

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE ASUNCIÓN
COLEGIO EXPERIMENTAL PARAGUAY-BRASIL

Homework Tasks Read and Exercise

Name _____ N° _____

Read the text in reference to non-continuous verbs and the variables then do the exercise.

It is important to understand that not all verbs can be used in the continuous form. We will refer to these verbs as ‘Non-continuous Verbs. Another thing which is particular about verbs and the continuous forms is that some verbs that can be used in both the simple and perfect forms and also in the continuous forms have two different meanings.
Verbs that are physical actions which you can see someone doing can be used in all forms and with all tenses; run, walk, eat, read, fly, say, touch etc. can be used in all tenses.

Non-continuous Verbs

Non-continuous verbs; verbs that cannot be used in continuous forms are usually verbs that you cannot see somebody doing. These verbs are rarely used in continuous forms. They are:

- Abstract verbs** Be, want, cost, need, care, contain, owe, exist etc.
- Possession verbs** Own, belong, possess etc.
- Emotion Verbs** Like, love, hate, dislike, fear, envy etc.;
- She needs help.** Not She is needing help.
- He wants a break.** Not He is wanting a break.

Verbs with different meanings

There is a small group of verbs that have different meanings. Some meanings behave like non-continuous verbs while other meanings behave like normal verbs.
Here is a list of verbs that have different meanings when used in the continuous forms/tenses;

to appear:

- Sarah appears** confused. *Non-Continuous Verb*
- Sarah seems** confused.
- My favourite singer **is appearing** at the jazz club tonight. *Normal Verb*
- My favourite singer is giving a performance at the jazz club tonight.*

to have:

- I have** a pound now. *Non-Continuous Verb*
- I possess a pound.*
- I am having** fun now. *Normal Verb*
- I am experiencing fun now.*

to hear:

- She hears** the music. *Non-Continuous Verb*
- She hears the music with her ears.*
- She is hearing** voices. *Normal Verb*
- She hears something others cannot hear. She is hearing voices in her mind.*

to look:

- Tess looks** tired. *Non-Continuous Verb*
- She seems tired.*
- Jane is looking** at the pictures. *Normal Verb*
- She is looking with her eyes.*

to miss:

- John misses** Sarah. *Non-Continuous Verb*
- He is sad because she is not there.*
- Alison is missing** her favourite TV program. *Normal Verb*
- She is not there to see her favourite program.*

to see:

I **see** her. *Non-Continuous Verb*

I see her with my eyes.

I **am seeing** the doctor. *Normal Verb*

I am visiting or consulting with a doctor.

I **am seeing** her. *Normal Verb*

I am having a relationship with her.

He **is seeing** ghosts at night. *Normal Verb*

He sees something others cannot see. For example a vision of the future, etc.

to smell:

The coffee **smells** good. *Non-Continuous Verb*

The coffee has a good smell.

I **am smelling** the flowers. *Normal Verb*

I am sniffing the flowers to see what their smell is like.

to taste:

The coffee **tastes** good. *Non-Continuous Verb*

The coffee has a good taste.

I **am tasting** the wine. *Normal Verb*

I am trying the wine to see what it tastes like.

to think:

He **thinks** the test is easy. *Non-Continuous Verb*

He considers the test to be easy.

She **is thinking** about the question. *Normal Verb*

She is pondering the question, going over it in her mind.

to weigh:

The case **weighs** a lot. *Non-Continuous Verb*

The case is heavy.

She **is weighing** herself. *Normal Verb*

She is determining her weight.

Verbs that cause confusion:

to be:

Bob **is** American. *Non-Continuous Verb*

Bob is a citizen of America.

Bob **is being** very American. *Normal Verb*

Bob is behaving like a stereotypical American.

Bob **is being** very rude. *Normal Verb*

Bob is behaving very rudely. Usually he is not rude.

Bob **is being** very formal. *Normal Verb*

Bob is behaving very formally. Usually he is not formal.

Only rarely is "to be" used in a continuous form. This is most commonly done when a person is temporarily behaving badly or stereotypically. It can also be used when someone's behaviour is noticeably different.

to feel:

The massage **feels** great. *Non-Continuous Verb*

The massage has a pleasing feeling.

I **don't feel** well today. *Sometimes used as Non-Continuous Verb*

I am a little sick.

I **am not feeling** well today. *Sometimes used as Normal Verb*

I am a little sick.

The second meaning of "feel" is very flexible and there is no real difference in meaning between "I don't feel well today" and "I am not feeling well today."

Exercise:

Some verbs are not normally used in progressive (continuous) forms. Some have both progressive and non-progressive forms with different meanings. This grammar exercise checks your understanding of common progressive and non-progressive verbs.

Circle the right option.

1. I fine.

Feel am feeling Either could be used here

2. I you shouldn't do this.

Feel am feeling Either could be used here

3. What you about my hair style?

do, think are, thinking Either could be used here

4. I your dad tomorrow.

See am seeing

5. The fish awful.

Smells is smelling Either could be used here

6. I this song.

Like am liking Either could be used here

7. I rang her up because I to talk.

Wanted was wanting Either could be used here

8. I what you mean.

See am seeing Either could be used here

9. The stew wonderful.

Tastes is tasting Either could be used here

10. If I the answer, I will tell you.

am knowing know Either could be used here

11. He 85 kg.

is weighing weighs Either could be used here

12. you in God?

Do, believe Are, believing

Gerunds as Subjects

Nouns - 1 minute read the information about the topic then apply it to the exercise.

Introduction

The **gerund** is a verb that functions as a noun referring to an action, a process or a state.

We can use gerund as the **subject** of the sentence.

Form

When the **gerund** is a **noun**, it can be the **subject** of the action described by the verb.

It has this structure:

Subject [Gerund] + Verb + ...

The most commonly used gerunds are: *building, buying, living...*

Example

- ***Smoking** cigarettes is bad for you.*
- ***Buying** a house is his dream.*
- ***Living** in the city centre can be stressful.*

Use

We can use **gerunds** as a **singular noun**, so it can be the **subject** of the sentence.

Summary

The **-ing** form is commonly used to create **nouns** and **verbs**. When used as a noun, it is considered a **gerund**. In this case, it can be used as the **subject** or **complement** of the sentence.

The structure is: We start with the subject, which has the form of a gerund, followed by a verb.

When it is used as the **subject**, the verb form is **singular**, conjugated as the third person singular, and it doesn't accept degree verbs.

For example:

— “***Driving** fast is dangerous.*” = **Gerund** *driving* is used as the **subject** of the sentence.

Let's revise this content within the {Form} section. Take a look at the {Example} section that shows its use within a context.

Read the following topic and apply the previous information to the exercise below.

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET
GERUNDS used as SUBJECTS

- *Gerunds* are verbs that act like nouns. They are formed by adding '-ing' to verbs. For example: swim → swimming
- *Gerunds* can come either after the main verb in a sentence (when they are used as objects) or before the main verb (when they are used as subjects).



● Complete the sentences below by using the '-ing' gerund form of the verbs on the right.

1. Eating lots of vegetables is important for good health.
2. _____ a parking space is difficult in the mornings.
3. _____ to work is a great way to get some exercise.
4. _____ books and magazines can help you to learn English.
5. _____ is fun. I love making dinner for my friend.
6. _____ is a great way to get fit, but I'm afraid of the water!
7. _____ is an activity that all animals do. However, did you know that cats sleep for two-thirds of their lives?
8. _____ cigarettes is very bad for your health.
9. _____ TV is bad for my eyes. That's what my mother says.
10. _____ about other people and cultures is fascinating.
11. _____ is my sister's favorite hobby. She has a great voice.
12. _____ and _____ is a serious crime.
13. _____ is boring! I hate shopping malls!
14. _____ is not allowed during the exam.
15. _____ makes me nervous. I prefer traveling by train.

- sleep
- eat
- cook
- read
- find
- sing
- smoke
- talk
- cycle
- learn
- fly
- drink / drive
- shop
- swim
- watch