## FUMC ESL 5-13-2024 High Beginning and Low Intermediate Lesson

Announcement: This is the last week of spring semester classes on Monday and Thursday. We will begin an in person only discussion class on May 22nd. We will have the discussion class every Wednesday through the summer. Meet at 1300 Lavaca at 10 AM.

Introduce yourself. Tell where you are from and where you live now. Yesterday was Mother's Day. Tell us something about your mom.

## Using Comparative Adjectives: bad, worse, worst

Compare two bad dogs.
Len: My dog, Milo, is bad. He doesn't like people. If people come to our house, he growls at them.
Dee: My dog, Peppy, is bad also. He doesn't like people either. If people come to our house, he barks at them. Peppy is worse than Milo.
Len: You are right. Peppy is worse than Milo.

Who is worse, Peppy or Milo?
Which animal behaves worse, dogs or cats?

Notice: We don't always use worse than. Sometimes we can leave out than. Than is understood.
EX: I have two dogs. Milo is bad but Peppy is worse.

Compare two vegetables.
I like vegetables, but my grandchild doesn't. She doesn't like broccoli. She doesn't like spinach.
She says spinach is worse than broccoli.
Which is worse, spinach or broccoli?
Spinach is worse.

We can also use the verb "tastes".
This tastes bad. That tastes worse.
My granddaughter thinks spinach tastes worse than broccoli.

Compare two vegetables you eat. Tell which one you like more.

Compare opinions:
Les: Which is worse for your health, smoking cigarettes or drinking alcohol?
Jo: In my opinion, smoking is worse than drinking?
Les: I think drinking is worse than smoking.
Jo: We disagree about which is worse.

Compare two cars.
Salesman: Do you like this car?
Buyer: I don't like this car. The paint has scratches on it.
Salesman: How about this car? It doesn't have scratches.
Buyer: No, I don't like this car. This car has a broken mirror. This car is worse than the other one.
Salesman: Do you think the second car is worse than the first?
Buyer: Yes. The second is worse.

Compare grandfather's health:
Jan: How is your grandfather?
Sammy: His condition is worse than yesterday.
Jan: He is getting worse?
Sammy: Yes. He feels worse today.
Jan: Did the medicine help him?
Sammy: No. He is worse than before.

Compare drivers:
Cal: Jules drove me to school. He drives very fast. I was afraid. Don't ever drive with Jules. Jules is a bad driver.

Dana: Sal drove me to work. We almost had an accident. Sal is a bad driver, too.
Cal: Jules and Sal are both bad drivers. But I think Jules is worse than Sal.

When we compare more than two things, we use "worst" not "worse".

Peppy and Milo are bad dogs. Peppy is worse than Milo. But my dog, Spike, is worse than either of them. He is the worst dog of all. Milo growls at people. Peppy barks at people. Spike bites people!

Notice we use the before worst. EX: Spike is the worst dog.
Also note that when you use "either" that only counts as one thing, so you use "worse" not "worst".

EX: Spike is worse than either of them. Spike is worst of all.

Who is the best driver in your family?

Compare colors:
Ariel: I like blue and yellow, but I don't like red.
Sara: Red is an OK color, but I don't like pink.
Ariel: You're right. I don't like red, but it is better than pink. Pink is the worst.

Compare three colors you like just as Ariel and Sara did.

## Good, Better, Best

Lara: Look at these red shoes. I like them.
Linda: Yes, those are good shoes. But I like the white ones better.
Lara: I like the white ones, too. But I think the red ones are better than the white ones.
Linda: Oh, look at these silver shoes. They are really nice.
Lara: Ooooh. I love these silver shoes. I like them the best.
Linda: I agree. Silver shoes are the best.

## Little, Less, Least

I have a little food in the pantry. You have less food than I do. And Susan has the least amount of food.

When we say, "I have a little food at home," it means we have a small amount. But if we say, "I have little food at home," it means we have almost none.

## Much, More, Most

Much is never used in positive sentences. We don't say, "We have much milk." We say, "We have a lot of milk.
We use much in questions or negative sentences. EX: Does she have much money? She doesn't have much money. You can say, "They ate too much candy." OR "We bought too much coffee."
We don't use much with count nouns. Count nouns are nouns that have a plural form. EX: chair - chairs. With count nouns, we use many. EX: I have many friends. NOT: I have much friends. NOT: I have much chairs. But, I have many chairs.

My dad has more money than my uncle. But my grandfather has the most money of all. We use "the" in front of "most".

Pronunciation: When a word ends in TION, it sounds like SHUN. Practice these examples:

| action | motion | invention | satisfaction | nation | lotion |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| vacation | education | caution | emotion | ambition | nutrition |

## Match the meanings to the words in the table above. (You might need to an an S to the end of the word)

1. When you have time off from work, you take a $\qquad$ .
2. If your skin is dry, you put on $\qquad$ .
3. If your children eat a lot of junk food, they don't have good $\qquad$ .
4. The United States is a $\qquad$ .
5. If you are moving, you are in $\qquad$ .
6. You go to school to get a good $\qquad$ -.
7. If you want to be safe, you use $\qquad$ .
8. If you invent something new, you have an $\qquad$ .
9. Someone who wants to be successful has $\qquad$ .
10. Happiness and sadness are $\qquad$ .

## Practice Speaking

1. Where do you usually go on vacation?
2. Did you get a good education?
3. Do you caution your kids about dangers? What dangers are you worried about?
4. What emotion do you feel most often?
5. Is it hard to teach kids to have good nutrition? What is your kids favorite meal?
6. Do you think there is more junk food available in the U.S. than in your country?
