

## FUMC ESL 9-2-2021 High Intermediate and Advanced Lesson

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

### GRAMMAR/ VOCABULARY EXERCISES:

On Monday's lesson there were some sentences where you had to choose the **verb** form or **adjective** form of a word. Here are a few more to try.

1. The professor told the most (interested / interesting) story.
2. The course (interested / interesting) me because I love history.
3. He (amused / amusing) us by telling jokes.
4. She told the most (amused / amusing) stories.
5. This problem is (confused / confusing).
6. English is a (challenged / challenging) language to learn.
7. The teacher (challenged / challenging) the children to learn a new language.
8. I believe that Americans are usually (accepted / accepting) of immigrants.
9. Many families (accepted / accepting) refugees into their homes.
10. That noise is really (annoyed / annoying).
11. She (annoyed / annoying) everyone by constantly talking.
12. Her two year old is such a (demanded / demanding) child.
13. The loud noises (disturbed / disturbing) my sleep.
14. The (disturbed / disturbing) movie we watched made me have bad dreams.
15. We (inquired / inquiring) about an apartment for rent.
16. He has an (inquired / inquiring) mind.

In some cases the exact same word can be a verb or an adjective. Is the underlined word in these sentences, a verb or an adjective. If it is an adjective, what noun does it describe.

1. The salesman tried to sell us a damaged vehicle.
2. The bus damaged my car when it hit me.
3. These drops are very irritating.
4. This is an irritating situation.
5. These drops are irritating my eyes.
6. Migrating herds of buffalo covered the plains in the 1800's.
7. The buffalo are migrating south because the heavy snows in Canada cover the grass.
8. The dancer received a standing ovation after her moving performance.
9. Some of the animals are standing still and others are moving toward us.

HINT--(In number 3, irritating is an adjective. "Are" is the linking verb. In number 4, "irritating" is an adjective that describes the situation. In number 5, "are irritating" is the present continuous verb. "Eyes" is the direct object.)

You also worked last lesson on choosing words which appear to be similar, but mean something different. Select the correct word.

1. Could you give me some (advice / advise) on this problem?
2. We (advice / advise) my daughter on which courses to take.
3. Please (remember / remind) me to pick up some bread at the market.
4. Did you (remember / remind) to mail the check?
5. Hannah went to the library to (lend / borrow) the latest Stephen King novel.
6. (Sit / Set) the flowers on the table.
7. (Who's / Whose) book is that?
8. Go put some (cloths / clothes) on.
9. Pour some paint thinner on the cleaning (cloths / clothes) and use them to wipe the paint off your boots.
10. We can't (access / excess) our network right now.
11. Save the (access / excess) paper goods for our next picnic.
12. Jim doesn't have any sales (experiment / experience).
13. The dog didn't eat all (it's / its) food.
14. I need to ( loose / lose ) some weight.
15. I bought a shirt I didn't need because the (prize / price) was so cheap.
16. The exam was (quite / quiet) difficult.
17. You look hot. You should go sit in the (shade / shadow) for a while.
18. I can't believe our team (won / beat) the Tigers. They are the top team in the league.
19. We (inquired / acquired) a new puppy last weekend.
20. We (inquired / acquired) about the puppy they had for sale.
21. I (assured / ensured) our boss you would get to the meeting on time.
22. To (assure / ensure) I make it on time, I will set my alarm clock for two hours before the meeting.
23. Susan is (adapt / adept) at getting her father to pay for her clothes.
24. You have to learn to (adapt / adept) when you live in a foreign country.

HINT: **Advice** is a noun, **advise** is a verb. You **advise** someone by giving them **advice**. If you **lend** something, you give it to someone else. If you **borrow** something, they give it to you. You **sit** on a chair. But you **set** an object on a chair. **Access** (verb) means the right to enter something or someplace. EX: I don't have **access** to our office on the weekends. **Excess** (noun) means more than you need. The part that is left over is the **excess**. EX: The restaurant donates its **excess** food to the homeless shelter. If you **inquire**, you ask. If you **acquire**, you get something. EX: When my aunt died, we **acquired** her house and car. If you **assure** someone, you comfort them by telling them everything will be OK. EX: The nurse **assured** me she would look after my father while I went to the store. The governor **assured** people that he would vote for a tax cut. If you **ensure** something, you make certain of it. EX: The flight

attendant will **ensure** that everyone has their seat buckled. If you **adapt** to something, you change to fit a new situation. When we had a child, we had to **adapt** to the babies' schedule. If you are **adept** at something you are skillful or good at it. EX: After much practice, I became adept at playing the violin.

**Discuss:**

1. What **advice** would you give someone who is moving to the U.S.?
2. There is a saying, "Neither a **borrower** nor a **lender** be." Do agree with this? Would you ever borrow money from a friend? Would you lend money to a friend? Is it rude to ask to borrow something?
3. What were some things you had to **adapt** to when you moved to the U.S.?
4. I have a comfy (short for comfortable) rocking chair in my bedroom. It is in the corner by two windows, so there is lots of light. I love to **sit** in my comfy chair and read. The only problem is, the chair is too comfortable. I get a good book and sit in my comfortable rocking chair. Within minutes, my book is face down in my lap and I'm sound asleep. This is a difficult problem to solve. I love my chair, but I really would like to finish my book. Do you have a comfy spot to sit down and relax? Describe it.

**Conversations with Idioms: Read the idiom, then read the conversation. Explain what the conversation was about.**

"Sit by" is an idiom that means to not act when something is going wrong. "Sit on your hands" means the same thing. "Doesn't sit well with me," means you strongly disagree with something.

**Sharon:** I went to a party at a friend's house. It was a birthday party for her twelve year old. The children **misbehaved** badly. They ended up trashing the swimming pool. They threw chairs in it and emptied their drinks into the water.

**Beth:** What did the parents do? Didn't they stop the children?

**Sharon:** No. The parents just **sat by** and let them do it. I couldn't believe it. They were more interested in gossiping and drinking beer than watching their kids. I started to say something to the kids, but I don't have children and I thought the parents might resent me correcting their children.

**Beth:** It's awful that the parents just **sat on their hands** while the kids tore things up. It **doesn't sit well with me** when parents don't teach their kids to respect other's property.

1. What did the kids do to the swimming pool?
2. How did the parents react?
3. What doesn't sit well with Beth?
4. Why didn't Sharon stop the kids from misbehaving?
5. Do you think American kids are less respectful than kids in your hometown?

If you **sit through something**, you stay until the end of a long or tedious performance or meeting.

**Jan:** The play was awful, but we managed to **sit through** it.

**Anna:** That's too bad. We saw a great play the other night. It was a **thriller**. We were **sitting on the edge of our chairs** the entire time.

1. Who saw a good play?
2. Do you like thrillers?
3. Have you ever walked out of a performance that was really bad?

**Cindy:** David's mother was visiting yesterday from Dallas. Just as we **sat down to dinner**, the phone rang. Once again, my husband, the doctor, was **called away** to treat a patient.

**Mel:** I understand. Being a doctor means **your time is not your own**. You are always **at the beck and call** of your patients. That's why I was **dead set against** being a doctor. I work hard from 8 to 5, but after 5 o'clock, I'm **on my own time**. We can go out for a meal without worrying that I will be called away.

**Cindy:** I asked David if there was someone who could **take his call**? But apparently there wasn't.

**Mel:** You shouldn't complain. In a few years of practicing medicine, you'll **be sitting pretty**. You'll be able to afford a big house and nice cars. That's the **upside** to being a doctor.

1. Why couldn't David finish his dinner?
2. Why was Mel dead set against becoming a doctor?
3. What is the upside to being a doctor?