My Problems With English

9:30-9:40 Ice Breaker
What was the best thing that happened this last week?
What was the worst thing that happened this last week?

9:40 – 9:50 Preview
Learning a language is a process that takes many years. Even if you learn a lot of vocabulary words and rules of grammar, speaking and using the language can be challenging. Even American students often find the many rules and exceptions to English grammar confusing!

Discuss these questions before reading the dialog:

1. When and where did you first begin to learn English? How many years have you studied the language?

2. Which do you find the most difficult: reading English, listening to English, speaking English, writing English?

3. What is the most difficult thing about English?

4. How often do you practice speaking English?

9:50-10:00 Dialog

Practice taking turns saying the dialog with a partner.
Jung Hee and Akiko are studying English. They meet after class. Jung Hee tells Akiko that English is a difficult language. She smiles and ask Jung Hee to explain why she says that.

Jung Hee: English is a difficult language, isn’t it?
Akiko: A second language is always difficult.
Jung Hee: True, but English is harder than most.
Akiko: Why do you say that?
Jung Hee: One letter can have several pronunciations.
Akiko: Can you give me an example?
Jung Hee: Sure. Listen to the a in cake, pan, and saw.
Akiko: Hmm. They all sound different.
Jung Hee: You see. There are at least three ways to pronounce /a/.
Akiko: No wonder English is so hard.
Jung Hee: And there’s another problem with English.
Akiko: What’s that?
Jung Hee: Some words can have the same pronunciation but have several different meanings!
Akiko: For example?
Jung Hee: The words flower and flour. They sound the same but one word means a plant like a rose, and the other word means a fine grain that you make bread, cake or cookies with.
Akiko: You’re right Jung Hee. English is a difficult language!

10:00 – 10:10 Vocabulary

Practice pronouncing each word. Your tutor can help you understand new words.

1. challenging (adj): to test one’s abilities. The difficult courses at school are challenging his ability to make good grades.
2. exceptions (n): someone or something that is different from what is expected. Most basketball players are tall, but he’s an exception to the rule; he’s short.
3. confusing (adj): to mix up mentally so that one cannot understand or think clearly. The teacher’s instructions were confusing.

4. to sound (v): what you hear. The words sound the same.

5. at least: maybe more, but not less; a minimum. Martha is at least 18 years old.

6. pronounce (v): to say; to make the sound of a letter or word. How do you pronounce this word?

7. wonder (n): something very unusual; a surprise. Elaine is very smart and studies a lot. It’s no wonder she got a 100 on the quiz.

8. pronunciation (n): the way in which a letter or word is said. Emi’s pronunciation of English is very good.

9. several (adj): more than two, but not many. We have visited my aunt several times this month.

10. meaning (n): interpretation, explanation. Can you tell me the meaning of that word?

10:10 – 10:25 Pronunciation and Commonly Confused Words

**Pronunciation: Different vowel sounds for the letter /a/**

There are three main vowel sounds for the letter /a/. These sounds are /eɪ/ as in “cake,” /æ/ as in “pan,” and /ɔ/ as in “saw.”

Listen to your tutor as she pronounces the words below (going across) and circle the word you hear. Then say the words with your tutor. Then say the words as your tutor listens to you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cake /eɪ/</th>
<th>pan /æ/</th>
<th>saw /ɔ/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>paid</td>
<td>pad</td>
<td>pawed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pain</td>
<td>pan</td>
<td>pawn</td>
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<td>pained</td>
<td>panned</td>
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<td>bake</td>
<td>back</td>
<td>balk</td>
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<tr>
<td>stake</td>
<td>stack</td>
<td>stalk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kate</td>
<td>cat</td>
<td>caught</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Clear Speech, Gilbert, p. 74

**Commonly Confused Words**
The commonly confused words shown below are known as *homonyms*. They have the same sounds but different meanings and spellings. Complete the activities for each set of words. Can you and your tutor think of other words like these?

**all ready:** completely prepared  
**already:** previously; before

We were *all ready* to go, for we had eaten and packed *already* that morning.

Phil was ________________ for his driver’s test since he had ________________ memorized the Rules of the Road.

**hear:** perceive with the ear  
**here:** in this place

I always come *here* to *hear* great music.

Unless you sit right ______________ in one of the front rows, you won’t be able to ______________ the teacher.

**its:** belonging to it  
**it’s:** contraction for *it is*

The red wagon has lost *its* shine because *it’s* been used to carry dirt to the garden.

My yellow shirt has lost ______________ bright color since ______________ been washed so many times.

**passed:** gone by; succeeded in; handed to  
**past:** time before the present; by, as in “I drove past the church.”

When I think about the *past*, I remember how many birthdays have *passed* without my parents present.

Paul couldn’t understand why he’d been ______________ over for the promotion because his ______________ performance at work had been so good.

**their:** belonging to them  
**there:** at that place; a neutral word used with verbs like *is, are, was, were, have* and *had*  
**they’re:** contraction for they are

The students *there* are complaining because *they’re* given too many examinations by *their* teachers.
The music next door is so loud that I’m going over ______________ to tell my neighbors to turn ______________ CD player down before ______________ arrested for disturbing the peace.

10:25 – 10:40 – Discussion Questions

Discuss these questions with others at your table. You will not have time to discuss all the questions.

1. Describe the different opportunities you have during your day to use English.

2. What conversation situations do you find challenging? (For example, ordering at a drive-through restaurant, speaking on the phone, asking for help at a store, talking with a teacher, doctor, etc.)

3. Do you feel that Americans understand you when you speak English?

4. What do you do when you sense that someone does not understand you?

5. If you do not understand something that someone says to you, how do you respond?

6. Have you been to other countries besides America and your home country? If so, how easy or difficult was it for you to communicate with people there?

7. What members of your household speak English? Do you ever speak English at home?

8. Have you ever watched an American movie with subtitles in your language? Which one was it? Was it easy to read the subtitles and follow along with the movie?

9. In what ways is English grammar different from the grammar of your native country?

10. What is the best way to learn a language?

11. Do you enjoy listening to music in other languages? Do you pay attention to the words, or just the music?

12. In your country, besides your native language, what is the most common language that is spoken?

13. What do you do to learn new vocabulary words? (For example, put the new word on your computer or on a wall?)

14. Are there some types of people that are harder to understand than others? Describe.

15. Describe a time when you found it hard to understand someone.

16. Describe a time when you had a difficult time getting someone to understand you.

17. Do you read any newspapers, books or magazines in English? Explain.
18. Are you happy with the way that you speak English now or would you like to improve your skills?

**10:40-11:00 Bible Study Luke 4:1-12 Satan Tempts Jesus**

1-2 Then Jesus, full of the Holy Spirit, left the Jordan River, being urged by the Spirit out into the barren wastelands of Judea, where Satan tempted him for forty days. He ate nothing all that time and was very hungry.

3 Satan said, “If you are God’s Son, tell this stone to become a loaf of bread.”

4 But Jesus replied, “It is written in the Scriptures, ‘Other things in life are much more important than bread!’”

5 Then Satan took him up and revealed to him all the kingdoms of the world in a moment of time; and the devil told him, “I will give you all these splendid kingdoms and their glory—for they are mine to give to anyone I wish—if you will only get down on your knees and worship me.”

6 Jesus replied, “We must worship God, and him alone. So it is written in the Scriptures.”

7-11 Then Satan took him to Jerusalem to a high roof of the Temple and said, “If you are the Son of God, jump off! For the Scriptures say that God will send his angels to guard you and to keep you from crashing to the pavement below!”

12 Jesus replied, “The Scriptures also say, ‘Do not put the Lord your God to a foolish test.’”

**The Word You May Not Know:**

*Holy Spirit* = the Spirit of God; *Wasteland* = a very dry place where nothing will grow and live; *Satan* = the Spiritual being of Evil, Enemy of Christ, believers and God; *Tempt* = to pull your heart toward wrong desires or sins; *God’s son* = Jesus Christ; *devil* = the Spiritual being of Evil, Enemy of Christ, believers and God; *splendid kingdoms* = the riches of the world; *their glory* = the greatness of the world; *Worship* = giving thanks and honor to something; *Scriptures* = Word in the Bible; *Jerusalem* = a City in Israel; *Temple* = the place for worshiping God in Israel; *Angels* = Messengers of God

**Questions from Luke 4:1-12**

1. Who is the Son of God? (v1, 2)
2. Who is the devil? (v1, 2)
3. How did Jesus win the battle with the devil? (v.4, 8, 12)
4. Bread is food. What other kind of food is the Bible for us?
5. When you are tempted and it is hard to escape, what will you do?
6. How did Jesus and Satan use the Bible in different ways?
7. Look at what Satan said to Jesus. What were truths? What were lies? How does Satan use “half-truths” to tempt you?
8. Christ, the Son of God, was tempted by Satan to doubt what God the Father had promised Him. How will you deal with temptation when Satan tempts you to doubt God’s promises to you? (Examples: your forgiveness, your salvation, eternal life, etc.)

9. What do you learn from Jesus about how He deals with temptation?

イエスを試す悪魔 ルカの福音書４章１－１３節

１さて、イエスは聖霊に満たされ、ヨルダン川をあとにとると、御霊に導かれるまま、ユダヤの荒野に向かわれました。２そこで、悪魔が四十日間、イエスを誘惑したのです。その間イエスは、何も口にしなかったので、空腹を覚えられました。

３その時、悪魔がたくさんに誘いかけました。「もしあなたが神の子なら、ここに転がっている石をパンに変えてみたらどうだ。」４しかしイエスは、お答えになりました。「『人はただパンだけで生きるのではない』（申命記８：３）と聖書（旧約）に書いてあるではないか。」５次に悪魔は、イエスを高い所へ連れて行き、一瞬のうちに、世界の国々とその繁栄ぶりを見せて言いました。６７「さあ、ここにひれ伏して、この私を拝んで みなさい。そうすれば、これらの国々とその栄光を、全部あなたにやろう。」 ８イエスはお答えになりました。「『神である主だけを礼拝し、主にだけ従え』（申命記６：１３）と聖書（旧約）に書いてあるではないか。」9さらに悪魔は、イエスをエルサレムへ連れて行き、神殿の頂に立たせて言いました。「さあ、ほんとうに神の子だと言うなら、ここから飛び降りてみなさい。」10聖書には『神は、天使を送って、１１あなたを支えさせ、あなたが岩の上に落ちて粉碎されることのないように守られる』（詩篇９１：１１－１２）と、はっきり書いてあるのだから。」12しかしイエスは、お答えになりました。「『あなたの神である主を、試してはならない』（申命記６：１６）とも書いてある。」1３あの手この手の誘惑のかぎりを尽くすと、悪魔は一時、イエスから離れて行きましたが。

聖書のことばの意味

聖霊＝神の霊。荒野（あらの）＝食べ物や飲み物が無い砂漠のようなところ。悪魔＝邪悪な力をを持つ。神そして、キリストを信じるもの。敵。悪魔は神の計画を破壊しようとする。誘惑＝人の心を奪い人に罪を犯させる。神の子＝イエスキリスト。聖書＝神のことばが記された本。礼拝＝神に感謝の心を持ち、神を褒め称えること。クリスチャンの信仰生活に欠かせないもの。エルサレム＝イスラエルにある町。神殿＝神を礼拝する場所（キリストの時代人々は、神殿で、神を礼拝するために集まった。）御使い（天使）＝神のメッセンジャー、天からからの使い。

質問に答えてみましょう。

１．神の子とはだれのことですか？（1,2節）
２．悪魔ってどんな存在？（1,2節）
３．イエスは、どのように悪魔の誘惑に勝ちましたか？(4,8,12節)
４．パンは食べ物です。他にどんな食べ物が必要だと聖書は言っていますか？
５．強い誘惑から逃れられそうにないとき、あなたはどうしますか？
６．イエスと悪魔が使った聖書の使用法の違いは？
７．悪魔がイエスに言ったことに注目してください。真実はどこにありますか？ウソはどこにありますか？悪魔は半真理を使ってあなたをどのように誘惑しますか？
8. キリスト、神の子は、神なる父が彼に用意している約束を疑うように誘惑してきました。聖書があなたがたに約束していることを疑うように、悪魔が仕向けた時、あなたはそれにどう対抗しますか？（例：罪の許し、救い、永遠の命の約束など。）
9. イエスの誘惑対処法から何を学びましたか？