

# VERB “TO BE”

PRESENT TENSE



# O QUE É O “VERB TO BE”?

Verb **TO BE** = Verbo **SER/ESTAR**

O sentido depende do *CONTEXTO DA FRASE*

- **I am tall.** (Eu sou alto.)
- **We are dancing.** (Nós estamos dançando.)

# ○ PRESENT TENSE do verbo “BE” tem as seguintes formas:

## Na afirmativa

FULL FORM	SHORT FORM	SIGNIFICADO
I am	I'm	Eu sou/estou
You are	You're	Tu és/estás
He is	He's	Ele é/está
She is	She's	Ela é/está
It is	It's	Ele(a) é/está
We are	We're	Nós somos/estamos
You are	You're	Vós sois/estais
They are	They're	Eles(as) são/estão

## Na negativa

FULL FORM	SHORT FORM	SHORT FORM
I am not	_____	I'm not
You are not	You aren't	You're not
He is not	He isn't	He's not
She is not	She isn't	She's not
It is not	It isn't	It's not
We are not	We aren't	We're not
You are not	You aren't	You're not
They are not	They aren't	They're not

## Na interrogativa

FULL FORM
Am I?
Are you?
Is he?
Is she?
Is it?
Are we?
Are you?
Are they?

## Na interrogativa negativa

FULL FORM	SHORT FORM
Am I not?	<b>Aren't I?</b>
Are you not?	Aren't you?
Is he not?	Isn't he?
Is she not?	Isn't she?
Is it not?	Isn't it?
Are we not?	Aren't we?
Are you not?	Aren't you?
Are they not?	Aren't they?

**NOTA:** as formas contraídas do verbo “**BE**” na afirmativa **NUNCA** ocorrem no fim de uma frase

EXAMPLE	SIGNIFICADO
- Are you a student? - Yes, I am / <del>Yes, I'm</del>	- Você é estudante? - Sim, sou.
- Is he English? - Yes, he is / <del>Yes, he's</del>	- Ele é Inglês? - Sim, ele é.
- Do you know where she is? - Do you know where <del>she's</del> ?	- Você sabe onde ela está?

(VERBO PRINCIPAL NÃO PODE SER CONTRAÍDO SEM TER UM COMPLEMENTO)

# Emprega-se o verbo “**BE**” para:

a) Identificar pessoas ou algo:

EXAMPLE	SIGNIFICADO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>Who is it?</b></li><li>- <b>It is John.</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Quem é?</li><li>- É o John.</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>What is that?</b></li><li>- <b>It is a pen.</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- O que é aquilo?</li><li>- É uma caneta.</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>Is she Julia?</b></li><li>- <b>Yes, she is.</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Ela é a Julia?</li><li>- Sim, é ela.</li></ul>

b) Descrever o estado físico ou mental:

<b>EXAMPLE</b>	<b>SIGNIFICADO</b>
<b>I am tired</b>	Estou cansado
<b>They are tall</b>	Eles são altos
<b>She is happy</b>	Ela está feliz
<b>He is angry</b>	Ele está zangado



### c) Falar sobre profissões:

EXAMPLE	SIGNIFICADO
He is a doctor	Ele é médico
She is an architect	Ela é arquiteta
They are mechanics	Eles são mecânicos
John and I are teachers	John e eu somos professores

**NOTA: NÃO** se utiliza o artigo indefinido *a(n)* em frases no plural.

#### d) Falar sobre a idade:

EXAMPLE	SIGNIFICADO
Mary is nine (years old)	A Mary tem nove anos
The house is ten years old	A casa tem dez anos

- É bastante frequente os estudantes da língua inglesa empregarem o verbo “*to have*” (que é incorreto) em vez do verbo “*be*” para fazer referência a idade de pessoas ou algo.
- “*years old*” pode ser omitido quando se refere a idade de pessoas.

e) Falar sobre o tempo, horas, preços, etc.:

<b>EXAMPLE</b>	<b>SIGNIFICADO</b>
<b>It is hot today</b>	Hoje está quente
<b>It's two o'clock</b>	São duas horas
<b>It is U\$10</b>	São 10 dólares

f) Falar sobre posses:

<b>EXAMPLE</b>	<b>SIGNIFICADO</b>
<b>It's my book</b>	É o meu livro
<b>This is mine</b>	Este é meu
<b>This is John's</b>	Este é do John

g) Falar sobre localização:

<b>EXAMPLE</b>	<b>SIGNIFICADO</b>
<b>She is in the bedroom</b>	Ela está no quarto
<b>Lisbon is in Portugal</b>	Lisboa fica em Portugal



# **EXERCISES**

I. Complete as frases com a forma correta do verbo **be**:

I. - What \_\_\_\_ your names, please?  
- Mr and Mrs Smith.

- a. Is
- b. Are
- c. Am
- d. Isn't
- e. N.d.a

I. - What \_\_\_\_ your names, please?

- Mr and Mrs Smith.

- a. Is
- b. **Are**
- c. Am
- d. Isn't
- e. N.d.a



2. - \_\_\_\_ you a student?

- No, I \_\_\_\_\_. I \_\_\_\_\_ a secretary.

- a. Are / am / am
- b. Is / 'm not / am
- c. Am / am not / am
- d. Are / 'm not / am
- e. Is / am / 'm not

2. - \_\_\_\_ you a student?

- No, I \_\_\_\_\_. I \_\_\_\_\_ a secretary.

- a. Are / am / am
- b. Is / 'm not / am
- c. Am / am not / am
- d. **Are / 'm not / am**
- e. Is / am / 'm not

3. Lisbon \_\_\_\_\_ the capital of Spain. It \_\_\_\_\_ the capital of Portugal.

- a. Is / isn't
- b. Are / is
- c. Isn't / is
- d. Aren't / are
- e. N.d.a

3. Lisbon \_\_\_\_\_ the capital of Spain. It \_\_\_\_\_ the capital of Portugal.

- a. Is / isn't
- b. Are / is
- c. **Isn't / is**
- d. Aren't / are
- e. N.d.a

4. The Eiffel Tower \_\_\_\_\_ in Paris. It \_\_\_\_\_  
in Nice.

- a. Is / is
- b. Is / isn't
- c. Isn't / is
- d. Aren't / is
- e. Are / isn't

4. The Eiffel Tower \_\_\_\_\_ in Paris. It \_\_\_\_\_  
in Nice.

- a. Is / is
- b. **Is / isn't**
- c. Isn't / is
- d. Aren't / is
- e. Are / isn't

5. John and I \_\_\_\_\_ old friends. He \_\_\_\_\_  
from London and I \_\_\_\_\_ from  
Edinburgh.

- a. Am / is / am
- b. Aren't / 's / 'm
- c. Are / 's / am
- d. Am not / isn't / am
- e. Is / isn't / am

5. John and I \_\_\_\_\_ old friends. He \_\_\_\_\_  
from London and I \_\_\_\_\_ from  
Edinburgh.

- a. Am / is / am
- b. Aren't / 's / 'm
- c. **Are / 's / am**
- d. Am not / isn't / am
- e. Is / isn't / am



6. Diamonds \_\_\_\_\_ expensive. They \_\_\_\_\_ cheap.

- a. Are / aren't
- b. Are / are
- c. Is / are
- d. Isn't / are
- e. Aren't / are

6. Diamonds \_\_\_\_\_ expensive. They \_\_\_\_\_ cheap.

- a. **Are / aren't**
- b. Are / are
- c. Is / are
- d. Isn't / are
- e. Aren't / are

7. My family \_\_\_\_\_ very friendly.

- a. Am
- b. Is
- c. Am not
- d. Are
- e. N.d.a

7. My family \_\_\_\_\_ very friendly.

- a. Am
- b. **Is**
- c. Am not
- d. Are
- e. N.d.a

8. That \_\_\_\_ my wife and those \_\_\_\_ my children.

- a. isn't / is
- b. Is / is
- c. Is / are
- d. Is / aren't
- e. Isn't / are

8. That \_\_\_\_ my wife and those \_\_\_\_ my children.

- a. isn't / is
- b. Is / is
- c. **Is / are**
- d. Is / aren't
- e. Isn't / are

9. How old \_\_\_\_ your siblings?

- a. Am
- b. Is
- c. Are
- d. Isn't
- e. N.d.a

9. How old \_\_\_\_ your siblings?

- a. Am
- b. Is
- c. **Are**
- d. Isn't
- e. N.d.a



10. Everybody \_\_\_\_ happy today.

- a. Is
- b. Are
- c. Am
- d. Am not
- e. N.d.a

10. Everybody \_\_\_\_ happy today.

- a. **Is**
- b. Are
- c. Am
- d. Am not
- e. N.d.a

11. Nowadays, people \_\_\_ very stressed.

- a. Is
- b. Am
- c. Isn't
- d. Are
- e. N.d.a

11. Nowadays, people \_\_\_ very stressed.

- a. Is
- b. Am
- c. Isn't
- d. **Are**
- e. N.d.a

12. The great old men \_\_\_\_\_ smart.

- a. Is
- b. Am
- c. Are
- d. Isn't
- e. N.d.a

12. The great old men \_\_\_\_\_ smart.

- a. Is
- b. Am
- c. **Are**
- d. Isn't
- e. N.d.a

13. Their friend \_\_\_\_\_ at home today.

- a. Are
- b. Am
- c. Aren't
- d. Is
- e. N.d.a

13. Their friend \_\_\_\_\_ at home today.

- a. Are
- b. Am
- c. Aren't
- d. **Is**
- e. N.d.a



14. Somebody \_\_\_\_\_ calling you.

- a. Am
- b. Aren't
- c. Am not
- d. Is
- e. N.d.a

14. Somebody \_\_\_\_\_ calling you.

- a. Am
- b. Aren't
- c. Am not
- d. **Is**
- e. N.d.a

15. The news \_\_\_\_\_ really new!

- a. Is
- b. Are
- c. Am
- d. Am not
- e. N.d.a

15. The news \_\_\_\_\_ really new!

- a. **Is**
- b. Are
- c. Am
- d. Am not
- e. N.d.a