

FUMC ESL 3-8-2021 High Intermediate and Advanced Online Lesson

**Introduce yourself. Tell where you are from and where you live now. Finish this sentence:
I feel certain that _____**

Pronunciation: When native Spanish speakers pronounce English words beginning with S, they often pronounce the letter S before saying a word that begins with S. For example, they might say, "es-spanish, es-skates, es-special." This is an incorrect pronunciation in English. For example the sentence, "I speak Spanish." Should be pronounced, "Ice peaks panish." NOT I espeak ESpanish.

The only time English speakers should sound an s before the s word is in words that begin with "es". Examples: Especially, essential, essence, essay, esophagus, espionage" We say, "He is a special boy." NOT "He is a es-special boy."

Remember that C can have the S sound. EX: cell, recent, acid, face, cycle, city, pencil, ice

In PS words, the P is silent. EX: psychology, psycho, psychic, psalm, psychiatrist, psychedelic

When words end in ES, we usually pronounce the S like a Z. EX: teaches, sneezes, rises, witches, ages, judges, freezes.

When the last letter of a word is a voiced consonant (B, D, G, L, M, N, R, V) we pronounce the last letter with the Z sound. EX: bugs, crabs, dreams, pins, wears, drives, plays, ends

Practice these sentences:

1. I saw Suzy sitting in a shoeshine shop.
2. Six socks sit in a sink.
3. Silly Sally shooed seven silly sheep into the shed.
4. Six sausages slowly sizzled on the sidewalk in the sun.
5. Stacy stays in the States with her stepsister.
6. Scott skates at a special skating rink.
7. Steve spends his cents on stamps.

Arthur Truluv --Part 11: Maddy

Maddy moved into the yellow room in July. She loved the bright little room. Every morning when she woke, she looked down at all the lovely roses Arthur had planted in his garden. And she loved taking care of Arthur's house. Lucille came over almost every night to cook dinner for the three of them. Maddy loved Lucille's baking so much that she convinced Lucille to show her how to bake. Finally after a few months, Lucille was spending so much time at Arthur's she suggested she just move in. That suited Arthur just fine. He had another spare bedroom. Lucille brought her sewing machine over and started making outfits for the baby.

1. How are these three lonely people making a life together?
2. Do you think many older people struggle to find meaning in life after their children leave home?

At Thanksgiving, Lucille cooked enough food for an army. "What are we going to do with all of this food?" Arthur asked. We should ask some folks over to spend Thanksgiving with us and help us eat all this. Arthur had an idea. "Maddy, how would you feel about asking your dad over for Thanksgiving?" Maddy smiled and agreed that would be a good idea. Maddy's dad

came and they all had a nice day together. He told Maddy he was proud of her and really glad she was keeping the baby.

1. Why did Arthur suggest asking Maddy's dad over? Do you think he has an ulterior motive?
An ulterior motive is a hidden reason for doing something.
2. Has Maddy's dad had a change of heart?

Arthur was happy to have a house full of people, but as winter came on his health began to decline. He even had to skip some days at the cemetery because he just didn't feel up to going. Right before Christmas he made a special trip to the cemetery to talk to Nola.

"Nola, you know we've often talked about what would happen to the house after we died, but we never made a will. We didn't really have anyone to leave our things to. Well, I went and had a will made yesterday. I've left everything we have to Maddy. I knew you would approve. Maddy needs a house for the baby and with the cash we've saved, maybe she won't have to worry about working for a while. She can just concentrate on the baby and her art school. And if Maddy wants to, she can have Lucille stay on as her tenant. Lucille could help with the baby while Maddy is at school."

1. Arthur is approaching the end of his life. What is he thinking most about?
2. Do you have other questions or comments about this story? Thursday will be the last of the story.

GRAMMAR:

We use **can** to say that something is possible or allowed, or that somebody has the ability to do something. We often use **can + infinitive** (can do, can see, can wait). EX: I can walk to town from my apartment.

You can say that someone **can do** something. Or you can say they are **able to do** something. Bill can ride a bike. Bill is able to ride a bike.

But **can** has only two forms, present and past. So sometimes you must use **be able to**. For example:

I **can't sleep**. I **haven't been able to sleep** for days. We can't say "I can't sleep for days."

These sentences are incorrect. Change **can** or **can't** to **be able to** in these sentences.

1. I can't reach Sheila all day. _____
2. I can swim since I'm five years old. _____
3. I can get some really good bargains at the sale yesterday. _____
4. After climbing for hours we could get to the top of the mountain. _____

Sometimes **could** is the past form of **can**. We often use **could** with the **infinitive**. EX: I could see the lake from our window. When I walked into the room, I could smell gas. I was sitting at the back of the theatre and I couldn't hear well.

We also use **could** to say someone has the ability to do something. EX: My father could speak four languages. We could eat whatever we wanted.

Look at these examples of situations where we can **NOT** use **could**.

The fire spread quickly, but everybody was able to escape. NOT ...everybody could escape.
We didn't know where Anna was, but we were able to find her after an hour of searching. NOT:
...we could find her after an hour of searching.

We also use "managed to" to mean "be able to".

EX: The fire spread quickly, but everyone managed to escape.

Bill was the better player, but Tim managed to beat him in the finals.

We didn't know where she was, but we managed to find her.

We also use **could** to talk about the future. EX: What could we do tonight? Well, we could go to the movie.

Sometimes we use **could** when we are exaggerating. EX: I'm so tired, I could sleep for a week. I love this place. I could stay here forever.

We use can for something that is a sure thing. EX: I can stay with Julie while I'm in New York.
We use could for something that is possible. EX: I could stay with Julie while I'm in New York, but I could also stay in a hotel.

We use **could** to mean might. EX: That story could be true, but I don't think so.

Finish these conversations: Teachers, have the students write their sentences in the chat box. Make corrections in chat.

Belle: Why did you stay home last night? You could have gone out with us?

Eva: _____

Ruby: You can borrow my camera if you like, but why can't you just use your cell phone to take pictures?

Jay: _____

Jean: I couldn't come to your house last night. I didn't have a car. My husband had taken it.

Paula: Why couldn't you have walked over?

Jean: _____