

Recordemos los pronombres usados en el verbo to be: *I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they*

¿Cómo cambia el verbo según el pronombre personal?

Entonces, miremos como quedan los verbos según estos pronombres:

I am

You are

He is

She is

It is

We are

You are

They are

Nota: el pronombre *you*, se usa tanto en singular como en plural

Pronombre	Verbo	Ejemplos	Que denota
I	Am	I am happy (I'm happy)	Estado
You	Are	You are a student (you're a student)	Identidad o característica permanente
He	Is	He is tall (he's tall)	Característica permanente
She	Is	She is my friend (she's my friend)	Relación o identidad
It	Is	It is cold (it's cold)	Estado o condición temporal
We	Are	We are ready (we're ready)	Estado o condición temporal
You	Are	You are teachers (you're teachers)	Identidad o característica permanente
They	Are	They are at home (they're at home)	Ubicación

Tiempos verbales del “Verbo to be”

Presente	Pasado	Futuro	Condicional
I am a sailor	I <u>was</u> a sailor	I <u>will be</u> a sailor	I <u>would be</u> a sailor
You are the superior	You <u>were</u> the superior	You <u>will be</u> the superior	You <u>would be</u> the superior
He is in the galley	He <u>was</u> in the galley	He <u>will be</u> in the galley	He <u>would be</u> in the galley
She is the new captain	She <u>was</u> the new captain	She <u>will be</u> the new captain	She <u>would be</u> the new captain
It is under the deck	It <u>was</u> under the deck	It <u>will be</u> under the deck	It <u>would be</u> under the deck
We are in the ocean	We <u>were</u> in the ocean	We <u>will be</u> in the ocean	We <u>would be</u> in the ocean
You are navigators	You <u>were</u> navigators	You <u>will be</u> navigators	You <u>would be</u> navigators
They are on duty	They <u>were</u> on duty	They <u>will be</u> on duty	They <u>would be</u> on duty

Preguntas frecuentes:

¿Porque en el tiempo pasado se usa “was” y “were”?

En el pasado simple del **verbo to be** existen dos formas: was y were. Podemos notar que dependiendo del pronombre o sujeto.

¿Por qué en el tiempo futuro, siempre se escribe “will be”?

En el futuro simple siempre debemos poner “will be” como una unidad. “will denota el futuro” y “be” es la forma base del verbo to be.

¿En el tiempo condicional, siempre se usa “would”?

Si, es correcto. La palabra “would” es la que marca la condición, pero no condición de estado, ojo. Es el tipo de condición que introduce una acción o situación que depende de otra.

Tipos de oración: afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa en el “Verbo to be”

Pronombre	Verbo	Afirmativa	Negativa – se agrega “not” después del verbo	Interrogativa – el verbo cambia de lugar con el pronombre
I	Am	I am a sailor	I am not a sailor	Am I a sailor?
You	Are	You are the superior	You are not the superior	Are you the superior?
He	Is	He is in the galley	He is not in the galley	Is he in the galley?
She	Is	She is the new captain	She is not the new captain	Is she the new captain?
It	Is	It is under the deck	It is not under the deck	Is it under the deck?
We	Are	We are in the ocean	We are not in the ocean	Are we in the ocean?
You	Are	You are navigators	You are not navigators	Are you navigators?
They	Are	They are on duty	They are not on duty	Are they on duty?

Números gramaticales plural y singular en el “verbo to be”

Pronombre	Verbo	Singular
I	Am	I am a sailor
You	Are	You are the superior Ojo: (El pronombre you, aunque este en singular, su verbo en presente será are)
He	Is	He is in the galley
She	Is	She is the new captain
It	Is	It is under the deck

Pronombre	Verbo	Plural
We	Are	We are in the ocean
You	Are	You are navigators
They	Are	They are on duty

-	-	You are the superior	He is in the galley
Tiempos verbales	Presente	You are the superior	He is in the galley
	Pasado	You were the superior	He was in the galley
	Futuro	You will be the superior	He will be in the galley
	Condicional	You would be the superior	He would be in the galley
Tipo de Oracion	Afirmativa	You are the superior	He is in the galley
	Negativa	You are not the superior	He is not in the galley
	Interrogativa	Are you the superior?	Is he in the galley
Números gramaticales	Singular	You are the superior	He is in the gally
	Plural	You are the superiors	They are in the gally