

FUMC ESL Low Intermediate Lesson

COME and TAKE

Come Came Come

I come to school in a car.
We came to America in 1998.
I have come here many times.

Come is the opposite of go. You say, “come here” and “go there”.

When someone knocks, you say, “Come in”. Then the person comes into the room.
You put your ATM card in the machine and money “comes out”.

Look at these examples of “come” phrases.

We come back from China on Wednesday. This means you were here. You went to China. Now you return to here. You “come back”.

Can I come over for a visit tonight? My uncle came over yesterday. “Come over” means come to where I am.

Come on, let’s go to class. “Come on” means come in a hurry.

How come you left early? My friend was coming over. “How come” means the same as “why”. EX: How come it always rains on weekends? How come the summers are so hot?

Read these conversations:

A: We are having a party tomorrow. Will you come?

B: I can’t come tomorrow. I have a class tomorrow.

C: Come on, John. I don’t want to be late.

D: How come you leave so early?

E: I put money in the machine, but a Coke did not come out.

F: Push the button. Then the Coke will come out.

Take Took Taken

I take English classes here.
I took English classes here last year.
I have taken English classes here for one month.

It takes thirty minutes to get to class. Yesterday, it took two hours.

How do you get to class? I take the bus.

I have to take a test. I hope I pass. I took that test yesterday. It was easy.

Read these sentences with “take”.

1. Take an umbrella. It might rain.
2. Take some sunscreen. The sun is hot.
3. You cannot take your camera inside.
4. That woman took my picture.
5. I take medicine every night before bedtime.
6. I take a bath every morning.

7. I take a nap after lunch.
8. Take my hand when you cross the street.
9. Take this package to the post office.
10. I take my lunch to work.
11. Take the stairs to the second floor.
12. Jim took two eggs from the refrigerator.
13. Jan took a job at the supermarket.
14. Joe takes Mary to work every morning.
15. We take I-35 to Round Rock.
16. How do you take out coffee stains?
17. Take off your coat. It's hot in here.
18. It takes a long time to get here.

Fill in the blanks with “come” or “take”.

1. Mother _____ to my house every Friday.
2. She _____ the children to school.
3. Then she _____ my dog for a walk.
4. A taxi _____ for her in the afternoon.
5. The taxi _____ her to her apartment.

6. I _____ my son to school on Monday and Tuesday.
7. On Wednesday, he _____ the bus.
8. On Thursday, his father _____ for him.
9. On Friday, my mother _____ him to school.
10. Saturday and Sunday are not school days. My son _____ a holiday.

11. My husband _____ classes after work.
12. He _____ home after dark.
13. He _____ off his coat and tie.
14. He _____ into the kitchen.
15. He _____ a plate and glass.
16. Then I _____ with the food.
17. My husband _____ one hour to eat.

This, These That, Those

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|---|---|
| <p>This</p> <p>A thing or a person is close</p> <p>This = singular</p> | <p>That</p> <p>A thing or a person is far</p> <p>That = singular</p> |
| <p>These</p> <p>Things or people are close</p> <p>These = plural</p> | <p>Those</p> <p>Things or people are far</p> <p>Those = plural</p> |

This dog comes here every day.
I took that cat to her house.

These dogs come here every day.
I took those cats to her house.

Teacher: ask the students to point to things near and far and say what they are. EX: That is a chair. This is a couch.