



Ensayo

Nombre del Alumno: Kenyi Jared López Escobar

Nombre del tema: infografía

Parcial: primer parcial

Nombre de la Materia: ingles

Nombre del profesor: Alejandra Vidal Escandón

Nombre de la Licenciatura: psicología

Cuatrimestre: primer cuatrimestre

ENGLISH

FORMAL GREETINGS (Saludos formales)

Good morning
(Buenos dias)

Good afternoon
(Buenas tardes)

Good evening
(Buenas noches)

Good night
(Buenas noches)



verb to be (Verbo ser)

What function does the verb to be have

It is used to know who we are or what we do

What characteristics are used

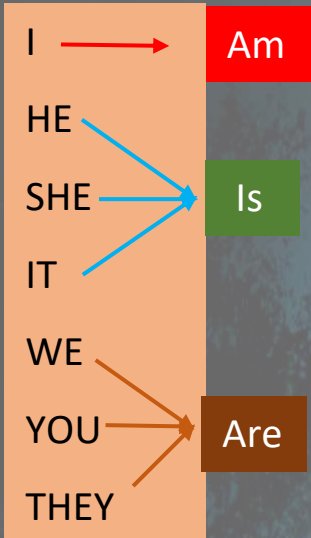
It is used to describe qualities or traits of people, places or things

- I → YO
- HE → EL
- SHE → ELLA
- IT → ESO
- WE → NOSOTROS
- YOU → TU
- THEY → ELLOS



They verb to be is essential in learning english because:

AFFIRMATIVE FORM



It is an irregular verb that does not follow the common conjugation rules

Form of the to be (formas del verbo to be)
 Present: am, is, are
 presente: soy, es, son
 Past: was, were
 pasado: fue, fueron
 Future: will be
 futuro: será

It is key to establishing descriptions states and relationships

The verb to be is essential for communication in english, since it allows you to express identity, characteristics, states and location in a clear and effective way.

Negative form

I am **not** → I'm **not**
 He is **not** → He **isn't**
 She is **not** → She **isn't**
 It is **not** → It's **not**
 We are **not** → We **aren't**
 You are **not** → You **aren't**
 They are **not** → They **aren't**

TO BE		
AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I AM	I am NOT	AM I?
YOU ARE	YOU 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?

EXAMPLE

Negative form

Subject + **Verb** + **Not** + **Complement**

1. I'm not Katia.
2. You aren't a student.
3. Bob isn't my brother.
4. Lily isn't a nurse.
5. It's not a chair.
6. We aren't the champions.
7. You aren't students.
8. Bob and Lily aren't friends

VERBO TO BE		
MODO AFIRMATIVO	MODO INTERROGATIVO	MODO NEGATIVO
I am Soy / estoy	Am I? ¿Soy yo? ¿Estoy yo?	I am not No soy No estoy
You are Eres / estás	Are you? ¿Eres tú? ¿Estás tú?	You are not No eres No estás
He is Él es / está	Is he? ¿Es él? ¿Está él?	He is not No es No está
She is Ella es / está	Is she? ¿Es ella? ¿Está ella?	She is not No es No está
It is Él / Ella es / está (p/animales u objetos)	Is it? ¿Es él / ella? ¿Está él / ella?	It is not No es No está
We are Nosotros somos / estamos	Are we? ¿Somos nosotros? ¿Estamos nosotros?	We are not No somos No estamos
You are Ustedes son / están	Are you? ¿Son ustedes? ¿Están ustedes?	You are not No son No están
They are Ellos son / están	Are they? ¿Son ellos? ¿Están ellos?	They are not No son No están

EXAMPLE

Interrogative form

Verb + **Subject** + **Complement ?**

1. Am i Katia?
2. Are you a students?
3. Is he my brother?
4. Is she a nurse?
5. Is it a chair?
6. Are we the champions?
7. Are you students?
8. Are they friends?

AFFIRMATIVE FORM		NEGATIVE FORM		INTERROGATIVE
I am	I'm	I am not	I'm not	am I...?
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't	are you...?
He is	He's	He is not	He isn't	is he...?
She is	She's	She is not	She isn't	is she...?
It is	It's	It is not	It isn't	is it...?
We are	We're	We are not	We aren't	are we...?
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't	are you...?
They are	They're	They are not	They aren't	are they?

Una manzana. An Apple

Un caballo. A horse

Articles /an

A

We use A with nouns that begin with a consonant sound.

















AN

We use AN with nouns that begin with a vowel sound.

A - An

a + consonant	an + vowel
lamp door a + house bag tomato	apple elephant an + ice-cream orange umbrella

A. Write **a** or **an** before the names.

 ___ car	 ___ aeroplane	 ___ parrot	 ___ baby
 ___ doll	 ___ hat	 ___ egg	 ___ rabbit
 ___ apple	 ___ elephant	 ___ cat	 ___ ice-cream
 ___ mouse	 ___ snake	 ___ armchair	 ___ ladybug

The article a or an is understood as an indefinite article in English, used to refer to a noun in a general, non-specific way

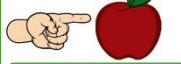
This

este/esta

That


ese/esa

This
(near)



This is an apple.

That
(far)



That is an apple.

These
(near)



These are apples.

Those
(far)



Those are apples.

THESE

estos/estas

THOSE

esos/esas

Both pronouns help specify the location of objects in relation to the speaker

This - That - These - Those *Woodward's ENGLISH*

Demonstratives

English Grammar	singular	plural
here	this	these
there	that	those

Demonstrative Pronouns

singular This is a red pen.
plural These are blue pens.

Demonstrative Pronoun + Verb*
* or by itself. - e.g. Do you want this?

Demonstrative Adjectives

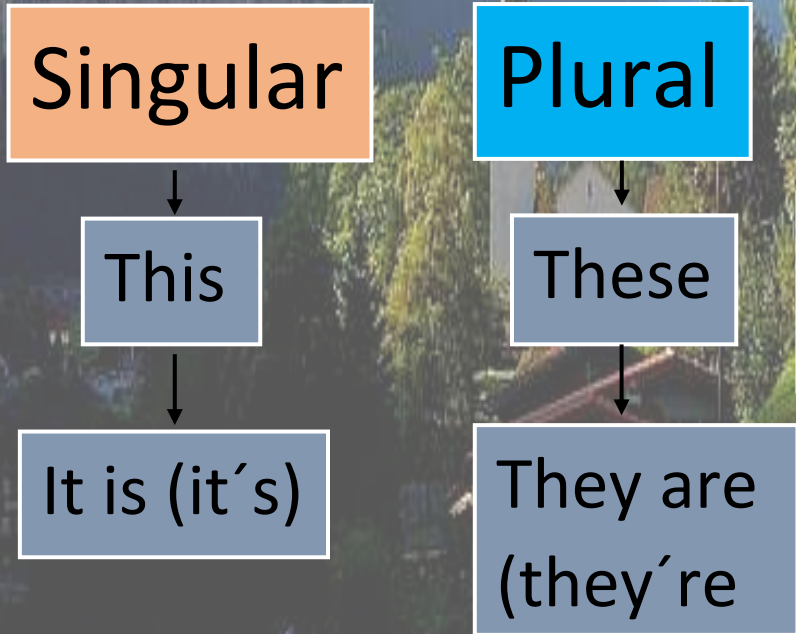
singular This pen is red.
plural These pens are blue.

Demonstrative Adjective + Noun

this book (here / close) that book (there / not close)

these books (here / close) those books (there / not close)

www.grammar.cl www.woodwardenglish.com www.vocabulary.cl



Understanding this distinction is fundamental for grammar and effective communication in English.

SINGULAR VS. PLURAL
WWW.THEENGLISHSTUDENT.COM

WOMAN (ONE) **WOMEN** (TWO OR MORE)

MAN (ONE) **MEN** (TWO OR MORE)

The ENGLISH STUDENT