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# Modal Verbs

**CAN** ability in the present, asking for permission.

I can play bandurria.  
Can I open the window?

**COULD** ability in the past, asking for permission politely.

When she was young, she could sing beautifully but now I can't.  
Could you help me, please?

**MUST** obligation

He must drive carefully.  
You must fasten your seatbelt.

**MUSTN'T** not allowed

You mustn't smoke in planes.

**SHOULD** advice

Lana should buy this shirt. It's beautiful!

Complete with a modal verb.

- ..... run fast to win the marathon.
- My brother ..... use a towel when he goes to the gym for hygienic reasons.
- We ..... talk during the exam.
- My father ..... play guitar when he was 12 but now he .....
- You ..... change your shirt. It's dirty.
- We ..... wear uniforms at work.
- ..... you help me, please?
- You ..... talk to her. She isn't honest with you.
- You ..... mix black and white clothes in the washing machine.
- My sister ..... help our mother. She's tired.
- ..... you help me with these heavy bags, please?
- We go to eleventh floor. We ..... take the lift.
- You ..... copy in your exams!
- My cousin ..... play basketball.
- My grandmother ..... eat sugar. She is diabetic.
- You ..... park here. It is not allowed.
- I ..... swim fast anymore.
- My aunt ..... write beautiful tales for children. She is a famous writer.
- ..... I close the door? It's cold.

## Part B: Grammar

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple or the Present Progressive. Pay attention to Stative verbs. (10x3=30 points)

Every Hanuka, the students \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) a play at school. Some of the teachers also \_\_\_\_\_ (act) in the play. Today is Hanuka Day at school. At this moment, behind the stage, Gil \_\_\_\_\_ (dress up) and Rona \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to calm herself down. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not know) how many people \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) in the audience right now. She \_\_\_\_\_ (hope) that her mother and father will be proud of her.

At present, the students and the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (perform). Oh! Rona's father \_\_\_\_\_ (not listen) to Rona. Instead, he \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) on the phone and Rona's mother \_\_\_\_\_ (play) Candy Crush. Her brother \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) earphones and her sister \_\_\_\_\_ (look) for something on the floor. Rona \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) that she \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to cry. Suddenly, Rona's teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (whisper) to Rona and says - now you \_\_\_\_\_ (understand) how I feel in class. So, \_\_\_\_\_ (not cry), enjoy the play!

Complete the sentences with the Present Simple or the Present Continuous of the verbs in brackets.

1. A: 'What \_\_\_\_\_ (Mr Geri / do) now?' B: 'I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / know).'
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not / visit) our friends very often.
3. When \_\_\_\_\_ (usually / Mary / get up)?
4. Eugene \_\_\_\_\_ (not / love) Esmeralda.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (you / do) your homework in the afternoon?
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / work) this weekend.
7. Our cakes \_\_\_\_\_ (not / contain) any escargots.
8. When \_\_\_\_\_ (his father / go) to work?
9. It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) Helen's birthday now and we \_\_\_\_\_ (taste) the cake.
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / hear) you. I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a shower.
11. Listen, Joel! Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to talk to you.
12. They are in the garden. They \_\_\_\_\_ (play) tennis.
13. A: 'What \_\_\_\_\_ (you / think) about?' B: 'I \_\_\_\_\_ (think) about Joe.'
14. Where \_\_\_\_\_ (your brother / work) in the evenings?
15. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / like) milk, I \_\_\_\_\_ (prefer) tea with lemon.
16. Hey! Where \_\_\_\_\_ (you / take) that magazine? I \_\_\_\_\_ (read) it!
17. Why \_\_\_\_\_ (he / smell) his food? Is there anything wrong with it?
18. I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a sunny day, so we \_\_\_\_\_ (have) breakfast in the garden.
19. I \_\_\_\_\_ (think) Joe \_\_\_\_\_ (be) stupid.
20. This perfume \_\_\_\_\_ (smell) like roses.
21. A: ' \_\_\_\_\_ (she / enjoy) the party?' B: 'No, \_\_\_\_\_ (she / want) to go home.'
22. A: 'What \_\_\_\_\_ (you / do)?' B: 'I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a doctor.'
23. Look there! Those men \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to start your car!
24. When \_\_\_\_\_ (Mary / do) the shopping?
25. \_\_\_\_\_ (Jane's father / work) this weekend?
26. I \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to know the answer now.

Write the nouns again but in the plural form this time.

## -s -es -ies -ves -Irregular nouns

**Example:** A bus – Two buses

A penny		A church	
A deer		A leaf	
An elf		A witch	
A city		A daisy	
A dinosaur		A zoo	
A loaf		A kiss	
A wish		A branch	
A knife		A life	
A fairy		A cherry	
A child		A spy	
A piano		A tomato	
A box		A scarf	
A goose		A lady	
A mouse		A candy	
A baby		A shelf	
A bunny		A policewoman	
A peach		A butterfly	
A dress		A dish	
A pencil		A kangaroo	
A photo		A tooth	
A potato		A foot	
An ox		A fish	

## LIVEWORKSHEETS

(= State verb that means 'it has a salty taste.')

I am tasting the strawberry. (wrong - He has a job.)

We cannot use the Present Progressive (is having), Past Progressive (was having), or Future Progressive (will be having) with state verbs. Next, students read about someone's daily routine and circle all the action verbs in the text. In groups, students take it in turns to turn over one verb card and one collocation card. In this action verbs worksheet, students learn and practice common physical action verbs. (= State verb that means 'this has a bad smell' -- there is no action here.) I am smelling the flower. (= Action verb that means 'I am using my mouth and tongue to learn how something tastes.')

Can you see the difference? (This is an action verb that means 'I am using my hands to touch the desk to see how it feels.' This is an action.) This smells bad. (= Action verb that means 'I am sucking in air through my nose to get the smell of the flower.')

This tastes salty. If not, their partner continues to give more clues until the student is able to guess the word. When have means to possess something, e.g. 'I have a pen, we can never use the verb in an -ing (progressive form). If the student guesses the verb successfully, they write it in the crossword. Finally, students add up their points from both games to find the winner. The student then tries to guess the verb. If the student guesses correctly, they win and keep the card. The student with the most cards at the end of the game wins. A blank version of the game board has been included, which you can use to have the students practice other verbs and sentence patterns. But there are some idioms with have that are actions. In this common verbs game, students guess who wrote certain sentences. The first team to get three squares in a row wins the round. First, students complete sentences on cards with true information, e.g. 'I go to the park every week'. English Level: Lower-Intermediate, Intermediate

Language focus: Progressive verb tenses and state verbs

Jump to: Exercises Introduction: Action Verbs & State (Stative) Verbs Most verbs are action verbs, John kicked the ball, Chefs cook food, People speak languages, To kick, to cook, to speak -- these are all actions that we do with our bodies and we can see the actions happen. Some verbs, however, are not actions. Leave a comment below.

Written by Matthew Barton (copyright) / Creator of Englishcurrent.com

Related Lessons: Present Simple & Present Progressive Review & Exercises English Current recommends Grammarly as a learning tool to reduce English mistakes. They describe a condition or a state. I understand you. She knows the answer. He has a job. Verbs like this -- understand, know, have -- are not actions that people do. We never say the following: I'm understanding you. If the verb is correct, they score a point. (wrong - I understand you.) She was knowing the answer. (wrong - She knew the answer.) He is having a job. There are rules, a table of verbs, exceptions and examples. In this fun verb miming game, students practice using verbs or verb phrases with various sentence patterns.

This worksheet is about stative verbs. Find a Mistake? If the verb matches with the phrase on the other card to make a collocation, the student keeps the two cards, scores a point and has another turn. It should be 'I love it.' Don't speak like McDonalds. Practice: State Verbs & Action Verb Exercises

Put the below verbs into the Present Simple or Present Progressive tense. Exercise #2: Verbs That Are Both State & Action Verbs Exercise #3: More Practice with State & Action Verbs Questions? It is obvious when you look at an example like 'The cake tastes delicious.' It is obvious that the cake (the subject of the sentence) would be tasting something! (That would be impossible!) People taste cakes (which is an action). (to have a party/picnic = to host a party/picnic) We're having trouble. Students begin by matching action verbs to pictures. Let's look at two examples. I think blue is a nice color. Students then move on to practice the action verbs by writing about their daily routine using the verbs from the worksheet. Their teammate watches the mime and tries to make a sentence using the correct verb and sentence pattern shown above the game board. The team who wins the most games is the winner. If the sentence uses the verb correctly and is grammatically correct, the student keeps the card and scores a point. Students then do a gap-fill exercise where they complete sentences with verbs from boxes, adding 's' or 'es' to the verbs when necessary. Progressive tenses describe actions happening at a certain time, but because state verbs are not actions, we do not use progressive tenses with them. What Are Some Common State Verbs? agree believe belong care (about) consist contain depend deserve disagree dislike doubt hate hear imagine include involve know like love mean mind need owe own prefer promise realize recognize remember seem understand want wish There are more, of course, but these are the most common verbs. Special Cases: Sense Verbs Most of the verbs for the senses - see, smell, taste, feel, look -- can be used as both a state verb and an action verb because they each have two different meanings. In these two verb collocation games, students practice verb collocations and make sentences with 20 common verbs. For example: She's having a baby. You can find more information and change your preferences here

Page 2 The page you were looking for is no longer available. (to have a baby = to give birth) I'm having a party/picnic tomorrow. In pairs, students take it in turns to ask their partner for a clue to one of their missing verbs. Their partner then reads the sentence for that verb using the word 'blank' where the verb should go. (This is a state verb that means 'I am sick / I think I am sick.' There is no action here.) I am feeling the top of the desk. (State verb: I believe blue is nice / In my opinion, blue is nice.) I am thinking of the answer. The worksheet can be used along with 'Collocations Challenge' which provides practice with the same verbs. They are states (conditions), so they are called state verbs. Okay, but why is this important? State Verbs Are Never Used in the Progressive (Continuous) Tense That's right. In this game, students take it in turns to pick up a verb card and make a sentence with the verb. The game can be used with the '20 Common Verbs' worksheet which provides practice with the same verbs. Next, students underline verbs in questions and answers and then match the questions and answers together. This website uses cookies. We and our advertising partners use cookies and other tracking technologies to improve your browsing experience on our website, to show you personalized content and targeted ads, to analyze our website traffic, and to understand where our visitors are coming from. (to have trouble = to do something with difficulty) I'm having fun / I'm having a good time... If you found this page helpful, consider a donation to our hosting bill to show your support! The student with the most points at the end of the game wins. When the students have finished, they read their daily routines to the class. In teams of two, students take it in turns to secretly choose a square and mime the verb or verb phrase to their teammate. First, students play a pelmanism game to practice common verb collocations. When we say 'the cake tastes delicious', the verb taste is a state verb that describes the cake. Another Case: The Verb 'Think' The verb think has a state meaning and an action meaning as well. In this verbs guessing game, students guess missing verbs in sentences. Their partner listens and writes their guess in the space on their worksheet and says their answer to the other student. In this free verbs crossword activity, students complete a crossword with common verbs by guessing missing words in sentences. Students are not allowed to repeat a collocation from the first game and must try to create new sentences using the verbs. In groups, students then shuffle all their cards together and place them in a pile. If the sentence is correct, the team claims the square, marking it with a circle or cross. The game continues until all the cards have been used. Let's look at some examples. I feel sick. I created some memes to make it look more teenage-friendly and help the kids to remember it better. In pairs, students take it in turns to read the sentences on their worksheet to their partner using the word 'blank' for the missing verb. Students then do a gap-fill exercise where they complete sentences using the action verbs. My students went crazy about it and we had a few laughs while discussing the topic which contributed to a good environment in the class. First, students match verbs with words or phrases that can go with the verbs. If not, the card is placed at the bottom of the pile. (Action verb: I am using my brain to try to find the answer.) So, think is a state verb when we use it to give an opinion, but it is an action verb when we describe our brain in action. There are a few other exceptions as well, such as idioms with the verb have. If not, the student turns the cards back over. Next, students take it in turns to pick up a card, read the sentence to the group and guess who wrote it. Finally, students check their answers and spelling by comparing worksheets. This verbs worksheet helps students learn and practice 20 common verbs in English. (to have fun / have a good time = to enjoy yourself) These idioms are all actions. What About McDonald's 'I'm Lovin' It?' (I don't love it.) The McDonalds slogan is grammatically wrong because 'love' is a state verb. When all the cards have been matched, students add up their scores and move on to the second game. Students play four games in total, alternating which team starts each game.



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