

## FUMC ESL 8-26-2021 High Intermediate and Advanced Lesson

Introduce yourself. Tell where you are from and where you live now. Explain your reason for attending this class.

**Grammar Quiz: Correct the verb form that is underlined. Don't change the verb, just the tense of the verb. You may have to add a helping verb like is, am, are, was, were, have, has, had**

1. We can go out now. It not rain.
2. Catherine wait for me when I arrive.
3. I get hungry. Let's go get something to eat.
4. The weather was awful when we arrive. It was cold and it rain hard.
5. Lou usually phone me on Fridays, but she phone since last Friday.
6. When I last saw you, you think of moving to a new apartment.
7. Why you look at me like that? Did I do something wrong?
8. It's usually dry here in August. It not rain much.
9. The phone ring three times while we eat.
10. Linda wasn't home when we go to see her yesterday.
11. When I first tell Tom the news, he not believe me.
12. He think that I joke.

### **Vocabulary: Cause or Reason**

Cause and reason have very similar meanings.

**Noun forms of Cause:** 1-a person, event or thing that makes something happen: EX: What was the cause of the accident? 2-a reason for doing something or having a particular feeling. EX: There is no cause for alarm. 3-A principle that a group of people support. EX: I don't mind giving money if it's for a good cause.

**Verb forms of Cause:** to make something happen. EX: Heavy traffic causes long delays. The drought caused problems for the farmers in the area.

**Noun forms of Reason:** the cause or fact that explains why something happened or exists. EX: Did he give a reason for quitting? The reason she moved here is she hated cold weather.

**Verb forms of Reason:** to form a judgment about something after thinking about the facts. EX: The jury reasoned that he could not have committed the crimes. I can't reason with my teenage son.

One easy way to tell the difference is by which preposition follows. "Cause" is followed by the preposition "of" while "reason" is followed by "for".

### Choose the correct word.

1. The (reason/cause) she lost her job is that she arrived late every morning.
2. Smoking is one of the (reasons/causes) of lung cancer.
3. What is your (reason/cause) for visiting the doctor today?
4. The police are investigating the (reason/cause) of the fire.
5. Give me a good (reason/cause) why I shouldn't quit my job.
6. I tried to (reason/cause) with her, but she wouldn't listen.
7. The (reason/cause) I was late is that I was involved in an accident.
8. The (reason/cause) of his illness is poor diet.
9. I don't know why Tom won't buy a new car. I guess he has his (reasons/causes).
10. There are many (reasons/causes) why Angela doesn't want to marry.
11. It seems all I do is (reason/cause) pain.
12. For some (reason/cause), my car won't start.
13. The fire was (reasoned/caused) by a faulty electrical circuit.
14. There is no (reason/cause) for her bad behavior.

### Read the expressions with the word "cause" or "reason" and explain their meaning.

1. The general ordered a retreat as soon as he saw the battle was **a lost cause**.
2. Your blood pressure is a little high, but there is no **cause for concern** at this point.
3. When the teacher walked into class with her bright pink hair, it **caused quite a stir** with the students.
4. I bet that **caused a few raised eyebrows**.
5. Donating to cancer research is a **worthwhile cause**.
6. I've always wanted to travel abroad. That's **all the more reason** I should apply to study abroad next semester.
7. I am willing to do **anything within reason** to make this relationship work.
8. The price of gasoline at Austin stations varies widely **with no rhyme or reason**.
9. For **reasons known only to herself**, Anita never answers phone messages.
10. It **stands to reason** that if you don't study, you won't do well in school.
11. My husband is determined to buy a motorcycle. I've told him how dangerous they are, but he just won't **listen to reason**.

### Matching Exercise:

On the left side of the chart below, are some sayings. On the right side are an explanation of the sayings. The explanations are not in the correct order. Match the saying on the left with the correct explanation on the right.

Can't judge a book by its cover	This idiom means, to accomplish two different things at the same time.
Cross that bridge when you come to it	Something that turns out to be a good thing, though at first it didn't seem good.
Cry over spilled milk	Avoiding the main topic. Not speaking directly about the issue.
Beat around the bush	An assertion that, despite one's approach seeming random, there actually is structure to it.
Cut corners	To take the credit for something someone else did.
Blessing in disguise	when someone does not want to choose or make a decision
Don't give up the day job	Cannot judge something or someone primarily on appearance.
Give the benefit of the doubt	When something is done badly to save money.
Kill two birds with one stone	When you complain about a loss from the past.
Let sleeping dogs lie	Deal with a problem if and when it becomes necessary, not before.
Method to my madness	Happens very rarely.
Once in a blue moon	to deceive someone into thinking well of them
Pull wool over their eyes	do not disturb a situation as it is - since it would result in trouble or complications.
Sit on the fence	Believe someone's statement, without proof.
Steal someone's thunder	You are not very good at something. You could definitely not do it professionally.

**Discuss:**

1. When it comes to strangers, do we usually judge a book by its cover? Is that a bad thing?
2. Should you "let sleeping dogs lie," or should you jump right in and try to solve the problem?
3. Do you, "cross that bridge when you come to it," or do you like to plan in advance for things even though they might never happen?
4. Have you ever gotten burned by, "giving someone the benefit of the doubt?"
5. Name something or someone who has been a, "blessing in disguise."