**Глаголы to be, to have.**

При переводе на русский язык глагол “to be” чаще всего опускается: My father is an engineer – моя папа инженер.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| I | am (‘m) | Ben. |
| He, she | is (‘s) | Michael. |
| It  | a computer. |
| We, you, they | are (‘re) | 17. |

Отрицание.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| I | am (‘m) | not | Ben. |
| He, she | is (‘s) | Michael. |
| It  | a computer. |
| We, you, they | are (‘re) | 17. |

Вопрос.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (what, why, when, where) | am (‘m) | I | married,Michael.a computer.17. |
| is (‘s) | He, she |
|  | It  |
| are (‘re) | We, you, they |

В прошедшем времени am, is меняется на was, are - на were. Вопрос и отрицание образуются по аналогии с настоящим временем.

Are you married? – Yes, I am.

Is he 17? – No, he isn’t.

Предложения с глаголом “to have” переводятся с использованием конструкции «у кого-то что-то есть»: I have 2 cats – у меня есть 2 кошки.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| I, we, you, they | have | 2 computers. |
| He, she, it | has | a good computer.  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| I, we, you, they | don't | have | 2 computers. |
| He, she, it | doesn't | has | a good computer.  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Why, when, where  | do | I, we, you, they | have | 2 computers? |
| does | He, she, it | a good computer? |