

FUMC ESL 2-2-2023 High Intermediate and Advanced Lesson

Introduce yourself. Tell where you are from and where you live now. What is something that always cheers you up?

The Necklace, Part Two

Review of Part One: Today we continue our story of Matilda Loisel, a woman who is pretty and charming, but not wealthy. Unlike some women of her class, it bothers Matilda greatly that she has no fine dresses or jewels and a rich social life. Her husband has brought home an invitation to a party at the home of the Minister of Education. Many wealthy and important people will attend. He thought Matilda would be excited and happy, but she is not. The story continues...

She stared at him angrily and said impatiently, "And what do you expect me to wear if I go?" He hadn't thought of that. He stammered, "Why, you can wear the dress you go to the theatre in. It seems very nice to me..." He stopped, stunned and distressed to see his wife crying.

"What's the matter? What's the matter? I thought you would be so happy." With great effort she got control of herself and said. "Nothing is the matter except that I have no dress to go to this party. Give this invitation to one of your friends whose wife has nicer dresses than I do." "Matilda," he said. "How much would a suitable dress cost? One that you could wear again on other occasions."

1. Is Matilda spoiled or is it reasonable for her to feel miserable because she doesn't have the proper clothing?
2. My husband is often surprised when I stand in my closet surrounded by clothes and say, "I have nothing to wear!" Have you ever had this experience?

Matilda thought a moment. She was computing the cost but also wondering what amount she could ask for without a startled exclamation and immediate refusal from her husband. At last, she answered hesitantly, "I'm not exactly sure, but I think I could buy a suitable dress with four hundred francs."

He turned a little pale because he had saved that exact amount to buy a gun and go on a hunting trip with a few friends. However, he said, "Very well. I can give you four hundred francs. But try and get a really beautiful dress."

1. A "calculating person" is one who plans a way to get what they want without worrying about how it will affect others. Would you say Matilda is a calculating woman when she tries to figure out how much money to ask her husband for?
2. What was Matilda's husband planning to do with the four hundred francs?
3. What kind of man is Matilda's husband? Is he selfish or generous?

The day of the party drew near and Matilda seemed sad and anxious. Her dress was ready, and her husband didn't understand why she wasn't happy. He said, "What's the matter? You've been acting strangely these last few days." She replied, "I'm upset that I have no jewels, not a single stone to wear. I will look cheap. I'd rather not go to the party." "You could wear flowers," her husband said. "They are very fashionable this time of year. For ten francs I can buy you roses to decorate your hair."

1. Once again, Matilda is sad. Why is she sad this time?
2. What suggestion does her husband make?

Matilda was not convinced. "No. There is nothing more humiliating than looking poor in the middle of a lot of rich women."

Her husband said, "Fine then. Go and see your rich friend, Madame Forester and ask to borrow some of her jewels."

Matilda uttered a cry of joy. "Of course. I had not thought of that. I will go tomorrow."

1-What solution did her husband offer this time?

The next day Matilda went to her friend's house and told her of the situation. Madame Forester went to her dresser and opened a large jewelry box. "Choose what you like, my dear." Matilda tried all the bracelets, rings and necklaces. They were nice, but not exactly what Matilda was thinking of. At the bottom of the box was a small velvet covered box. Matilda opened it and peeped inside. She picked up a beautiful diamond necklace. She fastened it around her neck and admired herself in the mirror. "Oh, this is so wonderful. But, it's so special. Would you lend me this," she asked.

"Why yes, of course," answered Madame Forester. She put the necklace back in the velvet box and handed it to Matilda. Matilda threw her arms about her friend and thanked her.

1. What do you think of all the characters in this story?

USING THOUGH, ALTHOUGH, EVEN THOUGH, IN SPITE OF

Although is used to contrast two things. EX: Although Amit has a car, he doesn't often drive it.

The order of the phrases can be switched. EX: Although the cafe was crowded, we found a table. OR We found a table, although the cafe was crowded.

Though is a more informal use of the word although. It can be used the same way as although. EX: Though I liked the sweater, I decided not to buy it. I liked the sweater, though it wasn't a style I usually wear.

Even though is a stronger version of although, but has the same meaning. EX: Tim won every tennis match in the tournament, even though he just started playing last month.

In all the examples above, though, although and even though mean the same as in spite of. And you can use in spite of. EX: In spite of just learning to play tennis, Tim won every match in the tournament. He completed the race in spite of the pain in his ankle.

The sentence structure is a bit different. Read these examples:

The games continued even though **it was raining**.

The games continued in spite of **the rain**.

NOT: The games continued in spite of it was raining.

Although **she was fascinated** by the strange animal, she refused to touch it.

In spite of **being fascinated** by the strange animal, she refused to touch it.

NOT: In spite of **she was fascinated** by the strange animal, she refused to touch it.

Put these phrases together into a sentence using "although", "even though" or "in spite of". You may need to change the wording of the sentence.

the teacher tutored him for several days	he failed the test	Although <u>the teacher tutored him</u> for several days, he failed the test. OR Even though <u>the teacher tutored him</u> for several days, he failed the test. OR In spite of <u>the teacher tutoring him</u> for several days, he failed the test.
the army continued fighting	they had heavy injuries.	
she was afraid of heights	she climbed to the top of the mountain	
he's done some bad things	he is a good boy	
Her parents did not like her fiance	She married him	
She is cheerful	She is very sick	
They went swimming	There were many danger signs	
She is very old	She lives an active life	

NOTE: You can also use the word, "despite", instead of "in spite of"

EX: Despite of the teacher tutoring him, he failed the test.

The army continued fighting despite their heavy injuries.

Despite doing some bad things, he is a good boy.