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# Lesson 41 Do you call that a hat?

你把那个叫帽子吗？ 情态动词 need 情态动词词组

与课文关联的 6 个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍) 

rude /ru:d/ adj. 无礼的

mirror /'mɪrə(r)/ n. 镜子

hole\* /həʊl/ n. 孔

remark\* /rɪ'mɑ:k/ v. 评说

remind\* /rɪ'maɪnd/ v. 提醒

lighthouse /'laɪthaʊs/ n. 灯塔

## 课文理解 找茬吵架 难度：5 级

※ **Do you call that a hat?** § “Do you call that + (冠词) + 名词” 这个结构可以表达一种轻蔑的含义。

- Do you call that a house/a dog? 你把那个叫房子/狗吗?

※ You **needn't be** so rude about it.

『 **needn't do = don't have to do** 没必要这么做(must否定替代) 』

<b>be rude about sth.</b> 对事很粗鲁	<b>be rude to sb.</b> 对人很粗鲁
Don't be so rude about your teachers. 别对你的老师那么粗鲁。	Don't be rude to me. 别对我这么粗鲁

※ I **sat down on one of those modern chairs with holes in it** and waited.

『 **on the chair** 在椅子上 』

『 **with holes in it** 作定语(带有很多洞洞的) 』

- Jane **put** a piece of paper **with** her name and address on it into a bottle.

※ We **had been** in the hat shop for half an hour and my wife **was** still in front of the mirror.

『 **名词合成(修饰)名词** (一般用单数) 』

- toothbrush 牙刷 / toothpaste 牙膏
- basketball 篮球 / football 足球
- Photoshop 图片处理软件 / petshop 宠物商店
- bookstore 书店 / drugstore 药店

<b>in front of</b> 在 <b>范围外</b> 的前面	<b>in the front of</b> 在 <b>范围内</b> 的前面
in front of car. 车的正前方	I sat <b>in the front of</b> car. 车的前座位。

※ We **mustn't** buy things we **don't need**... 主谓主谓

※ I **regretted** saying it almost **at once**.

<b>regret doing sth.</b> 后悔已经做了某事 (表示对做过的事感到遗憾)	I <b>regret hitting</b> my dog. 我后悔打了我的狗
<b>regret sth.</b> 遗憾做某事	<b>Did he regret</b> his mistake? 他为自己的错误感到后悔了吗?
<b>regret to do sth.</b> 很遗憾将要去某事 (没做)	We <b>regret to tell</b> you <b>that</b> you <b>are</b> not welcome. 表示对现在或将来要做的事感到对不起、遗憾, 比 be sorry to do sth.要正式
<b>regret + that</b> 从句(已做了)	I now <b>regret leaving</b> my country / <b>that</b> I <b>have left</b> my country. 我现在后悔离开我的国家

※ 'You **needn't** **have said** that,' my wife answered. 'I **needn't** **remind** you of that terrible tie you **bought** yesterday.'

『 **remind sb. of sth.** 提醒某人想起某事 』

- Can you **remind** me to **buy** a bottle of wine? 你能提醒我买一瓶葡萄酒吗?
- **Did this remind** you of something? 这让你想起什么了吗?

<b>needn't do</b> (真实表达) 现在的动作也不必做	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You <b>needn't come</b>. 你不必来。</li> <li>You <b>needn't worry</b>. 你不必担心。</li> </ul>
<b>needn't have done</b> (虚拟表达) 原本不必做, 但是做了(强调过去的动作不必做)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You <b>needn't have bought it</b>. 你原本不必买的</li> <li>You <b>needn't have come</b>. 你原本不必来的。</li> </ul>
<b>have to</b> 必须	Jennifer will <b>have to take part in a new play soon</b> .
<b>had better</b> 最好	We <b>had better go back to the station now, Ken</b> .

※ 'I **find it beautiful**,' I said. v. + 宾语 + 宾语补足语

- You'll **find it difficult/easy to make** conversation with her.
- I **find** this book very interesting.

※ A man **can never have too many ties**. 双否=强肯 (男人有多少领带也不会嫌多)

『 **can never...too... = cannot...too...** 无论...也不为过 』

- I **can never** thank you **too much**. 感激不尽。
- Drinking water **can never** be **too clean**. 饮用水越干净越好。
- A wife **can never** complain **too much**. 妻子怎么罗嗦也不为过。
- You **can't** be **too careful** in doing your work. 你工作越小心越好。

## 语法知识 **need**的详细用法 难度: 5 级

实义动词 需要助动词do		情态动词 使用need去处理否定、疑问			
		真实表达		虚拟表达 (过去已发生无力回天)	
<b>need sth.</b>	You <b>need</b> some time.	<b>need do</b>	<b>Need I go</b> to the meeting?	<b>need have done</b>	需要过去应该做某事(但事实上没有做)
<b>need sb.</b>	The baby <b>needs</b> mom.	<b>need n't do</b>	No, you <b>needn't (go to the meeting)</b> .	<b>needn't have done</b>	需要过去不做(但事实上已做了)
<b>need to do</b>	He <b>needs to</b> have a rest.	需要做就去做, 真实可以办到的。		过去应该做结果没有做, 现在做来不及了。	

<b>need sb. to do</b>	I <b>don't need</b> friends to <b>help</b> me.	不需要做就不做，也可以做到。	过去不应该做，结果做了，现在后悔也不行了。
<b>need doing</b>	Her bag <b>needs</b> mending.		

## 『 mustn't 与 needn't 』

Must I **finish** my homework today?

<b>mustn't</b> 禁止(语气强)	<b>needn't</b> 、 <b>don't need to</b> 不需要(语气温和)
Yes, you <b>must</b> .	No, you <b>needn't</b> . 不需要完成作业
No, you <b>mustn't</b> . 禁止完成作业	No, you <b>don't</b> . 不需要完成作

原型 (Base Form)	过去式 (Past Tense)	过去分词 (Past Participle)
wear	wore	worn

## 扩展知识 Must, Have (got) to and Need 难度：4 级

### 『 Must (必须，不得不) 』

<b>must</b> 用于表示推测	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>must + do</b> 现在和将来的推测</li> <li>• <b>must be doing</b> 正在发生的事情的推测</li> <li>• <b>must have done</b> 对过去的推测</li> <li>• <b>must have been doing</b> 过去正在发生的事情的推测</li> </ul>
一般疑问句	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Must I set off now?</b> 通常不用 <b>mustn't</b> 回答</li> <li>• <b>Yes, you must / have to. No, you needn't.</b> 回答 <b>must/have to</b> 或 <b>needn't</b></li> </ul>
<b>mustn't</b> (不能、不准) 表示绝对禁止，在说话人看来，根本没选择余地	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You <b>mustn't</b> use that bicycle. “不必要”可用 <b>needn't</b></li> <li>• <b>It's broken.</b></li> </ul>

『 Need (需要) 』

<p><b>needn't</b> 不必 (情态) = <b>don't have to</b> (实义)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You needn't / don't have to work such long hours.</li> <li>need I...?(情态) / Do I need...? 实义动词</li> </ul> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Need I go out? = Do I need to go out? 做为实义动词时连接其它动词后面加 to do</li> <li>Need you leave so soon? need 用于疑问句时, 问者往往希望得到否定的回答(肯定句用 must, have to, ought to 或 should)</li> <li>Yes, you must 回答可以用 must/had to . / No, you needn't . 否定形式的回答可以用 needn't</li> <li>Need you have told him about my plans?</li> <li>Yes, I had to. / No, I needn't have.</li> <li>Need I type this letter again?</li> <li>I must go to the dentist this morning. 表示必要时, must 的语气比 need 要强</li> </ul>
<p><b>didn't have to = needn't have done</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He needn't follow me . 情态动词后面不能直接用名词做宾语</li> <li>A doesn't need B needn't to C didn't need to D needs.</li> <li>You needn't have told me that. I know it is. 情态动词 need 后接动词原形</li> </ul> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I needn't have gone to the office yesterday. (完成式)表示说话人让对方选择或允许对方可以不做某事的主观意图</li> <li>I didn't have to / didn't need to go to the office yesterday. 过去式</li> <li><b>mustn't VS. needn't</b> → You <b>musn't</b> read it bed. It's bad for your eyes.</li> </ul>
<p><b>need doing sth.</b> 用主动表达被动含义</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>这里 need 属于实义动词, 动词 ing 相当于名词来理解</li> <li>有时态和人称变化, 否定式为: don't need doing</li> <li>need doing 表达被动含义, 如: Your shoes need washing. 你的鞋子需(被)洗了 Your hair needs cutting.</li> <li>want doing 用主动表示被动含义(主语一定是物)</li> </ul>
<p><b>need to be done</b> (主语: 人、物)</p>	<p>The child need to be ...</p>

**be bad for...** 对...有害

- Smoking is bad for your health. 抽烟有害你的健康
- You mustn't make a noise. The children are asleep. 你不应该吵闹, 孩子们都睡了
- You needn't drive so quickly. We have plenty of time. 你不必开得那么快, 我们有足够的时间
- =You don't have to(haven't got to) drive so quickly. We have plenty of time.
- You mustn't smoke in a theatre. It is forbidden. 你不应该在剧场里抽烟, 这是不允许的
- You needn't come with us if you don't want to. 如果你不想去, 你不必和我们一道去
- =You don't have to (haven't got to) come with us if you don't want to.



**beat a dead horse**

白费口舌

共有8道练习题(解题方法与答案需要在“ncego.com”笔记官网查看)

1. The new law states that people \_\_\_\_\_ drive after drinking alcohol. (单选)  
A、 wouldn't      B、 needn't      C、 won' t      D、 mustn' t
2. Mum, must I wash the dishes right now? No, you \_\_\_\_\_. (单选)  
A、 shouldn't      B、 wouldn't      C、 mustn't      D、 needn't
3. \_\_\_\_\_ I do the laundry first? No, you \_\_\_\_\_. You can do your homework (单选)  
A、 Must; mustn't      B、 Can; mustn't      C、 Must; needn't  
D、 May; needn't
4. Do you have to buy this hat? No, I \_\_\_\_\_. It isn't necessary. (单选)  
A、 mustn't      B、 won't      C、 needn't      D、 don't need
5. A man can never have too many ties. It's \_\_\_\_\_. (单选)

A、unable      B、impossible      C、improbable      D、incapable

6. She looked in the mirror and saw her \_\_\_\_\_. (单选)

A、reflection      B、idol      C、imagination      D、picture

7. His wife was wearing a hat. She \_\_\_\_\_. (单选)

A、was dressing it      B、was putting it on      C、had it on  
D、was carrying it

8. It looked like a lighthouse. It \_\_\_\_\_ a lighthouse. (单选)

A、appeared similar      B、resembled      C、matched      D、likened

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