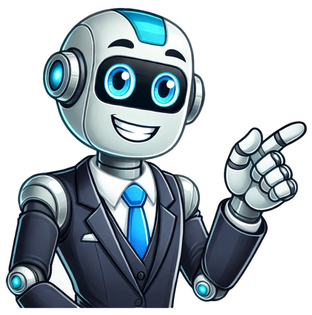
I'm not a bot



” Is, am, and are ” are integral components of the English language, representing different forms of the verb “to be.” Understanding their usage is crucial for constructing grammatically sound sentences. “Is” is employed when referring to a singular subject, “am” is utilized with the first-person singular pronoun “I,” and “are” is used in conjunction with plural subjects. In this is am are worksheet, we will explore various contexts in which these words are employed, enabling you to confidently apply them in your communication. Let’s dive into it. In English Grammar, they serve various functions in sentences. Here are the primary uses of each: Am: First-person singular: “Am” is used with the first-person singular pronoun “I.” For example, “I am going to the store.” Is: Third-person singular: “Is” is used with singular subjects other than “I.” For example, “He is studying for the exam” or “The cat is on the roof.” Are: First-person plural and second-person plural: “Are” is used with the first-person plural pronoun “we” and the second-person singular and plural pronouns “you” (both singular and plural). For example, “We are going to the park” or “You are my friends.” Third-person plural: “Are” is also used with plural subjects other than “we” and “you.” For example, “They are playing football.” As practice makes a man/woman perfect, right-click on the image save it, print it, and practice the am is are worksheet. It is a quick and enjoyable process that requires minimal effort. You _____ beautiful. John and Olivia _____ Married. He _____ sad. It _____ hot. I _____ late. She _____ a journalist. I _____ Robert. We _____ in the College. It _____ rainy. She_____ taller than me. See also Have Has Worksheet Well done! You’ve successfully navigated through the intricacies of “is,” “am,” and “are” in English. These versatile words play a pivotal role in expressing identity, describing states of being and conveying information about singular and plural subjects. By engaging with the examples and exercises in this worksheet, you’ve honed your skills in using these verbs effectively. Remember, practice makes perfect, so continue incorporating is am are into your daily language use to reinforce your understanding and mastery of these fundamental elements of English grammar. Keep up the good work! This collection of free worksheets focus on teaching students the correct usage of “is,” “am,” and “are” in English grammar. Through these, teachers can help their students understand the proper use of these commonly used forms of the verb “to be” in English. These verbs are essential to form sentences in the present tense. These worksheets include various exercises and activities, such as identifying the correct form of the verb “to be” in sentences, completing sentences with the correct form of the verb, and writing sentences using the correct form of the verb “to be.” Some of these worksheets also provide explanations of the different uses of “is,” “am,” and “are,” along with examples of correct usage, which are ideal to be given to students as an introduction to the topic. With these, students can improve their grammar skills and develop a strong understanding of the correct usage of “is,” “am,” and “are.” These verbs are essential for effective communication in English, and using them correctly is crucial to convey the intended meaning of a sentence. By understanding the nuances of grammar rules, students can express themselves more precisely and creatively. By completing these worksheets, students will: Understand the function of “is,” “am,” and “are” in various sentences; Rewrite incorrectly constructed sentences by changing its “to be” verb; And create their own sentences using “is,” “am,” and “are” correctly. In summary, these worksheets provide students with a comprehensive and structured approach to learning and practicing the proper use of these essential verbs. They help students to develop their grammar skills, improve their writing and speaking abilities, and expand their vocabulary, all of which are crucial for effective communication in English. Using the Words “Is, Am, and Are” in English We all are familiar with the basic parts of speech, subject, verb, and object. The subject is the actor, the verb is the action or the doing word, and the object is the person or thing affected by the subject’s action. There are three types of verbs that we commonly discuss in the English language, action verbs, linking verbs, and helping verbs. Action verbs describe an action, e.g., jumped, arranged, spoke, etc. Helping verbs are used with another verb to express a mood or question, e.g., had, can, would, etc. Linking verbs connect the subject and the adjective or its complement. Even though you can find many action words in the English language, there is only a handful of linking verbs. The most common true linking words are the following: is, am, are, was, were, has been, be, and seem. The verbs is, am, and are are used in many English sentences, but where to use them correctly is often challenging and tricky. Since these are linking verbs, we must look at the noun acting. Examples of sentences having these linking verbs are: Is Mabel is playing the piano He is sitting at his desk Jack is still angry with his mom The cat is eating her food quickly. Am I am able to swim for an hour I am the owner of this house I am very bored I am doing this thing for my own good. Are The dog and the cat are playing together Both the countries are surrounded by mountains These boys are used to doing hard work Where are you going? The Use of “Is” When the noun or the subject is in its singular form, then we use “is.” Example: “The dog is running.” However, there are instances when the subject seems plural, but still, we use “is” in front of it. You can determine whether the subject ends in –body or -one, and if it does, use “is.” For example: “Everyone is ready to leave the party.” Other conditions when we can use “is” are the use of “either,” “or,” “neither,” and “nor” in a sentence, or if the subject is a collective noun or non-countable. Take a look at the following examples: Either Cinderella or Tangled is her favorite movie The class is learning about pronouns Milk is very important for your health. The Use of “Am” The use of “am” is only possible when it is used with “I.” It means that “am” is only used to refer to oneself. “Am” used with a verb in its present tense indicates that the action is ongoing and changes the tense to present continuous form. “Am” can be used in simple sentences: I am going to run I am making pizza I am sleeping. It can also be used to form questions: Am I doing this right? Am I going to see you again? Am I getting a burger with fries? “Am” is also used in negative sentences: I am not listening to you I am not going to the bookstore I am not eating my lunch. The Use of “Are” The most common concept is to use “are” with plural subjects. For example: “The dogs are running.” However, other conditions ask us to use “are” in our sentences. For example, when the pronouns are plural indefinite and used to describe an unknown quantity of nouns, we use “are”: Some of them are going to the wedding. All the houses are getting a renovation. Some of the sheep are getting their wool trimmed. “Are” is also used with compound subjects, or the words “number” and “pair”: Nancy and Jewel are going to the park Germany and Belgium are neighboring countries A pair of birds were shot down by hunters last week. Page 2 Our grammar worksheets will help students practice and reinforce their understanding of grammatical rules and structures. These worksheets focus on specific areas such as sentence structure, punctuation, verb tenses, parts of speech, and proper usage. By completing exercises that require students to identify errors, correct sentences, or construct grammatically sound sentences, learners actively engage with the material, deepening their comprehension of language mechanics. Regular use of grammar worksheets aids in the development of strong writing skills, improves clarity in communication, and builds confidence in both written and spoken language. These worksheets are especially effective in helping students identify common mistakes, apply rules consistently, and ultimately enhance their overall language arts proficiency. Covering an extensive range of topics, from basic concepts like nouns and verbs to more complex grammatical structures like appositives and subjunctive moods, these worksheets cater to learners at various levels. They provide structured, targeted practice that reinforces key language skills, allowing students to deepen their understanding of grammar in a systematic way. For teachers, these worksheets serve as a flexible tool to complement lesson plans, providing both introductory and advanced exercises that can be adapted to suit different learning needs. Homeschoolers can use them to build a comprehensive language curriculum, ensuring that all essential grammatical rules are covered thoroughly. Students who engage with these worksheets develop a wide array of language arts skills. The worksheets on sentence modifiers, such as adjectives and adverbs, help learners express themselves more vividly and precisely, while those focused on verb tenses like future, past, and irregular verbs ensure students can communicate actions clearly across different timeframes. Additionally, worksheets on frequently confused words-such as “affect vs. effect” and “your vs. you’re”-enhance a student’s ability to write accurately, reducing common errors that may impede effective communication. By working on exercises that focus on sentence structure, subject-verb agreement, and pronoun usage, students can improve their clarity and coherence, vital for both spoken and written language. Here is a detailed explanation of all of the various areas of our grammar worksheets: Abbreviations Worksheets We explore how we shorten the use of common words and phrases to communicate our message to others. We also explore the different methods that used to achieve this and the purpose behind it. Action Verbs Worksheets We pay particular attention to this part of speech that can be used to describe a physical or mental activity. Adjectives Worksheets Students learn how to be more descriptive with their thoughts through the proper use of this part of speech. Adjectives vs. Adverbs Worksheets These sentence modifiers are often confused. This is a common error in written language. We explore the use of each modifier in sentence structure. Adverb Clauses Worksheets These clauses modify the verb in the main clause of a thought. We explore how word placement can change the meaning of a sentence. Adverbs Worksheets These parts of speech are used to modify adjectives, verbs, and other adverbs. They are often used to explain the degree to which something contributes to an action or attribute. Affect vs. Effect Worksheets We spend time exploring the proper use of these homophones in sentences. The core principle to remember is that they signify different parts of speech (affect is a verb, effect is a noun). Appositives Worksheets These terms are used to provide a greater level of information about a noun to the reader. Articles of English Worksheets We help students learn how to use articles to clarify meaning in their writing. We also explore when their use can hurt the language. Auxiliary Verbs Worksheets These are often referred to as helping verbs. When used properly they can provide a greater level of emphasis or even negation to the tone and mood of our thoughts. Business English Worksheets The focus here is to help non-native English speakers communicate their thoughts clearly and precisely. Collective Nouns Worksheets These terms help us to describe groups as a collective. When used appropriately it can enhance our language. Collocation Worksheets We learn how to pair words in written and spoken language to effectively heighten our thoughts. Common Expressions Worksheets We look at many different regional uses of language as slang that will often confuse non-native English speakers. Comparative Adjectives Worksheets When we want to highlight the differences between two nouns, we will often use these terms. They often require the use of a suffix or degree term. Complete the Sentence Worksheets These are quick and easy grammar worksheets that cover a great number of skills that are emphasized in this area. Compound Nouns Worksheets These are terms that are composed of multiple words that help use create an entire new meaning or varying degree. This helps us convey a greater level of preciseness to original intentions. Concrete Nouns Worksheets These are nouns that can be experienced with the help of one of human senses. When used appropriately these can make our language vivid for our audience. Conditional Language Worksheets This type of communication is used to refer to something that may or may not occur. The goal is often to explore hypothetical situations. Conjunctions Worksheets These terms are used to connect various forms of language together to help us express a thought. They help us establish a bridge across ideas and add a sense of clarity. Contractions Worksheets We learn how to use these shortened forms of words and phrases. They are often used in informal writing and spoken language, but they must be used sparingly in formal writing. Demonstratives Worksheets We learn how to use terms that help us describe the location or position of something. Determiners Worksheets These are specific reference in our sentence that are used to reference a noun in a sentence. Direct Objects Worksheets We explore how to spot the noun or pronoun that receives the action of the verb in a sentence. Do, Does, Did Worksheets While these terms are often connected and confused, we explore how to properly use them in your writing. Double Negatives Worksheets These worksheets explore how to spot the improper use of grammar when it comes to terms of negation. Ed Endings Worksheets We explore how to properly use terms of the past tense that end in -ed. Ethos, Pathos, Logos Worksheets These worksheets explore the use of these three different modes of persuasion in our language. The proper use of this in our language can help you win over your audience. Future Tense Worksheets We learn how to realign and place words within our sentences to establish the sense of something that will take place in the future. Gerunds Worksheets These verb forms can act as nouns. They often established by adding an -ing ending. Good vs. Well Worksheets Students will often muddle the use of this adjective (good) and adverb (well). Grammar Corrections Worksheets These worksheets put students in the role of teacher. They will correct sentences and paragraphs that are not well thought out. Have, Has, Had Worksheets Students learn how to properly use these specific auxiliary verbs in their language. Helping Verbs Worksheets We learn how to provide readers additional information to help them better understand what we are describing. Homographs Worksheets The English Language can often be confusing because words like these have the same spelling, but they are pronounced differently and have different meanings. Homonyms Worksheets To add to the confusion, we will often come across terms that are pronounced and spelled the same but have different meanings. Homophones Worksheets The last area in this consecutive collective source of misunderstanding for students. These terms are pronounced the same, but they have different spelling and meaning. How Much or How Many Worksheets Students learning how to apply these phrases properly in their written language. I vs. Me Worksheets We take some time to approach the usage of these pronouns grammatically correct in sentence are pre-written for us. We then compose our own sentences with this new skill in mind. Imperatives Worksheets These types of sentences have three primary purposes. They are used to either offer advice, commands, or instructions. They lend themselves to helping us make helpful suggestions or recommendations. In, On, At Worksheets We use these different prepositions to signify a specific location or time. We learn how to use these properly in sentences. Indefinite Pronouns Worksheets When we are using relatively general language, we will often choose to use these types of pronouns. You will find it helpful to include them regularly in your written language to break up your thoughts and not repeat your use of words or phrases. Infinitives Worksheets These root forms of verbs are often led by the use of the word (to). These types of terms serve countless purposes in your sentences. Interjections Worksheets We use these terms when we want to elicit an emotional response from our readers or general audience. They can help you express a level of excitement or surprise, as needed. Interrogatives Worksheets Students will work on using the words and phrases to help them craft questions that work to ascertain a wide range of thoughts. Irregular Plural Nouns Worksheets These rule breakers take on their form and do not follow regular spelling patterns. We work through a wide range of use cases. Irregular Verbs Worksheets Students will work with verbs that are the equivalent of sight words. They defy all normal conventions of spelling and are often required to memorized in order to spelled consistently. These are the action words that we have trouble spelling. Is, Am, Are Worksheets These words take the verbal phrase (to be) to the next level. We learn when to use each form in the sentences that we compose. It’s or Its Worksheets I find that even adults confuse the use of these two terms. Especially those that do not diligently proof their own writing. We explore when to use the contraction and when to use the possessive pronoun in your language. Mechanics Worksheets This is the all-encompassing area of this topic. We look at all the of governing principles that we use in our written language. Modal Auxiliaries Worksheets These are often referred to as modal verbs. They convey the speaker’s or author’s state of mind towards an action or state of the main verb in the sentence. Noun Clauses Worksheets These types of clauses have so many different uses in our work that it is not even funny. You will find them critical to use when you are forming more complex sentences. Noun, Verb, or Adjective Worksheets We learn the purpose, use, and differentiation of these three core parts of speech. We look at when we should use these terms, their placement within sentences, and how they can heighten our level of communication. Nouns Worksheets These building blocks of language are either people, places, or things. We learn how to identify and place them effectively in our thoughts. Object Pronouns Worksheets These parts of speech are a type of pronoun that is used to replace or stand in for the object of a verb or preposition in a sentence. They are extremely helpful to avoid repetition and create more concise and coherent sentences. Order of Adjectives Worksheets We display a variety of different means to heighten the significance of your language by using a varied approach to how you place your adjectives in sentence or paragraph. Parallel Structure Worksheets We explore how to use this technique to improve the simplicity and effectiveness of your sentences. This will help you form a level of balance in your written language. Participles Worksheets These are verb forms that function as adjectives or adverbs in a sentence. We look at this topic from a more general stance and the goal is to have students learn to classify the part of speech that these serve in sentences. Parts of Speech Worksheets Students will learn how to classify the use of words and phrases in a series of statements. This is a hugely important aspect of helping you to improve your communication skills. Personal Pronouns Worksheets We learn how to use these terms to signify a particular person, place, or thing. They can also be used to clarify a sense of ownership or possession. Plural Nouns Worksheets These parts of speech help to indicate the quantity or number of items being referred to in a sentence, allowing for more accurate and precise communication. They are used to represent more than one person, place, thing, idea, or concept. Plural Pronouns Worksheets These terms help us to avoid repetition and create more concise and coherent sentences by replacing or standing in for plural nouns. Learning how to use this spectrum of words can make your writing much more heightened. Plurals Worksheets These worksheets help students learn how to properly depict more than one of something. Possessive Noun Worksheets These are nouns that indicate ownership or a relationship of belonging between two entities. We not only work on recognition but using these words in our own writing. Possessive Pronouns Worksheets We use these words to replace possessive noun phrases. This can be used to help us avoid repetition and create more concise and coherent sentences. Pragmatics Worksheets This section helps students delve deeper into the study of context. We expect students to understand and extend beyond the use of literal meanings. Predicate Adjectives Worksheets We learn how to use these types of terms to extend the meaning of a sentence. The goal is to provide the reader with additional information. Prefixes Worksheets We explore a series of specific letters that ultimately change the meaning of words and phrases. Students learn how to use them to modify the meaning of words to their own advantage. Prepositional Phrases Worksheets These group of words function as a single unit within a sentence, typically providing additional information about time, place, direction, manner, or other aspects of the main action or state described by the sentence. Prepositions Worksheets Students learn how to use these words that help them express relationships between nouns or pronouns and other words in a sentence, such as in, on, at, with, and by. Prepositions of Place Worksheets This selection of worksheets can do a great deal to help students learn how to express the relationship between a noun or pronoun and location or placement. Prepositions of Time Worksheets We explore how to express when something occurs and how long it takes place for. Pronoun Antecedent Agreement Worksheets We jump into the use of a grammatical rule that indicates the correlation between gender, number, and person involved. Pronouns Worksheets We use these terms to help us keep track of the nouns or noun phrases. The proper usage of these words contributes to the natural flow of speech and writing in our language. Reflexive Pronouns Worksheets These parts of speech refer back to subject of sentence. You will learn how to identify them and use them to tighten up your language. Regular and Irregular Verbs Worksheets Being able to recognize the difference between these parts of speech are often slightly more difficult for students. The main difference lies in the way they form their past tense and past participle forms. Relative Pronouns Worksheets We learn the use of these types of terms to help us create complex and descriptive sentences. Singular Pronoun Worksheets These terms all refer to a single person, place, thing, or idea. Singular to Plural Worksheets We work on the conversion from an individual to many in our sentences. This will help us to improve our use of collective terms across many different mediums. Singular Worksheets You will learn how to express the idea of one of the various objects, people, and places that we will examine. Subject and Predicate Worksheets The subject is the “who” or “what” part of a sentence. It’s the person, place, thing, or idea that is doing or being something. The predicate is the part of the sentence that describes what the subject is doing or what condition the subject is in. Subject Pronoun Worksheets Subject pronouns are pronouns that are used as the subject of a sentence. They perform the action in a sentence, and are typically found at the beginning of sentences, although they can also appear after linking verbs. Subject Verb Agreement Worksheets This grammatic rule is fundamental to properly communicate your thoughts to your audience. We will learn to evaluate the rule and use it to advantage in language. Subjunctive Worksheets The subjunctive is used to explore conditional or imaginary situations. It’s often used in “if” statements or following certain verbs. Subordinating Conjunction Worksheets Subordinating conjunctions are conjunctions that join a subordinate (or dependent) clause to a main (or independent) clause. Suffixes Worksheets We learn how to use these word endings to reveal a sense of degree or tense in our sentences. They can have a huge impact on the effectiveness of our connection to our audience. Superlative Adjectives Worksheets When we want to compare multiple values of things these come in real handy. They can add value to language and intensify our message to our readers. Syntax Worksheets We look at how to properly place our words and phrases for offer a sense of extreme influence on our ideas. The Verb “To Be” Worksheets This simple verb is used to convey different states of identity and attributes. While it seems simple, it is often confused with the use of other phrases. Then vs. Than Worksheets These terms are often confused because the make similar sounds. One is used to define a time or sequence (then) and the other is used solely for comparisons (than). There Is or There Are Worksheets We look at instances of when to use the singular and plural form of these phrases in writing. This, That, These, Those Worksheets We learn about the distance a noun resides from a speaker to help us learn which of these demonstrative pronouns best fits the use within our language. To, Too, Two Worksheets The use of these three words in one of the most common typos made today. We explore the use of each term in our language. Transitive and Intransitive Verb Worksheets These types of verbs differ in whether or not they require an object to complete their meaning. Transitive verbs require one or more objects to complete their meaning. Intransitive verbs do not require an object to complete their meaning. The action ends with the subject, and isn’t being done to anything else. Used To vs. Use To Worksheets The goal here is to focus on the timing of the language that is necessary to best convey our thoughts. Verb Worksheets Verbs are words that express an action, occurrence, or state of being. They are one of the core parts of a sentence and are necessary to make a statement. Verbal Worksheets These are verbs that function as other parts of speech in a sentence, rather than as the main verb. Verb Conjugation Worksheets This is an often-overlooked aspect of our language. Students will learn how to properly conjugate verbs to best clarify the context of the words and phrases that they may need to use. Was and Were Worksheets The use of these terms is often seen as subjective, but we explore a quick method to make sure your language is clear and concise with respect to first, second, and third person thoughts. We also dive into the use of plurals. Who Am I? Worksheets You will navigate the statements that are presented to understand the nature of the noun that is being presented to you. Will vs. Going To Worksheets The focus here is on future events that have not occurred yet. We center ourselves on instances where they are not used interchangeably. Would, Could, Should Worksheets These modal verbs serve very different purposes. We learn how to properly use them in our everyday language. Your vs. You’re Worksheets This is one of the most common typos found by even professional editors. We expand your level of alertness on how to use them properly in your language. Page 3 These pragmatics worksheets are a valuable resource for teaching and reinforcing this important aspect of language. Pragmatics refers to the study of how context affects the meaning of language, including the use of language in social situations, the interpretation of non-literal language, and the understanding of implied meanings. These worksheets include activities and exercises that help students develop their pragmatic skills, such as identifying the intended meaning of a statement, understanding deictic words, recognizing the appropriate use of language in different social situations, and more. Through these worksheets, students will: Know how to adjust language depending on the social situation; Distinguish asking sentences from telling sentences; Show mastery in the concept of pragmatics by answering writing prompts and showing how one should respond to certain situations; Discuss the cooperative principle and its aspects/assumptions; And understand deictic words and how words can change meanings according to context. By completing these worksheets, students can improve their ability to communicate effectively in a variety of contexts and better understand how language is used to convey meaning beyond its literal interpretation. Additionally, these worksheets can help students become more aware of the social and cultural factors that influence communication, which is an important skill for success in both personal and professional settings. What Are Pragmatics In the English Language? Pragmatics in linguistics refer to what the speaker may imply and the listener may infer depending on the situational context, peoples’ mental states, willingness to be truthful, and preceding dialogue among other elements. Read the following sentences and think about how many ways you can interpret them. Do you feel the need to know the context while trying to infer the meaning of each sentence? – He’s on fire! – What’s up? – That way! Next, consider these sentences. Sentences with demonstrative adjectives – these, that, and there – must have context behind them to make complete sense to the reader or listener. – These are amazing! – I need that one! – I’ve been there! Importance of Pragmatics Pragmatics help us understand the context of interactions. Without pragmatics, we would have to make long explanations to make the others understand our point. There would be no slang in any language and more than half of the jokes we know now will become obsolete. Examples of Pragmatics Scene 1: You are sitting with your brother in his bedroom and he says, “It is stuffy in here. Isn’t it? ” If taken literally, your brother is telling you the room is airless and in the same breath confirming that it isn’t. Because we know the preceding dialogue, we can infer that your brother is declaring the room to be stifling and not asking for your opinion. Scene 2: You’re teaching a class and a student keeps checking their watch. They are not paying any attention and suddenly, they say, “Oh, look at the time!” It is easy to infer from their body language that they are indicating that it is time for the class to end, rather than asking you to literally check the time. Scene 3: A homeless person is asking a woman for money. She’s refusing to give anything to him and he says, “Put yourself in my shoes.” Here, it is unlikely that the homeless person wants the woman to wear their shoes. They are only asking her to try and feel what they’re going through. Different Theories in Pragmatics 1. The Cooperative Principle This theory by Paul Grice explains that conversations succeed when the speakers make their point known by being truthful and clear, and providing maximum information. 2. Politeness Theory Created by Penelope Brown and Steven Levinson, the politeness theory explains the effect of adding politeness in conversation. This refers to using conversation to boost one’s self-esteem and avoid humiliation. 3. Conversational Implicature Sometimes only known as ‘implicature,’ this is yet another theory of Paul Grice. Conversational implicature refers to the acts of indirect speech. Relying heavily on the co-operative theory, conversational implicature requires the speaker and listener to Co-operate. A speaker only has to imply something and hope for the listener to understand it. An example would be if your mother asks you whether you finished your homework and you answer that you’ve finished your science homework. Hearing this answer, your mother can (rightly) infer that you still have some homework left. Math Reading Kindergarten Vocabulary Spelling Spelling by Grade Grade 1 Grade 2 Grade 3 Grade 4 Grade 5 Grammar & Writing Science Science by Grade Kindergarten Grade 1 Grade 2 Grade 3 Cursive | Bookstore Before we move ahead for the use of is am are, it is necessary to clarify that ‘Is’ is used for the third person in its singular form, and ‘Am’ is used for the first person in a singular form. ‘Are’ is used for the third person in singular form, as a singular or plural for the second person, and as a plural for the first person. I __ going to see a horror movie. (Is/Am) We __ planning a vacation to Goa. (Are/Is) How much __ the cost of this painting? (Is/Are) What __ we going to do about this? (Are/Am) Raman __ a good boy. (Am/Is) Rakhi and Brijesh __ living with their grandparents. (Are/Is) We __ here to give an interview. (Are/Am) Where __ the tallest monument in the world? (Is/Are) Why __ I learning to speak in English? (Am/Is) I don’t think that I __ a good cook. (Is/Am) Answers Am Are Is Are Is Are Are Is Am Am I __ going to visit Agra this month. Would you like to come with me? (am) We __ going to see a doctor for our injuries. (are) How __ she different from your past girlfriends? (is) Why ___ you preparing for the exam in advance? (are) Which __ the best institute to learn spoken English in Gurgaon? (is) The market __ closed today. (is) I __ traveling from Delhi to Canada on a student visa. (am) We __ going to take a camel ride during the festival. (are) Which __ the best places to visit in Gurgaon? (are) I __ writing an essay on holi. (am) Learn How to speak English fluently and confidently. I am going to the monestary with my brother. You are a good student. He is going to the zoo. Rahul and Anjali are going to get married tomorrow. The Qutab Minar is the tallest monument in New Delhi. I am going to visit my college friends in India. He is from Bangalore. What about you? We are going to participate in the half-marathon this year. This is not going to make up for your lost grades. Hi, I am Ankit, and you are? If the noun is plural, use ‘are,’ whereas if the noun is singular, use ‘is.’ E.g., They are troublemakers, and he is a troublemaker. If the sentence begins with I (first person), ‘am’ generally follows it. Similarly, when proper nouns, or he, it, and she, comes into the picture, ‘is’ applies. Likewise, when plural nouns, you, they, and we follow with ‘are.’ [illegible] “is,” “am,” [illegible] “are” [illegible] (he, she, it, this, that) [illegible] “Am” [illegible] “I” [illegible] “Are” [illegible] (you, we, they) [illegible] “you” [illegible] This exercise helps you practice the usage of “is,” “am,” and “are” in Hindi sentences. Am Is Are ESL Printable Worksheets, English Exercises, Reading Comprehension Questions, Writing and Speaking Activities, Dialogues and Texts, Multiple Choice Questions, Word Order, Gap Fill and Matching Exercises, ESL Printable Board Games, English Language Teaching Resources Am Is Are ESL Reading Comprehension Questions WorksheetA fun esl printable reading comprehension questions worksheet for teaching, learning and practising am, is and are. First fill in the blanks with am, is, or are to complete the text Rose and Her Family. Then read the text and write the answers for the wh-questions and yes no questions. Finally read the given sentences and write true or false. Am Is Are ESL Dialogue Comprehension Exercises WorksheetA fun esl printable dialogue comprehension exercises worksheet for teaching, learning and practising am, is and are. First fill in the blanks with am, is or are to complete the dialogue The First Day of School. Then read the conversation and write true or false for the sentences. Finally write the answers for the questions. Am Is Are ESL Grammar Exercises Test WorksheetA simple esl printable grammar exercises test for learning, teaching and practising am, is and are. First write is or are for the given subjects. Next fill in the blanks with am, is or are to complete the sentences. Then rewrite the sentences with the given subjects in brackets. Finally fill in the blanks with am, is are, am not, isn't or aren't. Am Is Are ESL Gap Fill Exercise WorksheetAn esl printable gap fill exercise worksheet for teaching, learning and practising am is and are. Fill in the blanks with am is are to complete the texts below. Simple and effective for teaching present form of verb to be in English Language. Am Is Are ESL Multiple Choice Questions WorksheetA simple and fun esl printable multiple choice questions worksheet for learning, teaching and practising verb to be am is are. Read the questions and choose the correct options. Write the answers in the blanks. (20 Multiple Choice Questions with pictures) Am Is Are ESL Printable Speaking Activity CardsA set of esl printable speaking activity cards for teachers, learners and students to practise the present form of the verb to be: am is are. Look at the cards and give information about the people. You can print out, cut and laminate the speaking cards for longer use. Simple and effective for improving English speaking skills. Am Is Are ESL Printable Writing Activity WorksheetA fun esl printable writing activity worksheet for learners of English to practise the present form of to be: am is are. Read the short notes and phrases. Then write two pharagraphs describing Margaret and Raymond. Easy and effective for improving English writing skills. Am Is Are ESL Word Order Exercise WorksheetA fun esl printable word order exercise worksheet for learning, teaching and practising the present form of to be: am is are and Sentence Construction. Put the words in correct order and make positive sentences, negative sentences and questions. Effective for improving English grammar and accuracy. Am Is Are ESL Printable Board GameA fun esl printable board game for practising the present form of to be: am is are. Roll the dice, look at the pictures and make sentences using the given subjects. English learners can improve their speaking skills and sentence construction by playing this traditional snakes and ladders game. PrevHas Have Worksheets with Answers Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions (with answers key)Next You can find English Grammar And Writing lessons here For English Grammar Worksheets visit this page The verb be has three forms in the simple present tense. They are: is, am and are. This grammar exercise tests a student's ability to use these verb forms correctly. Complete the following sentences using is, am or are. 1. Janaki ---------- my best friend. 2. Varun ---------- coming with us. 3. Krishna ---------- a great flutist. 4. My parents ---------- very religious. 5. I ---------- the eldest child of my parents. 6. My children ---------- very curious. 7. They ---------- all waiting for us. 8. She ---------- my best friend. 9. You ---------- so intelligent. 10. It ---------- a cat. 11. Suresh ---------- my neighbour. 12. My friends ---------- all non-smokers. 13. The boys ---------- playing. 14. Rohan and Sania ---------- going to school. 15. We ---------- interested in this offer. 16. Shyam ---------- a boxer. 17. The birds ---------- chirping. 18. The wind ---------- blowing. 19. The baby ---------- sleeping. 20. I ---------- working in the garden. Answers 1. Janaki is my best friend. 2. Varun is coming with us. 3. Krishna is a great flutist. 4. My parents are very religious. 5. I am the eldest child of my parents. 6. My children are very curious. 7. They are all waiting for us. 8. She is my best friend. 9. You are so intelligent. 10. It is a cat. 11. Suresh is my neighbour. 12. My friends are all non-smokers. 13. The boys are playing. 14. Rohan and Sania are going to school. 15. We are interested in this offer. 16. Shyam is a boxer. 17. The birds are chirping. 18. The wind is blowing. 19. The baby is sleeping. 20. I am working in the garden. More worksheets for grade 5 Do and have grammar exercise Is, am, are grammar exercise Do, does, did exercise See Also Exclamations Exclamations exercise Exclamations: common errors Common mistakes with pronouns - Part 2 Common errors with adjectives - part 1 Common errors with adjectives - part 2 Young learners often find it challenging to use the correct form of the verb ‘to be’. These worksheets are all designed to help students practice using is, am, and are. To complete the worksheets, students must fill in the blanks with the correct ‘be verb’ to complete the sentences. As always, these are free to use in your lessons. Download the worksheets below!

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