I'm not a bot

La leccin sobre el verbo to be es uno de las primeras lecciones quela mayora de los estudiantes reciben cuando deciden aprender Ingls.El verbo to be significa ser o estar por lo que el significado en espaol depender del contexto en el cual se est usando.Mira las siguientes oraciones con el verbo to be: EnglishSpanishI am in this classYo estoy en esta claseI am sickYo estoy enfermoI am the managerYo soy el administradorI am from FranceYo soy de FranciaEl verbo to be se usa con mucha frecuencia, por lo que de su buen manejo depender tu xito al manejar el idioma. Lo primero que debes conocer para hacer cualquier oraciones en Ingls son los pronombres personales Estos son todos los pronombres personales.EnglishSpanishIYoYouUstedHe lSheEllaIt EsoWeNosotros, NosotrasTheyEllos, Ellas La conjugacin del verbo to be es irregular, ya que no decimos IncorrectoI beIncorrectoYou beIncorrectoHe beIncorrectoShe beLa conjugacin del verbo to be tiene tres formas; am, is, areEn este caso tenemos la conjugacin del verbo to be y su traduccin como serInglsEspaolI amYo soyYou areUsted esHe isl esShe isElla esIt is Eso esWe areNosotros somosThey areEllos son En este caso tenemos la conjugacin del verbo to be y su traduccin como estarInglsEspaolI amYo estoyYou areUsted estaHe isl estaShe isElla estaIt is Eso estaWe areNosotros estamosThey areEllos estanSi ya entiendes la conjugacin del verbo to be, es tiempo de entender ms sobre los usos de este verbo. El verbo to be se usa para expresar varias ideas en Ingls tales como:Dar tu nombreDecir la edadExpresar cmo te sientesDecir tu nacionalidadDecir tu profesinHablar de tu identidadHablar sobre tus relaciones Estos son los usos ms comunes del verbo to be junto con oraciones que ilustran el punto.NombresI am LuisEdadI am 28 years oldSentimientosShe is happyNacionalidadHe is Costa RicanProfesionesWe are janitorsIdentidadHe is an atheistRelaciones She is my girlfriendEstos son algunos ejemplos de oraciones con el verbo to be en Ingls y EspaolInglsEspaolShe is rich Ella es ricaShe is 18 years oldEllа tiene 18 aosHe is from Norway1 es de NoruegaI am an arsenal fanYo soy fan del ArsenalHesa firefighter. l es bomberoMy brothersarepolicemenMis hermanos son policasHeismy cousin. l es mi primoTheyaremy best friends. Ellos son mis mejores amigosShe is niceElla es amableWe are madNosotros estamos molestos Algo que debes saber muy bien es la gramtica que gobierna las oraciones ya sean afirmativas, negativas o interrogativas.El Verbo To Be se forma tomando en cuenta la siguiente estructura.:Pronombre Verb To Be Predicado I am a teacher You are my friend He is my son She is my girlfriend It is a cat We are brothers They are awesome Si ya entiendes las oraciones afirmativas con el verbo to be, no tendrs mayor dificultad con las oraciones negativas.A continuacin la estructura para hacer oraciones negativas usando el verb to be: Pronombre Verb To Be Predicado I am not a teacher You arent my friend He isnt my son She isnt my girlfriend It isnt a cat We arent brothers They arent awesome Debes tomar en cuenta que puede usar contracciones o no, sin embargo los hablantes nativos tienden a usar contracciones Una vez que manejamos la manera de hacer oraciones afirmativas y negativas con el verbo to be, podemos empezar a pensar en la manera de hacer preguntas con el verbo to be.Esta es la estructura para hacer preguntas con el verbo to be.Verb To Be Pronombre ComplementoAm I a teacher? Are You my friend? is He my son? Is She my girlfriend? Is It a cat? Are We brothers? Are They awesome? Las anteriores preguntas eran preguntas cerradas con el verbo to be y se contestan de esta forma:AfirmacionNegacion Yes, I am No, I am notYes, You areNo, You are notYes, He isNo, He is notYes, She isNo, She is notYes, It isNo, It is notYes, We areNo, We are notYes, They areNo, They are not Estas son algunas preguntas de wh con el verbo to be con su respectiva traduccin es Espaol:Where are you? = Dnde ests?I am at the supermarket = Yo estoy en el supermercadoWho are you? = Quin eres t?I am your new boss = Yo soy tu jefeHow are you? =Cmo ests?I am fine = Yo estoy bien Which one is it = Cual es?It is the blue one = Es el de color azulWhat are you? = Qu eres t?I am a ghost = Yo soy un fantasmaWhy are you here? = Porque estas aca?I am the paramedic = Yo soy un paramedicoRecuerda que Im es la contraccin de I am Las siguientes oraciones han sido tomadas de canciones populares con el fin de lograr su fcil aprendizajeIm at a payphone Estoy en un telefono publico Im on my way Voy de camino Im so insecure Soy tan inseguro Im right here Estoy ac mismo Im in love with the shape of you Estoy enamorado con la forma de ti Im in love with your body Estoy enamorado de tu cuerpo Maybe Im barely alive Quizas, apenas este con vida When Im without you Cuando estoy sin ti Im something weak Yo soy algo dbil Tell you Im sorry Decirte que lo siento Oraciones con it is en Ingls y EspaolIts out of my control Esta fuera de mi control Its hard to wake up Es muy difcil levantarse Its so pathetic Es muy pattico So sorry its over Siento que haya terminado Its a beautiful day Es un da hermoso Estos son ejemplos de contracciones con el verbo to be:Uncontracted FormContracted FormI am a janitorIm a janitorYou are funnyYoure funnyshe is my friendShes my friendhe is a doctorHes a doctorit is my dogIts my dogWe are at homeWere homeThey are crazyTheyre crazy Estos son unos videos buensimos que explican como hacer oraciones afirmativas con el verbo to be El video tambin explica las contracciones con el verbo to be Espero que te hayas suscrito al canal de Euroresidentes, tienen videos super claros sobre el verbo to be y otros temas.Si te gusto mucho el primer video, dale un vistazo al siguiente video que explica la oraciones negativas e interrogativas con el verbo to be El video explica las contracciones del verbo to be que hacemos con las oraciones negativasRecuerda que:No puedes usar contracciones en las respuestas afirmativas.Puedes usar contracciones en las respuestas negativas.Espero que ambos videos hayan sido de mucha utilidad. El verbo to be (verb to be; am, is, are), traducido al espaol como;ser o estar y en ocasiones tener,es el verbo ms importante y utilizado del idioma ingles, por lo que comprenderlo y saber utilizarloes indispensable para aprender la lengua satisfactoriamente.Porello, en los prrafos siguientes, explicaremos todo acerca deeste importante verbo; su conjugacin, usos y como se utiliza para transformarloen los diferentes tiempos verbales del ingles, agregando oraciones con el verbo to be a modo de ejemplo:Conjugacin del verbo to beEl verbo to bees irregular; lo que implica que no existe un mtodo para transformarlo, simplemente hay que aprenderse sus formas que sealamos a continuacin.I (yo)amwasbeenYou (tu)arewerebeenHe (el)iswasbeenShe (ella)iswasbeenIt (eso)iswasbeenWe (nosotros)arewerebeenThey (ellos)arewerebeenUso del verbo to beEn verbo to be se utilizaen los siguientes casos:1.- Para presentarse:I am Katie (soy Katie)He is Frank (eles Frank)She is Julie (ellaes Julie)What are you name? (Cules t nombre?)2.- Paraexpresaredad:I am 27 years old (tengo 27 aos)He is 20 years old (el tiene 20 aos)How old are you ? (Cuantos aos tienes)3.- Para describir, (medida, peso, forma y color):The car is red (el carroes rojo)I am young (soy joven)It is 100 meters long (mide 100 metros)I am 10 kilos heavier than you (soy 10 kilos ms pesado que t).Hiseyes are green (sus ojos son azules)3.- Para hablar deestados fsicos o mentales:I am hungry (tengo hambre)Para formar voz pasiva:English is spoken here (aqu se habla ingles)Verbo to been futuroIwill beam going to beI will be a DoctorYouwill bearegoing to beYou will be sickHewill beisgoing to beHe will be in LondonShewill beisgoing to beShe will be promotedItwill beisgoing to beThe weather will be coldWewill bearegoing to beWe will be friends foreverTheywill bearegoing to beThey will be on vacationVerbo to been pasado perfectoIhave beenI have been happy all weekYouhave beenYou have been grumpyHehas beenHe has never been to CaliforniaShehas beenShe has been professionalIthas beenIt has been a long timeWehave beenWe have been workingTheyhave beenThey have been married Did you know that you can own a leopard in some states? It is true and has been for a while! It might sound fun to own a big cat but you may want to think twice about it. After all, you would need a lot of money and a lot of animal knowledge to properly care for one. To keep the leopards happy, we should let them roam free in the wild or live in a zoo where experts can take care of them.In our discussion about leopards, we used a verb in every sentence. As you may know, a verb is a word that we use to describe actions and states of being. While there are many types of verbs that we can use in a sentence or clause, the italicized words above are members of a particularly helpful kind of verb called a helping verb or an auxiliary verb. A helping verb (also known as anauxiliary verb, with auxiliary coming from a Latin root meaning helping)is a word used in construction with and preceding certain forms of other verbs, as infinitives or participles, to express distinctions of tense, aspect, mood, etc.So what does this mean? To simplify our definition a bit, a helping verb works together with the main verb to form a verb phrase that has a certain tense, mood, voice, or other grammatical aspect. Not every sentence or clause uses a verb phrase, so you can easily have a sentence without helping verbs. For example, the sentence Ducks quack uses a verb by itself to say what ducks do. However, the sentence The ducks have been quacking all morning uses a verb phrase (have been quacking) in order to form the present perfect continuous verb tense. We will exclusively use the term helping verb here, but in general usage the names helping verb and auxiliary verb can be used interchangeably.When we use helping verbs, we place them in front of the main verb of the sentence. The main verb is the final verb in a verb phrase that actually says what action something is doing or describes a state of being. For example, in the sentence We might leave tomorrow, the main verb is leave and the helping verb is might.There arent that many helping verbs, but the roster of helping verbs includes some of the most commonly used words in English. These include:The verb be and its forms: be, am, is, are, was, were, been, beingThe verb have and its forms: have, has, had, havingThe verb do and its forms: do, does, didcancouldmightmaymustought toshallshouldwillwouldLets look closer at these helping verbs to figure out why we actually use them.The verb beAs a helping verb, the verb be is used with a main verb and, potentially, other helping verbs to form the continuous and perfect continuous verb tenses: The verb be can also be used as a helping verb with the passive voice. For example,Joey was rescued by a firefighter.It is important to remember that the verb be can also be used by itself in a sentence. If it is, it acts as a linking verb and not a helping verb. For example,Mateois a police officer.The verb haveAs a helping verb, have (and its forms) is mainly used to form the perfect and perfect continuous verb tenses. You can see examples of the perfect continuous tenses above. Here are examples of have used as a helping verb to form the perfect tenses: Just like the verb be, have can also be used alone in a sentence to refer to ownership. If it is used this way, it is a stative verb and not a helping verb:Fish have gills. Get a close-up look at how to use this helping verb correctly with our article on has vs. have! The verb doIn grammar,mood (from a variant of the wordmode) is a category that shows if a verb is expressing fact (known as indicative mood), command (imperative mood), question (interrogative mood), wish (optative mood), or conditionality (subjunctive mood). For example, the indicative mood is used to state facts as in Mice like cheese,and the imperative mood is used to give commands as in Bring me that book. In practice, modal verbs are used to alter the meaning of a sentence or clause in some way. The following two sentences have different meanings:Do cats chase mice? (Interrogative mood)Do not touch the glass! (Imperative mood)As with the other two main helping verbs, do can also be used alone in a sentence, usually as an action verb. For example,The sergeant watched as the recruits did push-ups.The modal auxiliary verbsThe subgroup of auxiliary verbs known as modal auxiliary verbs, or modal verbs, include words such as can, could, should, might, must, may, will, and shall. Generally speaking, these words are used as helping verbs to establish the mood of a verb. In practice, this includes sentences that indicate:Possibility: It might rain tomorrow. She may ask me to dance.Ability: Parrots can imitate human speech. He could beat anyone in a race.Necessity: You must clean your room. According to the law, we should report this crime to the police.Intention: We will buy more clothes if we can afford them. Malia said she shall visit her parents next month. Helping verb examples The following sentences all have examples of helping verbs. Keep in mind that a word is only a helping verb if it is not the main verb in a sentence. It is also possible to use more than one helping verb in a single verb phrase and to make a verb phrase negative by using the word not or a contraction.Jack and Jill were walking up a hill.The workers had been building the garage all morning.I heard that some insects can breathe underwater.Does she know that the store opens in an hour?Luckily, we had locked the door, so the robbers couldnt enter the house. Helping verbs make all the difference for verb tenses. How familiar are you with all of the tenses though? Lets find out. Helping verb rules & best practices The most important thing to remember about helping verbs is that they are not the main verb of a sentence. As their name suggests, they help the main verb in a sentence by expressing a mood, tense, voice etc. When we use helping verbs in English, we typically put them in front of the main verb in a verb phrase.Generally speaking, we typically do not use more than three helping verbs in a single verb phrase. For example, we would say I may have been eating at that time but we wouldnt say I could may have been eating at that time.Although they are not used as the main verb, it is possible for a linking verb to be used alone in a sentence or clause if the main verb has been omitted. Here are some examples:Madeline didnt buy any gifts, but Elijahdid.I cant whistle, but my sister can.We never recycle even though we know that we really should.Ben didnt know the answer, but Abby might.Cats can climb trees and monkeys can, too.It is important to note that in each of the above sentences, it is easy to tell which verb was omitted in the sentence. When using a linking verb alone in a sentence, it is crucial that a listener or reader understands the meaning of what you are trying to say. It is a good idea to not omit the main verb from a sentence if a sentence is unclear or doesnt make sense without it. Let Grammar Coach help you! Confused about verbs and their proper use? The Thesaurus.com Grammar Coach platform makes writing papers, essays, emails, and a whole lot more a whole lot easier. This writing tool uses machine learning technology uniquely designed to catch grammar as well as spelling errors. Its Synonym Swap will find the best nouns, adjectives, and more to help say what you really mean, guiding you toward clearer, stronger, writing. A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z Cualquiera que haya estudiado un mnimo de ingls habr odo hablar del verbo To Be, uno de los ms importantes en esta lengua. Y es que adems de ser un verbo principal, puede servir como auxiliar para formar otras voces y tiempos. Hoy te damos las claves para conocer mejor este sper verbo. Conjugacin del verbo To Be en presenteUna de las primeras preguntas que debes hacerte para entender el verbo To Be cuando ests estudiando ingls es para qu se utiliza? Pues bien, este verbo sirve para describir estados o situaciones (engloba los verbos ser y estar).Vamos a empezar la casa por los cimientos. La conjugacin del verbo To Be en Present Simple es una de las que ms vas a or y utilizar en tu da a da con el ingls.To Be Verb - PRESENT SIMPLEPositiveNegativeQuestionI amI am notAm I?You areYou are notAre you?He/She/It isHe/She/It notIs He/She/It?We areWe are notAre we?You areYou are notAre you?They areThey are notAre they? Aqu tienes algunos ejemplos y su traduccin:I am your teacher = Yo soy tu profesoraThey are from Sevilla = Ellos son de SevillaAre you her brother? = Eres su hermano?El verbo To Be en Present Perfect se forma combinando has o have con el participio. Se utiliza para hablar de acciones o eventos que forman parte del presente pero que ya se han completado.To Be Verb - PRESENT PERFECTPositiveNegativeQuestionI have beenI havent beenHave I been?You have beenYou havent beenHave you been?He/She/It has beenHe/She/It hasnt beenHas he/she/it been?We have beenWe havent beenHave we been?You have beenYou havent beenHave you been?They have beenThey havent beenHave they been? Lo entenders mejor con estos ejemplos:I have been a teacher for many years = He sido profesor durante muchos aosShe has been to France several times = Ha estado en Francia varias vecesPasado simple y compuesto del verbo To Be Seguro que ya te habrs dado cuenta: el verbo To Be es un verbo irregular, y por eso sus formas cambian dependiendo del tiempo en el que se conjugue.En las siguientes tablas vas a ver cmo se forma el Past Simple (Pasado Simple) y el Past Perfect (Pasado Perfecto) del verbo To Be.El Past Simple se utiliza para expresar hechos y estados del pasado que ya han concluido.To Be Verb - PAST SIMPLEPositiveNegativeQuestionI wasI was notWas I?You wereYou were notWere you?He/She/It wasHe/She/It was notWas He/She/It?We wereWe were notWere we?You wereYou were notWere you?They wereThey were notWere they? Vamos a ver algunos ejemplos y su traduccin:The party was amazing! = La fiesta fue increble!Were you sad yesterday? = Estabas triste ayer?Por otro lado, el Past Perfect se utiliza para referirse a una accin que ocurri en el pasado antes que otra, y se construye a partir de la siguiente frmula: SUJETO + AUXILIAR TO HAVE EN PASADO (HAD) + PARTICIPIO DEL VERBO TO BE (BEEN)To Be Verb - PAST PERFECTPositiveNegativeQuestionI had beenI had not beenHad I been?You had beenYou had not beenHad you been?He/She/It had beenHe/She/It had not beenHad he/she/it been?We had beenWe had not beenHad we been?You had beenYou had not beenHad you been?They had beenThey had not beenHad they been? Echa un vistazo al siguiente ejemplo:I had been the goalkeeper of the team before I went to college in another city = Yo era el portero del equipo antes de irme a estudiar a otra ciudad.Verbo To Be en futuro: Formas y tener en cuentaPara describir hechos y estados del futuro se utilizan tres formas: el Future Simple, el Future Perfect y el To Be Going To.El Futuro Simple del verbo To Be es muy fcil de construir: SUJETO + WILL + INFINITIVO DEL VERBO TO BETo Be Verb - FUTURE SIMPLEPositiveNegativeQuestionI will beI won't beWill I be?You will beYou wont beWill you be?He/She/It will beHe/She/It wont beWill He/She/It be?We will beWe wont beWill we be?You will beYou wont beWill you be?They will beThey wont beWill they be? Ejemplos:Will we be at the beach next weekend? = Estaremos en la playa el prximo fin de semana?They will be a great team = Sern un gran equipoEl Futuro Perfecto se utiliza para hablar de algo que suceder antes de otra accin en el futuro. Se construye as: SUJETO + WILL + AUXILIAR TO HAVE EN INFINITIVO + TO BE EN PARTICIPIOTo Be Verb - FUTURE PERFECTPositiveNegativeQuestionI will have beenI will not have beenWill I have been?You will have beenYou will not have beenWill you have been?He/She/It will have beenHe/She/It will not have beenWill He/She/It have been?We will have beenWe will not have beenWill we have been?You will have beenYou will not have beenWill you have been? They will have beenThey will not have beenWill they have been? Aqu tienes un ejemplo:You will have been named the winner by the end of the day = Habrs sido declarada la ganadora antes de que termine el da.Por ltimo, vamos a hablar de una forma especial de futuro, el To Be Going To. Se utiliza para referirnos a planes futuros que ya hemos decidido, para expresar nuestras intenciones. Se construye as: TO BE GOING TO EN PRESENTE + TO BE EN INFINITIVOTO BE GOING TOPositiveNegativeQuestionI am going to beI am not going to beAm I going to be?You are going to beYou are not going to beAre you going to be?He/She/It is going to beHe/She/It is not going to beIs He/She/It going to be?We are going to beWe are not going to beAre we going to be?You are going to beYou are not going to beAre you going to be?They are going to beThey are not going to beAre they going to be? Sabras utilizar esta forma verbal? Estos ejemplos te ayudarn:When I'm older, I'm going to be an astronaut! = Cuando sea mayor, voy a ser astronauta!Am I going to be a good mother? = Ser una buena madre? Ejercicios para aprender el verbo To Be Ahora te invitamos a poner a prueba lo que has aprendido sobre el verbo To Be. Para llegar a dominar su conjugacin necesitas mucha prctica, y para eso estn los ejercicios. Cuando se estudia un idioma, conocer las reglas gramaticales es esencial. Y aunque muchas cosas las tendrs que memorizar (te recomiendo el uso de reglas mnemotcnicas), el aprendizaje real est en el uso aplicado a oraciones y textos. Resumiendo: a conjugar se aprende conjugando! Ahora a por todas, y si cometes errores no pierdas la motivacin: recuerda que los fallos te permiten mejorar. El verbo to be es la columna vertebral del aprendizaje del ingls. Aprende a usar to be y muchos ms verbos con ABA English. Regstrate gratis y disfruta cada da de una nueva videoclase de gramtica gratuita. Aprende todo sobre el verbo to be ingls: qu es, cmo y cundo usarlo y te facilitamos unas tablas de conjugacin en todos los tiempos verbales para tenerlo muy claro. El verbo to be es el verbo ms utilizado en la lengua inglesa y tambin el ms importante. Se utiliza como verbo principal y como auxiliar, y es irregular en pasado y en presente. Tiene 4 significados aunque los principales son ser y estar. Los cuatro significados son: Ser. Estar. Haber. Poder. Ejemplos: I am a tall person. (Yo soy una persona alta). She is sad. (Ella est triste). There are four chairs in the room. (Hay cuatro sillas en la clase). You are not to open your mouth in the meeting. (No puedes abrir la boca en el meeting). Cmo se usa el verbo to be? Al empezar a estudiar ingls encontrars muchas frases que llevan el verbo to be, con significados diferentes, y podra resultar un poco difcil diferenciarlos. En general, vers el verbo to be usado de dos maneras: Verbo principal El verbo to be aparecer solo cuando sea el verbo que de sentido a la frase. Ejemplos: The car is red. (El coche es rojo) There is a snake over there. (Hay una serpiente all) Verbo to be como auxiliar Puedes utilizar el verbo to be como un verbo auxiliar en los tiempos verbales continuos acompaado de un verbo en gerundio o pasado participio.Ejemplos: Jenny is studying a new career. (Jenny est estudiando una nueva carrera.) I was working till late last night. (Estaba trabajando hasta tarde anoche.) We were watching TV last Sunday. (Estbamos mirando la tele el domingo pasado.) Cundo usar el verbo to be A continuacin conocers algunas situaciones en las cuales podrs utilizar el verbo to be correctamente: Describir algo o alguien Si quieres describir a una persona, el verbo to be ser de gran utilidad. Mira el siguiente ejemplo:Colin is an accountant. He is a man. He is canadian. His eyes are brown. He is intelligent and very friendly.(Colin es contable. Es hombre. Es canadiense. Sus ojos son marrones. Es inteligente y muy amigable.) Ten presente que en ingls para hablar acerca de la edad no utilizas el verbo tener (have), sino el verbo to be.Ejemplo: (Tengo 34 aos.) Incorrecto: I have 34 years old. Correcto: I am 34 years old. Hablar del estado de nimo de alguien El verbo to be te ayuda a describir cual es el estado anmico de una persona.Ejemplos: He is angry. (l est enfadado.) You are sad today. (Ests triste hoy.) She was tired. (Ella estaba cansada.) They are a bit disappointed. (Ellos estn un poco decepcionados.) Hablar del estado del tiempo Utiliza el verbo to be cuando quieras describir la temperatura o el clima de un lugar.Ejemplos: Manhattan is rainy today. (Hoy est lluvioso en Manhattan.) The Arctic pole is quite cold. (El polo rtico es bastante fro.) Tomorrow will be a sunny day. (Maana ser un da soleado.) Mencionar una ubicacin Puedes hablar acerca de la ubicacin geogrfica o espacial de algo o alguien.Ejemplos: Martin is at the university. (Martin est en la universidad.) New Orleans is in the United States. (Nueva Orleans est en los Estados Unidos.) The keys are under the bed. (Las llaves estn debajo de la cama.) Video del verbo to be ingls +30 MILLONES DE ESTUDIANTES Ahora veamos de forma breve los tiempos verbales del verbo to be en ingls. Recuerda que todos los tiempos verbales tienen forma afirmativa, negativa y pregunta. El verbo to be en presente se utiliza principalmente para hacer referencia a algo verdadero en el presente o para dar informacin bsica. Las formas del verbo en presente son am, is, are. El verbo to be en pasado se usa para hablar de informacin verdadera, hechos o datos que sucedieron en el pasado. El verbo toma la forma de was y were, dependiendo del pronombre personal con el que se conjugue. El verbo to be en futuro utiliza la forma will be y se utiliza para hablar de algo que ser o estar en el futuro. Present Simple Afrmative 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 ? Past Simple Afrmative Negative Interrogative I was I was not Was I ? You were You were not Were you ? He/She/It was He/She/It was not Was he/she/it ? We were We were not Were we ? You were You were not Were you ? They were They were not Were they ? Future Simple Afrmative Negative Interrogative I will be I will not be Will I be? You will be You will not be Will you be? He/She/It will be He/She/It will not be Will he/she/it be? We will be We will not be Will we be? You will be You will not be Will you be? They will be They will not be Will they be? Present Perfect Simple Afrmative Negative Interrogative I have been I have not been Have I been? You have been You have not been Have you been? He/She/It has been He/She/It has not been Has he/she/it been? We have been We have not been Have we been? You have been You have not been Have you been? They have been They have not been Have they been? Past Perfect Simple Afrmative Negative Interrogative I had been I had not been Had I been? You had been You had not been Had you been? He/She/It had been He/She/It had not been Had he/she/it been? We had been We had not been Had we been? You had been You had not been Had you been? They had been They had not been Had they been? Future Perfect Afrmative Negative Interrogative I will have been I will not have been Will I have been? You will have been You will not have been Will you have been? He/She/It will have been He/She/It will not have been Will he/she/it have been? We will have been We will not have been Will we have been? You will have been You will not have been Will you have been? They will have been They will not have been Will they have been? Conditional Afrmative Negative Interrogative I would be I would not be Would I be? You would be You would not be Would you be? He/She/It would be He/She/It would not be Would he/she/it be? We would be We would not be Would we be? You would be You would not be Would you be? They would be They would not be Would they be? Perfect Conditional Afrmative Negative Interrogative I would have been I would not have been Would I have been? You would have been You would not have been Would you have been? He/She/It would have been He/She/It would not have been Would he/she/it have been? We would have been We would not have been Would we have been? You would have been You would not have been Would you have been? They would have been They would not have been Would they have been? Regstrate en nuestra pgina y accede gratis al test de nivel. En pocos minutos conocers tu nivel y podrs seguir avanzando con el curso. Es tiempo de poner en prctica los conocimientos de la presente leccin. Completa las siguientes frases con la respuesta correcta: We ____ starting a new project. (Estamos comenzando un nuevo proyecto.) They _____ near Main Avenue. (Ellos estaban cerca de la Avenida Main.) He ____ a tall guy. (Es un hombre alto.) I will ___ a famous tennis player some day. (Algn da ser un famoso jugador de tenis.) Yesterday _____ a cloudy day. (Ayer fue un da nublado.) You ____ 24 years old a year ago. (Hace un ao tenas 24 aos.) Respuestas: Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. To be, or not to be, that is the question Ser o no ser, esa es la cuestin Hamlet (William Shakespeare) - El verbo "to be" significa ser o estar.Entre los usos del verbo to be estn: Indicar profesin I am a pilot yo soy pilotoExpresar sentimientos I am tiredyo estoy cansadoInformar sobre precios/dinero How much is the car?Cunto cuesta el coche?Informar sobre la edad I am ten years oldtengo diez aos- To be es uno de los verbos auxiliares en ingls junto con to do, to have y will. 'To be' cuando realiza el papel de verbo auxiliar carece de significado.to be se usa de auxiliar en los siguientes tiempos verbales:Adicionalmente se usa como auxiliar para construir la voz pasiva .GramticaEl verbo to be es el nico verbo copulativo pleno en ingls, lo que significa que utiliza adjetivos en lugar de adverbios para completar el significado del verbo:My boss is goodMi jefe es buenoConjugacin del verbo "to be"El verbo to be es muy irregular, afortunadamente en ingls los tiempos verbales simples son pocos (los que son necesarios aprender de memoria), la mayora de los tiempos verbales son compuestos donde el verbo "to be" es regular.Presente Simple (Present Simple)La estructura es: [SUJETO] + am/are/is ConjugacinSignificadoI am yo soyyou are t ereshe is she is it is l esella esello eswe are nosotros somosyou are vosotros soisthey are ellos sonLa mayora de verbos usa el verbo to do como auxiliar ('do/does').Pero el verbo to be en present simple forma la negacin y la interrogacin de manera distinta al resto al resto de verbos. am/are/is actan como auxiliar:Oraciones interrogativas:Are you a student?Eres un estudiante?Oraciones negativas:He is not your teacherl no es tu profesorPresente Continuo (Present Continuous)Este tiempo tiene la forma:[SUJETO] + am/are/is + beingConjugacinSignificadoI am being yo estoy siendoyou are being t ests siendohe is being she is being it is being l est siendoella est siendoello est siendowe are being nosotros estamos siendoyou are being vosotros estis siendothey are being ellos estn siendoPasado Simple (Past simple)La construccin de este tiempo es:SUJETO + was/were ConjugacinSignificadoI was yo fuiyou were t fuisteishe was she was it was l fueella fueello fuewe were nosotros fuimosyou were vosotros fuisteisthey were ellos fueronNOTA: La interrogacin y la negacin del verbo to be no se forma con el auxiliar did en el "past simple" como el resto de verbos sino que was/were hace las veces de auxiliar:Oracin interrogativa:Where were you last night?Dnde estabas anoche?Oracin negativa:You weren't in love with me T no estabas enamorada de mi El verbo to be es el nico verbo en ingls que tiene subjuntivo.La estructura es:SUJETO + were ConjugacinSignificadoI wereyo fuerayou weret fuerashe wereshe wereit werel fueraella fuera ello fuerawe werenosotros furamosyou werevosotros fueraisthey wereellos fueranImperativo (imperative) ConjugacinSignificadobese/seisdo not beno seas / no seis Participio ConjugacinSignificadobeenestado, sidoInterrogacin con el verbo "to be"La interrogacin se forma invirtiendo el orden del sujeto y del verbo.La oracin afirmativa siguiente:you are beautifult eres preciosaSe convierte en interrogativa, intercambiando el orden del sujeto y del verbo:are you beautiful?eres preciosa?Recordad que la formacin de la interrogacin es diferente para el verbo "to be" que para los verbos normales (donde para los tiempos simples se usa un auxiliar para formar la interrogacin).La negacin con el verbo "to be"La negacin se construye aadiendo el adverbio "not":La oracin afirmativa siguiente:he is an actorl es un actorSe convierte en negativa aadiendo "not":he is not an actorl no es un actorContracciones con el verbo "to be"Con una frecuencia muy elevada los pronombres personales y el verbo "to be" contrae:Contracciones del Presente Simple (afirmacin) Sin contraerContradoI amI'm you areyou're he isshe isit ishe's she's it's we arewe're you areyou're they arethey're Contracciones del Presente Simple (negacin) Sin contraerContradoI am notI'm notyou are notyou're notyou aren'the is notshe is notit is nothe's not o he isn't she's not o she isn'tit's not o it isn'twe are notwe're not o we aren'tyou are notyou're not o you aren'tthey are notthey're not o they aren'tComo se puede observar para todas las persona menos para la primera del singular existen 2 posibilidades de contraccin. Por ejemplo:you are not se contrae en you're not si se quiere destacar el not o en you aren't si se quiere destacar you.Existe la posibilidad aunque se usa muy poco de utilizar una doble contraccin:you are not se contrae en you'ren'tContracciones del Pasado Simple (negacin) Sin contraerContradoI was notI wasn't you were notyou weren't he was notshe was notit was nothe wasn't she wasn't it wasn't we were notwe weren't you were notyou weren't they were notthey weren't Ests viendo los resultados para be. Si quieres ver los resultados de verbo to be, haz clic aqu.ARTCULOS RELACIONADOSLos verbos irregulares en el pasadobe()Un verbo intransitivo es un verbo que no requiere de un objeto directo (p. ej. El hombre estornud.).verbo intransitivoUn verbo auxiliar es un verbo que determina el modo, tiempo verbal o aspecto de otro verbo (p. ej. Yo he ido.).verbo auxiliara. estar I am reading a book.Estoy leyendo un libro.17. (para sustituir un verbo)a. Una frase idiomatica cuyo significado no es deducible si se traduce palabra por palabra.sin traduccin directaI'm going to the party. - So am I.Voy a la fiesta. - Yo tambin.It is a lovely day, isn't it?Es un da precioso, verdad?18. (con construcciones de infinitivo)a. Una frase idiomatica cuyo significado no es deducible si se traduce palabra por palabra.sin traduccin directaI don't know how much salt is to be added to the sauce.No s cunta sal hay que aadir a la salsa.The assignment is to be done by next Thursday.La tarea tiene que estar para el jueves que viene.19. (usado para indicar el futuro)a. Una frase idiomatica cuyo significado no es deducible si se traduce palabra por palabra.sin traduccin directaMy baby is due in three months.Mi beb nacer dentro de tres meses.Tomorrow, I'm going to the dentist.Maana voy al dentista.a. Una frase idiomatica cuyo significado no es deducible si se traduce palabra por palabra.sin traduccin directaHad it not been for his family, he would have never become an artist.Si no fuera por su familia, nunca habra sido artista.If I were you, I would not go.Yo en tu lugar, no ira.Copyright 2025 Curiosity Media Inc.Listas de vocabularioVer ms listasTraductores automticosTraduce verbo to be usando traductores automticosVer traducciones automticasConjugaciones Most verbs are what's called action verbs: they can express active action, like run, swing, or levitate; not-so-active action, like twitch or yodel; or action that requires no movement at all, like think, imagine, or digress. There are, however, several other kinds of verbs, and you use them all the time. One very common verb variety is the linking verb. A linking verb (also called a copula) connects a subject with an adjective or noun (or an adjective phrase or noun phrase) that describes or identifies that subject. We saw the most common linking verb in a sentence in the last section. Let's revisit it here: A few grammarians are rude about the yodeling. Be (which in this sentence takes the form aresuch a diva) is a linking verb that connects the subject, a few grammarians with an adjective phrase that describes that subject, rude about the yodeling. Be is a very common linking verb, and it can connect the subject with words that describe the subject, as we've seen, or words that identify the subject, as here: The new neighbors are both engineers. Another common linking verb is become: They became enchanted by the yodeling. They have both become grammarians. Some linking verbs, like seem, are often followed by to and a verb; the adjective or noun (or adjective phrase or noun phrase) that follows that verb describes or identifies the subject: Yodeling seems to be a required skill for grammarians. Here are some more linking verbs in bold and in action: The engineers still look like engineers. But they sound like grammarians. How this will affect their professional lives remains unknown at this point. Some other linking verbs are: act, appear, come, constitute, equal, feel, form, get, go, grow, keep, make, measure, prove, represent, stay, taste, turn Note that pretty much all of these can also be action verbs. Here's get first as an action verb and second as a linking verb: Because of community pressure, the new neighbors get free yodeling lessons from the aphorism yodeler. I'm confident the grammarian-engineers will get better at yodeling.Browse#aabbccddeeffgghhiijjkkllmmnnooppqqrrssttuuvvwwxxyyzzAboutCareersContact usCookies, terms, & privacyHelpFollow usGet the Word of the Day every day! 2025 Dictionary.com, LLC

Verbo to be en presente simple con traduccion. Verbo to be y traduccion. Verbo to be con traduccion. Traduccion del verbo to be. Cual es la traduccion del verbo to be. Conjugación del verbo to be con traduccion. Verbo to be en ingles con traduccion. Traduccion del verbo to be en español. Verbo to be traduccion español. Verbo to be en pasado traduccion. Verbo to be traduccion pronunciacion y escritura. Pasado del verbo to be traduccion. Verbo to be traducción.