

Bricks



ELT Grammar

POSSESSIVES

ADVERBS

2

FUTURE

COMPARISONS

PRESENT
CONTINUOUS



Bricks

International

Workbook

CONTENTS

UNIT 01	Nouns and Articles 4 Singular and Plural Nouns • Articles
UNIT 02	Count and Noncount Nouns 7 Count and Noncount Nouns • <i>Some and Any</i>
UNIT 03	Pronouns and Possessives 10 Pronouns • Possessives
UNIT 04	Present and Past Simple <i>The Verb Be</i> 13 Affirmatives and Negatives • Questions
UNIT 05	Present Simple 16 Affirmatives and Negatives • Questions
UNIT 06	Present Continuous 19 Affirmatives and Negatives • Questions
UNIT 07	Past Simple 22 Affirmatives and Negatives • Questions
UNIT 08	Past Continuous 25 Affirmatives and Negatives • Questions
UNIT 09	Future 28 <i>Will • Be Going To</i>
UNIT 10	Adjectives and Adverbs 31 Adjectives • Adverbs

UNIT 11	Comparisons	34
	Comparatives and Superlatives • <i>More and Most</i>	
UNIT 12	Prepositions of Time	37
	<i>In, On, and At</i> • <i>Before, After, During, and For</i>	
UNIT 13	Prepositions of Place and Movement	40
	Prepositions of Place • Prepositions of Movement	
UNIT 14	Sense Verbs	43
	Sense Verb + Adjective • Sense Verb + <i>Like</i> + Noun	
UNIT 15	Gerunds	46
	Gerunds as Nouns • Gerunds as Objects	
UNIT 16	Infinitives	49
	Infinitives as Nouns • Infinitives as Objects	
UNIT 17	Conjunctions	52
	<i>And, But, and Or</i> • <i>Because, If, and When</i>	
UNIT 18	Modal Verbs	55
	<i>Should</i> • <i>Must</i> and <i>Have to</i>	

Grammar Point

Nouns				Articles					
Singular Nouns		Plural Nouns		Indefinite Article a / an		Definite Article the		No Articles	
girl	bus	girls	buses	a bird	a cat	the cat	the cats	English	science
box	story	boxes	stories	a man	an apple	the sun	the sky	math	soccer
wolf	man	wolves	men	an egg	an orange	the moon	the sea	lunch	dinner

1 Singular and Plural Nouns

- A noun names a person, thing, animal, or place. Nouns have singular and plural forms.
- When a noun is singular, we use **a** or **an** before the noun.
- When a noun is plural, we add **-s** or **-es** to the end of the noun.
- Some nouns don't have regular plural forms. They change irregularly.

Rules	Plural Forms		
most nouns: + s	girls	lamps	umbrellas
-s, -ch, -sh, -x, -o: + es	buses	benches	wishes
a consonant + y: y → + ies	boxes	tomatoes	
a consonant + y: y → + ies	stories	parties	cities
-f, -fe: f(e) → + ves	wolves	wives	knives
irregular nouns	man → men		mouse → mice
	child → children		person → people

2 Articles

- The articles **a**, **an**, and **the** are special adjectives. We use them before nouns.
- The indefinite articles **a** and **an** show a noun is singular and general.
Use **an** before a noun that begins with a vowel sound: *a, e, i, o, u*.
a bird a cat an apple
- The definite article **the** shows a noun is specific.
- **The** shows a noun is the only one in the world.
the sun, the sky, the moon, the sea The sun is in the sky.
- **The** is also used when a noun is mentioned a second time.
I have two cats. The cats have black spots.
- We don't use any articles when a noun is a language, a subject, a sport, or a meal.
I learn English. She teaches science.
They are playing soccer. I eat lunch at school.

Practice

A Circle the correct words.

- 1 Cut two (potato/potatoes) and (a/an) onion with (a/an) knife.
- 2 My grandfather has five (duck / ducks). (The / X) ducks are young.
- 3 We can see (X/ the) full moon and many (star / stars) tonight.
- 4 I watched (a / X) movie after dinner yesterday. (The / A) movie was scary.
- 5 Linda is studying (X/ the) math now. She has (a / an) exam tomorrow.
- 6 (A / The) sun is shining. Let's go out and play (X/ the) tennis.

B Complete the sentences with a, an, the, or X (no article needed).

- 1 There is a rainbow in the sky. The rainbow is beautiful.
- 2 They saw _____ lion and _____ ostrich at the zoo.
- 3 Peter eats _____ egg and some bread for _____ breakfast.
- 4 I have _____ parrot. _____ parrot is smart.
- 5 My favorite subjects are _____ science and _____ English.
- 6 _____ diver is swimming under _____ sea. The diver looks happy.

C Write the singular or plural forms of the given words.

- 1 **watch** Rogan has four old watches.
- 2 **child** There are many _____ on the playground.
- 3 **city** I visited five _____ in France.
- 4 **leaf** Many _____ fell from the tree.
- 5 **sister** Do you have three younger _____?
- 6 **man** Two _____ are standing in front of the bakery.

D Circle and complete the sentences using the given words.

- 1 peach I have (a/an/X) apple and three peaches.
- 2 muffin They ordered two _____. (A / An / The) muffins were cheap.
- 3 knife The cook cuts (a / an / X) onion. He uses two _____.
- 4 umbrella (The / A / X) sky is cloudy. We need two _____.
- 5 man There are three _____ and (a / an / X) woman in our team.
- 6 baby Pam has four _____. They can't speak (a / the / X) English well.

E Choose and complete the sentences using the words. Add articles if needed.

- 1 We will make pasta. We need three tomatoes.
- 2 Astronauts first went to _____ in 1969.
- 3 Linda writes three _____ every day.
- 4 They saw _____. The owl was very big.
- 5 I am watching a movie. _____ is about animals.

movie
moon
tomato
story
owl

F Correct the underlined words and rewrite the sentences.

- 1 Mark studied the math after lunch.

→ _____
Mark studied math after lunch.

- 2 A cats is chasing three mice.

→ _____

- 3 Seven wolfs are looking at the moon.

→ _____

- 4 I ate an orange. A orange was sweet.

→ _____

Grammar Point

Count Nouns	Noncount Nouns
I have a cat .	I need water .
I have two cats .	I need a glass of water .
There are some cats on the sofa.	There is some water in the bottle.
There aren't any cats on the sofa.	There isn't any water in the bottle.
Do you see any cats on the sofa?	Is there any water in the bottle?

1 Count and Noncount Nouns

- Count nouns can be counted with numbers. They have singular and plural forms.
a cat → two cats a person → ten people an egg → five eggs
- Noncount nouns cannot be counted with numbers. They only have singular forms and cannot be used with *a* or *an*.
water cheese salt money time
- When you use measurement words like *a cup of*, you can express the exact amount of noncount nouns.

Common Measurement Words	
a glass of water	two glasses of water
a carton of milk	three cartons of milk
a slice of cheese	four slices of cheese

2 Some and Any

- Some* and *any* express the quantity of nouns.
- We use *some* and *any* with plural count nouns and noncount nouns. The singular form of count nouns cannot be used with *some* or *any*.
some apples any books some water any time
some egg (x) any cat (x)
- Some* is used in affirmative sentences. *Any* is used in negatives and questions.

	Plural Count Nouns	Noncount Nouns
Affirmatives: some	There are some cookies in the box.	I have some bread.
Negatives: any	There aren't any cookies in the box.	I don't have any bread.
Questions: any	Are there any cookies in the box?	Is there any bread left?

- When we suggest or ask something, we can use *some* in questions. In this case, we usually expect affirmative answers.

Would you like **some** water?

Can I have **some** water?

Practice

A Circle the correct words and choose the types of the nouns.

1 Do we have any (butter / butters)?

2 Sam baked some (potato / potatoes).

3 I drink a glass of (juice / juices) every day.

4 Mr. Brown has a (son / sons).

5 An ant has six (leg / legs).

6 I bought some (bread / breads) for breakfast.

Count Nouns

Noncount Nouns

B Circle the correct words.

1 They drink coffee. They put (some / any) sugar in it.

2 Mark cuts two slices of (cheese / cheeses) with a knife.

3 We need to buy some eggs. There aren't (some / any) eggs in the fridge.

4 I don't have (some / any) time now. I'm late for school.

5 There are (some / any) bears on the mountain. They are huge.

6 The weather is hot. He needs to drink a (slice / glass) of water.

C Complete the sentences with **some** or **any**.

1 Rebecca borrows _____ books at the library.

2 Are there _____ students in the classroom?

3 Can I have _____ ice cream for dessert?

4 There isn't _____ water in the pond.

5 She is a vegetarian. She doesn't eat _____ meat.

6 There are _____ beautiful flowers in the vase.

D Write the sentences using the given words with **some** or **any**.

- 1 **person** There aren't any people on the street.
- 2 **water** You look thirsty. Would you like _____ ?
- 3 **salt** Ben adds _____ to his soup.
- 4 **chair** Are there _____ for the children?
- 5 **money** I don't need _____ . I only need some time.
- 6 **cookie** There are _____ in the jar.

E Choose and complete the sentences.

cartons of glass of slices of some(x2) any(x3)

- 1 Would you like _____ water?
 Sure. I'll have a _____ water, please.
- 2 Do you see _____ boats on the lake?
 No, I don't see _____ boats on the lake.
- 3 We have two _____ milk but they aren't fresh.
 Let's go to the market and buy _____ milk.
- 4 May I put three _____ cheese in my sandwich?
 Sorry, we don't have _____ cheese now.

F Correct the underlined words and rewrite the sentences.

- 1 My rabbits like to eat any carrots. → _____
- 2 Are there some children here? → _____
- 3 I need an apple and sugars. → _____
- 4 She toasted a slices of bread. → _____
- 5 Lucy doesn't have some butter. → _____

Grammar Point

	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Possessives with 's
Singular	I	me	my	mine	Jane's the boy's
	you	you	your	yours	
	he / she / it	him / her / it	his / her / its	his / hers / -	
Plural	we	us	our	ours	the boys'
	you	you	your	yours	
	they	them	their	theirs	

1 Pronouns

- Pronouns replace nouns in sentences. Pronouns must agree with the nouns they replace.
- Subject pronouns replace the subject in a sentence.
Lily is my friend. → She is my friend.
- Object pronouns replace the object in a sentence.
I help the boys. → I help them.

Subject Pronouns	I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they
Object Pronouns	me	you	him	her	it	us	you	them

2 Possessives

- Possessives show that somebody owns something.
- We use possessive adjectives before nouns to show ownership.
These are her shoes.
- Possessive pronouns replace a possessive adjective and noun.
These shoes are hers.

Possessive Adjectives	my	your	his	her	its	our	your	their
Possessive Pronouns	mine	yours	his	hers	-	ours	yours	theirs

- We can add 's or an apostrophe(') to the end of nouns to show ownership.
These are Jane's shoes. = These shoes are Jane's.
- When a noun has a plural form ending in -s or -es, we only add an apostrophe(').
They're the boys' toys. = The toys are the boys'.