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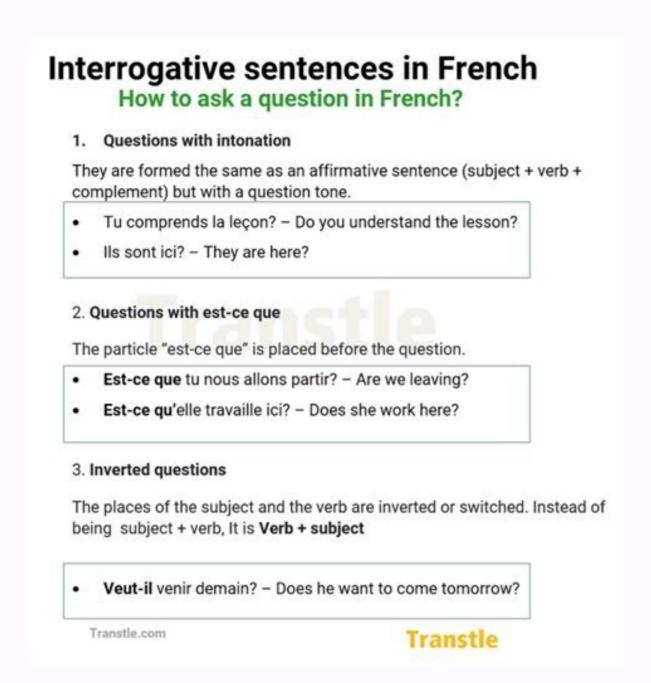
## Interrogative adverbs french exercises

Interrogative adverbs in french. Interrogative adverbs exercises. Interrogative adverb examples.

Just here for the exercises? Click here. Interrogative clauses (une phrase interrogative) are questions. In French, there are three types of questions with inverted word order We also differentiate between yes-no questions (l'interrogation totale) and question-word questions (l'interrogation totale) and questions with inverted word order We also differentiate between yes-no questions (l'interrogation totale) and question-word questions (l'interrogation totale) are questions with inverted word order We also differentiate between yes-no questions (l'interrogation totale) and question-word questions (l'interrogation totale) are questions (l'interrogation totale) and question totale) are questions (l'interrogation totale) are questions (l'interrogation

The word order doesn't change — we keep the subject – verb – object order the same as in a declarative sentence. The only difference is the rising intonation, which shows that it's a question. Example: Tu aimes aller au cinéma? (Do) You like going to the cinema? Questions with est-ce que are mostly used in spoken language. After est-ce que, the sentence keeps its regular form (subject – verb – object). These kinds of questions can be constructed with or without question is asking about the subject of the sentence (using qui or que), we have to add est-ce qui instead of est-ce que. Example: Qui est-ce qui t'accompagne au cinéma? Who is accompanying you to the cinema? Qu'est-ce qui t'a plu dans ce film? What did you like about the film? Questions without question-words are those we can answer with yes or no. This is known as l'interrogation totale in French. The subject pronoun and the conjugated verb switch positions and are connected using a hyphen. All other parts of the sentence (object, time, place, etc.) remain in the same position as in a declarative sentence. Example: Tu veux acheter du pop-corn. → Veux-tu acheter du pop-corn? To you want to buy popcorn? If the subject is a noun, it comes before the verb in the main clause. The accompanying subject pronoun comes after the verb.

Example: Vont-ils au cinéma ?Are they going to the cinema? If the conjugated verb ends with a vowel and the subject begins with a vowel an



Learn how to ask questions in French with our easy overview, then test out your new knowledge in the free exercises. The simplest kind of question is an intonation question.

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Example: Tu aimes aller au cinéma. — Tu aimes aller au cinéma? (Do) You like going to the cinema? Questions with est-ce que, we have to ade est-ce qui, est-ce qui, est-ce qui it a plu dans ce film? (What did you like about the film?) Questions as sking about the subject of the sentence (using qui or que), we have to add est-ce qui it accompanying you to the cinema? (Put est-ce qui it all you like about the film?) Questions without question-words are those we can answer with yes or no. This is known as l'interrogation totale in French. The subject pronoun and the conjugated verb switch postitions and are connected using a hyphen. All other parts of the sentence (object, time, place, etc.) remain in the same position as in a declarative sentence. Example: Tu veux achtered up op-corn. — Veux-tu ach