

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Tek bir tarafı tutup 3 farklı argümanla kendinizi haklı çıkarmaya çalışın. Ana argümanları seçerken; not, nobody, without, never, barely, too vb. olumsuz ifadelere yer vermeye çalışın. İkna; sadece kendinizi haklı çıkarmak değil, aynı zamanda karşıt görüşün yetersizliklerine yer vermeyi gerektirir.

It is argued by some people that we should no longer rely on animals as a source of food, an opinion that I cannot agree with.

Most significantly, we would be unable to feed billions of people without meat in a sustainable way. Undoubtedly, the caloric value of alternative foods, such as vegetables, nuts, and fruits, is rather low compared to beef or chicken. One might have to eat plenty of them just to maintain their energy levels at a rather low level. Would you imagine a construction worker performing heavy labor all day long eating a broccoli salad only, for example? Is it possible to feed the country of China (2 billion people) with bananas only?

Also, the human body cannot produce all essential nutrients to remain healthy, which requires meat consumption from time to time. Organic life itself totally depends on one organism butchering the others for food. There is simply none that can survive without relying on some others. Just as lions prey on bison, we humans breed cows, sheep, or poultry to survive.

Finally, probably hundreds of millions of people would instantly become unemployed with the fall of the meat industry (breeding, production, transport, packaging, sales ...). Gradually, we have built economies interconnected to each other via different industries. A collapse in one chain has the potential to wreak havoc on many others within a matter of weeks. It is just about a few farmers giving up their livestock. There is a huge market with countless members. All will be negatively impacted without a chance to make money.

In conclusion, I believe that we would not even imagine ending meat consumption—severe effects on our body, economies, and diet will inevitably surface.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. What is your opinion?

Bize sunulan 2 farklı görüşü de tarafsızca ele aldıktan sonra birini eleştirerek tarafımızı belli etmeliyiz. Kısaca, önce 2 tarafla da empati kur, sonra birinden eleştiri yöntemiyle vazgeç.

Hayvan deneylerine karşı çıktığım versiyon

It is argued by some people that animal experiments should be carried out freely, while others believe that we have no moral rights to do so. As for me, whatever the goal, we should not harm other beings.

On the one hand, no human volunteers to take part in drug trials due to potential risks (organ failure, skin damage, paralysis ...) involved. Even if they are offered a hefty compensation, they simply do not want to suffer from unpredictable side effects like blindness or deafness. After all, who would like to sacrifice their ability to walk or breathe properly even if they will be paid billions of dollars? So, pharmaceuticals rely on animals—chimps, rats, or rabbits—with a similar genetic makeup to ours.

On the other hand, just because we can, we should not have the right to inflict pain or deny freedom. As the most intelligent species, we must instead be responsible for the well-being of others. It is immoral to exploit tiny little animals for our selfish goals. Most end up dead in a lot of pain without even seeing the sunlight.

In my opinion, we cannot trust the results of experiments on animals, however similar to us. Even a tiny percent of difference in DNA results in massive differences between species. Our closest relatives, chimps, are thought to be about 98% similar to us, but the way their body looks and functions is completely different. What works on them will probably be rejected by the human body.

In conclusion, not all people share the same opinion about animal experimentation, but I believe that there is no point in relying on them just because we are nothing alike.

Ergin Hoca IELTS

Hayvan deneylerini savunduğum versiyon

It is argued by some people that no restrictions should take place when it comes to animal experiments, while others think that it is immoral to do so. As for me, we should do all it takes for our own good, including sacrificing a few animals.

On the one hand, regardless of the compensation, no human volunteers to be part of potentially fatal drug experiments. They do not want to suffer from any kind of damage that could permanently destroy their quality of life. After all, who would like to sacrifice the ability to breathe or walk properly in exchange for even a few million dollars? What would matter more than physical and mental integrity?

On the other hand, we cannot deny that animals are denied the freedom to live due to cruel experiments. Poor animals are trapped in tiny cages (waiting for their death in agony) for the sake of profiting as much as possible. They end up dead without enjoying sunlight or the company of their clan.

In my opinion, we should be realistic when it comes to matters of survival. Not doing our best will simply result in beloved friends or family members losing their lives. What's more, the food industry itself kills billions of animals every single year with potentially more brutal methods. Ignoring their acts while enjoying hamburgers or beef would simply be considered hypocritical.

In conclusion, not all people share the same opinion about animal experimentation, but I believe that there is no better alternative.

Problem Solution

Problemin sebepleri ve çözümlerine eşit önem verdiğimizden emin olmalıyız. Biri kısa diğ er uzun olmamalı. Denge önemli.

It cannot be denied that obesity has taken its toll on many children in recent years. While it sounds like a challenging problem, it can be tackled via proper measures.

***The primary reason has much to do with** eating a lot of fast food. In today's world, it has become easy and cheap enough to buy junk food everywhere. Because they are delicious and affordable, children now prefer eating them all the time, even if their parents forbid that. In any school, you will probably see plenty of children eating burgers, fries or drinking coke all the time. It eventually causes weight gain among most. **In order to eliminate this setback, we must be able to** reorganize school canteens. They should not be free to sell any kind of fast food. They should be able to offer vegetables, fruits, and healthy kinds of meat only (steamed). If children cannot access fast food easily, the bulk of the problem will be instantly solved.*

***We should not underestimate the impact of** not doing sports at all, either. Most schools have no gardens anymore. In cities, all places are full of buildings only. Children simply cannot spend time outside running or playing. They are stuck in classrooms or in front of computers. They have no chance to use their body freely anymore. **If the goal is to get rid of this challenge, it is necessary to** increase the number of sports lessons. Instead of 2 hours per week, it should be at least 10 hours. All schools should build little stadiums to allow free play. If all children are to spend this much time outside, however much they eat, they will probably not have any weight issues. Their metabolism will tackle control back again.*

In conclusion, many children Unfortunately suffer from obesity, but this can be brought to a halt by forbidding fast food and increasing play time at schools.

Is it a positive or negative development?

Bir taraf tutup 3 farklı argümanla desteklemeliyiz.

It is true that increasingly more people now have the chance to travel abroad. It seems to me that this trend poses huge challenges.

Most significantly, international trips usually require plane flights, which results in greater levels of carbon emissions. Planes run on massive amounts of fossil fuels just because it takes tremendous amounts of power to keep it in the air. Take trips from Europe and America, for example. On average, they last about 10 hours, and typically thousands of them fly back and forth all the time. Ever since they have become this widespread, global warming has intensified.

In addition, together with a rise in visitors, the local environment is sacrificed to host the newcomers. Unfortunately, we people try to earn as much money as possible when there is demand on something we have. Around Turkey's one of the most beautiful lakes, Uzungöl, there is nothing left that resembles anything of nature. The place is now choke full of asphalt roads and hotel-like settlements. It has simply been a victim of tourist demand. The same applies to all places of beauty globally.

Finally, residents of places with a lot of tourists have to suffer from excessive price changes in their town. When a place gets popular among many, everything is offered for much greater prices, whether it be rent fees or groceries. Eventually, they are forced to leave their area of origin or they have to cope with budget challenges.

In conclusion, I believe that the outcomes of international travel have turned out to be negative where it matters most.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of ...?

2 avantaj ve 2 dezavantaj sunuyoruz. Hepsini eşit şekilde geliştirmiş olduğumuzdan emin olmalıyız.

It is true that many people now prefer having aesthetic surgeries. **While it may be great for** self-confidence and appearance, **it may pose problems regarding** health and budget.

Primarily, after surgeries, many people gain their confidence back. Society tolerates good-looking people even when they make mistakes. It becomes easier for them to build any kind of relationship, whether in business or social life. **Another advantage is** having a more beautiful appearance. Surgeries allow us to get rid of things that make us look worse. Take nose jobs for example. It can change the entire face with the help of a talented surgeon. It will simply make you fall in love with yourself. You will feel better all the time.

However, one might suffer from potential side effects in health. There is always room for mistakes during surgeries. Even the best doctors may go wrong. Or your body might resist the change. It would ruin your entire appearance (inflating lips, larger nose ...). You may end up looking like a monster. **Also**, the price of surgeries could be challenging. If you want to work with a reputable doctor, you might have to spend a fortune for even basic operations. Even a simple lip fill would cost more than your salary. Because you have to renew it very often, it will destroy your budget. You will work for operations only.

In conclusion, after aesthetic surgeries, we love ourselves more and build better relationships with others, but they also pose risks in health and money.

Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?

Avantajların baskın olduđu mesajını verebilmek için dezavantajlara çözüm verme yöntemini tercih ediyoruz. Önce 2 avantaj belirtiyor, dezavantajlara kısaca değinip onlara çözüm sunuyoruz.

*It is true that increasingly more people travel abroad. **While it may be great for meeting new people and learning foreign languages, it may pose problems regarding family budget and loss of time.***

***Primarily**, we have the chance to develop a larger friend network abroad. Foreigners tolerate each other almost all the time. You may not want to be friends with your neighbor in your hometown, but when abroad, you simply want to talk to everybody. New relationships make us friendlier. This way, we get the opportunity to enjoy life in a larger social circle. **Another advantage is** mastering foreign languages. It is best to use multiple senses while learning anything, including languages. When you can see, hear, touch, feel, and even smell something at the same time, it becomes more permanent in your memory. It takes a shorter amount of time to become more fluent.*

***However**, we might have to spend more money for our travels and sometimes waste too much time planning our holiday. **But both these can be tackled with ease.** If you fly with low-cost airlines and stay in guest houses rather than in fancy hotels, you will probably save up to 80% of your budget. It will be no different than traveling domestically. Also, travel agencies and blogs help a lot about planning. You do not even have to think twice about anything. If you wish, you can even follow Instagram influencers and repeat what they do.*

In conclusion, international trips help us become friends with more people and learn languages faster. Even if it poses certain problems, they are not serious enough to worry about.

Örnek 2

It is true that many couples wait as much as possible for their first child; they usually have the first one around their late 30s. I believe that it is better for them to do so, because its drawbacks can be eliminated.

Speaking of the advantages, primarily, most people start making decent amounts of money well into their 30s. Evidently, having a child requires plenty of money for needs like food, education. It becomes much easier when both couples have the chance to not worry about financial shortcomings. Also, older couples are usually more mature and less impulsive. They prioritize the needs of the child, while focusing less on their own. This ensures peace and stability for the child in the long run.

However, we cannot deny that problems related to genetic anomalies and lack of time for bonding are also possible. Yet, both these can be tackled. At later ages, with the help of extra money, we can work with competent doctors and well-equipped hospitals to manage the birth process smoothly. They will just work out potential issues as quickly as possible. Also, we can hire professionals to deal with responsibilities at home and work. While they are busy with cleaning and cooking or whatever is necessary, we can use all the time in the world for the child.

In conclusion, I think that there is no problem that can be associated with having a child after your 30s. They can all be solved easily. Thus, it can be considered totally beneficial.

Çift sorulu essay

Farklı kombinasyonlar karşımıza çıkabilir. İki soruya da eşit önem vermeliyiz.

*Now is the best time to be alive than in any other part of the entire human history. **To what extent do you agree or disagree? What other times of history would be great to live in?***

Some argue that no other time of human history would be more convenient than our own. While I agree with them to a certain extent based on the ease of living in today's world, I have to admit that it would also feel great to have lived as a hunter gatherer that lived long before the Neolithic Revolution.

Today, thanks to modern technology, particularly in medicine and food delivery, we are able to live our lives without much concern about what will happen to us when we miserably fail. The things that once resulted in death in agony (hunger, infection, battle wounds) are no longer present in our lives just because we have ensured a high quality of life by cooperation enabled by technology. Also, what is even better is the chance to consume however much food we wish. In ancient ages, one had to suffer from hunger for long periods, especially at times of droughts. Hunting required plenty of time and effort, and success was almost never guaranteed, which meant death for most. But we are now able to enjoy anything we want, however incompetent we would be in hunting or any other related skill that requires physical fitness.

Yet I would personally like to have a better understanding of primitive cultures, as well. Today almost all are overwhelmed by the fast pace of urban life, which forces us to meet deadlines or compete with increasingly more people to maintain our status, whether at school or work. It would be quite refreshing to lead a life in which one would have few goals only—find food and do not die. Much as they sound too challenging to cope with all the time, it would still ensure a less stressful way of life, which would allow us to enjoy every single moment knowing that it would be the last.

In conclusion, we are lucky to be born into this age given the stress-free living conditions particularly due to medicinal and food-related developments, but I would find it intriguing to live as a savage that wants only a single thing in life—survival.

Ergin Hoca IELTS

*All over the world, traditional clothes are falling out of favor, with Western-style clothing prevailing instead. **Why is this happening? Is it a positive or negative development?***

It is true that traditional clothes are now the primary option in many countries, because Western-style alternatives have been dominating for some time. I believe that globalization seems to play a great role in this, and I find the trend quite disturbing.

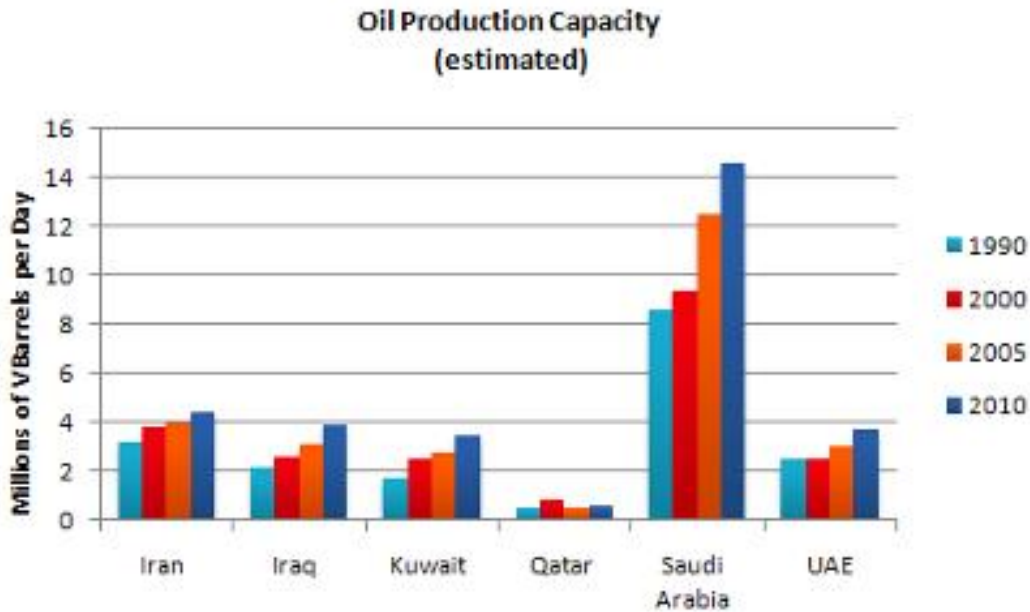
Together with the rise of machines (industrialization), it has become much cheaper to produce high quality clothes in a much faster way. In the past, with manual work, even a basic pair of pants would take many days to become ready for consumer use. But today in a factory, depending on the type of machines, thousands could be created in an hour. Because such machines are owned by Western nations, they have also acquired the greatest share in all other markets. It is simply impossible to compete with them as a local producer.

Another reason has much to do with the notion of fashion. The western world is not only producing industrial goods, but also manipulating other peoples via music and films. The clothes they use in such productions become instantly popular all over the world. Take crop tops for example. They were heavily advertised in social media throughout this year, and they have become the primary choice of women even in oriental countries like Nepal and Myanmar. So, we can assume that people will obey the mainstream media, not only in daily goods but also clothes.

Personally, frankly speaking, I am much too annoyed by trends in clothing. I believe that every single culture should be able to create its own standards to display their own uniqueness. Even if they might not look that good or it might be too expensive to produce them, they should try hard to maintain their own customs. Diversity is important not only in the genetic pool, but also in the way we look. We should not try to be the same.

In conclusion, due to mass manipulation and affordable pricing, western style clothes have become too widespread, but this does nothing more than killing local cultures.

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The chart compares 6 different countries by petrol production capacity over a period of 2 decades.

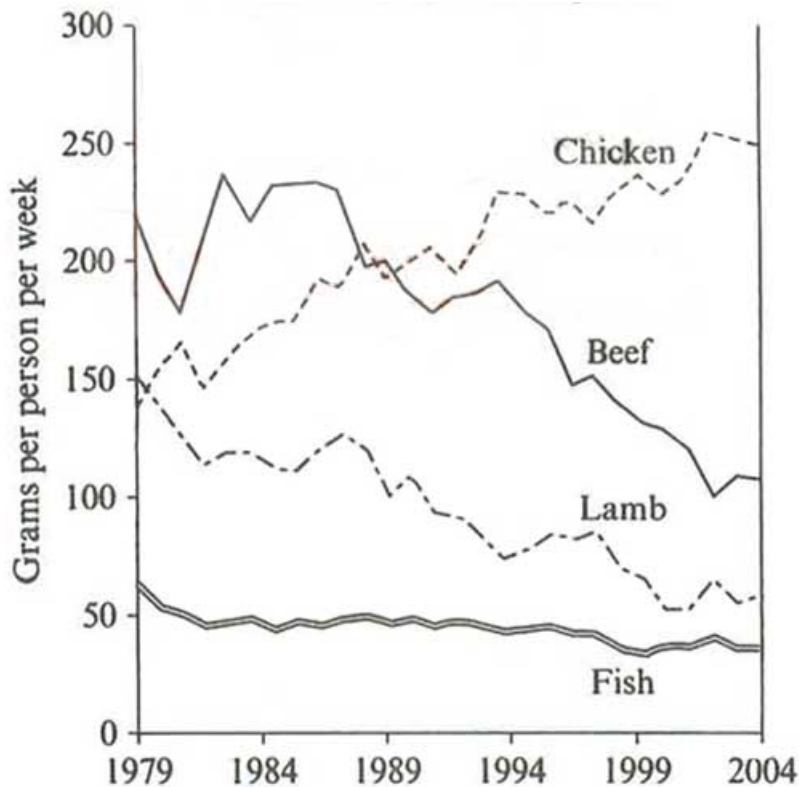
Overall, Saudi Arabia dwarfed the rest throughout the entire period. Excluding Qatar only, every single country underwent a steady rise during this time.

When it comes to Saudi Arabia, it surpassed 14 million barrels per day in 2010, almost twice more than its initial capacity, more or less greater than all others combined at that year. In the first 5 years, the gap with others remained rather low, but it inflated greatly after then.

Regarding Qatar, its capacity peaked in 2000 at about half a million barrels per day, greater than in the following years. Although there was a notable rise in every other country, Qatar experienced fluctuations consistently.

As for other countries, all of them remained around 4 million barrels by the end—only Iran slightly exceeded this threshold. When compared to 1990, each one, except for Iran, nearly doubled its production capacity, yet Iran stayed a bit ahead of them by the end.

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The chart **illustrates the changes in** the amount of fish and meat (chicken, beef, lamb) intake over a period of 25 years at intervals of 5 years.

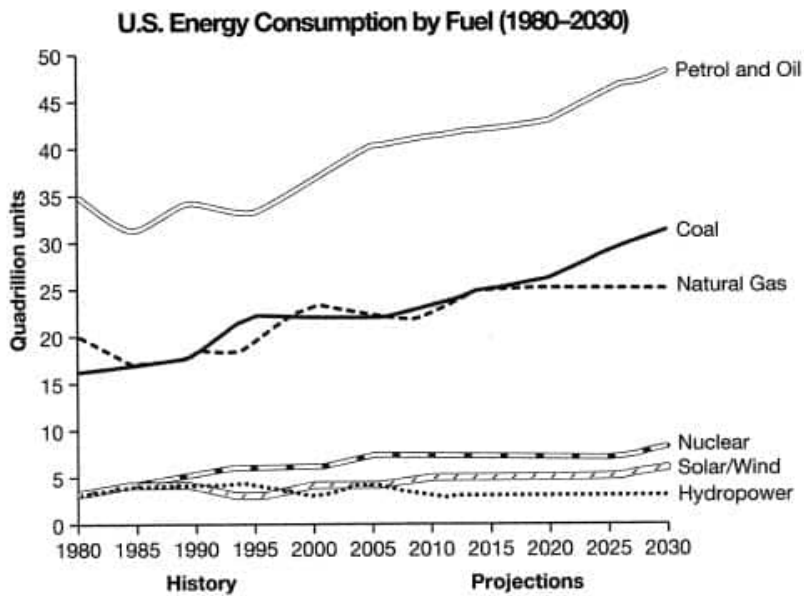
Overall, while beef intake remained in the lead for a few years, chicken became increasingly more popular after some time, replacing beef as the new leader. It was the only one to undergo a steady rise.

As for chicken, it peaked around 2004 at over 250 grams, greater than all others combined at that year. Even though it remained even behind lamb (third rank) in 1979, it obtained the first rank as of 1989. Its consumption almost doubled by the end.

When it comes to beef and lamb, both suffered a huge loss by the end. While beef approached 250 grams in the 1980s, it ended the period just over 100 grams, much behind chicken. Similarly, lamb intake declined greatly, from 150 grams to about 60 grams, a fall of nearly threefold. Proportionally speaking, it had the biggest decrease.

Regarding fish, it surpassed 50 grams in earlier years, not much ahead of the figures in other years. While it did not fall much just as beef and lamb did, it still ranked last during the whole period.

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The chart compares 6 different sources of fuel by the amount of consumption over a period of 50 years.

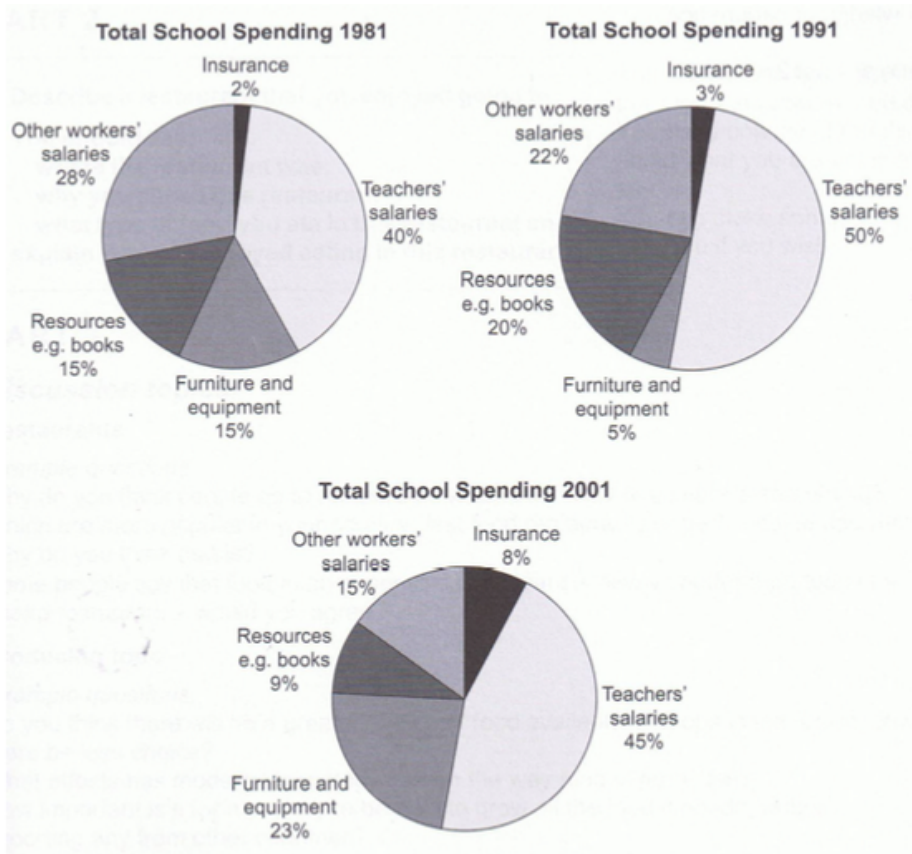
Overall, petrol and oil use will keep dwarfing the rest in the future, as well even if a rise is expected for almost each one.

As for petrol and oil, it will approach 50q units by the end of the period, a rise of almost 50% compared to 1980. Even if it suffered from occasional drops in earlier years, in the future it will rise steadily, maintaining the gap with coal and natural gas all the time.

Regarding coal and natural gas, both will have risen to some extent by the end. While coal will peak around 30q units, the latter will stabilize around 25q units. Although their amount remained more or less the same until today, coal will widen the gap after 2015, creating a difference of 5q units in 2030.

When it comes to the others, every single one will have a tiny rise compared to earlier years, but none of them will surpass the 5q limit much. Nuclear took the lead in 1990 among them, maintaining it in the future, either.

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The chart compares spending of a school by categories over a period of 20 years.

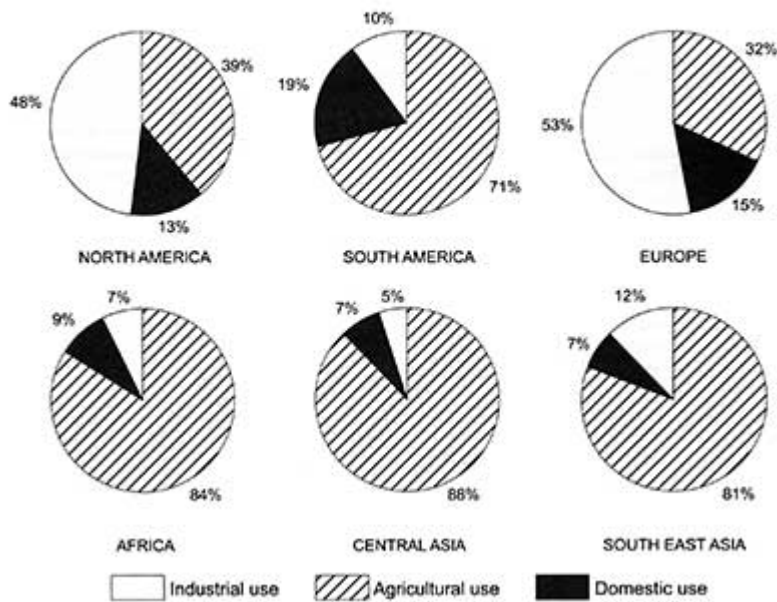
Overall, teachers' salaries outnumbered the rest during the whole period despite small fluctuations. Among the rest, only the insurance cost went up steadily, but it still ranked last.

When it comes to salaries, it is apparent that teachers' salaries peaked at 50% in 1991, a bit more than in the previous decade, much ahead of any other expense. By contrast, there was a steady decline in other workers' salaries, from 28% to 15%. The gap between each other increasingly grew as we approached 2001.

Focusing on furniture and resource spending, we can see that they both surpassed 20% in different years, even though they remained identical at 15% in 1981. They are the ones to have fluctuated the most.

Regarding insurance costs, it is clearly seen that they reached 8% by the end, 4 times more than the initial figure in 1981. Despite having a consistent rise, it remained behind others all this time.

Percentage of water used for different purposes in six areas of the world



The chart compares 6 different continents by water use in agriculture, industry, and homes.

Overall, agricultural water consumption dwarfed the rest in most regions, while industrial use dominated in others.

Looking at agriculture in greater detail, we can see that Central Asia ranked first at 88%, slightly ahead of its closest counterparts, Africa and Southeast Asia. Even though total use dropped to some extent in South America (71%), it still greatly outnumbered Europe and North America.

When it comes to industrial use, Europe remained ahead of the others at 53%, a bit above the runner-up, North America. However, in other places industrial water use declined substantially, changing between 12% and 5%.

Regarding domestic consumption, only South America approached 20%, while in most places total use fell under 10%. Even if it made up a small portion of all water consumption in all paces, it **outranked** industrial use in 3 of them—South America, Africa, and Southeast Asia.

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Sales of Fairtrade-labelled coffee and bananas (1999 & 2004)

Coffee	1999 (millions of euros)	2004 (millions of euros)
UK	1.5	20
Switzerland	3	6
Denmark	1.8	2
Belgium	1	1.7
Sweden	0.8	1

Bananas	1999 (millions of euros)	2004 (millions of euros)
UK	15	47
Switzerland	1	5.5
Denmark	0.6	4
Belgium	1.8	1
Sweden	2	0.9

The chart compares 5 different countries by the amount of coffee and banana sales between 1999 and 2004.

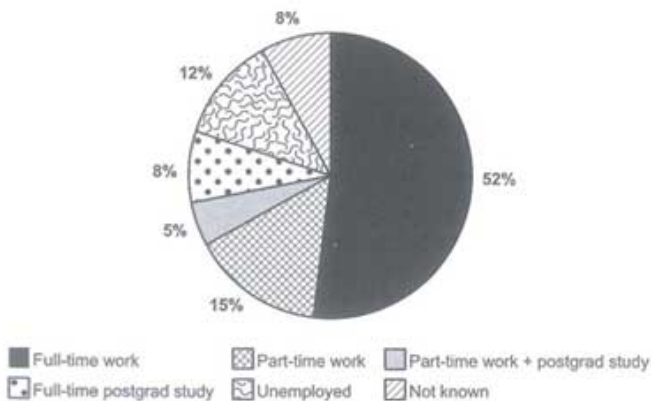
Overall, the UK dominated both categories, particularly in 2004, with its sales in the final year dwarfing the sum of all others.

As for coffee sales, in 1999, Switzerland ranked first at 3 million euros, almost greater than the amount in the UK and Denmark combined, much ahead of Belgium and Sweden. In 2004, however, the UK obtained the lead at 20 million euros, a rise of almost fifteen fold, about twice more than the sum of all others, **dwarfing** even the former leader, Switzerland.

Regarding banana sales, in 1999, the UK significantly outnumbered the rest at 15 million euros, nearly thrice more than all others combined. Similarly, in 2004, the gap grew even higher, reaching almost fourfold. With a massive rise of over 30 million euros, the UK reached a sales amount of 47 million euros, overshadowing the rest. While every single country underwent a rise in coffee and banana sales, Sweden and Belgium had a fall in banana sales.

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Destination of Anthropology graduates (from one university)



Salaries of Anthropology graduates (after 5 years' work)

Type of employment	\$25,000–49,999	\$50,000–74,999	\$75,000–99,999	\$100,000+
Freelance consultants	5%	15%	40%	40%
Government sector	5%	15%	30%	50%
Private companies	10%	35%	25%	30%

The charts compare anthropology graduates by employment status and level of income.

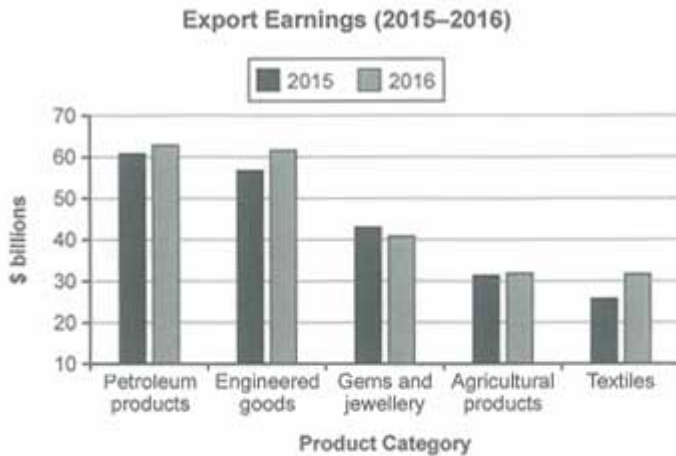
Overall, full-time workers **significantly outnumber the rest, accounting for the majority** of graduates. It is also clear that the proportion of graduates earning **comparatively more** money remains much higher in government and freelance jobs than in the private sector.

Looking at the employment status in greater detail, we can see that full-time workers **amount to 52% of all graduates, about 3.5 times more than their closest counterparts, part-time workers**. Among the rest, **the only group to surpass 10%** is the unemployed ones.

When it comes to average salaries, it is apparent that 80% of freelancers and government workers earn at least 75,000 dollars, while government workers **rank first** at the highest category (100,000 dollars and more) at 50%, **10% greater than the runner-up**. In private companies, however, the total **equals 55% only**, with the share of those making 100,000+ remaining slightly more.

Focusing on those who earn 75000 dollars or less, we notice that private sector workers dwarf the others at 45%, much higher than any other. This figure falls down to 20% in total among the rest. In all types of jobs, the percentage of graduates that make less than 50,000 dollars makes up the smallest share.

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Percentage change in values (2015–2016)	
Petroleum products	↑ 3%
Engineered goods	↑ 8.5%
Gems and jewellery	↓ 5.18%
Agricultural products	↑ 0.81%
Textiles	↑ 15.24%

The chart compares export revenue by industry, as well as the proportional changes in earnings between 2015 and 2016.

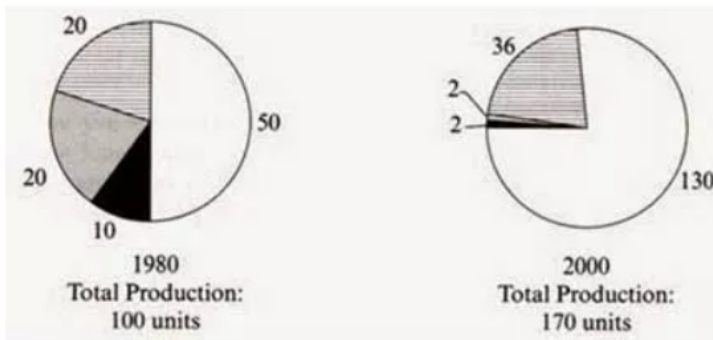
Overall, petroleum products and engineered goods significantly outnumbered the rest, but the textiles industry was the one to have the greatest rise. By contrast, only the income of the gem industry declined among all.

Looking at revenue in greater detail, we can see that the co-leaders surpassed 60 billion dollars in 2016, slightly more than in 2015. Among the others, only the gems industry remained ahead of 40 billion dollars in both years despite the fall. Both the **agriculture** and textile industry ended up more than 30 billion dollars by the end, while **the former** remained almost unchanged.

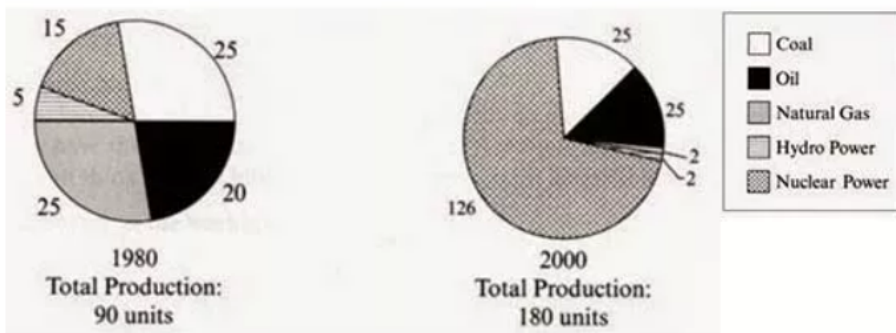
When it comes to proportional changes between 2015 and 2016, it is clear that the textiles industry ranked first at over 15%, about twice greater than the runner-up, engineered goods. The rise in others was a bit moderate compared to those above.

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Units of electricity by fuel source in Australia



Units of electricity by fuel source in France



The chart compares 2 countries by fuel use over a period of 20 years.

Overall, while the amount of electricity production increased greatly in both countries, the primary sources of fuel remained different. Whereas coal dominated energy production in Australia in either period, nuclear power prevailed in France in the final period.

The overall increase in France remained greater than in Australia both in

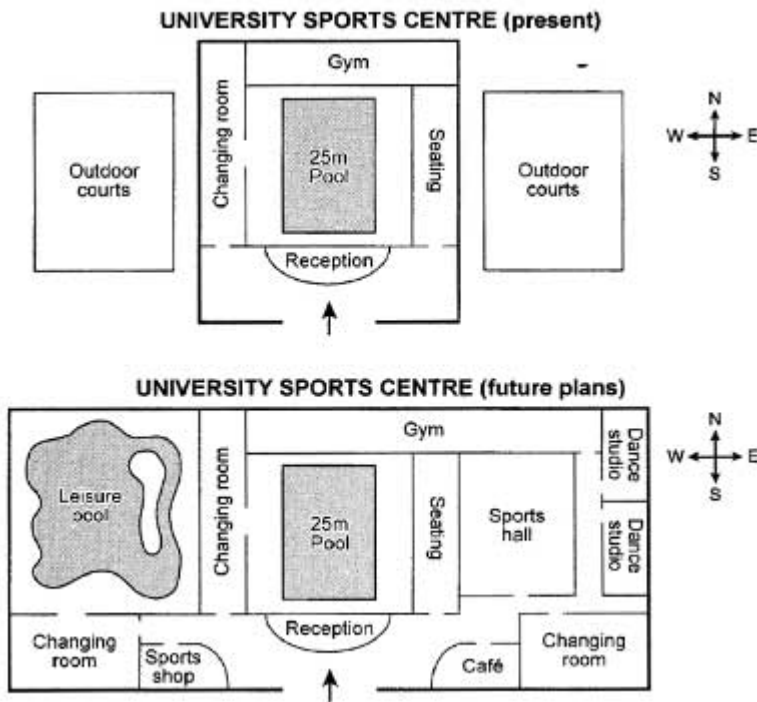
terms of proportion and volume. While it remained under Australia at 90 units in 1980, it overtook the lead at 180 units in the following period.

Focusing on the most commonly used fuel sources, we can see that coal made up about four fifths of all production in Australia in 2000, up from 50% in the previous period, even though it made up only 25 units of all in either period in France. By contrast, thanks to a rise of about tenfold, nuclear power became the number one source in France in 2000 at 126 out of 200 units. But it was never used in Australia, neither in 1980 nor 2000.

When it comes to fuels that increased to some extent, it is clear that their rise remained little compared to those above. While hydropower use almost doubled at 36 units in Australia, oil use increased slightly in France, reaching 25 units, up from 20 in 1980.

Looking at fuels that experienced a decline, we can notice that they lost almost all their share to either coal or nuclear power, ending the period at 2 units only.

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While the first map illustrates the **current** layout of a university sports center, the second one focuses on **projected** changes.

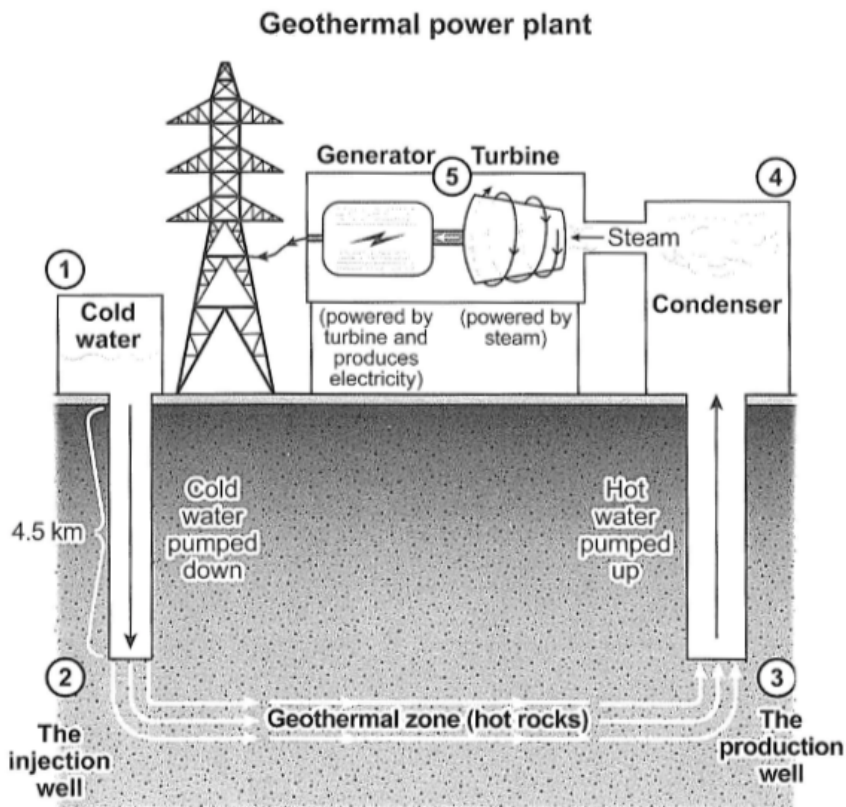
Overall, the sports center will grow significantly in size with the addition of new areas and services, while the outdoor facilities will no longer be available.

When it comes to the very center, the entire area will **remain unchanged**, excluding the gym—it **will be extended** towards the eastern part, doubling almost in

size. Just like now, the 25m pool in the very middle will **occupy (cover, span) a larger area than its surroundings**: a reception to the south, a changing room to the left, a gym to the north, a seating zone to the right.

As for the western zone, in what is now the outdoor courts, a huge leisure pool will be built. It will even be larger than the one in the middle. To its south, a new changing room and a sports shop will be opened. While the former will be right at the very edge, the latter will be closer to the reception.

Regarding the east, the outdoor courts will be replaced with a large sports hall (between the dance studios and the seating area) and 2 dance studios (alongside the eastern wall). Just like the western zone, this part will also be added to the facility. Also, yet another changing room (at the very corner) and a cafe (by the reception) will be ready for use.



Source: Cambridge IELTS academic 12

The diagram illustrates the stages involved in geothermal energy production.

*Overall, the whole process seems to be completed in 5 steps, from pumping water underground to powering the generator. **Almost the entire** process appears to be carried out automatically, with **little (some, no)** manual intervention.*

***Before production kicks off**, a certain amount of cold water is stored in a tank located on the ground by the energy grid.*

*This tank is directly attached to the underground tunnels that connect the injection well (4.5 kms down the ground) with the surface. **In the first stage**, cold water is pumped towards the injection well through this vertical tunnel. **Once there**, it begins to flow along the geothermal zone, which is made up of hot rocks. It gets heated to a particular extent until arriving at the production well, located at the other side of the zone. **In the final stage underground**, hot water is pumped back to the surface right into the condenser.*

***In the first stage above the ground**, in the condenser, hot water is transformed to steam right away, rising up inside. **Then**, it floats into the turbine zone, which consists of a turbine and a generator next to each other. It begins to rotate the turbine immediately, which provides power for the generator to produce electricity. **Finally**, it is sent to the grid for commercial or domestic use.*