

Bricks

ELT Grammar



PAST SIMPLE
PRESENT CONTINUOUS
QUANTIFIERS

PAST CONTINUOUS

RELATIVE CLAUSES

FUTURE

PRONOUNS

PRESENT PERFECT
INFORMATION QUESTIONS

MODAL VERBS



INFINITIVES

GERUNDS

3



CAUSATIVE VERBS

CONDITIONALS PRESENT SIMPLE COMPARISONS
DIRECT INDIRECT OBJECTS

Bricks



E-BOOK

CONTENTS

UNIT 01	Nouns and Quantifiers 6 Count and Noncount Nouns • Quantifiers
UNIT 02	Pronouns 10 Pronouns and Possessives • Indefinite Pronouns
UNIT 03	Verbs with Two Objects 14 Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object • Verb + Direct Object + <i>to/for/of</i> + Indirect Object
UNIT 04	Comparisons 18 Comparatives and Superlatives • Rules of Comparisons
UNIT 05	Present and Past Simple 22 Affirmatives and Negatives • Yes/No Questions
UNIT 06	Present Simple and Present Continuous 26 Affirmatives and Negatives • Yes/No Questions
UNIT 07	Past Continuous 30 Past Continuous • <i>When</i> and <i>While</i>
UNIT 08	Future 34 <i>Will</i> • <i>Be Going To</i>
UNIT 09	Information Questions 38 Question Words • <i>How</i> + Adjective/Adverb ...?
UNIT 10	Present Perfect 1 42 Affirmatives and Negatives • Yes/No Questions
UNIT 11	Present Perfect 2 46 <i>For</i> and <i>Since</i> • <i>Ever</i> and <i>Never</i>

UNIT 12	Passive	50
	Active and Passive Sentences • Passive Sentences without <i>by</i> -phrases	
UNIT 13	Causative Verbs	54
	<i>Make, Have, and Let</i> • <i>Help and Get</i>	
UNIT 14	Modal Verbs	58
	<i>Can, Could, May, and Might</i> • <i>Must, Have to, and Should</i>	
UNIT 15	Conditionals <i>If</i>	62
	Present Real Conditionals • Future Real Conditionals	
UNIT 16	Infinitives	66
	Infinitives as Nouns • Infinitives as Adverbs/Adjectives	
UNIT 17	Gerunds	70
	Gerunds as Nouns • Gerunds as Objects	
UNIT 18	Relative Clauses	74
	Relative Clauses • Relative Pronouns as Subjects	
Review Test 1	UNITS 01–04	78
Review Test 2	UNITS 05–09	80
Review Test 3	UNITS 10–13	82
Review Test 4	UNITS 14–18	84
Midterm Test	86
Final Test	90
Grammar Charts		94

Count and Noncount Nouns

- A **noun** is a name of a person, animal, place, thing, or idea.
- A **count noun** is a noun that we can count. It has singular and plural forms. A **noncount noun** is a noun that we can't count. It can't be used with **a** or **an** and doesn't have plural forms.

	Singular	Plural
Count Nouns	I eat a tomato for breakfast.	I eat two tomatoes for breakfast.
Noncount Nouns	I eat meat for dinner.	–

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

A Circle the nouns and write them in the right boxes.

- There is snow on the mountain.
- We baked bread in the oven.
- Please put flour in a bowl.
- It takes time to build a house.
- They danced to the music in the living room.
- I found my watch in the snow.

Count Nouns	Noncount Nouns
<u>mountain</u>	<u>snow</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

B Circle the correct words.







- Three mice are eating (cheeses / cheese).
- I add (honey / a honey) to my tea.
- The curry will taste better with (a salt / salt).
- Noah saw two (elephant / elephants) at the zoo.
- Mr. Berry can give some (advice / advices) to you.
- The boy dropped a (cookies / cookie) on the ground.

Quantifiers

- A **quantifier** is used to describe the amount or number of people or things. *Many, much, a few, and a little* are common quantifiers.
- We use *a few* and *many* with plural count nouns. We use *a little* and *much* with noncount nouns.

	Count Nouns	Noncount Nouns
Small Quantity	A few people saw this movie.	There is a little water in the lake.
Large Quantity	Many people saw this movie. A lot of people saw this movie.	There isn't much water in the lake. There isn't a lot of water in the lake.

A Circle the correct words.

- 1 There's only (a few / a little) juice left in the bottle. 
- 2 Jason doesn't eat (many / much) rice at every meal. 
- 3 She likes to put (a few / a little) butter on her toast. 
- 4 We have (many / much) cheese on the plate. 
- 5 There were only (a few / a little) apples in the basket. 
- 6 There is (many / much) salt in the shaker. 
- 7 Sarah gave me (a few / a little) oranges. 

B Rewrite the underlined parts using **many** or **much**.

- 1 There isn't a lot of water in the well. much water
- 2 Jess keeps a lot of shoes in the closet. _____
- 3 A lot of men are exercising at the gym. _____
- 4 You don't need to buy a lot of flour. _____
- 5 Do we have a lot of eggs in the refrigerator? _____
- 6 I get a lot of love from my parents. _____
- 7 Eva spends a lot of time reading books. _____

Practice

A Choose and complete the sentences with the words.

time bicycles people music money

- 1 Mia listened to a lot of music last night.
- 2 There were only a few _____ in the theater yesterday.
- 3 I have two _____. Let's ride them together!
- 4 The boys don't have much _____. They'll miss the bus.
- 5 She lost her wallet, but luckily there wasn't much _____ in it.

B Look and complete the sentences with a few, a little, many, or much.



- 1 Many cans are on the shelf.
- 2 I can see only _____ bags of chips.
- 3 There are _____ eggs in the basket.
- 4 There's so _____ cheese.
- 5 There are _____ sausages.
- 6 I can see _____ meat left now.



Correct It!

Read and correct the underlined words.

- A: I want to order two 1 bagel and soup.
B: Do you need salt in your soup?
A: Yes, I need just 2 a few salt, please.
B: Of course. Is that all?
A: I need a 3 forks and many napkins, too.
B: Okay. It won't take 4 many time.



1 bagels

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

A Find three errors and rewrite the sentences.

Storms are very powerful. In thunderstorms, lightning and rain come together. ① One lightning bolt can light up 56 **house** for a day. ② Also, **clouds** can pour 20 Olympic-sized swimming pools of rain. ③ Windstorms have so **many** wind. They can even flip a car. ④ In a few cities, snowstorms drop over 180 cm of **snows** on a day. Can you believe it?



- ① One lightning bolt can light up 56 houses for a day.
- ② _____
- ③ _____

B Read and circle the correct words. Then answer the questions.

Lily wants to bake many ① (cookie / cookies) with her mom for a party. They check the ingredients they have. They have a lot of ② (sugar / sugars) and salt. They also have ③ (much / many) chocolate chips. They have just ④ (a little / a few) flour and only ⑤ (a few / many) eggs. They don't have ⑥ (many / much) milk. They need a lot more. Now, they should make a shopping list!



Q1 What does Lily want to bake for a party?

She wants to bake many cookies for a party.

Q2 Do Lily and her mom have a lot of flour?

Pronouns and Possessives

- We use a **pronoun** to take the place of a noun. A **subject pronoun** acts as a subject, and an **object pronoun** acts as an object in a sentence.
- We use a possessive form to show something belongs to someone. A **possessive adjective** comes before a noun. A **possessive pronoun** is used alone without a noun.



object pronoun
He knows her well. She is his classmate.
subject pronoun possessive adjective

	Singular					Plural		
Subject Pronouns	I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they
Object Pronouns	me	you	him	her	it	us	you	them
Possessive Adjectives	my	your	his	her	its	our	your	their
Possessive Pronouns	mine	yours	his	hers	-	ours	yours	theirs

- We use an **apostrophe(')** to make **possessive nouns**.

Kelly → Kelly's cats → cats'

A Write the correct pronouns.

- I have an older sister. _____ has big eyes.
- How's our sofa? We bought _____ last week.
- Look at that man! _____ looks like our teacher.
- Have you seen my glasses? I can't find _____.

B Rewrite the sentences using the correct forms of possessives.

- That book is my. → _____
- Is you bedroom big? → _____
- His cup is old, but she is new. → _____
- My bag looks the same as Kate. → _____