

UNIT 3 Discovering Useful Structure

班级\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名\_\_\_\_\_ 小组\_\_\_\_\_

一、学习目标

- 1、感知和注意附加疑问句及其回答，梳理与归纳附加疑问句的功能；
- 2、在对话中能够使用恰当的附加疑问句，并能做出正确的回答；
- 3、尝试在新语境中借助附加疑问句表达相关信息。

二、导学流程

1、基础感悟（导学导读）：

读下列教材原句并感知黑体部分的共性。

- 1. It's **not** a real sport, **is it**?
- 2. That **sounds** interesting, **doesn't it**?
- 3. Hi! It's a beautiful day, **isn't it**?
- 4. By the way, our school soccer team **won** at last, **didn't they**?
- 5. The Sports Day **is coming** soon, **isn't it**?

我的发现：附加疑问句由两部分组成，前一部分是一个(1)\_\_\_\_\_，后一部分是一个简短的(2)\_\_\_\_\_。前后两部分的人称和动词(3)\_\_\_\_\_要保持一致，并遵循“前肯定后否定，(4)\_\_\_\_\_”的原则。

2、未知探究：

附加疑问句又称反意疑问句，主要用于口语，其作用是说话人向对方验证自己的陈述或者判断，也可以用于祈使句表示请求或者建议。

探究点 1：附加疑问句的一般结构

陈述句(主语+谓语……)，+助动词/情态动词/be 动词+主语(代词形式)?

陈述句部分如果是肯定句，其附加疑问句部分用否定式提问(助动词/情态动词/be 动词+not); 如果陈述句部分是否定句，其附加疑问句部分用肯定式提问。

组成	例句
肯定式陈述部分+否定附加疑问部分	You like TF boys, don't you? She likes playing basketball, doesn't she?
否定式陈述部分+肯定附加疑问部分	It's not a real machine, is it? She wasn't a good teacher, was she?
含有否定词的陈述部分+肯定附加疑问部分	She hardly does Chinese exercises, does she? Nobody knew the true reason, did it?
祈使句+附加疑问部分	Don't swimming here, will you? Come here and sit down, will you? Let's do some housework, shall we? Let us do some housework, will you?

### 【名师点津】

1. 陈述部分含有 never、hardly、seldom、no、nothing、nobody、neither、few、little 等表示否定或半否定意义的词时，附加疑问部分用肯定形式。

Nothing will change his discussion, will it?

He seldom came here, did he?

2. 陈述部分用了带否定前缀或后缀的词时，仍看做肯定，附加疑问部分用否定形式。

He dislikes music, doesn't he?

### 探究点 2：附加疑问句的回答

附加疑问句的使用场景是说话者向对方验证自己的陈述或者判断，或者在祈使句中表达请求或者建议，这种表达方式在我们口语中非常不常见，因为我们汉语语系很少会向对方验证自己的观点，这是因为很多人说话要么很绝对，要么没底气，如果能把英语的附加疑问句学好，并灵活运用于我们的日常对话中，无论在我们中文对话中还是英语对话中都会显得很谦虚、很地道。

肯定句的附加疑问句：

#### 标准公式：—肯定句，否定附加疑问句？

—Yes, 主语 + 助动词. (是 + 肯定回答); No, 主语 + 助动词否定. (不 + 否定回答)

e.g. -Lily played League of Legends in her university, didn't she? 李丽在她大学期间玩游戏，是吗？

-Yes, she did. / No, she didn't. 是的，她玩过。 / 不是，她没玩过。

否定句的附加疑问句：

#### 标准公式：—否定句，肯定附加疑问句？

—Yes, 主语 + 助动词. (不 + 肯定回答); No, 主语 + 助动词否定. (不 + 否定回答)

e.g. -Lucy isn't a good girl, is she? 露西不是一个好女孩，是吗？

-Yes, she is. / No, she isn't. 不，她是。 / 是，她不是。

e.g. -The match between two schools won't be held in June 2021, will it?

两个学校间的比赛将不会再 2021 年 6 月举办，是吗？

-Yes, it will. / No, it won't.

不，它会。 / 是，它不会。

祈使句的附加疑问句用法同上

### 探究点 3：附加疑问句中主语的用法

1. 当陈述部分的主语是表示物的不定代词 something、anything、nothing、everything 时，附加疑问部分的主语用 it.

Everything has gone wrong today, hasn't it?

2.当陈述部分的主语是表示人的不定代词 everyone、everybody、anyone、anybody、no one、someone、somebody 时，附加疑问部分的主语常用 they.

Everyone worked hard for it, didn't they?

No one knows that singer, do they?

3.当陈述部分的主语含指示代词 this、that、those、these 时，附加疑问部分的主语用相应的人称代词，即 this、that 对应用 it，those、these 对应用 they.

This/that book belongs to you, doesn't it?

These/those books are yours, aren't they?

4.当陈述部分的主语是指人的 one 时，附加疑问部分的主语用 one 或 you.

One has a duty to serve the people, doesn't one/don't you?

### 3、当堂检测：

1. Few people in America knew the poor village, \_\_\_\_\_ they? (变成反意疑问句)
2. Don't refer to your notes when answering questions, \_\_\_\_\_ you? (用适当的词填空)
3. I am sure that you've done jumping Jacks, \_\_\_\_\_. (用适当的词填空)
4. Let's go and listen to music, \_\_\_\_\_. (附加疑问句)
5. We can play football, \_\_\_\_\_ we?
6. That sounds interesting, \_\_\_\_\_ it? (用适当的词填空)
7. He isn't coming, \_\_\_\_\_ he ?
8. You forgot to book a room in advance, \_\_\_\_\_ you? (用适当的词填空)
9. I don't expect you can finish the work in three days, \_\_\_\_\_? (用适当的词填空)
10. These athletes have won championship in many sports events, \_\_\_\_\_?(附加疑问句)
11. We should win not only gold medals but also honour and glory for our country, \_\_\_\_\_?(附加疑问句)
12. Gymnastics has been one of her favorite sports events since childhood, \_\_\_\_\_?(附加疑问句)
13. There will be badminton match in the new stadium, \_\_\_\_\_?(附加疑问句)
14. You used to see her a lot, \_\_\_\_\_you? (用适当的词填空)
15. Everybody knows what happiness means, \_\_\_\_\_? (用适当的附加疑问句填空)
16. Have a little more coffee, \_\_\_\_\_ you? (用适当的词填空)

17. There is little water in the cup,\_\_\_\_\_? （完成句子）

一、语法填空

Shuttlecock (毽子) kicking is a traditional popular folk game, \_\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_\_ (date) as far back as the Han Dynasty. The fun game gained popularity during the Tang Dynasty, when \_\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_\_ (store) specializing in the shuttlecock business appeared. In the Qing Dynasty, shuttlecock kicking reached its peak in terms of both making techniques and kicking skills.

To make a feather shuttlecock, a piece of cloth wrapped around a coin \_\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_\_ (need). Through the coin hole you can stick some feathers, \_\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_\_ function is to delay the rising and falling of the shuttlecock.

There \_\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_\_ (be) a great number of variations in styles and methods of kicking. With one leg fixed on the ground, the shuttlecock is kicked by the inner ankle of \_\_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_\_ other. Some other styles include kicking the shuttlecock backwards and forwards between two people. Those who advance to a high level of mastery can perform some actions that are \_\_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_\_ (fair) wonderful. The challenge of the increasingly difficult levels of shuttlecock kicking has made it a popular and timeless game among Chinese children.

Playing with shuttlecocks is \_\_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_\_ (benefit) to health. When people are kicking shuttlecocks, various parts of the body need to work together, which enhances balance capabilities and physical flexibility and helps them strengthen their legs. Besides, shuttlecock kicking is convenient \_\_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_\_ (play). It can be practiced just about anywhere and anytime.

Since the establishment of the Chinese Shuttlecock Kicking Association in 1987, the national shuttlecock kicking tournament has been held annually, appealing \_\_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_\_ people of all ages.