

VERB TO BE

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Short answers
I'm a good student.	I'm not a good student.	Am I a good student?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
You're a fifth-grade student.	You're not a third-grade student.	Are you a sixth-grade student?	Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.
He's from Sonora.	He's not from Yucatán.	Is he from Saltillo?	Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.
She's interested in books.	She's not interested in sports.	Is she interested in animals?	Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.
It's 10 pesos.	It's not 10 dollars.	Is it cheap?	Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.
We're young.	We're not babies.	Are we old?	Yes, we are. / No, we aren't.
You're seventeen.	You're not eighteen.	Are you sixteen?	Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.
They're Mexican.	They're not American.	Are they Korean?	Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

We use the verb *to be* to give information, such as profession, age, size, weight, price, and nationality.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

Subject pronoun

I	→
You	→
He	→
She	→
It	→
We	→
You	→
They	→

Possessive adjective

My	} → +
Your	
His	
Her	
Its	
Our	
Your	
Their	

Noun

name
backpack
sweater
husband
bowl
house
book
mother

We use possessive adjectives

- to show something belongs to somebody: That's **our** house.
- for relationships and friends: Carlos is **her** best friend.
- for parts of the body: I brush **my** teeth every day.

- We use *its* for animals or things. Don't confuse *its* with *it's* (which means *it is*): The dog has a big bowl. **Its** bowl is full of food.
- If you know the sex of an animal, you can use *he* or *she*: My dog is a **male**. He sleeps on **his** bed.