STATIVE AND ACTION VERBS

A Busy Week at Work

This week, Daniel **is working** on an important project at his company. He **is spending** a lot of time with his team because they **are preparing** a presentation for an important client.

Daniel **usually works** from home, but this week **he is working** at the office. He **likes working** with his colleagues because **they understand** his ideas and know how to solve problems quickly.

At the moment, **Daniel is thinking** about some changes to the presentation. **He thinks** the original plan is good, but **he wants** to make a few improvements.

Daniel **has a** laptop that **he uses** every day. Today, he **is having a** meeting with his manager. His manager **seems** happy with the progress, and Daniel **agrees** with her.

Although Daniel **needs** to finish the presentation soon, he **is enjoying** the project because he believes it will be successful.

GRAMMAR: STATIVE AND ACTION VERBS

Action verbs describe actions or activities. They can normally be used in both the Present Simple and Present Continuous.

Examples: work, study, play, run, cook, write, read, talk, watch, learn, travel, prepare.

Present Simple → habits and routines: "I work from Monday to Friday."
Present Continuous → actions happening now or around now: "I am working on a special project this week."

Stative verbs describe a state rather than an action. They commonly express thoughts, opinions, feelings, possession, relationships, or situations. They are usually NOT used in the continuous form.

Common stative verbs:

- Thinking/knowledge: know, understand, believe, remember, mean, think (opinion)
- Feelings/preferences: like, love, hate, want, need, prefer
- Other: seem, agree, own, belong, have (possession)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Some verbs can be stative or action depending on their meaning:

Verb	Stative meaning	Action meaning
think	I think this movie is excellent. (opinion)	I am thinking about my future. (considering)
have	I have a new computer. (possession)	We are having lunch. (activity)
see	I see a bird. (perception)	I am seeing my doctor tomorrow. (meeting)
taste/smell	The soup tastes delicious. (description)	The chef is tasting the soup. (action)
feel	I feel tired today.	I am feeling much better today.

Quick rule:

Action verbs → can usually be used in the Simple or Continuous forms.

Stative verbs → are usually used in the Simple form. Some verbs change meaning, so their form depends on the context.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Exercise 1 – Choose the Correct Form

1. I _____ this is a great idea. a) think b) am thinking

2. She _____ about changing her job at the moment. a) thinks b) is thinking

3. We _____ our teacher's explanation. a) understand b) are understanding

4. They _____ dinner right now. a) have b) are having

5. He _____ two cars. a) has b) is having

6. I _____ this song. It's beautiful! a) love b) am loving

7. Sarah _____ her friends this evening. a) sees b) is seeing

8. This soup _____ delicious. a) tastes b) is tasting

Exercise 2 – Complete the Sentences

1. I usually _____ from home, but today I _____ at the office. (work)

2. She _____ this restaurant. (not / like)

3. We _____ a meeting right now. (have)

4. He _____ the answer. (know)

5. They _____ about their holiday at the moment. (think)

6. I _____ you are right. (believe)

7. Look! The chef _____ the soup. (taste)

8. This coffee _____ really good. (taste)

Exercise 3 – Correct the Mistakes

1. I am knowing the answer. _____

2. She is liking her new job. _____

3. We are believing that he is right. _____

4. I am thinking this movie is excellent. _____

5. He is having a new car. _____

6. They are understanding the problem. _____

7. This cake is tasting delicious. _____

8. She is owning three apartments. _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS