E+The Verb " Be"

The verb "be" has the following present forms:
am , is , are.

I am (I 'm)   we are (we 're)

It is (it's)   You are (you 're)

He is (he's)   they are (they're)

She is (she's)

Uses

It is used with noun :

My mother is a teacher.

You are a student at University of Baghdad.

2- an adjective

You are clever.
The student is present.

Question

Is he/ she / it

Are they/ we /you

Are you a student at Department of Petroleum and mining Engineering? Yes, I am. No, I am not.

Is Peter absent? Yes, he is. No, he is not

Ex. He is an engineer (Question)   /   They are here (Question)

   Is he an engineer ?   /   Are they here ?

Negative

I am not (I'm not)   /we are not (we aren't) / you are not (you aren't)

He is not (he isn't) / she is not (she isn't) /   it is not (it isn't) / they are not (they aren't)

Ex. He is an engineer (Negation)   / They are in an oil refinery (Negation)
   He isn't an engineer   They aren't in an oil refinery

Ex She was here (Negation)   /   We were in an oil refinery
   She wasn't here   We weren't in an oil refinery

Indefinite Articles: 'a', 'an'

These indefinite articles comes before word , if the word begins with a vowel, it is preceded by the article (an) . If the word begins with a consonant, it is preceded by the article (a) as in :

   She's a doctor.
   He is an engineer

Uses

1. It is used with a jobs When we say what people's jobs are, we usually use a/an.

He's an architect.

She's a scientist.

My grandmother was a teacher.

2. Singular nouns

Singular, countable nouns always have an article – a/an or the (or another determiner – my, your, this, that, etc.).

I need a cup of tea .

3. We use "a" when the word that follows it begins with a consonant sound. We use "an" when it's followed by a vowel sound. This makes pronunciation easier.

She has a conference next week .
It took me an umbrella .