



#1-#50 are the most commonly used 'irregular verbs' in spoken English. Irregular verbs usually have several forms and do not end in '-ed,' or '-d.' In order to make learning verb tenses as simple as possible, we are only going to focus on the 5 most commonly used verb tenses. You can see the usage in the chart below:

第1至第50分别是英语口语中常用的50个不规则动词。不规则动词的过去式不以-d或是ed结尾，而是有其他的几种拼写方式。为了简单化时态，我们接下来只关注英语口语中最常用的五种时态。下图是英语口语中常见的时态使用频率

#	Verb tense used in spoken English 英语口语中的常见动词时态	Frequency 频率
1	Simple Present 一般现在时	57.51%
2	Simple Past 一般过去时	19.7%
3	Simple Future 一般将来时	8.5%
4	Present Perfect 现在完成时	6.0%
5	Present Continuous 现在进行时	5.1%
6	Past Continuous 过去进行时	1.4%
7	Past Perfect 过去完成时	1.2%
8	Present Perfect Continuous 现在完成进行时	0.7%
9	Future Perfect 将来完成时	0.2%
10	Future Continuous 将来进行时	0.1%
11	Past Perfect Continuous 过去完成进行时	0.1%
12	Future Perfect Continuous 将来完成进行时	0.1%



Here are the top 50 irregular verbs. They don't have a past tense of '-ed' so they are a little harder because they have more forms than regular verbs.

以下是50个不规则动词。由于不规则动词的过去式有别于常规动词，过去时不加ed，而是有其他的拼写形式，因此增加了它的记忆的难度。

1. to be/am 系动词 was/were been being

1. I **am** a teacher. She **is** a teacher. (一般现在时)

我是一名老师。她是一名老师。

2. I **was** a teacher. We **were** teachers. (一般过去时)

我曾经是一名老师。我们曾经是老师。

3. I **will be** a teacher. (一般将来时)

我将成为一名老师。

4. I **have been** a teacher for 11 years. (现在完成时)

我当老师已经11年了。

5. I **am being** a teacher. (现在进行时)

我正在当老师。

(‘Be’ is a stative verb. In English, we don’t often use ‘be’ in the continuous tense. Just use the simple present tense.) (Be动词是静态动词。在英语里，be动词只用一般现在时表达，不用现在进行时表达。)

Exception: I **am being** serious. 例外：我是认真的。

2. to have 有/吃 had had having

1. I **have** a pen. (一般现在时)

我有一支笔。

2. I **had** an apple. (一般过去时)

我吃了一颗苹果。

3. I **will have** an apple pen. (一般将来时)

我将会有一支笔。

4. I **have had** an apple for breakfast.

我吃了一颗苹果当作早餐。

5. I **am having** an apple for breakfast. (现在进行时)

我正在吃苹果当作早餐。



3. to do 做/完成 did done doing

1. I **do** exercise everyday.
我每天锻炼身体。
2. I **did** my exercises this morning.
今天早上我锻炼过了身体。
3. I **will do** my exercises later.
稍后我会去锻炼身体。
4. I **have done** my exercises.
我已经锻炼过身体了。
5. I **am doing** my exercises right now.
此刻我正在锻炼身体。

4. to say 说 said said saying

1. Please listen to what I **say**. (一般现在时)
请听我说。
2. I **said** it very loudly. (一般过去时)
我大声地说过了。
3. I **will say** it very loudly. (一般将来时)
我将会大声地说。

(now you can see the Simple Future is easy. Just add 'will' before the verb. I won't mention it anymore unless there is an exception.) (如你所见，一般将来时很简单，只要在动词前加上will即可。除非有例外的情况，以下的例句不再特别注明。)

4. I **have said** it loudly. (现在完成时)
我已经大声地说了。

(now you can see the Perfect Present is easy. Just add 'have' before the verb. I won't mention it anymore unless there is an exception.) (如你所见，现在完成时很简单，只要在动词前加上have即可。除非有例外的情况，以下的例句不再特别注明。)

5. I **am saying** it loudly. (现在进行时)
我正在大声地说。

Unless there is an exception, the following examples will have this verb tense order:
Sentence 1: Simple present. Sentence 2: Simple past. Sentence 3: Present Continuous.
除了例外的情况之外，之后例句里的动词会以这个方式排序：

第一句：一般现在时；第二句：一般过去时；第三句：现在进行时；以此类推。



5. to go 去 went gone going

1. I **go** to Brazil during the holidays.
假日期间, 我会去巴西。
2. I **went** to Brazil during the holidays.
假期期间, 我去过了巴西。
3. I **am going** to Brazil during the holidays.
假日期间, 我会去巴西。

6. to get 获得 got got getting

1. I need to **get** a driver's license.
我需要取得一张驾照。
2. I **got** my driver's license last year.
去年我拿到了驾照。
3. I **am getting** my driver's license next week.
下周我就能取得驾照了。

7. to make 制作 made made making

1. I want to **make** a cake for my brother.
我想做一块蛋糕给我的兄弟。
2. I **made** a cake for my brother.
我做了一块蛋糕给我的兄弟。
3. I **am making** a cake for my brother.
我正在做一块蛋糕给我的兄弟。

8. to know 了解 / 认识 knew known knowing

1. I **know** how to program computers.
我了解脑编程的内容。
2. I **knew** how to program computers, but I forgot.
以前我了解电脑编程的内容, 不过现在都忘记了。
3. I **have known** many computer programmers.
我已经认识了许多电脑程序员。
4. I **am knowing** computer programing. ???
我正在了解电脑编程的内容。

('Know' is a stative verb. In English we don't often use 'know' in the continuous tense. Just use the simple present tense.) (Know是静态动词。在英语里, know 只用一般现在时表达, 不用现在进行时表达。)



9. to think 想 thought thought thinking

1. You **should think** about it.
你应该考虑一下。
2. I **thought** about it.
我想过了。
3. I **am thinking** about it.
我正在考虑。

10. to take 拿 took taken taking

1. I want to **take** a piece of pie.
我想拿一块馅饼。
2. I **took** a piece of pie.
我以前拿过一块馅饼了。
3. I **have taken** 2 pieces of pie. (现在完成时)
我已经拿过两块馅饼了。
4. I **am taking** 2 pieces of pie.
我会拿两块馅饼。

11. to see 看见 saw seen seeing

1. I **see** the beach.
我看到沙滩。
2. I **saw** the beach.
我以前看见过沙滩。
3. I **'ve seen** the beach before. (现在完成时)
我之前已经看过沙滩了。
4. I **am seeing** the beach???

(‘See’ is a stative verb. In English we don’t often use ‘see’ in the continuous tense. Just use the simple present tense.) (See 是静态动词。在英语里，see 只用一般现在时表达，不用现在进行时表达)

Exception: I **'m seeing** a doctor tomorrow. 明天我要去看医生。

12. to come 来 came come coming

1. The bus **comes** every 15 minutes.
公交车的发车间隔为十五分钟。
2. The bus **came** 10 minutes ago.
公交车十分钟之前就来了。
3. The bus **is coming**.
公交车快要来了。



13. To find 找到 found found finding

1. She wants to **find** a nice boyfriend.
她想找一个不错的男朋友。
2. She **found** a nice boyfriend.
她找到了一个不错的男朋友。
3. She **is finding** a nice boyfriend. ???
她正在找一个不错的男朋友。

(In the continuous tense, we use the phrasal verb 'to look for' instead of 'find'.)
(这句话要用look for替换find表达正在寻找的状态。)

She **is looking** for a nice boyfriend.
她正在找男朋友。

14. to give 给 gave given giving

1. I **give** gifts to my friends.
我给我的朋友们礼物。
2. I **gave** you a gift.
我以前给过你一件礼物。
3. I **have given** you a gift. (现在完成时)
我已经给过你一件礼物了。
4. I **am giving** you a gift.
我会给你一件礼物。

15. to tell 告诉 told told telling

1. You **tell** the others.
你告诉其他人。
2. You **told** them yesterday.
昨天你告诉过他们。
3. There's no point in you **telling** them now.
现在你没必要告诉他们。

16. to work 工作 worked worked working

1. I **work** all day today.
我一整天都在工作。
2. I **worked** all day today.
我工作了一整天。
3. I'm **working** all day today.
我一整天都在工作。



17. to feel 感觉 felt felt feeling

1. We **feel** the sand under our feet.
我们感觉到脚底下的沙子。
2. We **felt** the sand under our feet.
以前我们感觉到了脚底下的沙子。
3. We love **feeling** the sand under our feet.
我们喜欢脚底下有沙子的感觉。

18. to become 变成 became become becoming

1. She wants to **become** a movie star.
她想变成一位电影明星。
2. She **became** a movie star.
她变成了一位电影明星。
3. She **is becoming** a movie star.
她正在变成一位电影明星。

19. to leave 离开 left left leaving

1. They need to **leave** tomorrow morning at 6 am.
明天早上六点他们必须离开。
2. They **left** today at 6 am.
今天早上六点他们离开了。
3. They **are leaving** tomorrow morning at 6 am.
明天早上六点他们将要离开。

20. to put 放置 put put putting

1. I **put** pineapple on my pizza.
我在自己的披萨上放菠萝。
2. I **put** pineapple on my pizza.
我之前在自己披萨饼上放过了菠萝。
3. I **am putting** pineapple on my pizza.
我正在自己的披萨饼上放菠萝。



21. to mean 表示 meant meant meaning

1. They **mean** you no harm.
他们对你并无恶意。
2. They **meant** you no harm.
他们以前对你并无恶意。
3. They **are meaning** you no harm. ???
他们正在对你表示过没有恶意。

('Mean' is a stative verb. In English we don't often use 'mean' in the continuous tense. Just use the simple present tense.) (Mean是静态动词。在英语里，mean只用一般现在时表达，不用现在进行时表达。)

Exception: I **have been meaning** to tell you something.

例外：我一直想告诉你些事情

22. to keep 存放 kept kept keeping

1. We **keep** the towels in the closet.
我把毛巾放在衣柜里。
2. We **kept** the towels in the closet, but now they're outside.
以前我们把毛巾放在衣柜里，不过现在它们在外边。
3. We **are keeping** towels in the closet now.
现在我们正在把毛巾放在衣柜里。

23. to let 让 let let letting

1. My mom **lets** me go swimming in the ocean.
我的妈妈让我去海里游泳。
2. My mom **let** me go swimming in the ocean.
我的妈妈以前让我去海里游泳。
3. My mom **is letting** me go swimming in the ocean tomorrow.
我的妈妈明天会让我去海里游泳。

24. to begin 开始 began begun beginning

1. I **begin** each day with 1 hour of reading.
我开始每天阅读一小时。
2. I **began** today with 1 hour of reading.
今天我开始了阅读一小时。
3. I **have begun** reading 1 hour per day. (现在完成时)
我已经开始每天阅读一小时了
4. I **am beginning** to read 1 hour per day.
我正在开始每天阅读一小时。



25. to show 展示 showed shown showing

(Show is an 'irregular verb because it has several forms even though one of the forms ends with '-ed', showed) (Show是一个不规则动词, 虽然-ed结尾的showed是其中之一, 不过它也有其他的拼写形式。)

1. He **shows** people how to buy it.
他向人们演示如何购买。
2. He **showed** us how to buy it.
他向我们演示过了如何购买。
3. He **has shown** us how to buy it. (现在完成时)
他已经向我们演示过了如果购买。
4. He **is showing** us how to buy it.
他正在向我们演示如何购买。

26. to hear 听见 heard heard hearing

1. I **hear** the birds singing.
我听见鸟啼声。
2. I **heard** birds singing this morning.
今天早上我听到了鸟啼声。
3. I like **hearing** birds singing in the morning.
我喜欢在早上听着鸟啼声。

27. to run 跑 ran run running

1. She **runs** 20 kilometers per day.
她每天跑二十公里。
2. She **ran** 20 kilometers.
她跑了二十公里。
3. She **is running** 20 kilometers today.
今天一整天她都在跑二十公里。

28. to hold 保持住 held held holding

1. The tiger **holds** its prey in its mouth.
老虎用它的嘴叼猎物。
2. The tiger **held** its prey in its mouth.
老虎用它的嘴叼住了猎物。
3. The tiger **is holding** its prey in its mouth.
老虎正用它的嘴叼着猎物。



29. to bring 带来 brought brought bringing

1. She **brings** name brand handbags from Paris.
她从巴黎带一只名牌手提包。
2. She **brought** name brand handbags from Paris.
她从巴黎带过一只名牌手提包。
3. She **is bringing** name brand handbags from Paris.
她正在从巴黎带一只名牌手提包。

30. to write 写 wrote written writing

1. He **writes** poetry for fun.
因为好玩，他写诗歌作乐。
2. He **wrote** many poems for fun.
因为好玩，他写过许多首诗。
3. He **is writing** poems for fun.
因为好玩，他正在写诗。

31. to sit 坐 sat sat sitting

1. Grandma wants to **sit** next to Grandpa.
外婆想坐在外公身边。
2. Grandma **sat** next to Grandpa.
外婆以前坐在了外公的身边。
3. Grandma **is sitting** next to Grandpa.
外婆正坐在外公的身边。

32. to stand 站 stood stood standing

1. They can **stand** in line over there.
他们可以站那边排队。
2. They **stood** in line over there.
他们之前站在了那边排队。
3. They **are standing** in line over there.
他们正站在那边排队。

33. to lose 输 lost lost losing

1. We hate to **lose** when we play football.
我们踢球的时候讨厌输球。
2. We **lost** the football match.
这场足球比赛我们输掉了。
3. We **are losing** the football match.
这场足球比赛我们快要输了。



34. to pay 支付 paid paid paying

1. My boss needs to **pay** me.
我的老板必须支付我薪水。
2. My boss **paid** me yesterday.
昨天我的老板支付了我的薪水。
3. My boss **is paying** me today.
今天我的老板将会支付我的薪水。

35. to meet 会见 met met meeting

1. I can't wait to **meet** Yao Ming.
我等不及能见到姚明。
2. I **met** Yao Ming last week.
上星期我见到了姚明。
3. I **am meeting** Yao Ming today.
今天我会见到姚明。

36. to set 设置 set set setting

1. Make sure you **set** the alarm.
你确保要设好闹钟。
2. I **set** the alarm already.
我已经设好了闹钟。
3. I'm **setting** the alarm now.
现在我正在设定闹钟。

37. to learn 学 learned/learnt learned/learnt (British English) learning

1. We have a lot to **learn** about physics.
我们学习许多与物理课相关的内容。
2. We **learned/learnt** so much about physics.
我们以前学过许多与物理相关的内容。
3. We **are learning** so much about physics.
我们会学习许多与物理相关的内容。

38. to lead 引领 led led leading

1. The tour guide **leads** the trip.
这位导游带领本次旅程。
2. The tour guide **led** the trip.
这位导游之前带领过本次旅程。
3. The tour guide **is leading** the trip.
这位导游将会带领这次旅程。



39. to understand 理解 understood understood understanding

1. I **understand** what she said.
我明白她说的话。
2. I **understood** everything she said.
她说一切我都明白了。
3. I'm **understanding** what she said. ???
我正在理解她说的话。

('Understand' is a stative verb. In English we don't often use 'understand' in the continuous tense. Just use the simple present tense.) (Understand静态动词。在英语里，understand只用一般现在时表达，不用现在进行时表达。)

40. to speak 说 spoke spoken speaking

1. I get nervous when I **speak** in front of an audience.
在观众面前讲话的时候，我会紧张。
2. I was nervous when I **spoke** in front of the audience.
在观众面前讲话的那一刻，我很紧张。
3. I **have spoken** in front of an audience many times. (现在完成时)
我已经在观众面前讲过许多次了。
4. I **am speaking** in front of an audience tonight.
我整晚都在观众面前讲话。

41. to read 阅读 read read reading

1. My dad can **read** books very quickly.
我爸爸看书的速度很快。
2. My dad **read** that book very quickly.
我爸爸很快地看完了那本书。
3. My dad **is reading** that book very quickly.
我爸爸正在快速地看那本书。

42. to spend 花费 spent spent spending

1. My girlfriend **spends** too much money.
我的女朋友挥金如土。
2. My girlfriend **spent** too much money.
我的女朋友以前花掉了太多的钱。
3. My girlfriend **is spending** too much money.
我的女朋友会花太多钱。



43. to grow 种植 grew grown growing

1. My grandpa likes to **grow** vegetables in his garden.
我的爷爷喜欢在自己园子里种各种蔬菜。
2. My grandpa **grew** vegetables in his garden.
我的爷爷以前在自己的园子里种了各种蔬菜。
3. My grandpa **has grown** vegetables in his garden. (现在完成时)
我的爷爷已经自己的园子里种下了各种蔬菜。
4. My grandpa **is growing** vegetables in his garden.
我的爷爷正在自己的园子里种各种蔬菜。

44. to win 赢 won won winning

1. She **wins** every match.
每一场比赛她都能赢。
2. She **won** every match.
她以前赢了每一场比赛。
3. She **is winning** the match.
她即将赢得本场比赛。

45. to buy 购买 bought bought buying

1. They **buy** all kinds of food from the supermarket.
他们从超市里购买各种食物。
2. They **bought** all kinds of food from the supermarket.
以前他们从超市里购买过各种食物。
3. They **are buying** all kinds of food from the supermarket.
他们正在从超市里购买各种食物。

46. to send 送 sent sent sending

1. I **send** about 200 text messages every day.
每天我要发送两百条信息。
2. I **sent** about 200 text messages yesterday.
昨天我发送了两百条信息。
3. I'm **sending** about 200 text messages today.
今天我一整天都在发送两百条信息。

47. to build 建造 built built building

1. Construction workers **build** apartments very quickly.
建筑工人造房子的速度很快。
2. Construction workers **built** those apartments very quickly.
建筑工人很快地造好了那些公寓。
3. Construction workers **are building** those apartments very quickly.
建筑工人正在很快地造那些公寓。



48. to fall 落 fell fallen falling

1. The leaves **fall** every October.
每到十月树叶就会落下来。
2. The leaves **fell** in October.
以前在十月份树叶就掉了。
3. The leaves **have fallen**. (现在完成时)
树叶已经掉下来了。
4. The leaves **are falling** now that it's October.
现在是十月份，树叶正在掉落。

49. To break 弄坏 broke broken breaking

1. The children often **break** their toys.
孩子们时常会弄坏自己的玩具。
2. The children **broke** their toys.
以前孩子们弄坏了自己的玩具。
3. The children **have broken** many toys. (现在完成时)
孩子们已经弄坏了许多玩具。
4. The children's toys **are** always **breaking**.
孩子们的玩具总是会坏掉。

50. to sell 出售 sold sold selling

1. We **sell** vegetables at discount prices.
我们以折扣价格出售各种蔬菜。
2. We **sold** vegetables at discount prices.
我们之前以折扣价格售出了各种蔬菜。
3. We **will sell** vegetables at discount prices.
我们将以折扣价格出售各种蔬菜。
4. We **have sold** vegetables at discount prices.
我们已经以折扣价出售掉了各种蔬菜。
5. We **are selling** vegetables at discount prices.
我们正在以折扣价格出售各种蔬菜。



#51-#100 are the 50 most common 'regular verbs' in spoken English. They are a bit easier to remember than irregular verbs because the past tense always ends with 'ed' or 'd.'

第51至第100分是英语口语中常用的50个常规动词。这些动词的过去式通常都是由 -d 或是 -ed结尾。因此它的记忆难度不大。

51. to want 想要 wanted wanted wanting

1. I **want** to go out to eat tonight. (一般现在时)

今晚我想出去吃饭。

2. I **wanted** to go out to eat tonight. (一般过去时)

我今晚曾经想要出去吃饭。

3. I **will want** to go to that restaurant tonight. (一般将来时)

今晚我将要去那家餐厅。

4. I **have wanted** to go to that restaurant for a long time. (现在完成时)

我想去那家餐厅已经很久了。

5. I **am wanting** to try that restaurant for a long time. ???

我正在想去那家餐厅试试看已经很久了。

(For 'want' we don't normally use 'present continuous'. Instead we use 'continuous perfect.') (want通常用完成进行时表达，不用现在进行时表达。)



52. to look 看 looked looked looking

1. She wants to **look** for a new dress. (一般现在时)
她想找一条新的连衣裙。
2. She **looked** for a new dress but didn't find one. (一般过去时)
她之前到处找一条新的连衣裙，但是没能找到。
3. She **will look** for a new dress. (一般将来时)
她将会找一条新的连衣裙。
(Now you can see the Simple Future is easy. Just add 'will' before the verb. I won't mention it anymore) (如你所见，一般将来时很简单。只要在动词前加上will即可，以下的例句就不再特别注明了。)
4. She **has looked** for a new dress. (现在完成时)
她在到处找一条新的连衣裙。
(Now you can see the Perfect Present is easy. Just add 'have/has' before the verb. I won't mention it anymore) (如你所见，现在完成时很简单。只需在动前加上have/has即可，以下的例句就不再特别注明。)
5. She **is looking** for a new dress. (现在进行时)
她正在找一条新的连衣裙。

53. to use 使用 used used using

1. We can **use** chopsticks to eat.
我们会用筷子吃饭。
2. We **used** chopsticks to eat.
我们用过筷子吃饭。
3. We **are using** chopsticks to eat.
我们正在用筷子吃饭。

54. to call 打电话 called called calling

1. We **call** our grandparents all the time.
我们一直给外婆打电话。
2. We **called** our grandparents yesterday.
昨天我们给外婆打过了电话。
3. We **are calling** our grandparents now.
现在我们正在给外婆打电话。



55. to try 尝试 tried tried trying

1. They **try** to be helpful.
他们试图给予帮助。
2. They **tried** to be helpful.
他们之前试图给予帮助。
3. They **are trying** to be helpful.
他们正在试图给予帮助。

56. to ask 问 asked asked asking

1. I **ask** a lot of questions.
我提出许多问题。
2. I **asked** a lot of questions.
我提出过许多问题。
3. I **am asking** a lot of questions.
我会提出许多问题。

57. to need 需要 needed needed needing

1. He **needs** to change his diet.
他需要改变饮食。
2. He **needed** to change his diet, but he didn't.
他以前需要改变饮食，不过他没那么做。
3. He **is needing** to change his diet. ???
他会需要改变饮食。

(‘Need’ is a stative verb. In English we don’t often use ‘need’ in the continuous tense. Just use the simple present tense.) (Need是静态动词。在英语里，need只用一般现在时表达，不用现在进行时表达。)

58. to seem 似乎 seemed seemed seeming

1. Pandas **seem** very lazy.
熊猫看起来懒洋洋的。
2. The pandas **seemed** very lazy yesterday.
昨天熊猫看起来非常懒。
3. The pandas **are seeming** very lazy. ???
熊猫正看起来非常懒。

(‘Seem’ is a stative verb. In English we don’t often use ‘seem’ in the continuous tense. Just use the simple present tense.) (Seem是静态动词。在英语里，seem只用一般现在时表达，不用现在进行时表达。)



59. to help 帮助 helped helped helping

1. The doctor can **help** you treat your illness.
医生能帮你治好病。
2. The doctor **helped** you treat your illness.
医生以前帮你治好了病。
3. The doctor **is helping** you treat your illness.
医生正在帮你治病。

60. to talk 聊天 talked talked talking

1. I want to **talk** to you.
我想和你谈一谈。
2. I **talked** to you already.
我已经和你谈过了。
3. I'm **talking** to you, not him.
我正在和你说话，不是他。

61. to turn 转向 turned turned turning

1. Bob always **turns** his car into the wrong driveway.
鲍勃总是把车开错车道。
2. Bob **turned** his car into the wrong driveway.
鲍勃以前把车开错过车道。
3. Bob **is turning** his car into the wrong driveway.
鲍勃正在将车开向错的车道。

62. to start 开始 started started starting

1. The game **starts** at noon.
比赛会在正午开始。
2. The game **started** at noon.
在正午的时候比赛就开始了。
3. The game **is starting** at noon.
比赛会在正午开始。

*(Same meaning as the simple present tense.) (这句话和一般现在时的意思相同。)

63. to play 打比赛 played played playing

1. Sara **plays** basketball really well.
萨拉篮球打得很不错。
2. Sara **played** basketball really well.
萨拉以前篮球打得很不错。
3. Sara **is playing** basketball really well today.
萨拉一整天都在篮球场上有棒的表现。



64. to move 搬家 moved moved moving

1. They need to **move**.
他们得搬家。
2. They **moved** yesterday.
他们昨天搬走了。
3. They **are moving** today.
今天他们就要搬走了。

65. to like 喜欢 liked liked liking

1. I **like** to eat ice cream.
我喜欢吃冰淇淋。
2. I **liked** eating ice cream but learned it's not healthy.
我以前喜欢吃冰淇淋，不过我得知它不健康。
3. I'm **liking** to eat ice cream. ???
我正在喜欢吃冰淇淋。

(‘Like’ is a stative verb. In English we don’t often use ‘like’ in the continuous tense. Just use the simple present tense.) (Like是静态动词。在英语里，like只用一般现在时表达，不用现在进行时表达。)

66. to live 居住 lived lived living

1. George **lives** in Paris.
乔治住在巴黎。
2. George **lived** in Paris.
乔治以前住在巴黎。
3. George **is living** in Paris.
乔治正住在巴黎。

67. to believe 相信 believed believed believing

1. We **believe** in aliens.
我们相信有外星人。
2. We **believed** in aliens but not anymore.
我们曾经相信有外星人，但是现在不相信了。
3. We **are believing** in aliens. ???
我们正在相信有外星人。

(‘Believe’ is a stative verb. In English we don’t often use ‘believe’ in the continuous tense. Just use the simple present tense.) (Believe 是静态动词。在英语里，believe只用一般现在时表达，不会用现在进行时表达。)



68. to happen 发生 happened happened happening

1. It can **happen** to anyone.
那会在任何人的身上发生。
2. It **happened** to her.
以前那个在她的身上发生过。
3. It's **happening** to her.
那个正在她的身上了。

69. to provide 提供 provided provided providing

1. The school **provides** free lunch.
学校提供免费午餐。
2. The school **provided** free lunch.
学校提供过免费午餐。
3. The school **is providing** a free lunch.
学校提供免费午餐。

70. to include 包括 included included including

1. My paycheck **includes** overtime pay.
我的薪水里包括加班费。
2. My paycheck **included** overtime pay.
以前我的薪水里包括了加班费。
3. My paycheck **is including** overtime pay. ???
我的薪水里正包括加班费。

('Include' is a stative verb. In English we don't often use 'include' in the continuous tense. Just use the simple present tense.) (Include 是静态动词，在英语里，include 只用一般现在时表达，不用现在进行时表达。)

71. to continue 持续 continued continued continuing

1. The rain **continues** to fall.
雨继续下着。
2. The rain **continued** to fall.
雨继续下着。
3. The rain **is continuing** to fall.
雨继续下着。

*(Same meaning as the simple present tense.) (这句话和一般现在时的意思相同。)



72. to change 改变 changed changed changing

1. We want to **change** our airline tickets.
我们想改签自己的飞机票。
2. We **changed** our airline tickets.
我们之前改签过自己的飞机票。
3. We are **changing** our airline tickets.
我们正在改签自己的飞机票。

73. to watch 观看 watched watched watching

1. Jane **watches** 10 movies per week.
简每星期看十部电影。
2. Jane **watched** 10 movies last week.
上星期简看了十部电影。
3. Jane **is watching** 10 movies this week.
简整个星期都在看十部电影。

74. to follow 关注 followed followed following

1. She **follows** you on Instagram.
她在Instagram上关注了你。
2. She **followed** you on Instagram.
她在Instagram上关注了你。
3. She **is following** you on Instagram.
她在Instagram上关注了你。

*(Same meaning as the simple present tense.) (这句话和一般现在时的意思相同。)

75. to stop 停 stopped stopped stopping

1. The cars **stop** at the traffic light.
汽车停在交通信号灯处。
2. The cars **stopped** at the traffic light.
汽车以前停在交通信号灯处。
3. The cars **are stopping** at the traffic light.
汽车正停在交通信号灯处。



76. to create 创造 created created creating

1. Developers **create** new APPs for our convenience.
为方便起见，软件开发者们会设计新款的App软件。
2. Developers **created** new APPs for our convenience.
为方便起见，软件开发者们以前设计了新款的App软件。
3. Developers **are creating** new APPs for our convenience.
为方便起见，软件开发者们会设计新款的App软件。

*(Same meaning as the simple present tense.) (这句话和一般现在时的意思相同。)

77. to allow 允许 allowed allowed allowing

1. The teacher **allows** me to leave early.
老师允许我早一点离开。
2. The teacher **allowed** me to leave early.
老师以前允许我早一点离开。
3. The teacher **is allowing** me to leave early.
老师会允许我早一点离开。

78. to add 加 added added adding

1. I can **add** wood to the fire.
我能给炉火添加柴。
2. I **added** wood to the fire.
我之前给炉火添加过柴。
3. I'm **adding** wood to the fire.
我正在给炉火添加柴。

79. to open 开门 opened opened opening

1. The store **opens** at 10 am.
商店十点钟开门。
2. The store **opened** at 10 am.
商店十点钟开门了。
3. The store **is opening** at 10 am.
商店十点钟开门。

*(Same meaning as the simple present tense.) (这句话和一般现在时的意思相同。)

80. to walk 走路 walked walked walking

1. Jenny **walks** about 5 kilometers every day.
珍妮每天步行约五公里。
2. Jenny **walked** about 5 kilometers yesterday.
昨天珍妮步行了约五公里。
3. Jenny **is walking** about 5 kilometers today.
今天珍妮一整天都在步行五公里。



81. to wish 许愿 wished wished wishing

1. I **wish** we had more time together.
我希望我们能有更多时间可以在一起。
2. I **wished** we had more time together.
我以前希望我们能有更多时间可以在一起。
3. I **am wishing** we had more time together. ???
我正希望我们能有更多时间可以在一起。

('Wish' is a stative verb. In English we don't often use 'wish' in the continuous tense. Just use the simple present tense.) (Wish是静态动词。在英语里, wish只用一般现在时表达, 不用现在进行时表达。)

82. to remember 记得 remembered remembered remembering

1. He **remembers** me from the party.
在聚会上他会记得我。
2. He **remembered** me from the party.
以前在聚会上他记得我。
3. He **is remembering** me from the party. ???
在聚会上他正在记得我。

('Remember' is a stative verb. In English we don't often use 'remember' in the continuous tense. Just use the simple present tense.) (Remember是静态动词。在英语里, remember只用一般现在时表达, 不用现在进行时表达。)

83. to love 爱 loved loved loving

1. Katie **loves** him so much.
凯蒂很爱他。
2. Katie **loved** him so much.
凯蒂以前很爱他。
3. Katie **is loving** him so much. ???
凯蒂正在很爱他。

('Love' is a stative verb. In English we don't often use 'love' in the continuous tense. Just use the simple present tense.) (Love是静态动词。在英语里, love只用一般现在时的句子里, 不用现在进行时表达。)



84. to close 关闭 closed closed closing

1. The flower shop **closes** at 6 pm.
花店下午六点打烊。
2. The flower shop **closed** at 6 pm.
花店下午六点打烊了。
3. The flower shop **is closing** at 6 pm.
花店下午六点打烊。

*(Same meaning as the simple present tense.) (这句话和一般现在时的意思相同。)

85. to order 订 ordered ordered ordering

1. John **orders** the same dish every day.
约翰每天点一样的菜。
2. John **ordered** the same dish today.
约翰今天点过一样的菜。
3. John **is ordering** the same dish today.
今天一整天约翰都在点一样的菜。

86. to wait 等 waited waited waiting

1. She **waits** for her kids at school.
她在学校等她的孩子们。
2. She **waited** for her kids at school, but didn't see them.
她在学校等过她的孩子，但是她没见到他们。
3. She **is waiting** for her kids at school.
她正在学校等她的孩子们。

87. to serve 服务 served served serving

1. The waiter **serves** beer and wine.
侍者会端来啤酒和葡萄酒。
2. The waiter **served** beer and wine.
侍者端来过啤酒和葡萄酒。
3. The waiter **is serving** beer and wine.
侍者会端来啤酒和葡萄酒。

*(Same meaning as the simple present tense.) (这句话和一般现在时的意思相同。)



88. to die 死 died died dying

1. He is expected to **die** of cancer.
预计他会死于癌症。
2. He **died** of cancer.
他死于癌症。
3. He **is dying** of cancer.
他即将死于癌症。

89. to expect 生产 expected expected expecting

1. They **expect** the baby any day.
它们马上要生孩子了。
2. They **expected** the baby yesterday.
昨天它们生孩子了。
3. They **are expecting** the baby any day.
它们马上要生孩子了。

*(Same meaning as the simple present tense.) (这句话和一般现在时的意思相同。)

90. to stay 停留 stayed stayed staying

1. We **stay** in 5 star hotels.
我们住在五星级酒店。
2. We **stayed** in a 5 star hotel.
我们住过五星酒店。
3. We **are staying** in a 5 star hotel.
我们正住在五星级酒店。

91. to dance 跳舞 danced danced dancing

1. We **dance** on the street for fun.
因为好玩 我们在街上跳舞。
2. We **danced** on the street for fun.
因为好玩 我们在街上跳过舞。
3. We **are dancing** on the street for fun.
因为好玩 我们正在街上跳舞。

92. to kill 杀 killed killed killing

1. They **kill** a lot of mosquitoes.
他们杀死大量的蚊子。
2. They **killed** a lot of mosquitoes.
他们杀死过大量的蚊子。
3. They **are killing** a lot of mosquitoes.
他们正在杀掉大量的蚊子。



93. to suggest 建议 suggested suggested suggesting

1. I **suggest** you try the cheeseburger.
我会建议你尝一下芝士汉堡。
2. I **suggested** you try the cheeseburger.
我建议过你尝一下芝士汉堡。
3. I'm **suggesting** you try the cheeseburger.
我会建议你尝试一下芝士汉堡。

*(Same meaning as the simple present tense.) (这句话和一般现在时的意思相同。)

94. to raise 养育 raised raised raising

1. She **raises** her children alone.
她会独自养育孩子们。
2. She **raised** her children alone.
她曾独自养育过孩子们。
3. She **is raising** her children alone.
她会独自养育孩子们。

*(Same meaning as the simple present tense.) (这句话和一般现在时的意思相同。)

95. to pass 传递 passed passed passing

1. He **passes** the ball really well.
他传球很棒。
2. He **passed** the ball really well.
之前他传的那个球很棒。
3. He **is passing** the ball really well today.
今天一整天他都在传好球。

96. to require 要求 required required requiring

1. The school **requires** us to take a test.
学校要求我们参加考试。
2. The school **required** us to take a test.
学校要求过我们参加考试。
3. The school **is requiring** us to take a test.
学校要求我们参加考试。

*(Same meaning as the simple present tense.) (这句话和一般现在时的意思相同。)



97. to compare 比较 compared compared comparing

1. She **compares** all the mobile phones before buying one.
她在买手机之前，会对比所有的款式。
2. She **compared** all the mobile phones before she bought one.
以前她在买手机之前，对比过所有的款式。
3. She **is comparing** all the mobile phones before buying one.
她在买手机之前，会对比所有的款式。

98. to decide 做决定 decided decided deciding

1. He is trying to **decide** if he wants to marry her or not.
他正在试图决定自己是不是要和她结婚。
2. He **decided** he will marry her.
他决定了自己将会和她结婚。
3. He **is deciding** if he wants to marry her or not.
他即将决定自己是不是要和她结婚。

99. to fix 修理 fixed fixed fixing

1. The mechanic **fixes** bikes.
技工会修自行车。
2. The mechanic **fixed** my bike.
技工修好了我的自行车。
3. The mechanic **is fixing** my bike.
技工正在修理我的自行车。

100. to accept 接受 accepted accepted accepting

1. I **accept** the responsibility of this mistake.
此次错误的责任由我承担。
2. I **accepted** the responsibility of this mistake.
我之前承担了此次错误的责任。
3. I **am accepting** the responsibility of this mistake.
此次错误的责任由我承担。

*(Same meaning as the simple present tense.) (这句话和一般现在时的意思相同。)