LISTENING

1: ELSINORE

2: 077896245

3: WAITER

4: BASEBALL COACH

5: RESCUE DIVER

6: DIVING EXPERIENCE

7: OCTOBER

8: 6:00 AM

9: 12:00 PM

10: RADIO

11: B

12: C

13: B

14: A

15: C

16: A

17: B

18: B

19: A

20: C

21: C

22: B

23: B

24: D

25: H

26: E

27: F

28: G

29: A

30: B

31: AN IMPORTANT ONE

32: A GIFT

33: LAST

34: WELL ORGANISED

35: PAYING ATTENTION

36: SHEET OF PAPER

37: ENTIRE

38: ONE OR TWO

39: TIME

40: READ

READING

1: POSTS

2: CANAL

3: VENTILATION

4: LID

5: WEIGHT

6: CLIMBING

7: FALSE

8: NOT GIVEN

9: FALSE

10: TRUE

11: GOLD

12: THE ARCHITECT

13: THE HARBOR

14: A

15: B

16: B

17: C

18: D

19: H

20: F

21: A

22: G

23: NOT GIVEN

24: FALSE

25: NOT GIVEN

26: TRUE

27: B

28: C

29: B

30: D

31: I

32: A

33: C

34: J

35: F

36: TRUE

37: NOT GIVEN

38: NOT GIVEN

39: TRUE

40: TRUE

WRITING TASK 1

A graph with blue bars

Description automatically generated

The bar graph provides information on the production of rice amongst the earth's top 10 rice producing countries for the year 2015.

Overall, rise heavily production was dominated by countries situated in Aisa. With countries like China and India standing on the front row.

Japan produced the least quantity of rice which was about 10,000 tons and was closely followed by Brazil who produced 11,000 tons. A Similar trend of marginal difference in production was observed between two other groups of nations. Firstly, Philippines and Burma with 14,000 and 15,000 tons respectively. Secondly, Bangladesh and Indonesia cultivating 36,000 and 38,000 tons. Finally, production in Vietnam was 30,000 tons.

China and India as previously mentioned were the top producers in that year. Both the countries produced almost triple the quantity of rice than the third country in line. However, there was also a significant difference between the top producers which was around 50,000 tons as India produced just more than 100,000 tons. China on the other hand cultivated 150,000 tons.

WRITING TASK 2

A white background with black text

Description automatically generated

Organizing sporting events within a country is considered as a contributing factor towards global peace and world stability. I strongly agree with the statement as any international event organized within the country reduces violence or tension. This essay will discuss the benefits by sharing few examples.

Traditionally, time and again many countries bid to organize international sports events such as Olympics and world cups to stop violence within or amongst the nations. For Instance, after the World War 2 Germany held the Olympics in the mid 1950s to reduce the tension between the German and the Jews communities. The organization of the Olympics was a friendly gesture to establish peace within the communities. Similarly, after the British left the Indian subcontinent, both India and Pakistan suffered due to religious conflict for many years. Which was solved by organizing a Cricket bilateral series between the nations which helped reduce conflict between communities. As violence was reduced primarily due to public engagement in match watching.

This method is often termed as 'Sports Washing'. As sporting events bring the entire nation together and disputes based on religion, region, political or any other cause are solved at a slower rate. Professional athletes participating in these events show examples of sportsmanship by shaking hands with each other, playing a fair game and respecting the opponent. These minute gestures educate the nation subsequently, the focus shifts from violence to sports participation. Because kids now want to participate in such events themselves and the nation as a collective want to support their team or athletes. Thereby creating global peace.

In conclusion, when people all around the world are invested in watching sporting events it helps the countries maintain peace. And repetition of such events over a fixed period provides stability to the world.