

FUMC ESL 5-23-2022 High Beginning and Low Intermediate Lesson

**Introduce yourself.** Tell where you are from and where you live now. Tell which month of the year is your favorite and explain why.

**GRAMMAR:** We learned last week that we can use SOME in front of plural nouns that are count or non-count. EX: There are some bananas on the table. There is some rice in my bowl.

With plural count nouns, we can also use TWO, A FEW, SEVERAL A LOT OF, MANY, A NUMBER OF.

EX: There are a few apples in the bowl. There are several apples in the bowl. There are a lot of apples in the bowl. There are many apples in the bowl. There are a number of apples in the bowl.

With plural non-count nouns we use A LITTLE, A LOT OF, PLENTY OF.

EX: There is a little rice in the box. There is a lot of rice in the box. We have plenty of rice.

Using MUCH or MANY

Use MANY with count nouns and MUCH with non-count nouns.

EX: We don't have **much** milk. We don't have **many** apples. There is too **much** salt in this soup. There are **many** apples in the pie.

**Put much or many in the blanks.**

1. I have too \_\_\_\_\_ shoes.
2. I have too \_\_\_\_\_ homework.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ progress has been made on the new house.
4. The library has \_\_\_\_\_ books about travel.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ machines broke down.
6. Do you think I have too \_\_\_\_\_ furniture?
7. I gained \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge about the solar system.
8. In Belgium, \_\_\_\_\_ offices are not air conditioned.
9. They have \_\_\_\_\_ pets.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ mail is delivered to my box.

Using A FEW or FEW and A LITTLE and LITTLE

A few and few are used with plural count nouns. A little and little are used with plural non-count nouns

**A few** and **A little** give a **positive** idea.

EX: She has only been here two weeks but she has already made **a few** friends.

I have been able to save **a little money** to help with my college tuition.

**Few** and **little** (without a) gives a **negative** idea.

EX: She has lived here for years, but she has **few** friends. (She doesn't have many friends.)

She has **little** money, so she can't go out with friends. (She doesn't have much money at all.)

Put FEW, A FEW, LITTLE or A LITTLE in the blanks. The first one is done for you.

1. Do you have a few minutes? I'd like to ask you a few questions. I need a little more information.
2. Beth tasted the soup and added \_\_\_\_\_ salt.
3. I don't like the taste of salt. I add \_\_\_\_\_ salt to my food.

4. We got downtown quickly because there was \_\_\_\_\_ traffic.
5. We will be gone all weekend. We are going to spend \_\_\_\_\_ days with my parents.
6. I didn't finish the test. I need \_\_\_\_\_ more time.
7. The family is poor. Their children have \_\_\_\_\_ toys.
8. Elena loves sweets. She usually adds \_\_\_\_\_ honey to her tea.
9. I have \_\_\_\_\_ patience with people who try to sell me something on the phone.
10. I don't like all the violence in movies. There are \_\_\_\_\_ movies that I enjoy watching these days.

### VOCABULARY AND IDIOMS

You know the meaning of "run". EX: I run five miles a day. But "run" has many other meanings and idioms. Read these sentences and match them with a definition on the right side.

My sister <b>runs</b> a Chinese food restaurant.	when a machine goes through it's cycles
Many of her employees <b>run late</b> .	don't have much
I forgot to <b>run</b> the dishwasher after dinner.	practice
Many people will <b>run</b> for president in 2024.	a period of time when lots of bad things happen
We are <b>running low</b> on milk. Would you please get some at the store?	don't show up on time
Don't leave the headlights on because the batteries will <b>run down</b> .	incur a debt
I'd like to <b>run through</b> my speech one more time before the meeting.	freedom to go anywhere in a place
My kids <b>run up</b> huge phone bills.	to be in charge
I have had <b>a run of bad luck</b> this year.	try to get elected
My parents were gone so we had <b>the run of the house</b> .	lose charge

### Conversation Practice: A man enters an English class. The teacher introduces herself.

**Woman:** Hello, I'm Sue. What's your name?

**Man:** My name is Eduardo Mario Hernandez.

**Woman:** What name do you go by?

**Man:** Just call me Ed.

**Woman:** It's nice to meet you, Ed. Welcome to our class.

1. What is the man's full name?

2. What is the name he goes by? Some people have "nicknames". A nickname is often a shorter form of your actual name. For example, my name is Catherine. But I go by Cathy. Cathy is my nickname.

3. What is your full name and what is the name you go by?

**The conversation continues.**

**Woman:** Where are you from Ed?

**Man:** I am from Colombia. I live here in the United States now.

**Woman:** How long have you been here?

**Man:** I have been here for two months

**Woman:** That's not very long. How are you getting along in the U.S.?

**Man:** Not very well. I can't find a job. My English is not good. I need help with my English.

**Woman:** You have come to the right place, Ed. Welcome to our English class.

1. Where is Ed from?
2. How long has he been in the U.S.?
3. How is Ed getting along?
4. Why is Ed having a hard time.
5. Why does the woman say, "You have come to the right place?"
6. Americans will always ask, "Where are you from?" We ask because we are curious. Most Americans like to talk to people from other countries. We often speak to strangers. It is just a way to be friendly.

**The woman questions the new student.**

**Woman:** We have two levels of English classes. We have high beginning and high intermediate. Which class would you like to join?

**Man:** I need the beginning class.

**Woman:** I think you could do a higher level class. Your English is pretty good.

**Man:** I know some English, but I have a hard time making people understand me.

**Woman:** Your pronunciation needs improvement. We will work on that. You can join the beginning class if you want.

**Man:** OK. Thanks.

1. How many levels of classes are there?
2. What needs improvement?
3. Do people understand you when you speak English?
4. What do you need to improve?

**PRONOUNCING W AND WH WORDS:**

There is a very small difference in the sound of W and Wh in a word. Make the sound of WH. Notice you blow out air when you make the WH sound. But when we speak fast, we often drop that WH sound and just use the W sound. For example: I went to the store to buy Cool Whip. If we say it slow, we pronounce the WH, but if fast, we drop the H and say "Cool Wip". Practice these word pairs.

wear - where	witch - which	wail - whale	weather - whether	wine - whine
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In some WH words, the W is silent. For example, whole is pronounced just like hole. The same is true of whom and who.

**Pronounce these sentences.**

Wanda wore a white, wool coat.

White cats have white whiskers.