

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?**



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

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?

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.*