개념 콕콕

1 과거 시제의 형태

과거 시제는 과거의 일을 나타내기 위해 사용하며, be 동사는 주어의 인칭과 수에 따라 was, were로 씁니다. 일반 동사는 주어의 인칭과 수에 상관없이 〈동사원형 + (e)d〉형태이나, 불규칙 형태도 있습니다.

(1) be 동사의 과거형

단수	1인칭	I	was
	2인칭	You	were
	3인칭	He/ She/ It	was
복수		We/ You/ They	were

(2) 일반 동사의 과거형

■ 규칙 변화

대부분의 경우	동사원형 + ed	played, opened
-e로 끝나는 경우	동사원형 + d	liked, lived
자음 + y로 끝날 때	y를 i로 바꾸고 + ed	studied, cried, hurried
단모음 + 단자음으로 끝날 때	끝 자음을 한 번 더 쓰고 + ed	stopped, dropped

■ 불규칙 변화: swim (원형) – swam (과거형) – swum (과거분사형)

have-had-had	go-went-gone	come-came-come	do-did-done
get-got-gotten(got)	forget-forgot-forgotten	leave-left-left	eat-ate-eaten
buy-bought-bought	drive-drove-driven	make-made-made	see-saw-seen

문제 쏙쏙

❶ 다음 단어의 과거형을 쓰시오. (113-114쪽의 불규칙 동사 변화표를 참고할 것.)

(1) drive → _____ study → _____ begin → _____ stop → _____

(2) leave → _____ speak → _____ know → _____ feel → _____

(3) come → _____ forget → _____ carry → _____ have → _____

개념 콕콕

2 과거 시제의 의미

(1) 과거 시제는 일의 시작도, 일이 끝난 것도 과거인 상태를 의미합니다.

(2) 과거 시제는 일반적으로 과거를 나타내는 부사구와 함께 자주 사용됩니다. (예: yesterday, ~ago, then, last night(week, month, year), in 1998)

(3) 과거의 역사적 사실은 항상 과거 시제를 써야 합니다.



I **arrived** in Paris last Saturday.
나는 지난 토요일에 파리에 도착했다.

I **studied** English last night.
나는 지난 밤에 영어를 공부했다.



I **was** busy yesterday.
나는 어제 바빴다.

King Sejong **created** Hangul in 1443.
세종대왕은 1443년에 한글을 창제했다.

문제 쏙쏙

❶ 괄호 안에서 알맞은 것을 골라 밑줄(_) 치시오.

(1) They (have / has / had) a good time last week.

(2) She (helps / helped) her mother yesterday.

(3) He (works / worked) hard last year.

❷ 괄호 안의 단어를 이용하여 과거 시제로 쓰시오..

(1) Mina _____ (listen) to music yesterday.

(2) I _____ (go) to the bank last week.

(3) He _____ (play) with a toy truck yesterday.

개념 콕콕

3 과거 시제의 부정문과 의문문 만들기

(1) be 동사의 부정문과 의문문 만들기

현재형의 부정문, 의문문 어순과 같으며, be 동사만 과거형으로 변형시킵니다.

• 부정문: be 동사의 과거형(was, were) + not

The movie was long. → The movie was not(wasn't) long.
(그 영화는 길었다.) (그 영화는 길지 않았다.)

His parents were angry at him. → His parents were not(weren't) angry at him.
(그의 부모는 그에게 화가 났다.) (그의 부모는 그에게 화가 나지 않았다.)

• 의문문: 의문사가 없을 때 – be 동사의 과거형(was, were) + 주어

A: Were you with Jane on Sunday? (너는 일요일에 Jane과 함께 있었니?)
B: (긍정) Yes, I was. / (부정) No, I wasn't.

의문사가 있을 때 – 의문사 + be 동사의 과거형(was, were) + 주어

A: Where were you last night? (어젯밤에 어디 있었어?)
B: I was at home. (집에 있었어요.)

(2) 일반 동사의 부정문과 의문문 만들기

• 부정문: 주어 + did not(didn't) + 동사원형

I liked the book. → I didn't like the book.
(나는 그 책을 좋아했다.) (나는 그 책을 좋아하지 않았다.)

I slept a lot last night. → I didn't sleep a lot last night.
(나는 지난밤에 많이 잤다.) (나는 지난밤에 많이 못 잤다.)

• 의문문: 의문사가 없을 때 – Did + 주어 + 동사원형



A: Did you play tennis yesterday? (어제 테니스 쳤니?)
B: (긍정) Yes, I did. / (부정) No, I didn't.

의문사가 있을 때 – 의문사 + did + 주어 + 동사원형

A: What did you do yesterday? (어제 뭐했어?)
B: I played tennis yesterday. (나는 어제 테니스 쳤어.)

문제 쏙쏙

❶ 괄호 안에서 알맞은 것을 골라 밑줄(_) 치시오.

(1) (Were / Do / Did) you talk with your teacher yesterday?

(2) What (do / are / did) you have for dinner yesterday?

(3) (Were / Was / Does) he born in Korea?

❷ 괄호 안에서 알맞은 것을 골라 밑줄(_) 치시오.



(1) I (wasn't / didn't) go to school by car.

(2) Did you (enjoy / enjoyed) the party yesterday?

(3) What did you (did / do) last week?

(4) (Did / Do) you (see / saw / seen) him last month?

(5) They (have / has / had) a good time yesterday.

❸ 주어진 문장을 의문문과 부정문으로 만드시오.

(1) You went to bed early.

(부정문) _____

(의문문) _____

(2) Tom got up early yesterday.

(부정문) _____

(의문문) _____

(3) He studied English hard.

(부정문) _____

(의문문) _____

실력 튼튼

❶ 빈칸에 알맞지 않은 것은? ( )

I went shopping _____.

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

❷ 괄호 안에서 알맞은 것을 골라 밑줄(_) 치시오.

I (meet / met) Sunho ten years ago.

❸ 빈칸에 알맞은 것은? ( )

Were _____ at your grandfather's farm last Saturday?

① Sangjin ② your dog ③ your children ④ she ⑤ your sister

❹ 어법상 바르지 못한 것은? (1) - ( ), (2) - ( ), (3) - ( )

(1) ① He was hungry.
② It were sunny yesterday.
③ You were surprised with the gift.
④ I was late for school.
⑤ Nick and Sujin were in the classroom.



(2) ① We took a taxi.
② She called me ten minutes ago.
③ She writed a letter to her friend.
④ She ate toast and milk for lunch.
⑤ Mike met his friends.



실력 튼튼

(3) ① Did he sold his bicycle?
② Did she speak Chinese?
③ Did Junhee drink juice?
④ Did you sit on the bench?
⑤ Did they know her?



❺ 빈칸에 들어갈 말이 바르게 짝지어진 것은? ( )

My brother _____ in Spain last week.
I _____ very tired yesterday.

① were - was ② was - was ③ is - was ④ was - were ⑤ were - were

❻ 다음 빈칸에 알맞지 <u>않은</u> 것은? ( )

Hajun _____ yesterday.

① read the book
② met Sarang in the park
③ drew his father
④ loses his book
⑤ bought a hat

❼ 어법상 바른 문장은? ( )

① I didn't had a good time.
② Jiyeon didn't lived in Daejeon.
③ They didn't lost their money.
④ She didn't told anything.
⑤ You didn't bring some books.

독해 실력 올리GO

❶ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The first seed shook his head. "Not me. Ⓐ**I**'m not ready. I want to wait. It's still cold out there." The second seed said, "But it's spring. I want to see the bright sun. Ⓑ**I** don't want to stay in the dark." It tried to push its root into the earth. Ⓒ**It** grew and grew, and soon Ⓓ**it** opened its bud. Finally, the Ⓔ**second seed** came out of the earth. The world looked beautifully. The sky was high and the birds were singing.

(1) 밑줄 친 Ⓐ~Ⓔ 중 나타내는 대상이 다른 것은? ( )

(2) 윗글에 나타난 'the second seed'의 성격으로 알맞은 것은? ( )

① 소극적 ② 무모한 ③ 내성적 ④ 진취적 ⑤ 비판적

(3) 밑줄 친 문장에서 잘못된 것을 찾아 바르게 고치시오.

잘못된 것: _____ → 바르게 고친 것: _____

❷ 글에 나타난 글쓴이의 심정 변화로 알맞은 것은? ( )

We went to the river near our city. Many flowers were in full bloom all over the bank. The flowers were very beautiful. We decided to take pictures of them. "What's that?" One of my friends cried out in surprise. There was a lot of trash everywhere. It really made me mad.

① glad – afraid ② happy – upset ③ nervous – funny
④ sad – angry ⑤ satisfied – refreshed

표현 익히기

seed 명 씨앗; shook(shake의 과거형) 동 가로젓다, 흔들다; ready 형 준비가 된; in full bloom 만개하여; bud 명 새싹; bank 명 둑; decide 동 결심하다; cried(cry의 과거형) 동 소리치다; surprise 명 놀라움; a lot of 많은; trash 명 쓰레기; nervous 형 초조한; satisfied 형 만족하는; refreshed 형 기분이 상쾌해진

독해 실력 올리GO

❸ 주어진 문장이 ①~⑤ 중 들어갈 위치로 알맞은 곳은? ( )

I finally gave up.

(①) I went to Amy's house to fix her computer. (②) I took the computer apart, but I couldn't fix it. (③) Then, I tried to put the parts back together, but I couldn't. (④) I was very sorry that I couldn't help her. (⑤)

❹ 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서를 바르게 나열하시오. (→ →)

After we had breakfast, we left camp around 11 o'clock.

(A) We took pictures in front of the temple.
(B) On our way home, we visited a famous temple near Gyeryong Mountain.
(C) Then we came back home.

❺ 글을 읽고 B의 대답에 알맞은 A의 질문을 완성하시오. (buy를 사용할 것.)

Yesterday Minsu bought some bread for Yuri. She was sick. So he visited her in the hospital. He then played soccer with his friends.

A: What _____

B: He(Minsu) bought some bread for Yuri.



표현 익히기

fix 동 고치다; take apart 분해하다; try to 노력하다; put together 조립하다; left(leave의 과거형) 동 떠나다; in front of ~앞에; temple 명 절, 사찰; on one's way home 집으로 가는 중에; visit 동 방문하다

작문 실력 올리GO

❶ 〈보기〉에서 알맞은 표현을 골라 시제에 맞게 글을 완성하시오.

〈 보기 〉

eat come go taste

Lots of things happened last Sunday. After my parents (1)_____ out, I had to take care of my little brother. After a few hours they (2)_____ back home with a cake. My brother and I (3)_____ the cake. It (4)_____ really good.



(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____ (4) _____

❷ 괄호 안의 단어와 did를 사용해 의문문과 부정문을 만들어 대화를 완성하시오.

Kevin: Let's watch this movie!

Anne: I saw it yesterday.

Kevin: (1) _____? (you / enjoy)

Anne: No, (2)_____

Kevin: Then (3) _____ this movie? (why / you / choose)

Ann: (4) _____ it. (I / not / choose) My brother wanted to see it.

