

動詞時態、變化及種類

一、時態

(一)現在

1.現在簡單式

動詞型態 V(-s)

現在的事實或狀態

- [®]例 1. It is very hot today.
 - (今天很熱。)
- ② 2. He lives in Taiwan.
 - (他住在台灣。)
- 例 3. She looks very hungry now.(她現在看起來很餓。)

現在的習慣反覆的 動作

- 例 1. He always comes to class on time. (他總是準時上學。)
 - 例 2. John writes to his parents once a month.(約翰每個月給他的雙親寫一次信。)

格言、事實、不變 的真理

- 例 1. Where there is a will, there is a way.(有志者,事竟成。)
- 例 2. The sun rises in the east. (旭日東昇。)

可代替未來式

- M 1. If it rains tomorrow, we will not go. (若明天下雨,我們就不去。)
- 例 2. When he comes, please tell him to wait.(他來時,請他等等。)



- 1.主詞是第三人稱單數,現在式的動詞(除 be 和 have 外)字尾要加"-s"或"-es"。
- 2.「真理」以及「習慣性的動作」,因為所表現的觀念是"永恆"以及"經常如此", 所以不必考慮時間或完成的問題,用現在簡單式。
- 3.表「習慣性的動作」,常與下列副詞或頻率副詞連用。

(每一~) every~ (總是) always (涌常) usually (時常) often (有時) sometimes (很少) seldom (屢次地) frequently occasionally (偶爾地)

- 4.以現在簡單式代替未來式的用法如下:
 - (1)go, come, start(出發), leave(離開), arrive(到達)等動詞和表示未來時間的副詞連用時。
 - (2)在表時間或條件的副詞子句裡的動詞,用現在式代替未來式,其句型是:

$$\left. \begin{array}{c} \text{If} \\ \text{When} \end{array} \right\} + \,\, \pm i \overline{\beta} + \,\, V(-s) \,\, , \qquad \left. \begin{array}{c} \pm i \overline{\beta} + will + V \\ \text{祈使句} \end{array} \right.$$

此類副詞子句通常由下列連接詞引導:

表時間 when, while, before, after, till (= until), as soon as, by the time (= when / before)
表條件 if unless (除非), in case (= if)

5.第三人稱單數名詞或代名詞作主詞時,其動詞字尾應加"es"者有下列幾種情況:

字尾是"ch, s, sh, x 或 z"時	pass⇒passes push⇒pushes buzz⇒buzzes	catch⇒catches mix⇒mixes
字尾是"子音+y"時(⇔先把 y 改為 i)	study⇒studies try⇒tries	worry⇒worries cry⇒cries
但字尾是"母音+y"時,則照常規加 s	obey⇔obeys	say⇒says
子音+o	do ⇒ does [du] [dʌz]	go ⇒ goes [go] [goz]

- 6.由表「時間」或「條件」之連接詞所引導的副詞子句,一律以「現在簡單式」 代替未來式。但如果 when 及 if 所引導的是名詞子句時,則不在此限。
 - (1)副詞子句:
 - 圆 1. If it rains tomorrow, I will not go out. (如果明天下雨,我就不出門。)
 - 例 2. She will be happy when she hears the good news.(當她聽到這好消息時,她將會高興的。)
 - (2)名詞子句:
 - 圆 1. Tell me when he will arrive tomorrow. (告訴我他明日何時會到達。)
 - ➡ 「when~子句」作 tell 的直接受詞,when 在此做「何時」解。
 - 圆 2. I don't know if he will come. (我不知道他是否會來。)
 - ➡ 「if~子句」作 know 的受詞 if 在此做「是否」解。
 - 2.現在進行式

動詞型態 am / is / are + V-ing

現在正在進行的動作、狀態

- *例 1. He is dancing at present. (他現在正在跳舞。)
 - 例 2. It is raining now. (正在下雨。)
- 例 3. John is doing his homework right now.(約翰現在正在做功課。)

Look! (你瞧) Listen! (你聽)

- 例 1. Look! Many birds are flying in the sky.(你看!許多鳥在空中飛。)
 - ② 2. Listen! Someone is knocking at the door. (你聽!有人正在敲門。)

不久將發生的動作 或預定的計劃

- *例 1. I am going to Taiwan tomorrow. (我明天要去台灣。)
- 例 2. He is coming (或 will come) home next week. (他下星期會回家。)



- 1.現在進行式經常和時間副詞 now(現在),right now(現在;此刻),at present(現在;目前),at this moment(此刻)連用。
- 2.Look!或Listen!皆表某個動作正在進行,故用現在進行式。
- 3.go, come, leave, start, return 等動詞若與未來時間副詞(如 tomorrow, next week) 連用時,表「不久即將發生的動作」,可用「現在進行式」代替「未來式」。
- 4.下列的動詞通常不用於進行式:

存在;位置	be (是),lie (位於),stand (位於)	
表所有、擁有	have(有),own(擁有),possess(擁有),belong to(屬於)	
知覺動詞	see, hear, seem, appear, smell, taste, sound, feel,	
知識、思考	know, understand, think(認為)	
情感動詞	like, love, hate, want, hope, wish, prefer,	

例外

- ●stand / lie 作「站」或「躺」時,可用進行式:
 - 例 1. He is standing by the window. (他站在窗邊。)
 - 例 2. The cat is lying under the table. (貓躺在桌子下面。)
- ●have 作「吃」時,可用進行式:
 - 例 1. I have a car now. (我現在有一部車。)
 - ➡have 作「有」解,不可用進行式
 - 例 2. I am having lunch now. (我現在正在吃午餐。)
- ●see 作「觀賞」、「送行」時,可用進行式:
 - 例 1. They are seeing the sights of Paris. (他們正在巴黎觀光。)
 - 例 2. He is seeing his girl friend off at the airport.(他正在機場為他女朋友送行。)
- 5.always 和 constantly 與進行式連用時,不指正在進行,而指「反覆發生或一直發生」,如:
 - 例 I am always forgetting people's names. (我老是忘掉別人的名字。)
- 6.現在簡單式表示:永久性、習慣性、固定性 現在進行式表示:隔時性、偶發性、短暫性
 - 例 1. The earth moves round the sun. (地球繞太陽運轉。)
 - ▶「運轉」(moves)是無止境地屬於永恆性的動作,沒有結束的時候。

- 例 2. The leaves are moving in the wind and rain.
 - ➡ 「搖動」(are moving)屬於有限的動作,當風雨停止的時候,「搖動」 也隨之而終止。

3.現在完成式

動詞型態 have / has + p.p.

表示完成

- (9) 1. He has just come back. (他剛回來。)
- 例 2. I have already seen it. (我已經看過了。)
- (9) 3. In recent years, Taiwan has been many changes. (近年來,台灣已有許多改變。)
- 4. I have read six novels this month. (這個月,我已看過六本小説了。)
- Ø 5. He has done a lot of housework so far. (到目前為止他已做了很多家事。)

表示曾經有的經驗

- 例 1. He has gone to Japan; he is not here. (他已經去日本了;他現在不在這裏。)
 - ② 2. I have been to Hong Kong several times. (我曾去過香港幾次。)
 - 3. Harry Potter is the best books that I have ever read. (哈利波特是我看過最好的書之一。)

表示繼續一段時間

- Ø 1. I have lived here for ten years. (我住在這裡已經十年了。)
 - ② 2. She has been ill since Monday. (她從星期一以來就在生病。)



1.表「剛完成之動作」,常和下列副詞連用:

just (剛剛), already (已經), yet (還沒), recently (最近),

lately =of late (最近)

so far = up to now (迄今;至今) = up to the present

these+一段時間(最近)

this week / month / year (本週 / 月 / 年)

2.表「經驗」,常和下列副詞連用:

never (從未), ever (曾經), once (一次), before (以前), twice (兩次), three times (三次), How many times...? (有幾次)

表示「曾經去過某處」的經驗時要用"have been";而"have gone"指的是「已去某處了」:

- 例 1. He has gone to America. (他已經去美國了。)
 - ➡表示他本人已在美國。〔只用第三人稱,即 He、She、They〕
- 例 2. He has been to America. (他去過美國。)
 - ➡表示他曾到過美國

所以問人家「去過美國沒有」要說 Have you ever been to America?

3.表「過去持續到現在的動作或狀態」常與 for, since, all day 連用。句型如下:

此用法如果強調現在仍在進行時,可用現在完成進行式:

- 圆 I have been studying English for five years. (我學習英文已經有五年了。)
 - ▶強調現在還在學。
- 4.for 與 since 用法之比較:
 - (1) for + 一段時間 / since + 時間的一點

中文: May 病了兩個星期了。

英文: $\begin{cases} May \ has \ been \ ill \ since \ two \ weeks. \ (\bigcirc) \\ May \ has \ bee \ ill \ for \ two \ weeok. \ (\times) \end{cases}$

since 的後面不能接帶有數字的時間:

for three days since Monday for a long time since breakfast

中文:湯姆從上星期一開始就在這兒。

from 僅表示「起點」,不指「延續到某一點」,如:

I was at school from six o'clock, but nobody came.

(從六點我就在學校,但沒有人來)

since 不僅表示「起點」,也表示「延續到某一點」。

$$(2)$$
 is $+$ 一段時間 $+$ since $+$ $\{$ 過去時間起點 $+$ has been

It $\frac{is}{has\ been}$ three months since we met each other.

(自從上次我們見面,已經有三個月之久了。)

- (3)"ever since"是 since 的加強,做「從~以來一直~」解。
 - 例 I have been studying hard ever since I entered college. (從我上了大學以來就一直很用功讀書。)
- (4)since 的用法整理:

/	
since+過去時間	since 2005
since+名詞	since his coming
since+一段時間+ago	since two years ago
since+主詞+過去式 V	since he left here

(5)表瞬間動作之動詞,如死亡 (die),到達 (arrive, get, come),畢業 (graduate), 買賣(buy, sell)不能用現在完成式 + for + 時間,應改用"be + 形容詞 + 時間 副詞"以表該狀態持續多久。如:

His grand father has died for three years. (\times)

His grand father died three years ago (O)

His grandfather has been dead for three years. (O)

It is three years since his grandfather died. (\bigcirc)

5.現在完成式與簡單過去式之比較:

「I have met him before. (我以前見過他。)

L I met him 2 days ago. (我兩天前見過他。)

過去經驗,若時間不確定,用現在完成式,但若時間確定,則用過去式。

6.下面片語多與現在完成式或現在完成進行式並用:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{in} \\ \text{for} \\ \text{during} \end{array} \right\}$$
 the $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{last} \\ \text{past} \end{array} \right\}$ +一段時間

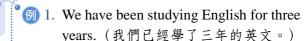
There have been a lot of changes here in the last twenty years.

(在這最近二十年中這裏的變化很多。)

4.現在完成進行式

動詞型態 have / has been + V-ing

表繼續至今



- ➡現在仍在學。
- ② 2. Thomas has been reading since this morning. (從今早起, 湯瑪斯一直在看書。)
 - ▶現在還在看。



- 1.本時式是用來敘述「從過去某時開始,一直繼續到目前的動作」。其特點在強調 「動作還在持續」性質。但也有「可能剛剛完成」,如:
 - (A) He's very tired; he has been working hard all day.

(他很累;他整天都在用功讀書。)

- 2. 現在完成式與現在完成進行式不同:
 - 例 1. He has been reading the book. (他一直在看書。)
 - → 不需時間副詞就能表示持續。
 - 例 2. He has read the book for an hour. (他已經看了一個小時的書。)
 - ➡需與時間副詞連用才能表示持續。
 - 例 3. He has read the book. (他看過書了。)
- 3.表持續性的動詞(如: stay, wait, study, learn, read, lie...等),多用完成進行式, 因其本身表繼續到現在:
 - Have you been waiting for a long time? (你已經等了很久嗎?)



(二)過去

1. 過去簡單式

動詞型態 V-ed

表示過去的事情、動作、狀態

7 1. The Republic of China was founded in 1912.

(中華民國是1912年創立的。)

- 例 2. John went to Tainan yesterday. (約翰昨天去台南。)
- 例 3. Bill was very naughty when he was a child. (比爾小時候非常頑皮。)

表示過去的習慣

My father used to take a walk in the morning.

(我父親以前習慣在早晨散步。)

表示過去發生連串的動作

M The teacher stepped into the classroom and asked the students to open the textbook at once.

(老師踏入教室,要求學生立刻打開教科書。)

師説

1.過去式常和下列表過去時間的副詞連用:

ʃhalf an hour ago(半小時前) (a few days ago(幾天前)

(last night(昨晚) last~昨(晚);上(週);去(年) {last week (上週)

(last year (去年)

(yesterday morning (昨天早晨) yesterday (昨天) (the day before yesterday (前天)

just now (剛才) the other day(幾天前) this morning(今晨) in+過去時間 in those days(=then 當時) at that time (在當時)

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- 2.表「過去經常的習慣,而今不再」,則用"used to+V"。→注意和 be used to 的比 較。
- 3.現在完成式(have/has+p.p.)不可和表過去的時間副詞連用。
- 4.過去發生連串動作,若用 and, but, or, so 等對等連接詞連接,通常全用過去式。
- 5.過去簡單式的形式通常是在規劃動詞之後加 ed,但也有很多的不規則動詞的過 去式,不加 ed 或三熊同形的動詞。

2.過去進行式

動詞型態 was / were + V-ing

強調過去某時正在進行的動作

- 1. I was watching TV at eight o'clock last night. (昨晚8點我正在看電視。)
- ② 2. It was raining at seven o'clock this morning. (今早7點時,正在下雨。)

表示在過去某一動作發生時,另一個動作正在進行

My sister was sleeping when I arrived. (我到達時,我妹妹正在睡覺。)

老 師説

1.過去進行式常以下列句型表之:

主詞+ $\frac{was}{were}$ +V-ing when+主詞+過去式 V

- 2.簡單式所表示的動作通常比進行式所表示的動作,在時間上為短:所以表示「短」 的動作用 V-ed,表示「長」的動作用 was / were+V-ing。
- 3.過去兩個「持續性動詞」同時發生時,兩者皆用「過去進行式」:
 - M While I was studying, he was singing. (我在讀書時,他在唱歌。)

|持續性時間 | live, stay, wait, work, study, keep, last,...

瞬間性動詞 leave, start, begin, die, go, come,...

文法精析

4.while 所引導的子句,時式常為進行式:

比較

Father arrived at home while he was watching TV. (他正在看電視時,父親到家。) When Father arrived, he was watching TV. (當父親到家時,他正在看電視。)

3.過去完成式

動詞型態 had + p.p.

過去某個動作發生以前的動作

(9) 1. The train had gone before we reached the station.

(我們到達車站前,火車已走了。)

② 2. After you had gone, I went to wash the dishes.

(你走之後,我才去洗碗。)

過去某時以前發生的動作

I had met him twice by yesterday.

(在昨天之前,我已見過他兩次。)

老師説

- 1.過去的兩個動作,當甲動作發生了之後,才發生乙動作,那麼甲動作用 had+p.p.,而乙動作用 V-ed。
- 2.如句中有 before, after 等連接詞時,因為可以明顯區分兩件事情發生的先後,所以兩者皆可用「過去簡單式」表示,如:
 - (9) After you $\begin{cases} went \\ had \ gone \end{cases}$, I went to wash the dishes.

=You $\begin{cases} went \\ had \ gone \end{cases}$ before I went to wash the dishes.

- 3.簡單過去式與過去完成式之比較:
 - 例 1. I lost the watch that I had bought the other day. (我把前幾天買的手錶掉了。)
 - 例 2. My uncle bought a coat in London and sent it to me. (我舅舅在倫敦買了一件外套,而且把它送給我。)

→過去一連串的動作,如用 and 連接時,一般常用「過去簡單式」。

文法精析

文法精析

- 4.hope(希望), expect(期待), intend(意圖)等動詞如果與「過去完成式」連用時,是表示「過去想做但沒有實現或完成」。
 - I had hoped to go to Germany in July.
 - =I hoped to have gone to Germany in July. (我原本希望七月能去德國。)
 - →但沒有。
 - 4. 過去完成進行式

動詞形態 had been V-ing

表示過去動作的繼續性

- 例 1. We had been waiting for him half an hour when he arrived. (當他到達時,我們已經等了他半小時。)
- 例 2. Mother had been preparing our breakfast when I got up. (在我起床時,媽媽早已經在準備我們的早餐了。)

老師説

- 1.本時態之用法與過去完成式相同,只是它強調動作的進行與持續。
- 2.比較下列各句:

He was calling you when Mary got there.

(在 Mary 到達那裡時,他正打電話給你)

He had already called you when Mary got there.

(在 Mary 到達那裡時,他已經打電話給你了)

He had been calling you when Mary got there.

(在 Mary 到達那裡之前,他一直在打電話給你。)

(三)未來

1.未來簡單式

動詞型態 will / shall + V

用來表示未來的動 作或狀態

- 例 1. I will go to the movies with Lisa tonight. (今晚我想和麗莎夫看電影。)
- 例 2. It will be nice tomorrow. (明天天氣會好。)