G verbs of the senses
V the body
P silent letters

> Botox should be banned for actors...
> Acting is all about expression; why would
> you want to iron out a frown?
>
> *Rachel Weisz,*
> *UK actress*

7B Actors acting

1 GRAMMAR verbs of the senses

a Read the introduction to Howard Schatz's book. Then look at the photo of actress Fran Drescher playing a role. In pairs, choose **a**, **b**, or **c**.

> In Character: *Actors Acting*
> Caught in the Act: *Actors Acting*
>
> The photographer Howard Schatz had a very unusual idea for his books. He invited actors into his studio, and asked them to 'be' certain characters in certain situations, and then he photographed them.

In Character: *Actors Acting*
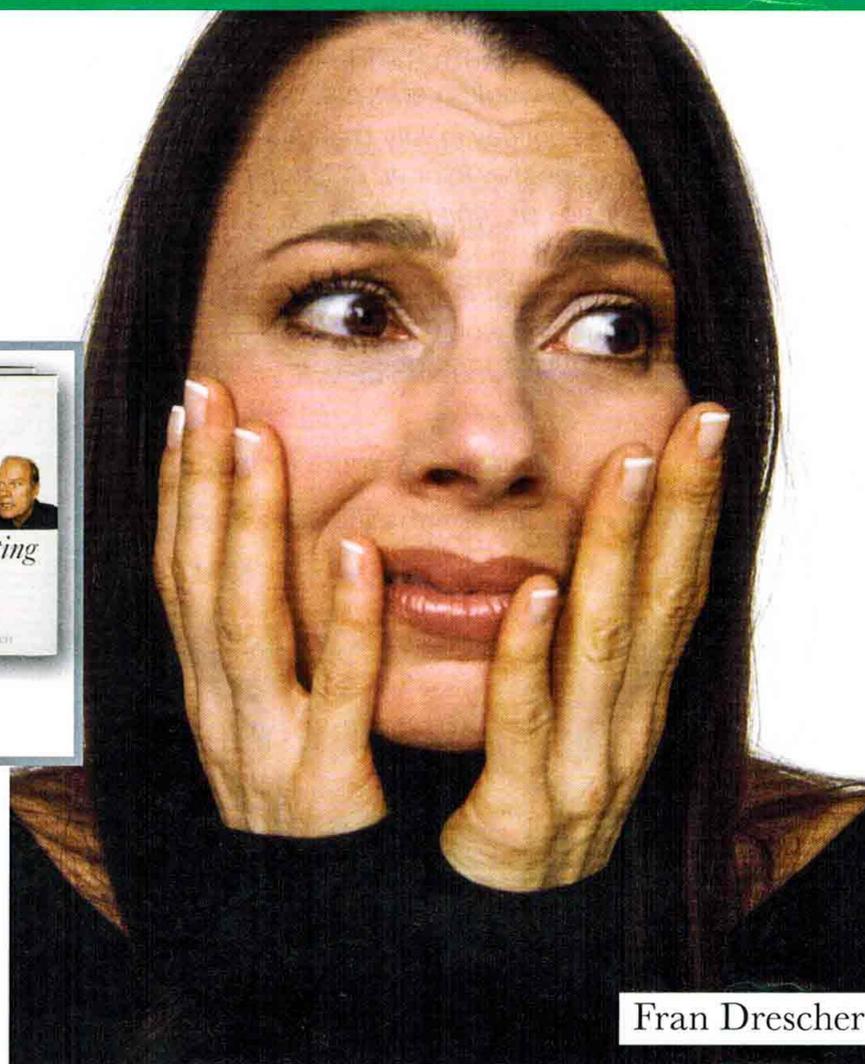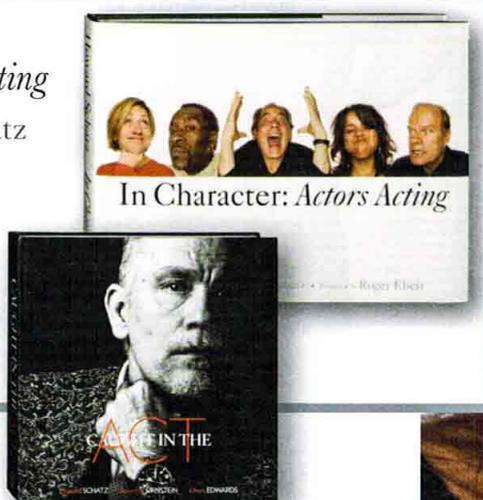
1 I think she **looks**…
   a scared
   b miserable
   c embarrassed

2 I think she **looks like**…
   a a teenage student
   b a young mother
   c a young business woman

3 I think she **looks as if**…
   a she has just had some bad news
   b she is watching something on TV
   c she has just heard a noise

b **(4 11))** Now listen to someone talking about the photo. Were you right?

c Look at the sentences in **a**. What kind of words or phrases do you use after *looks*, *looks like*, and *looks as if*?

d ➤ **p.145 Grammar Bank 7B.** Learn more about using the verbs of the senses, and practise them.

e **(4 13))** Listen to these sounds. What do you think is happening? Use *It sounds as if…* or *It sounds like…*

> (*It sounds as if somebody's scored a goal.*

> (*It sounds like a football match.*

f ➤ **Communication** *Guess what it is* **A** *p107* **B** *p111*. Describe objects for your partner to identify using *looks, feels, smells,* or *tastes* + an adjective or + *like* + noun.

Fran Drescher

2 SPEAKING & LISTENING

a Look at some more photos from the book. Describe how you think the characters are feeling.

> (*I think she looks very pleased with herself…*

b Answer the questions with a partner.

Who do you think looks …?
1 like a child who's doing something naughty
2 like somebody who's apologizing to someone
3 like a very proud parent or teacher
4 as if they have just seen something awful
5 as if they are eating or drinking something that tastes terrible
6 as if they're going to hit somebody
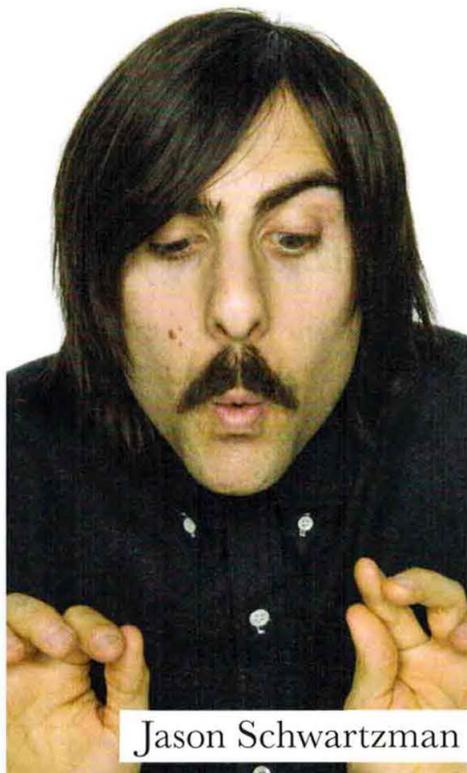
c **(4 14))** Listen and check.

d Listen again. What exactly were the roles each actor was asked to play?

e How do you think acting is different when you are working in…?

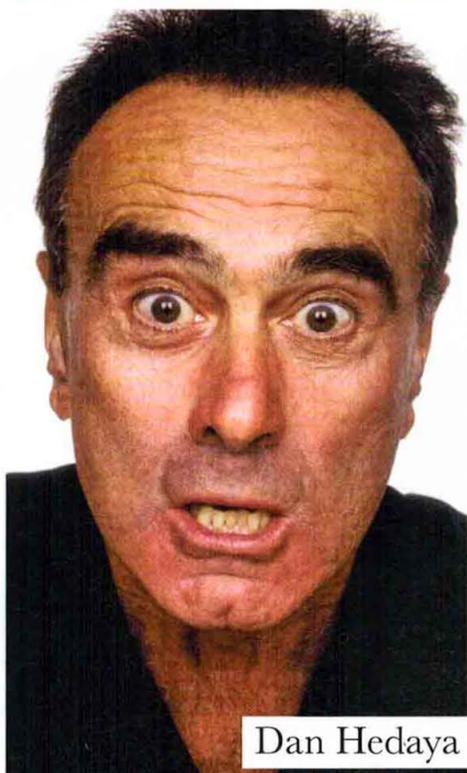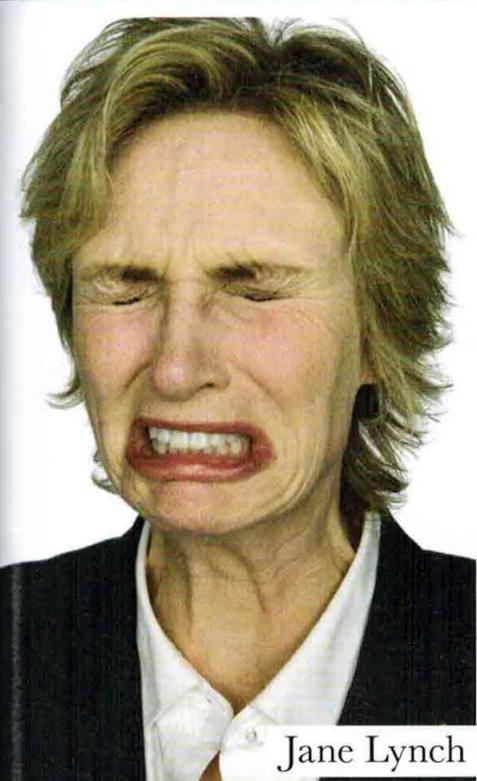   a film and TV   b theatre   c radio

Cheryl Hines

Jason Schwartzman

Ellen Burstyn

Dan Hedaya

Jane Lynch

Steve Guttenberg

f **(4 15))** Now listen to an interview with Tim Bentinck, who has been working as a radio actor for many years. What is the main way in which he says radio acting is different from other kinds of acting?

g Listen again and answer the questions.

1 What two things does he say radio actors use to convey feelings?
2 Complete the tip that a radio actor once gave him: You have to be able to _____ one eyebrow with your _____.
3 What technique does he use to help convey the feeling of happiness?
4 What are radio actors trying to do when they read a script?

h Do you have radio dramas in your country? Do you ever listen to them?

3 MINI GRAMMAR *as*

a Look at some extracts from **2f**, and then read the rules about *as*.

*Tim Bentinck has been working **as** a radio actor for many years.*

*'It's **as** naturalistic **as** you can make it sound – to lift it off the page, to make it sound **as** though you're not reading it.'*

We can use *as* in many different ways:
1 to describe somebody or something's job or function: *She works as a nurse. You can use that box as a chair.*
2 to compare people or things: *She's as tall as me now.*
3 to talk about how something appears, sounds, feels, etc.: *It looks as if it's going to snow.*
4 to give a reason: *As it was raining, we didn't go out.* (as = because)
5 to say that something happened while something else was happening: *As they were leaving the postman arrived.* (as = when / at the same time)

b Decide how *as* is used in each sentence and match them to uses 1–5 above.

A ☐ I don't think his performance in this series was as good as in the last one.
B ☐ That picture looks as if it has been painted by a child.
C ☐ You can use that glass as a vase for the flowers.
D ☐ I got to the airport really quickly as there was hardly any traffic.
E ☐ As he was driving home it started to rain.
F ☐ You sound as if you've got a bad cold.
G ☐ His hair went greyer as he got older.
H ☐ He got a job with the BBC as a programme researcher.

4 VOCABULARY the body

a **(4 16))** Look at a picture of another actress, Dame Helen Mirren. Match the words in the list with 1–9 in the photo. Listen and check.

☐ cheek	☐ chin	☐ eyebrow	☐ eyelash	☐ eyelid
☐ forehead	☐ lips	☐ neck	☐ wrinkles	
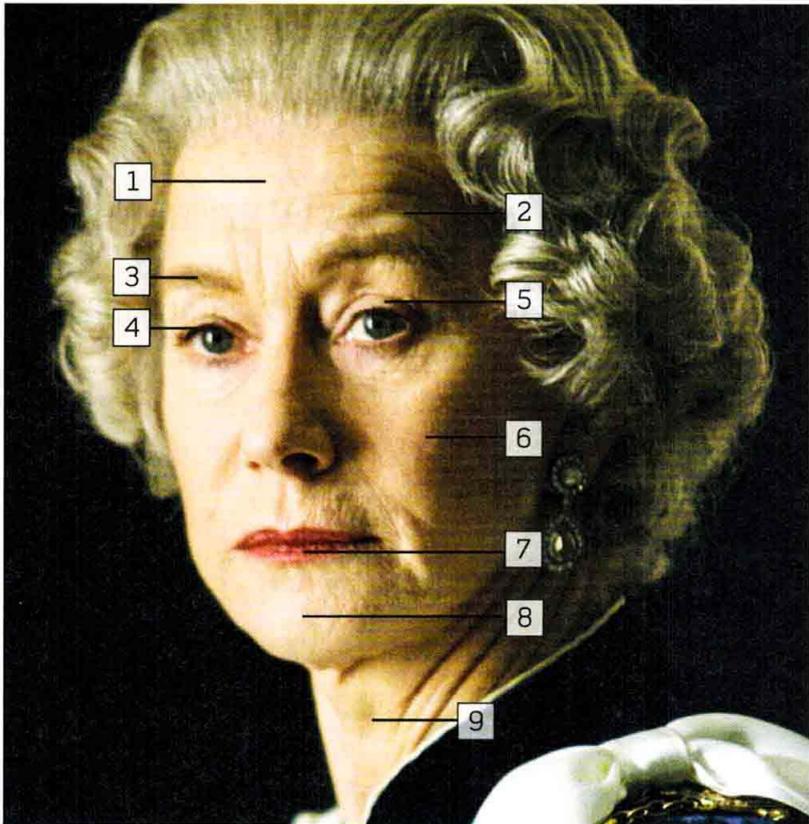
b ➤ **p.159 Vocabulary Bank** *The body*.

c **(4 20))** Listen and mime the action.

5 PRONUNCIATION silent letters

a Cross out the 'silent' consonant in these words.

calf   wrist   palm   wrinkles   comb   kneel   thumb

b **(4 21))** Listen and check. What can you deduce about the pronunciation of…?

- *wr* and *kn* at the beginning of a word
- *mb* at the end of a word

c Look at some more words with silent consonants. In pairs, decide which they are and cross them out. Use the phonetics to help you.

aisle /aɪl/   calm /kɑːm/   climb /klaɪm/   design /dɪˈzaɪn/
doubt /daʊt/   fasten /ˈfɑːsn/   half /hɑːf/   honest /ˈɒnɪst/
knock /nɒk/   muscle /ˈmʌsl/   whistle /ˈwɪsl/   whole /həʊl/

d **(4 22))** Listen and check. Then practise saying the phrases below.

half an hour   I doubt it   calm down   an aisle seat, please
designer clothes   anti-wrinkle cream   kneel down

6 READING & LISTENING

a Look at the title of the article and read the subheading. Why do you think the writer called his book *What **Every Body** is Saying* and not *What **Everybody** is Saying*?
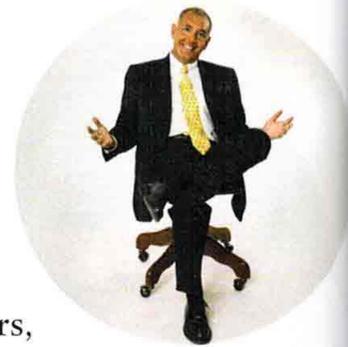
b Read the article once and then in pairs, answer the questions.

1 Why wasn't the man being questioned one of the main suspects?
2 Why did the agent ask him the question about four different murder weapons?
3 How did the man show that he committed the murder?
4 Why was Joe Navarro a very successful FBI agent?
5 What are the two kinds of communication he mentions?
6 Why can't we usually identify non-verbal signs?

WHAT EVERY BODY IS SAYING

IT'S ESTIMATED THAT AS MUCH AS 80% OF OUR INTERACTION WITH OTHERS IS THROUGH NON-VERBAL COMMUNICATION, OR BODY LANGUAGE.

1 The man sat at one end of the table, carefully planning his replies. He wasn't considered a major suspect in the murder case. He had an alibi which was credible, and he sounded sincere, but the agent pressed on, and asked a series of questions about the murder weapons:

'IF YOU HAD COMMITTED THE CRIME, WOULD YOU HAVE USED A GUN?'

'IF YOU HAD COMMITTED THE CRIME, WOULD YOU HAVE USED A KNIFE?'

'IF YOU HAD COMMITTED THE CRIME, WOULD YOU HAVE USED AN ICE PICK?'

'IF YOU HAD COMMITTED THE CRIME, WOULD YOU HAVE USED A HAMMER?'

c Read the article again, and find synonyms for the words and phrases below.

Paragraph 1
1 believable _____
2 honest, not pretending _____
3 continued in a determined way *(verb)* _____

Paragraph 2
1 watched _____
2 meaning *(noun)* _____
3 seen _____

Paragraph 3
1 thought to be responsible for _____
2 find the meaning of _____
3 make it possible for _____

Paragraph 4
1 identify _____
2 succeed in getting _____
3 join together _____

[2] One of the weapons, the ice pick, had actually been used in the crime, but that information had been kept from the public. So, only the killer would know which object was the real murder weapon. As Joe Navarro, the FBI agent, went through the list of weapons, he observed the suspect carefully. When the ice pick was mentioned, the man's eyelids came down hard, and stayed down until the next weapon was named. Joe immediately understood the significance of the eyelid movement he had witnessed, and from that moment the man became the chief suspect. He later confessed to the crime.

[3] Joe Navarro is credited with catching many criminals in his 25-year career with the FBI. If you ask him how he has been able to do this, he says, 'I owe it to being able to read people'. In his best-selling book *What Every Body is Saying*, he teaches us how to decipher other people's non-verbal behaviour, and thus to enable us to interact with them more successfully.

[4] 'When it comes to human behaviours,' he says, 'there are basically two kinds of signs, verbal and non-verbal, e.g. facial expressions, gestures, etc. All of us have been taught to look for the verbal signs. Then there are the non-verbal signs, the ones that have always been there but that many of us have not learnt to spot because we haven't been trained to look for them. It is my hope that through an understanding of non-verbal behaviour, you will achieve a deeper, more meaningful view of the world around you – able to hear and see the two languages, spoken and silent, that combine to present human experience in all its complexity.'

d Look at the pictures. With a partner, say how you think the people are feeling.
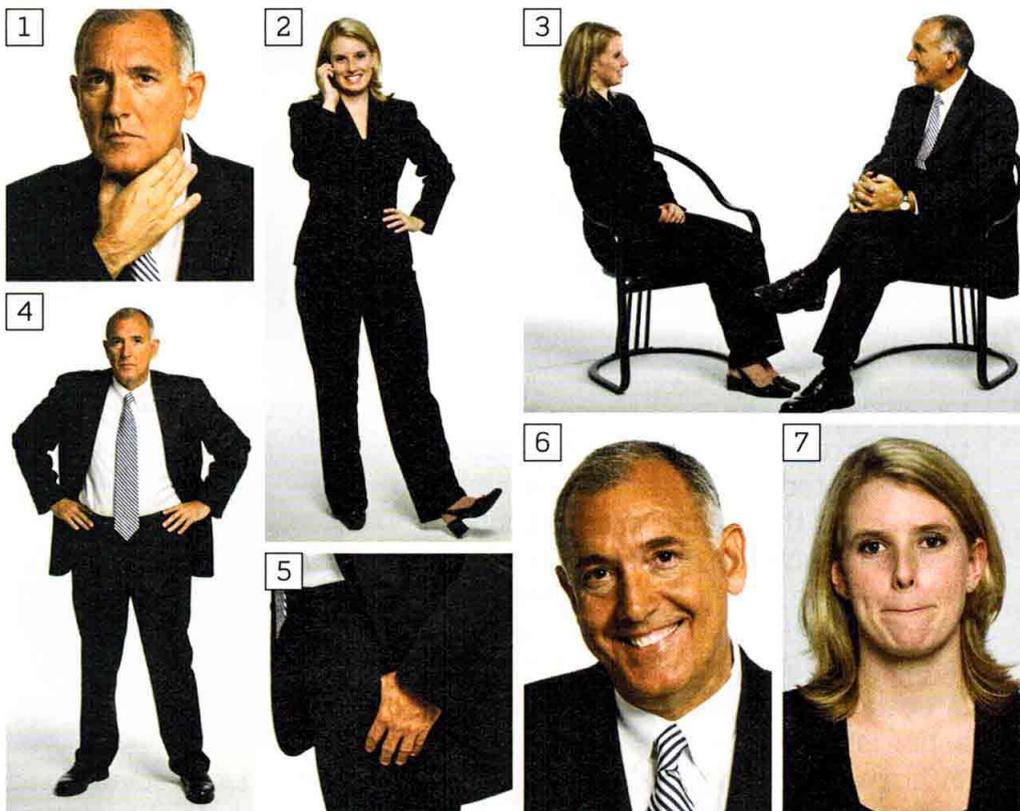
e Now try to match the gestures to the feelings.

☐ dominant   ☐ friendly and interested   ☐ in a good mood
☐ insecure   ☐ nervous   ☐ relaxed   ☐ stressed

f (4 23)) Listen and check. Then listen again for more detail, and make notes.

> 🔍 **-wards**
> We often add the suffix *-wards* to a preposition or adverb of movement to mean 'in this direction', e.g. *forwards, backwards, inwards, outwards, upwards, downwards.*

g Test a partner. **A** make the gestures, one-by-one, but in a different order. **B** say what the gestures mean. Then swap roles.

h Is there any gesture that you know you do a lot, like folding your arms or standing with your hands on your hips? Why do you think you do it?

7 SPEAKING & WRITING

a ➤ **Communication** *Two photos* A *p.108* B *p.112*. Describe your picture for your partner to visualize. Describe the people's body language, and how you think they are feeling.

b ➤ *p.117* **Writing** *Describing a photo.* Write a description of a picture speculating about what the people are doing, feeling, etc.