

1. Verbs of Perception (Senses without an action)

These describe sensory experiences or states rather than active processes.

Verb	Description	Example
see	To perceive visually, without active looking	I see a bird in the sky.
hear	To perceive sound, not actively listening	I hear music from the next room.
smell	To detect a scent	The flowers smell wonderful.
taste	To perceive the flavor of something	This soup tastes salty.
feel	To experience a physical sensation	The fabric feels soft.

2. Verbs of Emotion

These express feelings or states of mind.

Verb	Description	Example
love	To feel deep affection	I love my family.
like	To enjoy or appreciate	I like this painting.
dislike	To not enjoy or have an aversion	She dislikes loud noises.
hate	To have strong negative feelings	He hates being late.
want	To desire	I want a new phone.
prefer	To favor something over another	I prefer tea to coffee.
need	To require or feel a necessity for	We need more time to finish the project.
care	To feel concern or interest	I care about the environment.

3. Verbs of Thinking and Opinion

These express mental states or thought processes.

Verb	Description	Example
know	To have information or understanding	I know the answer.
believe	To accept as true	I believe in fairness.
think	To have an opinion (not active thinking)	I think it's a great idea.
understand	To grasp the meaning of something	I understand the question.
mean	To signify or have significance	What does this word mean?
remember	To recall information	I remember our first meeting.
forget	To fail to recall	I always forget where I put my keys.
imagine	To form a mental image	Can you imagine life on Mars?

4. Verbs of Possession

These express ownership, possession, or relationships.

Verb	Description	Example
have	To own or possess	I have two cats.
own	To legally possess	She owns a house in the city.
belong	To be in possession of someone	This book belongs to me.
include	To contain as part of a whole	The price includes breakfast.
consist	To be composed of	The team consists of five players.
possess	To have as a quality or characteristic	He possesses great leadership skills.

5. Verbs of States and Relationships

These describe conditions or relationships between things.

Verb	Description	Example
be	To indicate existence or identity	She is a teacher.
seem	To appear to be	He seems tired today.
appear	To give the impression of being something	The situation appears complicated.
depend	To rely on or be influenced by something	It depends on the weather.
matter	To be of importance	Your opinion matters to me.
contain	To hold or include	The box contains old photographs.
resemble	To look or be similar to	She resembles her mother.

6. Verbs of Measurement and State

These describe quantities, measurements, or conditions.

Verb	Description	Example
cost	To have a price	This car costs \$20,000.
weigh	To have a certain weight	The bag weighs 5 kilograms.
measure	To have a specific size or dimension	The table measures 2 meters long.
fit	To be the right size	These shoes fit perfectly.

Additional Notes

- **Non-action verbs are generally not used in continuous tenses.** For example, "I am loving this" is less common in formal contexts than "I love this," though conversational English sometimes uses continuous forms for emphasis.
- Many of these verbs can become action verbs depending on their use. For example, "think" can be stative ("I think it's nice") or active ("I am thinking about the answer").