



CHAPTER 1

GRAMMAR TARGET


The Present Tense

(현재시제)

규칙적이고 반복되는 일상이나 습관, 성향을 이야기할 때 현재시제를 쓰고, 현재 말하고 있는 순간에 어떤 행동이 일어나고 있는지를 나타낼 때 현재진행형을 쓴다.

- 1-1 현재시제와 현재진행형
- 1-2 빈도부사
- 1-3 3인칭 단수 현재형 만드는 방법
- 1-4 진행형으로 쓰이지 않는 동사
- 1-5 Do[Does] 의문문과 be동사 의문문

1-1 현재시제와 현재진행형

		현재시제	현재진행형
용 법		<p>현재시제는 규칙적이고 반복되는 일상이나 습관, 성향, 사실을 나타낼 때 사용한다.</p> <p>(1) <i>I go to the movies every week.</i> <i>The earth goes around the sun.</i></p> 	<p>현재진행형은 현재 말하고 있는 순간에 어떤 행동이 일어나고 있는지를 나타낼 때 사용하며 형태는 <i>am/is/are + -ing</i>이다.</p> <p>(1) <i>I am studying math.</i> <i>John is looking out the window.</i></p> 
		<p>(2) <i>Usually, I eat breakfast.</i></p> <p>(3) A : <i>What do you do?</i> B : <i>I am a taxi driver.</i></p>	<p>(2) <i>I am eating breakfast right now.</i></p> <p>(3) A : <i>What are you doing?</i> B : <i>I'm cooking.</i></p>
평서문		<p><i>I[You/We/They] eat.</i> <i>He[She/It] eats.</i></p>	<p><i>I am eating.</i> <i>You[We/They] are eating.</i> <i>He[She/It] is eating.</i></p>
부정문		<p><i>I[You/We/They] do not eat.</i> <i>He[She/It] does not eat.</i></p>	<p><i>I am not eating.</i> <i>You[We/They] are not eating.</i> <i>He[She/It] is not eating.</i></p>
의문문		<p><i>Do I[you/we/they] eat?</i> <i>Does he[she/it] eat?</i></p>	<p><i>Am I eating?</i> <i>Are you[we/they] eating?</i> <i>Is he[she/it] eating?</i></p>
추약형	do + not	<p><i>do + not = don't</i> <i>I don't eat.</i> <i>does + not = doesn't</i> <i>She doesn't eat.</i></p>	
	대명사 + be	<p><i>I + am = I'm eating.</i> <i>You[We/They] + are = You're [We're / They're] eating.</i> <i>He[She/It] + is = He's [She's/It's] eating.</i></p>	
	be + not	<p><i>is + not = isn't</i> <i>She isn't eating.</i> <i>are + not = aren't</i> <i>They aren't eating.</i> <i>am + not = am not</i> <i>I am not eating.</i></p>	

Ex.1

Complete the sentences using the simple present or the present progressive.

(현재시제나 현재진행시제를 사용하여 문장을 완성하십시오.)

- 1 My sister is a waitress. She (work) _____ in a restaurant.
- 2 Jean (speak) _____ three languages – Indonesian, Korean, and English. Her native language is Indonesian, but she (speak) _____ English right now.
- 3 A: Look! It (snow) _____ outside. (it, snow) _____ a lot in your country?
B: Yes, it (snow) _____ a lot every winter in my country.
- 4 My parents (work) _____ downtown. They (drive) _____ to work every day. But, sometimes they (use) _____ public transportation.
- 5 A: Honey, where are you?
B: Look, I (be) _____ right here.
A: What are you doing?
B: I (work) _____ in the yard.



- 6 [on the phone]
A: Hi. It's Nicole. Is Steve there?
B: No, he can't come to the phone right now. He (take) _____ a shower.

1-2 빈도부사

빈도부사는 얼마나 자주 그 일이 일어나는지, 빈도수를 나타내는 부사이다. 보통 문장 중간에 등장하며, 문장의 종류에 따라 특정한 곳에 위치한다.

100%



긍정적

always
almost always
usually*
often*
frequently*
generally*
sometimes*
occasionally*

*표시된 빈도부사들은 가끔 문장의 처음이나 끝부분에 위치하기도 한다.

I **sometimes** walk to school.

Sometimes I walk to school.

I walk to school **sometimes**.

*표시되지 않은 빈도부사들은 문장의 처음이나 끝부분에 거의 오지 않고, 문장 중간에 위치한다.

0%



부정적

seldom
rarely
hardly ever
almost never
not ever, never

주어 + 빈도부사 + 동사 (1) I always eat breakfast.	빈도부사는 보통 일반 동사 앞에 위치한다.
주어 + be동사 + 빈도부사 (2) Steve is always on time.	빈도부사는 be동사 뒤에 위치한다.
(3) Do you always eat breakfast?	의문문에서 빈도부사는 주어 바로 뒤에 위치한다.
(4) Jane usually <u>doesn't</u> eat breakfast. (5) It doesn't <u>often</u> rain here. cf. Maria doesn't always eat breakfast. She isn't always late for school.	부정문에서 빈도부사는 대부분 부정어 앞에 위치하지만 경우에 따라 부정어 다음에 위치하기도 한다. cf. always 는 부정어 다음에 위치한다.
(6) Sue never eats chicken. (○) Sue doesn't never eat chicken. (×)	부정적인 뜻을 나타내는 빈도부사(<i>seldom, rarely, hardly ever, almost never, never</i>)는 부정어 <i>not</i> 과 함께 함께 사용하지 않는다.
(7) A : Do you ever play tennis? B : Yes, I do. I often play tennis. (8) I don't ever play tennis. cf. I ever play tennis. (×)	ever 는 '평소에' 라는 뜻으로 의문문에서만 사용되며 부정어 <i>not</i> 과 함께 사용할 수 있고 평서문에 쓰이지 않는다.

- ● ● Ex.2 Insert \wedge where the word in the brackets should go.
(문장 중간에 괄호 안의 단어가 들어갈 자리에 \wedge 표시 하시오.)

A : Do you have breakfast every day?

1 B : Yes, I have breakfast. (*usually*)

2 A : Then, what do you have for breakfast? (*usually*)

3 B : Well, I have toast with butter, bacon, and orange juice. (*often*)

4 I eat rice and soup for breakfast. (*hardly ever*)

5 A : Do you eat breakfast at home? (*ever*)

6 B : I eat breakfast at home. (*sometimes*)

7 A : What time do you have breakfast, then? (*usually*)

8 B : I have breakfast at 7. (*generally*)

- ● ● Ex.3 Complete each sentence with an appropriate word from the list. Use the simple present.
(보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 문장을 완성하십시오. 현재시제를 사용하십시오.)

always usually sometimes rarely never

- 1 I take the bus to school once or twice a week.
→ I usually ride a bike to school, but I (take) _____ the bus.
- 2 John and Steve are good friends. They know each other very well. They go to the same school, so they do their homework together about five times a week.
→ John and Steve (do) _____ their homework together.
- 3 I have a friend, Kayla. She is very friendly, so she has a lot of friends at school. She laughs a lot when she has a good time with her friends.
→ She (be) _____ happy when she is with her friends.
- 4 Every time Sue goes to the movies, she chooses a romantic comedy. She likes it very much.
→ Sue (choose) _____ a romantic comedy when she sees a movie.
- 5 My brother eats only vegetables, and I like beef, pork, and chicken. When we go out for dinner, we always have some problems.
→ My brother (eat) _____ meat. He is a vegetarian.
- 6 Jane always uses a computer when she works. She almost always has sore eyes and sore wrists. The doctor told her to take breaks when she works at her computer.
→ Jane (take) _____ a break when she works.
- 7 Nicole's job is very stressful. She usually works 10 hours a day and on weekends. She goes to work almost every day.
→ She (be) _____ tired.

1-3 3인칭 단수 현재형 만드는 방법

현재시제에서 주어가 3인칭 단수 (he/she/it)일 때는 일반동사에 -(e)s를 붙인다.

I drink some milk every morning.

He **drinks** some milk every morning.

(1) eat → eats sing → sings	대부분의 동사: 동사원형 + -s
(2) like → likes take → takes	-e로 끝나는 동사: 동사원형 + -s
(3) watch → watches brush → brushes pass → passes fix → fixes buzz → buzzes	-ch, -sh, -s, -x, -z로 끝나는 동사: 동사원형 + -es (-es의 발음은 /iz/.)
(4) study → studies fly → flies	「자음 + y」로 끝나는 동사: y → ies (-es의 발음은 /iz/.)
(5) play → plays enjoy → enjoys	「모음 + y」로 끝나는 동사: 동사원형 + -s (-s의 발음은 /iz/.)

(6) *go* → **goes** /gouz/
do → **does** /dɔz/
have → **has** /hæz/

*go, do, have*는 불규칙 변화 동사이다.

● ● ● Ex.4 Add -s / -es to each word. (각 단어에 -s나 -es를 붙이시오.)

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 <i>come</i> - _____ | 2 <i>wash</i> - _____ |
| 3 <i>bite</i> - _____ | 4 <i>relax</i> - _____ |
| 5 <i>grow</i> - _____ | 6 <i>mix</i> - _____ |
| 7 <i>play</i> - _____ | 8 <i>carry</i> - _____ |
| 9 <i>stop</i> - _____ | 10 <i>stay</i> - _____ |
| 11 <i>plan</i> - _____ | 12 <i>ride</i> - _____ |

● ● ● Ex.5 Underline the verb in each sentence. Add -s / -es to the verb if necessary.
 (문장의 동사에 밑줄을 긋고 필요할 경우 -s나 -es를 붙이시오.)

- 1 A baby cry every night. → cries
- 2 Babies cry all the time. → OK (no change)
- 3 Water boil at 100 degrees Celsius. → _____
- 4 Tom work near here, so he walk to work. → _____
- 5 Cars cause air pollution. → _____
- 6 My father always watch the evening news on TV every night. → _____
- 7 She want to go home after the party. → _____
- 8 He live on the fifth floor of an interesting building in the city. It have a great view of the city. → _____
- 9 My sister doesn't live with us. She have an apartment in the city. She go to school all day, and she do a lot of work every night. → _____

1-4 진행형으로 쓰이지 않는 동사

감정, 이해, 소유, 감각 등을 나타내는 동사들은 현재진행형으로 쓸 수 없다. 우리 눈에 보이는 진행 중인 행동이 아닌 상태를 표현하기 때문이다.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) <i>I love my mother.</i>
I am loving my mother. (×) | (2) <i>I have a brother.</i>
I am having a brother. (×) |
| (3) <i>I know Maria very well.</i>
I am knowing Maria very well. (×) | (4) <i>I smell some gas.</i>
I am smelling some gas. (×) |

〈상태를 표현하는 동사들〉

감정		이해		소유	감각	존재
like	want	know	forget	have*	see	be
love	need	think*	remember	own	hear	exist
hate	prefer	believe	understand	possess	smell	
dislike				belong	taste	

- (5) I **think** Tom is nice.
- (6) I **am thinking** about Tom right now.
- (7) Sue **has** a book.
- (8) I **am having** a good time with Sue.
I **am having** breakfast now.

〈think와 have〉

think와 have는 진행형(-ing)으로 쓸 수 있다.

think가 '지금 ~생각중이다'의 의미로 쓰일 때, 그리고 have가 '~시간을 보내다/갖다, ~을 경험하다'의 의미이거나 '먹다(eat), 마시다(drink)'의 의미로 쓰일 때는 진행형이 가능하다.

cf. think가 '믿다(believe)'의 의미로 쓰일 때, 그리고 have가 '소유(own)'의 의미로 쓰일 때는 진행형을 쓸 수 없다.

Ex.6 Put the verbs in the present progressive or the simple present.

(현재진행시제나 현재시제로 동사를 넣으시오.)

- 1 Listen! Somebody (shout) _____ over there.
- 2 I (bite) _____ my nails when I am nervous.
- 3 You can take this MP3 player. I (not listen) _____ to it.
- 4 Psst, psst. I (hear) _____ some noise from upstairs. (you, hear) _____ it, too?
- 5 Jane is in the library now. She (read) _____ a book. She (love) _____ reading books.
- 6 Our teacher (talk) _____ to us right now. She sometimes (speak) _____ too fast. So, I (not, understand) _____ what she says from time to time.
- 7 A : Who's that man over there?
B : The man wearing a hat? I (think) _____ that I (know) _____ him. But, I (not remember) _____ his name. It's on the tip of my tongue.
- 8 Peter (have) _____ a brother, Tom. They are at a restaurant. They (have) _____ dinner together. They (like) _____ the food.
- 9 My grandmother (tell) _____ us a story right now. She (tell) _____ us interesting things all the time. I (think) _____ she is a good storyteller.



1-5 Do[Does] 의문문과 be동사 의문문

	의문문	짧은 응답	긴 응답
Do/Does (일반동사)	<i>Do you like dogs?</i>	<i>Yes, I do.</i> <i>No, I don't.</i>	<i>Yes, I like dogs.</i> <i>No, I don't like dogs.</i>
	<i>Does Jane like dogs?</i>	<i>Yes, she does.</i> <i>No, she doesn't.</i>	<i>Yes, she likes dogs.</i> <i>No, she doesn't like dogs.</i>
Be동사	<i>Are you working?</i>	<i>Yes, I am.</i> <i>No, I'm not.</i>	<i>Yes, I am working.</i> <i>No, I'm not working.</i>
	<i>Is Jane working?</i>	<i>Yes, she is.</i> <i>No, she's not. /</i> <i>No, she isn't.</i>	<i>Yes, she is working.</i> <i>No, she's not working. /</i> <i>No, she isn't working.</i>
	<i>Are they working?</i>	<i>Yes, they are.</i> <i>No, they're not. /</i> <i>No, they aren't.</i>	<i>Yes, they are working.</i> <i>No, they're not working. /</i> <i>No, they aren't working.</i>



Complete the dialogue with the words in the brackets. Give short answers to the questions if necessary. Use the simple present or the present progressive.

(괄호 안의 단어를 사용하여 대화를 완성하십시오. 현재시제나 현재진행시제를 사용하십시오.)

- A: (you, play) _____ computer games?
 B: No, _____. I (study) _____, Mom.
- A: It (not, rain) _____ now. It (be) _____ sunny outside. I (like) _____ this weather. (you, like) _____ it, too?
 B: Yes, _____.
- A: (you, walk) _____ to school every morning?
 B: No, _____. I (have) _____ a bicycle. Sometimes I (ride) _____ a bicycle to school.
- [on the phone]
 A: (you, do) What _____?
 B: My family and I (have) _____ dinner now. I'm sorry. Can you call back later?
- A: Where (be) _____ your father, sweetheart?
 B: He (sit) _____ at his desk. He (work) _____ now.
- A: (the baby, sleep) _____ in the bed right now?
 B: Yes, _____. She looks like an angel.

- 7 A: (Jenny and Tom, need) _____ a sofa for the living room?
 B: No, _____. They (have) _____ a sofa now, from their parents.

Ex.8

Write questions in the simple present or the present progressive. Use the words in the brackets.
 Match your questions with the following answers.

(괄호 안의 단어를 이용하여 단순현재나 현재진행 의문문을 만든 후 알맞은 응답과 연결하십시오.)

1 (now / she / listen to / music)

_____ •

2 (you / ever / enjoy / the sitcom)

_____ •

3 (right now / your father / work / in the yard)

_____ •

4 (where / your sister / study / these days)

_____ •

5 (what / the woman / make)

_____ •

- a Yes, I do. I watch that show every weekend.
- b Coffee. It smells good.
- c Yes, she is. She is using her MP3 player.
- d No, he isn't. He is reading the newspaper in his room.
- e In the library. She studies economics.

Review Test

A Correct this conversation. There are five mistakes.

(다음 대화에서 5개의 오류를 찾아 바르게 고치시오.)

[on the phone]

A : Hello.

B : Hello.

A : Are you watch TV now?

B : No, I'm not. I'm doing something in the kitchen.

A : What you doing?

B : I make something.

A : What you making?

B : Pizza.

A : Pizza? It's midnight.

B : I am knowing it's late. But I'm really hungry.

A : Hmm, Pizza. Now I'm getting hungry.

B Add the word to the sentences. Put the word in its usual midsentence position. Write X if no word is needed in a blank.

(주어진 단어를 문장의 올바른 위치에 써 넣으시오. 빈칸에 아무것도 필요 없을 경우 X표 하시오.)

1 usually John _____ stays _____ home in the evening.

2 usually John _____ is _____ home in the evening.

3 often Sue _____ goes _____ to the movies on Saturdays.

4 often Sue _____ is _____ on time for work.

5 seldom Maria _____ is _____ on time for school.

6 hardly ever Maria _____ goes _____ to school on time.

7 always Does _____ Nicole _____ study in the library?

8 always Is _____ Nicole _____ tired at night?

C Choose the correct sentence in each pair.

(짝을 이룬 다음 문장들에서 옳은 문장을 고르시오.)

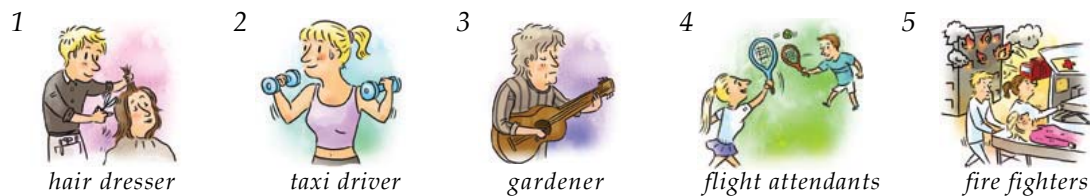
1 a. I love you. ()

b. I'm loving you. ()



- 2 a. Are you hearing the birds singing? ()
 b. Do you hear the birds singing? ()
- 3 a. I'm thinking I know her. ()
 b. I think I know her. ()
- 4 a. I hate beans. ()
 b. I'm hating beans. ()
- 5 a. Are you having any brothers or sisters?()
 b. Do you have any brothers or sisters? ()
- 6 a. Look! Those kites are flying. ()
 b. Look! Those kites fly. ()
- 7 a. I don't understand the book. It's too difficult. ()
 b. I'm not understanding the book. It's too difficult. ()

D Answer the questions about the following pictures. (다음 그림을 보고 질문에 답하십시오.)



- 1 Do you cut people's hair? _____
 Are you cutting a person's hair? _____
 What are you doing? _____
- 2 Does she drive a bus? _____
 Is she driving a taxi? _____
 What is she doing? _____
- 3 Does he plant flowers? _____
 Is he planting flowers? _____
 What is he doing? _____
- 4 Do they serve the passengers on an airplane? _____
 Are they serving the passengers? _____
 What are they doing? _____
- 5 Do they save people from fires? _____
 Are they saving people from fires? _____
 What are they doing? _____

1

Choose the correct answer. (다음 빈칸에 들어갈 알맞은 것을 고르시오.)

I am sitting on a park bench in Central Park. It's a wonderful day. An old woman is taking a walk. Two children _____ some ice cream cones. A family is having a picnic under a big tree. Many people look happy.

- ① eat ② eats ③ am eating ④ is eating ⑤ are eating

2

Choose the correct answer. (다음 빈칸에 들어갈 알맞은 것을 고르시오.)

Today is my mother's birthday. My family is having a party. My mother is sitting in front of a birthday cake. She is closing her eyes and making a wish. My father is smiling and my sister is taking pictures. We are having a good time. We _____ a party every year.

- ① am having ② is having ③ are having ④ have ⑤ has

3

Choose the one word that can go in all the blanks. (다음 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 알맞은 것을 고르시오.)

I _____ a lot of things every weekend. In the morning, I _____ yoga and _____ the laundry. I _____ the dishes after lunch. And then, I _____ my homework at my desk in the afternoon.

- ① am doing ② do ③ does ④ am making ⑤ make

4

Choose the answer that indicates He. (다음 글의 밑줄 친 He가 가리키는 것을 고르시오.)

It's noon. Many children and teachers are in a school cafeteria. Two boys are paying for their food in the cafeteria. One is a little heavy. The other is not. The heavy boy is wearing a green T-shirt and jeans. The thinner boy is wearing a red T-shirt and beige shorts. He is talking a lot. The heavy boy is just listening to his friend.

- ① children ② teacher ③ two boys
④ the heavy boy ⑤ the thin boy

5

Complete the sentences using the same word. (다음 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 알맞은 단어를 쓰시오.)

It's a great day! The sun is shining. There are baseball players in the ballpark. They are _____ the same baseball uniforms. The catcher is _____ a catcher's mask and a catcher's mitt. The pitcher is _____ a baseball glove. The batter is _____ a batting helmet.

Writing

[1~8] **Translate the following into English.** (다음 문장을 영작하십시오.)

- 1 Tom은 지금 음악을 듣고 있다. (listen to music, right now)
→ _____
- 2 그는 오토바이를 타고 있지 않다. 그는 자전거를 타고 있다. (ride a motorbike, ride a bike)
→ _____
- 3 당신 아버지는 뜰에서 잔디를 깎고 있나요? (mow the lawn, in the yard)
→ _____
- 4 그녀는 그 컴퓨터를 항상 사용한다. (use the computer, always)
→ _____
- 5 그들은 보통 거실에서 카드놀이를 한다. (play cards, in the living room, usually)
→ _____
- 6 당신은 평소에 영어 공부를 좀 하십니까? (study English, ever)
→ _____
- 7 John은 휴대용 비디오 게임기를 하나 가지고 있다. (have, hand-held video game)
→ _____
- 8 누군가가 담배를 피우고 있어. 너도 냄새가 나지? (smoke, smell)
→ _____



Challenge [9~12]

- 9 그들은 그 식당에서 저녁을 먹고 있나요?
→ _____
- 10 당신은 영화를 보러 가는 건가요? - 네, 그렇습니다.
→ _____
- 11 Tom은 지금 친구들과 함께 멋진 시간을 보내고 있다.
→ _____
- 12 당신의 아버지는 평소에 골프를 치시나요? - 아니오, 그렇지 않습니다.
→ _____

Memory Note

1 일반동사 현재시제

주어	동사	주어	do/does+not	동사원형
I, You, They, We	work watch	I, You, They, We	don't	work watch
He, She, It	work____ watch____	He, She, It	_____	work watch

2 일반동사 현재시제 부정문

3 일반동사 현재시제 의문문과 응답

Do/Does	주어	동사원형	응답
_____	you, I, we, they	work?	Yes, 주어 _____. / No, 주어 don't.
_____	he, she, it	_____?	Yes, 주어 does. / No, 주어 _____.

4 현재진행형 평서문

5 현재진행형 부정문

be동사	동사원형 -ing	be동사	not	동사원형 -ing
am, _____, are	work_____	am, is, are	_____	work_____

6 현재진행형 : Yes/No 의문문과 응답

be동사	동사 -ing	긍정	부정
_____, Is, _____	주어 work_____?	Yes, 주어 am, is, are	주어+ be동사 _____

7 빈도부사의 위치

빈도부사	_____ 동사	_____ 동사	빈도부사
always, usually,.... never	go work	am / is / are	always, usually,.... never

8 진행형으로 쓰이지 않는 동사

감정	like, love, dislike, hate, want 등.
이해	know, understand, believe, remember, think 등.
소유	have (not eat or drink), own 등.
감각	see, hear, smell, taste 등.