agree / disagree

appear

believe

belong to

Can't stand

Cost

dislike / like

doubt

enjoy

fancy

feel (also have an opinion)

fit

guess

hate

have

hear

hope

know

lack

IOOK (also = seem)

love

matter

mean

measure (= be long)

(not) mind

prefer

possess

owe

own

realise

remember

See (meet / understand)

seem

smell

sound

suppose

taste

think (=considen

touch

understand

want

weigh

wish

wonder

Stative Verbs Use

Εκφράζουν κατάσταση παρά ενέργεια. Χρησιμοποιούνται μόνο με τον Present Simple, ακόμα κι αν αναφέρονται στο 'τώρα'.

Example: Now, I know the answer!

Υ.πάρχουν όμως και εξαιρέσεις.

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

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

Κάποια αλλάζουν σημασία όταν χρησιμοποιούνται με τον Present Continuous.

Examples: I'm seeing Tom tomorrow. (= meet) I see what you mean. (= understand)

Κάποιες φορές χρησιμοποιούνται με τον present continuous για έμφαση,

συνήθως στον προφορικό λόγο.

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

Υπάρχουν 3 κύριες κατηγορίες stative verbs (feelings, thoughts and senses) και 2 μικρότερες (possession and measurement).

υ ανήκουν.

D	Βάλε τα stative verbs α	πό τη στηλη δεξια στην κα	τηγορία που ανήκουν.
	Thoughts:	Feelings:	Senses:
P			
		Measurement:	Possession:
D			
		More Stative Verbs: ador contain, concern, consist desire described in the language of the state	of, decide, deny, deserve,
		desire, detest, imagine, improprime promise, recognise, remain,	

surprise, suspect...

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wish

wonder

Stative Verbs Practice

Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the <u>Present</u> Simple or the Present Continuous.

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 <u>Present Simple or Present Continuous</u>.

1.	<i>W</i> hy	(those boys / smile) at us?
		(we / know) them?
2.		(enjoy) this summer holiday! I
		(not want) it to end.
3.	•	nts, many museums and lots of shops
		(stay) open all night.
4.		(let) me use the car
	tomorrow.	
5.	How much	(your dog / weigh)?
6.		(know) where the new
	cinema	
7.		(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
	o 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 mo	oment.
		(OOK) 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!

agree / disagree

appear

believe

belong to

Can't stand

COSt

dislike / like

doubt

enjoy

fancy

feel (also have an opinion)

fit

guess

hate

have

hear

hope

know lack

look (also = seem)

love

matter

mean

measure (= be long)

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prefer

possess

owe

own

realise

remember

See (meet / understand)

seem

smell

sound

suppose

taste

think (=considen

touch

understand

want

weigh

wish

wonder

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!

There are three main categories of stative verbs (feelings, thoughts and senses) and two small categories (possession and measurement). Complete the charts below with the right stative verbs from the box on the left according to their categories.

Thoughts:

agree /disagree

believe

doubt

feel

guess

hope

know look

matter

mean_ realise

. 001100

remmeber

see

seem

suppose

think

understand

wish

wonder

Feelings:

Can't stand

dislike / like

enjoy

fancy

love

hate

not mind

prefer

want

Senses:

appear

feel

hear look

see

smell

sound

taste

touch

Measurement:

Cost

fit

measure

weigh

Possession:

belong to

<u>have</u>

lack

owe possess

own

More Stative Verbs: adore, astonish, bet (opinion), contain, concern, consist of, decide, deny, deserve, desire, detest, imagine, impress, include, involve, please, promise, recognise, remain, require, resemble, satisfy, surprise, suspect...

agree / disagree appear

believe

belong to

Can't stand

Call C Scall

COSt

dislike / like

doubt

enjoy

fancy

feel (also have an opinion)

fit

guess

hate

have

hear

hope

know

lack

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realise

remember

See (meet / understand)

seem

smell

sound

suppose

taste

think (=considen

touch

understand

want

weigh

wish

wonder

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	are thinkin	g	of going on holida	y next month.
	Where	do you t	nink	(you) we should g	o? (think)
2.	Dad	is tasting	3	the soup. I'm sure it	tastes
	very go	od. (taste)			
3.	He	is looking	a	at the book now. It	looks
	interest	ting. (look)			
4.	Is h	e weighing		(he) the tomatoes nou)? How much
	do	they weigh		(they)? (weigh)	
5.	Our fri	ends	<u>have</u>	a new swimmi	ing pool. They
	are	having	a ı	pool party this Sunday. (h	iave)

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

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