

FUMC ESL 1-9-2023 High Intermediate and Advanced Lesson

Introduce yourself. Tell your name, your home country and your occupation. Tell one thing your city is famous for.

Rules for count and non-count nouns when used with adjectives:

A **count noun** is one that can be expressed in plural form, usually with an "s." For example, "cat--cats," "season--seasons," "student--students." An **non-count noun** is one that usually cannot be expressed in a plural form. For example, "milk," "water," "air," "money," "food."

We use A or AN before a count non but not before a non-count noun. We use THE before both count and non-count nouns. But it can be confusing whether to use SOME or ANY before count and non-count nouns.

Some/Any

Both "some" and "any" can be used with count and non-count nouns. Notice the verb changes from singular to plural (is, are).

- "There is *some* water on the floor."
- "There are *some* dogs here."
- "Is there any food here?"
- "Are there any apples here?"

HERE ARE SOME RULES FOR USING SOME OR ANY

1. Use *some* in positive sentences. Use *any* in negative sentences.

I have **some** friends. I don't have **any** friends.
We have **some** coffee. We don't have **any** coffee.
We got **some** rain. We didn't get **any** rain.

2. Usually *any* is used in questions.

Do you have *any* milk? Is there *any* sugar in the cabinet? Are there *any* dogs here?

3. However, use *some* in questions when offering something.

Would you like *some* milk? Would you like *some* french fries?

3. *Some* is used in questions when making a request.

May I borrow *some* money? Can you hand me *some* apples?

Choose *some* or *any* in these sentences.

- 1-We will have _____ bread with our dinner.
- 2-Would you like _____ wine with your dinner?
- 3-There was not _____ rain in the summer.
- 4-May I have _____ coffee?
- 5-I think I will have _____ toast.
- 6-Do you have _____ pets?
- 7-Sara had _____ good ideas.
- 8-He doesn't have _____ patience with children.
- 9-Do you have _____ homework?
- 10-I have _____ homework.
- 11-I will give them _____ money.
- 12-I won't give them _____ money.
- 13-I got _____ nice presents at the gift shop.
- 14-I didn't find _____ presents for my family.
15. This job is going to take _____ time.
16. _____ smoke is coming out of that building.
17. They piled _____ dirt on top of the coffin.
18. The weatherman said we will get _____ snow tonight.
19. Be careful! There is _____ ice on the sidewalk.
20. There is _____ water and _____ wine in the cooler.

Little and Few

We use little with non-count nouns (little money, little sauce, little rice) and few with count nouns (few chickens, few apples, few tickets).

NOTE: "A few" means several. EX: There are a few tickets left. "Few" means not very many. EX: Few cats will eat rotten meat.

Few has a more negative sense. Example-Few horses were in the pasture. A few horses were in the pasture. The first sentence makes you feel that there were not very many horses at all in the pasture.

The same is true of "little" and "a little".

Use "a few" or "a little"

1. We picked _____ peaches from her trees.
2. Please buy _____ milk when you go to the store.
3. I take _____ sugar in my coffee.
4. May I have _____ minutes of your time.
5. Add _____ flour to the stew to thicken it.
6. We had _____ furniture in the living room.
7. Since I only had _____ luggage, I didn't have to check it.
8. There was _____ blood on his hand.

9. We are going to the beach, so you will only need _____ clothing.

10. Please put _____ ice in my drink.

Practice Speaking

1- We make **resolutions** in the new year. We **resolve** to do something or not do something. For example: I resolve to stop eating snacks. I resolve to exercise more. These statements are resolutions. Pronounced: Rez o LU shuns. Tell your resolutions for the new year.

2- Are you a patient person? Does standing in lines bother you? When do you get very impatient?

3- Do you like to do puzzles? Crossword puzzles or jigsaw puzzles? How about games? Do you have any favorite games?

4- Jim's daughter is grown. She has a good job. But she spends more money than she should. She comes to Jim for help with her rent money. Jim feels like his daughter needs to **stand on her own two feet**. But it's hard to deny her money.

What does "stand on your own two feet" mean? Do you have this expression in your language?

What do you think Jim should do?

5- Suzy owes her mother some money. But Suzy wants to buy some new shoes. If she pays her mom back, she can't buy new shoes. Suzy can't decide what to do. Her mother says, "Suzy, stop dragging your feet. You owe me money. You said you would pay me back. I know you have the money to pay me, so stop delaying."

Explain "dragging your feet". People drag their feet when they don't want to do something they're supposed to do. Do you ever drag your feet?

6- Jess thinks she would like to be a lawyer. But Jess is not good at **thinking on her feet**.

Do you think being a lawyer is a good career choice for Jess?

Explain "thinking on your feet". Are you good at thinking on your feet?