

VERB TO BE

May 17, 2021

**El verbo “to be” es
el verbo
más importante
del inglés y al
mismo tiempo, el
más complicado.**

Se utiliza tanto
como un verbo
principal como un
verbo auxiliar y es
irregular en el
presente y el pasado.

TO BE (Present simple)

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 ?



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STRUCTURE

POSITIVE FORM



AM
IS
ARE



AFFIRMATIVE

Full Form	Short Form
I am	I'm
You are	You're
He is	He's
She is	She's
It is	It's
We are	We're
They are	They're

Exercises

- https://inglesparaprincipiantes.net/wp_quiz/ejercicios-to-be-afirmativo-negativo-e-interrogativo/

STRUCTURE

NEGATIVE FORM



AM
IS
ARE



NOT



Negative Statements

I **am not** (**I'm not**)

He (**He's not** *or* He **isn't**)

She **is not** (**She's not** *or* She **isn't**)

It (**It's not** *or* It **isn't**)

We (**We're not** *or* We **aren't**)

You **are not** (**You're not** *or* You **aren't**)

They (**They're not** *or* They **aren't**)

STRUCTURE

INTERROGATIVE FORM

AM

IS

ARE



Questions	Examples
Am I + C ?	Am I late? No, you aren't .
Is { he she + C ? it	Is she from Mexico? Yes, she is . Is he a lawyer? No, he isn't .
are { we you + C ? they	Are they students? No, they aren't . They are teachers.

RULES AND USES

Se utiliza “to be” como verbo principal para mostrar el estado o las características de alguien o algo (como un verbo de estado). También se puede utilizar con las preposiciones de lugar para indicar donde algo está localizado.

Con un sustantivo:

- I **am** a teacher. (*Soy profesor.*)
- You **are** a student. (*Tú eres estudiante.*)
- **Is** he a doctor? (*Él es médico?*)





Con una preposición de lugar o un sitio en específico:

- She **is** in New York. (*Ella está en Nueva York.*)
 - They **are** at home. (*Ellos están en casa.*)
 - **Is** the book on the table? (*¿El libro está en la mesa?*)
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Con un adjetivo:

- We **are** happy. (*Nosotros estamos contentos.*)
 - He **is** sad. (*Él está triste.*)
 - **Are** you tired? (*¿Estás cansado?*)
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ADDITIONAL NOTES

1. “To be” se utiliza como un verbo auxiliar para formar el presente continuo y la voz pasiva.
2. Para mostrar que algo existe, combinamos “is” o “are” con la palabra “there”.
3. “To be”, como muchos otros verbos, puede ser utilizado con una frase preposicional.

EXERCISES

- 1: _____ the books expensive?
- 2: You and Alberto _____ good friends
- 3: _____ we in the class today?
- 4: They _____ sad; they are happy
- 5: Liu and I _____ students from China
- 6: You _____ a teacher. You're a student
- 7: _____ you from México?

- 1: Keith and Sally (-) American
1:
- 2: I (+) a police officer
2:
- 3: You and Albert (?) happy?
3: