

Declarative sentence change the law to follow the general declarative sentence interrogative sentence interrogative

declarative sentence to follow the general interrogative declarative sentence does not change the general interrogative can not follow the general knowledge questions, and then learn the two conversions.

1, the basic usage and the general structure of interrogative
General Question question for a particular situation, usually available to answer yes and no, reading a rising tone. The basic structure is "be / have / auxiliary verb + subject + predicate (predicative)":

Isheinterestedgoing? He interested in you?
HaveyoueverbeentoJapan? You ever been to Japan you?
Oessheoftenhavecolds? Her often a cold?
idyouaskherwhichtobuy? you ask not ask her which one to buy?

2, declarative way to change the general interrogative
. verb be in question form: verb be based on different temporal and person have am, is, are, was, were various forms, can be used as a linking verb ("yes", "in", etc.) and auxiliary (for composition of tense and passive voice, etc.), but no matter the circumstances, constitute the interrogative, the all appropriate forms of the verb be placed in a sentence:

mIright? I right?
Reyoufeelingbettertoday? You feel better at all today?
Washelateforschool? Him to school late? (Fromwww.zkenglish.com)

. Verbs have questions about style: verbs have different tenses, and under the person can have, has, had, etc., can be used as a verb and the auxiliary real meaning, the discussion under the following conditions:

① used as a main verb meaning that state, such as that owned, illness or for haveto that "must" and so on, can constitute a composition-style directly to have, has, had placed the first sentence, also under the circumstances, In the first sentence to use do, does, did:

oeshehave [Hashe] anythingtosay? he have to say about you?
oyouhave [Haveyou] toleavesoon? do you have to go so soon?
idyouhave [Hadyou] anyfriendsthen? He was a friend? (Fromwww.zkenglish.com)

② used as a main verb meaning that action, such as that "eat (= eat)", "drink (= drink)", "take (= take)", "received (= receive)", "spent (= spend)", which form when the question type can not have advanced to the first sentence, the sentence should be the first to use do, does, did:

oeshehavebreakfastathome? his home to eat breakfast?
Idyouhaveagoodtimeattheparty? Your evening enjoying yourself?

③ completed form as an auxiliary state, the interrogative sentence always the first place have so:

Haveyoufinishedyourwork? Your work finished?
Haseleftwhenyouarrived? You arrived he had left it?

. Interrogative Modals: Modals question type is usually placed in a sentence modal verb:

AnyouspeakEnglish? You speak English?
MustIfinishtheworkatonce? I must immediately complete the work?

. Real meaning of the interrogative verb: verb general questions about real Italian style, is usually