

## FUMC ESL 3-22-2021 High Beginning and Low Intermediate Online Lesson

**Introduce yourself. Tell where you are from and where you live now. Name a business that you go to a lot.**

### **Pronouncing OO vowels:**

These vowels are very hard to know how to pronounce because they are not always pronounced the same. There really aren't any rules about which pronunciation to use. It's just something you have to learn to hear. Start by practicing these word pairs. Pay attention to where your tongue, teeth and lips go as you say each word pair. Practice the different OO sounds.

good - food

good - mood

food - foot

soon - soot

book - brood

goo - good

do - door

door - dude

brood - blood

lose - loose

goose - good

food - feud

**Lucky Donuts Chapter 8 and 9- Read the paragraphs and discuss the meaning of the bold phrases. Answer the questions.**

Le Petit Cafe serves more **white-collar customers**. They **regularly** spend \$10 for a large latte and a French pastry before work. Many customers are younger. Some are students. They order a \$5 coffee drink and then sit for a few hours looking at their computers.

Lucky Donut used to serve more **blue-collar workers**, such as **delivery drivers** and **maintenance workers**. Most of them do not come to Le Petit Cafe because the prices are too high. Le Petit Cafe also loses customers who are **senior citizens** like Mrs. Ramos.

Soriya tries to **stay positive** about the new business. But Nary feels bad for the Lucky Donuts customers. They **no longer** come to the shop. Nary misses them. Nary talks to Soriya about the business. Le Petit Cafe is losing money.

Soriya tells Nary to **wait awhile**. She says, " This is a **change in the business model**. It will **take time** to succeed. Success doesn't happen overnight." Nary says, "Look, Soriya, it's nice that you have an MBA. And I'm glad that you know about business. But you need to know this too: Sometimes success doesn't happen at all."

1. Have the type of customers changed?
2. What do the white-collar workers do regularly?
3. Give some examples of blue-collar jobs.
4. How does Nary feel about her old customers?
5. What does Nary mean when she says, "Sometimes success doesn't happen at all."

Heng and Nary are upstairs in their apartment. They are sitting at the dinner table, but they aren't very hungry. Heng stirs his soup without eating it. Nary pushes around the rice on her plate with a fork. There are many evenings like this. "Our business is **going down the drain**," says Nary, her voice shaking.

1. Why are neither Heng or Nary eating their food?
2. Why is Nary's voice shaking?

Heng and Nary remember their life as **refugees** in the U.S. They **started with almost nothing**. **Little by little**, they built a good business. **Although** they are not rich, they have a home. And

Lucky Donuts had **supported them financially**--before their daughter ruined everything. "Changing the business model," mutters Heng angrily. He leaves the table and walks nervously around the room. "Ugh! Sometimes I **regret** Soriya's MBA. Her great ideas are hurting us, not helping us."

"I agree," says Nary. "Are we going to do something now, or **wait until we lose everything?**" These **nightly conversations never end with a solution**. Heng and Nary want to **trust** their daughter. After all, she **invested** her money too. **Unfortunately**, they can't wait forever. "We **can't afford** these new employees," continues Nary.

1. Were Heng and Nary wealthy when they arrived in the U.S.?
2. What supported them financially?
3. Did they make money quickly or did it take some time?
4. Describe Heng and Nary's feelings about the new business model.
5. What does Heng regret?

"We can't afford Max and Lucie, but I don't want to **fire them**. They're nice people, and they're really **good at their jobs**." "No, we can't fire them. Besides, they know how to make the things on the menu." says Nary. "But maybe we need to fire our daughter."

1. Do Heng and Nary plan to fire the new employees?
2. Who do they need to fire?
3. How do you feel about this part of the story?
4. Who do you sympathize with?

GRAMMAR: We use MAY or MIGHT when we are talking about possibility. We use the two interchangeably. We can say, "I might get a new car." OR "I may get a new car."

EX: I **may** eat at the restaurant down the street tonight. Or I **might** order dinner from a take-out.

The negative forms are MAY NOT and MIGHT NOT. EX: It might not be true. She may not know him well. We may not be able to get inside the building.

**Read these conversations. Tell what is happening in each one.**

**Delia:** Do you know where Sara is? I've been looking for her.

**Jack:** No, I'm sorry. I haven't seen her.

**Delia:** Perhaps Sara is in her office. I didn't look for her there.

**Jack:** She might be. She often eats her lunch in her office.

**Delia:** The door is closed. Perhaps she wants to be alone.

**Jack:** She might be working on something important. Let's not bother her now.

**Paula:** Who is that man with Emily?

**Kathy:** I'm not sure. It might be her brother.

**Paula:** Or it might be her new boyfriend. I haven't seen a picture of him, have you?

**Kathy:** No. Emily has been **secretive** about her new boyfriend.

**Paula:** She might not be ready for us to meet him.

1. What are Paula and Kathy discussing?

2. Do you share information about boyfriends with your friends, or do you keep it to yourself?

**Patty:** How is Sam feeling?

**Lynn:** He isn't feeling well. He felt bad this morning and he still feels bad. He said he might go home early.

**Patty:** Sam has been feeling bad for about a week. I wonder if he has gone to the doctor.

**Lynn:** He may have. He was talking about it yesterday. But he may have decided to wait and see if he gets better.

**Decide whether a or b is a better answer. Sometimes, both answers are equally correct.**

1. Where is Fred?

a-He might have gone shopping.

b-He might be shopping.

2. Do you think Karen is home now?

a-She might be.

b-She might have been.

3. Have you seen my umbrella? I can't find it.

a-It might have been in the hall closet.

b-It might be in the hall closet.

4. Why didn't Dave answer the doorbell?

a-He might have been in the shower.

b-He might have gone somewhere.

5. Did the firemen say where the fire started?

a-He said it might have started in the attic.

b-He said it might start in the attic.

COULD is similar to may and might. EX: It's a strange story, but it could be true. It's a strange story, but it might be true.

**Sue:** I don't know where I left my purse.

**Mother:** You **could have left it** in Dillard's. You put it on the counter when you tried on the watches.

**DISCUSS: Read the sentence pairs and tell which one you agree with more.**

a. I like to shop in high end stores where I can find designer merchandise.

b. I love to shop for bargains, so I prefer discount stores.

a. Shopping doesn't appeal to me. Shopping is boring.

b. I enjoy shopping frequently. It is one of my favorite things to do with my girlfriends.

- a. I only go shopping when I need a particular thing.
- b. I often shop even if I don't need anything.

**Enjoy this poem called ----- Shop, Shop, Shopping**

When Mum goes shopping  
There's no stopping  
With the shop, shop, shopping.  
We buy:  
Hats, mats  
This and that's  
A watering can  
Gloves for Gran  
Shorts, shirts  
Pants and vest  
Party shoes to keep for the best  
Material for Mum's new dress  
Finger paints to make a mess  
A puzzle, too  
For me to do  
A potted plant,  
That's for Aunt,  
Some bread and cakes,  
For goodness sakes!  
PLEASE!  
No more shopping  
We're drop, drop, dropping  
All the shop, shop, shopping