Actividad: CONTINUOUS VERB TENSES

OBJETIVOS

Learn which verbs can't be used in the continuous tenses

DURACIÓN

50 minutos aproximadamente

EDAD ADECUADA

Actividad orientada para niñ@s a partir de 7 años

MATERIAL

You can either print this worksheet or do the exercises in another sheet aside

THEORY: VERBS THAT CAN'T BE USED IN THE CONTINUOUS TENSES

SENSE VERBS

Feel - Hear - See - Smell - Taste

o Involuntary/ stative:

I see you It smells like you are cooking something

Voluntary / Active

I am seeing you later right?

I'm testing the soup to see if it is as good as it smells.

EMOTIVE VERBS

believe (creer)
dislike (no gustar)
doubt (dudar)

imagine (imaginar)
know (saber, conocer)
like (gustar)

love (encantar, amar)
prefer (preferir)
realize (dar cuenta)

recognize (reconocer)remember (recordar, acordarse)

suppose (suponer)think (creer)wish (esperar)

• want (querer) - hate (odiar)

understand (entender, comprender)

You're lying. I don't believe you! Don't worry, he understands you.

You're lying. I am not believing you! Don't worry, he is understanding you.

STATIVE OR ABSTRACT VERBS

- be (ser, estar) cost (costar) seem (parecer) need (necesitar)
- care (importar)contain (contener)exist (existir)

I am ill → I am being ill

David need a new car → David is needing a new car

Cigarettes cost 5 euros now → Cigarettes are costing 5 euros now

I don't care if you don't like it, you are going to eat it! \rightarrow I am not caring if you are not liking it, you are going to eat it!

Normalmente **'to be'** es un verbo estático pero Podemos usarlo también para hablar del **comportamiento**:

- You are silly / Eres tonto
- You are being silly / Te estás comportando como un tonto

POSSESSIVE VERBS

- belong (pertenecer)
- have (tener) possess (poseer)

own (poseer)

Ann owned a house when she lived in New York -> Ann was owning a house when she lived in New York

That belongs to me! → That is belonging to me!

Cuando usamos "to have" para referirnos a algo que poseemos (una cosa, una cantidad, etc.), no podemos usarlo en el tiempo continuo. Pero si es parte de una expresión, podemos usarlo en el continuo.

- ➤ I have a car → I am having a car
- I'm having dinner right now → I have dinner right now

COMMUNICATION VERBS

- Agree(acordar) Disagree (No estar de acuerdo) - Please (agradar)
- Astonish (Asombrar) Impress (Impresionar) Promise (prometer)
- Deny (Negar) - Mean (Significar) - Satisfy (satisfacer)
- Surprise (sorprender)

I disagree, I think it's a great idea. / I am disagreeing, I am thinking it's a great idea.

You surprised me! / You were surprising me!

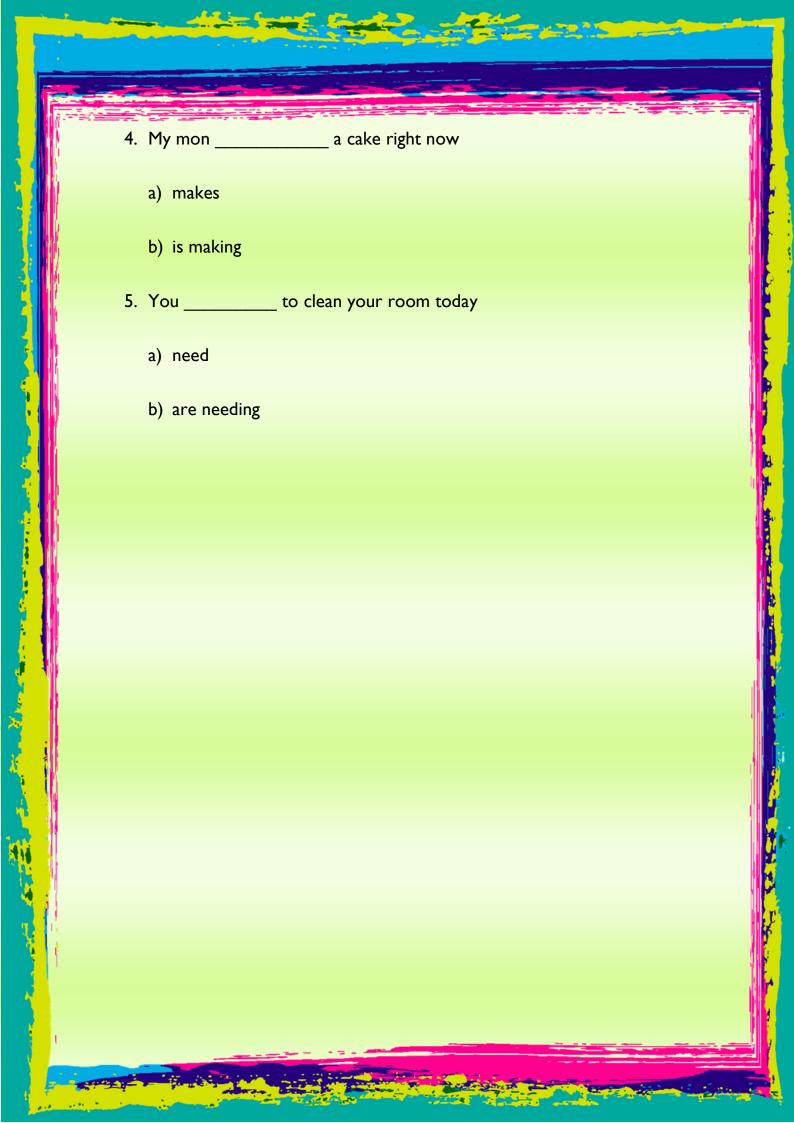
I) Choose the right answer

d) get

I. Which of the following cannot be used in the continuous verb tense? a) Walk b) want c) take d) start 2. Which of the following cannot be used in the continuous verb tense? A) Run B) Live C) work D) like 3. Which of the following cannot be used in the continuous verb tense? a) Teach b) understand c) make d) do 4. Which of the following cannot be used in the continuous verb tense? a) Go b) talk c) remember d) learn 5. Which of the following cannot be used in the continuous verb tense? a) Know b) meet c) give

6.	Which of the following cannot be used in the continuous verb tense?
1	a) Use
	b) have
	c) try
	d) prefer
7.	Which of the following cannot be used in the continuous verb tense?
	a) Doubt
	b) speak
	c) do
	d) play
8.	Which of the following cannot be used in the continuous verb tense?
	a) Study
	b) suppose
	c) work
	d) give
2) C	hoose the right answer
l.	that noise?
	a) Do you hear
	b) Are you hearing
2.	He to study in the morning
	a) prefers
	b) is preferring
3.	She the answer to the question
	a) knows
	b) is knowing

APPENDED TO THE PARTY OF THE PA



SOLUTIONS I) Choose the right answer I. Want 2. Like 3. Understand 4. Remember 5. Know 6. Prefer 7. Doubt 8. Suppose 2) Choose the right answer I. Do you hear 2. Prefers 3. Knows 4. Is making 5. Need