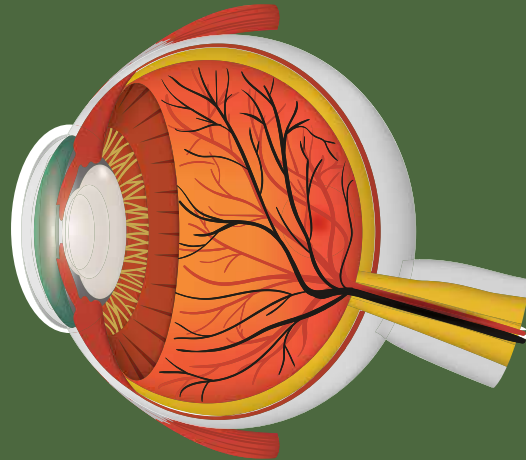


# Super English

Level 5 - Unit 12  
Senses - Lesson 4





# Vocabulary



# Senses - Vocabulary



**dome:** a rounded roof on a building or a room (n)



Those **dome** buildings are very beautiful.

# Senses - Vocabulary



**lens:** a clear material used to look at things that makes objects seem closer, larger, smaller, etc. (n)



The camera **lens** was very powerful and could see things very far away.

# Senses - Vocabulary



**expand:** to increase in size, number, or importance, to make something increase in this way (v)



She opened the book and the pages **expanded** out wider.



# Senses - Vocabulary



**focus:** to move a lens so that things become clearer to see (v)



The man **focused** the lens on his camera to see birds clearly.



Let's do  
Grammar!



# Present Perfect

= have/has + past participle

We use the **present perfect** to describe a recent action or ask if something has happened recently.

## Infinitive

to break  
to rise  
to drive  
to lie  
to wear  
to choose

## Past Tense

broke  
rose  
drove  
lay  
wore  
chose

## Have + Past Participle

have broken  
have risen  
have driven  
have lain  
have worn  
have chosen





Let's  
Read!

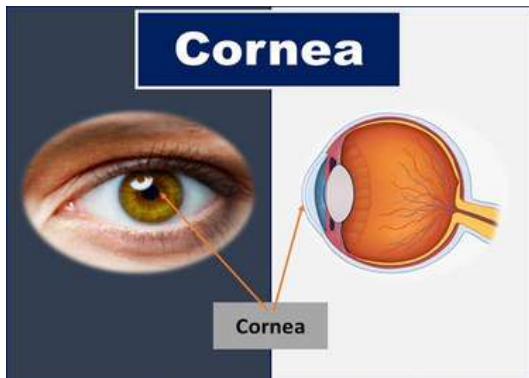


# How Your eyes work



They call the eyes "our window to the world" because they allow you to see everything around you. The eyes send more information to the brain than any of your other senses. The eyes gather about 10 million pieces of information every second and then send that information to the brain so that you can see.

Your eyes work just like a camera. The front **dome** shape surface of the eye is called the cornea. It bends light as it comes into the eyes, just like the front **lens** of a camera. This is like the front window of your eye.

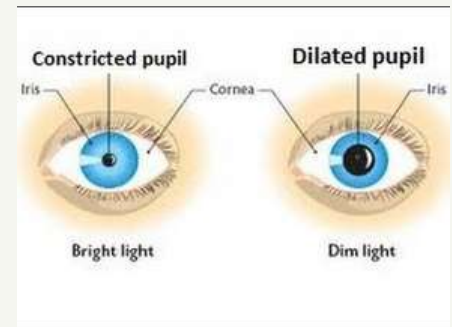
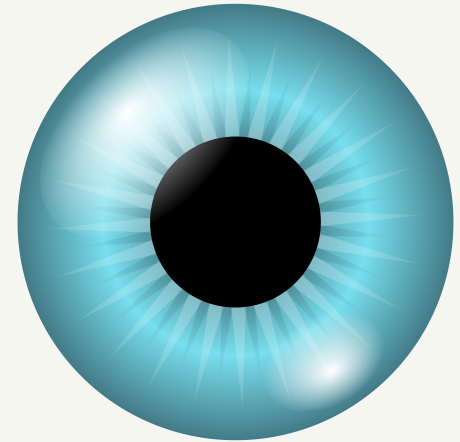


# How Your eyes work

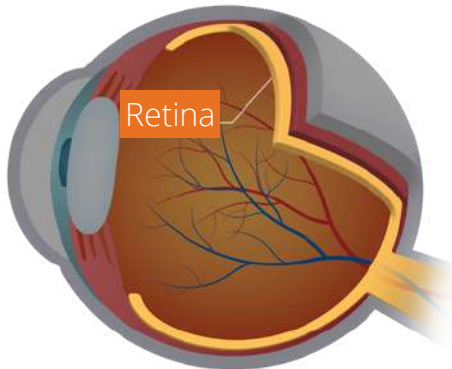
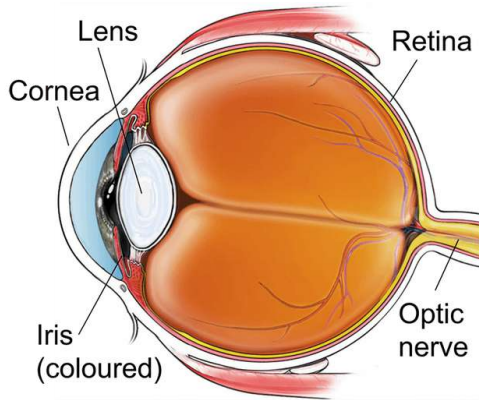


Next comes the iris. This is a thin ring of tissue with a hole in the center called the pupil. The iris makes the pupil hole bigger and smaller to let the right amount of light into your eyes, just like the shutter on a camera. The iris is also what gives your eyes their color.

Sitting behind the pupil is the lens. The lens can **expand** to become wider or contract to become thinner. When the lens is wide, your eyes can see things close to you, like a book. When the lens is thin, your eyes can see things far away, like a bird in a tree. This is called **focusing**, also like on a camera.



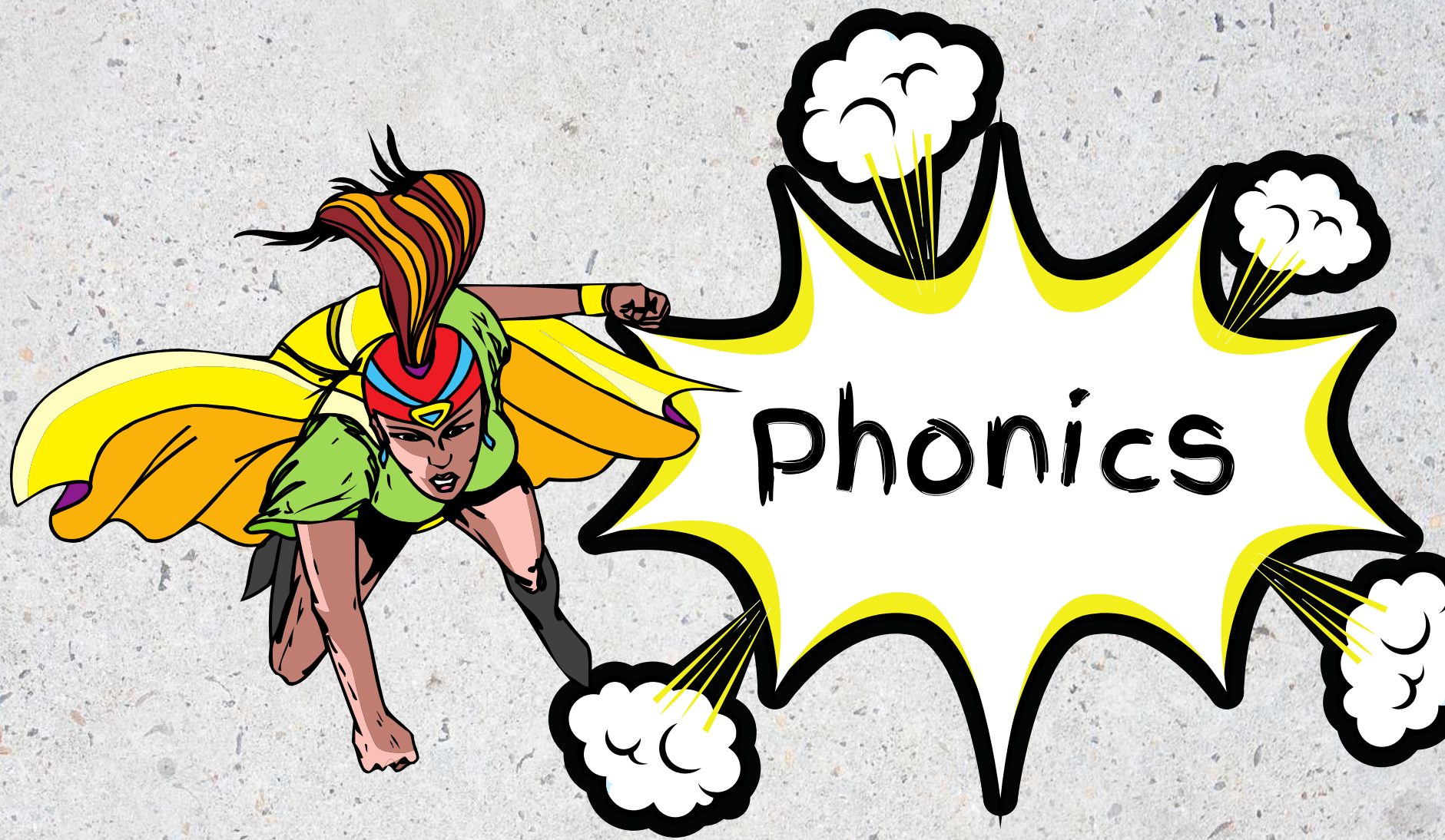
# How Your eyes work



After the light passes through the lens, it falls on the tissue in the back of the eye called the retina. The retina is filled with about 127 million receptors called rods and cones. The rods are for seeing black and white. The cones are for seeing color and can detect millions of shades of color. The rods and cones change the light into signals the optic nerve can take to the brain.

If any part of this eye system doesn't work perfectly, your vision becomes blurry. Usually, blurry vision can be corrected with glasses or contact lenses.



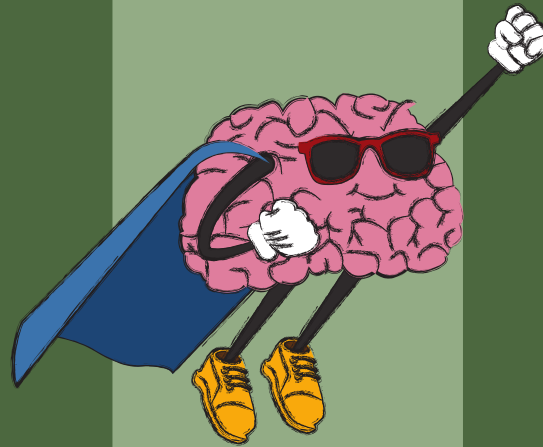




# Phonics

Sometimes "ch" will make the "sh" sound. These words usually came from a French version of the word.

chef  
brioche  
machine  
brochure  
parachute  
cache  
chevron



chandelier  
chaperone  
charade  
Charlene  
chauffeur  
Chevrolet  
Chicago

# Super English

See you  
Next time!

