

FUMC ESL 3-3-2022 High Beginning and Low Intermediate Lesson

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

Grammar: using nouns as adjectives

When you use two nouns together, the first one functions as an adjective telling something about the noun. For example, a tennis ball is a ball for playing tennis. A life story is a story about your life.

Sometimes we write the two words together (headache, toothpaste, fireman, notebook) and sometimes we separate them (parking lot, sugar bowl, living room, coffee mug). There are no rules about when we put them together and when we separate them.

The first noun is usually singular in this pattern. EX: a three-hour film, a four-week course, six-page letter. Notice that hour, week and page are all singular.

But if we say, "The film was three hours long," we make "hours" plural. Note the difference:

I wrote a **six-page** letter. My letter was **six pages** long. We only use a hyphen between the two adjectives if they are followed by a noun. In the second sentence, "long" is not a noun, so no hyphen is needed.

Write a second sentence which means the same as the first. Remember to add an S if needed. The first 3 are done for you as examples.

1. I attended a four-week course. It lasted for four weeks.
2. We went on a ten-minute walk. We walked for ten minutes.
3. This is a five-dollar bill. The bill is worth five dollars.
4. I read a two hundred-page book. _____
5. She is a three-year old girl. _____
6. It's a four-hour flight to San Francisco. _____
7. That is an 18-ounce water bottle. _____
8. I am being sent to Beijing for work. It's a three-month assignment.

Reading Comprehension: Holding the Bag, Chapter 6-One More Fare

Negasi looks at his watch. It's after 4 PM. He has already been driving for over ten hours. Negasi pulls his taxi to the side of the road He locks his doors and counts his fares and tips. He is really tired, but he hasn't made much money. He decides he will pick up one more fare.

Just then, a man runs up to Negasi's taxi. He tries to open the back door, but it's locked. Negasi quickly puts his money away. He unlocks the back door and lets the man inside. "Where to?" asks Negasi.

"Out of here," says the man, breathing hard. Negasi starts the car and drives straight ahead. This passenger is very nervous. Maybe he is running from someone. After a few blocks, Negasi asks, "Where do you want to go?" But the man doesn't answer him. He just says, "Turn left here!" In a minute, the man says, "Turn right here!"

Now Negasi feels nervous. He knows that driving a taxi is sometimes a dangerous job. Maybe this man wants to take his money. Negasi stops at a red light. Negasi turns to the man. "Maybe you should get out here," says Negasi. The man opens his jacket and shows a gun to Negasi. "I don't think so," says the man. "Keep driving."

Questions:

1. Is it morning or afternoon in this story?
2. How long has Negasi been driving his taxi?
3. Why did Negasi lock his doors before he counted his money?
4. Does Negasi decide to go home or pick up another fare?
5. Why does Negasi put his money away before unlocking the door?
6. What does Negasi ask the man? What does that mean?
7. Where does the man say he wants to go?
8. Why does Negasi feel nervous?
9. Why does Negasi ask the man to get out of his taxi?
10. What does the man show Negasi?
11. Does the man get out of Negasi's taxi?

Vocabulary: OBJECT

This word can be a noun meaning something you can see, hold or touch. The first syllable is stressed. OB - ject. EX: There are several beautiful, glass objects on the table. Object can also mean the purpose of a plan or action. EX: The object of the game is to improve children's math skills. The object of wearing masks is to prevent disease.

Or object can be a verb meaning you don't like or you disapprove of something. The second syllable is stressed. ob - JECT. EX: Some people object to wearing masks.

Another form of the word "object", is "objection". Objection is a noun. A common way to use objection is with the word "have". EX: I have an objection to your rule that children can't use the pool.

Note: You can use the verb form to mean the same thing. EX: I object to your rule that children can't use the pool. EX: I object to your smoking in the house. When "object" is used as a verb, it is almost always followed by "to".

An objective is something you are working hard to achieve. EX: My objective is to attend college.

Discuss:

1. What is your objective?
2. What is something you object to?
3. Do you object when someone uses bad language?
4. Do you watch American movies or movies from your own country?
5. Can you learn about American culture from movies? What do you learn?

Pronouncing OU and OW

OU and OW usually make the same sound. Say these words: cow, plow, out, shout. The sound of the OU and OW are the same.

Read the sentences below. Pronounce the words in bold text. Tell what the sentences mean.

1. Mix in **about** one cup of **flour**.
2. We are **proud** of **you**. NOTE: In the word, "you", the OU doesn't have the same sound as the OU in proud. This is one of the exceptions. Other exceptions are your, group, tour).
3. He **shouted out loud**.
4. We **trout** fished for two **hours**.
5. The little girl is **pouting about** something.
6. **Without** sugar, the lemons are too **sour**.
7. The sauce stuck to the pan. Use a brush to **scour** the pan.
8. She wore a blue **blouse**.
9. Our **house** is on the **south** side of the city.
10. **You** and your **spouse** must sign the form.
11. Her **hound** rolled on the **ground**.
12. I **found our group tour**.
13. **Pour** the water in the **hound's mouth**. Note: "Pour" is another exception. It sounds like a long O. Others include, "course", "court", "fourth".
14. My **cousin** sat on the **couch**. Note: In the word, "cousin", the OU sounds like a short U. "Double" and "trouble" are pronounced with the same UH sound.
15. I **wound** my clock, but it made no **sound**.
16. How did the **cow** get **downtown**?
17. **Howard owns** the **flower** shop in **town**? Note: "Own" sounds different. It has the long O sound. The same is true of "mow", "row", "grow" and "low.")
18. The **brown towel** is **outside**.

19. The **grown** boy **drowned**. Which word pronounces OW like long O?
20. The big **sow** ate her **chow** then lay **down** on the **ground**.

Questions:

1. What does it mean when a recipe says, "Mix in **about** one cup"? What does it mean if you say, "I am **about** finished"?
2. Having twins means **double trouble**. What do you think, "double trouble" is? Does this sentence mean the same thing as, "Twins are **twice** the trouble of a one child."
3. What is the difference between a **whisper**, a **murmur** and a **shout**?
4. Sometimes I tell my husband I can't hear him because he **mumbles**. What does that mean?
5. If someone speaks "**under their breath**," they speak in a quiet voice because they don't want someone to hear. EX: The boy complained about the teacher under his breath. He knew he would be in trouble if the teacher heard him.
6. Tell the difference between "flour" and "flower".

Use the words in this table to fill in the blanks in the sentences below.

flour	house	growl	crowd
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- A. Our dog will _____ when he hears someone at the door.
- B. To make bread, start with _____.
- C. Many people in the _____ stood up and clapped their hands.
- D. We should plant flowers around our _____.