



**Carrera:** Licenciatura En Psicología.

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**Nombre:** Sofía Carolina Esteban Hernández.

**Nombre del asesor:** Heydi Janeth Cruz.

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## 1. ¿Qué es el **verb to be** en presente simple?

El verbo to be significa en español "ser" o "estar".

El presente simple (simple present) es la forma más común del verbo «to be», se usa mayormente para hablar en presente. Existen tres maneras distintas de escribir el presente simple del verbo to be en oraciones afirmativas, dependiendo de si es primera, segunda o tercera persona singular o plural.

### ➤ **Uso:**

El verbo to be puede utilizarse de muchas formas en la vida cotidiana. Algunas de las más comunes son para referirse o describir a una persona o sus estados de ánimo, para indicar hora o fecha o para especificar la localización de algo.

### ➤ **Su estructura:**

Sujeto + verbo (to be) + complemento.

### ➤ **Ejemplos de oraciones:**

- I'm a student.
- He is Jimin.
- You're my best friend.
- They are happy with the results.
- Nosotros somos doctores.

## 2. ¿Qué es el **possessive Adjective**?

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**.

### ➤ **Su estructura:**

**Sujeto + of + pronombre**

### ➤ **Ejemplos de oraciones:**

This is my car.

I have a pet, so this pet is mine.

This is my pone.

# 1. EXERCISES

## Complete with the object personal pronouns.

1. Peter and I are brothers. (Peter and I)
2. Sue is a lawyer. (Sue)
3. John's dog is very friendly. (John's dog)
4. Robert is ten years old. (Robert)
5. This computer is very easy to use. (This computer)
6. Lucia and Sue are neighbours. (Lucía and Sue)
7. Maria is washing her hair.
8. Monkeys have long tails. (Monkeys)
9. The girls have golden hair. (The girls)
10. All the passengers have their tickets. (All the passengers)
11. An apple dropped on his head. (An apple)
12. Jenny and Marta clean their room. (Jenny and Marta)
13. Mom was cooking our supper. (Mom)
14. James is talking to Peter. (James)
15. Jean can dance quite well. (Jean)
16. A tiger roars. (A tiger)
17. Rasheeda and Candy wore masks on Halloween (Rasheeda and Candy)
18. The lawnmower is broken. (The lawnmower)
19. The tourists came to Spain. (the tourists)
20. My car is very old. (My car)
21. Antonio loves to visit Disney land. (Antonio)
22. The ambulance 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 *.....her.....* English classes?
  - 8 Amsterdam is famous for *.....his.....* 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*

<i>Long</i>	<i>Short</i>	<i>Long</i>	<i>Short</i>	<i>Question</i>
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're 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>is</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>Am</i> leaving. |
| 5 How <i>Are</i> you?               | 12 It <i>is</i> not my pen.           |
| 6 <i>Is</i> she coming?             | 13 <i>Are</i> English very difficult? |
| 7 <i>Are</i> they at home?          | 14 <i>Am</i> I right?                 |