

CHAPTER 1

GRAMMAR TARGET

Be and S-V Agreement

(be동사와 주어-동사 일치)

영어에서는 주어에 따라 동사의 형태가 달라진다. 주어가 단수이면 따라오는 be동사도 단수로, 복수이면 be동사도 복수로 일치시킨다.

- 1-1 주어와 동사의 일치
- 1-2 인칭대명사와 be동사
- 1-3 be동사의 부정
- 1-4 be동사의 Yes-No 의문문
- 1-5 be동사의 Wh-의문문
- 1-6 There is / There are, 장소의 전치사
- 1-7 be동사, 일반동사 비교

1-1 주어와 동사의 일치

<p>1 단수명사 vs. 복수명사</p> <p>[단수] Tim → a student [복수] Tim and Tom → students</p>	<p>(1) 단수: 하나 혹은 한 명일 경우 (2) 복수: 여러 개 혹은 여러 명일 경우</p>
<p>2 주어-동사의 수의 일치</p> <p>(1) 단수: 단수 주어 + be동사의 단수형 + 단수 명사 (2) 복수: 복수 주어 + be동사의 복수형 + 복수 명사</p>	<p>주어가 단수(한 개 혹은 한 명)이면 따라오는 be동사에도 단수인 is, 주어가 복수인 경우에는 are가 쓰인다.</p>
<p>단수 (Singular)</p>	<p>복수 (Plural)</p>
<p>Tim is a student. My brother is a student.</p>	<p>Tim and Tom are students. My brothers are students.</p>
<p>Seoul is a capital city. One of my friends is a doctor.</p>	<p>Seoul and Tokyo are capital cities. Many of my friends are doctors.</p>

● ● ● Ex.1 *Fill in the blanks with the correct be-verb.* (알맞은 be동사로 빈칸을 채우시오.)

- 1 Red _____ my favorite color.
- 2 A rabbit and a goat _____ over there.
- 3 Brian and I _____ good friends.
- 4 The boy with the glasses _____ very clever.
- 5 German and Japanese _____ two different languages.

● ● ● Ex.2 *Write the correct sentences.* (알맞은 be동사를 이용하여 올바른 문장을 쓰시오.)

- 1 my name/Brian _____
- 2 Steve/my best friend _____
- 3 my brother and he /good singers _____
- 4 your pencil case/very old _____
- 5 the children/hungry _____

1-2 인칭대명사와 be동사

<p>(1) Tim is a student He is a student. 〈대명사〉+〈be동사〉+〈명사〉 [Tim을 대신하는 인칭대명사]</p> <p>(2) Tim and Tom are students They are students. 〈대명사〉 + 〈be동사〉+〈명사〉 [Tim과 Tom을 대신하는 인칭대명사]</p> <p>He is a student. = He's a student. They are students. = They're students.</p> <p>(3) He is a student. He is at home. He is sick.</p>	<p>(1) 대명사 : 명사(사물/사람의 이름)을 대신해서 나타내는 단어</p> <p>① 인칭대명사: 대명사 중에 인칭[1인칭/2인칭/3인칭]을 나타내는 대명사</p> <p>② 지시대명사: 대명사 중 사람이나 사물을 지시[이것/저것]하는 대명사</p> <p>(2) 인칭대명사+be동사 주어로 쓰이는 문장의 주어 역할을 하는 주격 인칭대명사는 각각 함께 쓰이는 be동사가 정해져 있고, 인칭대명사와 be동사를 줄여 축약형으로 쓸 수 있다.</p> <p>(3) be동사</p> <p>① 주어 + be동사 + 명사: ~이다 He is a student.</p> <p>② 주어 + be동사 + 장소의 전치사구: ~이 있다 He is at home.</p> <p>③ 주어 + be동사 + 형용사: ~어떠하다 He is sick.</p>	
	단수	복수
1인칭	I am (= I'm)	We are (= We're)
2인칭	You are (= You're)	You are (= You're)
3인칭	He is (= He's)	They are (= They're)
	She is (= She's)	
	It is (= It's)	

Ex.3

Fill in the blanks with the correct be-verb and write the contraction.

(주어에 적합한 인칭대명사를 고르고 알맞은 be동사와 축약형으로 쓰시오.)

- 1 John _____ a bus driver. = _____ a bus driver.
- 2 My mother _____ from New York. = _____ from New York.
- 3 Your parents _____ very friendly. = _____ very friendly.
- 4 She and I _____ good friends. = _____ good friends.
- 5 You and your brothers _____ doctors. = _____ doctors.

Ex.4 Complete the sentences with the correct pronoun. (알맞은 인칭대명사를 활용하여 문장을 만드시오.)

- 1 Tom / eleven years old _____
- 2 Tom and Jane / thirteen years old _____
- 3 Tom and I / good students _____
- 4 Mr. and Mrs. Johnson / in the garden _____
- 5 My brothers / good students _____

1-3 be동사의 부정

<p>1 be + not</p> <p>(1) Tim is a student. Tim is not a student.</p> <p>(2) Tim and Tom are students. Tim and Tom are not students.</p> <p>2 be + not 축약형</p> <p>(1) He is not a doctor. → He's not a doctor. They are not doctors. → They're not doctors.</p> <p>(2) He is not a doctor. → He isn't a doctor. They are not doctors. → They aren't doctors.</p>	<p>be동사가 들어 있는 문장의 부정문은 be동사 뒤에 not을 붙여서 만든다.</p> <p>He is a student. → He is not a student. He is at home. → He is not at home. He is sick. → He is not sick.</p> <p>(1) 주어+be동사의 축약형: He is → He's They are → They're</p> <p>(2) be동사+ not의 축약형: is not → isn't / are not → aren't * 단, 1인칭은 I am을 I'm으로 줄일 뿐, am not은 줄여서 쓸 수 없다.</p> <p>I am a student. → I'm not a student. (○) → I am'nt a student. (×)</p>																									
축약하지 않은 형태	축약형																									
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Ex.5 Change the sentences into the negative form. (부정문으로 바꾸시오.)

- 1 They're in Japan.

2 My two sisters are very tall.

3 He is a good husband.

4 The boy with two dogs is in a hurry.

5 Jim and Mike are at home.

Ex.6 Fill in the blanks with the correct pronoun and be-verb.

(알맞은 인칭대명사와 be동사로 문장을 완성하십시오.)

Example Mary is a musician. She's not a housewife.

- Nick is a doctor. _____ a teacher.
- Nick and Maria are doctors. _____ nurses.
- Jenny and I are not at home. _____ at the party.
- Tom and you are not stupid. _____ smart.
- His sister and I are not singers. _____ students.

1-4 be동사의 Yes-No 의문문

<p>1 be동사의 의문문</p> <p>(1) He is a student Is he a student?</p> <p>(2) They are dentists. Are they dentists?</p>	<p>be동사가 들어가는 문장에서 의문문은 주어와 동사의 위치를 바꾸어 「be동사+주어+~?」 형태로 만든다.</p> <p>평서문: He+is ~.</p> <p>의문문: Is+he ~?</p>
<p>2 응답하기</p> <p>(1) Is he a student? - Yes, he is. - No, he isn't.</p> <p>(2) Are they dentists? - Yes, they are. - No, they aren't.</p>	<p>be동사의 의문문에 대한 응답은 Yes/No를 이용하여 「Yes, 주어+be동사 / No, 주어+be동사+not」으로 나타낸다.</p> <p>Yes, he+is. No, he+is not.</p>

●●● Ex.7 *Change the sentences into a questions.* (의문문으로 바꾸시오.)

- 1 You are a rich man. _____
- 2 He is a handsome man. _____
- 3 They are expensive. _____
- 4 It is very dangerous. _____
- 5 We are friendly to people. _____

●●● Ex.8 *Complete the sentences using the information in the pictures.*
(그림을 보고 문장을 완성하십시오.)



- 1 _____ at school? She _____ at the zoo.
- 2 _____ John and Jim bad students? No, they aren't. They _____ good students.
- 3 _____ Mr. Bell a fire fighter? No, he _____ a mail carrier.
- 4 _____ the dog hungry? No, it _____ full.
- 5 _____ Mr. and Mrs. Frost cooks? No, they _____ bakers.

1-5 be동사의 Wh- 의문문

1 Yes-No 의문문 vs. Wh- 의문문

(1) Yes/No 의문문



The cat is in the basket.
A: Is the cat in the basket?
B: Yes, it is.



The cat is not in the basket.
A: Is the cat in the basket?
B: No, it isn't.

(2) Wh- 의문문



The cat is in the basket.
A: What is in the basket?
B: A cat (is in the basket).



The cat is not in the basket.
A: Where is the cat?
B: (The cat is) Behind the basket.

영어의 의문문은 크게 (1) Yes-No 의문문과 (2) Wh-의문문 두 종류로 나눌 수 있다.

(1) ① Yes/No로 대답한다.

② 「동사+주어」의 형태로 시작된다.

(2) ① 6하 원칙의 Wh-의문사로 시작하고, 「의문사+동사+주어」의 형태가 일반적이다.

② 그 의문사에 대한 정보로 대답해야 하고, Yes-No로 대답할 수 없다.

Wh- 의문문을 만들 때 Wh- 의문사는 대부분 의문문의 맨 앞으로 온다. 따라서, 의문문에서 묻고자 하는 부분을 Wh- 의문사로 바꾸어 문장 앞에 붙여서 완성한다.

2 Wh- 의문사

의문사	의미	대상	의문문	응답
who	누가	사람	Who are you?	I am Jessy . (who)
when	언제	날짜, 시간(what time)	When is your birthday?	It's September 29th . (when)
where	어디서	장소	Where are you?	I am in the kitchen . (where)
what	무엇을	사물, 동물	What is that over there?	It's my birthday cake . (what)
how	어떻게	수단/방법, 상태	How do you go to work?	I go to work by bus . (how)
	얼마나	정도(how tall, how deep)	How old are you?	I am thirty years old . (how old)
why	왜	이유	Why are you so happy?	Because it's my birthday . (why)

3 Yes-No 의문문 vs. Wh- 의문문

	where	what
평서문	The cat is in the basket	The cat is behind the basket.
Yes-No 의문문	Is the cat in the basket ?	Is the cat behind the basket ?
Wh- 의문문	Where is the cat?	What is behind the basket?

●●● Ex.9 *Change each sentence into a question.* (다음의 문장을 Wh- 의문사를 이용한 의문문으로 바꾸시오.)

1 He is in Italy now. (where)

2 The lesson is over at 10 o'clock. (when)

3 The book is 20 dollars. (how much)

4 Helen is five years old. (how old)

5 He is kind to children. (why)

●●● Ex.10 *Complete the dialogue.* (다음의 대화문을 완성하십시오.)

1 A : _____ your name?

B : Steve Quincy.

2 A : _____ you?

B : I'm 42 years old.

3 A : _____ from?

B : I'm from Australia.

4 A : _____ do you do?

B : I'm a photographer.








5 A : _____ your children?

B : They're over there.

6 A : _____ they?

B : They're very fine.

1-6 There is / There are, 장소의 전치사

1 There is / are (1) There is <u>a book</u> on the desk. (2) There are <u>many books</u> on the desk.		(1) There is+a[an]+단수명사: ~이 있다 (2) There are+복수명사: ~들이 있다
	There is	There are
평서문	There is <u>a book</u> on the desk.	There are <u>many books</u> on the desk.
부정문	There is <u>not</u> a book on the desk. = There <u>isn't</u> a book on the desk.	There are <u>not</u> many books on the desk. = There <u>aren't</u> many books on the desk.
의문문	There is <u>a book</u> on the desk. ↙ ↘ Is there <u>a book</u> on the desk?	There are <u>many books</u> on the desk? ↙ ↘ Are there <u>many books</u> on the desk?
응답	Yes, there is. No, there is not = No, there isn't.	Yes, there are. No, there are not. = No, there aren't.
2 be동사 + 장소의 전치사구 The book is The books are		어떤 사물의 위치는 「주어+be동사+장소의 전치사구」로 나타낼 수 있다.
	in the box. on the box. under the box. next to the box. in front of the box. behind the box. between the boxes.	
	The book is in the box.	The book is on the box.
		
	The book is under the box.	The book is next to the box.
		
	The book is in front of the box.	The book is behind the box.
		
	The book is between the boxes.	
		

Ex.11 Write the correct sentences using "there is / there are".

("there is / there are" 구문을 사용하여 어법에 맞는 문장을 쓰시오.)

1 (not / a good movie / .)

2 (many good restaurants / ?)

3 (an interesting book / .)

4 (a lot of express buses / .)

5 (12 months in a year / .)

Ex.12 Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition. (알맞은 전치사로 빈칸을 채우시오.)



- 1 Where's James? He is _____ the kitchen.
- 2 Is there any chair behind the table? No, there's one chair _____ the table.
- 3 Is James on the chair? No, he's _____ the fridge.
- 4 Where's his cat? It's _____ the table.
- 5 Are there many bananas _____ the table? Yes, there are.

1-7 be동사, 일반동사 비교

<p>1 be동사 vs. 일반동사</p> <p>(1) I am a secretary. (be동사) (I = a secretary)</p> <p>(2) I have a secretary. (일반동사) (I ≠ a secretary)</p>	<p>(1) be동사: ~이다 (상태) → am/are/is/was/were</p> <p>(2) 일반동사: ~(을) 하다 (동작) → play/study/dance/cook</p> <p>[be동사] I + am + a secretary. (주어) = (주어의 보어)</p> <p>[일반동사] I + have + a secretary. (주어) (동사) (동사 have의 목적어)</p>
<p>2 be동사의 의미</p> <p>(1) He is a student.</p> <p>(2) He is handsome.</p> <p>(3) He is at home.</p>	<p>(1) 주어 + be동사 + 명사(주격보어): ~이다 (He = a student)</p> <p>(2) 주어 + be동사 + 형용사(상태 / 모양): ~(상태 / 모양) 하다 (He-handsome: 주어 he의 상태/모양)</p> <p>(3) 주어 + be동사 + 장소의 전치사구: ~에 있다 (He-at home: 주어 he가 있는 / 위치하는 장소)</p>

Ex.13 Fill in the blanks with the proper verb. (알맞은 동사로 빈칸을 채우시오.)

is are visits are travel

- 1 You and your brother _____ late for class.
- 2 My grandparents _____ around Europe every summer.
- 3 Mary _____ not happy at all.
- 4 _____ Tom and Jane diligent?
- 5 Ann _____ her grandparents every weekend.

Review Test

A Correct the mistakes in the sentences. (다음 문장에서 어법상 잘못된 부분을 찾아 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.)

1 Billy and Willy is twins.

→ _____

2 Sarah not here. She at home.

→ _____

3 Your parents are doctor.

→ _____

4 Where he is?

→ _____

5 There are book on the table.

→ _____

6 A : Where is your graduation?

B : I think it's Feb 27th.

→ _____

7 Jimmy and Timmy are to church every Sunday.

→ _____

8 Jimmy and Timmy are want pizza.

→ _____

9 Today are my mother's birthday.

→ _____

10 What your favorite sport?

→ _____

B Complete the sentences, using the be-verb. (be동사를 이용하여 빈칸을 채우시오.)

1 I _____ from Korea. Yuko _____ from Japan.

2 Who _____ these people?

3 There _____ many people on the street.

4 _____ Mr. Johnson a teacher? No, he _____. He _____ a writer.

5 Spiders _____ animals. They _____ not insects.

6 How old _____ your children?



C Write sentences using the words in the brackets.

(괄호 안의 단어를 이용하여 문장을 만드시오.)

- 1 _____ (Julia, not, tall)
- 2 _____ (your children, study, hard)
- 3 _____ (Lynn's sister, over there)
- 4 _____ (Robert and Silvia, drink, coffee)
- 5 _____ (there, lemons, on the table, ?)
- 6 _____ (where, a post office, ?)

D Choose the part which is not grammatically correct. (다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.)

- 1 Mr. Kim is a lawyer. He has very smart.
 ① ② ③ ④
- 2 There are some women at the lobby. Who they are?
 ① ② ③ ④
- 3 My brothers is tall and fat. But my sister isn't tall.
 ① ② ③ ④
- 4 Eric and Andy are good dancers. They are dance beautifully.
 ① ② ③ ④

E Complete the sentences with the words from the box. (박스 안의 단어를 이용하여 문장을 완성하십시오.)



is, are, is not, are not, on, in, under

- 1 Genie _____ in the garden. She likes the garden.
- 2 She is sitting _____ the bench.
- 3 There _____ many trees in the garden.
- 4 Her cats _____ _____ the trees. They are sleeping.

1

Choose the right answer for the blank. (빈칸에 알맞은 답을 고르시오.)

We can find ants easily because they are all over the world. Scientists say that there are 12,000 different kinds of ants. Like bees, _____ also social insects.

- ① it is ② it are ③ they is ④ they are

2

Choose the right answer for the blank. (빈칸에 알맞은 답을 고르시오.)

A : Are Wally and Billy brothers?

B : _____.

A : Then why do they always go home together?

B : Because they live next to each other.

- ① Yes, he is. ② Yes, they are.
③ No, he isn't. ④ No, they aren't.

3

Choose the correct verb form for the blanks. (다음 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 동사를 고르시오.)

_____ you looking for a house? Here we have a perfect place for you! There _____ 5 bedrooms and 3 bathrooms. Neighbors are friendly. And there is a big shopping center near the house. For more information, please call us at 267-403-8392!

- ① is ② are ③ is not ④ are not

4

Which is incorrect? (지문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.)

Dear Mina,

Hello, my name is William and I want to be your new pen pal. I live in Toronto, Canada. How is the weather in your country, Korea? It is very cold in Toronto now. Even in March, it snows a lot. I want to visit Korea. I like *bibimbap* so much and I guess there are a lot of interesting things in Korea.

- ① The weather is not so cold in Canada. ② William wants to be Mina's new pen pal.
③ It snows a lot in Toronto even in March. ④ William likes *bibimbap* very much.

Writing

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

- 1 David Beckham은 아주 유명한 축구 선수이다. (very famous)
→ _____
- 2 우리 형은 농구 선수이지만, 키가 크지 않다. (basketball player, but, tall)
→ _____
- 3 Patrick과 나는 친한 친구이다. (close friends)
→ _____
- 4 Jessica와 Robert는 교실에 있니? (classroom)
→ _____
- 5 아니, 그렇지 않아. 그 애들은 지금 운동장에 있어. (playground)
→ _____
- 6 탁자 위에 있는 저것은 무엇이니? (that, table)
→ _____
- 7 너희 누나는 몇 살이니? (how old)
→ _____
- 8 그 상자 안에는 사과가 많이 있다. (a lot of, box)
→ _____



Challenge [9-12]

- 9 소파 아래에 신문이 한 부 있다.
→ _____
- 10 그 고양이는 나무 뒤에 있니?
→ _____
- 11 사진 속의 소녀는 내 여동생이다.
→ _____
- 12 너는 이번 일요일에 뭘 할 거니?
→ _____

Memory Note

1 be동사의 현재형

단수		복수	
<u>Tim</u>	is a student.	<u>Tim and Tom</u>	are students.
<u>My brother</u>	is a student.	<u>My brothers</u>	are students.
<u>Seoul</u>	is a capital city.	<u>Seoul and Tokyo</u>	are capital cities.
<u>One of my friends</u>	is a doctor.	<u>Many of my friends</u>	are doctors.

2 인칭대명사와 be동사 현재

	단수		복수	
1인칭	I am	= I'm	We are	= _____
2인칭	You are	= You're	You are	= You're
3인칭	He is	= He's	They are	= _____
	She is	= _____		
	It is	= _____		

3 be동사의 부정

평서문		부정문	
Tim is a student.		→ Tim is not a student.	
Tim and Tom are students.		→ Tim and Tom are not students.	
완전형		축약형	
<u>He is not</u> a doctor.		→ <u>He's not</u> a doctor.	
		→ He isn't a doctor.	
<u>They are not</u> doctors.		→ They aren't doctors.	

4 be동사의 Yes-No 의문문

평서문		의문문	
I	am	Am	I?
You	are	Are	you?
He/She/It	is	Is	he/she/it?
We/You/They	are	Are	we/you/they?