



Mi Universidad

ACTIVIDD I

**STUDENT'S NAME: KARELI YAZMIN PALACIOS
ROBLERO**

THEME: VERBO TOBE AND POSSESSIVE PROUNS

PARTIAL: I

MATTER: ENGLS

TESCHER'S NAME: HEYDI JANETH CRUZ ZURITA

LICENTIATE: TRABAJO SOCIAL

Verb to be in the present simple

Unlike other verbs in English, the verb "to be" is conjugated (in other words, changes) grammatically according to the number and the person.

I – Yo

You – Tú

We – Nosotros

They – Ellos

He – Él

She – Ella

It – Eso (neutro)

To build a simple sentence, for example to say that you are a student, you simply have to use the verb “to be”: “I am a student”.

“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.

AFFIRMATIVE		NEGATIVE		INTERROGATIVE
Full	Short	Full	Short	
I am	I'm	I am not	-	Am I?
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't	Are you?
He is	He's	He is not	He isn't	Is he?
She is	She's	She is not	She isn't	Is she?
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?
This is	-	This is not	This isn't	Is this?
That is	That's	That is not	That isn't	Is that?

There is an abbreviated form (contraction) that is used when writing the verb “to be” and it is necessary to use an apostrophe to construct it: “I am = I’m”, “She is = She’s”, etc.

The order of the words in English is very important: subject + verb + object.

If you need to ask a question, simply put the verb “to be” at the beginning of the sentence:

"Am I a student?" I am a student?

"Are we students?" We are students?

"Is she clever?" She is smart?

You can answer like this:

Yes, he is / No, he is not = isn't.

Yes, we are / No, we are not = aren't.

To construct a negative sentence, use the adverb "not" after the verb:

"I am not a student." I am not a student.

"You are not a doctor." You are not a doctor.

"She is not a teacher." She's not a teacher.

In negative sentences you can also use the abbreviated form of the verb "to be" and the adverb "not". For example: "he is not = he isn't", "they are not = they aren't", etc.

Possessive Pronouns

As with possessive adjectives, we use possessive pronouns to indicate who owns something, but with pronouns we don't use a noun. We use possessive pronouns when it is clear which object we are referring to. For example:

*Whose pen is this? It's **mine**.* (meaning 'my pen')

Here are all the possessive pronouns:

SUBJECT	POSSESSIVE PRONOUN
I	mine
you (singular)	yours
he	his
she	hers
it	its
we	ours
you (plural)	yours
they	theirs

As you can see, the pronouns 'his' and 'its' are the same as the adjectives, while the others change by adding an -s, with the exception of 'mine'. Here are some examples:

*That's Anna's homework and this is **yours**.*

*Your hotel is near the city center while **ours** is near the airport.*

*I love your sofa. **Mine** isn't as comfortable as **yours**.*

*We don't need help with our project but the boys need help with **theirs**.*

*Is this Carol's bicycle? – No, that red one over there is **hers**.*

*Whose game is this? – Sam was playing earlier so it must be **his**.*

We also use possessive pronouns after a noun + 'of'. For example:

*I'm a friend of **his**.*

*You're a student of **mine**.*

*She's a colleague of **ours**.*

Here is a chart with both the possessive adjectives and pronouns for you to use as a reference:

SUBJECT	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE	POSSESSIVE PRONOUN
I	my	mine
you (singular)	your	yours
he	his	his
she	her	hers
it	its	its
we	our	ours
you (plural)	your	yours
they	their	theirs

1. ___we___ are brothers. (Peter and I)
 2. ___she_____ 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. ___they_____ have golden hair. (The girls)
 10. ___they_____ have their tickets. (All the passengers)
 11. ___it_____ dropped on his head. (An apple)
 12. ___she_____ clean their room. (Jenny and Marta)
- (Mom)
14. ___he_____ is talking to Peter. (James)
 15. ___it_____ can dance quite well. (Jean)
 16. ___he_____ roars. (A tiger)
 17. ___they_____ wore masks on Halloween (Rasheeda and Candy)
 18. ___he_____ is broken. (The lawnmower)
 19. ___they_____ came to Spain. (the tourists)
 20. ___he_____ is very old. (My car)
 21. ___he_ loves to visit Disney land. (Antonio)
 22. ___it_____ drives very fast. (The ambulance)

Complete the sentences with am is or are.

1. She is my class.
2. They are not in my office
3. I is from spain.
4. He is a good teacher
5. How are you?
- 6.