

USE OF THE VERB TO BE IN PRESENT

The verb to be in the present is mainly used to refer to something true in the present or to give basic information. The forms of the verb in the present are am, is, are.

WAY TO USE THE VERB TO BE

IAm

You.....Are

He.....Is

She.....Is

It.....Is

We.....Are

You.....Are

They.....Are

EXAMPLE

She **is** my Mom

Jenny and Yoana **are** my sisters

It **is** my god its name is Firulais

You and me **are** Friends

POSSESSIVE ADJETIVES

In grammar, possessive adjectives or possessive determinants are those words that modify a noun and give it a sense of belonging to something or someone (that is, possession).

I.....My

You....Your

He.....His

She.....Her

It.....Its

We.....Our

You.....Your

They.....Their

EXAMPLE

Is this **your** book?

I don't like **my** computer

Yoana is working in **her** house

Damian is in **his** room listening music

We are watching **our** new T.V

Jenny and flor are jumping in **their** backyard

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. _____ She _____ 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.

<i>Personal pronouns</i>	→	<i>Possessive adjectives</i>
I you she he it we they	→ → → → → → →	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 *Our* English classes?
 - 8 Amsterdam is famous for *its* 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 *they* 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.
<i>It's a lovely day.</i> | 6 It is not very warm.
<i>It's not very warm</i> |
| 2 We are not students.
<i>We aren't students.</i> | 7 He is American.
<i>He's American</i> |
| 3 I am sorry.
<i>I'm sorry</i> | 8 I am not very well.
<i>I'm not very well</i> |
| 4 She is not here today.
<i>She isn't here today</i> | 9 You are very cold.
<i>You're very cold</i> |
| 5 They are in the garden.
<i>They're in the garden</i> | 10 We are late.
<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>are</i> on my desk. |
| 4 He <i>is</i> a good teacher. | 11 My sister and I <i>are</i> leaving. |
| 5 How <i>is</i> you? | 12 It <i>is</i> not my pen. |
| 6 <i>Is</i> she coming? | 13 <i>Is</i> English very difficult? |
| 7 <i>Are</i> they at home? | 14 <i>am</i> I right? |

