

Bricks



ELT Grammar

PRONOUNS

PRESENT PERFECT INFORMATION QUESTIONS

MODAL VERBS



INFINITIVES

GERUNDS

3

Bricks

International

Workbook

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Grammar Point

	Nouns	Quantifiers
Count Nouns	I eat a tomato for breakfast. I eat two tomatoes for breakfast.	A few people saw this movie. Many people saw this movie. A lot of people saw this movie.
Noncount Nouns	I eat meat for dinner. I drank milk in the morning.	There is a little water in the lake. There isn't much water in the lake. There isn't a lot of water in the lake.

1 Count and Noncount Nouns

- Nouns are words that name people, things, and ideas. Nouns can be countable and uncountable.
- Count nouns can be counted with numbers. Count nouns have singular and plural forms.
a tomato an egg two tomatoes three eggs
- Noncount nouns cannot be counted with numbers. Noncount nouns don't have plural forms and cannot be used with **a** or **an**.

(O) meat

(X) a meat/meats/two meats

Common Noncount Nouns

water	milk	juice	rice	salt	flour	meat	cheese
bread	wind	snow	music	time	money	love	advice

2 Quantifiers

- A quantifier usually comes before a noun to express the amount of the noun.
- We use **a few** and **a little** for small numbers. **A few** is used with plural count nouns. **A little** is used with noncount nouns.
I have **a few** pencils.
There is **a little** milk in the bottle.
- We use **many** and **much** for large numbers. **Many** is used with plural count nouns. **Much** is used with noncount nouns.
I have **many** books.
I don't have **much** money.
- A lot of** shows large numbers. It is used with both count nouns and noncount nouns.

	Small Quantity	Large Quantity
Count Nouns	a few	many / a lot of
Noncount Nouns	a little	much / a lot of

Practice

A Underline the quantifiers and check the types of the nouns.

1 Andrew doesn't have much free time.

2 I have too many coins in my purse.

3 Put a little salt in the omelet.

4 Darren eats a lot of rice every day.

5 I want to ask you a few questions.

B Circle the correct words.

1 She washed a (carrot / carrots) and boiled (water / waters).

2 We can't buy any (chips / chip). We only have (a few / a little) time before the flight.

3 My father reads many (book / books) and listens to a lot of (music / musics).

4 There are (much / a lot of) vegetarians in India. They don't eat (meat / meats).

5 The (winds / wind) is blowing strongly. (A few / A little) snow is falling down, too.

6 I have (many / much) questions. Can you give me some (advice / advices)?

C Complete the sentences with a few, a little, many, or much.

1 Don't eat _____ sweets. It's not good for you.

2 Camels only need _____ water. They can live 15 days without water.

3 She knows _____ words in Spanish. She's at a beginner level.

4 This place is always crowded. _____ tourists visit here.

5 I didn't spend _____ money last weekend. I have a lot of money left.

6 We need more chairs in class. There are only _____ chairs.

D Choose and complete the sentences.

- 1 There are three _____ on the flower. They are colorful.
- 2 I'm not hungry now. I only want to eat a little _____.
- 3 I married George. He gives me a lot of _____.
- 4 Only one _____ passed the test. It was very difficult.
- 5 There isn't much _____ on the roof. It melted yesterday.
- 6 Let's make pancakes. We have many _____ and a lot of flour.

butterflies
eggs
person
rice
love
snow

E Circle and complete the sentences with the given words.

- 1 He puts a little (a little / a few) (honey / honeys) in the tea.
- 2 There are _____ (child / children) in the playground.
(many / much)
- 3 I visited _____ (city / cities) in France.
(much / a lot of)
- 4 _____ (leaves / leaf) fell from the tree.
(A few / A little)
- 5 I don't eat _____ (breads / bread) at night.
(many / much)
- 6 We saw _____ (animals / animal) at the zoo yesterday.
(much / a lot of)

F Correct the underlined words and rewrite the sentences.

- 1 We visited many country. → We visited many countries.
- 2 Carl has a few friend. → _____
- 3 There isn't much winds today. → _____
- 4 They baked a lot of breads. → _____

Grammar Point

	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Indefinite Pronouns
Singular	I	me	my	mine	someone something
	you	you	your	yours	anyone anything
	he/she/it	him/her/it	his/her/its	his/hers/-	nobody nothing
Plural	we	us	our	ours	-
	you	you	your	yours	
	they	them	their	theirs	

1 Pronouns and Possessives

- Pronouns replace nouns in sentences. A pronoun can be a subject, an object, or a possessive.
- Subject pronouns replace the subject in a sentence.
Lucy is my sister. **She** is kind.
- Object pronouns replace the object in a sentence.
Paul is eating a banana. He likes **it**.
- Possessive adjectives show that somebody owns something.
Jim and I are twins. This is **our** room.
- Possessive pronouns replace a possessive adjective and noun.
That is not **my** backpack. This is **mine**.
- We can add 's to the end of a noun to show ownership. When a noun has a plural form ending in -s or -es, we only use an apostrophe(').
This is **Paul's** book. = This book is **Paul's**.
That is my **parents'** car. = That car is my **parents'**.

2 Indefinite Pronouns

- Indefinite pronouns are pronouns that do not refer to a specific person or thing. We add **some-**, **any-**, or **no-** to **one**, **body**, or **thing** to make indefinite pronouns.
- Someone** and **something** are used in affirmative sentences. **Anyone** and **anything** are used in negatives and questions. The suffix **-one** can be replaced with **-body**.
There is **someone** in the house. I didn't see **anything** in the garden.
Did you see **anybody** in the house?
- Nobody** and **nothing** are used in affirmative sentences and cannot be used with **not**.
(O) There is **nobody** in the room. (X) There **isn't nobody** in the room.

Practice

A Circle the correct words.

- 1 Julie didn't eat (something / anything) yesterday. (She / Hers) was not hungry.
- 2 We went to (Brian' / Brian's) house. But there was (anyone / nobody) in the house.
- 3 Those bikes are our (neighbors' / neighbors's). They're not (our / ours).
- 4 Timothy shared (his / him) lunch with Eva. (He / His) is a nice person.
- 5 The bakery is famous for (it's / its) bagels. Many people come to buy (it / them).
- 6 (Someone / Anyone) dropped ice cream. Watch (you / your) step!

B Complete the sentences with the given words.

- 1 they _____ daughters are polite and smart.
- 2 we The tour guide took _____ to the museum.
- 3 she He likes to go to the beach with _____.
- 4 Robert _____ mother is a famous writer.
- 5 he I usually check _____ homework in the evening.
- 6 you My bag is here. Where is _____?

C Circle and complete the sentences.

- 1 someone | anyone I met _____ at the park. He was kind.
- 2 anything | something It's too dark. I can't see _____.
- 3 anything | nothing The box is empty. There is _____ in it.
- 4 something | anything Do you have time? I have _____ to tell you.
- 5 Anybody | Nobody _____ enjoyed the party. It was awful!
- 6 someone | anyone The class is noisy. Is there _____ in the class?

D Choose and complete the sentences.

- 1 Mark and I made a snowman yesterday. _____ was big.
- 2 The chocolate on the table is _____. Please don't eat it.
- 3 I can't sleep. _____ is making loud noises outside.
- 4 It's rainy all day. There isn't _____ to do today.
- 5 Sarah is worried about _____ little cat. It's sick.
- 6 _____ closed the windows. The windows are still open.

mine
It
her
Someone
Nobody
anything

E Complete the sentences with pronouns or possessives.

- 1 Mr. Smith's car is old. He bought _____ 25 years ago.
- 2 Anne and Bill will get married. _____ wedding is this Sunday.
- 3 I know that girl. I met _____ at the library.
- 4 The boy broke his leg. _____ is going to stay in the hospital.
- 5 That is not her coat. _____ is bigger than that one.
- 6 There's _____ in my tea. I think a leaf fell into my tea.
- 7 Did you get _____ from your parents on your birthday?

F Correct the underlined words and rewrite the sentences.

- 1 Christine likes hers kittens. → _____
- 2 Theirs garden is beautiful. → _____
- 3 I'll buy anything for Marvin. → _____
- 4 We can't see nothing in the water. → _____
- 5 That is not mine backpack. → _____

Grammar Point

Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object

I gave **her** a book.
 My grandparents **bought me** a gift.
 The man asked **me** a question.

Verb + Direct Object + *to / for / of* + Indirect Object

I gave a book **to her**.
 My grandparents **bought a gift for me**.
 The man asked a question **of me**.

1 Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object

- Some verbs can have two objects: a direct object and an indirect object. Indirect objects come before direct objects.
- An indirect object (I.O.) refers to a person who receives a thing. A direct object (D.O.) refers to a thing that the subject tries to do for a person.

She made the kids a cheesecake.
 verb I.O.(person) D.O.(thing)

Emily sent them Christmas cards.
 verb I.O.(person) D.O.(thing)

Common Verbs that Take Two Objects

bring	buy	get	give	make	send
leave	teach	tell	ask	show	write

2 Verb + Direct Object + *to / for / of* + Indirect Object

- Direct objects can come before indirect objects. In this case, we use the prepositions *to*, *for*, or *of* with the indirect objects.

Ryan buys her ice cream.

Ryan buys ice cream for her.

- Some verbs use *to* with indirect objects, and others use *for* or *of*.

to	give	bring	write	send	teach	tell	show
for	make	buy	get	find	leave		
of	ask						

Maggie showed them her room.

= Maggie showed her room to them.

Dad bought me some balloons.

= Dad bought some balloons for me.

The old man asked me the way.

= The old man asked the way of me.