



Fragen stellen

Asking questions

Im Deutschen durch Veränderung der Wortstellung

Im Englischen mit „do“ oder „does“ und das „s“ wandert vom Verb weg.

1 2 3
Du **sprichst** Englisch.
2 1 3
Sprichst du Englisch?

1 2 3
You speak English.
1 2 3
Do you speak English?



Sie **arbeitet** mit einem Computer.
Arbeitet sie mit einem Computer?

She **works** with a computer.
Does she work with a computer?

Er **schreibt** Emails.
Schreibt er Emails?

He **writes** Emails.
Does he write Emails?

Wir **arbeiten** wirklich hart.
Arbeiten wir wirklich hart?

We **work** really hard.
Do we really work hard?

Sie **lieben** die Berge.
Lieben sie die Berge wirklich?

They **love** the mountains.
Do they (really) love the mountains?

Es **klingt** richtig.
Klingt es richtig?

It **sounds** right.
Does it sound right?



I	}	write, speak, run, walk, sing, play,	Do ?
You			
We			
They			
He	}	writes, speaks, runs, walks, sings, plays,	Does ?
She			
It			



GRAMMAR LIGHT – ASKING QUESTIONS

Complete the questions and fill in “do” or “does”:

..... you speak German and English?

Ali and Aishe, you like living in Austria?

..... they like vanilla ice-cream?

..... he work with a computer?

..... she sing in a choir?

..... it take long?

..... they walk to school every day, or take the bus?

..... you often play computer games?

..... Jenny watch TV every day? (she!)

..... Fred ever write emails? (he!)

..... your leg hurt? (it!)

..... the children read a lot of books? (they!)

..... your father work in a garage? (he!)

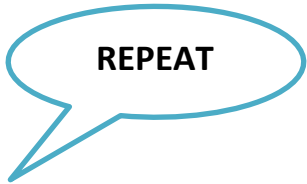
..... your brother play football in a team, and you ever go and watch a game?

..... you like criminal stories, and your sister like books about horses?

Joti comes from India. she know any German and her father know any Indian friends in Vienna?



Checkpoint: You need nine times „do“ and eleven times “does”.



Fragen stellen mit “können“, „haben“, „sollen“, „müssen“, „dürfen“, „ist“, „sind“

Asking questions with “can”, “have”, “shall”, “must”, “may” „is“, „are“, „would“, „should“.....

Im Deutschen durch Veränderung der Wortstellung

Im Englischen durch Veränderung der Wortstellung

1 2 3
Er **kann** kommen.

1 2 3
He **can** come.

2 1 3
Kann er kommen?

2 1 3
Can he come?



Wir **sollen** (den Text) abschreiben.
Sollen wir den Text abschreiben?

We **shall** copy (the text).
Shall we copy the text?

Sie **dürfen** (jetzt) gehen.
Dürfen sie (jetzt) gehen?

They **may** go (now).
May they go (now)?

Wir **haben** viele gute Freunde.
Haben wir wirklich viele gute Freunde?

We **have** many good friends.
Have we really (got) a lot of good friends?

Du **musst** es tun.
Muss ich es (wirklich) tun?

You **must** do it.
Must I (really) do it?

Sie **ist** zu Hause.
Ist sie zu Hause?

She **is** at home.
Is she at home?

Ich **würde** gerne ins Kino gehen.
Würdest du gerne ins Kino gehen?

I **would** like to go to the cinema.
Would you like to go to the cinema?

Wir **sollten** daran denken.
Sollten wir daran denken?

We **should** think about it.
Should we think about it?



Du kannst mit „is“, „are“, „have“, „has“, „can“, „shall“, „should“, „may“, „must“, „will“, „would“,, Fragen bilden **ohne** Verwendung von „do“ oder „does“



Complete the questions by filling in the right words:



- I help you? (kann)
- you any brothers or sisters? (hast)
- we come again? (dürfen)
- you write me an email? (kannst)
- she in school today? (ist)
- I watch the football match on TV? (darf)
- we play another game? (sollen)
- you like to try it on? (würden)
- It's sunny today. we walk to school? (sollten)
- you write me an Email? (wirst)
- we really take the test? (müssen)

Checkpoint: You need
 "can", "must", "shall", "should", "will", "would", "may", "have", "is", "may", "can"

Complete the dialogue, please:



- Good morning. help you? (kann ich)
I'd like a pair of jeans, please, size 34.
 Here you are. like to try them on? (würden Sie)
Yes please. show me the changing room? (könnten Sie)
 Yes, it's over there. Do you want anything else?
 *have a look at the T-shirts? (darf ich)*
 Of course. Here you are.

Checkpoint
 You need: "I", "I", "you", "you", "would", "may", "could", "can"



GRAMMAR LIGHT – ASKING QUESTIONS

REMEMBER

Deutsch		Englisch
wer ?	→	who ?
wo /wohin?	→	where ... ?
wer ?	≠	where ?
wo?	≠	who?

Wo ...?	Who is your best friend?
Wer ...?	How is your best friend?
Warum ...?	Where is your best friend?
Wie ...?	Why do you like her best?
Wo ...?	Where does she live?
Was ...?	How old is she?
Wann ...?	What are her hobbies?
Wie ...?	When you meet her?
Welches ...?	Which programme does she like best?
Wohin?	Which film will you see on TV?
Welchen?	Where are you going?





For the experts:

Mechmet is looking for a job. He wants to become a mechanic.

At the job interview he must answer some questions.

.....'s your name?

.....old are you?

.....do you go to school?

.....will you finish school?

.....good are your grades?

.....you like working in a garage?

.....you interested in maths and physics?

.....are your hobbies?



Anita is also looking for a job. She wants to work in a kindergarten.

At the job interview she must answer some questions.

.....'s your name?

.....old are you?

.....do you go to school?

.....will you finish school?

.....good are your grades?

.....you like working with children?

.....you interested in singing and playing games?

.....are your hobbies?



**Checkpoint: You need
"what", "when", "do", "are", "how", "where", "what", "how"**