

《不用进行时的动词有哪些？进行时的动词形式》

在英语中，描述某件事情的时候，我们要先确定这件事情发生的时间，然后才能知道用什么时态。如果是正在进行的动作，需要用到进行时态，不过，有些词是没有进行时的，是哪些词呢？



一、不用进行时的动词有哪些？

一般情况下，不用进行时态的动词包括事实状态的动词、心理状态动词、瞬间动词和系动词。

1、事实状态的动词

事实状态的动词，也叫做状态动词，表示主语的状态或属性，不表示动作的进行，常用于表达存在、持有、感觉等状态。常见的状态动词有：be(am, is, are, was, were, been), seem(seems, seemed, seeming), feel(feels, felt, feeling), appear(appears, appeared, appearing), have(has, had, having), belong(belongs, belonged, belonging), sound(sounds, sounded, sounding), remain(remains, remained, remaining), look(looks, looked, looking), stay(stays, stayed, staying), taste(tastes, tasted, tasting), smell(smells, smelled, smelling), sound(sounds, sounded, sounding), become(becomes, became, becoming)需要

注意的是，有些动词既可以表示状态也可以表示动作，如have、see、think等，具体使用需要根据上下文来判断。

例句：

I have two sisters.我有两个姐姐。

The girl in blue shirts is my sister.穿蓝色衬衫的女孩是我的姐姐。

2、心理状态的动词

心理状态的动词指的是表达主语的心理感受或思维活动的动词，常见的心理状态动词包括：think(thinks, thought,),believe(believes, believed,),know(knows, knew, known),remember(remembers, remembered,),forget(forgets, forgot, forgotten),understand(understands, understood),hope(hopes, hoped),doubt(doubts, doubted),imagine(imagines, imagined),suppose(supposes, supposed)

例句：

I think the movie was really good.我觉得这部电影真的很好。

She believes that honesty is the best policy.她相信诚实乃上策。

3、瞬间动词

瞬间动词是指动作瞬间发生，持续时间非常短暂的动词。常见的瞬间动词包括：blink(眨眼),sneeze(打喷嚏),cough(咳嗽),hiccup(打嗝),laugh(笑),smile(微笑),clap(鼓掌)

例句：

She blinked her eyes and looked away.她眨了眨眼睛，扭过头去。

He sneezed twice before reaching for a tissue.他打了两个喷嚏后，伸手去拿纸巾。

4、系动词

系动词是一类用来连接主语和表语的动词，使其构成完整的句子，表示主语的状态、性质、特征或身份的词语。常见的系动词包括：be(am, is, are, was, were, been, being),become(becomes, became, becoming),seem(seems, seemed, seeming),appear(appears, appeared, appearing),feel(feels, felt, feeling),look(looks, looked, looking),smell(smells, smelled/smelt, smelling),sound(sounds, sounded, sounding),taste(tastes, tasted, tasting)

例句：He is a doctor.他是一名医生。

She became interested in learning Chinese.她对学习中文产生了兴趣。

二、进行时的动词形式及变化规则

进行时是一种表示动作正在进行的时态。英语进行时是由“be”动词与动词的现在分词“-ing”构成。进行时的变化规则如下：

1、一般现在进行时：

构成：主语 + am/is/are + 现在分词

例句：I am studying English now.我正在学英语。

变化：be 动词根据主语的人称和数目变化，现在分词不变。

2、一般过去进行时：

构成：主语 + was/were + 现在分词

例句：I was watching TV when he called.他打电话的时候，我正在看电视。

变化：was/were根据主语的人称和数目变化，现在分词不变。

3、现在完成进行时：

构成：主语 + have/has been + 现在分词

例句：He has been working for 10 hours.他已经工作了10个小时了。

变化：have/has和been根据主语的人称和数目变化，现在分词不变。

4、过去完成进行时：

构成：主语 + had been + 现在分词

例句：She had been studying English for 5 years before she moved to China.她在搬到中国之前已经学习英语5年了。

变化：had和been不变，现在分词不变。

5、将来进行时：

构成：主语 + will be + 现在分词

例句：I will be waiting for you at the airport tomorrow.明天我会在机场等你。

变化：will/be和现在分词不变。

