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Вживання дієслів у часах групи Continuous

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Даний методичний посібник містить теоретичний та практичний матеріал, що сприяє кращому розумінню вживання англійських дієслів у часах групи Continuous.

Передмова

“I’m loving it” – вислів, що є одним з найпопулярніших слоганів майже навколо світу, вже багато років викликає суперечки стосовно його граматичної коректності. Адже дієслово *love* традиційні граматисти завжди відносили до групи тих, що не вживаються з часами Continuous. І це не єдиний випадок, відома рок-група Scorpions назвала одну з своїх пісень «Still loving you», й Justin Timberlake не утримався від назви свого витвору вокального мистецтва саме цими словами - “I’m loving it”. Після цього й виникають питання!

Посібник «Вживання дієслів у часах групи Continuous» допоможе розставити все на свої місця. Тут ви знайдете цікаву статтю про “I’m loving it”, доречі додається також її запис у форматі MP3, що може бути використано на заняттях з практичної граматики у формі аудіювання. Також представлено детальну теоретичну інформацію з таблицями та яскравими прикладами, й практичну частину з вправами на закріплення теорії, до деяких вправ наприкінці посібника розміщено відповіді.

Бажаємо успіху у захоплюючій подорожі до неосяжної країни вивчення англійської граматики. Сподіваємось наш посібник допоможе багатьом бажаючим не тільки вивчати англійську, а й користуватися нею правильно!

I'm loving it

This article about McDonald's advertising slogan "I'm loving it" can be used either for reading or listening activity. The recording is supplied.

Today, Bonnie Trenga will help us figure out whether a fast-food chain is on the cutting edge of grammar, or it's just being creative with verb tenses. It's time to dissect the McDonald's advertising slogan "I'm loving it."

An ESL teacher named Devaki wrote to say she uses the "I'm loving it" slogan in her classroom "as an example of incorrect grammar."

The issue at hand is whether verbs like "to love" can be conjugated in a progressive tense, which you use to indicate that something is happening at the moment and is continuing around the time to which you refer. In fact, progressive tense is also sometimes called continuous tense. The most common progressive tenses are

- Present progressive: "I am running some errands" (It's present progressive because it's happening right now.)
- Past progressive: "They were jumping for joy" (It's past progressive because it happened in the past.)
- Future progressive: "I will be writing my essay all day tomorrow." (It's future progressive because it will happen in the future)

Note how all of these activities are progressive because they continued; they happened for more than an instant.

Dynamic Verbs versus Stative Verbs

It turns out that when it comes to progressive tenses, English is divided into two groups of verbs: dynamic and stative.

Dynamic verbs relate to an action or a process. Common dynamic verbs are “to walk,” “to yell,” and “to read.” These verbs can be conjugated in progressive tenses, so it’s fine to say, “I will be walking all day” and “He was yelling at me.”

Advertisements, song lyrics, and fashion headlines aren't the places to turn for examples of good grammar.

Stative verbs, on the other hand, describe a state of being and are not supposed to be conjugated in progressive tenses.

The About.com ESL site helpfully breaks stative verbs into four groups (1):

- Verbs that show thought or opinion, such as “know” and “recognize” (I know her motives.)
- Verbs that show possession, such as “own” and “belong” (The dog belongs to me.)
- Verbs that show emotion, such as “love” and “need” (I love Squiggly)
- Verbs that show senses, such as “feel” and “see” (I see what you mean).

That last group is especially tricky because many of them can be stative or dynamic verbs depending on how you use them.

According to this division of verbs, you’re not allowed to say sentences such as “They are owning three cars” and “I am seeing the portrait.” Any native speaker will innately sense that those two sentences sound odd.

Verbs That Are Both Dynamic and Stative

As I noted earlier, complicating the issue is the fact that some verbs can be both dynamic and stative (2). Take, for example, the verb “to be.” You can use “to be” in a progressive tense to mean “to behave,” as in “You are being naughty.” In this case, “to be” is being used as a dynamic verb. On the other hand, if you say, “She is a blonde,” “to be” is being used as a stative verb. You couldn’t say, “She is being a blonde.”

Here's another example with the verb “think.” You can say, “I think you’re cute,” which is stative, and “I’m thinking about going on vacation,” which is dynamic.

Idiomatic Uses of Stative Verbs

According to the rule, “I’m loving it” is not grammatically correct because it uses a stative verb – in this case, one that conveys emotion, love – in a progressive tense.

But, now we come to some idiomatic uses of stative verbs. You can conjugate certain stative verbs in a progressive tense in the right context. I can easily imagine one lady saying to another, “Hey, Jean. I’m loving that new haircut!” On the other hand, it wouldn’t sound right to say, “I’m loving my mother.” You’d say, “I love my mother.” Another example might be the verb “to hear.” This is considered a stative verb, yet native speakers will be familiar with the statement “I’m hearin’ ya” to mean “I understand your point of view.” However, no native speaker would say, “I’m hearing the concert.”

The Verdict

“I’m loving it” does sound slightly off, and that draws attention. Perhaps that’s why McDonald’s chose it for their slogan, which launched in September 2003 (3). None of the dictionaries I checked sanction "loving" as a form of the verb "love," but the McDonald's slogan isn't the only instance where this sentence has been used in popular culture. Justin Timberlake has a 2003 song called “I’m Loving It” (4), and earlier the Scorpions put out a song called “Still Loving You” (5), which contains the lyric “I’m loving you.” Just recently, glamour.com had this to say about a maternity dress: “I’m loving the hot hue, the sweet, off-the-shoulder neckline ...” The article’s headline was “Loving Her Look: Amy Adams Redefines The Maternity Dress” (6).

We all know that advertisements, song lyrics, and fashion headlines aren't the places to turn for examples of good grammar, but we also know that native speakers of English can get creative with traditional grammar, and that sometimes grammatically iffy phrases catch on. Language is constantly changing. Enough people seem to be using stative verbs in progressive tenses that we can probably say it’s becoming more accepted in popular culture to use them that way. That said, it’s still probably best for ESL teachers to continue to advise their students not to say, “I’m loving it” or to use other potentially incorrect stative verbs in progressive tenses. ESL teachers should point out, though, that students will hear native speakers using stative verbs in progressive tenses when the moment seems right.

Comments:

Personally I feel that "I'm loving it" is grammatically correct because it's logical to overload stative verbs with dynamic-verb meanings. So "loving it" is equivalent to "feeling love for it" and (it seems to me) feeling is dynamic (maybe I'm wrong?).

Also, "I'm seeing it" sounds perfectly fine, in fact I'm sure people say this to indicate a change in status from "I couldn't see it before but now I can and I am currently looking at it":

"Can you see the building?"

"No, it's blocked by a tree... hang on, I'm seeing it now."

Sure, that last sentence could be "I can see it now" but "seeing it" implies to me that not only can you see it but you actually are looking at it.

You're absolutely correct that the realm of advertising is not the best place to look for examples of exemplary usage. Even in England where I was constantly being "corrected" for saying things that were perfectly acceptable constructions, their advertising is atrocious! One grocery store uses a tagline that has no noun in it!

It was grating to the nerves every time I heard the Tesco ads come on because I knew that the end of the ad was always going to be the sentence "Every little helps!" Huh? Every little what helps?

As for the McDonald's ad, it never gave me any pains... I guess I am just used to hearing this construction, where I grew-up there was a commonly used idiom: "Ya gotta be lovin' it!" The generally accepted translation into English of this is something like "Can you believe that!" or "What a stupid move!" as in "Mr. Jones just paved his yard and painted it green! Ya gotta be lovin' it!"

The progressive tense conveys meaning beyond the simple lack of specific beginnings and endings. Without pinpointing them, it acknowledges that the action had a beginning and will have an ending. "I am walking" doesn't tell you when I started walking or how long I will continue to walk, but we know that I have not always been walking and we know that at some point in the future I will stop.

The progressive tense suggests a more transitory and even active nature of many verbs that have usually been understood as stative. For example, "loving," in the progressive tense, becomes much more temporary and even visceral than its strict stative use.

Furthermore, deeper conversations about ontological or epistemological issues often require the use of verb tenses that fall outside the realm of what has been traditionally defined as proper or acceptable. "Being" and "knowing," respectively, become topics that must retain the qualities of dynamic verbs if they are to be discussed in philosophical contexts.

As our language continues to change with our understanding of the phenomena that surround us, the rules of grammar must also evolve to allow for different ways of discussing those phenomena. The increasing use of stative verbs in the progressive tense is simply one example of that evolution.

I'm loving it... I hadn't given it a second thought until now. The power of advertising!

It seems to me that the slogan is so powerful & I would say they are using poetic license.

As in the song 'if i were a soldier' when Midge Ure got slated for that line,

but his response was 'if i sang if i was a soldier...' it wouldn't have been as successful...

who knows!

I'm sure the top guys at Macca's (sorry!) know exactly what they are saying, and thinking critically here whether they have done this on purpose to start a conversation with academics who probably wouldn't bother thinking about McDonalds normally. Very clever i'd say!

As a lover and teacher of languages I often regret that the development of American English is fully dominated by advertisers and politicians, rather than by poets and writers. The primary purpose of the former group is to convince, influence and manipulate, not to elevate. Language is only a tool, not a work of art. This has created a form of bastard language where the lowest common denominator is used to make the buying/voting public feel comfortable and buy/comply. As a foreigner - French by birth - I love the beauty and richness of English and would like to see its great qualities preserved.

Although “I love my Mom” and “I am loving my Mom” have the same literal meaning, they do not have the same contextual meaning. “I love my Mom” does not mean that I love every aspect of our relationship or every moment we spend together. However, “I am loving my Mom, since she came to stay with me” means that I am cherishing almost every activity and every moment together.

“I am loving it” is simply a short way of saying, “I am loving every moment/second/minute of it” or “I am loving every aspect/bit/detail of it”. These are common expressions that you can find tens of thousands of

examples for, if you google them. These are the meanings that McDonald's wants to convey.

There's nothing wrong with dynamically using stative verbs to convey contextual meanings, even if they may not sound right. In fact, it is refreshing to hear new and different ways of expression.

In addition, it is grammatically correct to combine stative and dynamic verbs progressively, "I am feeding, clothing and loving orphans."

Also, in response to the progressive question, "What are you doing?", it is natural to respond with a progressive answer, "I am loving my sister" (more wordy: "I am giving my love to my sister").

As an ESL teacher and a young member of British society, I can honestly say that I haven't a problem with any of these "unacceptable grammar" examples.

Firstly, because I too believe that grammar evolves over time and that the language that you hear on the streets is the real English (although of course classic literature will always have its place and my love! ;)).

For example - "I'm loving you right now" means (to me) that I'm loving you more than normal because you have done something wonderful/that I appreciate! However, my grandmother would never be caught saying it.

I also have to add a quick note to the British slogans like the Tesco's ad works on the presumption that you know what they are talking about...that you are part of the "in-crowd", that you are one of their people that you belong.

People like community, they like to be included. "Every little helps" is well known, not just as a Tesco's advertisement but as a saying to encourage thrifty living. "Every little helps" reminds me of the older generation counting out their pennies to the children during the Great Depression or the like. I'm sure I've heard my own grandmother say it as she puts a fiver (£5) in my pocket...in this way such language gets past down through the generations. This relation to family, tradition and hard times has a habit of bonding people - people respond to that, and higher profits are reached at Tesco's. I don't call that bad grammar - I call that listening to the people.

In this way - advertising might be the most up-to-date street grammar that you can get. Evolution happens and if you want to speak like Shakespeare in 2010 you can expect some weird looks on the streets of London! ;)

"I'm seeing somebody" can be used in the sense of physical perception, like we're seeing clouds being born, or the popular AE idiom when something extraordinary is happening and you're witnessing it you can ask somebody else are you seeing what I'm seeing? same goes for loving, the general rule is that love is not used in continuous but if you really want to you can, probably in this McDonald's commercial that I have not seen this guy is eating something and he's loving every bit of it, this kind of love is not permanent, he's loving it now that he's eating it and once he's finished eating it he'll stop loving it not because of some deep emotional changes in him but simply because he will then switch to loving the dessert.

Dynamic Verbs & Stative Verbs

First, let's review what you know about continuous (progressive) forms of a verb (the "*ing*" form). This form indicates that something is happening, was happening at some point in the past, or will be happening sometime in the future.

The present continuous is the "ing" form of the verb with the present form of "be".

- I *am taking* a bath. Activity in progress.

Present perfect continuous is formed by combining "have" with "been" and the "ing" form of the verb.

- I *have been watching* too much television. Activity that began in the past, but is still happening in the present, and may continue into the future.

The past continuous is formed with the past form of "be" and the "ing" form of the verb.

- I *was driving* when the car broke down. Past action that was happening when another action occurred, or that took place over a period of time, or that was interrupted by another action.

The past perfect continuous is formed by the past form of "have" with "been" and the "ing" form of the verb.

- Felicity *had been swimming* when the rain began. Activity in the past, frequently with the simple past.

The future continuous is formed with "will" + "be" + the "ing" form of the verb.

- Whitney *will be reading* to us again tonight. Continuing activity, something that will be happening at some point in the future.

Future perfect continuous is formed with "will or shall" + been + the "ing" form of the verb.

- In 2008, Aunt Tilly's English School *will have been helping* people for six years. A future, ongoing activity that will occur before some specified future time.

Did you see the pattern? Each of these **continuous** tenses show some kind of ACTIVITY or something that HAPPENS. *Taking, watching, driving, swimming, reading, helping* are all actions. They are **dynamic** or **action** verbs. You *were eating* yesterday, you *are eating* today, and you *will be eating* tomorrow. The action of "eating" can be described in the past, present and future. Dynamic verbs are the only verbs that can be shown in the **continuous** tenses because they are the only verbs that are capable of change – activities or events which start and finish. They describe actions we do or things that happen. Below are some common dynamic verbs

Verbs showing an activity

Continuous tenses - present, past, future:

I am shaving. It was raining. She will be dancing.

abandon

learn

swallow

ask

listen

swim

beg	look at	talk
borrow	play	throw
call	rain	toss
chew	read	travel
cook	rinse	type
cut	say	wash
dance	sew	watch
drink	shave	whisper
eat	sing	wink
go	sleep	work
help	slice	write
laugh	speak	

Verbs showing a process

Continuous tenses - present, past, future:

The apples are rotting. The car is speeding up. He will be changing.

absorb	grow	shrink
change	mature	slow down
deteriorate	melt	speed up
decay	ripen	sprout
dissolve	rot	widen

Verbs showing a physical condition

Continuous tenses - present, past, future:

They are aching. She was hurting. He will be feeling sore.

ache	feel	itch
------	------	------

blister	hurt	throb
Verbs showing the beginning of an action or event. Continuous tenses - present, past, future: <i>Tim is falling. Dad is leaving. Pat will be arriving.</i> This is a bit different in meaning than the simple past, present, & future tenses: <i>Tim falls. Dad left. Pat will arrive.</i> (The simple tenses show an action that is, was, or is going to happen. The continuous tenses show the <i>beginning</i> of an action in the present, past or future.)		
arrive	fall	leave
die	land	lose
Verbs showing actions of short duration and possible repetition Continuous tenses---present, past, future: <i>Joe is hitting Bob. Moe was jumping. The horse will be kicking.</i> These suggest a short-term action and/or repeated action. Not the same as the simple past, present, & future tenses: <i>Joe hit Bob. Moe jumped. The horse will kick.</i> These suggest a one-time action.		
hit	knock	poke
jump	leap	punch
kick	nod	tap

The other type of English verb is the "**stative**" verb. Stative verbs are those that show a state of being, a mental state, or an unchanging relationship. Statives are different from dynamic verbs in both structure and usage. Stative verbs DO NOT use the progressive (ing) form of the verb. This is because

stative verbs are inert—static. Look at these subject complements: “Jesse is unpleasant tonight.” Jesse is short.” “Unpleasant is a condition that can change; short is an inert or static condition. “Jesse is being unpleasant tonight.” BUT NOT “Jesse is being short.” Jesse isn’t choosing to be short, he just is. He can change being unpleasant however. **“Unpleasant” is a dynamic adjective, and “short” is a stative adjective.** It is the same with dynamic and stative verbs. Since the stative is inert, or unchangeable, we cannot normally use the progressive tenses with it.

- **We don’t say:** Sheila is being pretty. I am loving apple pie. Herbert is owning a red car.
- **We say:** Sheila is pretty. I love apple pie. Herbert owns a red car.

“Pretty” is a stative adjective—one is either pretty or not unchanging. “Love” and “own” are stative verbs—one loves or owns, or one doesn’t - unchanging. It is just wrong to use the progressive form of a verb with them. What form of tense you use depends on the type of verb you use.

Dynamic Verb	Stative Verb
Maria is eating pie.	Maria likes pie.
<i>Maria is DOING something.</i>	<i>The flavor of the pie is pleasing to Maria – she isn’t doing any action.</i>
Use the present continuous tense	Use the simple present tense.

Below are some common **stative verbs**:

Verbs showing perception, cognition, the senses, also emotion and state of being

Simple tenses: *I believe. I believed. I will believe.*

abhor	doubt	like	remember
agree	enjoy	loathe	satisfy
amaze	envy	know	see
appear	exist	love	seem
assume	expect	mean	smell
appreciate	fear	mind (meaning “to care about”)	sound
astonish	feel	miss	suppose
be*	forget	need	surprise
believe	forgive	perceive	suspect
care	guess	please	taste
concern	hate	prefer	think (meaning “to have an opinion”)
consider	hear	presuppose	understand
desire	hope	realize	want
despise	imagine	recall	wish
detest	impress	recognize	worry
dislike	intend	regard	

Verbs showing possession or relationships and measurements

Simple tenses:

He deserves a prize. He deserved a prize. He will deserve a prize.

belong (to)	fit	matter	possess
consist (of)	have (meaning "own")	mean	require
contain	include	need	resemble
cost	involve	owe	weigh
depend (on)*	lack	own	

*NOTE: "To be" is usually a stative verb, but "be" IS sometimes used in the progressive when it is describing an action. *Charles was being quite disrespectful to his teacher.* (He was saying or doing rude things.) *Help! I am being chased by a dog.* (I am running from something.)

When are stative verbs not stative???

Some verbs which are generally stative may be used in the continuous form if they are:

1. Referring to the action in progress at that moment--*Aunt Tilly is assuming her check will arrive today.* (At this moment, she is thinking that her check will arrive.) *The star will be appearing in concert next week.* (At that future time, the star is performing before an audience.)
2. Indicating a development towards the static state--*I am feeling unhappy about it.* (It makes me sad to think about it.)

3. Giving a notion of temporariness or limited duration to the state—
Jack is pleasing his boss until bonus time. (Jack won't please the boss forever, only until the bonus arrives.)
4. Showing a different meaning. Here are some examples:

*hear	*smell	*think	have/has
*see	cost	expect	*look
sound	measure	enjoy	acts
taste	weigh	impress	become
*feel	reach	surprise	

Use the Supplement section for more information and examples!

*Some stative verbs of perception and cognition (think, feel, believe, love, see, forgive, hear, remember, smell, wish, look, and like for example) are now being used in the continuous tenses in common speech. It isn't unusual to hear "I am not hearing this!" "I am wishing I had gone to the party." "I am feeling pleased with my job." "I am loving this movie!" This usage is probably to stress the immediacy of action ("Do you like the film? *I am LOVING this movie!*") or in the process of enjoying/hating/understanding/etc. something ("I want a new luxury car. *I am not hearing this!*").

When people use stative verbs this way, their intent is understandable (probably), but it is not correct English, and it should never be used in formal or academic situations.

Time to practice

Exercise 1

Decide if these English verbs are dynamic verbs, stative verbs, or can be both dynamic and stative verbs.

enjoy	_____	read	_____
weigh	_____	feel	_____
mind	_____	prefer	_____
smell	_____	hear	_____
play	_____	burn	_____
matter	_____	measure	_____
contain	_____	agree	_____
look	_____	worry	_____

Exercise 2

Decide if these English verbs are dynamic verbs, stative verbs, or can be both dynamic and stative verbs.

seem _____

remember _____

paint _____

understand _____

believe _____

jump _____

change _____

want _____

see _____

cost _____

taste _____

wish _____

like _____

be _____

have _____

look like _____

Exercise 3

Choose the present simple or present continuous:

1. (You / come) _____ tonight?
2. (He / eat) _____ rice every day?
3. I (work) _____ at the moment.
4. (He / come) _____ to London often?
5. He (play) _____ tennis now.
6. (You / come) _____ to the cinema later?
7. They (not / come) _____ to the party tomorrow.
8. He (not / play) _____ golf now.
9. (You / play) _____ tennis this Sunday?
10. They (go) _____ to a restaurant every Saturday.
11. She (not / go) _____ to the cinema very often.
12. You usually (arrive) _____ late.
13. He normally (eat) _____ dinner at home.
14. (You / study) _____ every night?
15. (They / work) _____ late usually?
16. You (not / go) _____ out later.
17. I (not / work) _____ tonight.
18. (She / work) _____ at the moment?
19. I (not / drink) _____ coffee very often.
20. Julie (sleep) _____ now.

Exercise 4

Make the present simple or present continuous:

1. You (not / like) _____ chocolate.
2. She (not / study) _____ at the moment.
3. We often (go) _____ to the cinema.
4. He usually (not / do) _____ his homework.
5. They (not / eat) _____ rice every day.
6. We (not / study) _____ every night.
7. (You / like) _____ spicy food?
8. (She / go) _____ to Scotland often?
9. (He / eat) _____ now?
10. We (go) _____ to the cinema this weekend.
11. They (study) _____ now.
12. I (clean) _____ the kitchen every day.
13. She (work) _____ every Sunday.
14. We (not / sleep) _____ now.
15. He (not / go) _____ to the park very often.
16. It (rain) _____ a lot here.
17. I (go) _____ on holiday tomorrow.
18. How long (she / stay) _____ in London?
19. I often (read) _____ at night.
20. We (not / drink) _____ much wine.

Exercise 5

Choose the present simple or the present continuous. Watch out for stative verbs.

1. Where _____ (be) Julie? She _____ (read) in the garden.
2. What _____ (we / have) for dinner tonight?
3. She _____ (have) two daughters.
4. I _____ (stay) in Spain for two weeks this summer.
5. He often _____ (come) over for dinner.
6. The class _____ (begin) at nine every day.
7. What _____ (you / eat) at the moment?
8. What _____ (Susie / do) tomorrow?
9. I _____ (not / work) on Sundays.
10. She _____ (not / study) now, she _____ (watch) TV.
11. How often _____ (you / go) to restaurants?
12. I _____ (not / go) on holiday this summer.
13. I'm sorry, I _____ (not / understand).
14. She _____ (work) as a waitress for a month.
15. She _____ (take) a salsa dancing class every Tuesday.
16. It _____ (be) cold here in winter.
17. Take your umbrella, it _____ (rain).
18. This cake _____ (taste) delicious.
19. The bag _____ (belong) to Jack.
20. When _____ (you / arrive) tonight?

Exercise 6

Choose the present simple or present continuous (these verbs are sometimes stative):

1. She _____ (have) a bath every evening.
2. My husband _____ (always / taste) the food while I'm cooking!
It's very annoying.
3. A: Where's Luke?
B: He _____ (see) the doctor now.
4. I _____ (not / think) that's a good idea.
5. He _____ (have) a party at the weekend.
6. This coffee _____ (not / taste) right.
7. We _____ (see) John and Susie next weekend.
8. What _____ (you / think) about the war in Iraq?
9. She _____ (have) a headache.
10. It _____ (be) cold today.
11. They _____ (not / have) a car.
12. I _____ (not / see) anything, I can't work the telescope.
13. The waiter _____ (taste) the wine now.
14. She _____ (not / be) a doctor.
15. A: What _____ (that child / do)?
B: He _____ (be) silly.
16. _____ (you / be) hungry? _____ (you / want) a sandwich?
17. A: What _____ (you / do)?
B: I _____ (think) about my ex-boyfriend.
18. I _____ (have) fun today!
19. I _____ (see) Julie every Tuesday.

20. I _____ (have) an idea!

21. A: Achoo!

B: Bless you! _____ (you / have) a cold?

22. They often _____ (see) a film on Fridays.

23. A: How's the cake?

B: It _____ (taste) funny.

24. _____ (you / have) a good time at the moment?

Exercise 7

Using the words in parentheses, complete the text below with the appropriate tenses:

1.a. Look, I (have) _____ two tickets for the circus.

b. Look, I (hold) _____ two tickets for the circus.

2.a. We (be) _____ there for more than half an hour by the time the show began.

b. We (wait) _____ there for more than half an hour by the time the show began.

3.a. Sam (sit) _____ in the seat next to me when the clown threw a bucket of water at me.

b. Sam (be) _____ in the seat next to me when the clown threw a bucket of water at me.

4.a. One clown was juggling while he (balance) _____ a glass of wine on his head.

b. One clown was juggling while he (have) _____ a glass of wine on his head.

5. a. I (love) _____ the circus ever since I was a child.

b. I (go) _____ the circus ever since I was a child.

6.a. Right now, I (see) _____ two elephants doing tricks in the ring.

b. Right now, I (look) _____ two elephants doing tricks in the ring.

Exercise 8

Choose the correct form of the verb depending on whether in this meaning it is a dynamic or a stative verb. If both the Present Continuous and the Present Simple tenses are possible, use the Present Continuous tense.

1. a) Why are you smelling the soup?
b) Why do you smell the soup?
2. a) She was feeling his arm on her shoulder.
b) She felt his arm on her shoulder.
3. a) Are you having an English dictionary?
b) Do you have an English dictionary?
4. a) What are you thinking about?
b) What do you think about?
5. a) I am feeling much better today.
b) I feel much better today.
6. a) What are you looking at?
b) What do you look at?
7. a) I am not hearing you.
b) I can't hear you.
8. a) What are you thinking of me?
b) What do you think of me?
9. a) I am feeling we should go home now.
b) I feel we should go home now.
10. a) This bread is tasting funny.
b) This bread tastes funny.

Exercise 9

Look at the example below. Then read each sentence and decide firstly if it is correct (v) or wrong (x) and secondly whether the verb is from group A, B or C. If it is wrong, write in the correct form.

Examples:

I think that it's a good idea. - stative/correct;

I think about you every day. - dynamic/correct;

I'm thinking that it's a good idea. - stative/wrong;

I'm thinking about you now. - dynamic/correct

Stative - A: *see, hear, feel, taste, smell*

Dynamic - B: *look, listen, touch/feel, taste, smell*

Stative - C: *look/seem, sound, feel, taste, smell*

1. Since I came back home from my stay in Paris everything has felt different. I don't quite know why.

2. While I was tasting the wine, the glass slipped out of my hand and broke on the floor.

3. As soon as I walked in the kitchen I was smelling smoke. I then noticed that the dishcloth was on fire, so I quickly put it out.

4. In one hour's time you will hear the phone ring twice. Don't pick it up, but wait until it rings again. Then you'll know it's me.

5. The milk had been left out all night and was smelling very bad so I threw it away and went to get some fresh milk.
6. We were looking at the moon when suddenly we saw some strange lights moving across the sky and then vanish suddenly.
7. I'm not sure what language they're speaking, but it listens like Russian.
8. I must congratulate you on your cooking. The dinner is tasting wonderful.
9. They felt very sad about leaving the house. After all, they had lived there for over 30 years.
10. I won't be at home to watch the game on TV, so I'll just have to sound it on the radio.
11. I see that you have decided to take my advice and get rid of the old car. How much did the new one cost?
12. Would you like to feel the cloth? It's of the very highest quality.
13. I've got very bad flu at the moment and I can't taste anything.
14. Monica's been very ill but she seems a lot better now.
15. I love spring because I can go out and smell all the spring flowers.

Exercise 10

Each sentence has four underlined sections; your task is to identify the section with a grammar mistake -- in other words, the section which is wrong.

1. I play tennis every Tuesday. Last week, I was playing with John, a man I am knowing from work, when a bird flew into the tennis net.

- a. play
- b. was playing
- c. am knowing
- d. flew

2. Mohammed owns two different houses. He likes to live in his house by the sea when the weather is good, but in the winter he is preferring to live in the city.

- a. owns
- b. likes
- c. is
- d. is preferring

3. While Keiko was fixing the car, I was making the supper. By six o'clock I had been working for eight hours, so I was needing a good meal.

- a. was fixing
- b. was making
- c. had been working
- d. was needing

4. When I called Sarah, she said she watched TV, so she didn't want to come out with me, so I went to the pub alone.

- a. called
- b. watched
- c. didn't want
- d. went

5. I don't understand stative and dynamic verbs. They seem very confusing. I am hating them, because they are driving me crazy!

- a. don't understand
- b. seem
- c. am hating
- d. are driving

Exercise 11

Put the verb into the correct form, using present simple or present continuous (progressive) tense.

1. Grandmother often _____ (sew) clothes for her grandchildren, but her machine broke, so she _____ (not/sew) now.
2. The dog may be ill. He _____ (not/fetch) when you throw a ball.
3. Shhhhh! My favorite television show _____ (start).
4. _____ (your brother/owe) much money to his bookie?
5. That chocolate cake _____ (taste) delicious!
6. The wind _____ (sound) very loud today.
7. The wind _____ (sound) louder than it did last night.
8. Ask Tom to turn down the radio. I _____ (study).
9. Yes, you can have the book. I _____ (not/read) it now.
10. How many sandwiches _____ (you/make) for the party?

11. Aunt Tilly claims that she _____ (speak) Spanish, but we _____ (not/understand) her.
12. Ellen _____ (learn) to swim. The swim team captain _____ (teach) her.
13. This house is a filthy mess, and it _____ (get/worse).
14. Ordinarily I ____ (dislike) watching sports, but I _____ (not/dislike) watching the World Cup.
15. Uncle Jack _____ (know) about most cars, but he _____ (not/know) about the hybrids.

16. Barbara _____ (fear) rats. She _____ (not/fear) mice.
17. When _____ (the play/begin) on Saturday?
18. Hans and I both _____ (agree) that Spiderman is the best super hero. Ian _____ (not/agree). He likes Batman.
19. Luis does have a job, but he _____ (get/a better one) soon.
20. Mother _____ (remember) everything bad that I ever did. I _____ (not/remember) anything however.

Stative Verbs List

Verb	Correct	Not correct
abhor	I abhor such talk.	I am abhorring such talk
agree	She didn't agree with us.	She wasn't agreeing with us.
amaze	You amaze me.	You're amazing me.
appear	It appears to be raining.	It is appearing to be raining.
believe	I don't believe the news.	I am not believing the news.
belong	This book belonged to my grandfather.	This book was belonging to my grandfather.
concern	This concerns you.	This is concerning you.
consist	Bread consists of flour, water and yeast.	Bread is consisting of flour, water and yeast.
contain	This box contains a cake.	This box is containing a cake.
depend	It depends on the weather.	It's depending on the weather.
deserve	He deserves to pass the exam.	He is deserving to pass the exam.
disagree	I disagree with you.	I am disagreeing with you.
dislike	I have disliked mushrooms for years.	I have been disliking mushrooms for years.
doubt	I doubt what you are saying.	I am doubting what you are saying.
fit	This shirt fits me well.	This shirt is fitting me well.
hate	Julie's always hated dogs.	Julie's always been hating dogs.
imagine	I imagine you must be tired.	I am imagining you must be tired.
include	This cookbook includes a recipe for bread	This cookbook is including a recipe for bread.
involve	The job involves a lot of travelling.	The job is involving a lot of travelling.
know	I've known Julie for ten	I've been knowing Julie for ten years.

	years.	
like	I like reading detective stories.	I am liking reading detective stories.
love	I love chocolate.	I'm loving chocolate.*
matter	It doesn't matter.	It isn't mattering.
mean	'Enormous' means 'very big'.	'Enormous' is meaning 'very big'.
mind	She doesn't mind the noise.	She isn't minding the noise.
need	At three o'clock yesterday I needed a taxi.	At three o'clock yesterday I was needing a taxi.
owe	I owe you £20.	I am owing you £20.
own	She owns two cars.	She is owning two cars.
prefer	I prefer chocolate ice cream.	I am preferring chocolate ice cream.
promise	I promise to help you tomorrow.	I am promising to help you tomorrow.
realise	I didn't realise the problem.	I wasn't realising the problem.
recognise	I didn't recognise my old friend.	I wasn't recognising my old friend
remember	He didn't remember my name.	He wasn't remembering my name.
seem	The weather seems to be improving.	The weather is seeming to be improving.
suppose	I suppose John will be late.	I'm supposing John will be late.
understand	I don't understand this question.	I'm not understanding this question.
want	I want to go to the cinema tonight.	I am wanting to go to the cinema tonight.
wish	I wish I had studied more.	I am wishing I had studied more.

Some verbs can be both stative and dynamic:

acts	Jack acts strange sometimes. (Jack = strange)	He will be acting in a play next month. (the action of performing)
become	Doug becomes sleepy after dinner. (Doug=sleepy)	You are becoming more like your mother every day! (on-going process)
cost	New CD's cost too much. (the price charged)	Stores are charging more for new CD's now. (The setting of the cost has risen.)
enjoy	Hans enjoys skiing. (likes very much)	He was enjoying himself at the party. (He was having a good time – ongoing activity)
expect	I expect you will be leaving soon. (supposing)	George and Laura are expecting. (they are going to have a baby)
*feel	She feels happy. (an opinion) I can feel a draft in the house. (sensation on the skin) She feels that war is wrong. (thinks)	Carla was feeling the material. (She was touching it). I am feeling sick. (used with health)
have/has	Bert has a Great Dane. (he possesses it)	He's having a problem training the dog. (activity in progress)

hear	I hear the dog. (what your ears pick up)	I am listening to the dog. (Informal= I am hearing the dog.)
impress	The Grand Canyon impresses most people. (makes a strong impact on their senses)	John is impressing Lou with his magic tricks (consciously doing an activity for a favorable affect)
*look	You look ill. (You = ill)	I am looking at you. (definite action)
measure	He measures 40 inches around his waist. (the dimensions of something)	Sue is measuring for new curtains. (determining the dimensions)
reach	Trees can reach a height of 60 feet or more. (describing a dimension)	Mother was reaching for a spoon. (a deliberate action)
see	He sees her. (what your eyes register)	He is seeing her. (dating/ meeting/ visiting)
smell	I can smell something delicious! (what your nose registers)	The cat is smelling the dog suspiciously. (a deliberate act of sniffing)
sound	The music sounds lovely. (how your ear and brain interpret what you hear)	The music is sounding louder than last night. (an action in progress)

surprise	The cold weather surprised our Brazilian guest. (involuntary state of being)	He will be surprising her with a diamond tonight. (a purposeful, planned action)
taste	My coffee tastes bitter. (sensations in your mouth)	She was tasting the dessert. (She was sampling it.)
think	I think I have a cold. (opinion)	Are you thinking logically? (a voluntary mental process) We are thinking about retiring. (considering future plans)
weigh	The baby weighs 10 pounds, 10 ounces. (the weight – a state of being)	Ken was weighing his options. (considering) The grocer is weighing oranges. (determining the pounds)

Supplement

Наступний матеріал наведено українською у поміч тим навчаючимся, що мають труднощі у розумінні теоретичної частини англійською.

Ці дієслова, на відміну від дієслів, що вживаються у часах Continuous, не можуть передавати дію або стан як процес, що відбувається у неозначений час. Замість часів Continuous з такими дієсловами вживаються часи групи Simple.

До таких дієслів належать:

а) дієслова емоційного стану:

to wish

to desire

to want

to envy

to hate

to like

to love

to prefer

to fear

to need

to satisfy

to seem

б) дієслова розумової діяльності:

to agree

to believe

to deny

to doubt

to expect
to forget
to know
to recognize
to remember
to respect
to suppose
to think*
to understand

в) дієслова відчуття

to hear*
to see*
to taste*
to smell*

г) дієслова володіння, відношення

to be
to consist
to belong
to contain
to have
to include
to possess
to own.

Do you belong to this strange club?

Whom did he believe but you?

Але існує виключення з цього правила. Деякі дієслова (відзначені*) можуть передавати значення, як тривалості, так і стану(залежить від змісту, що бажає передати мовець)

Дієслово	Вживається у формі Simple	Вживається у формі Continuous
to hear	чути	олтримувати звістку
to see	бачити\розуміти	дивитися\зустрічатися
to smell	пахнути	нюхати
to taste	мати смак	смакувати
to think	вважати	міркувати\думати

I am thinking of you now. Зараз я думаю про тебе.

I think you are very tired. Вважаю, ти дуже стомився.

Якщо дія притаманна підмету тільки у даний момент (період часу), то використовується Present Continuous:

You are being impatient. Ти такий нетерплячий. (звичайно терплячий, а зараз ні)

Дієслово to have вживається у часах Continuous тільки у комбінації з деякими іменниками, з якими він утворює значеннєве ціле:

He was having dinner when I came. Він обідав, коли я прийшов.

Примітка: Іноді дієслова,що зазвичай не вживаються у формі Continuous, можуть бути використаними у цій формі для додання сильної емоційної виразності:

I am hating this country. Я ненавиджу цю країну.

Keyes to some exercises

Ex 3

1. Are you coming tonight?
2. Does he eat rice every day?
3. I am working at the moment.
4. Does he come to London often?
5. He is playing tennis now.
6. Are you coming to the cinema later?
7. They aren't coming to the party tomorrow.
8. He isn't playing golf now.
9. Are you playing tennis this Sunday?
10. They go to a restaurant every Saturday.
11. She doesn't go to the cinema very often.
12. You usually arrive late.
13. He normally eats dinner at home.
14. Do you study every night?
15. Do they work late usually?
16. You aren't going out later.
17. I'm not working tonight.
18. Is she working at the moment?
19. I don't drink coffee very often.
20. Julie is sleeping now.

Ex 4

1. You don't like chocolate.
2. She isn't studying at the moment.
3. We often go to the cinema.
4. He doesn't usually do his homework.
5. They don't eat rice every day.
6. We don't study every night.
7. Do you like spicy food?
8. Does she go to Scotland often?
9. Is he eating now?
10. We are going to the cinema this weekend.
11. They are studying now.
12. I clean the kitchen every day.
13. She works every Sunday.
14. We aren't sleeping now.
15. He doesn't go to the park very often.
16. It rains a lot here.
17. I'm going on holiday tomorrow.
18. How long is she staying in London?
19. I often read at night.
20. We don't drink much wine

Ex 5

1. Where is Julie? She's reading in the garden.
2. What are we having for dinner tonight?
3. She has two daughters.
4. I'm staying in Spain for two weeks this summer.
5. He often comes over for dinner.
6. The class begins at nine every day.
7. What are you eating at the moment?
8. What is Susie doing tomorrow?
9. I don't work on Sundays.
10. She isn't studying now, she's watching TV.
11. How often do you go to restaurants?
12. I'm not going on holiday this summer.
13. I'm sorry, I don't understand.
14. She is working as a waitress for a month.
15. She takes a salsa dancing class every Tuesday.
16. It's cold here in winter.
17. Take your umbrella, it's raining.
18. This cake tastes delicious.
19. The bag belongs to Jack.
20. When are you arriving tonight?

Ex 6

1. She has a bath every evening.
2. My husband is always tasting the food while I'm cooking! It's very annoying.
3. A: Where's Luke?
B: He's seeing the doctor now.
4. I don't think that's a good idea.
5. He's having a party at the weekend.
6. This coffee doesn't taste right.
7. We're seeing John and Susie next weekend.
8. What do you think about the war in Iraq?
9. She has a headache.
10. It's cold today.
11. They don't have a car.
12. I don't see anything, I can't work the telescope.
13. The waiter is tasting the wine now.
14. She isn't a doctor.
15. A: What is that child doing?
B: He's being silly.
16. Are you hungry? Do you want a sandwich?
17. A: What are you doing?
B: I'm thinking about my ex-boyfriend.
18. I'm having fun today!
19. I see Julie every Tuesday.

20. I have an idea!

21. A: Achoo!

B: Bless you! Do you have a cold?

22. They often see a film on Fridays.

23. A: How's the cake?

B: It tastes funny.

24. Are you having a good time at the moment?

25. The chef always tastes the food before he serves it.

26. A: Julie has been offered a new job.

B: Is she going to take it.

A: She doesn't know. She's thinking about it.

Ex 9

1. Since I came back home from my stay in Paris everything has felt different. I don't quite know why.

2. While I was tasting the wine, the glass slipped out of my hand and broke on the floor.

3. As soon as I walked in the kitchen I smelled smoke. I then noticed that the dishcloth was on fire, so I quickly put it out.

4. In one hour's time you will hear the phone ring twice. Don't pick it up, but wait until it rings again. Then you'll know it's me.

5. The milk had been left out all night and was smelling very bad so I threw it away and went to get some fresh milk.

6. We were looking at the moon when suddenly we saw some strange lights moving across the sky and then vanish suddenly.
7. I'm not sure what language they're speaking, but it sounds like Russian.
8. I must congratulate you on your cooking. The dinner tastes wonderful.
9. They felt very sad about leaving the house. After all, they had lived there for over 30 years.
10. I won't be at home to watch the game on TV, so I'll just have to listen to it on the radio.
11. I see that you have decided to take my advice and get rid of the old car. How much did the new one cost?
12. Would you like to feel the cloth? It's of the very highest quality.
13. I've got very bad flu at the moment and I can't taste anything.
14. Monica's been very ill but she seems a lot better now.
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