

The verb **to be** is the most <u>important</u> verb in the English language. It is difficult to use because it is an <u>irregular verb</u> in almost all of its forms. In the simple present tense, to be is conjugated as follows:

## Affirmative forms of Verb to be

| Personal Pronoun |              | Full Form | Contracted Form |
|------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------|
| I                | ( Yo)        | am        | 'm              |
| You              | (Tú/Ustedes) | are       | 're             |
| He               | (EI)         | is        | 'S              |
| She              | (Ella)       | is        | 'S              |
| It               | (El/Ella     | is        | 'S              |
|                  | animal/cosa) |           |                 |
| We               | (Nosotros)   | are       | 're             |
| They             | (Ellos)      | are       | 're             |

## Negative forms of Verb to Be

| Personal Pronoun | Full Form | Contracted Form |
|------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1                | am not    | 'm not          |
| You              | are not   | aren't          |
| He               | is not    | isn't           |
| She              | is not    | isn't           |
| It               | is not    | isn't           |
| We               | are not   | aren't          |
| They             | are not   | aren't          |

## Interrogative forms of Verb to Be

| <u>Am</u>  | <u>I?</u>   |  |
|------------|-------------|--|
| <u>Are</u> | <u>You?</u> |  |
| <u>ls</u>  | <u>He?</u>  |  |
| <u>ls</u>  | <u>She?</u> |  |
| <u>ls</u>  | <u>lt?</u>  |  |
| <u>Are</u> | <u>We?</u>  |  |
| <u>Are</u> | They?       |  |

## **Examples:**

- 1- I am a student. (+)
- 2- You aren't at home. (-)
- 3- Is he fine? (?)
- 4- She isn't sixteen years old. (-)
- 5- It's at 234 O'Higgins Street. (+)
- 6- Are we in the birthday party? (?)
- 7- They are old. **(+)**