

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.

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.**

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.

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.

VOCABULARY

1. Pernicious

Meaning: Harmful, especially in a gradual way.

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

2. Myopic

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

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

3. Anachronistic

Meaning: Outdated and unsuitable for modern conditions.

Example: Car-centric urban planning is increasingly anachronistic.

4. Entrenched

Meaning: Firmly established and difficult to change.

Example: Entrenched reliance on private vehicles hinders environmental progress.

5. Salient

Meaning: Most important or noticeable.

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

6. Ephemeral

Meaning: Lasting for a very short time.

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

7. Specious

Meaning: Seemingly convincing but actually misleading.

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

8. Feasible

Meaning: Realistically achievable.

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