

语法辅导：反意疑问句 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议
阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/206/2021_2022__E8_AF_AD_E6_B3_95_E8_BE_85_E5_c82_206790.htm 1) 陈述部分的主语是I，疑问部分要用arent I. Im as tall as your sister, arent 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shouldnt / oughtnt 主语。 He ought to know what to do, oughtnt he? / shouldnt he?5) 陈述部分有have to v. (had to v.)，疑问部分常用dont 主语 (didnt 主语)。 We have to get there at eight tomorrow, dont we?6) 陈述部分的谓语是used to 时，疑问部分用didnt 主语或 usednt 主语。 He used to take pictures there, didnt he? / usednt he?7) 陈述部分有had better v. 疑问句部分用hadnt you? Youd better read it by yourself, hadnt you?8) 陈述部分有would rather v.，疑问部分多用wouldnt 主语。 He would rather read it ten times than recite it, wouldnt he?9) 陈述部分有Youd like to v. 疑问部分用wouldnt 主语。 Youd like to go with me, wouldnt 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, isnt he? You must have studied English for three years, havent you? / didnt you? He must have finished it yesterday, didnt he?11) 感叹句中，疑问部分用be 主语。 What colours, arent they? What a smell, isnt 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, isnt 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, shouldnt 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, didnt 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 dont think he is bright, is he? We believe she can do it better, cant 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, dont 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 doesnt 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。 Dont do that again, will you? Go with me, will you / wont you?注意： Lets开头的祈使句，后用shall we? Let us开头的祈使句，后用will you? Lets 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? 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com