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Affirmative sentences exercises with answers

Affirmative and negative sentences exercises with answers.

We can use any in affirmative sentences in some special cases. Prayer that here and always use any when it is the most likely option. As a rule, we use Some in affirmative phrases and any questions and negative phrases, but here are two cases where we can use any in affirmative sentences. Which in affirmative you can use any in an affirmative phrase (singular or plural) which means "no matter what". You can take any book you like, I have many. (You can take a book, no matter which one) - you can take any book you like. (You can take more than one book, no matter which one) - That exercise is very easy, all the children here could respond. (this guy, or that girl, no matter who you choose, everyone knows the answer) There is no need to go there at the weekend, you can go every day you want, it's always open. Which in conditional usually we use any after "if" even in affirmative sentences (but Some can also be possible) - if you see something strange, tell me - if you like one of these books, you can borrow them total number of articles: 30 Transform the sentences indicated in affirmative phrases, negative sentences or questions. Phrases behind Date sentences tell you what to do. Show example can correct errors. â† 'Negative sentence Answer: You can't correct mistakes. Change the following affirmative sentences in negative sentences. Answers 1. Shyam did not exceed the test. 2. He didn't give me a glass of milk. 3. The Contractor has not finished work in a day. 4. She doesn't go to the office at 9. 5. She doesn't speak English fluently. 6. They didn't arrive in the morning. 7. She doesn't call her mother of her every day. 8. My father doesn't read much. 9. He doesn't know how to knit. 10. He didn't dare to challenge me. 11. They have not promised to pay higher wages. 12. My mother and my grandmother don't go to the temple every day. 13. My friend does not write stories. 14. He didn't look at the images on the wall. 15. The performance of her in that movie won no awards. The negative sentences in English follow the same basic word order of the affirmative sentences. * Start with a noun or a pronoun as subject, and then the verb and the rest of the predicate. (Negative controls, like positive ones, omit the subject.) The main difference: to make a negative verb, put a war of aid is not' in front of it. (Denying the verb is the usual way to make a negative phrase.) See the examples below, then read the explanation. See also other ways to make negative sentences (besides 'not') at the bottom of this page. * (See also the formation of applications for important differences in the order of words in English, negative or affirmative questions.) Some examples Using 'Not': to make these examples as clear as possible, the subject is orange and the predicated is blue. Mary doesn't drink coffee. My brothers don't speak Chinese. Jim's best friends do not live near Go to the store last week. Lions don't eat grass. Esther can't go tomorrow. Some people don't eat spicy foods. Bill didn't learn to type. You shouldn't cheat on tests. Explanation Do' is the most common help verb for negative phrases. We use it whenever the affirmative phrase doesn't have a help verb. (Mary loves ice cream. She doesn't like cake.) For perfect or continuous tenses, use 'have' or 'be' instead. (We can also use 'be' without a help verb. It is the only English verb that does not need a help verb for negatives.) We can also use a modal verb such as "can", "will", "would", or "should" + to avoid making a negative sentence. It is very common to use contractions in language and informal writing. In fact, English speakers rarely use "don't do", "don't" or "don't", except when we really want to emphasize "no". Instead of saying "it doesn't", we say "it doesn't." "It's not gonna change to "I don't want to", "can't", "can't", and it's not "it's not." See Verbal Modal and The Word to Be. Remember, the use not (or not) for third person singular: he or she doesn't go. (The main verb-- 'go' in this sentence-- stays in the basic form, without an '-s' or '-es' at the end. See the help verb section of English verbs.) Do not use (or don't do) for I, you, or plural: Don't go, don't go, don't go, and don't go either, the video below is a fun rap song that shows the use of all negative contractions in English. Many of them (not, maybe not, shan't) are almost never used, at least in American English. (I imagine these forms are quite common in other parts of the English-speaking world.) The full text for this video only shows on a computer, tablet, or phone held horizontally. It's too big for a vertical moving screen. Excuse me! If you liked that video, you might like Its Positive Contractions, on the English Contractions page. (It has an explanation and examples as well as the video.) Negative contractions with 'be' The following examples show negative statements using the verb 'be. âBea doesn't need a help verb (although t can act as one). Jenny's not fat. You're not lazy. Your brothers aren't lazy either. Jim and Sue aren't working today. They weren't feeling well. In fact, they don't feel well all week. Larry won't be able to go. Other Ways to Form Negative Phrases You can also express a negative meaning without using "no" or a help verb. English has a rule that doesn't allow double negatives. (The thought is that two negatives make a positive. If "nobody doesn't like ice cream", that must mean everyone does it.) So if you use negative words (never, nor, no __, none, nobody, nor anything, etc.) in a sentence, do not make the negative verb. English speakers sometimes violate this rule. Some groups use routine double negatives. Other use them to look less "formal" when friends. Even so, double negatives like "not taking any manna" or "I didn't see anything" make a person look uneducated when used in the wrong society. It is safer to practice 'standard' English all the time. Examples of Negative Sentences Without 'Not': Mary never drinks coffee. None of Jim's best friends live near him.*Lions never eat grass. None of them are feeling well. Nothing is refreshing like a cold shower on a hot day. No one (or none, or none of the students) in my class is studying Latin.* Note singular verbs, because 'none' is singular. The prepositional phrase "from Jim's friends" changes the pronoun "none", which is the simple subject. The same goes for ÆœnÂ© themâ. Some of these phrases could also be written using a help verb plus 'no'. Notice the differences: Mary never drinks coffee. Lions never eat grass. (More complicated): We don't have anyone (or anyone) in my class who studies Latin. (This complex sentence has two clauses, each with a subject and a predicate.) Other examples of separation order Do you have questions about the structure of the English sentence? Check out these explanations and examples of the word order for many types of sentences (including those with direct or indirect sentences and objects). Discover the basic forms of English verbs to increase your confidence in English. Why are contractions in English so popular, and how can you tell when people speak fast? Find out, with lots of examples to read and listen to. Home> English grammar lessons> Negative sentences. Didn't you find what you needed? Explain what you want in the search box below. (For example, sister-in-law, past stress practice, or 'get along with.'). Click to view related pages on EnglishHints.Site search by freefindadvanced. Enjoy this page? Please share it (link to it). Here's how... Would you rather share this page with others by linking us? Click on the HTML link code below. Copy and paste it, adding a note of yours, into your blog, a web page, forum, a blog comment, your Facebook account, or anywhere else someone would find this page valuable. Change the following affirmative sentences to negative. 1. John is sick. 2. Smoking. 3. The thief was hiding behind a tree. 4. He was telling the truth. 5. They made her queen. 6. The roof was swept away in the storm. 7. You look happy. 8. Milk has turned into agricultural. 9. The peon rang the bell. 10. He has a beautiful voice. 11. The voice sounds real. 12. We waited at the station. 13. He called me crazy. 14. They had finished their work. 15. John broke another glass today. Answers 1. John is not sick. 2. Do not smoke. 3. The thief did not hide behind a tree. 4. He was not telling the truth. 5. They didn't make her queen. 6. The roof has not been blowin in the storm. 7. You don't look happy. 8. milk did not become acid. 9. The peon didn't ring the bell. 10. He has no adorable voice. 11. The voice does not seem true. 12. We didn't wait for the station. 13. He didn't call me a fool. 14. They had not finished their work. 15. John did not break another glass today. * incorrect answers are shown in red. you have two options to find the correct answers. (updated page if the button does not work.) solutions 1) you are now going to stores. / you're going ... 2) I'm watching TV right now. / I'm looking ... 3) look, he's playing football. / Look, he's playing ... 4) he's having lunch right now. 5) rains this morning. / is raining ... 6) are reading the newspaper at the moment. / are reading ... 7) the boat is sailed on the sea. / boat navigation ... 8) care about his exams. 9) is putting the letter in the mailbox now. / is putting ... 10) is running around the park at the moment. / is running ... running ...

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