

TO BE DALAM BAHASA INGGRIS

To be adalah salah satu kata kerja (verb) dalam bahasa Inggris yang digunakan untuk menghubungkan subject dengan informasi yang menjelaskan subject tersebut.

To be biasanya digunakan ketika kita ingin menyatakan:

1. identitas seseorang atau sesuatu
profesi
2. sifat atau karakteristik
3. keadaan atau perasaan
4. Lokasi atau tempat.

Contoh:

- She **is** a student.
Dia adalah seorang siswa.

- He **is** happy.
Dia bahagia.

- They **are** at school.
Mereka berada di sekolah.

To be itu apa saja?

BENTUK (Tense)	TO BE	SUBJECT
Present	am	I
	is	He, She, It
	are	You, We, They
Past	was	I, He, She, It
	were	You, We, They
Future	will be	Semua Subjek

Perhatikan tabel

1. To Be dalam Present (sekarang)

Dalam bentuk sekarang, kita menggunakan **am**, **is**, dan **are**.

Am → digunakan dengan I

→ I **am** a student. = Saya adalah seorang siswa

Is → digunakan dengan he, she, it

→ She **is** happy. = Dia bahagia.

Are → digunakan dengan you, we, they

→ They **are** at school. = Mereka berada di sekolah.

2. To Be dalam Past (masa lalu)

Kalau kita berbicara tentang masa lalu, kita menggunakan **was** dan **were**.

Was → digunakan dengan I, he, she, it

→ I **was** tired. = Saya lelah.

Were → digunakan dengan you, we, they

→ They **were** happy. = Mereka bahagia.

3. To Be dalam Future (masa depan)

Untuk membicarakan sesuatu yang akan terjadi di masa depan, kita menggunakan will + **be**.

Will **be** → dapat digunakan dengan semua subject (I, you, we, they, he, she, it)

→ I will **be** a teacher. = Saya akan menjadi seorang guru.

→ She will **be** happy. = Dia akan bahagia.

→ They will **be** at school. = Mereka akan berada di sekolah.

Rumus Penggunaan To Be dan Contoh Kalimatnya

Rumus penggunaan to be ada bermacam-macam. Hal ini bergantung bentuk grammar yang sedang digunakan. To be bisa digunakan dalam bentuk present tense dan past tense. Berikut rumus dan contoh kalimat to be:

1. Present

a. Am

(+) I + am + Nominal

(-) I + am not + Nominal

(?) Am + I + Nominal?

Contoh:

(+) I am a student.

(-) I am not a student.

(?) Am I a student?

b. Is

(+) S + is + Nominal

(-) S + is not + Nominal

(?) Is + S + Nominal?

Contoh:

(+) She is happy.

(-) She is not happy.

(?) Is she happy?

c. Are

(+) S + are + Nominal

(-) S + are not + Nominal

(?) Are + S + Nominal?

Contoh:

(+) They are at school

(-) They are not at school.

(?) Are they at school?

2. Past

a. Was

(+) S + was + Nominal

(-) S + was not + Nominal

(?) Was + S + Nominal?

Contoh:

(+) I was tired.

(-) I was not tired.

(?) Was I tired?

b. Were

(+) S + were + Nominal

(-) S + were not + Nominal

(?) Were + S + Nominal?

Contoh:

(+) They were happy.

(-) They were not happy.

(?) Were they happy?

3. Future

Untuk future, to be yang digunakan adalah be setelah will.

(+) S + will + be + Nominal

(-) S + will not + be + Nominal

(?) Will + S + be + Nominal?

Contoh:

(+) Rina will be a teacher.

(-) Rina will not be a teacher.

(?) Will Rina be a teacher?

STUDENT WORKSHEET (LKPD)
MEETING 1: MASTER OF "TO BE"
Theme: Clean & Green School Environment

Name : _____

Date : _____

Class : VII / _____

Score : _____ / 100

 INSTRUCTIONS:

Read the sentences carefully. Fill in the blanks with the correct "To Be":

[am | is | are | was | were | will be]

1. My classroom _____ clean now. 
2. We _____ in the school garden yesterday. 
3. Our school _____ clean tomorrow. 
4. Look those students ! They _____ in the yard now. 
5. I _____ sick last Monday. 
6. They _____ in the canteen next week. 
7. The floor _____ dirty this morning, but it ____clean now.

8. I _____ at your house tomorrow. 
9. You and I _____ in the class today. 
10. Two trash cans _____ full two hours ago. 

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