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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 an opinion) wish imagine concern dislike be have deserve involve include lack measure (=have length etc) possess owe weigh (=have an opinion) wish imagine concern dislike be have deserve involve include lack measure (=have length etc) possess owe weigh (=have length etc 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 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) = 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 ('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, addience 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.

GRAMMAR QUIZ

2. Ardis is in her room. She ... her

cafeteria.

b) are owning

STATIVE vs ACTIVE VERBS

Complete the eighteen sentences below.

1. Right now, my brother ... TV in the 10. The kids are outside. They ... in living room. the snow. a) watches b) is watching b) are playing

homework. them right now. a) does b) smelling b) is doing 3. I'm hungry! I ... to eat lunch at the 12. (A) Can you remember his name?

11. Thank you for the flowers. I'm ...

(B) No, I ... his name.

a) want a) forget b) am wanting b) am forgetting 4. ... they ... the story about the space 13. (A) Do you like the food? aliens? (B) Yes, it ... wonderful!

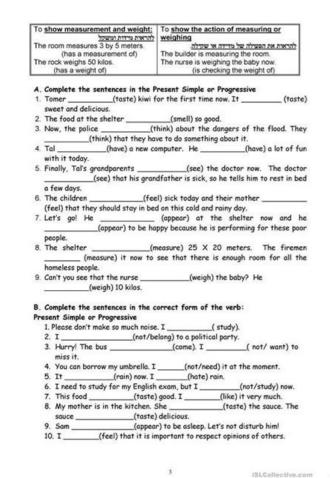
a) Do / believe a) tastes b) Are / believing b) is tasting 5. They worked hard and saved their 14. It's eight o'clock and I ... to work. money and now they ... their home. I hope I can arrive on time. a) own b) am driving

15. Most cats don't like to swim. In 6. I was bored, so now I ... the dictionary! fact, they ... the water. a) read b) am reading b) are hating

7. My sister lives in New York. She 16. Did you buy new perfume? It New York a lot. really nice. a) likes a) smells b) is smelling b) is liking 8. It's a beautiful day today. It's sunny 17. Kevin is tired after the long flight. and the birds He ... on the sofa.

a) sing a) sleeps b) are singing b) is sleeping 9. (A) What's Tom doing? 18. Roberto ... a large family: three sisters and two brothers. (B) He ... the food you cooked. a) tastes a) has b) is tasting b) is having

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.. 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.

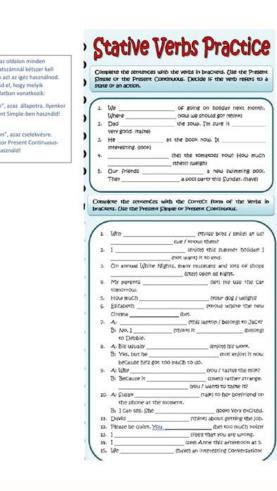


Habits or things we do regularly: I drink coffee every morning. Temporary or new habits: I'm drinking too much coffee these days because I'm so busy at work. Annoying habits (usually with 'always'): My flatmate is always leaving the kitchen in a mess! Future events which are part of a timetable: My plane 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 moment or has very recently finished. It is formed by using have/has been + present particle (verb+ing): have/has been + present particle (verb+ing): have/has been + present particle (verb+ing) in 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's They have = They've He has not = He hasn't We don't tend to do this in formal writing, but we do it in informal writing for around six hours now The

first types elicit yes/no answers: Has she been reading books for long? WORKSHEET (PRESENT SIMPLE - PRESENT CONTINUOUS)



(Yes, she has) Have you been taking your medicine? (No. I haven't) Or we can add a guestion 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 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 perfect continuous tenses. With most stative verbs in the present perfect continuous tense, this is also the case. mugenexugalapewu.pdf For example, we cannot say this: I've been knowing him for 10 yearsHe's been having the car since yesterdayIn these cases we use the present perfect simple: I've know him for 10 yearsHe's had the car since yesterdayHowever, it is not quite as strict as 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 difficultly for some 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.