

## Kim Silver interviews Masao.



Masao Tanaka arrives at the Cosmo Trading office without any trouble this time. Now, he is sitting in front of Kim Silver.

**Masao** Thank you very much for receiving my résumé.

**Kim** Not at all. I'm sorry you had to take some time off from work. So, how long have you been with your current employer?

**Masao** It's been two and a half years since I came back from the States.

**Kim** You do speak good English. **What were you doing there?**

**Masao** **I was concentrating on my language skills.**

**Kim** Well, Masao, we are very impressed. Your aggressive approach to realizing your life-long dream looks great.

**Masao** Thank you.

## Words and Phrases

<b>current</b> [kʌrənt]	being happening right now
<b>employer</b> [emplɔɪər]	a person or a firm that takes on a person or people for wages
<b>concentrate</b> [kɒnsəntrəɪt]	bring all efforts together on one thing or activity
<b>impress</b> [ɪmprɛs]	have a strong effect on something

Aims  
of the  
Unit

1. present progressive
2. past progressive
3. action verbs and stative verbs

**Kim** Your college degree is not bad at all. I have a couple of questions.

**Masao** I'm ready to answer whatever questions you have.



**Kim** **What are you doing at your current position?**

**Masao** As a systems engineer, **I'm maintaining the computer system at the office.**

**Kim** If you work here, how could you help us?

**Masao** **I know life in a foreign country.** So, I want to use that experience and work globally.

**Kim** Well, Masao, that is possible. Cosmo Trading is looking for ambitious people with foreign experience.

Kim Silver says she will let Masao know the result soon.

<b>realize</b> [rɪˈəlaɪz]	make reality of one's hope or plan
<b>degree</b> [dɪɡriː]	a certificate given to a graduate of a college
<b>globally</b> [ɡləʊbəli]	being in all parts of the world
<b>imply</b> [ɪmplaɪ]	suggest or show without direct statement

## Grammar for Speaking

## 3. action verbs and stative verbs

**I know life in a foreign country.**

Most verbs are **action verbs** while a few verbs are **stative**. An action verb shows an action that happens at one moment and is completed. On the other hand, a stative verb shows an action or state that lasts for a long time.

The commonly used stative verbs are:

believe	hate	know	like
live	love	prefer	recognize
remain	resemble	think	understand
want	wish		

Stative verbs show how a person feels, what a person or a thing looks like, and so on.

**🔑 stative verbs and progressive form**

Usually, stative verbs cannot be used as a progressive form.

1. ○ I **like** Japanese food.  
× I'm **liking** Japanese food.

**🔑 when stative verbs are used in a progressive form**

Stative verbs could be used in a progressive form for special meanings. Progressive forms with stative verbs can express

the following meanings:

• **expressing a temporary state**

When you use stative verbs in a progressive sentence, you can express a temporary state.

2. He **is living** with his parents right now.

This sentence implies that the person (**he**) will move out from his parents' house soon. If the situation is permanent, you should use the present tense such as:

3. He **lives** 10 minutes from the station.• **expressing the change in state**

Usually, verbs like '**understand**' or '**know**' are not used in progressive sentence. When they are used, the meanings are different. Note the difference.

4. I'm **understanding** what to do each day.

*cf.* I don't **understand** the situation.

5. I'm **knowing** him better.

*cf.* I **know** him well.

Sentence 4 shows that the level of **understanding is getting deeper**. In sentence 5, the meaning is that I didn't know him before, but now I know him **much better**.

The sentence "**I know him well.**" shows the deepest level.