

# IT'S LIKE

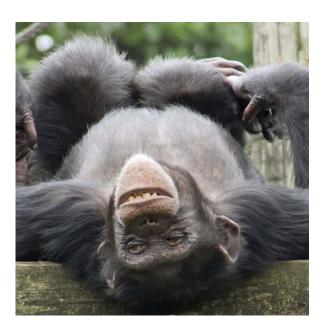
# **THIS**





Scan to review worksheet

Expemo code: 15RE-P7JD-GDBK



## 1

#### Warm up

Match these shades and patterns with the things they describe.



- 1. Which words are patterns?
- 2. Which shade words mean a strong colour? Which mean a weak colour?
- 3. Which words have two syllables?



# 2

#### Listening



Carla works at Monkey Rescue, an organisation that takes care of monkeys. Jake plans to make a TV show about Monkey Rescue. Carla is introducing him to some of the monkeys.

Listen to the conversation and answer these questions:

- 1. How many types of monkey does Carla introduce Jake to?
- 2. How many individual monkeys does Carla introduce Jake to?







#### Listen again and draw a line to match each monkey with the information.

Bertie	bright orange	calm	likes Carla	would like to come in
Clive	dark brown	intelligent	doesn't like another animal	would like to have a nap
Lola	light brown	lazy	likes chasing another animal	would like to play
Peach	pale orange	playful	likes watching another animal	would like a snack





#### Language point

We use the word like in several different ways. Study the questions and answers from the listening.

What does Bertie look like? Bertie has light brown fur and Clive is dark brown.

What's Bertie like? He's very playful.

And Clive, what does he like to do? He likes to sit and watch Bertie.

Would you like to meet some more animals? Yes, I would!

#### Match the questions with the type of information they are asking for.

1.	What does he	look like?	a.	a description	of c	haracter	or pers	onality	,
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2. Wh	at's he like?	b.	a description	on of p	hvsical a	appearance
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- 3. What does he like? c. an activity or thing for someone to enjoy now
- 4. Would you like ...? d. an activity or thing which someone usually enjoys





Note that we can use two different structures to ask and answer this question. They have the same meaning in this context.

What does he like to do? What does he like doing?

He likes to chase Clive. He likes chasing Clive.

- 1. What are these two structures called?
- 2. Can we use both of these structures with would like?

Write four questions using the subject they.

look like	
1.	
be like	
2	
like	
3	
would like	







#### **Practice**

Candy is a zookeeper and Annie is a monkey. Write the questions that go with each answer. Then add the missing words to the sentences. Use words from the box.

holiday	hair	sociable	fur
toy	to	experienced	caring
Candy			
1	She's got	glasses and long dark brow	n
2	She's ver	y She started work	nere more than 25 years ago and
she knows	a lot about monkeys.		
3	She like:	s for the baby monk	eys if their mothers can't do it.
Sometimes	they live with her so she	can feed them at night.	
4	She'd like	e a! It's hard work loo	oking after baby monkeys.
Annie			
1	She likes	play in the trees.	
2	She's real	ly and she likes playir	ng with the young monkeys in her
group.			
3	She'd like	e a new because she	ost her old one.
4	She's got	pale grey	







#### **Speaking**

Follow your teacher's instructions to practise questions with *like*. Student A look at this page. Student B look at the next page.

#### Student A

Work in pairs. First read your own information about one monkey and one zookeeper. Then make notes on your table about another monkey or zookeeper – you can imagine the details.

Take turns with your partner to ask and answer questions about each other's people and animals. Make notes to complete the information on your table.

After you finish, guess if each one is a zookeeper or a monkey.

name	appearance	character or personality	an activity or things that they usually enjoy	something they want to do or have now
Jasmine (monkey)	black and white striped tail	friendly	climb trees	some water
Jeff (zookeeper)	light blue eyes	helpful	read about history (not monkeys!)	a cup of tea
your own idea:				

#### Student B will tell you about these people or animals

Wendy		
Eddy		
their own idea:		

If you have time, work in pairs to ask and answer these questions about yourselves or people you know.





#### Student B

Work in pairs. First read your own information about one monkey and one zookeeper. Then make notes on your table about another monkey or zookeeper – you can imagine the details.

Take turns with your partner to ask and answer questions about each other's people and animals. Make notes to complete the information on your table.

After you finish, guess if each one is a zookeeper or a monkey.

name	appearance	character or personality	an activity or things that they usually enjoy	something they want to do or to have now
Wendy (zookeeper)	pale skin	quiet	prepare food for monkeys	start cutting up
Eddy (monkey)	spotted and orange	shy	eat fruit (not share!)	an apple
your own idea:				

#### Student A will tell you about these people or animals

Jasmine		
Jeff		
their own idea:		

If you have time, work in pairs to ask and answer these questions about yourselves or people you know.





## 6

#### Extra practice/homework

Put the sentences in order to make a dialogue.

# 7 Optional extension

We also use the word like in other ways. Read the information.

# To ask for and give examples: I bought lots of nice things to eat at the supermarket. Like what? Like cheese, biscuits and chocolate.

As filler, when we aren't sure exactly what we want to say:

I need to ... **like** ... talk to him. I guess I should ... **like** ... ask him how he feels, and **like** ... find out if he wants to ... **like** ... stop being friends with me.



#### To focus attention on information given as numbers:

There were like 50 people waiting to see the doctor.

It was like two in the morning when we got home.

#### To report what someone said or felt:

And we were all **like**, what's your problem. And then he was **like**, nothing. And we were **like**, well you definitely have a problem. And he was **like**, really angry.

#### As a suffix attached to a noun to say that something was similar to another thing.

The dancers were animal-like.

- 1. Do you usually hear people use like in any of these ways?
- 2. Which use of like is formal?
- 3. Which two uses of like are mostly used by younger people?
- 4. Do you think you should use like informally when you speak English?

