| When  Why  Where  How  How many  What | Do / does  Did  Will  Have  Has  Had  Am  Is  Are |  |  |  |

**Вопрос к подлежащему (вопросительные слова who или what)**

При постановке вопросов к подлежащему:

-порядок слов не меняется

-глагол ставиться в форму 3го лица, единственного числа

1. These equations have an easy solution. (What)

What has an easy solution?

2. The students of our group are writing the essay now. (Who)

Who is writing the essay now?

**1. Have to**

Пожалуйста, не забывайте, что при построении вопроса с модальным глаголом have to, ему требуется дополнительный вспомогательный глагол того времени, которое в предложении.

1. We have to come to the lecture at 8-15. (When)

When do we have to come to the lecture?

2. Last month we had to finish our project. (What)

What did we have to finish last month?

**2. Passive Voice Indefinite** – учебник, стр. 82

ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ!

Когда вы ставите специальный вопрос к предложениям в Passive Voice, запомните, пожалуйста, что частицу to be в том времени, в котором она стоит (be, being, been) , никогда нельзя отрывать от глагола в 3 форме или глагола с окончанием –ed)

Примеры :

**Indefinite**

1. A new method is applied in his recent research. (Where) Present Indefinite

Where is a new method applied? – обратите внимание, форма глагола в Passive Voice не меняется

2. All the questions were answered at the last lecture. (When) Past Indefinite

When were all the question answered?

3. Next week new textbooks will be given to the students. (When) Future Indefinite

When will new textbooks be given to the students? – частицу be в Passive Voice никогда не отрываем от глагола

**Continuous**

4. The properties of geometric figures are being discussed at the seminar now. (Where) Present Continuous

Where are the properties of geometric figures being discussed?

5. The problem was being solved by the students of our group at the lesson yesterday. (By whom) Past Continuous

By whom was the problem being solved at the lesson yesterday?

6. Future – нет формы в Passive Voice.

**Perfect**

7. The dished have already been washed by mother. (By whom) Present Perfect

By whom have the dished been washed already?

8. This equation had been solved before you came. (When) Past Perfect

When had this equation been solved?

9. Her dress will have been made by the end of the week. (When) Future perfect

When will her dress have been made?

**3. Modal Verbs**

При образовании специальных вопросов с модальными глаголами общая структура остается такая же, только вспомогательный глагол меняется на модальный.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Вопросительное слово | Модальный глагол | Подлежащее | Смысловой глагол | Остальное предложение |
| When  Why  Where  How  How many  What |  |  |  |  |

Примеры:

1. You can cross the street here, because the light turned green. (Why) – Can

Why can you cross the street here?

2. You may ask the questions during the lecture. (When) – may

When may you ask the questions?

3. People must not cross the border without passports. (Without what) – must

Without what must people not to cross the border?

4. Last summer I had to study hard because I had very difficult exams. (Why) – have to

Why did I have to study hard last summer? – пожалуйста, помните про особое правило для модального глагола have to.

5. She is to stay at home and help me. (What) – to be to

What is she to do?

6. I need to prepare the dinner right now. (When) - need

When do I need to prepare dinner? – такое же правило, как и для глагола have to

7. He should see this new movie, it’s very interesting. (Why) – should

Why should he see this new movie?

8. You ought to visit your aunt, she has an important news for you. (Why) – ought to

Why ought you to visit your aunt? (эта форма очень редко употребляется)

Эквиваленты модальных глаголов:

1. Tomorrow he will be able to finish this difficult task. (When) – to be able to

When will he be able to finish this difficult task?

2. They are allowed to carry out their experiment in our laboratory. (Where) c- to be allowed to

Where are they allowed to carry out their experiment?

3. He will probably return in an hour. (When) - probably

When will he probably return?

**4. Present Indefinite** – учебник, стр. 18 (бумага), стр. 17 (электр)

**Не забывайте про does!**

Every morning she goes to gym. (Where)

Where does she go every morning?

1. She always goes to the university by bus. (By what) Present Indefinite

By what does she always go to the university? - если в предложении появляется вспомогательный глагол does, окончание s уходит.

2. They had an important paper in the desk (What) Past Indefinite

What did they have in the desk? - если в предложении появляется вспомогательный глагол did, глагол ставиться в первую форму (или у него уходит окончание –ed).

3. Professor Smirnov will hold a seminar tomorrow. (When)

When will Professor Smirnov hold a seminar?

**5. Время Continuous** – учебник, стр. 32 (бумага и электронный)

Примеры:

1. We are going on a summer holidays in a couple of days. (When) Present Continuous

When are we going on a summer holidays? – окончание ing сохроаняется во всех типах предложений.

2. Yesterday, our students were writing the test from 2 to 4 o’clock. (When) Past Continuous.

When were our students writing the test?

3.This time next month we will be flying over France. (Where) Future Continuous

Where will we be flying this time next month? - частица be от основного глагола не отрывается.

**6. Время Perfect** – учебник, стр. 58 (бумага) 59 (электр)

Примеры:

1. The students have attended the course in the history of mathematics this month. (When) Present Perfect

When have the students attended the course in the history of mathematics? – форма глагола не меняется.

2. Our students had finished their translation before the teacher returned. (What) Past perfect

What had our students finished before the teacher returned?

3. By 5 o’clock they will have finished the experiment. (By what time) Future Perfect

By what time will they have finished the experiment?