

A photograph of a roller coaster looping in the sky, with the track and cars visible. The background is a clear blue sky.

# New Round-Up

Virginia Evans Jenny Dooley

Starter

1 2 3 4 5 6

English Grammar Practice



**Students' Book**

*with CD-Rom*



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## 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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# New Round-Up

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## English Grammar Practice

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# Plurals of Countable and Uncountable Nouns

1



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.

BUT

radio – radios

piano – pianos

photo – photos

video – videos

C. Nouns ending in a **consonant + y** → ~~y~~ + **-ies**

BUT

Nouns ending in a **vowel (a, e, o, u) + y** → **-s** toy – toys day – days

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

BUT

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

E. Some nouns form irregular plurals.

1



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

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

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



# 1

## Plurals of Countable and Uncountable Nouns

### Pronunciation



Listen and repeat.

/s/		/ɪz/		/z/	
after /f/, /k/, /p/, /t/, /θ/		after /s/, /ks/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/, /z/, /ʒ/		after other sounds	
cliffs	lollipops	foxes	bridges	pens	meals
proofs	spots	brushes	roses	babies	records
books	baths	churches	mirages	songs	rooms

# 2

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

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

/s/	/ɪz/	/z/
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.)**

a pen

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

**H. Some is also used with countable nouns in the plural.**

I've got **some** eggs.

# 3

Underline the correct item.

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

## Plurals of Countable and Uncountable Nouns

1

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

- |                               |                       |                        |                     |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 ... <i>a</i> berry <b>C</b> | 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.

1. **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.<br><i>There are some wooden chairs in the kitchen.</i> | 6 She is a clever student.<br>.....              |
| 2 She is an old lady.<br>.....   | 7 I have got a new hat.<br>.....                 |
| 3 I have got a big schoolbag.<br>.....   | 8 She is a famous actress.<br>.....              |
| 4 He is a tall boy.<br>.....   | 9 There is a white goose in the garden.<br>..... |
| 5 There is a pretty butterfly on the window.<br>.....  | 10 He has got a heavy suitcase.<br>.....         |



# Plurals of Countable and Uncountable Nouns



Listen and repeat.



a tin  
of tuna



a glass  
of water



a jug  
of water



a cup  
of tea



a packet  
of rice



a jar  
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  
1) cartons  
of milk for the  
price of one!



All 2) .....  
of bread half price!



All 3) .....  
of chocolate just £1!



Buy five  
4) .....  
of rice.  
Get two free!



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!



# Plurals of Countable and Uncountable Nouns

1

## 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.

tuna		..X..	apple		.....
bread		..✓..	tomato		.....
cheese		.....	water		.....
milk		.....	chocolate		.....

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

- .....
- .....
- .....



Listen and repeat. Then act out.



### Singular Plural Singular Plural

(before verbs,  
as subjects)

(after verbs,  
as objects)

I

We

Me

Us

You

You

You

You

He

They

Him

Them

She

Her

It

It

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**.

1 table ... **it** ...

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		
I am	I'm	I 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.
It 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	They aren't	Are they tall?	Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.



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

					
<b>Jenny</b>	<b>Chad</b>	<b>Alejandra</b>	<b>Natsumi</b>	<b>Stelios</b>	<b>Adriano</b>
26	12	10	24	26	9
teacher	student	student	teacher	doctor	student
American	British	Spanish	Japanese	Greek	British
New York	London	Madrid	Tokyo	Athens	York

- 1 She is American. She is 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. ....
- 5 They ..... twenty-six years old. She ..... a teacher and he ..... a 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 isn't a student. She is a teacher.
- 2 Stelios ..... 24 years old. He ..... 26.
- 3 Chad, Alejandra and Adriano ..... teachers. They ..... students.
- 4 Alejandra ..... Spanish. She ..... Japanese.
- 5 Adriano ..... 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	I have got	I've got	I don't have	I have not got	I haven't got
You have	You have got	You've got	You don't have	You have not got	You haven't got
He has	He has got	He's got	He doesn't have	He has not got	He hasn't got
She has	She has got	She's got	She doesn't have	She has not got	She hasn't got
It has	It has got	It's got	It doesn't have	It has not got	It hasn't got
We have	We have got	We've got	We don't have	We have not got	We haven't got
You have	You have got	You've got	You don't have	You have not got	You haven't got
They have	They have got	They've got	They don't have	They have not got	They haven't got

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

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

## 4 Fill in the gaps as in the examples:

## Long Form

- I ..... *have (got)* ..... a Walkman.
- 1 John ..... black hair.
- 2 We ..... not ..... a boat.
- 3 They ..... bicycles.
- 4 You ..... blue eyes.
- 5 He ..... not ..... a pen.
- 6 She ..... a car.

## Short Form

- I ..... *'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.



5 Write sentences as in the example:



	mobile phone	TV	computer	digital camera	CD player
Brenda	✓		✓	✓	
Edward and Jacob		✓		✓	✓
You					

- 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.*
- Edward and Jacob .....
- I .....

6 Complete the sentences as in the example:



- I *am* Jane.  
I *am* a dressmaker.  
I *have (got)* a sewing machine.



- She ..... Ann.  
..... a secretary.  
..... a laptop.



- They .....  
Jim and Chris.  
..... students.  
..... books.



- 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 form		
I can	I cannot	I 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?

## 7 Write sentences as in the example:



	swim	draw	play baseball	sing	ride a horse
Sam	✓		✓	✓	
Claire and Tom	✓	✓			✓
Mary		✓	✓	✓	
You					

1 Sam can swim, play baseball and sing. He can't draw or ride a horse.

2 Claire and Tom .....

3 Mary .....

4 I .....



## 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.

Dear Lucy,

My name 1) is Michelle and I 2) ..... 10 years old. I 3) ..... from France.  
I 4) ..... long brown hair. My eyes 5) ..... brown. I love ballet  
and I 6) ..... dance quite well but I 7) ..... draw very well.

My father 8) ..... a dentist and my mother 9) ..... an engineer.  
My father 10) ..... play the guitar but he 11) ..... sing very well. My  
mother 12) ..... a great photographer and takes fantastic photos with her  
camera. I 13) ..... a brother just like you do and his name  
14) ..... Pierre.

This 15) ..... some information about me and my family.

Write back soon.

Michelle

