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 countinuous.

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

Ezen az oldalon minden feladatszámnál kétszer kell ugyan azt az igéz 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!