

Name

# be 動詞過去形

## ☆意味

①「～であった」(行動以外。情報、感情、状態、性格、、、) ②「～にあった、～にいた」

## ☆主語と be 動詞

I ( was ) We ( were )

※ 主語が单数の場合は → was ( You のみ例外)

You ( were ) You ( were )

主語が複数の場合は → were

He ( was ) They ( were )

am, is → was

She ( was )

are → were

## ☆be 動詞(過去)の疑問文

～be 動詞を主語の前に移動させる～

答える時は聞かれた物で答える

(例) Was she in the library? (彼女は図書館にいたの) Yes, she was.

## ☆be 動詞(過去)の否定文

～be 動詞の後に not を置く～

(例) The cat was not under the desk. (猫は机の下に居ませんでした)

1. ( )内に正しいbe 動詞を入れなさい。 (過去形とは限らない)

①They ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) happy yesterday.

②Takeshi ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) in the park last night.

③We ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) in the <sup>同じ</sup> same class last year.

④( \_\_\_\_\_ ) she our new teacher? She is so cute!

⑤( \_\_\_\_\_ ) you in the library yesterday?

⑥He ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) our teacher <sup>今</sup> <sub>年</sub> this year.

⑦I saw a dog last night. The dog ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) so big.

⑧His cats ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) in his house yesterday.

2. 次の日本語と同じ意味になるように( )内の語を並べ替えなさい。  
※ただし、最初の文字は大文字とする事

(1)( tired / was / last night / I ) 私は昨夜疲れていきました。

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(2) (you / player / were / a / soccer / ? )  
あなたはサッカー選手だったのですか。

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(3) (interesting / that/ movie / was / ? ) あの映画はおもしろかったです。

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(4) (you / were / last / where) weekend? あなたは先週末どこにいましたか。

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(5) (the weather / was / how / in Sendai ) yesterday?  
昨日、仙台では天気はどうでしたか。

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(6) (weren't / Kyoto / in / we ) then. 私たちはそのとき京都にいませんでした。

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(7) (so / he /busy / wasn't ) today. 彼は今日はあまり忙しくありませんでした。