

Welcome

We are pleased to introduce our brilliant and astonishing online classes to you.

To make this learning environment successful and fruitful, follow these steps:

- ✓ Please be on mute.
- ✓ Your webcam is optional.
- ✓ Feel free to ask questions if you have any, so your instructor can find out what you need improvement with.



Preamble



**For a better learning experience,
we skip most questions to answer
in another session. The next class
will focus on both your questions
and our main lesson.**



In this session, we'll explore one of the most essential verbs in the English language: **to be**. As a basic verb, you'll learn how it's used and how it provides a strong foundation for understanding the language.



To be as a verb has its simple present conjugation as follows:



**I am
You are
He is
She is
It is
We are
You are
They are**



**I am
You are
He/she/it is
We are
They are**



The verb "to be" is one of the most important and commonly used verbs in English. It acts as a linking verb, connecting the subject of a sentence to a description, identity, or state. It can also be used as a helping verb in forming continuous tenses or the passive voice.



Uses of "To Be"

1. To Describe a State or Condition

I am happy. / He is tired. / They are ready.

2. To Describe Identity or Profession

I am a teacher. / She is a doctor. / They are students.

3. To Indicate Location

I am at home. / She is in the park. / They are here.



In the simple present tense, the verb "to be" has three forms: am, is, and are. The form you use depends on the subject of the sentence.



To make affirmative sentences, we use the subject + the be verb (am, is, are) + complement.

- **Subject:** The person or thing performing the action or being described.
- **Be verb (am, is, are):** Forms of the verb "to be" that connect the subject to the complement.
- **Complement:** The part of the sentence that provides additional information about the subject (such as a noun, adjective, or phrase).

**For example:
She is a doctor.**



Negative Sentences with "To Be" (am, is, are):
Subject + be verb (am, is, are) + not + complement.

For example:
She is not a doctor.



Contractions in Negative Sentences:

African American Vernacular English (AAVE)

I am not → I'm not

I am not → I ain't

He is not → He isn't

He is not → He ain't

She is not → She isn't

She is not → She ain't

It is not → It isn't

It is not → It ain't

We are not → We aren't

We are not → We ain't

You are not → You aren't

You are not → You ain't

They are not → They aren't

They are not → They ain't



Questions with "To Be" in the Simple Present

When forming questions with "to be" in the simple present, the structure is slightly different from affirmative or negative sentences.



To Be (am/is/are) + Subject + Complement?

The verb "to be" comes before the subject in questions.

Examples:

Yes/No Questions:

Answers

Am I your teacher?

Yes, you are / No, you are not.

Is he ready?

Yes, he is / no, he is not.



Wh- Questions (What, Where, Who, etc.):



Wh- question form: Question word (what, where, who, etc.) + verb + subject + complement.

Examples:

Wh- Questions:

Answers

Where are you?

I am at home.

What are you doing?

I am cooking.

Who is she?

She is my friend.



I- Exercise: Using the verb "to be" to make sentences



Use the words provided to make sentences with the correct form of the verb "to be" (am, is, are).

- Class leader
- Book
- Nurse
- Bank
- Car
- Color

Example: Class leader:
She is the **class leader**.



II- Exercise :

Unscramble the words to make correct sentences. Use the correct form of the verb "to be" (am, is, are).

1. not / is / teacher / he
2. my / book / is / this
3. happy / they / are
4. I / student / a / am
5. car / their / is / blue
6. nurse / she / is
7. we / not / are / friends
8. in / he / is / the park
9. dog / a / it / is
10. you / tired / are

