

## FUMC ESL 11-11-2021 High Beginning and Low Intermediate Lesson

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

### Talking About Time

Question: When do you want me to come? Explain the difference in the answers.

I want you to come immediately.

I want you to come now.

I want you to come tomorrow.

I want you to come later.

I want you to come tonight.

I want you to come soon.

Explain what these time adverbs mean:

weekly, daily, nightly, annually, quarterly, hourly

If you did something two days ago, you did it the day before yesterday. Tell something you did the day before yesterday.

If you will do something two days in the future, you will do it the day after tomorrow. Tell something you will do the day after tomorrow.

*How long have you been married?*

We've been married for two years. You can also leave the "for" out. EX: We've been married two years.

We've been married since 2010. You cannot leave the "since" out.

*How long has she been at the office?*

She has been there all day. NOT: She has been there for all day.

*How long have you lived here?*

I've lived here all my life. NOT: I've lived here for all my life.

*When did it start raining?*

It started raining one hour ago. NOT It started raining for one hour.

*How long has it been raining?*

It's been raining for one hour. NOT It's been raining one hour ago.

*When did Carl and Lucy meet?*

They met a long time ago.

They met years ago.

They met when they were in college.

*How long have they known each other?*

They've known each other for a long time.

They've known each other for years.

They've known each other since college.

*How long since you've seen your parents? OR How long has it been since you've seen your parents?*

It's been ages since we've seen them. OR We saw them ages ago.

We haven't seen them since last Christmas.

**Put FOR or SINCE in the blank.**

1. It's been raining \_\_\_\_\_ lunchtime.
2. Shary has lived in Paris \_\_\_\_\_ 1990.
3. I'm tired of waiting. We've been sitting here \_\_\_\_\_ one hour.
4. Paul has lived in London \_\_\_\_\_ ten years.
5. Kevin has been looking for a job \_\_\_\_\_ he graduated.
6. I haven't been to a party \_\_\_\_\_ ages. (Note: You can also say, "in ages".)
7. I haven't seen Mary \_\_\_\_\_ last week.
8. Jan has been away \_\_\_\_\_ last Friday.
9. It hasn't rained \_\_\_\_\_ a few weeks.
10. I've been working here \_\_\_\_\_ a long time.

**Match the questions to the answers.**

How long will it take to drive to Dallas?	tomorrow
When do you usually go out?	for two years
When will you see her?	twice a week
When did it happen?	in the evening
How often do you exercise?	on our way home from school
How long do you plan on working there?	about 4 hours

**FIRST and AT FIRST**

We use "first" to talk about the first thing. EX: First, I want to explain how the machine works. First, put the key in the ignition, then put your foot on the brake. She learned to crawl first, then she learned to walk.

We use the phrase, "at first" to talk about a situation where something changed  
EX: At first they were happy together, but after a few years they divorced.  
The work was hard at first, but it got easier after a few weeks.  
Walking on my foot was painful at first, but after a while it was better.

Make a sentence with "at first".

We use "through" to mean up to and including. EX: The amusement park will be open from May through September. That means until the end of September. If we say, "May to September" the amusement park will close at some date in September. It might not be open all of September.

**Choose the correct word or phrase.**

1. How much (time / of time) do we need to load the van?
2. It took quite (some time / much time) to load the van.
3. Don't worry. There's plenty (time / of time).

4. This is a complete waste (time / of time).
5. I haven't got (time / in time) to explain this now.
6. Six o'clock would be (good time / a good time) to meet.
7. She phone me several (time / times) yesterday.
8. It's (time / the time) to stop now.
9. The trains always run (in time / on time) in Germany.
10. I hope we get there (in time / on time) to see the show.
11. Pete wants the meeting to start ( in time / on time).
12. I nearly ran over the sign, but I stopped just (in time / on time).
13. Thank goodness they got him to the hospital (in time / on time) to save his life.
14. The plane landed (in time / on time) even though the plane took off late.
15. She will adjust to the new school (in time / on time).
16. They left the school (at / in) the same time.
17. You caught me (at / in) a bad time. Could you come back tomorrow?
18. Mother will have left (at / by) the time I get home.
19. The dog barked (the whole time / at the time) we were gone.
20. Evan is just learning to (time / tell time).

**Read these conversations and explain the underlined phrases.**

**Jan:** My grandfather rode his horse to school every day.

**Sara:** My grandmother did too. At that time few people owned cars.

**Jan:** My father didn't own a horse. He drove his car everywhere.

**Sara:** Yes, by that time, most people owned cars. Few people owned horses.

*Explain the difference in "at that time" and "by that time".*

**Tara:** Do you see your dad very often?

**Jessie:** He comes to visit from time to time.

**Letty:** The neighbor's dog is out again.

**Julia:** That dog has escaped time after time. They need to get a stronger fence.

*Which of the underlined phrases above means the same as repeatedly?*

*Which of the underlined phrases means occasionally?*

**Bill:** When do you want to leave for the wedding?

**Anna:** I want to leave early so we can get to the wedding ahead of time. I don't like being there late.

**Alice:** Look at that boy wearing shorts to school. Why isn't he wearing long pants?

**Britney:** You are behind the times. All the kids wear shorts to school now.

**Sam:** I'm afraid we are going to be late.

**Karen:** Don't worry, we'll be there in no time.

**Student:** I want to check out these six books.

**Librarian:** I'm sorry, but you can only check out three books at a time.

**Sandy:** Where is Tanya? I went by her mother's house, but she wasn't there.

**Sylvia:** For the time being, she's living with her father. She will move back in with her mother when she gets a job.

**Match the phrase with the meaning.**

for the time being	repeatedly
time after time	before an event happens
in no time	occasionally
behind the times	for right now...situation might change later
ahead of time	out of date, not current
from time to time	at a time in the past
at that time	very quickly