



Universidad del sureste

## Licenciatura en psicología

**Materia:** ingles

**Trabajo:** trabajo investigación

**Docente:** Heidi Janeth Cruz Zurita

**Presenta:** Scheyli yasmin Pérez Morales

1er cuatrimestre – 2<sup>da</sup> unidad



Frontera Comalapa, Chiapas a  
07 De noviembre del 2021

# 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. (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. 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. 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.

*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 ..... **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.<br><i>It's a lovely day.</i>              | 6 It is not very warm.<br><i>It isn't very warm</i> .... |
| 2 We are not students.<br><i>We aren't students.</i>            | 7 He is American.<br><i>he's american</i> .....          |
| 3 I am sorry.<br><i>I'm sorry</i> .....                         | 8 I am not very well.<br><i>i'm not very well</i> .....  |
| 4 She is not here today.<br><i>She isn't here today</i> ..      | 9 You are very cold.<br><i>.. you're very cold</i> ..... |
| 5 They are in the garden.<br><i>.. they'er in the garden</i> .. | 10 We are late.<br><i>.. we're late</i> .....            |

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

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 She <i>is</i> in my class.        | 8 The book <i>Are</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>Is</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>am</i> she coming?             | 13 <i>Is</i> English very difficult?   |
| 7 <i>are</i> they at home?          | 14 <i>Are</i> I right?                 |

## VERB TO BE EN PRESENTE SIMPLE:

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.)

### Estructura:

la estructura básica que se utiliza para para la formación de oraciones afirmativas, negativas e interrogativas según este tiempo verbal. En esta tabla puedes ver cada uno de sus componentes para entenderlo mejor.

Afirmativa	Sujeto + verbo + complemento
Negativa	Sujeto + auxiliar do/does not + verbo + complemento
Interrogativa	Auxiliar do/does + sujeto + verbo + complemento

### Ejemplos:

- I am a good student. (Yo soy un buen estudiante).
- We are old friends. (Nosotros somos viejos amigos).
- He is a student. (Él es un estudiante).
- The pencil is on the desk. (El lápiz está sobre el escritorio).
- She is absent from class today. (Ella no está en clase hoy, Ella está ausente de clase hoy)

## 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. hacen función de sujeto cuando el pronombre sustituye al poseedor y al elemento poseído y hacen función de objeto cuando sólo susituyen al poseedor.

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.

### Estructura

#### adjetivo posesivo + sustantivo

Cuando hablamos de adjetivos posesivos decimos que muestran la "**pertenencia**" del sujeto.

"**Pertenencia**" en esta forma significa que pertenece a ese sujeto.

### Ejemplos:

- The tall woman is **her mom**.  
(La mujer alta es su mamá.)

Esta oración significa que la mujer alta le pertenece. Es la hija de la mujer alta.

El adjetivo posesivo **her** modifica el sustantivo **mom**.

- **Your car** is small.  
(Tu coche es pequeño.)

Esta oración dice que el coche pequeño te pertenece o que eres el dueño del coche pequeño.

El adjetivo posesivo **your** modifica el sustantivo **car**.