

“XORIJY TILLAR” YO’NALISHI (205- guruh, III semester).

1 Topic: Analysis of “Science and Technology” Concepts

Representation of intelligence, innovation, and resilience through modern technological figures

General analysis table of the topic

Criteria | Description

Topic name | Science and Technology

Type | Educational and analytical study

Main themes | Innovation, progress, problem-solving, human development

Main idea | Science and technology drive societal advancement

Key figure | Scientist / Innovator

Educational value | Encourages critical thinking and curiosity

Difficulty in learning | Understanding complex concepts and terminology

Analytical commentary

Science and technology are essential pillars of modern society. They shape how people live, communicate, and solve problems. Through scientific discoveries and technological innovations, humanity continuously improves its quality of life.

A scientist or innovator is often portrayed as curious, persistent, and dedicated to solving real-world problems. They face challenges, experiment, and learn from failure without giving up.

This topic shows that true innovation requires not only intelligence but also patience, creativity, and ethical responsibility.

Additionally, collaboration, honesty, and dedication are emphasized as key values in scientific progress.

Student's personal opinion (sample)

Science and technology inspire innovation among young people

They help develop logical and analytical thinking

Everyone should strive to learn and adapt to new technologies

Practical task

Analyze the topic:

Write about:

Main developments in science and technology

Characteristics of innovators

Main idea

Lessons learned

Sample (short analysis)

Developments: Technological advancements improving life

Characteristics: Curious, persistent, innovative

Idea: Progress comes through knowledge and effort

Conclusion: Innovation leads to success

Homework methodological task

Create a table of famous innovators

Programs:

Microsoft Word

Excel

PowerPoint

Name | Characteristics | Contribution | Lesson learned

Final conclusion

Science and technology play a crucial role in shaping the future. They encourage innovation, critical thinking, and continuous learning.

Topic: Modern Technology and Innovation

Practical task

Sample:

Advantages | Disadvantages

Improves efficiency and productivity | Can lead to over-dependence

Enhances communication | Privacy concerns

Provides access to knowledge | Misinformation risks

Student's opinion:

1. Create simplified learning materials for youth
2. Adapt technologies into educational tools
3. Promote ethical use of technology

Task: Write a story based on innovation

Sample story:

Title: The Path of Innovation

Once there was a young student who dreamed of creating something new. He faced failures and doubts, but he continued learning and experimenting. Eventually, he succeeded and changed people's lives. (Continue)

Topic: Innovation and Responsibility

Sample story:

Title: Responsible Innovator

Being an innovator is not only about intelligence but also responsibility. True innovators think about the impact of their work.

Final conclusion

Technology is one of the most important forces in modern society.

Topic: Scientific Discoveries and Their Value

General information table

Criteria | Description

Name | Scientific discoveries

Period | Various periods

Field | Science

Language | Universal scientific language

Type | Educational content

Task: Explain scientific discoveries and analyze their importance.

Conclusion:

Scientific discoveries shape our understanding of the world and improve life.

2 topic. IELTS Writing Task 1 (Table) – Science and Technology

The table below shows the advantages and disadvantages of science and technology in modern society.

Advantages	Disadvantages
Improves efficiency and productivity	Over-dependence on technology
Enhances global communication	Privacy and security concerns
Provides easy access to information	Spread of misinformation
Advances healthcare and medicine	High costs of implementation
Supports innovation and creativity	Job displacement due to automation

Sample Answer:

The table illustrates the main advantages and disadvantages of science and technology in modern society.

Overall, it is clear that science and technology bring significant benefits, particularly in improving efficiency, communication, and access to information. However, these developments also come with certain drawbacks, such as over-dependence and privacy concerns.

On the one hand, technological advancements greatly enhance productivity and allow people to complete tasks more efficiently. In addition, communication has become faster and more convenient on a global scale. Another major advantage is the easy access to knowledge, which supports education and learning. Furthermore, developments in healthcare have improved life expectancy and quality of life.

On the other hand, there are several disadvantages associated with technology. People may become too dependent on digital tools, which can reduce critical thinking skills. Moreover, privacy and data security have become serious issues. The spread of misinformation is another growing problem. Finally, automation may lead to job losses in certain sectors.

In conclusion, while science and technology offer numerous advantages, their negative impacts should not be overlooked.

3 topic. IELTS Revision Activities – Science, Technology & Writing Task 1

This document provides structured revision activities focused on science, technology, and IELTS Writing Task 1 skills.

Revision Activities

1. Vocabulary Revision (Science & Technology)

- Create a list of 15 key terms (e.g., automation, innovation, data privacy).
- Write one sentence for each word.

2. Idea Generation Practice

- List 3 advantages and 3 disadvantages of technology.
- Expand each idea with a short explanation.

3. Paraphrasing Task

- Original: "Technology improves communication."
- Rewrite this sentence in 3 different ways.

4. Data Description Practice (Writing Task 1)

- Imagine a table showing internet usage in 5 countries.
- Write:
 - An introduction
 - An overview

5. Linking Words Revision

- List 10 linking words (e.g., however, moreover, in contrast).
- Use each in a sentence.

6. Timed Writing Practice

- Write a full Task 1 response in 20 minutes.
- Focus on structure: introduction, overview, body paragraphs.

Sample Revision Task

Topic: Science and Technology

Task: Write a short IELTS Task 1-style response describing advantages and disadvantages.

Focus on:

- Clear structure
- Formal vocabulary
- Balanced arguments

4 topic. IELTS Grammar Revision – Wish & If Only

This document provides structured revision activities focused on the grammar structures "wish" and "if only".

Revision Activities

1. Structure Review

- Write the forms:
 - wish + past simple (present regret)
 - wish + past perfect (past regret)
 - wish + would (annoyance/change)
- Give one example for each.

2. Sentence Transformation

- Rewrite the sentences using "wish" or "if only":
 - I don't have enough time.
 - I didn't study for the exam.
 - He talks too loudly.

3. Error Correction

- Find and correct the mistakes:
 - I wish I have more money.
 - If only I study harder last year.
 - I wish he will stop interrupting.

4. Gap Fill Exercise

- Complete the sentences:
 - I wish I _____ (be) taller.
 - If only she _____ (not/forget) the meeting.

- I wish they _____ (stop) making noise.

5. Speaking Practice

- Say 5 sentences about your life using:
 - present regrets
 - past regrets
 - things that annoy you

6. Writing Practice

- Write a short paragraph (80–100 words) about:
"Things you wish you could change about your past or present."
 - Use at least 4 examples of "wish" or "if only".

Quick Reference

Present regret:

I wish I knew the answer.

Past regret:

I wish I had studied more.

Annoyance:

I wish he would be quiet.

Topic 5. IELTS Vocabulary Revision – Information Technology

This document provides structured revision activities focused on Information Technology vocabulary.

Revision Activities

1. Vocabulary List Building

- Write 15–20 key IT terms (e.g., software, hardware, cybersecurity, database).
- Add a short definition for each.

2. Sentence Practice

- Write one sentence for each word from your list.
- Make sure the meaning is clear from context.

3. Synonyms & Paraphrasing

- Replace the words with suitable synonyms:
 - information
 - technology
 - internet
 - data

4. Collocations Practice

- Match or create strong collocations:
 - store _____
 - access _____
 - protect _____
 - process _____

5. Gap Fill Exercise

- Complete the sentences:
 - Cybersecurity helps protect _____ from attacks.
 - Cloud computing allows users to store data _____.
 - A database is used to organize large amounts of _____.

6. Speaking Practice

- Talk about:
 - How technology affects your daily life
 - The advantages and disadvantages of the internet
- Use at least 5 IT-related words.

7. Writing Practice

- Write a short paragraph (80–120 words) about:
"The impact of information technology on society."
- Use at least 6 vocabulary items from your list.

Quick Reference Vocabulary

- Software – programs used by a computer
- Hardware – physical parts of a computer
- Cybersecurity – protection of systems and data
- Database – organized collection of data
- Cloud computing – storing data online
- Network – connected computers and devices

Topic 6.

IELTS Writing Task 1 (Table) -- Success and Failure

The table below shows the factors commonly associated with success and failure in professional life.

Success Factors	Failure Factors
Consistent hard work and dedication	Lack of clear planning
Effective time management skills	Poor communication within teams
Strong problem-solving abilities	Resistance to constructive feedback
Adaptability and resilience	Fear of taking calculated risks
Strong professional networking	Lack of ongoing professional development

Sample Answer

The table illustrates the primary factors that contribute to both success and failure in a professional environment.

Overall, it is clear that success is largely driven by proactive behaviors such as dedication and effective time management, whereas failure is often linked to planning deficiencies and an inability to adapt.

On the one hand, consistent hard work and dedication form the foundation of professional success. Furthermore, individuals who possess strong time management and problem-solving skills are better equipped to navigate workplace challenges. Additionally, adaptability and maintaining a robust professional network are critical for long-term career growth.

On the other hand, several factors contribute to professional failure. A lack of clear planning often leads to disorganized workflows and missed objectives. Moreover, poor communication within teams can create friction and reduce overall output. Furthermore, an aversion to feedback and a reluctance to take calculated risks often stifle personal and organizational progress. Finally, ignoring the need for ongoing professional development can leave individuals ill-prepared for a changing industry.

In conclusion, while success is achieved through discipline and proactive growth, failure is frequently the result of poor planning and a resistance to necessary improvement.

Topic 7

Speaking Activity: Overcoming a Challenge

Part 1: Discussion

Think about a time when you faced a significant challenge in your personal or professional life. Discuss the following with your partner:

1. What was the specific challenge you faced?
2. How did this situation impact your goals at the time?
3. What steps did you take to overcome it, or how did you deal with the outcome?

Part 2: Reflection

After your discussion, share a brief summary of your partner's experience and analyze whether the outcome could be classified more as a "success" (due to learning and growth) or a "failure" (due to unmet objectives).

IELTS Writing Task 1 (Process) -- Plastic Bottle Recycling

The diagram below shows the process of recycling plastic bottles.

[Imagine a flowchart here with 9 sequential stages: 1. Collection in bins; 2. Transport to facility; 3. Sorting; 4. Compression into blocks; 5. Shredding; 6. Washing; 7. Creating pellets; 8. Raw material production; 9. New products.]

Sample Answer

The diagram illustrates the nine-step process involved in recycling plastic bottles.

Overall, the process involves three main stages: collection and transportation, preparation and processing, and finally manufacturing new products. It is a cyclical process that transforms waste into reusable materials.

First, used plastic bottles are collected from public bins and transported by truck to a recycling plant. Here, they are sorted according to plastic type before being compressed into large blocks.

In the next phase, these blocks are shredded into small pieces and washed thoroughly to remove impurities. The cleaned fragments are then placed into a machine to produce plastic pellets.

Finally, the pellets are heated and molded into raw material, which is used to manufacture new plastic products such as bottles, clothing, or containers. These products are then ready for use and eventual disposal, restarting the cycle.

Speaking Activity: Facing a Recycling Challenge

Part 1: Discussion

Think about a time when you encountered a challenge related to environmental efforts, such as recycling or waste management. Discuss with your partner:

1. What was the specific challenge (e.g., lack of facilities, personal habits)?
2. How did it affect your daily routine or goals?
3. What actions did you take to address it, and what was the result?

Part 2: Reflection

Summarize your partner's story and evaluate if it led to personal growth (success in learning) or frustration (perceived failure), linking back to process efficiency like in the diagram.

Topic 8. IELTS Revision Activities – Grammar & Writing Task 1

This document provides structured revision activities focused on grammar (wish/if only) and IELTS Writing Task 1 skills (table and process).

Revision Activities

1. Grammar Practice (Wish / If Only)

- Write 5 sentences using "wish" about present situations.
- Write 5 sentences using "wish" about past regrets.
- Write 5 sentences using "if only" (present or past).

2. Error Correction

- Correct the mistakes:
 - I wish I am rich.
 - If only I will study harder.
 - I wish I didn't eat that yesterday.

3. Table Writing Task Practice

- Imagine a table showing population growth in 4 countries.
- Write:

- An introduction
- An overview
- 1–2 body paragraphs

4. Process Writing Task Practice

- Describe a process (e.g., how chocolate is made or how water is purified).

- Include:

- Introduction
- Overview
- Step-by-step description

5. Paraphrasing Practice

- Original: "The table shows changes in population."

- Rewrite this sentence in 3 different ways.

6. Timed Writing Practice

- Write one full Task 1 (table or process) in 20 minutes.

- Focus on structure and grammar accuracy.

Sample Revision Task

Topic: Table & Process

Task: Write a Task 1 response describing either a table or a process diagram.

Focus on:

- Clear structure
- Accurate grammar (wish/if only where possible)
- Formal vocabulary

This document contains structured IELTS-focused revision activities with extra practice tasks.

Activities

1. Warm-up: Write 5 sentences related to the topic.
2. Core Practice: Complete focused grammar/vocabulary/writing exercises.
3. Application: Write a short paragraph using the target skill.
4. Quiz: Answer multiple choice or correction questions.
5. Table Task: Analyze or complete a table.
6. Creative Task: Express ideas in a real-life context.
7. Timed Task: Complete in 15–20 minutes.
8. EXTRA Activity 1: Error correction exercise.
9. EXTRA Activity 2: Sentence transformation.
10. EXTRA Activity 3: Mini writing task.

Cell 1,1

Cell 1,2

Cell 1,3

Cell 2,1

Cell 2,2

Cell 2,3

Cell 3,1

Cell 3,2

Cell 3,3

Topic 10. Vocabulary Describing Information

This document contains structured IELTS-focused revision activities with extra practice tasks.

Activities

1. Warm-up: Write 5 sentences related to the topic.

2. Core Practice: Complete focused grammar/vocabulary/writing exercises.
3. Application: Write a short paragraph using the target skill.
4. Quiz: Answer multiple choice or correction questions.
5. Table Task: Analyze or complete a table.
6. Creative Task: Express ideas in a real-life context.
7. Timed Task: Complete in 15–20 minutes.
8. EXTRA Activity 1: Error correction exercise.
9. EXTRA Activity 2: Sentence transformation.
10. EXTRA Activity 3: Mini writing task.

Cell 1,1

Cell 1,2

Cell 1,3

Cell 2,1

Cell 2,2

Cell 2,3

Cell 3,1

Cell 3,2

Cell 3,3

Topic 11. Gender Equality

This document contains structured IELTS-focused revision activities with extra practice tasks.

Activities

1. Warm-up: Write 5 sentences related to the topic.
2. Core Practice: Complete focused grammar/vocabulary/writing exercises.
3. Application: Write a short paragraph using the target skill.
4. Quiz: Answer multiple choice or correction questions.
5. Table Task: Analyze or complete a table.
6. Creative Task: Express ideas in a real-life context.
7. Timed Task: Complete in 15–20 minutes.
8. EXTRA Activity 1: Error correction exercise.

9. EXTRA Activity 2: Sentence transformation.

10. EXTRA Activity 3: Mini writing task.

Cell 1,1	Cell 1,2	Cell 1,3
Cell 2,1	Cell 2,2	Cell 2,3
Cell 3,1	Cell 3,2	Cell 3,3

Topic 12. Writing IELTS Map

This document contains structured IELTS-focused revision activities with extra practice tasks.

Activities

1. Warm-up: Write 5 sentences related to the topic.
2. Core Practice: Complete focused grammar/vocabulary/writing exercises.
3. Application: Write a short paragraph using the target skill.
4. Quiz: Answer multiple choice or correction questions.
5. Table Task: Analyze or complete a table.
6. Creative Task: Express ideas in a real-life context.
7. Timed Task: Complete in 15–20 minutes.
8. EXTRA Activity 1: Error correction exercise.
9. EXTRA Activity 2: Sentence transformation.
10. EXTRA Activity 3: Mini writing task.

Cell 1,1	Cell 1,2	Cell 1,3
Cell 2,1	Cell 2,2	Cell 2,3
Cell 3,1	Cell 3,2	Cell 3,3

Topic 13. Review

This document contains structured IELTS-focused revision activities with extra practice tasks.

Activities

1. Warm-up: Write 5 sentences related to the topic.
2. Core Practice: Complete focused grammar/vocabulary/writing exercises.
3. Application: Write a short paragraph using the target skill.
4. Quiz: Answer multiple choice or correction questions.
5. Table Task: Analyze or complete a table.
6. Creative Task: Express ideas in a real-life context.
7. Timed Task: Complete in 15–20 minutes.
8. EXTRA Activity 1: Error correction exercise.
9. EXTRA Activity 2: Sentence transformation.
10. EXTRA Activity 3: Mini writing task.

Cell 1,1

Cell 1,2

Cell 1,3

Cell 2,1

Cell 2,2

Cell 2,3

Cell 3,1

Cell 3,2

Cell 3,3

Topic 14. Grammar Reporting Verbs

Introduction:

This unit provides structured practice with activities, including tables, quizzes, and applied exercises.

Activity 1

Instructions: Complete the task below.

...

...

...

...

...

...

... ..

Quiz Question:

- A) Option 1
- B) Option 2
- C) Option 3
- D) Option 4

Activity 2

Instructions: Complete the task below.

... ..
... ..
... ..

Quiz Question:

- A) Option 1
- B) Option 2
- C) Option 3
- D) Option 4

Activity 3

Instructions: Complete the task below.

... ..
... ..
... ..

Quiz Question:

- A) Option 1
- B) Option 2
- C) Option 3
- D) Option 4

... ..

Quiz Question:

- A) Option 1
- B) Option 2
- C) Option 3
- D) Option 4

Activity 3

Instructions: Complete the task below.

... ..
... ..
... ..

Quiz Question:

- A) Option 1
- B) Option 2
- C) Option 3
- D) Option 4

Activity 4

Instructions: Complete the task below.

... ..
... ..
... ..

Quiz Question:

- A) Option 1
- B) Option 2
- C) Option 3
- D) Option 4

Topic 18. Speaking Problem Solving

Introduction:

This unit provides structured practice with activities, including tables, quizzes, and applied exercises.

Activity 1

Instructions: Complete the task below.

...
...
...

Quiz Question:

- A) Option 1
- B) Option 2
- C) Option 3
- D) Option 4

Activity 2

Instructions: Complete the task below.

...
...
...

Quiz Question:

- A) Option 1
- B) Option 2
- C) Option 3
- D) Option 4

... ..

Quiz Question:

- A) Option 1
- B) Option 2
- C) Option 3
- D) Option 4

Activity 2

Instructions: Complete the task below.

... ..
... ..
... ..

Quiz Question:

- A) Option 1
- B) Option 2
- C) Option 3
- D) Option 4

Activity 3

Instructions: Complete the task below.

... ..
... ..
... ..

Quiz Question:

- A) Option 1
- B) Option 2
- C) Option 3
- D) Option 4

Quiz Question:

- A) Option 1
- B) Option 2
- C) Option 3
- D) Option 4

(Images placeholder: Insert relevant images here for visual support.)

Topic 20. Grammar: Questions, Tag Questions, Indirect Questions

This unit focuses on forming different types of questions in English.

Activity 1: Form Questions

Turn these statements into questions.

Statement	Question
She is coming.	
They finished the work.	
He can drive.	

Activity 2: Tag Questions

Complete the tag questions.

1. You are ready, ____?
2. He isn't here, ____?
3. They can swim, ____?

Activity 3: Indirect Questions

Rewrite as indirect questions.

1. Where is she?
2. What time does it start?

Extra Activities

Create your own 5 questions using each type.

Quiz: Choose correct form.

A) Do you know where is he?

B) Do you know where he is?

Topic 21. Vocabulary: Words Describing Cuisine

Learn how to describe food and cuisine.

Activity 1: Match Words

Word	Meaning
Spicy	
Savory	
Bland	

Activity 2: Describe Food

Describe your favorite dish using at least 5 adjectives.

Activity 3: Fill in the blanks

The soup is very _____ (no flavor).

Extra Activities

Quiz + create menu descriptions + compare cuisines.

Topic 22. Medicine

Focus on basic medical vocabulary and situations.

Activity 1: Vocabulary Table

Term	Meaning
Diagnosis	

Treatment

Symptom

Activity 2: Doctor-Patient Dialogue

Write a short dialogue.

Activity 3: Case Study

Analyze symptoms and suggest treatment.

Extra Activities

Quiz + role play + problem-solving.

Topic 23. Writing: General Information about Task 2

Overview of essay writing.

Activity 1: Essay Structure

Part

Purpose

Introduction

Body

Conclusion

Activity 2: Analyze Question

Identify type and keywords.

Activity 3: Write Introduction

Practice writing introductions.

Extra Activities

Essay planning + quiz + peer review.

- *She plays tennis every day.* → plays = finite
- *She likes to play tennis.* → to play = non-finite

2. The Three Types of Non-Finite Verbs

[IMAGE: A three-column infographic with icons — a target (Infinitive), a person running (Gerund), a paintbrush (Participle)]

A. Infinitives

Form: to + base verb

FUNCTION	EXAMPLE
As a noun (subject)	<i>To forgive is divine.</i>
As a noun (object)	<i>I want to travel.</i>
As an adjective	<i>She has a lot to say.</i>
As an adverb	<i>He came to help us.</i>

Bare Infinitive (without "to"): used after modals and certain verbs.

- *She can swim. / I made him leave.*

B. Gerunds

Form: verb + -ing (functioning as a noun)

FUNCTION	EXAMPLE
Subject	<i>Swimming is good exercise.</i>
Object	<i>I enjoy reading.</i>
After preposition	<i>She is good at painting.</i>
Compound noun	<i>A sleeping bag</i>

C. Participles

Form: Present = verb + -ing | Past = verb + -ed / irregular

TYPE	FUNCTION	EXAMPLE
Present Participle	Adjective / Progressive verb	<i>The crying child / She is running.</i>
Past Participle	Adjective / Perfect tense / Passive	<i>A broken window / He has eaten. / It was stolen</i>

3. Spot the Difference!

[IMAGE: A comparison table with color-coded highlighting — gerund in green, participle in blue, infinitive in orange]

SENTENCE	NON-FINITE VERB	TYPE
<i>I want to learn French.</i>	to learn	Infinitive
<i>Learning French takes time.</i>	Learning	Gerund
<i>The learned professor spoke.</i>	learned	Past Participle
<i>She sat reading a book.</i>	reading	Present Participle
<i>My goal is to succeed.</i>	to succeed	Infinitive

4. Useful Vocabulary List

WORD	PART OF SPEECH	MEANING
Finite	Adjective	Having limits or bounds
Infinite	Adjective	Without limits
Function	Noun	Purpose or role
Modify	Verb	To describe or limit the meaning
Agreement	Noun	Matching subject and verb form
Tense	Noun	Time shown by a verb
Base form	Noun	Simplest form of a verb (go, eat)
Bare infinitive	Noun	Infinitive without "to"
Progressive	Adjective	Ongoing, continuing
Compound	Adjective	Made of two or more parts

5. Quiz: Multiple Choice Questions

[IMAGE: A pencil icon next to "Test Yourself!"]

1. Which of the following is a non-finite verb?

- A) She walks to school.
- B) They are playing.
- C) I want to eat.
- D) He finished his work.

2. Identify the gerund in: *Cooking is an art.*

- A) is
- B) Cooking
- C) an
- D) art

3. "The sleeping baby looks peaceful." What type of non-finite verb is "sleeping"?

- A) Infinitive
- B) Gerund
- C) Present Participle
- D) Past Participle

4. Which sentence contains a bare infinitive?

- A) I need to rest.
- B) She must go now.
- C) He enjoys singing.
- D) They want to leave.

5. "I am interested in learning new skills." The word "learning" is:

- A) A gerund (noun)
- B) A present participle (adjective)
- C) An infinitive
- D) A finite verb

Answer Key: 1-C | 2-B | 3-C | 4-B | 5-A

6. Engaging Tasks

Task 1: Discussion (Pair Work)

Discuss with your partner: *Why do you think English uses non-finite verbs? How would the language be different without them? Give examples.*

Task 2: Writing Challenge

Write a short paragraph (6–8 sentences) about your hobby. Use at least one infinitive, one gerund, and one participle. Underline and label each.

Task 3: Problem-Solving

The following paragraph has 5 errors related to non-finite verbs. Find and correct them.

To swimming in the lake is fun. My friend enjoy to fish. We saw a frog jumped into the water. I like sitting and watched the clouds. Our plan is to goes back tomorrow.

Task 4: Creative Challenge

Create a "Non-Finite Verb Poem" — 4 lines where every line starts with a different non-finite verb form. Share with the class!

[IMAGE: A decorative divider with small verb symbols — "to + V", "V-ing", "V-ed"]

Topic 26. Vocabulary: Health

[IMAGE: A wide banner illustration showing a stethoscope, fruits, vegetables, a running shoe, and a heart rate monitor]

1. Essential Health Vocabulary

[IMAGE: A doctor consulting with a patient in a clinic setting]

A. Common Health Problems

WORD	PRONUNCIATION	MEANING	EXAMPLE SENTENCE
Headache	/ˈhedeɪk/	Pain in the head	<i>I have a terrible headache.</i>
Sore throat	/sɔːr θrəʊt/	Painful throat	<i>I can't swallow because of my sore throa</i>
Fever	/ˈfiːvər/	High body temperature	<i>The child has a 39°C fever.</i>
Cough	/kɔːf/	Forceful air from lungs	<i>His cough has lasted two weeks.</i>
Allergy	/ˈælərdʒi/	Immune system reaction	<i>She has an allergy to peanuts.</i>
Asthma	/ˈæzmə/	Breathing difficulty	<i>He carries an inhaler for asthma.</i>
Fracture	/ˈfræktʃər/	Broken bone	<i>She suffered a wrist fracture.</i>
Obesity	/oʊˈbiːsəti/	Extremely overweight	<i>Obesity increases health risks.</i>
Insomnia	/ɪnˈsɒmniə/	Inability to sleep	<i>Stress caused her insomnia.</i>
Infection	/ɪnˈfekʃn/	Disease from germs	<i>The wound developed an infection.</i>

B. Medical Professionals & Places

WORD	MEANING
------	---------

Physician / Doctor	Medical doctor who treats general conditions
Specialist	Doctor with expertise in one area (cardiologist, dermatologist)
Surgeon	Doctor who performs operations
Pharmacist	Person who prepares and sells medicine
Nurse	Caregiver who assists doctors
Clinic	Small medical facility
Emergency room (ER)	Hospital department for urgent cases
Pharmacy	Place where medicine is sold
Ward	Section of a hospital for patients
Operating theatre	Room where surgeries are performed

[IMAGE: A labeled diagram of a hospital layout showing ER, pharmacy, ward, operating theatre, reception]

2. Health collocations & Phrasal Verbs

Common Collocations

COLLOCATION	MEANING	EXAMPLE
Catch a cold	Get a cold	<i>I caught a cold last week.</i>
Recover from	Get better after illness	<i>She recovered from surgery quickly.</i>
Suffer from	Experience an illness	<i>He suffers from migraines.</i>
Prescribe medicine	Doctor orders medication	<i>The doctor prescribed antibiotics.</i>
Undergo surgery	Have an operation	<i>She underwent heart surgery.</i>
Maintain a healthy diet	Eat nutritious food	<i>Maintaining a healthy diet prevents disease.</i>
Boost immune system	Strengthen body defense	<i>Vitamin C boosts your immune system.</i>
Run a temperature	Have a fever	<i>The toddler is running a temperature.</i>

Health Phrasal Verbs

PHRASAL VERB	MEANING	EXAMPLE
Come down with	Start feeling ill	<i>I think I'm coming down with the flu.</i>

Get over	Recover from	<i>It took a month to get over pneumonia.</i>
Pass out	Faint / lose consciousness	<i>She passed out from the heat.</i>
Throw up	Vomit	<i>The food made him throw up.</i>
Break out in	Develop a rash/sweat	<i>He broke out in a rash.</i>
Fill in for	Substitute (e.g., a doctor)	<i>Dr. Lee is filling in for Dr. Smith.</i>
Cut down on	Reduce consumption	<i>I need to cut down on sugar.</i>
Give up	Stop a bad habit	<i>He gave up smoking last year.</i>

3. Word Formation Table

[IMAGE: A tree diagram showing the root "MED" branching into medicine, medical, medicate, medication, remedy]

NOUN	VERB	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
Health	—	Healthy	Healthily
Treatment	Treat	Treatable	—
Prevention	Prevent	Preventable	Preventively
Diagnosis	Diagnose	Diagnostic	Diagnostically
Recovery	Recover	Recoverable	—
Pain	—	Painful	Painfully
Infection	Infect	Infectious	Infectiously
Nutrition	Nourish	Nutritious	Nutritiously
Strength	Strengthen	Strong	Strongly
Surgery	Operate	Surgical	Surgically

4. Quiz: Multiple Choice Questions

[IMAGE: A clipboard icon with a checkmark]

1. If you "come down with" something, you:

- A) Get better
- B) Start feeling ill

- C) Go to hospital
- D) Take medicine

2. Which word means "a broken bone"?

- A) Fracture
- B) Infection
- C) Allergy
- D) Insomnia

3. "She was prescribed antibiotics." Who prescribed them?

- A) A pharmacist
- B) A nurse
- C) A doctor
- D) A surgeon

4. Which collocation is CORRECT?

- A) Do a fever
- B) Make a cold
- C) Run a temperature
- D) Take a headache

5. The adjective form of "nutrition" is:

- A) Nutritive
- B) Nutritious
- C) Nutritional
- D) Both B and C

6. "He passed out during the exam." This means he:

- A) Finished early
- B) Fainted
- C) Gave his paper
- D) Fell asleep intentionally

7. Which professional performs operations?

- A) Physician
- B) Pharmacist
- C) Surgeon
- D) Nurse

Answer Key: 1-B | 2-A | 3-C | 4-C | 5-D | 6-B | 7-C

5. Engaging Tasks

Task 1: Role-Play (Pairs)

Student A: You are a patient with these symptoms — sore throat, fever, headache, loss of appetite. Student B: You are a doctor. Ask questions, make a diagnosis, and prescribe treatment. Use at least 8 vocabulary words from this lesson.

Task 2: Problem-Solving — Case Study

Read the case and answer:

Maria, 45, has been feeling exhausted for three months. She can't sleep (insomnia), has gained 10 kg, and her joints ache. She works 12 hours a day, eats fast food, and never exercises.

Questions:

1. Identify at least 3 health problems Maria has.
2. What lifestyle changes would you recommend? Use collocations from the table.
3. Which medical professionals should she visit?

Task 3: Writing — Health Advice Article

Write a short article (150–200 words) titled "5 Simple Rules for a Healthier Life" for a school magazine. Include at least:

- 3 collocations
- 2 phrasal verbs
- 5 vocabulary words from the lists

Task 4: Discussion Circle

In groups of 4, discuss:

- *Should junk food be banned in schools? Why or why not?*
- *Is mental health as important as physical health? Give reasons.*
- *Do you think traditional medicine is better than modern medicine?*

Each person must speak for at least 1 minute.

Topic 27. Unit 20: Urban and Rural Life

[IMAGE: A split-screen photograph — left side shows a busy city skyline at night, right side shows a quiet green countryside with a farmhouse]

1. Key Concepts

[IMAGE: A Venn diagram comparing Urban Life and Rural Life with overlapping section labeled "Both"]

ASPECT	URBAN LIFE	RURAL LIFE
Population	Dense, crowded	Sparse, scattered
Environment	Concrete, polluted	Green, clean air
Transportation	Public transit, traffic	Limited, personal vehicles
Facilities	Hospitals, malls, schools nearby	Few, far away
Employment	Industry, services, technology	Agriculture, farming
Pace of life	Fast, stressful	Slow, relaxed
Social life	Diverse, anonymous	Close-knit, traditional
Cost of living	High	Low
Noise level	Loud	Quiet
Opportunities	Education, career, entertainment	Nature, space, peace

2. Essential Vocabulary

[IMAGE: Illustrated flashcards for 8 key words with simple icons]

Urban Vocabulary

WORD	PART OF SPEECH	MEANING	EXAMPLE
Metropolitan	Adj.	Relating to a large city	<i>Metropolitan areas are overcrowded.</i>
Congestion	Noun	Overcrowding / blocked traffic	<i>Traffic congestion wastes hours.</i>
Skyscraper	Noun	Very tall building	<i>New York is famous for its skyscrapers.</i>
Slum	Noun	Poor, overcrowded urban area	<i>Many slums lack clean water.</i>
Commute	Verb/Noun	Travel to work regularly	<i>She commutes two hours daily.</i>
Urbanization	Noun	Growth of cities	<i>Rapid urbanization causes problems.</i>
Infrastructure	Noun	Basic facilities (roads, water, power)	<i>The city's infrastructure is outdated.</i>
Pollution	Noun	Contamination of environment	<i>Air pollution causes respiratory diseases.</i>

Amenities	Noun	Useful facilities	<i>Modern amenities make life easier.</i>
Cosmopolitan	Adj.	International, diverse	<i>London is a cosmopolitan city.</i>

Rural Vocabulary

WORD	PART OF SPEECH	MEANING	EXAMPLE
Pastoral	Adj.	Relating to countryside	<i>The pastoral landscape was beautiful.</i>
Cultivation	Noun	Growing crops	<i>Rice cultivation requires water.</i>
Harvest	Noun/Verb	Gathering crops	<i>The harvest was excellent this year.</i>
Livestock	Noun	Farm animals	<i>Farmers raise livestock for income.</i>
Scenic	Adj.	Beautiful to look at	<i>The village has scenic views.</i>
Isolation	Noun	Being far from others	<i>Isolation is a challenge in rural areas.</i>
Self-sufficient	Adj.	Able to provide for oneself	<i>Rural communities are often self-sufficient.</i>
Migration	Noun	Movement of people	<i>Rural-to-urban migration is increasing.</i>
Serene	Adj.	Calm, peaceful	<i>The serene village had no noise.</i>
Deprived	Adj.	Lacking basic needs	<i>Deprived areas need government support.</i>

3. Compare and Contrast Language

[IMAGE: A toolbox icon labeled "Essay Writing Tools"]

Useful Expressions for Comparing

PURPOSE	EXPRESSIONS
Showing similarities	<i>Similarly, Likewise, In the same way, Both... and..., Just as...</i>
Showing differences	<i>In contrast, On the other hand, However, Whereas, While, Unlike...</i>
Giving examples	<i>For instance, For example, Such as, A good illustration of this...</i>
Concluding comparison	<i>Overall, In conclusion, To sum up, On balance...</i>

Example Paragraph:

Both urban and rural areas have distinct characteristics. Similarly, both types of communities require basic infrastructure. However, whereas cities offer advanced medical facilities, rural

areas often lack even basic healthcare. In contrast to the peaceful environment of villages, cities are noisy and polluted.

4. Statistics & Data Interpretation

[IMAGE: A bar graph showing "Percentage of Population Living in Urban Areas (2024)" — USA: 83%, UK: 84%, India: 36%, Nigeria: 53%, Bangladesh: 39%, World Average: 57%]

Data Analysis Questions

1. Which country has the highest urbanization rate?
2. Which two countries have rates below 40%?
3. What is the difference between the UK and India?
4. Why do you think some countries have lower urbanization?

[IMAGE: A pie chart showing "Reasons for Rural-to-Urban Migration" — Jobs: 35%, Education: 25%, Healthcare: 20%, Lifestyle: 12%, Other: 8%]

5. Quiz: Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which word best describes a "close-knit" community?

- A) Urban neighborhood
- B) Rural village
- C) Metropolitan city
- D) Industrial zone

2. "Urbanization" means:

- A) People moving from cities to villages
- B) The growth and expansion of cities
- C) Building more farms
- D) Reducing pollution

3. Which is NOT typically found in rural areas?

- A) Livestock
- B) Skyscrapers
- C) Harvesting
- D) Cultivation

4. "Whereas city life is fast-paced, village life is serene." The word "whereas" shows:

- A) Similarity
- B) Contrast

- C) Cause
- D) Example

5. Rural-to-urban migration is mainly caused by:

- A) Love of nature
- B) Desire for peace
- C) Search for jobs and education
- D) Interest in farming

6. A "slum" is:

- A) A luxury apartment
- B) A poor, overcrowded urban area
- C) A green park
- D) A farming village

7. Which pair contains a synonym of "serene"?

- A) Noisy, loud
- B) Peaceful, calm
- C) Crowded, busy
- D) Dangerous, risky

Answer Key: 1-B | 2-B | 3-B | 4-B | 5-C | 6-B | 7-B

6. Engaging Tasks

Task 1: Debate (Teams of 4)

Motion: *"Living in a city is better than living in a village."*

TEAM

ROLE

Affirmative (For)

Argue advantages of city life

Negative (Against)

Argue advantages of rural life

Each team prepares 3 strong arguments with examples. Use comparing expressions.

Task 2: Problem-Solving — City Planner Challenge

You are the mayor of a fast-growing city facing these problems:

- Traffic congestion
- Air pollution
- Shortage of housing

- Lack of green spaces

Propose 2 solutions for each problem. Present your plan to the class in a 3-minute speech.

Task 3: Writing — Descriptive Paragraph

Choose ONE and write a descriptive paragraph (100–150 words):

- A) Describe a busy city street at rush hour.
- B) Describe a peaceful village on a Sunday morning.

Use at least 6 vocabulary words from this unit.

Task 4: Discussion — Real-World Connections

In small groups, discuss:

1. *Why are so many young people leaving rural areas in your country?*
2. *What can the government do to improve rural life?*
3. *Is "smart city" technology the solution to urban problems?*
4. *Would you prefer to raise children in a city or a village? Why?*

Task 5: Research Mini-Project

Research ONE of these topics and present findings in a poster:

- Slum rehabilitation programs in Mumbai/Dhaka/Nairobi
- The world's most livable cities (and why)
- How technology is changing rural farming

[IMAGE: A world map with arrows showing migration patterns from rural to urban areas, color-coded by region]

Topic 28. Writing: Advantages and Disadvantages Essay

[IMAGE: A balanced scale — one side labeled "Pros" with a green plus icon, the other labeled "Cons" with a red minus icon]

1. What Is an Advantages and Disadvantages Essay?

This essay type asks you to examine both the positive and negative sides of a topic and present a balanced view. It is commonly tested in IELTS, TOEFL, and academic exams.

[IMAGE: A flowchart showing the essay writing process: Analyze topic → Brainstorm → Plan → Write → Check]

2. Essay Structure

[IMAGE: A visual paragraph map showing 4 blocks — Intro, Body 1 (Advantages), Body 2 (Disadvantages), Conclusion — connected by arrows]

Paragraph-by-Paragraph Guide

PARAGRAPH	CONTENT	APPROX. WORDS
Introduction	Hook + Background + Thesis statement	40–50
Body 1	2–3 advantages with examples	80–100
Body 2	2–3 disadvantages with examples	80–100
Conclusion	Summary + Your opinion (if asked)	40–50
Total		250–300

3. Language Toolbox

A. Introduction Phrases

PURPOSE	PHRASES
General statement	<i>In recent years, ... has become a widely debated topic.</i>
Background	<i>With the rapid growth of ..., people have different views about ...</i>
Thesis (both sides)	<i>This essay will examine both the advantages and disadvantages of ...</i>
Thesis (with opinion)	<i>While ... has several benefits, I believe the drawbacks outweigh them.</i>

B. Listing Advantages

PHRASE	EXAMPLE
<i>One of the main advantages of ... is ...</i>	<i>One of the main advantages of online learning is flexibility.</i>
<i>A major benefit of ... is that ...</i>	<i>A major benefit of public transport is that it reduces pollution.</i>
<i>Another positive aspect is ...</i>	<i>Another positive aspect is the lower cost.</i>
<i>... can be highly beneficial because ...</i>	<i>Technology can be highly beneficial because it saves time.</i>

C. Listing Disadvantages

PHRASE	EXAMPLE
<i>On the other hand, there are several drawbacks.</i>	<i>(Standalone transition)</i>
<i>One significant disadvantage is ...</i>	<i>One significant disadvantage is the high cost.</i>

A major concern is that ...

A major concern is that children may become addicted to social media.

Another negative aspect is ...

Another negative aspect is the loss of privacy.

... can have a harmful effect on ...

Social media can have a harmful effect on mental health.

D. Conclusion Phrases

PHRASE

EXAMPLE

In conclusion, ...

In conclusion, both sides have valid points.

To sum up, ...

To sum up, the advantages of ... are significant but not without drawbacks.

On balance, ...

On balance, I believe the benefits outweigh the drawbacks.

Taking everything into consideration, ... Taking everything into consideration, ... is a positive development.

E. Linking Words & Connectors

TYPE

WORDS

Adding points

Furthermore, Moreover, In addition, Besides

Giving examples

For example, For instance, Such as, Namely

Showing contrast

However, Nevertheless, Although, Despite, In contrast

Showing result

Therefore, Consequently, As a result, Thus

Emphasizing

Indeed, Obviously, Clearly, Without doubt

4. Model Essay

[IMAGE: A sample essay page with color-coded sections — blue for introduction, green for advantages, red for disadvantages, purple for conclusion]

Topic:

What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in a big city?

Model Answer:

[Introduction] In recent decades, the trend of urbanization has accelerated worldwide, with millions of people migrating to metropolitan areas in search of better opportunities. While city life offers numerous benefits, it also presents significant challenges. This essay will discuss both the advantages and disadvantages of living in a big city.

[Body 1 — Advantages] One of the main advantages of urban living is access to superior infrastructure and services. Cities typically have well-equipped hospitals, prestigious universities, and diverse employment opportunities that are unavailable in rural areas. For instance, a study by the UN found that urban residents have 40% better access to healthcare than rural populations. Furthermore, cities offer a rich cultural experience, including museums, theaters, and international cuisine, which enrich the quality of life. Additionally, public transportation systems such as metros and buses make commuting more convenient and affordable.

[Body 2 — Disadvantages] On the other hand, city life has several notable drawbacks. Traffic congestion is a daily struggle for urban dwellers, with many spending hours stuck in gridlock. Moreover, pollution — both air and noise — poses serious health risks, particularly for children and the elderly. The cost of living in cities is also significantly higher, with skyrocketing housing prices making it difficult for middle- and lower-income families to afford decent accommodation. Another negative aspect is the sense of isolation and anonymity; despite being surrounded by people, many city residents report feeling lonely and disconnected from their communities.

[Conclusion] In conclusion, while big cities provide excellent facilities, career opportunities, and cultural experiences, they also suffer from congestion, pollution, high costs, and social isolation. On balance, I believe the advantages of urban living outweigh the disadvantages, provided that governments take action to address these challenges through better urban planning and policies.

5. Common Mistakes to Avoid

[IMAGE: A warning triangle icon with an exclamation mark]

MISTAKE	✘ WRONG	☑ CORRECT
One-sided essay	Only discussing advantages	Always cover BOTH sides
No examples	<i>Cities are good for jobs.</i>	<i>Cities are good for jobs; for example, Tokyo offers 500,000 new positions yearly.</i>
Weak thesis	<i>I will write about cities.</i>	<i>This essay will examine both the advantages and disadvantages of urban life.</i>
No linking words	<i>Cities have hospitals. Cities have schools.</i>	<i>Cities have hospitals as well as schools.</i>

Personal opinion in
body

I think cities are bad.

A significant drawback is that cities can be stressful.

Copying the topic Repeating the exact question Paraphrase the topic statement

6. Quiz: Multiple Choice Questions

1. What should the introduction of an advantages/disadvantages essay include?

- A) Only your opinion
- B) Background information and a thesis statement
- C) All advantages listed
- D) A long story

2. Which phrase is best for introducing a disadvantage?

- A) Furthermore
- B) For example
- C) One significant drawback is
- D) In addition

3. How many sides should you discuss in this essay type?

- A) One side only
- B) Both sides
- C) Three sides
- D) No sides — just facts

4. Which is a WEAK thesis statement?

- A) This essay will discuss the pros and cons of social media.
- B) I think social media is bad and nobody should use it.
- C) While social media has benefits, its negative effects on mental health are concerning.
- D) Both advantages and disadvantages of social media will be examined in this essay.

5. In the conclusion, you should:

- A) Introduce new points
- B) Copy your body paragraphs
- C) Summarize key points and give your view if asked
- D) Ask the reader questions

6. Which linking word shows CONTRAST?

- A) Furthermore
- B) Moreover

- C) However
- D) Additionally

Answer Key: 1-B | 2-C | 3-B | 4-B | 5-C | 6-C

7. Engaging Tasks

Task 1: Essay Planning (Group Work)

Choose ONE topic and complete a planning table:

TOPIC

A) Advantages and disadvantages of social media

B) Advantages and disadvantages of remote work

C) Advantages and disadvantages of electric cars

ADVANTAGES (WITH EXAMPLES)	DISADVANTAGES (WITH EXAMPLES)
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.

Task 2: Write a Full Essay

Using your plan from Task 1, write a complete 250–300 word essay. Follow the 4-paragraph structure. Use at least 5 phrases from the Language Toolbox.

Task 3: Peer Review Exchange

Swap essays with a partner. Evaluate using this checklist:

CRITERIA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	COMMENT
Has a clear introduction with thesis?		
Discusses BOTH advantages and disadvantages?		
Includes specific examples?		
Uses appropriate linking words?		
Has a clear conclusion?		
No grammar/spelling errors?		

Task 4: Discussion

Some people say advantages/disadvantages essays are "too balanced" and students should take a strong position. Do you agree or disagree? Why?

Task 5: Timed Writing Challenge

You have 30 minutes. Write an essay on: *What are the advantages and disadvantages of studying abroad?*

[IMAGE: A motivational banner: "Good writing is clear thinking made visible." — William Zinsser]

Topic 29. Review: Units 16–20 Comprehensive Review

[IMAGE: A large collage of icons representing each unit — a verb symbol (Non-Finite Verbs), a heart (Health Vocabulary), a city/village (Urban & Rural), a pen (Essay Writing), and a checkmark (Review)]

1. Quick Reference Summary

[IMAGE: A dashboard-style layout with 4 colored cards, one for each unit]

Unit 1 Recap: Non-Finite Verbs

TYPE	FORM	FUNCTION	EXAMPLE
Infinitive	to + verb	Noun, adj, adv	<i>I want to learn.</i>
Gerund	verb + -ing	Noun only	<i>Swimming is fun.</i>
Present Participle	verb + -ing	Adjective, progressive	<i>The crying baby.</i>
Past Participle	verb + -ed/irregular	Adjective, perfect, passive	<i>The broken vase.</i>

Key Rule: If V-ing is the subject or object, it's a gerund. If it describes a noun, it's a participle.

Unit 2 Recap: Health Vocabulary

CATEGORY	EXAMPLE WORDS
Health problems	Headache, fever, asthma, insomnia, fracture
Professionals	Doctor, surgeon, pharmacist, nurse, specialist
Places	Clinic, ER, pharmacy, ward, operating theatre
Collocations	Catch a cold, recover from, undergo surgery

Phrasal verbs

Come down with, get over, pass out, give up

Unit 3 Recap: Urban & Rural Life

URBAN

RURAL

Congestion, skyscraper, commute

Pastoral, harvest, livestock

Metropolitan, cosmopolitan

Scenic, serene, self-sufficient

Urbanization, infrastructure

Isolation, migration, deprived

Fast-paced, diverse

Slow-paced, close-knit

Key Comparing Words: Similarly, whereas, however, in contrast, on the other hand

Unit 4 Recap: Advantages & Disadvantages Essay

COMPONENT

WHAT TO INCLUDE

Introduction

Hook + background + thesis

Body 1

2–3 advantages + examples

Body 2

2–3 disadvantages + examples

Conclusion

Summary + opinion (if asked)

Key Phrases: One of the main advantages is... / A significant drawback is... / On balance, I believe...

2. Mixed Grammar & Vocabulary Quiz

[IMAGE: A trophy icon with "Challenge Yourself!" text]

Section A: Non-Finite Verbs (Questions 1–5)

1. Identify the non-finite verb: *Walking in the rain is refreshing.*

- A) is
- B) Walking
- C) in
- D) refreshing

2. Which sentence contains a PAST PARTICIPLE?

- A) She is reading a novel.
- B) The lost dog was found.
- C) I enjoy singing.

- D) He wants to leave.

3. Choose the correct form: *I saw him ___ the building.*

- A) enter
- B) entering
- C) entered
- D) Both A and B

4. "To err is human; to forgive, divine." The underlined words are:

- A) Gerunds
- B) Participles
- C) Infinitives
- D) Finite verbs

5. Which sentence uses a gerund as an OBJECT?

- A) Swimming builds muscles.
- B) She avoided talking to him.
- C) The interesting book kept me busy.
- D) To succeed requires effort.

Section B: Health Vocabulary (Questions 6–10)

6. "She needs to cut down on sugar." This means she should:

- A) Eat more sugar
- B) Reduce sugar intake
- C) Stop eating completely
- D) Add sugar to her diet

7. Which professional would perform a heart operation?

- A) Pharmacist
- B) Physician
- C) Surgeon
- D) Nurse

8. The noun form of "diagnose" is:

- A) Diagnostic
- B) Diagnosis
- C) Diagnosing
- D) Diagnoser

9. "He came down with malaria." This means he:

- A) Recovered from malaria
- B) Fell from a height with malaria
- C) Became ill with malaria
- D) Was vaccinated against malaria

10. Which word means "inability to sleep"?

- A) Obesity
- B) Asthma
- C) Insomnia
- D) Infection

Section C: Urban & Rural Life (Questions 11–15)

11. "Cosmopolitan" most closely means:

- A) Traditional and isolated
- B) Diverse and international
- C) Agricultural and rural
- D) Small and peaceful

12. Which is a result of rapid urbanization?

- A) More farmland
- B) Less traffic
- C) Growth of slums
- D) Lower population

13. "Whereas cities are noisy, villages are serene." This sentence uses:

- A) A similarity
- B) A contrast
- C) A cause
- D) An example

14. "Livestock" refers to:

- A) Wild animals in forests
- B) Farm animals raised for income
- C) Pets in apartments
- D) Birds in cities

15. Rural-to-urban migration is primarily driven by:

- A) Desire for farming
- B) Love of quiet life

- C) Search for jobs and education
- D) Interest in agriculture

Section D: Essay Writing (Questions 16–20)

16. How many paragraphs should an advantages/disadvantages essay typically have?

- A) 2
- B) 3
- C) 4
- D) 6

17. Which is the BEST thesis statement?

- A) I will now write about technology.
- B) This essay will discuss the advantages and disadvantages of artificial intelligence in education.
- C) Technology is very important in today's world and everyone uses it.
- D) I don't like technology and this essay will explain why.

18. Which phrase introduces an ADVANTAGE?

- A) One significant drawback is
- B) A major concern is
- C) On the other hand
- D) A major benefit of ... is

19. What should you NOT do in the conclusion?

- A) Summarize key points
- B) Give your opinion (if asked)
- C) Introduce a completely new argument
- D) Use a concluding phrase like "In conclusion"

20. Which linking word is used to ADD information?

- A) However
- B) Although
- C) Furthermore
- D) In contrast

Answer Key

Q	ANSWER	Q	ANSWER	Q	ANSWER
1	B	6	B	11	B
2	B	7	C	12	C

3	D	8	B	13	B
4	C	9	C	14	B
5	B	10	C	15	C

Score Interpretation:

SCORE	LEVEL
18–20	🌟 Excellent!
14–17	☑ Good
10–13	📖 Review needed
Below 10	📖 Re-study all units

3. Integrated Skills Tasks

Task 1: Grammar + Health (Combined)

Fill in the blanks with the correct non-finite form of the verb in brackets.

The doctor advised (1) ___ (rest) at home. He recommended (2) ___ (drink) plenty of water. The patient was too weak (3) ___ (walk). The (4) ___ (injure) man was taken to the ER. (5) ___ (prevent) illness, you should maintain a healthy diet.

Task 2: Vocabulary + Urban/Rural (Combined)

Complete the paragraph using words from the box.

[congestion / serene / commute / urbanization / deprived / cosmopolitan / amenities / scenic / isolation / infrastructure]

Many people move to cities for better (1) such as hospitals and schools. However, rapid (2) causes traffic (3) and pollution. In contrast, rural life offers (4) landscapes and a (5) environment. The main disadvantage of villages is (6) from modern services. (7) areas lack proper roads and electricity. Meanwhile, (8) cities attract people from all over the world because of their diverse culture. Despite this, some people prefer the (9) beauty of the countryside over the stress of the daily (10).

Task 3: Writing + All Units (Integrated Essay)

Write a 300-word advantages and disadvantages essay on:

"What are the advantages and disadvantages of government-provided healthcare in rural areas?"

Requirements:

- Use at least 2 non-finite verbs correctly (underline them)
- Include at least 4 health vocabulary words (circle them)
- Include at least 3 urban/rural vocabulary words (highlight them)
- Follow the 4-paragraph essay structure
- Use at least 5 linking phrases from the Writing unit

Task 4: Speaking + Listening (Pair Activity)

Student A presents a 2-minute argument FOR free healthcare in rural areas. Student B listens and takes notes, then presents a 2-minute argument AGAINST it. Then discuss together: *Can you find a compromise?*

Task 5: Critical Thinking — Real-World Problem

Read the scenario and answer:

A country has a serious problem: young doctors refuse to work in rural areas because of low pay, poor infrastructure, and isolation. Meanwhile, rural populations suffer from high rates of preventable diseases. The health minister has asked for your advice.

Questions:

1. What are the root causes of this problem?
2. Propose 3 solutions (be specific and creative).
3. What are the possible advantages and disadvantages of each solution?
4. Which solution do you recommend and why?

Present your answer as a short report (200 words).

4. Self-Assessment Checklist

[IMAGE: A checklist icon with checkmark boxes]

Rate yourself honestly:

SKILL

🌟 STRONG

☑ OK

📖 W

I can identify all 4 types of non-finite verbs

I can use infinitives, gerunds, and participles correctly

I know 20+ health vocabulary words

I can use health collocations and phrasal verbs

I can compare urban and rural life using appropriate language

I can interpret data about urbanization

I can write a structured advantages/disadvantages essay

I can use linking words appropriately

I can write a strong thesis statement

I can integrate all skills in one task

My goals for next units:

5. Fun Final Challenge: Crossword Puzzle

[IMAGE: A 10x10 crossword grid with numbered squares]

Across: 2. To + verb = ___ (10 letters) 5. Verb + -ing as a noun = ___ (6 letters) 7. "To ___ from illness" means to get better (7 letters) 8. Very tall city building (11 letters) 9. ___ throat is a common health problem (4 letters)

Down:

1. Inability to sleep (8 letters)
2. Farm animals (9 letters)
3. Movement from rural to urban areas (9 letters)
4. Person who performs operations (7 letters)
5. Calm and peaceful (6 letters)

Crossword Answers:

Across: 2-INFINTIVE | 5-GERUND | 7-RECOVER | 8-SKYSCRAPER | 9-SORE Down: 1-INSOMNIA | 3-LIVESTOCK | 4-MIGRATION | 6-SURGEON | 8-SERENE

Topic 30. Grammar: Conjunctions and Linking Words

[IMAGE: A colorful bridge connecting two cliffs, with words flowing across it — "and", "but", "however", "therefore" — symbolizing how conjunctions connect ideas]

1. What Are Conjunctions and Linking Words?

Conjunctions and linking words are connectors that join words, phrases, clauses, or sentences. They show the relationship between ideas — whether they agree, contrast, cause, or follow each other.

[IMAGE: A train with connected carriages, each carriage labeled with a different type of connector — Coordinating, Subordinating, Correlative, Conjunctive Adverb]

2. Types of Conjunctions

A. Coordinating Conjunctions (FANBOYS)

They join equal grammatical elements (word + word, phrase + phrase, clause + clause).

CONJUNCTION	FUNCTION	EXAMPLE
For	Reason	<i>She stayed home, for she was ill.</i>
And	Addition	<i>He likes tea and coffee.</i>
Nor	Negative addition	<i>She doesn't eat meat, nor does she eat fish.</i>
But	Contrast	<i>I called, but no one answered.</i>
Or	Alternative	<i>Would you like tea or coffee?</i>
Yet	Unexpected contrast	<i>He was tired, yet he kept working.</i>
So	Result	<i>It was raining, so I stayed inside.</i>

[IMAGE: The word FANBOYS displayed vertically with each letter in a different bright color]

B. Subordinating Conjunctions

They join a dependent clause to an independent clause. The dependent clause cannot stand alone.

CATEGORY	CONJUNCTIONS	EXAMPLE
Time	after, before, since, until, when, while, as soon as	<i>I'll call you when I arrive.</i>
Cause/Reason	because, since, as, given that	<i>Because it was cold, she wore a coat.</i>
Condition	if, unless, provided that, as long as, even if	<i>Unless you study, you will fail.</i>
Concession	although, though, even though, while, whereas	<i>Although he was young, he was wise.</i>

Purpose	so that, in order that	<i>She left early so that she could catch the train.</i>
Result	so...that, such...that	<i>It was so cold that the river froze.</i>
Place	where, wherever	<i>Put it where you found it.</i>

C. Correlative Conjunctions

They work in pairs to connect balanced elements.

PAIR	EXAMPLE
Both ... and	<i>Both teachers and students agreed.</i>
Either ... or	<i>Either you come, or I leave.</i>
Neither ... nor	<i>Neither John nor Mary knew the answer.</i>
Not only ... but also	<i>She is not only smart but also kind.</i>
Whether ... or	<i>Whether you like it or not, you must go.</i>
Rather ... than	<i>I would rather read than watch TV.</i>

D. Conjunctive Adverbs (Linking Words)

These connect two independent sentences (usually with a semicolon before and a comma after).

FUNCTION	WORDS	EXAMPLE
Addition	Furthermore, Moreover, In addition, Besides	<i>The food was cheap; furthermore, it was delicious.</i>
Contrast	However, Nevertheless, On the other hand, In contrast	<i>It was raining; however, we went out.</i>
	Therefore, Consequently, Thus, As a result, Cause/EffectHence	<i>She studied hard; therefore, she passed.</i>
Emphasis	Indeed, In fact, Obviously, Clearly	<i>The project failed; in fact, it was a disaster.</i>
Example	For instance, For example, Namely	<i>Some fruits are rich in vitamin C; for instance, oranges.</i>
Summary	In conclusion, To sum up, Overall, In brief	<i>The evidence is strong; in conclusion, the suspect is guilty.</i>
Sequence	First, Secondly, Next, Then, Finally, Meanwhile	<i>First, prepare the data; then, analyze it.</i>

3. Punctuation Rules

[IMAGE: A punctuation guide showing correct and incorrect usage with green checkmarks and red crosses]

STRUCTURE	PUNCTUATION	EXAMPLE
Independent + FANBOYS + Independent	, + FANBOYS	<i>I was tired, so I slept.</i>
Dependent + Independent	No comma before main clause if dependent is short	<i>Because it rained we stayed</i>
Independent + Dependent	No comma	<i>I stayed in because it rained</i>
Conjunctive adverb between sentences	; + word + ,	<i>It was late; therefore, we left</i>
Conjunctive adverb at start of sentence	Word + ,	<i>However, we decided to stay</i>
Not only ... but also (fronted)	, + verb before but also	<i>Not only did she sing, but she also danced.</i>

4. Useful Vocabulary List

WORD	PART OF SPEECH	MEANING
Conjunction	Noun	Word that joins clauses or sentences
Clause	Noun	Group of words with a subject and verb
Dependent	Adjective	Relying on something else
Independent	Adjective	Standing alone; self-sufficient
Correlative	Adjective	Having a mutual relationship
Sequence	Noun	Order in which things follow
Concession	Noun	Admitting something is true despite contrast
Contrast	Noun/Verb	Difference between things
Emphasis	Noun	Special importance or attention
Summarize	Verb	Express the main points briefly

5. Quiz: Multiple Choice Questions

[IMAGE: A pencil icon with "Test Yourself!" banner]

1. Which is a coordinating conjunction?

- A) Although
- B) Because
- C) But
- D) However

2. Choose the correct conjunction: ___ *he was exhausted, he finished the marathon.*

- A) But
- B) Although
- C) Therefore
- D) Moreover

3. Which sentence uses correct punctuation?

- A) It was cold; however we went outside.
- B) It was cold; however, we went outside.
- C) It was cold, however; we went outside.
- D) It was cold however, we went outside.

4. "Neither the teacher ___ the students were present." Choose the correct pair:

- A) or
- B) and
- C) nor
- D) but

5. Which conjunctive adverb shows RESULT?

- A) Furthermore
- B) However
- C) Consequently
- D) For instance

6. "She not only speaks French ___ also German." Choose:

- A) but
- B) and
- C) so
- D) yet

7. Which sentence uses a subordinating conjunction?

- A) He likes apples and oranges.
- B) I will go if you come.
- C) She was tired, so she rested.
- D) It was late; therefore, we left.

Answer Key: 1-C | 2-B | 3-B | 4-C | 5-C | 6-A | 7-B

6. Engaging Tasks

Task 1: Connector Hunt (Pair Work)

Find a newspaper or online article. Highlight ALL conjunctions and linking words you find. Categorize them into a table:

COORDINATING	SUBORDINATING	CORRELATIVE	CONJUNCTIVE ADVERB
--------------	---------------	-------------	--------------------

Whoever finds the most in 10 minutes wins!

Task 2: Sentence Surgery

The following paragraph has 6 connector errors (wrong word, wrong punctuation, or missing connector). Find and fix them all.

Although I love cooking and I hate washing dishes. I made dinner but my brother helped. Neither my mother or my father were home. It was a great meal, furthermore it was healthy. Because we were full so we skipped dessert. Not only I cooked but also I cleaned.

Task 3: Writing Challenge

Write a short paragraph (8–10 sentences) about your daily routine. Use at least:

- 2 coordinating conjunctions
- 2 subordinating conjunctions
- 1 correlative pair
- 2 conjunctive adverbs Underline each connector and label its type.

Task 4: Discussion (Groups of 3)

Discuss: *Do you think people who use more linking words in speaking sound more intelligent? Why or why not? Can overusing connectors make speech sound unnatural? Give examples.*

Task 5: Problem-Solving — Connector Puzzle

You have a list of 10 disconnected sentences about climate change. Rearrange them into a logical paragraph by adding the correct linking words from the bank.

Bank: however, therefore, furthermore, although, as a result, for example, in conclusion, moreover, on the other hand, first

Sentences:

1. Climate change is one of the biggest threats to our planet.
2. Global temperatures have risen by 1.1°C since pre-industrial times.
3. Sea levels are rising ___ glaciers are melting.
4. ___ some countries are taking action, others are doing very little.
5. ___, we need international cooperation.

[IMAGE: A decorative bridge icon with the text "Connectors: The Bridges Between Ideas"]

Topic 31. Vocabulary: Nature and Architecture

[IMAGE: A stunning split image — left side shows a misty mountain range with a waterfall, right side shows the interior of a grand cathedral with towering arches]

1. Nature Vocabulary

[IMAGE: A lush forest scene with labeled elements — canopy, undergrowth, moss, trunk, roots, stream]

A. Landscapes and Terrain

WORD	PART OF SPEECH	MEANING	EXAMPLE SENTENCE
Plateau	Noun	Flat elevated land	<i>The Tibetan Plateau is the highest in the world.</i>
Valley	Noun	Low area between hills/mountains	<i>The valley was covered in wildflowers.</i>
Cliff	Noun	Steep rock face	<i>The lighthouse stood on the edge of a cliff.</i>
Meadow	Noun	Field of grass/wildflowers	<i>Cows grazed peacefully in the meadow.</i>
Delta	Noun	Where a river meets the sea	<i>The Nile Delta is very fertile.</i>
Glacier	Noun	Slow-moving ice mass	<i>The glacier has been retreating for decades.</i>
Lagoon	Noun	Shallow coastal water body	<i>The blue lagoon was crystal clear.</i>
Gorge	Noun	Narrow valley with steep sides	<i>They hiked through the deep gorge.</i>
Marshland	Noun	Soft, wet, low-lying land	<i>The marshland is home to many birds.</i>
Prairie	Noun	Large open grassland	<i>The American prairie stretches for miles.</i>

B. Natural Phenomena

WORD	PART OF SPEECH	MEANING	EXAMPLE SENTENCE
Erosion	Noun	Gradual wearing away of land	<i>Coastal erosion threatens the village.</i>
Ecosystem	Noun	Community of living organisms	<i>The coral reef is a fragile ecosystem.</i>
Biodiversity	Noun	Variety of plant/animal life	<i>Rainforests have high biodiversity.</i>
Deforestation	Noun	Clearing of forests	<i>Deforestation contributes to climate change.</i>
Drought	Noun	Long period without rain	<i>The drought caused crop failure.</i>
Avalanche	Noun	Mass of snow sliding down	<i>The avalanche buried three skiers.</i>
Tectonic	Adjective	Relating to earth's crust movement	<i>Tectonic plates cause earthquakes.</i>
Fertility	Noun	Quality of producing vegetation	<i>Volcanic soil has high fertility.</i>
Sediment	Noun	Material deposited by water/wind	<i>The river carried sediment downstream.</i>
Watershed	Noun	Area that drains into a river	<i>The watershed supplies water to millions.</i>

[IMAGE: A cross-section diagram of Earth showing tectonic plates, sediment layers, and a watershed drainage area]

2. Architecture Vocabulary

[IMAGE: An illustrated guide to architectural elements — columns, arches, domes, buttresses, spires — each clearly labeled with arrows]

A. Architectural Elements

WORD	PART OF SPEECH	MEANING	EXAMPLE SENTENCE
Arch	Noun	Curved structure over an opening	<i>The Roman arch is an engineering marvel.</i>
Dome	Noun	Rounded vault on a circular base	<i>The dome of the Taj Mahal is iconic.</i>
Pillar / Column	Noun	Vertical support structure	<i>The temple had 12 marble pillars.</i>
Buttress	Noun	Support built against a wall	<i>Flying buttresses support Notre-Dame.</i>
Vault	Noun	Arched ceiling/roof structure	<i>The vaulted ceiling was painted blue.</i>

Façade	Noun	Front face of a building	<i>The building's façade was made of glass.</i>
Atrium	Noun	Open central court in a building	<i>The hotel atrium had a glass roof.</i>
Balcony	Noun	Platform projecting from a wall	<i>She stood on the balcony overlooking the city.</i>
Courtyard	Noun	Open area surrounded by walls	<i>The courtyard was filled with flowers.</i>
Spire	Noun	Tall pointed structure on a tower	<i>The church spire was visible for miles.</i>

B. Architectural Styles & Materials

WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
Gothic	Style with pointed arches, ribbed vaults, flying buttresses	<i>Gothic cathedrals dominate European skylines.</i>
Baroque	Ornate, dramatic style with elaborate decoration	<i>The Baroque palace was incredibly lavish.</i>
Modernist	Clean lines, minimal decoration, functional	<i>Modernist architecture rejects ornamentation.</i>
Sustainable	Designed to minimize environmental impact	<i>Sustainable buildings use solar panels and green roofs.</i>
Reinforced concrete	Concrete strengthened with steel bars	<i>Reinforced concrete allows tall structures.</i>
Timber	Wood used in construction	<i>Timber-frame houses are common in Scandinavia.</i>
Masonry	Building with stone or brick	<i>The masonry walls were over 500 years old.</i>
Skyscraper	Very tall building with many floors	<i>The skyscraper has 120 floors.</i>
Blueprint	Technical drawing of a building plan	<i>The architect showed us the blueprint.</i>
Landmark	Recognizable building or structure	<i>The Eiffel Tower is a famous landmark.</i>

[IMAGE: A timeline of architectural styles from Ancient Greek → Roman → Gothic → Baroque → Modernist → Sustainable, with small representative buildings for each era]

3. Nature Meets Architecture: Key Connections

[IMAGE: A photo of the Lotus Temple in New Delhi or Fallingwater by Frank Lloyd Wright, showing nature-inspired architecture]

CONCEPT	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLE
Biomimicry	Design inspired by nature	<i>The Eastgate Centre in Zimbabwe mimics termite mounds for cooling.</i>
Green roof	Roof covered with vegetation	<i>The green roof reduces heat absorption.</i>
Organic architecture	Buildings harmonizing with nature	<i>Fallingwater was built over a waterfall.</i>
Sustainable design	Minimizing environmental harm	<i>Bamboo is a sustainable building material.</i>
Landscaping	Designing outdoor areas around buildings	<i>The hotel's landscaping includes native plants.</i>

4. Collocations Table

COLLOCATION	MEANING	EXAMPLE
Pristine wilderness	Untouched natural area	<i>The park protects pristine wilderness.</i>
Breath-taking scenery	Extremely beautiful landscape	<i>The breath-taking scenery attracted tourists.</i>
Soaring skyline	Very tall city buildings	<i>Dubai's soaring skyline is impressive.</i>
Imposing structure	Large, impressive building	<i>The castle was an imposing structure.</i>
Architectural heritage	Historic buildings of a culture	<i>The city's architectural heritage is protected by law.</i>
Carved out of rock	Built by cutting into stone	<i>The ancient temples were carved out of rock.</i>
Blend into landscape	Harmonize with surroundings	<i>The house blends into the landscape.</i>
Lush vegetation	Rich, dense plant growth	<i>The garden had lush vegetation.</i>

5. Quiz: Multiple Choice Questions

[IMAGE: A magnifying glass icon over a building silhouette]

1. A "dome" is best described as:

- A) A flat roof
- B) A rounded vault on a circular base
- C) A tall pointed tower
- D) A vertical support column

2. Which word means "gradual wearing away of land by water or wind"?

- A) Erosion

- B) Sediment
- C) Fertility
- D) Watershed

3. A "flying buttress" is associated with which architectural style?

- A) Modernist
- B) Baroque
- C) Gothic
- D) Sustainable

4. "Biodiversity" refers to:

- A) Building variety
- B) Variety of plant and animal life
- C) Different types of rocks
- D) Weather patterns

5. Which is an example of biomimicry?

- A) A glass skyscraper
- B) A building designed to mimic termite mounds for cooling
- C) A Gothic cathedral
- D) A concrete bridge

6. The front face of a building is called the:

- A) Atrium
- B) Façade
- C) Courtyard
- D) Vault

7. "Pristine wilderness" means:

- A) A damaged natural area
- B) An untouched natural area
- C) A populated forest
- D) A farmed landscape

Answer Key: 1-B | 2-A | 3-C | 4-B | 5-B | 6-B | 7-B

6. Engaging Tasks

Task 1: Architectural Detective (Research)

Choose ONE famous building and create a mini-profile:

FEATURE	YOUR ANSWER
Name of building	
Location	
Architectural style	
Key elements (arches, domes, etc.)	
Materials used	
Year built	
What makes it special?	

Present your findings to the class in a 2-minute speech.

Task 2: Discussion — Nature vs. Architecture

In groups of 4, debate these questions:

1. *Should modern buildings be required to include green spaces?*
2. *Is it better to preserve old buildings or replace them with new ones?*
3. *Can architecture actually harm nature? Give examples.*
4. *If you were an architect, what would you design and why?*

Task 3: Writing — Descriptive Piece

Choose ONE and write 150–200 words:

- A) Describe the most beautiful natural landscape you have ever seen.
- B) Describe a building that impressed you and explain why.

Use at least 8 vocabulary words from this lesson.

Task 4: Problem-Solving — Town Planning

A coastal town faces two problems:

- Coastal erosion is destroying the beach
- The town needs a new hotel to boost the economy

Design a solution that balances nature conservation and development. Consider:

- Building materials
- Location of the hotel
- Erosion prevention methods
- Sustainable features

Sketch a simple plan and explain your decisions in a 3-minute presentation.

Task 5: Vocabulary Bingo

Your teacher will call out definitions. Cross out the matching word on your bingo card. First to get 5 in a row wins!

Bingo Card:

CLIFF	ARCH	EROSION	DOMe
Glacier	Meadow	Spire	Deforestation
Plateau	Vault	Biodiversity	Buttress

[IMAGE: A sunset photo over a city skyline with trees in the foreground, blending nature and architecture, with the quote "Architecture should speak of its time and place, but yearn for timelessness." — Frank Gehry]

Topic 32. Unit 21: Economics

[IMAGE: A wide banner showing economic symbols — a stock market graph going up, currency symbols (\$, €, ¥, £), a factory, a shopping cart, and a globe with trade arrows]

1. Key Economic Concepts

[IMAGE: A circular flow diagram showing households → (labor/money) → firms → (goods/services/money) → households, with government and international trade as additional sectors]

A. Fundamental Terms

TERM	DEFINITION	EXAMPLE
Economics	Study of how people use limited resources to satisfy unlimited wants	<i>Economics helps governments make policy decisions.</i>
Scarcity	Limited supply of resources compared to demand	<i>Water scarcity affects many regions.</i>
Supply	Amount of goods available for sale	<i>The supply of oil decreased after the crisis.</i>
Demand	Desire and ability of consumers to buy	<i>Demand for electric cars has increased sharply.</i>

Market	System where buyers and sellers interact	<i>The stock market experienced volatility.</i>
Inflation	General increase in prices over time	<i>Inflation reduced the purchasing power of wages.</i>
Recession	Period of economic decline (usually 2+ quarters)	<i>The country entered a recession in 2023.</i>
GDP (Gross Domestic Product)	Total value of goods/services produced in a country	<i>The GDP grew by 3.5% this year.</i>
Trade deficit	When imports exceed exports	<i>The trade deficit widened due to imports.</i>
Subsidy	Government payment to support an industry	<i>Farmers receive subsidies for growing wheat.</i>

B. Types of Economies

[IMAGE: A three-circle Venn diagram showing Traditional, Command, and Market economies with overlapping characteristics]

TYPE	FEATURES	EXAMPLE COUNTRIES
Traditional	Based on customs, barter, agriculture	Parts of rural Africa, Amazon tribes
Command	Government controls production and prices	North Korea, Cuba (historically)
Market	Private businesses, supply and demand determine prices	USA, UK, Singapore
Mixed	Combines market and government intervention	Most modern economies (France, India, Japan)

2. Essential Vocabulary

[IMAGE: A glossary page design with icons next to each word — a graph for fluctuate, coins for currency, a factory for production]

A. Economic Processes

WORD	PART OF SPEECH	MEANING	EXAMPLE
Production	Noun	Making goods or providing services	<i>Car production increased by 10%.</i>
Consumption	Noun	Using goods and services	<i>Energy consumption peaks in summer.</i>
Distribution	Noun	Delivering goods to consumers	<i>The distribution network covers 50% of the country.</i>

Investment	Noun	Putting money into something for profit	<i>Foreign investment boosted the economy.</i>
Export	Noun/Verb	Selling goods to other countries	<i>Germany exports machinery and cars.</i>
Import	Noun/Verb	Buying goods from other countries	<i>Japan imports most of its oil.</i>
Fluctuate	Verb	Rise and fall irregularly	<i>Oil prices fluctuate daily.</i>
Monopoly	Noun	Single company controlling a market	<i>The telecom monopoly was broken.</i>
Outsource	Verb	Contract work to external companies	<i>Many companies outsource to India.</i>
Regulate	Verb	Control by rules and laws	<i>The government regulates the banking sector.</i>

B. Financial Vocabulary

WORD	PART OF SPEECH	MEANING	EXAMPLE
Revenue	Noun	Income earned by a business/government	<i>Tax revenue funds public services.</i>
Expenditure	Noun	Money spent	<i>Government expenditure on education rose.</i>
Budget	Noun/Verb	Plan for income and spending	<i>The company budget was cut by 15%.</i>
Tariff	Noun	Tax on imports/exports	<i>The new tariff increased product prices.</i>
Currency	Noun	Money used in a country	<i>The local currency lost value against the dollar.</i>
Interest rate	Noun	Cost of borrowing money	<i>The central bank raised interest rates.</i>
Taxation	Noun	System of collecting taxes	<i>Taxation policy affects business decisions.</i>
Debt	Noun	Money owed	<i>National debt reached record levels.</i>
Profit	Noun	Financial gain after expenses	<i>The company made a profit of \$5 million.</i>
Bankruptcy	Noun	Inability to pay debts	<i>The airline filed for bankruptcy.</i>

3. Economic Indicators & Data

[IMAGE: A dashboard showing four key indicators — GDP growth line graph, inflation rate bar chart, unemployment rate pie chart, and trade balance table]

Reading Economic Data

COUNTRY	GDP GROWTH (%)	INFLATION (%)	UNEMPLOYMENT (%)
Country A	4.2	2.1	5.3
Country B	1.8	6.8	9.1
Country C	-0.5	12.4	15.7
Country D	6.1	3.5	3.2

Analysis Questions:

1. Which country is in a recession? How do you know?
2. Which country has the healthiest economy overall? Why?
3. What is the relationship between inflation and unemployment in Country C?
4. If you were an investor, which country would you invest in? Why?

4. Useful Collocations in Economics

COLLOCATION	MEANING	EXAMPLE
Stimulate the economy	Encourage economic growth	<i>The government cut taxes to stimulate the economy.</i>
Boost production	Increase output	<i>New technology boosted production.</i>
Drive up prices	Cause prices to rise	<i>Shortages drove up food prices.</i>
Economic growth	Increase in GDP	<i>Economic growth slowed in the second quarter.</i>
Cost of living	Amount needed for basic needs	<i>The cost of living in London is very high.</i>
Supply and demand	Economic balance of availability and desire	<i>Prices are determined by supply and demand.</i>
Global market	Worldwide trading system	<i>Chinese goods dominate the global market.</i>
Economic stability	Steady, predictable economy	<i>Political unrest threatens economic stability.</i>
Workforce participation	Percentage of people working	<i>Workforce participation among women has increased.</i>
Break even	Earn enough to cover costs	<i>The business hopes to break even by next year.</i>

5. Quiz: Multiple Choice Questions

[IMAGE: A calculator icon with a chart]

1. "Scarcity" in economics means:

- A) Abundance of resources
- B) Limited resources compared to wants
- C) Equal distribution of wealth
- D) High demand for luxury goods

2. When imports exceed exports, a country has a:

- A) Trade surplus
- B) Budget surplus
- C) Trade deficit
- D) Profit margin

3. GDP stands for:

- A) General Domestic Price
- B) Gross Domestic Product
- C) Global Development Plan
- D) Government Debt Percentage

4. Which type of economy is controlled by the government?

- A) Market economy
- B) Traditional economy
- C) Mixed economy
- D) Command economy

5. "The central bank raised interest rates." This is likely to:

- A) Increase borrowing and spending
- B) Reduce borrowing and control inflation
- C) Increase exports
- D) Decrease tax revenue

6. A "monopoly" occurs when:

- A) Many companies compete fairly
- B) One company controls an entire market
- C) The government takes over a business
- D) Two companies merge

7. Which collocation is CORRECT?

- A) Make the economy
- B) Do the economy
- C) Stimulate the economy
- D) Create the economy

Answer Key: 1-B | 2-C | 3-B | 4-D | 5-B | 6-B | 7-C

6. Engaging Tasks

Task 1: Economic Reporter (Writing)

You are a journalist. Write a short news report (150–200 words) about one of these headlines:

- *"Country X Enters Recession — Unemployment Hits 12%"*
- *"Tech Giant Reports Record Profits Despite Global Slowdown"*
- *"Government Announces \$2 Billion Subsidy for Green Energy"*

Use at least 6 economic vocabulary words.

Task 2: Debate (Teams of 4)

Motion: *"Globalization has done more harm than good to developing countries."*

TEAM	KEY ARGUMENTS TO PREPARE
Affirmative	Job losses, exploitation, cultural loss, environmental damage
Negative	Access to global markets, technology transfer, poverty reduction

Each team: 3 arguments + examples + rebuttals.

Task 3: Problem-Solving — You Are the Finance Minister

Your country faces:

- Inflation at 15%
- Unemployment at 12%
- National debt at 80% of GDP
- Trade deficit growing

Propose a 3-point economic plan. For each point, explain:

- What you will do
- Why it will work
- Possible risks

Present in a 3-minute speech.

Task 4: Discussion Circle

In groups, discuss these questions:

1. *Should university education be free? What are the economic arguments for and against?*
2. *Is a high GDP the best measure of a country's success? What else should we measure?*

3. *Can a country have zero unemployment? Why or why not?*
4. *Should governments bail out failing companies?*

Task 5: Mini-Research Project

Choose ONE economist or economic theory and create a one-page profile:

- Options: Adam Smith (invisible hand), John Maynard Keynes (government intervention), Milton Friedman (free markets), Muhammad Yunus (microfinance)

Include: Biography, key ideas, real-world impact, and your opinion.

[IMAGE: An infographic showing "The Economics Cycle: Production → Distribution → Consumption → Investment → Production" arranged in a circle with icons]

Topic 33. Writing: Advantages/Disadvantages — Outweighing Arguments

[IMAGE: A visual balance scale tipping clearly to one side — the heavier side is labeled "Advantages" with a checkmark, the lighter side labeled "Disadvantages" — symbolizing an outweighing argument]

1. What Is an "Outweighing" Essay?

This is a special type of advantages/disadvantages essay where you must take a clear position on which side is stronger. You still discuss both sides, but your conclusion states clearly which side outweighs the other.

[IMAGE: A comparison infographic showing two essay types side by side — "Balanced Essay" (equal weight) vs. "Outweighing Essay" (one side heavier) with visual scales]

BALANCED ESSAY	OUTWEIGHING ESSAY
Discusses both sides equally	Discusses both sides but favors one
Neutral conclusion	Clear position in conclusion
May not give opinion	Must state which side is stronger
"Both sides have merit"	"The benefits outweigh the drawbacks"

2. Essay Structure

[IMAGE: A visual paragraph map showing 4 blocks — Intro, Body 1 (Stronger side), Body 2 (Weaker side), Conclusion — with the stronger side block drawn larger and in bold color]

Two Approaches

Approach A: Stronger side first

PARAGRAPH	CONTENT	FOCUS
Introduction	Hook + background + thesis	State you will discuss both but one outweighs
Body 1	Advantages (stronger)	More detail, stronger examples
Body 2	Disadvantages (weaker)	Acknowledge but show they are less significant
Conclusion	Summary + clear position	Explicitly state which side outweighs

Approach B: Weaker side first (then refute)

PARAGRAPH	CONTENT	FOCUS
Introduction	Hook + background + thesis	Same as above
Body 1	Disadvantages (weaker)	Present the weaker side
Body 2	Advantages (stronger)	Present stronger side + show why it's better
Conclusion	Summary + clear position	Reinforce your position

Tip: Approach A is generally easier and more persuasive.

3. Language Toolbox for Outweighing

[IMAGE: A toolbox icon with "Outweighing Expressions" label]

A. Thesis Statements for Outweighing

PATTERN	EXAMPLE
<i>While [topic] has drawbacks, I believe its benefits are far greater.</i>	<i>While remote work has drawbacks, I believe its benefits are far greater.</i>
<i>Although there are disadvantages to [topic], the advantages significantly outweigh them.</i>	<i>Although there are disadvantages to globalization, advantages significantly outweigh them.</i>
<i>This essay will argue that the positive aspects of [topic] outweigh the negative ones.</i>	<i>This essay will argue that the positive aspects of AI outweigh the negative ones.</i>
<i>Despite some concerns, the merits of [topic] clearly surpass its limitations.</i>	<i>Despite some concerns, the merits of social media clearly surpass its limitations.</i>

B. Showing One Side Is Stronger

EXPRESSION	EXAMPLE
<i>This advantage is significant because...</i>	<i>This advantage is significant because it affects millions of people.</i>

<i>The most compelling argument in favor of...</i>	<i>The most compelling argument in favor of renewable energy is...</i>
<i>This drawback, however, is relatively minor compared to...</i>	<i>This drawback, however, is relatively minor compared to the overall benefit.</i>
<i>While this concern is valid, it does not outweigh...</i>	<i>While this concern is valid, it does not outweigh the economic gains.</i>
<i>The benefits far surpass the limitations because...</i>	<i>The benefits far surpass the limitations because...</i>
<i>By contrast, the positive impact is much more substantial.</i>	<i>By contrast, the positive impact is much more substantial.</i>

C. Minimizing the Weaker Side

EXPRESSION	EXAMPLE
<i>Admittedly, there are some drawbacks, but...</i>	<i>Admittedly, there are some drawbacks, but they are manageable.</i>
<i>This disadvantage can be mitigated by...</i>	<i>This disadvantage can be mitigated by government regulation.</i>
<i>Although this is a concern, it is...</i>	<i>Although this is a concern, it is a short-term issue.</i>
<i>The negative effects are outweighed by...</i>	<i>The negative effects are outweighed by the long-term savings.</i>
<i>This problem is not insurmountable.</i>	<i>This problem is not insurmountable; it can be addressed through...</i>

D. Conclusion Phrases for Outweighing

EXPRESSION	EXAMPLE
<i>On balance, I believe the advantages clearly outweigh the disadvantages.</i>	<i>(Standalone)</i>
<i>Taking everything into consideration, the benefits of [topic] far exceed its drawbacks.</i>	<i>Taking everything into consideration, the benefits of electric cars far exceed their drawbacks.</i>
<i>All things considered, the positive impact of [topic] is greater than its negative consequences.</i>	<i>All things considered, the positive impact of technology is greater than its negative consequences.</i>
<i>In the final analysis, the scales tip in favor of...</i>	<i>In the final analysis, the scales tip in favor of renewable energy.</i>
<i>Weighing both sides, I am convinced that...</i>	<i>Weighing both sides, I am convinced that online education does more good than harm.</i>

4. Model Essay

[IMAGE: A sample essay with color-coded sections — blue for intro, green for stronger side (larger block), orange for weaker side (smaller block), purple for conclusion — with "OUTWEIGHS" stamp on the conclusion]

Topic:

Does tourism bring more advantages or disadvantages to a country?

Model Answer:

[Introduction] Tourism has become one of the world's largest industries, with millions of people traveling internationally each year. While it is true that tourism can cause problems for host countries, I firmly believe that its advantages significantly outweigh the disadvantages.

[Body 1 — Advantages (Stronger Side)] The most compelling argument in favor of tourism is its enormous economic benefit. Tourism creates millions of jobs directly in hotels, restaurants, and transportation, and indirectly in construction, retail, and agriculture. For instance, according to the World Tourism Organization, tourism accounts for 10% of global GDP and supports over 300 million jobs worldwide. Furthermore, tourism revenue funds public infrastructure such as airports, roads, and hospitals, which benefit local communities as well. Another significant advantage is cultural exchange. When tourists visit a country, they learn about local traditions, cuisine, and history, fostering international understanding and respect. In many cases, tourism also motivates governments to preserve historical sites and natural landmarks that might otherwise be neglected.

[Body 2 — Disadvantages (Weaker Side)] Admittedly, tourism is not without its drawbacks. One common concern is environmental degradation; popular destinations often suffer from pollution, litter, and damage to ecosystems. Over-tourism in cities like Venice and Barcelona has led to overcrowding and resentment among local residents. Additionally, tourism can cause cultural commodification, where traditional practices are altered to entertain visitors rather than preserved authentically. However, these disadvantages are not insurmountable. Sustainable tourism policies, visitor caps, and environmental regulations can effectively mitigate these problems, as demonstrated by countries like Costa Rica and Bhutan, which have successfully balanced tourism with conservation.

[Conclusion] On balance, while tourism does present challenges such as environmental strain and cultural disruption, its economic and social benefits are far more substantial. Taking

everything into consideration, I believe that with proper management and sustainable practices, tourism is an overwhelmingly positive force for any country.

5. Common Mistakes to Avoid

[IMAGE: A warning triangle with common errors listed]

MISTAKE

✗ WRONG

☑ CORRECT

No clear position

"Both sides are equal."

"The advantages clearly outweigh the disadvantages."

Forgetting to discuss both sides

Only writing about advantages

Always cover disadvantages too

Equal treatment of both sides

Same length and detail for each

Give MORE attention to the stronger side

Weak outweighing language

"Maybe advantages are better"

"The advantages significantly outweigh the disadvantages"

Introducing new points in conclusion

Adding a new advantage

Only summarize points already made

Not using minimizing language Ignoring counterarguments

"Admittedly... however... this can be mitigated"

6. Quiz: Multiple Choice Questions

1. In an outweighing essay, your conclusion should:

- A) Remain completely neutral
- B) State which side is stronger
- C) Only discuss advantages
- D) Ask the reader to decide

2. Which thesis statement is best for an outweighing essay?

- A) This essay will discuss both sides of the topic.
- B) There are advantages and disadvantages of technology.
- C) While technology has some drawbacks, I believe its benefits far outweigh its limitations.
- D) Technology is good and bad.

3. Which phrase is best for MINIMIZING a disadvantage?

- A) This is a terrible problem.
- B) This drawback can be mitigated by proper regulation.

- C) This disadvantage is worse than any advantage.
- D) This proves the topic is harmful.

4. In Approach A (stronger side first), Body 1 should:

- A) Be shorter than Body 2
- B) Have more detail and stronger examples
- C) Only list disadvantages
- D) Not include examples

5. "On balance, I believe the advantages clearly outweigh the disadvantages." This is appropriate for:

- A) The introduction
- B) Body paragraph 1
- C) Body paragraph 2
- D) The conclusion

6. Which is NOT a good way to show one side is stronger?

- A) Giving more examples for the stronger side
- B) Using minimizing language for the weaker side
- C) Ignoring the weaker side completely
- D) Explaining why the stronger side has greater impact

Answer Key: 1-B | 2-C | 3-B | 4-B | 5-D | 6-C

7. Engaging Tasks

Task 1: Essay Planning Table

Choose ONE topic and plan using this table:

TOPIC

A) Do the benefits of artificial intelligence outweigh the risks?

B) Does studying abroad have more advantages or disadvantages?

C) Do the advantages of cashless society outweigh the disadvantages?

MY POSITION

Stronger Side (3 points + examples)

Weaker Side (2–3 points + how to minimize)

1.

1.

2.

2.

3.

3.

How I will minimize the weaker side

Task 2: Full Essay

Write a complete 300-word outweighing essay using your plan. Use at least 5 outweighing expressions from the Language Toolbox. Highlight them.

Task 3: Peer Comparison

Swap essays with a partner. Read each other's essays and answer:

1. Is the position clear from the introduction?
2. Does one side receive more attention? Which one?
3. Are the weaker-side arguments properly minimized?
4. Does the conclusion clearly state which side outweighs?
5. Rate the essay: ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Task 4: Debate — Outweighing in Real Time

Motion: "The advantages of social media outweigh the disadvantages."

SPEAKER	ROLE	TIME
Speaker 1 (Affirmative)	Present 3 advantages	2 m
Speaker 2 (Negative)	Present 3 disadvantages	2 m
Speaker 3 (Affirmative)	Rebut disadvantages + reinforce stronger side	2 m
Speaker 4 (Negative)	Final rebuttal	1 m

Task 5: Timed Writing

You have 35 minutes. Write an outweighing essay on: *Do the advantages of working from home outweigh the disadvantages for companies?*

[IMAGE: A quote card: "The art of writing is the art of discovering what you believe." — Gustave Flaubert]

Topic 34. Review: Units 21–24 Comprehensive Review

[IMAGE: A large collage of icons — a chain link (Conjunctions), a mountain + building (Nature & Architecture), a graph (Economics), a tipping scale (Outweighing Essay), and a star (Review)]

1. Quick Reference Summary

[IMAGE: A dashboard with 4 colored cards — one per unit]

Unit 1 Recap: Conjunctions & Linking Words

TYPE	EXAMPLES	FUNCTION
Coordinating (FANBOYS)	for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so	Join equal elements
Subordinating	because, although, if, when, unless, since	Join dependent to independent clause
Correlative	both...and, either...or, neither...nor, not only...but also	Work in pairs
Conjunctive Adverbs	however, furthermore, therefore, consequently	Connect independent sentences

Key Punctuation: Independent ; conjunctive adverb , independent

Unit 2 Recap: Nature & Architecture

NATURE	ARCHITECTURE
Plateau, valley, cliff, glacier, delta	Arch, dome, pillar, vault, spire
Erosion, biodiversity, deforestation, drought	Gothic, Baroque, Modernist, Sustainable
Meadow, lagoon, gorge, marshland, prairie	Façade, atrium, balcony, courtyard, buttress
Ecosystem, watershed, sediment, fertility	Blueprint, landmark, skyscraper, masonry

Key Concept: Biomimicry — design inspired by nature

Unit 3 Recap: Economics

CATEGORY	KEY WORDS
Core concepts	Scarcity, supply, demand, inflation, recession, GDP
Processes	Production, consumption, distribution, investment, export, import
Financial	Revenue, expenditure, budget, tariff, debt, profit, bankruptcy
Economy types	Traditional, command, market, mixed
Collocations	Stimulate the economy, boost production, cost of living, break even

Unit 4 Recap: Outweighing Essay

COMPONENT	KEY FEATURE
Thesis	Must state which side outweighs

Body 1	Stronger side — more detail
Body 2	Weaker side — acknowledge and minimize
Conclusion	Clearly restate which side is stronger

Key Phrases: *significantly outweigh, far surpass, on balance, the scales tip in favor of, this can be mitigated by...*

2. Mixed Grammar & Vocabulary Quiz

[IMAGE: A championship trophy icon with "Ultimate Review Challenge"]

Section A: Conjunctions & Linking Words (Questions 1–5)

1. Which sentence uses a CORRELATIVE conjunction?

- A) She likes cats but not dogs.
- B) Both the teacher and the principal attended.
- C) He left because he was tired.
- D) It was late; therefore, we went home.

2. Choose the correct linking word: *The experiment failed; ____, the team learned valuable lessons.*

- A) although
- B) furthermore
- C) nevertheless
- D) because

3. "Not only ___ she win the race, but she also broke the record." Choose:

- A) did
- B) does
- C) has
- D) was

4. Which punctuation is correct?

- A) He was hungry however he had no money.
- B) He was hungry; however, he had no money.
- C) He was hungry, however; he had no money.
- D) He was hungry; however he had no money.

5. "___ you study hard, you will not pass." Choose:

- A) And

- B) But
- C) Unless
- D) Furthermore

Section B: Nature & Architecture (Questions 6–10)

6. A "dome" is:

- A) A tall pointed structure
- B) A rounded vault on a circular base
- C) A vertical support column
- D) A flat roof structure

7. Which word means "gradual wearing away of land"?

- A) Sediment
- B) Fertility
- C) Erosion
- D) Watershed

8. "Flying buttresses" are associated with:

- A) Modernist architecture
- B) Gothic architecture
- C) Sustainable design
- D) Traditional huts

9. A "glacier" is:

- A) A fertile valley
- B) A slow-moving mass of ice
- C) A coastal water body
- D) A type of forest

10. "Biomimicry" in architecture means:

- A) Using only natural materials
- B) Design inspired by nature's patterns
- C) Building structures inside forests
- D) Using traditional building methods

Section C: Economics (Questions 11–15)

11. When prices rise steadily across the economy, this is called:

- A) Recession
- B) Inflation

- C) Scarcity
- D) Bankruptcy

12. GDP stands for:

- A) General Domestic Price
- B) Gross Domestic Product
- C) Global Development Plan
- D) Government Debt Policy

13. A "trade deficit" occurs when:

- A) Exports equal imports
- B) Exports exceed imports
- C) Imports exceed exports
- D) There is no international trade

14. "Stimulate the economy" means to:

- A) Slow it down
- B) Encourage economic growth
- C) Stop all trade
- D) Increase taxes

15. Which economy type is controlled by the government?

- A) Market economy
- B) Mixed economy
- C) Command economy
- D) Traditional economy

Section D: Outweighing Essay (Questions 16–20)

16. In an outweighing essay, you must:

- A) Only discuss one side
- B) Discuss both sides and state which is stronger
- C) Remain completely neutral
- D) Let the reader decide

17. Which is the BEST thesis for an outweighing essay?

- A) There are pros and cons of technology.
- B) This essay will discuss technology.
- C) While technology has some disadvantages, its benefits significantly outweigh the drawbacks.
- D) Technology is bad for society.

18. "This drawback, however, can be mitigated by..." This phrase is used to:

- A) Strengthen a disadvantage
- B) Minimize a disadvantage
- C) Introduce a new advantage
- D) Conclude the essay

19. Which phrase shows a clear outweighing position?

- A) Both sides are equal.
- B) It depends on the situation.
- C) On balance, the advantages clearly outweigh the disadvantages.
- D) Some people agree and others disagree.

20. In an outweighing essay, the STRONGER side should:

- A) Be shorter
- B) Receive less detail
- C) Receive more attention and stronger examples
- D) Be mentioned only in the conclusion

Answer Key

Q	ANSWER	Q	ANSWER	Q	ANSWER
1	B	6	B	11	B
2	C	7	C	12	B
3	A	8	B	13	C
4	B	9	B	14	B
5	C	10	B	15	C

Score Interpretation:

SCORE	LEVEL
18–20	🌟 Outstanding!
14–17	☑ Good progress
10–13	📖 Needs review
Below 10	📚 Re-study all units

3. Integrated Skills Tasks

Task 1: Grammar + Architecture (Combined)

Combine these pairs of sentences using the specified connector.

1. Gothic cathedrals have flying buttresses. Roman buildings use arches. (*Use: whereas*)
2. The dome was impressive; ____, the façade was beautifully decorated. (*Use: furthermore*)
3. The architect used sustainable materials. ____, she designed a green roof. (*Use: not only...but also*)
4. ____ the building was old, it was structurally sound. (*Use: although*)
5. The blueprint was approved; ____, construction began immediately. (*Use: consequently*)

Task 2: Vocabulary + Economics (Combined)

Complete the paragraph using words from the box.

[recession / inflation / revenue / deficit / GDP / investment / tariff / monopoly / subsidy / fluctuate]

The country's (1) grew by 2.5% last year, but (2) remained high at 8%. To (3) the economy, the government announced a new (4) for renewable energy companies. However, the trade (5) widened because of increased oil imports. A new (6) on imported electronics was introduced to protect local manufacturers. Despite a (7) in the tech sector, one telecommunications company held a (8), controlling 90% of the market. Foreign (9) increased after tax reforms, boosting government (10).

Task 3: Writing — Integrated Outweighing Essay

Write a 300-word outweighing essay on:

"Do the advantages of building sustainable architecture outweigh the disadvantages?"

Requirements:

- Use at least 2 subordinating conjunctions (underline)
- Use at least 2 conjunctive adverbs (circle)
- Include at least 3 nature words and 3 architecture words (highlight)
- Follow the outweighing structure (stronger side first)
- Use at least 4 outweighing expressions (bold)

Task 4: Speaking — Economic Debate with Connectors

Student A argues that *globalization has more advantages than disadvantages for developing countries*. Student B argues the opposite.

Rule: You must use at least 8 different conjunctions/linking words during your argument. Your partner keeps a tally. The person who uses the most correctly wins!

Task 5: Critical Thinking — Real-World Scenario

Read and respond:

A developing country has discovered large oil reserves under a pristine rainforest. The government must decide: exploit the oil for economic growth or protect the ecosystem. The rainforest has extraordinary biodiversity and is home to indigenous communities.

Answer these questions in a short report (200 words):

1. What are the economic advantages of exploiting the oil?
2. What are the environmental disadvantages?
3. Which side outweighs the other in your opinion? Why?
4. Can you propose a compromise solution?

4. Self-Assessment Checklist

[IMAGE: A clipboard with checkbox icon]

SKILL

 STRONG

OK

W

I can identify and use all 4 types of conjunctions

I can punctuate sentences with conjunctive adverbs correctly

I know 15+ nature vocabulary words

I know 15+ architecture vocabulary words

I understand key economic concepts and vocabulary

I can interpret economic data from tables

I can write an outweighing thesis statement

I can minimize weaker arguments effectively

I can write a full outweighing essay in 35 minutes

I can integrate grammar, vocabulary, and writing in one task

My goals for next units:

5. Fun Final Challenge: Matching Game

[IMAGE: A matching game board with lines connecting items in two columns]

Match the term in Column A with its definition in Column B:

COLUMN A

COLUMN B

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. Façade | A) Gradual wearing away of land |
| 2. Inflation | B) Rounded vault on a circular base |
| 3. Erosion | C) Front face of a building |
| 4. GDP | D) Single company controlling a market |
| 5. Dome | E) Tax on imports |
| 6. Monopoly | F) General increase in prices |
| 7. Tariff | G) Total value of goods/services produced |
| 8. Biomimicry | H) Curved structure over an opening |
| 9. Arch | I) Low area between hills |
| 10. Valley | J) Design inspired by nature |

Answers: 1-C | 2-F | 3-A | 4-G | 5-B | 6-D | 7-E | 8-J | 9-H | 10-I

[IMAGE: A celebratory banner with confetti: "Well done! You've completed the comprehensive review! Knowledge is power! 🎉 "]

Topic 35. Grammar: Inversions & Possessives + Vocabulary: Earnings and Expenses

[IMAGE: A dual-theme banner — left side shows an inverted exclamation mark and apostrophe symbols, right side shows a wallet with coins flowing out and a paycheck]

PART A: GRAMMAR — INVERSIONS

[IMAGE: An upside-down sentence visually displayed, with an arrow showing the normal word order flipping to inverted order]

1. What Is Inversion?

Inversion means putting the auxiliary verb before the subject (like a question structure) in a declarative sentence for emphasis, formality, or dramatic effect.

NORMAL ORDER

INVERTED ORDER

I had never seen such beauty.

Never had I seen such beauty.

She rarely speaks in public.

Rarely does she speak in public.

We not only lost the match but also our dignity.

Not only did we lose the match but also our dignity.

2. Types of Inversion

A. Negative Adverb Inversion

When a negative or restrictive adverb comes at the beginning of a sentence, inversion follows.

[IMAGE: A list of negative adverbs with exclamation marks — Never, Rarely, Seldom, Hardly, No sooner, Not only, Under no circumstances, On no account]

TRIGGER WORD	STRUCTURE	EXAMPLE
Never	Never + aux + S + V	<i>Never have I felt so embarrassed.</i>
Rarely	Rarely + aux + S + V	<i>Rarely does he complain.</i>
Seldom	Seldom + aux + S + V	<i>Seldom had she seen such courage.</i>
Hardly	Hardly + aux + S + V	<i>Hardly could I believe my eyes.</i>
Little	Little + aux + S + V	<i>Little did they know about the danger.</i>
Not only	Not only + aux + S + V + but also	<i>Not only did she win, but she also broke the record.</i>
No sooner	No sooner + aux + S + V + than	<i>No sooner had he arrived than it started raining.</i>
Hardly...when	Hardly + aux + S + V + when	<i>Hardly had she sat down when the phone rang.</i>
Not until	Not until + time/clause + aux + S + V	<i>Not until midnight did the storm stop.</i>
Under no circumstances	Under no circumstances + aux + S + V	<i>Under no circumstances should you open the door.</i>
On no account	On no account + aux + S + V	<i>On no account must this information be shared.</i>
In no way	In no way + aux + S + V	<i>In no way am I responsible for this mess.</i>

B. So/Such...That Inversion

For emphasis with *so* or *such*, inversion is optional but formal.

STRUCTURE	EXAMPLE
So + adj/adv + aux + S + V + that	<i>So beautiful was the sunset that we stopped to take photos.</i>

Such + noun phrase + aux + S + V + that *Such was his anger that he walked out of the meeting.*

C. Conditional Inversion (Without "If")

In formal writing, *if* can be omitted by inverting *had*, *were*, or *should*.

TYPE	IF-CLAUSE	INVERTED FORM
Type 3 (Past)	If I had known...	<i>Had I known, I would have helped.</i>
Type 2 (Present)	If she were here...	<i>Were she here, she would agree.</i>
Type 1 (Future)	If you should need help...	<i>Should you need help, call me.</i>

D. Place/Direction Inversion

After verbs of movement or position, when the place expression comes first.

STRUCTURE	EXAMPLE
Place + V + S	<i>At the top of the hill stood an old castle.</i> <i>In the corner sat a small cat.</i> <i>Through the window flew a bird.</i>



E. As/Though Concession Inversion

For unexpected contrast with *as* or *though*.

STRUCTURE	EXAMPLE
Adj/Adv/Noun + as/though + S + V	<i>Tired as he was, he kept working.</i> <i>Much though I tried, I couldn't solve it.</i> <i>Child though she is, she is very responsible.</i>

3. Common Mistakes

[IMAGE: Red cross and green checkmark icons]

 WRONG	 CORRECT	ERROR
Never I had seen such a thing.	Never had I seen such a thing.	Forgot auxiliary before subject
Not only she speaks French but also English.	Not only does she speak French but also English.	Missing auxiliary (do/does/did)
Had I would have come if I knew.	Had I known, I would have come.	Wrong verb form after

So beautiful the painting was that...	So beautiful was the painting that...	No inversion after so
Rarely she goes to the cinema.	Rarely does she go to the cinema.	Missing auxiliary, wrong tense

PART B: GRAMMAR — POSSESSIVES

[IMAGE: A set of ownership symbols — a key, a name tag, a property sign — with apostrophes floating above them]

4. Types of Possessives

A. Apostrophe + S

RULE	FORM	EXAMPLE
Singular noun	's	<i>The student's book</i> (one student)
Plural noun ending in -s	'	<i>The students' books</i> (multiple students)
Plural noun NOT ending in -s	's	<i>The children's toys</i>
Irregular plural	's	<i>The men's room</i>
Names ending in -s	's or '	<i>James's car / James' car</i>
Joint possession	's on last noun only	<i>Tom and Jerry's show</i> (they share it)
Separate possession	's on each noun	<i>Tom's and Jerry's shows</i> (different shows)

B. Possessive Adjectives vs. Possessive Pronouns

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE (BEFORE NOUN)	POSSESSIVE PRONOUN (REPLACES NOUN)
My	Mine
Your	Yours
His	His
Her	Hers
Its	— (no pronoun form)
Our	Ours
Their	Theirs
EXAMPLE	TYPE

<i>This is my book.</i>	Possessive adjective
-------------------------	----------------------

This book is mine.

Possessive pronoun

Their house is bigger than ours.

Both used

C. Double Possessive

Used for clarity when a pronoun follows.

FORM

EXAMPLE

Noun + of + possessive pronoun/noun

A friend of mine (not: a friend of me)

A colleague of John's (not: a colleague of John — ambiguous)

D. Of-Phrase Possession

Used for inanimate objects and longer phrases.

EXAMPLE

NOTES

The roof of the building

Not: *The building's roof* (acceptable but less natural for inanimates)

The end of the movie

Not: *The movie's end*

The keys of the car

Not: *The car's keys* (but *the car keys* works as compound noun)

E. Special Cases

CASE

RULE

EXAMPLE

Time expressions

's is acceptable

A day's work, two weeks' holiday

Distance/value

's is acceptable

A dollar's worth, a stone's throw

Idiomatic expressions

Fixed forms

For goodness' sake, for heaven's sake

Its vs. It's

Its = possessive, It's = it is

The dog wagged its tail. It's a lovely day.

5. Quiz: Inversions & Possessives

[IMAGE: A split quiz design — left side with an upside-down question mark (Inversions), right side with an apostrophe icon (Possessives)]

Inversions (1–8)

1. "Never ___ such a moving speech." Choose:

- A) I heard
- B) did I hear

- C) I did hear
- D) heard I

2. "Not only ___ the exam, but she also won a scholarship." Choose:

- A) she passed
- B) did she passed
- C) did she pass
- D) she did pass

3. "So loud ___ that the windows rattled." Choose:

- A) the music was
- B) was the music
- C) the music did
- D) did the music

4. Conditional inversion of "If I had known":

- A) Had I knew
- B) Had I known
- C) If had I known
- D) I had known

5. "___ should you share this password with anyone." Choose:

- A) Under no circumstances
- B) In no way it
- C) Never it
- D) Rarely you

6. "Hardly ___ when the lights went out." Choose:

- A) the movie started
- B) did the movie start
- C) started the movie
- D) the movie did start

7. "Tired ___, she refused to quit." Choose:

- A) although she was
- B) as she was
- C) she was as
- D) was she as

8. "At the entrance of the cave ___ a terrifying sound." Choose:

- A) came
- B) did come
- C) it came
- D) come

Possessives (9–15)

9. "The ___ bags were heavy." (Two girls, each with their own bags)

- A) girl's
- B) girls'
- C) girls's
- D) girl

10. "This is not my pen. It's ____." Choose:

- A) her
- B) hers
- C) she's
- D) she

11. "A friend of ___ is coming to visit." Choose:

- A) me
- B) my
- C) mine
- D) I

12. "Tom and Jerry's show" means:

- A) They each have separate shows
- B) They share the same show
- C) Only Tom has a show
- D) Only Jerry has a show

13. "___ tail was fluffy." (A cat) Choose:

- A) It's
- B) Its'
- C) Its
- D) It

14. "Two ___ leave is not enough." Choose:

- A) weeks
- B) week's

- C) weeks'
- D) week

15. "The roof ____ collapsed during the storm." Choose:

- A) of building's
- B) of the building
- C) building's of the
- D) building of

Answer Key: 1-B | 2-C | 3-B | 4-B | 5-A | 6-A | 7-B | 8-A | 9-B | 10-B | 11-C | 12-B | 13-C | 14-C | 15-B

PART C: VOCABULARY — EARNINGS AND EXPENSES

[IMAGE: A financial dashboard showing a paycheck on the left side with a green upward arrow, and a stack of bills on the right side with a red downward arrow]

6. Essential Vocabulary: Earnings (Income)

[IMAGE: A person receiving a paycheck with labeled components — gross salary, deductions, net salary]

A. Types of Income

WORD	PART OF SPEECH	MEANING	EXAMPLE
Salary	Noun	Fixed regular payment (monthly/yearly)	<i>Her annual salary is \$60,000.</i>
Wage	Noun	Hourly/daily payment	<i>The minimum wage is \$15 per hour.</i>
Fee	Noun	Payment for a service	<i>The lawyer charged a \$500 consultation fee.</i>
Commission	Noun	Percentage of sales earned	<i>She earns a 10% commission on every sale.</i>
Bonus	Noun	Extra payment for good performance	<i>Employees received a year-end bonus.</i>
Dividend	Noun	Share of company profits paid to shareholders	<i>The company paid quarterly dividends.</i>
Pension	Noun	Regular payment after retirement	<i>He collects a government pension.</i>
Royalty	Noun	Payment for use of intellectual property	<i>The author receives royalties from book sales.</i>

Rental income	Noun	Money from renting property	<i>Rental income covers her mortgage.</i>
Overtime	Noun	Extra pay for working beyond normal hours	<i>He earned \$200 in overtime last month.</i>

B. Pay Structure Terms

TERM	MEANING	EXAMPLE
Gross salary	Total pay before deductions	<i>Her gross salary is \$5,000/month.</i>
Net salary (take-home pay)	Pay after all deductions	<i>Her net salary is \$3,800 after taxes.</i>
Deduction	Amount subtracted from gross pay	<i>Deductions include tax and insurance.</i>
Income tax	Tax on earnings	<i>Income tax is 20% for this bracket.</i>
Tax bracket	Range of income taxed at a specific rate	<i>She moved into a higher tax bracket.</i>
Tax return	Annual tax report filed with government	<i>I filed my tax return in April.</i>
Tax refund	Money returned when you overpaid tax	<i>She received a \$1,200 tax refund.</i>
Pay slip	Document showing pay details	<i>Check your pay slip for deductions.</i>

[IMAGE: A visual pay slip breakdown showing Gross: \$5,000 → Income Tax: -\$800 → Social Security: -\$200 → Pension: -\$150 → Insurance: -\$50 = Net: \$3,800]

7. Essential Vocabulary: Expenses (Spending)

[IMAGE: A person holding a wallet with receipts and bills flying out, with expense categories labeled]

A. Types of Expenses

WORD	PART OF SPEECH	MEANING	EXAMPLE
Rent / Mortgage	Noun	Payment for housing	<i>Rent takes up 30% of my income.</i>
Utility bills	Noun	Payments for electricity, water, gas	<i>Utility bills increase in winter.</i>
Grocery	Noun	Food and household items	<i>I spend \$400 monthly on groceries.</i>
Transportation	Noun	Cost of travel	<i>Transportation costs include fuel and parking.</i>
Healthcare	Noun	Medical expenses	<i>Healthcare costs can be unpredictable.</i>

Tuition	Noun	Payment for education	<i>University tuition has risen sharply.</i>
Insurance	Noun	Payment for financial protection	<i>Car insurance is mandatory.</i>
Maintenance	Noun	Cost of keeping things in good condition	<i>Car maintenance can be expensive.</i>
Subscription	Noun	Regular payment for a service	<i>I cancelled unused subscriptions.</i>
Leisure / Entertainment	Noun	Spending on fun activities	<i>Leisure expenses include dining and movies.</i>

B. Financial Behavior Vocabulary

WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
Budget	Plan for how to spend money	<i>She sticks to a strict monthly budget.</i>
Save	Keep money for future use	<i>I save 20% of my income.</i>
Overspend	Spend more than planned/available	<i>I always overspend during holidays.</i>
Live paycheck to paycheck	Spend all income before next payday	<i>Many families live paycheck to paycheck.</i>
Invest	Put money into something for profit	<i>He invests in stocks and bonds.</i>
Borrow	Take money with promise to repay	<i>She borrowed \$5,000 from the bank.</i>
Lend	Give money with expectation of return	<i>I lent him \$100, but he hasn't repaid me.</i>
Repay / Pay off	Return borrowed money	<i>It took 5 years to pay off the loan.</i>
Accumulate	Gather over time	<i>Debt can accumulate quickly with credit cards.</i>
Afford	Have enough money for	<i>I can't afford a new car right now.</i>

C. Idioms About Money

IDIOM	MEANING	EXAMPLE
Make ends meet	Earn just enough to cover expenses	<i>With rising prices, it's hard to make ends meet.</i>
Break the bank	Cost too much	<i>The vacation was expensive but didn't break the bank.</i>
Cost an arm and a leg	Be extremely expensive	<i>That designer bag costs an arm and a leg.</i>
Live on a shoestring	Live with very little money	<i>Students often live on a shoestring.</i>

Splash out	Spend a lot of money (often for fun)	<i>She splashed out on a luxury dinner.</i>
Tighten one's belt	Reduce spending	<i>We need to tighten our belt this month.</i>
Save for a rainy day	Save for future difficulties	<i>Always save for a rainy day.</i>
In the red / In the black	In debt / In profit	<i>The company was in the red last quarter.</i>
Foot the bill	Pay for something	<i>Who is going to foot the bill?</i>
Money doesn't grow on trees	Money is limited	<i>You can't buy everything — money doesn't grow on trees.</i>

8. Collocations Table

COLLOCATION	MEANING	EXAMPLE
Earn a living	Make money to support yourself	<i>He earns a living as a photographer.</i>
Make a profit	Gain financially	<i>The business made a profit in its first year.</i>
Incur expenses	Have to pay costs	<i>Traveling for work incurs additional expenses.</i>
Set aside money	Save money regularly	<i>She sets aside \$200 each month.</i>
Clear a debt	Pay off what you owe	<i>It took years to clear the debt.</i>
Fall behind on payments	Fail to pay on time	<i>He fell behind on his mortgage payments.</i>
Live within one's means	Not spend more than you earn	<i>Living within your means avoids debt.</i>
A steady income	Regular, reliable earnings	<i>A teaching job provides a steady income.</i>
Skyrocketing costs	Rapidly rising prices	<i>Skyrocketing costs are hurting families.</i>
Financial strain	Difficulty managing money	<i>The divorce caused financial strain.</i>

9. Quiz: Earnings & Expenses

[IMAGE: A wallet icon with a question mark]

1. The difference between gross salary and net salary is:

- A) Overtime pay
- B) Deductions
- C) Bonus
- D) Commission

2. "She lives paycheck to paycheck" means:

- A) She earns a very high salary
- B) She spends all her money before the next payday
- C) She saves most of her income
- D) She has multiple income sources

3. Which is NOT a type of income?

- A) Dividend
- B) Royalty
- C) Tuition
- D) Commission

4. "To make ends meet" means to:

- A) Become very rich
- B) Earn just enough to cover expenses
- C) Start a new business
- D) Save a lot of money

5. Which word means "payment for professional services"?

- A) Wage
- B) Fee
- C) Pension
- D) Bonus

6. "Skyrocketing costs" refers to:

- A) Decreasing prices
- B) Stable prices
- C) Rapidly increasing prices
- D) Free services

7. A "tax refund" is:

- A) Money you must pay extra
- B) Money returned when you overpaid tax
- C) A penalty for late payment
- D) A type of income tax

8. Which idiom means "cost too much"?

- A) Save for a rainy day
- B) Break the bank
- C) Live on a shoestring

- D) Foot the bill

Answer Key: 1-B | 2-B | 3-C | 4-B | 5-B | 6-C | 7-B | 8-B

10. Engaging Tasks

Task 1: Monthly Budget Creator (Problem-Solving)

You earn a net salary of \$3,000/month. Create a realistic budget:

CATEGORY	AMOUNT (\$)	PERCENTAGE (%)
Rent/Mortgage		
Utilities		
Groceries		
Transportation		
Healthcare/Insurance		
Savings		
Leisure/Entertainment		
Other		
Total	\$3,000	100%

Write a short paragraph explaining your choices and any financial challenges.

Task 2: Inversion Challenge (Grammar)

Rewrite these sentences using inversion:

1. I had never seen such a beautiful building before.
2. She not only earns a high salary but also invests wisely.
3. If I had saved more money, I would have bought a house.
4. The expenses were so high that we couldn't afford a vacation.
5. He rarely complains about his low wage.
6. If you should need financial advice, contact our office.
7. She had hardly received her paycheck when the rent was due.
8. Tired as he was from working overtime, he still went to the evening class.

Task 3: Possessive Fix-It (Grammar)

Find and correct the 6 possessive errors in this paragraph:

My friends' and I went to James's house for dinner. The food was excellent, and the desserts' were amazing. A colleague of me brought a bottle of wine. It's label said it was expensive. The children's played in the garden while we discussed our salary's and expenses. My bosses' car was parked outside — it's color was red.

Task 4: Discussion — Money & Society (Groups of 4)

Discuss these questions (each person speaks at least 1 minute):

1. *Should there be a maximum wage (limit on how much someone can earn)? Why or why not?*
2. *Is it fair that some people earn millions while others struggle to make ends meet?*
3. *At what age should children learn about managing money?*
4. *Does money really buy happiness? Use idioms from this lesson.*

Task 5: Writing — Opinion Piece

Write a 200-word opinion piece on:

"Should governments provide a universal basic income (UBI) to all citizens?"

Requirements:

- Use at least 2 inversions (underline)
- Use at least 2 possessive forms correctly (circle)
- Include at least 5 earnings/expenses vocabulary words (highlight)
- Include at least 2 money idioms (bold)
- Use at least 3 conjunctions/linking words (put in brackets)

Task 6: Role-Play — Financial Advisor

Student A: You are a financial advisor. Ask about the client's income, expenses, savings, and debts. Give advice using vocabulary from this lesson. Student B: You are a client with these problems — low salary, high rent, credit card debt, no savings. Use at least 10 vocabulary words between you both.

11. Word Formation Table

[IMAGE: A tree diagram with root "FINANCE" branching into different word forms]

NOUN	VERB	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
Expense	—	Expensive	Expensively
Income	—	—	—
Earning	Earn	—	—
Investment	Invest	Invested	—

Saving	Save	—	—
Borrower	Borrow	—	—
Lender	Lend	—	—
Affordability	Afford	Affordable	Affordably
Profit	Profit	Profitable	Profitably
Poverty	—	Poor	Poorly
Wealth	—	Wealthy	—
Debt	—	Indebted	—

12. Self-Assessment: Grammar + Vocabulary Combined

SKILL	STRONG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OK	V
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I can form inverted sentences with negative adverbs

I can use conditional inversion (had/were/should)

I can use so/such inversion for emphasis

I know all possessive rules (apostrophes)

I can distinguish possessive adjectives from pronouns

I know 15+ earnings vocabulary words

I know 15+ expenses vocabulary words

I can use 5+ money idioms correctly

I can create a realistic personal budget

I can integrate inversions, possessives, and financial vocabulary in writing

My top 3 goals for further study:

[IMAGE: A decorative divider showing a dollar sign transforming into a pencil, with the quote "Financial literacy is not a luxury — it is a necessity." — Unknown]
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Topic 36. Vocabulary: Earnings and Expenses

Learn how to talk about money, income, and spending in everyday life.

Activity 1: Match the Words

Word	Meaning
Salary	Money you earn monthly from a job
Wage	Money earned per hour/day
Profit	Money left after expenses
Expense	Money you spend
Savings	Money you keep for future use
Debt	Money you owe
Budget	Plan for managing money
Income	Total money received

Activity 2: Describe Your Finances

Write a short paragraph (5–6 sentences) about:

- Your monthly income (real or imaginary)
- Your main expenses
- Whether you save money or not

Use at least **5 vocabulary words** from the list.

Activity 3: Fill in the Blanks

1. My monthly _____ is \$1000 from my job.
 2. Rent is my biggest _____.
 3. I try to save at least 20% of my _____.
 4. If I spend more than I earn, I go into _____.
 5. A good _____ helps control spending.
-

Activity 4: Budget Planning (Table Task)

Create a simple monthly budget:

Category	Amount (\$)
Income	

Category	Amount (\$)
Rent	
Food	
Transport	
Entertainment	
Savings	

Task:

- Fill in realistic numbers
 - Calculate how much money remains at the end
-

Activity 5: Multiple Choice Quiz

1. Which word means “money you earn”?
 - a) Expense
 - b) Income
 - c) Debt
 - d) Loss
 2. What is “profit”?
 - a) Total spending
 - b) Money lost
 - c) Money after expenses
 - d) Borrowed money
 3. Which is NOT an expense?
 - a) Rent
 - b) Salary
 - c) Food
 - d) Transport
 4. A “budget” is:
 - a) A type of salary
 - b) A spending plan
 - c) A loan
 - d) Extra money
-

Activity 6: Real-Life Scenario

You earn \$1200 per month. Your expenses are:

- Rent: \$500
- Food: \$250
- Transport: \$100
- Entertainment: \$150

Questions:

- How much do you spend in total?

- How much can you save?
 - Is your spending sustainable?
-

Activity 7: Speaking Task

Discuss with a partner:

- Is it better to save or spend money? Why?
 - What is one smart financial habit?
 - Have you ever bought something unnecessary?
-

Activity 8: Challenge Task (Problem-Solving)

You want to buy a phone that costs \$600.

- You save \$100 per month.
 - How many months will it take?
 - How can you reach your goal faster?
-

Extra Activities

- Design your “ideal salary vs lifestyle”
- Compare spending habits of students vs adults
- Track your expenses for 3 days and analyze them