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01

be동사
과거형의
긍정문

아래 빈칸을 채우면서 개념을 다시 한번 익혀 보세요.

▶ be동사의 현재형 am과 is는 ① was 로, are는 ② were 로 바꿔 과거형으로 나타내요.

I am hungry now. 나는 지금 배가 고프다. → I was hungry then. 나는 그때 배가 고프었다.

▶ be동사의 과거형은 '~이었다', '~에 있었다'라는 의미로, 주어의 인칭과 수에 따라 다르게 써요.

단수 (명사) 주어 + be동사		복수 (명사) 주어 + be동사	
I	was	we	⑤ <u>were</u>
you	③ <u>were</u>	you 너희들	
he / she / it	④ <u>was</u>	they	

Grammar vs. Grammar

be동사 과거형(was, were)을 현재형(am, are, is)으로 바꿔 쓰는 연습도 필요해!

○ 다음 밑줄 친 be동사를 현재형으로 바꿔 쓰세요.

1 It was new. → It is new.

2 I was short. → I am short.

3 You were rich. → You are rich.

4 She was sad. → She is sad.

Plus+

고르기



다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르세요.

1 It (was / were) windy.

2 They (was / were) my students.

3 He (was / were) kind.

4 You and I (was / were) tall.

5 The children (was / were) fast.

6 Your helmet (was / were) small.

7 The post office (was / were) far.

8 Those sheep (was / were) white.

9 The (chair / chairs) were brown.

10 (Jack and Amy / Amy) was sad.

11 I (am / was / were) at home then.

12 We (are / was / were) tired last night.

windy 바람이 부는

kind 친절한

fast 빠른, 빠르게

helmet 헬멧

post office 우체국

far (거리가) 먼

sheep 양

(단수·복수 형태 같음)



Plus+

빈칸 채우기

B 다음 문장의 빈칸에 was나 were를 쓰세요.

- We were in Paris two years ago.
- My brother was twelve years old last year.
- Sam and I were in the same class before.
- It was rainy yesterday. My pants and jacket were wet.
- Amy was angry last weekend. Her sisters were too loud.
- Thomas Edison was a curious boy. He was a great inventor.

be in the same class 같은 반이다

rainy 비가 오는

too 너무

loud 시끄러운

weekend 주말

curious

호기심이 있는

Thomas Edison

토마스 에디슨(미국의 발명가)

inventor 발명가

Level UP!

고른 후
빈칸 채워
문장
완성하기

C 다음 문장을 읽고, 알맞은 말을 골라 반대의 뜻을 가진 문장을 완성하세요.

clean

sick

bright

free

empty

big

- Jenny is healthy now. ↔ She was sick last year.
- The basket is full now. ↔ It was empty an hour ago.
- My shirts are small this year. ↔ They were big last year.
- I was busy last weekend. ↔ I am free this weekend.
- The classroom was dirty yesterday. ↔ It is clean today.
- It was dark outside yesterday morning. ↔ It is bright outside now.

clean 깨끗한

sick 아픈

bright 밝은

free 한가한

empty 비어 있는

dirty 더러운

classroom 교실

dark 어두운

outside 밖에



문장 고쳐 쓰기

A 다음 밑줄 친 부분을 바르게 고쳐 문장을 다시 쓰세요.

1 She were in China last summer.

→ She was in China last summer.

2 Those men was at the store yesterday.

→ Those men were at the store yesterday.

3 Jason and Peter were thirteen years old now.

→ Jason and Peter are thirteen years old now.

4 Summer vacation is short last year.

→ Summer vacation was short last year.

5 My kids was tall this year. They are short last year.

→ My kids are tall this year. They were short last year.

6 The show is fun yesterday. We was excited last night.

→ The show was fun yesterday. We were excited last night.

store 가게
vacation 방학
kid 아이
fun 재미있는
excited 신이 난,
흥분한

문장 배열하기

B 다음 우리말과 같도록 주어진 말을 바르게 배열하여 문장을 완성하세요.

1 그 영화는 지루했다. (the movie, boring, was)

→ The movie was boring.

2 어제는 월요일이었다. (it, Monday, was, yesterday)

→ It was Monday yesterday.

3 그들은 5년 전에 선생님들이었다. (teachers, they, were, five years ago)

→ They were teachers five years ago.

4 그녀의 코트는 작년에 작았다. (small, was, last year, her coat)

→ Her coat was small last year.

coat 코트



주어진 말
이용하여
문장
완성하기

C 다음 우리말과 같도록 주어진 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하세요.

1 그들은 행복했다. (happy)

→ They were happy.

2 그녀는 나의 학생이었다. (my student)

→ She was my student.

3 나는 작년에 아팠다. (sick, last year)

→ I was sick last year.

4 그는 10년 전에 의사였다. (a doctor, ten years ago)

→ He was a doctor ten years ago.

5 우리는 오늘 아침에 배가 고팠다. (hungry, this morning)

→ We were hungry this morning.

6 지난 주말에 눈이 왔다. (snowy, last weekend)

→ It was snowy last weekend.

7 나의 부모님은 어젯밤에 화가 나셨다. (my parents, angry, last night)

→ My parents were angry last night.

8 그 소년은 3년 전에 키가 작았다. (the boy, short, three years ago)

→ The boy was short three years ago.

9 내 방은 어제 깨끗했다. (my room, clean, yesterday)

→ My room was clean yesterday.

10 그들은 지난주에 피곤했다. (tired, last week)

→ They were tired last week.

snowy 눈이 오는
parent 부모
room 방



02

be동사
과거형의
부정문

아래 빈칸을 채우면서 개념을 다시 한번 익혀 보세요.

- ▶ be동사 과거형의 부정문은 be동사의 과거형(was, were) 뒤에 ^① not 을 써요. 즉, <was(were)+not>의 형태로 표현하며, ‘~이[가] 아니었다’, ‘~에 있지 않았다’라는 의미를 나타내요.

I ^② was not brave. 나는 용감하지 않았다.

They ^③ were not my friends. 그들은 내 친구들이 아니었다.

- ▶ be동사의 과거형과 not은 줄여 쓸 수 있는데, was not은 ^④ wasn't 로, were not은 ^⑤ weren't 로 써요.

It was not[wasn't] heavy. 그것은 무겁지 않았다.

The movies were not[weren't] interesting. 그 영화들은 재미있지 않았다.

Plus+

고른 후
빈칸 채우기

A 다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고른 후, 빈칸에 줄임말을 쓰세요.

- He (not was / was not) young. → He wasn't young.
- We (were not / not were) farmers. → We weren't farmers.
- It (is not / was not) cloudy yesterday. → It wasn't cloudy yesterday.
- My pants (was not / were not) new. → My pants weren't new.
- The English test (was not / were not) hard.
→ The English test wasn't hard.
- Amy and Jack (was not / were not) at the party last weekend.
→ Amy and Jack weren't at the party last weekend.

young 어린
farmer 농부
cloudy 구름 낀
test 시험



Plus+

빈칸 채우기

B 다음 문장의 빈칸에 wasn't나 weren't를 쓰세요.

- 1 He wasn't happy yesterday.
- 2 It wasn't cold last Saturday.
- 3 They weren't hungry this morning.
- 4 The boxes weren't under the table yesterday.
- 5 My father wasn't a police officer ten years ago.
- 6 The students weren't in the library last night.

police officer
경찰관
library 도서관

Level UP!


그림 보고
빈칸 채우기

C 다음 그림을 보고, 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰세요.

- 1  The potatoes were fresh yesterday.
They were not(weren't) bad.

- 2  She was my science teacher last year.
She was not(wasn't) my history teacher.

- 3  The leaves were yellow last fall.
They were not(weren't) green.

- 4  The bench was not(wasn't) next to the trash can then.
It was next to the tree.

fresh 신선한
bad 상한; 나쁜
science 과학
history 역사
leaf 나뭇잎
(복수형 leaves)
fall 가을; 떨어지다
next to ~ 옆에
trash can 쓰레기통



문장 바꿔 쓰기

A 다음 문장을 부정문으로 바꿔 쓰세요.

- 1 You were a singer.
→ You were not(weren't) a singer.
- 2 It was my bag.
→ It was not(wasn't) my bag.
- 3 I was sick yesterday.
→ I was not(wasn't) sick yesterday.
- 4 We were angry this morning.
→ We were not(weren't) angry this morning.
- 5 They were in the school band before.
→ They were not(weren't) in the school band before.
- 6 The town was noisy last weekend.
→ The town was not(wasn't) noisy last weekend.
- 7 Jack was very small last year.
→ Jack was not(wasn't) very small last year.
- 8 My family was in London last winter.
→ My family was not(wasn't) in London last winter.
- 9 The vegetables were fresh yesterday.
→ The vegetables were not(weren't) fresh yesterday.
- 10 He was just a baby two years ago. He is a kid now.
→ He was not(wasn't) just a baby two years ago. He is not(isn't) a kid now.

band 밴드, 악단
town (소) 도시
noisy 시끄러운
vegetable 야채
just 단지, 그저



주어진 말
이용하여
문장
완성하기

B 다음 우리말과 같도록 주어진 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하세요. (부정어는 줄임말로 쓰세요.)

1 그것은 시원한 선풍기가 아니었다. (a cool fan)

→ It wasn't a cool fan.

2 그들은 부엌에 있지 않았다. (in the kitchen)

→ They weren't in the kitchen.

3 샘은 신중한 운전자가 아니었다. (Sam, a careful driver)

→ Sam wasn't a careful driver.

4 그 헬멧은 나에게 크지 않았다. (the helmet, big for me)

→ The helmet wasn't big for me.

5 그들은 수줍음이 많은 소년들이 아니었다. (shy boys)

→ They weren't shy boys.

6 그 수학 시험은 쉽지 않았다. (the math test, easy)

→ The math test wasn't easy.

7 베키와 나는 지난달에 바쁘지 않았다. (Becky and I, busy, last month)

→ Becky and I weren't busy last month.

8 그녀는 5년 전에 제빵사가 아니었다. (a baker, five years ago)

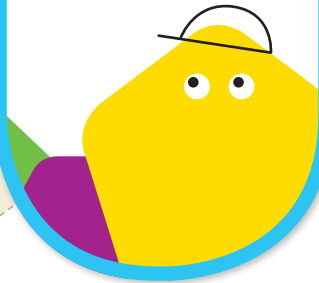
→ She wasn't a baker five years ago.

9 우리는 두 시간 전에 공원에 있지 않았다. (at the park, two hours ago)

→ We weren't at the park two hours ago.

cool 시원한, 서늘한
fan 선풍기
careful 신중한,
조심스러운
shy 수줍음이 많은
easy 쉬운
baker 제빵사

03

be동사
과거형의
의문문

아래 빈칸을 채우면서 개념을 다시 한번 익혀 보세요.

▶ be동사 과거형의 의문문은 be동사를 ① 주어 앞으로 보내요. 즉, <Was (Were)+ 주어 ~?>의 형태로 표현하며, ‘~였니?’, ‘~에 있었니?’라는 의미를 나타내요.

② Were they students? 그들은 학생들이었니?

▶ 대답할 때는 be동사 과거형을 이용하여 <Yes, 주어+was(were).> 또는 <No, 주어+wasn't(weren't).>로 답해요.

Was he a soccer player? 그는 축구 선수였니?

- Yes, he ③ was . 응, 그랬어. / No, he ④ wasn't . 아니, 그렇지 않았어.

▶ be동사 과거형 의문문의 주어가 명사일 경우, 대답할 때는 명사를 주격대명사로 바꿔 답해요.

Were the movies interesting? 그 영화들은 재미있었니?

- Yes, ⑤ they were . / No, ⑥ they weren't .
응, 그랬어. 아니, 그렇지 않았어.

Grammar vs. Grammar

be동사는 결국 주어와 시제에 따라 5개(현재: am, are, is / 과거: was, were) 중에서 골라 쓰면 되는 거야!

● 다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르세요.

1 (Was / Is) it sunny now?

2 (Were / Are) they sleepy yesterday?

3 (Was / Is) she a cook last year?

4 (Were / Are) you hungry now?

Plus+

고른 후
빈칸 채우기

A

다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고른 후, 대답을 완성하세요.

1 A (Was / Were) he a farmer?

B No, he wasn't .

2 A (Was / Were) this cake delicious?

B Yes, it was .

3 A (Was / Were) Cindy pretty then?

B Yes, she was .

4 A (Was / Were) the books boring?

B No, they weren't .

5 A (Was / Were) you in Japan last month? B Yes, I [we] was [were] .

delicious 맛있는
pretty 예쁜

고쳐 쓰기



- roof 지붕
club 동아리

빈칸 채워
대화
완성하기

- umbrella 우산
game 게임, 경기
theater 극장
player 선수



문장 바꿔 쓰기

A 다음 문장을 의문문으로 바꿔 쓰세요.

1 You were late for school.

→ Were you late for school?

2 It was a holiday yesterday.

→ Was it a holiday yesterday?

3 The socks were on the sofa this morning.

→ Were the socks on the sofa this morning?

4 He was a famous writer five years ago.

→ Was he a famous writer five years ago?

be late for ~에 늦다
writer 작가
grader 학년생

5 They were seventh graders last year.

→ Were they seventh graders last year?

문장 배열하기

B 다음 주어진 말을 바르게 배열하여 의문문을 완성하세요.

1 Were their kids quiet in the museum?
(their kids, were, quiet)

2 Were you alone last night?
(you, alone, last night, were)

3 Was the box heavy for you?
(the box, heavy, for you, was)

4 Was the building clean two years ago?
(the building, clean, was, two years ago)

quiet 조용한
museum 박물관,
미술관
building 건물



주어진 말
이용하여
문장
완성하기

C 다음 우리말과 같도록 주어진 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하세요.

- 1 너의 겨울 방학은 길었니? (your winter vacation, long)
→ Was your winter vacation long?
- 2 그 가게들은 어제 문을 열었니? (the stores, open, yesterday)
→ Were the stores open yesterday?
- 3 너의 이모는 그때 디자이너셨니? (your aunt, a designer, then)
→ Was your aunt a designer then?
- 4 너희들은 작년에 5학년생이었니? (fifth graders, last year)
→ Were you fifth graders last year?
- 5 그녀는 한 시간 전에 체육관에 있었니? (in the gym, an hour ago)
→ Was she in the gym an hour ago?
- 6 어젯밤에 그 음악이 시끄러웠니? (the music, loud, last night)
→ Was the music loud last night?
- 7 그는 작년에 학교 밴드에 있었니? (in the school band, last year)
→ Was he in the school band last year?
- 8 그들은 3년 전에 가난했니? (poor, three years ago)
→ Were they poor three years ago?
- 9 지난 주말에 너의 할아버지는 편찮으셨니? (your grandfather, sick, last weekend)
→ Was your grandfather sick last weekend?
- 10 그의 어머니는 오래 전에 음악가셨니? (his mother, a musician, a long time ago)
→ Was his mother a musician a long time ago?

open
(상점 등이) 문을 연;
(문을) 열다

designer 디자이너
musician 음악가



1~2 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 틀린 것을 고르세요.

- 1 ① I was alone last night.
 ② It was Friday yesterday.
 ③ She was sick last weekend.
 ④ They were hungry an hour ago.
 ✓ ⑤ He is my friend a long time ago.

- 2 ① Were you sleepy?
 ② Were the girls pretty?
 ③ Was he an engineer then?
 ✓ ④ Were the apple pie delicious?
 ⑤ Was it snowy last Saturday?

3 다음 우리말과 같도록 빈칸에 알맞은 것을 고르세요.

이 드레스는 작년에 그녀에게 작지 않았다.

→ This dress _____ small for her last year.

- ① is ② was ③ isn't
 ✓ ④ wasn't ⑤ weren't

4 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 바르게 쓰인 것을 고르세요.

- ① The oranges not were fresh.
 ② My sister not was there then.
 ③ The tree were not tall last year.
 ④ This dog were not big last month.
 ✓ ⑤ We were not at the park yesterday.

5 다음 밑줄 친 부분을 바르게 고친 것끼리 짝지어진 것을 고르세요.

Camping is fun last weekend. We are happy then.

- ① be – was ② was – was
 ✓ ③ was – were ④ were – was
 ⑤ were – were

6 다음 질문에 대한 대답으로 알맞은 것을 고르세요.

Were Sam and Tom in Korea last year?

- ① Yes, they are. ② No, they aren't.
 ③ Yes, they was. ④ No, they wasn't.
 ✓ ⑤ No, they weren't.

7~8 다음 대화의 빈칸에 알맞은 말이 바르게 짝지어진 것을 고르세요.

7

A _____ she at home last night?

B No, she _____.

- ① Is – isn't ② Was – was
 ✓ ③ Was – wasn't ④ Were – wasn't
 ⑤ Weren't – weren't

8

A _____ the boys at the zoo then?

B Yes, they _____.

- ① Was – was ② Was – were
 ✓ ③ Were – were ④ Were – weren't
 ⑤ Weren't – weren't

9 다음 빈칸에 알맞지 않은 것을 고르세요.

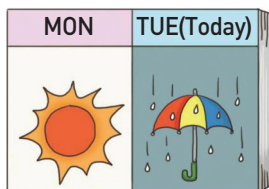
My uncle was not a baker _____.

- ✓ ① now ② then
③ last year ④ last month
⑤ two years ago

10 다음 빈칸에 알맞은 말이 나머지와 다른 것을 고르세요.

- ① _____ yesterday Sunday?
② _____ your mom a cook before?
③ _____ this soup hot an hour ago?
④ _____ the store open last night?
✓ ⑤ _____ the men at the bank this morning?

11 다음 그림을 보고, 빈칸에 알맞은 말이 바르게 짝지어진 것을 고르세요.



It _____ rainy yesterday. It _____ sunny.

- ① was – was ② was – wasn't
✓ ③ wasn't – was ④ wasn't – wasn't
⑤ wasn't – weren't

서술형

12 다음 우리말과 같도록 대화를 완성하세요.

- A Was he kind to you?
그는 너에게 친절했니?
B No, he wasn't.
아니, 그렇지 않았어.

13~14 다음 우리말과 같도록 주어진 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하세요.

13

그들은 지난 주말에 도서관에 있지 않았다.

→ They were not(weren't) in the library
last weekend. (in the library)

14

그 가수가 오래 전에 유명했니?

→ Was the singer famous a long
time ago? (the singer, famous)

Write about you!

15

다음 질문을 읽고, 자신에 관해 답해 보세요.

- Q Were you busy yesterday?
예시답안
A Yes(No), I was(wasn't).



04

일반동사의
과거형
(규칙 변화)

아래 빈칸을 채우면서 개념을 다시 한번 익혀 보세요.

▶ 일반동사의 과거형은 보통 동사원형에 ① -ed 를 붙여요.

① 대부분의 동사: -ed를 붙여요.

want → wanted enjoy → ② enjoyed clean → cleaned

② -e로 끝나는 동사: -d만 붙여요.

like → liked dance → danced arrive → ③ arrived③ <자음+y>로 끝나는 동사: y를 ④ i 로 고치고 -ed를 붙여요.cry → cried marry → married copy → ⑤ copied④ <단모음+단자음>으로 끝나는 동사: 마지막 ⑥ 자음 을 한 번 더 쓰고 -ed를 붙여요.plan → ⑦ planned drop → dropped stop → stopped

Grammar vs. Grammar

일반동사의 과거형은 주어의 인칭과 수에 상관없이 똑같은 과거형을 쓰지만, 일반동사의 현재형은 주어가 3인칭 단수일 때 동사원형에 -s, -es가 붙는다는 것을 잊지 말자!

● 다음 주어진 동사를 알맞은 형태로 쓰세요.

1 (1) I studied English yesterday. (study)(2) She studied English yesterday. (study)2 (1) We always help our mother. (help)(2) He always helps his mother. (help)

Plus+

바꿔 쓰기 1

A

다음 빈칸에 알맞은 과거형을 쓰세요.

1 cry → cried2 clean → cleaned3 live → lived4 wash → washed5 talk → talked6 shop → shopped7 worry → worried8 love → loved9 jog → jogged10 dry → dried

shop 쇼핑하다; 가게

jog 조깅하다

dry 말리다, 마르다



Plus+

바꿔 쓰기 2

B

다음 주어진 동사를 빈칸에 알맞은 형태로 쓰세요.

- 1 I liked these songs last year. (like)
- 2 We watched TV at eight last night. (watch)
- 3 The movie star died five years ago. (die)
- 4 The firefighter saved the child yesterday. (save)
- 5 The boy climbed up the tree an hour ago. (climb)
- 6 They carried the boxes into the museum last Monday. (carry)

die 죽다

firefighter 소방관

save (목숨을) 구하다;
(돈을) 모으다

climb 오르다

carry 옮기다;
들고 있다

Level UP!

고쳐 쓰기

C

다음 밑줄 친 부분을 알맞은 형태로 고쳐 빈칸에 쓰세요.

- 1 The girls dance at the party last night.
→ The girls danced at the party last night.
- 2 My parents marry 20 years ago.
→ My parents married 20 years ago.
- 3 Jack hurried every morning.
→ Jack hurries every morning.
- 4 Peter and Mike play baseball at the park yesterday.
→ Peter and Mike played baseball at the park yesterday.
- 5 She always wanted cold water in the morning.
→ She always wants cold water in the morning.
- 6 I plan my sister's birthday party last weekend.
→ I planned my sister's birthday party last weekend.

hurry 서두르다



문장 배열하기

A 다음 우리말과 같도록 주어진 말을 바르게 배열하여 문장을 완성하세요.

- 1 나는 지난 주말에 쇼핑을 즐겼다. (last weekend, enjoyed, shopping, I)

→ I enjoyed shopping last weekend.

- 2 그는 오늘 아침에 내 휴대 전화를 사용했다. (used, my cell phone, he, this morning)

→ He used my cell phone this morning.

- 3 그녀는 어젯밤에 팝 음악을 들었다. (pop music, listened to, last night, she)

→ She listened to pop music last night.

- 4 그 거북이는 천천히 움직였다. (the turtle, slowly, moved)

→ The turtle moved slowly.

- 5 그 음악 축제는 10시에 시작했다. (started, the music festival, at ten)

→ The music festival started at ten.

- 6 그 가게는 지난주에 일찍 문을 열었다. (opened, early, last week, the store)

→ The store opened early last week.

- 7 많은 별들이 어젯밤에 하늘에서 빛났다. (shined, last night, many stars, in the sky)

→ Many stars shined in the sky last night.

cell phone 휴대 전화

turtle 거북

slowly 천천히

shine 빛나다

- 8 그들은 지난주 토요일에 도서관에서 수학을 공부했다.

(studied, in the library, math, they, last Saturday)

→ They studied math in the library last Saturday.



주어진 말
이용하여
문장
완성하기

B 다음 우리말과 같도록 주어진 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하세요.

1 어젯밤에는 비가 왔다. (rain, last night)

→ It rained last night.

2 그 기차는 9시에 도착했다. (the train, arrive, at nine)

→ The train arrived at nine.

3 그녀는 오늘 아침에 따뜻한 코트가 필요했다. (need, a warm coat, this morning)

→ She needed a warm coat this morning.

4 나는 어제 나의 할머니를 도와드렸다. (help, my grandmother, yesterday)

→ I helped my grandmother yesterday.

5 그는 오늘 아침에 달걀을 떨어뜨렸다. (drop, eggs, this morning)

→ He dropped eggs this morning.

6 우리는 두 달 전에 파리로 이사했다. (move, to Paris, two months ago)

→ We moved to Paris two months ago.

7 그들은 저녁 식사 전에 그들의 숙제를 끝냈다. (finish, their homework, before dinner)

→ They finished their homework before dinner.

8 나는 전에는 흐린 날을 좋아했다. (like, cloudy days, before)

→ I liked cloudy days before.

9 그녀는 한 시간 전에 그녀의 친구들과 함께 조깅했다.

(jog, with her friends, an hour ago)

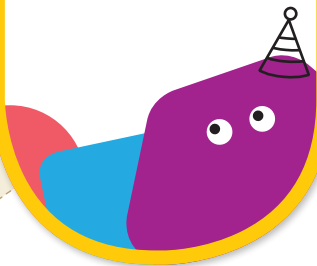
→ She jogged with her friends an hour ago.

10 그 버스는 어제 나의 학교 앞에 멈췄다. (stop, in front of my school, yesterday)

→ The bus stopped in front of my school yesterday.

finish 끝나치다
need 필요하다
in front of ~ 앞에

05

일반동사의
과거형
(불규칙 변화)

아래 빈칸을 채우면서 개념을 다시 한번 익혀 보세요.

*pp. 110~112 [일반동사의 불규칙 변화형] 표를 참고하세요.

▶ 동사원형과 같은 경우

put → ^① put

hurt → hurt

read → read

▶ 철자가 바뀌는 경우

do → did

eat → ate

run → ^② ran

come → came

know → ^③ knew

go → went

see → saw

make → ^④ made

buy → bought

catch → ^⑤ caught

fight → fought

write → wrote

swim → swam

send → ^⑥ sent

meet → met

build → built

feel → felt

get → ^⑦ got

Plus+

고르기



다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 동사의 과거형을 고르세요.

- The player (hit / hitted) the ball.
- They (goed / went) along the lake.
- I (dried / dried) my hair this morning.
- My sister (singed / sang) songs with her friends.
- We (meeted / met) the actress yesterday.
- My family (eatted / ate) breakfast an hour ago.
- We (heared / heard) the bad news last night.
- Jenny and Tom (fighted / fought) last Saturday.

along ~을 따라서

lake 호수

hair 머리카락

actress 여자 배우



Plus+

바꿔 쓰기

B 다음 빈칸에 동사의 과거형 또는 동사의 과거형에 알맞은 동사원형을 쓰세요.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 <u>leave</u> → left | 2 <u>cut</u> → cut |
| 3 write → <u>wrote</u> | 4 give → <u>gave</u> |
| 5 <u>sleep</u> → slept | 6 <u>have</u> → had |
| 7 marry → <u>married</u> | 8 save → <u>saved</u> |

Level UP!

고른 후
빈칸 채우기

C 다음 우리말과 같도록 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 <보기>에서 골라 알맞은 형태로 쓰세요.

보기

do buy see break read get up

- Mom bought a big table last week.
엄마는 지난주에 큰 탁자를 샀다.
- He broke the brown bottle this morning.
그는 오늘 아침에 갈색 병을 깨뜨렸다.
- I did my social studies homework last night.
나는 어젯밤에 나의 사회 숙제를 했다.
- The children read the picture book yesterday.
그 아이들은 어제 그림책을 읽었다.
- They saw pandas at the zoo last weekend.
그들은 지난 주말에 동물원에서 판다를 보았다.
- My grandfather got up early yesterday morning.
나의 할아버지는 어제 아침에 일찍 일어나셨다.

bottle 병
social studies
사회(과목)
picture 그림
get up 일어나다



문장 고쳐 쓰기

A 다음 밑줄 친 부분을 바르게 고쳐 문장을 다시 쓰세요.

1 He swims in the pool last summer.

→ He swam in the pool last summer.

2 I putted the watch on the desk last night.

→ I put the watch on the desk last night.

3 Jack goes to the bookstore last Sunday.

→ Jack went to the bookstore last Sunday.

4 We meetted our friends at the park yesterday.

→ We met our friends at the park yesterday.

5 My father drived a car last night.

→ My father drove a car last night.

6 They bullded the tall building two years ago.

→ They built the tall building two years ago.

7 The girl singed a song in the living room ten minutes ago.

→ The girl sang a song in the living room ten minutes ago.

8 Our school team winned the final match last weekend.

→ Our school team won the final match last weekend.

9 My sister hurried yesterday morning.

→ My sister hurried yesterday morning.

10 She bought her clothes at this store now.

→ She buys her clothes at this store now.

pool 수영장
watch 손목시계
bookstore 서점
win 이기다
final 결승전; 최종의
match 시험
clothes 옷



주어진 말
이용하여
문장
완성하기

B 다음 우리말과 같도록 주어진 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하세요.

1 나는 어제 차 한 잔을 마셨다. (drink, a cup of tea, yesterday)

→ I drank a cup of tea yesterday.

2 그들은 지난달에 여기에 왔다. (come, here, last month)

→ They came here last month.

3 그녀는 어제 12시간 동안 잤다. (sleep, for twelve hours, yesterday)

→ She slept for twelve hours yesterday.

4 거미가 딱정벌레를 잡았다. (the spider, catch, the beetle)

→ The spider caught the beetle.

5 그 버스는 오늘 아침 9시에 떠났다. (the bus, leave, at 9 o'clock, this morning)

→ The bus left at 9 o'clock this morning.

6 그 말은 빠르게 달렸다. (the horse, run, fast)

→ The horse ran fast.

7 에이미와 나는 1시간 전에 케이크를 만들었다. (Amy and I, make, a cake, an hour ago)

→ Amy and I made a cake an hour ago.

8 그는 오늘 아침에 그 소식을 들었다. (hear, the news, this morning)

→ He heard the news this morning.

9 우리는 지난 주말에 자전거를 탔다. (ride, a bike, last weekend)

→ We rode a bike last weekend.

10 그 소년은 작년에 안경을 썼다. (the boy, wear, glasses, last year)

→ The boy wore glasses last year.

a cup of tea

차 한 잔

spider 거미

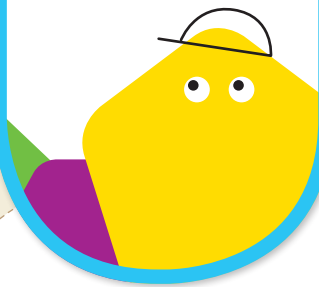
beetle 딱정벌레

o'clock ~시(時)

wear 입다, 쓰다

glasses 안경

06

일반동사
과거형의
부정문

아래 빈칸을 채우면서 개념을 다시 한번 익혀 보세요.

- ▶ 일반동사 과거형의 부정문은 ‘~하지 않았다’라는 의미로, 주어의 인칭과 수에 상관없이 < ^① did not + 동사원형 >의 형태로 나타내요.

I worked hard yesterday. 나는 어제 열심히 일했다.

→ I did not ^② work hard yesterday. 나는 어제 열심히 일하지 않았다.

Amy came to school this morning. 에이미는 오늘 아침에 학교에 왔다.

→ Amy did not ^③ come to school this morning.

에이미는 오늘 아침에 학교에 오지 않았다.

- ▶ did not은 ^④ didn't 로 줄여 쓸 수 있다.

I did not listen to music yesterday. 나는 어제 음악을 듣지 않았다.

= I didn't listen to music yesterday.

Grammar vs. Grammar

일반동사 과거형의 부정문을 긍정문으로 바꿀 때는 먼저 didn't를 빼고 그 뒤의 동사원형을 다시 과거형으로 고치면 되는 거야!

- 다음 부정문을 긍정문으로 바꿔 쓸 때 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰세요.

1 She didn't buy a big bag. → She bought a small bag.

2 We didn't live in Paris. → We lived in London.

3 The baby didn't cry last night. → The baby cried this morning.

Plus+

고르기 1



다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르세요.

1 They (do not / did not) meet at the theater last week.

2 I (do not / did not) help my mother every day.

3 He (doesn't / didn't) know the answer then.

4 We (doesn't / didn't) eat sandwiches this morning.

text message 문자

5 She (don't / doesn't / didn't) send a text message yesterday.



Plus+

고르기 2

B 다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르세요.

- 1 He didn't (break) / breaks / broke) the window yesterday.
- 2 She didn't (make) / makes / made) a paper flower last week.
- 3 I didn't (drink) / drank) milk this morning. My sister (drinks / drank) milk.
- 4 We didn't (play) / played) baseball an hour ago. We (play / played) soccer.
- 5 They didn't (ride) / rode) on a small boat then. They (ride / rode) on a big ship.
- 6 My uncle didn't (wash) / washes / washed) his car last night. He (wash / washed) his car this morning.

paper flower 종이꽃
ride 타다
boat 보트

Level UP!

빈칸 채워
부정문
완성하기

C 다음 문장을 부정문으로 바꿔 쓸 때 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰세요. (부정형은 줄임말로 쓰세요.)

- 1 He lived in Japan before.
→ He didn't live in Japan before.
- 2 I did my homework last night.
→ I didn't do my homework last night.
- 3 She studied English yesterday.
→ She didn't study English yesterday.
- 4 Mr. Kim taught math at school last year.
→ Mr. Kim didn't teach math at school last year.
- 5 The girl bought a beautiful dress yesterday.
→ The girl didn't buy a beautiful dress yesterday.
- 6 We sang songs in the garden two hours ago.
→ We didn't sing songs in the garden two hours ago.

do one's
homework 숙제하다
garden 정원



문장 고쳐 쓰기

A 다음 부정문에서 잘못된 부분을 찾아 바르게 고쳐 문장을 다시 쓰세요.

1 I didn't visited my aunt last month.

→ I didn't visit my aunt last month.

2 They didn't saw a zebra at the zoo.

→ They didn't see a zebra at the zoo.

3 He didn't hurts his right hand yesterday.

→ He didn't hurt his right hand yesterday.

4 We didn't swam in the river last summer.

→ We didn't swim in the river last summer.

5 She didn't drove a car ten years ago.

→ She didn't drive a car ten years ago.

6 Sam didn't sent a Christmas card to her last winter.

→ Sam didn't send a Christmas card to her last winter.

zebra 얼룩말

문장 바꿔 쓰기

B 다음 문장을 부정문으로 바꿔 쓰세요. (부정형은 줄임말로 쓰세요.)

1 We felt tired yesterday.

→ We didn't feel tired yesterday.

2 Amy put her glasses on the table.

→ Amy didn't put her glasses on the table.

3 Our team won the final contest.

→ Our team didn't win the final contest.

4 He dropped my cell phone this morning.

→ He didn't drop my cell phone this morning.

5 My brother went to the park with his friends last weekend.

→ My brother didn't go to the park with his friends last weekend.

contest 경연대회



주어진 말과
알맞은
동사를 골라
문장
완성하기

C 다음 우리말과 같도록 주어진 말과 <보기>에서 알맞은 동사를 골라 문장을 완성하세요.

보기

~~come~~ like build live make have check hug

1 그 음악가는 어제 여기에 오지 않았다. (the musician, here, yesterday)



The musician didn't come here yesterday.

2 나의 어머니는 이 케이크를 만들지 않으셨다. (my mother, this cake)



My mother didn't make this cake.

3 우리는 작년에 런던에서 살지 않았다. (in London, last year)



We didn't live in London last year.

4 그녀는 2년 전에는 고양이를 좋아하지 않았다. (cats, two years ago)



She didn't like cats two years ago.

5 나는 작년에는 스마트폰을 가지고 있지 않았다. (a smartphone, last year)



I didn't have a smartphone last year.

6 개미들은 나무 아래에 둥지를 짓지 않았다. (the ants, the nest, under the tree)



The ants didn't build the nest under the tree.

7 그 귀여운 소녀는 그녀의 강아지를 껴안지 않았다. (the cute girl, her puppy)



The cute girl didn't hug her puppy.

8 그는 어젯밤에 그의 이메일을 확인하지 않았다. (his email, last night)



He didn't check his email last night.

ant 개미
nest 둥지
hug 껴안다
puppy 강아지
check 확인하다



07

일반동사
과거형의
의문문

아래 빈칸을 채우면서 개념을 다시 한번 익혀 보세요.

- ▶ 일반동사 과거형의 의문문은 ‘~했니?’라는 의미로 주어의 인칭과 수에 상관없이 < ^① Did + 주어 + ^② 동사원형 ~? >의 형태로 나타내요.

Jack ate lunch. → Did Jack ^③ eat lunch?

잭은 점심을 먹었다.

잭은 점심을 먹었니?

- ▶ 대답할 때는 did를 이용하여 <Yes, 주어 + ^④ did .> 또는 <No, 주어 + ^⑤ didn't .>로 답해요.

Did you open the window? 너는 창문을 열었니?

- Yes, I did. 응, 그랬어. / No, I didn't. 아니, 그렇지 않았어.



Aha!

dragonfly(잠자리)는 dragon(용)과 fly(파리)를 합친 말이야?

맞아, 이런 이름이 꽤 있어. 땅에 사는 벌레라서 earthworm (지렁이), 불빛을 내서 firefly(개뽕벌레), 풀 위를 팔짝팔짝 뛰어다녀서 grasshopper(메뚜기) 등!

Plus+

고르기 1



다음 문장의 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 고르세요.

- _____ she write in her diary every night? ① Do ☒ ② Does ③ Did
- _____ you do your homework yesterday? ① Do ② Does ☒ ③ Did
- _____ he watch a scary movie last night? ① Do ② Does ☒ ③ Did
- _____ Emily go shopping last weekend? ① Do ② Does ☒ ③ Did
- _____ you have breakfast this morning? ① Do ② Does ☒ ③ Did
- ^{Aha!} _____ dragonflies have four wings? ☒ ① Do ② Does ③ Did

diary 일기
go shopping
쇼핑 하러 가다

dragonfly 잠자리
wing 날개



Plus+

고르기 2

B 다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르세요.

- 1 Did she (eat / eats) delicious food for lunch?
- 2 (Does / Did) he (play / played) badminton yesterday?
- 3 (Do / Did) they (go / went) to the library two hours ago?
- 4 (Does / Did) your uncle (marry / married) last year?
- 5 (Do / Did) you (enjoy / enjoyed) the party last weekend?
- 6 (Do / Does / Did) Amy (exercise / exercises / exercised) in the gym every day?

for lunch 점심으로

Level UP!

빈칸 채워
의문문
완성하기

C 다음 문장을 의문문으로 바꿔 쓸 때 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰세요.

- 1 She listened to music last night.
→ Did she listen to music last night?
- 2 He worried about his grades last week.
→ Did he worry about his grades last week?
- 3 The woman planned the concert two months ago.
→ Did the woman plan the concert two months ago?
- 4 Mr. Brown taught English at school last year.
→ Did Mr. Brown teach English at school last year?
- 5 Kate had a math exam yesterday.
→ Did Kate have a math exam yesterday?
- 6 They swam in the lake last summer.
→ Did they swim in the lake last summer?

grade 성적



문장 바꿔 쓰기

A 다음 문장을 의문문으로 바꿔 쓰세요.

1 They won the final match.

→ Did they win the final match?

2 Everybody sat on the grass.

→ Did everybody sit on the grass?

3 The boys ran across the field.

→ Did the boys run across the field?

4 He bought a new bike yesterday.

→ Did he buy a new bike yesterday?

5 Sam and Jack jogged around the park this morning.

→ Did Sam and Jack jog around the park this morning?

grass 잔디
across ~을 가로질러
field 들판
bike 자전거
around 주위에

의문문 대답 완성하기

B 다음 의문문에 대한 긍정의 대답을 완전한 문장으로 완성하세요.

1 Did he have a cell phone?

→ Yes, he had a cell phone.

2 Did she send an email yesterday?

→ Yes, she sent an email yesterday.

3 Did Alex drop the plate this morning?

→ Yes, Alex dropped the plate this morning.

4 Did you sleep on the sofa last night?

→ Yes, I slept on the sofa last night.

5 Did your family go to the restaurant last Sunday?

→ Yes, my family went to the restaurant last Sunday.

plate 접시
restaurant 식당,
레스토랑



주어진 말
이용하여
대화
완성하기



다음 우리말과 같도록 주어진 말을 이용하여 대화를 완성하세요.

- 1 A 너는 그의 비밀을 알고 있었니? (know, his secret)
B 아니, 그렇지 않았어.
A Did you know his secret? B No, I didn't.
- 2 A 그는 지난주에 그녀를 만났니? (meet, her, last week)
B 응, 그랬어.
A Did he meet her last week? B Yes, he did.
- 3 A 너희들은 일본어를 열심히 공부했니? (study, Japanese, hard)
B 응, 그랬어.
A Did you study Japanese hard? B Yes, we did.
- 4 A 그녀는 어제 학교에 걸어갔니? (walk, to school, yesterday)
B 아니, 그렇지 않았어.
A Did she walk to school yesterday? B No, she didn't.
- 5 A 에이미는 어젯밤에 피곤했니? (Amy, feel, tired, last night)
B 응, 그랬어.
A Did Amy feel tired last night? B Yes, she did.
- 6 A 그 소년이 너에게 생일선물을 주었니? (the boy, give, a birthday present, to you)
B 응, 그랬어.
A Did the boy give a birthday present to you? B Yes, he did.
- 7 A 너의 고양이가 그 쥐를 잡았니? (your cat, catch, the mouse)
B 아니, 그렇지 않았어.
A Did your cat catch the mouse? B No, it didn't.
- 8 A 톰과 샘은 함께 노래를 불렀니? (Tom and Sam, sing, songs, together)
B 응, 그랬어.
A Did Tom and Sam sing songs together? B Yes, they did.

present 선물



1~2 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 틀린 것을 고르세요.

- 1 ✓ ① He cried last night.
 ② I lived in Busan a month ago.
 ③ She walked to school yesterday.
 ④ They arrived here two hours ago.
 ⑤ We enjoyed the festival last weekend.

- 2 ① He bought a pen.
 ② She wrote her name.
 ③ Jimmy felt happy at that time.
 ④ I sent a text message yesterday.
 ✓ ⑤ The concert begun two hours ago.

3 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 바르게 쓰인 것을 고르세요.

- ① Did he tried the cake then?
 ✓ ② Did you learn French last year?
 ③ Does she ate dinner yesterday?
 ④ Did they left this town a month ago?
 ⑤ Does she watched the soccer game last Sunday?

4 다음 질문에 대한 대답으로 알맞은 것을 고르세요.

Did she dance at the party?

- ① No, she did. ✓ ② No, she didn't.
 ③ Yes, she does. ④ Yes, she didn't.
 ⑤ No, she doesn't.

5 다음 빈칸에 공통으로 알맞은 것을 고르세요.

- He _____ the book last week.
 • Did you _____ her letter before?

- ① red ✓ ② read ③ reads
 ④ readed ⑤ readded

6~7 다음 빈칸에 알맞지 않은 것을 고르세요.

6

Did they _____ you?

- ① hug ② help ③ like
 ④ worry ✓ ⑤ saved

7

The dog didn't come home _____.

- ① then ✓ ② every day
 ③ yesterday ④ last night
 ⑤ last Monday

8 다음 우리말과 같도록 빈칸에 알맞은 것을 고르세요.

나는 작년에는 내 안경을 쓰지 않았다.

→ I _____ my glasses last year.

- ① wore ② don't wore
 ③ don't wear ④ didn't wore
 ✓ ⑤ didn't wear

9 다음 중 빈칸에 알맞은 말이 나머지와 다른 것을 고르세요.

- ✓ ① He takes a nap _____.
 ② I broke the window _____.
 ③ They didn't work hard _____.
 ④ Did he buy his watch _____?
 ⑤ She visited her grandmother _____.

10 다음 밑줄 친 부분을 바르게 고친 말끼리 짝지어진 것을 고르세요.

- I caught a spider in my room yesterday.
- Jenny and Tina fighted an hour ago.

- ① catch – fight ② catches – fights
 ③ caught – fights ✓ ④ caught – fought
 ⑤ catches – fought

11 다음 그림을 보고, 대화의 빈칸에 알맞은 것을 고르세요.



A Did your family go to the zoo?

B _____

- ① Yes, we were. ✓ ② Yes, we did.
 ③ No, we didn't. ④ No, we don't.
 ⑤ No, we weren't.

서술형



12 다음 우리말과 같도록 대화를 완성하세요.

A Did your dad drive yesterday?

어제 너의 아빠가 운전을 하셨니?

B No. My mom drove the car yesterday.

아니. 어제는 나의 엄마가 차를 운전하셨어.

13~14 다음 우리말과 같도록 주어진 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하세요.

13

나는 어젯밤 운동을 하지 않았다.

→ I did not(didn't) exercise
 last night. (exercise)

14

그는 지난주 일요일에 야구를 했니?

→ Did he play baseball
 last Sunday? (play baseball)

Write about you!

15 다음 질문을 읽고, 자신에 관해 답해 보세요.

Q Did you clean your room this morning?

A 예시답안 Yes[No] , I did(didn't) .

08

현재진행
시제

아래 빈칸을 채우면서 개념을 다시 한번 익혀 보세요.

- ▶ 현재진행시제는 '① ~하고 있다'라는 의미로, 지금 하고 있는 동작을 나타낼 때 써요.
그리고 <be동사의 현재형(am, are, is)+ ② 동사원형 +ing>의 형태로 표현해요.

She is eating a hamburger now. 그녀는 지금 햄버거를 먹고 있다.

They ③ are reading books now. 그들은 지금 책을 읽고 있다.

- ▶ 현재시제는 현재의 상태나 매일 반복되는 일, 습관 등을 나타낼 때 써요. 그리고
be동사나 일반동사의 ④ 현재형으로 표현해요.

She ⑤ is hungry. 그녀는 배가 곡다.

They eat breakfast at 8. 그들은 8시에 아침을 먹는다.

Plus Tip 소유나 상태를 나타내는 동사인 have(가지다), know(알다), love(사랑하다), like(좋아하다) 등은 진행시제로 쓸 수 없어요.

I am having a book. (×) 나는 책을 가지고 있다.

Plus+

연결하기

A

다음 문장의 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 찾아 선으로 연결하세요.

1 He is working hard _____.

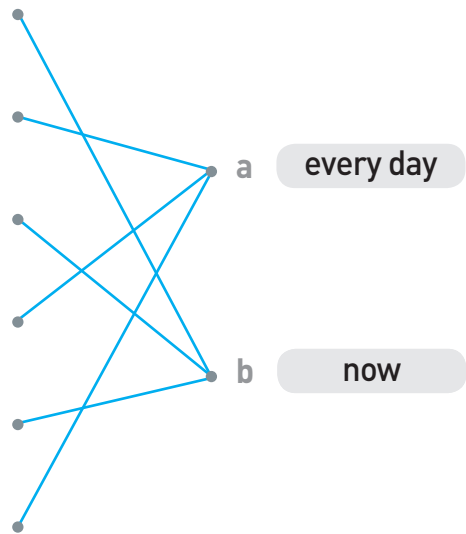
2 I listen to music _____.

3 It is raining _____.

4 She runs to school _____.

5 They are watching a movie _____.

6 My grandfather gets up early _____.



work 일하다
hard 열심히



Plus+

고르기

B 다음 밑줄 친 부분에 유의하여 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 고르세요.

- We _____ the bathroom every day. ✓① clean ② are cleaning
- I _____ along the river now. ① walk ✓② am walking
- She _____ the plant every two days. ✓① waters ② is watering
- Jack and Amy _____ the wall now. ① paint ✓② are painting
- Peter _____ in his diary every night. ✓① writes ② is writing
- My grandparents _____ at the hotel now. ① stay ✓② are staying

water 물을 주다

wall 벽

paint 페인트칠하다

grandparent 조부모

Level UP!

바꿔 쓰기

C 다음 문장의 밑줄 친 부분을 알맞은 시제로 바꿔 빈칸에 쓰세요.

- He eats bread every morning.
→ He is eating bread now.
- I go to the theater every Saturday.
→ I am going to the theater now.
- She often cooks spaghetti for lunch.
→ She is cooking spaghetti for lunch now.
- Cindy and Jason usually watch TV after dinner.
→ Cindy and Jason are watching TV now.
- My brother is studying Chinese now.
→ My brother studies Chinese at 11 every day.
- Mrs. Kim is teaching history at school now.
→ Mrs. Kim teaches history at school.

Tip!

Plus Tip

시간의 앞뒤를 나타내는 전치사로
before(∼ 전에), after(∼ 후에)가
있다.

Tuesday comes after Monday.
화요일은 월요일 다음에 온다.

often 자주

usually 대개, 보통



우리말로 해석하기



다음 두 문장의 뜻을 비교하여 우리말로 쓰세요.

1 (1) I watch TV.



나는 TV를 본다.

(2) I am watching TV.



나는 TV를 보고 있다.

2 (1) She studies English.



그녀는 영어를 공부한다.

(2) She is studying English.



그녀는 영어를 공부하고 있다.

3 (1) They drink orange juice.



그들은 오렌지 주스를 마신다.

(2) They are drinking orange juice.



그들은 오렌지 주스를 마시고 있다.

4 (1) My sister washes her hands.



내 여동생[언니, 누나]은 그녀의 손을 씻는다.

(2) My sister is washing her hands.



내 여동생[언니, 누나]은 그녀의 손을 씻고 있다.

5 (1) He plays soccer with his friends.



그는 그의 친구들과 함께 축구를 한다.

(2) He is playing soccer with his friends.



그는 그의 친구들과 함께 축구를 하고 있다.

6 (1) We do our homework every day.



우리는 매일 우리의 숙제를 한다.

(2) We are doing our homework now.



우리는 지금 우리의 숙제를 하고 있다.



주어진 말
이용하여
문장
완성하기

B 다음 우리말과 같도록 주어진 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하세요.

1 나는 방에서 노래를 부르고 있다. (sing, songs, in the room)

→ I am singing songs in the room.

2 그는 교실을 청소한다. (clean, the classroom)

→ He cleans the classroom.

3 우리는 휴일을 즐기고 있다. (enjoy, the holiday)

→ We are enjoying the holiday.

4 그녀는 항상 라디오를 듣는다. (always, listen to, the radio)

→ She always listens to the radio.

5 그 소년은 소파에서 자고 있다. (the boy, sleep, on the sofa)

→ The boy is sleeping on the sofa.

6 그들은 그 빌딩 앞에서 기다리고 있다. (wait, in front of, the building)

→ They are waiting in front of the building.

7 나는 지금 샌드위치를 먹고 있다. (eat, sandwiches, now)

→ I am eating sandwiches now.

8 우리는 매년 나무를 심는다. (plant, trees, every year)

→ We plant trees every year.

9 찬 바람이 지금 불고 있다. (the cold wind, blow, now)

→ The cold wind is blowing now.

10 나의 어머니는 매일 아침 산책을 하신다. (take, a walk, every morning)

→ My mother takes a walk every morning.

wait 기다리다
blow (바람이) 불다
take a walk 산책하다



09

일반동사의
-ing형

아래 빈칸을 채우면서 개념을 다시 한번 익혀 보세요.

▶ 대부분의 동사는 <동사원형 + -ing>의 형태이지만, 다음의 동사는 형태 변화에 유의해야 해요.

① -e로 끝나는 동사: 마지막 e를 없애고 -ing를 붙여요.

give → ^① giving

dance → dancing

write → writing

ride → riding

come → coming

drive → driving

② <단모음 + 단자음>으로 끝나는 동사: 마지막 ^② 자음 을 한 번 더 쓰고 -ing를 붙여요.sit → ^③ sitting

stop → stopping

begin → beginning

cut → cutting

hit → hitting

swim → ^④ swimming③ -ie로 끝나는 동사: ie를 ^⑤ y 로 고치고 -ing를 붙여요.lie → ^⑥ lying

die → dying

tie → tying

Plus+

바꿔 쓰기

A

다음 빈칸에 동사의 -ing형을 쓰세요.

1 drink → drinking

2 read → reading

3 write → writing

4 begin → beginning

5 tie → tying

6 plan → planning

7 leave → leaving

8 watch → watching

9 ride → riding

10 win → winning

11 jog → jogging

12 study → studying



Plus+

그림 보고
문장
완성하기**B** 다음 그림을 보고, 주어진 말을 이용하여 현재진행시제 문장으로 완성하세요.

1

The sun is shining brightly in the sky. (shine)

2

We are running in the park now. (run)

3

They are shaking hands now. (shake)

4

I am lying on the grass with my dog. (lie)

5

The clown is holding balloons now. (hold)

6

The hair designer is cutting the woman's hair. (cut)

brightly 밝게, 빛나게

shake hands

약수하다

clown 광대

hold 잡다

Level UP!

고쳐 쓰기

C 다음 문장의 밑줄 친 부분을 바르게 고쳐 쓰세요.1 We are stand under the tree.→ standing2 My little brother is comeing home now.→ coming3 The old foxes are dies in the desert.→ dying4 He is drove a taxi in the city.→ driving5 They swam in the lake now.→ are swimming6 The dancer danced on the stage now.→ is dancing

desert 사막

city 도시

stage 무대



문장 바꿔 쓰기

A 다음 문장을 현재진행시제로 바꿔 쓰세요.

1 Mr. Baker reads a newspaper.

→ Mr. Baker is reading a newspaper.

2 I sit on the bench.

→ I am sitting on the bench.

3 My grandfather smiles at us.

→ My grandfather is smiling at us.

4 They study math in the library.

→ They are studying math in the library.

5 It rains outside.

→ It is raining outside.

6 We enjoy the music festival.

→ We are enjoying the music festival.

7 Amy has dinner with her family.

→ Amy is having dinner with her family.

8 Jack lies under the tree.

→ Jack is lying under the tree.

9 The man washes the dishes in the kitchen.

→ The man is washing the dishes in the kitchen.

10 Mrs. Brown puts some sugar in the coffee.

→ Mrs. Brown is putting some sugar in the coffee.

smile 미소 짓다

dish 접시

wash the dishes
설거지하다



고른 후
주어진 말
이용하여
문장
완성하기

B 다음 우리말과 같도록 <보기>에서 알맞은 동사를 골라 주어진 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하세요.

보기

~~clean~~

make

have

die

play

swim

cry

draw

cut

- 1 그는 거실을 청소하고 있다. (the living room)
→ He is cleaning the living room.
- 2 그 늙은 침팬지는 죽어가고 있다. (the old chimpanzee)
→ The old chimpanzee is dying.
- 3 그들은 운동장에서 배드민턴을 치고 있다. (badminton, in the playground)
→ They are playing badminton in the playground.
- 4 그녀는 그녀의 친구들과 함께 눈사람을 만들고 있다. (a snowman, with her friends)
→ She is making a snowman with her friends.
- 5 그 아이는 길거리에서 울고 있다. (the kid, on the street)
→ The kid is crying on the street.
- 6 우리는 공원에서 그림을 그리고 있다. (pictures, in the park)
→ We are drawing pictures in the park.
- 7 내 여동생은 그 종이를 자르고 있다. (my little sister, the paper)
→ My little sister is cutting the paper.
- 8 많은 물고기들이 바닷속에서 헤엄치고 있다. (many fish, in the ocean)
→ Many fish are swimming in the ocean.
- 9 우리는 제주도에서 좋은 시간을 보내고 있다. (a good time, in Jeju-do)
→ We are having a good time in Jeju-do.

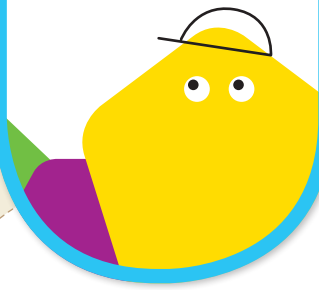
playground 운동장

snowman 눈사람

ocean 바다

have a good time
좋은 시간을 보내다

10

과거진행
시제

아래 빈칸을 채우면서 개념을 다시 한번 익혀 보세요.

- ▶ 과거진행시제는 '① ~하고 있었다'라는 의미로, 과거의 특정 시점에 하고 있었던 동작을 나타낼 때 써요. 그리고 <be동사의 과거형(was, were)+동사원형+-ing>의 형태로 표현해요.

She ② was eating a hamburger this morning.

그녀는 오늘 아침에 햄버거를 먹고 있었다.

They were reading books then. 그들은 그때 책을 ③ 읽고 있었다.

- ▶ 과거시제는 과거의 상태나 과거에 이미 끝난 일을 나타내며, be동사나 일반동사의 과거형으로 표현해요.

She ④ was hungry. 그녀는 배가 고팠다.

Grammar vs. Grammar

진행시제에는 현재진행시제와 과거진행시제가 있어, 둘 다 <be동사 + 동사원형 + -ing>의 형태로 나타내는데, 현재진행시제는 be동사 현재형(am, are, is)을 쓰며, '~하고 있다'로 해석한다는 것을 잊지 마!

- 다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르세요.

1 I am buying pants. → 나는 바지를 (사고 있다 / 사고 있었다).

2 He was drinking milk. → 그는 우유를 (마시고 있다 / 마시고 있었다).

Plus+

우리말
완성하기

다음 밑줄 친 부분에 유의하여 각 문장의 우리말을 완성하세요.

1 He cooked dinner.

그는 저녁을 요리했다.

→ He was cooking dinner.

그는 저녁을 요리하고 있었다.

2 I opened the window.

나는 창문을 열었다.

→ I was opening the window.

나는 창문을 열고 있었다.

3 They did the dishes.

그들은 설거지를 했다.

→ They were doing the dishes.

그들은 설거지를 하고 있었다.

4 We jogged in the park.

우리는 공원에서 조깅했다.

→ We were jogging in the park.

우리는 공원에서 조깅하고 있었다.

5 Sam and I carried the boxes.

샘과 나는 그 상자들을 날랐다.

→ Sam and I were carrying the boxes.

샘과 나는 그 상자들을 나르고 있었다.

do the dishes
설거지하다



B 다음 우리말과 같도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 고르세요.

- I _____ a cheesecake. ① baked ✓ ② was baking
나는 치즈케이크를 굽고 있었다.
- He _____ the tree. ✓ ① cut ② was cutting
그는 그 나무를 잘랐다.
- They _____ lunch together. ① had ✓ ② were having
그들은 함께 점심을 먹고 있었다.
- She _____ to the bus stop. ① went ✓ ② was going
그녀는 버스 정류장으로 가고 있었다.
- My parents _____ a walk. ① are taking ✓ ② were taking
나의 부모님은 산책을 하고 계셨다.
- We _____ the mountain. ✓ ① are climbing ② were climbing
우리는 산을 올라가고 있다.

bus stop 버스 정류장
mountain 산

Level UP! 바꿔 쓰기

C 다음 문장의 밑줄 친 부분을 주어진 시제로 바꿔 빈칸에 쓰세요.

- It rained yesterday.
→ It was raining yesterday. (과거진행)
- We played baseball this afternoon.
→ We were playing baseball then. (과거진행)
- Mr. Brown closed the store late yesterday.
→ Mr. Brown was closing the store. (과거진행)
- They were riding on a train.
→ They rode on a train yesterday. (과거)
- My father tied his necktie.
→ My father was tying his necktie then. (과거진행)
- The team was winning the game.
→ The team won the last game. (과거)

train 기차
necktie 넥타이



문장 바꿔 쓰기

A 다음 문장을 과거진행시제로 바꿔 쓰세요.

1 I closed the door.

→ I was closing the door.

2 It snowed at that time.

→ It was snowing at that time.

3 Jenny and I helped the old woman.

→ Jenny and I were helping the old woman.

4 Sam talked about his dream.

→ Sam was talking about his dream.

5 They built a new library last year.

→ They were building a new library last year.

6 He wrote in his diary last night.

→ He was writing in his diary last night.

7 I danced in front of my family.

→ I was dancing in front of my family.

8 My mother set the table this morning.

→ My mother was setting the table this morning.

9 The girls wore a red cap then.

→ The girls were wearing a red cap then.

10 The farmer took a rest under the tree.

→ The farmer was taking a rest under the tree.

dream 꿈
set the table
상 차리다
cap 모자
take a rest
휴식을 취하다, 쉬다



고른 후
주어진 말
이용하여
문장
완성하기

B 다음 우리말과 같도록 <보기>에서 알맞은 동사를 골라 주어진 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하세요.

보기

~~go~~ arrive exercise run lie
wait for walk ride use

1 우리는 학교로 가고 있었다. (to school)

→ We were going to school.

2 그들은 체육관에서 운동을 하고 있었다. (in the gym)

→ They were exercising in the gym.

3 그 버스는 버스 정류장에 도착하고 있었다. (the bus, at the bus stop)

→ The bus was arriving at the bus stop.

4 내 남동생은 내 휴대 전화를 사용하고 있었다. (my brother, my cell phone)

→ My brother was using my cell phone.

5 제이슨은 침대에 누워 있었다. (Jason, on the bed)

→ Jason was lying on the bed.

6 에이미와 나는 해변을 따라 달리고 있었다. (Amy and I, along the beach)

→ Amy and I were running along the beach.

7 나는 극장 앞에서 제니를 기다리고 있었다. (Jenny, in front of the theater)

→ I was waiting for Jenny in front of the theater.

8 나의 할머니는 계단을 올라가고 계셨다. (up, the stairs)

→ My grandmother was walking up the stairs.

9 그는 강을 따라 그의 자전거를 타고 있었다. (his bike, along the river)

→ He was riding his bike along the river.

wait for
~을 기다리다
stair 계단



진행시제의 부정문과 의문문



아래 빈칸을 채우면서 개념을 다시 한번 익혀 보세요.

- ▶ 진행시제의 부정문은 be동사 뒤에 ① not 을 써서 <주어+be동사+not+동사원형+ing ~>의 형태로 표현하며, be동사와 not은 줄여 쓸 수 있어요.

She is not[② isn't] eating a hamburger now.

그녀는 지금 햄버거를 먹고 있지 않다.

They were not[③ weren't] reading books then.

그들은 그때 책을 읽고 있지 않았다.

- ▶ 진행시제의 의문문은 be동사를 주어 앞으로 보내서 <Be동사+주어+동사원형+ing ~?>의 형태로 표현해요. 대답은 <Yes, 주어+be동사.> 또는 <No, 주어+be동사 부정 줄임말.>로 답해요.

④ Is he cleaning his room? 그는 그의 방을 청소하고 있니?

- Yes, he ⑤ is. 응, 그래. / No, he isn't. 아니, 그렇지 않아.

⑥ Werethey doing their homework? 그들은 그들의 숙제를 하고 있었니?

- Yes, they were. 응, 그랬어. / No, they ⑦ weren't. 아니, 그렇지 않았어.

Plus+

고르기

A 다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르세요.

- 1 I (don't / wasn't) drinking hot tea.
- 2 (Does / Is) he sitting on the bench now?
- 3 (Did / Were) they playing baseball then?
- 4 They (don't / aren't) live in London now.
- 5 (Did / Was) the boy cry in the room last night?
- 6 She (isn't / wasn't) (drive / driving) a car at that time.
- 7 (Were / Are) Sam and I (mop / mopping) the floor yesterday?

mop 닦다
floor 바닥; 층



Plus+

바꿔 쓰기

B 다음 주어진 말을 이용하여 진행시제 부정문을 완성하세요. (부정형은 줄임말로 쓰세요.)

- I wasn't eating melon last night. (eat)
- We weren't talking about our dream then. (talk)
- She isn't waiting for the bus now. (wait for)
- They aren't riding their in-line skates now. (ride)
- Emily wasn't planning a picnic last Saturday. (plan)
- He isn't tying a muffler around his neck now. (tie)

in-line skate
인라인스케이트

picnic 소풍
muffler 머플러

Level UP!

고른 후
빈칸 채워
의문문
완성하기

C 다음 중 적절한 말을 골라 알맞은 형태로 바꿔 대답에 맞는 의문문을 완성하세요.

~~use~~ fix dig cook brush come

- A Were you using the computer? B Yes, I was.
- A Are they cooking lunch now? B No, they aren't.
- A Is she coming to the library? B No, she isn't.
- A Were the men fixing the door then? B Yes, they were.
- A Was your sister brushing her teeth? B Yes, she was.
- A Is the dog digging a hole? B No, it isn't.

dig (땅을) 파다
hole 구멍



문장 바꿔 쓰기

A 다음 문장을 진행시제로 바꿔 쓰세요.

1 He doesn't play the piano.

→ He isn't playing the piano.

2 She didn't dance on the stage.

→ She wasn't dancing on the stage.

3 Did the bird fly in the sky then?

→ Was the bird flying in the sky then?

4 Does the girl stay at home?

→ Is the girl staying at home?

5 I don't meet her in front of the Eiffel Tower.

→ I am[I'm] not meeting her in front of the Eiffel Tower.

6 My brother didn't put his wallet on the desk.

→ My brother wasn't putting his wallet on the desk.

7 Do many babies die in Africa?

→ Are many babies dying in Africa?

8 The woman doesn't stand in line.

→ The woman isn't standing in line.

9 Amy didn't write a letter to her mother.

→ Amy wasn't writing a letter to her mother.

10 Did you cut the paper with scissors?

→ Were you cutting the paper with scissors?

wallet 지갑
stand in line
줄을 서다
scissors 가위



표 보고 문장 완성하기

B 다음 표를 보고, 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 써서 문장을 완성하세요.

이름	한 시간 전 (an hour ago)	지금 (now)
Tina	draw a picture	read comic books
Sam	swim in the pool	sleep in his room
Amy	lie on the bed	write Christmas cards
Jack	swim in the pool	eat fruit

1 (1) A Was Tina drawing a picture an hour ago?

B Yes, she was.

(2) Tina is reading comic books now.

2 (1) A Were Sam and Jack swimming in the pool an hour ago?

B Yes, they were.

(2) Sam is sleeping in his room now.

3 (1) A Is Amy making chicken soup now?

B No, she isn't. She is writing Christmas cards now.

(2) A Was Amy lying on the bed an hour ago?

B Yes, she was.

4 (1) A Is Jack eating fruit now?

B Yes, he is.

(2) A Was Jack washing the dishes an hour ago?

B No, he wasn't. He was swimming in the pool at that time.

fruit 과일



1~2 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 틀린 것을 고르세요.

- 1 ① She is baking cookies.
 ✓② The sick horse is dieing.
 ③ He was cutting the bread.
 ④ They are stopping the bus.
 ⑤ My brother was driving the boat.

- 2 ① They were dancing.
 ② Tina was buying a book.
 ③ He was winning the game.
 ④ Mom is telling a fairy tale.
 ✓⑤ The cat is siting on the bed.

3 다음 빈칸에 알맞은 말이 나머지와 다른 것을 고르세요.

- ① It _____ snowing now.
 ② The man _____ exercising now.
 ③ Andy _____ studying hard now.
 ④ He _____ fixing his chair now.
 ✓⑤ She _____ sleeping at that time.

4 다음 우리말과 같도록 빈칸에 알맞은 것을 고르세요.

그는 1시간 전에 조깅을 하고 있었다.

→ He _____ jogging an hour ago.

- ① is ✓② was ③ were
 ④ wasn't ⑤ weren't

5~6 다음 중 틀린 문장을 고르세요.

- 5 ① Are you planting a tree now?
 ② Is he talking to his mom now?
 ✓③ Is Jenny reading a newspaper then?
 ④ Is your dad making breakfast now?
 ⑤ Are Lisa and Sam singing together now?

- 6 ① Was it raining at that time?
 ② Was Emily listening to music then?
 ③ Was your uncle working last night?
 ④ Were they playing soccer yesterday?
 ✓⑤ Were you and Tom painting now?

7 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 바르게 쓰인 것을 고르세요.

- ① I am going not to the garden.
 ② We not were taking a walk.
 ③ He was eating not his lunch.
 ④ They are playing not the violin.
 ✓⑤ She is not doing her homework.

8 다음 밑줄 친 부분을 바르게 고친 것을 고르세요.

Jack was comeing to town now.

- ① is comeing ✓② is coming
 ③ are coming ④ are comming
 ⑤ were coming

9~10 다음 빈칸에 공통으로 알맞은 것을 고르세요.

9

A Is Danny _____ the dishes now?
B No, he isn't. He is _____ his hands.

- ① wash ② washes ③ washed
✓④ washing ⑤ washhing

10

• We are _____ fun together.
• I was _____ dinner an hour ago.

- ① had ② did ③ have
✓④ having ⑤ doing

11 다음 그림을 보고, 대화의 빈칸에 알맞은 것을 고르세요.



A Is Jason riding a bike?
B _____

- ① Yes, he is. ② Yes, he was.
✓③ No, he isn't. ④ No, he didn't.
⑤ No, he wasn't.

서술형



12 다음 주어진 말을 이용하여 대화를 완성하세요.

A _____ Were you closing the door then? (be)
B No, I _____ was _____ opening the door. (open)

13~14 다음 우리말과 같도록 주어진 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하세요.

13

그녀는 그 꽃에 물을 주고 있지 않았다.

→ She _____ was not(wasn't) watering the flower. (water)

14

그들은 호수에서 수영하고 있지 않다.

→ They _____ are not(aren't) swimming in the lake. (swim)

Write about you!

15 다음 질문을 읽고, 자신에 대해 답해 보세요.

Q Were you studying yesterday evening?

A 예시답안 Yes[No] , I _____ was(wasn't).

12

미래시제



아래 빈칸을 채우면서 개념을 다시 한번 익혀 보세요.

▶ 앞으로 할 일이나 일어날 거라고 생각되는 일은 주어와 상관없이 < ^① will + 동사원형 >으로 표현하며, ‘~할 것이다’라는 의미를 나타내요.

[과거] Emily was a child. Jason ^② studied yesterday.

에밀리라는 어린이였다.

제이슨은 어제 공부했다.

[현재] Emily ^③ is a student now. Jason studies every day.

에밀리라는 지금 학생이다.

제이슨은 매일 공부한다.

[미래] Emily will ^④ be a teacher later. Jason will study tomorrow.

에밀리라는 나중에 선생님이 될 것이다.

제이슨은 내일 공부할 것이다.

Grammar vs. Grammar

과거인지, 현재인지, 미래인지는 문장에서 시간을 나타내는 표현을 먼저 확인한 다음에, 동사의 형태를 바꿔서 나타내야 하는 거야!

● 다음 주어진 말을 빈칸에 알맞은 형태로 쓰세요.

1 drink

2 play

(1) I drank juice yesterday.

(1) He played soccer last Friday.

(2) I drink juice every day.

(2) He plays soccer today.

(3) I will drink juice tomorrow.

(3) He will play soccer next week.

Plus+

연결하기

A 다음 문장의 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 찾아 선으로 연결하세요.

1 We will go shopping _____.

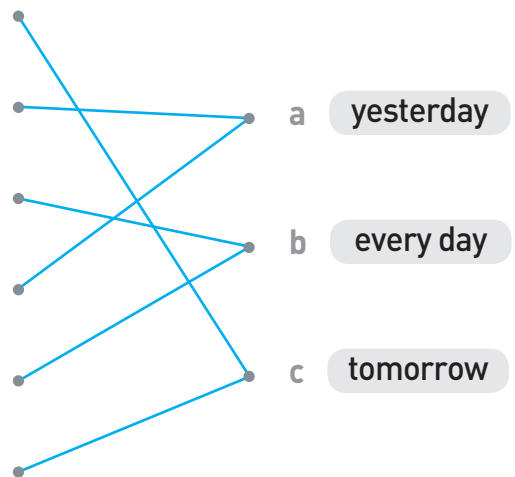
2 She ate pizza _____.

3 Do you read a book _____?

4 Did it rain _____?

5 He doesn't exercise _____.

6 The man will carry this box _____.





Plus+

고르기

B 다음 문장의 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 고르세요.

- 1 He will _____ a camera. ✓① buy ② buys
- 2 We will _____ a baseball game. ✓① watch ② watching
- 3 She will _____ a horse. ✓① ride ② be riding
- 4 It will _____ warm next week. ① is ✓② be
- 5 I _____ home early tomorrow. ① come ✓② will come
- 6 My uncle _____ England next year. ① visits ✓② will visit
- 7 They _____ the living room later. ① cleaned ✓② will clean

England 영국
later 나중에

Level UP!

고쳐 쓰기

C 다음 문장의 밑줄 친 부분을 바르게 고쳐 쓰세요.

- 1 She plays the flute tomorrow. → will play
- 2 We are good teachers later. → will be
- 3 Emily traveled to Europe next summer. → will travel
- 4 I wrote a letter to Jenny next week. → will write
- 5 Mr. Smith brought a gift tomorrow. → will bring
- 6 He goes to the library last Sunday. → went
- 7 They will wear sunglasses every day. → wear

flute 플루트
travel 여행하다

Build-up Writing



조건에 맞게
문장
완성하기

A

다음 주어진 시제에 맞게 알맞은 말을 써서 문장을 완성하세요.

1 We were busy yesterday.

- We are busy now. (현재시제)
→ We will be busy tomorrow. (미래시제)

2 Tom ate a sandwich last night.

- Tom eats a sandwich now. (현재시제)
→ Tom will eat a sandwich tonight. (미래시제)

3 She passed the difficult test last year.

- She passes the difficult test this year. (현재시제)
→ She will pass the difficult test next year. (미래시제)

4 They arrive here today.

- They arrived here yesterday. (과거시제)
→ They will arrive here tomorrow. (미래시제)

5 Jenny and I plan a surprise party now.

- Jenny and I planned a surprise party last night. (과거시제)
→ Jenny and I will plan a surprise party tomorrow. (미래시제)

6 My father teaches Japanese at school this year.

- My father taught Japanese at school last year. (과거시제)
→ My father will teach Japanese at school next year. (미래시제)

pass
(시험에) 통과하다
difficult 어려운



주어진 말
이용하여
문장
완성하기

B 다음 우리말과 같도록 주어진 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하세요.

1 내일은 더울 것이다. (be, hot)

→ It will be hot tomorrow.

2 우리는 다음 달에 캐나다로 여행을 갈 것이다. (travel, to Canada)

→ We will travel to Canada next month.

3 나는 이번 주말에 집에 머물 것이다. (stay, at home)

→ I will stay at home this weekend.

4 그는 다음 주에 그 식당을 열 것이다. (open, the restaurant)

→ He will open the restaurant next week.

5 연어들은 내년에 그 강으로 돌아올 것이다. (the salmon, return, to the river)

→ The salmon will return to the river next year.

6 에밀리와 잭은 좋은 의사들이 될 것이다. (Emily and Jack, be, good doctors)

→ Emily and Jack will be good doctors.

7 그녀는 다음 달에 태권도를 배울 것이다. (learn, taekwondo, next month)

→ She will learn taekwondo next month.

8 그들은 오늘 오후에 그림을 그릴 것이다. (draw, pictures, this afternoon)

→ They will draw pictures this afternoon.

9 나의 엄마는 내일 그 화분에 물을 줄 것이다. (water, the plant, tomorrow)

→ My mom will water the plant tomorrow.

10 나는 오늘 밤에 그녀에게 이메일을 보낼 것이다. (send, an email, to her, tonight)

→ I will send an email to her tonight.

salmon 연어
(단수, 복수 같음)
return 돌아오다

13

미래시제의
부정문과
의문문

아래 빈칸을 채우면서 개념을 다시 한번 익혀 보세요.

- ▶ will이 있는 미래시제의 부정문은 will 뒤에 ① not 을 써서 <주어+will not+동사원형 ~.>의 형태로 표현해요. 그리고 <will+not>을 줄여 ② won't 로 쓸 수 있어요.

He will not(won't) play baseball. 그는 야구를 하지 않을 것이다.

- ▶ will이 있는 미래시제의 의문문은 will을 ③ 주어 앞으로 보내서 <Will+주어+동사원형 ~?>의 형태로 표현해요.

대답은 will을 이용하여 <Yes, 주어+will.> 또는 <No, 주어+ ④ won't .>로 답해요.

Will he play baseball? 그는 야구를 할 거니?

- Yes, he ⑤ will . 응, 그럴 거야. / No, he won't. 아니, 그렇지 않을 거야.

Plus+

고르기

A 다음 문장을 부정문으로 바꿀 때, not이 들어갈 알맞은 위치를 고르세요.

- They ① will ✓ ② play ③ outside ④ tomorrow.
- I ① will ✓ ② be ③ 12 years old ④ next year.
- We ① will ✓ ② have ③ a party ④ tomorrow.
- She ① will ✓ ② paint ③ the wall ④ later.
- He ① will ✓ ② wait for ③ me ④ tonight.
- My aunt ① will ✓ ② move ③ to Suwon ④ next month.
- This ① woman ② will ✓ ③ tell the rules ④ again.
- The ① meeting ② will ✓ ③ end ④ at 10 o'clock.

have a party
파티를 열다

rule 규칙
end 끝나다



Plus+

빈칸 채우기

B 다음 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 써서 대화를 완성하세요.

- 1 A Will he play the drums?
B No, he won't.
- 2 A Will they help the old man?
B Yes, they will.
- 3 A Will she go to sleep early tonight?
B Yes, she will.
- 4 A Will you finish your homework by 9?
B No, I won't.
- 5 A Will the market be open next Sunday?
B Yes, it will.
- 6 A Will Emily and you play badminton in the park tomorrow?
B Yes, we will.

Tip!

Plus Tip

시간의 전치사 by는 '~까지'라는 의미로 특정 시점에서의 완료를 나타낸다.

You must finish this work by noon.
너는 이 일을 반드시 정오까지 끝내야 한다.

drum 드럼
market 시장

Level UP!

표 보고
빈칸 채우기

C 제임스의 다음 주 일정표를 보고, 빈칸에 will과 won't 중 알맞은 말을 쓰세요.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
	study in the library		take a guitar lesson		meet my friends	go camping

- 1 James will study in the library on Monday.
- 2 James will take a guitar lesson on Wednesday.
- 3 James won't meet his friends on Thursday. He will meet his friends on Friday.
- 4 James won't go camping on Sunday. He will go camping on Saturday.

lesson 수업
take a lesson
수업을 받다
go camping
캠핑가다



문장 바꿔 쓰기

A 다음 문장을 부정문과 의문문으로 각각 바꿔 쓰세요.

1 He will stay at a hotel this week.

→ He will not{won't} stay at a hotel this week.

→ Will he stay at a hotel this week?

2 She will be in the sixth grade next year.

→ She will not{won't} be in the sixth grade next year.

→ Will she be in the sixth grade next year?

3 The bus will leave at 11 o'clock.

→ The bus will not{won't} leave at 11 o'clock.

→ Will the bus leave at 11 o'clock?

4 They will look for a new house next month.

→ They will not{won't} look for a new house next month.

→ Will they look for a new house next month?

look for ~을 찾다

문장 배열하기

B 다음 주어진 말을 바르게 배열하여 문장을 완성하세요.

1 Will the train arrive this afternoon?

(arrive, the train, will)

2 Will you say sorry to him?

(say sorry, will, you)

3 Will it be cloudy tomorrow?

(it, cloudy, will, be)

4 Will scientists invent a time machine in the future?

(scientists, invent, will, a time machine)

say sorry to
~에게 미안하다고
말하다

invent 발명하다
time machine
타임머신

future 미래



주어진 말
이용하여
문장
완성하기

C 다음 우리말과 같도록 주어진 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하세요.

1 그들은 방과 후에 교실을 청소할 거니? (clean, the classroom, after school)

→ Will they clean the classroom after school?

2 그는 만화책을 사지 않을 것이다. (buy, comic books)

→ He will not[won't] buy comic books.

3 너는 다음 주에 너의 조부모님들을 방문할 거니? (visit, your grandparents, next week)

→ Will you visit your grandparents next week?

4 그녀는 패스트푸드를 먹지 않을 것이다. (eat, fast food)

→ She will not[won't] eat fast food.

5 나는 너의 선물을 잊지 않을 것이다. (forget, your gift)

→ I will not[won't] forget your gift.

6 너희들은 그녀를 그 파티에 초대할 거니? (invite, her, to the party)

→ Will you invite her to the party?

7 그들은 이번 여름에 바다에서 수영을 할 거니? (swim, in the sea, this summer)

→ Will they swim in the sea this summer?

8 우리는 오늘 밤에 산책을 하지 않을 것이다. (take a walk, tonight)

→ We will not[won't] take a walk tonight.

9 그녀는 내일 핑크색 신발을 신을 거니? (wear, pink shoes, tomorrow)

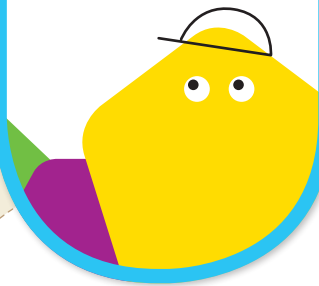
→ Will she wear pink shoes tomorrow?

10 나의 아빠는 내일 아침 일찍 일어나지 않으실 것이다. (get up, early, tomorrow morning)

→ My dad will not[won't] get up early tomorrow morning.

forget 잊다
invite 초대하다

14

미래를
나타내는
be going to

아래 빈칸을 채우면서 개념을 다시 한번 익혀 보세요.

▶ be going to는 ‘~할 것이다’라는 의미로 will과 같이 ^① 미래 의 일을 나타낼 때 써요.

〈주어+be동사+going to+ ^② 동사원형 ~.〉의 문장 형태로 표현하며, be동사는

^③ 주어 에 따라 달라져요.

I am going to ^④ meet my cousin tomorrow.

나는 내일 내 사촌을 만날 것이다.

She ^⑤ is going to travel to Paris next year.

그녀는 내년에 파리로 여행할 것이다.

▶ be going to와 will은 서로 바꿔 쓸 수 있어요.

They are going to study in the library tomorrow.

= They ^⑥ will study in the library tomorrow.

그들은 내일 도서관에서 공부를 할 것이다.

Plus+

고르기



다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르세요.

- 1 They (are / is) going to learn dancing.
- 2 He (am / is) going to be eleven years old.
- 3 It is going to (was / be) cloudy tomorrow.
- 4 Emily is going to (sells / sell) her clothes next week.
- 5 I am going (go / to go) skiing with my family this winter.
- 6 The concert (is / are) going to (ends / end) at eight.
- 7 My dad and I (is / am / are) going to (rides / ride) our bikes.
- 8 Tom and Sam (is / are) going to (watch / to watch) a soccer game tonight.

sell 팔다
go skiing
스키 타러 가다



Plus+

빈칸 채우기

B 다음 두 문장의 뜻이 같도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰세요.

- They will build a big factory next year.
= They are going to build a big factory next year.
- I will introduce my boyfriend tomorrow.
= I am going to introduce my boyfriend tomorrow.
- Jackson will be a famous singer later.
= Jackson is going to be a famous singer later.
- We will climb the mountain next Sunday.
= We are going to climb the mountain next Sunday.

factory 공장

Level UP!

고른 후
문장
완성하기

C 다음 우리말과 같도록 <보기>에서 알맞은 말을 고른 후, be going to를 이용하여 문장을 완성하세요.

보기

stay make finish play sleep

- I am going to make a chocolate cake. 나는 초콜릿 케이크를 만들 것이다.
- We are going to sleep late tonight. 우리는 오늘 밤에 늦게 잘 것이다.
- She is going to stay at home this weekend.
그녀는 이번 주말에 집에 머무를 것이다.
- He is going to finish his homework tonight.
그는 오늘 밤에 그의 숙제를 끝마칠 것이다.
- Sally and Emily are going to play the cello together next month.
샬리와 에밀리는 다음 달에 함께 첼로를 연주할 것이다.

cello 첼로



문장 고쳐 쓰기

A 다음 밑줄 친 부분을 바르게 고쳐 문장을 다시 쓰세요.

- 1 It are going to be cold this winter.
→ It is going to be cold this winter.
- 2 She is going to exercises at the gym.
→ She is going to exercise at the gym.
- 3 They are going practice the flute.
→ They are going to practice the flute.
- 4 The woman is going buys vegetables.
→ The woman is going to buy vegetables.
- 5 My brother and I is going play computer games.
→ My brother and I are going to play computer games.

문장 배열하기

B 다음 우리말과 같도록 주어진 말을 바르게 배열하여 문장을 완성하세요.

- 1 나는 내일 과학을 공부할 것이다. (I, study science, am going to)
→ I am going to study science tomorrow.
- 2 그녀는 오늘 밤에 음악을 들을 것이다. (is going to, she, listen to music)
→ She is going to listen to music tonight.
- 3 우리는 다음 주에 미술관을 방문할 것이다. (visit, are going to, we, the art museum)
→ We are going to visit the art museum next week.
- 4 그는 텐트에서 잘 것이다. (in the tent, sleep, is going to, he)
→ He is going to sleep in the tent.
- 5 그 농부들은 당근을 팔 것이다. (carrots, are going to, the farmers, sell)
→ The farmers are going to sell carrots.

tent 텐트



주어진 말
이용하여
문장
완성하기

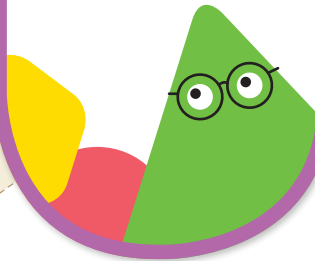
C 다음 우리말과 같도록 be going to와 주어진 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하세요.

- 1 그녀는 내일 코트를 입을 것이다. (wear, a coat)
→ She is going to wear a coat tomorrow.
- 2 나는 오늘 밤에 공항에 갈 것이다. (go, to the airport)
→ I am going to go to the airport tonight.
- 3 그들은 오늘 오후에 여기로 돌아올 것이다. (come back, here)
→ They are going to come back here this afternoon.
- 4 그 소녀는 그녀의 개를 보여 줄 것이다. (the girl, show, her dog)
→ The girl is going to show her dog.
- 5 그 아이들은 길을 건널 것이다. (the children, cross, the street)
→ The children are going to cross the street.
- 6 그는 그 질문에 대답을 할 것이다. (answer, the question)
→ He is going to answer the question.
- 7 다음 주말에는 눈이 올 것이다. (be, snowy, next weekend)
→ It is going to be snowy next weekend.
- 8 우리는 내일 야구를 할 것이다. (play, baseball, tomorrow)
→ We are going to play baseball tomorrow.
- 9 나는 오늘 밤 그녀에게 편지를 쓸 것이다. (write, a letter, to her, tonight)
→ I am going to write a letter to her tonight.
- 10 샘과 나는 일주일 동안 일본에 머무를 것이다. (Sam and I, stay, in Japan, for a week)
→ Sam and I are going to stay in Japan for a week.

airport 공항
come back 돌아오다
show 보여 주다
cross 건너다
street 길, 거리
question 질문

15

be going to의 부정문과 의문문



아래 빈칸을 채우면서 개념을 다시 한번 익혀 보세요.

- ▶ be going to의 부정문은 be동사 뒤에 ① not 을 써서 <주어+be동사+not+going to+동사원형 ~.>의 형태로 표현해요. 이때 <be동사+not>은 줄여 쓸 수 있어요.

She is ② not going to make a snowman.

그녀는 눈사람을 만들지 않을 것이다.

= She ③ isn't going to make a snowman.

- ▶ be going to의 의문문은 be동사를 ④ 주어 앞으로 보내서 <Be동사+주어+going to+동사원형 ~?>의 형태로 표현해요.
대답은 be동사를 이용하여 <Yes, 주어+be동사.> 또는 <No, 주어+be동사 부정 줄임말.>로 답해요.

⑤ Is she going to make a snowman? 그녀는 눈사람을 만들거니?- Yes, she ⑥ is . 응, 그럴 거야. / No, she isn't. 아니, 그렇지 않을 거야.

Plus+

배열하기



다음 주어진 말을 바르게 배열하여 문장을 완성하세요.

- 1 He is not going to read books. (not, going to, is)
- 2 We are not going to sit on the bench. (sit, going to, are, not)
- 3 She is not going to park her bike there. (park, is, going to, not)
- 4 My cousin is not going to visit my house. (is, visit, not, going to)
- 5 I am not going to wear a uniform. (not, wear, am, going to)
- 6 They are not going to finish their report. (going to, are, finish, not)

uniform 교복
report 보고서



Plus+

빈칸 채우기

B 다음 두 문장의 뜻이 같도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰세요.

- 1 She won't eat pizza tonight.
= She isn't going to eat pizza tonight.
- 2 They won't move to Seoul.
= They aren't going to move to Seoul.
- 3 Will he meet Emily after school?
= Is he going to meet Emily after school?
- 4 Will they return the books tomorrow?
= Are they going to return the books tomorrow?
- 5 The restaurant won't be closed this weekend.
= The restaurant isn't going to be closed this weekend.
- 6 Will you take a taekwondo test next month?
= Are you going to take a taekwondo test next month?

Level UP!

고쳐 쓰기

C 다음 문장의 밑줄 친 부분을 바르게 고쳐 쓰세요.

- 1 She not is going to drink coffee. → is not
- 2 My brother is going not to eat onions. → not going
- 3 Are they going to going to the bakery? → go
- 4 It is not going rain tomorrow. → going to rain
- 5 Do you going to bring sandwiches to the picnic? → Are
- 6 Is he going helps the old woman? → going to help

bakery 제과점



문장 바꿔 쓰기

A 다음 문장을 be going to를 이용하여 부정문과 의문문으로 각각 바꿔 쓰세요.

1 You keep a diary.

→ You are not{aren't} going to keep a diary.

→ Are you going to keep a diary?

2 She talks about her dream.

→ She is not{isn't} going to talk about her dream.

→ Is she going to talk about her dream?

3 He is a famous designer.

→ He is not{isn't} going to be a famous desinger.

→ Is he going to be a famous desinger?

4 They play basketball this afternoon.

→ They are not{aren't} going to play basketball this afternoon.

→ Are they going to play basketball this afternoon?

keep a diary
일기를 쓰다

우리말로 해석하기

B 다음 문장을 우리말로 쓰세요.

1 I am not going to buy tomatoes.

→ 나는 토마토를 사지 않을 것이다.

2 He isn't going to play the piano tonight.

→ 그는 오늘 밤에 피아노를 연주하지 않을 것이다.

3 Is she going to study in the library?

→ 그녀는 도서관에서 공부할 거니?

4 Are you going to clean your room tomorrow?

→ 너는 내일 너의 방을 청소할 거니?



주어진 말
이용하여
문장
완성하기

C 다음 우리말과 같도록 be going to와 주어진 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하세요.

- 1 그녀는 오늘 샘에게 전화를 하지 않을 것이다. (call Sam, today)
→ She is not[isn't] going to call Sam today.
- 2 우리는 공원에서 사진을 찍지 않을 것이다. (take a picture, in the park)
→ We are not[aren't] going to take a picture in the park.
- 3 그녀는 오늘 밤에 설거지를 할 거니? (wash the dishes, tonight)
→ Is she going to wash the dishes tonight?
- 4 그는 다음 달에 런던으로 떠나지 않을 것이다. (leave for London, next month)
→ He is not[isn't] going to leave for London next month.
- 5 너는 내일 네 여동생을 돌볼 거니? (take care of, your sister, tomorrow)
→ Are you going to take care of your sister tomorrow?
- 6 그들은 이번 주 토요일에 소풍을 가지 않을 것이다. (go on a picnic, this Saturday)
→ They are not[aren't] going to go on a picnic this Saturday.
- 7 너희들은 이번 주말에 파티를 열 거니? (have a party, this weekend)
→ Are you going to have a party this weekend?
- 8 그는 오늘 밤에 만화책을 읽지 않을 것이다. (read, comic books, tonight)
→ He is not[isn't] going to read comic books tonight.
- 9 그들은 오늘 오후에 외식을 할 거니? (eat out, this afternoon)
→ Are they going to eat out this afternoon?
- 10 나의 엄마는 이번 주 일요일에 일을 하지 않으실 것이다. (work, this Sunday)
→ My mom is not[isn't] going to work this Sunday.

leave for
~으로 떠나다
take care of
~을 돌보다
eat out 외식하다



1~2 다음 중 틀린 문장을 고르세요.

- 1 ① He will be a fashion designer.
 ② I will keep my diary tonight.
 ✓③ She will buying a computer.
 ④ They will have lunch together.
 ⑤ The train will arrive at 11 o'clock.

- 2 ① I am going to eat pizza tonight.
 ② It is going to be rainy tomorrow.
 ③ We are going to play soccer later.
 ④ They are going to move next week.
 ✓⑤ Jim and Jenny is going to painting the wall tomorrow.

3 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 틀린 것을 고르세요.

- ① He will clean his room later.
 ✓② They are going not to leave the city.
 ③ She is going to get up early tomorrow.
 ④ Will we play guitar this afternoon?
 ⑤ Are you going to go on a picnic?

4~5 다음 빈칸에 공통으로 알맞은 것을 고르세요.

4

- He is _____ to fix his TV tomorrow.
 • I am _____ to wear this dress tonight.

- ① be ② go ③ not
 ④ will ✓⑤ going

5

- _____ it going to be hot tomorrow?
 • _____ she going to cut her hair next week?

- ① Do ✓② Is ③ Was
 ④ Did ⑤ Will

6 다음 두 문장의 뜻이 같도록 빈칸에 알맞은 것을 고르세요.

Mike is going to go to Korea.
 = Mike _____ to Korea.

- ① goes ② is going ③ will goes
 ✓④ will go ⑤ will be go

7 다음 질문에 대한 대답으로 알맞은 것을 고르세요.

Will you go skiing this winter?

- ① Yes, we are. ② Yes, we won't.
 ③ No, we aren't. ✓④ No, we won't.
 ⑤ No, we weren't.

8 다음 우리말과 같도록 빈칸에 알맞은 것을 모두 고르세요.

그들은 빵을 굽지 않을 것이다.

→ They _____ bake bread.

- ① aren't ② don't ✓③ won't
 ④ didn't ✓⑤ aren't going to

9 다음 주어진 말을 바르게 배열한 것을 고르세요.

not, am, carry, going to, the box, I

- ① I am going not to carry the box.
- ② I not am going to carry the box.
- ③ I am going to not carry the box.
- ④ I am not to going carry the box.
- ✓⑤ I am not going to carry the box.

10 다음 중 빈칸에 알맞은 말이 나머지와 다른 것을 고르세요.

- ① I _____ read a book tonight.
- ② He _____ go to the concert next week.
- ✓③ We _____ going to meet our friends an hour later.
- ④ They _____ climb the mountain tomorrow.
- ⑤ She _____ plan a surprise party next Sunday.

11 다음 빈칸에 알맞은 말이 바르게 짝지어진 것을 고르세요.

A _____ your dad going to wash his car?

B No, he _____.

- ① Is – is ✓② Is – isn't
- ③ Is – won't ④ Was – was
- ⑤ Was – won't

서술형



12 다음 두 문장의 뜻이 같도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰세요.

It will snow this afternoon.

= It _____ is _____ going _____ to _____ snow _____ this afternoon.

13 다음 우리말과 같도록 주어진 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하세요.

그는 미래에 의사가 될 것이다.

→ He _____ is going to be _____ a doctor in the future. (be going to, be)

14 다음 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 써서 대화를 완성하세요.

A _____ Will _____ Emily go to the zoo next weekend?

B No, _____ she _____ won't _____.

Write about you!

15 다음 질문을 읽고, 자신의 내일 일정에 관해 답해 보세요.

Q Are you going to exercise tomorrow?

A _____ Yes(No) _____, _____ I am(am not) _____.

16

의문사의
종류와 쓰임

아래 빈칸을 채우면서 개념을 다시 한번 익혀 보세요.

▶ 의문사에는 ① who (누가), what(무엇을), ② when (언제), where (어디서), ③ why (왜), ④ how (어떻게)가 있어요.

Who is she? 그녀는 누구니? ⑤ What is your name? 너의 이름은 무엇이니?

▶ 의문사는 의문문의 맨 ⑥ 앞 에 와요.

• be동사 의문문: Why is he sad? 그는 왜 슬프니? <의문사+be동사+주어 ~?>

• 일반동사 의문문: How do you go to school? 너는 학교에 어떻게 가니?

<의문사+do[does / did]+주어+동사원형 ~?>

▶ 의문사가 있는 의문문은 Yes나 No로 대답할 수 없고, 구체적인 내용으로 답해요.

A What do you like? 너는 무엇을 좋아하니? B I like melons. 나는 멜론을 좋아해.

Grammar vs. Grammar

의문사가 없는 의문문의 형태를 다시 확인해 볼까?

◉ 다음 문장을 의문문으로 바꿀 때 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰세요.

1 He is happy. → Is he happy?

2 They need new shoes. → Do they need new shoes?

3 She speaks Japanese. → Does she speak Japanese?

4 You were a nurse. → Were you a nurse?

5 She ate sandwiches. → Did she eat sandwiches?

Plus+

고르기 1



다음 우리말과 같도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 고르세요.

1 _____ is a bookstore? 서점은 어디에 있니?

① When ✓② Where

2 _____ are those people? 저 사람들은 누구니?

✓① Who ② Why

3 _____ is she eating? 그녀는 무엇을 먹고 있니?

✓① What ② How

4 _____ were you so angry? 너는 왜 그렇게 화가 났었니?

① When ✓② Why

5 _____ will you have lunch? 너는 언제 점심을 먹을 거니?

① What ✓② When

6 _____ is your father? 너의 아버지는 어떠시니?

① Where ✓② How



Plus+

고르기 2

B 다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르세요.

- 1 A (What are / Are) you studying? B Yes, I am.
- 2 A (What do / Do) bees have wings? B Yes, they do.
- 3 A (When is / Is) your birthday? B It's on September sixth.
- 4 A (How does / Does) he go to school? B He goes to school by bus.
- 5 A (Why do / Do) you like basketball? B Because it is exciting.
- 6 A (Where did / Did) she put the key on the table?
B No, she didn't.



Aha!

교통수단은 by 다음에
관사(a/an, the)
없이 여러 가지 탈 것을
넣으면 돼.
by bus(버스로), by
subway(지하철로),
by bike(자전거로) 등.

Level UP!

고쳐 쓰기

C 다음 우리말과 같도록 밑줄 친 부분을 바르게 고쳐 쓰세요.

- 1 What is the woman? 저 여자는 누구니? → Who
- 2 Who are you doing now? 너는 지금 무엇을 하고 있니? → What
- 3 Where does she study Chinese? 그녀는 왜 중국어를 공부하니? → Why
- 4 Why did he buy the jacket yesterday? 그는 어제 그 자켓을 어디에서 샀니? → Where
- 5 When is your favorite color? 네가 가장 좋아하는 색은 무엇이니? → What
- 6 What did you know that? 너는 그것을 어떻게 알았니? → How

Chinese 중국어
favorite
가장 좋아하는



문장 배열하기

A 다음 주어진 말을 바르게 배열하여 의문문을 완성하세요.

- 1 Where do they live?
(live, where, do, they)
- 2 What is your dream?
(your dream, what, is)
- 3 How does an airplane fly?
(how, an airplane, fly, does)
- 4 When was Jenny's birthday?
(was, Jenny's birthday, when)
- 5 Where were your gloves?
(your gloves, where, were)
- 6 Why do the seasons change?
(change, the seasons, why, do)
- 7 When was the first World Cup?
(the first World Cup, when, was)
- 8 How did they come here?
(they, did, come here, how)
- 9 Who did you meet yesterday?
(did, meet, who, you, yesterday)
- 10 What did you borrow from the library?
(borrow, what, you, did, from the library)

airplane 비행기
glove 장갑(복수형으로 쓰임)
change 바뀌다, 변화하다
season 계절
borrow 빌리다



주어진 말
이용하여
문장
완성하기

B 다음 우리말과 같도록 의문사와 주어진 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하세요.

1 누가 네 여자친구이니? (your girlfriend)

→ **Who** is **your girlfriend** ?

2 그는 언제 잠자러 가니? (go to bed)

→ **When** does **he go to bed** ?

3 너는 왜 동전을 모으니? (collect, coins)

→ **Why** do **you collect coins** ?

4 너는 일본에 어떻게 갈 거니? (go to Japan)

→ **How** will **you go to Japan** ?

5 그들은 아침으로 무엇을 먹었니? (eat)

→ **What** did **they eat** for breakfast?

6 에밀리는 지금 어디 가는 중이니? (Emily, going)

→ **Where** is **Emily going** now?

7 너는 왜 학교에 지각을 했니? (late for school)

→ **Why** were **you late for school** ?

8 그녀는 언제 그녀의 엄마를 도울 거니? (help, her mom)

→ **When** is she going to **help her mom** ?

9 그 새들은 겨울에 어디로 날아갈까? (the birds, be going to, fly)

→ **Where are the birds going to fly** in winter?

10 제이슨은 극장 앞에서 누구를 기다리고 있었니? (Jason, wait for)

→ **Who was Jason waiting for** in front of the theater?

go to bed
잠자러 가다
collect 모으다
coin 동전

17

의문사 who



아래 빈칸을 채우면서 개념을 다시 한번 익혀 보세요.

▶ 의문사 who는 ① 사람 에 대해 물어볼 때 쓰며 ‘누가’, ‘누구’, ‘누구를’이라는 의미를 나타내요.

누가, 누구	Who + be동사 + 주어 ~?
누가	Who + 일반동사(3인칭 단수형 동사) ~?
누구를	Who + do[does/did] + 주어 + 일반동사(동사원형) ~?

① 누가 ~이니?, ~은 ② 누구 니?

Who is your father? 누가 너의 아버지이니? Who is that girl? 저 소녀는 누구니?

② ③ 누가 ~하니?: Who teaches English? 누가 영어를 가르치니?

③ ④ 누구를 ~하니?: Who does he like? 그는 누구를 좋아하니?

Plus+

고르기 1

A 다음 문장에서 밑줄 친 Who의 뜻을 고르세요.

- | | | |
|--|--------|---------|
| 1 <u>Who</u> are you? | ✓ ① 누구 | ② 누가 |
| 2 <u>Who</u> does she love? | ① 누구 | ✓ ② 누구를 |
| 3 <u>Who</u> is the handsome boy? | ✓ ① 누구 | ② 누가 |
| 4 <u>Who</u> do you see every day? | ① 누구 | ✓ ② 누구를 |
| 5 <u>Who</u> is in the classroom? | ① 누구 | ✓ ② 누가 |
| 6 <u>Who</u> bought the red dress? | ✓ ① 누가 | ② 누구 |
| 7 <u>Who</u> did he invite to the party? | ① 누구 | ✓ ② 누구를 |
| 8 <u>Who</u> is dancing on the stage? | ✓ ① 누가 | ② 누구를 |



B 다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르세요.

- 1 Who (is / are) those women?
- 2 Who (wear / wears) these socks on the sofa?
- 3 Who (is / does) the girl waiting for at the park?
- 4 Who (did / won) the tennis match yesterday?
- 5 Who (are / do) your grandparents in the picture?
- 6 Who (did make / made) the chair last weekend?

Level UP!

빈칸 채우기

C 다음 우리말과 같도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰세요.

- 1 Who is your cousin?
누가 너의 사촌이니?
- 2 Who likes cheesecake?
누가 치즈 케이크를 좋아하니?
- 3 Who was your math teacher last year?
작년에 너의 수학 선생님은 누구셨니?
- 4 Who are they in front of the gate?
정문 앞에 있는 그들은 누구니?
- 5 Who opened the window last night?
누가 어젯밤에 창문을 열었니?
- 6 Who taught science last year?
누가 작년에 과학을 가르쳤니?



문장 배열하기

A 다음 주어진 말을 바르게 배열하여 의문문을 완성하세요.

1 Who are the gentlemen?
(are, who, the gentlemen)

2 Who arrives on time?
(on time, arrives, who)

3 Who went to the stadium?
(to the stadium, who, went)

4 Who did he visit yesterday?
(he, who, yesterday, visit, did)

5 Who will Emily help after dinner?
(will, Emily, who, after dinner, help)

gentleman 신사
on time 정각에
stadium 경기장

우리말로 해석하기

B 다음 문장을 우리말로 쓰세요.

1 Who is in your room?
→ 누가 네 방에 있니?

2 Who does he like?
→ 그는 누구를 좋아하니?

3 Who learns Korean?
→ 누가 한국어를 배우니?

4 Who is singing a song in the garden?
→ 누가 정원에서 노래를 부르고 있니?

garden 정원



주어진 말
이용하여
문장
완성하기

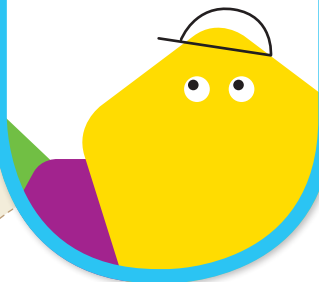
C 다음 우리말과 같도록 의문사 who와 주어진 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하세요.
(필요하면 동사를 알맞은 형태로 바꿔 쓰세요.)

- 1 누가 이 퍼즐을 좋아하니? (like, this puzzle)
→ Who likes this puzzle?
- 2 누가 너의 할머니이시니? (your grandmother)
→ Who is your grandmother?
- 3 누가 그 옷을 만드니? (make, the clothes)
→ Who makes the clothes?
- 4 그는 누구를 존경하니? (respect)
→ Who does he respect?
- 5 네가 가장 좋아하는 가수는 누구니? (your favorite singer)
→ Who is your favorite singer?
- 6 누가 부엌에서 요리를 하고 있니? (cook, in the kitchen)
→ Who is cooking in the kitchen?
- 7 운동장에 있는 그 소년들은 누구니? (the boys, on the playground)
→ Who are the boys on the playground?
- 8 누가 어제 그 화분들을 옮겼니? (move, the plants, yesterday)
→ Who moved the plants yesterday?
- 9 너는 지난 주말에 누구를 만났니? (meet, last weekend)
→ Who did you meet last weekend?
- 10 누가 내일 너의 고양이를 돌봐줄 거니? (will, take care of, your cat, tomorrow)
→ Who will take care of your cat tomorrow?

puzzle 퍼즐
respect 존경하다

18

의문사 what



아래 빈칸을 채우면서 개념을 다시 한번 익혀 보세요.

▶ 의문사 what은 ① 무엇 인지 물어볼 때 쓰며 ‘무엇’, ‘무엇을’, ‘무슨’이라는 의미를 나타내요.

무엇	What + be동사 + 주어 ~?
무엇을	What + do(does / did) + 주어 + 일반동사(동사원형) ~?
무슨, 어떤	What + 명사 ~?

① ~은 무엇이니?: What is her name? 그녀의 이름은 무엇이니?

② 무엇을 ~하니?: What does he like? 그는 무엇을 좋아하니?

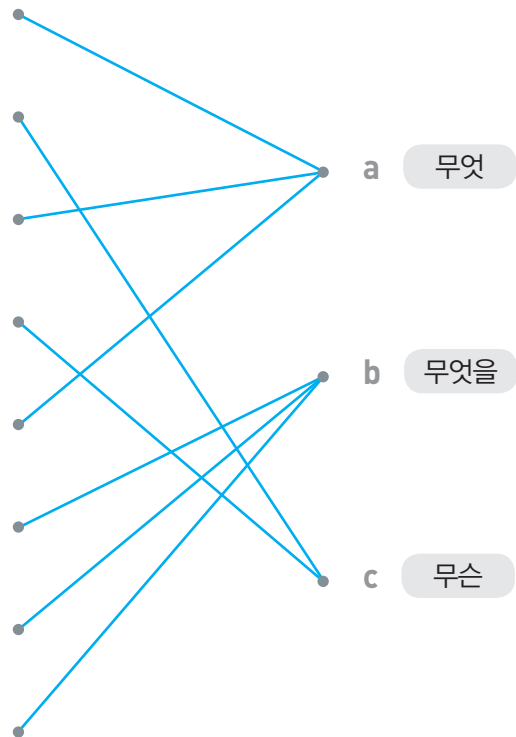
③ 무슨 , 어떤 ~?: What color do you like? 너는 무슨 색을 좋아하니?

Plus+

연결하기

다음 문장에서 밑줄 친 What의 뜻을 선으로 연결하세요.

- What is your name?
- What sport does she like?
- What is that on the table?
- What movie do you like?
- What is your favorite food?
- What does Mike have in the bag?
- What did they eat for lunch?
- What does he usually do on Sunday?



sport 운동 경기



Plus+

고르기

B 다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르세요.

- 1 What date (is / does) it today?
- 2 What (are / do) you want?
- 3 What (is / are) these boxes on the table?
- 4 What (is / does) your favorite subject?
- 5 What (were / did) Jack and you buy yesterday?
- 6 What (is / does) Emily planning for next weekend?

date 날짜

Level UP!

빈칸 채우기

C 다음 대화의 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰세요.

- 1 A What is Sam's cell phone number?
B He doesn't have a cell phone.
- 2 A What do you have in your hand?
B I have a hairpin.
- 3 A What was her job ten years ago?
B It was a movie director.
- 4 A What game did the girls play last night?
B They played a card game.
- 5 A What are your parents doing in the living room?
B They are reading books.

hairpin 머리핀
job 직업



주어진 말
이용하여
문장
완성하기

C 다음 우리말과 같도록 의문사 **what**과 주어진 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하세요.
(필요하면 동사를 알맞은 형태로 바꿔 쓰세요.)

1 네가 가장 좋아하는 동물은 무엇이니? (**your favorite animal**)

→ **What is your favorite animal?**

2 그녀는 무슨 프로그램을 즐기니? (**program, enjoy**)

→ **What program does she enjoy?**

3 그 아이들은 무엇을 골랐니? (**the children, choose**)

→ **What did the children choose?**

4 그 남자의 직업은 무엇이니? (**the man's job**)

→ **What is the man's job?**

5 너의 아빠의 차는 무슨 색이니? (**color, your dad's car**)

→ **What color is your dad's car?**

6 그 여배우는 무엇을 입고 있니? (**the actress, wear**)

→ **What is the actress wearing?**

7 그 이상한 소리는 무엇이었니? (**the strange sound**)

→ **What was the strange sound?**

8 너희들은 아침으로 무엇을 먹었니? (**have, for breakfast**)

→ **What did you have for breakfast?**

9 너는 아침에 몇 시에 일어나니? (**time, get up, in the morning**)

→ **What time do you get up in the morning?**

10 그들은 거리에서 무엇을 줍고 있었니? (**pick up, on the street**)

→ **What were they picking up on the street?**

program 프로그램
choose 고르다,
선택하다

strange 이상한
sound 소리
pick up 줍다

19

의문사 when, where, why



아래 빈칸을 채우면서 개념을 다시 한번 익혀 보세요.

▶ 의문사 when은 날짜나 시간을 물어볼 때 쓰며 ‘^① 언제’라는 의미를 나타내요.

A When is your birthday? 네 생일은 언제니? B It's on April 7th. 4월 7일이야.

▶ 의문사 where는 장소나 위치를 물어볼 때 쓰며 ‘^② 어디서’라는 의미를 나타내요.

A Where do you live? 너는 어디에 사니? B I live in Seoul. 나는 서울에 살아.

▶ 의문사 why는 ‘^③ 이유’를 물어볼 때 쓰며 ‘왜’라는 의미를 나타내요.

A Why is she sad? 그녀는 왜 슬프니?

B ^④ Because she lost her dog. 그녀가 그녀의 개를 잃어버렸기 때문이야.

Grammar vs. Grammar

의문사 when에 답할 때는 날짜나 시간 앞에 적절한 전치사를 사용해야 해. <at+시간 / on+요일, 날짜, 특정한 날 / in+달, 계절, 연도>로 쓰는 것을 잊지 마.

◉ 다음 빈칸에 알맞은 전치사를 쓰세요.

1 I get up at 8:30.

2 He wrote the book in 2020.

3 We moved to Seoul on May 1st. 4 Amy goes to church on Sunday.

5 They go camping in summer. 6 Sam has lunch at noon.

Plus+

연결하기



다음 질문에 알맞은 대답을 찾아 선으로 연결하세요.

1 When is Parents' Day?

a Because I needed your help.

2 Why is she happy?

b It is on May 8th.

3 Where is his car?

c It is behind the market.

4 When does the festival start?

d Because today is her birthday.

5 Why did you call me?

e It starts at noon.

Tip!

Parents' Day
어버이날
help 도움



Plus+

고르기

B 다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르세요.

- A (When / Where) is Christmas?
B It's on December 25th.
- A (Where / Why) are you at home?
B Because I'm so tired.
- A (Where / Why) did you meet Emily?
B I met her in front of the theater.
- A (When / Why) does your mom take a walk?
B She takes a walk in the evening.
- A (When / Where) is Turkey on the world map?
B It is between Europe and Asia.
- A (Where / Why) did the plane arrive late?
B Because the weather was not good.

world map 세계 지도
between A and B
A와 B 사이에
plane 비행기

Plus Tip

위치를 나타내는 전치사에는 다음과 같은 것들이 있다.
in(~ 안에)
on(접촉한 상태의 (~ 위에))
under(떨어져서 (~ 아래에))
next to(~바로 옆에)
in front of(~앞에)
behind(~뒤에)
between A and B(A와 B 사이에)
He is behind the tree.
그는 나무 뒤에 있다.

Level UP!

빈칸 채우기

C 다음 대답을 읽고, 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰세요.

- A Where is the hospital?
B It's next to the post office.
- A When does the class end?
B It ends at three.
- A Why did you take a taxi?
B Because I missed the bus.
- A Where is he going now?
B He is going to the bookstore.
- A When are they going to return the books here?
B They are going to return the books tomorrow.

class 수업
take a taxi
택시를 타다
miss 놓치다;
그리워하다
return 돌려주다,
반납하다



문장 배열하기

A 다음 주어진 말을 바르게 배열하여 의문문을 완성하세요.

1 Where is your wallet?
(is, your wallet, where)

2 When does she go to school?
(go to school, she, when, does)

3 Where will they exercise?
(will, where, they, exercise)

4 Why was your brother angry last night?
(your brother, was, why, angry, last night)

5 When did you finish your homework?
(did, your homework, when, you, finish)

6 Why do people like Korean food?
(do, people, why, like, Korean food)

Korean food
한국 음식

우리말로 해석하기

B 다음 문장을 우리말로 쓰세요.

1 Where does your grandfather live?
→ 너의 할아버지는 어디에 사시니?

2 When do you have dinner?
→ 너는 언제 저녁 식사를 하니? [너는 언제 저녁을 먹니?]

3 Why did he go to the hospital?
→ 그는 왜 병원에 갔니?



주어진 말
이용하여
문장
완성하기

C 다음 우리말과 같도록 의문사 when, where, why 중 하나와 주어진 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하세요. (필요하면 동사를 알맞은 형태로 바꿔 쓰세요.)

- 1 너의 학교 소풍은 언제니? (your school trip)
→ When is your school trip?
- 2 그들은 왜 여기에 있니? (here)
→ Why are they here?
- 3 그 기차는 언제 떠나니? (the train, leave)
→ When does the train leave?
- 4 너는 왜 피자를 좋아하니? (like, pizza)
→ Why do you like pizza?
- 5 네 여동생은 언제 피아노를 치니? (your sister, play the piano)
→ When does your sister play the piano?
- 6 그 남자는 어디에 열쇠를 두었니? (the man, put, the key)
→ Where did the man put the key?
- 7 그는 어디에서 그의 우산을 잃어버렸니? (lose, his umbrella)
→ Where did he lose his umbrella?
- 8 그녀는 왜 어제 하루 종일 잤니? (sleep, all day, yesterday)
→ Why did she sleep all day yesterday?
- 9 그들은 언제 집에 돌아올 거니? (come back home)
→ When will they come back home? [When are they going to come back home?]
- 10 너는 어디에서 그녀를 기다리고 있었니? (wait for, her)
→ Where were you waiting for her?

school trip
학교 소풍
all day 하루 종일

20

의문사 how



아래 빈칸을 채우면서 개념을 다시 한번 익혀 보세요.

- ▶ 의문사 how는 ① 상태 나 방법을 물어볼 때 쓰며 ‘어떤’, ② 어떻게 라는 의미를 나타내요.

A How is this cake? 이 케이크는 어때? B It's delicious. 맛있어.

- ▶ 의문사 how 뒤에 형용사나 부사가 오면 ③ 정도 를 묻는 표현으로 ④ 얼마나 라는 의미를 나타내요.

How old	얼마나 나이 든(오래된) (몇 살) (나이)
How tall	얼마나 키가 큰 (키) / 얼마나 높은 (높이)
How long	얼마나 긴 (길이) / ⑤ <u>얼마나 오래</u> (기간)
How far	얼마나 먼 (거리)
How often	⑥ <u>얼마나 자주</u> (횟수)

A How long do you watch TV every day? 너는 매일 얼마나 오래 TV를 보니?

B For two hours. 두 시간 동안.

Plus+

고르기 1



다음 문장에서 밑줄 친 How의 뜻을 고르세요.

- | | | |
|---|---------|---------|
| 1 <u>How</u> are you doing? | ✓ ① 어떤 | ② 얼마나 |
| 2 <u>How</u> tall is your brother? | ① 어떤 | ✓ ② 얼마나 |
| 3 <u>How</u> do they get there? | ① 어떤 | ✓ ② 어떻게 |
| 4 <u>How</u> was the chicken soup? | ✓ ① 어떤 | ② 어떻게 |
| 5 <u>How</u> did you solve the problem? | ✓ ① 어떻게 | ② 얼마나 |
| 6 <u>How</u> far is the bank from here? | ① 어떻게 | ✓ ② 얼마나 |

get 도착하다



Plus+

고르기 2

B 다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르세요.

- 1 A (How old / How tall) is your grandfather? B He is 65 years old.
- 2 A (How long / How often) is the table? B It's 500cm long.
- 3 A (How far / How old) is the building? B It's 20 years old.
- 4 A (How tall / How long) is the tower? B It's 240m tall.
- 5 A (How often / How tall) does he call you? B Twice a day.
- 6 A (How long / How far) is the new shopping mall from here?
B It is about 1km from here.

tower 탑
about 약, 대략

Level UP!

빈칸 채우기

C 다음 대답을 읽고, 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰세요.

- 1 A How is the weather today?
B It's windy and cold.
- 2 A How long is this ruler?
B It's 15cm long.
- 3 A How far is your uncle's office from here?
B It's 10km from here.
- 4 A How often do you play computer games?
B Five times a month.
- 5 A How did Sam know the answer yesterday?
B He read about it in a book.

ruler 자
office 사무실



주어진 말
이용하여
문장
완성하기



의문사 how와 주어진 말을 이용하여 대답에 알맞은 질문을 완성하세요. (필요하면 <보기>에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 쓰세요.)

보기

far

long

often

tall

- 1 Q _____ How are your grandparents? (grandparents)
A They are fine.
- 2 Q _____ How do you go to the beach? (go to the beach)
A I go to the beach on foot.
- 3 Q _____ How long is the snake? (the snake)
A It's 80cm long.
- 4 Q _____ How tall is your mother? (your mother)
A She is 165cm.
- 5 Q _____ How far is the old palace from your house? (the old palace)
A It's 10km from my house.
- 6 Q _____ How tall is the Eiffel Tower? (the Eiffel Tower)
A It's 324m tall.
- 7 Q _____ How long did they stay in London? (in London)
A They stayed in London for two months.
- 8 Q _____ How often does Mr. Jones wash his car? (Mr. Jones)
A He washes his car once a month.

on foot 걸어서
palace 궁전



1 다음 빈칸에 공통으로 알맞은 것을 고르세요.

- _____ took my money?
- _____ is that boy?

- ① Why ☒ ② Who ③ When
④ What ⑤ Where

2 다음 우리말과 같도록 빈칸에 알맞은 것을 고르세요.

그들은 어디서 그 개를 찾았니?

→ _____ did they find the dog?

- ① How ② Why ③ When
④ What ☒ ⑤ Where

3~4 다음 중 틀린 문장을 고르세요.

- 3 ① What is his secret?
② Why are you here?
☒ ③ Who his brother is?
④ Where was your key?
⑤ When did you have dinner?

- 4 ① Who likes Andy?
② How is your mom?
☒ ③ What do you like food?
④ When did she buy pants?
⑤ Why did he go to sleep early?

5 다음 중 빈칸에 When이 들어갈 수 없는 것을 고르세요.

- ① _____ do you leave?
② _____ is her birthday?
③ _____ was the festival?
☒ ④ _____ is my new dress?
⑤ _____ will he come here?

6 다음 중 빈칸에 Why가 들어갈 수 없는 것을 고르세요.

- ① _____ is Alex angry?
② _____ do you like it?
③ _____ did she call you?
④ _____ were they crying?
☒ ⑤ _____ was the English test?

7~9 다음 대화의 빈칸에 알맞은 것을 고르세요.

7

- A _____ do you clean your room?
B I clean my room once a week.

- ① How ② How far
③ How old ☒ ④ How often
⑤ How long

8

- A _____ do you need?
B I need a new watch.

- ① Why ② How ③ When
☒ ④ What ⑤ Where

9

A _____ did she go last weekend?

B She went to Busan.

- ① How ② Who ③ When
④ What ✓ ⑤ Where

10 다음 우리말을 영어로 바르게 쓴 것을 고르세요.

그는 얼마나 오래 영어를 배웠니?

- ① How did he learn English?
② How far did he learn English?
③ How old did he learn English?
✓ ④ How long did he learn English?
⑤ How often did he learn English?

11 다음 질문에 알맞은 대답을 고르세요.

Q Where are they now?

- ① They are happy.
② They are laughing.
③ They are Mina and Jiho.
④ They are sending a letter.
✓ ⑤ They are at the bookstore.

서술형



12 다음 우리말과 같도록 대화를 완성하세요.

A When will he move?

그는 언제 이사를 갈 것이니?

B He will move next week. 그는 다음 주에 이사를 갈 거야.

13~14 다음 의문문을 주어진 의문사를 이용한 의문문으로 바꿀 때 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰세요.

13

Were you at the park yesterday?

→ Why were you at the park
yesterday? (why)

14

Did she win the contest?

→ When did she win
the contest? (when)

Write about you!

15 다음 질문을 읽고, 자신에 관해 답해 보세요.

Q What did you do last Saturday?

A 예시답안 I watched a movie. / I helped
my parents. / I cooked lunch. / I rode
my bike. 등

21

many와 much



아래 빈칸을 채우면서 개념을 다시 한번 익혀 보세요.

▶ many와 much 둘 다 ① 많은 '이라는 의미이지만, many 뒤에는 셀 수 있는 명사의 ② 복수형 이, much 뒤에는 셀 수 ③ 없는 명사가 와요.
 many sheep 많은 양들 much time 많은 시간

▶ many와 much 둘 다 ④ a lot of 또는 lots of로 바꿔 쓸 수 있어요.

I have ⑤ many books. 나는 많은 책들을 가지고 있다.

= I have a lot of books.

I don't drink ⑥ much milk. 나는 많은 우유를 마시지 않는다.

= I don't drink lots of milk.

Grammar vs. Grammar

many 뒤에는 셀 수 있는 명사의 복수형이 오니까 명사 복수형의 형태를 다시 한번 확인해 보자!

○ 다음 빈칸에 알맞은 명사의 복수형을 고르세요.

many _____

1 mans / men

2 leafs / leaves

3 babys / babies

4 foots / feet

5 potatos / potatoes

6 storys / stories

7 knifes / knives

8 mouses / mice

9 boxs / boxes

Plus+

골라 쓰기



다음 각 명사를 many와 much 중 해당하는 곳에 쓰세요.

toys	gold	deer	oil	rain	teeth
cheese	women	peaches	rulers	ice	juice

many

1 toys2 deer3 teeth4 women5 peaches6 rulers

much

7 gold8 oil9 rain10 cheese11 ice12 juice

deer 사슴
peach 복숭아



Plus+

고르기

B 다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르세요.

- 1 I don't have (many / much) time.
- 2 There are (many / much) chairs in the room.
- 3 There is (many / much) milk in the bottle.
- 4 Are there (many / much) frogs in the pond?
- 5 The boy doesn't watch (many / much) TV shows.
- 6 Jessica usually eats too (many / much) fast food.
- 7 Did you spend (many / much) money yesterday?

spend
(돈을) 쓰다;
(시간을) 보내다

Level UP!

바꿔 쓰기

C 다음 문장의 밑줄 친 부분을 many와 much 중 알맞은 말로 바꿔 쓰세요.

- 1 Emily doesn't want a lot of robots. → many
- 2 There is lots of cola in the glass. → much
- 3 Are there a lot of benches in the park? → many
- 4 There weren't lots of pictures on the wall. → many
- 5 We had a lot of English homework. → much
- 6 A lot of children read books in the library. → Many
- 7 Mrs. Brown didn't use lots of salt in her food. → much

cola 콜라
picture 그림; 사진



문장 고쳐 쓰기

A 다음 밑줄 친 부분을 바르게 고쳐 문장을 다시 쓰세요.

- 1 There are much people on the bus.
→ There are many people on the bus.
- 2 There isn't many food on the table.
→ There isn't much food on the table.
- 3 There were many flower in the garden.
→ There were many flowers in the garden.
- 4 Is there many air in space?
→ Is there much air in space?
- 5 We don't have much snows in winter.
→ We don't have much snow in winter.
- 6 The singer has much fan around the world.
→ The singer has many fans around the world.
- 7 Were there much restaurant in this town last year?
→ Were there many restaurants in this town last year?
- 8 Much child take swimming lessons every summer.
→ Many children take swimming lessons every summer.
- 9 Peter eats many breads every morning.
→ Peter eats much bread every morning.
- 10 My mother bought much knife for her cooking class.
→ My mother bought many knives for her cooking class.

space 우주
fan 팬
around the world
전 세계에



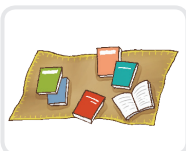
그림 보고 문장 완성하기

B 다음 그림을 보고, many나 much 중 하나와 <보기>에서 알맞은 단어를 고른 후, 주어진 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하세요.

보기

~~book~~ window flag strawberry ice cream rice meat

1



There are many books on the blanket.
(on the blanket)

2



There is much rice in the bowl.
(in the bowl)

3



There are many windows in the building.
(in the building)

4



There is much ice cream in the cup.
(in the cup)

5



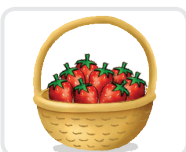
There are many flags in front of the tower.
(in front of the tower)

6



There is much meat on the board.
(on the board)

7



There are many strawberries in the basket.
(in the basket)

blanket 담요
flag 깃발
bowl (우묵한) 그릇, 통
rice 쌀, 밥
board 도마; 판자

22

How many ~?/
How much ~?



아래 빈칸을 채우면서 개념을 다시 한번 익혀 보세요.

▶ How many는 '① 얼마나 많은', '몇 개(명)'라는 의미로, 뒤에 셀 수 있는 명사의

② 복수형 이 오며 '개수'를 물어볼 때 써요.

How many books do you have? 너는 얼마나 많은 책을 가지고 있니?

How many ③ sisters do you have? 너는 몇 명의 여자 형제가 있니?

▶ How much는 '④ 얼마나 많은'이라는 의미로, 뒤에 셀 수 ⑤ 없는 명사가 오며 '양'을 물어볼 때 써요.

How much milk do you drink a day? 너는 하루에 얼마나 많은 우유를 마시니?

Plus Tip 가격을 물을 때는 '~은 얼마니?'라는 의미로 How much ~?를 써요.

How much is it? 그것은 얼마니? How much are they? 그것들은 얼마니?

Grammar vs. Grammar

의문사 how는 뒤에 형용사나 부사가 올 때 '얼마나'라는 의미로 쓰였지? 그 형용사나 부사에 따라 how가 여러 가지 상황을 묻는데 쓰였던 것을 다시 한번 확인해 볼까?

▶ 다음 우리말과 같도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 <보기>에서 골라 번호로 쓰세요.

<보기>

- ① How old ② How tall ③ How long ④ How far ⑤ How often

- 1 그 자는 얼마나 기니? → ③ is the ruler?
- 2 그 건물은 얼마나 오래됐니? → ① is the building?
- 3 네 남동생은 얼마나 키가 크니? → ② is your brother?
- 4 그 시장은 여기서부터 얼마나 머니? → ④ is the market from here?
- 5 그녀는 얼마나 자주 그녀의 엄마에게 전화하니? → ⑤ does she call her mom?

Plus+

고르기

A

다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르세요.

- 1 (How many / How much) water do you have?
- 2 (How many / How much) shoes does he have?
- 3 (How many / How much) cheese does she need?
- 4 (How many / How much) singers do you know?
- 5 (How many / How much) is this concert ticket?
- 6 (How many / How much) days are there in a week?

ticket 표, 입장권



Plus+

골라 쓰기

B 다음 문장의 빈칸에 How many와 How much 중 알맞은 말을 쓰세요.

- 1 How much salt do you put in the soup?
- 2 How much sand is there on the beach?
- 3 How many birds are there in the cage?
- 4 How many people will come to the party?
- 5 How much paper did they need?
- 6 How many Korean actors does Jason know?
- 7 How many stars can you count in the night sky?

cage 새장
can ~할 수 있다
count (수를) 세다

Level UP!

고쳐 쓰기

C 다음 문장의 밑줄 친 부분을 바르게 고쳐 쓰세요.

- 1 How much subjects do you study? → How many
- 2 How many coffee does he drink? → How much
- 3 How much animals did you see in the zoo? → How many
- 4 How many woman are there at the bus stop? → women
- 5 How many city are there in Korea? → cities
- 6 How many corns is there in the bowl? → How much corn
- 7 How much potato will your mom buy in the market? → How many potatoes

corn 옥수수



주어진 말
이용하여
문장
완성하기

A 다음 우리말과 같도록 주어진 말을 이용하여 How many나 How much로 시작하는 의문문을 완성하세요.

- 1 그 병 안에는 얼마나 많은 주스가 있니? (juice, in the bottle)
→ How much juice is there in the bottle?
- 2 그 방에는 몇 장의 담요가 있니? (blanket, in the room)
→ How many blankets are there in the room?
- 3 그 연못 안에는 얼마나 많은 물이 있니? (water, in the pond)
→ How much water is there in the pond?
- 4 너의 지갑 안에는 얼마나 많은 돈이 있니? (money, in your wallet)
→ How much money is there in your wallet?
- 5 미국에는 몇 개의 주가 있니? (state, in America)
→ How many states are there in America?
- 6 그 상자 안에는 얼마나 많은 종이가 있니? (paper, in the box)
→ How much paper is there in the box?
- 7 그 병원에는 몇 명의 아기가 있니? (baby, in the hospital)
→ How many babies are there in the hospital?
- 8 바다 밑에는 얼마나 많은 물고기가 있니? (fish, under the sea)
→ How many fish are there under the sea?
- 9 그 접시 위에는 얼마나 많은 치즈가 있니? (cheese, on the plate)
→ How much cheese is there on the plate?

state 주



대답 읽고 질문 완성하기

B 다음 대답을 읽고, How many나 How much로 시작하는 질문을 완성하세요.

1 Q _____ How much money does she have now?

A She has 10,000 won now.

2 Q _____ How many uncles do you have?

A I have three uncles.

3 Q _____ How many deer are there in the zoo?

A There are eight deer in the zoo.

4 Q _____ How much water do you drink a day?

A Tip! I drink three glasses of water a day.

5 Q _____ How many days did your family stay in Canada?

A My family stayed forty days in Canada.

6 Q _____ How many cows does the farmer raise?

A The farmer raises twenty cows.

7 Q _____ How much honey did she put in the tea?

A She put two spoons of honey in the tea.

8 Q _____ How much soap did you buy at the market?

A I bought four bars of soap at the market.

9 Q _____ How many children are swimming in the pool?

A Nine children are swimming in the pool.

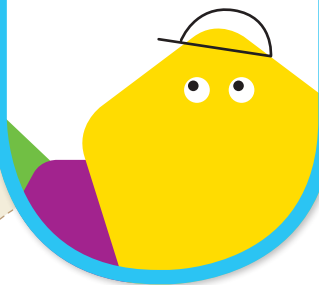
raise
(아이, 동물을) 키우다
cow 소
honey 꿀
soap 비누

Plus Tip

일정한 형태가 없는 물질명사는 용기나 단위를 복수형으로 만들어 양이 많음을 나타낼 수 있다.

a glass of water → three glasses of water / a spoon of honey → two spoons of honey / a bar of soap → four bars of soap

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a few와 a little /
few와 little

아래 빈칸을 채우면서 개념을 다시 한번 익혀 보세요.

▶ a few와 a little은 '몇몇의,' '① 약간의'라는 긍정의 의미를 나타내요.

그리고 ② a few 뒤에는 셀 수 있는 명사의 복수형이, a little 뒤에는 셀 수 없는 명사가 와요.

I have a few books. 나는 몇 권의 책을 가지고 있다.

I drink ③ a little milk. 나는 약간의 우유를 마신다.

▶ a가 없이 few와 little만 쓰이면 '④ 거의 없는'이라는 부정의 의미를 나타내요.

I have ⑤ few books. 나는 책을 거의 가지고 있지 않다.

I drink ⑥ little milk. 나는 우유를 거의 마시지 않는다.

Plus+

고르기



다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르세요.

1 (a few / a little) soup

2 (a few / a little) hats

3 (a few / a little) friends

4 (a few / a little) meat

5 (a few / a little) air

6 (a few / a little) mice

7 (a few / a little) salt

8 (a few / a little) people

9 (few / little) fish

10 (few / little) time

11 (few / little) oil

12 (few / little) children

13 (few / little) love

14 (few / little) geese

15 (few / little) hours

16 (few / little) flour

goose
거위(복수형 geese)
flour 밀가루



골라 쓰기 1

B 다음 우리말과 같도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 골라 쓰세요.

a few few

- 1 (1) A few birds sat on the tree. 몇몇의 새들이 그 나무 위에 앉았다.
 (2) Few birds sat on the roof. 그 지붕 위에는 새들이 거의 앉아 있지 않았다.
- 2 (1) There are a few onions on the dish. 그 접시 위에는 몇 개의 양파가 있다.
 (2) There are few onions in the bowl. 그 그릇 안에는 양파가 거의 없다.

a little little

- 3 (1) The mouse has a little cheese. 그 쥐는 약간의 치즈를 가지고 있다.
 (2) The cat has little cheese. 그 고양이는 치즈를 거의 가지고 있지 않다.
- 4 (1) There was a little honey in the jar. 그 단지 안에는 약간의 꿀이 있었다.
 (2) There was little sauce in the bottle. 그 병 안에는 소스가 거의 없었다.

jar 단지
sauce 소스

Level UP!

골라 쓰기 2

C 다음 우리말과 같도록 대화의 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 골라 쓰세요.

a few few a little little

- 1 A Did many students watch the movie?
 B No. Few students did. 아니. 그렇게 한 학생들은 거의 없었어.
- 2 A How many notebooks did Jason buy?
 B He bought a few notebooks. 그는 몇 권의 공책을 샀어.
- 3 A What do you eat for dinner?
 B I eat a little salad. 나는 약간의 샐러드를 먹어.
- 4 A Was there a lot of juice in the glass?
 B No. There was little juice. 아니. 주스가 거의 없었어.

notebook 공책
salad 샐러드



문장 고쳐 쓰기

A 다음 밑줄 친 부분을 바르게 고쳐 문장을 다시 쓰세요.

1 Tina has a little cousins.

→ Tina has a few cousins.

2 We had few rain last month.

→ We had little rain last month.

3 Is there a few cake on the plate?

→ Is there a little cake on the plate?

4 He brought a little brushes for the art class.

→ He brought a few brushes for the art class.

5 Mr. Smith had few gases in his car.

→ Mr. Smith had little gas in his car.

6 I have a little ticket for the baseball game.

→ I have a few tickets for the baseball game.

brush 붓
art class 미술 수업
gas 가솔린, 연료

우리말로 해석하기

B 다음 문장을 우리말로 쓰세요.

1 I need a little cheese.

→ 나는 약간의 치즈가 필요하다.

2 There is little water in the cup.

→ 그 컵 안에는 물이 거의 없다.

3 There are a few ducks on the river.

→ 그 강 위에는 몇 마리의 오리[오리들이] 있다.



주어진 말
이용하여
문장
완성하기

C 다음 우리말과 같도록 **a few, few, a little, little** 중 하나와 주어진 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하세요. (필요하면 단어를 알맞은 형태로 바꿔 쓰세요.)

- 1 그는 친구가 거의 없다. (have, friend)
→ He has few friends.
- 2 그녀는 약간의 금을 가지고 있다. (have, gold)
→ She has a little gold.
- 3 그 연못 안에는 몇 마리의 물고기가 있다. (there, fish, in the pond)
→ There are a few fish in the pond.
- 4 그들은 어제 수프를 거의 먹지 않았다. (eat, soup, yesterday)
→ They ate little soup yesterday.
- 5 이 마을에는 음식점이 거의 없다. (there, restaurant, in this town)
→ There are few restaurants in this town.
- 6 그 상자 안에는 약간의 초콜릿이 있었다. (there, chocolate, in the box)
→ There was a little chocolate in the box.
- 7 그 소년은 학교에서 몇 명의 소녀들을 안다. (the boy, know, girl, at the school)
→ The boy knows a few girls at the school.
- 8 작년 겨울에는 눈이 거의 오지 않았다. (there, snow, last winter)
→ There was little snow last winter.
- 9 그 접시 위에는 약간의 빵과 버터가 있다. (there, bread and butter, on the plate)
→ There is a little bread and butter on the plate.
- 10 그의 필통에는 몇 자루의 연필이 있었다. (there, pencils, in his pencil case)
→ There were a few pencils in his pencil case.

pencil case 필통

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some과 any



아래 빈칸을 채우면서 개념을 다시 한번 익혀 보세요.

▶ some과 any는 '몇몇의', '약간의', '조금'이라는 의미로, 뒤에는 셀 수 있는 명사의

① 복수형 과 셀 수 ② 없는 명사가 와요.

some books

몇 권의 책

some water

약간의 물

any apples

몇 개의 사과

any milk

약간의 우유

▶ some은 ③ 긍정문 에 쓰이고, any는 부정문과 ④ 의문문 에 쓰여요.

I have some books. 나는 몇 권의 책이 있다. (긍정문)

I don't have ⑤ any books. 나는 책이 조금도 없다. (부정문)

Do you have any money? 너는 돈이 조금 있니? (의문문)

Plus Tip 권유나 제안을 나타내는 의문문에서는 some을 써요.

Would you like some juice? 주스 좀 마실래? Do you want some milk? 우유 좀 마실래?

Grammar vs. Grammar

지금까지 배운 수량 형용사를 복습해 볼까? 셀 수 있는 명사의 복수형과 셀 수 없는 명사가 각각 어떤 수량 형용사 뒤에 오는지 다시 한번 확인해 보자!

▶ 다음 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 <보기>에서 모두 골라 번호로 쓰세요.

<보기>

① many ② a little ③ much

④ few ⑤ a lot of

1 I drink ②, ③, ⑤ water every day.

2 There are ①, ④, ⑤ girls in the classroom.

Plus+

고르기



다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르세요.

1 He wants (some / any) coffee.

2 Do you have (some / any) plans?

3 My brother doesn't eat (some / any) carrots.

4 Does Jenny have (some / any) boxes?

5 There wasn't (some / any) food in the kitchen.

6 Would you like (some / any) pizza?

plan 계획



Plus+

골라 쓰기

B 다음 빈칸에 some과 any 중 알맞은 말을 쓰세요.

- I don't have any problems.
- There is some honey in the jar.
- There are some bears in the zoo.
- Would you like some milk?
- He didn't play any computer games yesterday.
- She will buy some presents for her mom's birthday.
- Was there any corn soup in the bowl?

Level UP!

고쳐 쓰기

C 다음 문장의 밑줄 친 부분을 바르게 고쳐 쓰세요.

- Do you know some dancers? → any
- They want any bread for breakfast. → some
- My sister doesn't watch some baseball games. → any
- I will make any cookies for my parents. → some
- Are there some peach in the market? → any peaches
- Would you like any tea and cookie? → some tea and cookies
- Mr. Brown raises any cow on his farm. → some cows



문장 배열하기

A 다음 주어진 말을 바르게 배열하여 문장을 완성하세요.

- 1 She wants some ice cream.
(wants, some, ice cream, she)
- 2 Do you have any money?
(you, do, have, money, any, ?)
- 3 My family visited some cities last spring.
(visited, some, my family, cities, last spring)
- 4 There aren't any birds on the tree.
(there, any, on the tree, birds, aren't)

문장 바꿔 쓰기

B 다음 문장을 괄호 안의 지시대로 바꿔 쓰세요.

- 1 There is some oil in the bottle. (부정문)
→ There isn't [is not] any oil in the bottle.
- 2 There are some students in the classroom. (의문문)
→ Are there any students in the classroom?
- 3 There aren't any dogs under the table. (긍정문)
→ There are some dogs under the table.
- 4 Jenny doesn't eat any fast food. (긍정문)
→ Jenny eats some fast food.
- 5 Mike will plant some trees tomorrow. (부정문)
→ Mike won't [will not] plant any trees tomorrow.
- 6 She needs some fresh vegetables. (의문문)
→ Does she need any fresh vegetables?



주어진 말
이용하여
문장
완성하기

C 다음 우리말과 같도록 some이나 any 중 하나와 주어진 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하세요. (필요하면 단어를 알맞은 형태로 바꿔 쓰세요.)

1 그는 물을 조금 마신다. (drink, water)

→ He drinks some water.

2 너는 여자형제가 좀 있니? (have, sister)

→ Do you have any sisters?

3 그녀는 고기를 조금도 먹지 않는다. (eat, meat)

→ She doesn't[does not] eat any meat.

4 나는 소금과 설탕이 좀 필요하다. (need, salt and sugar)

→ I need some salt and sugar.

5 그들은 지갑에 현금이 조금 있다. (have, cash, in their wallet)

→ They have some cash in their wallet.

6 그는 수박을 조금도 원하지 않는다. (want, watermelon)

→ He doesn't[does not] want any watermelons.

7 그 동물원에는 몇 마리의 얼룩말이 있다. (there, zebra, in the zoo)

→ There are some zebras in the zoo.

8 냉장고 안에는 버터가 조금도 없었다. (there, butter, in the refrigerator)

→ There wasn't[was not] any butter in the refrigerator.

9 그들은 책을 좀 빌렸니? (borrow, book)

→ Did they borrow any books?

10 딸기 주스 좀 마실래? (would, like, strawberry juice)

→ Would you like some strawberry juice?

cash 현금

watermelon 수박



1~2 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 틀린 것을 고르세요.

- 1 ① I need much time.
 ② She sells many carrots.
 ③ He had much homework.
 ④ They ate much meat at lunch.
 ✓⑤ There was many sand on the beach.

- 2 ① We raise a few rabbits.
 ✓② She bought a little eggs.
 ③ The mouse took a little cheese.
 ④ There were few cars on the road.
 ⑤ There will be little snow this winter.

3 다음 빈칸에 공통으로 알맞은 것을 고르세요.

- He speaks _____ Chinese.
 • Do you have _____ juice for me?

- ① few ② many ③ a few
 ✓④ a little ⑤ some

4 다음 우리말과 같도록 빈칸에 알맞은 것을 고르세요.

- 우리는 약간의 빵을 원해.
 → We want _____ bread.

- ① any ② much ✓③ some
 ④ little ⑤ a few

5 다음 중 틀린 문장을 고르세요.

- ① How many people are there?
 ② How much milk did you drink?
 ③ How many brothers does he have?
 ④ How much money did you spend?
 ✓⑤ How much hours do you exercise?

6 다음 밑줄 친 부분과 바꿔 쓸 수 있는 것을 고르세요.

Did you see a lot of lions in the zoo?

- ① few ✓② many ③ much
 ④ little ⑤ a little

7~8 다음 빈칸에 알맞지 않은 것을 고르세요.

7

There will not be much _____.

- ① air ② rice ③ oil
 ✓④ stars ⑤ ice cream

8

A How many _____ does Emily have?

B She has a few _____.

- ① pens ✓② sauce ③ caps
 ④ candies ⑤ friends

9 다음 대화의 빈칸에 알맞은 것을 고르세요.

A Is there much wind outside?

B No, there is _____ wind.

- ① few ✓② little ③ much
④ a few ⑤ a little

10 다음 그림을 보고, 질문에 알맞은 대답을 고르세요.



Q What does he have?

A _____

- ① He has any pineapples.
② He has few pineapples.
③ He has little pineapples.
✓④ He has some pineapples.
⑤ He has a little pineapples.

11 다음 우리말을 영어로 바르게 쓴 것을 고르세요.

우리는 몇 년 전에 만났다.

- ① We met few years ago.
② We met little years ago.
③ We met much years ago.
✓④ We met a few years ago.
⑤ We met a little years ago.

서술형



12 다음 우리말과 같도록 대화를 완성하세요.

A How many fish do you see?

너는 얼마나 많은 물고기가 보이니?

B I see few fish.

나는 물고기가 거의 보이지 않아.

13~14 다음 두 문장의 뜻이 같도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰세요.

13

Mom cooked many vegetables.

= Mom cooked a lot
of vegetables.

14

My dog played with some toys.

= My dog played with a
few toys.

Write about you!

15 다음 질문을 읽고, 자신에 관해 답해 보세요.

Q How many books did you read last month?

A 예시답안 I read four books last month.

일반동사의 불규칙 과거형

원형과 형태가 달라지는 경우

원형	과거형	뜻
become	became	되다
begin	began	시작하다
blow	blew	불다
break	broke	깨뜨리다, 부수다
bring	brought	가져오다
build	built	세우다, 짓다
buy	bought	사다
catch	caught	잡다
choose	chose	선택하다, 고르다
come	came	오다
dig	dug	(구멍을) 파다
do	did	하다
draw	drew	그리다
drink	drank	마시다
drive	drove	운전하다
eat	ate	먹다
fall	fell	떨어지다
feel	felt	느끼다
fight	fought	싸우다
find	found	찾다, 발견하다
fly	flew	날다
forget	forgot	잊다
get	got	얻다
give	gave	주다

일반동사의 불규칙 과거형

원형	과거형	뜻
go	went	가다
grow	grew	자라다; 기르다
have	had	가지고 있다; 먹다
hear	heard	듣다
hide	hid	숨다, 숨기다
hold	held	갖고 있다
keep	kept	유지하다
know	knew	알다
leave	left	떠나다
lose	lost	잃어버리다
make	made	만들다
meet	met	만나다
pay	paid	지불하다
ride	rode	(탈 것을) 타다
ring	rang	전화하다; (종이) 울리다
run	ran	달리다
say	said	말하다
see	saw	보다
sell	sold	팔다
send	sent	보내다
shake	shook	흔들다
sing	sang	노래하다
sit	sit	앉다
sleep	slept	자다

일반동사의 불규칙 과거형

원형	과거형	뜻
speak	spoke	말하다
spend	spent	(시간을) 보내다; (돈을) 쓰다
steal	stole	훔치다
swim	swam	수영하다
take	took	가지고 가다
teach	taught	가르치다
tell	told	말하다
think	thought	생각하다
throw	threw	던지다
understand	understood	이해하다
wake	woke	(잠에서) 깨다
win	won	이기다
wear	wore	입다
write	wrote	쓰다

● 원형과 형태가 같은 경우

원형	과거형	뜻
cost	cost	비용이 들다
cut	cut	자르다
hit	hit	치다
hurt	hurt	다치다
put	put	놓다, 두다
read	read	읽다
set	set	놓다
shut	shut	닫다