DYNAMIC AND STATE VERBS

Dynamic verbs like do, work and play describe actions and can be used in both types of tenses – simple (e.g. the Present Simple) and continuous (e.g. the Present Continuous):

I often listen to classical music.

I'm listening to Mozart now.

State (or stative) verbs include:

- attitude verbs (describing feelings, emotions, preferences, etc.). e.g. hate, like, love, prefer
- mental/thinking verbs, e.g. believe, know, need, remember, think, understand, want
- sense/perception verbs, e.g. feel, hear, see.

State verbs are mostly used in simple tenses, even if they refer to something happening at the moment of speaking:

Do you understand me?

Does she want to go to the music festival?

Some state verbs can be used in the continuous form, but with a change in meaning (e.g. think, have, look):

Do I look good in this dress? What **are** you **looking** at?

1- CH(OOSE TH	IF CORR	PTIONS.

- a- I THINK / 'M THINKING about going to a fashion show tomorrow.
- b- I DON'T THINK / 'M NOT THINKING the show was a success.
- c- DO YOU HAVE / ARE YOU HAVING a favourite fashion designer?
- d- DOES TIM HAVE / IS TIM HAVING breakfast right now?
- e- What DOES SALLY LOOK / IS SALLY LOOKING like? Is she tall?

2-	COMPLETE THE CONVERSATIONS WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF
	THE VERB IN BRACKETS.

1-	A:	(George/talk) to that fashion journalist in French?
	B: No way! He _	(not speak) any foreign languages.
2-	A:	(you/like) reading fashion magazines?
	B: Of course. I _	(buy) a few every month.
3-	A: Why	(he/want) to buy that expensive suit?
	B: Because he	(think) it will make him look smarter.
4-	A: You	(look) miserable. What's wrong?
	B: I	(not usually / wear) high-heeled shoes and the ones I
		(wear) today are very uncomfortable.