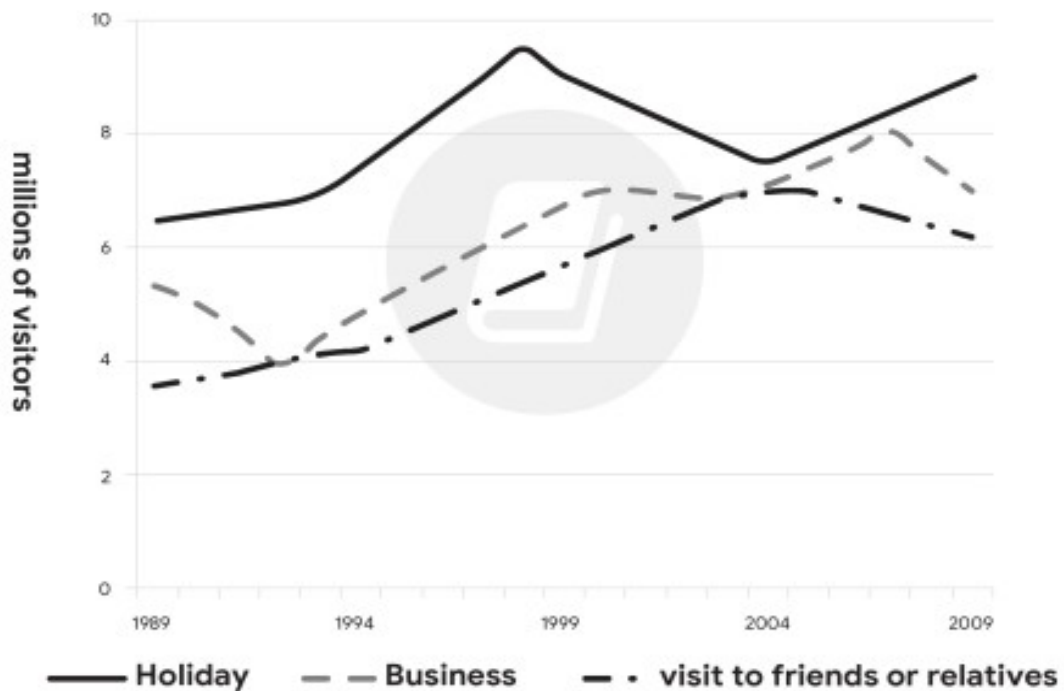


The line graph shows the number of overseas visitors who came to the UK for different purposes between 1989 and 2009.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

The graph below shows the number of overseas visitors who came to the UK for different purposes between 1989 and 2009



Directors of large organizations earn much higher salaries than ordinary employees do. Some people think it is necessary, but others are of the opinion that it is unfair.

Discuss both these views and give your opinion.

Opinions divide on the income gap between employees and employers, with some people thinking it is necessary, while others contend it is unfair. Although some managers have the same qualification as their employees, they are not the sole determinant of their position. I believe that employers should have a higher income due to their responsibilities of their work and prosperity of this system.

The income gap, where individuals with the same qualifications earn vastly different salaries, can understandably seem unfair, although it can be demotivating for some. For example, a worker with the same qualifications as their manager may earn a much lower salary. However, excellent leadership requires more than just formal qualifications. Skills like communication, openness to new ideas, emotional intelligence and treating employees fairly are what truly distinguish a leader from a worker.

I completely support the view that managers should have a higher income. Firstly, managers carry significantly heavier responsibilities than regular employees. While an ordinary worker isn't expected to be accessible after hours, managers often must maintain an 'always-on' mentality and are held accountable for the team's outcomes. They navigate challenging situations, manage stress, and make difficult decisions. While some managers may not appear to work as physically hard as their employees, this increased level of responsibility, including accountability, decision-making burdens, and consequence managements, warrants the higher compensation they receive.

Secondly, a clear income progression ensures that everyone has a goal to improve. When managers earn higher salaries, those who are at the lower end of the hierarchy strive to earn the same position and amount of salary. This approach ensures that employees remain competitive and stay updated within their discipline. In the long run, competitive workers can foster growth and innovation in the company.

To conclude, while some people suggest that there should be no income gap between managers and employees because some managers have the same qualifications, I firmly believe that managers should earn higher, as income-progression approach ensures that everyone get a reasonable compensation and driven forward in the hierarchy.

@SIROJ_NOTES

The line graph shows changes in the number of foreign tourists visiting the UK for three different purposes, holidays, business, seeing relatives or friends, from 1989 and 2009.

It is clear that the overall number of tourists to the country increased overall. However, the rate of growth and overall popularity of each purpose differed markedly.

Of the three purposes, holiday travel experienced the most dramatic changes. Starting at approximately 6.2 million visitors in 1989, the numbers soared to 9.8 million by 1999. A decline followed, reaching 7.8 million in 2004, after which the figure steadily climbed back to 9 million by 2009.

The number of business visitors to the UK experienced some fluctuations, initially hovering above 5 million before dropping to 4 million in 1994. However, from 1994 onward, the number steadily increased, reaching 8 million in 2007. A slight dip occurred in the final years of the study period.

The numbers of visitors coming to see relatives were consistently the lowest, starting at around 3.8 million in 1989. The figure then experienced a steady increase, reaching 7 million by 2004. However, there was a decline followed from 2004 to 2009, showing this remained the least popular reason for visiting the UK.

The bar chart provides a breakdown of expenses of UK residents, divided by five age categories, in 2004.

Overall, among all age groups, spending on food and drinks and increased with age, with those 76 and older spending the most and those under 30 spending the least. Conversely, the reverse was true for restaurant and hotel expenses, as the total amount decreased with age, with the under-30 group spending twice as much as those over 76.

Examining the data more closely, we can see that food and drinks expenses generally increased with age. Those under 30 spent a mere 5% of their overall income on this category. From 31 onwards, this proportion steadily increased by 3% per age bracket, reaching 16% for ages 31-45, 19% for ages 46-60, and so on. Notably, it was 76 onwards age bracket that spent by far the most amount of money on food and drinks.

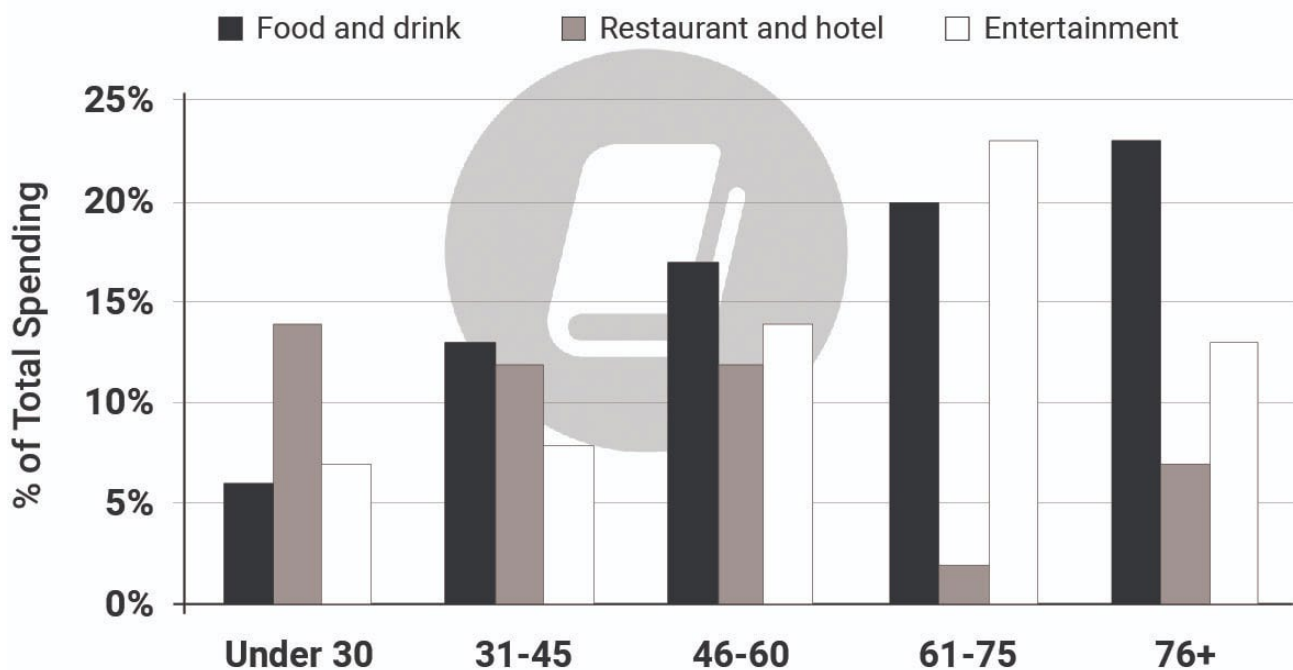
Entertainment expenses also followed a similar pattern. Those aged 30-45 spent the least, with respective figures at 7% and 8% of their overall income. Spending increased with age, with those aged 46-60 allocating 14% and peaking at 23% for the 61-75 bracket. Notably, those aged 76 and older saw a decline in entertainment expenditure, allocating 13% of their income to this purpose.

Unlike two categories mentioned above, expenditure on restaurants and accommodation generally decreased with age, with those under 30 allocating the highest percentage of their income (14%) to this purpose. Spending declined to 13% for ages 31-45 and 12% for ages 46-60. Strikingly, the 61-75 age bracket represented an exception, with spending reaching its lowest point across all groups at only 2%. However, this figure increased slightly to 7% for those 76 and older.

The chart below shows the expenditure on three categories among different age groups of residents in the UK in 2004.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

The chart below shows the expenditure on three categories among different age groups of residents in the UK in 2004.



The bar chart compares the prevalence of hearing loss across different age groups for men and women in the USA.

Overall, hearing loss is most prevalent among adults aged 20 to 59, with men experiencing a higher rate than women within these age groups. Individuals younger than 20 and older than 60 appear less affected, particularly males.

Examining the data more closely, those aged between 20-39 and 40-59 are commonly found to experience the onset of hearing loss. Around 34% men and 32% women are prone to the onset of hearing impairment. The gender gap got most pronounced in the young age group, with 33% males being likely to report this issue as opposed to 20% females.

The youngest age groups were the least affected by hearing loss. Only 2% of males and 3% of females aged 0-5 reported issues, with a similar pattern for those 6-19 (12% male, 13% female). Prevalence increased significantly with age, particularly for women. In the 60-69 bracket, approximately 12% of men and 17% of women experienced the start of hearing loss. This trend continued into the 70+ group, though with lower overall percentages (8% male, 16% female)

WRITING TASK 1

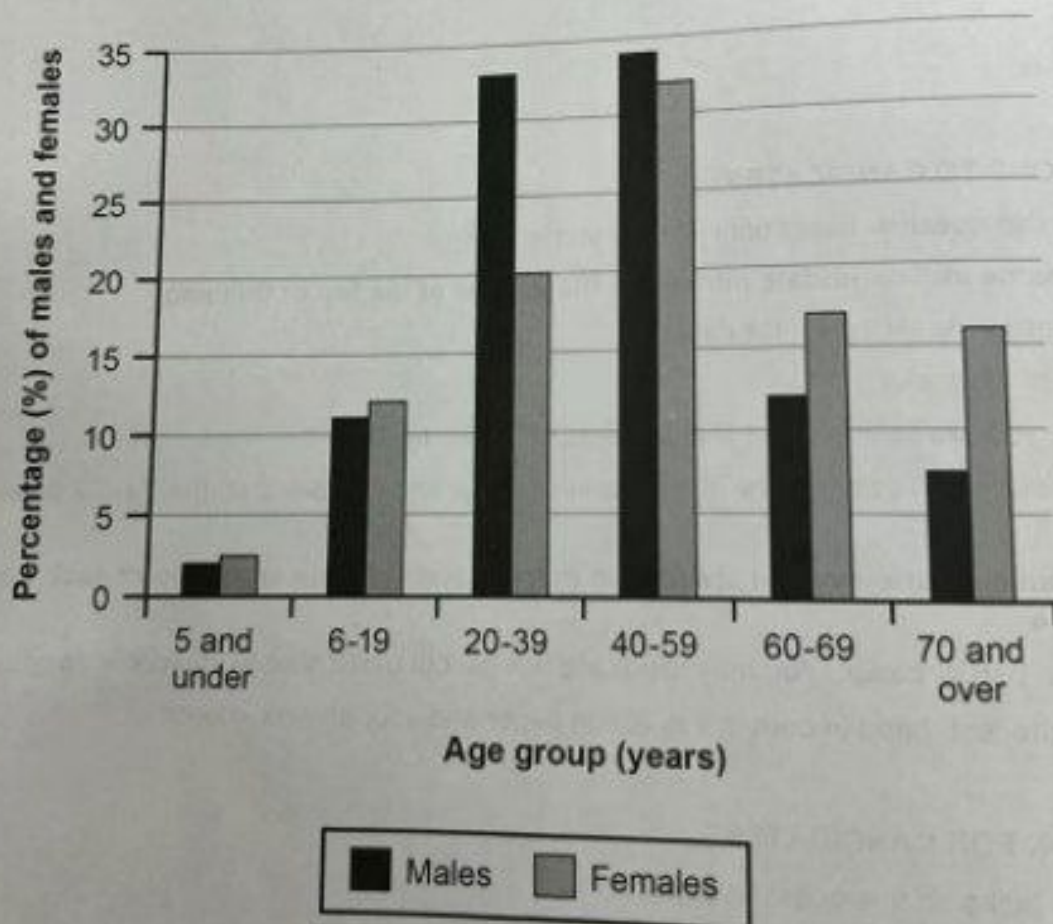
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The chart below shows the age when hearing loss begins for males and females in the USA.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

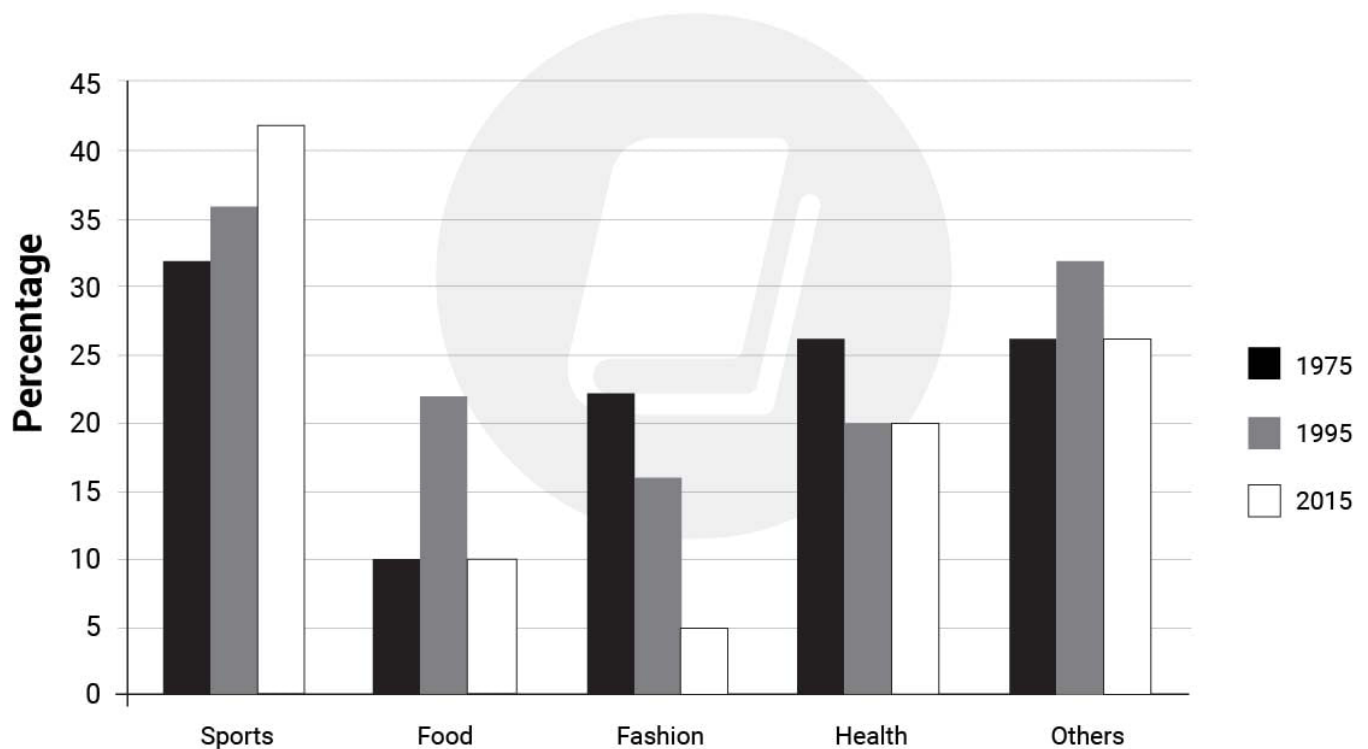
Age when hearing loss begins for males and females, USA



The graph below shows the proportion of types of magazines sold by the company in 1975, 1995 and 2015.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

The graph below shows the proportion of types of magazines sold by a company in 1975, 1995 and 2015.



The bar chart compares the sales of different types of magazines made by a company in 1975, 1995 and 2015.

Overall, sports magazines were the only type to increase sales over the given period. Fashion and health magazines saw a decline, while food and miscellaneous magazines held steady despite temporary fluctuations. Sports, health, and miscellaneous magazines consistently outsold food and fashion magazines.

Examining the data for popular publications, sports magazines dominated the market with 32% of sales, a figure that grew by 10% by 2015, maintaining their dominance. Other magazine types experienced fluctuations. Miscellaneous magazines had lower sales, accounting for 26% of the total, but temporarily increased to 32% in 1995 before reverting back. Food-related magazines followed a similar pattern, albeit at lower levels, starting at 10% of sales, peaking at 22%, and returning to their baseline in the subsequent period.

The other remaining types of publications – fashion and health – experienced varying trends. The former had around 22% share of the market in 1975, but declined markedly to 16 in 1995 in the percentage of sales, ending the period with 5%. The figure for health-related publications was higher, at 26%, but then fell to 20% and held steady.

More and more people today are spending large amounts of money on their complexions in order to look younger.

Why do people want to look younger?

Do you think this is a positive or negative development?

In an age obsessed with youth, the pursuit of youthful appearance has become a multi-billion dollar industry. While the reasons for such obsession can largely be attributed to social media and negative cultural norms, this trend has negative influence on individuals and society, making this a trend with overwhelmingly negative consequences.

One significant factor driving this aspiration towards unrealistic beauty standards is the pervasive influence of social media. We are constantly bombarded with images of digitally altered influencers who conceal their flaws in pursuit of a youthful appearance. This creates unrealistic beauty standards that are unattainable for most people. As a result, people often feel pressured to invest heavily in cosmetic surgeries or skincare products, sometimes even against their better judgment.

Beyond vanity, the fear of ageism and societal standards further fuels this obsession. In a culture that values youth, aging individuals may seem less competent and less attractive, pouring in billions into buying anti-aging products. This can lead to a constant pressure to maintain youthful complexion in order to have a competitive edge, particularly in the workplace. Additionally, societal pressure to resist aging may lead to the normalization of cosmetic procedures as a means of preserving youth.

While cosmetic surgeries may provide some individuals with boosted confidence, the potential negative consequences on self-perception are severe. Constant exposure to idealized images of unattainable youth can lead to feelings of insecurity, low self-esteem, and body image issues. This distorted narrative perpetuates dissatisfaction, making people overly critical of their natural appearance. It is crucial to challenge these unrealistic beauty standards to promote a healthier sense of self.

From a broader perspective, the preoccupation with youthful complexion can perpetuate harmful societal expectations. This may lead individuals to false notion that aging is something to be feared, fueling the persistence of age-based discrimination. Additionally, the exorbitant cost of anti-aging treatments can be huge burden on individuals, creating a disparity where only those with greater resources can afford the treatments, while others are left ostracized.

To conclude, in contemporary society, people allocating substantial resources to maintain youth complexions are in the wrong. Instead of striving for a fleeting illusion of youth, we should focus on health and well-being at every stage. Inner confidence and a life well-lived radiate far more beauty than any cream or procedure ever can.

Our society is gripped by a pervasive and ultimately damaging obsession with looking younger. Billions are funneled into an anti-aging industry that preys on anxieties, pushing a distorted view of beauty and well-being. This relentless pursuit of youth is not a positive development; it's a cultural sickness with far-reaching consequences.

One key driver of this obsession is the media's relentless portrayal of unrealistic beauty standards. Photoshopped celebrities and models present a facade of ageless perfection. Wrinkles are airbrushed away, replaced with an impossible smoothness. This bombardment creates a distorted reality where the natural signs of aging are seen as flaws to be rectified, not a normal part of life. People internalize these messages, feeling pressured to conform to a standard that doesn't truly exist.

Beyond vanity, the fear of ageism fuels this obsession. In a culture that equates youth with competence and desirability, the threat of being overlooked in the workplace or dismissed socially fuels insecurity. This pressure to maintain a youthful appearance creates a cycle of anxiety, leading individuals to prioritize aesthetics over skills and experience. This ultimately harms both the individual, who may neglect valuable skills development, and society, which misses out on the contributions of experienced individuals.

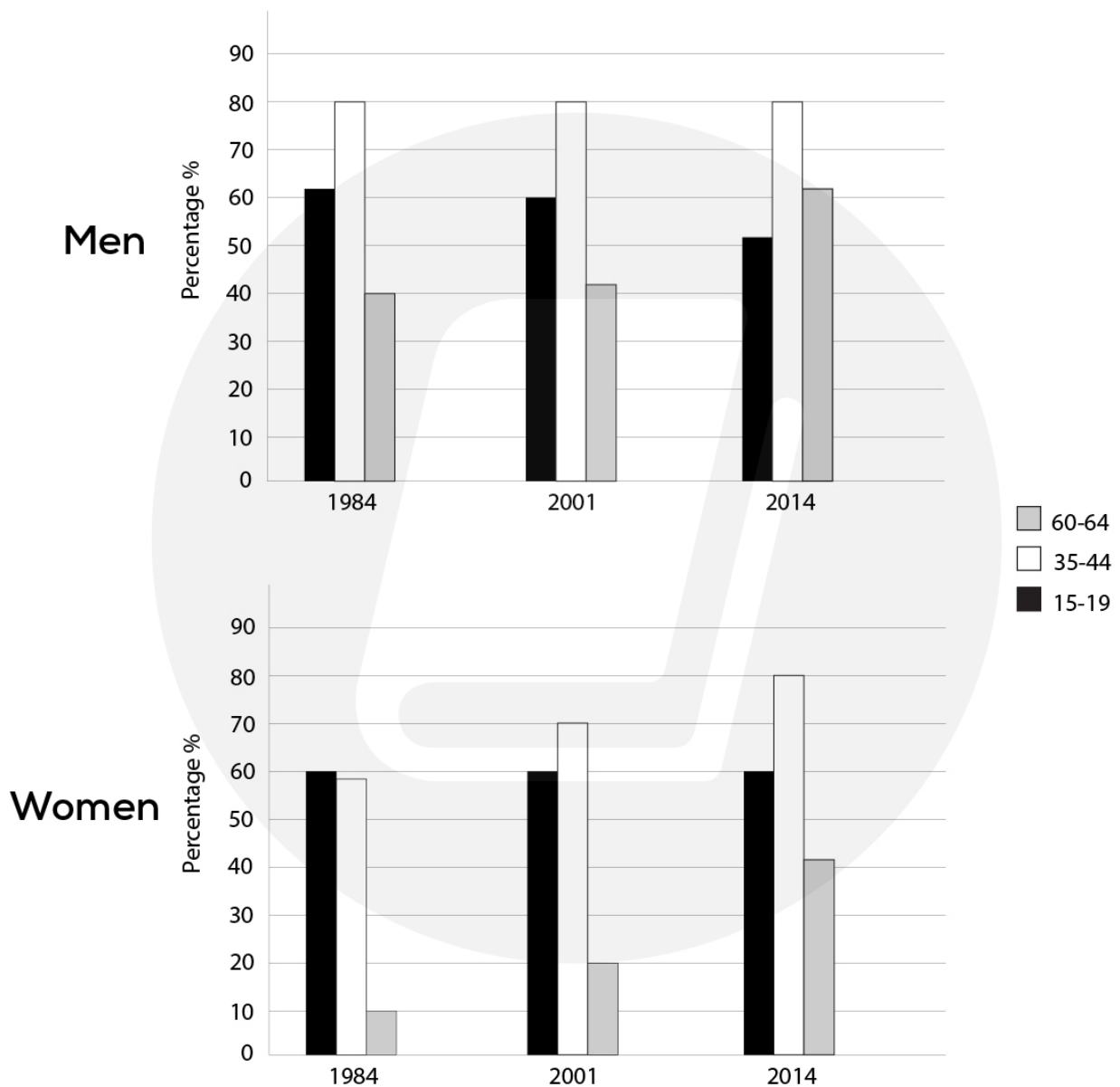
The consequences of this obsession are far-reaching. It breeds insecurity and dissatisfaction. When people are constantly bombarded with images of unattainable youth, it's easy to feel inadequate, leading to low self-esteem and body image issues. Furthermore, the financial burden of anti-aging treatments creates a system of disparity, where those with greater resources can buy a temporary reprieve from aging, while others are left feeling ostracized.

This focus on youth also disrespects the wisdom and experience that come with age. It paints aging as something shameful, a narrative that diminishes the contributions of older generations. Society loses out on the invaluable perspectives and leadership of those with a lifetime of accumulated knowledge.

To conclude, in an age obsessed with youth, people allocating substantial resources to maintain youth complexions are in the wrong. Instead of striving for a fleeting illusion of youth, we should focus on health and well-being at every stage. Inner confidence and a life well-lived radiate far more beauty than any cream or procedure ever can.

The charts below show the percentage of Australian men and women in three age groups who were employed in 1984, 2001, and 2014.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.



Employment rates

Similar pattern among 15-19 both genders

35-44 consistent percentage men; increased

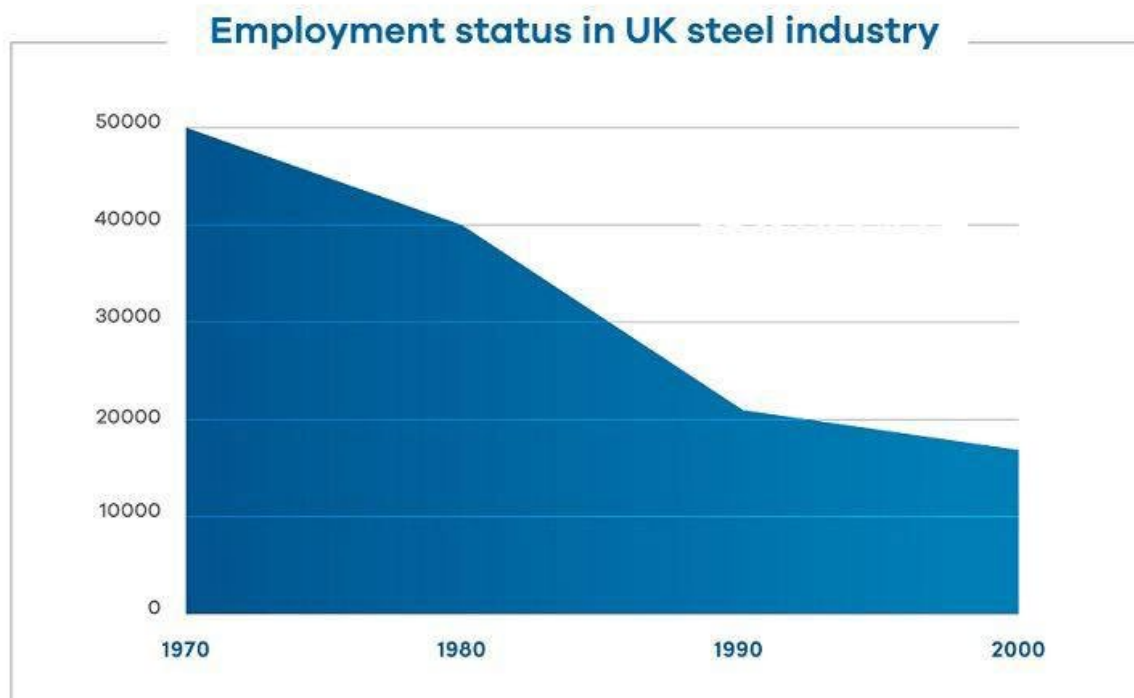
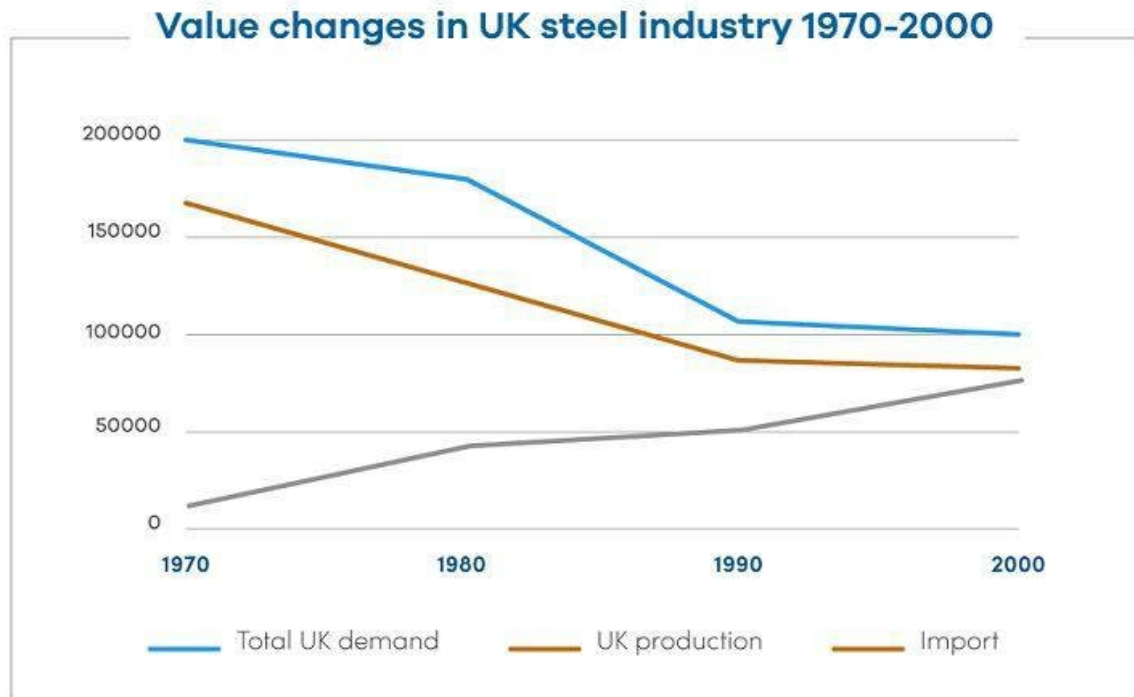
The bar charts compare employment percentages for men and women across three age groups (15-19, 35-44, and 60-64) in the years 1984, 2001, and 2014.

Overall, male employment rates were consistently higher than or equal to female employment rates across all age groups. It is also clear that individuals between the ages of 35-54 had the highest employment percentages for both genders throughout the period.

Examining the data for males, we can see that

The line graph shows value changes in UK steel industry between 1970 and 2000 while the second line chart shows employment status in the same industry.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.



The first line graph shows changes in the value of the UK steel industry from 1970 to 2000, while the second graph illustrates employment levels in the same industry over that period.

Overall, as the total demand reduced, so did the productions rates. These changes corresponded to a rise in import levels. The number of people in this industry, on the other hand, diminished over the period.

The demand for and the production of steel exhibited almost parallel changes. Both started at their respective highs of 200,000 and 160,000. The difference in numbers became less pronounced by 1990 when the demand for this metal fell to roughly 105,000, with the rate of production declining to around 90,000. These trends further continued their trajectory, finishing at 100,000 and 80,000.

By contrast, an opposite pattern can be observed for the import levels, the figure for which stood at around 20000 in 1970. This was followed by a three-fold increase to 78,000 in the final year.

Employment rates declined over the years. The steel industry employed 50,000 people in 1970, a figure that then fell to 40,000 in 1980 and then to 20,000 after another decade. After a subsequent decrease, the number of workers was about 18,000 by 2000.

there seems to be a close correlation between value of steel and employment status: as the total UK demand for steel fell throughout the period, so did the employment rate over the period. As a result, to compensate for the decreasing demand, the UK steel industry increased the amount of import.

The graph below shows unemployment levels in Ireland and the number of people leaving the country between 1988 and 2008.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features of the graph, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



The line graph illustrates an inverse correlation between unemployment and emigration rates in Ireland from 1988 to 2008.

Overall, as unemployment levels decreased over this period, the emigration rate also declined. Additionally, the difference between the two rates became less pronounced towards the end of the period.

In some cultures, children are often told that they can achieve anything if they try hard enough.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of giving children this message?

In many cultures, children are often brought up with “you can achieve anything if you try hard” mindset. Giving such a message comes with both advantages and disadvantages.

Fostering a belief in effort and potential has a powerful impact on children's development. It promotes a growth mindset, where they see their abilities as expandable through hard work and perseverance. This is especially important for children from disadvantaged backgrounds or those who may not see themselves as naturally talented. A growth mindset helps them overcome challenges, fuels a sense of self-efficacy, and encourages long-term persistence – ultimately demonstrating that consistent effort can be more powerful than inherent ability

Additionally, promoting “can-do” attitude provides children with a sense of direction and resilience. It helps them understand that their efforts matter, motivating them to overcome setbacks and challenges. This mindset encourages goal-setting and sustained effort, paving the way for greater success throughout their lives. Understanding that success is directly linked to their efforts encourages them to prioritize focused practice and improvement.

Seen in a negative light, this message can lead children to be overly optimistic. If they get too rigid with this mindset without experiencing a healthy dose of reality, they may set unrealistic expectations, as a result of which they might feel disappointed and

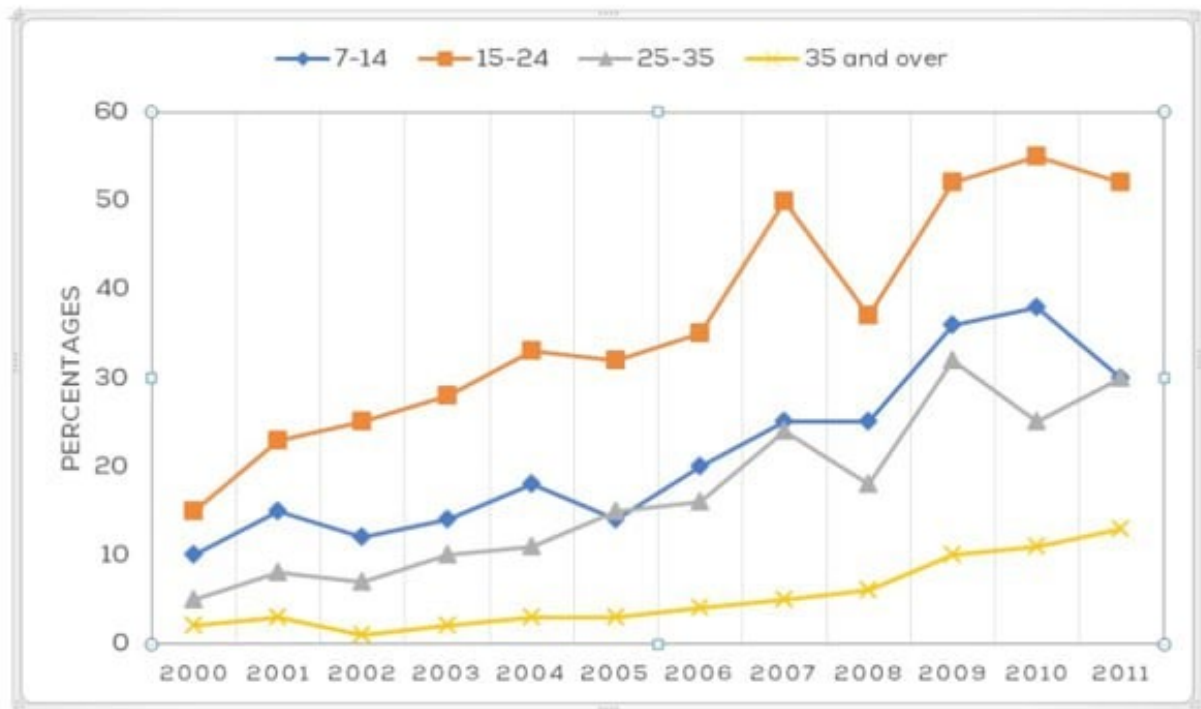
frustrated when their goals are not realized. Children need to learn to strike a balance, to be adaptable, and to adjust their goals depending on the situations.

Additionally, overemphasizing effort without acknowledging the role of other factors can lead to discouragement if children consistently fail despite trying hard. Factors like talent, genetics, environment, socioeconomic background and access to resource play a pivotal role in shaping children's path towards success, as they can significantly impact the likelihood of achieving goals. Overly emphasizing the power of individual effort can lead to disappointment and discouragement when faced with unavoidable obstacles or limitations.

To conclude, most parents foster a "can-do" mindset in their children. Yet, this seemingly harmless message, while well-intentioned, has both merits and drawbacks in shaping a child's mindset and influencing their journey toward their goals

1. **Cost Savings:** Employers can save on expenses associated with maintaining office space, such as rent, utilities, office supplies, and equipment.
2. **Increased Productivity:** Remote work can lead to increased productivity as employees often have fewer distractions and can tailor their environment to suit their work style.
3. **Access to a Larger Talent Pool:** With remote work, employers can hire from a larger talent pool, including candidates from different geographic locations who may not be able to commute to a physical office.
4. **Improved Retention:** Offering remote work options can improve employee satisfaction and retention rates, as it provides flexibility and work-life balance, which are increasingly valued by employees.
5. **Reduced Absenteeism:** Remote work can reduce absenteeism due to factors like commuting issues, illness, or personal obligations, as employees can still work from home even when they might not be able to make it to the office.
6. **Environmental Benefits:** With fewer employees commuting to the office, there can be a reduction in carbon emissions and environmental impact associated with transportation.
7. **Business Continuity:** Remote work setups can enhance business continuity by allowing employees to work from anywhere in case of emergencies, natural disasters, or other disruptions to regular office operations.
8. **Flexibility and Adaptability:** Remote work arrangements demonstrate flexibility and adaptability on the part of the employer, which can contribute to a positive employer brand and attract top talent.

The chart below shows the percentage of people of different age groups who went to cinema once a month or more in one European country from 2000 to 2011.



The line graph shows changes in the proportion of cinema-goers across four age groups in a particular European country between 2000 and 2011.

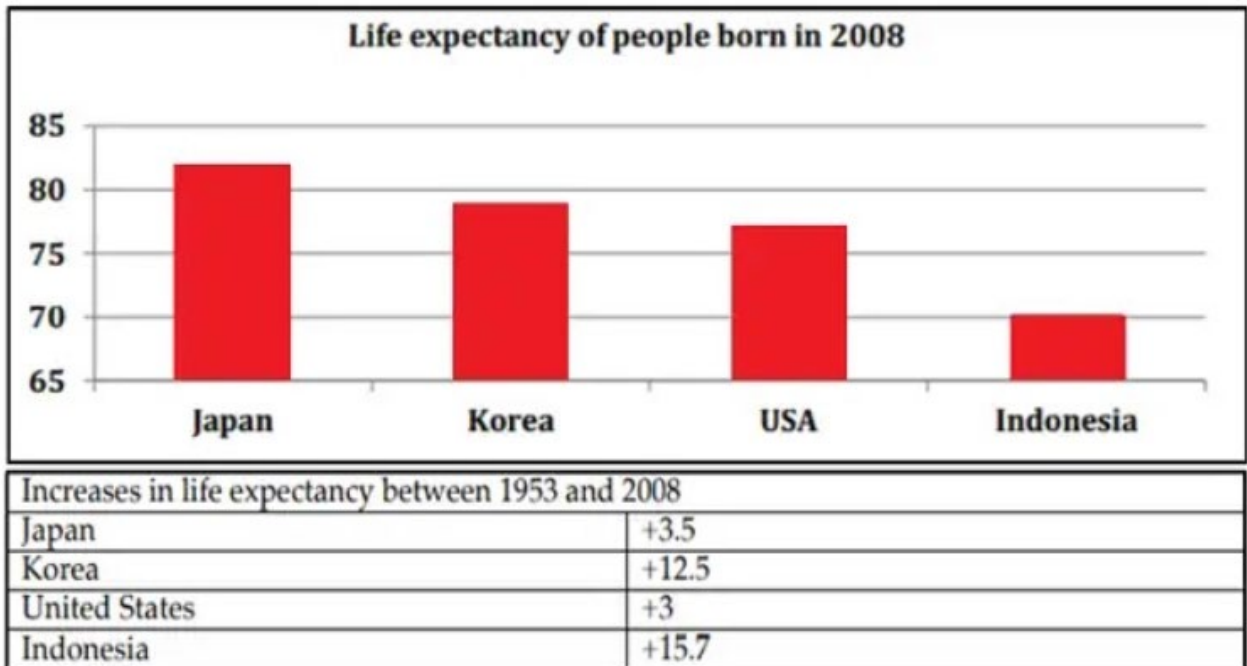
It is clear that the overall percentage of cinema attendance rose significantly over the period, with the most substantial increase observed among young people aged 15-24. Despite some minor fluctuations, all age groups generally maintained their ranking of attendance throughout the period, with the 35+ age bracket consistently attending the least.

The 7-14 and 15-24 age groups had the highest cinema attendance rates. Starting from their respective lows of approximately 13% and 10%, the percentage of cinema attendance among these groups gradually increased to 50% and 20% by 2007. From 2007 to 2010, the 15-24 age group experienced a surge in attendance, with more than half of people in this age group visiting the cinema at least once a month. The proportion of cinema goers in the 7-14 age group also grew to around 30% but then decreased slightly to 25% after 2007.

A similar, albeit less marked, growth can be observed in the remaining age groups. The cinema attendance rate in the 25-35 age group gradually increased from approximately 4% to 20% by 2007, after which the figure fluctuated but ultimately finished the period at 25% - the same as that of the 7-14 age bracket. This rate in the older age group was lowest at around 1-2% - a figure that then grew gradually to 10% by the end.

The bar chart gives information about the life expectancy in Japan, Korea, the United States, and Indonesia, and the table shows the change in life expectancy between 1953 and 2008.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.



The bar chart illustrates the average life expectancy in Japan, Korea, USA, and Indonesia in 2008, while the table shows changes in life expectancy in those countries compared to 1953.

Overall, there was a clear trend of decreasing life expectancy across the countries, ranging from the highest in Japan to the lowest in Indonesia. It is also clear that Indonesians, despite having the lowest life expectancy, saw the most significant increase.

Of the four countries, Japanese and Koreans had the longest lifespans. In 2008, the average Japanese person lived for a remarkable 83 years, 3.5 years longer than in 1953. Koreans had the second-longest longevity, living for approximately 79 years in 2008, a remarkable increase of 12.5 years since 1953.

Life expectancy was lower in the USA and Indonesia, however. The average life expectancy for US citizens was 77 years in 2008, representing the smallest increase among the four countries at mere 3 years compared to 1953. Indonesia was an outlier, with the lowest life expectancy of 70 years in 2008, but it also represented the highest increase of 15.7 years since 1953.

Some people think students should study the science of food and how to prepare it. Others think students should spend time on important subjects.

Discuss both views and give your opinion.

Introduction

- Introduce the debate: Some people believe that students should study the science of food and food preparation, while others argue that school time should be devoted to more traditionally important subjects.
- State your opinion: While understanding food science has its benefits, I believe that the limited time in school should be focused on more essential academic subjects.

Benefits of Studying Food Science

1. Health and Nutrition

- Argument: Knowledge of food science can help students make healthier dietary choices.
- Example: Students learn to distinguish between nutritious foods and unhealthy options, which can lead to better long-term health outcomes and potentially reduce healthcare costs.
- Counter: However, these benefits can be achieved through short, targeted workshops rather than a full subject.

Argument for Prioritizing Core Subjects

2. Limited School Time

- **Argument:** School hours are finite, and prioritizing core subjects like mathematics, science, and language arts is crucial for foundational knowledge.
- **Evidence:** Research shows that proficiency in these core subjects is strongly linked to future academic and career success.
- **Counter:** Adding non-core subjects like food science could dilute the focus on these critical areas.

3. Resource Allocation

- Argument: Many schools, especially in underfunded districts, lack the resources to implement additional subjects effectively.
- Evidence: Practical food science classes require kitchens, ingredients, and specialized teachers, which may not be feasible for all schools.

Counter: Instead, schools could integrate basic nutrition education into existing subjects like biology or health

Basic Skill Argument

- Argument: Cooking and basic nutrition are life skills that do not require extensive formal education.
- Evidence: Many people learn these skills through family, community, or online resources.
- Counter: While important, these skills can be acquired outside the school environment, allowing schools to focus on more academically rigorous subjects.

Conclusion

- Summarize the key points: While the benefits of understanding food science are acknowledged, the limited time and resources in schools necessitate a focus on core academic subjects.
- Restate your opinion: Schools should prioritize subjects that provide essential knowledge and skills for academic and professional success, leaving food science to be learned through extracurricular activities or at home.

Final Notes

- Ensure each argument is supported with clear examples or evidence.
- Maintain a balanced discussion by acknowledging the opposing view and providing reasoned counterarguments.

Opinions divide on whether food science should be taught at schools, with some people arguing that it should be incorporated into the curriculum, while others believe that school should be devoted to more traditionally important subjects. Although understanding food science can bring a few benefits, including a better nutritional understanding, I believe that students should focus more on more essential academic subjects.

Admittedly, the most compelling reason in favor of teaching food science is that it raises greater nutritional awareness. Students can learn to identify harmful ingredients and understand nutritional labels that can rather be complex for most people. This heightened understanding, in turn, helps them make healthier dietary choices. Contrary to this belief, however, I believe that such knowledge can be obtained through short, targeted courses or personal research without sacrificing limited school hours.

On the other hand, I believe there are valid arguments against making food science a mandatory part of the curriculum. Firstly, school hours are limited. Given this limit, core subjects like mathematics, science, and language should be prioritized over a subject that should be acquired through home education. Such subjects lay the foundations for children's successful future, preparing them for higher education and competitive job markets. Adding more subjects can overwhelm students and dilute focus on those academic subjects.

Additionally, inclusion of culinary arts would put an excessive strain on school resources. This is because practical food science classes require kitchens, ingredients, and specialized teachers, all of which may not be feasible for all schools, especially in underfunded districts, as they lack resources to implement additional subjects effectively. With only theoretical knowledge taught, students would

not make best out of this subject, rendering it as ineffective in the long run.

In my opinion, culinary arts should not be included into the school curricula and can rather be mixed with other subjects. Traditionally, cooking and basic nutrition are basic skills that do not require extensive school education. Thus, including such a subject would – as stated above – be not of good use of students' precious time and school resources. Instead of a dedicated subject, it can be blended into existing subjects like biology or health education to provide children with necessary information to make informed nutritious decisions.

In conclusion, a contentious discussion revolves around the topic of whether including food science subjects into the curricula. While such subject may seem to equip students with important nutritional knowledge, this argument is not entirely convincing. I believe that such a subject should not burden the already packed school curriculum and limited resources of resources. Instead, culinary education should be acquired at home or be included into existing subjects.

Some people believe that children that commit crimes should be punished. Others think the parents should be punished instead.

Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Children Should Be Punished

Arguments in Favor:

1. **Personal Responsibility:** Holding children accountable for their actions teaches them about personal responsibility and the consequences of their actions. This can be an important part of their development into responsible adults.
2. **Deterrence:** Punishing children who commit crimes can serve as a deterrent to both the individual child and their peers. It can send a message that criminal behavior is unacceptable and has serious consequences.
3. **Justice:** The justice system operates on the principle that those who commit crimes should face consequences. This ensures fairness and upholds the rule of law, regardless of the perpetrator's age.

Proponents of punishing children argue that such punishment fosters personal responsibility. When children are held accountable for their misdemeanors, they learn to understand the consequences of their actions. This mindset can discourage them from engaging in further criminal acts, knowing they cannot get away with misbehavior. Consequently, this approach can serve as an important part of their development into responsible adults.

Additionally, holding children accountable for their actions would serve as a deterrent for their peers.

Considerations:

- The nature of the punishment should be age-appropriate and focus on rehabilitation rather than retribution. Juvenile justice systems often emphasize counseling, education, and community service.
- The child's understanding and intent should be evaluated. Young children may not fully grasp the implications of their actions, necessitating a different approach compared to adults.

Parents Should Be Punished

Arguments in Favor:

1. **Parental Responsibility:** Parents are responsible for raising their children and instilling values. If a child commits a crime, it may reflect failures in parenting, supervision, or providing a conducive environment for proper behavior.
2. **Influence and Control:** Parents have significant influence over their children's behavior. Punishing parents could motivate them to be more attentive and proactive in guiding their children.
3. **Preventive Measure:** Holding parents accountable could encourage them to take preventive measures to ensure their children do not engage in criminal activities. This might involve better supervision, more engagement in their children's lives, or seeking help for behavioral issues.

Considerations:

- Punishing parents might not always be fair or effective. Some parents may be doing their best under difficult circumstances, and external factors such as peer pressure or mental health issues might play significant roles in a child's behavior.
- There is a risk that punishing parents could lead to further negative consequences for the family, such as financial strain or increased stress, which could indirectly affect the child.

Reasoned Opinion

A balanced approach that considers both perspectives might be the most reasonable. Children who commit crimes should face consequences appropriate to their age and understanding, focusing on rehabilitation and education. This helps instill a sense of responsibility and the understanding that actions have consequences.

At the same time, parents should be involved in the process and, if necessary, held accountable to some extent, especially if there is clear evidence of neglect or failure to provide proper supervision and guidance. Parental punishment should aim to encourage better parenting practices and support, rather than purely punitive measures.

Ultimately, the focus should be on addressing the root causes of juvenile delinquency, which often involve a combination of personal, familial, and social factors. Effective interventions should support both the child and the family to promote positive outcomes and prevent future offenses. This might include counseling, community support programs, and educational initiatives aimed at both children and parents.

Juvenile delinquency and its causes have long been subjects of debate. To address this issue, some people suggest that children who engage in crime should be punished, while others argue that parents should bear the consequences of their children's unlawful actions. While both perspectives have merit, I believe the true solution is more nuanced and requires a balanced approach.

Some people argue that parents of children who break the law should be punished in some way, because they are responsible for their children's actions.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

There is a view that parents **should be held accountable for the crimes** their children commit. **On the face of it**, this argument **seems valid** given that **parents are a major catalyst in most children's lives**. However, it has some flaws as parents do not have as much control over their children as once they used to and punishing parents is just a **means of shifting the blame**, which does not **seek to address the problem**.

Parents, no doubt, play an important role in shaping their children's behavior and outlook on the world. This process usually starts in early childhood when **parents provide their children with a secure and nurturing home environment** and form **close bonding with them**. As children mature, it is generally the parents who **lay the foundation for moral development in their children**, teaching them to **distinguish between right and wrong**. It is true that children who lack these positive influences or grow up in an environment **characterized by trauma and negativity** may be more **prone to misbehavior or even engaging in criminal activities**.

That said, I would argue that the argument that parents have complete control over how their children behave is not as compelling as initially assumed. There are a number of other factors **at play**, one of which is the internet. Firstly, the internet provides children with easy access to content including **violent, explicit, or illegal material**. This prolonged exposure can desensitize children, influencing their attitudes and behavior. This increases the chances of children engaging in crimes.

Apart from this, holding parents accountable through punishments can be viewed as a way to shift **the blame from other contributing factors**. Sometimes children break the law despite **being taught good morals by their parents**. This only makes it easier for children to **engage in misdemeanor** as they know that their parents will take the blame.

In conclusion, while parents' role in **instilling good morals in their children** is significant, I believe punishing parents for **children's wrongdoings** is not the most logical course of action as there are other important factors that need to be considered and it is merely a way of **deflecting responsibility**. Therefore, other options should be explored.

Governments should spend more money on skills and vocational training for practical work, rather than on university education.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Position: Governments should indeed allocate more funding to skills and vocational training for practical work, while not overlooking the importance of university education.

In today's ever-evolving employment landscape, there is a suggestion that more government resources should be allocated towards teaching skills and vocational training than for university education. While governments should indeed invest more in practical skills, as such skills improves employability and equity, this suggestion should not be an either-or proposition. Rather, governments should take a balanced approach that fosters a symbiotic relationship between both educational pathways.

*In the rapidly changing job market, there is a growing call for governments to **prioritize funding for** skills and vocational training **over** university education. While it's true that investing in practical skills can **boost employability** and **promote equity**, this should not be an either-or proposition. Instead, governments should **adopt a balanced approach** that **fosters complementary pathways**, recognizing the unique value that both vocational training and university education **bring to the table**.*

Firstly, vocational training improves employability of individuals who lack access to formal education. While universities often focus on deep theoretical knowledge, vocational training equips individuals with practical and hands-on experience that are immediately applicable in various fields. Domains such as healthcare, engineering, information technology and trades require a skilled workforce with years of experience. Investments in vocational training can quickly produce a workforce that can meet the immediate demands of these industries.

First and foremost, vocational training enhances the employability of individuals who may not have had access to formal education. While universities typically emphasize deep theoretical knowledge, vocational training equips individuals with the practical, hands-on experience that is immediately applicable in a variety of fields. Domains such as healthcare, engineering, information technology, and the trades require a skilled workforce with relevant experience. Investments in vocational training can quickly produce a workforce that can meet the immediate demands of these industries

1. Vocational Training Improves Employability:

- **Immediate Skilled Workforce:** Vocational training programs equip individuals with practical skills that are immediately applicable in various fields such as healthcare, engineering, information technology, and trades. This leads to a workforce that can meet the immediate demands of these industries.
- **Contrast with University Education:** While universities often focus on theoretical knowledge, vocational training emphasizes hands-on experience, making graduates job-ready upon completion.

Secondly, a heightened emphasis on practical skills would improve accessibility and provide equity. **This is because** vocational training programs are typically more affordable and less expensive than university education, which, while important, comes with exorbitantly high tuition fees. The allocation of government resources into such trainings would ensure that all individuals receive job-applicable education and knowledge, regardless of their socioeconomic and academic background. Additionally, vocational training is inclusive and can offer a viable pathway to well-paying jobs for those who might otherwise lack access to formal education. This can help to reduce income inequality and create more job opportunities for individuals.

Secondly, an increased focus on practical skills would significantly improve accessibility and equity in education and employment. Vocational training programs are often considerably more affordable than university education, which, while important, can come with exorbitantly high tuition fees. By allocating resources to vocational training, governments can ensure that individuals from all socioeconomic backgrounds have access to job-applicable education and knowledge. Furthermore, vocational training is inclusive, offering diverse pathways to well-paying jobs for those who may not have had the opportunity to pursue a traditional academic route. This can be a powerful tool for reducing income inequality and creating more job opportunities across a wider range of fields

2. Equity and Accessibility:

- **Cost-Effective Education:** Vocational training programs are generally more affordable and accessible compared to university education. This makes it possible for a broader segment of the population, including those from lower socio-economic backgrounds, to acquire valuable skills.
- **Reducing Income Inequality:** By providing practical skills that lead to gainful employment, vocational training can help reduce income inequality and promote social mobility. In contrast, high university tuition fees and the emphasis on academic knowledge can be prohibitive for some individuals.

*In reality, **in my opinion**, this debate should not be framed as a binary choice between the two educational avenues. An ideal scenario would involve strategic use of financial resources by which the government fosters a symbiotic relationship between the two. Some individuals choose practical work, such as engineering or IT stuff, while other jobs require extensive formal education, including doctors and lawyers. Both preferences are valid, and government resources must be allocated to both types of education. Additionally, vocational training can lay a strong foundation for individuals who may later pursue university education to enhance their career prospects and broaden their understanding.*

*In reality, this debate should not be framed as a binary choice between vocational training and university education. An ideal scenario would involve strategic investment by the government to foster a symbiotic relationship between the two. Some individuals thrive in practical work, such as **becoming electricians, plumbers, or software developers**, while others excel in professions that require extensive formal education, **like doctors, lawyers, researchers, or professors**. Both preferences are valid, and government resources should be allocated to both types of education to ensure a well-rounded workforce. Additionally, vocational training can lay a strong foundation for individuals who may later choose to pursue university education to enhance their career prospects and deepen their understanding of their chosen field.*

3. Context-Dependent Allocation:

- **Not a Binary Choice:** Government funding should not be seen as a binary choice between vocational training and university education. Instead, a balanced approach that fosters a symbiotic relationship between the two is ideal.
- **Emphasis Based on Development Stage:**
 - **Developing Countries:** In developing countries, there should be a greater emphasis on practical skills to build a skilled workforce that can drive economic growth.
 - **Technologically Advanced Economies:** In more technologically advanced economies, a robust university system is essential to support research and innovation.
- **Career Path Flexibility:** Vocational training can provide a strong foundation for individuals, who may later choose to pursue university education to enhance their career prospects and deepen their knowledge.

Conclusion: Governments should strategically allocate funding to both vocational training and university education, recognizing the unique benefits each offers. This balanced

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approach will ensure a well-rounded and adaptable workforce, capable of meeting the diverse needs of modern economies.

In the rapidly changing job market, there is a growing call for governments to prioritize funding for skills and vocational training over university education. While it's true that investing in practical skills can boost employability and promote equity, this should not be an either-or proposition. Instead, governments should adopt a balanced approach that fosters complementary pathways, recognizing the unique value that both vocational training and university education bring to the table.

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In reality, this debate should not be framed as a binary choice between vocational training and university education. An ideal scenario would involve strategic investment by the government to foster a symbiotic relationship between the two. Some individuals thrive in practical work, such as becoming electricians, plumbers, or software developers, while others excel in professions that require extensive formal education, like doctors, lawyers, researchers, or professors. Both preferences are valid, and government resources should be allocated to both types of education to ensure a well-rounded workforce. Additionally, vocational training can lay a strong foundation for individuals who may later choose to pursue university education to enhance their career prospects and deepen their understanding of their chosen field.

In the modern world, it is no longer necessary to use animals as **food** or other products, such as **medicine** and **clothing**.

Do you agree or disagree?

*Animals are still used in food, medicine, and clothing. However, thanks to **advancements in alternative methods and technologies** that **reduce reliance on** animals for these purposes, some people argue that we can **do away with** animals in those fields. In my opinion, achieving a **complete elimination** of animals from these industries **presents several challenges** and **is currently impossible**.*

*In recent years, the development of **plant-based alternatives** and **lab-grown meat** has showed **promising progress**. These two methods can provide **protein-rich** food options without **raising and slaughtering animals**. However, **cost** and **scalability** are two difficulties that need to be overcome. These innovative ways of replacing traditional animal agriculture are currently more **expensive** than their animal-based counterparts, which can prevent **widespread adaptation**. Increasing production to meet the demands of a growing population is another challenge. Unlike traditional animal agriculture, which has **well-established supply chains** and infrastructure, transitioning to alternative methods requires building new production facilities and overcoming **logistical hurdles** to ensure a reliable supply.*

*Regarding medicine, **the emergence of computer modeling** seems to **point towards** a non-animal future for **the industry**. This alternative method involves using computers and artificial intelligence to stimulate biological systems, predict outcomes, and analyze the effects of drugs. This area too is still **in its infancy and requires further** development before being accepted as a **mainstream approach** to medicine.*

*Fashion and textile industries also made **some strides** in terms of reducing their reliance on animals. The use of synthetic materials, plant-based fibers and other sustainable alternatives has been **promoted** and adopted by many producers. However, luxury and **high-end fashion** sectors have traditionally used **animal-derived materials** as a symbol of **luxury and exclusivity**. For example, Chanel, a renowned luxury fashion brand, incorporates **fur and exotic skins**, such as alligator and snake, in their collections. **This goes to show** that eliminating animals from the textile industry in the near term is challenging.*

*In conclusion, there have **been advancements** in food, medicine, and clothing industries in terms of reducing animal use. While total elimination is a **long-term goal**, it is currently impossible to become completely animal free as it poses a number of challenges.*

*In the modern world, advancements in technology and ethical considerations have spurred debates on whether the use of animals for food, medicine, and clothing is still necessary. While some argue that alternatives have **rendered animal use obsolete**, others **maintain that it remains essential for various reasons**. This essay will delve into both perspectives, ultimately concluding that while progress has been made in reducing our reliance on animals, **completely eliminating their use remains a complex issue with no easy answers**.*

*Proponents of **animal-free alternatives** highlight the significant strides made in developing plant-based foods, synthetic materials, and cruelty-free testing methods. Plant-based meats, for instance, have become increasingly sophisticated, mimicking the taste and texture of animal products while offering a more sustainable and ethical option. Additionally, advancements in material science have led to the creation of innovative fabrics that replicate the properties of **animal-derived materials** like leather and fur. In the medical field, researchers are exploring alternative testing methods, such as organ-on-a-chip technology, that reduce the need for animal experimentation. These developments suggest that in many cases, animal use can be replaced with viable alternatives that are not only more ethical but also potentially more sustainable.*

*However, those who advocate for the continued use of animals argue that complete replacement is **not yet feasible in all areas**. For instance, some essential nutrients, such as vitamin B12, are primarily found in animal products and can be difficult to obtain in **sufficient quantities from plant-based sources alone**. Moreover, while synthetic materials have improved, they may not fully replicate the unique properties of certain animal-derived materials, such as **wool's insulation capabilities**. In the medical field, animal models remain valuable for **studying complex diseases and developing treatments**, as they offer insights that cannot be replicated in vitro. Furthermore, the **economic and cultural significance** of animal agriculture in many regions cannot be overlooked, as it provides **livelihoods and contributes to local traditions**.*

*In conclusion, **while the modern world has witnessed remarkable progress** in developing alternatives to animal use, completely eliminating their use remains a complex issue with valid arguments on both sides. It is undeniable that significant advancements have been made in plant-based foods, synthetic materials, and cruelty-free testing, reducing our reliance on animals in many areas. However, challenges remain in fully replicating certain nutrients, material properties, and complex biological systems. Therefore, a balanced approach is necessary, where we continue to invest in and promote animal-free alternatives while acknowledging that animal use may still be necessary in some specific cases. It is crucial to prioritize ethical considerations, sustainability, and scientific rigor in **making informed decisions about our relationship with animals in the modern world**.*

In the modern era, the question of whether it remains necessary to use animals for food, medicine, and clothing has become increasingly pertinent. This essay will explore the arguments for and against the continued use of animals in these capacities, focusing on technological advancements, ethical considerations, and environmental impacts.

The primary reason for moving away from animal-based products lies in technological innovations. Recent years have seen significant progress in the development of plant-based foods and lab-grown meat. For instance, companies such as Beyond Meat and Impossible Foods have created plant-based alternatives that closely mimic the taste and texture of animal meat. From personal observation, these products not only cater to the dietary preferences of vegetarians and vegans but also appeal to meat-eaters looking for healthier and more sustainable options. Moreover, advancements in biotechnology have led to the production of lab-grown meat, which is cultivated from animal cells without the need for raising and slaughtering animals.

In addition to food, the field of medicine has benefited immensely from synthetic alternatives. Traditionally, medicines like insulin were derived from animals, but today, they are predominantly produced using recombinant DNA technology. This shift not only reduces the reliance on animals but also ensures a more consistent and efficient production process. Similarly, the fashion industry has seen the rise of synthetic and plant-based materials, such as polyester and organic cotton, which offer viable alternatives to animal-derived products like leather and wool.

Ethical considerations also play a crucial role in this debate. The use of animals for food and other products often involves significant suffering and poor living conditions. Modern society is increasingly recognizing the sentience of animals and their capacity to experience pain and distress. This growing awareness has led to a shift in consumer behavior, with more people choosing cruelty-free products. From my perspective, the ethical imperative to reduce animal suffering is compelling enough to seek alternatives.

The environmental impact of using animals for food and products is another critical factor. Livestock farming is a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions, deforestation, and water pollution. According to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, the livestock sector accounts for a significant percentage of global greenhouse gas emissions. By adopting plant-based diets and synthetic materials, we can reduce our ecological footprint and combat climate change.

In conclusion, the necessity of using animals for food and other products in the modern world is increasingly questionable. Technological advancements provide us with viable alternatives that meet our needs without exploiting animals. Ethical considerations further underscore the importance of reducing animal suffering, while the environmental benefits of shifting away from animal-based products are undeniable. As we continue to innovate and evolve, it is crucial to embrace these alternatives for a more humane and sustainable future.

396 words

In the modern world, it is still necessary to use animals as food or other products, such as medicine and clothing. While advancements in technology and synthetic alternatives have made significant strides, there are compelling reasons to maintain the use of animal products.

*Firstly, **animal-based foods** remain an essential part of many people's diets due to their nutritional benefits. Animal products such as meat, dairy, and eggs provide **high-quality protein**, essential vitamins, and minerals that are not always **easily replaced by plant-based alternatives**. From my own experience, despite trying **various plant-based diets**, I found it challenging to achieve the **same level of nutritional balance** without incorporating some animal products. Additionally, certain cultures and communities rely heavily on **animal husbandry for their livelihoods** and traditional diets, making a **complete shift impractical**.*

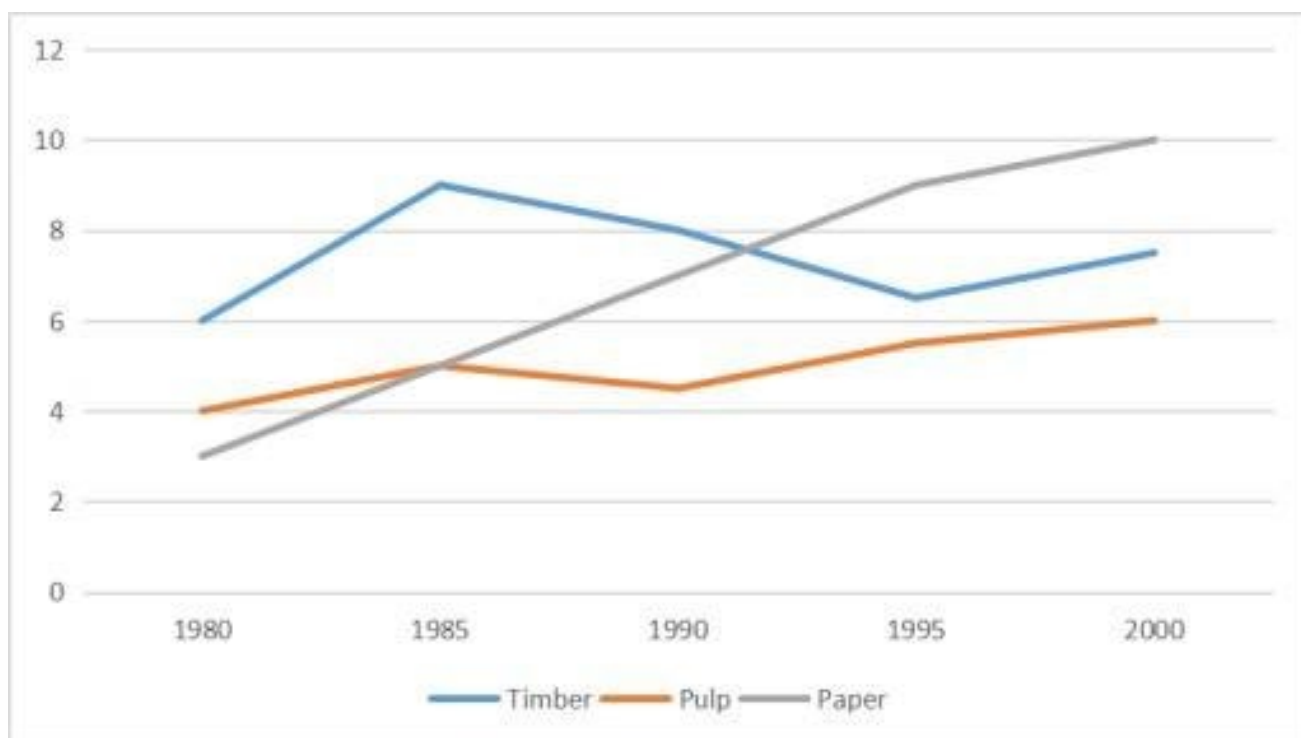
*In the realm of clothing, while synthetic materials have made **impressive progress**, they do not always **match the performance of animal-derived products**. For instance, natural wool offers **unparalleled insulation and breathability**, making it a preferred material for **high-performance outdoor gear**. Leather, known for its durability and aesthetic appeal, **continues to be a staple in fashion and utility items**. My own wardrobe includes leather shoes and a wool jacket, both of which have proven to be long-lasting and **highly functional compared to their synthetic counterparts**.*

*Moreover, in medicine, **animal-derived products still play a crucial role in certain treatments and medical research**. For example, animal testing remains a controversial but necessary practice in the development of new drugs and medical procedures. While efforts to **find alternatives are ongoing**, the **complexity of biological systems** often requires the use of animal models **to ensure safety and efficacy**. Personally, I have seen the impact of life-saving medications that were developed and tested through such methods, highlighting the importance of animals in advancing medical science.*

*To conclude, while technological advancements and ethical considerations have introduced viable alternatives, the use of animals in food, clothing, and medicine **remains relevant and necessary in many contexts**. Balancing innovation with **practicality**, cultural traditions, and nutritional needs is essential. Thus, a complete elimination of animal products is **neither feasible nor desirable at this point in time**.*

The line graph shows the change in production (million tonnes) of three products in the forest industry in a European country.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.



The line graph shows changes in production three materials produced in forest in a particular European country from 1980 to 2000.

Overall, the production of all three materials grew over the period, with mild fluctuations noted in the amount of timber and pulp produced. It is also clear that paper, despite being produced lowest at the beginning, became the most popular product by the end of the period.

The line graph illustrates changes in the production of timber, pulp, and paper in a particular European country over a given period. Overall, the production of all three materials increased, with slight variations in the output of timber and pulp. Paper, initially the least produced, became the most popular product by the end of the period.

Paper production bucked the previous trend, showing consistent growth throughout the period. Starting as the least produced material at 3 million units, the amount of paper produced increased rapidly, reaching approximately 9 million by 1995 and surpassing the output of both timber and pulp. While the rate of growth subsequently slowed, paper production continued to rise, ending the period as the most produced material with 10 million units.

Timber and pulp production followed similar patterns, with the former being the most produced material at the beginning. These two products started the period with their respective lows of 6 million and 4 million, both of which then increased to 9 million and 5 million, marking the largest gap in the production volume. The production of timber was on a rapid downward trend, going down to a bit below 6 million, before an increase to roughly 7.9 million productions by the end. Pulp production increased rapidly, finishing the period with 6 million, thus narrowing the gap.

Timber and pulp production followed similar patterns, with timber being the most produced material at the beginning. These two products started the period with their respective lows of 6 million and 4 million units. **Production then increased for both, peaking at 9 million units for timber and 5 million units for pulp,** marking the largest gap in production volume between the two. However, timber production subsequently experienced a rapid decline, dropping to 5.8 million units, before rebounding to approximately 7.9 million by the end of the period. **Meanwhile,** pulp production continued to increase steadily, reaching 6 million units by the end of the period, thus narrowing the gap with timber.

Paper production bucked the previous trend, showing consistent growth throughout the period. Starting as the least produced material at 3 million units, the amount of paper produced increased rapidly, reaching approximately 9 million by 1995 and surpassing the output of both timber and pulp. While the rate of growth subsequently slowed, paper production continued to rise, ending the period as the most produced material with 10 million units.

Consumers are faced with an increasing number of advertising by competing companies.

To what extent do you think consumers are affected ?

What measures can be taken to tackle the problem?

In today's media landscape, people are often bombarded with an ever-increasing number of advertisements. The extent to which this saturation of advertising influences consumer behavior is a subject of ongoing debate, as is the question of what measures can be implemented to mitigate the potential negative impact they may have.

Advertising influence is multifaceted and varies depending on individual age, susceptibility, and product type. For some, in particular young people, advertising can be highly persuasive, as they are not aware of marketing tactics and do not have pre-existing preferences. This is particularly evident in the impulsive behavior among young people, forcing them to buy without being considerate about their purchases. On the other hand, some people remain highly skeptical of advertisement claims, relying on a thorough personal research and peer recommendations to make informed purchasing decisions. Additionally, while advertisement may heavily influence choice for low-cost products, like snacks or drinks, it may have less sway over expensive products, such as cars or houses.

To mitigate the negative impact of advertising, several measures can be taken. Firstly, strict bans on advertising of harmful products, such as fast food meals and alcohol, should be implemented. These can include bans on advertisements of fast-food products or sugary drinks to protect the particularly vulnerable demographic of the population – children – from undue influence this relentless barrage of promotional messages might cause. Secondly, the government, again, needs to step in, raising social awareness about the manipulative tactics of marketing companies. By fostering critical thinking and media literacy, the government can help consumers become more discerning of advertising tactics and less susceptible to manipulation.

To conclude, in today's world, the volume of advertising has surged, with companies bombarding consumers from every conceivable angle. While it is difficult to measure the precise extent to which consumers are affected from this relentless media, it still remains possible to mitigate any potential consequences by banning harmful messages and educating the public.

It is the responsibility of schools to teach children good behavior in addition to providing formal education.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

There is a view that schools should bear the responsibility of teaching young children a good behavior in addition to the standard curricula. While I believe that it is primarily the responsibility of parents to teach good behavior, schools can play a pivotal role in reinforcing and fostering these good manners in children.

Parents have a heavier responsibility in fostering well-rounded behavior in their children. Until they go to school, children spend a significant portion of their time with their parents, receiving the very first input that lay foundations to be well-behaved individuals. This goes to show that parents serve as the primary influence on their behavior. Additionally, children often imitate their parents. Therefore, it is needless to say that parents have the foremost responsibility to lead by example and teach appropriate behavior through their own actions.

In addition to parents, schools have a part to play in facilitating positive reinforcement in children. By setting clear and strict rules and rewarding good behavior, school can make theoretical instructions taught at home more practical, fostering an appropriate behavior in children. These rules can compel young children to adhere to social norms and rules. Furthermore, schools provide a social environment where children can interact with their peers and teachers, thus improving their social skills. This can help children learn how to behave socially appropriate, navigate social situations, and handle conflicts when met with people from all walks of life.

Beyond the home, schools play a vital role in reinforcing positive behaviors in children. By establishing clear rules and consistently rewarding positive actions, schools can effectively put into practice the theoretical values taught at home. This practical application helps children internalize appropriate behaviors, reinforcing social norms and expectations. Furthermore, the school environment offers a diverse social setting where children interact with peers and teachers, honing their social skills. This interaction enables them to learn appropriate social conduct, navigate complex social situations, and develop conflict resolution skills they will need throughout their lives.

In reality, the debate should not be framed as a binary choice between parents and schools. Both play crucial roles in nurturing well-rounded individuals who contribute positively to society. Parents can foster positive reinforcement by teaching values and morals from a young age and modeling desirable behaviors. Schools, in turn, provide environments where children can apply those values, learn practical social skills, and gain knowledge that complements their upbringing. While parents have a primary role in child development, schools are essential partners in this endeavor.

1. Schools' Role in Reinforcement:

- **Positive Reinforcement:** Schools have a unique opportunity to facilitate positive reinforcement. By setting clear rules and rewarding good behavior, schools can reinforce the lessons taught at home and encourage children to adhere to social norms.
- **Improving Social Skills:** Schools provide a social environment where children can practice and improve their social skills. Interacting with peers and teachers helps children learn how to navigate social situations and handle conflicts appropriately.

1. Primary Responsibility of Parents:

- **Time Spent with Children:** Children spend a significant portion of their time with their parents, making parents the primary influence on their behavior.
- **Role Modeling:** Children often imitate their parents' behavior. Therefore, parents have the foremost responsibility to set a good example and teach appropriate behavior through their own actions.

2. Curriculum Inclusion:

- **Formal Education on Behavior:** Incorporating a subject focused on teaching children good behavior and conflict resolution into the school curriculum can support parents in this task. This subject would provide practical scenarios and peer interactions, making the lessons more relatable and effective compared to theoretical instructions given solely by parents.
- **Complementary Approach:** This subject can act as a bridge between home and school, ensuring that children receive consistent messages about good behavior from both environments.

Conclusion: While parents bear the primary responsibility for teaching good behavior, schools play an essential supportive role. By providing positive reinforcement and social skill development, schools can complement the efforts of parents. A well-rounded approach, including a formal curriculum on behavior, can ensure that children receive comprehensive guidance on how to conduct themselves properly.

Some people say that it's better to teach language students in small classes, whereas others think the number of people does not matter.

Discuss both sides and give your own opinion

Introduction: Briefly introduce the topic and mention that you will discuss both sides before giving your opinion.

Main Body 1: Small classes are better because:

- **Enhanced Focus and Understanding:** Small classes offer better acquisition of language theories as students can maintain focus more effectively. This setting minimizes distractions and allows for deeper engagement with the material.
- **Personalized Attention:** Teachers can manage fewer students more efficiently, resulting in personalized attention for each student. This individual guidance helps address specific learning needs and difficulties, facilitating better progress in language acquisition.

Main Body 2: The class size does not matter because:

- **Interactive Learning:** Language learning is often enhanced through interaction with peers. Larger classes provide more opportunities for students to engage in conversations and practice their language skills in diverse contexts.
- **Practical Application:** Language learning should be practical rather than purely theoretical. Larger classes can simulate real-world environments where students must navigate communication with multiple individuals, thereby enhancing their practical language skills.

Main Body 3: Ultimately, the choice is personal and depends on individual learning styles:

- **Personal Preference:** The effectiveness of small or large classes depends on personal preferences and learning styles. Some students thrive in small classes where they receive more personalized attention and support from the teacher.
- **Benefits of Larger Classes:** Other students may benefit more from the dynamic environment of larger classes, where they can practice language skills with a variety of peers. The social interaction in larger groups can also motivate and engage students more effectively.
- **Individual Decision:** Therefore, the final choice should be left to the students themselves, allowing them to select the learning environment that best suits their needs and preferences.

Conclusion: Summarize the main points and reiterate that both small and large classes have their advantages. Emphasize that the decision should ultimately be based on individual learning preferences and needs.

The impact of class size on language learning has long been a topic of debate among educators. Some argue that small classes are essential for effective language acquisition, while others contend that class size does not significantly impact the learning experience. While both small and large classes have their own advantages, I believe that the ideal class size for language learning is ultimately a personal choice, as individual learning styles and preferences vary greatly.

Proponents of small classes cite benefits for both students and teachers to support their stance. For students, small classes can create a more focused and conducive learning environment for language acquisition. With fewer distractions from other students, students can concentrate better on lessons and instructions, leading to an improved comprehension of various concepts and a better retention of the language material. While small classes offer clear benefits for students, they also provide significant advantages for teachers. With fewer students, teachers can dedicate less time to classroom management and more to actual teaching and individual interaction. This allows for deeper discussions, more immediate feedback, and a supportive, personalized learning environment for each student. For instance, during my own experience in a class of five, our teacher was able to foster meaningful discussions on a variety of topics, providing individualized attention to each student in every lesson.

Contrary to small classes, proponents of larger classes argue that they foster a more interactive and practical learning environment. With more students, there are increased opportunities for peer interaction, allowing learners to practice and refine their language skills through face-to-face discussions and diverse social contexts. Furthermore, larger classes can simulate real-world communication scenarios, where students must navigate interactions with multiple individuals, thus enhancing their practical communication abilities. This dynamic environment encourages active participation and reduces the risk of passive learning, potentially leading to greater fluency and confidence. For example, in my high school Spanish class of twenty students, we often engaged in group activities, role-playing scenarios, and debates, which allowed us to apply our language skills in a realistic setting and learn from each other's mistakes.

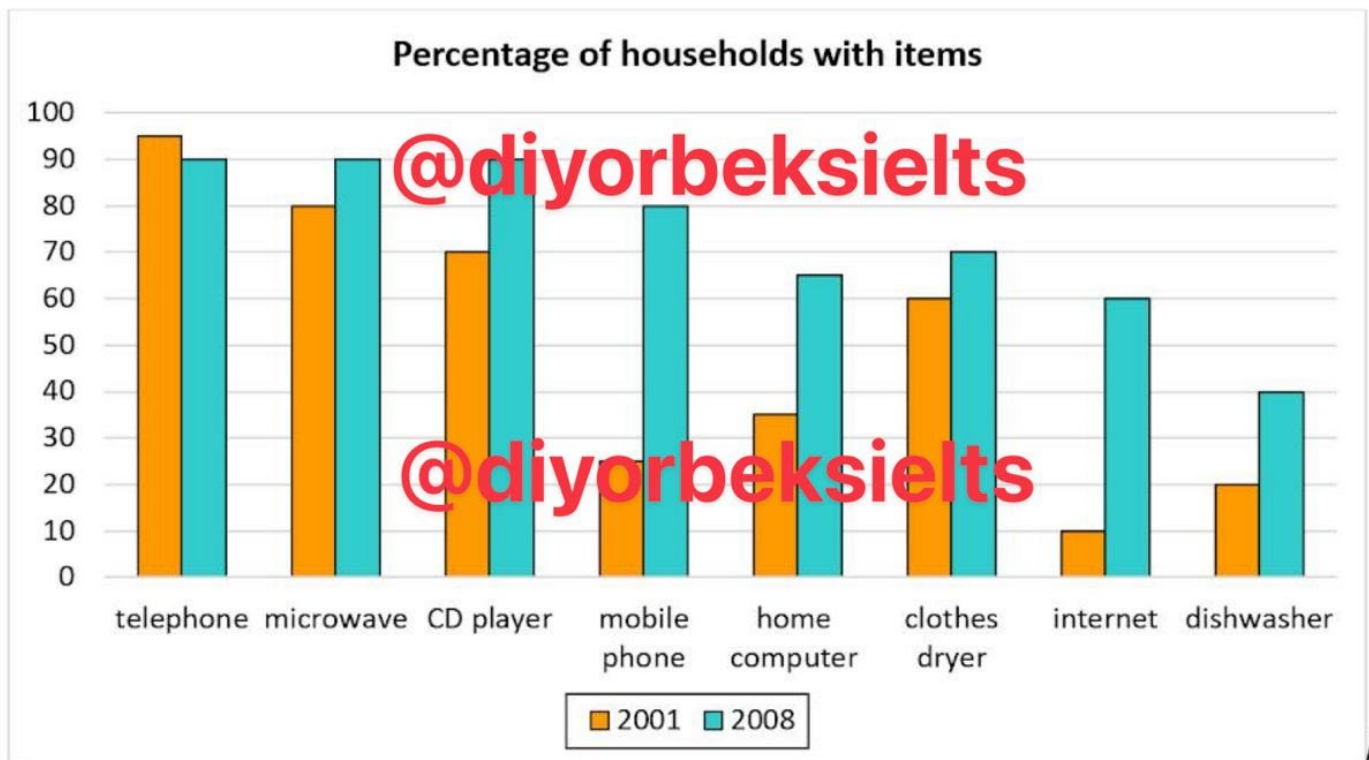
While both learning approaches have their own merits, I believe that the choice is a personal one that should be decided based on individual learning styles. Some students learn far more effectively in small classes, where they can concentrate better and receive more personalized attention and support from the teacher. Others, however, benefit from the dynamic environment of larger classes that allow them to practice language skills with a variety of peers. These social interactions in larger groups can also develop more practical experience and engage students more effectively. Ultimately, the final choice should be left to the students themselves, allowing them to select the learning environment that best suits their needs and preferences.

In conclusion, the debate surrounding optimal class size in language learning remains contentious. While both small and large classes offer distinct advantages for students and teachers, the ideal choice ultimately depends on individual learning styles and preferences. It is crucial for educational institutions to recognize the diversity of learning styles among students and strive to create flexible learning environments that cater to those individual needs.

The chart below illustrates the percentage of British households that had various items in 2001 and 2008

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparison where relevant.

@diyorbeksielts



The bar chart shows changes in the percentage of British households that owned eight different items in 2001 and 2009. Overall, the proportion of households owning electronic devices, while ownership of landline telephones, despite being the most popular, decreased. It is also clear that mobile phones and internet access became more prevalent in households by 2009.

The percentage of households with digital devices increased considerably. In 2001, internet access was limited to a mere 10% of households, but this figure rose to 60% by 2008. Mobile phone ownership saw the most pronounced increase, more than tripling over the period, from around 25% to 80%. The proportion of households owning a home computer also grew significantly, from 35% in 2001 to 65% in 2009. CD players, already relatively common in 2001 with 70% ownership, became even more popular, with a staggering 90% of households owning one by 2009.

Other domestic appliances marked less pronounced changes. A whopping 80% of households owned a microwave in 2001, and this figure increased to 90% by 2009. Clothes dryer ownership also increased, albeit to a lesser extent, rising from 60% to 70%. Dishwasher ownership doubled, increasing from 20% to 40%. It was only fixed telephone ownership that declined in popularity, with 90% of households owning it in 2008 as opposed to 95%

The table below shows the proportion of income spent on 4 common items in the UK in 1998.

The proportion of income adults and children spent on 4 common items in the UK in 1998

	food	electronic equipment	music	videos
adults	25%	5%	5%	1%
men	14%	10%	5%	2%
women	39%	1%	5%	0.5%
children	10%	23%	39%	12%
boys	9%	18%	38%	18%
girls	11%	5%	40%	17%

The table presents a breakdown of the average weekly expenses of adults and children on four different categories of items, further categorized by gender, in the UK in 1998.

Overall, spending patterns differed significantly between adults and children, with adults allocating a larger portion of their spending to housing and food, while children prioritized clothing and entertainment. It is also clear that notable differences in spending habits were observed between adult men and women, but not between boys and girls.

Adults allocated a larger share of their expenses to food, with it accounting for the largest proportion of their spending at 25%. Of this category, women spent the highest percentage, at 31% - more than double that of men, who spent 14%.

Internet access helps young people and workers achieve their education and work goals more easily than before.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

There is a view that accomplishing academic and professional goals has become easier than ever before thanks to the internet. While the internet can become a major distraction at times, I believe it allows people to achieve their goals faster by providing abundant learning opportunities.

One common criticism of the internet is that it can divert attention away from more important tasks or activities. Social media can serve as a notable example. The rise of social media now means that people can connect others and access various types of content at any moment. Whether it is a message from a friend or family member or a notification, we instinctively tend to reach our phones and waste time without noticing. When this happens, it usually hinders progress as it takes us more to accomplish a task.

Despite its potential to distract the user, the internet is a powerful tool. One major benefit is the availability of free online courses and tutorials. There are platforms such as Khan Academy, Coursera and edX which offer lessons on a diverse range of topics, including subjects that are not typically covered in traditional academic settings. These resources can help students deepen their understanding of specific subjects and learn new skills relevant to their academic pursuits.

The internet also offers numerous benefits for people in the workplace. First, the internet can contribute to professional development through online webinars and courses. For example, platforms like LinkedIn Learning, Udemy, and Skillshare offer courses on a wide range of topics, which can allow employees to acquire new skills, enhance existing ones, and stay competitive in their industries. Those who take advantage of these opportunities are likely to achieve their goals faster compared to others who do not.

In conclusion, one concern regarding the internet is that it can impede progress as it can be distracting. However, the internet can still allow individuals to fulfil their academic and professional goals as it presents a unique opportunity for learning and developing.

The advent of the internet has undeniably transformed the way people approach education and work. With its vast array of resources and tools, the internet has made it significantly easier for young people and workers to achieve their educational and professional goals. This essay will explore the extent to which I agree with this statement, drawing on personal experiences and broader societal trends.

One of the primary advantages of internet access is the wealth of information available at our fingertips. From academic research papers to online courses, the internet provides an abundance of learning materials that can enhance the educational experience. For instance, during my university years, I frequently relied on online databases and academic journals to supplement my coursework. This instant access to up-to-date information not only broadened my understanding of various subjects but also enabled me to stay ahead in my studies.

Furthermore, the internet has revolutionized the job market by creating new opportunities for remote work and freelance projects. This has been particularly beneficial for workers seeking flexibility and a better work-life balance. For example, a friend of mine transitioned from a traditional office job to a remote position in digital marketing. This shift allowed her to work from home, manage her time more effectively, and pursue further studies online, ultimately enhancing her career prospects.

However, while the internet offers numerous advantages, it is essential to recognize the potential downsides. The overwhelming amount of information available can sometimes lead to distraction and procrastination, particularly for young people who may struggle with self-discipline. Additionally, the reliance on online communication can result in a sense of isolation, as face-to-face interactions are replaced by virtual ones.

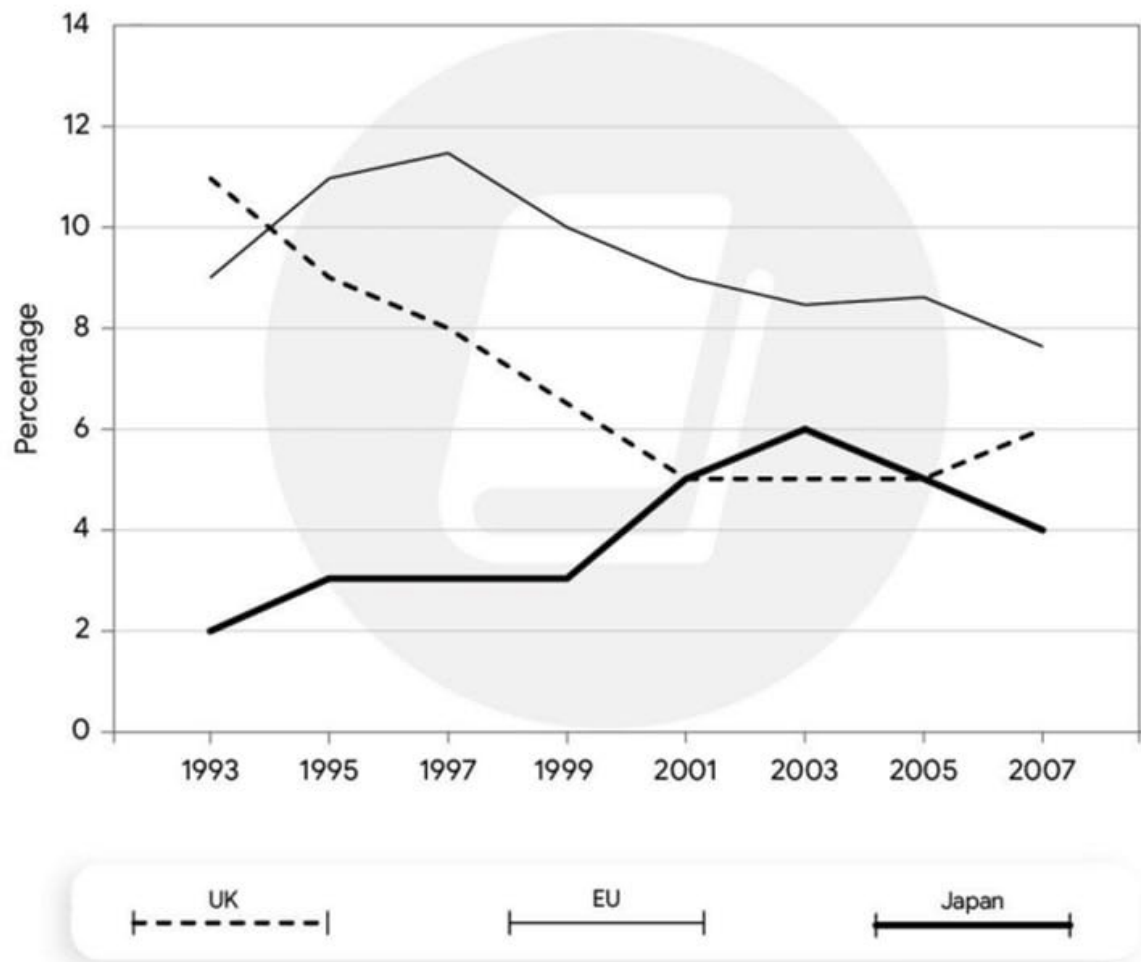
In conclusion, I largely agree that internet access has made it easier for young people and workers to achieve their educational and professional goals. The convenience of online resources and the flexibility of remote work are undeniable benefits. However, it is crucial to remain mindful of the challenges associated with excessive internet use and strive for a balanced approach that leverages its advantages while mitigating its drawbacks.

The graph below shows the unemployment rates in the UK, the rest of Europe and Japan from 1993 to 2007.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

**The unemployment rates in the UK,
the rest of Europe and Japan, 1993 - 2007**



Japan – despite an increase, it still maintained the lowest employment rates

UK and EU – reported a decrease

EU had an increase initially

The line graph shows changes in employment patterns in three different areas – the UK, EU, and Japan – from 1993 to 2007.

Overall, unemployment rates in the UK and EU decreased over the period, albeit to varying degrees, while the reverse was true for Japan where far more people were unemployed at the end of the period than beginning. It is also clear that despite the decrease, unemployment patterns remained the highest in the UK and EU.

The UK and EU successfully reduced unemployment rates over the period. The UK began at a high of 11% and steadily decreased to a low of 5% by 2005, before a slight rebound to 6% in 2007. In contrast, the EU initially saw unemployment rise to a peak of 12% in 1997, followed by a consistent decline to under 8% by 2007.

A starkly opposite pattern was observed in Japan, a figure for which stood at 2% in 1993. The unemployment rate in this country had reached a plateau at 3% by 1999, before increasing to 6% by 2003. By 2007, Japan had reduced its unemployment rate to 4%, the lowest among the three regions.

Nowadays, a growing number of people with health problems are trying alternative medicine and treatments instead of visiting their usual doctor.

Do you think this is a positive or a negative development?

In recent years, alternative medicine has become increasingly common, with more people preferring this type of care to traditional medicine. I believe that the overall impact of this trend leans towards the negative, as alternative practices do not provide comprehensive medical care and lack governmental regulations, although they focus mostly on psychological well-being.

The ever-increasing use of alternative medicine may bring several concerns, one of which is the fragmentation of healthcare. This is because this type of medicine might turn people away from doctors and from getting professional care. This can be problematic in the long run, as people may deem conventional medicine unimportant, raising long-term concerns over the health of the general public. Additionally, alternative medicine may not be as fully equipped as the traditional healthcare system to prevent diseases, which, in turn, may lead to missed diagnoses or delayed treatments of certain diseases, including, but not limited to, cancer.

Secondly, alternative practices lack regulations and scientific evidence to prove their effectiveness. When the government or other authoritative bodies do not regulate and check the validity of alternative practices, such practices may jeopardize people's health. If people receive this type of medicine without being aware of its side effects, it may take a heavy toll on their health, leading them to develop even harsher health problems in the future. Traditional medicine, in contrast, goes through government filters and must meet certain criteria to help people with their health problems.

Of course, this is not to say that alternative medicine is totally negative. Alternative medicine often places a heightened emphasis on spiritual healing, focusing on the interconnectedness of body and mind, a feature that traditional medicine lacks. Through mindfulness practices or other types of therapies, alternative medicine can help people heal psychologically, appealing to those with psychological problems and traumas. For instance, Sam Harris, a famous neuroscientist, recommends people practice mindfulness every morning, and many people have said that they find it useful for their well-being.

In conclusion, alternative medicine has gained significant prominence in recent years, raising concerns about its use among people. In my opinion, the overall trend is a negative development, since alternative medicine often fails to provide comprehensive medical care and is unregulated. While this form of medicine can be beneficial for some psychologically, the drawbacks should be carefully considered before applying or receiving such practices.

Alternative therapies – mindfulness practice or other therapies – spiritual healing and focus on interconnectedness of body and mind. This can be appealing to those who feel traditional medicine neglects psychological well-being – Sam Harris example

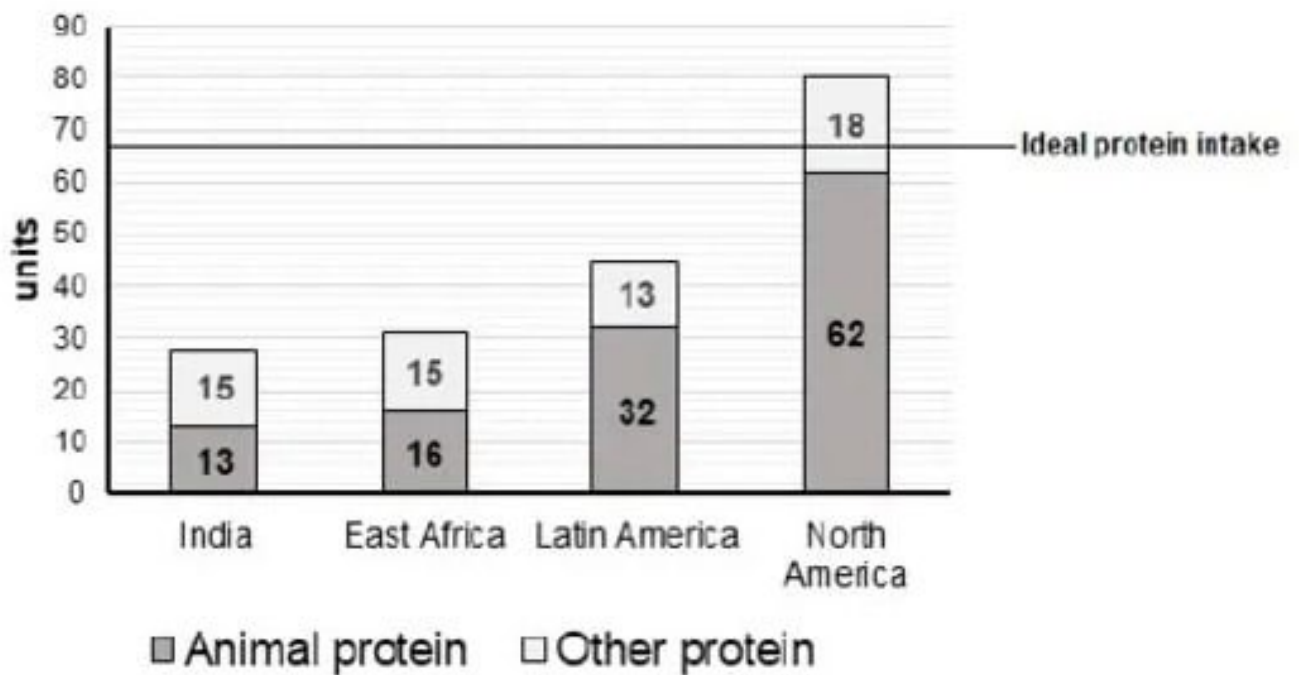
Fragmentation of healthcare -> more people turn away from doctors – problematic -> prevents patients from having comprehensive care/treatment because alternative practitioners are not fully equipped -> Earlier prevention of disease -> leading to missed diagnoses or delayed treatment.

Lack of regulations and scientific evidence -> may be prone to ineffective and or even harmful treatments

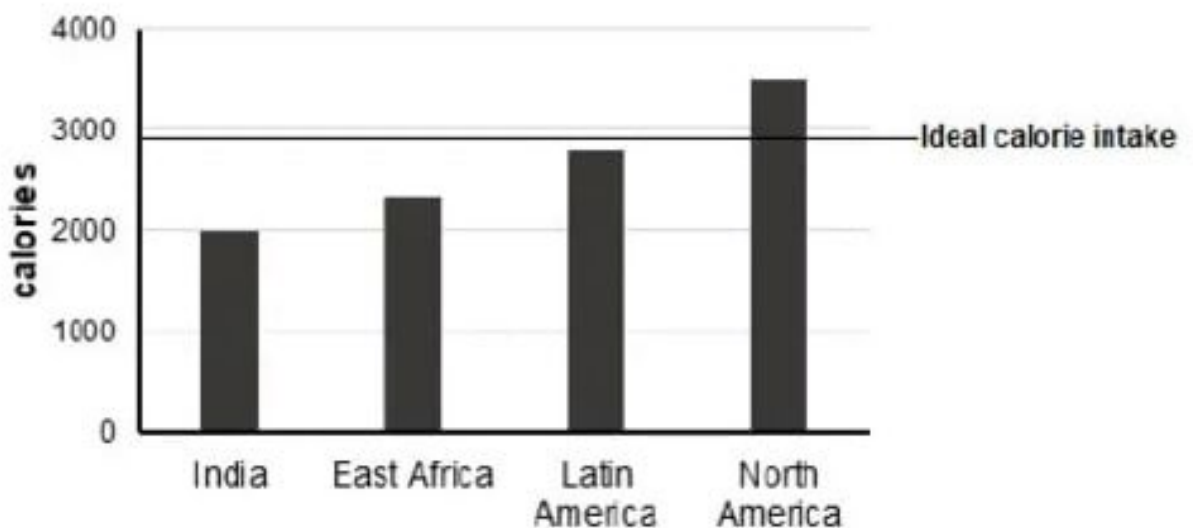
The charts below show the protein and calorie intakes of people in different parts of the world.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

Average protein intake



Average calorie intake



The bar charts provide a comparative analysis of the average consumption of protein and calories in four different regions.

Overall, both types of intakes increased in the ascending order of countries, with Indians consuming the least and North Americans recording the most. Consumption in East and Latin Africa fell between these two extremes. It is also clear that it was only North America that could meet the recommended amounts of both nutrients.

Some people think that secondary school children should study international news as one of the school subjects. Other people think that it is a waste of valuable school time.

Discuss both views and give your opinion.

The incorporation of international news studies into the school curriculum sparks debates, with some people arguing it should be studied in the secondary school, while others disagree to this suggestion. While both arguments hold merit, I believe that this should not be an either-or proposition and can be included into the existing subjects.

Proponents of including international news studies argue that such a subject would help students stay informed about current events. Studying news as a subject enables students to understand the nuances of current affairs and develop informed opinions about various issues. For instance, the Israel-Palestine conflict is a complex event often portrayed with bias. By studying such events, students can avoid cult thinking and develop clear, unbiased perspectives. Additionally, international news studies would greatly enhance students' media literacy skills, teaching them to find reliable news sources and analyze media messages. This is particularly important in today's information-saturated age.

Conversely, others argue that the school curriculum is already packed. With many subjects in the curriculum, adding any additional subject would divert students' attention away from important academic areas such as math, science, and history. This can overwhelm students and lead to burnout. Additionally, international news can be complex and potentially distressing, exposing young minds to harsh realities and conspiracy theories that they might not be ready to handle. From a teacher's perspective, teaching such a subject would be difficult and arduous, requiring additional effort as well.

In my opinion, this should not be rendered as a binary choice between incorporating this subject and not. Instead, international news studies, while important, could be added as a supplementary component within existing subjects. For example, a portion of social studies could be allocated to learning about current events rather than studying international news as a separate subject. This holistic approach would ensure that students reap the benefits without being overwhelmed by an already packed curriculum. Additionally, the information should be presented thoughtfully, with age-appropriate content. Teachers should also receive training on how to integrate international news into their lessons, which would not require as many resources as creating an entirely new subject.

In conclusion, although opinions differ on whether international news studies should be included in the school curriculum, a balanced approach that integrates it into existing subjects could provide students with the benefits of staying informed and developing critical media literacy skills. This method ensures students and teachers overwhelmed, allowing them to gain valuable insights without the risk of burnout.

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This can overwhelm students -> the curriculum is already packed -> adding more subjects would divert students focus away from important subjects like math, biology, and history -> students may not be ready to understand all conspiracy theories and face the harsh realities

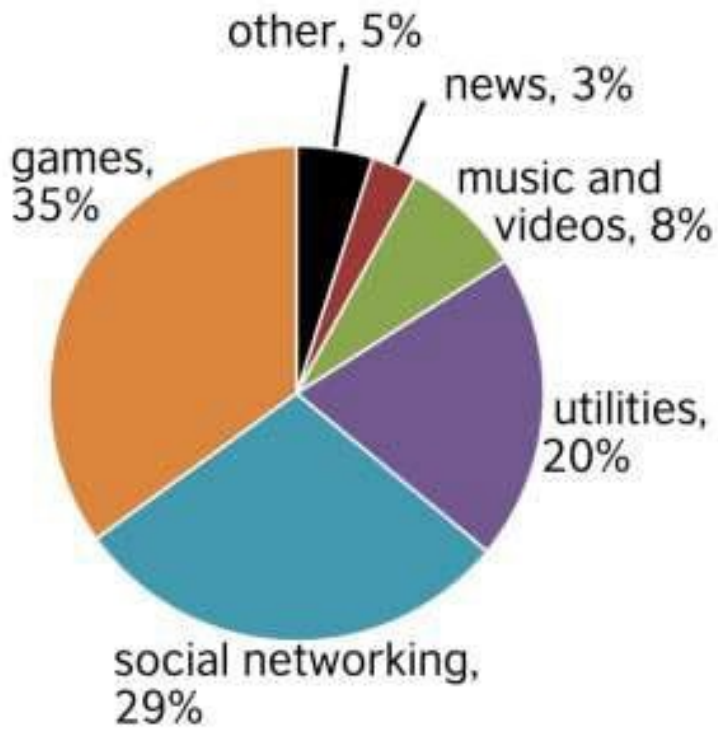
This debate should not be rendered as an either-or preposition. Study of international news can be added into existing subjects -> allocate a portion of sociology or current events -> the information should be presented age-appropriately

It can help children stay up-to-date with the current world -> understand all the nuances and develop informed opinions -> Israel-Palestine war -> untangle complex situations that are not portrayed in the media

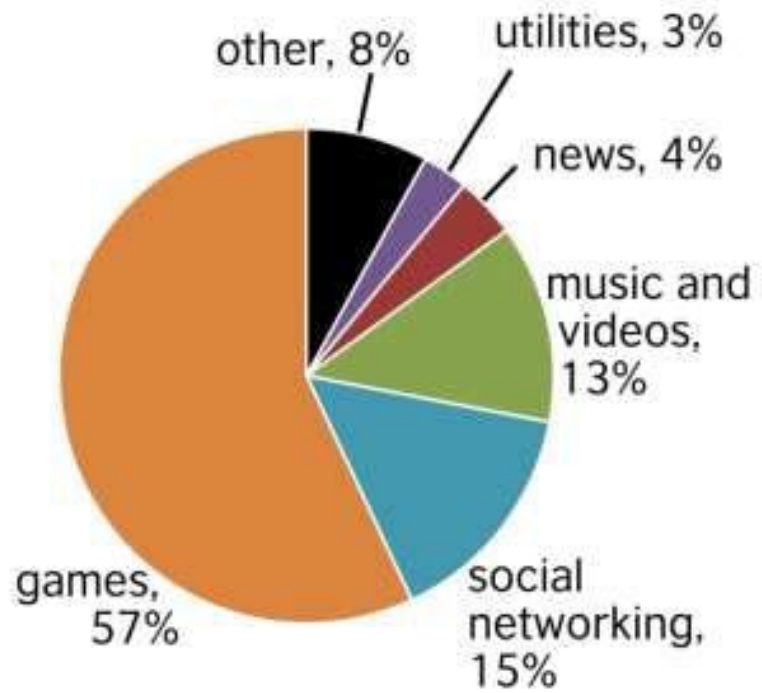
Conversely, others argue that the school curriculum is already packed. With many subjects being in the curricula, any additional subject would divert students' attention away from other important academic subjects, such as math, science and history. This is problematic, as it can overwhelm students and lead them to burn out. On top of this, international news can be complex and potentially distressing, exposing young minds to harsh realities and conspiracy theories that they might not be ready to handle. From teachers' perspective, teaching such a subject would be difficult and arduous, requiring additional efforts from teachers as well.

Time spent on smartphones and tablets, by category

Smartphones



Tablets



The pie charts provide a breakdown of time used on smartphones and tablets on six different purposes.

Overall, while there were notable differences in the use of both medium, by far the most amount of time was spent on gaming and social networking. It is also clear that smartphones were mostly used for utilities and less for entertainment, while the reverse was true for tablets.

Smartphone usage varied across different purposes, with majority of time allocated for gaming, at 35%. Next came social networking and various that consumed 29% and 20% of total time on smartphones, respectively. In contrast, staying updated with news (3%) occupied a significantly smaller portion of smartphone time compared to music and videos (8%) and other purposes (5%).

In stark contrast, time distribution in tablets exhibited a somewhat different scenario. They were predominantly used for gaming (57%) and, to a lesser extent, social networking (15%). The latter was closely followed by music and videos, at 13%. Strikingly, the combined time spent on tablets for news (4%) and utilities (3%) was less than that for unspecified purposes, at 8%

Whoever controls the media also controls opinions and attitudes of the people and there is little that can be done to rectify this.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

There is a view that the media wields a considerable influence over the public opinion and attitudes, and there is little that can be done to change this. While the media has an undeniable influence, I disagree with this view, as people do not always blindly follow the media.

*The statement "Whoever controls the media also controls opinions and attitudes of the people and there is little that can be done to rectify this" highlights a significant debate about media influence. **While acknowledging the media's undeniable power, I disagree with the view that it leaves little room for individual agency and alternative sources of information.***

It's true that the media wields a significant influence over public perceptions. By deciding who should speak and what they should speak on, those who control the media can push any ideology and make people subscribe to it. They can manipulate the perceptions and narratives of people, especially over controversial matters such as presidential elections, COVID-19, or conspiracy theories. Take **the** vaccination controversy that caused significant disagreements on the internet, for instance. The side effects of vaccines were not made public on TV to show as if the government vaccination initiative was successful, as a result of which people at the end found out the truth.

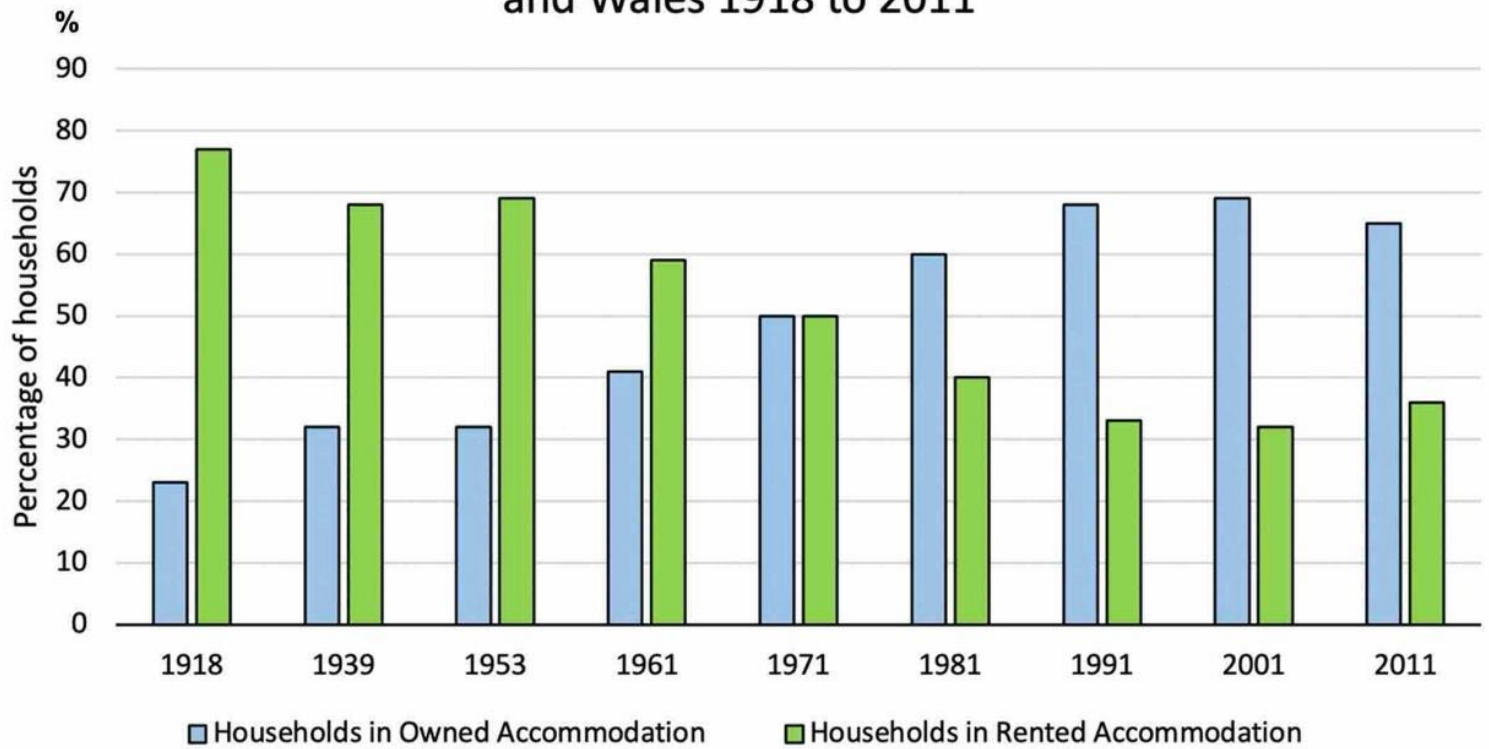
*It's true that the media wields a significant influence over public perceptions. By deciding who should speak and what they should speak on, those who control the media can push any ideology and make people subscribe to it. They can manipulate perceptions and narratives, especially on controversial matters such as presidential elections, COVID-19, or conspiracy theories. Take **the** vaccination controversy that caused significant disagreements on the internet, for instance. The side effects of vaccines were not made public on TV **to make the government vaccination initiative appear successful.** Consequently, people **eventually** found out the truth, leading to **widespread distrust.***

However, the claim that there is “little” to change it is overly pessimistic and overlooks individuals’ ability. People are not passive consumers; they can consume, filter and create a narrative that revolves around their own personal preferences. When people are not convinced by the information that media outlets air, they search for alternative sources, such as the internet or even word of mouth. Additionally, independent journalism, which have an unrestricted power, can be more influential, as those who are muted in the traditional media can speak up and raise public awareness on a larger scale. Tucker Carlson, an independent journalist that decided to quit BBC news, for instance, now runs his subscription-based show on Twitter, taking uncensored interviews from people. His instant success on social media can prove that people can identify authentic and uncensored information.

However, the claim that there is “little” that can be done to change media influence is overly pessimistic and overlooks individuals’ abilities **to seek alternative information**. People are not passive consumers; they can filter and create narratives that align with their own preferences. When people are not convinced by the information that media outlets air, they search for alternative sources, such as the internet or even word of mouth. Independent journalism can be more influential, as those who are muted in traditional media can speak up and raise public awareness on a larger scale. For instance, Tucker Carlson, an independent journalist who decided to leave mainstream media, now runs his subscription-based show on Twitter, taking uncensored interviews from various individuals. His instant success on social media demonstrates that people can identify and seek out authentic and uncensored information.

In conclusion, while some people argue that those who control the media can change public narratives and opinions, I believe that this power is not as influential as it might seem. People can be aware of facts in one way or another or consume news not on the traditional medium but listen to independent journalists who present authentic information without withholding the truth.

Households owning and renting accommodation in England and Wales 1918 to 2011



The bar chart shows changes in the proportion of families who owned and rented accommodation in England and Wales from 1918 to 2011.

Overall, there was a shift in the ownership patterns, with more households owning accommodation towards the end of the period than at the beginning. It is also clear that these two types of accommodation mirrored each other's patterns.

During the first half of the period, most families lived in a rented property. In 1918, by far the highest percentage of families (almost 80%) relied on a rented accommodation, as opposed to roughly 20% households who owned an actual property. From this year on, the gap between them started to shrink till 1971, by which the overall proportion of rental properties had decreased, as more people could afford buying houses. This marked the year when both types of housing reached equal proportions.

Towards the end of the period, the trend reversed, with more people climbing the property ladder. In 1981, the proportion of families owning accommodation was 60%, and this number increased further to 70% by 2001, before seeing a 3-percentage point dip by 2011. In contrast, the percentage of people with rental properties accounted for 40% in 1981 and continue to decrease to a chart low of 30% by 2001, but ended the period with 33%

Internet access helps young people and workers achieve their education and work goals more easily than before.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

These days, the internet allows young people and employees to achieve their education and work goals more easily than ever before. While this increased access to online resources is a double-edged sword, with both positives and drawbacks, I believe that people should try to use the internet for their advantage, carefully considering its drawbacks.

Double-edged sword

Advantages -> young people -> brings a significant of wealth of information at their fingerprints -> online courses -> young people can learn much better->people can find like-minded people -> studying purposes

The internet brings several advantages for both young people and workers.

Workers -> finding a suitable job -> hiring process -> online job advertisements <> working online-> people can work online for big companies

Work-life balance gets blurred -> internet allows individuals to be online even after working hours

Constant barrage of notifications can be a major distraction for young people