

1.反义疑问句 Question Tags

A.目的： 我们使用反义疑问句来确认某件事是否是真实的，或者期望得到对方的肯定回答。

B.构成： 陈说部分+附加疑问部分

C.规则：

1.附加疑问部分构成：

由**谓语动词**的正确形式（be, do , 情态动词）+**主格代词**（he,they,it等）

2.时态

陈说部分与附加疑问部分**时态保持一致**

前后主语一致（一般情况）

(1) 人称一致

(2) 助动词一致

(3) 时态一致

*You've already got our invitation, haven't you ?

*He didn't attend the meeting , did he ?

有如下几种句式:

1) 陈说句式反意疑问句

■ She likes the idea, doesn't she ?

I am your friend , aren't I ?

I wish I were you, may I ?

■ 陈说部分

疑问部分

肯定式

否定式

I am

aren't I ?

I wish

may I ?



(2) 陈说部分是否定的, 疑问部分是肯定的。

1. They *didn't* find any living things there, did they?
2. *No* tractors are working in the fields, are they?
3. *Little* progress has been made, has it ?

■ 陈说部分	附加疑问部分
当谓语动词是否定形式	肯定式
有no, never, little, seldom, hardly, scarcely, few, nothing, nobody等否定或半否定词时	肯定式

注意:

- **It's unfair, isn't it ?**
- **She dislikes the idea, doesn't she ?**
- **The boy is hopeless, isn't he ?**

■ 陈说部分

附加疑问部分

■ 具有un,in,im,dis,-less等否定意义的前缀或后缀单词，陈说部分仍表达肯定

使用否定形式

1) 陈说句式反意疑问句

■ 陈说部分	疑问部分	例句
肯定式	否定式	It's a nice day, isn't it?
I am	aren't I ?	I'm as tall as your sister, aren't I?
I wish	may I ?	I wish I were you, may I ?
当谓语动词是否定形式	肯定式	You don't come from England, do you?
有no, never, little, seldom, hardly, scarcely, few, nothing, nobody等否定或半否定词时	肯定式	He could hardly speak English three years ago, could he?
■ 具有un, in, im, dis, -less等否定意义的前缀或后缀单词，陈说部分仍表	否定式	It's unfair, isn't it?



1) 陈说句式反意疑问句

- 1. E-mail is very popular today. People seldom write letters now, _____?**
- 2. Bob, you watched the fashion show last night, ____ ?**
- 3. Millions of people know about Susan Boyle now, _____?**
- 4. It's a nice day, _____?**
- 5. Arthur is responsible for the newspaper, _____?**
- 6. Alice has never seen a three-D movie at the cinema, _____?**

2) 祈使句式反意疑问句

Let's go home, shall we ?

Let us go, will you ?

Let me go, will you ?

Come here please, will you ?

Never ask her again, will / can you ?

■ 陈说部分	疑问部分
■ Let's (表达提议, 涉及说话者本人)	Shall we/ shan't we?
■ Let us (表达允许, 不涉及说话者)	will you / won't you?
Let me /him/ them	will you
表达邀请 祈求的祈使	



规律：祈使句的反意疑问句，除**Let's**开头的句子以外,其他句子的疑问部分一律用**will you**即可

1. Let's go out for a walk, _____?
2. Let us go out for a walk, _____?
3. Turn on the radio, _____?
4. Let's discuss it after the meeting, _____?
5. -Are you going to the picnic with us tonight?
-Yes.
-You won't be late, _____?
6. John, clean your room, _____?

3) 主从复合句式反意疑问句

- You don't know where the meeting will be held, **do you?**
- I believe they've finished their work, **haven't they?**
- I don't suppose he cares, **does he?**

■ 陈说部分	疑问部分
一般主从复合句	■ 根据主句的谓语而定
I /we+think, believe, suppose, imagine, expect+宾语从句	问句应与从句相一致
I /we+ don't + think, believe, suppose, imagine, expect+宾语从句	从句主谓一致，且用肯定形式



主从复合句式反意疑问句

1. You think I'm wrong, _____ ?
2. I believe they haven't come, _____ ?
3. I suppose you're not going today, ___? ?
4. I don't think he is right, _____? ?
5. I suppose that he isn't right, _____? ?
6. He thought that Tom was right, _____? ?

陈说部分有情态动词

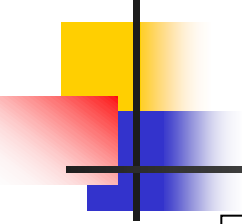
■ 陈说部分	疑问部分	例句
have to +v. (had to + v.)	don't +主语 (didn't +主语)	We have to get there at eight tomorrow, don't we?
used to	didn't +主语或 usedn't +主语	He used to take pictures there, didn't he? / usedn't he?
■ had better (最佳) + v.	hadn't you?	You'd better read it by yourself, hadn't you?
would rather (宁可、宁愿) +v.	wouldn't +主语	He would rather read it ten times than recite it, wouldn't he?
You'd like to +v.	wouldn't +主语	You'd like to go with me, wouldn't you?

陈说部分有had better,或其中的have表达完毕时态时, 疑问句应用hadn't等开头
其他情况句中有have时疑问句应用don't等开头

- They *had to* leave, _____ ?
- He has to leave, _____ ?
- They have to leave, _____ ?
- You'd better get up early, _____ ?
- He has two sisters, _____ ?
- He used to leave in London, _____ ?
- You'd better go there instead of me _____ ?
- He'd rather not go there tomorrow _____ ?
- He would like to go there today, _____ ?

当陈说部分有情态动词must

■ 陈说部分	疑问部分	例句
■ mustn't 表达“禁止，不可，不必”时	must	You mustn't stop your car here, must you?
■ must 表达“有必要”时	needn't	They must finish the work today, needn't they?
■ 当 must 用来表达对目前的情况进行推测时	■ 根据 must 背面的动词采用相应的形式	He must be good at English, isn't he?
■ 当 must+have done 表达对过	■ 根据陈说部分谓语的情况用	

- 
- You *must be* tired , aren't you ?
 - Your daughter *must have been* to Africa, hasn't she ?
 - You *must have gone* to the cinema yesterday, didn't you ?



There be句型

- There be 句型中，反义疑问部分必须为be 动词 + there
- There are some apples in the basket, aren't there?
There isn't any milk left, is there?
- *There won't be any trouble, _____ will there _____?*
- there引导的陈说句，疑问部分仍用there
○

3) 有关陈说部分的主语和疑问部分的主语一致问题

■ 陈说部分主语	疑问部分主语	例句
不定代词 everyone, no one, nobody	he/they	Everyone is in the classroom, aren't they?
everything, anything, nothing, something, this, that	it	Everything goes well, does it? This is your book, isn't it?
one	one/he	One can't be always young, can one?
those, these	they	These are not your books, are they?
■ 陈说部分的主语是从句、不定式或动名词时	it	Learning English well takes a long time, doesn't it?
the + 形容词; both...and; either...or	复数代	Neither of the students is a student, are they?



exercrise

- **Everybody agrees with him, ____ ?**
- **Nothing is serious, _____?**
- **To learn English well isn't easy, ____?**
- **What he said was true, _____?**
- **These are not birds, _____?**



重难点1

1. 假如陈说部分是否定，注意英语回答和汉语回答的区别：

英语针对**事实**回答，汉语针对**问题**回答

例句： You don't sleep in class, _____?

回答：（1）不，我在课堂上睡觉→？

（2）是的，我不在课堂上睡觉→？



You don't sleep in class, do you?

	汉语回答（问题）	英语回答（事实）
(1) 我在课堂上睡觉	■ 不是的，我在课堂上睡觉	Yes, I do
(2) 我不在课堂上睡觉	■ 是的，我不在课堂上睡觉	No, I don't

1. The lady couldn't say a word when she saw the snake, D ?

(A) could the lady

(B) did the lady

(C) did she

(D) could she

注意1：陈说句主语为**名词或代词**时，背面问句主语为相相应的人称代词

注意2：陈说句部分是**复合句**时，背面问句和**主句**一致

2. His sister had a bad cough,

C she?

(A) wasn't

(B) doesn't

(C) hadn't

(D) didn't

3. John can hardly understand any Chinese, **A** he?

(A) can't

(B) doesn't

(C) can

(D) does

陈说部分具有no.never .hardly.little等具有否定意义的词，陈说句相当于否定句，背面的简略问句用**肯定**

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/498013110117006132>