Use of Language

Questions (1)

We usually make questions by changing the word order: we put the first auxiliary verb (AV) before the subject (S):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S + AV</th>
<th>AV + S</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tom will → will Tom?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you have → have you?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I can → can I?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>the house was → was the house?</td>
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</table>

- Will Tom be here tomorrow?
- Have you been working hard?
- What can I do? (not ‘What I can do?’)
- When was the house built? (not ‘When was built the house?’)

In present simple questions, we use do/does:

| you live → do you live? | |
| the film begins → does the film begin? | |

- Do you live near here?
- What time does the film begin? (not ‘What time begins...?’)

In past simple questions, we use did:

| you sold → did you sell? | |
| the accident happened → did the accident happen? | |

- Did you sell your car?
- How did the accident happen?

But do not use do/does/did in questions if who/what/which is the subject of the sentence. Compare:

**who** **object**

Emma telephoned [somebody].

Who did Emma telephone?

**who** **subject**

[Somebody] telephoned Emma.

Who telephoned Emma?

In these examples, who/what/which is the subject:

- Who wants something to eat? (not ‘Who does want’)
- What happened to you last night? (not ‘What did happen’)
- Which bus goes to the city centre? (not ‘Which bus does go’)

Note the position of prepositions in questions beginning Who/What/Which/Where...?:

- Who do you want to speak to?
- Which job has Jane applied for?
- What was the weather like yesterday?
- Where do you come from?

Negative questions (isn’t it...? / didn’t you...?)

We use negative questions especially to show surprise:

- Didn’t you hear the bell? I rang it four times.

or when we expect the listener to agree with us:

- ‘Haven’t we met somewhere before?’ ‘Yes, I think we have.’
- ‘Isn’t it a beautiful day! (= It’s a beautiful day, isn’t it?)

Note the meaning of yes and no in answers to negative questions:

- Don’t you want to go to the party?  
  Yes. (= Yes, I want to go)  
  No. (= No, I don’t want to go)

Note the word order in negative questions beginning Why...?:

- Why don’t we go out for a meal tonight? (not ‘Why we don’t...’)
- Why wasn’t Mary at work yesterday? (not ‘Why Mary wasn’t...’)

1. **Ask Liz questions. (Look at her answers before you write the questions)**

1. (where/from?) …………………………………………………
   - From London originally.
2. (where/live/now?)……………………………………………
   - In Manchester.
3. (married?)…………………………………………………………
   - Yes.
4. (how long/married?)…………………………………………
   - 12 years.
5. (children ?)…………………………………………………………
   - Yes, three boys.
6. (how old/they?)…………………………………………………
   - 4, 7 and 9.
7. (what / husband/ do?)…………………………………………
   - He’s a policeman.
8. (he / enjoy his job?)……………………………………………
   - Yes, very much.
9. (arrest anyone yesteray?)…………………………………
   - I don’t know.
10. (how often/go/on holiday?)……………………………
    - Usually once a year
11. (where/next year?)………
    - We don’t know yet.

2. **Make questions with what or who.**

1. Somebody hit me. **Who hit you?**
2. I hit somebody. **Who did you hit?**
3. Somebody gave me the key. **Who gave you the key?**
4. Something happened. **What happened?**
5. Diane told me something. **What did Diane tell you?**
6. This book belongs to somebody. **Who does this book belong to?**
7. Somebody lives in that house. **Who lives in that house?**
8. I fell over something. **What did you fall over?**
9. Something fell on the floor. **What fell on the floor?**
10. This word means something. **What does this word mean?**
11. I borrowed the money from somebody. **Who did you borrow the money from?**
12. I’m worried about something. **What are you worried about?**

**Vocabulary**

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>depressed</th>
<th>confused</th>
<th>fed up</th>
<th>satisfied</th>
<th>pleased</th>
<th>disappointed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angry</td>
<td>embarrassed</td>
<td>nervous</td>
<td>relaxed</td>
<td>annoyed</td>
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1. He looked so ________ that we knew at once he had failed his exam.
2. You look________ today. Have you received good news from John?
3. The old lady was always ________about her rude and noisy neighbours.
4. You've got what you want. You should be__________ with yourself.
5. She felt ________ about undressing in front of the doctor.
6. I'm__________ with my job. I don’t want to work there any more.
7. She's very ________about her driving test.
8. I was a bit ________ with Kathy for not coming.
9. I was so__________that I could not think clearly.
10. She seemed __________and in control of the situation.
11. She has been feeling very __________since her marriage broke up

**Reading**

**What a Memory!**

Most people can remember important things. Louise Owen can remember almost everything! Ask her about July 16, 1999. She can tell you everything about that day. She can recall her food, her clothes, and her phone calls. Ask her about a news event. She can tell you all about it. Her memories are very visual. In her mind, she sees everything again.

To Owen, this is normal. But her kind of memory is rare. Most people can’t remember everything. Only about 25 people in the World have this ability. Researchers are studying people like Louise Owen. How are they different? Two parts of their brains are larger than normal. Is this the cause of unusual memory? Or is it the result? It isn’t clear.

Researchers know the answer to this question: Is this kind of memory a symptom of another condition? “No” is the answer. These people are all very healthy.

People with this kind of memory have a lot in common. They wash their hands a lot. They are always collecting things. They also need to have everything in order. Actress Marilu Henner, for example, always keeps her shoes and clothes in perfect order. Of course, these people put all their memories in order, too. Finally, people with unusual memory have one more thing in common. Most of them are not married.

Some of these people do not like their special ability. Why? They remember all the unhappy periods in their lives. They can never forget sad feelings. That can make life very difficult. But most people enjoy their amazing memory.

**A) Are these sentences T (true) or F (false)**

1. ____ Louise Owen can’t remember much about July 16, 1999.
2. ____ Owen's memory is normal.
3. ____ Owen sees pictures of past events in her mind.
4. ____ Everyone with this kind of memory is happy about it.

**B) Circle the letter of the best answer.**

1. Why is Louise Owen’s memory unusual?
   a. She can remember important things.
   b. She can memorize a lot of information quickly.
   c. She can remember almost everything.
2. Do people with this kind of memory have an illness?
   a. Yes.
   b. No.
   c. Researchers don’t know.

3. What do researchers know about people with this kind of memory?
   a. Two of the people have large brains.
   b. Two parts of their brains are very large.
   c. Their brains are normal.

4. Which question do researchers have about people with amazing memory?
   a. Why are their brains larger than normal?
   b. Are their brains the same as other people’s brains?
   c. Is amazing memory the symptom of another condition?

5. Which of these sentences is not true about people with this kind of memory?
   a. They have nothing in common.
   b. Their memories are very visual.
   c. They want to put everything in order.

C) Write short answers to these questions.
1. Why is Louise Owens different from other people?

2. How many people have this kind of memory?

3. What is one problem for people with this kind of memory?

4. What do people with this kind of memory have in common? Give one example.

D) Study the words in the box and choose the best word to complete each sentence. You will not use all the words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dig</th>
<th>humans</th>
<th>mind</th>
<th>minerals</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oxygen</td>
<td>rare</td>
<td>surface</td>
<td>temperature</td>
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</table>

1. They are not in the mine. They are above ground. They are on the __________________________.

2. What are gold and silver? - They are __________________________.

3. Not many people have this condition. It’s very __________________________.

4. People need this to live. People need __________________________.

5. His body __________________________ is 101° F (38.3° C).
E) Circle the letter of the best word to complete each sentence.

1. A music player is a small_________________. We use it to listen to music.
   a. drill       b. diagram       c. device       d. period

2. A lot of people are sick, but I am not. This illness doesn’t_________________ me.
   a. affect       b. dig       c. cure       d. survive

3. Everyone is worried about the miners. Will they________________?
   a. dig       b. affect       c. recall       d. survive

4. Everyone waits a long time.___________________, they get the good news.

5. Five minutes is a short_________________ of time.
   a. period       b. condition       c. device       d. ability