

Vocabulary

	The word	The word's class	The definition
1-	Barrier	(n)	A fence or wall that stops someone or something from going from one area to another.
2-	blade	(n)	A thin flat piece of metal.
3-	discuss	(v)	To talk about something and give your ideas about it.
4-	energy	(n)	Power, strength.
5-	face	(v)	To put the front part towards something.
6-	generator	(n)	A machine that makes electricity.
7-	reflect	(v)	To send light back from a shiny surface.
8-	renewable	(adj)	Can be made again as new.
9-	run out	Phrasal verb	To have no more of something.
10-	solar cell	(n)	An object which changes energy from the sun into electricity.

Exercises:

1- Fill in the blanks. There is one extra word.

energy	discuss	renewable	solar cell
reflect			

- We need to discuss the situation.
- Our gym membership was renewable every February.
- It took a lot of energy to move the furniture.
- This material absorbs the sound, and doesn't reflect it.

2- Use each word in a correct, complete and meaningful sentence.

a- Generator.

The generator is very big.

b- Run out.

The water of our house ran out.

Grammar.

Reported speech.

When we report someone's words we can do it in two ways. We can use direct speech with quotation marks ("I work in a bank"), or we can use reported speech (He said he worked in a bank.)

In reported speech the tenses, word-order and pronouns are different from those in the original sentence.

Direct speech	Reported speech
"I'm busy." (present simple)	The boy said (that) he was busy. (past simple)
"I play tennis." (present simple)	She said (that) she played tennis. (past simple)
"I write an email." (present simple)	He said (that) he wrote an email. (past simple)
"Julie doesn't like going out much." (present simple)	Julie said (that) she didn't like going out much. (past simple)
"I can cook." (present modal verb)	She said (that) she could cook. (past modal verb)

Pronouns:

• I/you	he/she
• We/you	they
• Me/you	him/her
• Us/you	them
• My/your	his/her
• our/your	their
• Mine/yours	theirs



e.g 'I am very happy today,' said Susanna.

⇒ Susanna said (that) she was very happy that day.

Exercise

1- Change into reported speech.

a- "He works in a bank."

He said that he worked in a bank.

b- "They never arrive on time."

All said that they never arrived on time.

c- "We don't travel much."

They said that they didn't ^{travel} much.

d- "Laila doesn't have enough time to do everything."

The teacher said that she didn't have enough time to do everything.

e- "I can sing well."

Salma said that she could ^{sing} well.

Use of English

Adding the Suffix ful

-When 'ful' is added to a word as a suffix, only one \ I \ is used.
Examples: powerful, grateful, helpful....

-Turn \y\ at the end of a word into \i\ if it is preceded with a consonant when you add ful.

Examples: beauty (n) → beautiful (adj)

mercy (n) → merciful (adj)

But

joy+ -ful → joyful

Exercise

Scan the text and write down all the -ful words you can spot.

Skillful Goal-keeper

Scotland was successful in the European Cup on Saturday because of the skillful tactics of the goal keeper Bobby Martin. He played a wonderful game, although he received a painful knee injury in the first half. His team-mates were helpful and the crowd demonstrated that they were always hopeful of a win. The fans were peaceful and the other side was wasteful of the chances which came their way.

Scotland will now meet Germany in the semi-final next Thursday.

successful... painful... helpful... peaceful...
skillful... wonderful... hopeful... wasteful...

Adding the suffix -y.

We add the suffix -y to change words into adjectives.

Dirt (n) + -y → dirty (adj)

We double the last consonant if it is preceded by one vowel before adding -y.

Example : fog + -y → foggy

If the word ends in e, we delete it before adding -y.

Example : breeze + -y → breezy

