

Stative and dynamic verbs

stative verbs (keine progressive form)	dynamic verbs (progressive form möglich)	stative / dynamic verbs
Die folgenden Gruppen von Verben tauchen normalerweise nicht in der progressive form (be+ing) auf.	Diese Verben beschreiben Tätigkeiten.	Einige <i>stative verbs</i> haben mehrere Bedeutungen. Deshalb können sie in manchen Bedeutungen auch in der progressive form erscheinen.
<p>Zustand: be, seem, appear ...</p> <p>Sinneswahrnehmung: smell, taste, see, hear, feel ...</p> <p>Gefühlszustand: hate, love, like, fear, mind ...</p> <p>Besitz: have, own, possess ...</p> <p>Wissen, Vermutung, Meinung think, know, agree mean ...</p>	<p>Beispiele: run, play, make, do ...</p> <p>Sue sings every day. / Listen, Sue is singing!</p> <p>She often plays chess. She's playing now.</p>	<p>be You're annoying. (Charaktereigenschaft) You're being annoying. (Verhalten im Moment)</p> <p>see I can see you. (= sehen) Ben and Jane have been seeing each other for a year. (= ein Paar sein; sich treffen)</p> <p>have We have a cat. (= besitzen) We're having breakfast. (= zu sich nehmen)</p> <p>taste The soup tastes funny. (schmecken) The cook is tasting the soup. (probieren)</p> <p>smell The dog smells bad. (einen Geruch haben) The dog is smelling the shoe. (an etw. schnuppern)</p> <p>look Sue looks pretty. (aussehen) Sue is looking at the photo. (etwas ansehen)</p> <p>think I think you are wrong. (denken, meinen) I'm thinking of calling him. (überlegen, etw. zu tun)</p> <p>love She loves cats. (lieben) I'm loving this party! (einen Moment genießen)</p>

STATIVE AND DYNAMIC VERBS

EXERCISE 1 Are these verbs **dynamic**, **only stative** or **stative with different meanings** in the progressive form? Fill in the table: eat – believe – belong – make – mean – love – want – work – own – hear – look – see – be – find – know – take – buy – get – notice – have – think

dynamic	stative	stative + meaning change
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7

EXERCISE 2 REVISION: Fill in the verbs in the progressive or the simple form in the present.

- a) _____ you _____ (like) football? – Oh yes, I _____ (love) it!
- b) Sally, you _____ (look) pale today. _____ (you, be) ok?
- c) Where _____ (be) the boys? – Oh, they _____ (play) football outside.
- d) What _____ Jane _____ (do) at the moment? – She _____ (look) at some old photographs.
- e) Peter _____ (not know) Bob.
- f) Listen, my brother _____ (play) the piano! – Yes, I _____ (hear) him play.
- g) Can we stop, please? I _____ (get) tired.
- h) Dennis usually _____ (go) to school by bus, but today he _____ (go) by bike.
- i) I _____ (be) worried about dad. Since he got promoted, he's been in his office all the time. I think he _____ (work) too hard.
- j) Can you give this CD to Amy? – Yes, sure. I _____ (meet) her at school tomorrow.
- l) In his article the author _____ (talk) about the problems of immigrants.

EXERCISE 3 REVISION: Fill in the verbs in the progressive or the simple form in the right past tense. Underline the signal words.

- a) Yesterday Bob _____ (come) home late. When I _____ (see) him, he _____ (carry) a heavy box.
- b) Mum _____ (work) in the kitchen since 3 o'clock. We should help her; she _____ (must) be tired.

- c) _____ you _____ (finish) reading the book yet? – No, I _____ . I only _____ (buy) it yesterday.
- d) After they _____ (play) outside all day, the kids soon fell asleep.
- e) I _____ (call) you at 4pm yesterday. Why _____ (not answer)? – Oh, I _____ (take) a shower at 4.
- f) You look great in that dress! – Thanks, I _____ (just, buy) it!
- g) Where _____ (be) you on 9/11? – I _____ (wash) the dishes

EXERCISE 4 These verbs can be stative or dynamic. Fill in the verb in the simple or progressive form in the right tense.

HAVE

- a) What can I get you? – I _____ the barbecue sandwich.
- b) _____ you got a dog?
- c) In 1999 they _____ a lot of problems.
- d) We _____ breakfast when the doorbell rang.

SEE

- a) I _____ the ocean from my bedroom window.
- b) Bill and Jenny make a great couple. How long _____ (they / see) each other?
- c) Is Joe at school? – Yes, I _____ him a few minutes ago.

THINK

- a) I'm against legalizing drugs. I _____ it's a bad idea.
- b) Peter _____ (think) he would get into trouble.
- c) He _____ of asking her out for a while before he finally brought up the courage.
- d) I really miss Sue; I _____ of visiting her next week. Would you like to come, too?

MEAN

- a) I _____ to talk to her for a long time, but I never got the chance.
- b) What _____ this word _____?
- c) Don't be mad at George. You know he _____ (not mean) it when he said you were irresponsible. He was just upset.
- d) The stranger said we would soon meet again. I have no idea what he _____ by that.

BE

- a) I hate working with Josh; he _____ such an unreasonable person.
- b) Josh, you _____ unreasonable. We need to do this, there's no other way.
- c) She didn't know what was wrong with George. Usually, he _____ such a gentle person. But today, he _____ mean to everybody.
- d) We _____ exhausted when we arrived. After all, we _____ in the car for five hours.

LOOK

- a) Where is Emma? – She _____ at your pictures.
- b) Emma _____ very pretty today.
- c) _____ at Emma's prom picture. She _____ fantastic that night.
- d) When the little boy disappeared, the whole town _____ for him.

LOVE

- a) When he was a kid, Jeff _____ horses.
- b) I did better on the Math test than my little sister! I _____ it.
when I _____ (hear) the news.

Lösungen

EXERCISE 1

dynamic	stative	stative + meaning change
1 eat	1 believe	1 mean
2 make	2 belong	2 love
3 work	3 want	3 look
4 find	4 own	4 see
5 take	5 hear	5 be
6 buy	6 know	6 have
7 get	7 notice	7 think

EXERCISE 2 Fill in the verbs in the progressive or the simple form in the present.

- Do you **like** football? – Oh yes, I **love** it!
- Sally, you **look** pale today. **Are you** ok?
- Where **are** the boys? – Oh, they **are playing** football outside.
- What **is** Jane **doing** at the moment? – She **is looking** at some old photographs.
- Peter **doesn't know** Bob.
- Listen, my brother **is playing** the piano! – Yes, I **hear** him play.
- Can we stop, please? I **am getting** tired.
- Dennis usually **goes** to school by bus, but today he **is going** by bike.
- I **am** worried about dad. Since he got promoted, he's been in his office all the time. I think he **is working** too hard.
- Can you give this CD to Amy? – Yes, sure. I **am meeting** her at school tomorrow.
- In his article the author **talks** about the problems of immigrants.

EXERCISE 3 Fill in the verbs in the progressive or the simple form in the right past tense.

- Yesterday Bob **came** home late. When I **saw** him, he **was carrying** a heavy box.
- Mum **has been working** in the kitchen since 3 o'clock. We should help her; she **must** be tired.
- Have** you **finished** reading the book yet? – No, I **haven't**. I only **bought** it yesterday.
- After they **had played** outside all day, the kids soon fell asleep.
- I **called** you at 4pm yesterday. Why **didn't you answer**? – Oh, I **was taking** a shower at 4.
- You look great in that dress! – Thanks, I **have just bought** it!
- Where **were you** on 9/11? – I **was washing** the dishes when I heard the news.

EXERCISE 4 Fill in the verb in the simple or progressive form in the right tense.

HAVE

- What can I get you? – I **am having** the barbecue sandwich.
- Have** you got a dog?
- In 1999 they **had** a lot of problems.
- We **were having** breakfast when the doorbell rang.

SEE

- I **see** the ocean from my bedroom window.
- Bill and Jenny make a great couple. How long **have they been seeing** each other?
- Is Joe at school? – Yes, I **saw** him a few minutes ago.

THINK

- I'm against legalizing drugs. I **think** it's a bad idea.
- Peter **thought** he would get into trouble.
- He **had been thinking** of asking her out for a while before he finally brought up the courage.
- I really miss Sue; I **am thinking** of visiting her next week. Would you like to come, too?

MEAN

- a) I **have been meaning** to talk to her for a long time, but I never got the chance.
- b) What **does** this word **mean**?
- c) Don't be mad at George. You know he **didn't mean** it when he said you were irresponsible. He was just upset.
- d) The stranger said we would soon meet again. I have no idea what he **meant** by that.

BE

- a) I hate working with Josh; he **is** such an unreasonable person.
- b) Josh, you **are being** unreasonable. We need to do this, there's no other way.
- c) She didn't know what was wrong with George. Usually, he **was** such a gentle person. But today, he **was being** mean to everybody.
- d) We **were** exhausted when we arrived. After all, we **had been** in the car for five hours.

LOOK

- a) Where is Emma? – She **is looking** at your pictures.
- b) Emma **looks** very pretty today.
- c) **Look** at Emma's prom picture. She **looked** fantastic that night.
- d) When the little boy disappeared, the whole town **was looking** for him.

LOVE

- a) When he was a kid, Jeff **loved** horses.
- b) I did better on the Math test than my little sister! I **am loving** it.