

6.37 Target vocabulary – energy sources

Topic: Conservation

Subtopic: Energy sources

Activity type/skill: Word list

Literacy focus: Vocabulary

Objective

- Introduce target vocabulary.
- Experience spoken and written forms and their usage.
- Use a dictionary to find out more about the words.

What you need

- Student worksheet (see next page)
- [Audio track 6.37](#)

What to do

1. Play track 6.37 (Track 12 for this topic) and have students look at both pages of the student worksheet as they hear each word and its extensions (tense variations and plurals) and the word in a defining context.

atom	battery	burn	bury	chemical
dirty	elastic	include	layer	limit
mine	power	rate	recent	renew
special	steam	supply	tide	wise

2. Have students listen again and repeat the words.
3. Have students copy the words in the spaces. Remind them how to use the number of dashes to help them decide on the correct form of the word.
4. Point out plurals ('Everything is made of chemicals') and changed verb forms ('If something is renewed, it is made new again').
5. Have the students look up two or three of the words in a learner's dictionary, choose the correct meaning and read it to the group. Find other meanings of the word they may recognise and discuss them.

Extending the activity

- Write suitable words from the list on the board and add the other forms of the word. Talk about parts of speech and how parts of speech can be recognised. For example, chemical (adjective) and chemically (adverb); recent (adjective) and recently (adverb). Allow the students to discover similarities for themselves.
- Ask the students to provide words that might follow or precede list words or are associated with them in meaning. For example, smoke is often preceded by 'thick' or 'black' and is associated with fire, heat, sparks and so on.
- Explain that some of the words may have different meanings in different contexts. For example, in physics, they will need to know that power is the rate of doing work (work divided by time and measured in watts). Ask students if they have encountered the words in other contexts and talk about different meanings. Help them find a link between the meanings where appropriate.

Activity thirty-seven



Track 12

atom

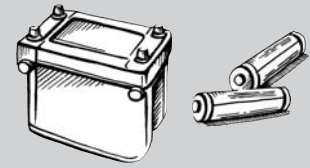
noun

An _____ is the smallest part of a substance that can take part in a chemical change.

A molecule of water (H_2O) is made up of two _____ of hydrogen and one _____ of oxygen.

battery

noun



A _____ is something you use in things like a torch or a radio or a mobile phone.

A _____ contains stored chemical energy which is changed into electrical energy to make the torch go.

burn

verb

Something that _____ is on fire.



bury

verb

To _____ something means to put it in a hole and cover it with earth.

Sometimes people and things can be _____ by landslides or snow.

chemical

adjective/noun

Something _____ is to do with chemistry.

Everything is made of _____.

A _____ is a substance like an acid or a sugar.

dirty

adjective

Something _____ is not clean.



elastic

adjective

Something _____ stretches.

A bungee cord is very _____.



include

verb

If you _____ someone in a team you make sure they are part of the team.

If you _____ an apple in your lunch, the apple is part of your lunch.



layer

noun

There is a _____ of icing on this cake.

There is a _____ of cream in the middle of the cake.



limit

noun

A _____ is the greatest amount that is allowed or possible.

You are not allowed to go faster than the speed _____.

mine

noun



A _____ is a place where something is taken out of the ground.

Is there a coal _____ near your town?

Are there old gold _____ near your town?

power

noun

If something has _____ it is strong.
There is a lot of _____ available in oil.

Electric _____ is a convenient form of energy.

rate

noun

The _____ of something is its speed.
We washed the cars at a _____ of ten an hour.

recent

adjective

Something _____ happened a short time ago.

renew

verb

If something is _____ it is made new again.

special

adjective

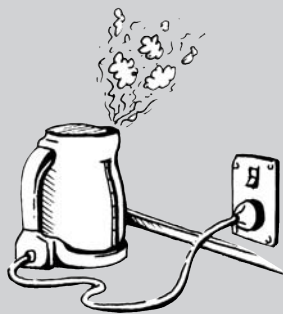
Something _____ is better or different or important.
Do you have _____ clothes for _____ times?



steam

noun

_____ is hot mist that forms when water is heated.



supply

noun

If you have a _____ of pens, you have some pens that are ready to use.
You have a _____ of hot water in your house.
You need to have a _____ of scrap paper to make notes on.

tide

noun

The _____ is the way the sea rises and falls every day.

When the _____ is highest we say the _____ is in.

When the _____ is lowest we say the _____ is out.

wise

adjective

_____ people are intelligent and sensible.

It is _____ to take plenty of warm clothes if you walk in the bush.

