Super English



Unit 14 - Lesson 1 - Folklore



Vocabulary





elusive: (adj) difficult to find, catch, or achieve





The famous criminal was **elusive**, always managing to evade the police.



folklore: (n) stories of a community, passed through the generations by word of mouth

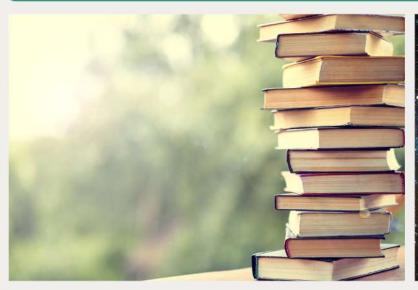




The boy sat around the fire, listening to his grandfather share ancient **folklore**.



countless: (adj) too many to be counted; very many





She had read **countless** books on the subject but still felt there was more to learn.



culprit: (n) a person who is responsible for a crime or other misdeed

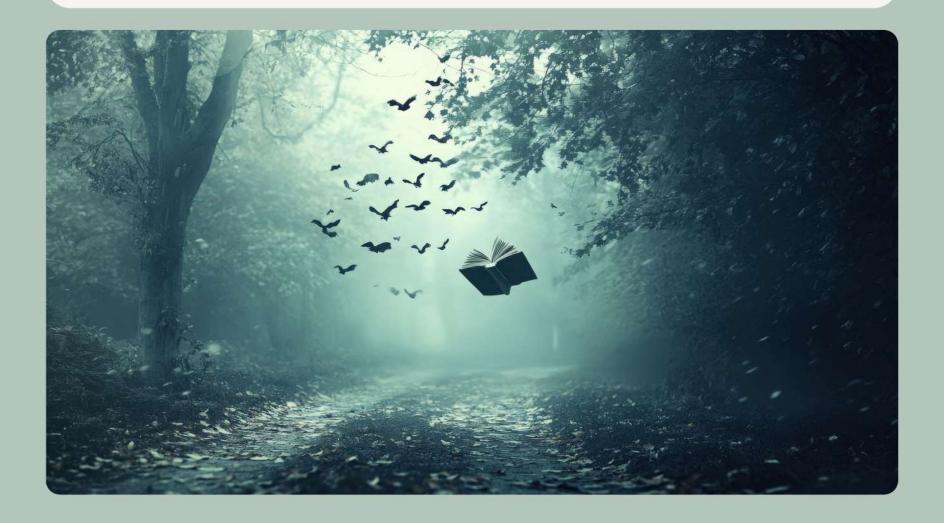




The cat was the usual **culprit** when anything got knocked over in the house.



Reading





The Worldwide Mystery

Bigfoot is one of the most elusive creatures people talk about, and he isn't just a North American legend anymore. In different parts of the world, he appears under different aliases, like the Yeti in the snowy Himalayas and the Yeren in China's deep forests. In North American folklore, he's often called Sasquatch, a name from **Indigenous** languages meaning "wild man." No matter the region, people describe him as huge, hairy, quiet, and definitely not someone you want to surprise in the woods.



- 1. How does the paragraph describe Bigfoot's appearance?
- 2. Is there a creature like this in your country's folklore?



Why People Believe in Him



- 1. Where do most Bigfoot sightings happen?
- 2. What would you do if you found strange tracks in the forest?

For more than two centuries, **countless** people have claimed to see Bigfoot-like creatures. In the mountains of the Pacific Northwest of the United States, many hikers **report** hearing strange noises or finding giant footprints. In Nepal, climbers say they've spotted the Yeti walking across **snowy slopes**. Even though no one has clear proof, these stories never stop. When a construction worker found massive footprints in California in 1958, he had **no doubt** the **culprit** was something far bigger and stranger than a normal animal.



Grammar





Present Perfect vs Past Simple

We use the present perfect for experiences that have happened at any time in a person's whole life.

I have lived in New York for three years.

(I started living there in the past, and I still do)

I have eaten sushi before.

(at some point in my life, not at a specific time)



We also use present perfect for other time periods that haven't finished yet.

I have played soccer three times this week.

(this week hasn't finished yet)

I haven't eaten breakfast yet this morning.

(it is still morning)





Present Perfect vs Past Simple

We use past simple for completed actions at a specific time in the past.

I broke my leg when I was ten years old.

(the specific time was stated)

Mark flew to Argentina on May 30th.

(the specific date was stated)



We also use past simple for actions or events that happened during a period that has finished.

Marcia read three books last week.

(the time period 'last week' has finished)

I didn't eat breakfast this morning.

(the time period 'morning' has finished)





Let's Talk!





Dialogue 1 – The Art Project Disaster

Liam: Ugh, my art project totally fell apart. Literally. It's all over the floor.

Maya: Maybe Leonardo da Vinci had days like that too. Genius doesn't mean perfect.

Liam: Yeah, but I doubt he glued his hands to the table.

Maya: True, but he made his mural deteriorate, remember? Even legends mess up.

Liam: Fair point. So I'm basically a genius in progress?

Maya: Exactly. Failure is just step one of creativity.

Question: Do you think mistakes help people become more creative?



Unlocking Word Parts





Prefixes trans- & inter-

The prefix trans means "across" or "move between."

transatlantic: crossing the Atlantic ocean, or relating to countries on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean



The prefix inter means "between" or "among."

interstate: existing or carried on between states





See you next time!

