# 反意疑问句及答法学习小结

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*第一篇：反意疑问句及答法学习小结反意疑问句及答法学习小结It’s very cold today, isn’t it?今天很冷，是不是？这是一个反意问句。反意疑问句表示提问者有一定的主见，但没有把握，希望对方来证实。反意问句由两部分组成，...*

**第一篇：反意疑问句及答法学习小结**

反意疑问句及答法学习小结

It’s very cold today, isn’t it?今天很冷，是不是？

这是一个反意问句。反意疑问句表示提问者有一定的主见，但没有把握，希望对方来证实。反意问句由两部分组成，前一部分是对事物的陈述，后一部分是简短的提问。如果前一部分用肯定形式，后一部分一般用否定形式；前一部分用否定形式，后一部分用肯定形式。两部分的人称和时态要一致。例如：

You are from Paris，aren’t you？你来自巴黎，是不是？

She likes working on a farm，doesn’t she？她喜欢在农场劳动，是不是？

She wasn’t late yesterday，was she？她昨天没有迟到，是吗？

反意疑问句陈述句用降调，后半部分可升可降。有时说话人对陈述部分把握较大，只是象征性地征求一下意见，这后半部分就得用降调了；相反如果把握不大，则用升调。这关系到一个语境问题，到底是升是降就得具体情况具体对待，下面我们来看两个例子体会一下：

It’s very cold today，↘isn’t it？↘（说话时天气确实很冷。）

You’re from England，↘aren’t you？↗（说话时，对对方是否来自England，把握不大。）

对反意疑问句如何应答呢？

反意疑问句的回答法跟一般疑问句的回答方式完全一样。对反意疑问句的回答一定要和实际情况相符合，“是”就“是”，“不是”就“不是”。也就是说回答反意疑问句要遵循“实事求是”的原则，肯定的答案就yes+肯定结构；否定的答案就用 no+否定结构。答案要和实际情况相符。例如：

She is good at English，isn’t she？

回答可以是： Yes，she is．或者No，she isn’t。

反意疑问句还有一种形式，就是：前一部分是否定式，后一部分是肯定式。如：

There isn’t a computer in your room，is there？

你的房间里没有电脑，对吗？

这样的问题你该怎么回答呢？

根据中国人的思维，如果你的房间里有电脑，反应在你脑海中的肯定是，“不对，我房间里有电脑。”便顺口回答道：No，there is．这样，可就大错特错了。因为你违背了“实事求是”的原则：肯定的答案就用yes+肯定结构；否定的答案就用no+否定结构。所以刚刚那句话的回答应该是：Yes，there is。再如：

-They aren’t going to the park，are they？他们不去公园，是吗？

-Yes，they are．不，他们要去的。

-No，they aren’t．对，他们不去。

反意疑问句是一种常用的疑问句形式，除了基本句式外，还有一些习惯的用法。如：

1．当陈述句中含有no，few，little，nothing，nobody等词时，附加问句应用肯定形式。如：

The students can see nothing in the room，can they？

学生们在房间里看不到什么，是吗？

There is little milk in the cup，is there？

杯子里没什么牛奶，是吗？

2．以let’s开头的祈使句，附加问句用shall we；以let us开头以及let me（him，them）引导的祈使句，所做的事情不包括说话者本人，则附加问句用Will you。如：

Let’s go skating shall we？

我们（一起）去滑冰，好吗？（听话者也去滑冰）

Let us read the text，will you？

我们来读课文，好吗？（说话者并不读课文）

3．陈述部分为祈使句时，反意疑问部分一般用Will you？／won’t you？有时也用would，can，can’t来表示告诉、请求、提醒别人该做某事。要注意：祈使句陈述内容若是否定形式，反意疑问部分就只能用Will you。如：

Be quick，will you／would you／can you／can’t you／won’t you？快一点，好吗？

Don’ t take off your coat，will you？别脱掉外套，好吗？

4．陈述部分为 I am时，附加疑问部分为 aren’t I？如：

I am late，aren’t I？我迟到了，是吗？

5．陈述句部分如果是everyone，everybody，someone，somebody，anyone，anybody，no one，no body等作主语时，其反意疑问句的主语一般用“they”。

Everybody saw him，didn’t they？每个人（大家都）见过他，是吗？

6．there be句型的附加问句用 be there结构。如：

There is some tea In the cup，isn’t there？杯子里有些茶，是吗？

【练一练】

（A）将下列各句改为反意句句，并做肯定回答：

l）Mary is from Shanghai．

2）The Browns are from America．

3）Your father is a doctor．

4）Autumn Is a busy season．

5）There are more than 20 girls In your class．

（B）将下列各句改为反意问句，并做否定回答：

l）You aren’t American．

2）We are not late．

3）Your mother isn’t in．

4）Your kites aren’t broken．

5）There isn’t any meat in this cake．

（C）完成下列反意疑问句：

l）She is a middle school student，\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

2）It was hot yesterday？\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

3）He didn’t give the note to you，\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

4）Miss Evans borrowed a book from the library Just now，\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

5）You watched the football match on TV last night，\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

6）They often have a meeting on Thursday afternoon，\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

7）Let’s sweep the snow from the road，\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

8）Let him go instead of（代替）you，\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

**第二篇：反意疑问句练习**

学无涯助你蟾宫折桂

反意疑问句He is young, \_\_\_\_\_\_?

A.hasn\'t heB.doesn\'t heC.isn\'t heD.wasn\'t he—Your sister isn\'t a nurse.is she?

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.She teaches English in a middle school.A.No, she isn\'tB.Yes, she isC.Yes, she isn\'tD.No, she isThe old man had to do all the farm work himself, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A.did heB.had heC.didn\'t heD.hadn\'t heThere are hardly any people, \_\_\_\_\_\_?

A.are theyB.aren\'t theyC.are thereD.aren\'t thereLet us go shopping, \_\_\_\_\_?

A.will youB.shall weC.do youD.do weLet\'s go shopping, \_\_\_\_\_?

A.will youB.shall weC.do youD.do weThe students had to finish their homework on time, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A.didn\'t theyB.must theyC.did theyD.hadn\'t they—She didn\'t come to school yesterday, did she?

—\_\_\_\_\_.Though she was not feeling very well.A.No, she didn\'tB.Yes, she wasC.No, she wasn\'tD.Yes, she didShe can hardly work out the Math problems, \_\_\_\_\_ she?

A.doesB.canC.can\'tD.doesn\'t—You used to be quiet, \_\_\_\_\_ you?

—Yes, and I used to be very shy.A.wasn\'tB.didn\'tC.aren\'tD.haven\'t—You used to wear T-shirts and jeans, didn\'t you?

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.A.Yes, I didB.Yes, I usedC.No, I don\'tD.Yes, I do—Jerry hardly ever walks to school, does he?

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.He always rides his bike.A.Yes, he does.B.No, he doesn\'t.C.Yes, he doesn\'t.D.No, he does.Your friend Lili used to play the piano, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

书山有路勤为径，学海无涯苦作舟。

学无涯助你蟾宫折桂 A.used sheB.doesn\'t sheC.didn\'t sheD.did sheHe could hardly remember me, \_\_\_\_\_\_?

A.couldn\'t heB.can heC.could heHe\'s never stolen anything before, \_\_\_\_\_ he?

\_\_\_\_\_.It\'s his third time to be taken to police station.A.hasn\'t;YesB.is;YesC.has;YesD.has;NoAmy used to be very short, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she?

A.usedB.didn\'tC.didn\'t useD.usedn\'t toDon\'t talk in class,A.do youB.will youC.are youD.shall weHe hardly hurt himself in the accident, \_\_\_\_\_\_?

A.doesn\'t heB.didn\'t heC.did heD.does heNeither you nor I am here, ?

A.am IB.are youC.are weD.aren\'t we—You have watched the short play, haven\'t you?

— \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.I have learnt a lot from it.A.Yes, I have.B.No, I haven\'t.C.Yes, I do.D.No, I don\'t.You\'ve never seen such a wonderful film before, ?

A.haven\'t youB.have youC.do youD.don\'t you—You have never been to the West Lake, \_\_\_\_\_ you?—No, never.A.doB.didC.haven\'tD.haveMay is a new student, \_\_\_\_\_\_?

A.don\'t sheB.doesn\'t sheC.is sheD.isn\'t sheMy dad hardly ever has time for concerts with me now, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A．has heB．hasn\'t heC．doesn\'t heD．does heToday\'s weather isn\'t as it was yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_?

A.wasn\'t itB.is itC.was itD.isn\'t it

书山有路勤为径，学海无涯苦作 舟。

**第三篇：最全反意疑问句用法**

反意疑问句用法：

一、什么叫反意疑问句：

英语中，反意疑问句是由陈述句和附在其后的附加疑问句组成。其中附加疑问句是对陈述句所说的事实或观点提出疑问，起证实作用，一般用于证实说话者所说的事实或观点。

二、特殊形式的反意疑问句归纳：

一、There be 句型陈述句比较特殊, 其附加疑问句的结构为there be的倒装，不带句子主语。

例如：There is something wrong with the computer, isn\'t there? 这台电脑有点毛病，是不是？

There aren\'t any fish in the river, are there? 这条河里没有鱼, 是吗?

二、当陈述部分的主语是I，而句子又用来征询对方的意见时，附加疑问句中的主语用you。如：

I find English very interesting, don’t you?

I don’t like that film, do you?

三、当陈述部分的主语是指示代词this, that或these, those时，附加疑问句中的主语分别用it和they。如：

This is important, isn’t it?

That isn’t correct, is it?

These are your friends Tom and Jack, aren’t they?

四、当陈述部分的主语是everyone, everybody, someone, nobody, no one, none, anyone, somebody等合成不定代词时, 在非正式文体中，附加疑问句中的主语通常用he或they。例如：Someone opened the door, didn\'t he/they? 有人开了门，是不是？

Nobody went to the cinema, did they? 没人去看电影，是吗？

五、当陈述部分的主语是everything, nothing, something, anything等合成词，附加疑问句中的主语用it。

例如：Nothing serious happened, did it? 什么事情也没有发生，对吗？ Everything is ready, isn\'t it? 一切准备就绪了，不是吗？

六、当陈述部分的谓语动词是am的肯定形式时，附加疑问句的谓语动词用aren\'t，而不用am not;当陈述部分的谓语动词为am not时，附加疑问句的谓语仍用am。

例如：I am five years younger than you, aren\'t I? 我比你小五岁，不是吗？ I am not late, am I? 我没有迟到，对吗？

七、当陈述部分带有few, little, hardly, scarcely, rarely, seldom, never, nowhere, nothing, no one, nobody等表示否定或半否定意义的词时，附加疑问句的动词用肯定形式。

例如： The old man can hardly read, can he? 这位老人不识字，对吗？ Little food has been left, has it? 吃的东西几乎没剩下，是吗？ He has few good friends, has he? 他几乎没有要好的朋友，是不是？

八、当陈述句部分带有否定前缀的词时，此陈述句当作肯定句，其后的附加部分用否定形式。例如：The students were impolite, weren\'t they? 那些学生没有礼貌，不是吗？

It\'s illegal to drive a car without a license, isn\'t it? 没有驾照开车是违章的，不是吗？

He was unsuccessful, wasn’t he?

Tom dislikes the book, doesn’t he? ※含有否定含义的词在陈述部分作动词的宾语时，其反意疑问句用肯定结构，也可以用否定结构，但是习惯上还是用肯定结构。

例如：You got nothing from him, did you? 你从他那儿什么也没得到，是吗？

九、当陈述部分是一个（带that引导宾语从句的）主从复合句时，附加疑问句的主谓要和主句的主谓保持对应关系，但如果陈述句是主从复合句而主句的谓语是动词I(we)+ think, believe, suppose, imagine, except, reckon, fancy等词时，附加部分应与从句中的谓语在时态上保持一致,而且要注意到否定的转移问题。

例如：I suppose you are not serious, are you? 我想你不是当真吧，是吗?（不可用don\'t I?）

We think they have finished their homework, haven\'t they?

我们认为他们已经完成了家庭作业，不是吗？I believe that you will enjoy the party, won\'t you?

十、当陈述部分是并列句，附加疑问句则需和就近的分句的主语和谓语一致。如：

Xiao Lin has been writing letters all afternoon but he should finish them now, shouldn’t he? 2

十一、当陈述部分是祈使句时，附加部分可以不与前面的祈使句的动词保持一致，而是根据不同的用意选用shall, will, can 等。例如： will you, won’t you, would you,有时也可用can you, can’t you, why don’t you, could you等。Don’t open the door, will you?

Give me some cigarettes, can you?

Take a rest, why don’t you? Don\'t make noise, will you? 不要吵闹，行吗？

Let\'s help each other, will you/won\'t you? 让我们互相帮助，好吗？ Let me do it for you, will you/won\'t you? 让我来帮你做这件事，行吗？ Let us have a look at your new dictionary, will you/won\'t you? 让我们看一看你的新词典，好吗？

„注‟Let\'s（包括说话者本人）开头的祈使句，附加部分常用shall we?或shan\'t we? 表示征求意见。Let us/me/him不包括听话人在内开头的祈使句，附加部分则要用will you?或won\'t you? Let me 开头表示请求，附加疑问句用will you，或用may I。

在反意问句中，表示请求或命令时，用will you；表示建议或劝诱时，用shall we。如：

我们一起去游泳好吗? 正：Let’s go swimming together, shall we?（较口语化）正：Let us go swimming together, shall we?（较正式）让我们跟你一起去好吗? 正：Let us go with you, will you? 误：Let’s go with you, will you [shall we]? let’s的否定式可以是let’s not, don’t let’s。如：

Let’s not hurry./ Don’t let’s hurry.我们不要太急。

十二、含had better的陈述句，附加部分用助动词had;含would 的陈述句，附加部分动词用would。例如：

You\'d better go home now, hadn\'t you? 你最好现在回家，好不好？

You\'d like to see the film, wouldn\'t you? 你很想看电影，是吗？

十三、陈述部分有have to 时，其反意疑问句要用助动词的否定形式。例如：

You have to water the vegetables every day, don\'t you?你每天都要浇菜，对吧？

十四、陈述部分的主语是不定代词one时，反意疑问句的主语可以用one，也可用you(美式英语用he)。附加疑问句中的主语在正式场合用one，非正式场合用you,在美国英语中，在非正式场合还可以用he。例如：

One should be ready to help others, shouldn\'t one? 每个人都应该乐于助人，是吧？

十五、当陈述部分主语是从句、不定式(短语)、动词-ing形式时，反意疑问句的主语应该用it。例如：

What you need is more important, isn\'t it？你需要的东西更重要，是吧？

十六、附加疑问句有时可用Eh? Right? Am I right? Don\'t you think? Isn\'t that so?等。例如：

She didn\'t pass the entrance examination, eh? 她没有通过入学考试，呃？ They forgot to attend the lecture, am I right? 他们忘记去上那次课了，对不对？

十七、must

must 的三种反义疑问句

既然多数人感到麻烦我就来讲一讲must反义疑问句的用法。

你记住，must反义疑问句就三种可能：

①must ②needn\'t ③变换句式

下面来讲一讲他们分别的用法，一般考试就这三种可能！

1、mustn\'t→must

mustn\'t在陈述句中的意思一般是不允许，禁止，所以他的反义疑问句用must或may 例：You mustn\'t smoke here, must you?或may you?

2、必须→needn\'t

当must在陈述句中作“必须”解时，它的反义疑问句就变成needn\'t

例：You must go now ,needn\'t you?

3、变换句式

在must表示推测，做“一定，准是”，简单的说就是must用于虚拟语气时

像数学一样我们引入一个“常量”——I am sure that 下面就能你那句话作为例子，我们变换一下。He must have come yesterday.变换句式作

I am sure that he came yesterday.好我们应该分清，反义疑问句问的应该是I am sure

that 后面的从句

所以，按照一般反义疑问句的规则得出结果 I am sure that he came yesterday, didn\'t he?

最后再把句子还原

He must have come yesterday，didn\'t he?

1当陈述部分带有情态动词must表示“必须”时，疑问部分用mustn’t。如：

You must work hard next term, mustn’t you?

I must answer the letter, mustn’t I? 2 Must表推测的反意疑问句的有关用法

1）对现在情况的推测，问句部分用主动词（do,be)一般现在时的适当形式。若是现在进行时，问句部分用现在进行时的适当形式表示。若是there be结构，问句用isn\'t/aren\'t there。如：

1)He must be there,isn\'t he? 2)He must have a big family,doesn\'t he? 3)He must be waiting outside,isn\'t he? 4)There must be some students in the room,aren\'t there? 2）对已发生的过去情况的推测，若陈述句谓语部分有“must have done”，而且有表示过去的时间状语，问句部分用didn\'t；若没有表示过去的时间状语，问句部分用haven\'t或hasn\'t。如：

1)They must have gone there last night,didn\'t they? 2)They must have arrived by now,haven\'t they?（根据by now来判断）3)They must have been to the Great Wall,haven\'t they? 3）若是被动，应按被动结构来处理。如：

1)The room must have been cleaned yesterday,wasn\'t it? 2)The room must have been cleaned,hasn\'t it? 5 4）若句中有表示过去完成时的时间状语，问句部分应用hadn\'t.如: They must have learnt 5000 English words by the end of last term,hadn\'t they?(本题中must表推测，如果将它去掉，还原为真实句就是They had learnt 5000 English words by the end of last term.因此，反意问句是hadn\'t）

十八、当陈述部分含有情态动词used to时，疑问部分可用usedn’t或didn’t。如：

The old man used to smoke, didn’t he?或usedn’t he?

Tom used to live here, usedn’t he?或didn’t he?

十九、当陈述部分带有情态动词ought to时，疑问部分用oughtn’t或shouldn’t。如：

He ought to know the answer, oughtn’t he?

We ought to read this book, oughtn’t we?或shouldn’t we?

二十、感叹句后的附加疑问句的谓语动词需用be的现在时，且常用否定形式。如：

What a clever boy, isn’t he?

What a lovely day, isn’t it? 二

十一、在口语和非正式文体中，为了加强语气，只是表示某种惊奇、怀疑、反感、讽刺等感情而并不是为了寻求回答，这时前后两部分的肯定、否定是一致的。如：

Oh, he is a writer, is he?

You’ll not go, won’t you?

二十二、陈述句中的谓语动词是wish，表示愿望时用may，且用肯定形式。如：

I wish to have a chance to learn English, may I?

二十三．当陈述部分带有表示“所有”含义的动词have（has）时，疑问部分既可用have形式，也可用do形式。如：

You have a new bike, haven’t you（或don’t you）?

She doesn’t have any money in her pocket, does she? 二

十四、带情态动词dare或need的反意疑问句，疑问部分常用 need(dare)+主语。We need not do it again, need we ? He dare not say so, dare you? 当dare, need 为实义动词时，疑问部分用助动词do + 主语。She doesn\'t dare to go home alone, does she?

二十五、陈述部分有would rather +v.，疑问部分多用 wouldn\'t +主语。

He would rather read it ten times than recite it, wouldn\'t he? 二

十六、.陈述部分有You\'d like to +v.疑问部分用wouldn\'t +主语。

You\'d like to go with me, wouldn\'t you? 6 二

十七、陈述部分的主语是each of...结构时，附加疑问句在强调整体时用they，当作个别时用he。

二十八、陈述部分有neither...nor...(either...or...)做并列主语，附加疑问部分根据其实际逻辑意义而定。

Neither you nor I am engineer, are we? 7

**第四篇：高考英语语法-简单句并列句和反意疑问句**

专题十五 简单句、并列句和反意疑问句

一、简单句

简单句是指只包含一个主谓结构，而且句子的各个成分都只是单词和短语。也就是说，如果一个句子里出现两个或更多并列的主语共同使用一个谓语，或一个主语后面接两个或多个并列的谓语，或者两个主语后面接两个谓语，我们都应视其为简单句。Not only Tom but also his two sisters take great interest in piano.不仅汤姆，而且他的两个姐姐也对钢琴感兴趣。

The man got up, put on his coat, hurried downstairs and run out into the street.那个人起床，穿上大衣，匆匆忙忙下了楼，跑到了街上。

二、并列句

并列复合句是由两个或两个以上并列而又独立的简单句构成。两个简单句常由并列连接词连在一起，但有时不用连接词，只在两个简单句之间用一逗号或分号。He hesitated for a moment before kicking the ball, otherwise he would have scored a goal.在射门前他迟疑了一下，要不然的话，他就进了一球。

He came to my class every week, but his attitude suggested he was not really interested in the subject.每周他都会来上我的课，但从他的态度中我知道他对这门课程并不是真的感兴趣。

三、反意疑问句

反意疑问句又叫附加疑问句，是指当提问的人对前面所叙述的事实不敢肯定，而需要向对方加以证实时所提出的问句。其结构为：前一部分是一个陈述句，后一部分是一个简单问句。完成后一部分简单问句时，要根据前面陈述句的动词时态和人称来选择适当的助动词进行提问，前后两部分的人称和动词时态要保持一致。如果前一部分用肯定式，后一部分一般用否定式；反之，前一部分为否定式，后一部分要用肯定式，即“前肯定后否定，前否定后肯定”。

Your brother has gone to the library, hasn\'t he? 你弟弟去图书馆了，是吗？

He was a lazy child, and he didn\'t pass the exam, did he? 他是一个懒孩子，他没能通过考试，是吗？

This is the second time that he has been to Japan, isn\'t it? 这是他第二次去日本，是吗？ 在近几年的高考试题中对简单句、并列句和反意疑问句的考查主要集中在以下几个方面：

一、简单句

1．考查简单句中的并列成分

第 1页

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Tired and hungry, the old man couldn\'t walk any further.老人又累又饿，走不动了。

The two girls walked along the path, talking and laughing.那两个女孩沿小路走着，有说有笑。

The man tied the horse to a tree and went into the inn.那个人把马栓到一棵树上，走进了酒馆 2．考查情景对话中的简单句的用法

(1)—Shall we go out for dinner tonight？今晚我们出去吃饭吧？

—That sounds great.那太好了！

(2)

—It shouldn\'t take long to clear up after the party if we all volunteer to help.聚会后如果我们都帮忙的话很快就会收拾干净。

—That„s right.Many hands make light work.是的。人多力量大。

二、并列句

1.考查so, and, not only...but also..., neither...nor...等表示先后、递进关系的并列连词

All the preparations for the task have been completed, and we\'re ready to start.这项任务的所有准备工作都已完成，我们正准备着手做它。

Not only does she speak Spanish, she also knows how to type.她不但会说西班牙语，还会打字呢。

2．考查or, or else, either...or...等表示选择关系的并列句Come and have lunch with me；either Tuesday or Wednesday.来和我共进午餐，星期二或者星期三。

3．考查but, yet, still, however等连接的表示相反或者转折的并列句

They are not very good, but we like to play basketball with them anyway.他们球技不是很好，但不管怎样我们还是喜欢和他们打篮球。

三、反意疑问句

1.考查祈使句的反意疑问句

Don\'t play football in the street, will you? 不要在街上打篮球好吗？

2.考查let\'s...的反意疑问句

Let\'s go home together, shall we? 我们一起回家好吗？

3．考查陈述部分带有little, few, never, hardly, seldom等否定意义的词的反意疑问句

He seldom takes a bus to school, does he？他很少乘公共汽车去学校，对吗？

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4.考查复合句的反意疑问句

They said that you had finished your homework, didn\'t they？他们说你做完作业了，是吗？

高考真题探究（2024—2024年）

【2024重庆卷28】I told them not everybody could run as fast as you did, \_\_\_\_\_\_ ? A.could he

B.didn‟t I

C.didn‟t you

D.could they 【答案】B 【考点】考查反义疑问句。

【解析】反义疑问句的基本原则就是与主句主谓保持一致。陈述部分为肯定，故附加部分为否定，本句含有一个宾语从句且主句为“I told them……，所以选择B。句意：我告诉他们并非每个人都可以跑得和你一样快，不是吗？

【2024辽宁卷33】\_\_\_\_\_ a strange plant!I\'ve never seen it before.A.Which

B.What

C.How

D.Whether where 【答案】B 【考点】考查感叹句。

【解析】句意：多么奇怪的植物啊！我以前从没见过。此处为“What+a/an十adj.+n．+it is/was”的省略结构，故B项正确。

【2024上海卷 30】It doesn‟t matter if they want to come to your party, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_? A.doesn‟t it B.does it

C.don‟t they

D.do they 【答案】B 【考点】考查反义疑问句。

【解析】反义疑问句的基本原则就是与主句主谓保持一致。陈述部分为否定，故附加部分为肯定，句意：他们是否来参加你的派对，没有关系，是吗？

〖10全国Ⅰ〗I have seldom seen my mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pleased with my progress as she is now.A.so

B.very

C.too

D.rather 〖答案〗A 〖考点〗此题考查so…as….的固定结构

〖解析〗句意：我很少看到妈妈像现在一样为我的进步如此开心。此题考查so…as….的固

第 3页

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定结构, 题干中的关键词是as, 译为 “像…..一样, 正如…..一样”。因此选择A。〖09湖南〗You and I could hardly work together，? A.could you B.couldn‟t I C.couldn‟t we 〖答案〗D 〖考点〗反义疑问句的用法。

〖解析〗根据陈述部分是肯定形式, 疑问部分用否定形式；反之。陈述部分中含有否定词hardly, 故疑问部分用肯定形式, 主语是you and I。故应选D。〖09陕西〗He must be helping the old man to water the flowers，?

A.is he

B.isn‟t he

C.must he

D.mustn‟t he

〖答案〗B 〖考点〗考查反意疑问句。

〖解析〗陈述句中的谓语中虽有情态动词must, 但此处must表示对正在进行的动作进行推测, 将其不看作情态动词。而must后有助动词be, 故反意疑问句根据助动词be来构成, 选B。

〖09四川〗—I wonder \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you‟ll water this kind of flower.—Every other day.A.how often

B.how long

C.how soon

D.how much

〖答案〗A 〖考点〗相似疑问词的区别。

〖解析〗根据答语Every other day可知对方问的是多久浇一次这种花。how often问频率, 符合题意。

〖09上海〗Sally‟s never seen a play in the Shanghai Grand Theatre, \_\_\_\_\_\_? A.hasn‟t she B.has she 〖答案〗B 〖考点〗此题考查反意问句。

〖解析〗Sally‟s的完全形式是Sally has, 判断反意问句部分用助动词has；never表示否定, 因此反意问句部分用肯定。答案B。

〖09辽宁〗It‟s the first time that he has been to Australia，? A isn‟t he

B hasn‟t he

C isn‟t it

D hasn‟t it 〖答案〗C

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D.could we

C.isn‟t she D.is she

〖考点〗此题考查反意问句。

〖解析〗陈述部分是主从复合句时, 其反意疑问部分的构成常以主句为判断依据。答案C。〖08湖南〗

the website of the Fire Department in your city, and you will learn a lot about firefighting.A.Having searched 〖答案〗D 〖考点〗此题考查祈使句+and+简单句

〖解析〗祈使句+and+简单句, 相当于if引导的条件状语从句。

〖08江苏〗It is often said that the joy of travelling is

in arriving at your destination

in the journey itself.A./;but 〖答案〗D 〖考点〗此题考查并列句式。

〖解析〗not...but...不是……而是……, 连接两个并列成分。句意为：据说旅游的快乐不在于你所到达的地方而在于旅程本身。

〖07北京〗When you‟ve finished with that book, don‟t forget to put it back on the shelf, ? B.don‟t you

C.will you

D.won‟t you B./;or

C.not;or

D.not;but

B.To search

C.Searching

D.Search A.do you 〖答案〗C 〖考点〗祈使句的反意疑问句

〖解析〗祈使句的反意疑问句一般用will you。

〖07上海〗The little boy came riding full speed down the motorway on his bicycle.it was!

A.What a dangerous scene

C.How a dangerous scene

〖答案〗A 〖考点〗本题考查感叹句。

〖解析〗What a dangerous scene it was!= How dangerous the scene was!〖06全国Ⅰ〗Mary，A.come

here—everybody else, stay where you are.

C.to come

D.coming

B.What dangerous a scene D.How dangerous the scene B.comes

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〖答案〗A 〖考点〗考查祈使句的用法

〖解析〗本题考查了祈使句的用法。Mary和everybody else作为呼语出现, 后面的句子为祈使句, 省略了第二人

称的主语you, 故应用动词原形。

〖06全国Ⅱ〗We forgot to bring our tickets, but please let us enter, A.do you 〖答案〗C 〖考点〗此题考查祈使句的反意疑问句

〖解析〗祈使句的反意疑问句通常用will you, 意思是

“好吗, 可以吗”。〖06福建〗I‟m sure you‟d rather she went to school by bus，A.hadn‟t you

〖答案〗B 〖考点〗本题考查反意疑问句。

〖解析〗在反意疑问句中, 如果主句的谓语动词是think, suppose, believe, imagine, be sure等, 且主语为第一人称, 简略问句仅有肯定或否定是与主句相对应, 而主语和时态要与宾语从句一致。〖06重庆〗 and I‟ll get the work finished.

B.wouldn‟t you

C.aren‟t I

? B.can we

C.will you

?

D.shall we

D.didn‟t she

A.Have one more hour B.One more hour

C.Given one more hourD.If I have one more hour 〖答案〗B 〖考点〗本题考查 “祈使句+and+简单句”的用法, 〖解析〗本题考查 “祈使句+and+简单句”的用法, 其中祈使句可转换成名词短语, 如One more word and I‟ll beat you flat.因此B项正确。如果选C, D两项, 要去掉and。

模拟试题探究

1．(2024江苏盐城高三调研)—Andrew won\'t like it, you know.—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_？ I don\'t care what Andrew thinks!A．So what

B．So where

C．So why

D．So how

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【答案与解析】 A 根据下文的“我不在乎安德鲁怎么想”判断，应选A项，意为“那又怎么样呢？”

2．(2024安徽安庆一中高三模拟)Help others whenever you can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you will make the world a nicer place to live in.A．but

B．or

C．unless

D．and

【答案与解析】 D 这是“祈使句＋and＋简单句”结构，相当于一个含有条件状语从句的句子：If you help others whenever you can, you will make the world a nicer place to live in.3．(2024陕西五校高三模拟)When you\'ve finished with that book, don\'t forget to put it back one the shelf，\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_？

A．do you

B．don\'t you

C．will you

D．won\'t you 【答案与解析】 C 肯定的祈使句的反意疑问句可用will you或won\'t you，但否定的祈使句的反意疑问句只能用will you。

4．(2024河北保定市高三二模)You have failed two tests.You\'d better start working harder, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you won\'t pass the course.A．and

B．so

C．but

D．or 【答案与解析】 D or“否则；不然的话”，引导并列句。

5．(2024山西康杰中学高三四模)If you talk nice and polite, people listen to you.If you shout, this is no good，\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_？

A.do you B．don\'t you

C.is it

D.isn\'t it 【答案与解析】 C 句子的主语为this, that时，反意问句的主语用it。

6．(2024四川绵阳高考模拟)You may not have played very well today, but at least you\'ve got through to the next round and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.A．tomorrow never comes

B．tomorrow is another day C．never put off till tomorrow

D．there is no tomorrow 【答案与解析】 B 该题需根据上下文的语义判断，tomorrow is another day“明天又是新的一天”。

7．(2024浙江杭州高三二模)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it was!A．What a splendid scene B．What splendid a scene

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C．How a splendid scene D．How splendid the scene 【答案与解析】 A scene是可数名词同时又是中心词，所以选A项，用How来引导则为：How splendid a scene it was!8．(安徽省合肥市2024高三年级模拟试卷)Between the two generations, it is often not their age, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their education that causes misunderstanding.A．like

B．as

C．or

D．but 【答案与解析】 D 根据前面的not判断，句子的上下文为转折关系，所以用but。题意为“两代人之间，不是他们的年龄，而是教育引起了误解”。

9．(2024福建龙岩一中高考模拟)—What do you know from the signpost? —It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the direction of London from here.A．announces

B．explains C．points

D．indicates 【答案与解析】 D announce“宣布”；explain“解释”；point(to)“指向”；indicate“标示”。题意为“它标示了从这里去伦敦的方向”。

10．(2024东北师大附中高三模拟)—I should have gone to the wonderful concert with you yesterday.—What a pity!\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_，I wish I would have another such chance.A．If possible C.So what

B．No problem D.What for

【答案与解析】 A if possible“如果有可能的话”，与上下文语意相符。no problem“没问题”；so what“那又怎么样呢”；what for“为什么”，都不符合题意。

11．(2024长沙长郡中学高三一模)—Jack bought a new mobile phone the other day.—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_？ That\'s his third one in just one month.A．Had he

B．Did he

C．Does he

D．Has he 【答案与解析】 B 根据上文的bought可知，此处应用did。

12．(2024厦门一中高三模拟)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_felt funny watching myself on TV.A．One

B．This

C．It

D．That 【答案与解析】 C it作主语代替后面的watching myself on TV。

13．(2024江苏如白本一中高三模拟)All flights had been called off \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the terrible weather，第 8页

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so they had to go there by train.A．instead of

B．in spite of

C.according to

D.because of 【答案与解析】 D because of“由于；因为”，后接名词、代词或名词性从句。

14．(2024东北三校联考)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and out of breath, Andy and Ruby were the first to reach the top of Mount Tai.A．To be tried

B.Tired C.Tiring

D.Being tiring

【答案与解析】 B tired“疲惫的”，常用来指人；tiring“令人疲倦的”，常用来指事物。15．(2024西安四校统考)It is so nice to hear from her.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_，we last met more than thirty years ago.A．What\'s more

B.That is to say C．In other words

D．Believe it or not 【答案与解析】 D believe it or not“信不信由你”。

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**第五篇：初中英语反意疑问句的具体用法**

初中英语反意疑问句的具体用法

最佳答案 1)陈述部分的主语是I，疑问部分要用 aren\'t I.I\'m as tall as your sister，aren\'t I?

2)陈述部分的谓语是wish，疑问部分要用may +主语。

I wish to have a word with you, may I?

3)陈述部分用 no, nothing, nobody, never, few, seldom, hardly, rarely, little等否定含义的词时，疑问部分用肯定含义。

The Swede made no answer, did he / she? Some plants never blown(开花), do they ?

4)含有ought to 的反意疑问句，陈述部分是肯定的，疑问部分用shouldn\'t / oughtn\'t +主语。

He ought to know what to do, oughtn\'t he? / shouldn\'t he?

5)陈述部分有have to +v.(had to + v.)，疑问部分常用don\'t +主语（didn\'t +主语）。

We have to get there at eight tomorrow, don\'t we?

6)陈述部分的谓语是used to 时，疑问部分用didn\'t +主语或 usedn\'t +主语。

He used to take pictures there, didn\'t he? / usedn\'t he?

7)陈述部分有had better + v.疑问句部分用hadn\'t you? You\'d better read it by yourself, hadn\'t you?

8)陈述部分有would rather +v.，疑问部分多用 wouldn\'t +主语。

He would rather read it ten times than recite it, wouldn\'t he?

9)陈述部分有You\'d like to +v.疑问部分用wouldn\'t +主语。

You\'d like to go with me, wouldn\'t you?

10)陈述部分有must 的疑问句，疑问部分根据实际情况而定。

He must be a doctor, isn\'t he?

You must have studied English for three years, haven\'t you? / didn\'t you? He must have finished it yesterday, didn\'t he? 11)感叹句中，疑问部分用be +主语。

What colours, aren\'t they? What a smell, isn\'t it?

12)陈述部分由neither… nor, either… or 连接的并列主语时，疑问部分根据其实际逻辑意义而定。

Neither you nor I am engineer, are we?

13)陈述部分主语是指示代词或不定代词everything, that, nothing, this, 疑问部分主语用it。

Everything is ready, isn\'t it?

14)陈述部分为主语从句或并列复合句，疑问部分有三种情况：

a.并列复合句疑问部分，谓语动词根据邻近从句的谓语而定。

Mr.Smith had been to Beijing for several times, he should have been in China now, shouldn\'t he? b.带有定语从句，宾语从句的主从复合句，疑问部分谓语根据主句的谓语而定：

He is not the man who gave us a talk, is he? He said he wanted to visit Japan, didn\'t he?

c.上述部分主句谓语是think, believe, expect, suppose, imagine等引导的定语从句，疑问部分与宾语从句相对应构成反意疑问句。

I don\'t think he is bright, is he?

We believe she can do it better, can\'t she? 15)陈述部分主语是不定代词everybody, anyone, somebody, nobody, no one等，疑问部分常用复数they，有时也用单数he。

Everyone knows the answer, don\'t they?(does he?)Nobody knows about it, do they?(does he?)

16)带情态动词dare或need的反意疑问句，疑问部分常用 need(dare)+主语。

We need not do it again, need we ? He dare not say so, dare you?

当dare, need 为实义动词时，疑问部分用助动词do + 主语。

She doesn\'t dare to go home alone, does she?

17)省去主语的祈使句的反意疑问句，疑问部分用will you。

Don\'t do that again, will you?

Go with me, will you / won\'t you ?

注意： Let\'s 开头的祈使句，后用shall we? Let us 开头的祈使句，后用will you? Let\'s go and listen to the music, shall we?

Let us wait for you in the reading-room, will you ?

18)陈述部分是“there be”结构的，疑问部分用there省略主语代词。

There is something wrong with your watch, isn\'t there? There will not be any trouble, will there?

19)否定前缀不能视为否定词，其反意疑问句仍用否定形式。

It is impossible, isn\'t it?

He is not unkind to his classmates, is he?

20)must在表“推测”时，根据其推测的情况来确定反意疑问句。

He must be there now, isn\'t he?

It must be going to rain tomorrow, won\'t it? 快速记忆表

陈述部分的谓语 疑问部分

I aren\'t I

Wish may +主语

no,nothing,nobody,never,few, seldom, hardly,rarely, little等否定含义的词 肯定含义

ought to（肯定的）shouldn\'t/ oughtn\'t +主语

have to+v.(had to+v.)don\'t +主语(didn\'t +主语)used to didn\'t +主语或 usedn\'t +主语

had better + v.hadn\'t you

would rather + v.wouldn\'t +主语

you\'d like to + v.wouldn\'t +主语

must 根据实际情况而定

感叹句中 be +主语

Neither…nor, either…or 根据其实际逻辑意义而定

指示代词或不定代词everything,that,nothing,this 主语用it 并列复合句 谓语根据邻近从句的谓语而定

定语从句,宾语从句的主从复合句 谓语根据邻近从句的谓语而定

主从复合句 根据主句的谓语而定

think,believe,expect,suppose,imagine等引导 与宾语从句相对应的从句 everybody,anyone,somebody,nobody,no one 复数they, 单数he 情态动词dare或need need(dare)+主语

dare, need 为实义动词 do +主语

省去主语的祈使句 will you？

Let\'s 开头的祈使句 Shall we? Let us 开头的祈使句 Will you?

there be 相应的谓语动词+there(省略主语代词）

否定前缀不能视为否定词 仍用否定形式

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