



New Round-Up

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Starter

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English Grammar Practice



Students' Book

with CD-Rom



PEARSON
Longman

New Round-Up

English Grammar Practice

3

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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.



این مجموعه با لوگوی مرجع زبان ایرانیان به صورت نشر بر خط و حامل به ثبت رسیده است. به ثبت رسیده است. کپی برداری از آن خلاف شرع، قانون و اخلاق است و شامل پیگیرد خواهد شد.

Plurals of Countable and Uncountable Nouns



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.

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

/ s /	/ ɪ z /	/ z /
<i>cats,</i>	<i>beaches,</i>	<i>boys,</i>

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

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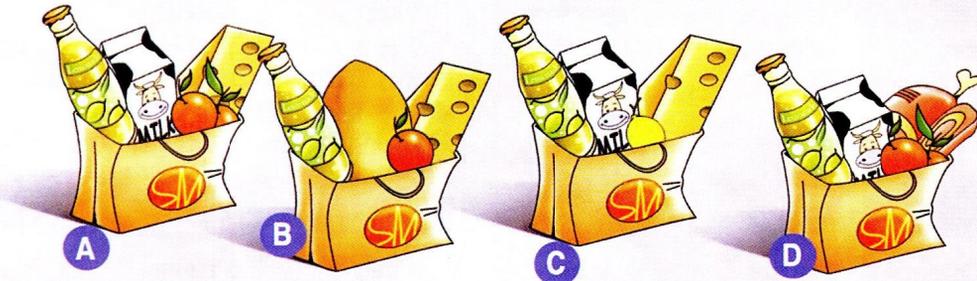
4 Write *a/an* or *some*. Then write **C** for countable or **U** for uncountable. Say two more countable and two more uncountable nouns.

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

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

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Plurals of Countable and Uncountable Nouns



Listen and repeat.



a tin of tuna



a glass of water



a jug of water



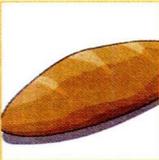
a cup of tea



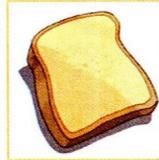
a packet of rice



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



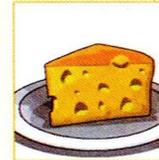
a bar of soap



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.

6

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!

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 ... <i>it</i> ... | 6 grandfather and I |
| 2 you and Eduardo | 7 brother |
| 3 John and I | 8 sister |
| 4 Helen and Mary | 9 girl |
| 5 flowers | 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.

 Jenny 26 teacher American New York	 Chad 12 student British London	 Alejandra 10 student Spanish Madrid	 Natsumi 24 teacher Japanese Tokyo	 Stelios 26 doctor Greek Athens	 Adriane 9 student British York
--	--	---	---	---	--

- She *is* American. She *is* from New York. *Jenny*
- They teachers. One American and the other Japanese. ,
- They students. He 12 and she 9 years old. ,
- She Spanish. She from Madrid.
- They twenty-six years old. She a teacher and he a doctor. ,
- She twenty-four years old. She from Japan.
- He from London. He 12 years old.
- He a doctor. He from Athens.

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

- Jenny *isn't* a student. She *is* a teacher.
- Stelios 24 years old. He 26.
- Chad, Alejandra and Adriane teachers. They students.
- Alejandra Spanish. She Japanese.
- Adriane 12 years old. She 9.
- Stelios and Jenny 26 years old. They 20.



Competition مرجع زبان ایرانیان

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
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

- 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.

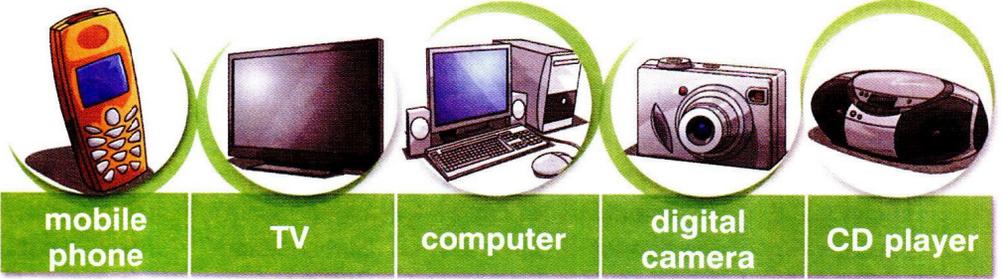
Short Form

- 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.

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

2

5 Write sentences as in the example:



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:



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



2 She Ann.
 a secretary.
 a laptop.



3 They
 Jim and Chris.
 students.
 books.



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 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:

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?



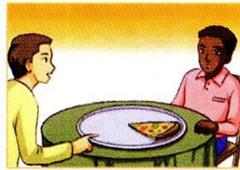
open / window

.....
.....



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





Who am I?

Choose a photo. In pairs, ask and answer questions to find out who you are.



Name	Stella	Lucia	Terry	Tony	Micaela	Haruki
Age	12	12	10	10	12	10
Hair	brown	black	blond	brown	black	black
Abilities	play tennis	play volleyball	play tennis	play volleyball	play basketball	play basketball

Student A: How old are you?

Student B: I'm 12.

Student A: What colour hair have you got?

Student B: I've got black hair.

Student A: What can you do?

Student B: I can play volleyball.

Student A: Are you Lucia?

Student B: Yes, I am.

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Writing Activity

Write a short email about yourself to your new e-pal.

Hi!

I'm (name).

I'm (age).

I've got (hair).

I can What about you?

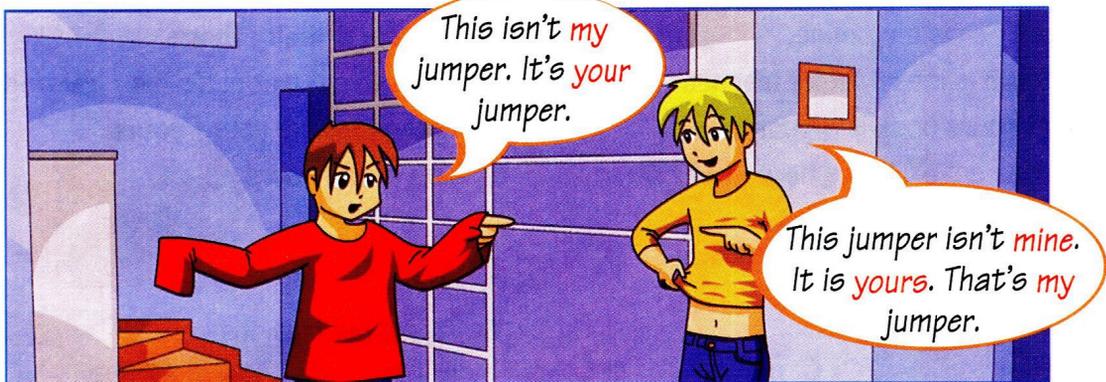
Write soon.

.....

Possessives / Demonstratives



Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Personal pronouns		Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
(before verbs, as subjects)	(after verbs, as objects)	(followed by nouns)	(not followed by nouns)
I	Me	My	Mine
You	You	Your	Yours
He/She/It	Him/Her/It	His/Her/Its	His/Hers/-
We	Us	Our	Ours
You	You	Your	Yours
They	Them	Their	Theirs

1 Fill in the gaps with the correct possessive adjective.

- 1 .. *His* .. (he) cat is so beautiful!
- 2 (we) school is in Apple Street.
- 3 Brenda, is this (you) book?
- 4 (I) bedroom is upstairs.
- 5 Look at (she) new dress. It's fantastic!

2 Complete the sentences. Use the correct possessive adjective or possessive pronoun.

- 1 Look at my hat. This hat is .. *mine* ..
- 2 Karen has got a dog. That's dog.
- 3 My brothers have got bikes. The bikes are
- 4 You and Robbie have got scarves. These are scarves.
- 5 Peter has got a kite. The kite is
- 6 Mum has got a new bag. That's bag.
- 7 My friends and I have got sweets. The sweets are
- 8 I've got a watch. This is watch.

3

Possessives / Demonstratives**3 Circle the correct item.**

- James has got a laptop. It's **her** / **his** laptop.
- The red pen is **my** / **mine**.
- Mrs Smith is **their** / **theirs** teacher.
- Your** / **Yours** book is green.
- Katie has got a CD. It's **hers** / **her** CD.
- Emma is **my** / **mine** sister.
- This car is **their** / **theirs**.
- Lisa has got a dog. It's **his** / **her** dog.
- These toys are **your** / **yours**.
- This is **our** / **ours** house.

4 Choose the correct item.

- The white coat is
 A mine C me
 B my D I
- Who's?
 A he C his
 B him D her
- I can't find my glasses. Let's look for
 A they C theirs
 B them D their
- This scarf isn't mine. It's
 A hers C him
 B she D them
- Linda is cousin.
 A him C he's
 B he D his
- This is her bike. It's
 A her C she
 B hers D she's
- This is my new dress. Look at!
 A I C me
 B mine D my
- John and Liz are very rich. house is big.
 A Theirs C Their
 B They D Them
- daughter is a doctor.
 A Our C Us
 B Ours D We
- This isn't her skirt. is blue.
 A Hers C She
 B Her D He

5 Read the email. Choose the right words and write them on the lines.

Dear Christian,

My name is Emily and I want to be 1) *your* e-pal. I am seven years old and I am from England. My parents are doctors. I 2) two brothers. They are students at the University of London. Have 3) got any brothers or sisters? In my free time, I go to the cinema with my brothers or hang out with my friends. My best friend 4) Selma. 5) mother is from India and her father is from Germany. Please write soon and tell 6) all about your family and friends.

Best wishes,

Emily

- A your B yours C your
- A be B can C have got
- A you B your C yours
- A am B is C are
- A She B Hers C Her
- A I B me C my