

MARVIN **Your name is Violet, isn't it?**
VIOLET **Yes, it is.**
MARVIN **Nice name, isn't it?**
VIOLET **Yes, it is.**
MARVIN **Do you often come here?**
VIOLET **Yes, I do. Every Friday night.**
MARVIN **Do you live near here then?**
VIOLET **Yes, I do.**
MARVIN **Do you like the music here?**
VIOLET **Yes, I do.**
MARVIN **Are you married?**
VIOLET **No, I'm not.**
MARVIN **Have you got a boy-friend?**
VIOLET **No, I haven't.**
MARVIN **Are you still a student?**
VIOLET **No, I'm not. I'm a shop assistant.**
MARVIN **Do you work near here?**
VIOLET **No, I don't. I work in Oxford.**
MARVIN **Do you always go there by train?**
VIOLET **No, I don't. I have a motor bike.**
MARVIN **What make is your motor bike?**
VIOLET **It's a Honda.**
MARVIN **Do you like Oxford?**
VIOLET **Yes, I do. Can I ask you a question?**
MARVIN **Yes, of course. Go ahead.**
VIOLET **Do you always ask so many questions?**



Vollverben (go, come, like, work...) werden mit DO umschrieben: Do you like the music?
Hilfsverben (be, have, can, must, may, will) bilden die Frage wie im Deutschen mit Umstellung von Subjekt und Prädikat: Are you married? Has she got a boy-friend?

married: verheiratet
shop assistant: Verkäuferin
by train: mit dem Zug
motor bike: Motorrad
make: Marke, Hersteller
of course: natürlich
go ahead: vorwärts!

Make Questions:

You are a student.
You like the music.
You never go to the disco.
It is a Honda.
She is a shop assistant.
You like Oxford.
They go by train.
They ask many questions.
She still works here.
He often comes here.

ALWAYS, OFTEN, NEVER, STILL (= immer noch) kommen vor das Verb. Wenn im Satz zwei Verben sind, vor das wichtigere.

He always asks so many questions.
I never go by train.
Do you often come here?

Ausnahme bildet to be und Ergänzung:
She is still a student.
I'm always at the party.
They are never at home.