

|                                                                                   |                                             |               |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------|
|  | INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA ENRIQUE OLAYA HERRERA | Código        |
|                                                                                   | PRIMER PERIODO GUÍA                         |               |
| DOCENTE:                                                                          |                                             |               |
| ASIGNATURA: INGLÉS                                                                |                                             | GRADO: NOVENO |
| NOMBRE:                                                                           |                                             |               |

## 1. CONTEXTUALIZACIÓN / LET'S LEARN

### VERBO TO BE

The **verb To be** is one of the few verbs that changes depending on the pronoun with which it is conjugated, as follows:

| Affirmative  | Negative         | Interrogative  |
|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| I am         | I am not         | Am I ?         |
| You are      | You are not      | Are you ?      |
| He/She/It is | He/She/It is not | Is he/she/it ? |
| We are       | We are not       | Are we ?       |
| You are      | You are not      | Are you ?      |
| They are     | They are not     | Are they ?     |

#### Uses

- The simple present is used to talk about things that usually happen.
- Used to talk about general or scientific facts
- Used for events scheduled in the near future.
- Used for instructions (the imperative)

#### Examples:

##### Affirmative

I **talk**.

He **eats**.

##### Negative

I **do not** [don't] talk.

He **does not** [doesn't] eat.

**Interrogative**

Do **you** talk?

Does **he** eat?

**Pronouns: possessive (my, mine, your, yours, etc.)**

We use pronouns to refer to possession and 'belonging'. There are two types: *possessive pronouns* and *possessive determiners*. We use possessive determiners before a noun. We use possessive pronouns in place of a noun:

| personal pronoun                 | possessive determiner | possessive pronoun |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| <i>I</i>                         | <i>my</i>             | <i>mine</i>        |
| <i>you</i> (singular and plural) | <i>your</i>           | <i>yours</i>       |
| <i>he</i>                        | <i>his</i>            | <i>his</i>         |
| <i>she</i>                       | <i>her</i>            | <i>hers</i>        |
| <i>it</i>                        | <i>its</i>            | <i>its*</i>        |
| <i>we</i>                        | <i>our</i>            | <i>ours</i>        |
| <i>they</i>                      | <i>their</i>          | <i>theirs</i>      |

El verbo **To be** es de los pocos verbos que cambia dependiendo del pronombre con que se conjuga, así:

| Afirmativo   | Negativo         | Interrogativo  |
|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| I am         | I am not         | Am I ?         |
| You are      | You are not      | Are you ?      |
| He/She/It is | He/She/It is not | Is he/she/it ? |
| We are       | We are not       | Are we ?       |
| You are      | You are not      | Are you ?      |
| They are     | They are not     | Are they ?     |

#### Usos

- El presente simple se utiliza para hablar de cosas que suceden habitualmente.
- Se utiliza para hablar de generalidades o hechos científicos
- Se usa para eventos programados en el futuro próximo.
- Se usa para instrucciones (el imperativo)

#### Ejemplos

##### Afirmativo

Yo hablo.

Él come.

##### Negativo

Yo no hablo.

Él no come.

##### Interrogativo

¿Hablas tú?

¿Come él?

### **Pronombres: posesivo (mío, tuyo, tuyo, etc.)**

Usamos pronombres para referirnos a la posesión y a la 'pertenencia'. Hay dos tipos: pronombres posesivos y determinantes posesivos. Usamos determinantes posesivos antes de un sustantivo. Usamos pronombres posesivos en lugar de un sustantivo:

| Pronombre personal               | Posesivo determinante | Pronombre posesivo |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| <i>I</i>                         | <i>my</i>             | <i>mine</i>        |
| <i>you</i> (singular and plural) | <i>your</i>           | <i>yours</i>       |
| <i>he</i>                        | <i>his</i>            | <i>his</i>         |
| <i>she</i>                       | <i>her</i>            | <i>hers</i>        |
| <i>it</i>                        | <i>its</i>            | <i>its*</i>        |
| <i>we</i>                        | <i>our</i>            | <i>ours</i>        |
| <i>they</i>                      | <i>their</i>          | <i>theirs</i>      |

## 2. KEY WORDS - EXPLANATION.

El siguiente video sirve de explicación del verbo To be:

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uQWgJGHwFOY&ab\\_channel=CambridgeStudio](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uQWgJGHwFOY&ab_channel=CambridgeStudio)

LET'S PRACTICE: Escoge la palabra correcta.

**TO BE** (Present simple)

| Affirmative     | Negative        | Interrogative |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| I _____         | I _____ not     | _____ I ?     |
| You _____       | _____ are _____ | Are _____ ?   |
| _____ is _____  | He _____        | Is _____ ?    |
| She _____       | She is _____    | Is she ?      |
| It _____        | It _____ not    | _____ it ?    |
| _____ are _____ | We _____ not    | _____ we ?    |
| You _____       | _____ not       | Are _____ ?   |
| They _____      | They are _____  | _____ they ?  |



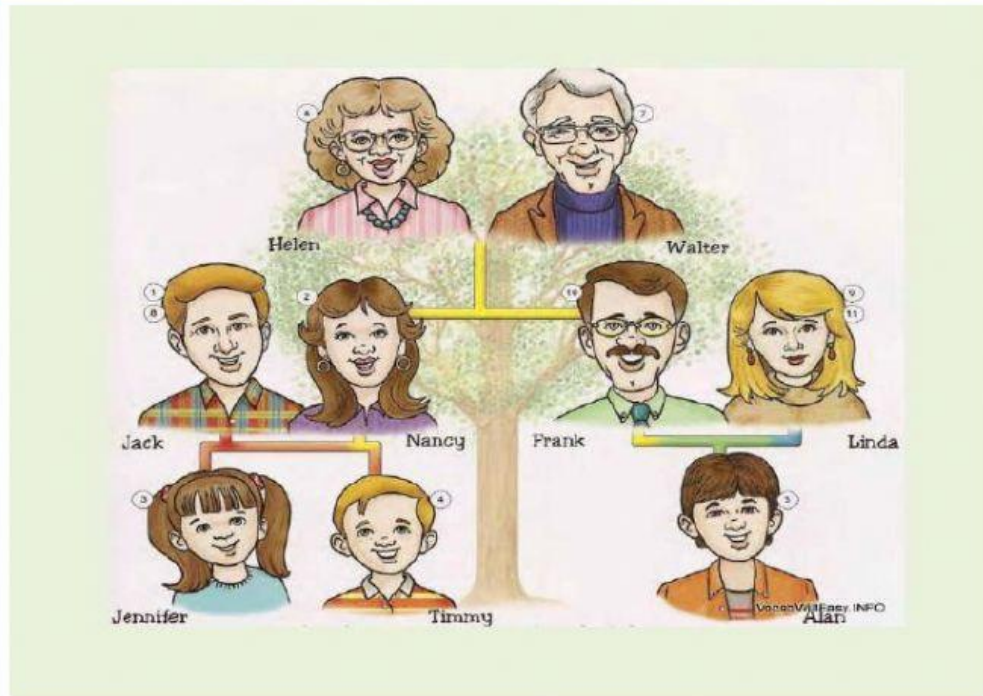
www.edutichas.com

### 3. EXERCISES

**Excercise 1: Complete the sentences with the forms of to be in the verb to be (am, is, are). Completa las oraciones con las formas del verbo To be.**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ at home.
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ not at home in the morning.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ in the park.
4. This \_\_\_\_\_ my new laptop.
5. Our friends \_\_\_\_\_ on their summer holidays.
6. Uncle George \_\_\_\_\_ a good football player.
7. The dog \_\_\_\_\_ under the table.
8. My mom \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful.

**Exercise 2. Answer the questions according to the family tree. Responde las preguntas de acuerdo con el árbol genealógico.**



Frank and Linda's son is: \_\_\_\_\_.

Jennifer's brother is: \_\_\_\_\_.

Timmy's sister is: \_\_\_\_\_.

Jennifer and Timmy's parents are: \_\_\_\_\_.

Frank's sister is: \_\_\_\_\_.

Frank and Nancy's parents are: \_\_\_\_\_.

Helen and Walter's daughter is: \_\_\_\_\_.

Jack and Nancy's daughter is: \_\_\_\_\_.

Frank's wife is: \_\_\_\_\_.

Nancy's husband is: \_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 3. Fill the blank with the correct pronoun. Llena el espacio con el pronombre correcto.**

1. This is Camila

This is \_\_\_\_\_ book.

2. This is Juan

This is \_\_\_\_\_ puppy.

3. This is Luis and me

This is \_\_\_\_\_ house.

4. This is Raul and Wendy

This is \_\_\_\_\_ flower.

5. This is me

This is \_\_\_\_\_ car.

6. This is you.

This is \_\_\_\_\_ father.

7. This is a dor

This is \_\_\_\_\_ key.

## SELFASSESSMENT

| SKILL      | CRITERIA                                                | VERY WELL | WELL | WITH DIFFICULTY |
|------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------|-----------------|
| Vocabulary | I can understand vocabulary related to verb To be       |           |      |                 |
| Grammar    | I can use verb to be in context.                        |           |      |                 |
| Reading    | I can understand short texts in which verb to is used.  |           |      |                 |
| Writing    | I can write simple sentences to express the verb to be. |           |      |                 |