BE = *ser / estar*

USOS. Usamos BE para hablar de:

• edad	*I **am** 24, and my brother **is** 19.*
• profesión	*She **is** a student, and her parents **are** engineers.*
• precio	*This watch **is** $30.*
• la hora	*It **is** nine o'clock.*
• sensaciones / emociones	*I'**m** hungry.*
• nacionalidad	*They'**re** Australian, but I'm British.*
• colores	*His eyes **are** blue.*
• identidad	*I'**m** Julie, and her name **is** Susan.*
• relaciones	*We **are** sisters.*
• descripciones	*My jeans **are** old and faded.*

AFIRMATIVO. El verbo *be* es el más irregular del inglés. Las formas de *be* en presente simple son:

Affirmative			
I	**am**	I'm	happy.
He She It	**is**	He's She's It's	happy.
We You They	**are**	We're You're They're	happy.

Algunos alumnos evitan utilizar la forma corta (contraída) porque piensan que suena informal. No es así. Es muy común y natural utilizar las formas contraídas.



* Tenga en cuenta que se puede usar la forma contraída con nombres:
John's in Houston. / London's in England.

NEGATIVO. Formamos el negativo por agregar la palabra *not* despues de *be*.

Negative				
I	**am not**	I'm not		hungry.
He She It	**is not**	He's not She's not It's not	He isn't She isn't It isn't	hungry.
We You They	**are not**	We're not You're not They're not	We aren't You aren't They aren't	hungry.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

INTEROGATIVO. Formar preguntas de *sí/no* (preguntas cerradas) con *be* es fácil: basta con cambiar el orden del sujeto y verbo; es decir, mover el verbo al principio de la pregunta.

Interrogative		
Am	I	late?
Is	he she it	late?
Are	we you they	late?



Al oido de un angloparlante, suena abrupto—descortés—contestar con solo un *si* o un *no*. Es comun usar lo siguiente:

Short Answers		
Yes,	I	am.
Yes,	he she it	is.
Yes,	we you they	are.

Short Answers		
No,	I'm not.	
No,	he's not. she's not. it's not.	he isn't. she isn't. it isn't.
No,	we're not. you're not. they're not.	we aren't. you aren't. they aren't.

Para formar preguntas de información (con *who?, what?, when?, where?, why?, how?*, etc.), el interrogativo se pone adelante del verbo *be*.

Interrogative			
Who	am	I ?	
Why	is	he she it	unhappy?
Where	are	we ? you ? they ?	

Vamos a practicar...

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Completa las frases con la forma correcta de *be*.

1) Cars _____ are expensive.
2) Paul _____ a student.
3) I _____ short.
4) Marco and Marta _____ from Argentina.
5) It _____ very cold today.
6) I _____ tired.
7) The bus _____ late again.
8) You _____ in class 2C.
9) She _____ an architect.
10) Julia and I _____ in the kitchen.

Escribe las frases utilizando la forma corta (la forma contraída).

1) She is angry. _____
2) They are green. _____
3) I am an astronaut. _____
4) You are friendly. _____
5) He is thirsty. _____
6) They are bad dogs. _____
7) It is 3 p.m. _____
8) We are cousins. _____
9) He is 14 years old. _____
10) John is a pharmacist. _____

Completa las siguientes frases con la forma negativa de *be*.

1) I _____ Spanish, I'm Italian.
2) Peter _____ a good student.
3) My eyes _____ blue. They're brown.
4) His sister _____ a nurse. She's a doctor.
5) That movie _____ very good. It's boring.
6) You _____ late for the party.
7) It _____ my dog.
8) We _____ on vacation.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Convierte las siguientes frases en preguntas.

1) Maria is in the bathroom. _____?
2) The children are 9 years old. _____?
3) The sofa is new. _____?
4) Tom is a scientist. _____?
5) The cake is in the oven. _____?
6) You are a good cook. _____?
7) I am sick. _____?
8) They are his parents. _____?
9) The computer is very fast. _____?
10) The red car is his. _____?

Traduce estas frases a tu propio idioma.

1) My brother is six years old. _____
2) A cup of coffee is $3. _____
3) Is your father a teacher? _____
4) We're not interested in computers. _____
5) I am 26 years old. _____
6) It is 2 p.m. _____
7) The blue jacket is Tom's. _____
8) Are the boys in your class? _____
9) I am not hungry. _____
10) You are a great singer! _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS