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Lesson 13 The Greenwood Boys

绿林少年 将来进行时 名词所有格

与课文关联的 5 个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍) 

group * /gru:p/n. 小组，团体

pop singer /pɒp 'sɪŋə(r) /

club * /klʌb/n. 俱乐部

n. 流行歌手

performance * /pə'fɔ:məns /

occasion * /ə'keɪʒ(ə)n/n. 场合

n. 演出

课文理解 The Greenwood men 绿林好汉? 难度：6 级

※ At present, they are visiting all parts of the country.

<p>at present = now 目前，现在</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The doctor is very busy at present. The dentist is very busy at the moment.
<p>nowadays adv. 如今、目前、现在</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I don't see much of Tony nowadays. 我现在见托尼不多。 Men are doing more housework nowadays. 现今男人正在承担越来越多的家务。
<p>up to now = so far 到现在为止</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to now, Mr. Scott has sent a great many requests for spare parts... but so far he has refused. But so far, the public has expressed its gratitude to the students in letters to the Press.

『 visit v.拜访、参观 + 地点 (表示去某地) 』

- visit some place 带有职业相关目的
- visit china 到中国访问
- The headmasters of the New Oriental school visited Lanzhou. 这里指演讲

<p>all parts of the world 全 世界各地</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • he has already been to nearly every country in the world. • Haroun Tazieff, the Polish scientist, has spent his lifetime studying active volcanoes and deep caves in all parts of the world. • They stay in all parts of the world. 它们遍布世界各地。
<p>all parts of the country 全国各地</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ...as tourists have been coming from all parts of the country to see it. • They stay in all parts of the country. 它们遍布全国各地。
<p>all over the country/world 全国/世界</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the famous clock which can be heard all over the world on the B.B.C. • Snow is falling all over the country. 全国各地都在下雪。

※ They will be coming by train and most of the young people in the town will be meeting them at the station.

『 will be + doing 将来进行时态 』

用来表示最近的将来正在进行的动作或说话人设想已经安排好的事情(确定的将来), 将来进行时态的意思往往等于一般将来时态(进行时更强调发现这件事的概率更大)。

- We **will be acting.** = We're going to act. 我们将要行动了

<p>most of + the... 大多数的...</p>	<p>majority of ...的大多数</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>most of</u> the young people in the town 镇上的<u>大部分</u>年轻人 • most of the books 大部分的书 • most of the time 大部分的时间 • most of the young people 大部分的年轻人 = most young people 大部分的年轻人 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • majority of young people 大多数的年轻人 • majority of students 大多数学生 • majority of votes 多数票 • majority of boys 大多数男孩

- most students 大部分的学生 = most of the students. 大部分的学生

※ Tomorrow evening they **will be singing** at the Workers' Club.

last night 昨天夜间	tonight 今天夜间	tomorrow night 明天夜间
next night 第二天晚上	this evening 今天晚上	yesterday evening 昨天晚上

更多时间的表达: Lesson 071&72 He's awful!

『 **at the Workers' Club** 在工人俱乐部 』

叙述流程	课文内容
确定要来	They will be arriving here tomorrow.
确定怎么来	They will be coming by train and most of the young people in the town will be meeting them at the station.
确定要唱	Tomorrow evening they will be singing at the Workers' Club.

※ The Greenwood Boys **will be staying** for five days. 确定的将来

- ...**will be staying** here for five days 逗留五天

※ During this time, they **will give** five performances. 不确定的将来

『 **During this time** prep. 在...期间 』

- **give** a performance 给一出演出(进行一次表演)
- ...**give** five performances 演出五场

※ As usual, the police **will have** a difficult time.

as usual 像往常一样(照例)	as always 一如既往
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You're bang on time, as usual. 你像往常一样, 非常准时。 On that day, he was late for work as usual. 那天, 他像往常一样上班迟到了。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As always he is liberal with his jokes. 他总有讲不完的笑话。 as always as before 和往常一样
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『 **difficult** 这里解释为“难对付的”、“费劲的”, 指麻烦比较多。 』

difficult time 困难时期	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He was going through a very difficult time. 他在经历一段非常艰难的时期。 have a difficult time. 日子不像平时那样惬意
good time 美好时光	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> have a good time. 玩得开心 Now is a good time to buy a house. 现在买房子正是时候。
hard time 艰难时刻	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> have a hard time. 生活得艰辛 I had a hard time getting him to pay up. 我好不容易让他还清了全部欠款。

※ They **will be trying to keep order**.

『 **try to do sth.** 设法做某事, 尽力做某事 』

- We **should try to save** water. 我们应设法节约用水。
- Did you **try to get** help from anywhere? 你有没有试着从某个地方获得帮助?

order 常用的意义是“次序、顺序”, 也可当“治安、秩序、下达指示”讲			
keep order 维持次序	public order 治安	in order to/that 为了;(唯有...) 才能	in order for 为了使

※ It **is** always the same **on these occasions**. 区别-tion、-sion、-cian 的发音

on this occasion 在这个场合 (每逢这种场合)	On this occasion , he had fallen at once into a dreamless sleep. 这一次, 他立刻进入了无梦的睡眠。
on these occasions 在这些场合 (每逢这些场合)	He tends to get emotional on these occasions . 他在这些场合往往容易动感情。
the same 相同的情况	Why are you late? = What took you so long? 你为什么迟到?

将来进行时通常用于表示最近或很久的将来正在进行的动作，常用来表示说话人设想已经安排好的事。将来进行时是由“一般将来时 + 正在进行时”组合而来的产生，类似植物界的“嫁接”。

一般将来时	将来进行时
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shall/will + do^(v.原型) • be(is/am/are) + going to + do^(v.原型) • gonna + do^(v.原型) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • will + be + doing^(v.现在分词) • shall(仅第一人称) + be + doing^(v.现在分词) • be going to + be + doing (理论上可以，不推荐)

口语中可以将going to替换为**gonna** (“want to”说成“wanna”, “got to”说成“gotta”...)

『 I'll = I shall = I will 』

- I'll **be working** for my exams next month. 下个月我将用功看书准备考试。
- By this time tomorrow, I'll **be lying** on the beach. 明天这个时候，我正躺在沙滩上。
- I **will be waiting** here at 10:00 tomorrow. 明天早上10点我会(正)在这里等着。
- They **will be coming** by train. 他们将乘火车来。

将来进行时是一个抽象的概念，其事实与动作并没有发生，通常指在我们的期望中的“将来某时正在进行”的动作进行强调，相比“一般将来时”发生的概率大大增加。

将来进行时与一般将来时有时表达的意思差不多，但一般将来时中的 will 经常具有蓄意为之的含义（如表示主语的意愿、决心、许诺等），将来进行时不具有这些含义，只表示单纯的将来，或者说只陈述将来的事实，但它语气比单用 will 时委婉客气。

一般将来时	将来进行时
When will you finish these letters? (如上司对下属)	When will you be seeing Mr. White? (如下属对上司)
Mary won't pay this bill. (她拒绝付帐)	Mary won't be paying this bill. (将来的事实)
Won't you join us for dinner? 你来和我们一起吃晚饭好吗? (难道)	Won't you be joining us for dinner? 你会和我们一起吃晚饭吗? (将来的事实)

注:"won't" /wɒnt/ (音似 wɒnt) 是 "will not" 的缩写形式, 注意区别 Want /wɒnt/ (音似 wɒnt)。

『一般将来时 VS 将来进行时』

比较项	一般将来时	将来进行时
共同点	都表示将来要发生的事	
结构	shall/will + do; be going to + do	shall/will be + doing
强调点	泛泛的表示将来(的期望)不一定会发生的事	强调将来正在进行、强调确定要发生(确定的将来)

单词句型 名词所有格 难度: 6 级

一般只对人和某些生物用-'s, **名词所有格**放在其所修饰的名词之前, 但在上下文很清楚时名词可省略。

在单数名词及不以 -s 结尾的人名后加 -'s	Penny's bag
在以 -s 结尾的单数名词后加 -'s	The boss's letter
在规则的复数名词的 -s 后面加所有格符号 '	The girls' clothes 女孩们的衣服
在以 -s 结尾的人名后面即可以用 's 也可以用所有格符号 '	James' dog = James's dog 詹姆斯的狗
如果是由 and 连接的两人名, 则在第二个人名上加-'s (表共同拥有) 也可以同时有两个所有格 (表分别拥有)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lucy and Sara's boyfriend. 露西和萨拉的男朋友 (表示共同拥有一个男朋友)• Lucy's and Sara's boyfriends. 露西和萨拉的男朋友 (表示各自拥有不同的男朋友)• My brother's neighbour's sister is a nurse. 我兄弟的邻居的姐姐/妹妹是一名护士。
有些无生命的物体后面也可以用所有格	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In five hours' time• 3 minutes' walk (drive) 走路或开车三分钟的路程

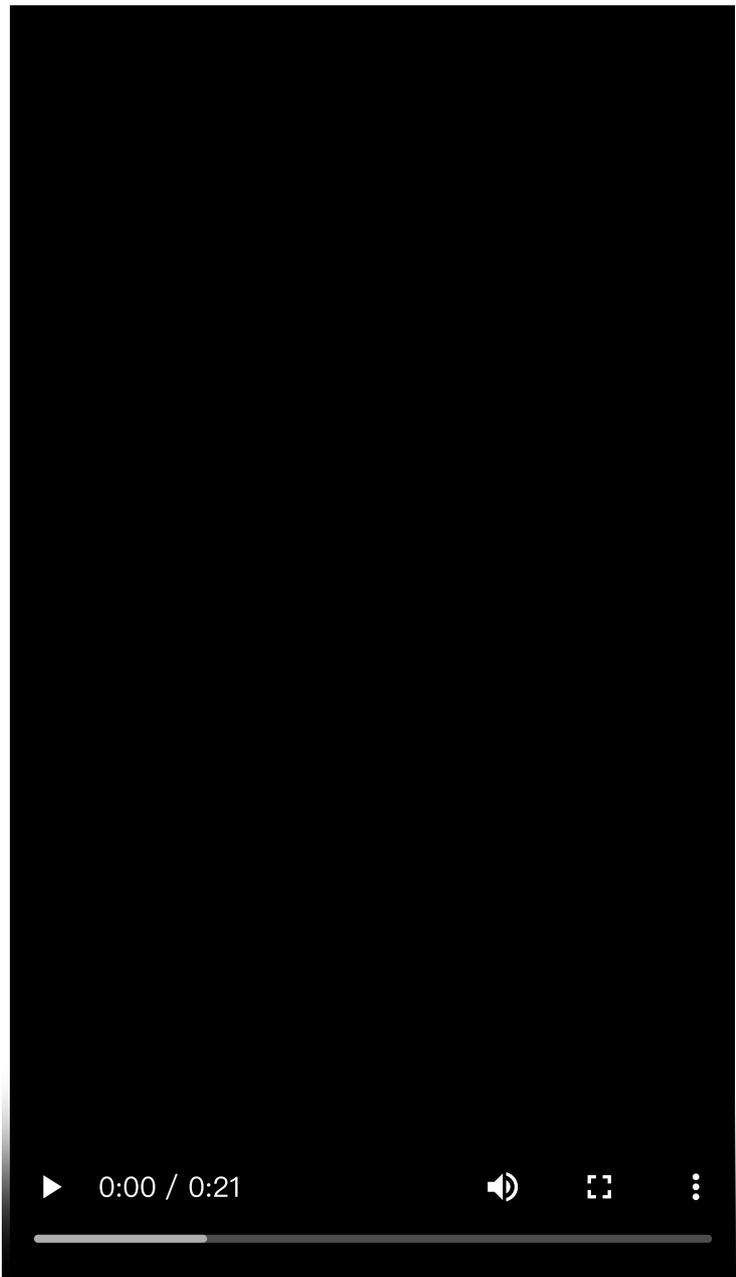
- a month's salary 一个月的工资

表示值多少钱也可以用所有格

- I want ten pounds' worth of minced meat.
(minced meat 碎肉)
- How much damage was there? 哪儿有多大的损失?
- There was a hundred pounds' worth of damage.

扩展知识

《功夫熊猫》 Today is a gift. 难度: 6 级



- Yesterday is history. 昨日已成为历史
- Tomorrow is a mystery. 明日仍是个谜
- Today is a gift. 今天是一份礼物 (今日为金)
- That's why it is called "the present".



Cry over spilled milk

为无可挽回的事徒劳悲伤

共有12道练习题(解题方法与答案需要在“ncego.com”笔记官网查看)

1. "The meeting is scheduled to begin at 7 o'clock" "But _____ a delay." (单选)

- A、 it will be B、 there'd be C、 there will be
D、 there is schedule

2. He'll leave for Paris before you _____ next week. (单选)

- A、 will come back B、 will be back C、 come back
D、 came back

3. Our next meeting _____ on 1st December. (单选)

- A、 has been held B、 will hold C、 is to be held D、 is holding

4. Where _____ a will, there is a way. (单选)

- A、 there will have B、 has been there C、 there is
D、 there has been

5. It _____ be Wednesday tomorrow. (单选)

- A、 is going to B、 will C、 is about to D、 is to

6. I want _____. (单选)

- A、 a dollar worth candy B、 candy a dollar's worth
C、 a dollar's worth of candy D、 a dollar worth's candy

7. During this time, they will give five performances. That's what they'll do _____ this time. (单选)
- A、 in B、 on C、 of D、 while
8. The police will have a difficult time _____. (单选)
- A、 as usually B、 as usual C、 than usual D、 from usual
9. The police _____ expecting the singers to arrive soon. (单选)
- A、 is B、 are C、 will D、 was
10. They are pop singers. So _____. (单选)
- A、 they are folk singers B、 they are public singers
C、 everyone likes them D、 no one likes them
11. It's always the same on these occasions. It's always the same at _____ like this. (单选)
- A、 situation B、 conditions C、 place D、 times
12. The Greenwood Boys will give five performances. They will give five _____. (单选)
- A、 recitals B、 executions C、 play D、 songs

受限于个人水平，笔记若有疏漏之处，恳请发送邮件至 hibenba@gmail.com 批评指正。

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