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Lesson 131&132 Don't be so sure!

别那么肯定！ 推测和事实的区分

与课文关联的 5 个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍) 

Egypt /'i:dʒɪpt/ n. 埃及

abroad /ə'brɔ:d/ adv. 国外

worry * /'wʌri/ v. 担忧

Egyptian /i'dʒɪpɪn/ n. 埃及人

problem * /'prɒbləm/ n. 麻烦

课文理解 去度假的顾虑 难度：3 级

※ **Don't be so sure!** 别那么确定！

Don't so sure! 不符合语法要求。

do not 否定动词(表达命令、建议、警告或规劝等)	No 否定名词(禁止、制止或否定某个特定的事物或概念，强调的是名词本身)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Don't come in! 不要进来 Don't sit down. 不要坐下 Don't be so careful! 别那么认真! Don't be so generous! 别那么慷慨! 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No entry 禁止通行 No seat 没有位子 No caution! 不谨慎 No generosity! 不慷慨
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Don't smoke! Don't swim! 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No smoking! 禁止吸烟。 No swimming! 禁止游泳。

因为do not 是对动词的否定，而这里接的so 是一个形容词。所以这里增加be动词补位。

※ Where are you going to **spend** your holidays this year?

spend 花费、度过、度假	have (万能词)
spend your holidays\vacation	have your holidays\vacation

※ I'd like to go there, too. = I would like to go there, too.

这里不是had的缩写，而是would的缩写。

※ We can't make up our minds.

『mind ^{n.} 心，智慧，头脑，决心』

make up one's mind 下定决心	make up one's mind(s) to do something (mind + s 多个人下定决心)
I made up my mind to study English well.	We made up our minds to study English well.

『你们要乘船去还是坐飞机去?』

~~Will you by sea or by air?~~ 句子缺少实义动词 (will 这里是一个助动词)

Will you go / travel by sea or by air? (人为加动词go形成一个将来时) by air、by sea是一个介词短语，这里不能当成动词来使用。

Are you going by sea or by air? "going" 是动词，表示行动或移动。而"by sea"和"by air" 是介词短语，用于说明行动的方式或方式选择。所以后面不应该使用 going to 而直接使用going 即可。

※ But it **takes** a long time.

take ^{v.} 花费 (时间、钱)	cost ^{v.} 花费，值(钱)
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- 某人 **takes** 时间 **to do** : Gary **took** three years to speak Chinese well.
- **It takes** 某人 时间 **to do** : It **took** Gary three years to speak Chinese well.

- 某物 **costs** 某人 **money** : The coat **cost** me fifty dollars. (过去式, 无三单)
- 某物 **costs money** : The house **costs** 68,500 pounds.

万能词 **take** 当成“花费”的意思时主语可以是人也可以是物。

We may not go anywhere.

We may go nowhere.

我们可能哪也去不成。(相似句可替换使用)

My wife always worries this and that.

My wife always worries too much.

『最后 in the end 』

- in the future 在将来
- in the meantime 与此同时
- in the way 挡道的, 妨碍的(指某人或某物阻碍了别人的行动或进程)

※ look after everything 照顾一切

『 look after sb. 照顾某人 (负责照料或照顾某人的生活、健康或安全) 』

- look after children 照顾孩子
- look after yourself 照顾好自己
- look after a patient 照顾病人

语法知识 推测和事实的区分 难度: 5 级

对比	一般现在时	一般过去时
推测	I guess his girlfriend <u>must be</u> pretty. 情态动词表推测	I guess he <u>must have been</u> busy yesterday. 一般过去时的情态动词表推测
事实	Yes, his girlfriend <u>is</u> pretty. 一般现在时(重读is表强调)	Yes, he <u>was</u> busy yesterday. 推测与事实的对比, 都是一般过去时。

对比	过去进行时	现在进行时
推测	I guess he <u>may have been having</u> a date at 8:00 last night. 过去进行时的情态动词表推测	I guess he <u>can't be sleeping</u> now. 我猜他现在不可能睡着了。
事实	Yes, he <u>was having</u> a date at 8:00 last night. 以过去进行时方式回复事实	No , he <u>is not sleeping</u> now. 是的, 他现在没有睡觉。

may = can 可以	may 可能	may not 有可能不会
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May I have a look at it? = Can I have a look at it? • You may go now. = You can go now. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He may come tomorrow. 他明天可能会来(可以) • He can come tomorrow. 他可以明天来 • It may rain tonight. 今晚可能下雨(可以-你是龙王啊?) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She may not take my advice. 她可能不接受我的意见(并不表示完全不可能) • They may not believe me. 他们可能不相信我(并不表示完全不可能)

『 may be & maybe 和区别 』

maybe ^{adv.} 也许,可能,大概		may be ^(短语) 表示对现在存在着的状态的一种可能性推测	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maybe it is Tim's shirt. • Maybe I am wrong. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perhaps it is Tim's shirt. • Perhaps I am wrong. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It <u>may be</u> true. 这可能是真的吧 • She <u>may be</u> at home. 她可能在家吧(推测)。 • He <u>may be</u> ill. 他可能生病了(推测)。 • She <u>may be</u> over forty years old. 她可能超过40岁了(推测)。 • It <u>may be</u> cheaper. 这可能便宜吧(推测) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is maybe true 或许是真的 • She is maybe at home. 她可能在家的(不确定)。 • He is maybe ill. 他可能在生病(带有怀疑)。 • She is maybe over forty years old. 强调在某种程度上认可她的年龄超过四十。 • It is maybe cheaper. 强调在某种程度上认可它更便宜

『 might 可以 (语气比may更婉转) 』

可能性的程度

might <	may
He might come tomorrow (可能会来吧).	He may come tomorrow (可能会来).
It might rain tonight. (可能会下雨吧).	It may rain tonight. (可能会下雨).
We might not go anywhere. (可能哪儿也去不了).	We may not go anywhere. (可能哪儿都去不了).

正式程度和礼貌性

Might	> May
Might I have a look at it?	May I have a look at it?
Might I come in?	May I come in?

『 might be 可能性一般小于 may be 』

might be	may be
It <u>might be</u> true.	It <u>may be</u> true.
He <u>might be</u> ill	He <u>may be</u> ill.

『 本册出现的情态动词 』

情态动词	陈述句	否定 情态动词 + not	疑问句 情态动词移到句首
must	He must going home now. 必须	He mustn't going home now. 不允许	Must he go home now?
can	She can comeing now. 能够	She can't comeing now. 不能	Can she come now?
could	I could answer sixteen of the questions. 可以	I couldn't answer sixteen of the questions. 不可以	Could you answer all the questions?

may	We may go abroad. 可能	We may not go abroad. 可能不	May I have a look at it, please?
might	He might come tomorrow. 可能..吧	He might not come tomorrow. 可能不..吧	Might I have a look at it, please?
had better	We had better go back to the station now. 最好...	We had better not go back to the station now. 最好不...	We had better go back to the station now. 没有变的必要
have to	I have to water the garden every day. 不得不...	I don't have to water the garden every day. 不需要...	I have to water the garden every day. 原句
need	I needn't go to work today. 可替代must的否定。	I needn't go to work today. 这里是must的委婉否定(不需要)。	Do you have to water the garden every day? 需要助动词

must、can、could、may、might、had better、have to、need 情态动词是动词

一般现在时		一般过去时	
can 能力	I can't swim 我现在不会	could 能够	I couldn't swim 我以前不会
may 可以	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You may come in. 你可以(现在)可以进来 He may be ill. 他(现在)可能生病了 	might 当初可以	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I asked the teacher if I might come in. 我(当时)问老师我(当时)是否可以进来 I thought he might be ill. 我(当时)想他(当时)可能病了。
have to 必须	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I <u>have to</u> study English. 一般现在 He <u>has to</u> study English. 三单 I <u>had to</u> stay up late last night. 过去式 I will <u>have to</u> leave tomorrow. 将来时 	must 必须(无时态)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I must study English. He must study English. I must stay up late last night. I must leave tomorrow.

单词句型 推测的时态练习 难度：3 级

<p>He may be...他可能是...(一般现在时 + 非动词)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where 's Harry? - He <u>may be</u> in his room. I'm not sure. Why is he late? - He <u>may be</u> busy. I'm not sure. What is he doing? - He <u>may be</u> reading. I'm not sure. 现在进行时
<p>He may have been...他可能已经... (一般过去时)</p>	<p>Why was he late? - He <u>may have been</u> busy. I'm not sure.</p>
<p>He may go to... 他可能要..(一般将来时)</p>	<p>Where will he go? - He <u>may go to</u> the cinema. I'm not sure.</p>
<p>He may have been doing .. 他过去正在... (过去进行时)</p>	<p>What was he doing? - He <u>may have been</u> reading. I'm not sure.</p>

扩展知识 度假住酒店的短语表达 难度：3 级

『 度假的动词短语 』

英文表达	中文翻译
have a holiday/vacation	度假/假期
spend a holiday/vacation	度个假
go for a holiday/vacation	去度假
take a holiday/vacation	休假
be on a holiday/vacation	在度假

『 预定机票、酒店 』

英文表达	中文翻译
book the air tickets to...	预定去...的机票

英文表达	中文翻译
book the hotel...	预定酒店...

『酒店入住』

英文表达	中文翻译
I'd like to check in.	我想登记入住。
I made a reservation here.	我有预定。

『房间确定』

英文表达	中文翻译
Double Room	双人房
Single Room	单人间
Queen Bed Room / King Bed Room	大床房
Twin Room	双床房
Garden-View Room	园景房
Lake-View Room	湖景房
Ocean-View Room	海景房

『前台询问』

英文表达	中文翻译
What is the check-out time?	什么时候退房?
Is breakfast included ?	这个包含早餐吗?
May I have a wake-up call?	早晨能叫醒我吗?

英文表达	中文翻译
Could I have another room key ?	我能再要一张门卡吗?

『 客房用语 』

英文表达	中文翻译
a shower	淋浴
a shampoo	洗发水
a body lotion	沐浴露
a comb	梳子
a kettle	电热壶
a hair dryer	电吹风
a TV	电视机
a key	钥匙



more of a hindrance than a help

更多的是阻碍而不是帮助(帮倒忙)

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一场孤独的修行，需要相信积累的力量。专注当下、珍惜时间、心怀感恩、顶峰相见。