

# Stative Verbs List

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>love</b> (emotion)</li><li>• <b>hate</b> (emotion)</li><li>• <b>hope</b> (emotion)</li><li>• <b>desire</b> (emotion)</li><li>• <b>like</b> (emotion)</li><li>• <b>dislike</b> (emotion)</li><li>• <b>prefer</b> (emotion)</li><li>• <b>adore</b> (emotion)</li><li>• <b>want</b> (emotion)</li><li>• <b>need</b> (emotion)</li><li>• <b>value</b> (emotion)</li><li>• <b>care for</b> (emotion)</li><li>• <b>appreciate</b> (emotion)</li><li>• <b>despise</b> (emotion)</li><li>• <b>long for</b> (emotion)</li><li>• <b>feel</b> (emotion)</li><li>• <b>enjoy</b> (emotion)</li><li>• <b>have</b> (possession)</li><li>• <b>contain</b> (possession)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>include</b> (possession)</li><li>• <b>belong</b> (possession)</li><li>• <b>own</b> (possession)</li><li>• <b>lack</b> (possession)</li><li>• <b>consist</b> (possession)</li><li>• <b>possess</b> (possession)</li><li>• <b>know</b> (mental state)</li><li>• <b>forget</b> (mental state)</li><li>• <b>understand</b> (mental state)</li><li>• <b>remember</b> (mental state)</li><li>• <b>imagine</b> (mental state)</li><li>• <b>agree</b> (mental state)</li><li>• <b>disagree</b> (mental state)</li><li>• <b>believe</b> (mental state)</li><li>• <b>suppose</b> (mental state)</li><li>• <b>doubt</b> (mental state)</li><li>• <b>deny</b> (mental state)</li><li>• <b>realize</b> (mental state)</li><li>• <b>impress</b> (mental state)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>surprise</b> (mental state)</li><li>• <b>please</b> (mental state)</li><li>• <b>mean</b> (mental state)</li><li>• <b>hear</b> (perception)</li><li>• <b>see</b> (perception)</li><li>• <b>smell</b> (perception)</li><li>• <b>taste</b> (perception)</li><li>• <b>feel</b> (perception)</li><li>• <b>touch</b> (perception)</li><li>• <b>look</b> (perception)</li><li>• <b>sound</b> (perception)</li><li>• <b>cost</b> (other)</li><li>• <b>measure</b> (other)</li><li>• <b>weigh</b> (other)</li><li>• <b>matter</b> (other)</li><li>• <b>owe</b> (other)</li><li>• <b>depend</b> (other)</li><li>• <b>fit</b> (other)</li><li>• <b>seem</b> (other)</li></ul>
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## Present Perfect Simple

The present perfect simple tense is formed using **have** or **has** plus the **past participle** of the verb. For example, "I **have been** to Asia" or "He **has been** to Asia".

We use this tense for several different situations:

- **Unfinished Actions:** We use it for actions, states, or habits that started in the past and continue into the present. This usage often focuses on "how long" and uses words like **since** or **for**.
  - **Since** is used with a fixed point in the past (e.g., 2004, last year). For example, "I've known Karen since 1994".
  - **For** is used with a period of time (e.g., two hours, six months). For example, "She's lived in London for three years".
- **Finished Actions (Life Experience):** This refers to actions that happened at some point in a person's life, but we don't specify when. The person must be alive now. We often use words like **ever** and **never** here. For instance, "I have been to Tokyo" or "We have never seen that film".
- **Unfinished Time Words:** This applies to actions that happened within a period of time that is still continuing, such as "this month" or "today". For example, "I haven't seen her this month". We **cannot** use the present perfect simple with a finished time word like "yesterday".
- **Impact on the Present:** This is for a completed action that has a clear result in the present. For example, "She's hurt her leg," which means she can't play tennis now.
- **Something Recent:** We also use this tense to talk about something that happened very recently, even if there isn't an obvious result. We often use words like **just**, **yet**, **already**, or **recently**. For example, "I've just seen Lucy".

A special case with this tense is the use of **been** and **gone** as the past participle of "go". **Been** means a person visited a place and has returned, while **gone** means they are at that place now.

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## Present Perfect Continuous

The present perfect continuous is formed using **have** or **has**, plus **been**, plus the **-ing form** of the verb. For example, "I **have been working** all morning".

We use this tense for these main reasons:

- **Unfinished Actions:** Similar to the present perfect simple, we use it to say how long an action has been happening, often with **for** and **since**. For example, "I've been living in London for two years". While sometimes either the simple or continuous tense works here, you can't use the continuous form with **stative verbs** (verbs that describe a state rather than an action).
  - **Temporary Situations:** We use this for actions that started in the past and continue to the present, but without a specific "how long". We might use a word like **recently**. For example, "I've been going to the gym a lot recently".
  - **Finished Actions with a Result:** This is for actions that have just stopped and have a result you can see, hear, or feel in the present. The focus is often on the action itself and its recentness. For example, "I've been running, so I'm really hot".
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## Past Perfect Simple

The **past perfect simple** is a verb tense used to talk about an action that was completed at some point before another action or time in the past. The basic form is

**had + past participle** of the main verb.

### Key Uses

There are three main ways we use the past perfect simple:

- **To describe a finished action before a second point in the past** 🕒. This use clarifies which event happened first. For example, in the sentence, "When we arrived, the film had started," the film starting is the first action, and our arrival is the second. This tense is often used to explain a past event.
  - **Examples:**
    - I'd eaten dinner, so I wasn't hungry. (First, I ate; then, I wasn't hungry).
    - It had snowed in the night, so the bus didn't arrive. (First, it snowed; then, the bus didn't arrive).

- **To describe an action that started in the past and continued up to another point in the past** 🕒. This is similar to the present perfect, but the action continues up to a specific past time or event. We often use "for + time" in these sentences. It's commonly used with **stative verbs** (verbs that describe a state of being rather than an action, like "know," "be," "live").
    - **Examples:**
      - When he graduated, he had been in London for six years. (He started living in London six years before graduating and continued living there until he graduated, or even longer) .
      - On the 20th of July, I'd worked here for three months.
  - **To talk about unreal or imaginary things in the past** ✨. This is a "one step back in time" tense used in conditional or wish sentences.
    - **Examples:**
      - If I had known you were ill, I would have visited you.
      - I wish I hadn't gone to bed so late!.
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## Past Perfect Continuous

The **past perfect continuous** is used to show that an ongoing action in the past was in progress up to another moment in the past. The form is

**had + been + verb-ing.**

### Key Uses

There are two primary uses for the past perfect continuous:

- **To show how long something had been happening up to a point in the past.** This use emphasizes the duration of the action. We often use "for + time".
  - **Examples:**
    - She had been working at that company for a year when she met James.
    - I'd been walking for hours when I finally found the house.
- **To show that an action finished just before another event in the past.** This use typically shows the **result** of the completed action.
  - **Examples:**
    - The pavement was wet; it had been raining. (The rain had stopped, but the wet pavement was the result).
    - The children had been playing and so the room was a mess!.
    - I'd been working before I saw you, and that's why I was really tired.