DISCUSSION TEXT CASE STUDY WORKSHEET

Part 1: Read the text and answer carefully!

The Use of Tablets in the Classroom

Nowadays, many schools use tablets for learning. Some people think tablets are great for students, but others disagree. It is a popular topic for teachers and parents.

On the one hand, people who agree say that tablets are very helpful. Tablets are light and can carry many digital books, so students do not need to carry heavy bags. Also, students can find information on the internet quickly. This helps them with their research and makes learning more fun.

On the other hand, some people think that tablets have negative points. They worry that students will play games or watch videos instead of studying. Too much screen time can also be bad for the students' eyes. Furthermore, not all information on the internet is true, so students must practice Tabayyun (checking the facts) before they believe what they read.

In conclusion, tablets are useful tools for education. However, students must use them wisely and teachers should monitor them. Being Tolerant of different opinions about technology helps us find the best way to learn together.

1. What is the "Issue" discussed in the text?

    A. How to fix a broken tablet.

    B. The price of digital books.

    C. The pros and cons of using tablets in class.

    D. How to play games on a tablet.

    E. The history of schools.

2. Why do some people agree with using tablets?

    A. Because they are very expensive.

    B. Because they are heavy to carry.

    C. Because students can find information quickly.

    D. Because they make students sleep better.

    E. Because they don't have internet.

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3. What is a "Negative Point" of tablets mentioned in the text?

A. They have too many books.

B. They are too light.

C. They might distract students with games.

D. They help with research.

E. They make bags heavy.

4. According to the text, what should students do before believing internet information?

A. Practice Tabayyun (check the facts).

B. Delete the information.

C. Share it with everyone.

D. Close the tablet.

E. Buy a new book.

5. What is the author's "Conclusion"?

A. Tablets should be banned.

B. Tablets are useful if used wisely.

C. Students should only play games.

D. Teachers do not need to help students.

E. Information on the internet is always true.

Part 2: Case Study Analysis

The Case: A school is planning to ban all plastic bottles in the canteen to protect the environment. Some students agree because it reduces trash. However, other students disagree because they think buying bottled water is easier and more practical.

Questions:

1. What is the main topic or "Issue" of the text above?

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a. Buying water is easy.

b. Protecting the environment.

c. The plan to ban plastic bottles in the school canteen.

d. The price of plastic bottles.

e. How to recycle plastic.

2. "Buying bottled water is more practical." Is this an argument FOR or AGAINST the ban?

a. Argument FOR (Agree)

b. Argument AGAINST (Disagree)

c. Conclusion

d. Issue

e. Recommendation

3. Before writing an argument that "Plastic is dangerous," what should you do to follow the Tabayyun principle?

a. Share the information immediately.

b. Ask a friend's opinion only.

c. Check for real facts or data from a trusted source.

d. Ignore the information.

e. Write it as a rumor.

4. Which word is best to connect the two different opinions in a discussion text?

a. And

b. Because

c. However

d. Then

e. So

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Part 3: Argument Presentation (Writing/Speaking)

Instruction: Choose one of these topics: "Using AI for Homework" or "Video Games at Home". Write your short argument below (minimum 4 sentences). Use the following structure:

- State your point: (e.g., "In my opinion, AI is helpful...")
- Give a reason: (e.g., "Because it helps me find ideas.")
- Show the other side: (e.g., "On the other hand, it can make me lazy.")
- Conclusion: (e.g., "So, we should use it wisely.")

Your Text:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Part 4

Error Recognition

You need to identify the word or phrase that makes the sentence grammatically incorrect.

1. The director (A) of the program has decided (B) to postpone the meeting because there are (C) no sufficient data (D) to present.
2. Neither (A) the supervisor nor (B) the workers was (C) aware of the new safety regulations instituted (D) last month.
3. Despite (A) his doctor warned him (B) about the risks, he continued to eat (C) foods high in saturated fat (D).
4. The presentation was (A) so bored (B) that several audience members fell (C) asleep before it finished (D).

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5. She is one of the (A) most talented student (B) who has ever (C) attended this prestigious university (D).

6. The company expands (A) its operations rapidly (B) since they received (C) the additional funding from (D) investors.

7. The new software allows (A) users to easily customize (B) their profiles more efficient (C) than the previous version (D).

8. Synthetic fibers are (A) made from chemical compounds and (B) they are generally (C) stronger than natural fibers (D).

9. Although a (A) crocodile looks (B) like an alligator, it is different from (C) it in much (D) ways.

10. By the time the train arrived (A) at the station, the passengers already waited (B) on the platform for (C) more than an hour (D).

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