Questions 1

A	In questions we usually put the subject after the first verb: subject + verb verb + subject
	Tom will → will Tom? you have → have you? the house was → was the house? Will Tom be here tomorrow? Have you been working hard? When was the house built?
	Remember that the subject comes after the <i>first</i> verb: Is Katherine working today? (not Is working Katherine)
В	In <i>present simple</i> questions, we use do/does :
	you live \rightarrow do you live ?
	In past simple questions, we use did :
	you sold \rightarrow did you sell ? \bigcirc Did you sell your car? \bigcirc the train stopped \rightarrow did the train stop ? \bigcirc Why did the train stop ?
	But do not use do/does/did if who/what etc. is the subject of the sentence. Compare:
	who object who subject
-	Emma phoned somebody . somebody phoned Emma.
	Who did Emma phone? Subject — Who phoned Emma?
	In these examples, who/what etc. is the subject: Who wants something to eat? (not Who does want) What happened to you last night? (not What did happen) How many people came to the meeting? (not did come) Which bus goes to the centre? (not does go)
C	Note the position of prepositions in questions beginning Who/What/Which/Where ?: Who do you want to speak to? Which job has Tina applied for? Where are you from?
	You can use <i>preposition</i> + whom in formal style: To whom do you wish to speak?
D	Isn't it ? / Didn't you ? etc. (negative questions)
	We use negative questions especially to show surprise: Didn't you hear the doorbell? I rang it three times. or when we expect the listener to agree with us: 'Haven't we met before?' 'Yes, I think we have.'
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Note the meaning of yes and no in answers to negative questions:
ay die try	Don't you want to go? $\begin{cases} Yes. & (= Yes, want to go) \\ No. & (= No, don't want to go) \end{cases}$
	Note the word order in negative questions beginning Why ?: Why don't we eat out tonight? (not Why we don't eat) Why wasn't Emma at work yesterday? (not Why Emma wasn't)