

浅析英语中的反意疑问句

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反意疑问句又叫附加疑问句，是初中英语中的一个重要语法项目。在中考试题中的选择题和句型转换中时常出现。下面对反意疑问句进行归纳总结，以便学生更好地掌握。

一、反意疑问句的结构模式

反意疑问句的结构模式通常为：陈述句+简短问句。如果陈述句是肯定形式，则简短问句为否定形式；如果陈述句是否定形式，则简短问句为肯定形式。同时还应使前后两部分在人称、数和时态上保持一致。例如：①The students don't have much time to play with their friends, ? (改为反意疑问句) 解析：陈述句中的主语是 The students, 附加疑问句的主语应为与其相应的主格人称代词 they; 又由于陈述部分是否定形式，附加疑问句就应该为肯定形式，所以空白处该填 do they。②The car hit the big tree yesterday, ? (改为反意疑问句) 解析：陈述句中的主语是 The car, 附加疑问句的主语应为 it, 陈述部分为肯定形式，附加疑问句就应该为否定形式，所以空白应该填 didn't it。

二、熟悉反意疑问句的答语

不管反意疑问句的形式是肯定的，还是否定的，都需要用 Yes 或 No 来回答。Yes 后面跟肯定形式的答语，No 后面跟否定形式的答语。陈述句为否定形式、简短问句为肯定形式时，答语中的 Yes 应译为“不”，No 应译为“是的”。例如：①Your sister isn't a nurse, is she? .She teaches English in a middle school. A.No, she isn't B.Yes, she is C.Yes, she isn't D.No, she is 解析：由“She teaches English in a middle school”我们可知，“她是老师”。依据这个否定事实，应该用“No, +否定省略句”回答。句意为“你妹妹不是护士，对吗？”“对，她不是护士。她在中学教英语。”故答案为 A。②Your brother doesn't get up early, does he? .But he gets up late on weekends. A.Yes, he does B.No, he doesn't C.Yes, he doesn't D.No, he does 解析：由“But he gets up late on weekends”我们可知，“弟弟很早起床”是个肯定的事实。依据这个肯定事实，就应该用“Yes, +肯定省略句”回答。句意为“你弟弟不是很早起床，对吗？”“不对，他通常很早就起床。但他在周末起床很晚。”故答案为 A。

三、了解反意疑问句的特殊形式

1.当陈述句的谓语为系动词时，疑问部分要重复这些词。John was the best player in his class, ? A.was it B.didn't he C.wasn't he D. was he 选 C。There's not much news in today's paper, ? A.isn't it B.are there C.is there D.aren't there 选 C。这里陈述句中的谓语用否定形式，疑问部分谓语用肯定形式。“There+be+主语”反意疑问句要用“be+there”结构。

2.当陈述句的谓语前有情态动词和助动词时，疑问部分要重复情态动词和助动词。I'll be twenty tomorrow, ? A. am I B.aren't C.won't D.will I 选 C。这里助动词是 will, won't 等于 will not There won't be any concert this Saturday evening, ? A. will there not B.will there C.is there D.will it be 选 B。这里 won't 是 will not 的缩写形式，疑问部分要用 will there。Mountains can be very dangerous, ? A.can't they B.aren't they C.don't they D.won't they 选 A。

3.当陈述句的助动词为 dare, need, had, better, would rather, would like 等时，反意疑问句一般要重复这些助动词。注意：need, dare 在作助动词和行为动词时，反意疑问句是不一样的。作助动词的办法处理，作行为动词，需要由 do (does, did) 来引起疑问句部分。You'd better come tomorrow, ? A.didn't you B.couldn't you C.shouldn't you D.hadn't you 选 D。you'd better=you had better。You'd rather not do it, ? A. should you B.wouldn't you C. would you D.must you 选 C。He didn't dare to come, did he? (行为动词) He daren't come, dare he? (助动词)