



ENGLISH MASTERY

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Dear Learners,

This English book is designed to enhance your listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills, aiming to improve your proficiency progressively. Through regular practice and engagement with the exercises provided, you will advance towards bilingualism making interactions with both native and non-native speakers more accessible. We encourage you to stay committed and continue learning.

Best of luck!

Afsaneh Mousavi

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To the Students

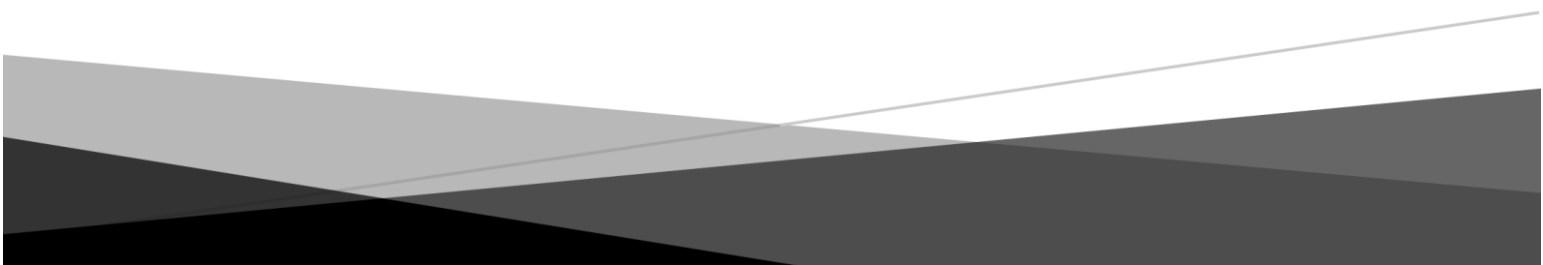
What is English Mastery?

English Mastery is designed for learners at the intermediate level who seek to elevate their English skills to an advanced level. To achieve advanced communication, it is essential to develop four key skills: listening, speaking, reading, and writing.

This book provides comprehensive sections for each skill, with four distinct exercises for each area. By engaging with these exercises, learners can systematically enhance their proficiency and achieve greater fluency in English.

Each section of this book is meticulously crafted to address various aspects of language learning. The listening exercises are designed to improve comprehension and listening accuracy, while the speaking activities focus on enhancing verbal communication and pronunciation. The reading passages offer diverse contexts and themes to build reading skills and vocabulary, and the writing prompts aim to develop coherent and effective writing abilities.

As you progress through this book, consistently practicing these exercises will advance your language skills and build your confidence in using English in various real-world situations. Embrace the challenge and stay dedicated; you will see significant improvement in your ability to communicate effectively and fluently.



About the author

Afsaneh Mousavi is an experienced English educator with a Master's degree in English Proficiency from an institution in Karaj. With over 10 years of teaching experience, Ms. Mousavi has worked with students at various levels, helping them achieve their language goals. In addition to teaching, Afsaneh Mousavi works online as an English teacher and has been involved with various educational institutions.

Passionate about language learning, Ms. Mousavi designed this book to provide learners with practical tools to systematically enhance their English skills. Outside of teaching, Ms. Mousavi enjoys traveling, reading, and exploring different cultures, which has further enriched her understanding of effective communication. Through this book, Afsaneh Mousavi aims to support learners in their journey toward advanced proficiency and confident communication.

With a deep commitment to fostering language development, Ms. Mousavi continues to seek innovative methods and resources to support learners. This book reflects not only years of teaching experience but also a dedication to creating engaging and effective learning materials. By incorporating a variety of exercises and practical insights, Afsaneh Mousavi hopes to inspire and guide students as they progress toward mastering English and achieving their personal and professional goals.

Listening Passage1: The Benefits of Urban Green Spaces

Urban green spaces, such as parks and community gardens, play a crucial role in enhancing the quality of life in cities. These areas offer numerous benefits beyond their **aesthetic** appeal.

First, green spaces provide a **refuge** from the concrete and noise of urban environments. They offer a place where people can relax and enjoy nature, which is known to **reduce** stress and improve **mental health**. Studies have shown that spending time in natural settings can lower levels of anxiety and depression.

Additionally, urban green spaces encourage physical activity. Parks with walking trails, sports fields, and playgrounds make it easier for residents to engage in exercise and recreational activities. This can contribute to overall physical health and help combat **sedentary** lifestyles.

Moreover, green spaces support **biodiversity** by providing habitats for various plant and animal species. This **ecological** benefit is essential for maintaining balanced urban ecosystems and promoting environmental **sustainability**.

Finally, these areas foster social interaction and community **cohesion**. They serve as gathering spots where people can meet, socialize, and participate in community events, strengthening neighborhood bonds.

Overall, urban green spaces are vital for creating healthier, more vibrant cities. Their **multifaceted** benefits make them an **indispensable** part of urban planning and development.

Vocabulary

1. ***Aesthetic*** - Related to beauty or the appreciation of beauty.
2. ***Refuge*** - A place or situation that provides safety or shelter from something difficult or unpleasant.
3. ***Reduce*** - To make something smaller or less in amount, degree, or size.
4. ***Mental health*** - A person's emotional and psychological well-being.
5. ***Sedentary*** - Involving a lot of sitting and little physical activity.
6. ***Biodiversity*** - The variety of different kinds of life found on Earth or in a particular habitat, including plants, animals, and microorganisms.
7. ***Ecological*** - Relating to the relationships between living organisms and their environment.
8. ***Sustainability*** - The ability to be maintained at a certain rate or level without depleting resources or causing severe ecological damage.
9. ***Cohesion*** - The act or state of sticking together or being united.
10. ***multifaceted benefits*** - offering a range of different advantages or positive effects.
11. ***indispensable*** - essential

Exercise1: Paraphrase Each Paragraph

Exercise 2: make a sentence for each word

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Listening Passage 2: Love Marriage vs. Arranged Marriage

Marriage is a significant cultural and personal **milestone**, and different societies approach it in various ways. Two common types of marriage are love marriage and arranged marriage.

****Love Marriage****: In a love marriage, individuals choose their partners based on mutual **affection** and personal choice. Couples who opt for love marriages typically meet, date, and develop a relationship before deciding to marry. They believe that understanding each other's personalities and values **beforehand** leads to a stronger foundation for their future together. **Proponents** argue that love marriages offer greater personal satisfaction and **compatibility** because the partners have chosen each other based on their preferences.

****Arranged Marriage****: On the other hand, an arranged marriage involves families playing a **significant** role in selecting a partner for an individual. In many cultures, parents or family members find potential **spouses** based on social, economic, and **cultural** factors. The couple may not know each other well before the marriage but often get to know each other after the wedding. **Supporters** of arranged marriages believe that this approach ensures compatibility and support from both families, leading to a stable and **harmonious** relationship.

Both types of marriages have their advantages and challenges. Love marriages focus on personal choice and romantic connection, while arranged marriages **emphasize** family support and **practical** considerations. Ultimately, the success of either type depends on the couple's commitment and effort to build a strong and loving relationship.

Vocabulary

1. *Milestone* - A significant event or point in a person's life or the progress of something.
2. *Affection* - A feeling of love or fondness.
3. *beforehand* - in advance.
4. *Proponents* - People who advocate for or support a particular idea or plan.
5. *Compatibility* - The ability to exist or work together without conflict; harmony.
6. *Significant* - Important or noteworthy.
7. *spouse* - partner, wife or husband.
- 8 *Cultural* - Relating to the ideas, customs, and social behavior of a society.
9. *Supporters* - People who approve of or advocate for a particular idea or practice.
10. *Harmonious* - A state of peaceful and friendly relations.
11. *emphasize* - to say something strongly.
12. *practical* - functional and effective.

Exercise1: Paraphrase Each Paragraph

Exercise 2: make a sentence for each word

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Listening Passage3: The Rise of Food Trucks

Food trucks have become a popular **trend** in many cities around the world. These mobile kitchens offer a wide variety of foods and are known for their convenience and unique dining experiences.

****Food Truck Culture****: Food trucks started as a way for chefs to serve food on the go, but they have evolved into a significant part of urban culture. Many food trucks are known for their creative and **gourmet** menus, offering everything from exotic tacos to **artisanal** ice cream. The variety of **cuisines** and styles available on food trucks often reflects the diversity of the city they operate in.

****Why People Love Food Trucks****: Food trucks are so popular because they bring fresh and exciting food to different locations. They can often be found at food festivals, street markets, and even outside popular events. This **mobility** allows them to reach a wide audience and **adapt** quickly to changing food trends.

****The Experience****: Visiting a food truck is more than just eating; it's an experience. Many food trucks have unique designs and themes that make them stand out. The casual **atmosphere** and the opportunity to try new and interesting dishes make food trucks a fun and **memorable** dining option.

Overall, food trucks offer a **dynamic** and enjoyable way to explore different foods and enjoy a meal in a lively setting. Whether you're a foodie or just looking for a quick bite, food trucks provide an exciting alternative to traditional dining.

Vocabulary

1. ***Trend*** - A general direction in which something is developing or changing.
2. ***Gourmet*** - Involving or relating to high-quality or sophisticated food.
3. ***Artisanal*** - Made in a traditional or non-mechanized way, often by hand, and typically implying high quality and craftsmanship.
4. ***Cuisine*** - A style or method of cooking, especially as characteristic of a particular country, region, or establishment.
5. ***Mobility*** - The ability to move or be moved easily from one place to another.
6. ***Adapt*** - To make suitable or adjust to new conditions or situations.
7. ***Atmosphere*** - The mood or feeling created by a particular setting or environment.
8. ***Memorable*** - Worth remembering or easily remembered, often because it is unusual or special.
9. ***Dynamic*** - Characterized by constant change, activity, or progress.

Exercise1: Paraphrase Each Paragraph

Exercise 2: make a sentence for each word

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Listening Passage4: The Importance of Recycling

Recycling is a crucial practice for **preserving** the environment and **conserving** natural resources. It involves processing used materials into new products to reduce waste and minimize the need for **raw materials**.

What is Recycling? Recycling refers to the process of collecting and converting waste materials into reusable items. Commonly recycled materials include paper, glass, metal, and certain plastics. These materials are collected from homes, businesses, and public spaces and then sent to recycling facilities where they are sorted, cleaned, and processed.

Why is Recycling Important? Recycling helps reduce the amount of waste that ends up in **landfills**, which can take up valuable space and release harmful chemicals into the soil and water. By recycling, we decrease the demand for new raw materials, which helps conserve natural resources like trees, minerals, and water. Additionally, recycling reduces the energy needed to produce new products, leading to lower **greenhouse gas emissions**.

How Can You Recycle? To recycle effectively, start by separating recyclable materials from regular trash. Use **designated** bins for paper, glass, metal, and plastic. It's also helpful to follow local recycling guidelines, as different communities have specific rules for what can and cannot be recycled. By making recycling a regular part of your routine, you contribute to a cleaner environment and a more **sustainable** future.

****The Impact of Recycling****: Recycling not only benefits the environment but also supports the economy by creating jobs in the recycling industry. Moreover, it **fosters** a culture of **responsibility** and environmental awareness, encouraging individuals and communities to take part in protecting the planet.

Overall, recycling is a simple yet powerful way to make a positive impact on the environment. By understanding and practicing recycling, you help ensure a healthier and more sustainable world for future generations.

Vocabulary

1. ***Recycling*** - The process of collecting and processing used materials into new products to prevent waste and conserve resources.
2. ***Preserving*** - Protecting something from harm or destruction; maintaining its condition.
3. ***Conserving*** - Using resources carefully to avoid waste and depletion.
4. ***Raw materials*** - Natural resources used to produce goods, such as minerals, oil, or timber.
5. ***Landfills*** - Sites where waste is disposed of and buried.
6. ***Greenhouse gas emissions*** - Gases released into the atmosphere that trap heat and contribute to global warming.
7. ***Designated*** - Officially assigned or marked for a specific purpose.
8. ***Sustainable*** - It can be maintained over the long term without harming the environment or depleting resources.
9. ***Fosters*** - Encourages the development or growth of something.
10. ***Responsibility*** - The state or fact of having a duty to deal with something or of having control over someone.

Exercise1: Paraphrase Each Paragraph

Exercise 2: make a sentence for each word

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Speaking 1

Part 1

The learner is asked about his or her personal information regarding work or studies and other topics.

Example

Work and study

- What is your current job or field of study?
- How did you choose your career or field of study?
- What do you enjoy most about your work or studies?
- Are there any aspects of your job or studies that you find challenging?

Part 2

Describe a memorable event in your life.

You should say:

- What is the event?
- When and where did it take place?
- Why is it memorable?
- How did it affect you?

You will have to talk about it for one or two minutes. You have one minute to think what you are going to say. You can make some notes to help you if you wish.

Part 3

Discussion topics: answers should be detailed and well-explained.

why do you think certain events in our lives become memorable?

How do people usually celebrate significant events in their lives?

In what ways can memorable events influence a person's future decisions or behavior?

Do you believe technology has changed the way people remember and celebrate important events?

What are the differences between how people celebrate milestones in different cultures?

(beneficial- ease- resilient- on the whole- to illustrate my point- remarkable- impactful- life-changing) —————> they can be used to elevate your responses.

Speaking 2

Part 1

The learner is asked about his or her personal information regarding work or studies and other topics.

Example

Daily routine

- Can you describe a typical day at work or school?
- What do you usually do on weekends?
- How do you usually start and end your day?
- Do you have daily routines or habits that you follow?

Part 2

Talk about a place you would like to visit.

You should say:

- Where is this place?
- Why do you want to visit it?
- What do you know about this place?
- What would you do there?

You will have to talk about it for one or two minutes. You have one minute to think what you are going to say. You can make some notes to help you if you wish.

Part 3

Discussion topics: answers should be detailed and well-explained.

why do you think people often have a strong desire to visit specific places?

How does visiting a new place influence a person's perspective on life or the world?

What are the benefits and drawbacks of traveling to popular tourist destinations versus less known places?

How do travel experiences contribute to a person's personal development and education?

How do cultural and historical influence people's choices about where they want to travel?

(diverse- take into account- conventional- anticipate- for instance- eventually- ubiquitously- prevalent) —————> they can be used to elevate your responses.

Speaking 3

Part 1

The learner is asked about his or her personal information regarding work or studies and other topics.

Example

Food

- What is your favorite type of food?
- Do you prefer cooking at home or eating out?
- How often do you try new types of food?
- Can you describe a memorable meal you've had?

Part 2

Discuss a person who has influenced your life:

You should say:

- Who is this person?
- How do you know them?
- In what ways have they influenced you?
- What impact have they had in your life?

You will have to talk about it for one or two minutes. You have one minute to think what you are going to say. You can make some notes to help you if you wish.

Part 3

Discussion topics: answers should be detailed and well-explained.

why do you think some people have a significant impact on others' lives?

How do role models affect people's personal and professional development?

In what ways can show appreciation for those who have influenced their lives?

Do you believe that a person's influence is always positive? Why or why not?

How can someone become a positive influence on others?

(Debbie downer- intensity- visualize- initially- pro-social- drastic- cheerleader- squirm-jog your memory-intrigued) —————> they can be used to elevate your responses.

Speaking 4

Part 1

The learner is asked about his or her personal information regarding work or studies and other topics.

Example

Shopping

- What do you usually shop for?
- Do you prefer shopping in physical stores or online?
- How often do you go shopping?
- Have your shopping habits changed over the years?

Part 2

Talk about a time you faced a difficult situation and how you dealt with it:

You should say:

- What was the situation?
- What made it difficult?
- How did you handle it?
- What was the outcome?

You will have to talk about it for one or two minutes. You have one minute to think what you are going to say. You can make some notes to help you if you wish.

Part 3

Discussion topics: answers should be detailed and well-explained.

What are some common challenges people face in their personal or professional lives?

How can facing difficult situations contribute to personal growth and development?

How important is it to seek support from others when dealing with a difficult situation?

Can you think of any cultural differences in how people approach and handle difficult situations?

What role does problem-solving play in overcoming obstacles?

(substitute- appalling- resist- trauma- solidarity- assertive- dare I say- dear- panic- flourish- intricate- obliged to) —————> they can be used to elevate your responses.

Reading 1

The Future of Urban Transportation

As cities continue to expand, the challenge of managing urban transportation becomes increasingly complex. If city planners and policymakers do not address this issue promptly, **congestion** and pollution could reach **unsustainable** levels. However, if they implement innovative solutions, such as smart traffic management systems and eco-friendly public transit, the future of urban transportation could be much brighter.

One potential development in urban transportation is the widespread **adoption** of electric vehicles (EVs). Should electric cars become more affordable and accessible, they could significantly reduce urban air pollution. Moreover, if governments provide **incentives** for purchasing EVs, more people might choose to switch from traditional gasoline-powered vehicles.

In addition, if cities were to invest in extensive cycling **infrastructure**, the number of people commuting by bike would likely increase. Not only would this help alleviate traffic congestion, but it would also contribute to a healthier population. Should city officials **prioritize** these investments, the benefits could extend beyond transportation to improve overall quality of life.

Policymakers must consider these potential changes. Were they to adopt a forward-thinking approach, urban transportation systems could transform to meet future demands. To achieve this, **collaboration** among governments, businesses, and citizens will be crucial.

Key Grammar Points:

1. Conditional Sentences:

- **First Conditional**: Used to talk about real and possible situations.

Structure: if present simple + can/will/may/might/could infinitive

Example

"If city planners and policymakers do not address this issue promptly, congestion and pollution could reach unsustainable levels."

"Should electric cars become more affordable and accessible, they could significantly reduce urban air pollution."

Add more examples:

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2.: Subjunctive Mood

- Used to express hypothetical or non-real situations.

Example

"It is essential that policymakers consider these potential changes."

"Were they to adopt a forward-thinking approach, urban transportation systems could transform to meet future demands."

Uses of the Subjunctive Mood:

- Hypothetical Situations:

- Used to talk about situations that are not real or are contrary to fact.

Example: "If I were a millionaire, I would travel the world." (Here, "were" is the subjunctive form used for hypothetical situations.)

Add more examples:

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- Wishes and Desires:

- Used to express a wish or desire that is not currently true.

Example: "I wish it were easier to understand the subjunctive mood." (Here, "were" is used instead of "was" to express a wish.)

Add more examples:

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- Suggestions and Recommendations:

- Used to suggest or recommend actions or situations.

Example: "It is important that he be on time for the meeting." (Here, "be" is the subjunctive form used to make a recommendation.)

Add more examples:

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Forms of the Subjunctive Mood:

1. Present Subjunctive:

- For most verbs, the present subjunctive form is the same as the base form of the verb (i.e., the infinitive without "to").

Example: "I suggest that she study harder." ("study" is used in its base form.)

Add more examples:

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2. Past Subjunctive:

- For the past subjunctive, "were" is used for all subjects, and it often replaces "was" in hypothetical situations.

Example: "If I were you, I would take that job." ("Were" is used regardless of the subject.)

Add more examples:

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Key Points

- Formality: The subjunctive mood is often used in formal writing and speech.
- Consistency: The subjunctive mood typically doesn't change for different subjects (e.g., "be" for all subjects, "were" for all subjects in hypothetical situations).

vocabulary

1. **Congestion**: Overcrowding or blockage, often referring to traffic congestion where there are too many vehicles on the road causing slow movement.
2. **Sustainable**: It can be maintained over the long term without causing harm to the environment or depleting resources.
3. **Adoption**: The process of taking up or starting to use something new, such as a practice, policy, or product.
4. **Incentives**: Benefits or rewards that encourage people to take certain actions, such as financial discounts or rewards.
5. **Infrastructure**: The basic physical and organizational structures and facilities needed for the operation of a society or enterprise, such as roads, bridges, and public transport systems.

6. **Prioritize**: Treat something as more important than other things, giving it higher importance or precedence.

7. **Policymakers**: Individuals or groups responsible for creating and implementing policies, usually within a government or organization.

8. **Collaboration**: Working together with others to achieve a common goal or complete a task.

Exercise 1: Make a sentence for each word:

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Exercise 2: Make sentences for new grammar structures:

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Reading 2

The Evolution of Technology

Technology has always been a **driving force** behind societal progress. Over the past few decades, **significant** advancements have transformed our daily lives. By the time the Internet became widely accessible in the late 1990s, many people had already experienced the impact of earlier technologies. For instance, personal computers had **revolutionized** how we work and communicate long before smartphones became common.

When I first used a computer in the early 1990s, I had never seen anything like it before. It was a time when **floppy disks** were still in use, and the **concept** of the World Wide Web was just beginning to take shape. I remember how excited I was to explore this new technology. By the time I graduated from high school, I had developed a strong interest in computers and technology.

Since then, technology has evolved at an **astonishing** rate. Innovations such as social media platforms and advanced smartphones have become **integral** to modern life. I have seen how these tools have changed the way we interact with one another. Many people now **rely on** their devices for almost every aspect of their lives, from work to entertainment.

Looking back, I realize how much technology has shaped my career. Before I started my job in IT, I had spent several years studying computer science. By the time I entered the workforce, I had already gained a **wealth** of experience through various **internships** and personal projects. Today, I am grateful for the opportunities that technology has provided and am eager to see where future innovations will lead.

Key Grammar Points:

1. Simple Past:

Example: "When I first used a computer in the early 1990s, I had never seen anything like it before."

- ****Usage****: Describes actions that occurred at a specific point in the past.

Add more examples:

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2. Past Perfect:

Example: "By the time the internet became widely accessible in the late 1990s, many people had already experienced the impact of earlier technologies."

- ****Usage****: Indicates an action that was completed before another action in the past.

Add more examples:

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3. Present Perfect:

Example: "Since then, technology has evolved at an astonishing rate."

- ****Usage****: Refers to actions or events that started in the past and continue into the present, or their effects are relevant now.

Add more examples:

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Vocabulary

1. **Driving force**: A primary influence or motivation.
2. **Significant**: Important or noteworthy.
3. **Revolutionized**: Completely changed or transformed.
4. **Floppy disks**: An old storage medium for data.
5. **Concept**: An abstract idea or principle.
6. **Astonishing**: Extremely surprising or impressive.
7. **Integral**: Essential or necessary.
8. **Rely on**: Depend on or trust in.
9. **Wealth**: A large amount or abundance of something.
10. **Internships**: Temporary positions for practical experience.

Exercise 1: Make a sentence for each word:

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Exercise 2: Make sentences for new grammar structures:

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Reading 3

The Restoration of Historic Buildings

Many historic buildings around the world are **preserved** to maintain their **cultural** and **architectural** significance. One such building was **restored** last year in the heart of the city. The building, which was originally constructed in the 18th century, had fallen into **disrepair** over the decades.

The restoration project, which was funded by a local foundation, aimed to bring the building back to its former glory. Historical records were examined to ensure that the restoration was done accurately. Specialists were hired to work on the intricate details, including the original **frescoes** and woodwork.

The **renovation**, which was completed in several stages, involved a lot of careful planning and effort. The original materials, which had been sourced from local suppliers, were used wherever possible. This approach not only preserved the building's authenticity but also supported the local economy.

Today, the building is admired by both locals and tourists. The efforts that were made to restore it have been recognized by **heritage** organizations around the world. Visitors often marvel at the beauty of the building, which is considered a fine example of historical architecture.

Key Grammar Points:

1. Passive Voice:

- ****Usage****: The focus is on the action and the receiver of the action rather than who performed it.

(Present simple passive)

Structure: subject + am/is/are + past participle + (by + agent)

The Original Sentence: Both locals and tourists admire the building.

Example: "The building is admired by both the locals and tourists."

Add more examples:

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(Past simple passive)

Structure: subject + was/were + past participle

The Original Sentence: They restored the building last year.

Example: "The building was restored last year."

Add more examples:

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(Past perfect passive)

Structure: subject + had been + past participle

The Original Sentence: local suppliers had sourced the original materials.

Example: "The original materials which had been sourced by local suppliers."

Add more examples:

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(Present perfect passive)

Structure: subject + have/has been + past participle

The Original Sentence: Heritage organizations around the world have organized the efforts.

Example: "The efforts that have been organized by heritage organizations around the world."

Add more examples:

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2. Relative Clauses:

Example: "The building, which was originally constructed in the 18th century, provides additional information about the building."

- ***Usage*:** Relative clauses add details about nouns and are introduced by relative pronouns like *who, which, that*.

Add more examples:

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Vocabulary

1. ****Preserve****: maintain or protect something from harm.
2. ****Restore****: to return something to its original condition.
3. ****Cultural****: About the ideas, customs, and social behavior of a society.
4. ****Architectural****: relevant to the design and style of buildings and structures.
5. ****disrepair****: buildings etc that are in disrepair are in bad condition because they have not been cared for.
6. ****fresco****: a painting made on a wall while the plaster is still wet.
7. ****Renovation****: The process of improving or modernizing a building.
8. ****Heritage****: Property or traditions handed down from previous generations.

Exercise 1: Make a sentence for each word:

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Exercise 2: Make sentences for new grammar structures:

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Reading 4

The Transformation of Greenfield

In the mid-20th century, Greenfield was a **quintessential** rural village where life moved at a deliberate pace. Residents used to rely on traditional farming methods, and the village's economy was largely based on agriculture. Close relationships characterized the community, and everyone knew each other by name.

If Greenfield had remained **insulated** from external influences, it might have continued to preserve its old-world charm. However, as the global economy expanded and technology began to **permeate** even the most remote areas, significant changes began to unfold. With the arrival of modern **infrastructure**, including new roads and digital connectivity, Greenfield underwent a profound transformation.

Today, the village has become a bustling hub with diverse businesses and an influx of new residents. High-tech industries have taken root, and **contemporary** developments have replaced the once-tranquil landscape. Despite this progress, many long-time inhabitants reflect **nostalgically** on the days when the village was more **secluded** and life was simpler. If they could turn back time, they might choose to retain more of the traditional aspects that defined their early years.

Key Grammar Points:

1. Used to:

This structure indicates past habits or states that are no longer true. For Example:

- "Residents used to rely on traditional farming methods."

Add more examples:

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2. "if" conditionals: Second conditional:

Structure: if past simple + would/could/might infinitive

- Usage: This is used for hypothetical situations in the present or future, to discuss outcomes that are not real or are unlikely.
- Example:

- "If they could turn back time, they might choose to retain more of the traditional aspects."

Add more examples:

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3.: "If" conditionals: Third Conditional:

Structure: If past perfect + would have/ could have past participle

- Usage: These are hypothetical situations in the past that did not happen, often to express regrets or reflections on how things might have been different and their possible outcomes.

Example:

- "If Greenfield had remained insulated from external influences, it might have continued to preserve its old-world charm."

Add more examples:

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Vocabulary

1. *Quintessential* - representing the most perfect or typical example of something.
2. *Insulated* - protected or isolated from outside influences.
3. *Permeate* - spread throughout something.
4. *Infrastructure* - the basic physical and organizational structures needed for the operation of a society or enterprise.
5. *Contemporary* - modern or current.
6. *Nostalgically* - with a sentimental longing for the past.
7. *Secluded* - sheltered or isolated from the outside world.

Exercise 1: Make a sentence for each word:

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Exercise 2: Make sentences for new grammar structures:

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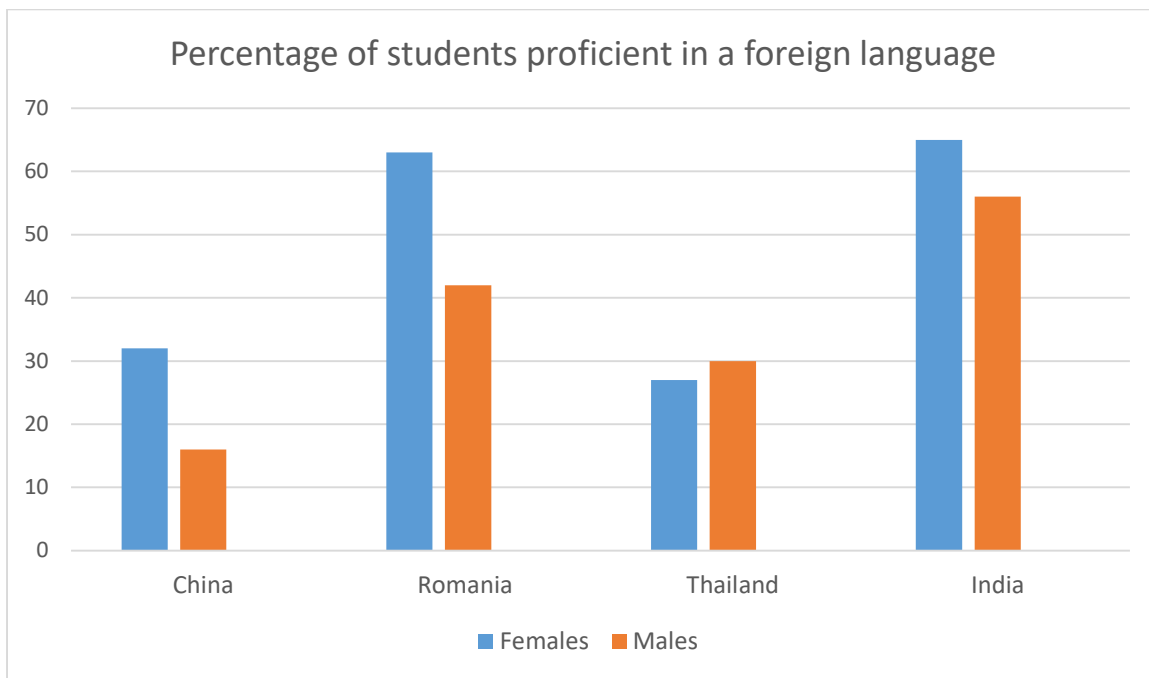
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Writing 1



The column graph illustrates the percentage of students proficient in a foreign language in different countries. Summarize the information by comparing the proficiency levels across these four countries and highlighting any notable trends or differences.

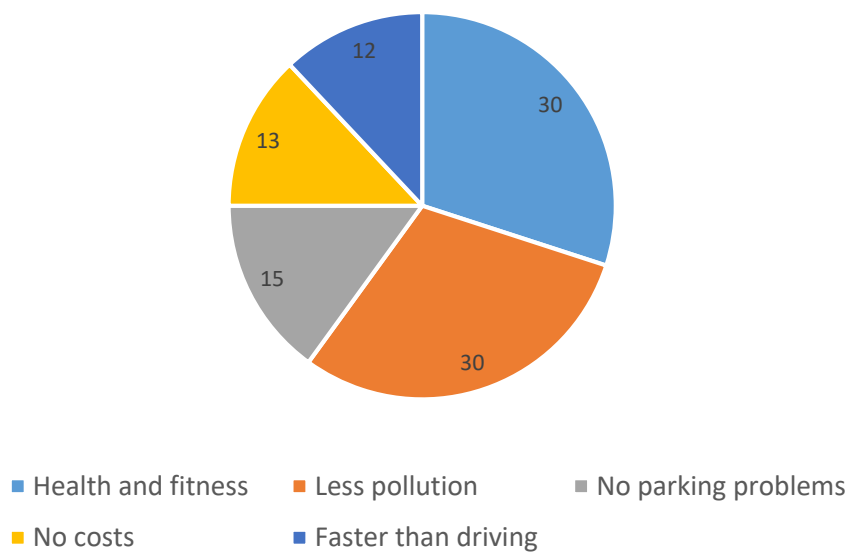
Vocabulary that can be used in describing the column graph:

disparity* correlation* significant* prevalent* contrast* surge* exhibit

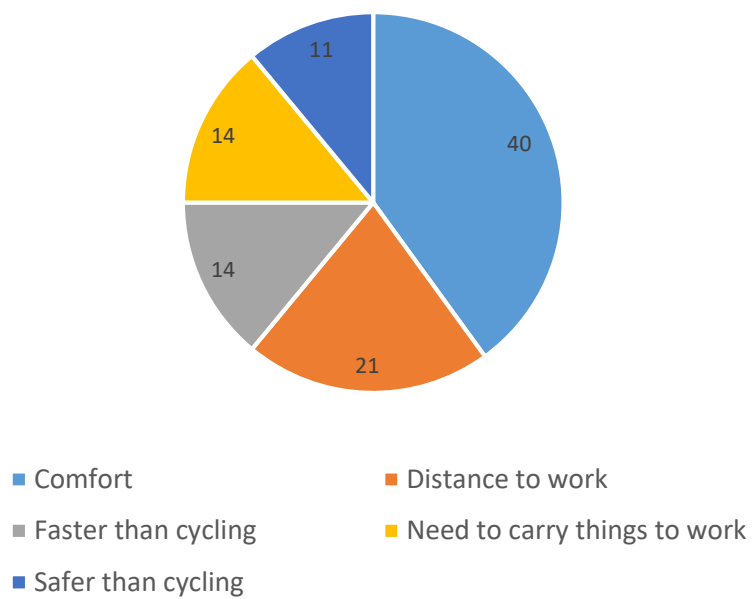
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Writing 2

Reasons for cycling to work



Reasons for driving to work



The pie charts provide data on the reasons for choosing either driving or cycling to work. Describe the percentage distribution for each reason and discuss any notable contrasts between the two modes of transport.

Vocabulary that can be used in describing the pie charts:

preference* contributing factor* dominant* marginal* substantial

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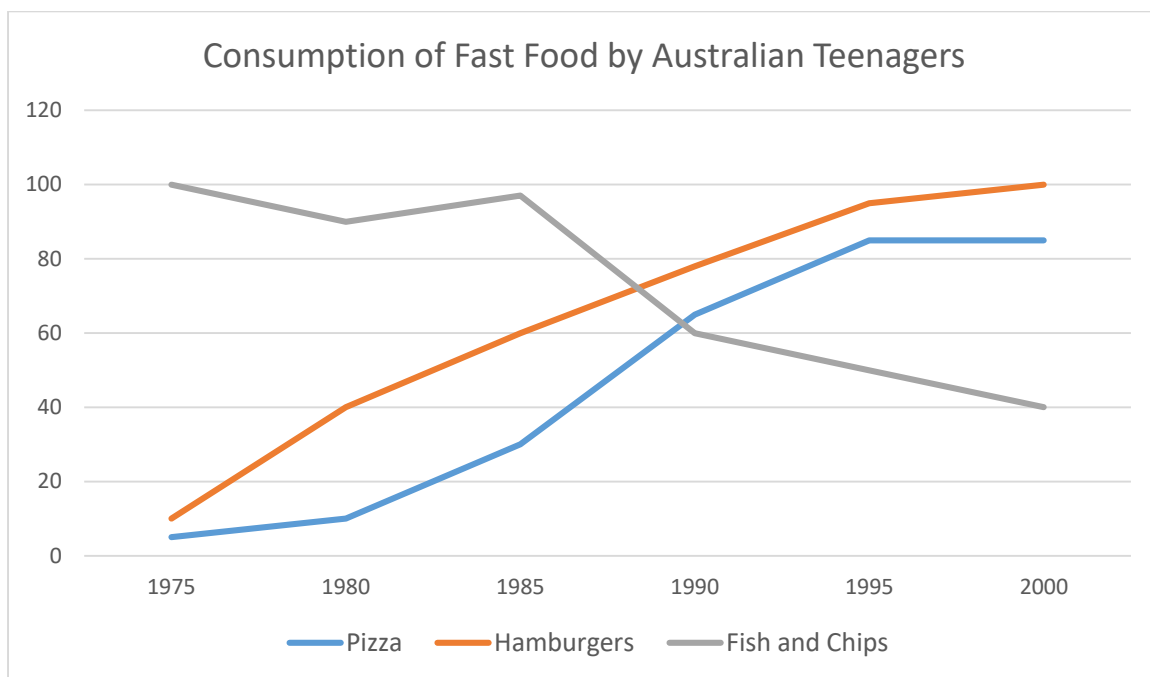
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Writing 3



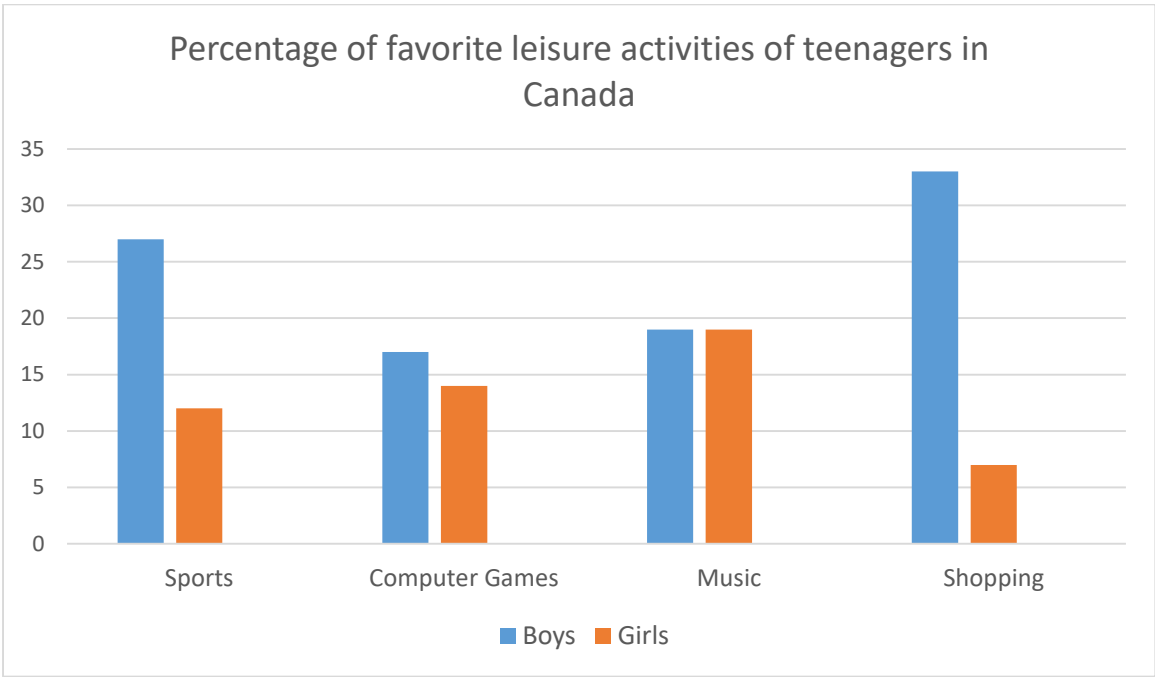
According to the line graph, how did the consumption of pizza, hamburgers, and fish and chips change from 1975 to 2000 among Australian Teenagers? Write the potential impact of these consumption trends on public health.

Vocabulary that can be used in describing the line graph:

ascend* descend* peak* divergence* fluctuation* trajectory* dip

This image shows a full page of a document template designed for handwritten notes or essays. It features a series of evenly spaced, horizontal grey lines that run across the entire width of the page. The lines are thin and light in color, providing a guide for writing without being distracting. There are no margins, headers, footers, or other markings present on the page.

Writing 4



The column graph illustrates the percentage of boys and girls in Canada who favor various leisure activities, including sports, computer games, music, and shopping. Summarize the key differences and similarities between the interests of boys and girls, and discuss any notable trends or patterns observed in their preferences.

Vocabulary that can be used in describing the column graph:

affinity* dominance* ratio* predominantly* inclination* engagement

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English Mastery

A Comprehensive Guide to
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Afsaneh Mousavi