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REGULAR BASIC 10 UNIT 7
GRAMMAR
Dynamic and stative meanings

Dynamic meanings: "actions"	Stative meanings: "states"
Most verbs have dynamic meanings. They describe actions: something "happens." You can use them with simple forms to talk about habits or routines, or progressive forms to talk about activities in progress.	Some verbs connected with knowledge, emotion, or possession have stative meanings. They describe states: nothing "happens." You cannot use them with progressive forms.
I recycle all paper, plastic, and bottles. We're destroying the planet. The telephone is ringing.	I want a fairer system. I don't feel strongly about politics.
Some verbs can have both dynamic and stative meanings: Rosie is having a great time at college. (have = dynamic meaning) Brian has a beautiful house. (have = stative meaning)	



1. Rewrite these sentences by using the present progressive.

a A telephone (ring). A telephone is ringing.

b A teacher in another class (talk). _____

c The traffic (make) a lot of noise. _____

d A clock (tick). _____

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e Birds (sing). _____

f Rain (fall). _____

g A student (laugh). _____

h People (talk). ___ _____

2. Look at the verbs in parentheses. Do they describe an action or a state? **Complete** the sentences with the simple present or the present progressive.

a Sue (think) is thinking of going out this evening.
b Rosa (think) thinks working in an office is boring.
c Marta (have) _____ a new pet.
d Julie (have) _____ difficulty with this exercise.
e Brian (look) _____ like his father.
f Rob (look) _____ for a new place to live.
g Jane (like) _____ James Bond movies.
h Tony (know) _____ how to play the piano.

3. Look at the picture of Tom in his room. **Complete** the sentences with the present progressive or the simple present.



a Tom (take) is taking a rest.
b He (think) _____ about his girlfriend.
c He (listen) _____ to music.
d He (have) _____ a motorcycle.
e He (love) _____ chocolate.
f He (think) _____ Brazil is the best soccer team.
g He (look) _____ like his father.
h He (know) _____ a lot of people.
i He (plan) _____ a vacation.
j He (seem) _____ happy.

4. Put the verbs in parentheses into the correct form. Use the simple present or the present progressive.

The orphanage (1) **is taking** (take) care of twelve children right now. There are three full-time workers. Because it is summer vacation now, two volunteers (2) _____ (work) there for six weeks.

The orphanage (3) _____ (have) six bedrooms, but they (4) _____ (want) to build three more rooms. The director (5) _____ (look) for a way to find the necessary money. He (6) _____ (think) that he (7) _____ (know) someone who can help.

Most of the children (8) _____ (seem) happy. The volunteers (9) _____ (organize) a special party for the end of the summer.

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