

Feelings: we're happy, they're tired

We are happy. They are tired. Use a form of be before a feeling word. In this lesson, learn to describe one person or a group, ask how someone feels and change full forms into contractions.

Anglais 1AC - Supplementary practice - Updated 27/10/2026

Learning goals

- Choose be to describe a feeling
- Full forms, contractions and questions
- What changes when the subject changes?

1. How do I describe feelings with we're and they're?

Put a feeling adjective after be: We're happy means We are happy; They're tired means They are tired. Use are with we and they, add not for a negative, and move are before the subject in a question: Are they tired?



Use be before a feeling: I am tired.

2. Choose be to describe a feeling

Use am with I, is with he, she or it, and are with you, we or they. An adjective names a state: happy, sad, hungry, thirsty, scared, angry or tired. It does not change in the plural: They are happy.

Put not after be for a negative: We are not hungry becomes We aren't hungry. Move be before the subject for a yes/no question: They are tired becomes Are they tired? Answer Yes, they are or No, they aren't. Keep the full form in a positive short answer.

3. Full forms, contractions and questions

Full form	Short form	Question
We are happy.	We're happy.	Are we happy?
They are tired.	They're tired.	Are they tired?
She is hungry.	She's hungry.	Is she hungry?

4. A short scene after a school play



We're = we are; they're = they are.

Read and explain this example

After our school play, we're tired but we're happy. Salma is thirsty. Adam isn't scared now. Are the teachers happy? Yes, they are!

5. What changes when the subject changes?

Imagine that you are talking about your own group after a school play. We includes you, so We're tired describes your group. If you point to a different group, say They're tired. The adjective stays tired in both sentences. Changing the people changes the pronoun, but it does not add an s to the adjective. If one actor is thirsty, the sentence becomes He is thirsty or She is thirsty.



Ask Are they hungry? and answer Yes, they are.

Check this

In We're, the apostrophe replaces the missing a. Their means belonging to them; they're means they are. Do not write They happy or They are happys.

Put the idea into practice

1. Decide who feels something: I, one person, your group or another group.
2. Choose am, is or are, then add one precise adjective.
3. Read your sentence aloud and check whether it is a statement, negative or question.

Remember

- Use be before a feeling: I am tired.
- We're = we are; they're = they are.
- Ask Are they hungry? and answer Yes, they are.

Practice - Try before checking

Answer in your notebook. Use evidence from the examples and check your sentences.

Exercise 1. Complete

Fill in: We ... happy. They ... thirsty. She ... tired.

Exercise 2. Change the form

Make a negative and a question: They are angry.

Exercise 3. Write a scene

Write three sentences about how two friends feel after a match.

Exercise 4. Move from a group to one person

Rewrite for one boy: They are tired. They aren't hungry. Are they happy?

Explained answers

Exercise 1. Complete

We are happy. They are thirsty. She is tired. Choose are for plural subjects and is for she.

Exercise 2. Change the form

They aren't angry. Are they angry? Add not after are; move are before they in the question.

Exercise 3. Write a scene

Example: We're tired. My friend is thirsty. We aren't sad. Other answers are possible; check be and keep adjectives unchanged.

Exercise 4. Move from a group to one person

He is tired. He isn't hungry. Is he happy? The singular subject changes are to is; the adjectives do not change.

Frequently asked questions

How do I describe feelings with we're and they're?

Put a feeling adjective after be: We're happy means We are happy; They're tired means They are tired. Use are with we and they, add not for a negative, and move are before the subject in a question: Are they tired?

What is the difference between they're and their?

They're means they are: They're happy. Their comes before a noun to show a connection or possession: their books. Try expanding the word to they are before choosing the spelling.

Can I say Yes, they're?

Use Yes, they are. Positive short answers keep the full form of be.



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