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# 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.

## 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 → -ies**

**BUT**

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

**D. Nouns ending in -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,			

## Pronunciation



Listen and repeat.

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



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/	/z/	/ɪz/			
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:**

<b>food/drinks:</b>	butter, bread, meat, cheese, water, tea, coffee, milk, lemonade, chocolate, salt, pepper, fish, etc.
<b>materials:</b>	paper, wood, silver, gold, iron, etc.
<b>abstract nouns:</b>	peace, anger, love, etc.
<b>many others:</b>	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.

Underline the correct item.

- |                        |                            |                             |                            |
|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 a / <u>an</u> orange | 4 a / <u>an</u> chair      | 7 a / <u>some</u> furniture | 10 an / <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 an / <u>some</u> oil | 6 a / <u>some</u> water    | 9 a / <u>some</u> butter    | 12 a / <u>some</u> 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 <u>a</u> berry <u>C</u> | 6 ..... money ..... U     | 11 ..... news ..... U      | 16 ..... water ..... U  |
| 2 ..... cheese ..... U    | 7 ..... butterfly ..... C | 12 ..... shirt ..... C     | 17 ..... chair ..... C  |
| 3 ..... woman ..... C     | 8 ..... orange ..... C    | 13 ..... apple ..... C     | 18 ..... tea ..... U    |
| 4 ..... paper ..... U     | 9 ..... bread ..... C     | 14 ..... salt ..... U      | 19 ..... leaf ..... C   |
| 5 ..... butter ..... U    | 10 ..... boy ..... C      | 15 ..... chocolate ..... U | 20 ..... bottle ..... C |



## 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

Rewrite the sentences in the plural.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 There is a wooden chair in the kitchen.<br><u>There are some wooden chairs in the kitchen.</u> | 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>.....         |



Listen and repeat. Then act out.



	Positive	Interrogative	Negative
people	someone somebody	anyone anybody	no one / not anyone nobody / not anybody
things	something	anything	nothing / not anything
places	somewhere	anywhere	nowhere / not anywhere

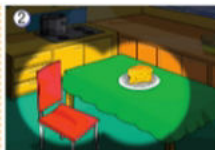
The compounds **someone** / **anyone**, etc. follow the same rules as **any** and **some**.

Is there **anybody** in the kitchen? Yes, there is **somebody** in the kitchen but there is **nobody** in the bedroom and there is **not anybody** in the living room either.

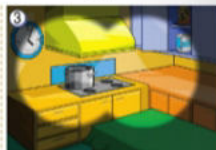
1 Look at the picture and choose the correct word to fill in the gaps.



A: What can you see?  
B: I can see **someone** at the door, but there's **no one** at the window. (no one/someone)



A: What can you see now?  
B: I can see **something** on the table but there isn't **anything** on the chair. (something/anything)



A: Can you see my keys?  
B: No, I can't. They are **nowhere** in the kitchen! (nowhere/anywhere)

2 Choose the correct item.

- Is there ..... new in your class?  
A someone B no one C **anyone**
- I don't want to go ..... this weekend.  
A somewhere B nowhere C anywhere
- I'm thirsty. I want ..... to drink.  
A something B nothing C anything
- Can you see my pen .....?  
A somewhere B nowhere C anywhere

3 Fill in the gaps with **someone**, **no one**, **something**, **nothing**, **nowhere** or **somewhere**.

- A: I don't like living in the city. It's so crowded and busy.  
B: Oh, I know and there is **nowhere** to park.
- A: I'm thirsty.  
B: Would you like ..... to drink?
- A: I want to go ..... warm for my holidays.  
B: Me too!

- Look! There is ..... in the bag. It's empty.  
A someone B nothing C anything
- Put this money ..... safe. Don't lose it.  
A somewhere B nowhere C anywhere
- The house is empty. There is ..... here.  
A someone B no one C anyone
- I'm hungry but there isn't ..... to eat.  
A something B nothing C anything

- A: Oh no! We're lost!  
B: Don't worry. We can ask ..... for help.
- A: The library is very quiet today.  
B: That's because there is ..... else here.
- A: I'm so bored. There's ..... to do.  
B: Well, we can go to the cinema.

4 Read the telephone conversation between Frank and his mum. Then fill in the gaps with **something**, **nothing** or **anything**.

Mum: Hello, Frank! Where are you? I need your help. I can't find my **glasses** anywhere and I can't see 1) **anything** ...!

Frank: I'm at the library. Mum. I can't do 2) ..... to help you right now. Try looking in the kitchen. You usually spend lots of time there.

Mum: OK. Oh, wait! I can feel 3) ..... on the table. Never mind, it's just an apple.

Frank: What about the cooker?

Mum: No, there's 4) ..... on the cooker. But there's 5) ..... on the chair.

Frank: Are they there?

Mum: No. It's only Rex sleeping. Wait, I can feel 6) ..... on my head.

Frank: Please don't tell me your glasses are on your head!

Mum: Yes, here they are. How silly of me!

Frank: Oh, Mum!





Listen and repeat. Then act out.



## Past simple of the verb 'to be'

Affirmative	Negative		Interrogative
	Long form	Short form	
I was	I was not	I wasn't	Was I?
You were	You were not	You weren't	Were you?
He was	He was not	He wasn't	Was he?
She was	She was not	She wasn't	Was she?
It was	It was not	It wasn't	Was it?
We were	We were not	We weren't	Were we?
You were	You were not	You weren't	Were you?
They were	They were not	They weren't	Were they?

1 Fill in the gaps with *am*, *is*, *are*, *was* or *were*.

Dear Diary,

My family and I 1) **are** just back from an amazing holiday in the Bahamas. We had a great time! The weather 2) **was** fantastic; it 3) **was** really hot and sunny. My family and I 4) **were** so happy there. I know it 5) **wasn't** not that long ago but I 6) **am** already missing the sun and the sea, especially today because the weather 7) **is** cold here. On the other hand, of course, it 8) **is** nice to be back home with all my friends.



Listen and repeat. Then act out.

Regular verbs: We form the past simple of regular verbs by adding *-ed*.

Affirmative	Negative	
	Long form	Short form
I stayed	I did not stay	I didn't stay
You stayed	You did not stay	You didn't stay
He stayed	He did not stay	He didn't stay
She stayed	She did not stay	She didn't stay
It stayed	It did not stay	It didn't stay
We stayed	We did not stay	We didn't stay
You stayed	You did not stay	You didn't stay
They stayed	They did not stay	They didn't stay

## Spelling

<b>-e</b> → <b>-d</b>	one stressed vowel + consonant → <b>double consonant + -ed</b>	consonant + <b>y</b> → <b><del>y</del> + -ied</b>	vowel + <b>y</b> → <b>+-ed</b>
like – liked	prefer – preferred	carry – carried	play – played
hate – hated	stop – stopped	study – studied	enjoy – enjoyed


## Questions and short answers

Questions	Short answers
Did I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they go to the party?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they did. No, I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they didn't.

2 Write the *past simple* of the following verbs.

1 open <b>opened</b>	5 regret	9 cry	13 stay
2 love	6 quarrel	10 fry	14 travel
3 plan	7 drop	11 arrive	15 close
4 empty	8 die	12 play	16 tidy

## Pronunciation

- 3  Add -ed to the verbs and put them in the correct column. Listen and check. Listen and repeat.

count	arrive	close	regret	push	wait	laugh
kiss	hurry	watch	rob	start	travel	post
open	look	cook	add	end	tidy	change

/ id /	/ t /	/ d /
after /N/, /d/	/k/, /s/, /t/, /j/, /N/, /p/	after other sounds
counted.....	kissed.....	opened.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

Irregular verbs have a special past form.

Present	I go	I drink	I am
Past	I went	I drank	I was

See List  
of Irregular Verbs  
at the back of  
the book.

- 4 Look at the list of irregular verbs at the back of the book and complete the table.

Infinitive	Past	Infinitive	Past	Infinitive	Past
1 go	went	11 take	.....	21	did
2 have	.....	12	stole	22 leave	.....
3	came	13 drink	.....	23 shine	.....
4 be	.....	14	put	24	became
5 wake	.....	15 make	.....	25 hear	.....
6 meet	.....	16 can	.....	26 write	.....
7	sang	17	found	27 say	.....
8 speak	.....	18 run	.....	28	got
9	broke	19	told	29 see	.....
10	cut	20 begin	.....	30 hold	.....

We use the **Past Simple**:

- for actions which finished at a stated time in the past.  
She **went** to school by bus yesterday. (When? Yesterday)
- for actions that **happened one after the other**.  
First he **had** breakfast and then he **left** for work.

Time expressions used with the past simple:

yesterday, then, last night / week / month / year, a week / month / year ago, two days ago, in 2003, when, etc.

- 5 Ask and answer questions about what these people **did/didn't** do yesterday. Then ask your partner questions to fill in the table about him/her.

	go for a walk	play golf	write a letter	wash the car
Peter	✓	✓		
Mr & Mrs Page	✓		✓	✓
Your partner				

- 1 Peter / go for a walk? *Did Peter go for a walk yesterday? Yes, he did.*
- 2 Peter / play golf? .....
- 3 Peter / write a letter? .....
- 4 Mr and Mrs Page / play golf? .....
- 5 Mr and Mrs Page / wash the car? .....

- 6 Look at what Maria **did** and **didn't** do last Sunday. Then write sentences.

wake up late (X)  
do her homework (✓)  
speak to her friend, Mary (X)

have lunch with her grandparents (X)  
take her dog, Fluffy, out for a walk (✓)  
help her mother make dinner (✓)

1	Last Sunday, Maria didn't	4	.....
	wake up late.	5	.....
2	.....	6	.....
3	.....		.....

- 7 Use the time expressions below to write true sentences about yourself.

three months ago	yesterday	last weekend	in 2008	last Tuesday
1	I went to a pop concert three	3	.....	
	months ago.	4	.....	
2	.....	5	.....	

# The Future ('Be going to' / 'Will' / 'Shall')



Listen and repeat. Then act out.



## Affirmative

I am going to / I'm going to  
You are going to / You're going to  
He is going to / He's going to  
She is going to / She's going to  
It is going to / It's going to  
We are going to / We're going to  
You are going to / You're going to  
They are going to / They're going to

## Negative

I am not going to / I'm not going to  
You are not going to / You aren't going to  
He is not going to / He isn't going to  
She is not going to / She isn't going to  
It is not going to / It isn't going to  
We are not going to / We aren't going to  
You are not going to / You aren't going to  
They are not going to / They aren't going to

## Questions

Am I going to?  
Are you going to?  
Is he/she/it going to?  
Are we/you/they going to?

## Short answers

Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.  
Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.  
Yes, he/she/it is. / No, he/she/it isn't.  
Yes, we/you/they are. / No, we/you/they aren't.

We use **be going to** to talk about plans and intentions or when there is evidence that something is going to happen in the future.

He's going to be a pilot when he grows up. (It is his plan/intention.)  
Look at the dark clouds in the sky. It is going to rain. (There is evidence that it will happen.)

**Time expressions used with be going to:** tomorrow, tonight, next week / month, etc.

## 1 Fill in the gaps with the short forms of **be going to**.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 I am going to travel to Paris next month.<br>I'm <u>going to</u> travel to Paris next month. | 4 She is not going to become an actress.<br>She ..... become an actress. |
| 2 They are going to have a party next week.<br>They ..... have a party next week.              | 5 We are going to eat out tonight.<br>We ..... eat out tonight.          |
| 3 We are not going to clean the house.<br>We ..... clean the house.                            | 6 He is not going to cook.<br>He ..... cook.                             |

# The Future ('Be going to' / 'Will' / 'Shall')

## 2 Look at Amy's diary for next week. Then ask and answer questions as in the example:

<b>Monday</b> clean my room	<b>Thursday</b> have a guitar lesson
<b>Tuesday</b> play volleyball	<b>Friday</b> watch TV
<b>Wednesday</b> help mum	<b>Saturday</b> meet my friends
	<b>Sunday</b> visit grandmother

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 clean her room / Wednesday<br><i>Is Amy going to clean her room on Wednesday?</i><br><i>No, she isn't. She's going to clean her room on Monday.</i> | 4 have a guitar lesson / Friday<br>.....    |
| 2 play volleyball / Saturday<br>.....   | 5 watch TV / Tuesday<br>.....               |
| 3 help her mum / Monday<br>.....  | 6 meet her friends / Sunday<br>.....        |
|   | 7 visit her grandmother / Thursday<br>..... |

## 3 Look at Ex. 2 again. Ask and answer questions with your partner.

A: *Are you going to clean your room on Monday?* .....

B: *Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.* .....

### ► Now, tell the class about your partner.

*Rosa is going to clean her room on Monday.* .....



## Writing Activity

Write about your plans for this week.

I'm going to ..... on Monday.  
.....  
.....  
.....