Six senses

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

INTERMEDIATE | B1-B2

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

1 Match each sensory term with its meaning.

1 vision	____	a quality felt on a surface or in food
2 audition	____	b ability to maintain physical balance
3 aroma	____	c smell, especially a pleasant one
4 flavour	____	d cell or structure that detects a stimulus
5 texture	____	e ability to see
6 equilibrium	____	f combined experience of taste and smell
7 intuition	____	g immediate understanding without conscious reasoning
8 sensory receptor	____	h scientific term for the sense of hearing

2 Complete the sensory collocations.

acute | catch | detect | lose | overpowering | rough | savour | visual

1 _____ a scent

2 _____ the flavour

3 an _____ sense of hearing

4 an _____ smell

5 _____ one's balance

6 _____ texture

7 _____ a change

8 _____ impression

3 Correct one mistake in each sentence.

1 The soup is tasting spicy. _____

2 This fabric feels smoothly. _____

3 I am hearing a faint buzzing sound. _____

4 The perfume has a strong flavour. _____

5 She lost her balances on the ice. _____

6 Taste and smell work separate. _____

7 His intuition warned him from danger. _____

8 The image created a powerful hearing impression. _____

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4 Complete the review with words from the box.

aroma | balance | detect | flavour | intuition | receptors | texture | vision

The cafe first attracts your **1** _____ with warm lighting. Then the **2** _____ of coffee reaches the nose. Sensory **3** _____ help the brain **4** _____ heat and pressure. The bread has a crisp **5** _____, while herbs add **6** _____. Your inner ear supports **7** _____. Finally, **8** _____ may influence your choice before you can explain it.

5 Read the text and answer the questions briefly.

Why flavour changes with a cold

Taste buds detect a small number of basic tastes, including sweet, salty, sour, bitter and umami. Much of what we call flavour actually comes from smell. While chewing, aroma molecules travel from the mouth to receptors in the nose. A blocked nose prevents many of these molecules from reaching the receptors, so food may seem bland even though the taste buds still work.

1 What do taste buds detect? _____

2 Which sense contributes greatly to flavour? _____

3 Where do aroma molecules travel while we chew? _____

4 What prevents molecules from reaching receptors? _____

5 Why may food seem bland during a cold? _____

6 Do taste buds stop working? _____

6 Rewrite using the word in capitals.

1 The material is rough when you touch it. **FEELS** _____

2 I noticed a very faint scent. **DETECTED** _____

3 She immediately felt that something was wrong. **INTUITION** __

4 The smell was too strong to ignore. **OVERPOWERING** _____

OVER TO YOU

Write a **100-120 word** review of a meal, place or event using at least four senses.

[ ] Use at least ten target expressions. [ ] Distinguish taste from flavour. [ ] Support opinions with details.

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ANSWER KEY

1 Sensory terms

1 **e** 2 **h** 3 **c** 4 **f** 5 **a** 6 **b** 7 **g** 8 **d**

2 Sensory collocations

1 **catch** 2 **savour** 3 **acute** 4 **overpowering** 5 **lose** 6 **rough** 7 **detect** 8 **visual**

3 Corrections

1 soup **tastes** 2 feels **smooth** 3 I **hear** 4 strong **aroma**
5 lost **her balance** 6 work **together** 7 warned him **of** danger 8 powerful **visual** impression

4 Cafe review

1 **vision** 2 **aroma** 3 **receptors** 4 **detect** 5 **texture** 6 **flavour** 7 **balance** 8 **intuition**

5 Reading - suggested answers

1 Basic tastes. 2 Smell. 3 From the mouth to the nose. 4 A blocked nose.
5 Fewer aroma molecules reach the receptors. 6 No, they continue working.

6 Rewriting - possible answers

1 The material **feels** rough. 2 I **detected** a faint scent. 3 Her **intuition** told her something was wrong. 4 The smell was **overpowering**.

Over to you: Answers will vary. Check range, sensory precision and supporting detail.