

Bricks

2

ELT Grammar

STARTER



ARTICLES POSSESSIVES PRESENT CONTINUOUS



The giraffe is taller than the rhino.



Bricks

Workbook

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Let's Learn 단수명사와 복수명사

1 **단수명사:** 사람, 사물, 장소의 수가 하나일 때 단수명사(singular noun)를 쓴다. 명사의 첫 글자가 자음이면 명사 앞에 **a**를 쓰고, 모음 소리(*a, e, i, o, u*)를 가지면 **an**을 쓴다.

a cat

a book

an ant

an umbrella

2 **복수명사:** 사람, 사물, 장소의 수가 둘 이상일 때 복수명사(plural noun)를 쓴다. 주로 단수명사 뒤에 **-s**나 **-es**를 붙여 복수명사를 만든다.

명사 변화 규칙 (단수형 → 복수형)

대부분의 명사: + -s	a book → books	an ant → ants	an apple → apples
<x, -s, -ch, -sh, -o>로 끝나는 명사: + -es	a box → boxes a watch → watches	a bus → buses a dish → dishes	a dress → dresses a potato → potatoes
<자음 + y>로 끝나는 명사: y + -ies	a baby → babies	a puppy → puppies	a berry → berries
<-f, -fe>로 끝나는 명사: f(e) + -ves	a wolf → wolves	a knife → knives	a leaf → leaves
불규칙 명사	a man → men	a foot → feet	a mouse → mice

Let's Practice

A Look and write the singular or plural forms of the nouns.

1



They're knives.
knife

2



It's _____.
bus

3



It's _____.
egg

4



They're _____.
butterfly

5



They're _____.
tomato

6



It's _____.
foot

B Look, match, and write.

1



They're

a potato.

It's

potatoes.

It's a potato.

2



They're

a wolf.

It's

wolves.

3



They're

a baby.

She's

babies.

4



They're

a man.

He's

men.

5



They're

onions.

It's

an onion.

C Look and write the correct sentences.

1



It's a leaf.



They're leaves.

2





They're strawberries.

3



It's a box.



4





They're apples.

5



It's a mouse.



A Look, circle, and write the sentences.

1 They're (a foot | feet).



→ They're feet.

2 It's (an ant | ants).



→ _____

3 I see (a watch | watches).



→ _____

4 I see (a mouse | mice).



→ _____

5 (They're | It's) a knife.



→ _____

6 They're (babies | a baby).



→ _____

B Correct the underlined words.

7



It's boxes.

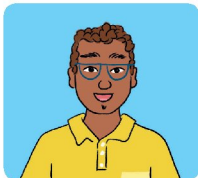
a box

8



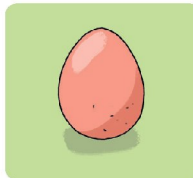
They're dish.

9



I see men.

10



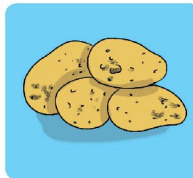
It's a egg.

11



I see a puppy.

12



They're potatos.

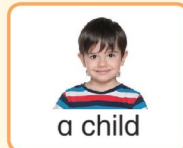
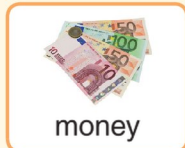
Let's Learn 셀 수 있는 명사와 셀 수 없는 명사

- 1 명사에는 셀 수 있는 명사(count noun)와 셀 수 없는 명사(noncount noun)가 있다.
- 2 셀 수 있는 명사는 '하나, 둘'처럼 개수를 셀 수 있으며, 단수형(singular)과 복수형(plural)이 있다.
- 3 셀 수 없는 명사는 단수 취급하여 관사(article) a나 an 없이 쓰고 복수 형태가 없다.
milk (O) a milk (X) milks (X)

셀 수 있는 명사 Count Nouns	단수형	a dog	an ax	a butterfly	a child
	복수형	dogs	axes	butterflies	children
셀 수 없는 명사 Noncount Nouns		milk	salt	bread	money
		water	rice	cheese	homework

Let's Practice

A Look and write the nouns in the correct boxes.

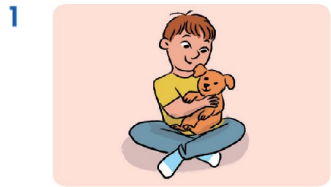


Count Nouns

Noncount Nouns

B Look, choose, and write the correct forms.

butterfly salt carrot cat puppy money



He has a puppy.



We like _____.



He wants _____.



I have _____.



It has _____.



She wants _____.

C Correct the underlined words and rewrite the sentences.



1 Ben does his homeworks. → Ben does his homework.

2 I want a orange. → _____

3 They like breads. → _____

4 The farmer has potato. → _____

5 The baby wants milks. → _____

A Look and check the correct sentences.

1



- I see a tomato.
- I see tomatoes.
- I see tomato.

2



- I see butterflies.
- I see a butterfly.
- I see butterfly.

3



- She wants a rice.
- She wants rice.
- She wants rices.

4



- He wants a water.
- He wants waters.
- He wants water.

5



- I have carrots.
- I have a carrot.
- I have carrot.

6



- They're watches.
- They're watch.
- They're a watch.

B Look, circle, and write.

7



They're _____.
foots | feet

8



It has _____.
cheese | a cheese

9



They're _____.
leafs | leaves

10



I want _____.
a money | money

11



I see _____.
a baby | babies

12



I see _____.
a wolf | wolves

Let's Learn **Some & Any**

1 **some**과 **any**는 명사 앞에 쓰여 명사의 수와 양을 나타낸다. **some**, **any** 뒤에는 셀 수 있는 명사의 복수형과 셀 수 없는 명사를 쓸 수 있다. 다만, 셀 수 있는 명사의 단수형은 쓸 수 없다.

some apples (O) some water (O) some apple (X)
any books (O) any juice (O) any book (X)

2 **some** + 복수명사/셀 수 없는 명사: **some**은 주로 긍정문(affirmative)에 사용되며 '조금의, 약간의'라는 뜻이다.

I have **some** books. 나는 책을 몇 권 가지고 있다.

3 **any** + 복수명사/셀 수 없는 명사: **any**는 주로 부정문(negative)에 사용되며 '조금도 ~ (없다)'라는 뜻이다.

I don't have **any** books. 나는 책을 한 권도 가지고 있지 않다.

	긍정문 Affirmatives	부정문 Negatives
셀 수 있는 명사의 복수형 Plural Count Nouns	I have some apples.	I don't have any peaches.
셀 수 없는 명사 Noncount Nouns	There is some sugar.	There isn't any salt.

Let's Practice

A Look and write **some** or **any**.



In the fridge...

- 1 There are _____ eggs.
- 2 There is _____ water.
- 3 There aren't _____ tomatoes.
- 4 There are _____ peaches.
- 5 There is _____ meat.
- 6 There isn't _____ cheese.