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In English, there are two types of questions: direct questions, which are obvious questions, ending with a question mark. For example: What time? Where is she? What's his name? Indirect issues that are hidden issues in a statement or other issue. For example: I wonder what this time is. Could you tell me where she is? I'd like to know his name. Indirect questions are also called, embedded questions. Embedded questions often precede these common phrases: Interesting ... I do not know... Could you tell me... I ask... We need to find out ... I would like to know ... Could you tell me... I'm not sure... Do you know... Can you remember... Let's ask... Could you explain... When a direct question contains an auxiliary verb or be, in a built-in question, change the order and tension of the object and verbs. If the questions contain do, omit this has indirectly matter. What did he tell you? Can you tell me what he told you? Are they tired? I would like to know if they are tired. Why couldn't they come to the party? I wonder why they couldn't come to the party. Note that embedded questions usually follow the order of the word statement (subject and verb) rather than the order of the word question (verb and subject). However, to pay more attention to this issue, they often follow the order of the question. For example: Who is the doctor? I wonder who the doctor is. What happened here? I'd like to know what happened here. Words whether and if, and the phrase will be whether or not used for yes/no (direct) questions. For example: Will it rain? I wonder if it's going to rain. Can she swim? Can you tell me if she can swim? Contractions using be (verbal abbreviations) are not used at the end of the embedded issue. For example: Who is he? Do you know who he is? (NOT: Do you know who he is?) Where's the restroom? I'd like to know where the restroom is. (NOT: I would like to know where the toilet is) Remember that embedded questions are often a polite way to ask the issue, and so they are often used when requesting information from strangers. For example: When does the bus arrive? Do you know when the bus will arrive? How long are they open? Could you tell me how long they're open to? The questions in English have both a question word (which, like, etc.) and a change in subject and verb. In What is this theme (it) was moved after the verb (is). Only have and has been changed. What you'll see. The subject (you) moves after the auxiliary (will). If a conventional verb is used in a simple time, then you need a Do (What You Want) when a question is built into the swap is not done: Tell me what it is., tell me what you will see, or tell me what you want. All three examples have built-in questions I wonder how much it will cost to have the wrong exchange of will and this. Tell me I have to order the wrong swaps should, and I you know that it is a little different. The statement may be Meat in it. Dark questions do not change the subject and verb, you ask: What is in it?. Compare the meaning of this question with what is it?, which changes the verb. So in the last example there is no replacement to undo, so the built-in question is the same as a regular question. There is no error in the third example. The fourth example is similar. To form a built-in question, you don't change the subject and the verb. The topic of today's meeting and the verb was, so it should be anyone knows why today's meeting was postponed until next week? A built-in question is a question that is within another issue or statement. This point of grammar is sometimes explained by itself or in a lesson on nouns or speech (more on that below). To help students remember what a built-in question is, think about sticking like in bed. When you're in bed, you're tucked between the sheets. The built-in question is just a question hidden inside another! Embedded questions can cause confusion for English learners because they follow the usual Subject-Verb-Object pattern instead of the typical inverted question pattern. Let's take a closer look! Two types Here are a few examples of the embedded question in another issue. For templates and applications, see Embedded Issues - Grammar and Use Resources 2. Embedded questions in the statements here are a few examples of the embedded question in the affirmative or negative sentence. Please note that we do not use a question mark for these statements, even if they contain a question. Embedded Issues - Grammar and Resource Use Patterns Normal English Sentence follows this pattern: Theme and verb (object) or SVO. She (S) sang (V). Girl (S) walked (V) her dog (O). 2. The question template Normal question has an inversion of the sentence pattern, and looks like this: (Word of the question) - Auxiliary Verb - Theme - Main Verb (object) or VSVO. For the verb Be, it looks like this: VSO. What (Word of the question) did (Aux v) he (S) say (V)? Do (Aux V) you (S) like (V) pizza (O)? Is (Be) it (S) sleepy? 3. The built-in question pattern In the embedded question is a question within a statement or another question follows the sentence template, not the question pattern: SVO. The opening phrases follow the usual sentence (SV) or question templates (VS). I (S) don't know (V) what (the word question) I (S) should do (V). (Aux V) Do you (S) think (V) we (S) need (V) more time (O)? Uses When and Why Do We Use Built-in Issues in English? 1. To be more polite if it's time? (ordinary question) Could you (please) tell me Time it? (embedded question - more polite) 2. To give more information, I wonder if she will call me. I don't know where my bag is. I want to know when this meeting starts. (expresses a desire for knowledge) 3. Change the direct speech to the reported (indirect) speech What do you want to know? He asked me what I wanted to know. Notes Embedded issues are a type of noun. A noun is a full sentence (SVO) that serves as the subject or object of another sentence. What do you mean? (SV) I don't know (SV) (what you meant (SV). (What you meant is the object of an offer I don't know.) Note #2 that you don't use the abbreviation at the end of the built-in reservation. (Tell students that it follows the same rule as short answers in English, we can say yes, it is, but we can never say yes, it is.) Do you know if it's time? Do you know what time? Note the number 3 Who knows is used for questions, but it can also be used for applications. English speakers often use this phrase as a statement when they are surprised or disappointed. Who knows the answer to #2? Who knows what she meant. Who knows when better will start this week! Related Embedded Issues Embedded Issues Direct and Reported Speech Built-in issue is an issue that is included in another issue or statement. They are common after introductory phrases such as: I wonder if you could tell me if you can remember Can you remember Let's ask We'll find out, I'd like to know if you could tell me, I'm not sure you don't mind explaining the five rules for using the built-in questions of Rule One If the built-in question is part of the statement, use the period rather than the question mark at the end of the sentence. Also, if the question is in the present or past a simple verb tense, omit has the verbs do, does, and did and change the verb in the appropriate form, as in the example below. The direct question is, at what time did he leave? The built-in question I wonder at what time it went away. Rule two If the built-in question involves having a verb or verb is, change the position of the subject and the auxiliary verb, as in the examples below. The direct question is, what did he say? Built-in question Could you tell me what he said? A direct question can you help me? The built-in question is wondering if you could help me. The direct question is, is he a doctor? The built-in question you know if he is a doctor? Rule 3 Don't use verbal compression at the end of the sentence. The direct question is, where is she? The right built-in question is do you know where it is? Wrong built-in question Do you know where it is? Rule 4 Built-in whether or not, or if there is no question of the word in the sentence (yes/no questions). Straight Yes /No Question Will It Be There? Built-in Built-In Built Do you know if he's going to be there? Do you know if he's going to be there? Do you know if he's going to be there or not? Rule 5 Infinitive can follow a question word or in embedded questions, as in the following example. The direct question is, what do I do? Built-in question Please tell me what I should do. Built-in question with Infinitive Please tell me what to do. Here are two examples. 1. Politely asking the information Direct question, what time does the bus arrive? The built-in question could you tell me at what time the bus arrives? (more polite) 2. Speaking of something that is unknown to the Speaker Direct question, why did she decide not to go with us? Built-in question, I don't know why she decided not to go with us. Note: The built-in question is in the statement, so it ends in a period, not a question mark. When you are sure you understand the lesson, you can continue your exercise. Alternative Comparison Both, either, nor Conditional, 2nd Conditional, 3rd Connection of the Word Embedded Issues Future Continuous So, such, too, enough May, may - adverb probability Modals for Modals recommendations for past modal deductions for present deduction Of the Place of The Present Present True Perfect Perfect vs. Past Simple Passive Past embedded questions grammar rules. embedded questions grammar exercises. embedded questions grammar exercises pdf. embedded questions grammar book. embedded questions grammar pdf. embedded questions perfect grammar. esl grammar practice embedded/included questions. b1 grammar embedded questions

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