



UDRS

Mi Universidad

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En este trabajo veremos el verbo to be la estructura y su significado estaremos viendo sus distintas conjugaciones en pasado, presente , futuro simple y sus tres maneras en que se puede conjugar ya que existen maneras distintas en como el ingles traduce el futuro, podremos ver el futuro simple con sus conjugaciones will,shall y going to para poder hablar de planes a corto, mediano y largo plazo asi como de cosas que estamos al 100% seguros que van a pasar asi como predicciones de las cuales se tiene seguridad , veremos el adjetivo posesivo en el cual hablaremos para que y como lo podemos usar asi como unos ejemplos, esperando sea de total comprension al lector aclarando dudas sin mas vamos al trabajo.

Vervo “ to be ”

El cual significa . ser, estar, o tener según sea el contexto en el cual se usa , es usado como vervo principal y como auxiliar es iregular en pasado y en presente

En presente el vervo se conjuga con : I am, you are, he/she/it/is, y con pronombres como: we, you, they se conjuga con are

El vervo to be en presente se utiliza principalmente para hacer referencia a algo verdadero o para dar informacion bacica.Las formas en presente son : am, is , are,

Estructuras		
afirmativo	NEGATIVO	interrogatovo
I AM	I AM NOT	AM I ?
YUO ARE	YUO ARE NOT	ARE YOU ?
HE IS	HE IS NOT	IS HE?
SHE IS	SHE IS NOT	IS SHE?
IT IS	IT IS NOT	IS IT?
WE ARE	WE ARE NOT	ARE WE?
YOU ARE	YOU ARE NOT	ARE YOU?
THEY ARE	THEY ARE NOT	ARE THEY?

Sujeto+verbo+complemento

sujeto+to be+ not

to be+ sujeto

Ejemplos:

I AM ON MY WAY

YOU ARE NOT SILLY

HE IS SMART

SHE IS VERY BEATIFUL

IS IT A CAT ?

WE ARE COOKING FOR TONGHT

THEY ARE NOT IN THE ROOM

PASADO SIMPLE

A diferencia que en presente el pasado simple se usa para hablar de información verdadera echos o datos que pasaren antes

PASADO SIMPLE		
afirmativo	negativo	interrogativo
I WAS	I WAS NOT	WAS I ?
YOU WERE	YOU WERE NOT	WERE YOU?
HE/ SHE/IT WAS	HE/ SHE/IT WAS NOT	WAS HE/ SHE/IT ?
WE WERE	WE WERE NOT	WERE WE?
YOU WERE	YOU WERE NOT	WERE YOU ?
THEY WERE	THEY WERE NOT	WERE THEY?

EJEMPLOS

I WAS VERY SHY ---- yo era muy tímido

WE WERE NOT THE CHAMPIONS ---- nosotros no fuimos campeones

WERE YOU AT THE STORE? ---- ¿ estabas en la tienda ?

FUTURO SIMPLE

Este tiempo nos ayudara a hablar de objetivos a corto, mediano y largo plazo con el uso del **will, shall y going to** el cual hablaremos uno a uno

FUTURO SIMPLE USANDO WILL		
afirmativo	negativo	interrogativo
I WILL + VERBO EN INFINITIVO +COMPLEMENTO	I WILL NOT + VERBO EN INFINITIVO +COMPLEMENTO	WILL I ? + VERBO EN INFINITIVO +COMPLEMENTO
YOU WILL	YOU WILL NOT	WILL YOU?
HE/ SHE/IT WILL	HE/ SHE/IT WILL NOT	WILL HE/ SHE/IT?
WE WILL	WE WILL NOT	WILL WE?
YOU WILL	YOU WILL NOT	WILL YOU?
THEY WILL	THEY WILL NOT	WILL THEY?

EJEMPLOS

WILL YOU MARRY ME?---- ¿TE CASARAS CON MIGO?

YOU WILL NOT GO TO THE PARTY! ----NO VAS A IR A LA FIESTA!

I WILL PICK YOU UP TOMORROW----YO TE VOY A RECOGER MAÑANA

FUTURO USANDO GOING TO

Como ya vimos hablaremos de tres tipos diferentes metos para referirnos al futuro en ingles aora veremos el vervo to be usado en going to el cual nos servira para referirnos a planes que es seguro que van a ocurrir y prediciendo de las que se tiene segurida

Furuto simple con going to		
afirmativo	negativo	interrogativo
I AM GOING TO + VERVO EN INFINITIVO+ COMPLEMENTO	I AM NOT GOING TO + VERVO EN INFINITIVO+ COMPLEMENTO	AM I GOING TO + VERVO EN INFINITIVO+ COMPLEMENTO ?
YUO ARE GOING TO	YUO ARE NOT GOING TO	ARE YOU GOING TO ?
HE IS GOING TO	HE IS NOT GOING TO	IS HE GOING TO ?
SHE IS GOING TO	SHE IS NOT GOING TO	IS SHE GOING TO ?
IT IS GOING TO	IT IS NOT GOING TO	IS IT GOING TO ?
WE ARE GOING TO	WE ARE NOT GOING TO	ARE WE GOING TO ?
YOU ARE GOING TO	YOU ARE NOT GOING TO	ARE YOU GOING TO ?
THEY ARE GOING TO	THEY ARE NOT GOING TO	ARE THEY GOING TO ?

EJEMPLOS

I AM GOING TO SEE YOU HOLIDAY SEASON---- vey a verte estas vacaciones

THEY ARE GOING TO EAT UOT TONIGHT---- ellos van a comer afuera esta noche

WE ARE NOT GOING TO SPEND ALL DAY TOGETHER---- nosotros no vamos a pasar todo el dia juntos

FUTURO CON SHALL

Es otros de los verbos auxilares del futuro simple a diferiencia del will y going to el cual se puede usar con todos los pronombre , shall solo se usa con los promombres de la primera persona es decir . I y WE, en cuando al uso del shall sirve para dar sugerencias por lo cual su uso es poco frecuente y cuando es usado se trata de oraciones interrogativas

FURUTO SIMPLE CON SHALL		
AFIRMATIVO	NEGATIVO	INTERROGATIVO
I SHELL+ VERVO EN INFINITIVO+ COMPLEMENTO	I SHELL NOT+ VERVO EN INFINITIVO+ COMPLEMENTO	SHALL I + VERVO EN INFINITIVO+ COMPLEMENTO

EJEMPLOS

I SHELL E IN MONTERREY NEXT WEEK----VOY A ESTRA EN ,OMTERRY LA PROXIMA SEMANA

SHELL I TAKE THE DOG FOR A WALK?----DEVERIA SACAR A PASEAR AL PERRO

ADJETIVO POSESIVO (POSSESSIVE ADJETIVES)

Los adjetivos posecivos se utilizan en una oracion para explicar a quien pertenesen el sujeto o el objeto al que se refiere por ejemplo se usan para decir pertenencias , relaciones de parentesco, partes del cuerpo, etc.

MY	MI Ó MIS
YOUR	TU Ó TUS /SU Ó SUS de usted óustedes
HIS	SU Ó SUS para hombre
HER	SU Ó SUS para mujer
ITS	SU Ó SUS para animales lugares ó cosas
OUR	NUESTRO
THEIR	SU Ó SUS de ellos ó ellas

Ejemplos:

My shirt is blue- mi camiseta es azul

This is our family- esta es nuestra familia

Their hands are big- sus manos (de ellos) son grandes

Biografias:

El future simple en ingles (will, going to, shall) britishcouncil.org.mx/futuro-simple

britishcouncil.org.mx/blog/presente-simple

britishcouncil.org.mx/blog/verbo-to-be

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 *its* office.
 - 5 The children are with *they* grandmother.
 - 6 I like *MY* new job.
 - 7 Are you and your sister enjoying *THEIR* English classes?
 - 8 Amsterdam is famous for *IST* 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 *MY* 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'S NOT 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 AMERICA

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?