

## **FUMC ESL 1-11-2024 English Classes**

**This lesson is for both high beginning class and advanced class. This information is important for you to know, so both classes will study the same lesson.**

**Introduce yourself. Tell where you are from and where you live now.**

**NOTE: We will not have class next Monday, January 15th. It is Martin Luther King day. Our church will be closed. There will be a march downtown. Martin Luther King was a man who led the movement for Black equality. Talk about what you know about MLK.**

**Pronunciation of OUGH: Last week we talked about the word COUGH. This word is pronounced COFF. Today we will learn some other pronunciations of OUGH.**

1-As we learned last week, OUGH can be pronounced with a short O sound followed by an F. The word COUGH sounds like OFF. TROUGH has the same pronunciation. A water trough is a long narrow container for animals to drink out of. EX: The horses are thirsty. Take them to the water trough and let them drink.

2-OUGH can be pronounced like UFF. Listen to the vowel sound in ROUGH, TOUGH and ENOUGH. It is a short U sound with an F sound at the end.

3-In the word THROUGH, the OUGH is pronounced with a long U sound. EX: We rode our bikes through the tunnel. There is no F sound at the end like there is in TROUGH.

4-When we add a T at the end of OUGH, we have THOUGHT, FOUGHT, BROUGHT and BOUGHT. EX: The children fought over the toys we brought.

5-OUGH can be pronounced as a long O vowel. Though, dough, although all have this sound. EX: Mother made me carry an umbrella, though I didn't want to.

6-Finally, OUGH can have the OW sound as in wow. A limb of a tree is a BOUGH. If you add a T to OUGH, you have DROUGHT. A drought is a time with very little rain. EX: The lakes around Austin are very low because of a drought.

TEST: Try to pronounce all these words correctly: drought, thought, although, dough, rough, thorough, through, bought, tough, though

**Though** and **thorough** and **through** are pronounced differently, and they have different meanings.

If the doctor gives you a **thorough** exam, he checks everything. It will be complete. He won't just check a few things.

If you go **through** something, you go inside one end and out the other. You can walk through the door. You can drive through a tunnel. Through can also mean finished or done. You ate all your dinner. You are finished. You are through.

**Though** or **even though** means despite something. For example: Todd heard what the couple said, even though they were whispering. Though my parents live far away from us, we see them often.

## **HEALTH: Pharmacy**

A pharmacy sells medicine. A pharmacist works at a pharmacy. He/she fills prescriptions that the doctor writes.

Read this short conversation:

Pharmacist: May I help you?

Customer: Yes. My doctor wrote a prescription for me. Can you fill this prescription?

Pharmacist: Sure. I will fill this prescription. Your prescription will be ready in fifteen minutes.

Another word for medicine is medication. EX: He takes (medication or medicine) for his high blood pressure.

**Look at the picture below.** A man is dropping off a prescription for the pharmacist. He will pick up the medicine up when it is ready.

Number 2 is the prescription the doctor gave. The prescription medication has a label on it. The label has (5) a prescription number. If you need to **refill** this prescription, you can call the pharmacy and read off the prescription number. Then the pharmacist will fill it. You can pick it up later. Refill means get more medicine without having to get a new prescription. Notice at the bottom of the label, it tells how many times you can refill the medicine. How many times can you refill this prescription.

Number 6 is the dosage. The dosage is how much and how often you should take the medicine. How many tablets should you take? How many times a day? What does, "as needed for pain" mean? Each time you take the medicine, you take one dose.

Number 8 is the warning label. This warning says, "May cause drowsiness". Drowsiness means feeling sleepy. This medicine makes you feel sleepy. You should not take this medicine if you plan to drive. You might fall asleep and have an accident.

The image shows a pharmacy counter with a pharmacist (1) serving a customer. A prescription slip (2) is visible, containing patient information and medication details. A bottle of prescription medication (3) is shown. A large prescription label (4) is displayed, featuring the pharmacy name (Smallgreen Pharmacy), address, phone number, and a list of instructions including the prescription number (5), patient name (Alki Elmi), dosage (6: TAKE ONE TABLET BY MOUTH 2 TIMES A DAY AS NEEDED FOR PAIN. NAPROXEN 500 MG), refills (2), expiration date (7: Discard after 03/07/12), and a warning label (8: May cause drowsiness).

|                 |                            |                        |                    |
|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. pharmacist   | 3. prescription medication | 5. prescription number | 7. expiration date |
| 2. prescription | 4. prescription label      | 6. dosage              | 8. warning label   |

Look at the picture below. Notice the difference between a pill, a tablet and a capsule. Notice the difference between an ointment and a cream.



DISCUSS any problems you have had at a pharmacy. Do you understand what medicine the doctor is prescribing? Do you feel OK asking the pharmacist questions about the medicine?

Teachers: Lead a discussion about generic drugs. What are they? Would you ask the pharmacist for a generic drug? Has your doctor ever told you not to get a generic drug for a particular medicine?