

第 10 讲 疑问句、祈使句、感叹句 (1)

我们先讲疑问句。用来提出疑问的句子叫作疑问句。疑问句末尾须用问号“?”。

疑问句有四类：

一般疑问句、特殊疑问句、选择疑问句和反意疑问句。

一般疑问句的几个要点

1) have 表示“所有”、“拥有”有两种不同的结构：

英国英语	美国英语
Have you any pens?	Do you have any pens?
—Yes, I have.	—Yes, I do.
—No, I have not(haven't).	—No, I don't

2) have 不作“有”讲时，需外加助动词构成疑问句。

Do you have lunch at school? 你在学校吃午饭吗?
Did they have a meeting yesterday? 昨天他们开会了吗? (2)

3) 一般疑问句可以有否定形式，表示请求、惊讶、厌烦等。

Can't you (really) ride a bicycle? 你(真的)不会骑自行车吗?
Won't you help me? 难道你不会帮助我?

Don't you know him? 你不认识他吗?
—Yes, I do. 不，我认识。
—No, I don't. 是的，我不认识。

注意：否定形式的一般疑问句的答语与汉语习惯不一样。答语是肯定的，须用 Yes+肯定结构；答语是否定的，须用 No+否定结构。再看一例：

Can't you answer it in English? 你不能用英语来回答这个问题吗?
—Yes, I can. 不，我能。
—No, I can't. 是的，我不能。 (3)

特殊疑问句的结构

英语中，特殊疑问句的构成有两种结构。

1) 疑问词+陈述句语序+问号 (问主语或问修饰主语的定语)

- { Mr. Li teaches us maths. 李先生教我们数学。
Who teaches us maths? 谁教我们数学?
- { The work must be done now. 这工作必须现在就做。
What must be done now? 什么现在必须就做?
- { His pen is red. 他的钢笔是红色的。(问主语的修饰语)
Whose pen is red? 谁的钢笔是红色的?
- { Four students live in this room. 四个学生住在这房间里(问主语的修饰语)
How many students live in this room? 多少学生住在这房间里? (4)

2) 疑问词+一般疑问句语序+问号(提问宾语、谓语、表语、状语或定语)

- { They are reading English in the classroom.
What are they reading in the classroom? (提问宾语指物用 what)(注意用一般疑问句语序)
- { They are cleaning the classroom.
What are they doing? (提问谓语及宾语用 what)
- { The girl is in the class room.
Where is girl? (提问表语指地点用 where)
- { He is my friend.
Who is he? (提问表语指人用 Who)
- { I came back yesterday morning.
When did you come back? (提问时间状语用 when)
- { The student has read three books.
How many books has the student read? (提问定语表示数量用 how many, 如是不可数名词用 how much)

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有关特殊疑问句的几个问题

1) who 可以用来代替 whom。

Who(m) did you meet yesterday? 你昨天遇见了谁?

Who(m) are you looking at? 你在看谁?

注意：在口语中，whom 用作动词宾语或介词宾语时，who 常可用来替代 whom，但在介词后，只能用 whom。例如：

Who(m) did you borrow the book from? 这本书你向谁借的?

From **whom** did you borrow the book? (who 不能替代 whom) (6)

2) what 与 which 的区别。

what 一般只能指物；which 则既可指人，也可指物。what 选择的范围没有限制，而 which 表示在一定范围内的选择。例如：

What do you usually have for breakfast? 你早餐通常吃什么?

What book/books did you buy? 你买了什么书?

I have three books. **Which** do you like? 我有三本书，你喜欢哪一本?

Which student told you that? 哪个学生告诉你那件事的?

Which of you can do it? 你们中间谁能做这件事? (7)

3) “介词+疑问词”在句中作状语

“介词+疑问词”在句中作状语，介词可以放在句首，也可以放在句末。但通常把介词放在句末例如：

{ **Which** room are you staying **in**? } 你们在哪一个房间?
{ **In which** room are you staying? }

{ **Whose** pen are you writing **with**? } 你在用谁的钢笔写字?
{ **With whose** pen are you writing? }

Where did you get that suit **from**? 你从哪儿买到那套衣服的?

How can I get these shoes **on**? 我怎样才能把这双鞋子穿上呢? (8)

与 what 相关的特殊疑问句

1) What...? (用于询问名字之类的问句)

What's this called in English? 英语里这个叫什么?

What make is your car? 你的汽车是什么牌子的?

2) What...? (用于询问国籍、人口、工作等)

What nationality are you? 你是哪国人?

What does she do (for a living)? 她是干什么的?

What's the population in your country? 你们国家有多少人口?

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3) What time/date/year...? (要求得到较为明确的回答)

—What time/date will he arrive? 他将于什么时间/日期到?

—At 4./On June 14th. 4点钟到。/6月14日到。

4) What...for? (要求说明用途或目的)

What did you do that for? 你做这个干什么?

—What's this (thing) for? 这(东西)干什么用的?

—(It's for) peeling potatoes. 是削土豆皮的。

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5) What kind(s)/sort(s) of...? (询问类别)

What kind/sort of picture do you like best? 你最喜欢什么样的图画?

What kinds/sorts of pictures do you like best? 你最喜欢哪些种类的图画?

6) What colour/size/height...? (询问颜色、尺寸、高度、长度等)

What colour is your new bike? 你的新自行车是什么颜色的?

—What size shoes do you take/wear? 你穿多大号的鞋?

—(Size) 41. 41(号)的。

What's the height of Everest? (=What height is Everest?) 珠穆朗玛峰有多高?

这种结构相当于 How big/high/long...?等。

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与 how 相关的特殊疑问句

1) how much (多少钱)

How much is this coat? 这件上衣值多少钱?

注意：如用动词 cost(花多少钱)，疑问词可用 how much，也可用 what，如：

How much / What does this coat cost? 这件上衣值多少钱？

但当 cost 用作名词时，要用 what，如：

What's the cost of that car? 那车多少钱？

2) how often (多长时间一次)询问事情发生的频度

—How often do you write to your parents? 你多长时间给你父母写信？

—Once a month. 每月一次。

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注意：How many times...?询问次数。

—How many times have you been to Beijing? 你去过北京几次？

—Three times. 三次

4) how soon (过多久以后)

How soon will the film end? 电影什么时候结束？

How soon will he come back? 他多久回来啊？

注意：how soon 引导的疑问句中不能用持续性动词。

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几组特殊疑问句的区别

1) What is the weather like?与 How is the weather?

这两个问句含义基本相同，但要注意 like 与 what 搭配，不与 how 搭配。

What was the weather like yesterday? 昨天的天气怎么样？

How is the weather today? 今天天气怎么样？

2) What do you think of...?与 How do you like...?

英语中，这两个问句主要用来询问别人对某一事物(事件)的看法，意义基本相同，但结构不同。

What did you think of the film?

How did you like/enjoy the film?

How was the film?

} 你认为这个电影怎么样？

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3) What does he look like?与 What is he like??

这两个问句一般用来询问外表、举止如何，如：

What does he look like?(=What is he like?) 他是个什么样的人?

He is tall and fat. 他长得又高、又胖。

What's your car like? 你的汽车怎么样? (外观、性能如何?)

(15)

特殊疑问句简略结构

1) What/How about...?

后接名词、动词-ing 形式，用于提出建议、询问消息，征求意见等。例如：

—How are you today? 你今天好吗?

—Fine,thanks. How/What about you? 很好，谢谢。你怎么样?

How/What about going for a walk? 去散散步怎么样?

2) Why not...?

后接动词原形，表示建议，相当于 Why don't you...?

Why not go there with him? 为何不和他一起去那里?

Why don't you go there with him? 你为何不和他一起去那里?

3) Why+动词原形...?

常用来表达“我不认为你应该”的意思。例如：

Why worry? 何必担心呢?

Why bother your father? 何必烦扰你父亲?

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选择疑问句的特点及构成

选择疑问句提供两个以上答案，要求对方择其一来回答，其主要特点有：

① 一般要用连接词 or。

② 选择项在结构上要对称。

③ 回答时不能用 yes 或 no，而要用一个完整的句子或其省略形式。

选择疑问句的主要结构有两种：

1) 一般疑问句+A or B?

Would you like tea or coffee? 你想喝茶还是喝咖啡?

Are you going there by bus or by taxi? 你乘公共汽车还是坐出租车去那里?

Is he reading or writing? 他在看书还是写东西? (17)

2) 特殊疑问句, A or B?

What would you like, tea or coffee? 你想喝什么, 茶还是咖啡?

How are you going there, by bus or by taxi? 你怎么去那里, 乘公共汽车还是坐出租车?

What is he doing, reading or writing? 他在干什么? 看书还是在写东西? (18)

反意疑问句又称附加疑问句, 是在陈述句之后, 对陈述句所叙述的事实提出相反的疑问。

反意疑问句在使用中需注意的几个问题

- 1) 不管前句是肯定的还是否定的, 回答时, 答话内容是肯定的, 就用 yes; 反之, 则用 no。
如:

It didn't rain last week, did it? 上星期没下雨, 是吗?

—Yes, it did. 不, 下雨了。

—No, it didn't. 对, 没下雨。

- 2) 前句用了含有否定意义的词, 如, hardly, never, no, little, few, 后句要用肯定式。

He has never seen the film, has he? 他从未看过这部电影, 是吧?

There is no air on the moon, is there? 月球上没有空气, 是吗?

He made few mistakes, did he? 他错了很少, 是吗? (19)

- 3) 前句主语是 this, that, everything, nothing, something 等时, 后句用 it; 前句主语是 these, those 时, 后句用 they。

This (that) is a useful tool, isn't it? 这(那)是一种有用的工具, 是不是?

Nothing is wrong with the radio, is it? 收音机没问题, 是不是?

These (Those) aren't notebooks, are they? 这些(那些)不是笔记本, 是不是?

- 4) 当 have 用作行为动词不表示“有”时, 附加疑问句部分, 助动词要用 do。例如:

He often has lunch at 12, doesn't he? 他常 12 点吃午饭, 对不对?

They had a meeting yesterday, didn't they? 昨天他们开了个会, 是不是? (20)

5) 当 have to (不得不)用在前句中, 后句也需用助动词 do, 如:

You have to study hard, don't you? 你得用功学习, 是不是?

He has to get up early, doesn't he? 他得早起, 是不是?

He had to leave early yesterday, didn't he? 他昨天得早走, 是不是?

6) had better (最好)用在前句时, 后句要用 had, 如:

You'd better go at once, hadn't you? 你最好马上走, 是不是?

7) 不定人称代词作主语, 附加疑问句部分一般用 they。例如:

Everyone is ready to leave now, aren't they? 现在每个人都准备离去, 不是吗?

Nobody has been told, have they? 没人被告知, 是吗? (21)

8) 前句为复合句时, 附加疑问句部分应与主句的主、谓语相一致。

You think it will rain tomorrow, don't you? 你觉得明天会下雨, 不是吗?

He didn't say that he was interested in the plan, did he? 他没说过他对这计划感兴趣, 是吗?

但须注意, 主句为 “I/We+think/suppose/believe” 或 “I/We+don't think/suppose/believe” 等, 附加疑问句部分要根据从句的主谓情况而定。例如:

We don't believe he will win the game, will he? 我们认为他比赛不会赢, 对吗?

I don't think she met you yesterday, did she? 我想她昨天没遇见你, 对吧?

I think you will come, won't you? 我想你会来, 对吧? (22)

祈使句的反意疑问句结构

以 Let's...引导的祈使句, 疑问部分用 shall we, 其他情况一般用 will you。

Let's take a rest, shall we? 让我们休息一下, 好吗?

Let me answer the question, will you? 让我回答这个问题, 好吗?

Let us do it, will you? (你)让我们来做这个, 好吗?

Have another try, will you? 再试一下, 好吗?

Don't walk on the grass, will you? 不要在草地上走, 好吗?

Be sure to write to us, will you? 一定要给我们写信, 行吗?

(23)

常用的感叹句反意疑问句结构

以 what 或 how 引导的感叹句, 附加疑问句部分大都用 be 的一般现在时的否定形式。

例如:

What a lovely day, isn't it? 多好的天气, 不是吗?

How exciting, isn't it? 多么令人激动, 不是吗?

What a nice man, isn't he? 多么好的一个人, 不是吗?

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