

**CHAPTER - 11****Negatives and Interrogatives**

Some declarative sentences give a positive statement and some negative. The former is called AFFIRMATIVE and the latter NEGATIVE.

1. Rina is fond of sweets. (Affirmative)
2. Swallows are not seen in winter. (Negative)
3. Hari can climb up the tree. (Affirmative)
4. Sasmita did not sleep last night. (Negative)
5. The moonlit night is very pleasant. (Affirmative)
6. He doesnot fall in bad company. (Negative)

To make a sentence negative, 'not' is normally used after the auxiliary verb.

Activity 1 :

Make the following sentences negative. The first one has been done for you.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. A baby can swim. | A baby cannot swim.
_____ |
| 2. The tea is hot. | _____ |
| 3. Rabi is sleeping. | _____ |
| 4. The boys are playing. | _____ |
| 5. Namita will return today. | _____ |
| 6. She must be Sheela. | _____ |
| 7. Mantu has done a mistake. | _____ |
| 8. Babita may come here. | _____ |

In the absence of an auxiliary verb, the appropriate form of the 'do' verb is taken to make it negative.

Activity 2 :

Make the following sentences negative. The first one has been done for you.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Kunu invited me. | <u>Kunu did not invite me.</u> |
| 2. Rajesh has a red pen | _____ |
| 3. The fire-engine came late. | _____ |
| 4. They often make noise. | _____ |
| 5. The ozone layer keeps us safe. | _____ |
| 6. The girl told a lie. | _____ |

AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE

All the kinds of sentences Declarative, Interrogative and Imperative sentences have both Affirmative and Negative forms. But an Exclamatory sentence doesn't usually take a negation.

CONTRACTIONS :

During conversation, we usually use contractions. Look at the following.

Affirmative	Contracted Affirmative	Contracted Negative
I am ill.	I'm ill	I'm not ill (NOT - I am n't ill Or I am'nt ill)
She is ill	She's ill	She isn't ill.
They are ill	They're ill	They aren't ill.
I have done	I've done	I haven't done
She will do.	She'll do	She won't do.
I shall do.	I'll do.	I shan't do.

Activity 3 :

Turn the following sentences into negatives. Use the contracted form **n't** for **not**. The first one has been done for you.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. We should help one another | <u>We shouldn't help one another.</u> |
| 2. Swati writes well. | _____ |

3. Buddhiman has been to Kolkata _____
4. You must ask him. _____
5. Rebati should remember it. _____
6. He does his work sincerely. _____
7. My father can speak four languages. _____

To make a sentence negative we also use negative operators such as – no, never, nor, neither...nor and none.



Listen...

An exclamatory sentence doesn't usually take negation. For example –

1. How unfortunate he is !
How unfortunate he is not ! (Wrong)
2. How beautifully she sang !
How beautifully she didn't sing ! (Wrong)

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES :

Look at the sentences below :

1. Is it raining ?
2. Will Bikun come today ?
3. Do you like sweets ?
4. Did the police arrest the thief ?
5. Why are you late ?
6. What is your hobby ?
7. How do you go there ?

In the sentences 1, 2, 3, 4, we expect answers in the form of ‘yes’ or ‘no’ and in examples 5, 6, 7, they require definitely more than one-word answers. We see there are broadly two kinds of Interrogative sentences : **Yes-no** questions and **Wh**-questions.

Activity 4 :

Make Interrogative sentences.

Example : Kajal can solve the problem.

Q. Can Kajal solve the problem ?

1. Shivaji was clever. _____
2. Ranjita had done that. _____
3. The children are shouting. _____
4. She has seen me. _____
5. Dogs can be more faithful. _____
6. Mohan is a good student. _____
7. I am doing my best. _____

yes/no answer type questions begin with an auxiliary verb or if there is no auxiliary verb, we use the appropriate form of ‘do’ to make questions.



REMEMBER...

1. Statement : Hari reads well.
Question : Does Hari read well ?
(NOT - Does Hari reads well ?)
2. Statement : Kamalini broke the glass.
Question : Did Kamalini break the glass ?
(NOT - Did Kamalini broke glass ?)

Activity 5 :

Make yes / no answer type questions. One example has been shown.

❖ Reshma works at home.

Q. Does Reshma work at home ?

1. Rupali always smiles.

Q. _____

2. Biswajit occasionally tells a lie.

Q. _____

3. Trees breathe out oxygen.

Q. _____

4. He put the book on the table.

Q. _____

5. Mother cooks nicely.

Q. _____

6. Everyone in the team performed well.

Q. _____

7. He confessed his guilt.

Q. _____

WH-QUESTIONS

1. Statement : Dolagovinda is my best friend.

Question : Who is your best friend ?

2. Statement : Narendra is in Rourkela.

Question : Where is Narendra ?

3. Statement : Sanjay likes his profession very much.

Question : How does Sanjay like his profession ?

4. Statement : He was absent for a long time because of fever.

Question : Why was he absent for a longtime ?

5. Statement : Vijay married on 15 December.

Question : When did Vijay marry ?

6. Statement : That red book is mine.

Question : Which book is yours ?

We see in changing to Wh-question form there are more than one way, i.e., by using different possible wh-words. But there is only one way to get the specified answer. In sentence 1, we can write 'Who is Dolagobinda ?' in the question form; similarly in sentence 3, 'What does saying like very much ?' can be the right alternative.

Activity 6 :

Make questions using Who / What / When / Which / Where / Why / How to get the underlined words as answers. The first one has been done for you.

1. He lives in Kolkata. Q. Where does he live ?

2. I'm 14 years old. Q. _____

3. Rajesh reached home at 7 p.m.
Q. _____

4. Pinky snatched the book from Seema.
Q. _____

5. Her name is Avipsa. Q. _____

6. They went there on a picnic Q. _____

7. The second flat belongs to Mr. Patra.
Q. _____

