

MÓDULO 01 - LOOK LIKE

DEFINITION

LOOK LIKE - to be similar in appearance to someone or something

LOOK LIKE is inseparable.

LOOK is a regular verb (LOOK - LOOKED - LOOKED)

EXAMPLES AND EXPLANATIONS

1. Present simple

I can't believe it! That guy *looks like* Johnny Depp!

2. Present continuous

That boy *is looking like* something really scared him.

- You could also use the simple present here by saying, "That boy looks like..."
- Using the present continuous in this situation makes the sentence sound more informal. For example, if you're going out on a date with your partner and they dressed up really well. You could say, "Wow! Looking good, honey!" Or "Wow! You look good!" Both mean the same thing, but "looking" sounds a little more informal.

3. Past simple

Karen *looked like* she was really **upset**. Did something happen?

- upset means sad, annoyed, angry or a combination of all those feeling.
 - o Tom was very upset when he got fired from his job.

4. Past continuous

Marcelo *was looking like* a real gentleman in his suit!

- Here, you could also use the simple past, but in informal speech and to sound more casual, we often use the continuous tense.
- a gentleman (singular) and gentlemen (plural) have the same pronunciation. The T is normally not pronounced
 - o You are such a gentleman!
 - o Ladies and gentlemen!

5. Used to

My **great-grandmother** *used to look* a lot *like* me when she was young.

- We use the word "great" for each generation before your grandparents. Your grandmother's mother would be your "great-grandmother" and her mother would be your "great-great-grandmother" and her mother would be your "great-great-great-grandmother."

6. Future (will)

Dad, *will* the baby *look like* me when **it gets bigger**?

- If you don't know if the baby is a boy or girl, often times we will say "it." If I see a pregnant woman, I could ask her, "Is it a boy or a girl?" However, after the baby is born or after we know the sex of the baby, we will use "he" or "she."

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- get bigger - Remember we use the verb “get” to talk about changing condition (physical, emotional, etc.) And “bigger” is the comparative form of big.

GROW X GROW UP?

- We use GROW to talk about physical, emotional, or professional growth.
 - o The company is growing quickly.
 - o I hope to grow a lot in my career this year.
 - o The twins are growing so fast! I can't believe how big they are!
- We use GROW UP to talk about where we spent our childhood; to age (from the time you were a child to the time you become an adult); and to mature
 - o The twins are growing up so fast! I can't believe they are already 4 years old! - They are aging (getting older).
 - o I grew up on a farm. / I grew up in a big city. - I spent my childhood on a farm/ in a big city.
 - o You need to grow up and stop being so childish! - You need to mature (act like an adult, not a child)
- GROW (improve or increase physically, emotionally or professionally)
- GROW UP (spend your childhood; go through the process of becoming an adult; mature)

7. Present perfect + present simple

This painting *has looked like* a lot of things as you've worked on it, but it still doesn't look like your house.

8. Past perfect

“Wow, I had never seen a **lamp** that *looked like* an elephant before!” said Allison.

LAMP X LIGHTBULB

- o I bought a new lamp today! I'm going to put it on my desk.
- o I need to change the lightbulb. It burned out.

9. Conditionals (third conditional)

Catherine, if you hadn't used the ingredients you did, your cake *wouldn't have looked like* a professional one. Good job!

10. Modals (would)

Marcelo wouldn't buy **that watch** because it *looks like* it is really expensive.

THAT X THIS

that = far away & this = close

WATCH X CLOCK

watch (what you wear on your wrist) x clock (is on the wall, the microwave or your cell phone)

PRACTICE

Do you look like anyone famous? Or do you look like anyone in your family? Does anyone look like you?

o Ex. I look like Brad Pitt and my son looks a lot like me.