

verb to be en presente simple

¿Cuándo se utiliza el verbo to be? Este verbo se utiliza para expresar los verbos ser o estar en español. Si tienes dudas acerca de la conjugación del verbo to be afirmativo, te contamos que 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.

El presente simple afirmativo del verbo to be se puede utilizar en las siguientes situaciones:

Para expresar una afirmación general, o algo que es de carácter permanente. Observa los siguientes ejemplos:

The Dead Sea is the lowest body of water on the surface of the Earth. (El Mar Muerto es el cuerpo de agua más bajo en la superficie de la Tierra.)

The South Pole is a very cold place. (El Polo Sur es un lugar muy frío.)

Para hablar acerca de una fecha en particular en el futuro, por ejemplo, una cita programada, compromiso, celebración, día festivo, etc.

Next Saturday is Christmas. (El próximo sábado es Navidad).

My birthday is on July 15th. (Mi cumpleaños es el 15 de Julio).

EJEMPLOS:

1. I am a good student. (Yo soy un buen estudiante).
2. We are old friends. (Nosotros somos viejos amigos).
3. He is a student. (Él es un estudiante).
4. The pencil is on the desk. (El lápiz está sobre el escritorio).
5. They are friends. (Ellos son amigos).
5. The weather today is good. (El clima está bien hoy).
6. The sky is clear. (El cielo está limpio).

possessive adjectives

Los possessive adjectives se utilizan principalmente para indicar que algo pertenece o que forma parte de alguien. También los usamos para expresar relaciones de parentesco, amistad o trabajo (personas o animales) y para hablar de las partes del cuerpo humano.

Los possessive adjectives preceden a un sustantivo mientras que los possessive pronouns no preceden a ningún sustantivo.

Los *possessive adjectives* y los *possessive pronouns*

PERSONAL PRONOUN	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE		POSSESSIVE PRONOUN	
I	My	<i>Mi, mis</i>	Mine	<i>Mío/a/os/as</i>
You	Your	<i>Tu, tus</i>	Yours	<i>Tuyo/a/os/as</i>
He	His	<i>Su, sus</i>	His	<i>Suyo/a/os/as</i>
She	Her		Hers	

EJEMPLOS:

Pronombres posesivos (en función de pronombre)

his suyo(s)

hers suyo(s)

ours nuestro(s)

Ejemplo

This bicycle is his. Esta bicicleta es de él.

The dress is hers. El vestido es de ella.

The suitcases are ours. Las maletas son nuestras.

1. EXERCISES

Complete with the object personal pronouns.

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

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.

*Personal
pronouns*

I
 you
 she
 he
 it
 we
 they

→
 →
 →
 →
 →
 →
 →

*Possessive
adjectives*

my
 your
 her
 his
 its
 our
 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 *my* office.
 - 5 The children are with *your* grandmother.
 - 6 I like *their* new job.
 - 7 Are you and your sister enjoying *its* English classes?
 - 8 Amsterdam is famous for *their* canals.
 - 9 She's with *your* boyfriend.
 - 10 They haven't got *her* umbrellas.
 - 11 She's in *your* bedroom.
 - 12 He's looking for *his* shoes.
 - 13 I like visiting *our* friends at the weekend.
 - 14 Are the teachers having *their* meeting now?
 - 15 Have you got *her* 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.
<i>it's not too hot</i> |
| 2 We are not students.
<i>We aren't students.</i> | 7 He is American.
<i>Hello you are american</i> |
| 3 I am sorry.
<i>I'm sorry</i> | 8 I am not very well.
<i>I do not feel well</i> |
| 4 She is not here today.
<i>she left today</i> | 9 You are very cold.
<i>you are quite cold</i> |
| 5 They are in the garden.
<i>she is in the garden</i> | 10 We are late.
<i>we did not arrive on time</i> |

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>are</i> a good teacher. | 11 My sister and I <i>is</i> leaving. |
| 5 How <i>is</i> you? | 12 It <i>are</i> not my pen. |
| 6 <i>are</i> she coming? | 13 <i>are</i> English very difficult? |
| 7 <i>with</i> they at home? | 14 <i>is</i> I right? |

