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Se usa para describir o definir una cosa o persona.

I **am** tall and blonde.

He's a lawyer and
she's a doctor.

We **are** American.
We're from the US.

To be

Singular

Plural

I	am	we	are
you	are	you	are
he/ she it	is	they	are



Kevin is



Cats are

To be (con contracción)

Singular

Plural

I am → I'm	we are → we're
you are → you're	you are → you're
he is / she is / it is → he's/ she's/ it's	they are → they're



Kevin is → Kevin's

Cuando usar "to be"

Se puede usar el verbo "to be" antes de:

1. Un **adjetivo** para describir algo
2. Un **sustantivo** para definir algo
3. Una **preposición** para dar información adicional (tal como ubicación o posesión)
4. El **Participio Pasado** para formar la Voz Pasiva
5. El **Participio Presente** para formar el Presente Progresivo (Presente Continúo)

Forma de Contracción

La conjugación de "to be" también puede formar una contracción con el sujeto (dos palabras combinadas para formar una). Esta forma es más común en el habla cotidiana.

Ejemplos:

I am **tall** and blonde.

He's a lawyer. She is a doctor.

We are **from** the United States.

Emily is **in** the house. I am **in front of** you.

These chocolates are **made** by hand.

I am **eating** a hamburger.

I am busy now but I'm still listening to you.

She is from Germany. She's German.

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A. Pon la conjugación correcta del verbo "to be" para cada pronombre de sujeto.

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. you (sing.) → _____ | 4. I → _____ | 7. we → _____ |
| 2. it → _____ | 5. she → _____ | 8. they → _____ |
| 3. he → _____ | 6. you (plural) → _____ | 9. you → _____ |

B. Pon la forma correcta del verbo "to be" y después escribe si se usa con un sustantivo, adjetivo, etc.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. These books <u>are</u> red . | 1. Se usa con: <u>un adjetivo</u> |
| 2. You _____ a lot taller than me. | 2. Se usa con: _____ |
| 3. I _____ a doctor ; she _____ a lawyer . | 3. Se usa con: _____ |
| 4. Today _____ April 23rd . | 4. Se usa con: _____ |
| 5. The musician _____ playing guitar. | 5. Se usa con: _____ |
| 6. We _____ happy because it's Friday. | 6. Se usa con: _____ |
| 7. The dog _____ sleeping. | 7. Se usa con: _____ |
| 8. The kids _____ outside playing. | 8. Se usa con: _____ |

C. Escribe las oraciones de nuevo, reemplazando la barra con una conjugación del verbo "to be".

- Soccer / a popular sport in the world. Soccer is a popular sport in the world.
- You / a student at this school. _____
- We / short and young. _____
- Spanish and Portuguese / similar languages. _____
- The United States / a big country. _____
- It / 5:00 PM right now. _____

D. Escribe las oraciones de nuevo, esta vez usando una contracción del verbo y el sujeto.

- He is a new employee. He's a new employee.
- Baseball is played in Japan. _____
- You are very happy today. _____
- It is almost midnight. _____
- We are going home now. _____
- They are from China. _____

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2 A

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. are | 4. am | 7. are |
| 2. is | 5. is | 8. are |
| 3. is | 6. are | 9. are |

2 B

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2. are; adjetivo | 5. is; presente progresivo |
| 3. am; is; sustantivo (profesión) | 6. are; adjetivo |
| 4. is; sustantivo (fecha) | 7. is; presente progresivo |
| | 8. are; preposición |

2 C

- | | |
|--|--|
| 2. You are a student at this school. | 5. The United States is a big country. |
| 3. We are short and young. | 6. It is 5:00 PM right now. |
| 4. Spanish and Portuguese are similar languages. | |

2 D

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2. Baseball's played in Japan. | 4. It's almost midnight. |
| 3. You're very happy today. | 5. We're going home now. |
| | 6. They're from China. |