

Unit 4 – It's written on your face

VOCABULARY

Parts of the face

lip
jaw
chin
cheek
wrinkle
forehead
cheekbone

features

Verbs associated with the face

blink
smile
laugh
frown
yawn
stare
blush
cry

Talking about what is false

to lie
to tell a lie
to be false

artificial
fake

a lie
a liar

Parts of the eye

eyelashes
eyebrow
eyelid
pupil
tear
iris

Talking about what is true

to tell the truth
to be true
to be real

The verb *tell*

Can you **tell** me when the train leaves?
How can you **tell** if spaghetti is ready?

The five senses

Sense	Part of the body	Verb
sight	eyes	to see
hearing	ears	to hear
touch	fingers	to feel
taste	tongue	to taste
smell	nose	to smell

Using false, fake and artificial

false + impression / teeth / start / promise / name

fake + jewelry / fur / tan / antique

false or **fake** + bills / signature / passport / eyelashes

artificial + flavoring / light / leg / intelligence

GRAMMAR

Using verbs associated with the five senses

The verbs *look*, *feel*, *taste*, *sound* and *smell* can be followed directly by an adjective phrase.

You **look worried**. Is everything OK?

I took an aspirin and I **feel better** already.

The same verbs are followed by *like* before a noun phrase:

These veggie burgers really **taste like hamburgers**.

My brother **looks like me**.

Who's that on the radio? It **sounds like Bob Dylan**.

This **feels like the worst** cold I've ever had.

Pronouns referring to an indefinite person

When we make general statements we use pronouns to refer to people in general.

They and *them* can refer to a singular indefinite person without needing to say *he* or *she*.

If someone looks happy, we tend to believe **they** are happy.

When **you** put on a false smile, this doesn't happen.

We or *us* can refer to everybody, including *you* (the listener) and *me* (the speaker).

If someone looks happy, **we** tend to believe they are happy.

If someone looks happy, we think **they** are happy.

If someone looks happy, **we** think they are happy.

In restaurants, **you** should leave a 20 percent tip.

***It* and *this* to refer back**

It and *this* can both be used as pronouns to refer back to something mentioned in a clause, a sentence or sentences before.

It is used to refer back to a specific thing mentioned in the clause or sentence before.
I went to a party on the weekend. **It** finished at 6 a.m. (*It* refers to *the party*.)

This is normally used to refer back to a complete clause, sentence or group of sentences.

In a real smile, a muscle around the eye contracts, which causes the skin around the eye to tighten and create lines. When you put on a false smile, **this** doesn't happen. (*This* refers back to the whole sentence before.)

Find + it + adjective + to + infinitive

I **find it hard to tell** when someone is lying.

Adjectives that can be used in this structure include *easy*, *hard*, *difficult* and *impossible*.

The structure **be + adjective + at + noun** or **verb + -ing** can be used to say how well you can do something.

We **are bad at telling** whether someone is lying.

Adjectives that can be used in this structure include *good*, *bad*, *terrible*, *fast* and *slow*.

USEFUL PHRASES

Exclamations with *what* and *that*

What a good idea!

That's a good idea!

What delicious rice!

That's delicious rice!

What pretty earrings!

Those are pretty earrings!

Responses

Thank you.

It is, isn't it?

They are, aren't they?

Do you like it/them?

Do you think so?

I know.