



Агуулгын товч тайлбар  
Activities for vocabulary, speaking  
and use of English and writing.



**VOCABULARY: 1. Here is the same paragraph with end punctuation.**



**How many punctuation marks can you see? Write the punctuation mark after each sentence.**

Do you like to sing? \_\_\_\_\_  
My mom and I sing in a choir that meets every Tuesday. \_\_\_\_\_  
Last week, we sang Christmas carols at a nursing home. \_\_\_\_\_  
The residents of the nursing home enjoyed our visit! \_\_\_\_\_  
It was fun! \_\_\_\_\_  
Would you like to join us next Tuesday? \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Write the words for the abbreviation.**

*Example:*

*LOL stands for Lots of Laughs.*

LOL   tsp   tbs   msg   BTW   NASA   ASAP   pls

**SPEAKING: In pairs, discuss the following questions.**

1. How many languages are spoken in the world?
2. Which languages can you name?
3. Which languages are spoken in Mongolia?
4. Which foreign language are you learning? Why?

Your answer:

Your partner's answer:

**USE OF ENGLISH: Write the sentences into Mongolian.**

1. It's **getting** darker earlier each evening. \_\_\_\_\_
2. My sister's health **is** slowly **improving**. \_\_\_\_\_
3. My hair **is** finally **growing** out. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Your English **is getting** better and better. \_\_\_\_\_

**WRITING: Ask 5 classmates these questions and write the answers they gave.**

1. How often do you practice English?
2. Do you use English websites for your learning? If yes, which websites do you use?
3. Do you use phone applications for your English learning? If yes, which application?
4. What are the advantages of these websites and applications?

.....(name) says that

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Дууссан: .....он .... сар ....өдөр.....Цаг...

Өөрийн үнэлгээ.....

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**VOCABULARY: Classify the words in the correct column.**



textbooks, do grammar tests, e-dictionary, act out dialogues, do role plays, e-books, a smart phone, a tablet, websites, podcast, multilingualism, cyber safety, blogs, a multi-dictionary. flashcards. EarPods. a headphone. a laptop

Activities at English class	Things we use at school	Internet related words
.....	.....	.....

**SPEAKING: Work in a small group. Introduce yourself to each other. Use the examples in the box.**

*Example:*  
 Let me introduce myself. My name is Sara. I am from Ulaanbaatar, and I study at school#84. My hometown is Ulaanbaatar too. The first language in my country is Mongolian. But many people speak foreign languages as English, Russian, Korean and Japanese. I speak English moderately. But I can sing in English very well.

Now the group members will fill in the chart with: *Very well (VW), Good (G), Fair (F)*

Criteria	Student 1 Name:	Student 2 Name:	Student 3 Name:
Choosing the right vocabulary			
Using grammar structures			
Fluency			

**USE OF ENGLISH: Put the sentences into appropriate columns.**

Action at the time of speaking	Gradual changes
...	...

1. More and more people are using smart phones.
2. A number of online shopping sites are increasing.
3. I'm purchasing some English books online.
4. These days, she is writing her new story.
5. I'm proud of you! Your speaking is improving.
6. We are having a tea break at the moment.
7. By using the social networks, much is changing in our lives.

**WRITING: Go back to the textbook, p-19, ex 22. Write a paragraph about one of the popular languages. Words no less than 100. Use the ideas:**

**You can start like this:**

It is known by everyone that nowadays \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the most popular languages in the world. For that reason, it is extremely important for young people to improve their skills and

- name of the language
- number of people who speak the language
- why this language is popular

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Activities for use of English,  
reading and writing.



**USE OF ENGLISH: 1. Complete each of the sentences below.  
There are many possible answers.**

'Although' is used to show a contrast. We use a subject and a verb after 'although'. For example: "We liked the hotel although it was very expensive." (The fact that it was expensive is emphasized.) "Although the hotel was very expensive, we liked it." (The fact that we liked it is emphasized.)  
Note the use of a comma after the introductory clause.

1. I got up early this morning although .... \_\_\_\_\_  
I got up early this morning although it's the weekend.
2. Although my English is good.... \_\_\_\_\_
3. John didn't pass the test although .... \_\_\_\_\_
4. Although my grandfather is very old .... \_\_\_\_\_
5. I finally fell asleep although .... \_\_\_\_\_
6. Although my friend is very smart, .... \_\_\_\_\_
7. I spent three hours cleaning the house although .... \_\_\_\_\_
8. Although the building looks new, .... \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Learn the explanation and write the sentences in Mongolian.**

We use **so that** for purpose especially when the purpose is negative or with **can** and **could**:  
I hurried **so that** I **wouldn't be** late. \_\_\_\_\_  
Leave early **so that** you **won't miss** the train. \_\_\_\_\_  
She is learning English **so that** she **can study** in Canada. \_\_\_\_\_  
We moved to London **so that** we **could** see our friends more often. \_\_\_\_\_

**READING: Answer the questions according to the reading passage.**

The English language and the internet

80 per cent of the world's electronically stored information is in English. English is the lingua franca of the internet. Most texts accessed through the internet are in English. Most of the major search engines are in English. Computers are English orientated in that the vocabularies of computing – Netscape and Java – are in English. One-quarter of the world's population speak basic English.

It is the common language of nearly every internationally connected profession, including science, medicine, and air traffic control. The dominant language of music today is English. To be able to speak English is a valued educational qualification. In some countries which have other languages as their first language – Sweden, Holland, for example – English is the required in the workplace. English has assisted and hastened the process of globalization. English is spoken in some form or dialect by three times as many non-native speakers as native speakers. Teaching English as a Second or Foreign language is a billion-dollar industry. Nearly one-third of the world's population are studying or can communicate in English.

The reason for the dominance of the English language and the Internet is historical – the Internet began in the USA, which is the leading user of it, and the USA is an English-speaking nation 400 million people are native English speakers. For 300 to 500 million, English is a second language in which they are fluent. About 750 million people speak English as a foreign language. The largest English-speaking nation in the world, the United States, has only about 20 percent of the world's English speakers. In Asia, an estimated 350 million people speak English.

The future evolution of the language, scholars say, is more likely to belong to the broken-English speakers of far-off lands. English is an aspirational language. These facts demonstrate the indisputable link between the English Language and the internet. The English language and the internet are so intertwined that most of the thinking is that it is the language of the digital age.

**1. Translate these words and phrases into Mongolian.**

**Use a dictionary.**

- a. orientate \_\_\_\_\_
- b. dominant language \_\_\_\_\_
- c. "lingua franca" \_\_\_\_\_
- d. valued educational qualification \_\_\_\_\_
- e. hasten \_\_\_\_\_
- f. non-native \_\_\_\_\_
- g. fluent \_\_\_\_\_
- h. dialect \_\_\_\_\_
- i. estimate \_\_\_\_\_
- j. far-off lands \_\_\_\_\_
- k. aspirational \_\_\_\_\_
- l. intertwined \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Read the text and answer the questions.**

- a. How much percent of e-stored information in English?
- b. How many per cent of the world population are studying English?
- c. How many people do speak basic English in the world?
- d. What is the reason of the dominance of the English language?
- e. Which nation is the largest English-speaking community in the world?
- f. How many people do speak English as a foreign language?
- g. What do scholars say about the future of the language?

**WRITING: 1a. Go back to the textbook, p-13, ex14. Study the structure of the essay.**

Para 1. Introduction-State what the essay is about or the main idea of the whole essay.

Para 2. Body 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph Write one supporting idea with examples.

Para 3. Body 2nd paragraph Include another supporting idea with examples.

Para 4. Conclusion Restate ideas in the introduction and summarize what you have said.

How to speak English fluently?

**Nowadays**, English is becoming a more widely spoken language all over the world. To become a good English learner, especially a fluent speaker, continuous practice is very important. I am giving you advice on how to practice regularly to develop English speaking skill.

**First of all**, English websites can help us well. If you like watching YouTube videos, you can choose this site. **Another** useful source is online courses. You can find friend who have the same purpose and interests and practice your English speaking with them.

**There are tons of videos** on YouTube. It's important to find the videos that you need. You can search for short lessons in English and related short movies which are suitable for your level. **As above**, the next way to improve your English is to sign up for free online courses. **But**, you have to do your tasks regularly.

**In conclusion**, be a searcher so that you can be a good learner. The only thing you have to remember is to practice regularly. Do not skip a day!

**1b. Now your turn.**

You are writing a short article for a school magazine. The title is "**Useful tips for language learning**". You should give advice for students to learn a language and recommend some useful tools that help language learning. Word no less than 120. Use the essay above is as an example.

Fill out the table, after you have finished.

Criteria	Excellent	Good	Fair
Followed an essay structure			
Used transition words between paragraphs			
Used conjunctions to show examples			
Used a good vocabulary			

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**VOCABULARY: 1a. Match the abbreviations with their meaning.**



- |          |                                |
|----------|--------------------------------|
| 1. ASAP- | a. never mind                  |
| 2. TGIF- | b. see you                     |
| 3. OMG-  | c. do it yourself              |
| 4. OMW-  | d. laughing out loudly         |
| 5. THX-  | e. no problem                  |
| 6. BFN-  | f. thanks goodness it's Friday |
| 7. BTW-  | g. as soon as                  |
| 8. DIY-  | h. by for now                  |
| 9. CU-   | i. oh my god                   |
| 10. LOL- | j. by the way                  |
| 11. NP-  | k. on my way                   |
| 12. NVM- | l. thanks                      |

**1b. Write a short text message to your friend using the abbreviations.**

Your message will be here.

**SPEAKING: In groups of three, say whether you agree or disagree with the following statements:**

- Not everybody can learn a second language.  
AGREE..... DISAGREE.....
- Girls are better second language learners than boys.  
AGREE..... DISAGREE.....
- Intelligent students do better at foreign languages than not so able students.  
AGREE..... DISAGREE.....
- Bilinguals are better at learning languages than monolinguals.  
AGREE..... DISAGREE.....
- Positive attitudes towards the speakers of the second language help learn better.  
AGREE..... DISAGREE.....

**Note:**

It is always a good idea to justify your opinions.

Don't just say 'I agree' but say 'I agree because I think that ... **(explain your reason)**.

**Use the expressions in your speaking.**

Stating an opinion	Asking for an opinion	Expressing agreement	Expressing disagreement
<i>In my opinion...</i>	<i>What's your idea?</i>	<i>I agree with you 100 percent.</i>	<i>I don't think so.</i>
<i>The way I see it...</i>	<i>What are your thoughts on all of this?</i>	<i>I couldn't agree with you more.</i>	<i>(strong) No way.</i>
<i>If you want my honest opinion...</i>	<i>How do you feel about that?</i>	<i>That's so true.</i>	<i>I'm afraid I disagree.</i>
<i>According to Lisa...</i>	<i>What do you think?</i>	<i>That's for sure.</i>	<i>(strong) I totally disagree.</i>
<i>As far as I'm concerned...</i>	<i>Do you agree?</i>	<i>You're absolutely right.</i>	<i>(strong) I'd say the exact opposite.</i>
<i>If you ask me...</i>	<i>Wouldn't you say?</i>	<i>That's exactly how I feel.</i>	<i>Not necessarily.</i>
		<i>Exactly.</i>	<i>That's not always true.</i>
		<i>No doubt about it.</i>	<i>That's not always the case.</i>
			<i>No, I'm not so sure about that.</i>



Now the group members will fill in the chart with: *Very well (VW), Good (G), Fair (F)*

Criteria	Student 1 Name:	Student 2 Name:	Student 3 Name:
Choosing the right vocabulary			
Using grammar structures			
Fluency			

**USE OF ENGLISH:** Choose *so that* or *in order to* in the blanks of the sentences.

- I have started an English course ..... improve my English.
- I'm studying very hard nowadays ..... I can pass my class.
- I went to bed early ..... wake up early.
- We all put on our jackets ..... keep warm.
- Make sure your bags are tagged ..... you can find them easily.
- I had to take a cab ..... I wouldn't be late for my appointment.
- I took my digital camera with me ..... I could take some photos during my trip.
- I need to take out a loan from a finance company ..... buy a new car.
- Jason turned off the radio ..... he could concentrate on his work.

**READING:** Read the survey report and choose the correct sentences.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MAY 3rd 2012

## Teens predict a better future by 2030

Katherine Schulten

**Little concern and much hope**  
A large majority of young Americans believe a greener and brighter future is coming soon. We've asked America's youth's opinions and got hundreds of posts from students aged 13 and over. Though a few teens expressed concern about the future, most of them were clearly optimistic and many predict much will change in the digitally connected world they inhabit. Let's take a look at our Learning Network Blog, "What will the future be like?"

February 6, 2012 3:42 pm  
*I'm sure when I'm 50, there will be flying cars, and people will be able to communicate without talking. We won't have to spend hours on meals: people will just eat little capsules.* – Jacob, 14

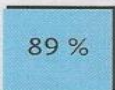
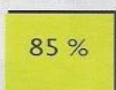
February 16, 2012 1:15 pm  
*Gasoline-powered automobiles, compact discs, desktop and laptop computers will soon be things of the past. We'll soon have smart cars and we won't have to use gasoline any more. And we'll be able to use our phones for everything!* – Helen, 15

March 2, 2012 7:06 pm  
*I'm sure, in 100 years, everyday life will be so easy! We will live in smart homes: no keys, voice-activated systems... And I often wonder what schools will be like in a century.* – Josh, 17

March 4, 2012 8:02 pm  
*If we keep on developing technology, we'll be like robots. And we might destroy the environment too. We'll have to be careful if we want a nice future.* – Karen, 16

Another survey shows many teens believe technology will solve most global issues. They do not really explain how we'll be able to reach these goals but they are clearly optimistic. Clairvoyance or naive optimism? Only time will tell!

**Teens who believe technology will help to...**

 91 %	 89 %	 88 %	 85 %
clean water	defeat world hunger	eradicate diseases (aids, cancer)	solve energy problems

Source: Wikipedia

<p>1. Most American teenagers _____</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>believe the future will be better for our environment.</li> <li>believe the future will be worse for our environment.</li> <li>are optimistic about our future.</li> <li>are pessimistic about our future.</li> </ol>	<p>2. The New York Times has asked their opinion to _____.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>children between seven and thirteen years old</li> <li>students between thirteen and fifteen years old</li> <li>young Americans who are thirteen and over</li> <li>Americans between thirteen and thirty-one years old</li> </ol>
<p>3. After asking American teenagers their opinion about the future, The New York times got...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>no answer</li> <li>very few answers</li> </ol>	<p>4. According to the New York Times, US teenagers _____.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>are a little worried about the future, but they are optimistic.</li> <li>US teenagers have no worry about the future at all.</li> </ol>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c. 100 answers</li> <li>d. a lot of answers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c. say a lot will be different in the future in our electronically connected world.</li> <li>d. think physical contact will be more important in the future.</li> </ul>
<p>5. Jacob's vision of the future:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Cars will fly.</li> <li>b. We will have to speak more foreign languages to communicate with others.</li> <li>c. We will eat more healthily.</li> <li>d. Our eating habits will change.</li> </ul>	<p>6. Helen's vision of the future:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Phones will be useless.</li> <li>b. Cars will be different.</li> <li>c. Computers will change.</li> <li>d. People will be smarter.</li> </ul>
<p>7. Josh's vision of the future:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The world will be more stressful.</li> <li>b. We won't have schools anymore.</li> <li>c. We won't need keys anymore.</li> <li>d. We will have smart houses.</li> </ul>	<p>8. Karen's vision of the future.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Everybody will have robots.</li> <li>b. The future may not be green.</li> <li>c. Technology may transform humans into machines.</li> <li>d. Technology will be environmentally friendly.</li> </ul>
<p>9. Katherine Schulten's opinion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. She thinks US teens are naive.</li> <li>b. She thinks US teens are clairvoyant.</li> <li>c. She thinks it is difficult to predict the future.</li> <li>d. She thinks our future is certain.</li> <li>e. She thinks US teenagers are optimistic.</li> </ul>	

**WRITING: Write about your language learning experience. Words no less than 100. Include these ideas.**

- ✓ How many foreign languages do you know?
- ✓ What skills (listening, speaking, reading, and writing) are you good at?
- ✓ What language tools or applications do you use?
- ✓ What would you recommend for others?

NOW I UNDERSTAND	Content	VERY WELL	WELL	NOT SURE
Vocabulary	abbreviations, words related to learning			
Speaking	agreement / disagreement			
Use of English	conjunctions of contrast, purpose			
Reading	for detailed information			
Writing	about learning, learning languages			

Дууссан: .....он .... сар ....өдөр.....Цаг...

Өөрийн үнэлгээ.....





**READING AND WRITING: Look at the job advertisements and do the exercises to practice your reading skills.**

teen  
WORLD JOBS
classifieds

**A Babysitter needed**

We need a babysitter to look after our two boys aged 5 and 7 after school from 4 p.m. – 6 p.m., Mon – Fri.  
£40 a week.

Call Mary on 678345211

**B Newspaper round before school**

We need young people to deliver newspapers on Mon, Wed and Fri mornings. The paper round takes 30 minutes in the village of Clanbrook. Papers must be delivered before 8 a.m. and you must have your own bike.

*Interested? Ask for more info at **Clanbrook post office.***

**C Holiday job**

Do you want to earn some extra money this summer? Do you speak another language? We need **French, Spanish or German** speakers to work for us in the City Museum shop Tuesday – Saturday.

Send your CV to [citymuseum@shopjob.lkj](mailto:citymuseum@shopjob.lkj)



**D Munchies Café**

PART-TIME WORK

We are looking for breakfast and lunchtime staff to work in our café on Saturdays.

Come in (8 a.m. - 4 p.m.) or call Bella on 612398745 (after 4 p.m.)

<https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/>

**1a. Match the adverts with the job descriptions and write a–d next to the number 1–4.**

- |                 |                                   |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1..... advert A | a. Delivering newspapers.         |
| 2..... advert B | b. Looking after children.        |
| 3..... advert C | c. Working in a shop.             |
| 4..... advert D | d. Working in a small restaurant. |

**1b. Circle the best job advert for these questions.**

- |   |           |           |           |           |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. In which job do you have to work after school?                       | adver t A | adver t B | adver t C | adver t D |
| 2. In which job do you have to start work before 8 a.m.?                | adver t A | adver t B | adver t C | adver t D |
| 3. In which job do you only need to work on Saturdays?                  | adver t A | adver t B | adver t C | adver t D |
| 4. In which job do you need a bicycle?                                  | adver t A | adver t B | adver t C | adver t D |
| 5. In which job do you need to speak a foreign language?                | adver t A | adver t B | adver t C | adver t D |
| 6. In which job do you only work during the summer holidays?            | adver t A | adver t B | adver t C | adver t D |
| 7. In which job do you have to work for 2 hours every day after school? | adver t A | adver t B | adver t C | adver t D |
| 8. In which job do you need to work from Tuesday to Saturday?           | adver t A | adver t B | adver t C | adver t D |

**1c. Circle True or False for these sentences.**

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1. In advert A, the babysitter can get more than £40 a week.                        | T | F |
| 2. In advert D, you don't need to work in the evenings.                             | T | F |
| 3. In advert B, the paper round should take about half an hour.                     | T | F |
| 4. In advert C, you have to work five days a week.                                  | T | F |
| 5. In advert D, you should call Bella in the morning.                               | T | F |
| 6. In advert B, you should contact the newspaper delivery boy for more information. | T | F |
| 7. In advert D, you need to work full-time.   | T | F |
| 8. In advert C, you need to contact the museum by telephone.                        | T | F |

Дууссан: .....он .... сар .... өдөр.....Цаг...

Өөрийн үнэлгээ.....

Агуулгын товч тайлбар  
Activities for use of English



**USE OF ENGLISH: 1. Complete each sentence with -to infinitive or gerund.**



1. They are learning \_\_\_\_\_ (sing).
2. I don't mind \_\_\_\_\_ (come) early.
3. I hope \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) the exam.
4. We promised not \_\_\_\_\_ (be) late.
5. We discussed \_\_\_\_\_ (go) on holiday together.
6. He kept \_\_\_\_\_ (work), although he felt ill.
7. He managed \_\_\_\_\_ (open) the door without the key.
8. The teachers prepared the students \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the test.
9. I dislike \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for buses.
10. He admitted \_\_\_\_\_ (cheat) on the test.
11. We've finished \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) for the meeting

**2. Fill out the table with Future Perfect forms.**

Infinitive form of verbs	Statement	Negative form	Question form
to ask	...will have asked	...will not have asked	Will you have asked...?
to take			
to speak			
to see			
to be			
to have			

**3. Write the sentences in Mongolian.**

1. We will have cleaned our home when our parents come home in the evening.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. I will have completed the task if the teacher checks it in 10 minutes.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. If you come to visit me at 5pm tomorrow I will have already gone out.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. They will have not gone to school yet.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. How many countries will you have travelled in 10 years' time?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Will we have translated the story by the time the teacher arrives?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**4. Decide which statement expresses a "wish" or a "regret".**

1. I wish I could fly. -----
2. They hadn't come earlier. They could help him to manage to escape. -----
3. When I was travelling in the US, I couldn't visit New York. I could have been there. -----
4. Next year I'll leave school. I want to be a doctor. -----

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**VOCABULARY: 1. Write 5-8 names of jobs and occupations in the correct column.**



-ist	-er/-or	-ian/-on	others
<i>an archeologist</i>	<i>a janitor, a lawyer</i>	<i>a magician</i>	<i>an astronaut</i>

**2. Write appropriate names of jobs after the descriptions.**

- Working with machines and tools \_\_\_\_\_
- Building and fixing things \_\_\_\_\_
- Studying science and doing many experiments \_\_\_\_\_
- Working with computers \_\_\_\_\_
- Leading projects and people \_\_\_\_\_
- Working with water systems or pipes \_\_\_\_\_
- Selling land for development \_\_\_\_\_
- Organizing and sells holidays and flights for others \_\_\_\_\_
- Developing solutions to technical problems. They sometimes design, build, or maintain engines, machines, structures, or public works \_\_\_\_\_
- Making things from wood including houses and furniture \_\_\_\_\_

**SPEAKING: In pairs, ask and answer the questions. Write your partner's answer in the blanks.**

- What kind of job do you want to have?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Why do you want this kind of job?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How much salary can you get from this job?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Do you think this kind of job is easy to do? Why? / Why not?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Do you know anyone with this kind of job? If 'yes', who?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Is this kind of job dangerous? Why? / Why not?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What do you need to study to get this job?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Will it be easy to find this kind of job? Why? / Why not?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Do any of your classmates also want this kind of job? If 'yes', who?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- If you can't get this job, what other job are you interested in? \_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**How well did you work in pairs?**

Your answers:  
 .....  
 .....

Your partner's answers:  
 .....  
 .....

**READING AND WRITING: 1. Read the passage and answer the questions. Choose the correct answers.**

**Lifelong Learning**

When you graduate from high school or university, is learning finished? The answer is no. In many countries, people continue learning all their lives. Why is lifelong learning important? How can it help you?



Lifelong learning can be useful in many ways. People who want to change careers often return to study at a university. Some professions require employees to keep learning new ways to do things. For example, doctors and nurses must always learn about new illnesses and treatments. They must also practice the skills they have and keep learning new ones.

Lifelong learning can help people stay healthy and independent. Many older people also feel that lifelong learning helps them stay close to young people. Lots of older people are now learning how to use computers.

“I want to remain active . . . for my own health,” said Mr. Salinas, a 91-year-old man taking computer classes. “I see my computer learning as . . . part of an active life and something that I can share . . . with my family.”

<p>1. What does lifelong learning mean?</p> <p>a. You stop learning after high school. b. You learn about life when you are a child. c. You continue learning for your whole life. d. You learn how to live for a very long time.</p>	<p>2. What does the article say about nurses?</p> <p>a. They use the same information for many years. b. They must learn new things all the time. c. They did not use technology in the past. d. They need to work independently.</p>
<p>3. Lifelong learning can help people _____.</p> <p>a. be smarter than other people b. live to be very old c. stop being lazy d. be healthy and independent</p>	<p>4. Which of the following might Mr. Salinas say?</p> <p>a. “Going to computer class makes me feel tired.” b. “I don’t like going to computer class because I don’t understand.” c. “Now, I can send emails to my grandchildren.” d. “Computers are for kids! I like books and newspapers.”</p>
<p>5. This article was most likely written for _____.</p> <p>a. school children b. working adults c. computer teachers d. doctors</p>	

**2. Think of you parents’ and grandparents’ jobs and occupations they did or have done. Do the jobs require to learn some new skills for their lifetime? If yes, what they are? If no, why?**

**Write no less than 100 words to answer these questions.**

Дууссан: .....он .... сар .....өдөр.....Цаг...

Өөрийн үндлэнгэ.....

Агуулгын товч тайлбар  
 Activities for use of English



**USE OF ENGLISH: 1. Choose the correct answer.**



1. Which verb is followed by a gerund?  
 a. choose      b. finish      c. promise      d. learn
2. Which verb is followed by a gerund?  
 a. dare      b. decide      c. pretend      d. consider
3. Which verb is followed by a gerund?  
 a. hope      b. discuss      c. want      d. would like
4. Which verb is followed by a gerund?  
 a. be worth      b. expect      c. offer      d. plan
5. Which verb is followed by a gerund?  
 a. attempt      b. agree      c. recommend      d. can't afford
6. Which verb is followed by infinitive?  
 a. finish      b. like      c. can't stand      d. would like

**2. Complete the sentences using the future perfect.**

1. By this time tomorrow, I \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) the project.
2. By 8 o'clock, the kids \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) asleep.
3. By tomorrow morning, he \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) wonderfully.
4. By what year will she \_\_\_\_\_ (receive) her promotion?
5. How far \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ (run) by then.
6. You \_\_\_\_\_ (finish/not) this works by the end of the workday.

**3. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.**

**... wish(es) + subject + past simple**

We form wish clause using past simple to express our wishes or regrets for the present.

**Examples:**

- I wish I were rich as a princess.
- She wishes she had a bigger house.
- Thomas wishes he weren't a policeman.
- They wish they could go to Paris.



**... wish(es) + subject + past perfect**

We form wish clause using past perfect to express our regrets about the past situations.

**Examples:**

- I wish I hadn't treated John like that.
- Fanny wishes she had studied Physics at university.
- He wishes he had bought a bigger car.



Present

Past

1. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) the manager of this company.
2. Peter wishes he \_\_\_\_\_ (not buy) that car. It breaks down so often and causes him trouble.
3. Asley's mother wishes she \_\_\_\_\_ (do) well in the final exams next week.
4. Larry wishes he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) on a spa holiday relaxing rather than working in the office now.
5. Mary feels homesick. She wishes she \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in her home with her parents now.
6. I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) me a glass of water. I am very thirsty.
7. Karen wishes her father \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) to Russia on business. She misses him.
8. It was a very hot and sunny. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ (take) my sunglasses and sun lotion with me.
9. You look overweight. I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ (attend) a gym this summer.
10. My father wishes he \_\_\_\_\_ (not forget) to take the camera with him. The view was wonderful.

NOW I UNDERSTAND	Content	VERY WELL	WELL	NOT SURE
Vocabulary	jobs related words			
Speaking	asking and answering future jobs			
Use of English	inf and gerunds; future perfect, wish / regrets			
Reading	about job adverts			
Writing	jobs and occupations			

Дууссан: ..... он ..... сар ..... өдөр ..... цаг .....

Өөрийн үнэлгээ .....





6. What have you done lately? I made five handicrafts so far. ....

3. Write the sentences in Mongolian.

- 1. I wish I ate more vegetables. (I don't eat more vegetables.) .....
2. He wishes he had a new house. (He does not have a new house.) .....
3. They wish it was August. (It isn't August.) .....
4. They wish they hadn't lost the photo. It was a good one. (They lost the photo.) .....
5. I wish I hadn't done it. (I did it.) .....
6. I wish it were the summer holidays (but it isn't - I'm still at school). ....

READING AND WRITING: 1a. Check these words and their synonyms. Use a dictionary.

hang around-waste time harshness- savagery
turn over a life- give up
kill time- fill in time cubicle- booth

1b. Read the text and answer the following questions using complete sentences.

Two weeks ago, Suarez did not go to school. He went to a nearby shopping center to meet up with his group of undesirable friends. They hung around the quiet shopping center, talking with one another. Then, one of Suarez's friends suggested that they walk around the shops to kill time. In one of the shops, Suarez saw a comic book that he really liked. However, his pocket money was not enough to pay for the book, so he secretly slipped the book into his bag. Surprisingly, when the boys left the store, the security alarm did not sound.

Suarez was very relieved and happy that he had managed to pull off the act so successfully. He then went to the toilet as he was having a stomach pain. In the cubicle, he took out his cigarettes and lit up one of them. This caused the sound of an alarm to pierce the air. Suarez did not even understand that he was the cause of the noise until there was a banging on his toilet cubicle. The security guard demanded that Suarez come out of the cubicle at once. Suarez obeyed.

That day, the guard at the shopping centre called up Suarez's parents down. He retold the smoke detector event to them, and Suarez was fined for smoking in the toilet. Also, when Suarez was caught, the guard did a routine check on Suarez's bag and discovered the stolen book. That got him into more trouble. His parents managed to convince the guard not to report it to the police. From then on, Suarez understood the extreme harshness of his actions and has been trying to turn over a new leaf ever since.

Table with 2 columns: Questions (1-9) and Answer lines (1-9).

2. Write about the person you admire. Use a text about Renchin Byamba, p-44, ex7a.

Include in your writing the following.

- ✓ Birthday
✓ Birthplace
✓ Family
✓ Childhood
✓ Education
✓ Work
✓ The reason why you admire him/her.

Дууссан: ....он .... сар ....өдөр.....Цаг...
Өөрийн үнэлгээ.....

Агуулгын товч тайлбар  
Activities for vocabulary, use of English.



**VOCABULARY: 1. Match the words or phrases with their definitions.**



- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. made fun of      | a. every day                               |
| 2. drop out of      | b. brutal or aggressive                    |
| 3. severely injured | c. in the end                              |
| 4. kick out         | d. to be removed from                      |
| 5. on a daily basis | e. tease                                   |
| 6. drug abuse       | f. out of control                          |
| 7. eventually       | g. badly hurt                              |
| 8. violent          | h. to leave something before you finish it |
| 9. out of hand      | i. wrong use of drugs                      |

**2. Label the words from ex 1.**



**USE OF ENGLISH: 1. Choose the correct time adverbials to complete the sentences.**

- A: Do you know where Adam is? B: Yes, I've \_\_\_ seen him. He's in the kitchen.  
a. yet    b. so far    c. just
- Jackie sent off more than 20 job applications last month, but \_\_\_ she hasn't had any replies.  
a. so far    b. yet    c. never
- A: Have you finished reading that book? B: Finished? I haven't started it \_\_\_!  
a. yet    b. just    c. ever
- He promised to write to me once a week but \_\_\_ I've only received a postcard.  
a. just    b. until now    c. ever
- A: Liz is looking very healthy these days. B: Yes, she's \_\_\_ started yoga classes.  
a. until now    b. so far    c. recently
- A: Have you \_\_\_ been in a helicopter? B: Yes. Once was enough!  
a. ever    b. never    c. so far
- A: Can I have a cup of tea? B: I've \_\_\_ come home. You make it!  
a. so far    b. only just    c. yet
- \_\_\_ I've been to six countries in Europe and next week I'll see three more!  
a. Up to now    b. Only just    c. Yet

**2. Write the sentences in Mongolian.**

- I will have written articles on different topics before you come.
- The lyricist will have written a song for the film.
- Will you have gone to the concert of before I come?
- I will not have attended the program because of my busy schedule.
- Shannon will have gardened by then.
- By the time you arrive, we will not have finished the meal and the speeches.
- Where will the guests have gathered by the time we arrive?
- He will have completed his project by Saturday.

Агуулгын товч тайлбар  
Activities for vocabulary,  
use of English, reading  
and writing.



**USE OF ENGLISH: Study the grammar. Then write the sentences in Mongolian.**



**I Wish/ If Only**

**If only** means **I wish**. We use **I wish...** and **If only...** when we regret something or when we would like something to be different than the way it is. **If only** is usually stronger than **I wish**.

Wish sentences:

- *I wish I could fly. = If only I could fly.*
- *I wish they would stop fighting. = If only they would stop fighting.*

After **I wish** and **If only** we can say **were/weren't** instead of **was/wasn't**.

1. I wish I hadn't taken your advice. (But I did) .....
2. I wish she could have come. (But she didn't) .....
3. If only I had more money! (But I haven't) .....
4. If only I was going on holiday with you! .....
5. If only you were here. (But you're not) .....

**READING AND WRITING: 1a. Match the words with their synonyms.**

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| 1. researchers | a. success plan of reaching goals      |
| 2. engage in   | b. manner                              |
| 3. strategy    | c. roadway                             |
| 4. behaviour   | d. people who work to find information |
| 5. pathway     | e. start/work                          |

**1b. Read again and circle True or False.**

A new study says today's teenagers are growing up more slowly than previous generations. Research from San Diego State University looked at data on teenage behaviour from the past 40 years, between 1976 and 2016. It looked at surveys on 8 million teens from seven different countries. Researchers said that compared to teenagers from the 70s, 80s and 90s, today's teens, "are taking longer to engage in both the pleasures and the responsibilities of adulthood". Professor Jean Twenge said: "The whole developmental pathway has slowed down." She said today's 18-year-olds are living more like 15-year-olds used to live. She said teenagers are taking far fewer risks than they did before.

The researchers said today's teenagers are taking longer to do things their parents and grandparents did. They are older when they go on their first date, less likely to have a part-time job, and are less likely to drive. Professor Twenge said this is a "slow life strategy". Researchers also found that more teenagers are spending longer living with their parents instead of renting their own room or apartment. One of the reasons for these behaviours is how much time teenagers spend online. The Internet is keeping teens on social media, looking at videos or playing games instead of living in the "real world". Another reason was parents who try and do too much for their children and protect them too much.

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Researchers looked at data on people up to the age of 40.       | T | F |
| 2. Researchers looked at data on 8 million teens.                  | T | F |
| 3. Researchers compared today's teens with teens from the 1970s.   | T | F |
| 4. Today's 18-year-olds are similar to 15-year-olds in the past.   | T | F |
| 5. The researchers said teenagers are no longer dating.            | T | F |
| 6. A professor said today's teenagers have a 'slow-life strategy'. | T | F |
| 7. Spending time online makes teenagers more responsible.          | T | F |
| 8. Protective parents make teenagers more responsible.             | T | F |

**1c. Answer the questions according to the article.**

1. Did you like reading this article? Why/not?
2. What do you think of when you hear the word 'age'?
3. What do you think about what you read?
4. Did you or do you enjoy being a teenager?
5. What is the worst thing about being a teenager?
6. What is the best age for a first date?
7. Should teenagers live with their parents?
8. What problems are there with teenagers always being online?

Агуулгын товч тайлбар  
Activities for vocabulary, use of English.



**VOCABULARY: Choose the correct answer.**



1. By saying 'My bad', the host means that a. he is a bad person. b. he agrees that he made a mistake. c. physically, he does not feel well.	2. 'If my memory serves me right' means a. 'If I remember correctly'. b. 'I have no doubt'. c. 'I'm curious'.
3. I opened the box _____ a. out of curiosity. b. my full attention. c. devastated.	4. This will be your favorite wish book _____ a. blockbuster b. without a doubt. c. achieve so much
5. You won't risk losing it to sue me, he said and reached for her severely _____ a. injured arm. b. ill c. pain	6. Don't _____ it and never make joke about it in front of others. a. joke b. have a fun c. make fun of

**SPEAKING: Go back to the textbook, p-50, ex-19. In groups, discuss the following questions.**

1. What is happiness?
2. What have you done recently to live happier?
3. Did you greet anyone before you came to the class today?
4. Have you made any new friends lately?
5. When was the last time you did something good for others?

**USE OF ENGLISH: 1. Fill in the following blanks with the Future Perfect Tense of the verbs given in brackets:**

1. The picture _____ by the time we reach the hall. (start)
2. _____ your studies by 2009? (finish)
3. The farmers _____ not _____ the harvest before September. (reap)
4. I _____ exercise before the sun rises. (take)
5. He _____ his lesson by next week.(finish)
6. Hari _____ this job till lunch tomorrow. (finish)
7. I _____ meals by the time you come back. (take)
8. The farmers _____ their fields before the sun sets. (plough)
9. We _____ on our journey before the day dawns. (start)
10. The bank _____ when we reach there. (open)

**2. Rewrite the sentences using wish or if only to express past regrets.**

1. I never listened to my son. Now I feel bad. I wish I had listened to my son.
2. I got injured during the London Olympics. I couldn't get a gold medal.
3. I met a drug addict yesterday. I didn't help him.
4. My mother didn't go to college. Now she regrets it in the back of her mind.
5. My father wanted to be a physicist. He became an engineer instead.
6. Tuvshinbayar wanted to be a herder. He wanted to keep his nomadic heritage.

NOW I UNDERSTAND	Content	VERY WELL	WELL	NOT SURE
Vocabulary	words related to life stories			
Speaking	discussing questions			
Use of English	present perfect, wish / regrets, if only			
Reading	stories			
Writing	about a person you admire			





<b>PAST SIMPLE</b>	(+) The Burja Khalifa was completed in 2009. (-) They did not stretch it for 200 metres long. (?) Who built the Pyramids?	(+) (-) It was not stretched for 200 metres long. (?) Who was the Pyramids built by?	(+) (-) (?)
<b>FUTURE SIMPLE</b>	(+) The construction company will build the new museum. (-) They won't repair the broken part of the bridge until Monday. (?) Will you carry all concrete?	The new museum will be built by the construction company. (-) The broken part of the bridge won't be repaired until Monday. (?) All concrete will be carried by you?	(+) (-) (?)

## READING AND WRITING

### 1a. Complete the paragraph: "The Taipei 101 building "on the right with the words on the left.

<p>Standing at 508 meters tall, the Taipei 101 building is (1) ..... in Taipei, Taiwan, and is one of the most famous (2) ..... s both in Asia and in the world. In 2004 (when it opened), and for several years after, it was the (3) ..... building on our planet. It was the first building in the world more than half a kilometer in (4) ..... Sometimes, on rainy days, the top of this (5) ..... cannot be seen as it rises high above the gray clouds. The Taipei 101 building (or simply, the 101 building') mixes (6) ..... with traditional (7) ..... There are eight main sections, each with eight floors (eight is a lucky number in Chinese). In total, there are 101 floors. The 101 building is very special because it is so tall, and because it must be very strong and very (8) ..... – there are many (9) ..... and strong windstorms called typhoons in Taiwan. For about US \$15, in the lower shopping mall, you can buy a ticket and take the fastest (10) ..... in the world up to the 91st floor. Then, you can look down on one of the world's most (11) .....and exciting cities from the top of one of its most amazing and (12) ..... buildings.</p>	<p>crowded adj. design n., v. earthquakes n. elevator n. extraordinary adj. height n. landmark n. located adj., n. modern adj. safe adj. skyscraper n. tallest adj. The Taipei 101 Building</p>
--	---

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.

### 1b. Match the words on the left with the meanings on the right.

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| 1. earthquake    | A. the way something has been made                     |
| 2. extraordinary | B. a very tall building in a city                      |
| 3. design        | C. a shaking of the earth's surface that causes damage |
| 4. height        | D. in or at a certain place                            |
| 5. landmark      | E. how tall a person or thing is                       |
| 6. located in    | F. very unusual; very good                             |
| 7. skyscraper    | G. a very large, powerful storm in East Asia           |
| 8. typhoon       | H. a building that is easy to see and recognize        |

Дууссан: .....он .... сар ....өдөр.....Цаг...

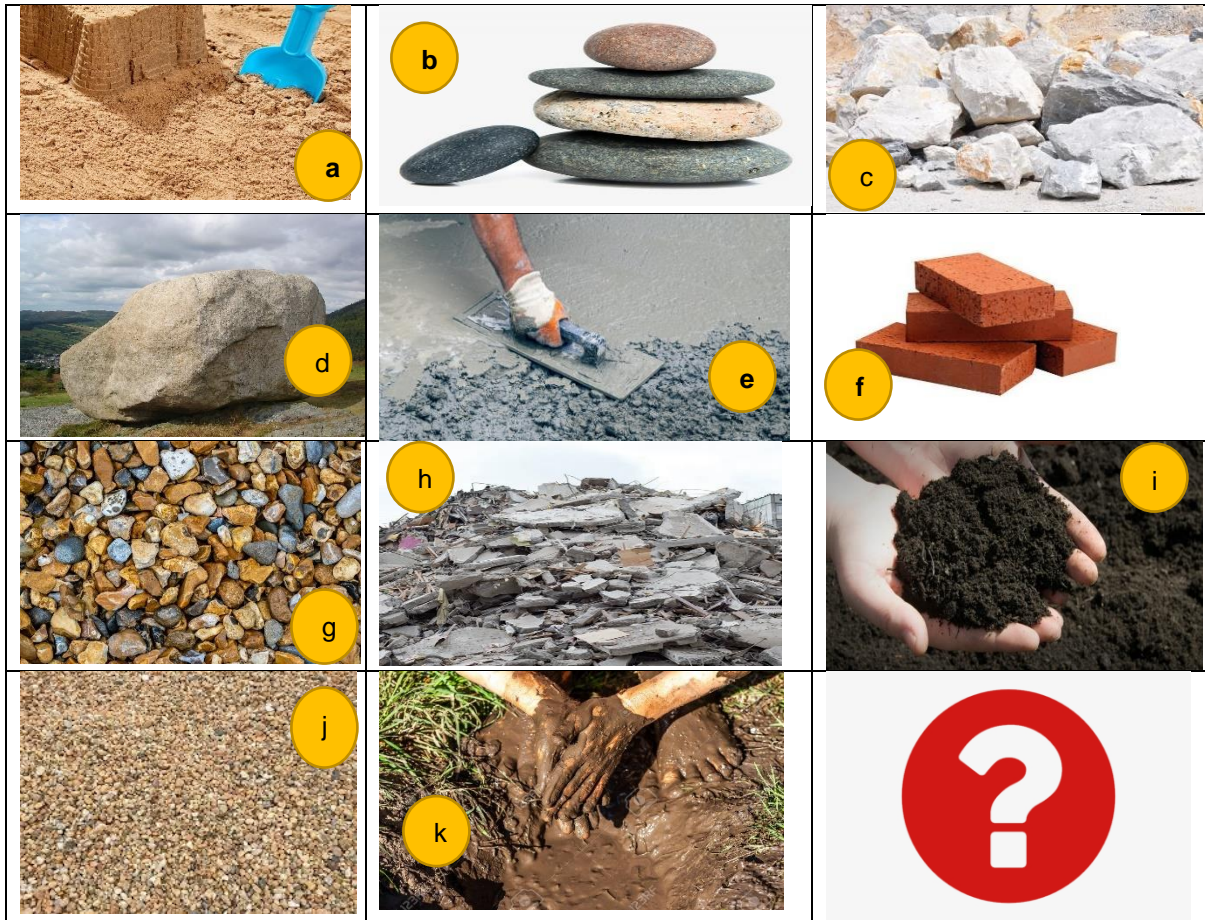
Өөрийн үнэлгээ.....

Агуулгын товч тайлбар  
Activities for vocabulary, use  
of English.



**VOCABULARY: Label the materials:**

sand, stone, lime, boulder, concrete, brick, gravel, rubble, soil, pebble, mud for the pictures.  
Use a dictionary.



**USE OF ENGLISH: Complete the sentences with the present, past or future simple passive of the verb in brackets.**

1. How many newspapers \_\_\_\_\_ (print) in Britain every day?
2. Who \_\_\_\_\_ (write) the essay by next week?
3. German \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) in Germany, Austria, and part of Switzerland.
4. The royal wedding \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) by millions of people in 2011.
5. A lot of computers \_\_\_\_\_ (make) in Korea.
6. The Harry Potter films \_\_\_\_\_ (not direct) by Steven Spielberg.
7. How much paper \_\_\_\_\_ (recycle) in Mongolia in 5 years?
8. In the UK, alcohol \_\_\_\_\_ (not sell) to anyone under 18. It's against the law.

Агуулгын товч тайлбар  
Activities for use of English,  
reading and writing.



**USE OF ENGLISH: Put the following sentences into future simple passive voice.**

1. Will he pick up the kids tomorrow? - Will the kids be picked up tomorrow?
2. The birds will eat those cookies. ....
3. My friends will visit him tomorrow. ....
4. The coach will throw a party on the weekend. ....
5. The next earthquake will destroy the city. ....

**READING AND WRITING:**

**1. What is Dinara saying about her hometown? Use the verbs in the Present, Past, Future Simple Passive or Active.**

My city is very old, it 1. .... (found) in 1005. Kazan 2. .... (destroy) by wars and fires. After one of the fires the icon tour Lady of Kazan 3. .... (discover). Today it is a famous icon and it 4. .... (respect) by many Christians. During the Great Patriotic War Kazan 5. .... (become) an important city where planes and tanks 6. .... (produce). Today Kazan is the capital of Tatarstan. In 2005 we 7. .... (celebrate) its birthday, one millennium. The Kazan Kremlin was the centre of the celebration. The Kremlin 8. .... (include) Muslim and Christian monuments. The Qol Sharif mosque 9. .... (rebuild) in 1996, it's one of the largest mosques in Russia. The magnificent The Quoll Sharif Mosque Blagoveshchensk Cathedral 10..... (build) in the middle of the sixteenth century. I am sure that my city will be better and more beautiful. In a few years' time, new underground railways, and new roads 11. .... (build). New wonderful buildings 12..... (design) in the future. I hope that our people 13 ..... (create) new theatres, museums, unique medical centres and big libraries.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.

**2. Write a short descriptive paragraph about a building in your city or country. Use the words and phrases in the box to help you – as well as your own words and ideas. Words no less than 80.**

**Location:** located in near next to in front of behind between

**Height:** tall skyscraper 87 meters 26 floors short

**Age:** new newly built old 80 years old ancient

**Colour:** red yellow blue gray grayish colorful

**Other:** amazing noisy crowded relaxing exciting spacious extraordinary special famous well-known modern traditional



Агуулгын товч тайлбар  
 Activities for vocabulary,  
 speaking and use of  
 English.



**VOCABULARY:** Label the pictures. Write the name of the part- in the top half of the box and the material it is made from underneath.



**Brew House - Wall - Chimney - Door - Fence - Garden - Window - Roof**  
**Tiles - Glass - Bricks - Wood**

**SPEAKING:** How would you describe your home? Draw your dream home and describe it.



**USE OF ENGLISH:** Rewrite the active sentences into the passive: present, past, or future simple passive.

1. The Chinese built The Great Wall of China thousands of years ago. \_\_\_\_\_
2. She will finish the project by tomorrow. Don't worry. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Will the company employ a new worker? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Millions of people will visit the museum. \_\_\_\_\_
5. I'm sorry. I made mistakes. \_\_\_\_\_
6. They publish this magazine for construction every 3 months. \_\_\_\_\_

NOW I UNDERSTAND	Content	VERY WELL	WELL	NOT SURE
Vocabulary	words related to building parts, materials			
Speaking	describing homes			
Use of English	simple passives			
Reading	about buildings			
Writing	about a famous building			





Агуулгын товч тайлбар  
Activities for use of English,  
reading and writing.



**VOCABULARY: Fill in the sentences with the words from the box.**



a flood, a wildfire, an earthquake, an avalanche, a drought, a hurricane

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ spread through the country and burnt some areas of forest.
2. If there is a lot of rain, \_\_\_\_\_ can happen.
3. It will take several hours to dig people out of the snow from the \_\_\_\_\_
4. An extremely violent \_\_\_\_\_ passed over the island, destroying the fruit-trees in the island's orchards.
5. This city of Lima was destroyed by a great \_\_\_\_\_ on the 28th of October 1746.
6. High temperatures and ... have continued for more than three weeks.

**USE OF ENGLISH: 1a. Study the similarities and differences of meaning the modals.**

**Modals for obligation**

Modals	Similarity	Differences
<b>Have to</b>	<b>Have to</b> is the same as must. It implies that you don't have a choice.	<b>I have to do my homework.</b> (If I don't, will be in trouble.)
<b>To be supposed to</b>	<b>To be supposed to</b> means an obligation.	It is something that you should do, or something that another person expects you to do. Don't forget to use the verb <b>be</b> in front of <b>supposed to</b> . <b>I am supposed to do my homework.</b> (If I don't, my teacher will notice that I didn't do it.)
<b>Must</b>	<b>Must</b> expresses obligation	-Expresses the speaker's feelings. <b>You must come.</b> You are obliged to come (I require that you come) <b>-Must I wear this tie?</b> Am I obliged to wear this tie? (What do you think?) <b>-Must</b> is used for specific obligations: <b>I must tell you something.</b>

**Similarity and differences for must and have to**

Modals	Similarity	Differences
<b>Have to</b>	<b>Have to</b> express obligation or necessity	<b>-Have to</b> expresses, above all, an impersonal idea: <b>You have to come.</b> You are obliged to come. (There's a rule requiring you to come) <b>Do I have to wear this tie?</b> Am I obliged to wear this tie? (Is there a rule about ties?) <b>-Have to</b> mainly expresses general obligations: <b>I have to brush my teeth twice a day.</b>
<b>Mustn't</b>	<b>Mustn't</b> expresses prohibition	<b>You mustn't drive.</b> You are prohibited to drive. You are not allowed to drive.
<b>Don't have to</b>	<b>Don't have to</b> expresses the absence of obligation or necessity.	<b>You don't have to drive.</b> You are not obliged to drive. (But you can if you want to).

**Usage for be allowed to**

<b>Be allowed</b>	<b>Be allowed to</b>	He <b>will</b> soon <b>be allowed to</b> swim.
-------------------	----------------------	--

to	express permission	
To be not allowed to	<b>Be not allowed</b> to express prohibition.	The security agent: Hey, you. What are you doing here? You <b>aren't allowed to</b> enter this building.

**1b. Write the sentences in Mongolian and be sure to keep the meaning of the modals.**

1. I must call the electrician and get that light fixed.
2. You mustn't worry about me. I'll be fine.
3. You have to have a licence to drive a car.
4. You don't have to have a licence to cycle on the roads.
5. You don't have to eat that if you don't like it.
6. My son is supposed to wash his face before going to bed.
7. You will be allowed to drive a car when you are eighteen.

**READING AND WRITING: 1. Read the story and answer these questions.**

It was early in the evening, and I was having dinner, when suddenly I heard a terrible noise and felt the floor moving] It was earthquake] I got up from the table and left the house quickly. I was so frightened; I started shaking. At that moment, I saw Chloe, my roommate, outside the building. I told her I was too scared to go back into the flat in case it started shaking again.

Chloe and I decided to go straight to the park to find a safe place to sit. In fact, we spent the whole night there. It was cold, but luckily for us the Red Cross gave us hot soup and blankets. We stayed in the park for much of the next day because there were still tremors from time to time.

When we were sure it was safe, we went back to the flat. We were worried because quite a few of the houses in our area were badly damaged. When we entered the flat, we saw that the bedrooms windows were broken along with some ornaments, but nothing more serious than that.

I was tired, but I wanted to stay awake because I was terrified. I thought there might be another earthquake. Chloe, on the other hand, said she wanted to sleep for a week.

1. What was Clare doing when she felt the floor moving?

.....

2. Who did she see outside of the building?

.....

3. Where did they stay the night?

.....

4. Who helped them there? How?

.....

What happened last?

.....

**2. Go back to the textbook, p-83, ex-19. Copy the sentences and add punctuation.**

What can I do?

I myself want to help stop global warming a better life clean air and better health you can get all at the same time Five easy to understand actions for how you can do your part in stowing global warming and getting a better life they are the most critical actions and they will lead to a balanced climate the required technology just start doing it and share what you are doing with your friends

1 avoid fuel powered cars

2 eat organic food

3 buy from companies that are environmentally responsible

4 take part in environmental movements

5 tell your political leaders you want clean energy and a clean environment when all of us are moving in the direction the climate and the future of our lives will be saved in surprisingly short time the transition doesn't need to be something bad but can in many ways be a change to the better for each of us

Дууссан: .....он .... сар .... өдөр.....Цаг...

Өөрийн үндлэнгэ.....

Агуулгын товч тайлбар  
 Activities for vocabulary and  
 use of English.



**VOCABULARY: 1. Match the words with their definitions.**

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| 1. famine     | a. heavy snowfalls that take place late in autumn                     |
| 2. black zud  | b. a very serious lack of food for a great number of people           |
| 3. stormy zud | c. a thin crust of ice formed on the ground after snowfall            |
| 4. white zud  | d. a long snowless period in which cattle suffer from a lack of water |
| 5. iron zud   | e. mixed snowfall and blizzards for a long period                     |

2. Use a dictionary to help you complete the chart below. All of the words must begin with the letter of the alphabet given. Some letters may have many different answers, while others may not have an answer.

<b>Avalanche</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>O</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>P</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>Q</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>R</b>
<b>F</b>	<b>S</b>
<b>G</b>	<b>T</b>
<b>H</b>	<b>U</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>V</b>
<b>J</b>	<b>W</b>
<b>K</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>L</b>	<b>W</b>
<b>M</b>	<b>Z</b>

**USE OF ENGLISH: 1. Complete these sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the present perfect passive.** Example: Our house has finally been renovated.

- The old roof ..... (repair)
- Some inner walls ..... (move)
- All the windows ..... (replace)
- All the inner doors ..... (repaint)
- A new exterior door ..... (buy)
- A new bathroom ..... (build)
- Central heating ..... (install)
- Exterior walls ..... (insulate)
- New plumbing systems ..... (use)
- New floors ..... (lay)

**What have been done in the house this month?**

2. Write the meaning of the modal verbs in each sentence.

- My doctor said that I have to stop smoking or I'll risk serious problems. \_\_\_\_\_ (I have no choice)
- I must stop smoking. It's costing me too much money. \_\_\_\_\_
- Guests must not make noise after 10 p.m. \_\_\_\_\_
- You don't have to come with me, honestly. I'll be fine! \_\_\_\_\_
- People are allowed to swim in this lake. \_\_\_\_\_
- She was supposed to cook dinner for her sick mother. It was her daily duty. \_\_\_\_\_

Агуулгын товч тайлбар  
 Activities for speaking, use  
 of English, reading and  
 writing.



**SPEAKING: In a group of 4-6, discuss the following questions.**



**How well did you work in the discussion?**

**Your answers:**










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

- ✓ How many types of natural disaster can you name? Which is the worst?
- ✓ What natural disasters are common in your country?
- ✓ Have you ever been through a natural disaster? Tell your group about your experience if it isn't too traumatic.
- ✓ What is the best / worst natural disaster movie you have seen?
- ✓ Think of three natural disasters. What can you do to stay safe during and after those natural disasters?

**USE OF ENGLISH: 1. Go back to the textbook, p-78, ex- 12b. Complete the sentences with suitable modals from 12a.**

1. You are not \_\_\_\_\_ to drive across flood water.
2. You are \_\_\_\_\_ to collect an emergency kit that includes things like first aid supplies, a torch, a portable radio, important documents, and medicines.
3. You \_\_\_\_\_ ensure your family members know how so turn off the mains supply for water, power, and gas.
4. You \_\_\_\_\_ use local warning systems to get information and get informed advice from an expert.
5. You \_\_\_\_\_ turn on main supply for water, power, and gas because gas and water leaks can cause fires.

**2. Choose the correct answers.**

1		You ... smoke in this room. A. must B. mustn't C. can D. don't have to
2		We ... be quiet. A. must B. mustn't C. has to D. don't have to
3		I ... listen to the music I like. My parents like it too. A. can B. must C. mustn't D. don't have to
4		You ... put the rubbish into the bin. A. must B. mustn't C. has to D. don't have to
5		I ... do my homework. A. can B. mustn't C. have to D. don't have to
6		You ... make noise in this area. A. can B. must C. mustn't D. don't have to
7		I ... watch TV late at night. My parents say I must go to bed early. A. can't B. must C. don't have to D. can
8		You ... take photos in this museum. A. must B. can C. mustn't D. don't have to
9		You ... speak on the mobile phone on an aeroplane. A. can B. must C. mustn't D. don't have to



We ... eat sweets in the classrooms.  
A. can B. must C. mustn't D. don't have to

## READING AND WRITING:

### Natural disasters

Scientists understand a lot about the environment - but they don't understand everything! Every year, there are big and small disasters in different parts of the world. Some of these happen very often, but some of them are a big shock. How do these natural disasters affect humans?

Can we do anything about them?

#### Part 1. Hurricanes

What are they?

Tropical storms with strong winds. They start at sea and can travel a long distance. They have different names in different places: 'hurricanes' in the Atlantic Ocean, 'typhoons' in the Pacific Ocean, 'tropical cyclones' in the Indian Ocean and around Australasia. Tornadoes, or whirlwinds, are similar, but begin over land. Why do they happen? The water evaporates from the warm sea. This condenses in the atmosphere. More and more hot, wet air rises. It becomes a strong wind.

Where do they happen? Over the warm parts of oceans. Tornadoes are common in parts of the U.S.A, Australia, and Japan. How do they affect people? They can affect ships, blow down houses, cause floods and disrupt traffic. What can people do? Scientists can usually track hurricanes, but they cannot stop them.

#### Part 2 b. Floods

What are they? The water in rivers, lakes or the ocean rises above its normal level and goes onto the land. Why do they happen? If there is a lot of rain, or very strong winds, floods can happen. Where do they happen? Some rivers in Bangladesh and India flood every year. People expect it, so there is no panic. When the floods go down, there are lots of minerals in the soil. They can grow good plants. How do they affect people? When the floods are a surprise, many people can drown. Every year, people lose their houses and their furniture. When floods happen every year, some people are ready for them. But many people (and governments) do not prepare properly. What can people do? Dams can reduce floods - but some dams can cause them! There are often 'flood warnings' on the radio.

#### 1. Match the words to the correct definition.

a. blow down (v)	b. condense (v)
c. dam (n)	d. disaster (n)
e. disrupt (v)	f. drown (v)
g. evaporate (v)	h. reduce (v)
i. shock (n)	j. warning (n)

1. A statement telling people of a possible problem or danger.
2. A very bad event that causes lots of damage or kills a lot of people.
3. A wall built across a river to stop the water.
4. Something bad that happens unexpectedly and surprises you.
5. The process when a gas changes into a liquid.
6. The process when a liquid (e.g., water) changes into a gas.
7. To go under water and die.
8. To interrupt or prevent something from continuing.
9. To make something smaller or less in size.
10. When a strong wind makes something fall over.

#### 2. Write an article about the earthquake in China using the information in the box.

**Earthquake** – China 2008

**Date:** 12/10/2008

**Time:** 14:28

**Location:** China (Sichuan province)

**Magnitude:** 7.8

**Number of victims:** 69,000 people were killed (10,000 in Sichuan province alone) - about 250,000 people were injured.

**Help from:** the army, Paramilitary People's Armed Police, the Red Cross, Mercy Corps etc.

Дууссан: .....он .... сар .... өдөр.....Цаг...

Өөрийн үнэлгээ.....



Агуулгын товч тайлбар  
 Activities for vocabulary,  
 speaking, use of English,  
 reading and writing.



**VOCABULARY: What natural disasters are? Choose the correct word to fill in the gaps. There is one extra word that you do not need.**



Earthquake, lightning, tornado, eruption, fog, drought, flood, blizzard, cloudy, thunder, hail, forecast, breeze, shade

1. It did not rain for a long time and the mined the harvest.
2. We heard the loud sound of \_\_\_\_\_ in the distance.
3. During the all the houses were covered by water.
4. We could not see anything because of the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. It was very snowy last night; we had a real \_\_\_\_\_.
6. A flash of light in the sky is called \_\_\_\_\_.
7. You must stay away from the volcano during the \_\_\_\_\_.
8. You should listen to the weather \_\_\_\_\_ before you go camping.
9. We felt the gentle \_\_\_\_\_ from the ocean on our faces.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ consists of small balls of ice that fall from the sky.
11. You cannot see stars in the sky at night.
12. It is fresher to stay in the of the \_\_\_\_\_ trees on a hot day.
13. The ground was shaking terribly during the \_\_\_\_\_.

**SPEAKING: Discuss the questions below with your partner.**

Student A

1. Have you ever felt an earthquake? If 'yes', when? Describe it.
2. Do you enjoy watching disaster movies? Why? / Why not?
3. What are some examples of man-made disasters?
4. Do you ever worry about airplane crashes when you fly? Why? / Why not?
5. Do you know about anyone who has survived a disaster? If 'yes', who?
6. Do you think there are more or fewer disasters

Student B

1. What are some examples of natural disasters?
2. What kind of disaster is most dangerous? Why?
3. What kinds of things can cause an airplane to crash?
4. What are some ways a fire can start?
5. What telephone number should you dial if there is a fire in your building?
6. Do you know about anyone who has survived a disaster? If 'yes', who?

Fill in the chart with: Very well (VW), Good (G), Fair (F)

Criteria	Student 1 Name:	Student 2 Name:
Choosing the right vocabulary		
Using grammar structures		
Fluency		

**USE OF ENGLISH: 1. Fill in the spaces with words to complete the passive form of each present perfect simple sentence. The agent and preposition "by" are not required.**

- 1) The cleaners have thrown away the papers I left on my desk. The papers I left on my desk \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) They have closed the zoo this week for health reasons. The zoo \_\_\_\_\_ this week for health reasons.
- 3) I heard that they have used animals here for scientific experiments. I heard that animals \_\_\_\_\_ here for scientific experiments.
- 4) Somebody has stolen my new watch. My new watch \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) The police have not found the murderer yet. The murderer \_\_\_\_\_ yet.

- 6) They still have not solved the case. The case still \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) Have you switched the computer on this morning? Has the computer \_\_\_\_\_ this morning?
- 8) Have they done anything about the broken photocopier? Has \_\_\_\_\_ about the broken photocopier?
- 9) People say they have seen her driving a new car. She \_\_\_\_\_ driving a new car.
- 10) Nobody has arranged anything. Nothing \_\_\_\_\_.

**2. Choose the correct modal verb in each sentence.**

1. My son is **allowed / supposed** to be at home every day at six o'clock except on Saturdays.
2. I'm **allowed / supposed** to help my little sister with her homework because I promised my mother.
3. You **must not / don't have to** use this product without protection.
4. You **must not / don't have to** go to the ceremony if you don't feel like it. It'll be very boring anyway.
5. You **must not / don't have to** forget to take your medicine.
6. The students aren't **allowed /supposed** to run in the corridors.

**READING AND WRITING: 1. Read the text and choose the correct word: tsunamis, dinosaurs, under water, tsunami, high winds, disaster, shelter.**

Natural disasters take many different forms and can happen without warning. Earthquakes, floods, volcanoes, drought, typhoons, and hurricanes are all-natural disasters.

The earthquake of 26 December 2004 resulted in one of the worst natural disasters in living memory. It was a massive \_\_\_\_\_ (1) quake and occurred in the Indian Ocean. This caused a huge tidal-wave a \_\_\_\_\_ (2) to cross the Indian Ocean. It destroyed coastlines, communities and brought death and destruction to many people. Thousands of people were killed as the wave travelled miles across the ocean to distant beaches. Whole families were swept out to sea or drowned as the sea invaded the land. The survivors need fresh water, food and \_\_\_\_\_ (3) as well as medical help. People from all over the world are giving lots of money so that towns and villages can be rebuilt. What is the difference between a Hurricane and a Tornado? Hurricanes are extremely strong storms and often happen in the Caribbean. They cause \_\_\_\_\_ (4), huge waves, and heavy flooding and can be hundreds of miles across. In 1998, Hurricane Gilbert produced 160 mile an hour wind. It killed 318 people and destroyed much of Jamaica. Tornadoes or 'twisters' are very strong spinning winds. They can move objects as big as a car and can blow buildings down. These are very common in West Africa and certain areas of the USA.

Which is the most dangerous natural disaster?

All the disasters mentioned above are very dangerous and continue to kill thousands of people each year, but they are nowhere near the most dangerous \_\_\_\_\_ (5). to ever happen on earth. One type of event in earth's history has regularly killed millions of beings: asteroid impact. About once every million years the earth is hit by a piece of rock and ice from space large enough to cause massive destruction (including earthquakes, volcanoes and \_\_\_\_\_ (6) and sometimes to kill entire species. 65 million years ago more than half the earth's species were killed by such an impact including all the \_\_\_\_\_ (7).

**2. Write a short story about a disaster survivor you have experienced, read, and heard. Include in your story the following. Words no less than 80.**

- ✓ What is it?
- ✓ When and where it happened?
- ✓ What did the survivor do?
- ✓ How was the survivor rescued?
- ✓ How did you feel?
- ✓ What lesson did you get from the story?

Start like this:

I have read about a survivor rescued from wildfire in a southern aimag of Mongolia.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

NOW I UNDERSTAND	Content	VERY WELL	WELL	NOT SURE
Vocabulary	words related to natural disasters			
Speaking	describing natural disasters			
Use of English	Present perfect passive, modals for obligations			
Reading	about natural disasters			
Writing	about a disaster survivor			

Дууссан: .....он ... сар ... өдөр.....Цаг..

Өөрийн үнэлгээ.....



Агуулгын товч тайлбар  
Activities for vocabulary,  
speaking, use of English,  
reading and writing.



**VOCABULARY: Match the words and phrases with their definition.**



1. lifestyle
2. the simple life
3. the high life
4. primary education
5. secondary education
6. higher education
7. university graduate
8. university degree
9. life-long learning

- a. a way of living without all the possessions and worries of modern life
- b. the final stage of compulsory education following the primary education
- c. an academic title given by a college or university to a student who has completed a course of study
- d. six or seven years of schooling starting at the age of 5 or 6
- e. the type of life that you have, for example the type of job, house or activity you like
- f. self-initiated education that is focused on personal development
- g. a person who holds a university or college degree
- h. a style of living that includes spending a lot of money on luxuries
- i. tertiary, third stage, or post-secondary education

**SPEAKING: Work in pairs. Think of the question: *Have you got the skills you need for the 21<sup>st</sup> century?* Then, think of an object or gadget you use every day.**

- ✓ How could it be improved?
- ✓ Can you think of three improvements?

When you are ready tell your idea to your partner.

**Example:**

*The gadget I use every day is ... This gadget could be improved in following three ways.  
Firstly, ...*

*Secondly, ...*

*Thirdly, ....*

**Take notes of your partner's idea.**

My partner/friend \_\_\_\_\_ says that:  
He/she

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

<b>Equality and inequality</b> (two things are equal or not equal in some way) as + adjective + as not as + adjective + as	as + adjective + as is used to say that two things are equal in some way. •He is <b>as tall as</b> me. •Jim's car is <b>as fast as</b> mine. •Jim's car is <b>not as fast as</b> mine.
<b>Modifying comparatives</b> (to intensify meaning) much / a lot / far / a little / a bit / slightly + comparative / superlative adjective	•Bob is <b>much richer</b> than I am. •Mario's is <b>by far the best</b> restaurant in town. •I'm <b>nearly the oldest</b> in the class. •My mother's hair is <b>slightly longer</b> than mine.
<b>repeating comparatives</b> (to say that something is changing) more and more less and less	•These exams are getting <b>worse and worse</b> every year. •She gets <b>more and more</b> beautiful every time I see her.

1. This apple is much tastier than the other one.
2. This apple is far uglier than that one.
3. Eleni and Maria are a bit shorter than I.
4. *The sky grew **darker and darker**, and we knew the storm would break soon.*
5. Shirley is **much more popular than** Janet.
6. *The material was **as thin as** ice.*
7. *The final wasn't **so exciting as** the semi-final.*

## READING

### 1. Learn the words and phrases before the reading.

1. resource – n. a supply of something (such as money) that someone has and can use when it is needed.
2. worm – n. a long, thin animal that has a soft body with no legs or bones and that often lives in the ground.
3. accomplish – v. to succeed in doing (something)
4. willpower – n. the ability to control yourself: strong determination that allows you to do something difficult (such as to lose weight or quit smoking)
5. jump on the day – informal phrase: to start doing something before other people start, or before something happens, to win an advantage for yourself.
6. metabolism – n. the chemical processes by which a plant or an animal uses food, water, etc., to grow and heal and to make energy.
7. meditate – v. to spend time in quiet thought for religious purposes or relaxation: to think about (something) carefully.
8. visualize – v. to form a mental picture of (someone or something)
9. journal – n. a book in which you write down your personal experiences and thoughts.

### 2. Read the article and choose the correct answer.

#### FIVE HABITS OF VERY SUCCESSFUL PEOPLE

Having success and being able to meet one's goals requires knowledge, a sense of direction, hard work and resources. Some people might add to that list luck, connections and perhaps a strong belief in yourself. We accomplish our goals one step at a time, doing a little each day. So, using your day effectively is important. On many websites' productivity experts share advice on how to achieve your career and life goals. Most of the experts agree on one thing: Starting your day on the right foot is most important. Collected from these websites, here are five ideas on how to start your day off right.

##### 1. Get up an hour early.

People who get up early in the morning have a jump on the day. For starters, they're awake! And some studies show that our willpower and attention span are strongest in the morning. In fact, the morning may be the most productive part of your day.

In American English, we like to say, "The early bird gets the worm." Here, if you're a bird, the worm is the reward. So, this expression means that people who rise up early are more likely to succeed.

Inventor, philosopher, and writer Benjamin Franklin would probably agree. Americans like to use Franklin's memorable expressions. One of them is "Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise." Of course, there are exceptions. People who are "night owls" do their best work and their best thinking at night.

##### 2. Drink a glass of water with lemon juice.

Why? Health experts say that drinking a combination of lemon juice and water first thing in the morning jump-starts the body's metabolism. Not only does it jump start your body's cells, but this kind of drink keeps them moving throughout the day.

##### 3. Don't answer email or jump into social media as soon as you get up.

Your coffee or tea is ready. So, you decide to look at your email quickly or open up your Facebook account. Well, don't. This is a great way to forget about the day ahead. We've all done it. You see a Facebook post from a friend you haven't seen in a long time. He is angry about some issue and the heated discussion pulls you in. Before you know it, an hour has passed, you hurry out the door so as not to be late for work or school. This is not the best way to start your day.

#### 4. Exercise!

Some people may disagree with this one. Exercising in the morning may not be for everyone. Some people like to exercise after work or at night.

Physical fitness experts and trainers often suggest some form of exercise in the morning because the middle of the day is a busy time for most people. By the day's end, you may not have the time or energy to exercise. How many times have you finished work and said to yourself, "I'm too tired to exercise! I'll do it tomorrow." Exercising in the morning prevents that from happening.

#### 5. Think about your day ... at night.

Meditate, visualize -- whatever you call it -- take time at the end of the day to think back on all the things that have happened. Give thanks if you want. And spend a little time to think about tomorrow. Some people who talk about "living in the present" may criticize this. But it may help you to prepare if you take a few minutes to think about what you need to do the next day. If you did one thing, that means you are one step closer in reaching one of your goals. Which of these tips do you agree with? Which ones do you disagree with? Do you have other tips or advice on making the most of your day? Source: VOA

<p>1. What does the report say about sleeping time?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. People who get up early are more likely to succeed.</li><li>b. People who sleep for longer periods will be healthier.</li><li>c. People who stay up late at night are not as productive.</li><li>d. The report says all these things about getting up early.</li></ul>	<p>2. What reason is provided for drinking a glass of water with lemon?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. It removes harmful substances from your cells.</li><li>b. It is much healthier than coffee or tea.</li><li>c. It works to prevent tiredness throughout the day.</li><li>d. It helps to increase your metabolism.</li></ul>
<p>3. Why does the report suggest you avoid social media in the morning?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. It may make you feel angry early in the day.</li><li>b. It may pull you into arguments with friends.</li><li>c. It makes you dislike your friends.</li><li>d. The report suggests all these things.</li></ul>	<p>4. What does the report say about exercising during morning hours?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. It is not as effective as evening exercise.</li><li>b. It prevents the excuse of being tired in the evening.</li><li>c. It saves you time in the middle of your workday.</li><li>d. It increases your metabolism if you do it regularly.</li></ul>
<p>5. What does the report suggest you do at the end of your day?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Live in the present moment as much as possible.</li><li>b. Meditate and visualize things that happened that day.</li><li>c. Exercise for just a few moments before you sleep.</li><li>d. Prepare a list of what you want to do the next day.</li></ul>	<p><b>3. Translate these sentences in Mongolian.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The early bird gets the worm.</li><li>2. Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.</li><li>3. Meditate, visualize -- whatever you call it -- take time at the end of the day to think back on all the things that have happened.</li><li>4. People who are "night owls" do their best work and their best thinking at night.</li><li>5. Some people who talk about "living in the present" may criticize this.</li></ul>

**Translation:**

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**WRITING:**

Use the following chart write about your near and far future. Choose areas from the box.

*Travel job family friends hobby partner possessions appearance qualification learning lifestyle the world*



**NEXT YEAR**

<input type="text"/>	
<input type="text"/>	
<input type="text"/>	
<input type="text"/>	
<input type="text"/>	

**NEXT 5 YEARS**

<input type="text"/>	
<input type="text"/>	
<input type="text"/>	
<input type="text"/>	
<input type="text"/>	

**NEXT 30 YEARS**

<input type="text"/>	
<input type="text"/>	
<input type="text"/>	
<input type="text"/>	
<input type="text"/>	

NOW I UNDERSTAND	Content	VERY WELL	WELL	NOT SURE
Vocabulary	identity related words			
Speaking	expressing likes and dislikes			
Use of English	so /such phrasal verbs related to clothes			
Reading	reading for detailed information			
Writing	completing sentences on own ideas			

Агуулгын товч тайлбар  
Activities for vocabulary,  
speaking, reading, and  
writing.

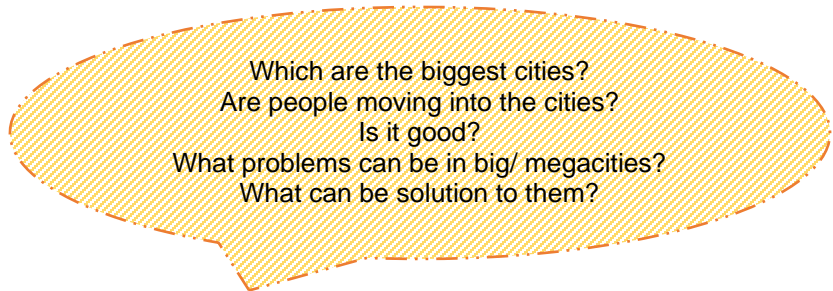


**VOCABULARY: Write the definitions for the words.**



- a. urban \_\_\_\_\_
- b. rural \_\_\_\_\_
- c. migration \_\_\_\_\_
- d. ageing \_\_\_\_\_
- e. overpopulation \_\_\_\_\_
- f. industrialization \_\_\_\_\_
- g. pollution \_\_\_\_\_
- h. demography \_\_\_\_\_

**SPEAKING: In pairs / groups, talk about population trends in your country.**



**READING:**

**1a. Read and choose the best title.**

- a. Manchester city
- b. The world greenest stadium

Introducing sustainability, it's good for the game, even better for the Earth. The technological innovation is growing day by day. Manchester has become the most environmentally friendly city in the United Kingdom. It is planning to introduce the first sports stadium in the world that is powered by renewable energy. The designs feature several renewable systems from wind turbines to water recycling, and storage of enough solar energy to supply 4,000 homes. It's not just the sports fans who will benefit even 'people across Manchester will be able to buy into the 100 percent renewable energy produced' says Pete Bradshaw, Social Responsibility Manager for Manchester City Football Club. Here was built the most exciting eco arena on the planet.

**1b. Read again and answer the questions.**

1. Where is the environmentally friendly city situated?
2. What alternative resource is used in the stadium?
3. From what were the renewable systems designed?
4. How many homes will be supplied by solar energy?
5. Why does it called eco arena?

**2a. Before reading write the words in Mongolian.**

- 1. social division \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. violence \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. empower \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. rapidly \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. proceed \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. industry \_\_\_\_\_

**2b. Read the article and choose the correct answer.****CITIES NOW HOME TO MORE THAN HALF OF ALL PEOPLE**

Over half the world's people now live in cities. The latest "Global Report on Human Settlements" says the historic change took place last year. The report came out this week from U.N. Habitat, a United Nations agency.

A century ago, less than five percent of all people lived in cities. By the middle of this century, it could be seventy percent, or almost six and a half billion people.

Already three-fourths of people in developed countries live in cities. Now most urban population growth is in the developing world and there has been problems due to overpopulation.

Urbanization can lead to social and economic progress, but also pressure on cities to provide housing and services. The new report says almost two hundred thousand people move into cities and towns each day. It says worsening inequalities, driven by social divisions and differences in wealth, could lead to violence unless cities plan better.

Another issue is urban sprawl. This is where cities expand into rural areas, sometimes at a much faster rate than urban population growth.

Sprawl is common in the United States. Americans move a lot. In a recent study, Art Hall at the University of Kansas found that people are moving away from the major cities to smaller cities. He sees a trend toward "de-urbanization" across America.

But urban economies still provide possibilities that rural areas do not.

Sabina Deitrick at the University of Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania, is an expert on cities. She notes that urbanization brings social change that can empower women.

Sabina Deitrick: "Women entering the labor force is one big change and that always goes up with urbanization and certainly will proceed in many, many countries where urbanization is increasing rapidly."

Sabina Deitrick has closely studied Pittsburgh from the loss of its main industry, steel, to its rebirth as a smaller city with different industries. She says the reuse of existing land and spaces and the reinvention of urban life is important if cities are to succeed.

Professor Deitrick notes that a city's ability to educate and train its people is important to jobs and new industries. Even new industries based on old ideas.

Around the world, people leave rural farm jobs to go to the city. Yet now there is growing demand for farm products grown close to the cities where they are used. Urban farming is taking hold in some of the world's biggest cities. Sabina Deitrick says studies show that urban farming is one area where woman can earn more than men do.

Source: VOA

**1. Choose the correct answer.**

1. Less than 5% of people lived in cities one hundred years ago.  
A. True. B. False. C. We don't know.
2. Most urban population growth takes place in developed countries.  
A. True. B. False. C. We don't know.
3. Many people are moving from big cities to smaller ones.  
A. True. B. False. C. We don't know.
4. Some people leave their farm jobs to move to the city.  
A. True. B. False. C. We don't know.
5. Women can earn more money than men in urban farming.  
A. True. B. False. C. We don't know.

**2. Complete the sentences.**

- a. rebirth, reinvention: Prefix re- means \_\_\_\_\_
- b. de-urbanization: Prefix de- means \_\_\_\_\_
- c. inequality: Prefix in- means \_\_\_\_\_
- d. overpopulation: Prefix over- means \_\_\_\_\_

**3. What does "urban sprawl" means?**

- a. The rapid expansion of the geographic extent of cities and towns
- b. Automobile use and of public transport

**WRITING: Write three paragraphs describing and comparing urbanization in 1960 and today. Words no less than 100. Use the template below.**

Paragraph: 1 1950	Fifty years ago..... Many / The majority of / Most cities..... Some / A few / Not many cities..... The highest populations were in .....
Paragraph 2: Today	Many / The majority of / Most cities... Some / A few / Not many cities... The largest populations are .....
Paragraph 3: Compare.	The main differences between 1950 and today are... Firstly, ..... Secondly, ..... ..... much / a lot / bigger than..... ..... is different from / similar to..... The reason for this may be.....

Paragraph 1
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Paragraph 2
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Paragraph 3
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

NOW I UNDERSTAND	Content	VERY WELL	WELL	NOT SURE
<b>Vocabulary</b>	urbanization related words			
<b>Speaking</b>	expressing opinion in pair/ group discussion			
<b>Reading</b>	reading for detailed information			
<b>Writing</b>	writing paragraphs for comparison			

Дууссан : ..... он ..... сар ..... өдөр ..... цаг  
Өөрийн үнэлгээ:.....