

## 1. 一般疑问句

一般疑问句又称“yes or no question”。不用疑问词，但需用 yes 或 no 回答，用升调。其结构为：

“助动词、情态动词或 be 动词 + 主语…？”

### ① be 动词的一般疑问句。

句型结构：be 动词 + 主语…？

- Is your father a worker? 你父亲是工人吗?
- Yes, he is. 是的。
- No, he isn't. 不,他不是。

- Are there any eggs in the fridge? 冰箱里有鸡蛋吗?
- Yes, there are. 是的,有。
- No, there aren't. 不,没有。

- Were you watching TV this time yesterday? 昨天的这个时候你在看电视吗?
- Yes, I was. 是的。
- No, I wasn't. 不,没有。

- Is Chinese spoken by most people in the world? 世界上大多数人说汉语吗?
- Yes, it is. 是的。
- No, it isn't. 不。

### ② 情态动词的一般疑问句。

句型结构：情态动词 + 主语 + 动词原形…？

- Can you take me home? 你能送我回家吗?
- Yes, I can. 是的,可以。
- No, I can't. 不,不可以。

- May I come in? 我可以进来吗?
- Yes, you may. 是的,可以。
- No, you can't. 不,不可以。

- Must I finish it now? 我必须现在完成它吗?
- Yes, you must. 是的。
- No, you needn't (No, you don't have to.). You may finish it tomorrow. 不,不必。你可以明天完成它。

### ③ 将来时的一般疑问句。

句型结构：Will (Shall) + 主语 + 动词原形…？

- Will you go and play football with us? 你将和我们一起去踢足球吗?
- Yes, I will. 好的。
- No, I won't. 不,我不去。

- Shall we have a rest? 我们休息一下,好吗?
- Yes, we shall. 好的。
- No, we shan't. 不。

### ④ 一般动词(实义动词)的一般疑问句。

句型结构：Do (Does, Did)+主语+动词原形...?

- Do you get up early every morning? 你每天早晨早起吗?  
— Yes, I do. 是的。  
— No, I don't. 不,不是的。
- Does he like skating? 他喜欢滑冰吗?  
— Yes, he does. 是的。  
— No, he doesn't. 不,他不喜欢。
- Did your mother have lunch at home yesterday? 昨天你妈妈在家吃午饭吗?  
— Yes, she did. 是的。  
— No, she didn't. 不,没有。

### ⑤ 完成时的一般疑问句。

句型结构：Have (Has, Had)+主语+动词过去分词...?

- Have you been to Beijing? 你去过北京吗?  
— Yes, I have. 是的。  
— No, I haven't. 不,没去过。
- Has he finished his homework yet? 他已经完成家庭作业了吗?  
— Yes, he has. 是的。  
— No, he hasn't. 不,还没有。
- Had he learned a lot about China before he came here? 他来这儿前已经了解了中国的许多情况吗?  
— Yes, he had. 是的。  
— No, he hadn't. 不,并没有。

## 2. 特殊疑问句

由特殊疑问词引导的疑问句叫特殊疑问句。不能用 yes 或 no 来回答。读时用降调。

疑问词分为三类：

类 别	例 词
疑 问 代 词	who, whom, what, which, whose
疑 问 副 词	when, where, why, how
疑 问 形 容 词	what, which, whose+名词

### ① 疑问代词的用法。

☞ A. what 引导的疑问句,可以对主语、表语和宾语提问。询问“什么事、干什么?”

What is on the desk? (对主语提问) 课桌上有什么?

What's that? (对表语提问) 那是什么?

What did he say at the meeting? (对宾语提问) 他在会上说了什么?

☞ B. who, whom, whose 引导的疑问句,可以对主语、表语和宾语提问。询问“谁、谁的……?”

Who is in the room? (对主语提问) 谁在房间里?

Who (Whom) are you waiting for? (对宾语提问) 你们在等谁?

Who is that man? (对表语提问) 那个人是谁?

Whose is this bike? (对表语提问) 这辆自行车是谁的?

**C.** which 引导的疑问句,可以对主语和宾语提问。询问“哪一个、哪一些……?”

Which is better, this one or that one? (对主语提问) 这个和那个,哪一个好一些?

Which do you like better, English or math? (对宾语提问) 英语和数学,你更喜欢哪门课?

### ② 疑问副词的用法。

句型结构:“疑问副词十一般疑问句语序……?”

**A.** when 引导的疑问句,如:

When will you be back? 你什么时候回来?

When were you born? 你什么时候出生的?

**B.** where 引导的疑问句,如:

Where are you from? 你从哪儿来?

Where do you live? 你住在哪儿?

**C.** why 引导的疑问句,如:

Why are you often late for school? 你为什么上学经常迟到?

Why didn't you go to see the doctor? 你为什么不去看医生?

**D.** how 引导的疑问句(可分为两类):

a. “How...?” how 单独使用,询问怎样做某事,即询问做某事的方法、手段及天气和健康状况。如:

How do you go to school every day? (问方法、手段) 你每天如何上学?

How is the weather today? (问天气情况) 今天天气怎么样?

How is your father? (问身体状况) 你父亲好吗?

b. “How+形容词(副词)...?”用来询问年龄、身高、距离、数量和次数等。如:

How long is this bridge? (问长度) 这座桥有多长?

How high is this building? (问高度) 这幢大楼有多高?

How many students are there in your class? (问数量,后加可数名词) 你们班有多少个学生?

How much milk is there in the fridge? (问数量,后加不可数名词) 冰箱里有多少牛奶?

How tall is your daughter? (问身高) 你女儿有多高?

How often do you go to see your grandma? (问频度) 你多久去看一次你的奶奶?

How soon will you be back? (问时间) 你多久会回来?

How far is it from your home to your school? (问距离) 从你家到学校有多远?

### ③ 疑问形容词的用法。

what, which, whose 后接名词时,what, which, whose 起形容词的作用。如:

What class are you in? 你在哪个班?

Which subject do you like best? 你最喜欢哪一门功课?

Whose book is this? 这是谁的书?

## 3. 选择疑问句

对两种或两种以上的情况,要求对方作出一种选择,这样的问句叫选择疑问句。如果有两个

or 连接。读时语调前升后降。回答不能用 yes 或 no, 而要根据实际情况作具体回答。

选择疑问句有两种形式：

① “一般疑问句+or+被选择的部分?”如：

- {— Is your father a doctor or a teacher? 你父亲是医生还是老师?
- {— He is a doctor. 他是医生。
- {— Do you go to school by bike or by bus? 你是骑自行车上学还是乘公共汽车上学?
- {— I go to school by bike. (By bike.) 我骑自行车上学。
- {— Can you swim or skate? 你会游泳还是滑冰?
- {— I can swim. 我会游泳。

② “特殊疑问句,A or B?”如：

- {— Where will you go, Beijing or Shanghai? 你将去哪儿,北京还是上海?
- {— Shanghai. 上海。
- {— Who went there, Jim or Bob? 谁去了那儿,吉姆还是鲍勃?
- {— Bob. 鲍勃。
- {— When will you leave for New York, tomorrow or the day after tomorrow? 你们什么时候去纽约,明天还是后天?
- {— Tomorrow. 明天。

#### 4. 反意疑问句

陈述句后加上一个意思与之相反的简略问句,这样的句子叫反意疑问句。陈述句和简略问句间用逗号隔开。简略问句的主语必须用代词。如果是否定的简略问句,则必须用缩略形式。读时陈述句用降调,简略问句可升(表示疑问)可降(表示强调)。反意疑问句分类：

前半部分	后半部分	例句
肯定句	否定疑问	Tom can swim, can't he? 汤姆会游泳,不是吗?
否定句	肯定疑问	Tom can't swim, can he? 汤姆不会游泳,是吗?

① 肯定句+否定疑问。

☞ A. be 动词构成的反意疑问句。如：

- {— I'm like my mother, aren't I? 我像我妈妈,不是吗?
- {— Yes, you are. 是的,你像。
- {— No, you aren't. 不,你不像。
- {— Your mother is forty years old, isn't she? 你妈妈 40 岁,不是吗?
- {— Yes, she is. 是的,她 40 岁。
- {— No, she isn't. 不,她不是。
- {— Tom was born in 2000, wasn't he? 汤姆出生于 2000 年,不是吗?
- {— Yes, he was. 是的,他生于 2000 年。
- {— No, he wasn't. 不,不是。
- {— The twins are loved by their teachers, aren't they?  
这对双胞胎很受老师的喜爱,不是吗?
- {— Yes, they are. 是的。
- {— No, they aren't. 不,不是。

**B.** 实义动词(一般现在时和一般过去时) 构成的反意疑问句。如:

- {— He often helps you, doesn't he? 他经常帮助你,不是吗?  
— Yes, he does. 是的。  
— No, he doesn't. 不,不是。
- {— Your parents like watching TV, don't they? 你父母亲喜欢看电视,不是吗?  
— Yes, they do. 是的。  
— No, they don't. 不,不喜欢。
- {— Your brother went to England last year, didn't he? 你弟弟去年去了英国,不是吗?  
— Yes, he did. 是的。  
— No, he didn't. 不,他没去。

**C.** 情态动词构成的反意疑问句。如:

- {— Your brother can make the bed, can't he? 你弟弟会铺床,不是吗?  
— Yes, he can. 是的。  
— No, he can't. 不,他不会。
- {— We have to go home now, don't we? 我们现在必须回家,不是吗?  
— Yes, we do. 是的。  
— No, we don't. 不,我们不必。
- {— The drivers had to work late, didn't they? 这些司机不得不工作到很晚,不是吗?  
— Yes, they did. 是的。  
— No, they didn't. 不,他们不必。

**D.** 将来时的反意疑问句。如:

- {— They will go shopping, won't they? 他们将去购物,不是吗?  
— Yes, they will. 是的。  
— No, they won't. 不,他们不去。
- {— Your friends are going to play football, aren't they? 你的朋友要去踢足球,不是吗?  
— Yes, they are. 是的。  
— No, they aren't. 不,他们不去。

**E.** 完成时的反意疑问句。如:

- {— You have lived in Nanjing for three years, haven't you? 你已经住在南京三年了,不是吗?  
— Yes, I have. 是的。  
— No, I haven't. 不,我没有。
- {— Tom has read this novel, hasn't he? 汤姆已经读过这篇小说了,不是吗?  
— Yes, he has. 是的。  
— No, he hasn't. 不,他没读过。

**② 否定句+肯定疑问。如:**

- {— You aren't a student, are you? 你不是学生,是吗?  
— Yes, I am. 不,我是学生。  
— No, I'm not. 是的,我不是学生。

- They don't like sports, do they? 他们不喜欢运动,是吗?  
 — Yes, they do. 不,他们喜欢运动。  
 — No, they don't. 是的,他们不喜欢运动。
- Tom hasn't been to China, has he? 汤姆没去过中国,是吗?  
 — Yes, he has. 不,他去过中国。  
 — No, he hasn't. 是的,他没去过中国。
- His sister can't swim, can she? 他姐姐不会游泳,是吗?  
 — Yes, she can. 不,她会游泳。  
 — No, she can't. 是的,她不会游泳。
- Your classmates didn't go to the park yesterday, did they? 你的同学昨天没去公园,是吗?  
 — Yes, they did. 不,他们去了公园。  
 — No, they didn't. 是的,他们没去公园。

### ③ 其他类型的反意疑问句。

☞ A. 祈使句的反意疑问句,如:

Close the door, will you? 关门,好吗?

Don't make any noise, will you? 别发出任何声音,好吗?

Let's go home, shall we? 我们回家吧,好吗?

Let me help you, will you? 让我帮你,好吗?

☞ B. 陈述句为“there be”结构的反意疑问句,简略问句的主语是 there。如:

There is a book in my bag, isn't there? 我书包里有一本书,是吗?

There will be an interesting film, won't there? 有一部有趣的电影要出了,是吗?

☞ C. 陈述句主语是 everything, nothing 等表示事物的不定代词或 this, that 时,疑问部分的主语用 it; 陈述句主语是 someone, everyone, no one 等表示人的不定代词时,疑问部分的主语用 they, 有时也用 he; 陈述句主语是 none 时,疑问部分的主语用第三人称单数。如:

Nothing is difficult for her, is it? 对她来说什么都不困难,对吗?

Everything is OK, isn't it? 一切就绪,是吗?

Everyone knows him in my class, don't they? 班上人人都认识他,是吗?

None of his answers is right, is it? 他的答案没有一个是对的,是吗?

☞ D. 陈述句中如果含有 nobody, no one, nothing, never, seldom, hardly, little, few, neither 等表示否定意思的词,则疑问句用肯定式。如:

There is nobody in the room, is there? 房间里没有人,是吗?

I have never been to America, have I? 我从没去过美国,是吗?

There is little milk in the glass, is there? 杯子里几乎没有牛奶,是吗?

The little girl has few friends, has she? 这个小女孩几乎没有朋友,是吗?

The old man can hardly breathe, can he? 这位老人几乎不能呼吸,是吗?

☞ E. 陈述部分是含有宾语从句的复合句时,简略问句中主语代词和动词应和主句中的主语和动词保持一致。但陈述部分是“I don't think (believe) + 宾语从句”时,简略问句中主语代词和动词应和宾语从句中的主语和动词保持一致,并用肯定式。如:

Miss Gao told us May was ill, didn't she? 高小姐告诉我们梅病了,是吗?

She never said she would forget you, did she? 她从没说过她会忘记你,不是吗?

I don't think Tom is a clever boy, is he? 我认为汤姆不是个聪明的男孩,不是吗?  
 I don't believe he will catch up with the others in his class, will he? 我认为他不会赶上  
 班上其他同学,会吗?

### 三、祈使句

祈使句表示命令、请求、建议、劝告等含义。祈使句中通常不用主语,谓语动词用原形,句末用句号或感叹号。如:

Be quiet! 安静!  
 Don't cry! 别哭了!

#### 1. 祈使句的肯定式

① 一般句型: 动词原形…… (省略主语 you) 如:

Stand up! 起立!  
 Be careful! 小心!

② 为了加强语气,有时可以在动词原形前加 do。如:

Do come here. 务必到这儿来。  
 Do work hard. 一定要努力工作。

③ 为了表示客气的语气,可以句首或句尾加 please,但句尾 please 前要加逗号(,),与主句隔开。如:

Please open the door. 请开门。  
 Have some tea, please. 请喝些茶。

④ 为了指明向谁发出指令,可在句首或句尾加上呼唤语。呼唤语要用逗号(,),与主句隔开。如:

Tom, close the window. 汤姆,关窗。  
 Close the window, Tom. 关窗,汤姆。

#### 2. 祈使句的否定式

Don't cry any more. 别再哭了。  
 Don't be late! 别迟到!

#### 3. 特殊祈使句

“Let+名词或代词(宾格)+不带 to 的动词不定式或副词”

① 肯定式。

Let me have a try. 让我试一试。  
 Let's go shopping together. 我们一起去买东西吧。  
 Let the boy in. 让这个男孩进来。

② 否定式。

☞A. “Don't let...”如:  
 Don't let him come in. 别让他进来。  
 ☞B. “Let... not...”如:  
 Let him not in. 让他别进来。

#### 4. 祈使句的特殊用法

Study harder, and you will catch up with the others in your class. 学习再努力些,你会赶上班上其他同学的。

=If you study harder, you will catch up with the others in your class. 如果你学习再努力些,就会赶上班上其他同学。

Get up now, or you will be late for school. 现在起床,否则你上学会迟到的。

=If you don't get up now, you will be late for school. 如果你现在不起床,你上学就要迟到了。

## 四、感叹句

感叹句常用于表示惊奇、愤怒、赞叹等强烈的感情。句末用感叹号。感叹句一般由感叹词 what 和 how 引导。

### 1. what 引导的感叹句

句型结构: What+名词(或形容词+名词)+主语+谓语!

What a big apple it is! 多大的苹果啊!

What clever boys they are! (他们是)多聪明的男孩啊!

What fine weather it is! 多好的天气啊!

### 2. how 引导的感叹句

① 句型结构: How+形容词或副词+主语+谓语!

How beautiful the girl is! 多漂亮的女孩啊!

How hard they are working! 他们工作得多努力啊!

② 当 how 修饰动词时,语序为: How+主谓结构!

How I miss my parents! 我多么想念我父母亲啊!

How I want to visit the Great Wall! 我多想参观长城啊!

### 【要点 39】

在口语中,what 和 how 引导的感叹句常用简略式,即省去后面的“主语+谓语”部分。如:

How exciting! 多么令人激动啊!

What heavy rain! 多么大的雨啊!

## 专项练习

### I. 选择填空

1. Work hard, and we will be proud \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. of us      B. of ourselves      C. for us      D. of ourself
2. The village teacher worked in the mountain \_\_\_\_ thirty-five years.  
A. as soon as      B. as long as      C. as little as      D. as much as
3. He's fallen ill, \_\_\_\_?  
A. is he      B. has he      C. isn't he      D. hasn't he
4. — Your sweater looks very beautiful. \_\_\_\_ is it?  
— Oh, sorry. I don't know. My mother bought it.  
A. How many      B. How often      C. How much      D. How about
5. He hardly hurt himself in the accident, \_\_\_\_?  
A. doesn't he      B. didn't he      C. did he      D. does he
6. Alice has to finish her work now, \_\_\_\_?  
A. has she      B. hasn't she      C. does she      D. doesn't she
7. \_\_\_\_ wake him up. Last night he stayed up very late.  
A. Doesn't      B. Does      C. Do      D. Don't
8. \_\_\_\_ it is!  
A. What a good news      B. What a good piece of news  
C. How a good news      D. How a piece of good news
9. \_\_\_\_ simple questions \_\_\_\_!  
A. What; he asked      B. What; did he ask  
C. How; he asked      D. How; did he ask
10. \_\_\_\_ beautiful our city \_\_\_\_!  
A. What; has become      B. How; has become  
C. How; become      D. What; become

### II. 根据要求改写句子

1. If you use your head, you'll find a way. (同义句)  
\_\_\_\_ your head, \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ find a way.
2. How delicious the food is! (同义句)  
\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ it is!
3. Could you tell me the way to the railway station? (同义句)  
Could you tell me \_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_ the railway station?
4. They seemed to have lost something. (同义句)  
It \_\_\_\_ lost something.
5. I think you'd better do it at once. (同义句)  
I think it \_\_\_\_ do it at once.

6. She works very hard. (改为感叹句)

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7. There is some water in the glass. (改为否定句)

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8. You must be kind to the other people. (改为祈使句)

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9. I think chickens can swim. (改为否定句)

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10. He did the housework yesterday. (改为一般疑问句)

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