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VERBO TO BE "SER O ESTAR"

¿Qué es?

El verbo to be significa en español "ser o estar". Por ello, para su correcta comprensión. Se debe entender el contexto de la oración en la que es utilizado. Por ejemplo: correcto: I am engineer [yo soy ingeniero].

Formas:

Las 8 formas del verbo más importantes son: be, am, is, are, was, were, been, being. Así tenemos el presente, el pasado, el participio pasado y gerundio.

Estructura:

Este verbo se utiliza para expresar los verbos ser o estar en español. La conjugación del verbo to be afirmativo, adopta tres formas: is, are, am que acompañan a los pronombres personales del inglés: I con am; he, she, it con is, y we, you, they con are. Podemos encontrarlos también en forma negativa, añadiéndoles "NOT".

Presente simple afirmativo:

Para expresar una afirmación general, o algo que es de carácter permanente. Para construir una oración sencilla, por ejemplo decir, que eres un estudiante, simplemente hay que usar el verbo "to be", "I am a student". "he/she is a student". El/ella es un/a estudiante".

Adjetivos posesivos:

Son aquellos adjetivos que sirven para transmitir la pertenencia o posesión de algo. Por ejemplo: mis, suyo, sus.

Delante del sustantivo:

Concuerda siempre en número con el sustantivo [tu camisa/tus camisas].

Detrás del sustantivo:

Son en realidad pronombres posesivos, siempre concuerdan en genero y numero con el sustantivo

[el lapiz es mio/las bolsas son tuyas/el auto es nuestro].

Positivo:

I/m = yo soy.

You are = tu eres, usted es.

He is = el es.

She is = ella es

It is = el es, ella es.

We are = nosotros/as somos.

You are = vosotros/as sois.

They are = ellos/as son.

Interrogativo:

Cambiar el orden del verbo y el sujeto y poner el verbo en primera posicion.

Am I not? No soy yo?

Are you? No eres tu?

Is she? Isn't it? No es?

Are we? Aren't we? No somos nosotros?

Are you? Aren't you? No son ustedes?

Are they? Aren't they? No son ellos?

Negativo:

Añadir la palabra not despues del verbo.

I/am not / yo no soy

you are not / tu no eres, usted no es

he is not / el no es

she is not / ella no es

it is not / el no es

we are not / nosotros/as no somos

you are not / vosotros/as no sois

they are not / ellos/as no son.

1. EXERCISES

Complete with the object personal pronouns.

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. They clean their room. (Jenny and Marta)
13. She was cooking our supper. (Mom)
14. He is talking to Peter. (James)
15. You can dance quite well. (Jean)
16. He 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 **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

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.

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

6 It is not very warm.

it's not 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* in 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 *is* very big.

10 The books *are* on my desk.

11 My sister and I *are* leaving.

12 It *is* not my pen.

13 *is* English very difficult?

14 *am* I right?