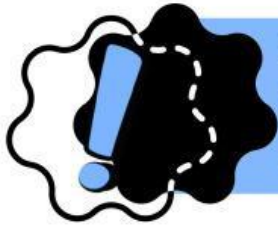


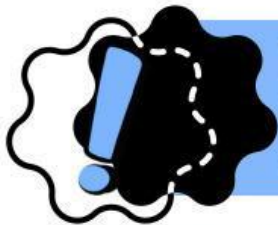
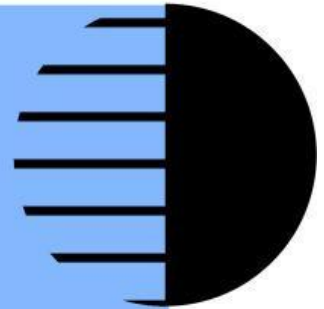
# ★ ALL STARS ★ STATIVE VERBS!



Stative verbs (or non-action verbs) are used to describe states, senses, desires, possession, emotions and opinion. These verbs are not usually used in continuous tenses. A verb which isn't stative is called a dynamic verb, and is usually an action.

## VERBS CATEGORIES:

- Thoughts and opinions:  
*Believe - Think - Know - Understand - Agree - Suppose - Expect*
- Preferences and emotions:  
*Like - Dislike - Love - Hate - Care - Hope - Wish - Want*
- Other verbs like:  
*Contain - Cost - Deserve - Matter - Weigh - Measure - Appear - Need - Depend on - Owe - Mind - Lack - Recognise - Promise - Involve - Consist - Fit.*
- Possessive verbs:  
*Have - Own - Belong - Possess*
- Verbs for senses:  
*Touch - Smell - Taste - See - Hear*



We can only use 'Action Verbs' with continuous tenses (for example, Present Continuous). We do not use 'Non-Action Verbs' with continuous tenses.

Look at these examples:

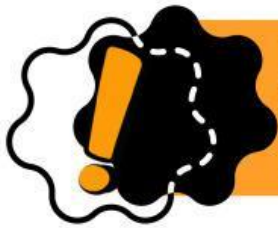
- 'I am liking this pizza'  
'To like' is a state verb, not an action verb, and does not happen. It cannot be continuous. You like (or you don't like) something. "I like this pizza" is correct.
- 'I am not believing you'  
'To believe' is a state verb, not an action verb. It cannot be continuous. You believe (or you don't believe) somebody or something. "I don't believe you" is correct.



## WHY DO THESE SENTENCES HAVE -ING?

- I like eating pizza
- I believe learning English can be difficult sometimes.

# ★ ALL STARS ★ NOMINALIZATION!



Nominalization can be a serious problem for some learners. The technique of nominalisation (changing verbs/adjectives to nouns) can be very helpful to make your writing more academic and concise. Look at the following examples:

"We analysed the data from the experiment, and it revealed that children react when they have too much sugar."

"The analysis of the data revealed children's reaction to excessive sugar intake."



As you can see, some nominalizations are formed by adding a suffix like "ness", "tion", "sion", "ability" or "ing." Other times they're identical with their verb forms.

Look at this more complex example below:

"The delaying of the closing of the stores until 10 p.m., which was a decision of the CEO, enables the staff to have greater productivity and the company to have greater profitability."

The verb "delay" has the corresponding noun forms "delay" and "delaying." The verb "change" has the corresponding noun form "change." For example, in "I changed my hairstyle," change is a verb, but in "I made a change to my hairstyle," it's a noun.

## Change these verbs to nouns

VERBS:	NOUNS:	VERBS:	NOUNS:
achieve		hypothesise	
approach		identify	
assess		indicate	
assume		interpret	
authorise		investigate	
contextualise		implicate	
create		occur	
define		predict	
distribute		proceed	
establish		require	
emphasise		respond	
evaluate		signify	
explain		specify	

## COMBINE THE STATIVE VERBS AND THE NOMINALISED VERBS TO MAKE SENTENCES!

- ENJOY
- BELIEVE
- DESERVE
- UNDERSTAND
- EXPECT
- DISLIKE

- APPROACHING
- CREATING
- DISTRIBUTING
- EVALUATION
- EXPLANATION
- INDICATORS