## Verbs of the senses: Activity 1

Read Grammar Bank 7B. Then match the sentence halves. Write *A-H*. Listen and check.

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| Grammar Bank  **7B** verbs of the senses  ***look* / *feel* / *smell* / *sound* / *taste*** EXAMPLES **1** You **look tired**.     That cake **smells good**!     These jeans don’t **feel comfortable**.  **2** Tim **looks like his father**.     Are you sure this is coffee? It **tastes like tea**.     This material **feels like silk** – is it?  **3** She **looks as if she’s been crying**.     It **smells as if something’s burning**.     It **sounds as if it’s raining**.  **4** I saw Jane this morning. She **looked** sad.     I spoke to Jane this morning. She **seemed** sad. FORM **1** We use *look, feel,* etc. + adjective.  **2** We use *look, feel,* etc. + *like* + noun (phrase).  **3** We use *look, feel,* etc. + *as if* + clause.   * You can use …*like* or …*as though* instead of …*as if*, e.g.,  *It sounds like / as though it’s raining*.   **4** We use *look* to describe the specific impression we get from someone’s appearance. We use *seem* to describe a general impression we get (not necessarily appearance).   * *seem* can be followed by the same structures as *look*, e.g., *Mark seems like a nice man*.   ***feel like***  *feel like* can also be used as a verb meaning *want / would like*. It is followed by a noun or a verb in the gerund, e.g.,  *I* ***feel like pasta*** *for lunch today*. (= I’d like pasta for lunch today).  *I* ***don’t feel like going*** *to bed*. (= I don’t want to go to bed).  ***as***  *as* is often used before *if* to talk about how something appears, sounds, feels, etc.: *It looks as if it’s going to snow*. However, it is also used:   * to describe somebody or something’s job or function:  *She works as a nurse.*  *You can use that box as a chair.* * to compare people or things:  *She’s as tall as me now.* * to give a reason:  *As it was raining, we didn’t go out*. (as = because) * to say that something happened while something was happening:  *As they were leaving, the mail carrier arrived*. (as = when / at the same time) * after *such* to give an example, e.g.,  *I like berries, such as strawberries and raspberries*. |

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| **1.** That group sounds like \_\_\_ **2.** That boy looks \_\_\_ **3.** Nora looks like \_\_\_ **4.** That guitar sounds \_\_\_ **5.** Tom looks as if \_\_\_ **6.** Our car sounds as if \_\_\_ **7.** Your new cashmere sweater feels \_\_\_ **8.** This apple tastes \_\_\_ **9.** It smells as if \_\_\_ **10.** Your perfume smells like \_\_\_ **11.** This cake tastes as if \_\_\_ **12.** The restaurant seems like \_\_\_ **A** her mother. **B** a really nice place. **C** very soft. **D** someone has been smoking in here. **E** really sweet. **F** Coldplay. **G** too young to be driving a car. **H** it's got coffee in it. **I** roses. **J** it's going to break down any moment. **K** he just run a marathon. **L** awful! You need to tune it. |  |

## Verbs of the senses: Activity 2

Read Grammar Bank 7B. Then choose the correct answers. Listen and check.

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| **Grammar Bank**  **7B** verbs of the senses  ***look* / *feel* / *smell* / *sound* / *taste*** EXAMPLES **1** You **look tired**.     That cake **smells good**!     These jeans don’t **feel comfortable**.  **2** Tim **looks like his father**.     Are you sure this is coffee? It **tastes like tea**.     This material **feels like silk** – is it?  **3** She **looks as if she’s been crying**.     It **smells as if something’s burning**.     It **sounds as if it’s raining**.  **4** I saw Jane this morning. She **looked** sad.     I spoke to Jane this morning. She **seemed** sad. FORM **1** We use *look, feel,* etc. + adjective.  **2** We use *look, feel,* etc. + *like* + noun (phrase).  **3** We use *look, feel,* etc. + *as if* + clause.   * You can use …*like* or …*as though* instead of …*as if*, e.g.,  *It sounds like / as though it’s raining*.   **4** We use *look* to describe the specific impression we get from someone’s appearance. We use *seem* to describe a general impression we get (not necessarily appearance).   * *seem* can be followed by the same structures as *look*, e.g., *Mark seems like a nice man*.   ***feel like***  *feel like* can also be used as a verb meaning *want / would like*. It is followed by a noun or a verb in the gerund, e.g.,  *I****feel like pasta****for lunch today*. (= I’d like pasta for lunch today).  *I****don’t feel like going****to bed*. (= I don’t want to go to bed).  ***as***  *as* is often used before *if* to talk about how something appears, sounds, feels, etc.: *It looks as if it’s going to snow*. However, it is also used:   * to describe somebody or something’s job or function:  *She works as a nurse.* *You can use that box as a chair.* * to compare people or things:  *She’s as tall as me now.* * to give a reason:  *As it was raining, we didn’t go out*. (as = because) * to say that something happened while something was happening:  *As they were leaving, the mail carrier arrived*. (as = when / at the same time) * after *such* to give an example, e.g.,  *I like berries, such as strawberries and raspberries*. |

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| 1.  You look so pale! You look / look as if you’ve seen a ghost!  2.  What’s for dinner? It smells like / smells delicious!  3.  I think John and Megan have arrived. That sounds / sounds like their car.  4.  Have you ever tried frogs’ legs? Apparently, they taste as if / taste like  chicken.  5.  Are you OK? You sound as if / sound you have a cold.  6.  Can you put the heat on? It feels like / feels really cold in here.  7.  You seem / seem like really happy. Does that mean you got the job?  8.  Your new bag feels like/ feels real leather. Is it?  9.  Let’s throw this milk away. It tastes / tastes like a little strange.  10.  Can you close the window? It smells / smells as if someone is having a barbecue. |  |

**The body: Activity 1**

Listen and read. Match the photos to the correct words.

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**The body: Activity 2**

Listen and read. Match the word to the correct photo.

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| 1. nails |  |
| 2. palm |  |
| 3. wrist |  |
| 4. chest |  |
| 5. hip |  |
| 6. thigh |  |
| 7. waist |  |
| 8. brain |  |
| 9. heart |  |
| 10. kidneys |  |
| 11. liver |  |
| 12. lungs |  |

**The body: Activity 3**

Complete the verb phrases with the parts of the body. Then listen and check.

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| nails hair nose toes teeth thumb  head shoulders eyebrows hand arms |  |

1.  bite your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.  blow your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.  brush your hair / brush your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4.  comb your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5.  fold your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6.  hold somebody's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7.  touch your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8.  suck your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9.  shake hands / shake your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10.  shrug your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11.  raise your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**The body: Activity 4**

Match the verbs in bold in the sentences to the part of the body related to it.

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| knee(s) nails teeth finger forehead eye  hand arms |

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| 1. He **winked** at me to show that he was only joking. |  |
| 2. The steak was tough and difficult to **chew**. |  |
| 3. When we met, we were so happy we **hugged** each other. |  |
| 4. Don't **scratch** the mosquito bite. You'll only make it worse. |  |
| 5. He **waved** goodbye sadly to his girlfriend as the train left the station. |  |
| 6. Some women think a man should **kneel** down when he proposes marriage. |  |
| 7. The teacher **frowned** when she saw all the mistakes I had made. |  |
| 8. If you don't know the word for something, just **point** at what you want. |  |

**Silent consonants**

Listen and read. Which is the silent consonant? Choose the correct answers. Then listen and repeat.

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| 1. honest   * h * n * s * t |  |
| 2. fasten   * f * s * t * n |  |
| 3. muscle   * m * s * c * l |  |
| 4. whistle   * w * s * t * l |  |
| 5. aisle   * s * l |  |
| 6. doubt   * d * b * t |  |
| 7. design   * d * s * g * n |  |
| 8. half   * h * l * f |  |
| 9. whole   * w * h * l |  |
| 10. calm   * c * l * m |  |
| 11. climb   * c * l * m * b |  |

## Method acting: Activity 1

Listen to a radio program about method acting. Choose *True* or *False*.

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* 1. Method acting requires a lot of practice.
  + True
  + False
  1. Method actors who have to transmit intense cold often visit the North Pole.
  + True
  + False
  1. Both Daniel Day-Lewis and Charlize Theron are method actors.
  + True
  + False
  1. Daniel Day-Lewis has won an Oscar, but Charlize Theron has not.
  + True
  + False

## Method acting: Activity 2

Read the article, then choose the correct answers.



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| Presenter Hello and welcome to the program. Today, we’re trying to answer the question: What makes a good actor? Our next guest is drama teacher Nicholas Whitby. He’s going to tell us a little bit about method acting. Hello Nicholas, and welcome to the show. Nicholas Hello, Lily. Presenter So, Nicholas, what exactly is method acting? Nicholas Well, method acting is the technique that actors use to create in themselves the thoughts and feelings of their characters. Different actors use different techniques to do this, but the original technique involves doing a series of sense memory exercises. Presenter Sense memory? What’s that? Nicholas Well, a memory is a situation that you have a recollection of, right? Well a sense memory is the recollection of the sensations you experienced during that situation. Method actors use this sense memory to help them recreate a particular emotion in front of the camera. They have to do exercises to make this work effectively. Presenter What kind of exercises? Nicholas Well, what most of them do is to focus on the particular situation in the past until the sensations they experienced come back to them. They do this in sessions of fifteen minutes or so, until they can reproduce their feelings automatically. For example, if a movie is set in the North Pole, the actor needs to show that he is really cold. So he does his sense memory exercise to help him remember a time when he experienced intense cold. Then he can convince the audience that he is really cold. Presenter Do all actors do these sense memory exercises? Nicholas No, they don’t, Lily. Method acting can mean the difference between an Oscar-winning actor and an ordinary actor. Going back to our scene in the North Pole, an ordinary actor would indicate the cold by shivering, wrapping his arms around himself, and blowing into his freezing hands. He wouldn’t actually be feeling the cold, which would mean that the audience probably wouldn’t feel it either. Presenter Talking of Oscar winners, Nicholas, tell us about some of the best method actors. Nicholas Well, let’s look at the men first. One actor who goes even further than the use of sense memory is three-time Oscar winner Daniel Day-Lewis. Day-Lewis is known for immersing himself in every role he plays. In *My Left Foot*, he played the severely disabled Irish writer, Christy Brown. During filming, the crew had to feed him in his wheelchair, and he learned to put a record onto a record player with his foot. A couple of years later, he spent several months living in the wild in preparation for another movie, *Last of the Mohicans*. And in 2012’s *Lincoln*, he walked and talked like Abraham Lincoln the whole of the time that the movie was being shot. Presenter What about female actors, Nicholas? Nicholas Probably the best example of a female actor who made a superhuman effort to enter her part is Charlize Theron in the film *Monster*. Before *Monster* came out, we were used to seeing Ms. Theron playing superficial female parts requiring a woman with a pretty face. Which is what made her transformation into the serial killer in *Monster* so shocking. Ms. Theron put on nearly 30 pounds in order to play the role, and anybody who has seen the movie will tell you, she is one of the scariest murderers who has ever hit the big screen. Not surprisingly, she won the Oscar for Best Actress that year. Presenter Yes, I remember that one. And I remember Charlize Theron being terribly convincing. Thank you for joining us, Nicholas, and explaining method acting to us. Next on the program we’re going to talk about… |  |

* 1. Method actors are able to reproduce the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of their characters.
  + appearance
  + emotions
  + voice
  1. A sense memory is the recollection of \_\_\_\_\_\_ from the past.
  + feelings
  + experiences
  + events
  1. Actors do sense memory exercises \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + for long periods on several days
  + for short periods
  + for one long period
  1. Unlike method actors, ordinary actors use their \_\_\_\_\_\_ when they perform.
  + minds and bodies
  + minds
  + bodies
  1. Actor Daniel Day-Lewis \_\_\_\_\_\_ before filming starts.
  + meets his character
  + lives like his character
  + writes about his character
  1. People were so impressed by Charlize Theron in *Monster* because \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + she looked incredibly attractive on the screen
  + she lost a lot of weight for the part
  + she was capable of playing a completely different role