

# INVESTIGACION Y EJERCICIOS

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

**PARCIAL: Primero** 

**MATERIA:** Ingles

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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, añadiendoles not.

lam: 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

POSSESIVE ADJETIVES

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

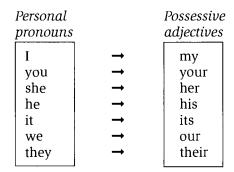
### Complete with the object personal pronouns.

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

# www.language-worksheets.com

## 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.



#### **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.* 

1/4 Are the teachers having.

your

15 Have you got

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					
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	1 She's in . his bedroom.					
12	He's looking for . his . shoes.					
13	I like visiting . my friends at the weekend.					

their

passport?

. meeting now?

# Verbs

#### 11 am, is, are: Present Simple tense of verb to be

#### **FORM**

Positive		Negative		
Long	Short	Long	Short	Question
I am You are She is He is It is We are They are	I'm You're She's He's It's We're They're	I am not You are not She is not He is not It is not We are not They are not	I'm not You aren't She isn't He isn't It isn't We aren't They aren't	Am I ? Are you ? Is she ? Is he ? Are we ? 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**

5

6

7

How

are

are

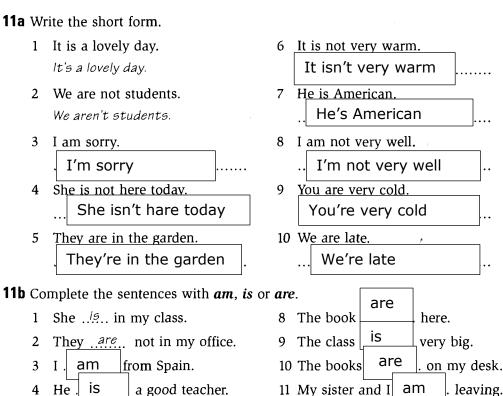
are

you?

she coming?

they at home?

**11a** Write the short form.



12 <u>It</u> is

13

14

are

am

not my pen.

I right?

English very difficult?