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Transform assertive sentences into interrogative sentences

Change the following assertive sentences to questioning. 1. It was a great view. 2. No one can tolerate this. 3. There is nothing particularly impressive about this image. 4. Nobody loves the sun of the environment. 5. Gulliver could hear his clock ticking in his pocket. 6. It is useless to cry about spilled milk. 7. Switzerland is known for its scenic beauty. 8. The beauty of nature is out of description. 9. Everyone has heard of Darwin. 10. He has his dinner at seven every night. 11. I told him to practice regularly. 12. Virtue is its own reward. Answers 1. Was it a great show? Or wasn't it a great show? 2. Can anyone tolerate this? 3. Is there anything particularly impressive about this picture? 4. Does anyone love the surrounding sun? 5. Could Gulliver feel his clock ticking in his pocket? 6. Is it useless to cry about spilled milk? Or isn't it useless to cry about spilled milk? 7. Is Switzerland known for its scenic beauty? Or isn't Switzerland known for its scenic beauty? 8. Is the beauty of nature beyond description? Or isn't the beauty of nature beyond description? 9. Has everyone heard of Darwin? Or hasn't everyone heard of Darwin? 10. Do you have your dinner at seven o'clock every night? 11. Did I tell him to practice regularly? Or didn't I tell him to practice regularly? 12. Isn't virtue your own reward? Notes Indefinite pronouns to everyone, everything, anything, anyone, etc., should be written as a single word and followed by a singular verb. Exchange of assertive sentences and questions _____ if the auxiliary or help verb is not available. _____ Using Do/Did/Did If we find that there is no help verb in the assertive sentence, we will write an interrogative sentence using Do/Does/Did. FOR EXAMPLE: Assertive: They play cricket. Interrogative: Don't they play cricket? Assertive: Manaj reads the English newspaper. Interrogative: Does Manaj not read the English newspaper? Assertive: It went to market. Interrogative: Didn't it hit the market? If we find the word Never in assertive sentence, we will write the word Never instead of that word [Never] at the time of the interrogative sentence. FOR EXAMPLE: Assertive: Ranjan never has tea. Interrogative: Does Ranjan ever drink tea? Assertive: He never loved me. Interrogative: Did you love me? Assertive: You can never forget about it. Interrogative: Can you ever forget it? Nothing _____ If we find the word Nothing in assertive sentence, we will write the word Nothing instead of that word [Nothing] at the time of the interrogative sentence. FOR EXAMPLE: Assertive: He said nothing about this matter. Interrogative: Did you say anything about this matter? Assertive: I have nothing to do. Assertive: There is nothing better than honesty. Interrogative: Is there anything better than honesty? Nothing but _____ No more than/ what if we find Anything but assertive sentence, we will write Anything or use What instead of [Nothing but] at the time of the interrogative sentence. FOR EXAMPLE: Assertive: Our life is nothing more than a walking shadow. Interrogative: Is our life nothing more than a walking shadow? Or what is our life, but a walking shadow? Assertive: He gave me nothing but love. Interrogative: Did you give me anything but love? Or what gave me but love? Assertive: Ramen wants nothing more than a government job. Interrogative: What does Ramen want, but a government job? Every + noun _____ There is no noun + that + negative If we find Every + noun in assertive sentence, we will write There is some noun + qui+ negative at the time of the questioning sentence. FOR EXAMPLE: Assertive: Every man wants to be happy. Interrogative: Is there any man who doesn't want to be happy? Assertive: Every mother loves her son. Interrogative: Is there a mother who doesn't love her son? Assertive: Every man wants to be powerful. Interrogative: Is there anyone who doesn't want to be powerful? Someone/ someone/ everyone / nobody / no / no one / nobody _____ - that (affirmative-negative) (negative-affirmative) If we find the words Someone / someone / everyone / no one / no one in assertive judgment, we will write the word Who instead of these words [Someone / someone / everyone / nobody / nobody / no one] and make the affirmative phrase negative and negative in affirmative sentence FOR EXAMPLE: Assertive: Everyone loves their children. Interrogative: Who doesn't love their children? Assertive: Everyone has some needs. Interrogative: Who has no needs? Assertive: No one trusts a den. Interrogative: Who trusts a den? Assertive: No one can be alone. Most of the time we should make assertive (affirmative) phrases negatively interrogative if we want to do interrogations. FOR EXAMPLE: Assertive: Read at this university. Interrogative: Don't you read at this university? Assertive: The sun rises in the east. Interrogative: Isn't the sun coming out in the east? Assertive: It was a good idea. Interrogative: Wasn't that a good idea? SHORT CUTTING METHOD TO MEMORIZE RULES Exchange of assertive sentences and questioning Assertive interrogations Never _____ EverNothing _____ Nothing but _____ Whatever but / whatever + noun _____ There is none + noun + that + negativeSomeone / someone / everyone / everyone / nobody / no / no / no one _____ , that (affirmative-negative) (negative-affirmative) If the auxiliary verb or help is not available.- Using Do/Did/Did Most of the time we should make the assertive phrase (affirmative) negative interrogative if we want to do interrogations. CLICK ON THE LINK BELOW TO PDF Download the PDF To read the sentence

transformation [Affirmative to Negative], click here. To read the sentence transformation [Imperative to assertive], click here. An assertive phrase is declaration or a declarative judgment. For example, Rohit is a good student. An interrogative sentence is a 'yes-no' or 'wh' question. For example, are you from India? Or, how can I help you, ma'am? An exclamatory sentence denotes emotion and ends with an exclamation mark (!). For example, Hurrah! We won the match. In any sentence transformation or do what is directed grammar test, we often find the following types of questions - Assertive to interrogative sentence and assertive vice versa to exclamatory phrase and vice versa 1. Assertive in the question mark and vice versa We can use yes-no questions and wh questions depending on the sentences to make them interrogative without changing the meaning. In the process of transforming an assertive sentence into interrogative and vice versa, an affirmative phrase (positive meaning) generally turns negative and negative becomes affirmative. Using Yes-No type questions: It is. Not? It isn't. Can. Can't he? No one can do that. Can anyone do this? Can I ever forget you? I can never forget you. Play good cricket. Doesn't cricket play well? Is Ritu not a good student? – Rite is a good student. This is the best place to visit in summer. – Is there a better place than this to visit in summer? Using Wh questions: Everyone knows Sachin. Who doesn't know Sachin? This is the best place to visit in summer. – Where would you get a better place to visit in summer? You can't tell him that. How can you tell him that? 2. Assertive to exclamatory phrase and vice versa Use 'large' before a noun. Use long before an adjective. Hurrah! – It is a question of happiness that ... Alas! – It is very sad that... Yes – I wish what a fool you are! You're a big fool. How beautiful is the night! – The night is very beautiful. Hurrah! We won the match. – It is a question of happiness that we have won the match. Alas! Our beloved leader is no longer. – It is very sad that our beloved leader is no longer. Oh! If I was young again! I wish I was young again. Published by Manjusha. Filed in CBSE Grade 7 Grammar Spreadsheets Change question marks in assertive sentences. Notes While we transform question marks into assertive sentences, we add 'no' if the interrogative phrase is in the affirmative. An example is given below. Interrogative: Isn't he a brilliant student? Assertive: He's a brilliant student. Exercise 1. Was she angry with him? 2. Weren't they impressed with his performance? 3. Will they attend the party? 4. Is your job over? 5. Haven't you returned from work yet? 6. Doesn't it work here? 7. Have you been offended? 8. Did you accept the invitation? 9. Do you know the answer? 10. Was he kind to you? 11. Were you interested in the offer? 12. Can you speak English? 13. Can't solve this problem? 14. Is she smart? 15. Don't you live with your parents? 16. Have you completed the work? Answers 1. I wasn't angry with him. 2. They were with their performance. 3. They will attend the party. 4. He has not finished his work. 5. He's back from work. 6. She works here. 7. She did not offend me. 8. She did not accept the invitation. 9. He does not know the answer. 10. He wasn't kind to me. They weren't interested in the offer. 12. She cannot speak English. 13. I can solve this problem. 14. It's not smart. 15. He lives with his parents. 16. He did not complete the work. More Passive Voice Worksheets Passive Voice Worksheet | Passive voice sheet passed simple | Continuous past passive voice spreadsheet | Simple future you have passive voice worksheet | Future perfect time you have

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