



New Round-Up

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6

Starter

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English Grammar Practice



Teacher's Book

with audio CD



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Longman

New
Round-Up **6**
English Grammar Practice

Teacher's Book

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Key to terms

S = student

Ex. = exercise

p. = page

open pairs = students in random pairs

closed pairs = students sitting next to each other

Lesson guidelines

New Round-Up is a fun, practical English grammar practice book that supplements your coursebook. It is perfect for extra grammar practice at the end of a lesson or as homework. It is designed to be used with students who are studying English in different situations. Level 6 is for upper- intermediate students.

New Round-Up 6 English Grammar Practice is divided into 12 units, each of which focuses on one or more areas of grammar. Within each unit there are clear and colourful grammar reference boxes and a series of straightforward, mainly write-in activities to practise the grammar. After every third unit there is a Progress Check which gives students the chance to consolidate what they have learnt in the previous units. There is also a Revision section at the back of the book.

Use the Progress Checks to help you and your students identify the grammar points that need further explanation and practice. You can use them in two ways:

1. as a diagnostic test to help you identify grammar points that students have difficulty with
2. to help students identify the grammar points they need to revise and practise before they do the Revision at the end of each section

The Revision section provides exercises which test students' progress and comprehension of grammar points.

Your Teacher's Guide has the answer key for the exercises in the Grammar Practice book and a set of photocopiable tests with keys as well as quizzes which are to be taken at the end of each unit. These tests can save you preparation time and give your students a good idea of their progress. Students will be well prepared for each test once they have successfully completed the appropriate revision unit.

Level 6 of New Round-up Grammar Practice is accompanied by a CD-ROM.

Using New Round-Up

Choose exercises from the Grammar Practice book that practise or revise language that has been presented. You may want to use whole units or select parts of units. Do not feel that you have to use all the exercises in a unit.

The exercises can be used by simply following the instructions in the book and instructing students to write in the answers. Alternatively, when there is time in class, you can use them orally first with the whole class or as pairwork or groupwork.

Oral practice

It is a good idea to do the exercises orally first, then go on to do the writing. English spelling can be confusing. By starting with oral practice, students get a chance to hear how the word sounds and concentrate on the meaning before they have to start worrying about the written form.

Whole class

New Round-Up 6 includes several exercises that you can use with the whole class to work on students' pronunciation and intonation. These are especially well-suited to whole class practice because they give you a chance to check on students' pronunciation and help them improve it through student-student correction or by modelling the pronunciation yourself. An exercise that is well-suited to this type of oral practice is:

Unit 12 Ex. 1 (wh-questions)

Give students time to look at the exercise before they have to do it out loud. Then select students at random to do the exercise. If students do not know who will be asked to speak next, they will have to pay closer attention and concentrate on all the items in case they are chosen next.

In Unit 12 Ex. 16 (question tag intonation) you will need to refer to the key in the Teacher's Guide for the intonation patterns. Read the sentences aloud while students tick the appropriate column. Check answers, then get students to produce the correct intonation.

Many of the exercises are worth using with the whole class to help them get used to oral practice. For example, Unit 1 Ex. 20 (future forms), Unit 2 Exs. 11,

14 (infinitive / *-ing* form / *-ing/-ed* adjectives), Unit 3 Ex. 11 (modal verbs), Unit 5 Ex. 22 (clauses / linking words), Unit 6 Ex. 22 (passive), Unit 7 Ex. 21 (reported speech).

Pairwork

Many of the exercises can easily be done by students in pairs. Pairwork is vital because it ensures that everyone gets the chance to speak. Like groupwork, it also allows you to spend time with students who might be having difficulties. There are several different ways to vary the pairwork. Here are some examples.

1. The simplest way is for the students to work together (in closed pairs) to complete the exercises orally first, then in writing. When most of the students have finished, check the answers in open pairs so that everyone in the class can hear.

Some exercises that work well this way are: Unit 1 Ex. 1 (tense forms), Unit 2 Ex. 10 (infinitive / *-ing* form), Unit 3 Ex. 8 (modal verbs), Unit 4 Ex. 4 (adjectives).

2. Some of the exercises can be done as dialogues. First students do the exercise in closed pairs: e.g., one student asks the questions, the other replies. When they finish, they reverse the roles. Then, in open pairs, choose a student to ask a question and one to reply.

Practising the dialogues in closed pairs helps the students gain confidence and allows you to monitor and correct errors before they have to speak in front of the whole class.

Exercises that have dialogue parts and suit this type of pairwork are:

Unit 1 Ex. 21 (tense forms), Unit 3 Ex. 11 (modal verbs), Unit 4 Ex. 24 (quite/rather), Unit 6 Ex. 15 (passive), Unit 6 Ex. 29 (causative).

Groupwork

1. Put the students into groups to go through the exercises orally first, then do the written work together. When most groups have finished, select a few to give feedback to the class at the end. Some of the exercises that work well in groups are:

Unit 1 Ex. 4, (tense forms), Unit 2 Ex. 3 (infinitive / *-ing* form), Unit 5 Ex. 24 (clauses of contrast), Unit 7 Ex. 6 (reported speech).

2. Communication activities:

Unit 12 Ex. 20 (so – neither – but) can be extended and used as a group activity by adapting the grid in the book.

1. Students ask and answer the questions about the grid in pairs.
2. They copy the grid, substituting their names for the names in the book.
3. They stand up and ask each other about whether they like dancing, have travelled abroad, etc.
4. Stop the activity when they have complete information about each person in their group. Choose a few students to give feedback to the whole class.

The activity gives students a lot of practice and allows you to listen for mistakes and problems.

Grammar boxes and tables

The grammar boxes and tables sum up the key points in each unit. Students can refer to these while they are doing the practice activities and later when they are revising. Encourage them to use the boxes and to reread them often. In addition to being a grammar reference, they also provide information on the spelling and pronunciation areas that can easily cause students problems.

Guessing new words

Students should be encouraged to use their own language and words that they already know in English to guess the meaning of new vocabulary.

In New Round-Up 6, students are able to use context to help them guess the meanings of new words. When students come across a new word they should try to decide what part of speech it is: a verb, a noun, an adjective, etc. They can then look at the other words in the sentence to determine what the word means.

Encourage students to keep a record of new vocabulary. The record should include the correct spelling of the word, the word used in a sentence, and the word's meaning.

New Round-Up 6 Key

1 Tense Forms

- 1 2 Present simple – c
3 Present perfect – h
4 Present perfect continuous – b
5 Present continuous – a
6 Present perfect – i
7 Present continuous – e
8 Present continuous – j
9 Present simple – f
10 Present perfect continuous – d
- 2 2 choose 7 have already been
3 work 8 (have) persuaded
4 have recently seen 9 are using
5 have been trying 10 have done
6 live
- 3 2 am sitting 8 have been watching
3 have been staying 9 has just suggested
4 get up 10 leaves
5 go 11 are travelling
6 have done 12 are returning
7 have not visited 13 have you been doing
- 4 1 think
2 has, is having
3 are still looking, looks
4 are you tasting, tastes
5 are you feeling, feels
6 am seeing, see
7 are you smelling, smells
- 5 2 is, is being 4 is, is being
3 is being, is 5 is being, is
- 6 2 am trying 7 Do you want
3 keeps 8 starts
4 is always asking 9 are you going
5 am getting 10 need
6 are meeting
- 7 2 since 4 yet
3 how long 5 already
- 8 2 has gone to / has been in 4 has gone to
3 haven't been in 5 have been to
- 9 2 have you been 7 have been thinking
3 Have you finished 8 have been working
4 have been studying 9 have realised
5 have changed 10 Have you thought
6 have decided
- 10 2 Past perfect continuous – f
3 Past continuous – h
4 Past continuous – a
5 Past continuous – c
6 Past perfect – b
7 Past simple – g
8 Past perfect continuous – d
- 11 2 noticed 9 couldn't
3 was coming 10 was
4 crossed 11 heard
5 got 12 was laughing
6 looked 13 was
7 was watching 14 were hiding
8 bent
- 12 2 was shining 8 jumped up
3 was blowing 9 ran
4 had been sailing 10 looked
5 were sleeping 11 had hit
6 were relaxing 12 had torn
7 heard
- 13 2 1, 2, 3 4 11, 12 6 5, 6
3 7 5 8, 9, 10
- 14 2 while 6 by the time
3 How long ago 7 until
4 after 8 as soon as
5 before
- 15 1 have already seen
2 have already been, went
3 Have you ever read, read
4 had, have never tried, have already made
- 16 2 was 10 rang
3 had just graduated 11 offered
4 wanted 12 had seen
5 knew 13 (had) enjoyed
6 did not have 14 took
7 had spent 15 discovered
8 applied/had applied 16 had won
9 didn't receive/
hadn't received
- 17 He used to have long hair but now he has got short hair.
He didn't use to wear glasses but now he wears glasses.
He used to ride a bicycle but now he drives a car.
He didn't use to wear suits but now he wears suits.

- 18** 2 *used to* 8 *used to*
 3 *is used to* 9 *used to / would*
 4 *was going to* 10 *used to / would*
 5 *used to / would* 11 *used to / would*
 6 *would* 12 *was going to*
 7 *used to* 13 *am used to*

- 19** 2 *Present simple – e*
 3 *Future continuous – b*
 4 *Future perfect continuous – h*
 5 *Present continuous – c*
 6 *Be going to – l*
 7 *Future simple – a*
 8 *Be going to – j*
 9 *Future simple – i*
 10 *Future continuous – k*
 11 *Future continuous – g*
 12 *Future perfect – d*
 13 *Future simple – m*

- 20** 2 *will* 5 *will* 8 *will* 11 *will*
 3 *won't* 6 *will* 9 *Shall* 12 *will*
 4 *will* 7 *shall* 10 *will* 13 *won't*

- 21** 2 *will* 9 *am going to*
 3 *am going to* 10 *will*
 4 *will* 11 *am going to*
 5 *is going to* 12 *are going to*
 6 *am going to* 13 *will*
 7 *is going to* 14 *will*
 8 *will*

- 22** 2 *notice* 5 *see* 8 *dries*
 3 *will damage* 6 *apply* 9 *do*
 4 *is* 7 *put* 10 *will stick*

- 23** 2 *A* 4 *C* 6 *A* 8 *B*
 3 *D* 5 *A* 7 *B* 9 *B*

- 24** 2 *yet* 5 *already* 8 *since*
 3 *ago* 6 *before* 9 *for*
 4 *since* 7 *still* 10 *already*

- 25** 2 *yet* 4 *already* 6 *before*
 3 *since, for* 5 *ago*

- 26** 2 *had* 7 *will have been*
 3 *hadn't missed* 8 *go*
 4 *had been taking* 9 *is raining*
 5 *Have you booked* 10 *will stay*
 6 *will have*

Speaking Activity (Suggested Answer)

... was robbing them because they saw the robbers jump out of a window. After the robbers had left, the Miltons ran to the house and entered it. The robbers had smashed the TV and furniture in the living room. The Miltons called the police and they reported what had happened as an officer wrote it down. They discovered that the alarm had not rung.

Writing Activity (Suggested Answer)

... was robbing them because they saw the robbers jump out of a window. After the robbers had left, the Miltons ran to the house and entered it. The robbers had smashed the TV and furniture in the living room. The Miltons called the police and they reported what had happened as an officer wrote it down. They discovered that they had forgotten to lock one of the front windows.

English in Use 1

- 1 2 *off* 3 *down* 4 *into* 5 *off*

- 2 2 *with* 3 *with* 4 *at* 5 *of*

- 3 2 *a bitter pill* 4 *a big head*
 3 *a close shave* 5 *a big hand*

- 4 1 *daily* 4 *unhealthy* 7 *helpful*
 2 *completely* 5 *favourite* 8 *saying*
 3 *various* 6 *simply*

- 5 1 *is* 4 *only* 7 *ourselves*
 2 *despite* 5 *as* 8 *it*
 3 *to* 6 *can* 9 *in*

- 6 2 *last time Kate went*
 3 *is the first time*
 4 *is it since you last*
 5 *has never seen such a*

2 The Infinitive / -ing form / -ing/-ed adjectives

- 1 2 *to have been playing*
 3 *to have worked*
 4 *to have been read*
 5 *to have been informed*
 6 *to be writing*
 7 *to be fixed*
 8 *to type*
 9 *to have been cleaning*
 10 *to be sleeping*

New Round-Up 6 Key

- 2 2 to infinitive 11 infinitive without to 11 2 to hear 7 to forget
 3 to infinitive 12 to infinitive 3 to look 8 taking
 4 -ing form 13 infinitive without to 4 forgetting 9 to help
 5 -ing form 14 to infinitive 5 to signal 10 to get
 6 -ing form 15 -ing form 6 to look
 7 -ing form 16 -ing form
 8 infinitive without to 17 to infinitive 12 2 to be 6 to play
 9 -ing form 18 -ing form 3 to hear 7 playing
 10 to infinitive 4 to believe 8 to bring
 5 to do
- 3 2 to have been working 8 to eat / to be eating 13 2 to be influenced / to have been influenced
 3 to hear 9 to lend 3 Having been hurt
 4 to have been forced 10 to enjoy / to be 4 being laughed at
 5 to be overtaking enjoying 5 to be protected
 6 to finish 11 to start 6 Being awarded
 7 to book 12 to be getting 7 to have met
 8 to be given / to have been given
 9 being approached
 10 to be misunderstood
 11 being woken up
 12 being told / having been told
- 4 2 to travelling 6 to wearing 14 2 boring 5 tiring
 3 to cleaning 7 of painting 3 concerned 6 exhausted
 4 to working 8 as raising 4 surprised
 5 in asking
- 5 2 to have 5 crossing 8 Walking
 3 running 6 to take part 9 win
 4 complete 7 to enter
- 6 1 to tell 3 have seen, have been
 2 to sit, to follow 4 to lie, being
- 7 2 to exercise more often.
 3 her to take her medicine every day.
 4 him / his giving you the letter.
 5 him to talk to me politely.
 6 to go to bed late.
 7 us / our visiting Sue last weekend.
 8 Sarah / Sarah's singing that song last week.
- 8 2 to touch 4 to speak
 3 keeping 5 smoking
- 9 2 doing 7 speeding
 3 sliding 8 to go / to be going
 4 lie down 9 to have (had)
 5 falling off 10 love
 6 to keep / keeping
- 10 2 eating 9 to do
 3 phoning 10 practising
 4 to finish 11 to tell
 5 to become 12 spending / having spent
 6 playing 13 riding
 7 to show 14 to post
 8 losing
- 15 2 entertained 7 frightened
 3 entertaining 8 pleased
 4 thrilled 9 amazing
 5 exciting 10 thrilling
 6 excited
- 16 2 reading 7 considering
 3 to find out 8 to offer
 4 sending 9 to meet
 5 reading 10 hearing
 6 to work 11 reading
- 17 2 A 4 B 6 A 8 B
 3 C 5 B 7 B
- 18 2 saying 6 drinking
 3 to buy 7 cutting down on
 4 resist 8 feeling
 5 learning
- 19 (Suggested Answers)
 2 to walk my dog.
 3 studying for exams.
 4 going on holiday.
 5 to give up sweets.
 6 to ride a bicycle.