

A photograph of a roller coaster with a large loop, set against a clear blue sky. The coaster track is white, and the cars are red and black. The background of the entire cover is a deep blue with a large, faint, circular graphic that resembles a clock face, with numbers 1 through 6 visible in lighter blue circles.

New Round-Up

Virginia Evans Jenny Dooley

Starter

1

2

3

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6

English Grammar Practice



Students' Book

with CD-Rom



PEARSON

Longman

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New Round-Up

English Grammar Practice

2

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Introduction

New Round-Up 2 English Grammar Practice combines games and fun with serious, systematic grammar practice. It is ideal for young learners in the preliminary stages of English language learning.

Students see grammar points clearly presented in colourful boxes and tables. They practise grammar through lively, highly illustrated games and oral and writing activities.

New Round-Up is especially designed for different students studying English in different ways.

It can be used:

- in class with a coursebook. Students do both oral work – in pairs and in groups – and written work in New Round-Up.
- after class. The 'write-in' activities are ideal for homework. Students can practise what they have learned in the classroom.
- on holidays for revision. New Round-Up has clear instructions and simple grammar boxes, so students can study at home without a teacher.

The New Round-Up Teacher's Guide includes a full answer key, quizzes, tests plus answer keys, and audio scripts of progress check listening tasks.

Personal Pronouns – 'Be' – 'Have (got)' – 'Can'

1



Listen and repeat. Then act out.



	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns
Singular	I You He She It	Me You Him Her It
Plural	We You They	Us You Them

1 Write *he*, *she*, *it* or *they*.



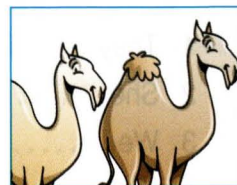
1 *it*



2



3



4



5



6



7



8

1

Personal Pronouns – 'Be' – 'Have (got)' – 'Can'

2

Complete the sentences.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 Mike is ten years old. | <i>He</i> is ten years old. |
| 2 Tim and I are friends. | are friends. |
| 3 Elena is a teacher. | is a teacher. |
| 4 The house is old. | is old. |
| 5 Cara and Pedro are from Spain. | are from Spain. |
| 6 The boys are in the kitchen. | are in the kitchen. |

3

Read and underline the correct word.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 You're hungry. Here's a cake for <u>you</u> / me! | 5 The tigers are scary. Look at <u>us</u> / them! |
| 2 They're nice flowers. Let's draw <u>it</u> / them! | 6 You and Lisa are dirty. Look at <u>you</u> / us! |
| 3 I'm funny! Look at <u>me</u> / us! | 7 It's a ball! Catch <u>me</u> / it! |
| 4 Mark is a good singer. Listen to <u>you</u> / him! | 8 Emma is pretty. Look at <u>him</u> / her! |

The verb 'to be'

Affirmative		Negative	
Long form	Short form	Long form	Short form
I am	I'm	I am not	I'm not
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't
He is	He's	He is not	He isn't
She is	She's	She is not	She isn't
It is	It's	It is not	It isn't
We are	We're	We are not	We aren't
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't
They are	They're	They are not	They aren't

4

Complete the sentences.

Long Form

- They *are* in the garden.
- She at home.
- We happy.
- I hungry.
- He *is not* at home.
- I thirsty.
- Ann a doctor.
- She in the room.
- They English.

Short Form

- They *'re* in the garden.
- She at home.
- We happy.
- I hungry.
- He *isn't* at home.
- I thirsty.
- Ann a doctor.
- She in the room.
- They English.

Interrogative

Am I?
Are you?
Is he?
Is she?
Is it?
Are we?
Are you?
Are they?

Short answers

Am I / Are you tall?	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.
Is he/she/it in the garden?	Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it isn't.
Are we/you/they students?	Yes, we/you/they are. No, we/you/they aren't.

5 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences as in the example:

1 I – years – eight – old. – am

I am eight years old.

2 you – England – from – are?

3 they – sisters – aren't

4 a – is – he – student

5 in – they – garden – the – are?

6 my – in – class – isn't – she

6 Write *am*, *is* or *are*.



Hello, I 1) *am* Nick and this 2)
Peter. We 3) friends. Peter 4)
nine and I 5) ten. Peter and I 6)
from London. We 7) students at Park School.

7 Complete the questions. Then read again and answer them.

1 *Are* Nick and Peter brothers?

2 Peter nine?

3 Nick nine, too?

4 Peter and Nick from London?

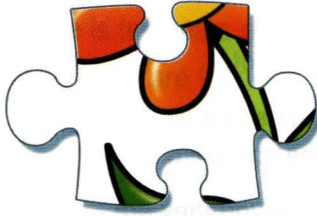
5 Peter and Nick singers?

1

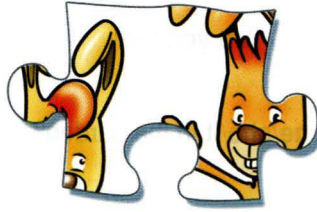
Personal Pronouns – ‘Be’ – ‘Have (got)’ – ‘Can’

8

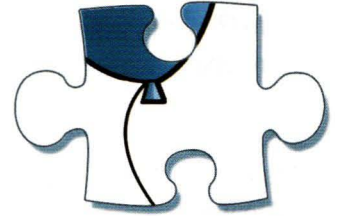
Ask and answer. Then write.



1 *Is* it a flower?
Yes, *it is*



2 they ducks?
No,



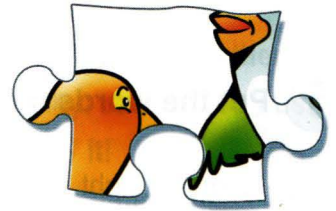
3 it a kite?
No,



4 he a clown?
Yes,



5 she a teacher?
No,



6 they birds?
Yes,

What am I?

What animal are you? Talk with your friend and find out.

Student 1: Am I a cat?
Student 2: No, you aren't.
Student 1: Am I a duck?
Student 2: Yes, you are. My turn now!



The verb ‘have got’

Affirmative		Negative		Interrogative
Long form	Short form	Long form	Short form	
I have got	I've got	I have not got	I haven't got	Have I got?
You have got	You've got	You have not got	You haven't got	Have you got?
He has got	He's got	He has not got	He hasn't got	Has he got?
She has got	She's got	She has not got	She hasn't got	Has she got?
It has got	It's got	It has not got	It hasn't got	Has it got?
We have got	We've got	We have not got	We haven't got	Have we got?
You have got	You've got	You have not got	You haven't got	Have you got?
They have got	They've got	They have not got	They haven't got	Have they got?

9 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences as in the example:

1 three / I've / hats / got

I've got three hats.

2 a / we've / big / got / house

3 coat / got / a / pink / she's

4 old / he's / an / watch / got

5 I've / new / toothbrush / got / a

6 got / computer / have / you / a?

7 three / got / brothers / hasn't / he

8 teacher / we / a / new / haven't / got

9 car / haven't / a / we / got

10 a / she's / dress / got / red

Short answers

Have you got a car?

Yes, I/we have.

No, I/we haven't.

Has he/she/it got a car?

Yes, he/she / it has.

No, he/she/it hasn't.

Have they got a car?

Yes, they have.

No, they haven't.

10 Look at the pictures and write questions and answers.

1 *Has it got* small ears?

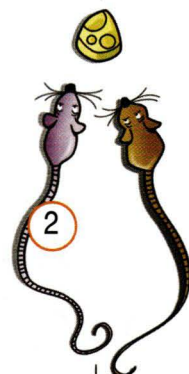
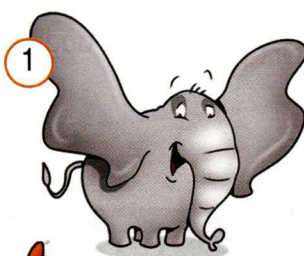
No, it hasn't.

2 long tails?

3 big feet?

4 short hair?

5 a small nose?



1

Personal Pronouns – ‘Be’ – ‘Have (got)’ – ‘Can’

11

Complete the email with *am*, *is*, *are*, *have got* or *has got*.

Dear Kelly,

Hi! How 1) *are* you? How 2) your new school?

I 3) in Year Six at school now. I 4) a new teacher, Mr Finns.

He 5) 38 years old and he 6) quite tall. He 7) fair hair and glasses.

Sam 8) a new computer and Roy 9) a new bike. It 10) really cool! Guess what! I 11) a pet dog, Sparks.

12) you any new friends in Moscow? Write and tell me.

Love,

Amy

12

Complete the questions. Then read the email again and answer them.

1 *Has* Amy *got* a new teacher?

2 Mr Finns dark hair?

3 Sam a new computer?

4 Sam and Roy a new bike?

5 Amy a pet dog?



Never-ending Game

Say what you've got. Your friend repeats what you say and adds what he/she's got.

Student 1: I've got a cat.

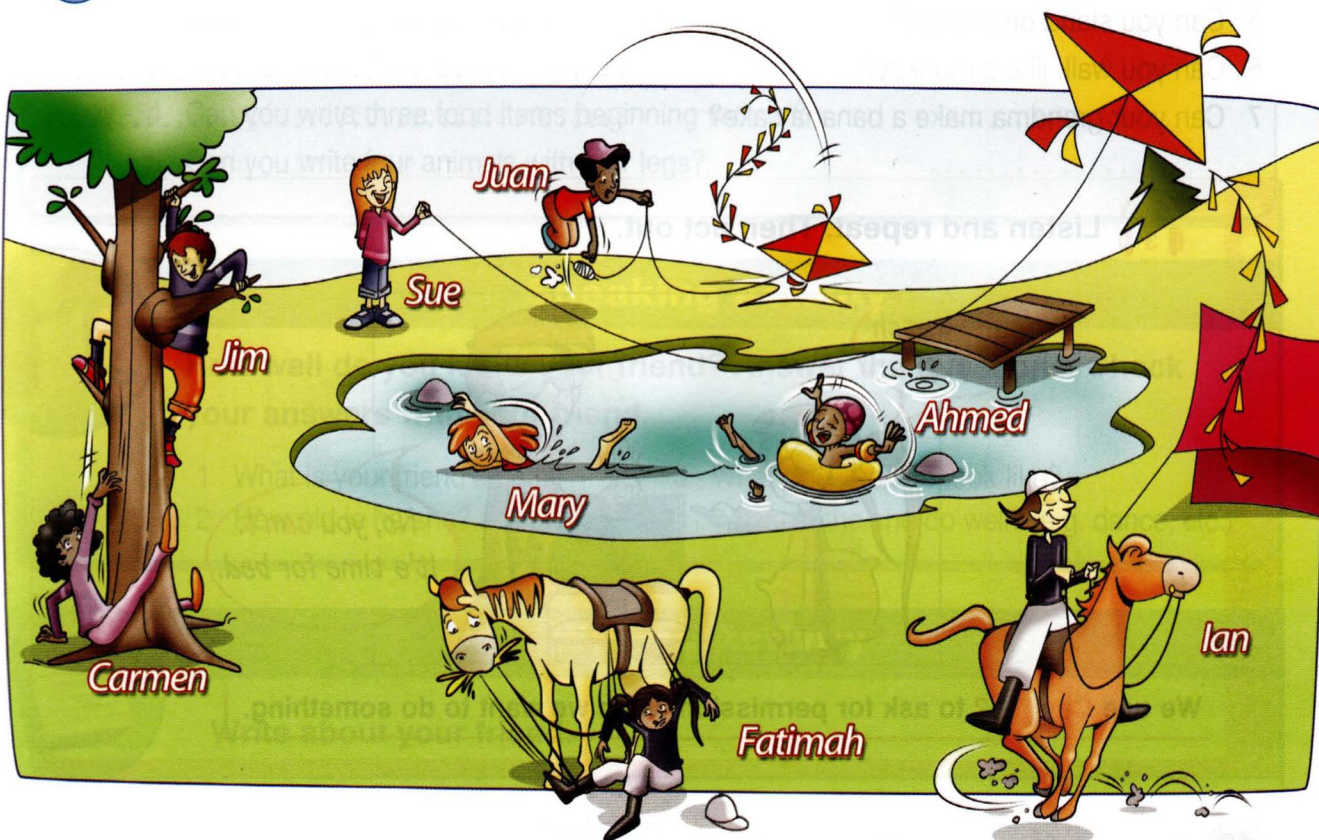
Student 2: He's got a cat and I've got a fish.

Student 3: She's got a fish and I've got a duck, etc.

The verb ‘can’

Affirmative	Negative		Interrogative
	Long form	Short form	
I can	I cannot	I can't	Can I?
You can	You cannot	You can't	Can you?
He can	He cannot	He can't	Can he?
She can	She cannot	She can't	Can she?
It can	It cannot	It can't	Can it?
We can	We cannot	We can't	Can we?
You can	You cannot	You can't	Can you?
They can	They cannot	They can't	Can they?

13 Look at the picture and write.



- 1 Ian *can ride a horse*
- 2 Fatimah *can't ride a horse*
- 3 Mary
- 4 Ahmed
- 5 Sue
- 6 Juan
- 7 Jim
- 8 Carmen

1

Personal Pronouns – 'Be' – 'Have (got)' – 'Can'

14 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences as in the example:

1 can / I / ride / bike / a

I can ride a bike.

2 can / really / swim / Tina / well

3 football / can / they / play

4 a / my / can / brother / car / drive

5 hands / clap / can / your / you?

6 can't / horse / ride / a / I

15 Answer the questions.

1 Can you stamp your feet?

Yes, I can.

2 Can you make a sandwich?

3 Can your grandfather climb a tree?

4 Can you jump over tall trees?

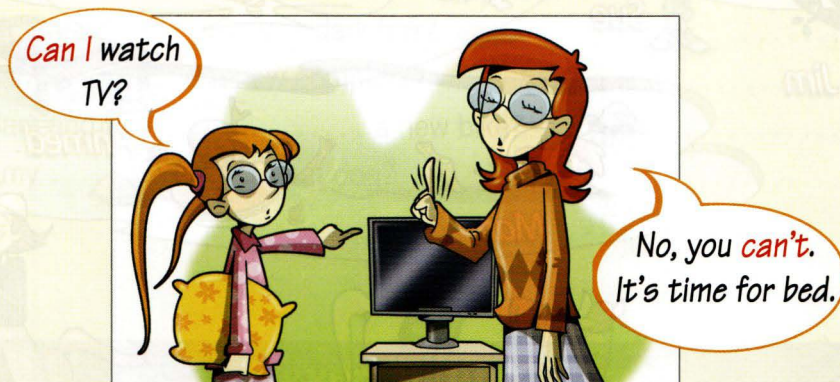
5 Can you stand on one leg?

6 Can you walk like a monkey?

7 Can your grandma make a banana cake?



Listen and repeat. Then act out.



We use **Can I ...?** to ask for permission when we want to do something.

16 Complete the questions and answers.

1 *Can I* go to the cinema?

No, *you can't.*

2 use your computer?

No,

3 have some more pie?

Yes,

4 buy some comics?

Yes,

17 Read and match.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1 Can I watch TV? | a Yes, you can. Your towel is in your wardrobe. |
| 2 Can I go to the park? | b No, you can't. It's very late. |
| 3 Can I make the biscuits? | c Yes, you can. Here it is. |
| 4 Can I buy some sweets? | d Yes, you can. I'm not hungry. |
| 5 Can I go swimming? | e No, you can't. It's very cold outside. |
| 6 Can I eat your sandwich? | f No, you can't. They're bad for your teeth. |
| 7 Can I have your pencil? | g Yes, you can. The eggs are in the fridge. |



Brain GYM

You've got three minutes. Read and answer.

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1 Can you write the next three numbers? | 2, 4, 6, |
| 2 Can you write three types of clothes beginning with 's'? | |
| 3 Can you write three school subjects? | |
| 4 Can you write three food items beginning with 'c'? | |
| 5 Can you write four animals with four legs? | |



Speaking Activity

How well do you know your friend? Answer the questions. Check your answers with your friend.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1 What is your friend's name? | 3 What does he/she look like? |
| 2 How old is he/she? | 4 What can he/she do well? (e.g. dance, etc.) |



Writing Activity

Write about your friend.

My Friend
 by
 My friend is years old.
 has got
 can
 My friend is great fun!



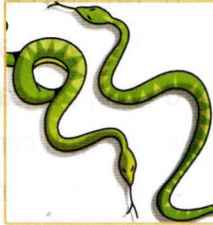
Listen and repeat.



cameras



chairs



snakes



parrots

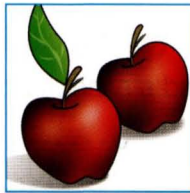
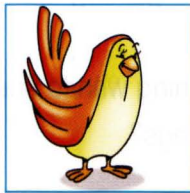


doctors

We form the plural of most nouns by adding 's'.

1

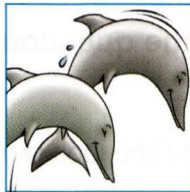
Look at the pictures. Write the plurals.

1 one apple • two apples

2 one bird • two



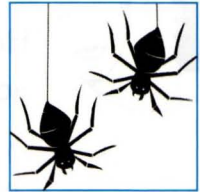
3 one shoe • two



4 one dolphin • two



5 one clown • two



6 one spider • two

2

Write in the plural.

1 It is a bird.

They're birds.

2 He's a clown.

.....

3 You've got a friend.

.....

4 Look at the bat.

.....

5 She is a doctor.

.....

6 Look at the shark.

.....



Listen and repeat.



bus



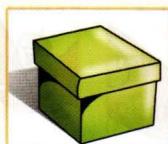
buses



brush



brushes



box



boxes



glass



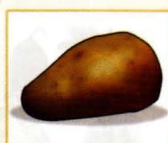
glasses



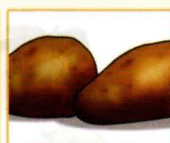
watch



watches



potato

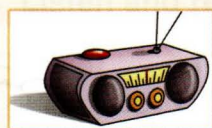


potatoes

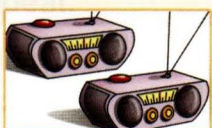
Read and complete the rule.

Nouns ending in **-s**, **-ss**, **-sh**, **-ch**, **-x** and **-o** form their plurals by adding

BUT



radio



radios



piano



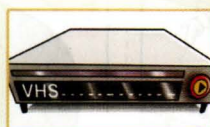
pianos



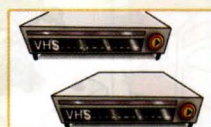
photo



photos



video



videos

3 Look at the pictures. Write the plurals.



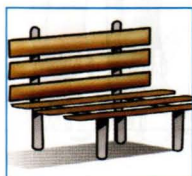
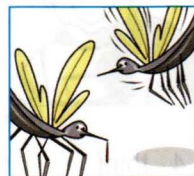
1 one watch • two *watches*



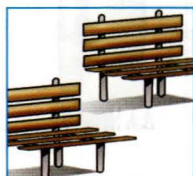
2 one fox • two



3 one mosquito • two



4 one bench • two



5 one dress • two



6 one tomato • two

