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To be verb in english grammar

I'm big. I'm 10 years old! They're Egyptians. They're from Egypt. Remember! I'm big. I'm big. You are my friend. You are my friend. My mother's a doctor. My mother's a doctor. We're doctors. We're doctors. They're Egyptians. They're Egyptians. Be careful! For negatives add 'not'. The negative of 'I am' is 'I am not' or 'I am not'. I'm not 9 years old! I'm not 9 years old! They're not British. They're not British. They're not British. She's not a teacher. She's not a teacher. She's not a teacher. Say... Let's not say... I'm not 9 years old. (I'm NOT 9 years old.) Are you nine years old? (ARE YOU NOT 9 years old?) Are they British? (Aren't they English?) Is she a teacher? (Aren't you a teacher?) (If you want to show surprise you can say Pronoun - be ? as a question, for example you are 9?) Tags Adjectives and adverbs on adjectives and adjectives Alike Hard Long Only Same adjectives, similar, similar, identical adjectives and common adverb phrases common adverbs cronies and superlative adverbs of adverb degrees of place and movement abroad Far and far from Back Inside Inside Outside Up adverbs of time and frequency Easily confused words above or above? On the other side, over or through? Advice or advice? Effect or effect? All or all of them? Everything or everything? Allow, allow, or leave? Almost or almost? Alone, alone or lonely? Long or side? yes, again or again? Also, good or too much? Alternate(ly), alternative(ly) Though or not? Overall or all together? Amount, number of, or quantity of? Again or again? Someone, someone or nothing? Apart from or with the exception of? Get up or rise again? Around or around? Arouse or wake up? How or how? How, why or since? How, when or more? Have you been or gone? Start or start? Next door or beyond? Between or between? Born or born? Bring, take and take Can, could or can? Classic or classic? Are you coming or going? Consider or consider? Consist, compose or compose? Content or content? Other than, different from or different from? Do or do? Down, down or down? During or for? Everyone or everyone? East or East? north or north? Cheap or cheap? Efficient or effective? Older, older or older, older? Finish or finish? Especially and especially? Everyone or everyone? Except or save? Do you expect, hope or wait? Experience or experiment? Fail or fail? Far or far away? Farther, farther or farther, farther away? Further (but not farther) Fast, fast or faster? Fallen or heard? Female or female, male or male? Finally, finally, finally or at last? Firstly, first or foremost? Fit or in a suit and tie? To follow or the following? For or since then? Forget or leave? Full or full? Funny or funny? Get or go? Grateful or grateful? Listen or listen (a)? Tall or tall? Historical or historical? Home or house? How is it...? o What is ... What? If When? If or if? Sick or sick? Imply or deduce? In the middle or coming? Is it or yours? Late or or Lay people or lies? Lend or borrow? Less or less? Look, see or look? Low or short? Man, humanity or people? Maybe or can it be? Maybe or maybe? Nearer or next? Never or not ... Never? Nice or understanding? No doubt or no doubt? Not or not? Nowadays, these days or today? Open or open? Opportunities or possibilities? In front or front? Others, others, the other or the other? Out or out? Permission or permission? Person, people or people? Pick up or pick up? Play or play? Politics, politics, politics or politics? Price or premium? Main or principle? Quiet or not at all? Get up or up? Remember or remember? Right or right? Rob or steal? Say or say it? So this or in order? Sometimes or sometimes? Sound or noise? Talk or talk? What or so? Here, are they or are they? To or from? Wait or wait? Waking up, waking up or waking up? Is it worth or worth it? Nouns, pronouns and determinants on common nouns determines the pronoun noun phrases pronouns to each other, all, all, everywhere none, none, nothing, anywhere One and pronouns: indefinite (-body, -one, -thing, -where) Pronouns: one, you, us, their Pronouns: personal (me, I, you, you, him, him, them, them, etc.) Pronouns: possessive (mine, mine, yours, yours, etc.) Pronomi: thoughtful (me, myself, etc.) Questions: question pronomies (what, who) Relative pronomies Someone, someone, something, somewhere that quantifies a little bit All Any or Pretty Less, the less, at least Less Little, a little, a few, a few, a lot, a lot, many more, mostly, mostly Much, many, a lot of, a lot of: quantifiers No, nobody and none of Plenty Some and any word question What When Where Who Who, that Whole Whose Why countless nouns Accommodation Equipment Furniture Information Information News Progress Weather Prepositions and particles Words, phrases and clauses on words, clauses and phrases as if and as if As long as and as long as (how) How conditional comparison and contrast and desires that link words and expressions questions and negative phrases related clauses reported speech so and so and so and not with expect , hope, thinking, etc. Like the order of word formation and focus words Using English speech markers that emphasize and downtoning Downtoners Hedges exclamations (only) Hyperbole area number functions: length, width, depth and height Number of people and places that speak types of English (formal, informal, etc.) useful phrases that write Verbs Home - English Grammar - Verbs Level: beginner The verb be has the following forms: The verb be Infinitive form be Present simple: I'm You are, You're He/She/It is, He/She/It's We are, we're They're They're They Are? Are? Is that him/her? Are we? Are? I am? I'm not, it's not you, six, You are not Him / She / She is not, He / She / It It He is not We are not, We are not, We are not not, You are not, You are not, I am not, I am not, I am not, They are not, They were not passed simple - I was He / She / Era We were you were you were they were ? Was I? Were you? Was it him/her/it? Were we? Were you? Were they? - I wasn't, You weren't, you weren't Him/She/It wasn't, He/She/It wasn't we weren't, We weren't, You weren't, they weren't, They weren't participle past perfect present it/they were passed perfect had been present participle being present continuous am/is/be passed continuous era/were we use the infinite form being with modal verbs They might be tired. The verb be is a link verb. It's used: my mother is a teacher. Bill Clinton was president of the United States. This soup is very tasty. The kids were good. with a prepositional phrase: John and his wife are from Manchester. Flowers are on the table. am, is, are 1 ex. am, is, are 1 ex. am, is, are 2 ex. am, is, are, are, is, were, were, were 1 ex. am, is, was, were, were, were, were, were 2 ex. am, is, is, were, were, were 2 Level: intermediate with the -ing form to make the continuous aspect: We were walking down the street. Everything was wet. It's been raining for hours. with the participle passed to make the passive voice: The house was built in 1890. The street is called Montague Street. This machine was made in Japan. be in continuous and passive forms 1 ex. be in continuous and passive forms 1 be in continuous and passive forms 2 ex. be in continuous and passive forms 2 Level: advanced We use some nouns with the verb to be followed by a clause: The problem was that I had no money. The obvious explanation is that he simply forgot. The danger is that the whole thing could catch fire. It's a shame the kids aren't here. Luck is that no one was hurt. Nouns commonly used in this way are: answer argument statement statement statement feeling idea (a) sin rule (a) what shame We use some nouns with the verb to be followed by a to-infinitive. The only way is to start all over again. His answer is to work a little harder. His only hope was to find a new job as soon as possible. The easiest thing would be to ask your father. Nouns commonly used in this way are: answer decision hope idea promised intention what as I would comment on statements, we use some adjectives with it and the verb be and a that clause or wh-clause: It's lucky we met. It's not clear what happened. It was amazing how he managed to escape. Commonly used adjectives this way are: bad bad clear extraordinary funny interesting interesting obvious likely likely true unlikely with nouns and adjectives 1 ex. be with nouns and adjectives 1 be with nouns and adjectives 2 ex. be with nouns and adjectives 2 In English, verbs have a very important place in communication, they are the responsible for the expression of the actions. Words like jumping, running, talking... all are common and clear examples of verbs describing an action that a subject does. However, there is a verb that is the most used in the English language: the verb of being. For children, learning verbs - and especially this - could be a difficult task. Verbs are concepts that some children might find difficult to grasp, but through constant repetition using different activities and exercises, learning about it can be easy, and also fun! It is essential for the little ones to learn the uses of the verb to be, after all, it is used frequently and for a lot of different purposes. How to use the verb to be Being is a verb used to describe something or someone. In English, it can be used to say different things depending on the context. However, the most common use of the verb of being is to talk about names, age, feeling, nationality and professions, especially when speaking in the tense present. The hardest thing about this verb, however, is that it is also one of the most irregular verbs in the English language. This means, unlike regular verbs, which barely change when used when different subjects - or even at different times-, and when they do, they follow a pattern, the verb being changes almost completely in most of its forms. Forms of being Since the verb of being is highly irregular, it is written in different ways depending on the time of the verb (whether it is present, past, future, or even in mixed times), and also varies depending on the subject. Let's see the forms that this verb can take when used next to the subjects. Basic form: Being This is the simplest form of the verb, and it's how we can find it in the dictionary. It is mostly used when using imperatives, and also as infinity. Some examples are: Be nice to your sister! (imperative) I like being in my house. (infinite) Present This form of the verb is mainly used in the simple present, and its meaning may change depending on its use in context. In addition, when writing, the current form of the verb to be done can be shortened. Here is to be for all subjects in both long and short form for affirmative phrases, and also for negative sentences with being. ➔ Affirmative: I am - I am you - you are him/ she / it is - he is / she / it is us / you / I am - we are / are / I am — Negative: I am not – I am not you are not - You are not him / she / it is not us / you / are not ⇨ Let's see some examples of this for sentences with the verb to be. By the names:She is Sheila for centuries:She is 6 years old. For feelings:Lauren and Sandra are happy. For nationalities:We are from Thailand. For professions: You're not a painter, you're a singer. Past: It Was / They Were When speaks of the past, the verb of being changes its form form This is what it looks like with the different subject pronomas. I was - it wasn't you - You weren't him/she/era - it wasn't/she wasn't/wasn't us/them/they were not/weren't/weren't/weren't/weren't ⇨ Some examples of the past form of being are: I was at school yesterday At 10 years old last year. Billy and Elliot were students, now they're doctors. It was raining a while ago. Past participle: state This is the form of the verb to be used with perfect and passive times, and it is the same for all subjects. It is also used as an adjective in English at times. She's been busy all day. Lisa and Billy have been running for an hour. He's been a teacher for a year. Continuum: being the continuous form of the verb to do is used to form continuous times. Just like the past participle, it's the same for all subjects. Elliot's helpful. Passive form The verb being, both in its present forms and in the past, can be used to make passive sentences. The house was built in the mountains. The program is currently being registered. Questions in English with the verb being verb Being can be used to ask questions in English in two different ways. The first is to use it normally with Wh- questions, as in the following sentences: What is his name? How old is Baby Bot? How do they feel? Where are you from? Do you know what my profession is? What are you doing? The second option, and also the most important, is to use the verb to be to ask yes or no questions in English. These kinds of questions are very simple, and can be solved with a yes or no. Are you reading? Yes I am. Is Lisa ready to go to bed? No, it's not. Examples of the verb to be: I am Cowy, and I am from Ireland. Elliot and Cowy are best friends. Where are Billy and Elliot? I'm in the theater. Bobby's helping Lisa with her homework. The river is very nice. The flowers are not red, they are orange. Do dogs run in the field? Yes I am. Printable worksheets on the verb Be in English 🏡 Playlearn with Lingokids! Do you want to try to learn all this grammar through games, songs and interactive activities? Download the Lingokids app and learn about the world of game learning™, a safe, game-based learning experience that takes kids beyond class. Classroom.