



# Simple Past Tense

## How to Form the Past Tense.

To change a regular verb into its past tense form, we normally add -ed to the end of the verb. There are three ways to make '-ed' form.

① most of the verbs.

: ㉠ + ed

- clean → cleaned
- help → helped
- open → opened
- start → started

② verbs ending in silent 'e'

: ㉠ + e

- study → studied
- cry → cried
- play → played
- stay → stayed

③ verbs ending in a constant +y or vowel +y.

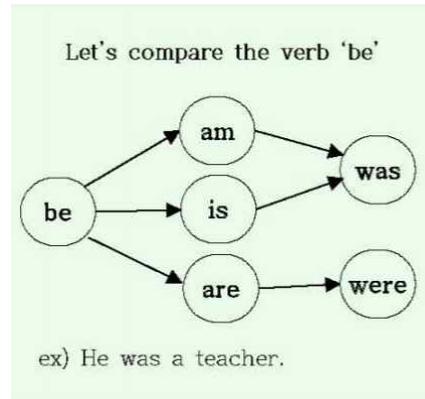
- : change y to i and add -ed < constant + y >
- : just add -ed as the first case. < vowel + y >

- like → liked
- love → loved
- move → moved
- live → lived

③ verbs ending in 'a vowel + a constant'

: vowel + constant ×2 + ed

- stop → stopped
- drop → dropped



But, There are some exception, too. The verb 'be' and 'irregular verbs' <at 7 page>

## Negative Sentences in the Past Tense.

HOW TO MAKE **NEGATIVE** SENTENCES.

S + V(past tense) ~. → S + **did** + **not** ㉠ (bare infinitive) ~.

ex) I ate curry and rice for lunch.

→ I **did not** [**didn't**] **eat** curry and rice for lunch.

Compare the following:

They don't live in Canada → present !!

They didn't live in Canada. → past !!

☞ Both 'don't' and 'doesn't' in the present tense become 'didn't' in the past tense.

## Questions in the Past Tense.

HOW TO MAKE **INTERROGATIVE** SENTENCES.

S + V(past tense) ~. → **Did** + S + ㉠ (bare infinitive) ~ ?

ex) They lived in France.

→ **Did** they **live** in France?

Compare the following:

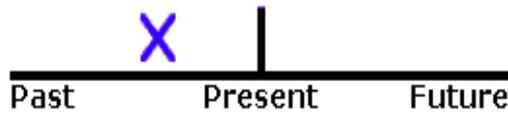
Do you need a doctor ? → present !!

Did you need a doctor ? → past !!

☞ Both 'Do' and 'Does' in the present tense become 'Did' in the past tense.

## When we use Past Tense?

Completed Action in the Past



Use the simple Past to express the idea that action started and finished at a specific time in the past

Examples:

- I saw a movie yesterday.
- I didn't see a play yesterday.
- Last year, I traveled to Japan.
- Did you have dinner last night?
- He didn't wash his car.

A Series of Completed Actions



We use the Simple Past to list a Series of completed actions in the past.

Examples:

- I finished work, walked to the beach, and found a nice place to swim.
- He arrived from the airport at 8:00, checked into the hotel at 9:00, and met the others at 10:00.
- Did you add flour, pour in the milk, and then add the eggs?

Duration in the Past, Habits in the Past



The Simple Past can be used with a duration which starts and stops in the past.

And, It can also be used to describe a habit which stopped in the past.

It can have the same meaning as "used to."

Examples:

- I lived Brazil for two years.
- They sat at the beach all day.
- We talked on the phones for thirty minutes.
- He played the violin.
- He didn't play the piano.
- Did you play a musical instrument when you were a kid?

## Past Facts or Generalizations



The Simple past can be used to describe past facts or generalizations which are no longer true. This use of the Simple Past is also quite similar to the expression "used to."

Examples:

- He didn't like tomatoes before.
- She was shy as a child, but now she is very outgoing.
- Did you live in Texas when you were a kid?
- People paid much more to make cell phone calls in the past.



# 과거 시제

영어로 과거시제를 표현하고 싶을 때는 어떻게 할까? 동사를 과거형 형태로 바꿔주면 된다. Be동사일 경우에는 앞 챕터에서 배웠던대로 WAS/ WERE로 표현이 된다. Be동사 외의 나머지 일반 동사의 경우, 'ED'를 동사 뒤에 붙여 규칙 변화를 하는 동사와, 과거 만드는 형태가 일정치 않은 불규칙 동사 크게 두 가지가 있다. 불규칙 동사는 말그대로 불규칙한 것이기 때문에 암기를 해줘야 한다! 불규칙 동사를 암기할 때 **pp형까지** 암기를 해두는 것이 좋다.

## 1 규칙 변화: 동사원형 + -(e)d < 불규칙 동사는 7p 표를 참고! >

대부분의 동사	동사원형 + ed	talked, visited, finished, looked, listened, watched
-e 로 끝나는 동사	동사원형 + d	danced, liked,
[자음 + y]로 끝나는 동사	y를 i로 고치고 -ed	try → tried, carry → carried
[모음 + y]로 끝나는 동사	그대로 -ed만 붙임	enjoy → enjoyed play → played
[단모음 + 단자음]으로 끝나는 1음절 동사	자음을 한 번 더 쓰고 -ed	stopped, planned, dropped grabbed,

We **cleaned** the room yesterday.

우리는 어제 방을 **치웠다**.

Ann **studied** math in the library.

앤은 도서관에서 수학을 **공부했다**.

The KTX **stopped** at Seoul Station.

KTX는 서울역에서 **멈췄다**.



### 모음, 자음, 단모음, 단자음이란?

모음: a, e, i, o, u ! (다섯개뿐)

자음: 그 외의 알파벳

단모음: 한 단어의 모음 앞뒤에 다른 모음이 없는 것.

ex) stop의 o 앞뒤를 보면 t,p 이므로 o는 단모음!

단자음: 한 단어의 자음 앞뒤에 다른 자음이 없는 것.

ex) stop의 p앞뒤를 보면 o밖에 없으므로 단자음

## 2 과거 시제 부정문 만들기

◆ 부정문 : [주어 + did not (didn't) + 동사원형 ~]

I watched the movie on TV last night. → I **did not [didn't] watch** the movie on TV last night.

나는 어젯밤에 TV에서 그 영화를 보았다. → 나는 어젯밤에 TV에서 그 영화를 보지 않았다.

She drank coffee in the morning. → She **didn't drink** coffee in the morning.

그녀는 아침에 커피를 마셨다. → 그녀는 아침에 커피를 마시지 않았다.

### <일반동사와 be동사의 과거 부정문 비교>

☺ be동사 부정문 만들기 예문) She was in Europe.

She was <sup>not</sup> in Europe

be 동사는 일반동사와 다르게 뒤에 not을 데려올 수 있는 능력이 있다! 그래서 did의 도움따윈 필요 없죠!

그녀는 단수이므로 were가 아닌 was!

☺ 일반동사 부정문 만들기 예문 ) They had a bicycle.

did not

일반동사는 뒤에 not을 데려올 능력이 없대요~ 그래서 조동사 did가 그 역할을 도와주러 와줘요!

They have a bicycle.

\*\*\*

뒤에는 항상 동사원형이 와야해.

### 3 과거 시제 의문문 만들기

◆ 부정문 : [Did + 주어 + 동사원형 ~]

대답 - 긍정 [ Yes, 주어 + did ] / 부정 [ No, 주어 + didn't ]

You had a good summer vacation.

→ **Did** you have a good summer vacation? 넌 좋은 여름 방학을 보냈니?

- Yes, I **did**. / No I **didn't**.

She bought a new suit.

→ **Did** she buy a new suit? 그녀는 새 정장을 샀니?

- Yes, she **did**. / No, she **didn't**.

#### <일반동사와 be동사의 과거 의문문 비교>

be 동사는 모든지 혼자 잘 하는 아이야! 그래서 부정문 만들 때나 의문문 만들 때, 조동사의 DOES나 DID가 필요하지 않아. 하지만 일반동사는 BE동사만큼 완벽하지 않아! 그래서 항상 DOES나 DID를 필요로 한단다.

☺ 의문문 만들기 예문) she has a sister.

She had a sister.

**Did** she have a sister?

☺ 의문문 만들기 예문) she is a doctor.

She was a doctor.

**Was** she a doctor?

\*\*\*

뒤에는 항상 동사원형이 와야해.



## 4 과거 시제의 사용

과거시제는 과거의 동작이나 상태, 과거에 관련된 상황 등을 나타낸다. 과거시제에서는 앞에서 배웠듯이 동사의 변화에 주의해야 한다.

### ① 과거의 동작, 과거의 연속된 동작

- Did you go to see a movie yesterday?  
어제 너는 영화보러 갔었니?
- Last year, I didn't travel to Korea.  
작년, 나는 한국으로 여행가지 못했다.

### ② 과거의 상태

- Shauna studied Japanese for five years.  
Shauna는 일본어를 5년동안 공부했다.
- They did not stay at the party the entire time.  
그들은 파티에 쭉 있지 않았다.

### ③ 과거의 습관

- She worked at the movie theater after school.  
그녀는 방과후에 영화관에서 일했다.
- I studied French when I was a child  
내가 어렸을 때, 나는 프랑스어를 공부하곤 했다.

### ④ 역사적 사실

- Pablo Picasso painted 'Guernica' in 1937.  
파블로 피카소는 '게르니카'를 1937년에 그렸다.
- World War II broke out in 1939.  
세계 2차 대전은 1939년에 발병했다.



<Irregular Verbs>

A-A-A 형				
	Infinitive	Simple Past (과거형)	Past Participle (pp)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Singular
1	cut	cut	cut	cuts
2	hit	hit	hit	hits
3	let	let	let	lets
4	put	put	put	puts
5	set	set	set	sets
6	bet	bet	bet	bets
7	shut	shut	shut	shuts
8	hurt	hurt	hurt	hurts
9	read [ri:d]	read [red]	read [red]	reads
10	cost	cost	cost	costs
11	spread	spread	spread	spreads
12	split	split	split	splits
13	cast	cast	cast	casts
14	burst	burst	burst	bursts
15	beat	beat	beat	beats
16	quit	quit	quit	quits
17	upset	upset	upset	upsets
18	rid	rid	rid	rids
19	forecast	forecast	forecast	forecasts

A-B-A 형				
	Infinitive	Simple Past (과거형)	Past Participle (pp)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Singular
1	become	became	become	becomes
2	come	came	come	comes
3	overcome	overcame	overcome	overcomes
4	run	ran	run	runs

A-B-B 형				
	Infinitive	Simple Past (과거형)	Past Participle (pp)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Singular
1	bring	brought	brought	brings
2	build	built	built	builds
3	buy	bought	bought	buys
4	catch	caught	caught	catches
5	dig	dug	dug	digs
6	feed	fed	fed	feeds
7	feel	felt	felt	feels
8	fight	fought	fought	fight
9	find	found	found	finds
10	found	founded	founded	founds
11	forget	forgot	forgot	forgets
12	get	got	got	gets
13	have	had	had	has
14	hang	hung	hung	hangs
15	hear	heard	heard	hears
16	hold	held	held	holds
17	keep	kept	kept	keeps
18	lay	laid	laid	lays
19	lead	led	led	leads
20	learn	learnt / learned	learnt / learned	learns
21	leave	left	left	leaves
22	lend	lent	lent	lends
23	lie (not tell truth)	lied	lied	lies
24	lose	lost	lost	loses
25	make	made	made	makes
26	mean	meant	meant	means
27	meet	met	met	meets
28	pay	paid	paid	pays
29	say [sei]	said [sed]	said [sed]	says
30	seek	sought	sought	seeks
31	sell	sold	sold	sells
32	send	sent	sent	sends
33	shoot	shot	shot	shoots
34	sit	sat	sat	sits
35	sleep	slept	slept	sleeps
36	slide	slid	slid	slides
37	smell	smelled / smelt	smelled / smelt	smells
38	spend	spent	spent	spends
39	stand	stood	stood	stands
40	teach	taught	taught	teaches
41	tell	told	told	tells
42	think	thought	thought	thinks
43	understand	understood	understood	understands
44	win	won	won	wins
45	wind	wound	wound	winds

A-B-C 형				
	Infinitive	Simple Past (과거형)	Past Participle (pp)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Singular
1	arise	arose	arisen	arises
2	awake	awoke	awoken	awakes
3	be ( am /is /are )	was / were	been	is
4	bear	bore	born(e)	bears
5	begin	began	begun	begins
6	bite	bit	bitten	bites
7	blow	blew	blown	blows
8	break	broke	broken	breaks
9	choose	chose	chosen	chooses
10	do	did	done	does
11	draw	drew	drawn	draws
12	drink	drank	drunk	drinks
13	drive	drove	driven	drives
14	eat	ate	eaten	eats
15	fall	fell	fallen	falls
16	forget	forgot	forgotten	forgets
17	freeze	froze	frozen	freezes
18	fly	flew	flown	flies
19	get	got	gotten / got	gets
20	give	gave	given	gives
21	go	went	gone	goes
22	grow	grew	grown	grows
23	hide	hid	hidden	hides
24	know	knew	known	knows
25	lie	lay	lain	lies
26	ride	rode	ridden	rides
27	ring	rang	rung	rings
28	rise	rose	risen	rises
29	see	saw	seen	sees
30	shake	shook	shaken	shakes
31	shrink	shrank	shrunk	shrinks
32	show	showed	shown / showed	shows
33	sing	sang	sung	sings
34	sink	sank	sunk	sinks
35	speak	spoke	spoken	speaks
36	steal	stole	stolen	steals
37	stand	stood	stood	stands
38	stick	stuck	stuck	sticks
39	swear	swore	sworn	swears
40	swim	swam	swun	swims
41	take	took	taken	takes
42	tear	tore	torn	tears
43	throw	threw	thrown	throws
44	wake	woke	woken	wakes
45	wear	wore	worn	wears
46	write	wrote	written	writes

## Practice test

**A** 불규칙 과거형의 표를 채우시오.

	Infinitive	Simple Past (과거형)	Past Participle (pp)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Singular
1	cut			
2	hit			
3	let			
4	put			
5	bring			
6	build			
7	buy			
8	catch			
9	shake			
10	shrink			
11	show			
12	sing			
13	sink			
14	speak			
15	steal			
16	stand			
17	stick			
18	swear			
19	swim			
20	take			
21	tear			
22	throw			
23	wake			
24	wear			
25	write			
26	dig			
27	feel			
28	fight			
29	find			
30	found			
31	forget			
32	set			
33	bet			
34	shut			
35	hurt			
36	become			
37	come			
38	overcome			
39	get			
40	have			
41	hang			
42	hear			
43	hold			
44	keep			
45	lay			
46	lead			
47	learn			

48	leave			
49	run			
50	read [ri:d]			
51	cost			
52	spread			
53	split			
54	cast			
55	burst			
56	beat			
57	lend			
58	lie (not tell truth)			
59	lose			
60	make			
61	mean			
62	meet			
63	go			
64	grow			
65	hide			
66	know			
67	lie			
68	ride			
69	ring			
70	rise			
71	see			
72	pay			
73	say [sei]			
74	seek			
75	sell			
76	quit			
77	upset			
78	rid			
79	forecast			
80	send			
81	shoot			
82	sit			
83	sleep			
84	slide			
85	smell			
86	spend			
87	arise			
88	awake			
89	be ( am /is /are )			
90	bear			
91	draw			
92	drink			
93	drive			
94	eat			
95	fall			
96	forget			
97	freeze			
98	fly			
99	get			
100	give			

101	begin			
102	bite			
103	blow			
104	break			
105	choose			
106	do			
107	stand			
108	teach			
109	tell			
110	think			
111	understand			
112	win			
113	wind			

**B** 다음 표의 빈칸을 채우시오.

동사원형	뜻	과거형	동사원형	뜻	과거형
be			meet		
become			ride		
begin			ring		
bend			rise		
bite			run		
blow			say		
break			see		
build			sell		
buy			send		
catch			shake		
choose			shoot		
come			sing		
dig			sit		
do			sleep		
draw			speak		
eat			spend		
fall			stand		
feed			steal		
fight			stick		
find			swim		
fly			take		
forget			teach		
freeze			tear		
get			tell		
give			throw		

go			understand		
grow			wake		
have			wear		
hear			win		
hide			write		
hold			bet		
keep			cost		
know			hit		
leave			hurt		
lend			let		
lose			put		
make			read		

동사원형	뜻	과거형	동사원형	뜻	과거형
	~이다, 있다			만나다	
	~이 되다.			타다	
	시작하다			올리다	
	구부리다			오르다	
	물다			달리다, 뛰다	
	불다			말하다	
	부수다			보다	
	짓다			팔다	
	사다			보내다	
	잡다			흔들다	
	고르다			쏘다	
	오다			노래부르다	
	(땅을)파다			앉다	
	~하다			자다	
	그리다			말하다	
	먹다			소비하다	
	떨어지다			일어서다	
	먹이를 주다			흠치다	
	싸우다			찌르다	
				달라붙다	
	찾다			수영하다	

**C** 아래 보기를 참고하여 다음 불규칙 동사의 과거형을 쓰시오.

	현 재	뜻	과 거	24	lend	빌려주다	
1	<b>am, is</b>	~이다/~되다/~있다		25	<b>lose</b>	(경기에)지다/잃다	
2	<b>begin</b>	시작하다		26	<b>make</b>	만들다	
3	<b>break</b>	부수다/깨뜨리다		27	<b>meet</b>	만나다	
4	<b>bring</b>	가져오다		28	<b>put</b>	두다/놓다/넣다	
5	<b>buy</b>	사다		29	<b>read</b>	읽다	
6	<b>come</b>	오다		30	<b>ride</b>	(말,자전거등을)타다	
7	<b>cut</b>	베다/자르다		31	<b>ring</b>	(벨이) 울리다	
8	<b>do/does</b>	~을 하다		32	<b>run</b>	달리다	
9	<b>drink</b>	마시다		33	<b>say</b>	말하다	
10	<b>eat</b>	먹다		34	<b>see</b>	보다	
11	<b>fall</b>	떨어지다		35	<b>sell</b>	팔다	
12	<b>feel</b>	느끼다		36	<b>send</b>	보내다	
13	<b>find</b>	발견하다		37	<b>sing</b>	노래하다	
14	<b>get</b>	얻다/사다		38	<b>sit</b>	앉다	
15	<b>give</b>	주다		39	<b>sleep</b>	잠자다	
16	<b>go</b>	가다		40	<b>speak</b>	말하다	
17	<b>grow</b>	자라다		41	<b>swim</b>	헤엄치다	
18	<b>have/has</b>	가지다		42	<b>take</b>	가지다	
19	<b>hear</b>	듣다		43	<b>teach</b>	가르치다	
20	<b>hit</b>	때리다/치다		44	<b>tell</b>	말하다	
21	<b>keep</b>	지키다/간직하다		45	<b>think</b>	생각하다	
22	<b>know</b>	알다		46	<b>win</b>	이기다	
23	<b>leave</b>	떠나다/남겨두다		47	<b>write</b>	쓰다	

<보기>	drank	brought	bought	began	ate	did	was	cut	came	fell
	heard	gave	had	went	hit	kept	left	felt	knew	grew
	got	found	broke	lost	ran	read	met	put	rang	said
	made	rode	lent	saw	wrote	spoke	sang	sold	taught	thought
	told	won	swam	took	sent	slept	sat			

**D** 과거시제로 바꾸시오

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. I am a scientist<br>→ I _____ a scientist  | 6. He eats some kiwis.<br>→ He _____ some kiwis.                       |
| 2. Jack plays baseball with his friends.<br>→ Jack _____ baseball with his friends. | 7. They are busy.<br>→ They _____ busy.                                |
| 3. The young man is very sick.<br>→ The young man _____ very sick.                  | 8. We find his shoes in the room.<br>→ We _____ his shoes in the room. |
| 4. You like him a lot.<br>→ You _____ him a lot.                                    | 9. I go to church.<br>→ I _____ to church.                             |
| 5. Mary says hello to me.<br>→ Mary _____ hello to me.                              | 10. You have a beautiful scarf.<br>→ You _____ a beautiful scarf.      |

**E** 다음 중 일반동사의 현재시제와 과거시제가 잘못 짝지어진 것을 고르시오.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1.<br>① think - thank<br>② draw - drew<br>③ try - tried<br>④ cry - cried<br>⑤ put - put     | 3.<br>① practice - practiced<br>② lend - lent<br>③ remember - remembered<br>④ eat - ate<br>⑤ know - knowed |
| 2.<br>① take - took<br>② make - made<br>③ buy - brought<br>④ get - got<br>⑤ visit - visited | 4.<br>① do - did<br>② see - saw<br>③ teach - taught<br>④ run - rum<br>⑤ begin - began                      |

**F** 다음 의문문에 대한 대답을 과거형으로 완성하십시오.

1. Does your brother play computer games? - Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. Do the students study Chinese? - No, \_\_\_\_\_ .

**G** 밑줄 친 부분을 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.

1. My sister don't like horror films.
2. I'm tired. I didn't slept well last night
3. Does the lesson end at 4:00? – Yes, I did.
4. Did you swim in the river last Saturday? – Yes, we do.
5. Jake doesn't likes comic books.
6. We aren't watch television in the morning.

**H** 괄호에서 알맞은 동사 과거형을 고르시오.

1. I ( goed / went ) to a movie with my boyfriend yesterday
2. I ( wanted / wants ) to travel by bus
3. My mother ( baked / bakeed ) chocolate cookies.
4. My grandmother ( came / comed ) to my house.
5. Jane ( got / getted ) up early in the morning.
6. I ( goed / went / gone ) to the mall after school
7. My brother ( seen / saw / sees ) a bear an hour ago.
8. ( Did / Are / Does ) Mike visit his grandmother last night?
9. Alex did not ( work / worked / working ) last weekend.
10. ( Was / Were / Are ) Judy and Liz at last month's meeting?
11. We ( were / was / did ) not happy after the sad ending.
12. ( Are / Did / Do ) you see Jody's new dog yesterday?
13. Sorry, I ( wasn't / didn't / am ) hear you at the door.
14. I ( studying / study / studied ) English for two years.
15. What ( do / did / were ) you eat for lunch yesterday?
16. Last year she ( is, was ) 12 years old. So, she ( is, was ) 13 now.
17. Today the weather ( is, was ) nice but yesterday ( is, was ) very cold.
18. She ( don't, doesn't ) play the cello well.
19. Miran and Jane ( don't, doesn't ) like winter.
20. ( Does, Did ) you clean your room? – (Yes, No), I did.
21. You (wasn't, weren't) at home last night. Where (was, were) you?

**I** 다음 문장의 빈칸에 알맞은 be 동사를 쓰세요.

1. I was a student last year, but I am a teacher now.
2. It is sunny today, but it \_\_\_\_\_ cloudy yesterday.



3. Tony, where \_\_\_\_\_ you now?
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ at school two hours ago.
5. Those pants \_\_\_\_\_ very expensive. I can't buy them.
6. Susan is my friend. She \_\_\_\_\_ also Jenny's friend.
7. My grandfather \_\_\_\_\_ 70 years old this year. He is still very healthy.
8. Namsu and I \_\_\_\_\_ at home last night. We played cards.
9. John \_\_\_\_\_ very sick yesterday, so he couldn't come to school.
10. I know Liz. She \_\_\_\_\_ my classmate before.

**J** 과거시제로 바꾸어 쓰시오.

1. She (eat) hot dogs for lunch.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. My mother (write) a letter to my brother.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. The girls (drink) lemonade.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. He (go) to the market to buy fruit.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. I (give) the baby her toy.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. We (see) the fish I in the fishbowl.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. They (run) home after school.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. My uncle (take) my brother to the baseball games.  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. She (buy) her fruit at the market.  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. The children (wear) their best clothes on Sunday.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**K** 주어진 말을 이용하여 우리말과 뜻이 같도록 문장을 완성하십시오.

1. 그들은 은행에서 일하지 않는다. (work)  
They \_\_\_\_\_ for a bank.
2. James는 양치질을 하지 않는다. (brush)  
James \_\_\_\_\_ his teeth.
3. 그는 어제 차를 운전하지 않았다. (drive)  
He \_\_\_\_\_ his car yesterday.
4. 당신은 차를 좋아하나요? (like)  
\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ tea?
5. Brian은 매일 아침 운동을 하나요? (exercise)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Brian \_\_\_\_\_ every morning?
6. Harry와 Sophia는 그 시험을 통과했나요? (pass)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Harry and Sophia \_\_\_\_\_ the exam?

**L**

**과거시제로 고치시오**

It is Susy's birthday. I go to Robert's house and borrow a rabbit costume.  
We dress in our costumes and go to Susy's house for her birthday party.  
We play many games and eat cookies, cake, and ice-cream. Susy's mother gives us candy canes in a red and white bag. We have a lot of fun. At seven o'clock we go home, wash up, and go to bed.

**M** 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 할 때 빈 칸에 알맞은 것은?

오늘 아침에 눈이 많이 와서 Tony와 나는 산책을 가지 않았다.  
= It snowed a lot this morning, so Tony and I \_\_\_\_\_ take a walk.

- ① aren't      ② don't      ③ didn't      ④ wasn't      ⑤ weren't

**N** 다음 빈칸에 알맞지 않은 것을 고르시오.

1. I helped my mother \_\_\_\_\_ .

- ① now      ② yesterday      ③ last week
- ④ last night      ⑤ then

3. I \_\_\_\_\_ last week.

- ① bought a CD      ② met Tom
- ③ was in London      ④ go to the concert
- ⑤ went to the movies

2. I went shopping \_\_\_\_\_ .

- ① yesterday      ② this morning
- ③ two days ago      ④ last Saturday
- ⑤ tomorrow

4. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ ?

- ① read comic books      ② has a toy car
- ③ know this boy      ④ like movies
- ⑤ learn Chinese

**O** 다음 지시에 맞게 문장을 바꿔 쓰시오.

[부정문]

1. The bookstore opens on Sundays.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_

[부정문]

2. My mom went to the market yesterday.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_

[부정문]

3. Mike knows my cousin, Sandra  
→ \_\_\_\_\_

[의문문]

4. Veronica plays the piano  
→ \_\_\_\_\_

[의문문]

5. He drove the car yesterday.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_

[의문문]

6. You took a tennis lesson yesterday morning.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_



**P** 문제를 읽고 답을 고르시오.

1. 다음 중 밑줄 친 동사의 과거형이 잘못된 것은?

- ① Mom made a cheesecake.
- ② Ann sung a song at the party.
- ③ He read books in the library.
- ④ Mrs. Green opened the box.
- ⑤ I lost my bag at the station.

2. 다음 중 어법상 어색한 것은?

- ① Didn't he went to the movies?
- ② What did you see in the picture?
- ③ Did you give me the dictionary?
- ④ My father took a walk this morning.
- ⑤ We didn't go to bed early yesterday.

3. 다음 중 밑줄 친 부분이 잘못된 것은?

- ① Yesterday we won the baseball game.
- ② We were very happy this morning.
- ③ We go to the park last Sunday.
- ④ Cathy plays tennis every morning.
- ⑤ I had a good time yesterday.

4. 다음 밑줄 친 부분에 알맞지 않은 것은?

- I went to the park \_\_\_\_\_ .
- ① yesterday            ② last Sunday.
  - ③ tomorrow            ④ last weekend
  - ⑤ this morning

5. 다음 동사의 원형-과거형 관계로 잘못된 것은?

- ① live-lived            ② stop-stoped
- ③ are-were            ④ have-had
- ⑤ is-was

6. 다음의 물음에 대한 대답으로 바르지 못한 것은?

[What did you do last week? ]

- ① I went to my friend's birthday party.
- ② I met some friends at school.
- ③ I visited my teacher's house.
- ④ I practiced English.
- ⑤ I bought a book.

7. 다음 질문에 대한 응답으로 바른 것은?(2개)

[What did you do yesterday? ]

- ① I read a book.        ② I wash the dishes.
- ③ I take a shower.    ④ I do exercises.
- ⑤ I cut a can.

8. 다음 대화의 빈칸에 들어갈 수 없는 말은?

[ I met an old friend \_\_\_\_\_ . ]

- ① tomorrow            ② yesterday
- ③ last night            ④ this morning.
- ⑤ last Saturday

9. 다음을 부정문으로 바꿀 때 빈 칸에 알맞은 것은?

Mary went to church last Sunday.  
→ Mary \_\_\_\_\_ to church last Sunday.

- ① doesn't went        ② doesn't go
- ③ didn't went        ④ didn't go
- ⑤ don't go

10. 다음 대화의 빈칸에 올 수 없는 것을 고르시오.

I went to see a movie \_\_\_\_\_

- ① last night            ② yesterday
- ③ last week            ④ tomorrow
- ⑤ this morning

11. 다음 중 빈칸에 Did가 올 수 없는 것은?

- ① \_\_\_\_\_ you have fun there?
- ② \_\_\_\_\_ you angry with Jenny?
- ③ \_\_\_\_\_ you finish your work?
- ④ \_\_\_\_\_ you watch the program?
- ⑤ \_\_\_\_\_ you get up early today?

12. 괄호 안에 주어진 동사의 알맞은 형태를 쓰시오.

A: Did you (go) to the park yesterday?

B: No, I didn't. I (go) to the zoo.

13. 다음 동사의 원형-과거형 관계로 알맞은 것은?

- ① cry - cryed        ② watch - watched
- ③ write - writed    ④ stop - stoped
- ⑤ help - helped

**Q** 우리말 해석과 주어진 단어를 참고하여 밑줄 안에 알맞은 단어를 쓰시오.

1. 난 즐거운 시간을 보냈어 (have a good time 즐거운 시간을 보내다)  
\_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ time.
2. 나 어제 아팠어.  
\_\_\_\_\_ sick \_\_\_\_\_.
3. 그는 수학을 아주 열심히 공부했어.  
\_\_\_\_\_ math very hard.

**R** ( )안의 말을 바르게 배열하시오.

1. (Jennifer, did, watch) a movie last night?
2. (have, he, does) a girlfriend?

**S** 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 중 어법상 어색한 부분은?

1. A: ①Were you on holiday ②last weekend?  
B: No, I ③weren't. I ④worked at the office. ⑤어색한 부분 없음
2. A: ①Did Henry ②ate meat last night?  
B: Yes, he ③did. He ④liked it very much. ⑤어색한 부분 없음

**T** 빈 칸에 들어갈 말로 알맞지 않은 것을 고르시오.

1. Mr. and Mrs. White were happy \_\_\_\_\_  
①tomorrow    ②yesterday    ③then    ④last weekend    ⑤a year ago
2. Jack \_\_\_\_\_ last Sunday.  
①was at the theater                      ②takes a shower                      ③visited his grandparents  
④read a book about animals            ⑤played computer games

**U** 내용상 빈 칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

- (1) It is Friday today.  
→ It \_\_\_\_\_ Thursday yesterday.
- (2) They go on a picnic on Sundays.  
→ They \_\_\_\_\_ on a picnic last Sunday.

**V** 주어진 문장을 부정문과 의문문으로 각각 바꾸어 쓰시오.

1. The movie was very interesting.

(부정문)

(의문문)

2. The children wrote letters to the President.

(부정문)

(의문문)

**W** 주어진 응답에 대한 질문을 완성하십시오.

A : \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ it yourself?

B : No, I didn't. My brother made it for me.

**X** 영어문제를 읽고 답하십시오

\*Read and put the verb in the right form.

(해당 문제는 과거형, 현재진행형, 셀 수 없는 명사 등의 문제도 섞여 있음)

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ at home yesterday because of chicken pox.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ you Tony's sister?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

3. He \_\_\_\_\_ very hungry but there \_\_\_\_\_ any bread on the table.

4. Where \_\_\_\_\_ they when we had dinner last night?

They \_\_\_\_\_ at the arcade

5. Her family \_\_\_\_\_ very hurry and they forgot to lock the door.

6. This blue bike \_\_\_\_\_ my brother's. My brother's bike \_\_\_\_\_red.

7. It \_\_\_\_\_ raining so much and we didn't go on a picnic.

8. What \_\_\_\_\_ you doing when he slept?

We \_\_\_\_\_ playing monopoly

9. Sarah and Mike \_\_\_\_\_ painting a wall blue.

10. The nurse \_\_\_\_\_ busy to give lots of shots yesterday

11. There \_\_\_\_\_ some sugar in the jar.

12. \_\_\_\_\_ there any skirts here?

No, \_\_\_\_\_. But there \_\_\_\_\_ some dresses.

13. The room \_\_\_\_\_ full of children for the birthday party.

\*Using the words in parentheses, complete the text below with the appropriate tenses

1. Sandy is in the living room watching television.

At this time yesterday, she (watch, also) \_\_\_\_\_ television.

2. A: I (call)\_\_\_\_\_ you last night after dinner, but you

(be, not)\_\_\_\_\_ there. Where were you?

B: I (work)\_\_\_\_\_ out at the post office.

**Y** 어법상 틀린 의문문을 고르세요.

1.

- ① Last winter was very cold.
- ② They had dinner at an Italian restaurant.
- ③ He did broke the window yesterday.
- ④ I went fishing with my father last Saturday.
- ⑤ She was the main actress in the movie.

2.

- ① Strange men stood around the building.
- ② He hurted his knee yesterday.
- ③ Jake lost his wallet during the trip.
- ④ They smelled and shook hands.
- ⑤ Who stole my bike?

3.

- ① They didn't understand his explanation.
- ② I did not know about the project.
- ③ She didn't have a boyfriend last month.
- ④ Melissa didn't want to meet them at that time.
- ⑤ The dog did not ate anyting yesterday.

4.

- ① She wasn't at home at that time.
- ② They were not middle school students.
- ③ Steve was not happy at the party.
- ④ I weren't afraid of them.
- ⑤ It wasn't perfect performance.

