

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	am	We	are
2인칭	You	are	You	
3인칭	He / She / It	is	They	
	This / That		These / Those	
	A book		Books	
	The teacher		Two teachers	
	Tom		Tom and Jerry	

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

〈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

주의 This is → This's (X)

A 다음 빈칸에 알맞은 be동사의 현재형을 쓰시오.

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

B be동사를 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	was	We	are	were
2인칭	You	are	were	You	are	were
3인칭	He She It	is	was	They	are	were

I **was** busy yesterday.

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

A 다음 빈칸에 알맞은 be동사의 과거형을 쓰시오.

1. I _____ in the hospital last week.
2. It _____ very cold yesterday.
3. Jason _____ at home last night.
4. You _____ thirteen years old last year.
5. Sue and I _____ in the same class last year.

B 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 문장을 완성하시오.

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

C 다음 밑줄 친 부분을 어법에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

1. Yesterday is my birthday.
2. I were at the party last night.
3. Harry and Sally was in Paris now.
4. 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 ~ ?	Yes, we	No, 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 완성하시오.

- 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.

단수	주격	소유격	소유대명사	복수	주격	소유격	소유대명사
	I	my	mine		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 -s를 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.

단수	주격	목적격	복수	주격	목적격
	I	me		we	us
	you	you		you	you
	he	him		they	them
	she	her			
	it	it			

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)

→ _____