

FUMCESL 3-18-2024 High Beginning and Low Intermediate Lesson

Introduce yourself. Tell where you are from and where you live now. Tell something you have decided to do and something you are undecided about. (Teachers, please explain the difference between decide, decided and undecided and give some examples.)

Pronouncing EA: There are many ways to pronounce this vowel combination. Say these words: EAT, BREAD, STEAK, WEAR, HEAR, HEART, AREA, OCEAN

They are all spelled with the EA vowel combination. But the EA is pronounced differently in each word. Teachers: pronounce the words again, slowly, so the students can hear the difference. Have the students pronounce these words.

Practice pronouncing these EA words.

meat	great	real	bear	beat	hear	heart	earth	breath
head	cream	clear	break	sweat	earn	wealthy	pearl	weather

Grammar: Using Modals:

Modals are words that work with verbs. These can also be called helping verbs or auxiliary verbs. Modals include: can, could, should, will, would, may, might, must, had better. Modals change the meaning of the verb slightly.

1-I **can (or could)** walk to school. Tells that you are able to walk to school. Doesn't tell us whether you do or not.

2-I **should** walk to school. You feel it is a good thing to walk to school. Doesn't tell us whether you do or not.

3-I **had better** walk to school. Means the same as "should".

4-I **might (or may)** walk to school. Tells you are thinking about walking to school, but are undecided.

5-I **must** walk to school. You have to walk to school.

6-I **will** walk to school. You plan to walk to school in the future

7-I **would** walk to school. You want to walk to school, but something is stopping you. We usually would add the reason to the sentence. EX: I would walk to school if it wasn't so far.

All of these modals can be made **negative** with the addition of NOT. Many of these modals can also be used in questions. EX: Can you walk to school today? Should I come with you? Would you walk to school if I came with you?

Americans don't usually use MUST in a question. EX: Must you play that music so loudly? This is more common in British English. You might occasionally hear it, but it is less common in American English. We also rarely use the negative form of must. EX: She mustn't have heard me.

Explain the difference in these sentence pairs.

I must go tonight.
I should go tonight.

Now make a sentence with must and a sentence with should.

I would like coffee.
I might like coffee.

Now make a sentence with would and a sentence with might.

I could go with you.
I may go with you.

Now make a sentence with could and a sentence with may.

Read and answer the questions.

1-**Tom:** Carol does the same thing at work every day. She **must** get bored. If I did the same thing every day, I **would** get bored.

Jan: Yes, Carol says her job is boring. She **might** change jobs soon.

Why does Tom think Carol is bored?
What might Carol do?

2-**Son:** Mom, **can** we stop for a hamburger on the way home? I'm hungry!

Mom: You ate lunch an hour ago. You **can't** be hungry!

What does the son want to do?
Why does Mom think her son isn't hungry?

3-**Mother:** I have lost my passport. **Will** you help me look for it?

Daughter: I **would**, but I can't help you right now. I have a meeting at work in ten minutes. I **must** leave now. I **will** help you look tonight.

What does Mother want her daughter to do?
Why can't Daughter help?
When will Daughter help?

4-**Sally:** I **would** call Jess, but I don't know her number.

Stu: I **might** have her number in my cell phone.

What would Sally do?
Does Stu have Jess' number?

5-**Stella:** **Would** you mind giving me a ride to the airport?
Martina: I **can** take you. What time **should** I pick you up?

What does Stella want Martina to do?
What does Martina need to know?

6-**Lee:** It's cold in here. **Would** you mind closing the window?
Dan: I **can't** close the window. It is stuck open.

What does Lee want Dan to do?
Why can't Dan do it?

7-**Lisa:** You **mustn't** let the dog chew on the electrical wires! He **might** electrocute himself.
Glenda: I **had better** put the dog outside where he **can't** get into any trouble.

What does Lisa warn Glenda about?
What will Glenda do?

8-**Grandma:** I **had better** go. It's already six o'clock. I **shouldn't** drive after dark. If I leave now, I **might** get home before dark.
Sara: I **can** take you home later if you want to stay longer.

What is Grandma going to do?
What shouldn't Grandma do?
What does Sara offer?

9-**Susie:** I called you, but you didn't answer.
Belle: I didn't hear the phone. I **must** have been outside.

Who called?
Why didn't Belle answer?

10-**Leslie:** I am missing one of my gloves. I **must** have dropped it on the way home.
Mom: You **should** be more careful with your gloves.
Leslie: I **had better** go back and see if I dropped it somewhere.

What is Leslie missing? What does she think happened to it?
What does Mom say?
What had Leslie better do?

11-**Shannon:** I've been having lots of headaches. Sometimes it is so painful, I **can't** sleep. I guess I **should** see a doctor.

Paula: You **must** see a doctor. And soon! Headaches **mustn't** be ignored.

What is Shannon's problem?

What does she think she should do?

What mustn't be ignored?

12-**Student:** I have a lot of homework. I **might** not finish it all.

Dad: You **could** ask the teacher for more time.

Student: My teacher **would** never let me have more time.

What is the student's problem?

What does Dad suggest?

Will the teacher give him more time?

Talk about something...

- A. you should do before you leave the house.
- B. you can't do well.
- C. you could do if you had time to practice more.
- D. a child might do.
- E. you can train your pet to do.
- F. you could do during the summer.
- G. you must not do while driving.
- H. you should do before you eat.