

Bricks

ELT Grammar



1

ADJECTIVES
ARTICLES
NOUNS
PREPOSITIONS
PRESENT
SIMPLE



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Grammar Point

명사 Nouns				관사 Articles		
단수명사 Singular Nouns		복수명사 Plural Nouns		a + 자음	an + 모음	the
dog	bus	dogs	buses	a book	an apple	the book
box	story	boxes	stories	a kite	an eraser	the books
wolf	man	wolves	men	a car	an insect	the sun

1 명사 Nouns

- 명사는 사람, 동물, 장소, 사물의 이름을 나타내는 말이다.
- 명사에는 단수명사와 복수명사가 있으며 관사 a/an/the와 함께 쓸 수 있다.

2 단수명사와 복수명사 Singular and Plural Nouns

- 사람이나 사물 등의 수가 하나일 때는 단수명사, 둘 이상일 때는 복수명사로 한다.
- 주로 단수명사에 -s 또는 -es를 붙여 복수명사를 만든다.

규칙	단수명사	복수명사
대부분의 명사 + s	dog lamp	dogs lamps
-s, -ch, -sh, -x, -o로 끝나는 명사 + es	bus bench box tomato	buses benches boxes tomatoes
<자음 + y>로 끝나는 명사는 y를 i로 바꾸고 + es	story city	stories cities
-f, -fe로 끝나는 명사는 f, fe를 v로 바꾸고 + es	wolf knife	wolves knives
불규칙 명사	man child tooth person	men children teeth people

3 관사 Articles

- 관사는 명사 앞에 쓰이며 부정관사 a/an과 정관사 the가 있다.
- 부정관사 a/an + 단수명사: 부정관사 a/an은 단수명사 앞에 쓰여 '하나의 ~'라는 뜻이다.
명사가 자음 소리로 시작하면 a, 모음 소리(a, e, i, o, u)로 시작하면 an을 쓴다.
a book (책 한 권) an apple (사과 한 개)
- 정관사 the + 단/복수명사: 정관사 the는 단수명사와 복수명사 앞에 쓰이며 '바로 그 ~'라는 뜻이다.
- the는 앞서 나온 명사나 이미 알고 있는 특정한 명사를 가리킬 때 쓴다.
I wear a hat. The hat is pretty. (나는 모자를 쓰고 있다. 그 모자는 예쁘다.)
- the는 세상에서 유일한 것(sun, moon, sky, world)을 가리킬 때 쓴다.
The sun is shining. (태양이 빛나고 있다.)

Practice

A Write the correct forms of the given words.

- 1 a tooth → two teeth 2 three horses → a _____
3 a dress → five _____ 4 nine women → a _____
5 a lady → two _____ 6 ten erasers → an _____
7 a shelf → three _____ 8 six children → a _____
9 a peach → four _____ 10 seven foxes → a _____

B Complete the sentences with a, an, or the.

- 1 The baby has a doll. The doll is very big.
2 It will rain today. Do you have _____ umbrella?
3 I know Mary. She is _____ doctor.
4 My grandparents have two goats. _____ goats are cute.
5 We can't live on _____ sun. It is too hot!
6 I see _____ cat. _____ cat is big and fat.
7 There is _____ lamp next to the sofa. The lamp is tall.

C Circle the correct words.

- 1 I have (a/ an/ the) friend. She always wears (a hat/ an hat/ a hats).
2 You can see (a/ an/ the) moon in (a/ an/ the) sky at night.
3 I can't solve two (questions/ a question/ question). (A/ An/ The) questions are difficult.
4 Put (a/ an/ the) orange and two (strawberries/ strawberrys/ strawberry) in your yogurt.
5 Robert is (a/ an/ the) police officer. He helps many (person/ a person/ people).
6 There is (frog/ a frog/ the frog) in the pond. (A/ An/ The) frog sings loudly.

D Circle and complete the sentences with the correct forms of the given words.

- 1 **turtle** I have (a / an / X) iguana and three turtles.
- 2 **box** (A / An / X) woman is carrying four _____.
- 3 **star** We can see many _____ in (a / the / X) sky.
- 4 **knife** Erin is eating (a / an / X) lunch. She needs two _____.
- 5 **story** She reads a book. (The / A / An) book has many _____.
- 6 **potato** A girl buys five _____. She buys (a / an / the) carrot, too.

E Cross out, unscramble, and write.

- 1 puts / four / He / dishes / dɪʃɪz / the / table / on / .

→ _____
He puts four dishes on the table.

- 2 a city / cities / . / I / three / will visit

→ _____

- 3 is / bright / . / A sun / The sun

→ _____

- 4 She / a onion / an onion / is cutting / .

→ _____

F Correct the underlined words and rewrite the sentences.

- 1 I have a babies and two cat. → I have a baby and two cats.
- 2 There are many country in a world. → _____
- 3 We went to a island. A island was nice. → _____
- 4 Two man are sharing a umbrella. → _____
- 5 A moon goes around an Earth. → _____

Grammar Point

		주격 대명사 Subject Pronouns	목적격 대명사 Object Pronouns
단수 Singular	1인칭 1 st person	I like Mike.	Mike likes me .
	2인칭 2 nd person	You like Mike.	Mike likes you .
	3인칭 3 rd person	He / She / It likes Mike.	Mike likes him / her / it .
복수 Plural	1인칭 1 st person	We like Mike.	Mike likes us .
	2인칭 2 nd person	You like Mike.	Mike likes you .
	3인칭 3 rd person	They like Mike.	Mike likes them .

1 대명사 Pronouns

- 대명사는 명사 대신 사용되는 말이다. 대명사는 대신하는 명사와 수와 역할이 일치해야 한다.
Tina → **She** Tommy → **He** The cat → **It** Andy and I → **We**
- 대명사 중 인칭대명사는 사람이나 사물을 대신하는 말이다.
1인칭은 나(우리), 2인칭은 너(너희), 3인칭은 나(우리)와 너(너희)가 아닌 기타 사람, 사물을 가리킨다.

2 주격 인칭대명사 Subject Pronouns

- 주격 대명사에는 **I, you, he, she, it, we, they**가 있다.
- 주격 대명사는 문장에서 주어로 쓰이는 대명사로 '~은/는/이/가'의 뜻으로 해석된다.

I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they
나는	너는	그는	그녀는	그것은	우리는	너희들은	그(것)들은

James is a doctor. **He** is kind. (James는 의사이다. 그는 친절하다.)
 명사(주어) 주격 대명사(주어)

3 목적격 인칭대명사 Object Pronouns

- 목적격 대명사는 **me, you, him, her, it, us, them**이 있다.
- 목적격 대명사는 문장에서 목적어로 쓰이는 대명사로 '~을/를'의 뜻으로 해석된다.

me	you	him	her	it	us	you	them
나를	너를	그를	그녀를	그것을	우리를	너희들을	그(것)들을

I have **two dogs**. I love **them**. (나는 두 마리의 개가 있다. 나는 그들을 정말 좋아한다.)
 명사(목적어) 목적격 대명사(목적어)

Practice

A Write the correct pronouns in the boxes.

	Singular					Plural		
Subject Pronouns	I		he				you	they
Object Pronouns	me	you		her	it	us		

B Circle the correct pronouns.

- 1 Mr. Kim teaches history. All the students like (he / him).
- 2 Where are my notebooks? I can't find (it / them).
- 3 Do you know Jim and David? (They / You) are brothers.
- 4 Jane is studying at the library. (Her / She) has an exam tomorrow.
- 5 You and Mia are soccer players. (You / We) play soccer every day.
- 6 Mr. Parker is a good teacher. He will help (we / us).
- 7 (I / me) have a spider. (It / They) has eight legs.
- 8 Jason is wearing new boots. He bought (them / it) yesterday.

C Write the correct pronouns for the underlined words.

- 1 The boxes are very heavy. They
- 2 You and Jane are best friends. _____
- 3 I'm helping my grandmother. _____
- 4 They don't watch action movies. _____
- 5 Jason likes the song. _____
- 6 Mom and Dad love my sister and me. _____
- 7 My father goes to work by bus. _____

D Circle and write the correct pronouns for the underlined words.

- 1 Sarah is busy. (She/I) She has lots of homework.
- 2 The computer doesn't work. I can't use (him / it) _____.
- 3 Ted goes to the library. (He / We) _____ reads lots of books.
- 4 Sally is very friendly. Everybody loves (you / her) _____.
- 5 My mom bakes cookies for me. (They / It) _____ are delicious.

E Complete the questions and answers with the correct pronouns.

- 1 **A** Can you help me with my homework?
B Sure. I can help you.
- 2 **A** Where does your grandfather live?
B _____ lives near my house. I visit _____ every day.
- 3 **A** Christina gave me a gift. _____ is so kind.
B What is the gift? Do you like _____?
- 4 **A** Do you know the new students? _____ are from Canada.
B No, I don't. But I saw _____ yesterday.

F Correct the underlined words and rewrite the sentences.

- 1 Tony is my classmate. I know he very well.
→ _____ I know him very well.
- 2 Clara is a great singer. Her is also a good dancer.
→ _____
- 3 I lost my wallet. My mom gave them to me on my birthday.
→ _____
- 4 Ben and John are friends. We play chess after school.
→ _____

Grammar Point

	지시대명사 Demonstrative Pronouns	지시형용사 Demonstrative Adjectives
가까이 있는 사물이나 사람 Near	This is a ball.	This book is thick.
	These are balls.	These books are thick.
멀리 있는 사물이나 사람 Far	That is a tree.	Look at that bird.
	Those are trees.	Look at those birds.

1 지시대명사 Demonstrative Pronouns

- 지시대명사는 특정 사물이나 사람을 가리킬 때 쓰는 대명사이다.
- 지시대명사 **this**(이것)/**these**(이것들)는 가까이 있는 것을, **that**(저것)/**those**(저것들)는 멀리 있는 것을 가리킨다.
- 가리키는 명사가 단수일 때는 **this/that**, 복수일 때는 **these/those**를 쓴다.

단수		복수	
			
This is a ball. (이것은 공이다.)	That is a tree. (저것은 나무다.)	These are balls. (이것들은 공들이다.)	Those are trees. (저것들은 나무들이다.)

2 지시형용사 Demonstrative Adjectives

- **this/that/these/those**는 명사 앞에서 명사를 꾸며주는 형용사로 쓰여 '이 ~, 저 ~'의 의미를 나타낼 수 있다.
- **this/that** + 단수명사: 지시형용사 **this**와 **that**은 다음에 오는 단수명사를 꾸며준다.
- **these/those** + 복수명사: 지시형용사 **these**와 **those**는 다음에 오는 복수명사를 꾸며준다.



This book is thick. (이 책은 두껍다.)



Look at **those** birds. (저 새들을 보아라.)