

Super English



Unit 12 - Lesson 1 - Senses

Vocabulary

LEARN

A photograph of five white wooden blocks arranged in a row on a light gray surface. Each block has a black letter on its top and front faces. The letters, from left to right, are L, E, A, R, and N. The top faces also show the same letters in a smaller font.

Senses - Vocabulary



cartilage: a type of strong tissue found in humans in the joints and other places such as the nose, throat, and ears (n)

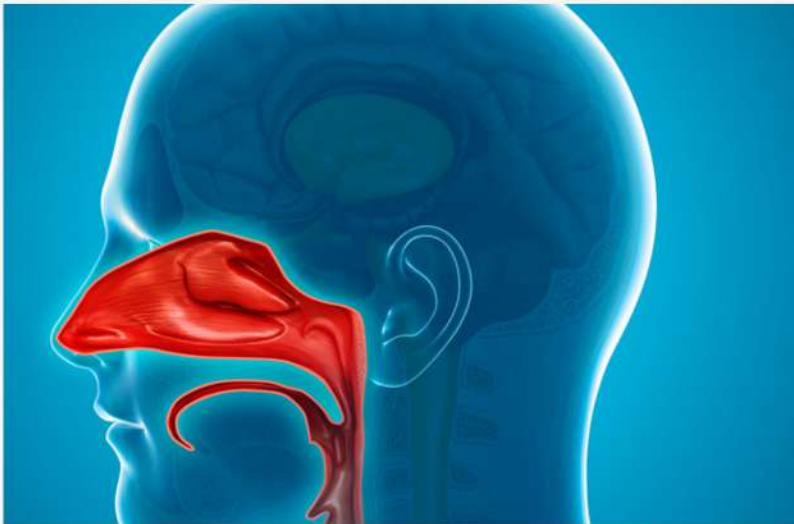


You can bend your nose because it has **cartilage**, not bone.

Senses - Vocabulary



cavity: a hole, or an empty space between two surfaces (n)



There is a **cavity** inside our nose to catch unwanted debris.

Senses - Vocabulary



trap: to keep someone or something in one place, not allowing them or it to leave (v)

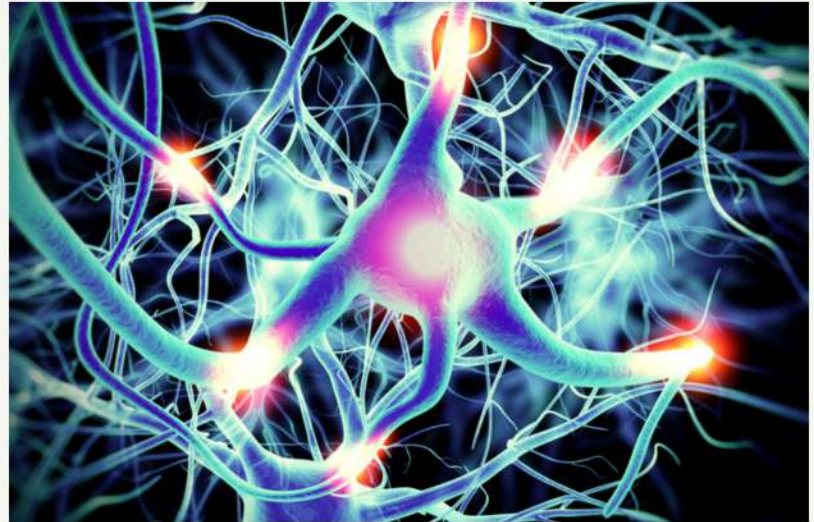


The mouse is **trapped** inside the cage.

Senses - Vocabulary



signal: an action, movement, or sound that gives information
(n)



The tower sends and receives **signals** from cell phones. Our senses send **signals** to the brain.

Reading



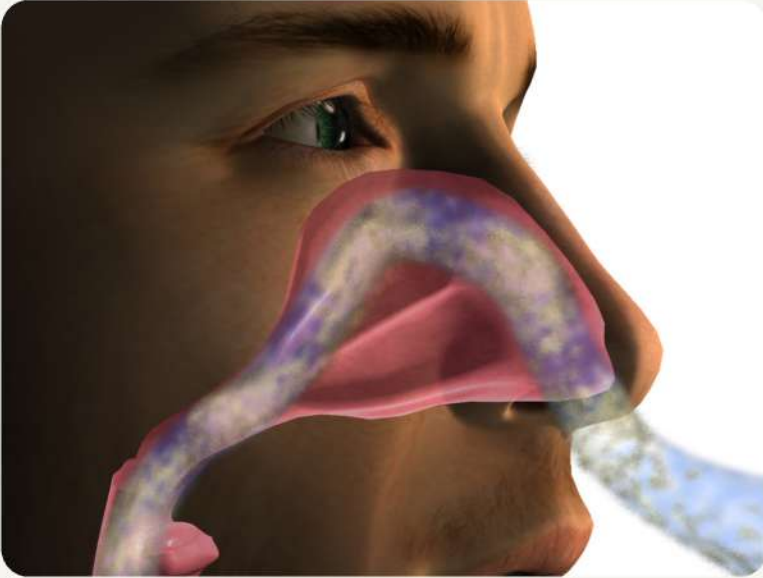
The Amazing Nose

Have you ever thought about how cool your nose is? It helps you breathe and smell all the things around you—like pizza, flowers, or even stinky socks! Your nose is one of the most important parts of your body. It lets you enjoy tasty smells and keeps you safe from bad ones too. Without it, the world would seem much more boring. So let's take a closer look at how your nose works!



1. Why would the world be boring without a nose?
2. Would you rather lose your sense of smell or your sense of taste? Why?

Nostrils and Nasal Cavity



Your nose has two holes called nostrils. They let air go inside when you breathe. These holes are separated by a wall called the septum, which is made of soft cartilage. Inside your nose, there's a big space called the nasal cavity. This space warms and moistens the air before it goes to your lungs. It also connects to the back of your throat. That's why you can breathe through your nose or your mouth.

1. Where does the nasal cavity lead the air?
2. Why do you think the nasal cavity warms the air?

Grammar





Present Perfect

= have/has + past participle

We use the **present perfect** to describe a recent action or ask if something has happened in a time period that is still happening now.

Today: "I have eaten breakfast today." (Today is not finished yet, so it's still connected to now.)

This week: "She has read two books this week." (This week is still going on, so it's connected to now.)

This year: "We have traveled to three countries this year." (This year is not over yet, so it's connected to now.)

Present Perfect

= have/has + past participle

In the present perfect tense, we use “have/has” + the past participle (V3) of the verb.

Infinitive

to be
to come
 to do
to eat
 to make
to see

Past Tense

was/were
came
 did
ate
 made
saw

Have + Past Participle

have been
have come
 have done
have eaten
 have made
have seen

Let's Talk!



Dialogue - Senses

Role play with your teacher!

Matt: Hi Brent, how's it going?

Brent: Not too bad, but I have a bit of a stuffy nose.

Matt: Oh, do you have a cold?

Brent: I'm not sure if I have a cold or if it's allergies.

Matt: I hate when that happens because I can't breathe very well.

Brent: Yeah, it's hard to breathe and I can't smell very well either.

Matt: Maybe you should take some medicine.

Brent: Yeah maybe. If it doesn't get better, I will.

Unlocking Word Parts



CH Pronounced as SH

Sometimes "ch" will make the "sh" sound. These words usually came from a French version of the word.

chef
chalet
machine
brochure
parachute
cache
champagne



chandelier
chaperone
charlatan
Charlotte
chauffeur
chic
Chicago

See you next time!

