



**Mi Universidad**

**INVESTIGACION Y  
EJERCICIOS**

**NOMBRE DEL ALUMNO:** Jordi Arturo Maldonado Robledo

**TEMA:** Verb To Be y Possessive adjectives

**PARCIAL:** Primero

**MATERIA:** Ingles

**NOMBRE DEL PROFESOR:** Lic. Heydi Janeth Cruz Zurita

**LICENCIATURA:** Administración de empresas

# **VERBO TO BE Y POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES**

## **VERBO TO BE**

El **verbo To Be**, que significa ser, estar o tener, según el contexto, es seguramente el verbo más utilizado en la lengua inglesa y también el más importante. Se utiliza como verbo principal y como auxiliar, y es irregular en pasado y en presente.

El verbo **To Be**, sirve para mencionar una acción o estado del sujeto en cualquier tiempo. Se usa en compañía de otros verbos para dar a entender que las acciones se desarrollan en el momento.

El verbo **To Be** se compone de tres formas básicas: **is, are, am**, que en español significan ser o estar. Cada uno de ellos acompañará a los diferentes pronombres personales del inglés (**I, she, he, it, we, you, they**). Podemos encontrarlos también en forma negativa, añadiéndoles **not**.

**I am:** I am not

**He / She / It is:** He / She / It is not

**They are:** They are not

**Estos son algunos ejemplos:** **I am Mexican** = Soy mexicano

**I was a doctor** = Yo era doctor    **I am not very tall** = No soy muy alto

**He is not my brother** = Él no es mi hermano

## **POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES**

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.

Los adjetivos posesivos o **possessive adjectives** son my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their y nos indican quién posee algo en la oración.

**Ejemplos:**    **This bicycle is his** = Esta bicicleta es de él

**The dress is hers** = El vestido es de ella

**The suitcases are ours** = Las maletas son nuestras

# 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.       They     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.       She       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.       He       is broken. (The lawnmower)
19.       They     came to Spain. (the tourists)
20.       He       is very old. (My car)
21.       You       loves to visit Disney land. (Antonio)
22.       They     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 her grandmother.
- 6 I like my new job.
- 7 Are you and your sister enjoying his English classes?
- 8 Amsterdam is famous for his canals.
- 9 She's with its boyfriend.
- 10 They haven't got its umbrellas.
- 11 She's in his 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 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* 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 *are* she coming?

7 *are* they at home?

8 The book *are* here.

9 The class *is* very big.

10 The books *are* on my desk.

11 My sister and I *am* leaving.

12 It *is* not my pen.

13 *are* English very difficult?

14 *am* I right?