

FUMC ESL 2-1-2024 High Beginning and Low Intermediate Lesson

Introduce yourself. Tell where you are from and where you live now. Tell something you do every night.

When do we use "every", "all", and "whole".

We say: **Everyone** enjoyed the party. NOT **All** enjoyed the party.

We do say: **All of us** are coming.

Either of these examples is correct. EX1: I'll do **everything** I can to help. EX 2: I'll do **all** I can to help.

We say "everything went wrong" NOT "all went wrong".

We say, "All I have eaten today was a boiled egg." NOT Everything I've eaten today is a boiled egg.

Everybody, Everyone and Everything are singular words, so make sure the verb matches. EX: Everyone **has** a menu. Every child **gets** a book. Everything **looks** good.

We use "whole" to mean complete or entire. EX: Did you read the **whole** book? Emily has spent her **whole** life in Switzerland. I ate a **whole** package of cookies.

We don't use "whole" with non-count nouns. EX: I've spent all the money you gave me. NOT I've spent the whole money.

We use "every" to say how often something happens. EX: The class meets every Thursday.

Put "all", "everybody" or "everything" in the blank.

1. It was a good party. _____ enjoyed it.
2. Kate told me _____ about her new job.
3. I asked _____ to write their names and birthdays on the paper.
4. Why do you expect me to do _____ for you?
5. We did well on the exam. _____ of us passed.
6. Sue didn't say why she was late. _____ she said was she would get there at 9:30 PM.
7. When the fire alarm rang, _____ left immediately.
8. The test will cover _____ in the first two chapters. (The word, "cover" here means include).

When do we use "each" and "every"?

Each and every are similar. Often it is possible to use either one. EX: **Each** time she comes, she brings cookies for us. OR. **Every** time she comes, she brings cookies for us.

But each and every are not exactly the same. Each is more usual for a small number. EX: **Each** book is a different color. **Each** player gets three cards.

Every is more usual for a large number. EX: Kate has read **every** book in the library. She wants to visit **every** country in Europe.

We use every to say how often something happens. EX: every day, every hour, every night

Put each or every in the blank.

1. _____ side of a square is the same length.
2. _____ seat in the theatre was taken.
3. There's a flight to Dallas _____ hour.
4. She wears four rings, one on _____ finger.
5. Our football team has won _____ game this season.
6. The Olympic games are held _____ four years.
7. _____ parent worries about their children.
8. I understood most of what she said, but not _____ word.
9. I tried to phone her twice, but _____ time the phone went to voice mail.
10. Seatbelts save lives. _____ driver should use them.
11. These apples cost \$.25 _____.
12. My sister and I went to lunch. We _____ paid for our own lunch.

Discuss these problems: First, read the problem. Then tell in your own words what is happening. Then answer the questions. Explain why you think your opinion is right.

1-Jon lost his job today. He doesn't know what to do. He can't pay the rent without a job. He can't buy food without a job. He doesn't want to tell his wife he lost his job. She will be disappointed. He feels ashamed. Jon thinks he will try to find another job quickly. Then he won't have to tell his wife he doesn't have a job.

What do you think about Jon's plan. Is it a good idea not to tell his wife he lost his job?

2-Donna doesn't wear her seatbelt. Donna is overweight. Seatbelts are uncomfortable to wear. Donna's husband is upset she won't wear a seatbelt. He thinks that is not safe for Donna. He tells Donna she should wear a seatbelt all the time. Donna is tired of hearing that. She told her husband to leave her alone.

What should Donna's husband do? Should he continue to encourage Donna to wear her seatbelt, or should he leave Donna alone?

3-Lisa went to lunch with her sister, Alice. After they ate, the waiter brought the bill. Lisa picked up the bill. She got out her credit card. Alice said, "No, Lisa. I will pay for my own lunch." But Lisa didn't want Alice to pay. Lisa makes more money than Alice. She thinks if you make more money, you should pay. But Alice wants to pay for her share. She begs Lisa to let her pay.

What should Lisa do? Should she let Alice pay for the lunch or should she pay the bill herself?

4. Sara's boss asked her to go out of town on Thursday. They have an important client. Sara knows the client and can help him. But Sara's six year old son is performing in the school music program. He really wants Sara to come to the program. Sara really wants to go to the program, but she doesn't want to make her boss mad.

What should Sara do? Should she tell her boss she will go to her son's program, or should she go on the business trip?

5. Kim and Ann have two young children. The children love to play outside. Kim and Ann like for their children to play outside. It is healthy for the children to run around outside. They are glad their kids don't stay inside playing video games like some of their friend's kids. There is just one problem. Ann worries about her children playing outside when she is inside. She worries one of the kids will get hurt. Kim says, "Don't worry. We have a fenced back yard. They will be fine. Just check on them every half hour." Ann is not so sure Kim is right.

Is Ann over-protective? Do you think the children will be fine in the backyard? Should Ann follow Kim's advice?

Is there anything you need advice about?