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Present simple vs present continuous stative verbs pdf

Choose the correct answer. Index of contents Video: describing activities Some English verbs, which we call state, non-continuous or stative verbs, aren't used in continuous tenses (like the present continuous, or the future continuous). These verbs often describe states that last for some time. Here is a list of some common ones: Stative (or State) Verb List like know belong love realise fit hate suppose contain want mean consist need understand seem prefer believe depend agree remember matter mind recognise see own appear look (=seem) sound taste smell hear astonish deny disagree please impress satisfy promise surprise doubt think (=have an opinion) feel (=have an opinion) wish imagine concern dislike be have deserve involve include lack measure (=have length etc) possess owe weigh (=have weight) A verb which isn't stative is called a dynamic verb, and is usually an action. Some verbs can be both stative and dynamic: Be be is usually a stative verb, but when it is used in the continuous it means 'behaving' or 'acting' you are stupid = it's part of your personality you are being stupid = only now, not usually Think think (stative) = have an opinion I think that coffee is great think (dynamic) = consider, have in my head what are you thinking about? I'm thinking about my next holiday Have have (stative) = ownI have a car have (dynamic) = part of an expressionI'm having a party / a picnic / a bath / a good time / a break See see (stative) = see with your eyes / understandI see what you mean I see her now, she's just coming along the road see (dynamic) = meet / have a relationship with I've been seeing my boyfriend for three yearsI'm seeing Robert tomorrow Taste taste (stative) = has a certain taste This soup tastes greatThe coffee tastes really bitter taste (dynamic) = the action of tastingThe chef is tasting the soup ('taste' is the same as other similar verbs such as 'smell') Try this exercise about stative and dynamic verbs report this ad We and our partners use cookies to Store and/or access information on a device. We and our partners use data for Personalised ads and content, ad and content measurement, audience insights and product development. An example of data being processed may be a unique identifier stored in a cookie. Some of our partners may process your data as a part of their legitimate business interest without asking for consent. To view the purposes they believe they have legitimate interest for, or to object to this data processing use the vendor list link below.

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

GRAMMAR QUIZ

STATIVE vs ACTIVE VERBS

● Complete the eighteen sentences below.

1. Right now, my brother ... TV in the living room.
a) watches
b) is watching

2. Ardis is in her room. She ... her homework.
a) does
b) is doing

3. I'm hungry! I ... to eat lunch at the cafeteria.
a) want
b) am wanting

4. ... they ... the story about the space aliens?
a) Do / believe
b) Are / believing

5. They worked hard and saved their money and now they ... their home.
a) own
b) are owning

6. I was bored, so now I ... the dictionary!
a) read
b) am reading

7. My sister lives in New York. She ... New York a lot.
a) likes
b) is liking

8. It's a beautiful day today. It's sunny and the birds
a) sing
b) are singing

9. (A) What's Tom doing?
(B) He ... the food you cooked.
a) tastes
b) is tasting
10. The kids are outside. They ... in the snow.
a) play
b) are playing

11. Thank you for the flowers. I'm ... them right now.
a) smell
b) smelling

12. (A) Can you remember his name?
(B) No, I ... his name.
a) forget
b) am forgetting

13. (A) Do you like the food?
(B) Yes, it ... wonderful!
a) tastes
b) is tasting

14. It's eight o'clock and I ... to work. I hope I can arrive on time.
a) drive
b) am driving

15. Most cats don't like to swim. In fact, they ... the water.
a) hate
b) are hating

16. Did you buy new perfume? It ... really nice.
a) smells
b) is smelling

17. Kevin is tired after the long flight. He ... on the sofa.
a) sleeps
b) is sleeping

18. Roberto ... a large family: three sisters and two brothers.
a) has
b) is having

17 – 18 = Excellent 15 – 16 = Good 14 or Less = Study More!

The consent submitted will only be used for data processing originating from this website. If you would like to change your settings or withdraw consent at any time, the link to do so is in our privacy policy accessible from our home page.. Continue with Recommended Cookies Download this page in PDF Present Simple Present Continuous Things which are always true:Water boils at 100 degrees. Things which are happening at the moment of speaking:The water is boiling now, so you can put in the pasta. Permanent situations (or nearly permanent; true for a few years at least): Temporary situations:Julie is living in Paris for a few months (usually she lives in London). Situations which are slowly changing:I'm getting better and better at speaking English.

To show measurement and weight: show the action measure weight

The room measures 3 by 5 meters.
This is a measurement of.

To show the action of measuring or weighing: show the action measure weight

The builder is measuring the room.
The nurse is weighing the baby now.

A. Complete the sentences in the Present Simple or Progressive

1. Tomer _____ (taste) kivi for the first time now. It _____ (taste) sweet and delicious.

2. The food at the shelter _____ (smell) so good.

3. Now, the police _____ (think) about the dangers of the flood. They _____ (think) that they have to do something about it.

4. Tal _____ (have) a new computer. He _____ (have) a lot of fun with it today.

5. Finally, Tal's grandparents _____ (see) the doctor now. The doctor _____ (see) that his grandfather is sick, so he tells him to rest in bed a few days.

6. The children _____ (feel) sick today and their mother _____ (feel) that they should stay in bed on this cold and rainy day.

7. Let's go! He _____ (appear) at the shelter now and he _____ (appear) to be happy because he is performing for these poor people.

8. The shelter _____ (measure) 25 X 20 meters. The fireman _____ (measure) it now to see that there is enough room for all the homeless people.

9. Can't you see that the nurse _____ (weigh) the baby? He _____ (weigh) 10 kilos.

B. Complete the sentences in the correct form of the verb: Present Simple or Progressive

1. Please don't make so much noise. I _____ (study).

2. I _____ (own) a car. I _____ (not want) to miss it.

3. Harry! The bus _____ (come). I _____ (not want) to miss it.

4. You can borrow my umbrella. I _____ (not/read) it at the moment.

5. It _____ (rain) now. I _____ (hate) rain.

6. I need to study for my English exam, but I _____ (not/study) now.

7. The food _____ (taste) good. I _____ (like) it very much.

8. My mother is in the kitchen. She _____ (taste) the sauce. The sauce _____ (taste) delicious.

9. Sam _____ (appear) to be asleep. Let's not disturb him!

10. I _____ (feel) that it is important to respect opinions of others.

Habits or things we do regularly:I drink coffee every morning. Temporary or new habits:I'm drinking too much coffee these days because I'm so busy at work. Annoying habits (usually with 'always'):My flatmate is always leaving the kitchen in a mess! Future events which are part of a timetable:My plane leaves at eight tonight. To talk about the future after certain words ('when' 'until' 'after' 'before' 'as soon as'):I'll call you when I get home. Definite future plans:I'm meeting John after class today. To talk about what happens in books, plays and films:At the end of the book, the detective catches the killer. To talk about people in pictures and photos:In this photo, my mother is walking beside a lake. Remember: We use the present simple with stative verbs. We can't use any continuous tense (including the present continuous tense, of course) with stative verbs. Click here for more information about the present simple tense Click here for more information about the present continuous tense report this ad The present perfect continuous tense, also known as the present perfect progressive, is used to show that something started in the past but is continuing at the the present moment or has very recently finished. It is formed by using have/has been + present participle (verb+ing): have/has been + present participleThey have been exercising since 3pm So they started exercising at 3pm and they are still exercising at the point this affirmative statement is being made. It can be shown on a timeline like this: Remember it can also be abbreviated:She has = She'sThey have = They'veHe has not = He hasn'tWe don't tend to do this in formal writing, but we do it in informal writing or speaking Present Perfect Continuous Tense Forms The affirmative, question, and negative forms are as follows: She has been reading books since she was a young childThey have been driving for around six hours now The first types elicit yes/no answers:Has she been reading books for long?

PRESENT SIMPLE - PRESENT CONTINUOUS

WORKSHEET (PRESENT SIMPLE - PRESENT CONTINUOUS)

A) Choose the correct phrase!

I hope so . I hope not . I don't understand . I don't know .

I see . I remember . I think so . I don't think so .

I don't mind . It depends . It doesn't matter . I know

1. A: Is Ann enjoying her holiday? B: I hope so. / I don't mind.

2. A: Anyway, nice ruggedly beautiful? B: I don't understand. / I think so.

3. A: Are you not happy with your work? B: I see. / I hope not.

4. A: Is she coming to dinner? B: I see. / I hope not.

5. A: Who painted those lines? B: I don't know. / I see.

6. A: Can you lend me some money? B: It depends. / I know.

7. A: What's Phil's address? B: I don't remember. / I think so.

8. A: Sorry, the coffee is a bit cold. B: I don't mind. / I hope so.

9. A: Do you like this music? B: I don't think so. / I don't remember.

B) Write the suitable form of the verb (Present simple continuous)

1. Where is Bill? He's in the garden. He _____ (work) the plants.

2. Are boys in the park? Yes, they _____ (play) football.

3. _____ you _____ (understand)?

4. The train _____ (wait) 15' at the moment.

5. Usually, I _____ (read) the morning paper after breakfast.

6. Tom _____ (go) driving every winter.

7. Julie is very busy now. She _____ (not/see a mail).

8. Usually _____ (fly) to the USA for business every week.

9. Stefan's friend _____ (give) the plans.

10. I never _____ (give) football.

11. My aunt usually _____ (not) in the mornings.

12. Sally is a secretary. She _____ (work) in an Office.

13. She can't come now. She _____ (have) a shower now.

14. She always _____ (have) a shower in the evenings.

15. They _____ (work) at the moment.

16. _____ you _____ (read) a book now?

17. _____ you _____ (find) a book now?

18. Where _____ you usually _____ (go) if you're bored?

19. Where _____ you _____ (go) most?

20. How often _____ you _____ (watch) horror films?

21. Every summer we _____ (visit) our relatives in Scotland but this year we _____ (go) to Spain for our holiday.

22. I _____ (believe) that I will pass the exam.

23. I _____ (want) to go abroad in summer.

(Yes, she has)Have you been taking your medicine? (No, I haven't)Or we can add a question word to this which elicit more information)How long have you been reading books for? (About 5 years)Why have you been taking your medicine for so long? (Because I'm so ill) Negative Andres has not been learning English for longSorry, I haven't been listening to what you were saying Lately/Recently. For. Since Common words used with the present perfect continuous are lately/recently, for, and since. I've been getting really bad headaches recently.This means that the headaches are still continuing now, but no specific time is given. Or if we wish to be more specific with times:I've been getting really bad headaches since last Tuesday.I've been getting really bad headaches for about three days.In all of these cases, it is being made clear the problem started in the past, has been continuous, and is still a problem now. Repeated Activity - Current or Just Finished The present perfect continuous tense focuses on the fact that an activity has been repeated or is continuous. But this can still be going or have just stopped.

In this first example the activity is continuing: Jane and Olivia have been jogging around the park for 40 minutes (they are still jogging). In this case, however, it has just stopped. Sorry we look sweaty. We've been jogging around the park (they've just stopped). Either way though, the sentences emphasise the repetition of the activity i.e. the continuous. Jogging in this case. Stative Verbs Generally stative verbs, or verbs representing a state of mind, are not used in the present continuous tense. With most stative verbs in the present perfect continuous tense, this is also the case. [mucnexusgalapewi.pdf](#) For example, we cannot say this: I've been knowing him for 10 years. He's been having the car since yesterday. In these cases we use the present perfect simple: I've known him for 10 years. He's had the car since yesterday. However, it is not quite as strict as the present continuous, and with some verbs, particularly those that show wants and likes, we can use them in the present perfect continuous. For example, we can't say 'I am wanting to talk to him' (present continuous) but we can say: I've been wanting to talk to him for quite a while. Present Perfect Simple or Continuous? A particular difficulty for some learners of English can be which tense to choose - the present perfect continuous or present perfect simple. You can learn more about that [here](#): Present Perfect Simple or Continuous? Quiz

Now test your knowledge of the present perfect continuous tense: Present Perfect Continuous Tense Quiz Sign-up for Free Grammar Tips into your Inbox! New! Comments Any questions or comments about the grammar discussed on this page? Post your comment here.