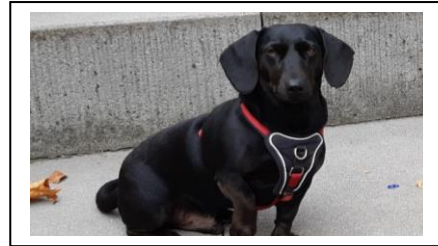Forms of to be: **was and were**

My favourite Saturday!

*Last Saturday **was** great! Mr Goodwill and I **were** on the
market – that is usually very boring for me, because Mr Goodwill talks and talks to the people
and I have to wait. But last Saturday **was** different. Mr Goodwill **was** in a hurry and forgot (=
Vergangenheitsform von "forget) my leash (=Leine) at home. That **was** great because I **was**
free. This time it **was not** boring at all, because I went (= Vergangenheitsform von "go")
shopping on my own and Mr Goodwill played (= Vergangenheitsform von "play") a funny
game with me. He called (=Vergangenheitsform von "call"): "Winston, where are you?"
Then he looked (= Vergangenheitsform von "look") for me everywhere. He **was** at the
butcher's stall, at the vegetable stall and the bakery, but I **wasn't** there! Mr Goodwill **was**
very red in his face and he **wasn't** happy! But I **was** happy because I **was** with my friend, the
cheese lady. She always gives me new types of cheese to taste, and the other people **were** very
friendly, too. When I **was** full, I looked for Mr Goodwill. He **was** still red in his face and
angry. I think he **was** angry because he wanted (= Vergangenheitsform von "want") some
cheese, too.*

ⓘ Hier im Text kannst du schon die Vergangenheitsformen des Verbs 'to be'
entdecken – sie sind fett gedruckt. Es gibt bejahte ☺ und verneinte ☹ Formen sowie
Lang- und Kurzformen. Die folgende Tabelle zeigt dir alle Formen:

	Deutsch	Langform	Kurzform
1. Person Singular	☺ ich war ☹ ich war nicht	I was I was not	- I wasn't
2. Person Singular	☺ du warst ☹ du warst nicht	you were you were not	- you weren't
3. Person Singular	☺ er / sie / es war ☹ er / sie / es war nicht	he / she / it was he / she / it was not	- he / she / it wasn't
1. Person Plural	☺ wir waren ☹ wir waren nicht	we were we were not	- we weren't
2. Person Plural	☺ ihr wart ☹ ihr wart nicht	you were you were not	- you weren't
3. Person Plural	☺ sie waren ☹ sie waren nicht	they were they were not	- they weren't
ⓘ Beim Sprechen werden meist die Kurzformen verwendet.			

NOW YOU:

Do you need was ☺ / were ☺ / wasn't ☹ / weren't ☹ ? Fill the gaps, please!

Mr Goodwill tells his neighbour, Mrs Merrygold, about his Saturday morning on the market.

Mr Goodwill: "Hello Mrs Merrygold, how are you?

Mrs Merrygold: "Thank you, I am fine! I **was** ☺ in the garden! It **was** ☺ nice and quiet! But what about you? You are all red in your face!"

Mr Goodwill: "Oh Mrs Merrygold, it **wasn't** ☹ a nice morning for me. I **was** ☺ very late, because my alarm clock **was** ☺ off. Winston and I **weren't** ☹ ready and so we missed *(= Vergangenheitsform von "miss")* the bus. Then, on the market, Winston **wasn't** ☹ there anymore and I **was** ☺ worried. There **were** ☺ so many people and I couldn't *(= Vergangenheitsform von "cannot")* see him anymore. I **was** ☺ everywhere - at the butcher's stall and at the bakery – there **were** ☺ a lot of dogs, but my dog **wasn't** ☹ there.

Mrs Merrygold: "Oh dear! That is terrible! Where **was** ☺ Winston?"

Mr Goodwill: "Well, Winston is a clever dog!" He **was** ☺ at the cheese stall and had *(= Vergangenheitsform von "have")* his second breakfast. The cheese lady **was** ☺ very friendly and called me and that's how I found *(= Vergangenheitsform von "find")* my dog again.

Mrs Merrygold: "Clever dog! Do you need a second breakfast, too, Mr Goodwill? You can have a cup of tea with me in the garden and relax a bit. Winston, do you want to come, too?"

Winston: Woof, woof *(= but only if you have a treat (= Leckerli) for me, too).*