

## 6-7-2021 FUMC ESL High Intermediate and Advanced Lesson

**Introduce yourself. Tell where you are from and where you live now.**

**Pronunciation:** Pronouncing ED past tense verbs is a problem because we have 3 different ways to pronounce them. Sometimes we pronounce the ED as an extra syllable. EX: painted, decided, started. Sometimes we pronounce the ED as if it was just a T or a D. EX: helped, looked, cleaned, offered. There are rules about this, but the rules have exceptions and it won't help you that much to memorize the rules. But here they are:

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. For example: wicked and crooked end in K sound, but we pronounce the ED. So we say "kicked", but "wicked". We say "booked", but "crooked". (Booked means to make a reservation. EX: I booked a hotel for the weekend.

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.

<b>ED</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>D</b>
wanted	helped	called
needed	looked	cleaned
started	washed	offered
painted	asked	loved
crooked	worked	used
wicked	blessed	followed
waited	kissed	learned
sounded	talked	lived
ended	reached	begged
decided	liked	dressed

**We'll start a new novel today. It is a VERY condensed version. Students, take turns reading a paragraph. Tell what the words in bold mean. Answer the questions.**

### **Light Between Oceans: Part 1**

**Prologue:** 27th April 1926

On the day of the miracle, Isabel was **kneeling** at the cliff's edge **tending** the small, newly made driftwood cross. A single fat cloud sailed across the late April sky which stretched above the island in a mirror of the ocean below.

Isabel **sprinkled** more water and patted down the soil around the rosemary bush she had just planted. She said a little prayer, "...and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil," she whispered.

What is a prologue?

What is Isabel tending?

What prayer is she saying?

We don't yet know who died. But we will find out later. Do you have any ideas?

For just a moment, her mind tricked her into hearing an infant's cry. She dismissed the **illusion**. At sea, a **pod** of whales were **weaving** their way up the coast. She heard the cry again, louder this time on the early morning breeze. Impossible.

The crying **persisted**. The door of the lighthouse **clanged** in the distance, and Tom's tall frame appeared as he scanned the island with binoculars. "Izzy," he yelled, "a boat!" and he pointed to the **cove**. "On the beach--a boat! Looks like there's someone in it," he shouted. Isabel hurried to meet him, and he held her arm as they **navigated** the steep, well-worn path to the little beach. "It's a boat all right, " Tom declared. "And--oh no! There's a man, but --"

The man's figure was motionless, **flopped** over the seat, yet the cries still rang out. Tom rushed to the small boat. He searched the space in the **bow** from where the sound came. He hoisted out a woolen bundle, a woman's soft lavender **cardigan** wrapped around a tiny, screaming infant.

What did Isabel hear?

Who do you think Tom is?

What did they find in the boat?

"**Bloody hell!**" he exclaimed. "Bloody hell, Izzy. It's\_\_\_\_"

"A baby! Oh my Lord! Oh Tom! Here--give it to me!"

He handed her the **bundle** and tried again to **revive** the stranger. No pulse. He turned to Isabel who was examining the tiny creature. "He's gone, Izz. How about the baby?" Isabel cuddled the baby. "There, there. You're safe now, little one. You're safe, you beautiful thing."

Why does Tom call Isabel, "Izzy"?

What was wrong with the man in the boat?

"It's all right, by the looks. No cuts or bruises. It's so tiny!

Tom stood still, considering the man's body. The baby was quiet now.

"I can't see any **marks** on the fellow and he doesn't look diseased. He can't have been **adrift** long. "You take the baby up to the house, Izz, and I'll get something to cover the body. It'll be a hell of a job to get him up the path. Better leave him here until help comes. Don't want the birds or the flies getting at him though--there's some canvas up in the shed that should do." He spoke calmly, but his hands and face felt cold, as he thought of the past.

What does Tom instruct Izzy to do?

What does Tom intend to do?

We don't yet know what Tom is thinking about the past. Do you have any ideas why his hands and face felt cold when he thought of the past?

## VOCABULARY

**You know a bear is a big animal with brown or black fur that can eat you. But we also use the word "bear" as a verb. Read and discuss these definitions.**

To "bear" sometimes means to carry something. To "bear" something can also mean to endure it.

**Celia:** The waiter entered **bearing** a huge dessert tray. There were so many yummy desserts. You should have been there. You would have loved it.

**Deb:** Oh, I wouldn't have been able to **bear** seeing all those delicious desserts. I am on a diet now and am not eating any sugar. I would have been miserable watching my friends wolf down all those sweets.

If you say something is a real bear, you mean it is difficult.

**Jan:** The air conditioner is not working again. I don't know why it keeps turning itself off.

**Kim:** It's a problem in the electrical circuit. We've tried to fix it many times, but it's **a real bear**. I haven't found any easy solution.

If you bear down, you try hard. *If you bear with someone, you have patience. EX: Bear with me while I look up your application.*

**Mother:** Vic, you are smart. If you **bear down** next semester, I'm sure you can get straight A's.

**Vic: Bear with me,** Mom. I'm working two jobs while I go to school. I might not be able to make straight A's. I promise you, I'll try hard and do my best.

If you bear down on something, you press hard on it.

**Secretary:** Can you write your name on this form? You'll have to **bear down** because you're making 3 copies.

**Student:** Sure, I'll try.

If you bear left or right, you turn that way.

**Gigi:** How can I find your house.

**Tony:** It's easy. Just take Main St. through town, then **bear left** at the intersection.

**There are many idioms with "bear". Read and discuss the ones below.**

If you **bear arms**, you possess a weapon. *EX: A citizen of the U.S. may bear arms to protect himself.*

Things that **bear fruit** give satisfactory results. *EX: Our plan for getting a job did not bear fruit. No one would hire us.*

If you **bear something in mind**, you stay aware of it. *EX: Bear in mind that Mother will be coming with us to the theatre.*

If you **bear the brunt of something**, you endure the worst part of it. *EX: The mayor bore the brunt of the criticism.*

If you **grin and bear it**, you endure something unpleasant with a smile. *EX: The boys will probably tease you about your sandals Just grin and bear it.*

If someone gives you a **bear hug**, they give you a strong embrace. *EX: Jeff is a big man and he comes into the room and gives me a bear hug. It really frightens me a little bit.*

If you **bear a grudge**, you remain angry with someone for a long time. *EX: Amy still bears a grudge because I criticized her for dating older men.*

## **DISCUSS**

1-Do you think everyone should be allowed to bear arms? Is it legal to bear arms in your country?

2-Do people give bear hugs frequently in your country? Do you feel uncomfortable when someone gives you a bear hug, or does it make you feel loved?

3-Finish this sentence: Bear in mind that if you live in the US, you will probably...

4-Do you know who Smokey the Bear is? What does Smokey want you to do?