

FUMC ESL 10-17-2022 High Intermediate and Advanced Lesson

Introduce yourself. Tell where you are from and where you live now. Finish this sentence, "I admit I _____."

MOVEMENT VERBS

Below are some verbs of movement. Note the three forms of these verbs (present, past, past participle). Notice the different ways these verbs can be used.

SINK-SANK-SUNK

My father was in the Navy during the war. His ship **sank**. He floated on a raft for days. When he was rescued, he was so weak, he **sank** to the deck of the ship. Some of the men were injured and unable to work. Their families **sank into poverty**. **My heart sank** when I thought of the men who didn't survive. When my dad returned home, the dog didn't remember him and **sank** his teeth into his leg. It just didn't **sink in** to the dog that this was his long lost owner. My dad **has sunk** a lot of money into charities to help wounded veterans.

1. What did the father do during the war?
2. What happened to his ship?
3. Why did the families of the men sink into poverty?
4. How did he/she feel about the men who didn't survive?
5. What did the dog do when he saw the father?
6. When something "sinks in", it means you learn and understand it. Does it take a long time for English lessons to sink in, or do you understand them quickly?

SHAKE-SHOCK-SHAKEN

The building **shook** when the bomb exploded. Sara **shook** with fear, hoping the building wouldn't collapse. When the policeman arrived, Sara **shook** his hand. She asked the policeman if he knew what happened. The policeman **shook** his head, "no". Then Sara learned a man had set a bomb off. The man ran away, but he couldn't **shake** the police. They captured him and arrested him. That explosion really **shook Sara up**. It took her a long time to **shake it off**.

1. What happened to the building?
2. Was Sara scared?
3. Did the policeman know what happened?
4. Did the man who exploded the bomb get away?
5. Did Sara get over the shock of the explosion quickly?
6. When something bad happens, do you shake it off quickly or worry about it for weeks?

SPIN-SPUN-SPUN

My home was very peaceful that night. My son was **spinning** his top. My wife was **spinning** cotton into cloth. A spider was **spinning** its web in the corner. The fan was **spinning** slowly overhead. Then I heard a car **spin out** in front of my house. I **spun around** in fear. What was happening? I ran to the door. A car was sitting crosswise in my yard. The back tires were in mud. The driver kept pushing down the accelerator. All that did was **spin his wheels**. The driver yelled that someone ran him off the road. I could tell he was **spinning a web of lies**. There were no other cars on the road at this time of night. Then the police arrived. They had the driver out of his car and in handcuffs so fast it **made my head spin**.

1. What were the wife and son doing?
2. What was the spider doing?
3. What was spinning overhead?
4. What did he do when he heard the car spin out?
5. Where was the car?
6. Was the driver telling the truth about what happened?
7. What happened so fast it made his head spin?
8. Talk about a time when you were enjoying your peaceful home and something happened that scared you.

LEAP-LEAPT OR LEAPED -LEAPT OR LEAPED (either is correct). NOTE: Leapt is a misspelling and shouldn't be used.

I saw a movie star coming down the street. I **leapt** up onto a bench so I could see her better. When she stopped to look in my direction, I waved. She walked toward me. I **leapt at the chance** to introduce myself. But she walked right past me and embraced the woman standing behind me. Turns out I had **leapt to conclusions**. She wasn't interested in me at all.

1. Who did he/she see?
2. Where did he/she leap?
3. What did he/she think the movie star was going to do?
4. Talk about a time you leaped to a conclusion that proved wrong.

GRAMMAR: STATIVE VERBS

Stative verbs are verbs that express a state of being rather than an action. They are used to talk about:

Emotions: I **love** puppies. We **want** at least two children. I **hate** cold weather.

Possession: They **have** a nice house. That purse **belongs** to her.

Sense: I **hear** better in a quiet room. She **sees** poorly after dark.

Thought: She **knows** more than she is telling. I **remember** my father well.

Generally, we don't use the present continuous tense (is loving, am hearing, are remembering) with stative verbs, UNLESS we are talking about a temporary condition.

EX: Ella stays with us often. The children **love** having her here. Ella is with us this week. The children **are loving** having her here.

The difference in these situations is that one is permanent and ongoing. The other is temporary.

In these sentences, fill in the blank with a present tense or present continuous verb.

1. (appear) Jon _____ in a musical this week. Jon _____ in musicals frequently.
2. (dislike) I _____ garlic in my food.
3. (think) Sara always has a quick answer. She _____ on her feet.
4. (know) Tim always _____ the answer to math questions.
5. (forget) Mother often _____ things.
6. (own) Dad _____ several cats.
7. (need) Children _____ their mothers.
8. (suggest) Mom _____ we never park on the street because it's not safe.
9. (work) How is the new nanny _____ out?
10. (congratulate) I _____ you on winning the award.

Tell if these sentences are correct or incorrect. If needed, change them to make them correct.

1. I bought this new dress today. How is it looking?
2. I am not knowing whether I passed the test or not.
3. The player is in the locker room now. He receives treatment for his injured knee.
4. Simon is seeing the doctor for the knee he injured.
5. Mary won't be in for work today. She is having a headache.
6. They are having a new car.
7. I am wanting a sandwich.
8. The children always are having fun at their day care.
9. This soup is tasting funny.
10. Wendy is having a bad cold.
11. Sara is having lunch with Paul today.
12. We are disliking the food at American restaurants.