

CHAPTER

# 01

## be동사와 인칭대명사

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# 01 be동사의 현재형

- **be동사**: 주어의 성격, 성질, 위치를 나타내며 ‘~(이)다’, ‘~에 있다’ 라는 뜻이다.
- **be동사의 현재형**: 주어의 인칭과 수에 따라 am, are, is로 달라진다.

인칭	단수		복수	
1인칭	I	<b>am</b>	We	
2인칭	You	<b>are</b>	You	
3인칭	He / She / It This / That A book The teacher Tom	<b>is</b>	They These / Those Books Two teachers Tom and Jerry	

**<인칭대명사 + be동사>의 축약**

- I am → I'm
- You are → You're
- He is → He's
- She is → She's
- It is → It's
- That is → That's
- We are → We're
- They are → They're

I **am** a singer. (~이다)  
 New teachers **are** kind. (~다)  
 A book **is** on the desk. (~에 있다)

**주의** This is → This's (X)

**A** 다음 빈칸에 알맞은 **be동사의 현재형**을 쓰시오.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ from Korea.
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ so beautiful.
3. Soccer balls \_\_\_\_\_ in the box.
4. Billy \_\_\_\_\_ a middle school student.

**B** **be동사**를 알맞은 곳에 써넣어 문장을 완성하십시오.

1. Music my life. → \_\_\_\_\_
2. Helen very smart. → \_\_\_\_\_
3. They busy today. → \_\_\_\_\_
4. Brad and Jenny good friends. → \_\_\_\_\_

**C** 다음 <보기>와 같이 괄호 안에 주어진 말로 시작하여 문장을 다시 쓰시오.

<보기> I am at home. (He) → He is at home.

1. They are in the library. (Jenny) → \_\_\_\_\_
2. English is interesting. (These books) → \_\_\_\_\_
3. She is in the market. (They) → \_\_\_\_\_
4. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are from Canada. (Mr. Black) → \_\_\_\_\_

# be동사의 과거형

● be동사의 과거형: 주어의 인칭과 수에 따라 was 또는 were가 쓰인다.

인칭	단수	현재형	과거형	복수	현재형	과거형
1인칭	I	am	<b>was</b>	We	are	<b>were</b>
2인칭	You	are	<b>were</b>	You	are	<b>were</b>
3인칭	He She It	is	<b>was</b>	They	are	<b>were</b>

I **was** busy yesterday.

Last summer, they **were** in China.

**A** 다음 빈칸에 알맞은 be동사의 과거형을 쓰시오.

- I \_\_\_\_\_ in the hospital last week.
- It \_\_\_\_\_ very cold yesterday.
- Jason \_\_\_\_\_ at home last night.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ thirteen years old last year.
- Sue and I \_\_\_\_\_ in the same class last year.

**B** 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 문장을 완성하십시오.

- 우리는 2012년에 런던에 있었다.  
We \_\_\_\_\_ in London in 2012.
- 그는 수업에 또 늦었다.  
He \_\_\_\_\_ late for class again.
- 그 영화는 정말 재미있었다.  
The movie \_\_\_\_\_ really interesting.
- 그들은 오늘 아침에 교실에 있었다.  
They \_\_\_\_\_ in the classroom this morning.

**C** 다음 밑줄 친 부분을 어법에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

- Yesterday is my birthday.
- I were at the party last night.
- Harry and Sally was in Paris now.
- My parents is busy yesterday.

# 3 be동사의 부정문

● be동사의 부정문: '~아니다', '~없다' 는 뜻으로 be동사 뒤에 not을 넣는다.

현재형			과거형		
긍정	부정	축약	긍정	부정	축약
am	am not	-	was	was not	wasn't
are	are not	aren't	were	were not	weren't
is	is not	isn't	was	was not	wasn't

**주의** am not → amn't (×)

I am a student. → I **am not** a student.

Bill is strong. → Bill **is not** strong. (= Bill **isn't** strong.)

They are actors. → They **are not** actors. (= They **aren't** actors.)

**A** 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 주어진 단어를 배열하여 문장을 완성하십시오.

1. 그 시험은 어렵지 않았다. (difficult, test, the, not, was)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 그들은 중국 출신이 아니다. (China, from, they, not, are)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 그는 지금 집에 없다. (he, now, isn't, home, at)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. 지난 토요일에 너는 여기에 없었다. (not, here, you, were, Saturday, last)

\_\_\_\_\_

**B** 다음 문장을 부정문으로 바꾸어 쓰시오.

1. The story is true.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

2. I'm tired now.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

3. They're in the office.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

4. Kevin and I were in the library.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

5. Shrek is a bad monster.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

# 4 be동사의 의문문

- be동사의 의문문: '~입니까?', '~있습니까?' 라는 뜻으로 주어와 be동사의 순서를 바꾼다.
- be동사 의문문의 대답: Yes나 No로 대답한다.

be동사 + 주어 ~ ?	긍정 대답	부정 대답
Am[Was] I ~?	Yes, you are[were].	No, you aren't[weren't].
Are[Were] you ~?	Yes, I am[was].	No, I'm not [I wasn't].
Is[Was] he ~?	Yes, he is[was].	No, he isn't[wasn't].
she ~?	she	she
it ~?	it	it
Are[Were] we ~?	Yes, you are[were].	No, you aren't[weren't].
you ~?	we	we
they ~?	they	they

부정 대답은 보통 줄여 쓰지만 긍정 대답은 줄여 쓰지 않는다.  
 Are you a student? - No, I am not. (O) No, I'm not. (O)  
 - Yes, I am. (O) Yes, I'm. (X)

## A 다음 대화의 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 써넣어 대화를 완성하십시오.

- A: Are you from Korea?  
B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: Is it true?  
B: No, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: \_\_\_\_\_ ready for the show?  
B: Yes, we are.
- A: Are they in the living room?  
B: No, \_\_\_\_\_.

## B 다음 문장을 의문문으로 바꾸어 쓰시오.

- He is kind to everyone.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
- A big dog is in the yard.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
- Mary was a police officer.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
- They were in the same school.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_

# 05 <There + be동사 + 주어>

- <There + be동사 + 주어 (+ 전치사구)>: ‘(…에) ~이 있다’  
주어가 단수이면 is[was], 복수이면 are[were]를 쓴다.

There	is[was]	a book	on the table.
	are[were]	many books	

- <There + be동사 + 일반적인 사물>  
특정한 대상이나 앞에 the가 붙은 명사는 주어로 쓰지 않는다.  
**There is** a pen on the desk. (○) 책상 위에 펜이 있다. (특정하지 않은 일반적인 펜)  
**There is** the pen on the desk. (×)  
The pen is on the desk. (○) 그 펜은 책상 위에 있다. (특정한 펜)

## A 다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

1. There ( is / are ) six classes a day.
2. There ( is / are ) a fly in this potato soup.
3. There ( is / are ) many famous places in Paris.
4. Once there ( was / were ) a rich man in the village.
5. There are ( a bench / many benches ) in the park.

## B 다음 밑줄 친 부분을 어법에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

1. There is many people on the street.
2. There is some letters for you.
3. There are a family picture on the wall.
4. There were a tall tree in the garden last year.

## C 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 주어진 단어를 배열하여 문장을 완성하십시오.

1. 그 도시에는 공원이 세 개 있다. (there, three parks, are, in the city)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. 그녀의 셔츠에 노란색 별이 있다. (a yellow star, on her shirt, is, there)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. 우리 가족은 네 명입니다. (four people, in my family, there, are)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. 이 집에는 방이 세 개 있다. (there, three rooms, are, in this house)  
\_\_\_\_\_

# 06 <There + be동사 + 주어>의 부정문 · 의문문

- <There + be동사 + 주어>의 부정문: be동사 뒤에 not을 넣는다.

There is a ball in the box. → There is not a ball in the box.

There are candles on the cake. → There are not candles on the cake.

= There are no candles on the cake.

= There are not any candles on the cake.

There is[are] no ~  
 = There is[are] not any ~  
 '~이 하나도 없다'는 표현으로  
 부정의 의미를 강조

- <There + be동사 + 주어>의 의문문: be동사를 문장 앞으로 보낸다.

There is a bank near here. → A: Is there a bank near here?

B: Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.

## A 다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

1. ( Is / Are ) there any more bread?
2. ( Is / Are ) there many people at the store?
3. There ( isn't / aren't ) any classes on Sunday.
4. There ( is / are ) no correct answer to this question.

## B 다음 대화의 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 써넣어 대화를 완성하십시오.

1. A: Is there a bookstore near the school?  
B: No, \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A: Are there special rules in your school?  
B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
3. A: Is there a gas station in this town?  
B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A: Are there any tickets for the festival?  
B: No, \_\_\_\_\_.

## C 다음 문장을 괄호 속 지시대로 바꾸어 쓰시오.

1. There are many tall buildings in Seoul. (의문문)  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
2. There is something in the water. (의문문)  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
3. There is a meeting on Monday. (부정문)  
→ \_\_\_\_\_

# 07 인칭대명사의 격 변화 I - 주격, 소유격, 소유대명사

- **인칭대명사:** 사람이나 사물을 대신하는 말로 문장에서 하는 역할에 따라 형태가 변한다.
  - **주격:** 문장에서 주어 역할을 하는 말로 '~은[는]', '~이[가]' 라는 뜻이다.
  - **소유격:** 소유 관계를 나타내는 말로 '~의' 라는 뜻이다.
  - **소유대명사:** 소유를 나타내는 말로 '~의 것' 이라는 뜻이다.

	주격	소유격	소유대명사		주격	소유격	소유대명사
단수	I	my	mine	복수	we	our	ours
	you	your	yours		you	your	yours
	he	his	his		they	their	theirs
	she	her	hers				
	it	its	-				

The man is **his** father. **He**(= his father) is a teacher.

It is **my** computer. The computer is **mine**.

이름의 소유격과 소유대명사는 이름에 '-s'를 붙인다.  
 Steve → Steve's      Helen → Helen's

## A 괄호 안에 주어진 인칭대명사를 알맞게 변형하여 문장을 완성하십시오.

1. This is \_\_\_\_\_ new car. (he)
2. That notebook is \_\_\_\_\_. (she)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ school is on the hill. (they)
4. My house is far from \_\_\_\_\_. (Alice)

## B 다음 밑줄 친 부분을 어법에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

1. I broke he computer.
2. Helen is us homeroom teacher.
3. I have a dog. It's eyes are big.

## C 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 문장을 완성하십시오.

1. 당신의 아들은 정말 귀엽고 똑똑하군요.  
\_\_\_\_\_ son is very cute and smart.
2. 그 빨간 모자는 그녀의 것이 아니다.  
The red cap is not \_\_\_\_\_.
3. 그것의 다리들은 매우 길다.  
\_\_\_\_\_ legs are very long.

# 8 인칭대명사의 격 변화 II - 목적격

- 인칭대명사 목적격: 문장에서 목적어 역할을 하는 말로 ‘~을[를]’이라는 뜻이다. 또한, 전치사 다음에도 목적격 인칭대명사를 사용한다.

	주격	목적격		주격	목적격
	단수	I		<b>me</b>	복수
you		<b>you</b>	you	<b>you</b>	
he		<b>him</b>	they	<b>them</b>	
she		<b>her</b>			
it		<b>it</b>			

I have two dogs. I usually play with **them**(= two dogs).  
 My sister introduced **me** to her friends.

**주의**

형태는 같은데 역할(격)이 다른 것에 주의합니다.

It is a book. (주격)  
 I like it. (목적격)

These are **his** pants. (소유격)  
 This tie is **his**. (소유대명사)

Jenny is **her** sister. (소유격)  
 I like **her**. (목적격)

**A** 다음 밑줄 친 말을 대신할 수 있는 인칭대명사를 쓰시오.

1. Jessica is my sister. → \_\_\_\_\_
2. I live with Ted and Sam. → \_\_\_\_\_
3. You and I are in the same class. → \_\_\_\_\_
4. Open the door, please. → \_\_\_\_\_
5. I go shopping with my mother on Saturdays. → \_\_\_\_\_
6. Mr. Smith teaches my brother and me science. → \_\_\_\_\_

**B** 다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

1. ( He / His / Him ) is not in the bedroom.
2. Many students like ( she / her / hers ).
3. I have two sisters. I like ( they / their / them ).
4. Are those ( they / their / them ) uniforms?

**C** 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 문장을 완성하십시오.

1. 그들은 나를 위해 저녁을 만든다.  
 They make dinner for \_\_\_\_\_.
2. 매일 아침, 나는 그들을 버스 정류장에서 본다.  
 Every morning, I see \_\_\_\_\_ at the bus stop.
3. 나는 그녀를 좋아하고 그녀의 노래들도 좋아한다.  
 I like \_\_\_\_\_ and I like \_\_\_\_\_ songs, too.
4. Mary는 나의 숙제를 도와준다.  
 Mary helps \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_ homework.

# Wrap-Up Test

[01-03] 다음 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

01 Helen \_\_\_\_\_ my English teacher last year.

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

02 A: \_\_\_\_\_ you a basketball player?  
B: Yes, I am.

- ① Is                    ② Am                    ③ Are
- ④ Was                  ⑤ Were

03 A: Look! There \_\_\_\_\_ my family picture on the wall.  
B: Wow! Your brother is very handsome.

- ① is                    ② are                    ③ am
- ④ aren't              ⑤ isn't

04 be동사의 축약형이 잘못된 것은?

- ① She's not Canadian.
- ② This's my friend Tom.
- ③ You aren't ugly.
- ④ Brian isn't happy today.
- ⑤ I'm not hungry now.

05 다음 중 빈칸에 들어갈 be동사가 나머지와 다른 것은?

- ① Your dogs \_\_\_\_\_ very cute.
- ② Their table \_\_\_\_\_ old.
- ③ His shoes \_\_\_\_\_ shiny.
- ④ Their songs \_\_\_\_\_ popular in Asia.
- ⑤ Tony and Sunny \_\_\_\_\_ my classmates.

[06-07] 다음 질문에 알맞은 대답을 고르시오.

06 A: Is your brother a singer?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Yes, I am.                    ② Yes, you are.
- ③ Yes, he is.                    ④ No, it isn't.
- ⑤ No, I'm not.

07 A: Is it your notebook?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Yes, you are.                    ② Yes, I am.
- ③ Yes, they are.                    ④ Yes, it is.
- ⑤ Yes, he is.

[08-10] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말이 순서대로 바르게 짝지어진 것을 고르시오.

08 • There \_\_\_\_\_ a book on the table.  
• Harry and Ron \_\_\_\_\_ my good friends.

- ① am - are                    ② is - are
- ③ are - is                    ④ are - are
- ⑤ is - is

09 • Mike \_\_\_\_\_ a middle school student.  
• I \_\_\_\_\_ a middle school student, too.  
• We \_\_\_\_\_ middle school students.

- ① is - am - is                    ② is - am - am
- ③ is - am - are                    ④ am - are - is
- ⑤ is - is - are



10 Vincent is an artist. I like \_\_\_\_\_, and I like \_\_\_\_\_ pictures, too.

- ① he - him                      ② his - him
- ③ his - his                      ④ him - his
- ⑤ him - him

[11-12] 다음 중 밑줄 친 부분이 어법상 바르지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- 11 ① There is a window in my room.
- ② There is a computer on the desk.
- ③ There isn't a pen in my bag.
- ④ There is two people on the bench.
- ⑤ There aren't many cars on the street.

- 12 ① The rumor wasn't true.
- ② We weren't ready for this.
- ③ They weren't at the meeting.
- ④ You wasn't at home yesterday.
- ⑤ My wallet wasn't in my bag.

13 다음 대화 중 자연스럽게 않은 것은?

- ① A: Are you Harry?  
B: Yes, I am.
- ② A: Are you elementary school students?  
B: No, we aren't.
- ③ A: Is your sister busy?  
B: Yes, she is.
- ④ A: Is this his cup?  
B: Yes, he is.
- ⑤ A: Are they in the classroom?  
B: No, they aren't.

14 다음 중 올바른 문장으로만 짝지어진 것은?

- ① Dr. Watson are from London.
- ② Last summer, we are in Beijing.
- ③ You are not alone any more.
- ④ That isn't my laptop computer.

- ① a, b                              ② b, c
- ③ c, d                              ④ a, b, c
- ⑤ b, c, d

[15-16] 다음 중 밑줄 친 부분이 어법상 바른 것을 고르시오.

- 15 ① This bag is mine.
- ② I like you hairstyle.
- ③ My grandparents love my a lot.
- ④ I see their every morning.
- ⑤ We presents are for Helen.

- 16 ① This is an old guitar. I like its.
- ② Please take he to the house.
- ③ Look at the flowers! I like they.
- ④ My cap is red and hers is yellow.
- ⑤ I like movies. I watch it on the weekend.

17 다음 밑줄 친 부분의 뜻이 다른 하나는?

- ① I am a singer.
- ② Scott is my cousin.
- ③ You are so beautiful.
- ④ We are best friends.
- ⑤ They are in the library.

# Wrap-Up Test

18 다음 밑줄 친 부분의 쓰임이 나머지와 다른 것은?

- ① I like her very much.
- ② Do you know her?
- ③ Brad hates her a lot.
- ④ Helen loves her children.
- ⑤ They invited her to their party.

[19-20] 다음 중 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

- 19
- ① Are there any flowers on the table?
  - ② Is there an orange in the box?
  - ③ There is your shoes under the chair.
  - ④ There aren't children in the classroom.
  - ⑤ There are pretty dolls on the bed.

- 20
- ① Is Andrew tall or short?
  - ② Paul is not a good singer.
  - ③ Monica and I are close friends.
  - ④ Their bag is very heavy.
  - ⑤ Our homeroom teacher are kind.

[21-22] 다음 우리말을 영어로 바르게 옮긴 것을 고르시오.

21 이 책들은 우리의 것이 아닙니다.

- ① These books is not mine.
- ② These books is not ours.
- ③ These books are not yours.
- ④ These books are not our.
- ⑤ These books are not ours.

22 너는 지난 주말에 거기에 있었니?

- ① Are you there last weekend?
- ② Is you there last weekend?
- ③ Was you there last weekend?
- ④ Were you there last weekend?
- ⑤ Wasn't you there last weekend?

[23-24] 다음 주어진 문장을 괄호 안의 지시대로 고쳐 쓰시오.

23 There are many seats in the room.

(부정문으로)

→ \_\_\_\_\_

24 There is a movie theater near here.

(의문문으로)

→ \_\_\_\_\_

25 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 괄호 안의 단어를 배열하여 문장을 완성하십시오.

우리 가족은 여섯 명입니다.

(people, family, my, are, in, there, six)

→ \_\_\_\_\_