

Super English



Unit 12 - Lesson 3 - Senses

Vocabulary

LEARN



Senses - Vocabulary



flexible: able to bend or to be bent easily without breaking (adj)



The pencil is made of rubber and is very **flexible**, so I can bend it into a knot.

Senses - Vocabulary



recognize: to know someone or something because you have seen or heard him or her or experienced it before (v)



Baby penguins can **recognize** their mothers even though they all look nearly the same.

Senses - Vocabulary



basic: simple and not complex (adj)



He lives in a very **basic** house. It doesn't have any extra rooms.

Senses - Vocabulary



bland: not having a strong or particular flavor; not interesting
(adj)



The chef didn't use any herbs or spices, so the food was quite **bland**.

Reading



What Can the Tongue Do?

Have you ever thought about how your tongue helps you every day? It's a strong muscle inside your mouth that does a lot of work! It helps you eat, talk, and taste. You use it all the time without even thinking about it. Without your tongue, life would be very different. You wouldn't be able to speak clearly, enjoy your favorite foods, or even move food around in your mouth. Let's find out how it all works!



1. What would be difficult to do without a tongue?
2. What do you use your tongue for the most—eating, talking, or tasting?

The Tongue Helps Us Talk



1. How does the tongue help us speak clearly?
2. Do you think learning a new language is easier if your tongue is very flexible? Why?

The tongue is very flexible, which means it can bend and move in many ways. That's how it helps us speak. When we talk, our tongue moves quickly to control the air and shape the sounds we make. Try saying, "I love pizza" without moving your tongue—it's almost impossible! Without this amazing muscle, we couldn't pronounce many sounds. Your tongue works with your teeth, lips, and breath to help form words and make your voice clear.

How we taste!



UMAMI



SWEET



SALTY



SOUR



BITTER

Grammar



Present Perfect

= have/has + past participle

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

Infinitive

to show
to write
 to speak
to grow
 to fall
to draw

Past Tense

showed
wrote
 spoke
grew
 fell
drew

Have + Past Participle

have shown
have written
 have spoken
have grown
 have fallen
have drawn

Let's Talk!





Dialogue - Senses

Role play with your teacher!

Olivia: Hey Dee, try some of this ice cream.

Dee: I would, but I have a cold right now and can't taste very well.

Olivia: Why does having a cold affect your taste?

Dee: Because most of our sense of taste comes from smell.

Olivia: Oh really? And you can't smell very well right now?

Dee: Right. My nose is stuffed up, so I can hardly smell anything.

Olivia: Well, that's too bad, because this ice cream is so delicious!

Dee: I'm sure it is! I'll try some once I'm feeling better.

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!

