

FUMC ESL 6-3-2021 High Beginning and Low Intermediate Lesson

Introduce yourself. Tell where you are from and where you live now. Name something you have to peel before you can eat.

PRONOUNCING ED VERBS

If the verb has a 'd' or a 't' sound before 'ed' you pronounce the ED. It is pronounced as a two syllable word. Examples: wanted, dated, lasted, ended

If the verb ends in p, f, s, sh, tch, or K, we don't voice the ED. We add a T sound. It is a one syllable word. Examples: hoped, laughed, washed, watched, liked. There are some exceptions: wicked, sounded, ended, and crooked ends in K sound, but we pronounce the ED.

Verbs that end in all other letter sounds, we pronounce with a D at the end. No second syllable. EX: played, allowed, begged, loved

Practice pronouncing these words. Then make a short sentence with the words.

Pronounce ED

wanted:

needed:

started:

painting:

waited:

decided:

Pronounce T

helped:

looked:

laughed:

washed:

watched:

kissed:

danced:

fixed:

Pronounce D

called:

cleaned

offered:

damaged:

loved:

used:

rubbed:

PRONOUNCING DOUBLE CONSONANTS

Sometimes a word ending in a consonant sound is followed by a word beginning with the same or similar consonant sound. These can be difficult to pronounce. We usually let the two words run together. EX: We don't say, "keep practicing". We say "keep practicing".

Practice these phrases.

Don't do it.
Not too much.
I like candy.
The rug goes here.
I love Vermont.
That's scary.
He'll like it.
They are wrong.
Dan knows the truth.
He has one name.

Double consonants in words are pronounced like a single consonant. EX: middle, communicate, button, borrow, dinner, hopping.

Vocabulary:

Run is the English word with the most meanings according to the Oxford English Dictionary. Let's look at some of those meanings.

If you walk really fast, you end up running. Everyone knows that definition. But there are many ways we use "run".

Run can be used with lots of different prepositions. EX: You can run **up** the stairs or **down** the stairs. You can run **across** the street or **beside** the street, You can run **over** the bridge, or **under** the bridge. You can run **after** the dog, run **away from** the dog, run **into** the dog or run **around** the dog. You can even run **off** the dog. If you run off the dog, you make him go away.

Read these conversations to discover more more meanings of "run".

Ann: Bob owns this hotel. He **runs** the hotel all by himself. It is poorly **run**. The rooms should be cleaned more carefully. And the free breakfast is not good at all. Bob is just too busy. It would be better if he had help.

Barbara: Why doesn't Bob ask his wife to help him **run** the hotel?

Ann: Because his wife **runs** a restaurant down the street. She doesn't have time to help him **run** the hotel.

1. Who owns the hotel?
2. Is the hotel well run?
3. What are the problems with the hotel?
4. Why can't Bob's wife help him run the hotel?

Mother: Please **run** to the store for some sugar. I'm making cookies for the party and I am almost out of sugar. If I don't get more sugar soon, I will **run** out. I won't be able to finish the cookies.

Daughter: Sure, I can **run** to the store for you. I have an errand to **run** for Dad, too. He needs me to pick up a package from the post office. I can **run** both of the errands in one trip.

1. What does Mother need? Why?
2. Who will run to the store?
3. What other errand will the daughter run?

Kara: In cold weather, I turn on my car and let the engine **run**. It helps to warm it up before I start driving.

Jess: My car is electric. It **runs** on batteries, not gasoline. If I **run** my engine a long time without driving, it will **run** down the battery.

Kara: Electric cars are cool!

Jess: I usually love my car, but my car isn't **running** well right now. I need some repairs. But the mechanic said the repairs would **run** about \$200. I don't have that much money this month. I will have to wait until next month.

1. What does Kara do in cold weather? Why?
2. What kind of car does Jess have? What does her car run on?
3. Is Jess' car running well?
4. How much will the repairs run?

Jo: Bella just called. She is **running** late. She wants us to wait for her.

Sue: That is not a surprise. Bella always **runs** late. Her sisters and brother **run** late too. I think **running** late **runs** in Bella's family.

1. Why did Bella call? What does she want them to do?
2. What runs in Bella's family? Why does Sue say this?
3. Red hair runs in my husband's family. What runs in your family?

Tina: I **ran** across an old friend at the airport yesterday. He's planning to **run** for governor. He thinks he can get elected.

Alice: Wow! Do you think your friend will get elected? I don't know anyone who has **run** for governor.

Tina: I don't think there is any chance he will get elected.

Alice: Too bad. It would be nice to know the governor.

1. Who did Tina run across? What are his plans?
2. Does Tina think her friend will be governor?
3. What does Alice think would be nice?
4. Do you know anyone who has been elected to a high office?

Lee: We are having so much rain. Rain makes mold. I am allergic to mold. My nose **runs** all day.

Tanya: My nose usually **runs** in winter, not summer. But I don't like all this rain. I'm ready for sunny days.

Lee: I like sunshine, but I am not ready for high temperatures. My air conditioner **runs** all day in summer. It is expensive. I wish the temperatures would remain cool.

1. What is Lee's problem?
2. When does Tanya's nose run?
3. What is Tanya ready for?

Grandmother: Your baby is so sweet. When I hold him, he **runs** his fingers through my hair. I just love babysitting him. I could watch him today if you want to **run** to the mall.

Daughter: He is **running** a fever today. He got some shots yesterday and they made him a little bit sick. He is very fussy. I'd better stay home with him today.

1. What does the baby do when Grandmother holds him?
2. Why does the daughter not want Grandmother to watch the baby today?

Beth: I **ran** into Edith at the pool. She told me that she is getting a divorce.

Kat: Really? Why?

Beth: Edith **ran** up a bunch of debts. Her husband was furious. He didn't have the money to pay off her debts. Edith keeps **running** up high phone bills and spending money they don't have. Edith's husband left her and **ran** away with the woman who lived next door.

Kat: Oh, that's awful. Poor Edith. What will she do?

Beth: I'm not sure. She will probably have to sell their house to pay her debts. But the house is very **run down**. It needs painting and lots of repairs. I'm not sure she'll find a buyer for the house.

1. Who did Beth run into at the pool?
2. Why is Edith getting a divorce?
3. What did Edith's husband do?
4. How will Edith pay her debts?
5. What is wrong with Edith's house?
6. Do you and your spouse agree about spending money?