

**be** (*полная форма*); **bi** (*редуцированная форма*)]*v* (*ед. ч. was, мн. ч. were; been; наст. вр. 1-е л. ед. ч. am, 3-е л. ед. ч. is, 2-е л. ед. ч. и 1-е, 2-е, 3-е л. мн. ч. are; уст. 2-е л. ед. ч. наст. вр. art*)

I

1. **быть, существовать**

I think, therefore I am - я мыслю, следовательно, я существую  
 the greatest genius that ever was - величайший гений, который когда-либо существовал  
 to be no more - **возвыш.** скончаться, умереть; прекратить существование  
 Troy is no more - Трои больше не существует  
 to be, or not to be - that is the question (*Shakespeare*) - быть или не быть, вот в чём вопрос

2. 1) **быть, находиться; присутствовать; пребывать**

he will be here all the year - он будет (находиться) здесь весь год  
 is he often in town? - часто ли он бывает в городе?  
 I was before you in the queue - я стоял перед вами в очереди  
 the horse was below in the hold - лошадь поместили в трюме  
 he was at the ceremony - он присутствовал на церемонии  
 the key is in the lock - ключ (находится) в замке  
 I'll be down in a minute - я сейчас спущусь  
 output is considerably below last year's level - выпуск продукции намного ниже прошлогоднего /значительно ниже прошлогоднего, значительно упал по сравнению с прошлогодним/

2) **быть, оставаться**

don't be long! - не задерживайся!, приходи скорее!  
 what a time you have been! - как ты долго!  
 he was a long time reaching the shore - ему понадобилось много времени, чтобы достичь берега

3. **происходить, случаться, совершаться**

it was yesterday - это было /произошло, случилось, состоялось/ вчера  
 when is the wedding to be? - когда должна состояться /будет/ свадьба?  
 the New Year is on Sunday this time - в этот раз Новый год приходится /падает/ на воскресенье  
 how is it that you were there? - как получилось, что вы оказались там?

4. 1) **равняться, составлять**

twice two is four - дважды два - четыре  
 let x be ten - предположим, (что) x равняется десяти

2) **разг.** **стоить**

how much is it? - сколько это стоит?  
 what are these shoes? - сколько стоят эти ботинки?  
 this book is five shillings - эта книга стоит пять шиллингов

3) **значить, стоить**

it is nothing to me - мне это ничего не стоит, для меня это ничего не составляет /не значит/  
 what is all that to me? - что мне всё это?, какое мне до этого дело?

5. **возвыш.** **сопутствовать (в восклицательных предложениях как пожелание)**

success (be) to your efforts! - желаю успеха в ваших начинаниях!, да сопутствует вам удача!  
 victory be yours! - желаю (вам) победы!

II Б

1. **there is** **имеется, есть**

there are many English books in our library - в нашей библиотеке (имеется) много английских книг  
 there is plenty of time - времени вполне достаточно, ещё есть масса времени  
 there are no roads - дорог нет  
 there will be dancing - будут танцы  
 there was once an old man ... - жил-был однажды старик ...

2. **to have been**

1) **посещать, бывать**

has he been to London? - он бывал в Лондоне?  
 I've been there! - а) я там был!; б) **разг.** это мне известно!

2) **разг.** **заходить, быть**

has anyone been? - кто-нибудь заходил?, был кто-нибудь?  
 has the post [the milkman] been? - была ли почта [был ли /приходил/ молочник]?

3. **to be at smth.** **разг.**

1) **намереваться сделать или сказать что-л**

I don't understand what exactly he is at - я не понимаю, что именно он хочет сказать  
 what would you be at? - каковы ваши намерения?

2) **нападать, набрасываться на что-л**

the mice are at the cheese again - мыши опять добрались до сыра

3) **брать без спроса**

he's been at my shaving things again - он опять брал (без спроса) мои бритвенные принадлежности

4. **to be at smb.** **разг.** **приставать к кому-л.**

she's always at me - она всегда меня пилит

5. **to be above smth. /doing smth. / быть выше чего-л.; не опускаться до чего-л.**

to be above suspicion - быть выше /вне/ подозрений  
 to be above criticism - быть выше всякой критики, быть безупречным

he is above reproach - его не за что упрекнуть  
he is above such matters - он такими делами не занимается, он до такого (дела) не унизится  
he is above taking bribes - брать взятки - ниже его достоинства

6. **to be beneath smth., smb.** быть ниже чего-л., кого-л.

to be beneath contempt [attention] - не заслуживать (даже) презрения [внимания]  
it is beneath you /your dignity/ - это ниже вашего достоинства

7. **to be beyond smth., smb.** быть за пределами чего-л., возможностей кого-л.

his behaviour is beyond my endurance - я не могу больше терпеть его поведение  
he is not beyond redemption - он ещё может исправиться  
this is beyond a joke - это уже не шутка  
it was beyond expectation - такого нельзя было ожидать, на такое нельзя было надеяться  
I am beyond caring - мне уже всё равно  
what you say is beyond me - мне совершенно непонятно то, что ты говоришь

8. **to be abreast of smth.** быть в курсе чего-л.

he's abreast of developments in his field - он в курсе последних достижений в своей области

9. **to be after smb.** преследовать, пытаться поймать кого-л.

the police were after him - полиция преследовала его

10. **to be after smth.** покушаться на что-л., стремиться завладеть чем-л.

he's after my job - он метит на моё место  
he's after her money - он охотится за её деньгами

11. **to be about to do smth.** собираться, намереваться сделать что-л.

he was about to send for you - он собирался послать за вами  
she was about to speak, but changed her mind - она хотела было заговорить, но передумала

12. **to be against smth.** противоречить чему-л., идти вразрез с чем-л.

lying is against my principles - не в моих правилах врать

13. **to be for smth.** стоять или быть за

who is for going home? - кто за то, чтобы идти домой?

14. **to be for some place** отправляться ехать куда-л.

are you for Bristol? - вы едете в Бристоль?

15. **to be on smb.**

1) **разг.** быть оплаченным кем-л.

put your money away, it's on me - убери деньги, я угощаю  
the drinks are on the house - хозяин (бара, ресторана и т. п.) угощает  
the tickets are on me - я плачу за билеты

2) внезапно наступить, подоспеть (о праздниках, выборах и т. п.)

the wet season was on us - неожиданно на нас обрушился сезон дождей  
Christmas was on us - наступило рождество

16. **to be on smth.** входить в состав, быть членом (комиссии и т. п.)

he is on the board - он входит в состав правления

17. **to be on smb., smth.** быть поставленным на кого-л., что-л.

my money is on this horse - я поставил на эту лошадь

18. **to be up to smth.**

1) замышлять, затевать что-л.

the boys are up to smth. - мальчики что-то затевают  
he is up to no good - он затевает что-то скверное, от него хорошего не жди

2) быть осведомлённым о чём-л.

the police must be up to all the dodges - полиции должно быть известно обо всех уловках

19. **not to be up to (doing) smth.** не быть в состоянии сделать что-л., не справиться с чем-л.

I am not up to going to the theatre tonight - я не в состоянии пойти сегодня вечером в театр  
he is not up to his job - он не справляется со своей работой  
he is not up to his father as a scholar - как учёный он значительно уступает (своему) отцу

20. **to be up to smb.** быть возложенным на кого-л. (об ответственности); зависеть от кого-л.

it is up to him to decide - от него зависит решение, он должен решить  
it is up to you to choose - вы выбираете/решаете/  
whether you learn or not is entirely up to you - учиться или нет - твоё дело

21. **to be up against smth., smb.** столкнуться с чем-л., кем-л.; встретиться отпор

he's up against some real opposition - он будет иметь дело с сильной оппозицией  
he's up against it - **разг.** он столкнулся с большими трудностями

22. **to be up for smth.**

1) быть поднятым, возникать, рассматриваться (о вопросе и т. п.)

to be up for review - пересматриваться  
to be up for debate - обсуждаться, быть поставленным на обсуждение

2) рассматривать в суде, судить

he was up in court for this - его за это судили

3) предназначаться к продаже

to be up for auction - продаваться на аукционе /с молотка/

4) быть выдвинутым кандидатом, быть претендентом (на должность, пост и т. п.)

he's up for admission to the society at the next meeting - его будут принимать в кружок на следующем собрании

23. **to be with smb.**

1) поддерживать кого-л.

we're with you all the way - мы пойдём с тобой до конца  
she is at one with her husband - она заодно со (своим) мужем

2) **понимать, следить за тем, что говорят**

are you still with me - or shall I go over it again? - ты следишь за ходом моей мысли или мне повторить ещё раз?

24. **to be with smb., smth.** работать у кого-л., где-л. (*по найму*)

I'm with a shipping firm - я работаю в транспортной фирме

III A

1. **как глагол-связка**

1) **быть**

he is a teacher - он учитель

are they English? - они англичане?

ten yards is a lot - десять ярдов - это очень много

his is a fine house - его дом чудесный, у него прекрасный дом

our task is to finish the work in time - наша задача - вовремя кончить работу

she has been a mother to me - она мне была вместо матери

she is twenty - ей двадцать лет

today is the tenth - сегодня десятое (число)

tomorrow is Friday - завтра пятница

the wall is six foot high - стена имеет шесть футов в высоту

what is it? - а) что это?; б) в чём дело?

to see things as they are - видеть вещи такими, какие они есть

if I were you ... - если бы я был на вашем месте ...

seeing is believing - увидеть - (это) значит убедиться /поверить/

2) **находиться в (каком-л.) состоянии; чувствовать, ощущать (что-л.)**

I am cold [hot] - мне холодно [жарко]

he is asleep [alive, tired] - он спит [жив, устал]

he is glad [nervous, silent, happy] - он рад [нервничает, молчит, счастлив]

he is absent - он отсутствует

he is in trouble - он попал в беду, у него неприятности

he is at work [at play] - он работает [играет]

isn't he lucky? - везёт же ему!

2. **с последующим инфинитивом выражает**

1) **долженствование, обусловленное договорённостью, планом:**

he is to come at six - он должен прийти в шесть (часов)

he was to come at six - он должен был прийти в шесть

he was to have come at six - он должен был прийти в шесть (*но не пришёл*)

when am I to come? - когда мне приходиться?, когда мне нужно прийти?

the house is to let - дом сдаётся в аренду

he was never to see her again - ему больше никогда не суждено было её увидеть

it was not to be - этому не суждено было сбыться /осуществиться/

they are not to be trusted - им нельзя доверять

such men are to be pitied rather than despised - таких людей надо не презирать, а жалеть

2) **возможность:**

he was nowhere to be found - его нигде нельзя было найти /отыскать/

not a cloud was to be seen - не видно было ни облачка

how am I to get through all this work today? - как я смогу справиться со всей этой работой сегодня?

3) **намерение, желание (в условных предложениях):**

if we are to come in time, we must start at once - если мы хотим прийти вовремя, нам надо сразу отправляться

3. **уст. в сочетании с р. р. глаголов to come, to fall, to sit, to run, to get и др.:**

winter was come - зима наступила

the sun was risen - солнце встало

III B

1. **в сочетании с pres. p. служит для образования длительной формы:**

he was talking to his son at the time - в тот момент он беседовал с сыном

he is working - он (сейчас) работает

this question is being discussed - этот вопрос сейчас обсуждается

2. **в сочетании с р. р. переходных и ряда непереходных глаголов служит для образования пассивной формы:**

this was made by my son - это было сделано моим сыном

they will be punished - они будут наказаны, их накажут

such questions are settled by the committee - такие вопросы решаются комитетом

he was asked to come - его попросили прийти

this book was much spoken of - об этой книге много говорили

◇

to be above one /one's head/ - **разг.** быть выше чьего-л. понимания

to be at it - шалить, проказничать

the children are at it again - дети опять принялись за своё

to be hard at it /at work/ - **разг.** а) быть очень занятым, б) напряжённо работать

they were hard at it /at work/ the whole night - они работали изо всех сил всю ночь напролёт

to be at one with smb. - быть с кем-л. заодно

to be beside oneself with grief [anxiety, alarm, etc] - потерять голову от горя [волнения, беспокойства *и т. п.*]

to be beside oneself with rage - выйти из себя, разгневаться

to be beside the point - не иметь отношения (*к данному вопросу, делу и т. п.*)

for the time being - пока

the manager for the time being - временно исполняющий обязанности заведующего

somebody will be in for it - кому-то попадёт /влетит, нагорит/

far be it from me to do this - я вовсе не собираюсь /я далёк от того, чтобы/ делать это

be (that) as it may - как бы то ни было; пусть будет что будет

let it be! - оставь это в покое!, пусть всё остаётся как есть!

so be it - да будет так, пусть так и будет

how are you? - а) как выживаете?; б) как вы себя чувствуете?

you never know where you are with him - никогда не знаешь, что он может сделать /как он поступит, как себя с ним вести, чего от него ждать/

be yourself!, be your age! - не глупи!, не валяй дурака!

you've been and gone and done it! - *сл.* ну и наделали вы дел!, ну натворили же вы!

I'll be! - *амер. сл.* вот те на!, господи боже мой!, ну и ну! (*восклицание, выражающее удивление*)

## be

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

**be** [be am are is was were being been] verb, auxiliary verb BrE [bi] <sup>ˈ</sup> NAmE

[bi] <sup>ˈ</sup> BrE strong form [bi:] <sup>ˈ</sup> AmE strong form [bi:] <sup>ˈ</sup>

» irregular verbs

### verb

**1. linking verb there is/are + noun** to exist; to be present

- Is there a God?
- Once upon a time there was a princess...
- I tried phoning but there was no answer.
- There's a bank down the road.
- Was there a pool at the hotel?

**2. intransitive + adv./prep.** to be located; to be in a place

- The town is three miles away.
- If you're looking for your file, it's on the table.
- Mary's upstairs.

**3. intransitive + adv./prep.** to happen at a time or in a place

- The party is on Friday evening
- The meetings are always in the main conference room.

**4. intransitive + adv./prep.** to remain in a place

- She has been in her room for hours.
- They're here till Christmas.

**5. intransitive + adv./prep.** to attend an event; to be present in a place

- I'll be at the party.
- He'll be here soon (= will arrive soon) .

**6. intransitive** (only used in the perfect tenses) **+ adv./prep.** to visit or call

- I've never been to Spain.
- He had been abroad many times.
- (BrE) Has the postman been yet? In NAmE, **come** is used instead
- Has the mailman come yet?

**7. intransitive ~ from...** used to say where sb was born or where their home is

- She's from Italy.

**8. linking verb** used when you are naming people or things, describing them or giving more information about them

- **+ noun** Today is Monday.
- 'Who is that?' 'It's my brother.'
- She's a great beauty.
- Susan is a doctor.
- He wants to be (= become) a pilot when he grows up.
- **+ adj.** It's beautiful!
- Life is unfair.
- He is ten years old.
- 'How are you?' 'I'm very well, thanks.'
- Be quick!
- **~ (that)...** **The fact is** (that) we don't have enough money.
- **~ doing sth** The problem is getting it all done in the time available
- **~ to do sth** The problem is to get it all done in the time available

**9. linking verb it is/was** used when you are describing a situation or saying what you think about it

- **+ adj.** It was really hot in the sauna.
- It's strange how she never comes to see us any more.
- He thinks it's clever to make fun of people.
- **+ noun** It would be a shame if you lost it.
- It's going to be a great match.

**10. linking verb it is/was** used to talk about time

- **+ noun** It's two thirty.

• + **adj.** It was late at night when we finally arrived

**11. linking verb + noun** used to say what sth is made of

• Is your jacket real leather?

**12. linking verb intransitive** used to say who sth belongs to or who it is intended for

• ~ **mine, yours, etc.** The money's not yours, it's John's.

• ~ **for me, you, etc.** This package is for you.

**13. linking verb + noun to cost**

• 'How much is that dress?' 'Eighty dollars.'

**14. linking verb + noun to be equal to**

• Three and three is six.

• How much is a thousand pounds in euros?

• Let x be the sum of a and b.

• London is not England (= do not think that all of England is like London) .

**15. linking verb ~ everything, nothing, etc. (to sb)** used to say how important sth is to sb

• Money isn't everything (= it is not the only important thing) .

• A thousand dollars is nothing to somebody as rich as he is.

**Rem:** Most idioms containing be are at the entries for the nouns and adjectives in the idioms, for example be the death of sb is at death.

Verb forms:

verb forms	
present simple	
I / you / we / they	am
he / she / it	is
he / she / it	is
past simple	was
he / she / it	was
past participle	been
he / she / it	been
-ing form	being
he / she / it	being

Word Origin:

Old English *bēon*, an irregular and defective verb, whose full conjugation derives from several originally distinct verbs. The forms *am* and *is* are from an Indo-European root shared by Latin *sum* and *est*. The forms *was* and *were* are from an Indo-European root meaning 'remain'. The forms *be* and *been* are from an Indo-European root shared by Latin *fui* 'I was', *fiō* 'I become', and Greek *phuein* 'bring forth, cause to grow'. The origin of *are* is uncertain.

Thesaurus:

**be** linking verb

**1.** (especially spoken)

• How much is that dress?

**cost** • **sell** • **go** • |informal **set sb back sth** • |business **trade** • • **retail** •

**How much** does this cost/is this?

That costs/ will set you back **a lot of money** .

sth sells/goes/retails **for** £9.95

sth sells/trades/retails **at** £9.95

**2.**

• Three and three is six.

**equal** • • **make** • • **add up to sth** • • **amount to sth** • • **run to sth** • • **number** • |especially business **total** •

be/equal/make/add up to/amount to/run to/number/total **50/5,000/5 million, etc.**

be/equal/make/add up to/amount to/run to/total **\$50/75%**

be/add up to/amount to/run to/number/total **about/around/approximately /nearly/almost/over/more than/at least sth**

**Be or equal ? Equal** is not usually used in questions and is only used in exact sums:

• How much is a thousand pounds in Euros?

✗ How much does a thousand pounds equal in Euros?:

• A metre is about/around/approximately 40 inches.

✗ A metre equals about/around/approximately 40 inches.

Example Bank:

• London is not England.

Idioms: ↑to-be ▪ ↑as was ▪ ↑be-all and end-all ▪ ↑been and done something ▪ ↑if it wasn't for ... ▪ ↑let somebody be

**auxiliary verb**

**1.** used with a past participle to form the passive

• He was killed in the war.

• Where were they made?

• The house was still being built.

• You will be told what to do.

**2.** used with a present participle to form progressive tenses

- I am studying Chinese.
  - I'll be seeing him soon.
  - What have you been doing this week?
  - I'm always being criticized.
3. used to make ↑question tags (= short questions added to the end of statements)

- You're not hungry, are you?
- Ben's coming, isn't he?
- The old theatre was pulled down, wasn't it?

4. used to avoid repeating the full form of a verb in the passive or a progressive tense

- Karen wasn't beaten in any of her games, but all the others were.
- 'Are you coming with us?' 'No, I'm not.'

5. ~ to do sth used to say what must or should be done

- I am to call them once I reach the airport.
- You are to report this to the police.
- What is to be done about this problem?

6. ~ to do sth used to say what is arranged to happen

- They are to be married in June.

7. ~ to do sth used to say what happened later

- He was to regret that decision for the rest of his life (= he did regret it) .

8. ~ not, never, etc. to be done used to say what could not or did not happen

- Anna was nowhere to be found (= we could not find her anywhere) .
- He was never to see his wife again (= although he did not know it would be so at the time, he did not see her again) .
- She wanted to write a successful novel, but **it was not to be** (= it turned out never to happen) .

9. if sb/it were to do sth... | were sb/it to do sth... (formal) used to express a condition

- If we were to offer you more money, would you stay?
- Were we to offer you more money, would you stay?

Word Origin:

Old English *bēon*, an irregular and defective verb, whose full conjugation derives from several originally distinct verbs. The forms *am* and *is* are from an Indo-European root shared by Latin *sum* and *est*. The forms *was* and *were* are from an Indo-European root meaning 'remain'. The forms *be* and *been* are from an Indo-European root shared by Latin *fui* 'I was', *fiō* 'I become', and Greek *phuein* 'bring forth, cause to grow'. The origin of *are* is uncertain.

**be**

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

I. **be**<sup>1</sup> **S1 W1** /bi; strong biʒ BrE<sup>1</sup> AmE<sup>1</sup> auxiliary verb (past tense **was**, **were**, past participle **been**, present participle **being**, first person singular **am**, second person singular and plural **are**, third person singular **is**)

1. used with a present participle to form the ↑continuous(4) tenses of verbs:

- Don't disturb me while I'm working.
- Gemma was reading.
- They've been asking a lot of questions.
- That guy's always causing trouble.
- We'll be starting in about an hour.
- He isn't leaving, is he?

2. used with past participles to form the ↑passive:

- Smoking is not permitted.
- I was told about it yesterday.
- The house is being painted.
- She's been invited to a party.
- The flames could be seen several miles away.
- The police should have been informed about this.

3. **be to do something** formal

a) used to talk about arrangements for the future:

- Audrey and Jimmy are to be married in June.
- Two men are to appear in court on charges of armed robbery.

b) used to give an order or to tell someone about a rule:

- You are to wait here in this room until I return.
- All staff are to wear uniforms.

c) used to say or ask what someone should do or what should happen:

- What am I to tell her?
- He is not to be blamed.

d) used to ask how something can be done:

- How are we to get out of the present mess?

4. **be to be seen/found/heard etc** used to say that something can be seen, found, or heard somewhere:

- A large range of species are to be seen in the aquarium.
- We searched everywhere but the ring was nowhere to be found (=could not be found).
- The only sound to be heard was the twittering of the birds above us.

5. **was/were to do something** used when talking about a time in the past to say what happened later:

- This discovery was to have a major effect on the treatment of heart disease.

6.

a) used in **↑conditional**<sup>1(2)</sup> sentences about an imagined situation

**were somebody to do something/if somebody were to do something**

Even if England were to win the next two matches, Germany would still be three points ahead.

Were we to offer you the job, would you take it?

b) used in **↑conditional** sentences to introduce an aim when you are saying what must be done in order to achieve it

**if somebody/something is to do something**

If we are to succeed in this enterprise, we shall need to plan everything very carefully.

7. **old use** used instead of 'have' to form the **↑perfect**<sup>3</sup> tense of some verbs:

The hour is come.

II. **be**<sup>2</sup> **S1 W1 BrE** **AmE** **verb**

[Language: Old English; Origin: beon]

1. **[linking verb]** used to say that someone or something is the same as the subject of the sentence:

My name is Susan.

These are my favourite pictures.

He's my brother.

The problem is finding the time to get things done.

Our aim was to reduce the number of accidents.

2. **[intransitive always + adverb/preposition]** used to say where something or someone is:

Jane's upstairs.

Are my keys in the drawer?

The principal's in his office.

How long has she been here?

3. **[intransitive always + adverb/preposition]** used to say when something happens:

The concert was last night.

The party is on Saturday.

4. **[linking verb]** used to describe someone or something, or say what group or type they belong to:

The sky was grey.

Spiders are not really insects.

Mr Cardew was a tall thin man.

She wants to be a doctor when she leaves school.

Her dress was pure silk.

I'm not ready yet.

5. **there is/are** used to say that something exists or happens:

There's a hole in your trousers.

There was a loud explosion.

'I thought there was going to be a party.' 'No, there isn't.'

Is there a problem?

6. **[linking verb]** to behave in a particular way:

He was just being rude.

Don't be silly.

You'd better be careful.

7. **[linking verb]** used to say how old someone is:

His mother died when he was 20.

Rachel will be three in November.

8. **[linking verb]** used to say who something belongs to:

Whose is this bag? It isn't mine and it isn't Sarah's.

9. **[linking verb]** used to talk about the price of something:

'How much are the melons?' 'The big ones are £2 each.'

10. **[linking verb]** to be equal to a particular number or amount:

32 divided by 8 is 4.

11. **be that as it may** *formal* used to say that even though you accept that something is true, it does not change a situation:

'He was only joking.' 'Be that as it may, silly remarks like that can do a lot of harm.'

12. **[intransitive]** *formal* to exist:

What was once a great and powerful empire has effectively ceased to be.

13. **be yourself** to behave in a natural way, rather than trying to pretend to be different:

Don't try too hard – just be yourself.

14. **not be yourself** to be behaving in a way that is unusual for you, especially because you are ill or upset:

Sorry – I'm not myself this morning.

15. **the be-all and end-all** the most important part of a situation or of someone's life

**the be-all and end-all of**

For Jim, making money was the be-all and end-all of his job.

• • •

## THESAURUS

▪ **cost** to have a particular price: The book costs \$25. | A new kitchen will cost you a lot of money. | It's a nice dress and it didn't cost much.

▪ **be especially spoken** to cost a particular amount of money: These shoes were only £5.

▪ **be priced at something** to have a particular price – used when giving the exact price that a shop or company charges for something: Tickets are priced at \$20 for adults and \$10 for kids.

- **retail at something** to be sold in shops at a particular price – used especially in business: The scissors retail at £1.99 in department stores.
- **sell/go for something** used for saying what people usually pay for something: Houses in this area sell for around £200,000.
- **fetch** used for saying what people pay for something, especially at a public sale: The painting fetched over \$8,000 at auction. | A sports car built for Mussolini is expected to fetch nearly £1 million at auction.
- **set somebody back something** *informal* to cost someone a lot of money: A good set of speakers will set you back around £150.
- **come to** if a bill comes to a particular amount, it adds up to that amount: The bill came to £100 between four of us.

be

Freakuency Pack

12500 **2** <sup>MCW</sup>  
 15000 **2** <sup>COCA</sup>  
 RANGE: **1k** <sup>BE</sup> 13207996  
 be 1942658  
 am 108653  
 are 1931752  
 aren 153  
 ain 221  
 been 832877  
 is 3878929  
 isn 173  
 re 7362  
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 was 3074262  
 wasn 187  
 were 1130119  
 weren 52  
 being 282429  
 beings 10312  
 bein 512  
 twas 0  
 tis 8

COCA 500k Unlemmatized

161267 **21** <sup>1933216</sup> *vbi*  
 6689 **4587** <sup>8614</sup> *vb0*  
 561 **27667** <sup>639</sup> *nn1*  
 132 **62444** <sup>146</sup> *nnu*  
 9 **275365** <sup>9</sup> *pph1*  
 8 **294822** <sup>8</sup> *pphis1*  
 7 **312739** <sup>7</sup> *cc*  
 6 **349749** <sup>6</sup> *ppy*  
 5 **392600** <sup>5</sup> *vvi*  
 4 **450510** <sup>4</sup> *pphis2*  
 4 **450533** <sup>4</sup> *ppis2*