

## Question

Some people believe that car-free days are effective to reduce air pollution. However, others argue that there are other ways that are more effective.

Discuss both the views and give your opinion.

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## SAMPLE INTRODUCTION

Some people believe that banning private vehicles on certain days can reduce air pollution, while others argue that more permanent solutions are needed. **In my opinion, long-term policies are a more effective approach to tackle air pollution than occasional car-free days.**

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### View 1: Car-free days are effective

1. **Immediate reduction in traffic emissions**
    - *Support:* Fewer vehicles mean lower exhaust fumes.
    - *Example:* Air quality often improves slightly on car-free days.
  2. **Encouragement of alternative transport**
    - *Support:* People are forced to use public transport or walk.
    - *Example:* Bus and metro usage increases on these days.
  3. **Environmental awareness**
    - *Support:* People become more conscious of pollution problems.
    - *Example:* Media campaigns highlight pollution statistics.
  4. **Improved urban environment**
    - *Support:* Streets become quieter and safer for pedestrians.
    - *Example:* City centres are more walkable during traffic bans.
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### View 2: Other methods are more effective

1. **Permanent pollution control**
  - *Support:* Daily policies reduce pollution consistently.
  - *Example:* Vehicle emission standards work throughout the year.
2. **Better public transport systems**
  - *Support:* Reliable transport reduces car dependency.
  - *Example:* Well-connected metro networks lower car usage.
3. **Cleaner vehicle technology**
  - *Support:* Electric vehicles produce fewer emissions.
  - *Example:* EV incentives reduce urban pollution.
4. **Urban planning improvements**
  - *Support:* Cities designed for short travel reduce pollution.



- *Example:* Mixed-use areas reduce long commutes.
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## SAMPLE CONCLUSION

In conclusion, although car-free days can temporarily reduce pollution and increase public awareness, their impact is limited. **I believe** that long-term strategies such as improved public transport, cleaner vehicles, and better urban planning are far more effective in controlling air pollution.

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## VOCABULARY

### 1. Pernicious

**Meaning:** Harmful, especially in a gradual way.

**Example:** The pernicious effects of air pollution accumulate over time.

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### 2. Myopic

**Meaning:** Short-sighted; lacking long-term thinking.

**Example:** A myopic focus on car-free days overlooks sustainable alternatives.

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### 3. Anachronistic

**Meaning:** Outdated and unsuitable for modern conditions.

**Example:** Car-centric urban planning is increasingly anachronistic.

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### 4. Entrenched

**Meaning:** Firmly established and difficult to change.

**Example:** Entrenched reliance on private vehicles hinders environmental progress.

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## 5. Salient

**Meaning:** Most important or noticeable.

**Example:** A salient limitation of car-free days is their temporary impact.

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## 6. Ephemeral

**Meaning:** Lasting for a very short time.

**Example:** The pollution reduction achieved on car-free days is often ephemeral.

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## 7. Specious

**Meaning:** Seemingly convincing but actually misleading.

**Example:** It is specious to assume that symbolic measures alone can solve pollution.

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## 8. Feasible

**Meaning:** Realistically achievable.

**Example:** Expanding public transport is a feasible long-term solution.

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