



**Mi Universidad**

## **Investigación**

*Nombre del Alumno: Clara Belén Vázquez González*

*Nombre del tema: investigación y ejercicios*

*Parcial: I*

*Nombre de la Materia: ingles I*

*Nombre del profesor: Heidi Janeth Cruz Zurita*

*Nombre de la Licenciatura: licenciatura en Psicología*

*Cuatrimestre: "I"*

## EL VERB TO BE EN PRESENTE SIMPLE

### A continuaciom vemos su descripción y uso

La traducción del verbo to be al español es *estar* o *ser*. Este verbo se conjuga de forma distinta porque es un verbo irregular. Vamos a ver como se conjuga en el tiempo Present Simple, que es el equivalente al presente del indicativo

las formas Affirmative, Negative e Interrogative.

### Cojugación Affirmative

(*am, are, is*), dependiendo de la persona gramatical y de sus formas específicas para el singular y el plural. Además, cada forma tiene una contracción, que ha de evitarse en lo posible si se escribe en un registro formal. De este modo, la forma que toma el verbo en el Affirmative es:

Present Simple Affirmative
I <b>am</b> / I'm
You <b>are</b> / You're
He <b>is</b> / He's
She <b>is</b> / She's
We <b>are</b> / We're
You <b>are</b> / You're
They <b>are</b> / They're

## Cojugación Negative

La forma que toma el verbo en el Negative se obtiene añadiendo not después del verbo *to be*, es decir:

<b>Present Simple Negative</b>
<b>I am not / I'm not</b>
<b>You are not / You aren't</b>
<b>He is not / He isn't</b>
<b>She is not / She isn't</b>
<b>We are not / We aren't</b>
<b>You are not / You aren't</b>
<b>They are not / They aren't</b>

## Cojugación Interrogative

En las oraciones en Interrogative se utilizan las formas del Affirmative o del Negative pero escritas delante del sujeto.

<b>Affirmative Interrogative</b>
<b>Am I?</b>
<b>Are you?</b>
<b>Is he?</b>
<b>Is she?</b>
<b>Are we?</b>
<b>Are you?</b>
<b>Are they?</b>

## Ejemplos:

Conjugación affirmative :

\* I am smart.

\*She is here.

\*They are at the cinema.

\*I'm shy.

Conjugación Negative:

I am not a philosopher.

He's not abroad.

They are not lazy.

Conjugación Interrogative:

Am I a good player?

Is he happy?

Are you at home?

## Possessive adjectives

Los possessives mi, mío, tu, tuyo, su, suyo, etc., se utilizan para indicar que algo pertenece o forma parte de algo. Varían según el poseedor y no según la cantidad poseída.

### Como se utiliza

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.

### Aspectos que hay que tener en cuenta

Los possessive adjectives preceden a un sustantivo.

### Ejemplos:

This is **your** problem, not **my** problem.

Este es **tu** problema, no **mi** problema

This is **my** car.

Este es **mi** coche.

# 1. EXERCISES

## Complete with the object personal pronouns.

1. we are brothers. (Peter and I)
2. She 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. They are neighbours. (Lucia and Sue)
7. She is washing her hair.
8. It 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. They clean their room. (Jenny and Marta)
13. She was cooking our supper. (Mom)
14. He is talking to Peter. (James)
15. He 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. It 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.

*Personal  
pronouns*

I  
You  
She  
He  
It  
we  
they

→  
→  
→  
→  
→  
4

*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 his office.
- 5 The children are with my grandmother.
- 6 I like my new job.
- 7 Are you and your sister enjoying their English classes?
- 8 Amsterdam is famous for its 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 my friends at the weekend.
- 14 are the teachers having their meeting now?
- 15 Have you got your passport?

# Verbs

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

### FORM

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

*It's a lovely day.*

2 We are not students.

*We aren't students.*

3 I am sorry.

*I 'm sorry*

4 She is not here today.

*She isn't here today*

5 They are in the garden.

*They're in the garden*

6 It is not very warm.

*It isn't very warm*

7 He is American.

*He's American*

8 I am not very well.

*I'm not very well*

9 You are very cold.

*You're very cold*

10 We are late.

*We're late*



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

- 1 She *is* my class.
  - 2 They are not in my office.
  - 3 I *am* from Spain.
  - 4 He *is* a good teacher.
  - 5 How *are* you?
  - 6 *Is* she coming?
  - 7 *Are* they at home?
- 

- 8 The book *is* .here.
- 9 The class *are* .very big.
- 10 The books *are* .on my desk.
- 11 My sister and I *am* Leaving.
- 12 It *is* notmy pen.
13. *Is* Englishvery difficult?
14. Am I right?