







## Answers

1. c) think
2. a) is thinking
3. b) has
4. d) is having
5. b) see
6. c) is seeing
7. a) tastes
8. d) is tasting
9. d) smell
10. a) is smelling
11. c) look
12. b) is looking
13. a) feel
14. c) is feeling
15. d) is
16. b) is being
17. a) knows
18. d) love
19. b) wants
20. c) don't remember



# Explanations

## 1. “think” (c)

Here 'think' means 'believe / have an opinion' — a stative meaning. When 'think' expresses an opinion, we use the present simple: 'I think', not 'I am thinking'.

## 2. “is thinking” (a)

Here 'think' means 'use your mind actively to consider something' — a dynamic meaning. When 'think about' describes the mental process, we use the present continuous: 'She is thinking about'.

## 3. “has” (b)

Here 'have' means 'own / possess' — a stative meaning. When 'have' expresses possession, we use the present simple: 'She has a cottage', not 'She is having a cottage'.

## 4. “is having” (d)

Here 'have a nap' describes an activity — a dynamic meaning. Expressions like 'have a nap', 'have lunch', 'have a shower' are actions, so we can use the present continuous: 'The baby is having a nap'.

## 5. “see” (b)

Here 'see' means 'understand' — a stative meaning. When 'see' means 'understand', we use the present simple: 'I see what you mean', not 'I am seeing what you mean'.

## 6. “is seeing” (c)

Here 'see' means 'visit / have an appointment with' — a dynamic meaning. We use the present continuous for a planned future arrangement: 'She is seeing a specialist next Tuesday'.

## 7. “tastes” (a)

Here 'taste' means 'has a particular flavour' — a stative meaning. When we describe how food tastes, we use the present simple: 'The soup tastes amazing', not 'is tasting amazing'.

## 8. “is tasting” (d)

Here 'taste' means 'try the flavour of something deliberately' — a dynamic meaning. When someone actively tastes food, we use the present continuous: 'The chef is tasting the sauce'.

## 9. “smell” (d)

Here 'smell' means 'have a particular smell' — a stative meaning. We use the present simple: 'These flowers smell wonderful'. 'Smells' is wrong because 'these flowers' is plural.

## 10. “is smelling” (a)

Here 'smell' means 'sniff / use your nose deliberately' — a dynamic meaning. When someone actively smells something, we use the present continuous: 'She is smelling the flowers'.

## 11. “look” (c)

Here 'look' means 'appear / seem' — a stative meaning. When we describe someone's appearance, we use the present simple: 'You look tired', not 'You are looking tired'. 'Looks' is wrong because the subject is 'you'.

## 12. “is looking” (b)

Here 'look at' means 'direct your eyes at something' — a dynamic meaning. When someone actively looks at something, we use the present continuous: 'She is looking at the photographs'.

## 13. “feel” (a)

Here 'feel' means 'believe / have an opinion' — a stative meaning. When 'feel' expresses a belief or opinion (feel that...), we use the present simple: 'I feel that we should wait', not 'I am feeling that...'.

**14. “is feeling” (c)**

Here 'feel' means 'touch / examine by hand' — a dynamic meaning. When someone physically touches or examines something, we use the present continuous: 'The doctor is feeling the patient's knee'.

**15. “is” (d)**

Here 'be' describes a permanent physical characteristic — a stative meaning. When 'be' describes a permanent quality (height, personality trait), we use the present simple: 'He is tall', not 'He is being tall'.

**16. “is being” (b)**

Here 'be' describes temporary, deliberate behaviour — a dynamic meaning. 'He is being difficult' means he's acting difficult right now, but it's not his permanent character. 'He is difficult' would mean he's always difficult.

**17. “knows” (a)**

'Know' is always a stative verb — it has no dynamic meaning. We always use the present simple: 'She knows', never 'She is knowing'. This is true in all tenses.

**18. “love” (d)**

'Love' is a stative verb expressing emotion. We use the present simple: 'My parents love living by the sea'.

'Loves' is wrong because 'my parents' is plural. 'Are loving' is not standard in formal English.

**19. “wants” (b)**

'Want' is always a stative verb — it has no dynamic meaning. We use the present simple: 'David wants', never 'David is wanting'.

**20. “don't remember” (c)**

'Remember' is always a stative verb (mental state). We use the present simple negative: 'I don't remember', not 'I am not remembering'. 'Doesn't' is wrong because the subject is 'I'.