

Present simple or present continuous

1. Every year she (spend) her holidays at the seaside
2. You (recognize) the girl over there?
3. You (hear) a strange noise now?
4. She (want) you to do it tomorrow
5. Now the pupils (do) exercises on tenses
6. Keep quiet, your father (work)!
7. Mother is in the kitchen, she (make) some pie.
8. Go to your mother, she (wait) for you.
9. The sun (set) in the west.
10. It (rain), take your umbrella!
11. You (understand) now what I mean?
12. We (have a good time) at present.
13. You (notice) any changes in the house?
14. What a smell! I think something (burn).
15. You (know) the name of the man (sit) in front?
16. What you (do) now?
17. She seldom (wear) a warm coat, but she (wear) one now, because it's very cold.

18. Jane usually (walk) slowly, but she (walk) very quickly this morning.
19. Look at Ann- she (eat) the fruit, but I (know) that she (dislike) it.
20. The bell (ring), you (not hear) it?

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense – *present simple or present continuous*

Uncle Roger(like).....to get up early in the morning. He usually
(have).....breakfast in the kitchen by himself. He generally (drink)..... 2 or 3
cups of tea and when he drinks he always (read)..... a newspaper.

This morning he (have).....breakfast in the sitting room. He (seem)
.....excited and he (hum)a song happily. Now he
(switch).....on the radio and soon the news (begin)..... While he
(listen) ,.....to the news, he (sip)..... at his tea contentedly. His dog Spot
(sleep)under the table though he usually (lie)..... in the corner. When
Spot (hear).....the noise, he (wake up)..... And
(prick)..... up his ears. The dog (know)his master's habits and
(be).....surprised at the change of the routine. Uncle Roger (see).....
that the dog (look).....at him questioningly. The news (be).....soon over and
some pop music (begin)..... It (get)louder and louder and uncle Roger
(cast)..... a fearful glance at the door of the bedroom. He (not want)..... to
disturb aunt Mary because he (know)..... her reactions very well. She always
(find)..... fault with him.

The About.com ESL site helpfully breaks stative verbs into four groups (1):

- Verbs that show thought or opinion, such as “know” and “recognize” (I know her motives.)
- Verbs that show possession, such as “own” and “belong” (The dog belongs to me.)
- Verbs that show emotion, such as “love” and “need” (I love Squiggly)
- Verbs that show senses, such as “feel” and “see” (I see what you mean).