

DAS VERB "BE"

Das Verb **be** hat im Englischen acht verschiedene Formen: **be, am, is, are, was, were, being, been.**

Es ist das erste Verb, das Sie lernen werden.

BILDUNG (FORMATION)

Das Verb **be** hat im **Present Simple**, drei Formen:

I **am**

we, you, they **are**

he, she, it **is**

POSITIVE AUSSAGEN

I **am** - I'**m** - ich bin

you **are** - you'**re** - du bist

he **is** - he'**s** - er ist

she **is** - she'**s** - sie ist

it **is** - it'**s** - es ist

we **are** - we'**re** - wir sind

you **are** - you'**re** - ihr seid

they **are** - they'**re** - sie/Sie sind

DAS VERB “BE”

VERWENDUNG (USE)

Das Verb **be** wird in vielen Sätzen als Hauptverb verwendet, um

1. Sich vorzustellen

My name **is** Mary.

I **am** 18 years old.

This **is** my brother.

I **am** a student.

I **am** from Vienna.

My telephone number **is** 12345678.

2. Menschen und Dinge zu beschreiben

Mary **is** tall.

The table **is** made of wood.

It **is** big.

The curtains **are** navy blue.

3. Über das Wetter zu sprechen

What **is** the weather like today?

It **is** sunny. It **is** windy. It **is** rainy.

4. Über Gefühle und Zustände zu sprechen

He **is** tired.

She **is** happy.

Are you hungry?

The boy **is** not able to run so fast.

I **am** good at chemistry.

You **are** busy.

DAS VERB “BE”

VERWENDUNG (USE)

Das Verb **be** wird in vielen Sätzen als Hauptverb verwendet, um:

5. Über die Zeit zu sprechen

What day **is** today?

What time **is** it?

It **is** half past eight.

Today **is** Monday.

It **is** late.

It **is** early.

6. Nach dem Preis zu fragen

How much **is** it?

How much **are** they?

Beachte den Unterschied

I **am** hungry. - Ich **habe** Hunger.

I **am** in a hurry. - Ich **habe** es eilig.

I **am** cold. - **Mir** ist kalt.

I **am** afraid. - Ich **habe** Angst.

I **am** right. - Ich **habe** Recht.

DAS VERB “BE”

“JA-NEIN” FRAGEN (YES/NO QUESTIONS)

Am I at home?
Are you at home?
Is he at home?
Is she at home?
Is it at home?
Are we at home?
Are you at home?
Are they at home?

KURZANTWORTEN (SHORT ANSWERS)

Yes, I **am**. NICHT Yes, I'm
Yes, you **are**.
Yes, he **is**.
Yes, she **is**.
Yes, it **is**.
Yes, we **are**.
Yes, you **are**.
Yes, they **are**.

No, I **am not**. No, I **am not**.
No, you **are not**. No, you **aren't**.
No, he **is not**. No, he **isn't**.
No, she **is not**. No, she **isn't**.
No, it **is not**. No, it **isn't**.
No, we **are not**. No, we **aren't**.
No, you **are not**. No, you **aren't**.
No, they **are not**. No, they **aren't**.

W-FRAGEN (WH QUESTIONS)

Who **am** I?
Where **are** you?
Who **is** he?
Where **is** she?
What **is** it?
Where **are** we?
Who **are** you?
Where **are** they?

DAS VERB “BE”

NEGATIVE AUSSAGEN MIT ABKÜRZUNGEN

I **am not** - I'm not
you **are not** - you aren't
he **is not** - he isn't
she **is not** - she isn't
it **is not** - it isn't
we **are not** - we aren't
you **are not** - you aren't
they **are not** - they aren't

DAS VERB “BE” IN THERE IS / THERE ARE

There is / There are werden verwendet um anzugeben, das etwas vorhanden ist.

EINZAHL

There is a tree in the garden.
Is there a tree in the garden?
Yes, **there is**.
No, **there isn't**.
There isn't a tree in the garden.

MEHRZAHL

There are trees in the garden.
Are there trees in the garden?
Yes, **there are**.
No, **there aren't**.
There are no trees in the garden.
There aren't any trees in the garden.