Unit 12 · Describing Appearances

HARDER PRACTICE QUESTIONS · ANSWER KEY

Full marks 28

Give the marks for the points in the marking scheme; an answer in other words that says the same is right.

1 Which question was asked?

ANSWER HA · 6

Tests: *What is she like?* asks about character, *What does she look like?* about looks, *How is she?* about health or feelings now, *Who does she look like?* about the same face, *Who is she like?* about the same character, *What does she like?* about what she enjoys; the words of the answer, not the word *like*, show which was asked.

a. 1. ***What is she like?*** (character) · 2. ***What does she look like?*** (looks) · 3. ***How is she?*** (health now) · 4. ***Who does she look like?*** · 5. ***Who is she like?*** · 6. ***What does she like?*** (or *What does she like doing?*)

b. What comes **after** *Her mother*: a smile and curly hair are **looks**, so 4 answers *Who does she **look** like?*; never giving up is **character**, so 5 answers *Who **is** she like?*

c. B answered ***What is she like?*** (her character). *How is she?* asks about her **health** or how she is **now**. A fitting reply: ***She's fine, thanks. Her knee is much better now.*** (any answer about her health or how she is these days).

MARKING SCHEME

- ✓ a. 1–3 right.
- ✓ a. 4–6 right.
- ✓ b. 4 is about looks, so *look like*.
- ✓ b. 5 is about character, so *be like*.
- ✓ c. B answered *What is she like?*; A asked about her health.
- ✓ c. A reply about her health or how she is now.

2 Look, look like, or looked at?

ANSWER HA · 6

Tests: *look* + an adjective says how someone seems; *look like* + a noun (*rain*, *his father*) or + a whole sentence (*you're tired*); *look at* something + an adverb says how someone looks at it, an action. The word that follows decides, not the word *like* or the ending *-ly*.

a. 1. ***You look tired.*** (*tired* is an adjective: no *like*) · 2. **Right** (*like* + a whole sentence) · 3. **Right** (*like* + a noun) · 4. ***Pratik looks like his father.*** (a noun: *like* is needed) · 5. ***Your new jacket looks smart.*** (the jacket seems smart: an adjective) · 6. **Right** (how the cat looked **at** the bowl: an action, so an adverb)

b. ***looked angry***: the teacher **seemed** angry (that is how the teacher's face was). ***looked angrily at the window***: the teacher **turned their eyes to** the window, and did it in an angry way (*looked at* is an action; *angrily* says how it was done).

c. Sentence **6** has an adverb after *look* (*looked sadly at*), and it is right, because *look at* is an action. Sentence **2** has *like* before a feeling (*like you're tired*), and it is right, because *like* is followed by a whole sentence (*you're tired*), not by the adjective alone as in 1. (The tempting answer agrees with her, since 1 and 5 really are wrong.)

MARKING SCHEME

- ✓ a. 1, 4 and 5 corrected (*look tired*, *looks like his father*, *looks smart*).
- ✓ a. 2, 3 and 6 marked Right.
- ✓ b. *looked angry*: how the teacher seemed.
- ✓ b. *looked angrily at*: how the teacher looked at the window, an action.
- ✓ c. 6: an adverb after *look at* is right.
- ✓ c. 2: *like* + a whole sentence is right.

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3 Kind words

ANSWER A · 6

Tests: words for looks that fit the person (*cute* for a baby, *handsome* for a man, *elderly* politer than *old*, *heavily built* politer than *fat*); a description in order: build and height, face, hair and eyes, clothes, then character with an example.

a. 1. *handsome* → ***cute*** (for a baby) · 2. *very old* → ***elderly*** (politer) · 3. *fat* → ***heavily built*** (or *well built*; *fat* is rude) · 4. *pretty* → ***handsome*** (for a man; or *good-looking*)

b. A model: ***My friend is medium height and slim. She has an oval face and a small nose. Her hair is short and black, and her eyes are brown. She always wears a red scarf. She is very patient: she helps everyone in our class with math, however many times they ask.***

MARKING SCHEME

- ✓ a. 1 and 2 (*cute*, *elderly*).
- ✓ a. 3 and 4 (*heavily built*, *handsome*).
- ✓ b. Looks first: height and build, then face.
- ✓ b. Hair and eyes, then clothes.
- ✓ b. Character last, with an example (helps with math).
- ✓ b. The present simple throughout (*is, has, wears, helps*).

4 When will he come?

ANSWER HA · 5

Tests: after *when* meaning *at the time that*, the present simple stands for the future (*when he comes*); but *when* can also ask a question, or stand for *what time*, and then it takes *will* like any question; the meaning decides.

a. 1. **Wrong:** ***I'll phone you when he comes back.*** · 2. **Right** (a question) · 3. **Right** · 4. **Right**

b. 3: ***at the moment he comes back***, tell me (he isn't here yet; let me know when he arrives). 4: tell me **now** ***what time he will come back*** (you know his plan; I want the time). (Said of a habit, 3 can also mean *tell me what time he usually comes back*: accept that if the student explains it.)

c. **2 and 4.** There *when* asks *what time?*, a question, so it takes *will* like any question about the future. In 1 (and 3) *when* means **"at the time that"**, and after that *when* the present simple stands for the future, never *will*. (The tempting answer, crossing out every *will* after *when*, spoils 2 and 4.)

MARKING SCHEME

- ✓ a. 1 wrong, with *when he comes back*.
- ✓ a. 2, 3 and 4 right.
- ✓ b. 3: at the time he comes back.
- ✓ b. 4: what time he will come back.
- ✓ c. 2 and 4 ask *what time*; only *when* meaning "at the time that" takes the present.

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5 The -s endings

ANSWER A · 5

Tests: the -s ending follows the word's last **sound**, not its last letter: /s/ after a quiet sound, /z/ after a voiced one, /ɪz/ (an extra syllable) after a hissing or hushing sound.

a. **/s/:** *laughs, likes, stops* · **/z/:** *lives, plays* · **/ɪz/:** *boxes, bridges, roses*

b. The ending follows the last **sound**, not the last letter. In ***laughs*** the *gh* is said **f**, a quiet sound; in ***likes*** the *e* is silent, so the last sound is **k**, a quiet sound. After a quiet sound: /s/. (The tempting answer, /z/ after a vowel letter *e*, goes by the letter.)

c. *likes* has **one** syllable; *boxes* has **two**. After a hissing sound (*x* = ks), the ending needs a vowel to be said, /ɪz/, which makes a new syllable; after *k* the /s/ just joins on.

MARKING SCHEME

✓ a. /s/ group right.
✓ a. /z/ and /ɪz/ groups right.
✓ b. Last sounds f and k (gh = f, silent e), both quiet.
✓ c. One and two.
✓ c. /ɪz/ after a hissing sound adds a vowel, so a syllable.

Marks by level	Knowledge	Understanding	Application	Higher ability	Total
Marks	0	0	11	17	**28**

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