

FUMC ESL 7-1-2021: High Beginning and Low Intermediate Lesson



Announcement: No class on Monday, July 5th. It's a holiday.

Introduce yourself. Tell where you are from and where you live now. Answer: The last place I flew was to _____.

Pronoun Quiz: Put THEY, THEM, or THEMSELVES in the blank.

1. Pat and I live near _____.
2. Many people talk to _____ when they are alone.
3. I saw Pat and Linda at the party, but I didn't speak to _____.
4. _____ like parties.
5. We went with _____ to the party.
6. They don't like to go by _____.

Comparative adjectives: bad, worse, worst

Compare two bad dogs.

Len: My dog, Milo, is bad. He doesn't like people. If people come to our house, he growls at them.

Dee: My dog, Peppy, is bad also. He doesn't like people either. If people come to our house, he barks at them. Peppy is worse than Milo.

Len: You are right. Peppy is worse than Milo.

Who is worse, Peppy or Milo?

Notice: We don't always use **worse than**. Sometimes we can leave out **than**. **Than** is understood.

Compare two vegetables.

I like vegetables, but my grandchild doesn't. She doesn't like broccoli. She doesn't like spinach. She says spinach is worse than broccoli.

Which is worse, spinach or broccoli?

Spinach is worse.

We can also use the verb "tastes".

This tastes bad. That tastes worse.

My granddaughter thinks spinach tastes worse than broccoli.

Compare opinions:

Les: Which is worse for your health, smoking cigarettes or drinking alcohol?

Jo: In my opinion, smoking is worse than drinking?

Les: *I think drinking is worse than smoking.*

Jo: *We disagree about which is worse.*

Compare two cars.

Salesman: *Do you like this car?*

Buyer: *I don't like this car. The paint has scratches on it.*

Salesman: *How about this car? It doesn't have scratches.*

Buyer: *No, I don't like this car. This car has a broken mirror. This car is worse than the other one.*

Salesman: *Do you think the second car is worse than the first?*

Buyer: *Yes. The second is worse.*

Compare grandfather's health:

Jan: *How is your grandfather?*

Sammy: *His condition is worse than yesterday.*

Jan: *He is getting worse?*

Sammy: *Yes. He feels worse today.*

Jan: *Did the medicine help him?*

Sammy: *No. He is worse than before.*

Compare drivers:

Cal: *Jules drove me to school. He drives very fast. I was afraid. Don't ever drive with Jules. Jules is a bad driver.*

Dana: *Sal drove me to work. We almost had an accident. Sal is a bad driver, too.*

Cal: *Jules and Sal are both bad drivers. But I think Jules is worse.*

Dana: *Is Jules worse than Sal?*

Cal: *Jules is worse than Sal.*

Dana: *I disagree. I think Sal is worse.*

When we compare more than two things, we use "worst" not "worse".

Peppy and Milo are bad dogs. Peppy is worse than Milo. But my dog, Spike, is worse than either of them. He is **the worst** dog of all. Milo growls at people. Peppy barks at people. Spike bites people!

Notice we use **the** before the worst. EX: Spike is the worst dog.

Also note that when you use "either" that only counts as one thing, so you use "worse" not "worst".

EX: Spike is worse than either of them. Spike is worst of all.

Compare colors:

Ariel: *I like blue, but I don't like red.*

Sara: *Red is an OK color, but I don't like pink.*

Ariel: *You're right. I don't like red, but it is better than pink. Pink is the worst.*

Comparative Adjectives: good, better, best

Lara: Look at these red shoes. I like them.

Linda: Yes, those are good shoes. But I like the white ones better.

Lara: I like the white ones, too. But I think the red ones are better than the white ones.

Linda: Oh, look at these silver shoes. They are really nice.

Lara: Ooooh. I love these silver shoes. I like them the best.

Linda: I agree. I like the silver shoes best of all.

Notice when we say, "best of all", we can use "the" before best, or leave it out.

Little, Less, Least

I have little food in the pantry. You have less food than I do. And Susan has the least amount of food.

Much, More, Most

Much is never used in positive sentences. We don't say, "We have much milk." We say, "We have a lot of milk. OR We have plenty of milk." We use much in questions or negative sentences. EX: Does she have much money? She doesn't have much money. You can say, "They ate too much candy. We bought too much coffee. We don't use much with count nouns. NOT: I have much friends. But, I have many friends. NOT: I have much chairs. But, I have many chairs.

My dad has more money than my uncle. But my grandfather has the most money of all.

An Airport Story

Mary is flying to Mexico City. She bought her ticket online. It is a round trip ticket. She will leave on Saturday and return on Thursday. She arrives at the airport a little late. She runs to the baggage check. She checks her bag. She has to pay extra for the bag she checks. She checks the departures monitor. Her flight will leave in ten minutes.

1. Where is Mary flying to?
2. Where did she buy her ticket?
3. Is it a one way ticket?
4. When does she leave and return?
5. What does she have to pay extra for?
6. What is a departure monitor?
7. When will Mary's flight leave?

Mary stands in line at the security checkpoint. She must go through security. Then she can go to her gate. She shows the agent her passport and her ticket. She puts her carry on bag on the conveyor belt. The agent x-rays the bag. The agent stops Mary. He says, "You have a water bottle in your carry on." "Oh, no," says Mary. I forgot to take it out. "We have to throw it away. You cannot carry the bottle on the plane." "OK," says Mary. The agent says she can go. He hands Mary her bag. Mary takes her carry on bag and runs for the gate. She hopes she won't miss her flight.

1. Where does Mary stand in line?
2. What does Mary show the agent?
3. What did Mary leave in her carry on bag?
4. What does the agent do with the water bottle?
5. What does Mary hope?

When Mary gets to the gate, the waiting room is empty. Everyone is on the plane. She runs to the attendant's desk. "Has my flight left?" she asks. The flight hasn't left. The agent tells her she can get on the plane now. Mary shows her boarding pass. She walks onto the plane. She finds her seat. She puts her carry on bag in the overhead bin. She sits down and fastens her seatbelt. She calls her mother to tell her she is on the plane. The stewardess tells Mary to turn off the phone and put it away.

1. Did Mary's flight leave without her?
2. What did she show the agent?
3. Where did she put her carry on bag?
4. Why does Mary call her mother?
5. What did the stewardess tell Mary to do?

The plane takes off. Mary looks out the window. Soon the plane is above the clouds. Mary gets out a magazine and begins to read. Three hours later, the plane lands in Mexico City. She walks to the baggage claim area and finds her bag. She walks out of the airport. She sees a taxi. She waves to the driver. The driver picks Mary up. Mary gives the address of her hotel. Soon she arrives at the hotel. She checks in and goes to her room. She will just have time for a quick shower before her boyfriend picks her up. They will go to a nice restaurant for dinner. Mary is excited to see her boyfriend and spend a few days in Mexico City.

1. How long is Mary's flight?
2. Where does Mary find her bag?
3. Who takes Mary to the hotel?
4. What will Mary have time for?
5. Where will Mary go tonight?
6. Who will she go with?

Look at the Departure Monitor below. What time does the flight to Berlin leave? Which flight is cancelled? Which flights have already departed? Which flights are boarding now? What time does the Mexico City flight leave?



DEPARTURES

Time	Flight	Destination	Gate	Remarks
10:45	XZ 3265	Madrid	17	Departed
10:50	SQ 0972	Amsterdam	23	Departed
11:00	SQ 2509	Mexico City	19	Departed
11:05	RT 9122	Buenos Aires	34	Cancelled
11:10	XZ 6005	Los Angeles	05	Departed
11:20	QE 0078	Beijing	33	Final Call
11:25	TY 2053	Stockholm	56	Final Call
11:25	ER 7452	Berlin	25	Final Call
11:30	XZ 0352	Moscow	12	Boarding
11:35	XZ 0569	London	27	Boarding