

FUMC ESL 3-19-2018 High Intermediate Lesson

Pronunciation Practice-Practice these word pairs

pull - pool	batter - barter	not - note	bit - beat
thin - thing	ankle - uncle	choose - shoes	bathe - bade
match - much	ice - eyes	place - plays	sum - thumb
fur - for	yacht - jot	seep - sheep	wash - watch

Read the conversation. Discuss the underlined phrasal verbs.

Beth: I deposited \$1000 in the bank this morning, so you can write checks on that account to pay all our bills.

Tom: I'll need more than that. If you can't come up with any more, I'll have to transfer some money from our savings.

Beth: Why do you need so much just to pay the bills?

Tom: Because we have to make a car payment and pay the rent. That's \$800 right there. Then we have all the other bills, like electricity, water, trash pickup and cable TV. It will be close to \$1200.

Beth: That's it. We run out of money every month. We are spending too much money. What can we cut out?

Tom: Well, we could trade in that new car you're driving. We could get by with a used car.

Beth: A used car will mean lots of repair bills. That's not a savings. We could cut out cable TV.

Tom: Beth, you know I love to watch the football and basketball games. I consider TV a necessity, not a luxury. We are spending too much on water. If you didn't water your garden all the time, we could cut our water bill in half.

Beth: But we eat from our garden. It saves money on groceries.

Tom: Maybe we could cash in our CD's. That would give us more cash.

Beth: But, Tom, that's our savings for a down payment on a house. We'll have to live in a rent house forever if we don't save for a down payment.

1. What are Beth and Tom arguing about? Have you ever had an argument like this?
2. Did you talk about money with your spouse before you were married?
3. What is a "down payment"?
4. What are you saving money for?
5. Do you prefer debit cards or credit cards?
6. Do you keep track of how much money you spend?
7. Do you think kids should earn their own spending money or should they have an allowance?

English Tips:

When do we use "is" and when do we use "is being".

EX: John is mean. John is being mean.

John is mean: a statement of his character. John is always mean so we can expect him to do mean things.

John is being mean: acting mean at the present time. John is not always mean but at this moment he is acting mean.

How do you use “about to”?

If you say “I am about to start studying.” It means you are getting ready to do it. If you say, “I was about to start studying.” It means you were getting ready to do something, but now you aren’t.

What are you doing?

I was about to start my homework, but now that you are here, I’ll sit down and talk to you.

Feel like and Have a feeling

If you say, “I feel like a cup of coffee, how about you?” you mean you want to do something.

If you say, “I don’t feel like talking about it right now.” You mean, you don’t feel comfortable talking about the problem.

If you “have a feeling”, you suspect something.

1. I feel like going out tonight, do you?
2. I feel like asking some friends over.
3. I don’t feel like we’re going the right direction.
4. I don’t feel like going to bed yet.
5. I have a feeling the kids are expecting us to babysit for them this weekend.
6. I have a feeling something good is about to happen.
7. I have a feeling Martha is mad at me.

What do you mean when you say, “I can’t help it.”

Can’t help it means you have no control over it.

1. I know I shouldn’t cry, but I can’t help it.
2. I can’t help thinking we should have walked her home.
3. I can’t help smiling when I watch the puppies play.
4. I can’t help remembering all the wonderful things Grandma did for us.
5. I know Dad is sometimes overprotective, but he can’t help it. He loves us and wants to keep us safe.

What does “I’m here to...” mean

You have arrived at a place for a reason.

1. I’m here to apply for the job you advertised.
2. I’m here to welcome you to the neighborhood.
3. I’m here to start my new job.