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Video Content Index: Part II Look at these examples to see how verb stenistics are used. I think it's a good idea. I love that song! This coffee smells good. Do you have a pen? Try this exercise to test your grammar. Grammar test 1 Stative verbs: Grammar test 1 Read the explanation to find out more. Stative verbs describe state, not action. They are not usually used in the current continuous form. I don't know the answer. I don't know the answer. She really likes you. She really liked you. He seems happy at the moment. He seems happy at the moment. Walled verbs often refer to: thoughts and opinions: agree, believe, doubt, guess, know, know, recognize, remember, suspect, think, understand feelings and emotions: do not like, hate, love, love, prefer, want, desire feelings and perceptions: appear, feel, hear, look, see, seem, smell, taste of possession and dimension: belong, have, measure, own, possess. The verbs that are sometimes stative number of verbs can refer to states or actions, depending on the context. I think it's a good idea. Just a moment! I think. The first sentence expresses its opinion. It's a mental state, so we use the present simply. In the second example, the speaker actively processes thoughts about something. This action is in the process, so we use the present continuously. Some other examples: do I have an old car. I've got a quick break. (action - intermittently) see you see any problems with this? We meet with Tadanari tomorrow afternoon. (Action - we meet him) be Him so interesting! He's very useless. (action - it temporarily behaves this way) the taste of this coffee is delicious. (state - our perception of coffee) Look! The chef tastes the soup. Other verbs like this include: agree, appear, doubt, feel, guess, hear, present, watch, measure, remember, smell, weigh, desire. Do this exercise to test the grammar again. Grammar Test 2 Stative Verbs: Grammar test 2 English grammar practice exercise, intermediate level This is an exercise for practitioners as we use stentative verbs in a simple form, as opposed to continuous form, even when we talk about temporary situations. Instructions for exercises verb in brackets at the end of each sentence is stensive or non-stative? If the verb is stative, fill the space with the verb in a simple form. If it is not stiyative, use a continuous form. A stenative verb or verb of action? Choose the best answer. Your result: Correct. The quality of ESL grammar sheets, quizzes and games - from A to I - for teachers and students sTATIVE VERBS Grammar quiz Verbagol 18 questions with multiple options; with ANSWER KEY and percentage conversion 15 minutes Download the PDF file by clicking on goldbutton below! Grammar WorksheetActive VerbsGrammar error correction: Find and fix bugs in 16 sentences. ANSWER KEY on page 2Intermediate LevelApproximately 15 minutes Download the PDF file by clicking on goldbutton below! Grammar Leaf Stative VerbsComplete 16 sentences using words in the field. ANSWER KEY and conversion rate chart on page 2Intermediate on extended levelApproximately 15 minutes Download PDF file by clicking on goldbutton below! English level: Lower-Medium, IntermediateLanguage Focus: Progressive verbs and state verbs. Go to: ExercisesIntroduction: Action of The Verbs and State (Stative) VerbsMost verb verbs. John hit the ball. Chefs cook food. People speak in tongues. Kicking, cooking, talking - these are all the actions we do with our body and we can see actions take place. Some verbs, however, are not actions. They describe a state or condition. I get it. She knows the answer. He's got a job. Verbs like this - to understand. I know, there are - are not actions that people do. These are states (conditions), so they are called state verbs. Okay, but why does it matter? State verbs are never used in the progressive (continuous) tenseThat's right. We never say this: I understand you. (Wrong - I understand you.) She knew the answer. (Wrong - She knew the answer.) He's got a job. (Wrong - He has a job.) We can't use the present Progressive (has). The Past Progressive (was to have), or Future Progressive (will have) with state verbs. Progressive times describe actions that occur at certain times, but since the verbs of states are not actions, we use progressive times with them. What are some common states verbs?agreebelievebelongcare (o)consistcontaindependisagreedislikedoubthatehearimagineincludeinvolvek stilllovylovemeanmindneedowepreferpromisebeleccognierememberseemunderstandtwish there are more, of course, but these are the most common verbs. Special cases: Sense VerbsMost verbs for the senses - see, smell, taste, feel, look - can be used as a verb state and verb action, because each of them has two different meanings. Let's take a look at a few examples. I'm nauseous. (It's a verb condition that means: I'm sick / I think I'm sick. I feel at the top of the table. (It's a verb of action that means, I use my hands to touch the table to see what it's like.) It smells bad. (The state verb that means it has a bad smell' - there's no action here.) I can smell the flower. (- An action verb that means 'I'm sucking in the air through my nose in order to get the smell of the flower.:') It tastes salty. (The state verb, which means has a salty taste.:' I'm trying strawberries. The verb action, which means I use my mouth and tongue to learn how to taste something. See the difference? It's obvious when you look at an example of how the cake is delicious. If the taste were action, it would mean that the cake (the theme of the offer) would be tasting something! (It would be impossible!) People trying cakes (which is the action). When we say the cake tastes delicious, the verb tastes a state verb that describes the cake. Another case: The verb 'Think' Glagol think has the meaning of the state and the meaning of the action as well. Let's look at two examples. I think blue is a good color. (State verb: I find blue good / In my opinion, blue is nice.) I'm thinking about the answer. (Action verb: I use my brain to try to find the answer.) So I think it's a state of verb where we use it to give our opinion, but it's a verb action when we describe our brains in action. There are a few other exceptions as well, such as idioms with the verb there. When there is a means to possess something, for example, I have a pen, we can never use a verb in ing (progressive form). But there are some idioms with eating that action. For example: She will have a child. Tomorrow I have a party/picnic. We have a problem with the party/picnic. I'm having fun/I'm having a good time. All these idioms are actions. What about McDonald's I Lovin' It? (I don't like it.) McDonald's slogan is grammatically wrong because love is a state of verb. It should be I love it.'Don't say like McDonalds.Practice: The state of the Verbs and the action of the Verb ExercisesPut below the verbs is now a simple or present progressive time. Exercise #2: The verbs that both states and the actions of VerbsExercise #3: More practice with the state and actions Verbs/questions? Find the bug? Leave a comment below.- Author Matthew Barton (copyright) / Creator englishcurrent.comSoconnected Lessons: Present Simple - Present - Progressive Review - Exercise English Current recommends Grammarly as a teaching tool to reduce English errors. If you find this page useful, consider donating to our hosting bill to show your support! 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