

1. EXERCISES

Complete with the object personal pronouns.

1. WE are brothers. (Peter and I)
2. WHO is a lawyer. (Sue)
3. IT is very friendly. (John's dog)
4. HE is ten years old. (Robert)
5. IT is very easy to use. (This computer)
6. WHOM are neighbours. (Lucía and Sue)
7. SHE is washing her hair.
8. THEY have long tails. (Monkeys)
9. WHOM have golden hair. (The girls)
10. THEY have their tickets. (All the passengers)
11. IT dropped on his head. (An apple)
12. THEY clean their room. (Jenny and Marta)
13. SHE was cooking our supper. (Mom)
14. ME is talking to Peter. (James)
15. SHE can dance quite well. (Jean)
16. IT roars. (A tiger)
17. THEY wore masks on Halloween (Rasheeda and Candy)
18. IT is broken. (The lawnmower)
19. THEY came to Spain. (the tourists)
20. IT is very old. (My car)
21. HE loves to visit Disney land. (Antonio)
22. IT drives very fast. (The ambulance)

6 *my, your, her, his ...* : possessive adjectives

That's **my** daughter.
 Is this **your** book?
 This is **her** office.
 I've got **their** phone number.

<i>Personal pronouns</i>	→	<i>Possessive adjectives</i>
I	→	my
you	→	your
she	→	her
he	→	his
it	→	its
we	→	our
they	→	their

Notes

- *my, your, her, his, its, our, their* do not change. They are the same with singular and plural nouns:
*Here's **my** book.* *I like **their** car.*
*Here are **my** books.* *I like **their** cars.*
- The possessive *its* has no apostrophe ('):
*The cat likes **its** food.*
 NOT ~~*The cat likes **it's** food.*~~

Practice

- 6 Complete the sentences with *my, your, her, his, its, our* or *their*.
- 1 Alison is doing *..her..* homework.
 - 2 Do you live with *..your..* parents?
 - 3 We love **OUR** new house.
 - 4 He's in **HIS** office.
 - 5 The children are with **THEIR** grandmother.
 - 6 I like **MY** new job.
 - 7 Are you and your sister enjoying **YOUR** English classes?
 - 8 Amsterdam is famous for **THEIR** canals.
 - 9 She's with **HER** boyfriend.
 - 10 They haven't got **THEIR** umbrellas.
 - 11 She's in **HER** bedroom.
 - 12 He's looking for **HIS** shoes.
 - 13 I like visiting **YOUR** friends at the weekend.
 - 14 Are the teachers having **MY** meeting now?
 - 15 Have you got **THEIR** passport?

Verbs

11 *am, is, are*: Present Simple tense of verb *to be*

FORM

Positive

Negative

Long	Short	Long	Short	Question
I am	I'm	I am not	I'm not	Am I ... ?
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't	Are you ... ?
She is	She's	She is not	She isn't	Is she ... ?
He is	He's	He is not	He isn't	Is he ... ?
It is	It's	It is not	It isn't	Is it ... ?
We are	We're	We are not	We aren't	Are we ... ?
They are	They're	They are not	They aren't	Are they ... ?

Note: We can always use the positive short form after pronouns (*I'm, you're, she's, he's, it's, we're, they're*) but we cannot always use it after nouns.

➤ See Appendix 3 on short forms.

Practice

11a Write the short form.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 It is a lovely day.
<i>It's a lovely day.</i> | 6 It is not very warm.
IT'S NOT VERY WARM
..... |
| 2 We are not students.
<i>We aren't students.</i> | 7 He is American.
HE'S AMERICAN
..... |
| 3 I am sorry.
IM SORRY
..... | 8 I am not very well.
IM NOT VERY WELL
..... |
| 4 She is not here today.
SHE'S NOT HERE TODAY
..... | 9 You are very cold.
YOU'RE VERY COLD
..... |
| 5 They are in the garden.
THEY'RE IN THE GARDEN
..... | 10 We are late.
WE'RE LATE
..... |

11b Complete the sentences with *am, is* or *are*.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 She <i>is</i> in my class. | 8 The book <i>is</i> here. |
| 2 They <i>are</i> not in my office. | 9 The class <i>is</i> very big. |
| 3 I <i>am</i> from Spain. | 10 The books <i>are</i> on my desk. |
| 4 He <i>is</i> a good teacher. | 11 My sister and I <i>are</i> leaving. |
| 5 How <i>are</i> you? | 12 It <i>is</i> not my pen. |
| 6 <i>is</i> she coming? | 13 <i>is</i> English very difficult? |
| 7 <i>are</i> they at home? | 14 <i>am</i> I right? |



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TEMA: verbo to be, possessive adjectives.

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MATERIA: inglés

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LICENCIATURA: TRABAJO SOCIAL

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7 DE NOVIEMBRE DEL 2021

VERB TO BE EN PRESENTE SIMPLE.

adopta tres formas: is, are, am que acompañarán a los pronombres personales del inglés: I con am; he, she, it con is, y we, you, they con are.

A diferencia de otros verbos en inglés, el verbo “to be” se conjuga (en otras palabras, cambia) gramaticalmente según el número y la persona.

Más tarde veremos algunos ejemplos de cómo se usa el verbo “to be” en presente simple.

Pero primero revisemos los pronombres personales en inglés:

I – Yo

You – Tú

We – Nosotros

They – Ellos

He – Él

She – Ella

It – Eso (neutro)

Para construir una oración sencilla, por ejemplo decir que eres un estudiante, simplemente hay que usar el verbo “to be”: “I am a student”.

En este tipo de oraciones puedes elegir cualquier persona y usar la forma verbal correcta del verbo “to be”:

“He/She is a student”. Él/Ella es un/a estudiante.

“We are doctors”. Nosotros somos doctores.

“You are a student”. Tú eres un estudiante.

Como puedes ver, hay una forma abreviada (contracción) que se usa al escribir el verbo “to be” y es necesario utilizar un apóstrofe para construirla: “I am = I’m”, “She is = She’s”, etc.

Es muy importante el orden de las palabras en inglés: sujeto + verbo + objeto.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES.

Un posesivo es una palabra o construcción gramatical que indica una relación de pertenencia, en sentido amplio. Un término relacionado es el del caso genitivo. La mayoría de los idiomas europeos tienen palabras posesivas asociadas a los pronombres personales. Se utilizan para indicar a quién pertenece el sujeto u objeto de la oración. Van seguidos de un sustantivo

My mi / mis

Its su / sus

Our nuestro/a/os/as

Your vuestro/a/os/as

Como se puede observar, son muchos menos que en español, ya que no se diferencian en singular o plural. Por ejemplo:

my car mi auto

my books mis libros

Sin embargo, debes prestar atención cuando se refieren a la tercera persona, ya que en castellano se usa "su" en todos los casos, mientras que en inglés varían según la persona.

Nota además que "your" puede referirse al singular (tu) o al plural (vuestro).

My house

Your house

His house

Her house

Its house

Our house

Your house

Their house

I like my job.

Me gusta mi trabajo.

Is your brother coming?

¿Viene tu hermano?

His car is new.

Su auto (de él) es nuevo.

Her house is big.

Su casa (de ella) es grande.

Our sons live here.

Nuestros hijos viven aquí.

Your house is big.

Vuestra casa es grande.

Their children go to school.

Sus hijos van a la escuela.

Si se está hablando de una persona y se describe su casa, se usaría his o her, según el sexo de dicha persona.

Pero si se habla de un animal se debe utilizar its.