

Emotions

Hello and welcome back in this lesson we will be looking at emotions.

How do you feel?



"Be" verbs however, indicate a state of being.

So what the subject/s action about themselves is. The verbs must also match the subject or subjects.

The subjects can be split into different groups:



I



You



He



She



It



We



They

Then the 'be' verbs follow the subject in the sentence:

I am

You are

He is

She is

It is

We are

They are

As a recap, the '**be**' verbs are:

Am, are and is

Examples:



I am a teacher.



He is sleepy.



We are happy.

Negative sentences:

When a sentence becomes negative it includes the word **'not'**. This changes the meaning of the sentence and negative sentences need **'not'** after the verb.



I am not



You are not



He is not



She is not



It is not



We are not



They are not

Examples:



I am **not** a doctor.



He is **not** sleepy.



We are **not** happy.

Interrogative sentences:

Interrogative sentences are questions involving subjects, so people or things.
In these sentences the verb comes first.



Am I?



Are you?



Is he?



Is she?



Is it?



Are we?



Are they?

Examples:



Am I a doctor?



Is he sleepy?



Are we happy?

Let's join the words:

Some words can be joined together to form just one word.
This is called abbreviation and we use an apostrophe to show this (')

"Are not" can be shortened to **"aren't"**.

"Is not" can be shortened to **"isn't"**.

Emotions:

Emotions are a type of feeling you feel towards someone or something.
These can be good or bad.



Examples:

Happy

Sad

Angry

Scared

Shy

Confident

Surprised

Ashamed

Disgusted

Exhausted

Bored



Express emotions:

To express an emotion we can either use 'be verbs' or the action verb feel.

Examples of be verbs:



I am happy.



You are sad.



He is angry.



She is scared.



It is shy.



We are exhausted.



They are bored.

You can also use the negative and interrogative forms of the 'be verb' sentences.

Examples of **'feel'**:

I **feel happy**.

You **feel sad**.

He **feels angry**.

She **feels scared**.

It **feels shy**.

We **feel exhausted**.

They **feel bored**.

Both have the same meaning, however the 'be verbs' indicate a sense of certainty in the emotions.

Questions:

So how do you ask someone what they are feeling?

Example:

How do you feel?

How are you?

The question is dependent on the subject, if the subject changes then so does the question.

How does he feel?

How is he?

What about sentences?

Well to express the attitude/emotion in a sentence, we can use three different sentence '**moods**'.

These moods show the writer's attitude toward what he/she is saying.

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Indicative Mood

The indicative mood is used to state an **actuality** or a **fact**.

So If you are certain about something.

The use of '**will**' is commonly used for the Indicative Mood.

