

## FUMC ESL 11-17-2022 High Beginning and Low Intermediate Lesson

Introduce yourself. Tell where you are from and where you live now. Tell about something you have that is very meaningful to you.

### **An Annoying Neighbor**

Kira lives next door to Mrs. Tibbs. Mrs. Tibbs talks a lot about Kira's house. "Your front door needs painting," she says. "Your grass needs mowing. Your windows need washing."

Kira doesn't have a lot of time to work on her house. But she is tired of hearing Mrs. Tibbs complain. So on Saturday, Kira gets up very early. She paints her front door. She mows her grass. She washes her windows.

Mrs. Tibbs watches Kira work. She tells Kira, "Your house looks much better." Then Mrs. Tibbs puts her face up to Kira's front window. "I can see through your windows now," she says. Oh goodness, Mrs. Tibbs says, "Your carpet needs vacuuming."

1. Who is Kira's next door neighbor?
2. What does Mrs. Tibbs say about Kira's house?
3. What does Kira do on Saturday?
4. What does Mrs. Tibbs complain about when she looks inside Kira's house?
5. Do you think Mrs. Tibbs is rude?
6. Have you ever had an annoying neighbor?

### **Learning English On the Bus**

Jason is on the bus. He has ear buds in his ears. He is listening to an English course while he rides the bus. The speaker says, "What's your name?" Jason repeats, "What's your name?" A woman in front of Jason hears him. She thinks Jason is talking to her. She doesn't turn around, but she answers Jason. "My name is Rita," says the woman.

Now the speaker says, "What's your telephone number?" Jason repeats the question. He says, "What's your telephone number?" The woman in front of him turns around. She says, "My telephone number is none of your business." She is angry with Jason. Jason feels embarrassed.

1. What does Jason have in his ears?
2. What is Jason listening to?
3. Who is Rita?
4. What does Rita say when Jason says, "What is your telephone number?"
5. Have you ever thought someone with ear buds was talking to you?

**Grammar:** Adjectives are words that describe people or things. EX: She is **pretty**. The boxes are **heavy**. The boys are **fast** runners.

If we are **comparing** things with adjectives, we can add ER. EX: She is **prettier** than her sister. The boxes are **heavier** than the bags. The boys are **louder** than the girls.

If an adjective ends in Y, we drop the Y and add IER. EX: The children are **happier** when they can play outside. (In this case you are comparing children who don't play outside with children who do.). I am **healthier** now that I exercise every day. (comparing how healthy I was before I exercise and after I exercised.). Saturdays are **busier** than Sundays.

Some adjectives do not have an ER or IER form. In that case, we add MORE before the adjective. EX: The flowers this year are **more beautiful** than last year. The gold ring is **more expensive** than the silver one.

We never add MORE to an ER or IER adjective. EX: NOT: He is **more healthier** than me. NOT: She is **more faster** than the boys.

**Put the comparative adjective in the blank. Tell what two things you are comparing.**

1. (high) This fence is \_\_\_\_\_ than the old fence.
2. (grumpy) Now that grandfather is old, he is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. (hungry) We fed the children first because they were \_\_\_\_\_ than the adults.
4. (easy) This test was \_\_\_\_\_ than the first test.
5. (sunny) The weather is \_\_\_\_\_ in Florida than in New York.
6. (lonely) Mother has been \_\_\_\_\_ since Dad died.
7. (tired) I felt \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday than today.
8. (old) My grandmother looks \_\_\_\_\_ now that her hair is all gray.
9. (young) Carol looks \_\_\_\_\_ than her sister.
10. (strong) The boys were \_\_\_\_\_ than the girls.

Some adjectives do not have an ER form. For these adjectives, we use MORE in front of the adjective. EX: This house is **more modern** than the first one we saw. This house is **more modern**, but it is also **more expensive**.

We don't ever say "expensiver" or "moderner".

If you compare more than two things, you must use superlative adjectives. We make superlative adjectives by adding EST. We also add THE in front of the adjective. Read these examples.

- (a) Bob is **shorter** than Don. But Ronnie is the **shortest** of all. (Who is Ronnie compared with?)
- (b) Jupiter is the **coldest** planet. (What is Jupiter compared with?)
- (c) This summer was the **hottest** ever. (What is this summer compared with?)
- (d) Jan has four sisters. She is the **oldest**. (Who is Jan compared with?)

### **Spelling Rules for Superlative Adjectives**

Rule 1: If the adjective ends in -e, add -st. EX: late - latest, wide - widest, cute - cutest

Rule 2: If the adjective ends in a consonant-vowel-consonant (CVC) pattern, double the final consonant and add -est. EX: hot - hottest, thin - thinnest, big - biggest

Rule 3: If the adjective ends in -y, change -y to -i and add -est. EX: crazy - craziest, hungry - hungriest, dry - driest

Rule 4: All other adjectives, just add EST

**Write the correct spelling for the superlative forms of these adjectives.**

1. hot
2. cool
3. busy
4. brave
5. cute
6. fat
7. skinny
8. kind

**Practice Speaking:**

1. Talk about a place that is really lovely. Can a person be lovely?
2. Would you like to be very rich? What would you buy first?
3. What time of day do you get sleepy?
4. Name an ugly animal.
5. What makes you comfortable?