

O verbo TO BE é usado como verbo principal como o significado de: existir, ser, estar.

Ele possui três variações no presente, AM, ARE e IS. Elas serão usadas de acordo com o sujeito do verbo.

- Para se fazer a forma negativa do Verbo TO BE, basta colocar a partícula NOT depois dele (contraindo ou não com ele);
- Para se fazer as frases interrogativas usando o Verbo TO BE, basta colocá-lo antes do sujeito da frase;
- No passado, o verbo TO BE possui apenas duas formas, WAS e WERE, sendo usadas de acordo com o sujeito a que se referem;
- Para o futuro do verbo TO BE, só se usa uma forma WILL BE para todas as pessoas.
- Nas frases interrogativas do futuro, passa-se o WILL para frente do sujeito, deixando o Verbo TO BE após o sujeito;
- Para se dar resposta curtas a perguntas diretas (perguntas que exigem respostas de "sim" ou "não"), se dá a resposta ("YES" ou "NO"), coloca-se o sujeito da resposta e o Verbo TO BE (acrescido de NOT, em casos de respostas negativas).

EX: Are you married? Yes, I am. (or) No, I'm not.

• A forma negativa WILL NOT pode ser substituída pela forma contraída WON'T.

PRINCIPAIS FORMAS DO VERBO TO BE PRESENT

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I am (I'm)	I am not (I'm not)	Am I?
You are (you're)	You are not (you aren't)	Are you?
He is (he's)	He is not (he isn't)	Is he?
She is (she's)	She is not (she isn't)	Is she?
It is (it's)	It is not (it isn't)	Is it?
We are (we're)	We are not (we aren't)	Are we?
You are (you're)	You are not (you aren't)	Are you?
They are (they're)	They are not (they aren't)	Are they?

PAST

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I was	I was not (I wasn`t)	Was I?
You were	You were not (you weren't)	Were you?
He was	He was not (he wasn't)	Was he?
She was	She was not (she wasn't)	Was she?
It was	It was not (it wasn't)	Was it?
We were	We were not (we weren't)	Were we?
You were	You were not (you weren't)	Were you?
They were	They were not (they weren't)	Were they?