

Bricks

ELT Grammar



PRONOUNS
PRESENT
PERFECT
INFORMATION
QUESTIONS

MODAL
VERBS



INFINITIVES

GERUNDS

3



Bricks

Workbook

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Grammar Point

| | 명사 Nouns | 수량표현 Quantifiers |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| 셀 수 있는 명사 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. |
| 셀 수 없는 명사 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 셀 수 있는 명사와 셀 수 없는 명사 Count and Noncount Nouns

- 명사는 사람, 사물, 동물, 장소, 개념 등의 이름을 나타내는 말로 셀 수 있는 명사와 셀 수 없는 명사가 있다.
- 셀 수 있는 명사: 몇 개인지 숫자로 셀 수 있는 명사로 단수형과 복수형이 있다.
a tomato an egg two tomatoes three eggs
- 셀 수 없는 명사: 뚜렷한 형태가 없거나 추상적인 개념을 나타내어 몇 개인지 정확히 셀 수 없는 명사이다.
a/an을 함께 쓸 수 없고 복수형을 만들 수 없다.
(O) meat (X) a meat/meats/two meats

셀 수 없는 명사의 종류

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| water (물) | milk (우유) | juice (주스) | rice (쌀) | salt (소금) | flour (밀가루) | meat (고기) | cheese (치즈) |
| bread (빵) | wind (바람) | snow (눈) | music (음악) | time (시간) | money (돈) | love (사랑) | advice (조언) |

2 수량표현 Quantifiers

- 수량표현은 명사의 수나 양이 많거나 적음을 표현하는 말로 **many**, **much**, **a few**, **a little**이 있다.
- a few/a little**(몇 개의, 약간의): 명사의 수나 양이 적음을 표현한다. **a few**는 셀 수 있는 명사에, **a little**은 셀 수 없는 명사에 쓴다.
I have **a few** pencils. (나는 연필을 몇 자루 가지고 있다.)
There is **a little** milk in the bottle. (병 안에 우유가 약간 있다.)
- many/much**(많은): 명사의 수나 양이 많음을 표현한다. **many**는 셀 수 있는 명사에, **much**은 셀 수 없는 명사에 쓴다.
I have **many** books. (나는 많은 책을 가지고 있다.)
I don't have **much** money. (나는 돈을 많이 가지고 있지 않다.)
- a lot of**(많은)는 셀 수 있는 명사와 셀 수 없는 명사에 쓰이며 **many**와 **much**를 대신한다.

| | 적은 | 많은 |
|-----------|----------|-----------------|
| 셀 수 있는 명사 | a few | many / a lot of |
| 셀 수 없는 명사 | 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.

- 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

| | 주격 대명사 Subject Pronouns | 목적격 대명사 Object Pronouns | 소유형용사 Possessive Adjectives | 소유대명사 Possessive Pronouns | 부정대명사 Indefinite Pronouns |
|----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 단수 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 |
| 복수 Plural | we | us | our | ours | - |
| | you | you | your | yours | |
| | they | them | their | theirs | |

1 대명사와 소유격 Pronouns and Possessives

- 대명사는 명사를 대신하는 말로 주격, 목적격, 소유격이 있다.
- 주격 대명사: 문장에서 주어로 쓰이며 '~은/는/이/가'의 뜻이다.
Lucy is my sister. **She** is kind. (Lucy는 나의 동생이다. 그녀는 착하다.)
- 목적격 대명사: 문장에서 목적어로 쓰이며 '~을/를'의 뜻이다.
Paul is eating a banana. He likes **it**. (Paul은 바나나를 먹고 있다. 그는 그것을 좋아한다.)
- 소유형용사: 명사 앞에서 소유 관계를 나타내어 '~의'라는 뜻이다.
Jim and I are twins. This is **our** room. (Jim과 나는 쌍둥이다. 이것은 우리들의 방이다.)
- 소유대명사: (소유형용사 + 명사)를 대신하는 말로 '~의 것'이라는 뜻이다.
That is not **my** backpack. This is **mine**. (저것은 내 가방이 아니다. 이것이 나의 것이다.)
- 명사의 소유격: 명사 뒤에 (<'s)를 붙여 '~의', '~의 것'이라는 뜻의 소유격을 만들 수 있다. 명사의 복수형에는 (<)만을 붙인다.
This is **Paul's** book. (이것은 Paul의 책이다.) = This book is **Paul's**. (이 책은 Paul의 것이다.)
That is my **parents'** car. (저것은 나의 부모님의 자동차이다.) = That car is my **parents'**. (저 차는 나의 부모님의 것이다.)

2 부정대명사 Indefinite Pronouns

- 부정대명사: one/body/thing에 some-/any-/no-를 붙인 대명사로 특정하지 않은 사람이나 사물을 가리킬 때 쓴다.
- someone**(누군가)/**something**(무언가)은 긍정문에, **anyone**(아무도)/**anything**(아무것도)은 부정문, 의문문에 쓴다.
- someone/anyone**은 **somebody/anybody**로 바꿔 쓸 수 있다.
There is **someone** in the house. (집에 누군가가 있다.)
I didn't see **anything** in the garden. (나는 정원에서 아무것도 보지 못했다.)
Did you see **anyone** in the house? (집에서 누군가를 봤니?)
- nobody**(아무도)/**nothing**(아무것도)은 부정의 의미를 포함하기 때문에 부정문에는 쓸 수 없다.
(O) There is **nobody** in the room. (방에 아무도 없다.)
(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

| 수여동사 + 간접목적어 + 직접목적어 Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object | 수여동사 + 직접목적어 + 전치사 + 간접목적어 Verb + Direct Object + to/for/of + Indirect Object |
|---|---|
| I gave her a book. My grandparents bought me a gift. The man asked me a question. | I gave a book to her. My grandparents bought a gift for me. The man asked a question of me. |

1 수여동사 + 간접목적어 + 직접목적어 Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object

- 문장에서 두 개의 목적어를 취할 수 있는 동사를 수여동사라 한다.
- 수여동사 + 간접목적어 + 직접목적어: ~에게 ...을 해준다
- 수여동사 뒤에는 '~에게'라는 의미의 간접목적어(I.O.)와 '...을'이라는 의미의 직접목적어(D.O.)가 온다.
- 간접목적어(~에게) 자리에는 주로 사람을, 직접목적어(...을) 자리에는 주로 사물을 쓴다.

She made the kids a cheese cake. (그녀는 아이들에게 치즈 케이크를 만들어 주었다.)

수여동사 I.O.(사람) D.O.(사물)

Emily sent them Christmas cards. (Emily는 그들에게 크리스마스 카드를 보냈다.)

수여동사 I.O.(사람) D.O.(사물)

| 수여동사의 종류 | bring (가져오다) | buy (사다) | get (얻다) | give (주다) | make (만들다) | send (보내다) |
|----------|--------------|--------------|------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| | leave (남기다) | teach (가르치다) | tell (말하다) | ask (묻다) | show (보여주다) | write (쓰다) |

2 수여동사 + 직접목적어 + 전치사 + 간접목적어 Verb + Direct Object + to/for/of + Indirect Object

- 수여동사 + 직접목적어 + to/for/of + 간접목적어: ~에게 ...을 해준다
- 직접목적어가 간접목적어 앞에 오는 경우가 있는데, 이때는 간접목적어 앞에 전치사를 함께 써야 한다.
Ryan buys her ice cream. (Ryan은 그녀에게 아이스크림을 사준다.)

Ryan buys ice cream for her.

- 동사에 따라 간접목적어 앞의 전치사를 다르게 쓴다.

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

Maggie showed them her room. (Maggie는 그들에게 자신의 방을 보여주었다.)

= Maggie showed her room to them.

Dad bought me some balloons. (아빠는 나에게 풍선을 사 주었다.)

= Dad bought some balloons for me.

The old man asked me the way. (그 노인은 나에게 길을 물었다.)

= The old man asked the way of me.