Action and State Verbs: E
Action and State Verbs. L

FORM:

I <u>have</u> two sisters.

I <u>think</u> you are nice.

I'm having a party.
Shh! I'm thinking.

USE:

Some **STATE** verbs can also be used to describe actions. In this case, the continuous form of the verb is usually used to distinguish the meaning from the **STATE** meaning.

EXAMPLES:

I <u>think</u> hockey is an exciting sport. I <u>am thinking</u> about this problem now.

(opinion) (mental process)

This cake <u>smells</u> delicious. He <u>is smelling</u> the milk to see if it is okay.

(perception) (action)

He <u>is</u> Chinese. The child <u>is being</u> very quiet. (identity) (behaving)

Decide if each verb refers to an ACTION or a STATE, then complete each sentence with the simple present or present continuous tense. In some cases, both tenses may be correct.

1.	My husband	_(think) golf is great	, but I	(hate) the sport.	
2.	My husband and I	(think) ab	out taking a vacation	to Mexico next month.	
3.	The cashier	(weigh) th	ne fruit to see how mu	ch I have to pay.	
4.	It looks like the children		(have) a good tim	ne playing soccer.	
5.	I'm sorry. The lawyer is bus	y right now. He	(see) a	client.	
6.	Julie(taste) her coffee to see if there is enough sugar in it before she drinks it.				
7.	I(see) what you mean but I disagree.				
8.	You are a good cook! This ch	nicken	(taste) wond	erful.	
9.	Can you come back in ten mi	nutes? I	(have) lı	unch right now.	
10	10. Troy (have) a car. Maybe he can drive you to school today.				
11	1. The baby is getting big. She(weigh) almost 10 kilograms.				
12	. Patty(have) h	er own apartment no	w, so she	_(have) a party tonight	