

Age and beauty

Talking about age | Describing someone's appearance | Comparatives and superlatives



What's the best age to do these things ...?

leave school | get married | have children | retire

Age

1a Who's who in this photo of four generations of a family?



☐ son ☐ father ☐ grandfather ☐ great-grandfather

1b Word focus

Facial features

Draw a line to match the words to the faces in the photo.

hair
eyes
ears
nose
mouth
teeth
chin
wrinkles

2 How to describe someone's appearance

He's got brown / black / grey / white hair.
He's got a lot of hair / he hasn't got much hair.
He's got a few / some / a lot of wrinkles.
He hasn't got any wrinkles.
He's got blue / green / brown eyes.
He's got / hasn't got glasses.
He looks quite / very old.
He looks quite / very young.
He looks good for his age.

3 How to say how old someone is

He's about / over / under ...
He's in his teens / twenties / thirties / forties / fifties /...
He's young / middle-aged / old.

3a Tell the class the name of someone you know who is in one of these age groups.

My neighbour's son, Jakob, is in his teens.

2a Tell a partner about the oldest person you know. Describe him/her.

Beauty

4a Look at these beauty queens and match their photos to their titles.



- ☐ Little Miss (USA) ☐ Miss Rodeo America (USA) ☐ Miss Old People's Home (Switzerland)

4b Make three groups. Each group chooses a different beauty queen. In your group, prepare a short profile of your Miss. Talk together about her age and her appearance. Invent a lifestyle, family and hobbies for her. Then present your beauty queen to the class.

5 Grammar reminder Comparatives and superlatives

My father is **older** than me, but my grandfather is **the oldest**.
 My father is **funnier** than me, but my grandfather is **the funniest**.
 My father is **more intelligent** than me, but my grandfather is **the most intelligent**.
 Your thirties are **better / worse** than your twenties,
 but your forties are **the best / the worst**.

5a These sentences are false. Make them true. Different answers are possible.

- 1 Miss Old People's Home is the youngest Miss.
- 2 Little Miss is the tallest Miss.
- 3 Miss Rodeo is the shortest Miss.

6 Grammar focus

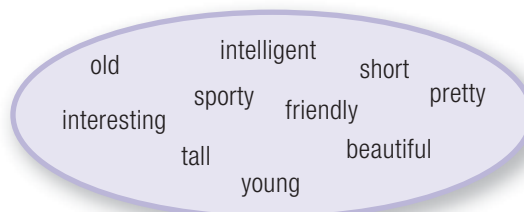
More comparatives

She's **much older** than me.
 She's **a lot older** than me.
 She's **a bit older** than me.
 She is/isn't **as old as** me.

6a These sentences are all false. Make them true.

- 1 Miss Rodeo is a bit younger than Miss Old People's Home.
- 2 Little Miss is much older than Miss Old People's Home.
- 3 Miss Rodeo isn't as tall as Little Miss.

7 As a class, compare the three beauty queens. Here are some adjectives to help you:



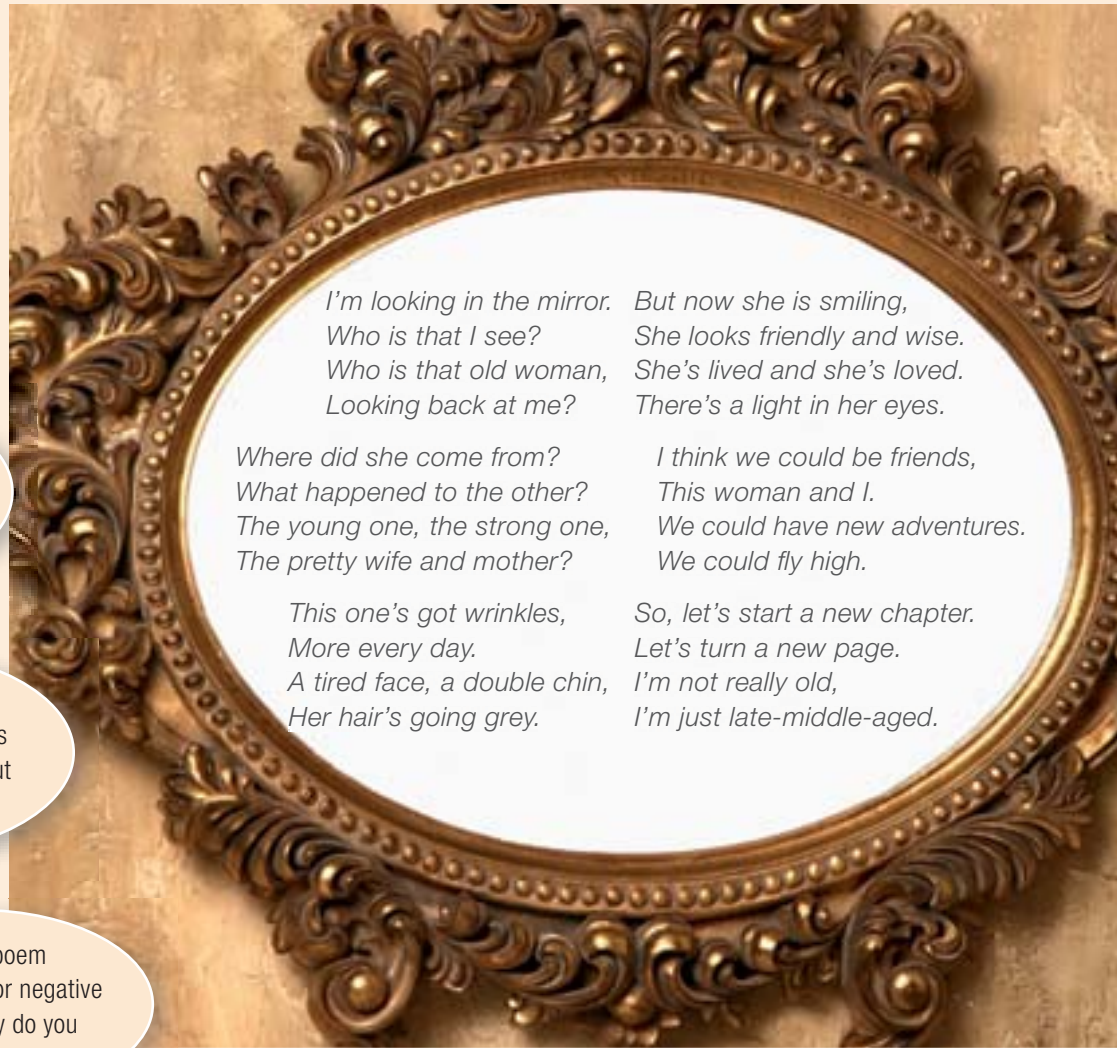
A poem

8a Read this poem.
Then answer the questions
with a partner.

Is this poem
about a man or a woman?
Which words give you that
information?

About how old is
this person? Which words
give you information about
the person's age?

Has the poem
got a positive or negative
ending? Why do you
think that?



*I'm looking in the mirror. But now she is smiling,
Who is that I see? She looks friendly and wise.
Who is that old woman, She's lived and she's loved.
Looking back at me? There's a light in her eyes.*

*Where did she come from? I think we could be friends,
What happened to the other? This woman and I.
The young one, the strong one, We could have new adventures.
The pretty wife and mother? We could fly high.*

*This one's got wrinkles, So, let's start a new chapter.
More every day. Let's turn a new page.
A tired face, a double chin, I'm not really old,
Her hair's going grey. I'm just late-middle-aged.*

8b  **T1:15** Now listen to the poem. Try to think of a title for the poem and compare your suggestions in class.

Flexizone



A Compare yourself with one of the people in this unit (one of the family members in exercise 1 or one of the beauty queens in exercise 4). Write three sentences and read them to the class. The other students must say who you are comparing yourself with.

*I'm a bit older than her. She's got longer
hair than me. I'm not as tall as her.*

Is it Miss Rodeo?

B Work in small groups. Describe your best friend and talk about his/her lifestyle. The other students in the group can ask you questions about him/her.

C

- Do you think it's OK to have beauty competitions for children? Why? / Why not?
- Which adverts in your country show older people?
- What age do you think is 'the best time of your life'?



Your turn Age and beauty (→ www)

1 How to ...

a Wie Sie sagen, wie alt jemand ist.

Schreiben Sie auf, welcher Altersgruppe die Leute angehören.

- 1 13–19 He's in his teens.
- 2 40+ She's over forty.
- 3 50– They're under fifty.
- 4 70? She's about seventy.
- 5 90–99 She's _____
- 6 20– John's _____
- 7 30+ Anna and Ben are _____
- 8 60–69 Me? I'm _____
- 9 80? She's _____



L1:12

Say it like this Schließen Sie Ihr Buch. Hören Sie und sprechen Sie nach.

b Wie Sie beschreiben, wie jemand aussieht.

Schreiben Sie die Wörter in die Lücken.

glasses | good for his age |
grey hair | his seventies |
much hair | wrinkles



- 1 He's in _____
- 2 He looks _____
- 3 He wears _____
- 4 He's got _____
– but he hasn't got _____ !
- 5 He's got a few _____

c Wie Sie jemanden beschreiben.

Finden Sie die richtigen Endungen für die Wörter.

tty | tiful | ort | ng | ndly | esting | ll | rty | nny | gent

- 1 young _____
- 2 intelli _____
- 3 spo _____
- 4 beau _____
- 5 frie _____
- 6 pre _____
- 7 sh _____
- 8 ta _____
- 9 inter _____
- 10 fu _____

2 Word focus

a Facial features

Markieren Sie die restlichen acht Wörter. Alle haben mit Gesicht oder Kopf zu tun.

E	R	R	Y	R	K	S	N
W	N	E	A	E	H	E	N
M	O	U	T	H	I	T	R
C	S	E	E	A	R	S	I
T	E	A	E	I	I	F	E
E	I	C	T	R	S	A	Y
F	S	C	H	I	N	C	E
W	R	I	N	K	L	E	S

b Rhyming words

Streichen Sie in jeder Zeile das Wort, das sich nicht reimt.

- 1 high eye be I
- 2 see tea me day
- 3 so two few do
- 4 day my say grey
- 5 hair there where year
- 6 ear here dear wear



L1:13

Hören Sie und überprüfen Sie Ihre Antworten.

c Plural nouns

Schreiben Sie die Hauptwörter in der Mehrzahl.

- cheek cheeks
- tooth _____
- man _____
- woman _____
- child _____
- baby _____
- person _____

3 Grammar focus

3.1 Comparatives and Superlatives

→ G10a (S. 198)

Short adjectives: **young – younger than – the youngest**

Long adjectives: **intelligent – more intelligent than – the most intelligent**

Irregular forms: **good – better than – the best**
bad – worse than – the worst

Remember: **happy – happier, big – bigger**

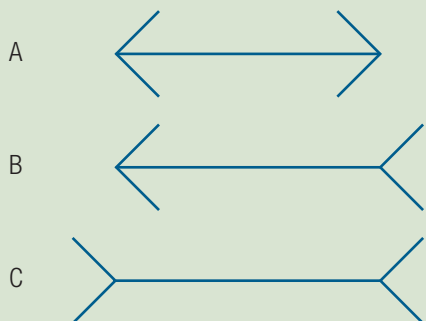
Ergänzen Sie die Steigerungsformen der Adjektive.

- Do you think French is (difficult) _____
_____ than English?
- I feel (good) _____ than I did yesterday.
- August 22nd was the (hot) _____ day of the year.
- I think Mr Bean is (funny) _____ than Charlie Chaplin.
- This hotel is the (expensive) _____
_____ in town.
- The weather this summer is (bad) _____
than last summer.

3.2 More comparatives

→ G10b (S. 199)

Look at these lines, A, B and C.



Line A looks **much shorter than** line C.

Line B looks **a bit longer than** line A.

Line C looks **a lot longer than** line A.

But, in fact, line A is **as long as** line C!

a Eine Frau mit fünf Kindern erzählt: Schreiben Sie das Alter der Kinder auf.

Ben	Lisa	Joshua	Saul	Chloe

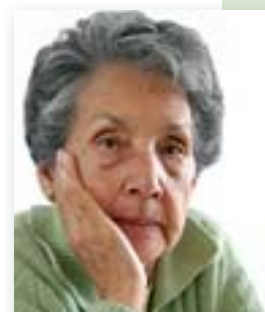
b Überprüfen Sie Ihre Antworten und ergänzen Sie die Sätze über die Kinder.

- Saul is nearly _____ old _____ Lisa.
- Lisa is seventeen minutes _____ Saul.
- Chloe is the _____.
- Joshua is _____ older _____ Lisa.
- Ben is a _____ the twins.

4 Round up

a Wie würden Sie diese Frau beschreiben? Streichen Sie die falsche Information durch.

- She's in her *teens / forties / seventies*.
- She's got *black / grey* hair.
- She's got *long / short* hair.
- She's got a few / She hasn't got any* wrinkles.
- She *wears / doesn't wear* glasses.



Beim Hören: Verzweifeln Sie nicht, wenn Sie nicht jedes Wort verstehen – nicht alle Wörter sind wichtig, um ein Gespräch zu verstehen. Hören Sie das Gespräch einmal ganz an und überlegen Sie, worum es geht. Dann können Sie es noch einmal anhören und auf die Details achten.

b Die Polizei hat Fotos von vier Verdächtigen. Sie zeigen einem Zeugen das obige Bild, aber das ist nicht die Frau, die er gesehen hat. Hören Sie das Gespräch und entscheiden Sie, welche der Frauen er gesehen hat.



S. 207

Jetzt kann ich ...

darüber sprechen, wie alt jemand ist.

www: A2U3-1
CD-R 1: 16

beschreiben, wie jemand aussieht.

www: A2U3-2
CD-R 1: 17

Menschen oder Dinge vergleichen.

www: A2U3-3
CD-R 1: 18