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现在进行时的用法

现在进行时的基本用法是表示正在进行的动作或发生的状态，除此之外它还有一些其它的使用法，现归纳如下。

一、现在进行时表示正在进行的动作或暂时的情况。

1. 表示说话时正在进行的动作。

Look! It's raining! 看，下雨啦！

—What's he doing there? 他在那儿干什么？

—He's reading, I think. 我想，他在看书。



2. 表示现阶段正在进行而此时此刻不一定正在发生的动作。

Don't take that ladder away. Your father is using it.

别把梯子搬走了，你父亲在用哩。

—What are you doing in New York?

你在纽约做什么？

—I'm writing a story for a magazine.

我在给一家杂志社写小说。

She is writing a book this year.

今年她在写一本小说。



3. 动态形容词与现在进行时连用，可以用来表示一时或暂时的情况。

being + 表示行为的形容词：

Tom is helping his younger sister with her homework. He is being very patient with her.

汤姆在帮妹妹做功课。他这会儿对她很耐心。

Don't interrupt when we are talking! You are being rude.

我们在谈话你别插嘴！你这会儿真没礼貌。

being + 表示某个角色的名词：

Tom is being an actor. 汤姆这会儿表现得像个演员。

Today my uncle is being a Napoleon.

今天我叔叔表现得像个将军。

二、现在进行时可以表示将来发生的动作。



1. 用arrive, come, go, leave, move等动词的现在进行时描写行程安排, 通常有“将到达”和“将离去”的意思。

He's arriving tomorrow morning on the 13:27 train.

明天早上他将乘13时27分的火车到达。

We are leaving for Rome next week.

我们下星期要到罗马去。



2. 动词 **land, start, stop, stay, return, take off, see, work, play, wear, marry** 等的现在进行时也可以表示按计划将要进行的动作。在口语中，这类动词有渐多的趋势。

I hear you are playing at the concert tomorrow.

我听说你要在明天的音乐会上表演哩。

I'm taking John to see the doctor at 8 o'clock.

我八点钟要带约翰去看病。

—Frank is getting married. 弗兰克要结婚了。

—Is he really? Who is he marrying?

真的？他准备跟谁结婚？

以上三个例句也可以用 **be going to (do)** 来表达，如：

I hear you are going to play at the concert tomorrow.

但是，在谈论已确定的安排时，用现在进行时更自然、更符合英语用法。

三、现在进行时可以表示主观的感情色彩。



1. **love, hate, live, miss, enjoy**等表达情感、愿望和态度的动词，其现在进行时常与各种修饰语连用，使谓语更加有力、更具情感。这类句子一般为第一人称陈述句，句中往往有强调的语调。而用一般现在时则仅仅表达一个事实。

I'm actually liking this play.

我确实喜欢这个戏剧。

I'm missing you dreadfully.

我特别想念你们。



2. 现在进行时与频率副词**always**(表示屡次), **constantly, continually, forever, perpetually, repeatedly**等连用, 表示不断重复的动作, 同时表示主观的感情色彩, 表达说话者对该行为的某种评论或看法(通常是含有否定意味的情感评论)。这类句子可以表达口头夸张、烦躁、厌烦、抱怨、气愤、责备或打趣的贬低等情感。

He's continually asking me for money.

他老是向我要钱。(厌烦)

She is always helping people.

她总是帮助别人。(口语夸张)

My husband is always doing homework.

我丈夫老是把公司的活带回家做。(责备)

四、现在进行时可以表达动词所表示的状态的 渐进过程。



1. 表示正在发生着的或变化着的情况。

It's getting warmer and warmer. 天气渐渐暖和起来。

Things are changing gradually. 情况在逐渐变化。

比较：

You are becoming old. 你老了。（40—55）

You are old. 你是老人。（60--）

2. 表示心理状态的动词（**recognize, realize, discover**等）的现在进行时往往表示事件的开始。

Jim is realizing his mistake.

吉姆开始意识到自己的错误。

Tom is discovering the truth.

汤姆开始发现真相了。



3. 含有瞬间变化的动词，如die, win, finish等用于现在进行时，表示动作即将结束。

Old Sam is dying. 老萨姆已奄奄一息了。

The ship is arriving. 船就要进港了。

4. know, resemble, understand等动词的现在进行时与more and more, less and less, worse and worse, these days等状语短语连用，可以表达动词所表示的状态处于不断加强或频率增加的动态中。

Young kids are knowing more and more about violence and crime these days.

如今，孩子们对暴力和犯罪知道得越来越多。

I am understanding more and more about relativity as each day goes by.

我对“相对论”的理解一天天在加深。

五、现在进行时可以表示说话者的态度。



1. **like, want**的现在进行时的疑问句经常用于非正式的口语体，相比对应的一般现在时疑问句更加礼貌，更加谨慎和婉转，使回答有更多的回旋余地。

Are you wanting to see me?

您这会儿要见我吗？

Are you liking it here?

你眼下喜欢这里吗？

2. hope, wander, think, guess, remember, forget等表示心理状态的动词的现在进行时可以表示更加谨慎和婉转的意义。因为进行时似乎削弱了可能是较为肯定的观点和态度，给说话者以更多回旋余地。

I'm hoping that I can persuade Mr. Adams to go with me.

我希望能说服亚当斯先生和我一道去。

I'm guessing you are French.

我猜想你是法国人吧。

练习题:



1. —I've not finished with my dinner now.
—But our friends _____ for us.
- A. will wait B. Wait
C. have waited D. are waiting
2. I'll go to the library as soon as I finish what I _____.
- A. was doing B. am doing
C. have done D. had been doing



3. —Hi, Terry, can I use your computer for a while this afternoon?

—Sorry. _____.

A. It's repaired

B. It has been repaired

C. It's being repaired

D. It had been repaired

4. Teenagers _____ their health because they play computer games too much.

A. have damaged

B. are damaging

C. damaged

D. will damage

5. —I hear you _____ in a pub. What's it like?

—Well, it's very hard work and I'm always tired, but I don't mind.

A. are working

B. will work

C. were working

D. will be working



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