

# Stative Verbs Use

Most stative or state verbs refer to a state rather than action. Stative verbs are verbs which we use in the Present Simple, even if they are happening now. Example: *Now, I know the answer!*

However, in situations where they refer to an action which is taking place at that moment, we use the Present Continuous tense.

Examples: *I think that coffee is great* (= have an opinion)

*I'm thinking about my next holiday.* (= have in my head)

Certain stative verbs change their meaning when they are used in the Present Continuous.

Examples: *I'm seeing Tom tomorrow.* (= meet)

*I see what you mean.* (= understand)

Sometimes stative verbs are used in the present continuous to emphasize change or development. This use is informal.

Example: *You are being very naughty, Tom! Behave yourself!*

These verbs have different meanings in present simple and continuous.

	Present Simple	Present Continuous
be	state (van, valamilyen) <b>He is lazy.</b> (always)	(behave, viselkedik valahogy) <b>You are being</b> so lazy today.
think	gondol, szerintem <b>I think that</b>	<b>have in his head</b> fontolgat, agyal valamin <b>She 's thinking</b> about changing school.
see	perceive something, lát, ért, <b>I see</b> what you mean. <b>I see</b> something under your chair.	(1.meet somebody 2. date somebody, találkozik vagy randizik) <b>I'm seeing</b> Suzie in the afternoon.
have	<b>possess</b> We <b>have</b> an old car.	part of an expression, kifejezések részeként) <b>We are having</b> a party.
taste, smell, look, sound, ...	state: This flower <b>smells</b> honey. The soup <b>tastes</b> fantastic! This jacket <b>looks</b> very fashionable. It <b>sounds</b> interesting.	action: The girl <b>is smelling</b> the flowers. Dad <b>is tasting</b> the soup. We <b>are looking at</b> her new jacket. Jim <b>is sounding</b> the drums.

Ezen az oldalon minden feladatszámnál kétszer kell ugyan azt az igét használnod. Döntsd el, hogy melyik mondatban vonatkozik:

„state”, azaz állapotra. Ilyenkor Present Simple-ben használd!

„action”, azaz cselekvésre. Ilyenkor Present Continuous-ban használd!

# Stative Verbs Practice

Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple or the Present Continuous. Decide if the verb refers to a state or an action.

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ of going on holiday next month. Where \_\_\_\_\_ (you) we should go? (think)
2. Dad \_\_\_\_\_ the soup. I'm sure it \_\_\_\_\_ very good. (taste)
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ at the book now. It \_\_\_\_\_ interesting. (look)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (he) the tomatoes now? How much \_\_\_\_\_ (they)? (weigh)
5. Our friends \_\_\_\_\_ a new swimming pool. They \_\_\_\_\_ a pool party this Sunday. (have)

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

1. Why \_\_\_\_\_ (those boys / smile) at us? \_\_\_\_\_ (we / know) them?
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) this summer holiday! I \_\_\_\_\_ (not want) it to end.
3. On annual White Nights, many museums and lots of shops \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) open all night.
4. My parents \_\_\_\_\_ (let) me use the car tomorrow.
5. How much \_\_\_\_\_ (your dog / weigh)?
6. Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_ (know) where the new cinema \_\_\_\_\_ (be).
7. A: \_\_\_\_\_ (this laptop / belong) to Jack?  
B: No, I \_\_\_\_\_ (think) it \_\_\_\_\_ (belong) to Debbie.
8. A: Bill usually \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) his work.  
B: Yes, but he \_\_\_\_\_ (not enjoy) it now because he's got too much to do.
9. A: Why \_\_\_\_\_ (you / taste) the milk?  
B: Because it \_\_\_\_\_ (smell) rather strange. \_\_\_\_\_ (you / want) to taste it?
10. A: Susan \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to her boyfriend on the phone at the moment.  
B: I can tell. She \_\_\_\_\_ (look) very excited.
11. David \_\_\_\_\_ (think) about getting the job.
12. Please be quiet. You \_\_\_\_\_ (be) too much noisy!
13. I \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) that you are wrong.
14. I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) Anne this afternoon at 5.
15. We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) an interesting conversation!