

## Unit 2. The work was stressful.

be동사의 과거시제(Simple Past of Be verb)

### Grammar Point

#### be동사 과거 시제란?

- be동사 현재시제 (am, is, are ~이다~있다)의 과거시제 (was, were ~이었다, ~있었다)라고 해석한다.
- 주어의 과거의 상태, 생김새, 특징, 성격 등을 나타낸다.

#### 1. be동사 과거 시제 was, were

am, is → are / are → were

##### <단수>

인칭	be과거(긍정)
1 I	was a teacher.
2 You	were at work.
3 He She It	was slim.

##### <복수>

인칭	be과거(긍정)
1 We	were doctors. at school. cute.
2 You	
3 They	

#### 2. be동사 현재시제 vs. be동사 과거시제

- 과거를 나타내는 부사 *yesterday, last, ago, before*가 주로 함께 쓰임.

be동사 현재시제 (am, is, are)	be동사 과거시제 (was, were)
I <b>am</b> happy now. (나는 지금 행복하다)	I <b>was</b> sad <b>yesterday</b> . (나는 어제 슬펐다)
She <b>is</b> in Korea now. (그녀는 지금 한국에 있다.)	She <b>was</b> in Japan two months <b>ago</b> . (그녀는 2년전에 일본에 있었다)
You <b>are</b> tall now. (너는 지금 키가 크다)	You <b>were</b> short <b>before</b> . (너는 이전에 작았다.)
They <b>are</b> teachers. (그들은 선생이다)	They <b>were</b> students <b>last year</b> . (그들은 작년에 학생이었다.)

#### 3. be동사 과거시제 긍정문/부정문

- 긍정문 : 주어의 인칭 및 수에 따라 be동사의 형태가 달라진다.
- 부정문 : was/were + not

수	인칭	be과거 (긍정)	be과거 (부정)	-
단 수	1 I	was	not	a student.
수	2 You	were		pretty.

	3	He/She (Joe/Kelly)	was		happy.
		It (The bag)			under the sofa.
복 수	1	We (Joe and I)	were		in Spain.
	2	You (You and Peter)			handsome.
	3	They (Peter and Sarah)			at school.
		They (Dogs)			on the desk.

#### 4. Be동사 과거시제 의문문

: 주어와 Be동사(과거)의 위치만 바꿔주면 된다.

I was short.



**Was I** short?

(나는 작았어?)

→ Yes, you were.

No, you weren't.

They were doctors.



**Were they** doctors?

(그들은 의사들이었니?)

→ Yes, they were.

No, they weren't.

She was at school.



**Was she** at school?

(그녀는 학교에 있었니?)

→ Yes, she was.

No, she wasn't.

수	be과거 (긍정)	인칭	-	긍정	부정
단 수	<b>Was</b>	1	<b>I</b>	short?	Yes, you were.(short)
	<b>Were</b>	2	<b>you</b>	tall?	No, you weren't.(short)
	<b>Was</b>	3	<b>he/she</b> (Joe/Kelly)	a doctor?	Yes, he/she was. (a doctor)
			<b>it</b> (the bag)	expensive	No, he/she wasn't. (a doctor)
복 수	<b>Were</b>	1	<b>we</b> (Joe and I)	sick?	Yes, it was.(expensive)
		2	<b>you</b> (you and Sarah)	tired?	Yes, it was.(expensive)

		3	they (Joe and Sarah)	in Seoul?	Yes, they were. (in Seoul)	No, they weren't. (in Seoul)
			They (books)	on the table?	Yes, they were.(on the table)	No, they weren't.(on the table)

긍정 답변에서는 **축약형 사용하지 않음**: Yes, I/he/she/it was. Yes, you/we/they were.

부정 답변에서는 **축약형 사용 가능**: No, I/he/she **wasn't**. No, you/we/they **weren't**.

## 5. Be동사의 Wh- 의문문

**Wh 의문사**: 의문사는 의문문에서 언제나 맨 앞에 위치한다.

Who, Where, What, When, Why, How, What time 등

Who was she at school (with)?

Where

What was your car?

When

Why were you late?

How

What time was your wedding?

What color

## Practice

1. 그는 2년 전에 경찰관이었다.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 그 핸드백은 비싸지 않았다.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 그녀는 어제 매우 피곤했지만 오늘은 즐겁다.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. 그들은 10년 전에 30대였지만 지금은 40대이다.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. A: 어제 친구들이랑 어디에 있었어?

\_\_\_\_\_

B: 친구들이랑 클럽에 있었어. 지금은 집이야.

\_\_\_\_\_

[답] 1. He was a police officer two years ago.

2. The handbag was not expensive.

3. She was very tired yesterday, but now she is happy today.

4. They were in their 30s ten years ago, but now they are in their 40s.

5. A: Where were you with your friends yesterday? Where are you now?

B: I was at the club with my friends. I'm at home now.

## Role Playing

M: Kelly! How **was** the movie yesterday?

W: It **was** awesome. I really liked it.

M: Really? Who **was** in it?

W: Brad Pitt and Angelina Jolie **were** in it.

M: What **was** it about?

W: It **was** about a guy falling in love with his best friend.

M: **Were** there many people in the theater?

W: No, there **weren't**. Because it **was** a weekday.

M: What about your boyfriend? **Were** you with at the movie?

W: No, he **was** at work. He **was** very busy with the presentation.

So I watched the movie with my best friend.

## [해석]

남: 켈리! 어제 영화 어땠어?

여: 굉장했어. 난 진짜 좋았어.

남: 진짜? 누가 출연했어?

여: 브래드 피트와 안젤리나 졸리가 출연했어.

남: 어떤 내용이었어?

여: 한 남자가 그의 절친과 사랑에 빠진다는 내용이었어.

남: 극장에 사람 많았어?

여: 아니. 그렇진 않았어. 주중이었으니까.

남: 네 남자친구는? 그는 너와 영화관 같이 있었어?

여: 아니. 그는 일했어. 그는 프레젠테이션 하느라 엄청 바빠.

그래서 난 내 절친과 영화를 봤어.