

I'm human



Short answers affirmative and negative

Negative and affirmative words. Have got affirmative negative questions and short answers. Verb to be affirmative negative questions and short answers. Past simple affirmative negative questions and short answers resuelto. What is affirmative and negative sentence. Affirmative negative questions and short answers. What is affirmative and negative. Affirmative and negative examples.

Short answers are a common way to respond to questions in spoken English. They typically follow the structure of: YES or NO (or words like sometimes, perhaps, etc.) + subject pronoun + auxiliary (or be or have). However, it's worth noting that the auxiliary may change depending on the verb used in the question. For example, if someone asks "Do you like our new house?" The correct short answer would be "Yes, I do." But for questions with a contraction, such as "Are you from Spain?", the full form of the sentence is usually used: "Yes, I am." In negative answers, the auxiliary does not follow the usual rule. For instance, in response to "Can you help me with my English homework?" A more polite answer would be "Sorry" rather than just "No". However, it's essential to avoid one-word replies like "yes" or "no", as they can come across as impolite. Short answers can also be used to emphasize the reply. For example, saying "Yes, I do! I love it!" (with stress on "do") puts more emphasis on the response. Similarly, using the full form of words like "not" in negative short answers can convey a stronger sense: "No, I do not! It's disgusting!" or "No, I don't! It's awful!" In certain situations, such as contradicting someone who has just spoken, it may be more suitable to use a short answer. For instance, responding to "Oh, yes, you did!" with "No, you didn't!" can be an effective way to correct the other person. When forming short answers, it's also worth noting that US English often uses non-contracted forms more frequently than British English. Additionally, when including multiple auxiliaries in a sentence, it's usually best to use only one of them: "Yes, it had been." When responding to a question, start with the first word. If it's an auxiliary verb or "be", use the long form for affirmative answers ("yes") and the short form for negative answers ("no"). Note: When "you" is the subject, replace it with "I" or "we". In cases starting with "are you", sometimes replace "are" with "am". Short answers are polite ways to respond. They're easy to form by taking the first word of the question and replacing it with "yes" or "no", then adding the person's form. Present tense: * Positive: "yes, I am/you are/he is/she is/it is/we are/they are" * Negative: "no, I'm not/you aren't/he isn't/she isn't/it isn't/we aren't/they aren't" Past tense: * Positive: "yes, I was/you were/he was/she was/it was/we were/they were" * Negative: "no, I wasn't/you weren't/he wasn't/she wasn't/it wasn't/we weren't/they weren't" Present tense (other verbs): * Positive: "yes, I do/you do/he does/she does/it does/we do/they do" * Negative: "no, I don't/you don't/he doesn't/she doesn't/it doesn't/we don't/they don't" Past tense (other verbs): * Positive: "yes, I did/you did/he did/she did/it did/we did/they did" * Negative: "no, I didn't/you didn't/he didn't/she didn't/it didn't/we didn't/they didn't" Other forms: * Positive: "yes, I have/you have/he has/she has/it has/we have/they have" * Negative: "no, I haven't/you haven't/he hasn't/she hasn't/it hasn't/we haven't/they haven't" * Positive: "yes, I can/you can/he can/she can/it can/we can/they can" * Negative: "no, I can't/you can't/he can't/she can't/it can't/we can't/they can't" Exercises: * Short answers in the present simple * Short answers in the present simple and past simple Short answer exercises test grammar skills using short responses that require choosing between two options, such as yes/no answers to questions about time, verb tenses, or present simple grammar rules. In English, saying "Yes" followed by a complete sentence is considered more polite than simply responding with "Yes." When completing short answers, individuals use the first word of the question as the basis for their response and follow specific grammatical guidelines: using long forms in affirmative answers (e.g., "he does") and short forms in negative answers (e.g., "he doesn't"). It's also essential to note that if "you" is the subject of the question, it must be replaced by "I" or "we," while questions starting with "are you" may require using "am" instead.