Round-Up Round-Up

Virginia Evans Jenny Dooley

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English Grammar Practice

Students' Book

with CD-Rom



Introduction

New Round-Up 3 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.
- in 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.

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Listen and repeat.



Listen and repeat.

- bananas, dogs, cats, books
- bus buses, hairbrush hairbrushes, fox foxes, dress dresses, watch watches, tomato - tomatoes
- baby babies, lady ladies
- leaf leaves, wife wives
- child children, foot feet, fish fish, mouse mice, man men, tooth teeth, sheep sheep, ox - oxen, woman - women, goose - geese, deer - deer, louse - lice
- A. Countable nouns are nouns which can be counted. Most nouns take -s in the plural.
- B. Nouns ending in -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o take -es in the plural.

radio - radios piano - pianos

photo - photos

video - videos

C. Nouns ending in a consonant + y

BUT

Nouns ending in a vowel (a, e, o, u) + y \rightarrow -s toy - toys day - days

X+-ies

D. Nouns ending in -f, -fe → -> + + -ves

BUT

roof - roofs, chief - chiefs, handkerchief - handkerchiefs, proof - proofs

E. Some nouns form irregular plurals.



Write the plurals in the correct column. Listen and check. Listen and repeat.

radio	lady	man	child	handkerchief	fly	body	life
tomato	loaf	watch	fox	kiss	sheep	shelf	bench

-S	-es	-ies	-ves	irregular
radios,	tomatoes,	ladies,	loaves,	men,

Pronunciation



Listen and repeat.

	/s/		/ız/	/z/		
after /f/,	/k/, /p/, /t/, /θ/	after /s/, /ks/	/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/, /z/, /ʒ/	after oth	ner sounds	
cliffs proofs books	lollipops spots baths	foxes brushes churches	bri dg es ro s es mira g es	pens babies songs	meals records	

Write the plurals in the correct column. Listen and check. Listen and repeat.

cat	class	roof	fork	leaf	lemon
beach	cup	girl	shirt	nose	peach
boy	desk	potato	pen	bus	box

/s/	/ IZ /	/2/
cats,	beaches,	boys,

F. Some nouns are uncountable. They have no plural. A / An is not used with uncountable nouns. Some is used with them. These nouns include:

food/drinks: butter, bread, meat, cheese, water, tea, coffee, milk, lemonade, chocolate,

salt, pepper, fish, etc.

materials: paper, wood, silver, gold, iron, etc.

abstract nouns: peace, anger, love, etc.

many others: money, snow, soap, furniture, petrol, oil, information, news, etc.

G. a + consonant sound (b, c, d, f, g, etc.) H. Some is also used with countable

a pen

an + vowel sound (a, e, i, o, u) an apple

nouns in the plural.

I've got some eggs.

3 Underline the correct item.

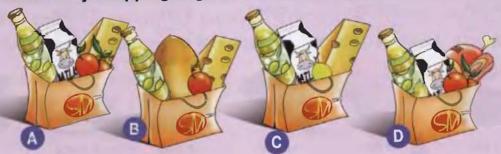
1	a / an orange	1	4	a / an chair	7	a / some furniture	10	an / some apples
2	a / some gold	2	5	a / some children	8	a / an umbrella	11	a / an piano
3	an / some oil	1	6	a / some water	9	a / some butter	12	a / some leaves

Write a/an or some. Then write C for countable or U for uncountable. Say two more countable and two more uncountable nouns.

1	a. berry .C.	6	money	11	news	16	water
2	cheese	7	butterfly	12	shirt	17	chair
3	woman	8	orange	13	apple	18	tea
4	paper	9	bread	14	salt	19	leaf
5	butter	10	boy	15	chocolate	20	bottle

Guess which one

Which is my shopping bag? Ask each other questions to find out.



Student A: There is some cheese, some milk, some juice and a lemon in my bag.

Student B: Is it bag C? Student A: Yes, it is.

Adjectives describe nouns. It is a new car. (What kind of car is it? A new car.)
 Adjectives take no -s in the plural. a new record - two new records

5 Rewrite the sentences in the plural.

1	There is a wooden chair in the kitchen. There are some wooden chairs in the kitchen.
2	She is an old lady.
3	I have got a big schoolbag.
4	He is a tall boy.
5	There is a pretty butterfly on the window.

6	She is a clever student.
7	I have got a new hat.
8	She is a famous actress.
9	There is a white goose in the garden.
10	He has got a heavy suitcase.



Listen and repeat.



a tin of tuna



a glass of water



of water



of tea



a packet of rice



of honey



a loaf of bread



a slice of bread



a carton of milk



a can of cola



a bottle of cola



a bowl of rice



a kilo of meat



a bar of soap



a bar of chocolate



a bag of flour



a piece of cheese



a piece of furniture

J. Some uncountable nouns can be made countable by using the above words.

Read and write.

SPECIAL OFFERS

for TWO days only! Food Items at VERY, VERY low prices



Three

) cartons of milk for the



All 2) of bread half price!



All 3) of chocolate just £1!





Six 5) of jam for the price of three!



Buy three 6) of tuna! Get two free!



Two 7) ----of onions for just £2!



All 8) of cola half price!



7

Underline the correct item.

Jeff: Let's make a list of what we need to buy from the supermarket!

Alyssa: OK. We need one 1) carton / jug of milk, two 2) bags / tins of flour, 3) a / some cheese and

two 4) packets / jars of biscuits.

Jeff: Have we got any meat?

Alyssa: Let me see. ... No, there's no meat in the fridge.

Jeff: Well then, we need a 5) slice / kilo of meat and six 6) bottles / cans of water. What else do we need?

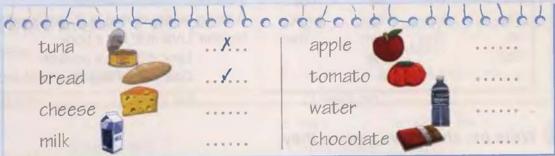
Alyssa: We also need a 7) carton / packet of orange juice and 8) some / a chocolate for the children!

Jeff: OK! Let's go then!



Speaking Activity

You and your partner are going on a picnic. Go through the list and decide what you need to buy. Use Ex. 7 to act out similar dialogues.



- A: Let's make a list of what we need for the picnic.
- B: We need two loaves of bread and



Writing Activity

What do you need for your picnic? Write a note to your mum.
Use the list from the Speaking Activity.

Mum,

Here's what we need for the picnic:

- · two loaves of bread
- 8
- .



Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	
(before v		(after verbs, as objects)		
You He She It	We You They	Me You Him Her It	Us You Them	

A man or a boy is he. Look at him! He is a doctor.

A woman or a girl is she. Look at her! She is a teacher.

A thing or an animal is it, but a pet can be he/she. Look at it! It is a book.

Look at it! It is a peacock.

Danny is my dog. He's black and white.

1 Write he, she, it, we, you or they.

		14-
1	table	IV

- 2 you and Eduardo
- 3 John and I
- 4 Helen and Mary
- 5 flowers

- 6 grandfather and I
- 7 brother
- 8 sister
- 9 girl
- 10 trees

The verb 'to be'

Affirmative		Negative		Questions	Short answers	
Long form	Short form	Long form	Short form			
l am	l'm	am not	I'm not	Am I tall?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.	
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't	Are you tall?	Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.	
He is	He's	He is not	He isn't	Is he tall?	Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.	
She is	She's	She is not	She isn't	Is she tall?	Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.	
lt is	It's	It is not	It isn't	Is it tall?	Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.	
We are	We're	We are not	We aren't	Are we tall?	Yes, we are. / No, we aren't.	
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't	Are you tall?	Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.	
They are	They're	They are not		Are they tall?		

2 Fill in the gaps with is or are. Then guess who the person is.



1	She j American. She j
	from New York Jenny
2	They teachers. One
	American and the other
	Japanese,
3	They students. He
	12 and she 9 years old.
4	She Spanish. She
	from Madrid.

ign't a student She

5	They twenty-six years old. She
	a teacher and he
	doctor.
6	She twenty-four years old. She
	from Japan
7	He from London. He
	12 years old
8	He a doctor. He
	from Athens.

3 Look at Ex. 2 again. Fill in the gaps with is, isn't, are or aren't.

1	Jenny Lett. V a Student. One V a teacher.
2	Stelios 24 years old. He 26.
3	Chad, Alejandra and Adriane teachers. They students.
4	Alejandra Spanish. She Japanese.
5	Adriane 12 years old. She 9.
6	Stelios and Jenny 26 years old. They 20.



Competition

Look at Ex. 2. Listen to your teacher. In teams, correct the mistakes. Each correct answer gets a point.

Teacher: Chad is American.

Team A: No, he isn't. He's British.

Teacher: Correct. You get a point.

The verb 'have (got)'

In British English, we use have got / haven't got / Have I got? In American English, we use have / don't have / Do I have?

Affirmative			Negative			
American English	British English		American English	British English		
	Long Form	Short Form		Long Form	Short Form	
I have You have He has She has It has We have You have They have	I have got You have got He has got She has got It has got We have got You have got They have got		I don't have You don't have He doesn't have She doesn't have It doesn't have We don't have You don't have They don't have	I have not got You have not got He has not got She has not got It has not got We have not got You have not got They have not got	I haven't got You haven't got He hasn't got She hasn't got It hasn't got We haven't got You haven't got They haven't got	

Note: There is no short form in the affirmative for the verb 'have' in American English.

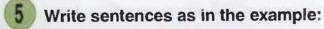
Questions	Short answers	
American English		
Do you have a pen?	Yes, I do. / No, I don't.	
Does he/she/it have a pen?	Yes, he/she/it does. / No, he/she/it doesn't.	
Do we/you/they have a pen?	Yes, we/you/they do. / No, we/you/they don't.	
British English		
Have you got a pen?	Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.	
Has he/she/it got a pen?	Yes, he/she/it has. / No, he/she/it hasn't.	
Have we/you/they got a pen?	Yes, we/you/they have. / No, we/you/they haven't.	

4 Fill in the gaps as in the examples:

	Long Form
	1 have (got) a Walkman.
1	John black hair.
2	We not a boat.
3	They bicycles.
100	You blue eyes.
5	He not a pen.
	She a car.

Short Form —						
	1 've got a Walkman.					
1	John black hair.					
2	We a boat.					
3	They bicycles.					
4	You blue eyes.					
5	He a pen.					
6	She a car.					







Edward and Jacob

You

Brenda

- 1 Brenda has (got) a mobile phone, a computer and a digital camera. She hasn't got/doesn't have a TV or a CD player.
- 2 Edward and Jacob
- 3 |

6 Complete the sentences as in the example:



1 I ...am Jane.

Jam. a dressmaker.

J.have (got). a sewing

machine.



Jim and Chris. students.





4 He Luke. a doctor. a stethoscope.



Brain Gym

In 3 minutes write as many things as possible that you have or haven't got in your bedroom. Then tell your partner.

I have got ... but I haven't got ...

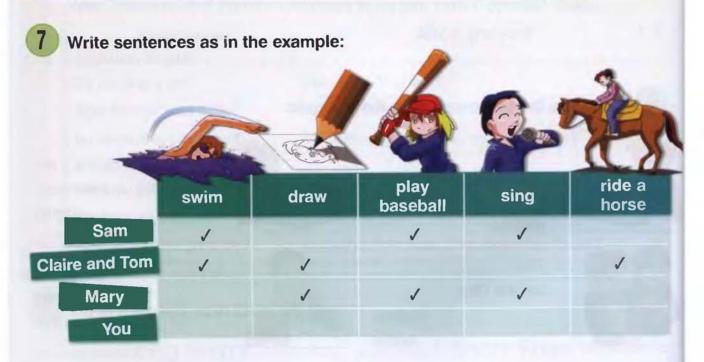


The verb 'can'

Affirmative	Negative		Questions	Short answers	
	Long form Short fo				
l can	cannot	l can't	Can I swim?	Yes, I can. / No, I can't.	
You can	You cannot	You can't	Can you swim?	Yes, you can. / No, you can't.	
He can	He cannot	He can't	Can he swim?	Yes, he can. / No, he can't.	
She can	She cannot	She can't	Can she swim?	Yes, she can. / No, she can't.	
It can	It cannot	It can't	Can it swim?	Yes, it can. / No, it can't.	
We can	We cannot	We can't	Can we swim?	Yes, we can. / No, we can't.	
You can	You cannot	You can't	Can you swim?	Yes, you can. / No, you can't	
They can	They cannot	They can't	Can they swim?	Yes, they can. / No, they can't	

We use can:

- to say what we are able to do in the present. I can run fast.
- to ask for permission to do something. Can I go out, Miss?



1	Sam .can swim, play baseball and sing. He can't draw or ride a horse.	78
2	Claire and Tom	
	***************************************	0
	Mary	
4	1	
		4



8 Look at the prompts. Write questions using Can I?



go/bathroom Can I go to the bathroom?



open / window



go / party



have / last piece



help / you

Now, in pairs, ask and answer questions using one of the responses from the box.

Yes, of course.

Certainly.

Sure.

No problem.

No, I'm afraid not.

No, you can't.

- A: Can I go to the bathroom?
- B. Yes, of course.
- 9 Put the words in the correct order.
- 1 got / Melek / hair / has / long
 Melek has got long hair.
- 2 quiet / are / the children
- 3 computer / can / you / use / the?
- 4 pencil / got / you / have / a?
 - 5 video camera / she / the / find / cannot
 - 6 has / a mobile phone / got / she / not
- 10 Fill in the gaps with am, is, are, have (got), can or can't.

000

Dear Lucy,

14) long brown hair. My eyes 5) brown. I love ballet and I 6) draw very well.

14) Pierre.

This 15) some information about me and my family.

Write back soon.

Michelle

