명사

- 알스 파형 영어 -

| 명사란? | ・사람, 동물, 장소, 사물 등의 이름 |

| 명사의 종류 | |

1. 사람이름 : Yura, Yujin, G Dragon, Vicky...

2. 장소 :   Seoul, Pusan, New York...

3. 동물 :   dog, fish, mouse, iguana...

4. 사물 :   bike, tree, apple, air, water, bread...

5. 생각 :   love, story, time...

명사의 복수형	• 사람이나 동물,물건이 1개 있으면 단수
	• 2개 이상 여러 개 있으면 복수 (~ 들)

1) s 나 es 붙이는 경우

a dog   three dog<u>s</u>

a Shark   ➡   shark<u>s</u>

a fox   four fox<u>es</u>

명사의 복수형	• 사람이나 동물,물건이 1개 있으면 단수 • 2개 이상 여러 개 있으면 복수 (~ 들)

2) 모양 안 변하는 경우

a fish   ➡   five fish
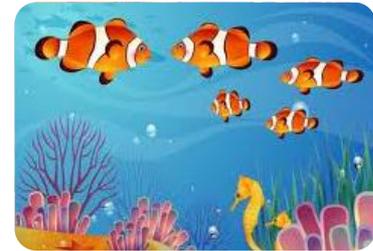
a sheep   three sheep

명사의 복수형	• 사람이나 동물,물건이 1개 있으면 단수
	• 2개 이상 여러 개 있으면 복수 (~ 들)

3) 모양 완전 바뀌는 경우

a mouse	six mice
a man	nine men
a woman	six women
a foot	feet
a goose	eight geese
a child	children

명사의 복수형	• 사람이나 동물,물건이 1개 있으면 단수
	• 2개 이상 여러 개 있으면 복수 (~ 들)

4)~f -> ~ves

a knife → two knives

a wife → wives

a leaf → many leaves

a wolf → eleven wolves

| 명사의 복수형 | • 사람이나 동물,물건이 1개 있으면 단수 |
| | • 2개 이상 여러 개 있으면 복수 (~ 들) |

5) 쌍쌍 명사

Jeans, pants, shorts, glasses, scissors...

6)셀 수 없는 명사

water, bread, milk, coffee...

관사

관사란?

1. 명사가 쓰고 다니는 모자

2. 명사 앞에 쓰이는 a, an, the

3. a, an은 `하나의' `어떤' the는 `그'라는 뜻

관사 예문1

Yujin has <u>a dog.</u>

        <u>The dog</u> is noisy and naughty.

       So I don't want to keep <u>the dog.</u>

She has <u>an iguana</u>, too

        <u>The iguana</u> is quiet and cute.

Yura has <u>snakes</u>.

      <u>The snakes</u> look terrible and gross.

      But she loves <u>the snakes.</u>

관사 예문2

I climbed <u>a mountain</u> yesterday.

<u>The mountain</u> was steep.

There were <u>rocks</u> on the top of <u>the mountain.</u>

I climbed <u>a rock</u> to take a picture.

Suddenly a strong wind whistled.

<u>The rock</u> was shaken. So I was surprised.

형용사

- 명사를 꾸며주거나 설명하는 말
- 개수, 모양, 색깔, 상태 등을 나타내는 말

형용사란?	• 명사를 꾸며주거나 설명하는 말
	• 개수, 모양, 색깔, 상태 등을 나타내는 말

1) 바로 뒤에 나오는 명사를 꾸며주는 경우

   It's a cute dog

2) 앞에 있는 명사에 대해 설명해주는 경우

   The dog is cute
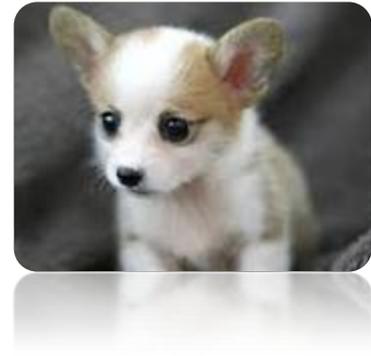
형용사에는 어떤 것들이?

I have <u>two</u>   <u>fat</u>   <u>brown</u> dogs.
          개수 모양   색깔

One is <u>tall</u>. She has a <u>long</u> tail.

The other is <u>short</u>. he has <u>pointed</u> ears.

The dogs are <u>hungry</u> and <u>angry.</u>
              상태   상태

대명사

명사를 대신해서 쓰이는 말

인칭대명사 : 단수형

구분	주격 (~은,는)	소유격 (~의)	목적격 (~에게,~을 를,~가)	소유대명사 (~의 것)
1인칭	I 나는	my 나의	me 나에게,나를,내가	mine 내 것
2인칭	You 너는	your 너의	you 너에게,너를,네가	yours 네 것
3인칭 남자	He 그는	his 그의	him 그에게, 그를, 그가	his 그의 것
여자	She 그녀는	her 그녀의	her 그녀에게, 그녀를, 그녀가	hers 그녀의 것
사물	It 그것은	its 그것의	it 그것에게, 그것을, 그것이	X

인칭대명사 : 복수형

구분	주격 (~은,는)	소유격 (~의)	목적격 (~에게,~을 를,~가)	소유대명사 (~의 것)
1인칭	We 우리는	our 우리의	us 우리에게,우리를,우리가	ours 우리 것
2인칭	You 너희는	your 너희의	you 너희에게,너희를,너희가	yours 너희 것
3인칭	They 그들은, 그것들은	their 그들의, 그것들의	them 그들에게,그들을,그들이 그것들에게,그것들을, 그것들이	theirs 그들 것

인칭대명사 : 예문

Today is <u>my</u> birthday

<u>He</u> gave <u>me</u> a flower.

<u>He</u> made <u>me</u> a cake.

<u>I</u> heard <u>him</u> singing.

<u>I</u> like <u>his</u> voice.

<u>He</u> is <u>mine</u> and <u>I</u> am <u>his</u>.

지시대명사 : this , that

- **this 는 이~, 이 사람, 이것**
- **that은 저~, 저 사람, 저것**

This girl is my sister.

This is my sister.

That man is your new teacher.

That is your new teacher.

지시대명사 : these , those	• these 는 이~들, 이 사람들, 이것들
	• those 는 저~들, 저 사람들, 저것들

These dogs are old.

These are old.

These are old dogs.

Those cats are young.

Those are young.

Those are young cats.

부정대명사 : one	• 여러 개 중 아무거나 하나, 한 개

Do you have a bike?
 -Yes, I have <u>one.</u>

Mom bought me a bike.
 -<u>It</u> looks great!

Look at those watermelons! They are big!
 -Let's take <u>one</u>.

| 부정대명사 : **some** | • 서너 개 정도, 좀, 약간, 약간의, 몇 개(의) |

- I want <u>something to eat.</u>

      Do we have <u>some apples</u>?

-Yes, have <u>some.</u>

be 동사

be동사와 일반동사　　　모든 문장에는 주어와 동사가 있습니다

주어　　+　　동사
(~은 ,는)　(~이다,~하다)

be 동사
- am　　~이다,
- are　　(어떠)하다,
- is　　~에 있다

일반동사
play : 놀다, 운동하다, 연주하다
eat : 먹다
like : 좋아하다
sleep : 자다
study : 공부하다 ....

be 동사의 종류

Let's play school.

- **1인칭**   I   <u>am</u>   the teacher.

- **2인칭**   You <u>are</u> the Janitor.

- **3인칭**   He <u>is</u>   the principal.

- **복수주어**   Yura and Yujin <u>are</u> the students.

be 동사의 뜻

①~이다　　　　Vicky <u>is</u> our dog.　　　　I <u>am</u> a tutor.

②(어떠)하다　　She　<u>is</u>　happy.　　　　I <u>am</u> sleepy.

③~에 있다　　　She　<u>is</u>　in the kitchen.　　I <u>am</u> in the office.

There **is**~　~가 있다.　There **are**~ ~들이 있다

<u>There is</u> a coke on the table.

<u>There are</u> some apples in the refrigerator.
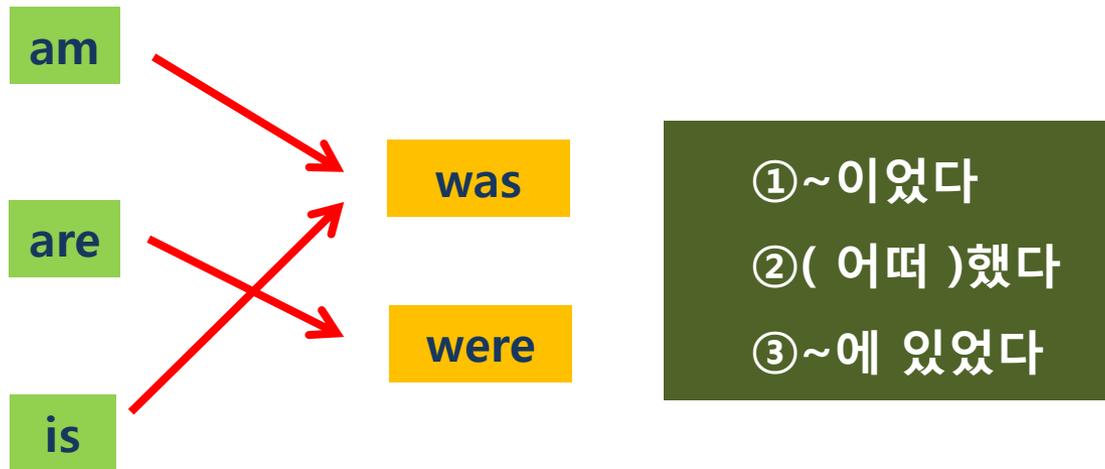
be 동사 문장의 부정문   be동사 바로 뒤에 not만 넣으면 된다

1인칭   I <u>am</u> old.

      I <u>was</u> young.   I <u>am not</u> young any longer.

2인칭   You <u>are</u> tall.

      You <u>were</u> short.   You <u>are not</u> short any longer.

3인칭   He <u>is</u> a actor.

      He <u>was</u> a company employee.

          He <u>is not</u> a company employee now.

be동사 문장의 의문문 — be동사가 주어 앞으로 나간다.

Yura **is** home.

is Yura home.

Is Yura home?

긍정의 대답 Yes, she is.
부정의 대답 No, she isn't.

She **was** hungry.

was She hungry.

Was she hungry?

긍정의 대답 Yes, she was.
부정의 대답 No, she wasn't

You **are** a dancer.

are You a dancer.

Are you a dancer?

긍정의 대답 Yes, I am.
부정의 대답 No, I'm not.

be동사의 줄임 표현

I am =   I'm   you are = you're   he is =   he's

She is =   she's   it is =   it's (※ its는 그것의(소유격))

we are =   we're   they are =   they're

is not =   isn't   are not =   aren't

was not = wasn't   were not =   weren't

일반동사

일반동사	모든 문장에는 주어와 동사가 있습니다

문장 → 주어 (~은 ,는)   +   동사(~이다,~하다...)

문장의 주인공

주어의 움직임이나 상태를 말해줌

be 동사

am, are, is :   ~이다, (어떠)하다,~에 있다

일반동사

play : 놀다, 운동하다, 연주하다.   eat : 먹다. like : 좋아하다.

run : 달리다. sleep : 자다. study : 공부하다. love : 사랑하다

일반동사의 변신

① 주어가 <u>3인칭 단수</u>면서 시제가 <u>현재</u>일 때 -s 붙인다.

<u>I</u> play baseball every evening.

<u>Yura</u> play<u>s</u> the guitar on Sundays.

<u>Yura and Yujin</u> play basketball on Wednesdays.

일반동사의 변신

②-es 붙이는 경우   -s,-x,-sh,-ch,-o 로 끝나는 동사

kiss ▶   kisses   wash ▶   washes

watch ▶ watches   go ▶   goes

③-자음+y로 끝나는 동사   -y   -ies

study ▶ studies   fly▶   flies

※ 주의! play ?   plaies(X)   plays(o)

일반동사의 부정문   일반동사 바로 뒤에 **not** 붙일 수 없다
슈퍼맨 **do, does, did** 가 도와주러 온다

1인칭 문장   I like math.

I like not math.(x)

I	**do**	**not**	**like**	math.

슈퍼맨 등장   바로 뒤에 **not**   일반동사 원형

I	**don't**		**like**	**math.**

주어   동사부분(조동사+동사원형)

일반동사의 부정문	일반동사 바로 뒤에 **not** 붙일 수 없다 슈퍼맨 **do, does, did** 가 도와주러 온다
2인칭 문장	You know me. You don't know me.
3인칭 문장	Vicky likes chickens. Vicky <u>does</u> <u>not</u> likes chickens. She doesn't like chickens.

일반동사의 의문문	문장순서 그대로 두고 맨 앞에 Do(Does, Did)만 오면 된다

♠ 2인칭

You love her.

Do You love her.

Do you love her?

- 긍정의 대답 : Yes, I do.

- 부정의 대답 : No, I don't.

♠ 3인칭

She loves him.

Dose She loves him.

Does she love him?
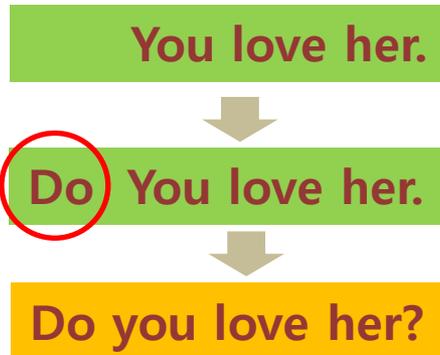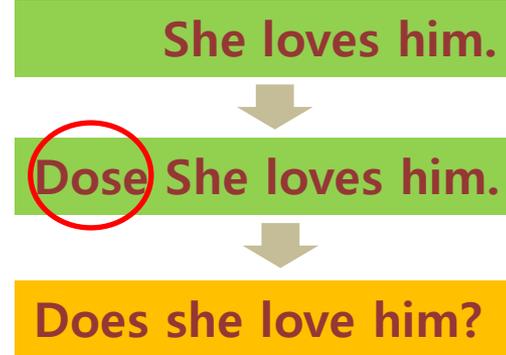
- 긍정 대답 : Yes, she does.

- 부정 대답 : No, she doesn't.

예문)

① **You study math hard.**

Do you study math hard?

→ 긍정의 대답 : Yes, I do.
부정의 대답 : No, I don't.

② **Jin-woo watches TV a lot.**

Does Jin-woo watch TV a lot?

→ 긍정의 대답 : Yes, he does.
부정의 대답 : No, he doesn't.

③ **Yura and Yujin go to church.**

Do Yura and Yujin go to church?

→ 긍정의 대답 : Yes, they do.
부정의 대답 : No, they don't

be동사 문장 비교 They are tall.

Are they tall?

→ 긍정 Yes, they are.
부정No, they aren't.

동사의 시제변화

be동사
일반동사

현재형 — 과거형 ⟨ 현재분사(-ing) : 능동, 진행
현재분사(p.p) : 수동, 완료

am
are
is

was

were ⟨ being
been

study
공부하다

studied
공부했다 ⟨ studying 공부하고 있는
studied   연구된

go
가다

went
갔다 ⟨ going   가고 있는, 가는 중인
gone   사라진, 없어진

규칙동사의 과거형	대부분의 일반동사는 동사원형+ed (A-Aed-Aed)

현재형	과거형	과거분사
like	liked	liked
study	studied	studied
play	played	played
watch	watched	watched
stay	stayed	stayed
climb	climbed	climbed

규칙동사 과거형 발음

① 무성음으로 발음이 끝나는 동사는 [t]

picked dropped watched mixed worked stopped

② 유성음으로 발음이 끝나는 동사는 [d]

cried agreed cleaned used arrived changed

③ [t],[d]로 발음이 끝나는 동사 [id]

hated decided wanted invited waited added

불규칙동사의 종류1	원형과 과거형, 과거분사형 모양이 모두 다른 경우

보다	see - saw-seen
쓰다	write-wrote-written
낳다	bear-bore-born
수영하다	swim-swam-swum
주다	give-gave-given
얻다	get-got-gotten
가지다	take-took-taken

- 형태
  A-B-C

불규칙동사의 종류2	과거형과 과거분사형 모양이 같은 경우

만들다	make-made-made
잃다	lose-lost-lost
짓다	build-built-built
잠자다	sleep-slept-slept
가르치다	teach-taught-taught
사다	buy-bought-bought
생각하다	think-thought-thought
찾다	find-found-found

- 형태
  A-B-B

불규칙동사의 종류3	원형, 과거, 과거분사형이 모두 같은 경우

- 형태
A-A-A

자르다	cut-cut-cut
넣다	put-put-put
때리다	hit-hit-hit
닫다	shut-shut-shut
읽다	read-read-read
관두다	quit-quit-quit

불규칙동사의 종류4	원형- 과거분사형이 같은 경우

- 형태
  A-B-A

오다	come-came-come
달리다	**run-ran-run**
되다	become-became-become

과거시제– 예문1

- **He plays the violin weekends   (현재시제)**

- **He played the violin yesterday.   (과거시제 - 평서문)**

- **He didn't play the violin yesterday.   (부정문)**

- **Did he play the violin yesterday?   (의문문)**

- **-대답 : Yes, he did.**
   /No, he didn't

현재분사의 쓰임

-진행형시제 : 동작이나 상태가 진행 중이거나

막 ~하려고 할 때

-현재분사의 쓰임 : 명사를 꾸며줌

현재진행형 시제	am, are, is+ 현재분사(- ing)
	: -하고 있다,-하는 중이다

예문비교1)   He plays the violin on weekends. (현재시제)

He is playing the violin. (현재진행형)

He isn't playing the violin. (부정문)

Is he playing the violin?   (의문문)

-긍정대답 : Yes, he is.
-부정대답 : No, he isn't.

예문비교2)

They wash the dishes everyday. (현재시제)

They're washing the dishes. (현재진행형)

They aren't washing the dishes.   (부정문)

Are they washing the dishes?   (의문문)
- **긍정대답 : Yes, they are.**
- **부정대답 : No, they aren't.**

예문3)   I'm going shopping.

과거진행형	was(were)+현재분사-ing
	:~하고 있었다 ~하는 중이었다

She was having lunch an hour ago.

She wasn't having lunch an hour ago. (부정문)

Was she having lunch an hour ago? (의문문)
    -Yes, she was./No, she wasn't.

 Dad was reading a newspaper.

Mom was cooking.

My brothers were watching TV.

현재분사의 쓰임 현재분사(-ing)가 직접 명사를 꾸며주는 경우

- There was a girl sleeping on the floor.
  -The girl was sleeping on the floor.
- I saw a lion cub growling in the cage
  -The lion cub was growling in the cage
- He didn't wake up the sleeping child.
  -The child was sleeping.
- The boys playing on the ground are my sons.
  -The boys are playing on the ground.
- That girl singing songs loud is my daughter.

  -That girl is singing songs loud

과거분사의 쓰임

-수동태 문장

-과거분사의 쓰임: 명사를 꾸며줌

-완료시제

수동태 be동사+과거분사(p.p)

bear-bore-born

- I bore Yujin in 2000.
- Yujin was born in 2000

write-wrote-written

- Shakespeare wrote Romeo and Juliet.
- Romeo and Juliet was written by Shakespeare.

build-built-built

- My grandfather built this house in 1950
- This house was built by My grandfather in 1950

과거분사의 쓰임	과거분사가 직접 명사를 꾸며주는 경우

puppies born two weeks ago

-The puppies were born two week ago.

Harry Potter written by J. K. Rowling is my favorite novel.

-Harry Potter was written by J. K. Rowling.

I got a pen made in German in my birthday.

-The pen was made in German.

We are all Koreans born in America.

-We were all born in America.

현재완료 과거의 사건이 현재까지 관련될 때

be 동사문장-**have been**

일반동사문장-**have+p.p**

had+p.p   have(has)+p.p

대과거   과거   현재   가까운 미래   미래
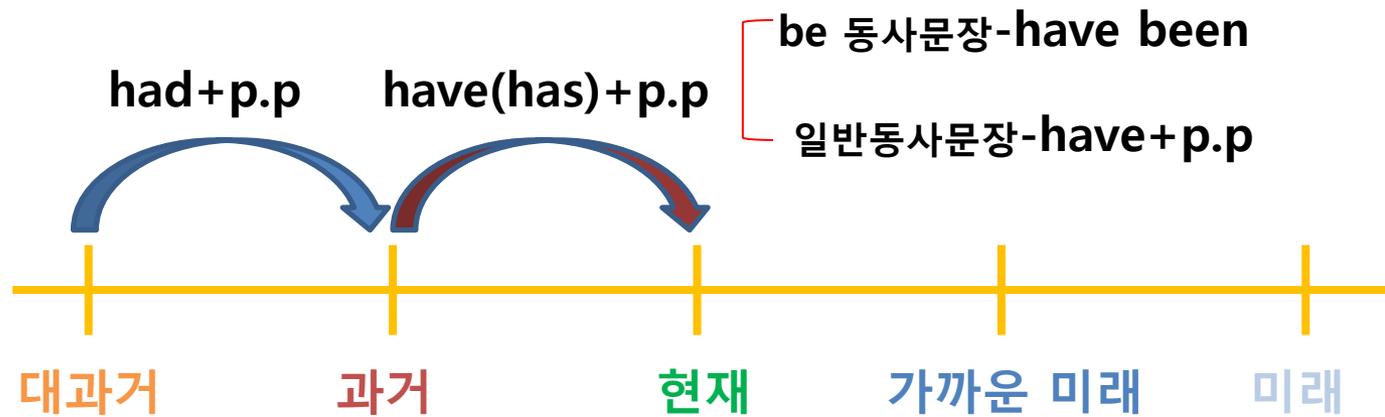
현재완료시제와 과거시제 비교

We stayed in Hong Kong for three days.   (과거 ➡ 과거종료)

We have stayed in Hong Kong for three days. (과거 ➡ 현재계속)

She lost her purse last night.   과거의 특정한 시점
two weeks ago
yesterday...

She has lost her purse.   과거의 불분명한 시점

현재완료의 용법

완료 I have just planted five trees.

He has already seen the movie.

I haven't finished my homework yet.

just, already, yet

경험 I have ever tried Indian food.

Shs has never been in Jeju.

Have you ever heard of the new teacher?

I've read this book before.

once /twice/ three times.....

ever, never, before, once

현재완료의 용법

결과

He has gone.

She has left.

I have lost all of them.

I have bought a new puppy.

They have come.

go, come, leave, lose, buy

계속

I have lived here since 2010.

I have been here for five years.

Soccer has been popular since then.

since:~이후로

for:~동안

조동사

- 동사에다 가능, 능력, 추측, 허락, 의무, 제안 등의
  의미를 더하여줌

  조동사+동사원형 ➡ 동사부분

조동사

뜻이 없는 조동사: **do, does, did**- 일반동사의 부정문,의문문 / 강조/ 대동사

뜻이 있는 조동사 :

can ~할 수 있다 ~해도 된다(가능, 허락)

    be able to

may ~해도 좋다,된다(허락)
    ~일지도 모른다(추측)

will ~할 것이다, ~하겠다(미래, 의지)

    be going to

+ play

조동사

must ~(꼭,반드시) 해야 한다(강한 의무)

have to

should ~해야 한다(당위적 의무)

had better ~하는 게 낫다

need ~할 필요가 있다

need to

+ play

조동사의 부정 /과거형 조동사+not+ 동사원형 ➡ 동사

~할 수 없다(불가능) ~해서는 안 된다(금지)

could / couldn't

 (=be not able to+동사원형)

may not ~해서는 안 된다(금지) ~않을지도 모른다(추측)

might/ might not=mightn't

will not=won't ~하지 않을 것이다.(미래) ~하지 않겠다(의지)

would/ wouldn't

 (=be not going to+동사원형(가까운 미래, 계획))

+ play

must not=mustn't ~해서는 안 된다(금지)

should not=shouldn't ~해서는 안 된다(금지)

had better not='d better not ~하지 않는 게 낫다

need not ~할 필요는 없다, ~안 해도 된다

(=don't need to+동사원형)

(=don't have to+동사원형)

+ play

예문)   ① **Can you play the guitar?**   **(가능)**

    -No, I can't. But I can play the piano.

    =I'm able to speak in English.

    Can I speak to Jinwoo?   **(허가)**

    Could you open the door?   **(공손한 부탁)**

    She could do it for herself.   **(과거)**

    It cannot be true.   **(추측)**

    Can it be possible?

②May I come in?   -Yes, you may.(허가)

  May I have ice cream?

        - No, you may not. You have a bad cough.

③ The rumor may be true.   (추측)
  She may be sick.

  He may come before the train leaves.

  He may not know my name.

  It might take more than a month. (더 불확실한 추측)

④ It will snow a lot tomorrow.　　(미래)

　　Will you go skiing tomorrow?　　(계획, 예정)

　　　　- Yes, I will. /No I won't

　= It is going to rain.　　　　　　　(가까운 미래)

　　I'm going to see a movie a little later.　(계획, 예정)

　　Are you going to have dinner?

　　　　-No, I'm not. I'm full.

⑤ **Would you introduce yourself?   (공손한 부탁)**

Would you mind opening the window?

I'd like some water.=I want water.

I'd like to play=I want to play

동작

**I would go swimming every morning. (과거의 반복습관
:~하곤 했다)**

=I used to go fishing on Saturdays.

동작/상태

⑥You must take a medicine twice a day.　(강한 의무)

　You must not have cold meals.　(강한 금지)

⑦You should keep your hands clean.　(당연한 의무)

　You shouldn't use too much water.

　Should I take a shower? I'm so tired.

⑧You'd better go to bed.　(권고, 제안)

　You'd better not make a noise.

⑨Do you have to go there?　　　(의무)

　-No, I don't have to go there.　**(불필요)**

　　I had to go there.　　　(과거)

⑩You need to save water.　　　(의무)

　Do you need to buy it?

　No, I don't need to buy it.　　**(불필요)**

　※ There is no need to apologize.

조동사가 2개 동시에 올 수는 없다-조동사+숙어는 가능

You will must buy boots.　(x)

You will have to buy boots.

You will can go to Pusan next summer.　(x)

You will be able to go to Pusan next summer.

=You're able to go to Pusan next summer.　(미래)

=You can go to Pusan next summer.

의문사

궁금한 대상을 묻는 말 -Yes/No로 대답하지 않는다

의문문에서 문장 맨 앞

의문사

누구(Who),   무엇(What),   언제(When),

어디(Where),   왜(Why),

어느 것(Which) –선택   누구의 것(Whose)

얼마나,어떻게(How)-안부, 방법, 소감

Which+명사=어느~   Whose+명사=누구의~

What+명사 = 몇~, 무슨~, 어떤~

How+형용사=수량,나이, 키,길이, 너비, 높이, 거리, 무게, 걸리는 시간

            ....등 수치와 관련된 질문

의문사

Is your new teacher Mr. Kim ?

Who is your new teacher?

Do you come from Jeju ?

Where do you come from?

Does he like you?

Who likes you?

Do you like Jinwoo ?

Who(m) do you like?

What/What+명사 　 - 무엇/ 무슨~ 몇~ 어떤~

What is your name?

What time are you leaving? 　　　 -at 9:00

What time do I have to be there? 　　 -by 8:30

What day is it today?

What date is it today? (= What is the date today?)

What subject do you like?

How/ How+형용사 - 상태나 정도 방법/ 숫자 관련 등을 물을 때

How is the weather?

How do you like it?

How do you go to school?

  -I walk to school. I go to school on foot.

How old are you?

How tall are you?

How many apples are there in the box?

How much time do we have?

How much is a pen?

Whose are these glasses?

Whose glasses are these?

Which is your book?

Which book is yours?

Which one do you like?

When will that be ready?

Why did you hit him?

간접의문문

-의문사가 이끄는 절이 그 문장의 일
부분에 포함되는 경우

주어+동사+ 의문사 ✚ 주어' ✚ 동사'

주어+동사+ 의문사 ✚ 주어′ ✚ 동사′

Where dose she live?
I don't know.
→ I don't know where she lives.

When do we start?
I wonder.
→ I wonder when we start.

Do you know?
Who surprised him?
→ Do you know who surprised him?

Is he handsome?
I wonder.
→ ※ I wonder if he is handsome.
whether

주절에 think, believe 같이 주어의 생각이나 추측을 물어보는
동사가 있을때 간접의문문 의문사는 문장 맨 앞

What is she eating now?

Do you think?

➡️ What do you think she is eating now?

Who will win?

Do you believe?

➡️ Who do you believe will win?

부가의문문

- 문장 끝에 덧붙여 묻는 말
- 상대방의 동의를 구할 때,
" 안 그러니?" "그렇지?"
- 긍정문+부정부가의문문
부정문+긍정부가의문문

-긍정문+부정부가의문문

You like chocolate so much, don't you?

You can swim, can't you?

The movie was exciting, wasn't it ?

-부정문+긍정부가의문문

He didn't study at all, did he?

You won't leave, will you?

It's not a good idea, is it?

제안/명령문+부가의문문

~하자, 어때?

-Let's go to the library, shall we?

Let's not go out today, shall we?

~해라, 알겠니?

- Clean your room right now, will you?

Don't do that, will you?

Be good, will you?

Don't be late, will you?

감탄문

What **명사** (주어+동사)!

How **형용사** (주어+동사)!

That baby is very cute.
- How cute (that baby is)!
- What a cute baby (that is)!

He is a very nice man.
- What a nice man(he is)!
- How nice (he is) !

She runs very fast. → How fast she runs!

You have very big ears.
- What big ears (you have)!
- How big (your ears are)!

Pop quiz!

（ What ， How ）small its baby is!

（ What ， How ） long legs!

（ What ， How ） high that building is !

（ What ， How ） amazing caves !

（ What ， How ）a fantastic underwater world!

문장의 형식

뜻이 통하려면? - 어떤 단어를 어떤 순서로 쓰느냐가 중요

문장: 주어 + 동사 + ...

문장의 주요 성분 : 주어, 동사, 목적어, 보어

주어 | 동사

주어 | 동사 | 주격보어

주어 | 동사 | 동사의 목적어

주어 | 동사 | 간접 목적어 | 직접 목적어

주어 | 동사 | 목적어 | 목적격보어

1형식 문장 주어 동사

Yujin runs very fast.

She walk to school.

Vicky barks loud.

Yura sleeps a lot.

Dad cooks well.

2형식 문장 주어 동사 주격보어

Yujin is a middle school student.

You should keep healthy.

Aged people must stay warm.

~이다 (어떠)하다
be 동사,
keep, stay

Yura became a high school student.

His face turned red.

Vicky got quiet.

The milk may go bad.

I grow tired.

~되다
~해지다
become,
get,
go, grow,
turn

2형식 문장 주어 동사 주격보어

You look hungry.

That sounds great.

It smells good.

It tastes good.

I feel good.

Vicky's hair feels soft.
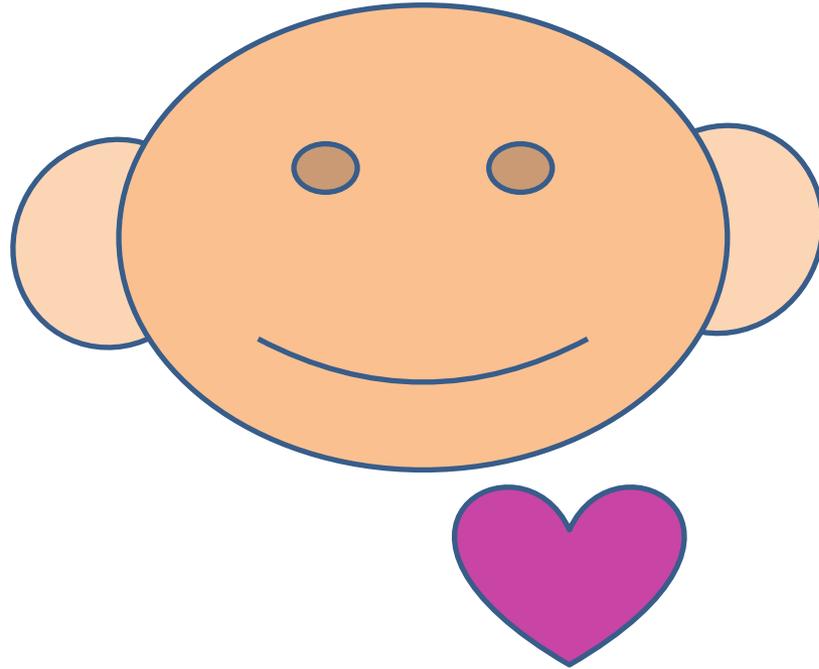
3형식 문장 주어 동사 동사의 목적어

I bought jeans an hour ago.

I'm watching a soccer game on TV.

She hates roaches .

I made a cup out of clay.

4형식 문장 주어 동사 간접 목적어 직접 목적어

He **gave** us presents.

He **sent** me a letter.

Mom **brought** me some juice.

She **showed** me her picture.

I **lent** him a text book.

(※ I borrowed a jogging suit from him.)

3형식으로 바꿔보기

give, lend, send, tell, show, teach, bring, sell, write

➡ **to**

주어 동사 직접 목적어 **to** 간접 목적어

4형식 문장

주어　동사　간접 목적어　직접 목적어

I **bought** my mom a scarf.

My grandma **made** me a bag.

My mom **cooked** me a pizza.

Can you **get** me a coke?

buy, cook, get, make, find
➡ **for**

★ I **asked** him a question.

➡ I asked a question of him.

ask
➡ **of**

5형식 문장 주어 동사 목적어 목적격보어

We **called** Jinwoo a fool.

It **made** him angry.

We **found** him a funny boy.

You **should keep** your room clean.

Time **turned** my mom's hair gray.

call, make, turn, find, keep동사의 목적격 보어는 명사나 형용사

5형식 문장 주어 동사 목적어 목적격보어

want, tell, ask, get

to+동사원형 (to 부정사)

I <u>want</u> you to meet Jinwoo.

Dad <u>told</u> me to stay home.

Mom <u>asked</u> me to take my sister.

5형식 문장 주어 동사 목적어 목적격보어

사역동사 let , make, have, help	동사원형 (원형부정사)
지각동사 feel, see, hear, watch	원형부정사 or 현재분사(진행)

5형식 문장 주어 동사 목적어 목적격보어

사역동사
let , make,
have, **help**

동사원형
(원형부정사)

Let me see your painting.

I **let** my dog sleep on the bed.

Dad **had** me come home early.

I **made** them stop laughing.

Yujin sometimes **helps** me wash the dishes.

(=to wash the dishes.)

5형식 문장 주어 동사 목적어 목적격보어

지각동사
feel, see,
hear, watch

원형부정사 or
현재분사
(진행강조)

Did you <u>see</u> her go out?

I <u>heard</u> her play the guitar.

Let's <u>watch</u> Jinwoo play soccer.

I <u>felt</u> the earth shake.

I <u>saw</u> a boy sitting on the wall.

Did you <u>hear</u> the cat crying just now?
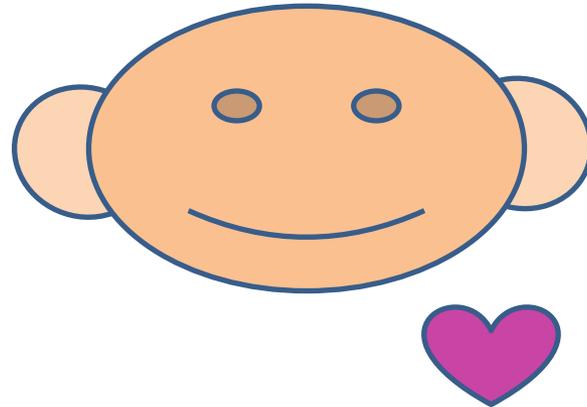
정리!   주격보어와 목적격 보어

4형식   Yujin made me a cake.

5형식   She made the cake pretty.

2형식   Yujin was happy.

to 부정사

- to+동사원형

- 동사 앞에 to가 붙어 명사, 부사, 형용사 역할 등을 함

- 동사의 성질이 그대로 남아있어 동사 뒤에 올

수 있는 말들을 데리고 다님

to 부정사의 명사 역할 `~하기, ~하는 것'

**명사 ice cream이
올 수 있는 자리**

주어: **Ice cream is my favorite.**

보어: **My favorite is ice cream.**

목적어: **I like ice cream.**

ride타다

⟶ to ride

타는 것, 타기

주어: **To ride a bike on a hill is my hobby.**

보어: **My hobby is to ride a bike on a hill.**

목적어: **I like to ride a bike on a hill.**

to 부정사의 명사 역할 `~하기, ~하는 것'

①목적어 자리에 오는 경우

I hope to be a musician.

We promised to meet at 3:00.

I expected to get a present.

I decided not to ride a bike on a hill. (to부정사의 부정)

②목적격 보어 자리에 오는 경우

Mom wants me to be a news anchor.

Dad told me to see a doctor.

I'd like you to meet Jinwoo.

to 부정사의 명사 역할   ③의문사+to부정사

how to R :어떻게 ~할지   **I learned how to swim.**

what to R : 무엇을 ~할지   **I didn't know what to do.**

where to R : 어디서 ~할지   **He didn't tell me where to stay.**

when to R : 언제 ~할지   **I thought when to leave.**

to 부정사의 부사 역할   (부사는 동사 형용사 부사를 꾸며줌)

①동사 수식: ~하기 위해(목적)

We went to Hong Kong to visit our uncle.

I got up early to pack baggage.

②형용사 수식: ~해서 ~하게 되어(원인) ~하기에는

Nice to meet you.

I was surprised to see him.

I'm sorry to hear the bad news.

Chinese is not easy to read and write.

I'm too busy to see a movie

=I'm so busy that I can't see a movie.

This box is light enough for me to pick up.

=This box is so light that I can pick up.

③(결과): ~ 해서 ...하다

She grew up to be an artist.

My grandma lived to be ninety.

to 부정사의 형용사 역할   명사를 꾸며 줌

I have many friends to help me.

Is there anything to read?

Bring me something to drink.

I have nothing to eat.

  =I don't have anything to eat.

It's time to go to bed.

동명사

- 동사원형ing

~하기, ~하는 것 : 동사가 명사로 변한 것

-역시 동사의 성질이 그대로 남아있어 동사 뒤
에 올 수 있는 말들을 데리고 다님

동명사 동사 ──+ing──→ 명사   :~하기 ~하는 것

to R의 명사 역할
ride타다
──→ **to ride**
타는 것, 타기

주어: To ride a bike on a hill is my hobby.

보어: My hobby is to ride a bike on a hill.

목적어: I like to ride a bike on a hill.

ride타다
──→ **riding**
타는 것, 타기

주어: Riding a bike on a hill is my hobby.

보어: My hobby is riding a bike on a hill.

목적어: I like riding a bike on a hill.

★동사의 목적어로 동명사만 쓸 수 있는 경우

to R

동명사

부사적 용법

명사적 용법

like, love, hate
begin, start,
continue

형용사적 용법

stop

finish

enjoy

mind

give up

keep

+reading

둘 다 올 수 있지만 의미가 달라지는 동사

I tried solving a problem.　(한번 ~해보다)

I tried to solve a problem.　(~하려고 애쓰다, 노력하다)

Did you forget calling me?　(~한 것을 잊다)

Did you forget to call me?　(~할 것을 잊다)

I remember calling Jinwoo.　(~한 것을 기억하다)

I remember to call Jinwoo.　(~할 것을 기억하다)

많이 쓰이는 동명사 표현

How about riding a bike?

I'm busy cleaning the house.

Let's go shopping.

I spend too much time sleeping.

I spent much money shopping.

It's no use crying.

I couldn't help studying.

She had trouble choosing her major.

부사

-동사, 형용사, 다른 부사를 꾸며주는 말

- 너는 열심히 공부하는구나

- 쟤는 너무 착해

- 나는 아주 빨리 달릴 수 있어

① 동사를 꾸며주는 경우

He <u>runs</u> fast.

② 형용사를 꾸며주는 경우

She is so <u>pretty.</u>

③ 다른 부사를 꾸며주는 경우

Don't <u>eat</u> so fast.

형용사 + ly = 부사

slow	- slowly	heavy	- heavily
quick	- quickly	gentle	- gently
real	- really	simple	- simply
true	- truly	terrible	- terribly
happy	- happily	※ lovely 는 형용사	

형용사=부사 : 모양이 같은 경우	
형용사	**부사**
fast : She is a fast runner. She is fast.	She runs fast.
late : I'm late.	Yura came home late.
early : 5 o'clock is too early to get up.	I went early to get a good seat.
long : She has long hair.	My grandma lived long.

형용사	=	부사	부사-ly
close	가까운	가까이	closely 주의 깊게
hard		열심히, 단단히	hardly 거의 ~않는
high		높이	highly 높이 평가하여
late		늦게	lately 최근에
near		가까이	nearly 거의

-Look at this closely.

-He speaks very highly of your work

-Have you seen him lately?

- Nearly 100 people died from the accident.
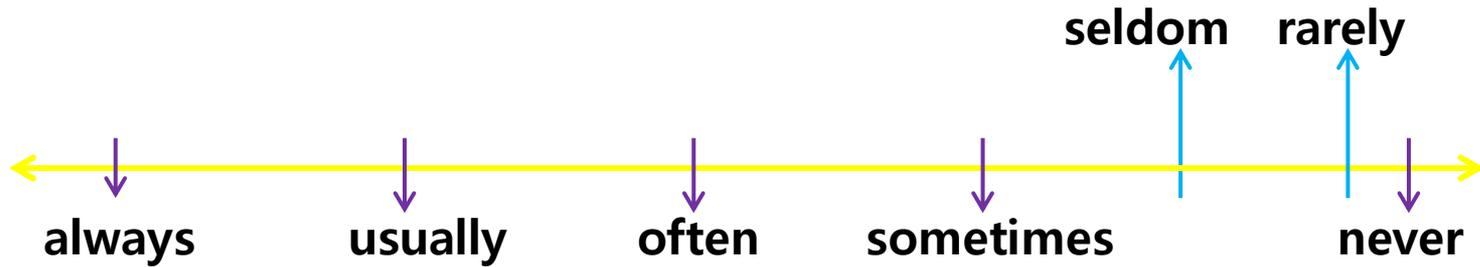
예문
She usually goes to school by bus. **I seldom use taxis when I'm late.** **He is rarely at home weekends** **I have always depended on my parents.**   **I have already seen the movie, too.** **She hasn't finished her work yet.** **He still enjoys playing soccer.** **I still haven't seen the movie, either.**

even (~조차) else (그 밖에) 의 위치

Have you been <u>anywhere</u> else?

<u>What</u> else should I buy?

You are noisy even <u>in the library.</u>

He doesn't even <u>know</u> her.

He is even <u>timid</u>.

2어 동사(동사+부사)

Turn the light on.

Turn on the light.

Turn it on.

I put on my coat.

I put my coat on.

I put it on.

He took his hat off.

He took off his hat.

He took it off.

many / much			
수	양	형용사	대명사
many	much	많은(=a lot of/lots of~)	많은 수(양)
a few	a little	약간의, 조금의	적은 수(양)
few	little	거의 없는	거의 없는 수(양)
	부사		
	많이, 훨씬 (= a lot) 조금 거의,그다지		

+셀 수 있는 명사s	+셀 수 없는 명사
Many people use computers. (=A lot of people~) (=Lots of people~) I borrowed a few books. He has few friends.	I have much time. (=a lot of time) (=lots of time) I had a little bread for lunch. I had little time to study. **부사** She runs much faster. （비교급 수식） I'm a little late. I slept little last night.

형용사의 비교구문

난 예뻐   - 내가 더 예뻐+(너 보다)   - 내가 제일 예뻐+(반에서)

원급   비교급 +(비교 대상)   최상급 +(비교 범위)

형용사

최상급 +(비교 범위)

I'm the prettiest in our class.
I'm the prettiest girl~
I think me the prettiest in our class.
I think me the prettiest girl in our class.

비교급 +(비교 대상)

I'm prettier than you.

I'm a prettier girl than you.

I think me prettier than you

I think me a prettier girl than you

원급

I'm pretty.

I'm a pretty girl.

I think me pretty.

I think me a pretty girl.

원급을 이용한 비교

Yujin is **as tall as me**.

You go shopping **as often as me**.

Your bag is **not as heavy as mine**.

Your bag is **less heavy than mine**.

I'll run **as quickly as I can**.(= as possible.)

다른 방법으로 최상급 표현하기

Alex is the most handsome guy.

➡ **No (other) guy is as handsome as Alex.**

➡ **No (other) guy is more handsome than Alex.**

➡ **Alex is more handsome <u>than any other guy.</u>**

(=~than <u>all</u> the other guy<u>s</u>.)

➡ **<u>There is nobody </u>more handsome than Alex.**

(=There isn't anybody~)

전치사

전치사 + 명사

- 장소 방향 시간 등을 나타냄

시간 전치사　　at (시각)< on (날짜,요일)< in(년도, 월, 계절)

The movie starts at 9:20

I was born on October 21st, 1998.

We go to church on Sundays.

I entered a high school in 2014.

We married in May.

We have lots of snow in Winter.

시간 전치사   at (시각)< on (날짜,요일)< in(년도, 월, 계절)

at+
night
lunchtime
Christmas
present
sunset

on+
Christmas Day
Tuesday evening
Sunday night
one's birthday
New years Eve

in+
the morning
the 21st century
the 2010s
the past
the future

까지, 전에, 후에, 동안

The snow will stop by Tuesday.   (종료시점)

I'll turn off the TV by 11 o'clock.

It will be played until May 17th   (시점까지 계속)

I can answer the phone before 2 o'clock.

I can't answer the phone after 2 o'clock.

He has to stay in hospital for 2 month.   (+시간의 길이)

It rained for a while.

She visited in her friends during the holiday. (+특정기간)

장소, 방향 전치사   at(특정 지점) < in(공간 안), on(표면 접촉)

I am at the table.

Jinwoo waited for her at the bus stop.

I'm in the kitchen.

There are a few birds in the cage.

I found the book on the floor.

Dad is hanging the picture on the wall.

at(특정 지점) < in(공간 안), on(표면 접촉)

at+
home
school
work
an airport
the bottom
a meeting
a party
a contest

in+
bed
hospital
prison
a mirror
a car
a picture
the sky
a book
the middle

on+
a bus
a subway
a plane
a boat
the second floor
a street
a road
a farm

down the mountain   up the mountain

into the cave   out of the cave

through the forest

around the forest

across the street

along the street

from **Seoul** → **to** **Pusan**

1991 **1995**
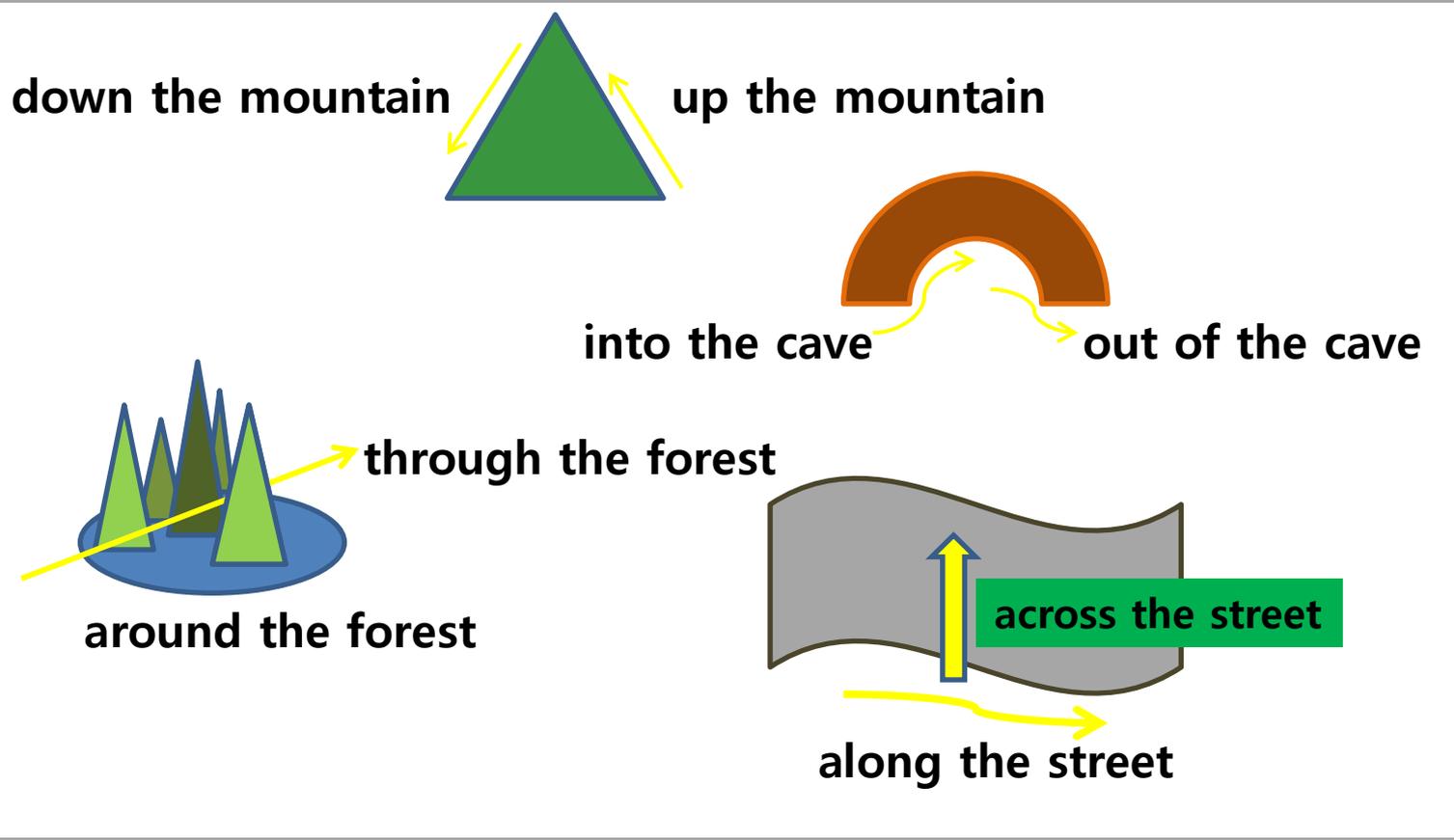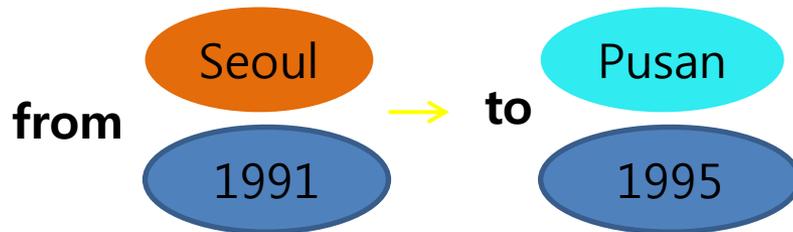
above(~보다) 위에   **The water came above our knees**

over~(뒤덮듯) 위에   **Look at the rainbow over the hill.**

under~아래에   **Vicky is under the table.**

below(~보다) 아래에   **His work is below par.**

앞 뒤 옆에, 사이에

They are watching TV in the living room

Vicky is **in front of the sofa**

by Yujin
beside Yujin
next to Yujin

behind Yura

between (둘)사이에　　**I lay between Mom and Dad.**

among (셋 이상)사이에　**I was lying among the four of them.**

접속사

-문장 안에서 단어, 구, 절, 문장을
연결하는 플러그 역할

~하고 나서, ~하지만/ 그러나, 또는/아니면

I **have to go** back home and **study** for the test.

I **had** a bad cold but **didn't** see a doctor.

My house is not **large** but **cozy.**

Have you been to **New York** or **Boston**?

명령문 Wake up now, **and** you'll(can) catch the bus.

= If you wake up now, you'll catch the bus.

Wake up now, or you'll miss the bus

=If you don't wake up now, you'll miss the bus.

원인과 결과

Yura often goes to the amusement park because <u>she likes </u>scary rides.

Everland is popular because of <u>the</u> scary <u>rides</u> <u>and</u> different <u>animals.</u>

Everland has many rides and animals, so <u>Yura </u>often <u>goes</u> there

~한다면, ~인지(아닌지)

If you read the newspaper, you can do your homework.

**If you don't read the newspaper,
you can't do your homework.**

**=Unless you read the newspaper,
you can't do your homework.**

I don't know if she lives there.

= I don't know whether she lives there.

that 주어+동사=명사절

명사, to부정사의 명사적 용법, 동명사

처럼 주어, 목적어, 보어 자리에 올 수 있다

주어   That Yura is very polite is my pride.

=It's my pride that Yura is very polite.

목적어   People know That Yura is very polite.

보어   My pride is that Yura is very polite.

so that 주어 동사: 주어가 동사하기 위해(목적)
I studied hard <u>so that I could enter </u>the school.   **=I studied hard <u>in order to enter </u>the school.**   **=I studied hard <u>to enter </u>the school.(to R 의 부사적 용법(목적))**
so 형용사/부사 that 주어 동사: 너무~해서 주어가 동사할 수 없다
The book was <u>so boring that I couldn't finish </u>it.   **=The book was <u>too boring to finish </u>it.**   **(to R의 부사적 용법(~하기에는))**

시간 접속사 S + V

When S V   **When I was a child, my family lived in Ulsan.**

as S V (~하고 있을때 ~하면서)   **I usually listen to music as I work.**

before S V   **Take off your shoes before you enter.**

after S V   **Have lunch after you wash your hands.**

until S V   **I didn't go to bed until he got home.**

while S V   **I read a book while I was waiting for him.**

as soon as   **I went to bed as soon as he got home.**

비록 ~일지라도, 비록 ~에도 불구하고

The lightning was flashing , **but** I went shopping.

though

Though the lightning was flashing , I went shopping.

Although

Although the lightning was flashing , I went shopping.

even though

Even though the lightning was flashing , I went shopping.

A,B

both A and B **(A와 B 둘 다)**

    Both Yura and Yujin are good at math.

      (=Both of them~)

either A or B **(A와 B 중 하나)**

  Either Yura or Yujin is good at math.

neither A nor B **(A도 B도 ~아닌)**

  Neither Yura nor Yujin is good at math.

  (=Neither of the two)

접속부사　　　예를 들면, 그러나, 그러므로, 게다가, 결국

Yujin helps mom a lot.
For example, she helps mom set the table.

Yujin agreed with me.
However, Yura had a different opinion.

I haven't studied for the test tomorrow.
Therefore, I'm going to stay up all night.

Alex is smart and kind.
In addition(besides), He is handsome.

Se-hee was interested in law.
Finally, she became a lawyer.

관계대명사

접속사-문장 안에서 단어, 구, 절, 문장을 연결하는 플러 그 역할 ➕ 대명사 (주격, 소유격, 목적격)

-who, which, that, what

-앞에 오는 선행사 수식

관계대명사   - 접속사+대명사, 선행사 수식

선행사	주격	소유격	목적격
사람	who	whose	who(m)
사물	which	whose	which
사람 사물	that		that
사물(선행사 포함)	what		what

선행사가 사람

①주격-관계대명사 절에서 주어 역할

　　She is my friend. + She helps me a lot.

　　➡ She is my friend <u>who helps </u>me a lot.

　　I remember the boys <u>who were </u>kind to me.

②소유격 whose+명사

　　I saw a girl. + Her hair was red.

　　➡ I saw a girl <u>whose hair </u>was red.

③목적격-관계대명사 절에서 목적어 역할

　　This is the man. + I was looking for him.

　　➡ This is the man <u>who(m) I was looking for</u>.

선행사가 사물, 동물

①주격 This is a book. + It is about the South Pole.

➡ This is a book <u>which is</u> about the South Pole.

②소유격 This is a book. + Its cover is blue.

➡ This is a book <u>whose cover </u>is blue.

③목적격 This is a book. + Yujin bought it.

➡ This is a book <u>which Yujin bought.</u>

that 은 선행사가 사람이든 사물이든 주격 목적격을 대신함

①주격　I met a friend <u>that lives </u>in Sokcho.
                    (=who~)

②목적격　I have some photos of me <u>that he took. </u>
                              (=which~)

※ 선행사에 최상급, 서수, something, anything, all, much, little
           등이 포함되어 있을 경우 주로 쓴다

what - 선행사 포함 (~것)

<u>What I really want to be </u>is an artist.

That is <u>what I have said.</u>

목적격 관계대명사 whom, which, that 은 생략 가능
I know <u>a boy </u>(whom) Yura likes Alex didn't like first <u>Vicky our dog</u> (which) I took. <u>Everything </u>(that) I told you is true.
주격 관계대명사+현재진행형/수동태가 올 때 (관계대명사+be)생략 가능
The girl (who is) singing loud is my friend. (현재분사의 쓰임) The car (which is) parked there is my father's (과거분사의 쓰임)

계속적 용법   (~ ,+관계사절)

선행사에 대해 부가 설명할 때 차례로 해석

I maid a new friend, who is from Mongolia.
(=and she)

She wears a ring, which is a gift from her husband.
(=and it)

※ 계속적 용법에서는 that을 쓸 수 없다

관계부사

-앞에 오는 선행사 수식

접속사-문장 안에서 단어, 구, 절, 문장을 연결하는 플러 그 역할 **+** **부사 (장소 방법 시간 이유)**

-where, how, when, why

=전치사+관계대명사

관계부사 - 접속사+부사 =전치사+관계대명사which

선행사	관계부사	전치사+관계대명사
장소 the place, the house the town, the city	where	at/in/to which
시간 the time, the day, the year, the moment	when	at/in/to which
이유 the reason	why	for which
방법: the way	how	in which

관계부사=전치사+관계대명사which

This is <u>the place where </u>I met Alex first.

=This is <u>the place in which </u>I met Alex first.

May 17th is <u>the day when</u> we got married.

=on which

His sincerity is <u>the reason why </u>I got married to him.

=for which

Dictation is <u>how</u> I learned English. (※the way how (x))

= Dictation is <u>the way in which </u>I learned English.

선행사 또는 관계부사 생략 가능

①선행사 생략

This is where I was born.

That's why I work hard.

②관계부사 생략

I remember the day the accident happened.

I know the reason the accident happened.

선행사+that : 선행사를 생략하지 않을 경우 관계부사 대신 that

July is <u>the month that </u>Yujin was born.

정리!

This is how I make a cake.

This is the way I make a cake.

This is the way in which I make a cake.

This is the way that I make a cake

분사Ⅱ

동사 현재형 – 동사 과거형

-현재분사(-ing): 진행 능동

-과거분사(-ed): 완료 수동

명사 수식
주어, 목적어의 보어역할(동작이나 상태 설명)

복습! 현재분사	과거분사
진행 **I saw a singing bird.** **The bird was singing.** **능동** **Alex told me a boring joke.** **The joke was boring.**	**완료** **I collected fallen leaves.** **The leaves have fallen.** **수동** **Excited Vicky barked loud.** **Vicky was excited.**

분사가 구를 이룰 때는 명사 뒤에서 수식

The girl wearing sunglasses is Yujin.

Cleaners swept the leaves fallen on the roads.

주격보어 -주어의 동작이나 상태 설명

Yujin answered smiling at me

Dad looked surprised at the news.

목적격보어 -목적어의 동작이나 상태 설명

I saw <u>the smoke </u>coming out of the building.

I heard <u>my name </u>called somewhere.

감정 분사 ~느끼게 하는	~느끼는
The class <u>is boring</u>. The movie <u>was exciting</u>. The news <u>was disappointing</u>. Math <u>is interesting</u>. The story <u>was moving</u>. The accident <u>was shocking</u>. A rainy day <u>is depressing</u>. The service <u>was satisfying</u>.	I'<u>m bored </u>with the class. I <u>was excited </u>with the movie. I <u>was disappointed </u>with~ I'<u>m interested </u>in math. I <u>was moved </u>by the story. I <u>was shocked </u>by the accident. A rainy day makes me <u>depressed</u>. I <u>was satisfied </u>with the service.

독해, 영작의 진수! 분사구문

(접속사 S+V~) 분사를 이용해

부사절을 ➡ **부사구로 바꿈**

After he arrived home, he went to bed.

he arrived home, he went to bed.

arrived home, he went to bed.

⬇ 동사를 분사로 시작하게!

Arriving home, he went to bed.

분사구문

시간　**When** I saw him in front of the house, I felt happy.

➡ **Seeing** him~

원인　**Because** she is young, she can't enter there.

➡ **Being** young,~

양보

Although I know nothing about you, I want to help you.

➡ **Knowing** nothing~

분사구문

동시동작

While Jinwoo | passed | the house, he called Yura.

| Passing | the house, Jinwoo called Yura.

연속동작

Alex turned off the light, **and** | listened | to the music.

Alex turned off the light, | listening | to the music.

with 명사 분사: '명사를 분사한 채로' (동시동작)

I was having dinner <u>while Vicky was lying</u> by me.

I was having dinner, with Vicky lying by me.

Alex was listening to music, <u>and his eyes were closed</u>.

Alex was listening to music, with his eyes closed.

가정법

조건 절   주절

If S′ + V′ ,   S +V

(주어′가 동사′한다면)   (주어가 동사할 것이다)

가정법 현재-현재나 미래의 실제 일어날 수 있는 상황의 조건

조건절　　　　　　　　　주절

If　S′　+　V′,　　　　S　+　V

현재시제　　❰　　　현재or미래(will+V)시제
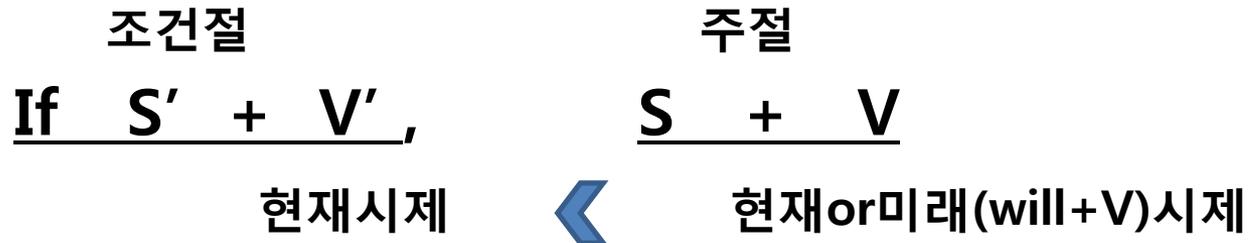
If it rains <u>tomorrow</u>, I won't go out.

I'm not sure. If I buy mine, I will buy yours, too.

※ 미래의 일이라도 조건 절은 항상 현재시제-조건일 뿐이니까!

가정법 과거-현재 사실과 반대되는 상황을 가정 '만약~한다면~할 텐데'

조건절   주절

If   S' + V',   S   +   V

과거시제   would+V

If I knew his e-mail address, I would send him a mail

If my mom were here, she could help me.

※ 조건절 be동사는 인칭에 상관없이 **were**

– 현실상 불가능한 상황이니까 !

가정법 과거완료 -과거 사실과 반대되는 상황을 가정

'만약~했더라면 ~했을 텐데'

조건절　　　　　　　　　　주절

If　S'　+　V',　　　　S　+　V

had+p.p　　　**❮**　　would have+p.p

If I had been home, I would have helped mom.

If mom had not been ill, she could have come to my play.

I wish+가정법 과거 -현재나 미래 사실과 반대되는 (불가능한)상황을 소망

'~라면 좋을텐데'

I wish S' V'
과거시제
would +V

I wish I had a sister.

I wish I could fly.

I wish Yura would study hard.

I wish+가정법 과거완료   -과거 사실과 반대되는 상황을 소망

'~했더라면 좋았을 텐데'

I wish   S'   V'

had +p.p

I wish she had not moved.

I wish I had had breakfast.

as if+가정법 과거 - 현재 사실과 반대 '마치 ~인 것처럼'

주절   조건절

$$S + V \text{ as If } S' + V',$$

현재 시제   과거 시제

He talks to me as if I were his son.

She acts as if she were a doctor.

as if+가정법 과거완료 - 과거 사실과 반대 '마치 ~였던 것처럼'

주절   조건절

$$S + V \text{ as If } S' + V',$$

현재 시제   had+p.p

It sounds as if he had not studied for the test.