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| Unit 1 |
| **Stative & Dynamic Verbs** |
| **Worksheet**  |

**Stative and dynamic verbs**

**Dynamic verbs** such as : walk, talk, do, go, eat ,drink ,shop, run, and watch, describe actions and activities .

**أفعال الحركة :** وهذه الأفعال تدل على حركة أو نشاط أو القيام بنشاط ما. ويمكن لهذه الأفعال أن تستمر لفترة زمنية مؤقتة. ولذلك يمكن استعمالها في حالة الاستمرارية . **(be+v-ing)**. هذه الأفعال مثل:

**They are sleeping at the moment**

They can be used in both the Present Simple and the Present Continuous, depending on the context.

ممكن أن تستعمل أفعال النشاط في حالة المضارع البسيط أو في حالة المضارع المستمر حسب النص .

Biologists explain that when we do exercise, the cells in our body need more oxygen.

At the moment, our teacher is explaining an exercise.•

**State verbs**, such as : be , like , love, hate, know, think ,believe, remember, forget, need, want, see, hear, and feel, describe states, opinions and feelings , and they usually appear in the Present Simple.

أفعال الحالة تستعمل لتصف حالات أو آراء أومشاعر وهي عادة ما تظهر بحالة المضارع البسيط .وذلك لأنها تستعمل لتصف حالات دائمة أكثر من كونها حالات انتقالية ( مؤقتة ) .

Professor Allen is an environmental scientist.

Science answers many questions we like to ask.

We see lightning before we hear thunder.

Do you know that lightning is hotter than the sun.

When do you feel happy?

Some verbs can be both state and dynamic.

 They would have one meaning when they are state and another meaning when they are dynamic.

بعض الأفعال ممكن أن تستعمل كأفعال حالة أو كأفعال نشاط. سيكون لها معنى معين إذا كانت فعل حالة وسيكون لها معنى مختلف تماما إذا كانت فعل نشاط ..

I **think** Faisal is a very generous man. (to have an **opinion** )

I **am thinking about** my final exams.(to have **thought** in my head)

I **have** a new school bag.(to **own** )

I **am having** difficulty with the new math lesson.(to **experience** )

**Decide whether the verb is stative or dynamic and choose the correct form.**

1. **You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nice because you want to borrow my car.**
	1. ?    are
	2. ?    are being
2. **She's being really horrible.**
	1. ?    This is a temporary state - she may not always be horrible.
	2. ?    She's generally a horrible person
3. **He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a nap - don't disturb him.**
	1. ?    is having
	2. ?    has
4. **I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of work to do today.**
	1. ?    have
	2. ?    am having
5. **We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a party on Saturday. Are you coming?**
	1. ?    have
	2. ?    are having
6. **She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a cold so she went home early.**
	1. ?    was having
	2. ?    had
7. **When \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her baby?
'Anytime now.'**
	1. ?    is she having
	2. ?    does she have
8. **She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tired so she went to bed early.**
	1. ?    felt
	2. ?    was feeling
9. **I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like a walk. Do you want to come?**
	1. ?    feel
	2. ?    am feeling
10. **It was a huge explosion and we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the vibrations 5 kilometers away.**
	1. ?    were feeling
	2. ?    could feel
11. **I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what you mean.**
	1. ?    see
	2. ?    am seeing
12. **I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of getting a new laptop.**
	1. ?    think
	2. ?    am thinking
13. **You look very serious. What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about?**
	1. ?    are you thinking
	2. ?    do you think
14. **They'd left some fish in the fridge and it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ awful.**
	1. ?    smelled
	2. ?    was smelling

 **Answers** :

**are being , This is a temporary state - she may not always be horrible. ,  is having , have , are having , had , is she having , was feeling , feel , could feel , see , am thinking , are you thinking , smelled**