



**Real Ielts Exams**

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**IELTS**

**WRITING**

**FROM EUROPE 2023**

50 exams papers Band 8.0++

A thick, red, hand-drawn style line that starts from the bottom left and curves upwards towards the bottom right.

**Group: Real Ielts Exams**

**Phone: 0964879926**

**CHANGE charts (two or more years)**

- 1) 14.01.2023 (bar chart)
- 2) 19.01.2023 (bar chart)
- 3) 28.01.2023 (line graph)
- 4) 04.02.2023 (line graph)
- 5) 11.02.2023 (bar chart)
- 6) 11.03.2023 (bar chart)
- 7) 18.03.2023 (table)
- 8) 25.03.2023 (pie chart)
- 9) 01.04.2023 (line graph)
- 10) 15.04.2023 (table)
- 11) 29.04.2023 (line graph)
- 12) 20.05.2023 (line graph)
- 13) 27.05.2023 (bar chart)
- 14) 03.06.2023 (line graph)
- 15) 10.06.2023 (line graph)
- 16) 15.07.2023 (line graph)
- 17) 05.08.2023 (pie chart)
- 18) 31.08.2023 (line graph)
- 19) 02.09.2023 (table)
- 20) 07.10.2023 (bar chart)
- 21) 04.11.2023 (bar chart)
- 22) 18.11.2023 (table)
- 23) 25.11.2023 (bar chart)
- 24) 07.12.2023 (bar chart)
- 25) 09.12.2023 (line graph)

**COMPARE charts (one or no year)**

- 1) 16.02.2023 (pie charts)
- 2) 25.02.2023 (table)
- 3) 02.03.2023 (bar chart)
- 4) 20.04.2023 (bar chart)
- 5) 17.06.2023 (bar chart)
- 6) 06.07.2023 (bar chart)
- 7) 22.07.2023 (bar chart)
- 8) 10.08.2023 (table)
- 9) 19.08.2023 (bar chart)
- 10) 23.09.2023 (bar chart)
- 11) 12.10.2023 (table)
- 12) 21.10.2023 (bar chart)
- 13) 28.10.2023 (bar chart)
- 14) 02.12.2023 (table)
- 15) 16.12.2023 (table)

**MIX**

- 1) 06.05.2023 (line and pie)
- 2) 11.05.2023 (pie and line)
- 3) 15.06.2023 (table and bar chart)
- 4) 26.08.2023 (pie and bar chart)
- 5) 09.09.2023 (table and bar)

**MAP**

- 1) 24.06.2023
- 2) 29.07.2023
- 3) 14.09.2023

**PROCESS**

- 1) 07.01.2023
- 2) 09.11.2023

**To what extent do you agree or disagree?**

- 1) 28.01.2023
- 2) 02.03.2023
- 3) 18.03.2023
- 4) 25.03.2023
- 5) 20.04.2023
- 6) 20.05.2023
- 7) 27.05.2023
- 8) 03.06.2023
- 9) 10.06.2023
- 10) 24.06.2023
- 11) 06.07.2023
- 12) 05.08.2023
- 13) 10.08.2023
- 14) 19.08.2023
- 15) 26.08.2023
- 16) 23.09.2023
- 17) 07.10.2023
- 18) 04.11.2023
- 19) 09.11.2023
- 20) 25.11.2023

**Discuss both views and give your own opinion**

- 1) 14.01.2023
- 2) 04.02.2023
- 3) 25.02.2023
- 4) 06.05.2023
- 5) 15.07.2023
- 6) 14.09.2023
- 7) 18.11.2023
- 8) 07.12.2023

**Do the advantages of this outweigh the disadvantages?**

- 1) 07.01.2023
- 2) 19.01.2023
- 3) 11.02.2023
- 4) 16.02.2023
- 5) 01.04.2023
- 6) 15.04.2023
- 7) 29.04.2023
- 8) 22.07.2023
- 9) 09.09.2023

**What are the reasons? What are the effects? What can be done?**

- 1) 15.06.2023
- 2) 29.07.2023
- 3) 12.10.2023
- 4) 28.10.2023
- 5) 09.12.2023

**Is this a positive or negative development?**

- 1) 06.05.2023
- 2) 02.09.2023
- 3) 21.10.2023
- 4) 02.12.2023

**Two-part (Why is this? Is this a positive or negative development?)**

- 1) 11.03.2023
- 2) 17.06.2023
- 3) 31.08.2023
- 4) 16.12.2023



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07.01.2023

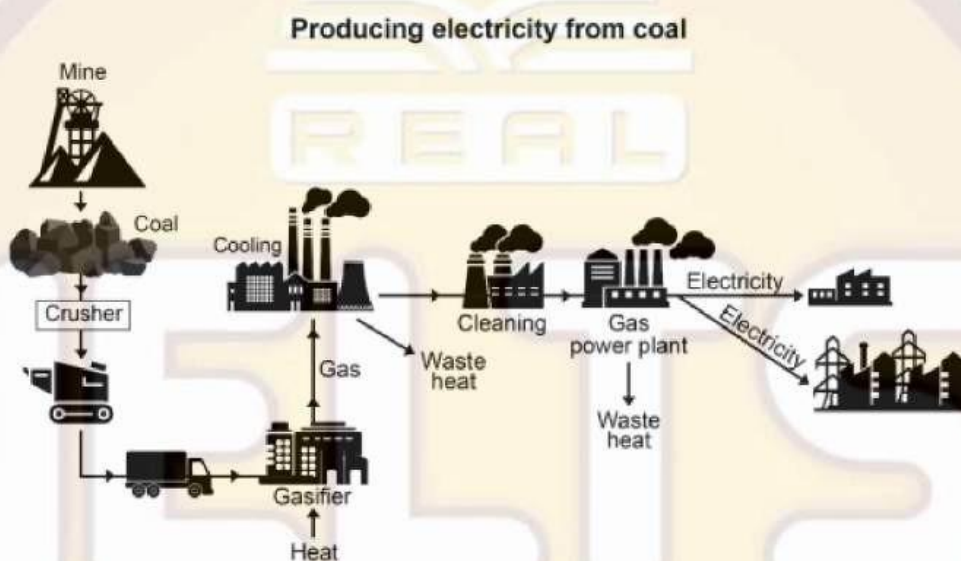
### WRITING TASK 1:

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

*The diagram below shows how one type of coal is used to produce electricity.*

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

Write at least 150 words.



The flow chart illustrates the process by which electricity is produced from coal. Overall, the process begins with the extraction of coal, followed by transportation and various stages of processing, culminating in the supply of electricity to homes and the electricity grid.

The first step involves extracting coal from mines, after which it is crushed into smaller pieces using a special machine. The crushed coal is then transported to a gasifier, where it undergoes gasification. During this process, the coal is subjected to high temperatures, resulting in the production of synthetic gas.

This gas is then transported to a cooling plant where it is cooled down, and waste heat is discharged. Following the cooling process, the gas is cleaned to remove impurities. After cleaning, the gas is sent to a gas power plant. At this plant, it is combusted to generate electricity. During combustion, waste heat is produced and discharged again. The final step involves transmitting the generated electricity through power lines to homes and the electricity grid, ensuring a steady supply of power.

**174 words.**



07.01.2023

## WRITING TASK 2:

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

***Many people around the world use social media every day to keep in touch with other people and get news events.***

***Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?***

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

### Introduction

- **Context:** The impact of the internet and social media on communication and news consumption.
- **Thesis Statement:** Despite some advantages, the downsides of social media significantly outweigh the benefits.

### Body Paragraph 1: Benefits of Social Media

- **Main Point:** Social media facilitates communication.
- **Example:** Staying in touch with family and friends across geographic barriers (e.g., using Facebook to keep up with family events).
- **Main Point:** Instant access to global and local news.
- **Example:** Real-time updates during major events (e.g., using Twitter for immediate news during elections or natural disasters).

### Body Paragraph 2: Drawbacks of Social Media

- **Main Point:** Privacy and security concerns.
- **Example:** Cambridge Analytica scandal and misuse of personal data.
- **Impact:** Exposure to manipulation by advertisers or political campaigns.
- **Main Point:** Negative impact on mental health.
- **Example:** Links to anxiety, loneliness, and reduced face-to-face interactions.
- **Impact:** Emotional toll from constant exposure to negative news.

### Conclusion

- **Restate Thesis:** Social media's benefits in communication and news access are overshadowed by privacy issues and mental health risks.
- **Summary:** The downsides, including privacy breaches and mental health impacts, outweigh the advantages.

With the advent of the internet and the rise of social media, the way we communicate and consume news has changed drastically. An increasing number of people now use social media to stay in touch with their loved ones and keep up with current events. While this shift offers some advantages, I believe that the downsides significantly outweigh the benefits.

Using social media for daily activities like communication and news consumption has clear benefits. Social media platforms enable people to stay in touch with family, friends, and colleagues regardless of geographic barriers. This real-time sharing of personal updates, photos, and experiences helps maintain strong relationships. For example, a person living abroad can easily keep up with family events back home through Facebook updates. Social media also allows users to receive global and local news almost instantly. News organizations, journalists, and individuals share breaking news and diverse perspectives, keeping users informed and engaged. For instance, during major events like elections or natural disasters, platforms like Twitter provide immediate updates and on-the-ground reports that traditional media might not cover as quickly.

Despite these benefits, the drawbacks of social media are significant. Privacy and security concerns are a major issue. The Cambridge Analytica scandal revealed that platforms like Facebook misuse users' personal data, selling it to governments or advertisers. This practice is unethical and exposes users to manipulation by advertisers or political campaigns. Moreover, frequent social media use has been linked to negative mental health outcomes, such as anxiety and loneliness. The ease of online communication often leads to superficial relationships, with face-to-face interactions reduced. Additionally, the constant bombardment of often negative news can take an emotional toll, increasing stress and anxiety levels.

In conclusion, while social media helps users stay connected with loved ones and keep up with the latest events, it comes at the cost of their privacy and mental health. These downsides overshadow the benefits.

14.01.2023

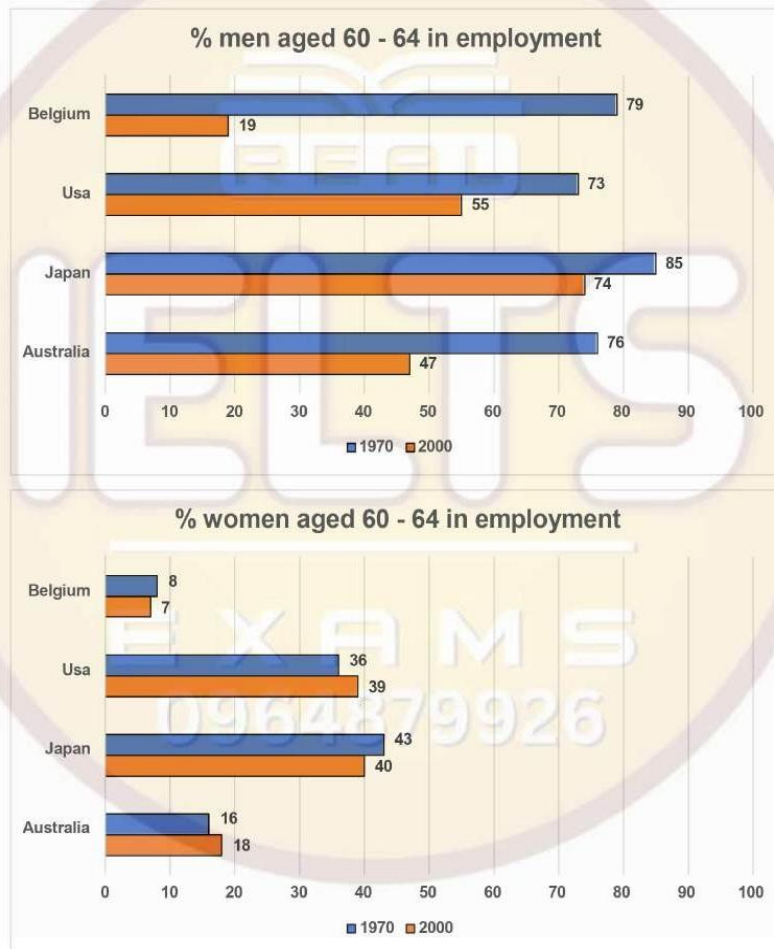
WRITING TASK 1:

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The bar chart shows the proportion of men and women aged 60-64 employed in four different countries in 1997 and 2000.

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

Write at least 150 words.





The bar chart compares variations in the percentage of male and female senior workers (aged 60-64) from different countries in 1970 and 2000. Overall, while men far outnumbered women in terms of employment across all countries, they exhibited significant declines, compared to the marginal, if mixed, changes seen in women.

In 1970, Japan had the highest proportion of men who were employed in their 60s, at a whopping 85%. This figure then decreased to 74% in 2000, marking the smallest decrease. Following closely behind were Belgium (79%) and Australia (76%), the two countries with the most substantial decreases in elderly employment, to 19% and 47%, respectively. The USA came last, with 73% of its older population working, although it saw a comparatively small decrease of 18 percentage points.

With women aged 60-64, a different pattern emerges as changes in employment were nowhere near as dramatic. Japan led the pack in this category too, where 43% of elderly women were employed, a figure which then fell by 3 percentage points by 2000. At the other end of the spectrum was Belgium, with its figures decreasing from 8% to 7%. The USA and Australia, in contrast, saw increases in the employment of women in their 60s (from 36% to 39% and from 16% to 18%).

14.01.2023

## WRITING TASK 2:

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people want governments to spend money on other plants to look for life. Others believe that it is a waste of public money when there are many unsolved problems on Earth.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

Introduction

REAL

Context: Debate over the value of investing in space programs.

Thesis Statement: Agree with the view that, given the existing problems on Earth, space programs should not receive government funding.

Body Paragraph 1: Arguments for Space Exploration

Main Point: Space exploration has potential benefits.

Example 1: Finding another habitable planet for the survival of humanity due to threats like climate change and overpopulation.

Example 2: Technological breakthroughs from space research. Examples: Miniaturization of technology leading to portable medical devices (e.g., insulin pumps), improved water purification systems, and enhanced materials for industries.

Body Paragraph 2: Counterarguments Against Space Exploration

Main Point: Ethical concerns regarding funding allocation. Example: Injustice of investing in space when millions suffer from malnutrition or poverty, especially in countries like India.

Main Point: Lack of tangible results from space exploration. Example: Since the moon landings, there has been no significant improvement in the lives of ordinary people.

Impact: Funds could be better allocated to essential areas such as education, healthcare, and infrastructure.

Conclusion

Restate Thesis: Space exploration offers insights and spin-off technologies, but is a poor use of taxpayer money given the pressing needs on Earth. Summary: Ethical concerns and lack of tangible benefits outweigh the potential advantages of space exploration.

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There is a debate over whether investing in space programs is a waste of money. While some believe that channeling public funds into these programs yields positive results, I side with those who argue that, given the existing problems on Earth, these programs should not receive any government funding.

Proponents of space exploration argue that the potential benefits justify the investment. They believe it is crucial to find another habitable planet to ensure the survival of the human race, given the threats of climate change, nuclear war, and overpopulation. Additionally, space research has led to many technological breakthroughs that benefit everyday life. For example, the miniaturization of technology for space missions has resulted in the development of portable medical devices like insulin pumps. Other advancements, such as improved water purification systems and enhanced materials for various industries, also stem from space exploration efforts.

As strong as these arguments are, the counterarguments bear more weight. One relates to the ethical aspect of the situation. When millions of people are suffering from malnourishment or living below the poverty line, investing billions of dollars into space programs is unjustifiable. This is especially unacceptable in countries like India, where millions of people lack access to basic necessities. Furthermore, space exploration has not yielded any tangible results since the moon landings. The lives of ordinary people have not improved in any meaningful way, so exploring space with the lofty goal of improving people's lives seems to be the antithesis of that. These huge funds could be better spent on areas like education, public healthcare, and infrastructure.

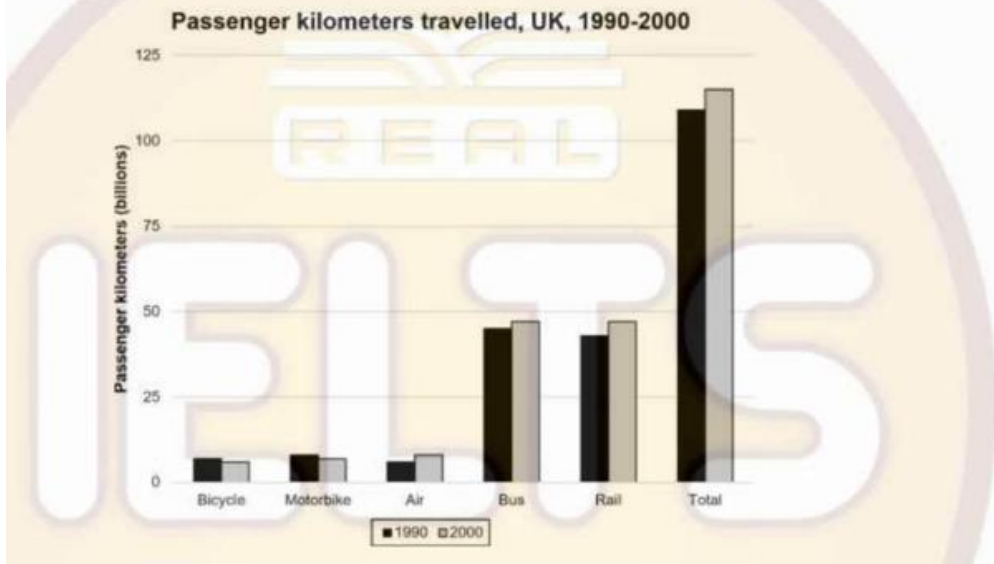
In conclusion, while space exploration offers valuable insights into our planet and the solar system, as well as spin-off technologies like insulin pumps, I believe that investing in this cause when millions of people lack fundamental necessities is a poor use of taxpayer money.

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

*The chart shows the total distance travelled by passengers on five types of transport in the UK between 1990 and 2000.*

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

Write at least 150 words



The bar chart compares the number of kilometers, in billions, traveled by passengers on five modes of transport in the UK in two separate years, including the total kilometers traveled. Overall, the changes in the distance traveled by all modes of transport were minimal, resulting in a slight increase in the total distance covered. Increases were observed in air, bus, and rail travel, while decreases occurred in bicycle and motorbike usage. Despite these shifts, bus and rail remained by far the most popular modes of transport in the UK.

The distance traveled by bike, motorbike, and air was significantly lower compared to other modes of transport. In 1990, bicycles covered approximately 6 billion kilometers, while motorbikes traveled slightly more, at around 7 billion kilometers. By the second year, both had declined to around 5 billion kilometers. In contrast, air travel increased from about 4 billion kilometers to roughly 7 billion kilometers, showing an upward trend.

The distance covered by bus and rail was orders of magnitude higher. The former accounted for around 47 billion kilometers, with a slight increase of just 1 billion kilometers. The latter ended at the same figure, though it started at a lower level of around 45 billion kilometers. As a result of these changes, the total distance covered increased from about 110 billion kilometers to 115 billion kilometers.

223 words

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19.01.2023

## WRITING TASK 2:

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

In some countries, there has been an increase in the number of parents who are choosing to educate their children themselves at home instead of sending them school.

Do the advantages of home education outweigh the disadvantages?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

Essay Plan Introduction:

REAL

Introduce the trend of homeschooling in countries like the US.

State the main argument: While homeschooling allows for a customized learning experience, it poses social and academic disadvantages for children.

Body Paragraph 1: Advantages of Homeschooling

Customized Education:

Parents can tailor education to fit individual abilities and interests. Addressing the issue of traditional schools' one-size-fits-all approach.

Stronger Parent-Child Bonds:

More time spent together enhances relationships.

Feasibility for parents with financial resources and time availability.

Body Paragraph 2: Disadvantages of Homeschooling

resolution skills.

Conclusion:

Social Skill Development:

Limited interaction with peers.

Lack of opportunities to develop teamwork, communication, and conflict

Academic Rigor:

Potential issues with the quality of homeschooling textbooks.

Example: Scientifically inconsistent claims in some homeschooling materials. Risk of homeschooled children falling behind their peers in traditional schools.

Summarize the main points.

Reiterate the argument that despite the advantages, the disadvantages of homeschooling in terms of social and academic development are significant.

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Traditional public schooling has fallen out of favor in some countries like the US, with an increasing number of parents choosing to homeschool their children. While this decision allows parents to customized learning experience, it puts children at a disadvantage both socially and academically.

The advantages of homeschooling are clear. One significant benefit is the ability for parents to provide the type of education they desire. Traditional schools are often criticized for adopting a one-size-fits-all approach, which can disregard individual abilities and interests. This issue can be addressed when a child is taught at home, with subjects tailored to their specific needs and abilities. Additionally, the bonds between parents and homeschooled children are likely to be stronger, as they spend more time together throughout the schooling process. While homeschooling may not be feasible for all parents, those with the necessary financial resources and time availability can certainly cultivate stronger relationships with their children. These advantages notwithstanding, I believe that the drawbacks of this type of schooling are greater. The most significant issue is the failure to develop important social skills. Homeschooled children have limited interaction with their peers, typically restricted to those in their neighborhood. As a result, they often fail to cultivate essential social skills such as teamwork, communication, and conflict resolution, which are typically learned in a traditional school setting. An even more serious disadvantage is the lack of rigor in the textbooks designed for homeschooled children. This issue has recently come to public attention, with major textbook providers for homeschooled students in the USA including scientifically inconsistent claims in their books, such as the assertion that dinosaurs and humans existed at the same time. Children taught with these kinds of textbooks are likely to fall behind their peers who attend traditional schools.

In conclusion, while homeschooling allows parents to provide a tailored education and strengthen their bonds with their children, the drawbacks - inadequate social skill development and the questionable quality of some homeschooling textbooks are more significant. 330 words

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28.01.2023

### WRITING TASK 1:

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

**The line graph shows the prison population in a European country between 1911 and 2001.**

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

Write at least 150 words.

**Male Prison Population 1911 - 2001**



**Female Prison Population 1911 - 2001**



The line graph plots changes in the prison population of a particular European country at ten-year intervals from 1911 to 2001. Overall, there were significantly more men imprisoned than women in this country. While the number of male prisoners continued to climb over the period in question, the reverse is true for women.

In the first 70 years, the number of male prisoners was rather stable. Starting at 25,000, the figure then dipped to about 22,500 in 1921, at which point it slightly increased hovering at its starting point for the rest of the period. It was in 1991 that the increase steepened such that, by 2000, the number of male prisoners had reached a staggering 35,000.

In stark contrast, females exhibit a downward trend with fluctuations. For example, there was a sharp fall in the first interval, from 4,500 to 3,500, which was followed by two decades of stability. From 1941 onwards, the figure declined again, hitting a trough of 2,000. However, it recovered in 1971 to 3,000, only to slump again by 2000 at 1,000.



28.01.2023

**WRITING TASK 2:**

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

***Students should pay the full cost for their own study, because university education benefits individuals rather than society.***

***To what extent do you agree or disagree?***

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

**Introduction**

- **Context:** Ongoing debate over whether individuals or the government should bear the cost of tertiary education.
- **Thesis Statement:** Disagree with the view that individuals should pay tuition fees; believe the government should cover these expenses.

**Body Paragraph 1: Societal Benefits of Higher Education**

- **Main Point:** Higher education benefits not just individuals, but society as a whole.
- **Example:** Germany's decision to make higher education free in 2014.
- **Impact:** Economic growth due to a more skilled workforce.
- **Further Impact:** Encouraged a vibrant startup culture, particularly in cities like Berlin.
- **Conclusion:** Public investment in education generates long-term societal and economic benefits.

**Body Paragraph 2: Addressing Social Inequality**

- **Main Point:** Requiring students to pay the full cost of education can exacerbate social inequality.
- **Example:** High tuition costs limit access to higher education for those from disadvantaged backgrounds.
- **Impact:** Leads to a cycle of inequality, restricting opportunities for social mobility.
- **Solution:** Public funding for education helps level the playing field, making higher education accessible to all.

**Conclusion**

- **Restate Thesis:** Disagree with the idea that students should bear the full cost of education.
- **Summary:** A skilled, educated workforce benefits society as a whole, and education should be accessible to everyone, regardless of socioeconomic background.

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The question of whether individuals or the government should bear the cost of tertiary education has long been debated. There is a view that since individuals benefit directly from higher education, they should be responsible for paying tuition fees. However, I believe this view is misguided, and that the government should cover these expenses. Higher education offers significant benefits not just to individuals, but to society as a whole. Graduates contribute to the economy by enhancing productivity, driving innovation, and fostering entrepreneurship. A case in point is Germany, where the decision to make higher education free in 2014 has led to notable economic growth. With the abolition of tuition fees, more people were able to pursue advanced degrees, leading to a more skilled workforce that bolsters the country's economy. Additionally, this policy has encouraged a vibrant startup culture, especially in cities like Berlin, where young graduates are at the forefront of new business ventures. This example clearly illustrates how public investment in education can generate substantial long-term benefits for society and the economy.

Another strong argument is that requiring students to pay the full cost of their education can exacerbate social inequality. Not everyone has the financial means to afford higher education, and making students pay the full cost can limit access for those from disadvantaged backgrounds. This can lead to a cycle of inequality where only the wealthy can afford to attend university, thus limiting opportunities for social mobility. Public funding for education helps to level the playing field, allowing competent individuals from all socioeconomic backgrounds to access higher education.

In conclusion, I completely disagree with the idea that students should pay the full cost of their education. One reason is that a skilled, college-educated workforce benefits society as a whole. Another reason is that education should be accessible to all students, regardless of their socioeconomic backgrounds, as high tuition costs can be a significant barrier for those from less privileged backgrounds.

04.02.2023

## WRITING TASK 2:

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

***Some people think that individuals today are more dependent on each other. Others believe people have become more independent.***

***Discuss both views and give your own opinion.***

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

### Introduction

- **Context:** Debate on whether individuals are more independent or dependent on each other.
- **Thesis Statement:** While individuals are more independent in their choices, they are increasingly dependent on each other as a society.

### Body Paragraph 1: Arguments for Increased Dependence

- **Main Point:** Growing interconnectedness in the global economy increases dependence.
- **Supporting Point 1:** Products are often designed in one country and produced in another, requiring interdependence between countries.
- **Supporting Point 2:** On an individual level, daily consumption of foods and drinks depends on the combined efforts of various workers (e.g., farmers, supermarket workers, baristas).
- **Conclusion:** The scale of dependency has grown with increased production and globalization.

### Body Paragraph 2: Arguments for Increased Independence

- **Main Point:** Advancements in technology have made individuals more independent.
- **Supporting Point 1:** The internet and technology allow people to educate themselves and learn new skills independently.
- **Example:** Online platforms like YouTube, Khan Academy, and Coursera provide accessible education.
- **Supporting Point 2:** The rise of remote work, freelancing, and the gig economy has increased flexibility and independence in career and lifestyle choices.
- **Example:** Individuals can choose projects and set their own schedules, reducing reliance on traditional employment.

### Conclusion

- **Restate Thesis:** As life becomes more complex, individuals must navigate personal aspects independently while relying on others in a community.
- **Final Thought:** Independence and dependence are not mutually exclusive but coexist in our lives.



Opinions are divided on whether individuals are more independent or dependent on each other. Personally, I believe that while we are more independent in the choices we make, we are increasingly dependent on each other as a society.

Proponents of the view that we are more dependent on each other point to the increasing interconnectedness of the world, particularly in the global economy. For example, a product is no longer sourced from a single location; its design may be created in one country, while production takes place in another. This interdependence is evident as the production process requires designers to complete their work before manufacturing can begin. On a more individual level, the foods and drinks people consume daily are rarely made by themselves; instead, they are the result of the combined efforts of farmers, supermarket workers, and baristas. The scale of this dependency has grown with the increase in production and globalization of such products.

There are those who argue that we are less reliant on others. It is now much easier for people to educate themselves on any topic and learn any skill due to the existence of the internet and other technologies, which have put vast amounts of information at our fingertips. For example, online platforms like YouTube, Khan Academy, and Coursera allow people to acquire knowledge at their own pace, reducing the need for traditional forms of schooling and expert guidance. Another way individuals have become more independent is through their career and lifestyle choices. Many people are moving away from traditional nine-to-five jobs, as opportunities for remote work, freelancing, and the gig economy have enabled them to be self-employed. This flexibility allows individuals to choose the projects they work on and set their own schedules, further increasing their independence.

To sum up, as life develops at a rapid pace, the decisions we make as individuals and as a society are becoming increasingly complex. This means that while we are expected to navigate personal aspects of our lives independently, we also rely on others as part of a community. Therefore, I believe it's not a matter of choosing between independence and dependence, but rather understanding how both coexist in our lives.

**365 words**

**EXAMS**  
**0964879926**



11.02.2023

### WRITING TASK 1:

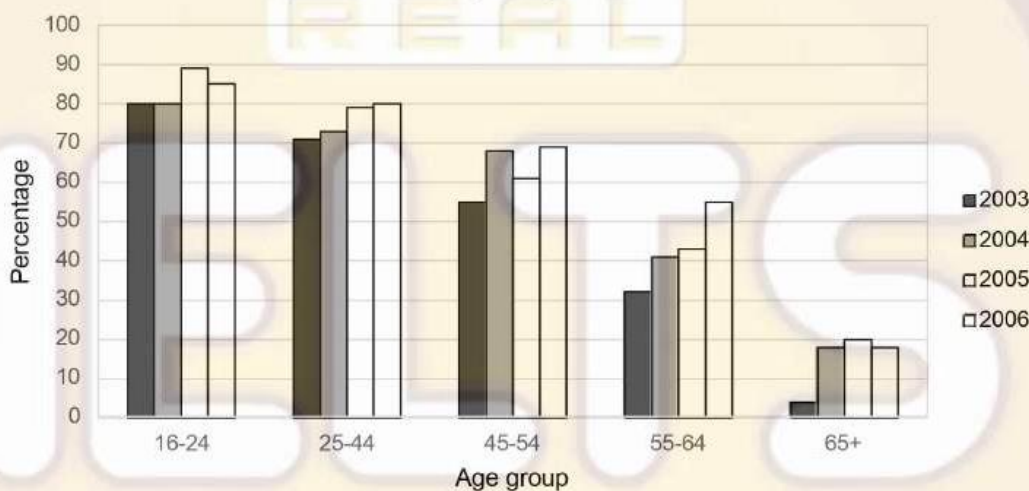
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

*The bar chart below shows the percentage of adults by age group in the UK who used the internet every day in the years 2003-2006.*

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

Write at least 150 words.

**Percentage of adults by age group using the internet every day (2003–2006)**



The bar chart compares the proportion of adults in different age groups who used the internet daily between 2003 and 2006. Overall, the percentage of daily internet users increased across all age groups, with the youngest group consistently showing the highest usage. It is also clear that as age increases, the proportion of daily internet users decreases.

In 2003, 80% of adults aged 16-24 used the internet daily, making them the group with the highest usage. This figure remained stable in 2004, then rose by 10 percentage points in 2005 before slightly declining to 85% in 2006, still the highest among all age groups. In contrast, daily internet usage among those aged 25-44 steadily increased from just under 75% in 2003 to 80% by 2006.

The three oldest age groups showed much lower levels of daily internet usage. For those aged 45-54, daily internet use fluctuated, starting at 55%, rising, then falling, and ultimately ending at 70% in 2006. Adults aged 55-64 experienced continuous growth in internet use, beginning at just over a third in 2003 and reaching 55% by 2006, matching the starting share of the 45-54 age group.

The oldest age group, those aged 65 and over, consistently had the lowest internet usage. Starting at a mere 2% in 2003, the figure rose to just under 20% in 2004, peaked at exactly 20% in 2005, and then slightly declined to just under 20% again in 2006.

11.02.2023

### WRITING TASK 2:

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

In many cities, planners tend to arrange shops, schools, offices and homes in specific areas and separate them from each other.

Do you think the advantages of this policy outweigh the disadvantages?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

Introduction

Context: City developers often designate specific areas for different types of buildings (shops, schools, offices, homes).

Thesis Statement: Despite some downsides, this approach offers significant benefits to cities and their residents.

Body Paragraph 1: Downsides of Separation

Main Point: Separating public facilities and homes can be inconvenient. Example 1: Increased commuting time for city dwellers, multiple trips across the city for work, errands, or shopping.

Example 2: Added stress for parents who need to drop children off at school before work, reducing efficiency.

Main Point: Compartmentalization can make cities less visually appealing. Example: Uniform office buildings separated from entertainment facilities create

a less attractive cityscape, lacking complexity and charm.

Body Paragraph 2: Benefits of Organized Building Layouts

Main Point: Allows for effective use of limited and expensive urban space. Example: Reserving central areas for offices and shops, placing schools and homes in quieter locations.

efficiency.

Main Point: Improves traffic management.

Example: Designated routes for commuting reduce congestion and improve city

Main Point: Ensures quieter environments for schools and residential areas. Example: Reduces distractions from traffic and construction noise, important for learning and living comfortably.

Conclusion

Restate Thesis: Separating schools, shops, offices, and homes is a smart strategy for city planners.

Summary: Benefits include more efficient use of space, reduced traffic issues, and a peaceful environment for residents and students.

City developers often designate specific areas for different types of buildings, such as shops, schools, offices, and homes. While this approach may have some downsides, I believe it offers significant benefits to both cities and their residents.

Separating public facilities and homes within a city can be inconvenient in some ways. For example, city dwellers may need to spend more time commuting to meet their daily needs. They might find themselves making multiple trips across the city to go to work, run errands, or shop. Parents, in particular, may face added stress as they have to drop their children off at school before heading to work, which can reduce their efficiency and productivity. Additionally, this compartmentalization can make cities less visually appealing. When entertainment facilities are located far from offices, which often look uniform, it can result in a cityscape that lacks the complexity and charm that attract visitors.

However, I believe that organizing buildings according to their function is a wise urban planning decision. First, it allows for more effective use of space. In cities, where space is both limited and expensive, it makes sense to reserve the most accessible areas for offices and shops while placing schools and homes in quieter, less central locations. This layout also helps with traffic management. By creating designated routes for commuting to work and school, city authorities can better control traffic flow, ultimately reducing congestion and improving the city's overall efficiency. Moreover, moving schools and residential areas away from the bustling city center ensures that students and residents enjoy a quieter environment, free from the distractions of heavy traffic and construction noise. A peaceful setting is crucial for both learning and living comfortably.

In conclusion, despite some potential drawbacks, I believe that separating schools, shops, offices, and homes is a smart strategy for city planners. It allows for more efficient use of limited space, reduces traffic issues, and provides a tranquil environment for students and residents.

16.02.2023

### WRITING TASK 1:

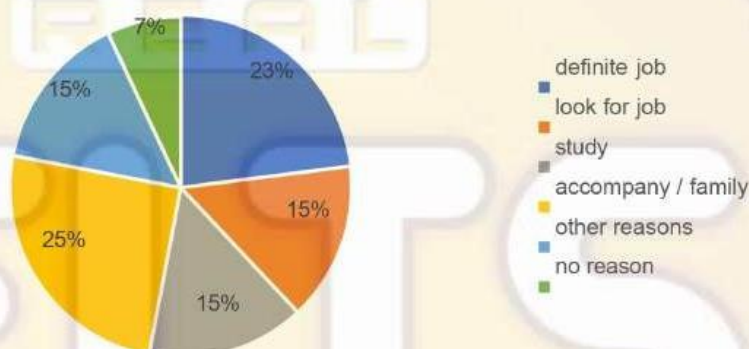
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

*The pie charts show the reasons for immigrants to a European country in 2009 and reasons for immigrants from a European country in 2009.*

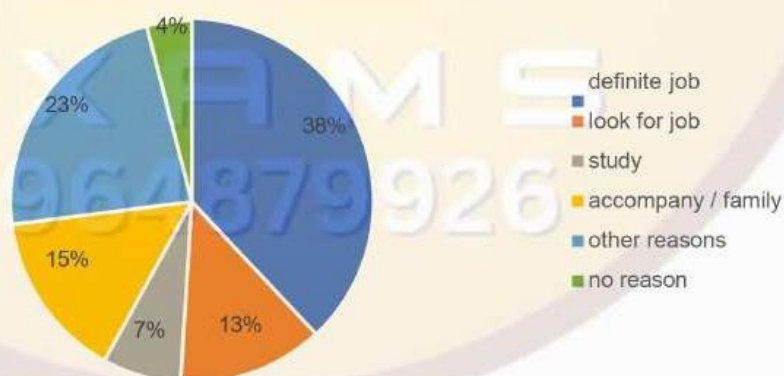
*Summrize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.*

Write at least 150 words.

Reasons for immigrants to a Eroepean Country  
in 2009



Reasons for immigrants from a Eroepean Country  
in 2009



The pie charts compare the reasons for immigration to and emigration from a European country in 2009. Overall, the largest proportions of people immigrated to this country to accompany a family member or because they had a definite job offer. On the other hand, those who left the country did so primarily due to a definite job offer or for other unspecified reasons.

Focusing on the reasons for immigration to this European country, the largest proportions are those accompanying a family member (25%) and those with a definite job offer (23%). A small 7% of immigrants have no specified reason, while the remaining 45% is evenly split among those looking for a job, other reasons, and study purposes. Regarding the reasons for emigration from the country, having a definite job offer tops the list at 38%, followed by other unspecified reasons at 23%. Those accompanying a family member or looking for a job make up similar proportions, with respective figures of 15% and 13%. Half as many people left for study purposes (7%), while a mere 4% provided no reason.

16.02.2023

## WRITING TASK 2:

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

**The differences between countries are becoming less and less evident. People all over the world wear the same fashions, watch the same t.v. channels, use the same brands and have similar eating habits. Do you think that the advantages of this trend outweigh the disadvantages?**

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

Introduction

REAL

Context: The world has become a global village as lifestyles converge due to the internet, mass media, and increased international travel.

Thesis Statement: While this convergence allows for better mutual understanding, it also leads to a loss of cultural uniqueness, which, in my opinion, outweighs the benefits.

Body Paragraph 1: Positive Effects of Cultural Convergence

Main Point: The fading distinction between countries fosters better understanding and relationships.

Supporting Example: Internet platforms like Reddit allow people from different countries (e.g., Canada, Uzbekistan) to discuss common interests like Japanese anime.

Conclusion: Shared interests can reduce cultural conflicts, promoting global harmony.

Body Paragraph 2: Negative Effects of Cultural Convergence

Main Point: The loss of unique cultures, especially languages and traditions, is concerning.

Supporting Example: Discussions on global platforms often occur in English, leading to the decline of minority languages.

Explanation: As traditional languages fade, so do the associated customs and traditions, resulting in a loss of cultural diversity.

Conclusion

Restate Thesis: The blending of cultures due to modern influences has blurred cultural boundaries.

Final Thought: Although cultural convergence enhances mutual understanding, it also threatens cultural diversity, making this homogenization more of a drawback than a benefit.

The world has become one big global village as the lifestyles of people converge due to the advent of the internet, the spread of mass media and increased international travel. While this change allows people around the world to understand each other better through a shared culture, it also leads to the loss of cultural uniqueness. In my opinion, this loss outweighs the benefit of increased mutual understanding.

The distinction between countries is fading, which can be positive as it fosters better understanding and relationships among people worldwide. For example, on the internet forum Reddit-an American platform-it's common to see someone from Canada discussing a Japanese anime with someone from Uzbekistan. This shows that, regardless of ethnicity or background, people can share common interests, leading to fewer cultural conflicts.

Despite the potential for better understanding, the loss of unique cultures, especially languages and traditions, is concerning. The earlier example can be viewed from a different perspective: such discussions often occur in English, the global lingua franca, which is gaining popularity at the expense of many minority languages. This trend may explain why many young people worldwide are losing interest in learning their traditional languages. As these languages fade, so do the traditions and customs tied to them. In conclusion, the blending of cultures due to the availability of streaming platforms, international clothing brands, and social media has blurred cultural boundaries. While this convergence fosters better understanding among people from different backgrounds, it also threatens the survival of many cultures, making this homogenization more of a drawback than a benefit.



25.02.2023

**WRITING TASK 1:**

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

*The table gives information about water use in three sectors in six different countries.*

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

Write at least 150 words.

Countries	Domestic water usage ( $m^3$ )	Agricultural water usage ( $m^3$ )	Industrial water usage ( $m^3$ )
Australia	341	741	276
Canada	279	1238	832
China	26	806	71
Russia	98	1863	56
Turkey	80	1482	731
UK	38	810	398

The table compares the quantities of water used in three sectors-agriculture, industry, and households-across six countries. Overall, all countries used significantly more water in agriculture compared to households and industries. Notably, Canada used the most water overall, while China used the least.

Russia ranked first in agricultural water usage, with a staggering 1863 m<sup>3</sup> of water used in this sector. Following some way behind were Turkey (1482m<sup>3</sup>) and Canada (1238m<sup>3</sup>). The remaining countries, in contrast, were below the 1000 mark: 810m<sup>3</sup> in the UK; 806m<sup>3</sup> in China; and 741m<sup>3</sup> in Australia.

Turkey again used

In terms of industrial water use, Canada and Turkey again used significantly more water compared to the other countries, with 832 m<sup>3</sup> and 731 m<sup>3</sup>, respectively. The UK and Australia followed at a distance, with respective figures of 398 m<sup>3</sup> and 276 m<sup>3</sup> of water. Lower still were the figures for China (71) and Russia (56).

Each country in question used the least water for households. It was only Australia and Canada with a three-digit amount of domestic water usage, 341m<sup>3</sup> and 279m<sup>3</sup>. In descending order of absolute numbers, the other countries rounded off the list: 98m<sup>3</sup> in Russia; 80m<sup>3</sup> in Turkey; 38m<sup>3</sup> in the UK; and 26m<sup>3</sup> in China.

203 words

22.07.2023

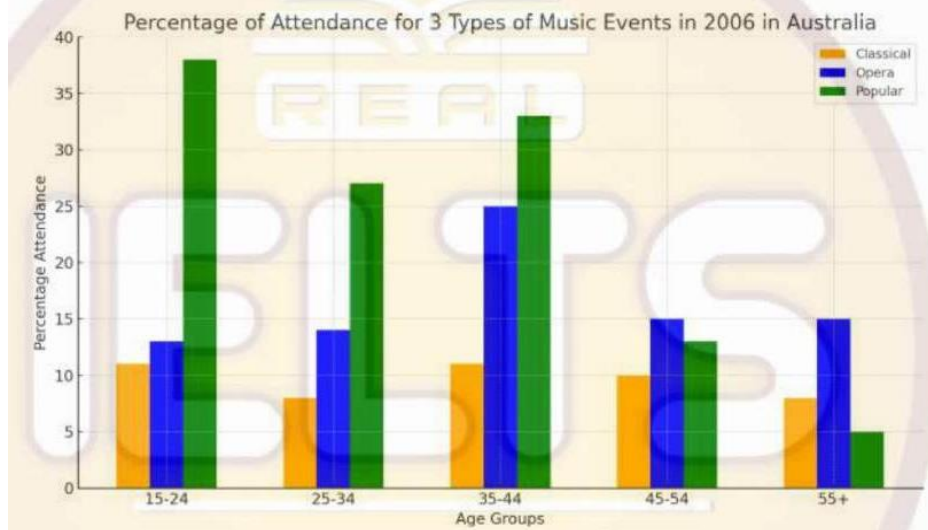
### WRITING TASK 1:

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

**The bar chart shows attendance of people in different ages in music events in Australia in 2006.**

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

Write at least 150 words.



The bar chart compares the percentage of people in five different age groups who attended three types of musical events in Australia in 2006. Overall, attendance levels varied significantly by age. Popular music events were most popular among the three youngest age groups, while opera attracted more attendees from the two oldest age groups. Classical music events had a relatively uniform attendance across all age groups.

Classical music events were generally the least attended across most age groups, with the exception of the oldest age group (55 and over), where about 7% attended, matching the attendance rate of the 25-34 age group. The highest attendance for classical music was seen in the 15-24 and 35-44 age groups, both at 11%. In the 45-54 age group, attendance was slightly lower, at 10%.

As mentioned earlier, popular music shows were significantly more popular among the younger age groups. Approximately 37% of those in the 15-24 age group attended these events, compared to just 5% in the 55 and over group. For the three middle age groups (25-34, 35-44, and 45-54), attendance ranged from 12% to 33%.

Opera, on the other hand, was more evenly popular across the age groups, with attendance rates hovering around 15% for most groups. The highest attendance for opera was in the 35-44 age group, where exactly a quarter of the people attended these events.

22.07.2023

## WRITING TASK 2:

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

In some cities, public parks and open spaces are being changed into gardens where local residents can grow their own fruit and vegetables. Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your knowledge. Write at least 250 words.

Introduction:

urban areas.

Introduce the practice of turning open spaces and public parks into gardens in

State the position: While gardening has benefits, there are more significant drawbacks, particularly related to urban infrastructure and the active lifestyle parks provide.

Body Paragraph 1:

Main Point: Benefits of gardening in urban areas.

Supporting Point 1: Growing fruit and vegetables offers access to organic products and can be an enjoyable process.

Supporting Point 2: Gardening provides physical activity and leisure, especially for elderly residents who are likely to engage in gardening.

Body Paragraph 2:

Main Point: Drawbacks of transforming parks into gardens.

Supporting Point 1: Urban design challenges-transforming large areas into gardens can disrupt city infrastructure.

Example: In Tashkent, adding new elements like walls or greenhouses could be disruptive in an already limited environment.

Supporting Point 2: Continuous changes to urban plans are often unnecessary and may be poorly received by residents.

Body Paragraph 3:

Main Point: Different roles of parks versus gardens.

Supporting Point 1: Parks allow for a variety of activities (jogging, yoga, walking pets) that gardens might restrict.

Supporting Point 2: Parks serve as venues for open-air events, contributing to the city's dynamism, especially in large cities.

Conclusion:

Summarize the benefits of gardening but emphasize the greater value of parks and open spaces for urban infrastructure and active lifestyles.

Restate the position: Transforming parks and open spaces into gardens is not sensible for most cities.

29.07.2023

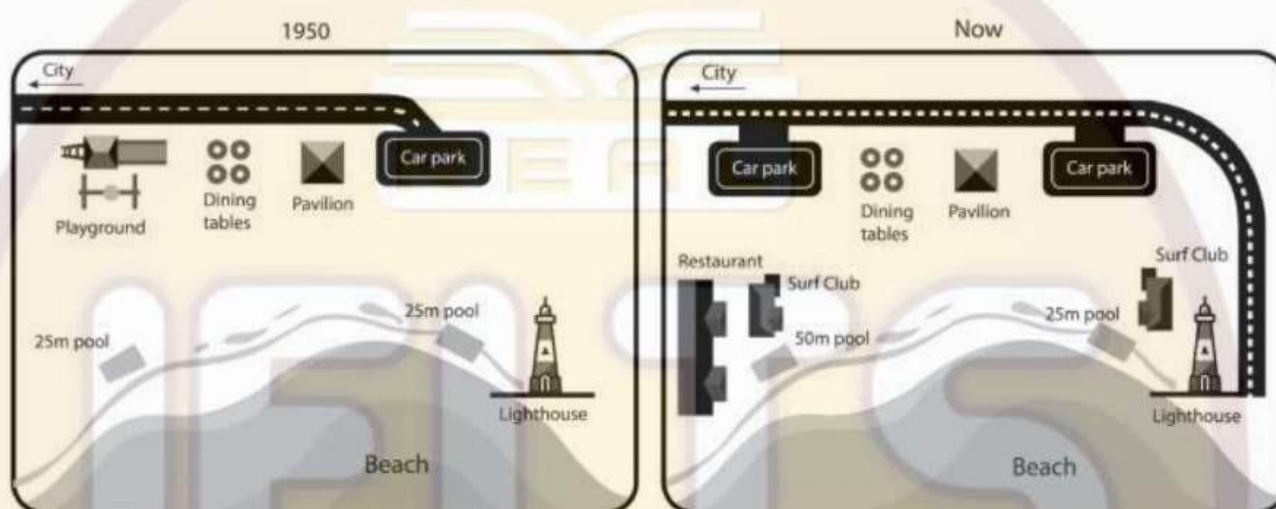
### WRITING TASK 1:

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

*The maps below show a beachfront area in Australia in 1950 and today.*

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

Write at least 150 words.



The pictures show the layout of a beachfront in 1950 and its current layout today.

In 1950, the beachfront had only a few public facilities. A road ran from the top left corner across to the right, leading to the only car park in the area. On the right side of the road, there was a children's playground, dining tables, and a pavilion. Additionally, a lighthouse was located in the bottom right corner, along with two 25-meter pools—one adjacent to the lighthouse and the other on the opposite left side.

However, significant changes have been made to the layout of this area since then. The most notable development is the extension of the road, which now forms an L-shape, extending to the lighthouse. While the original car park, dining tables, and pavilion have been retained, the playground has been replaced by a new car park. Furthermore, a new surf club has been built between the lighthouse and the nearby pool, which has also been expanded to double its original size. To the left of this larger pool, another surf club and a new restaurant have been constructed.

Overall, the coastal area has become more developed over time, with the addition of several new facilities, particularly for dining and surfing. Notably, the road infrastructure has been greatly improved, providing better access to the area's amenities.

225 words



29.07.2023

## WRITING TASK 2:

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

***In many countries, more and more people choose to buy imported food rather than food produced locally.***

***Why people buy imported food?***

***What could be done to encourage people to buy local food?***

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your knowledge

Write at least 250 words.

### **Introduction:**

- Introduce the trend of increasing preference for imported food over locally produced options.
- State the importance of understanding the reasons behind this shift to encourage local food consumption.

### **Body Paragraph 1:**

- **Main Point:** Perception of higher quality and variety in imported food.
- **Supporting Point 1:** Imported food is often associated with authenticity and superior taste (e.g., French cheese, Italian pasta).
- **Supporting Point 2:** Consumers are drawn to unique culinary experiences that local products may not offer.

### **Body Paragraph 2:**

- **Main Point:** Influence of globalization and marketing on consumer choices.
- **Supporting Point 1:** Global trade has expanded the availability of imported foods, marketed as premium products.
- **Supporting Point 2:** Advertising and media exposure to international cuisines fuel demand for imported food.

### **Body Paragraph 3:**

- **Main Point:** Educational campaigns to promote local food.
- **Supporting Point 1:** Highlight the freshness and nutritional value of local products.
- **Supporting Point 2:** Emphasize environmental benefits, such as reduced carbon footprints.

### **Body Paragraph 4:**

- **Main Point:** Financial incentives to encourage buying local food.
- **Supporting Point 1:** Subsidies or tax breaks for local farmers to lower prices.
- **Supporting Point 2:** Discounts, loyalty programs, and local food festivals to connect consumers with local producers.

### **Conclusion:**

- Summarize the reasons for the preference for imported food (quality perception, globalization, and marketing).
- Emphasize the effectiveness of education and financial incentives in encouraging local food consumption.



In recent years, there has been a noticeable trend in many countries where a growing number of people prefer purchasing imported food over locally produced options. This shift can be attributed to various factors, and understanding these reasons is essential for encouraging a return to local food consumption.

One reason people choose imported food is the perception of higher quality and variety. Imported food often comes from countries with well-established reputations for certain products, such as French cheese, Italian pasta, or Japanese sushi. Consumers are attracted to these products because they associate them with authenticity, superior taste, and unique culinary experiences that local alternatives may not offer. This perception of higher quality and the desire to experience different cultures through food can drive consumers to favor imported products.

Another reason is the influence of globalization and marketing. As global trade has expanded, supermarkets and stores have begun offering a wide range of imported foods, often prominently displayed and marketed as premium products. Effective advertising campaigns and attractive packaging can make these imported goods more appealing to consumers, even if local alternatives are available. Additionally, the increasing availability of international cuisines in restaurants and media exposure to global food trends have further fueled the demand for imported food.

To encourage people to buy locally produced food, governments and local organizations can launch educational campaigns highlighting the benefits of local products. These campaigns could emphasize the freshness and nutritional value of locally grown food, which often reaches consumers faster than imported goods. Additionally, promoting the environmental benefits of buying local, such as reduced carbon footprints from shorter transportation distances, can appeal to environmentally conscious consumers.

Another effective strategy is to provide financial incentives to both consumers and local producers. Governments could offer subsidies or tax breaks to local farmers, enabling them to lower their prices and compete with imported goods. On the consumer side, introducing discounts or loyalty programs for purchasing local food could make it more financially attractive. Farmers' markets and local food festivals could also be organized more frequently to connect consumers directly with local producers, creating a stronger community connection and increasing the visibility of local products.

In conclusion, the increasing preference for imported food can be attributed to perceptions of higher quality and the influence of globalization and marketing. However, by educating consumers on the benefits of local food and providing financial incentives to support local producers, we can encourage a shift back towards buying locally produced food.

**410 words**



10.08.2023

### WRITING TASK 1:

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

*The table illustrates the weekly level of consumption by age groups of milk and butter and milk and butter health AH in one European country.*

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

Write at least 150 words.

	AGES			
	<25	26 – 45	45 – 65	65+
Milk	1200ml	1650ml	1670ml	1900ml
Full Fat	59%	20%	45%	30%
Low Fat	41%	80%	55%	70%
Butter	12g	19g	60g	30g
Full Fat	60%	38%	50%	49%
Low Fat	40%	62%	50%	51%

The table compares the consumption of milk and butter across four different age groups, categorized by fat content. Overall, the data clearly indicate that younger individuals, particularly those under 25, consume the least amount of milk and butter, despite consuming products with higher fat content. In contrast, older age groups tend to consume more milk, particularly low-fat varieties, with the highest butter consumption seen in the 45-65 age range.

Starting with milk consumption, the under-25 age group drinks the least, at just 1,200ml. Of this, 59% is full-fat milk, while 41% is low-fat. This trend is generally reversed as age increases. Individuals aged 26-45 consume 1,650ml of milk, with a lower fat content of 20% full-fat and 80% low-fat. The 45-65 age group drinks slightly more, at 1,670ml, with 45% being full-fat and 55% low-fat. The oldest group, those aged 65 and above, consume the most milk, at 1,900ml, with 30% full-fat and 70% low-fat.

Regarding butter consumption, younger people again have the lowest intake, with the under-25 group using only 12g. This increases to 19g for those aged 26-45, and then peaks at 60g for the 45-65 age group, before declining to 30g in the 65+ category. Similar to milk, younger individuals prefer butter with higher fat content, with 60% of their butter being full-fat compared to 40% low-fat. For the older groups, the proportions of full-fat butter are much lower, at 38% for those aged 26-45, and around 50% for those aged 45 and above.

247 words

19.08.2023

## WRITING TASK 2:

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

***Some people say that a lot of scientific research done today is a waste of time and money.***

***To what extent do you agree disagree?***

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

### Introduction:

- **Statement:** Scientific research is essential for societal advancement.
- **Counterargument:** Some argue that current research is wasteful.
- **Position:** Strongly disagree; research in fields like the environment and medicine proves its value.

### Body Paragraph 1:

- **Topic Sentence:** Criticism of certain research areas like gender studies.
- **Counterargument:** Despite criticisms, benefits in environmental and medical research are undeniable.
- **Support:** Importance of government transparency in research to show public benefits.

### Body Paragraph 2:

- **Topic Sentence:** Environmental protection is a key area benefiting from modern research.
- **Example:** Development of advanced air filtration systems (e.g., graphene filters).
- **Impact:** Cleaner air, reduction in respiratory illnesses, and overall public health improvement.

### Body Paragraph 3:

- **Topic Sentence:** Medicine has seen significant advancements due to scientific research.
- **Example 1:** Targeted cancer therapies improving survival rates.
- **Example 2:** Genetic research leading to personalized medicine for chronic diseases.
- **Impact:** Increased life expectancy and quality of life.

### Conclusion:

- **Restate Position:** Scientific research is not a waste.
- **Summary:** Environmental and medical advancements highlight the value of research.
- **Final Thought:** Continued support for scientific research is crucial for a better future.



The contribution of scientific research to the advancement of society is undeniable. However, some people argue that today's research may not be as useful and is therefore a waste of resources. I strongly disagree with this view considering the benefits of scientific research in fields such as the environment and medicine.

Some people argue that much of today's scientific research, particularly in areas like gender studies, is a waste of time and money, as it leads to few tangible results. However, the significant benefits of research in fields like the environment and medicine are undeniable. Governments should prioritize transparency in their research efforts, helping the public understand how these initiatives can positively impact their lives.

One area that greatly benefits from modern scientific research is environmental protection. As we face significant environmental challenges, it is crucial to explore new ways to mitigate these issues. For instance, the problem of air pollution has been a growing concern, particularly in urban areas. Recently, researchers have developed more efficient air filtration systems using advanced materials like graphene. These filters can remove pollutants from the air more effectively than traditional methods, leading to cleaner air in cities and a reduction in respiratory illnesses. By adopting such innovations, we can address environmental problems more effectively and improve public health.

Another key field that has seen tremendous advancements due to scientific research is medicine. Scientific breakthroughs have significantly increased life expectancy and the quality of life for many people. For example, the development of targeted cancer therapies has revolutionized cancer treatment. These therapies, which attack cancer cells while sparing healthy tissue, have greatly improved survival rates for various types of cancer. Additionally, the rapid progress in genetic research has led to personalized medicine, where treatments are tailored to an individual's genetic makeup. This approach has already shown promising results in managing chronic diseases like diabetes and heart disease. Such medical advancements are a direct result of ongoing scientific research.

In conclusion, I firmly believe that scientific research is not a waste of resources. The advancements in areas such as the environment and medicine demonstrate the critical role research plays in improving our lives. It is essential that we continue to support and invest in scientific research, as it will be vital in securing a better future for all.

**382 words**

0964879926

31.08.2023

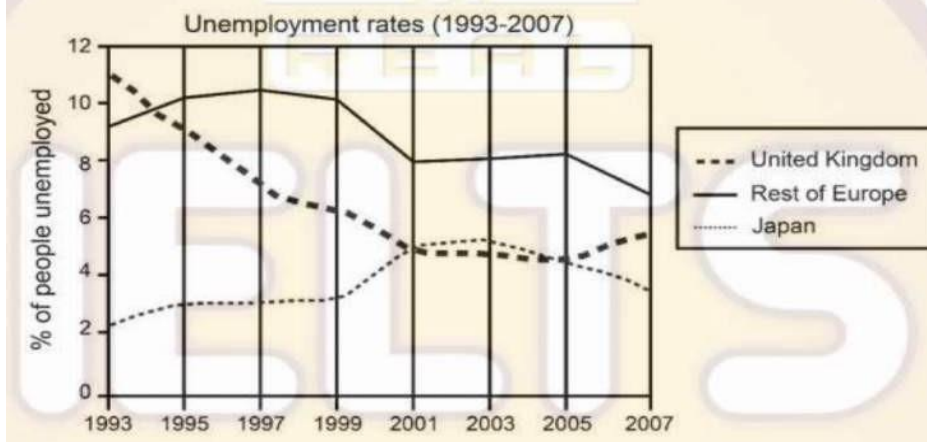
**WRITING TASK 1:**

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

**The line graph shows the unemployment rates in three countries (the UK, the rest of Europe and Japan) between 1993 and 2007.**

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

Write at least 150 words.



The line graph illustrates the changes in the unemployment rates in the UK, Japan, and the rest of Europe from 1993 to 2007. Overall, while the unemployment rates in the UK and other European countries decreased, Japan experienced an increase. Initially, the UK had the highest unemployment rate, but for the remainder of the period, other European countries had the highest proportion of unemployed people. In 1993, just over 10% of the UK population was unemployed, compared to a slightly lower rate of around 9% in other European countries. The UK's unemployment rate then declined steeply over the next eight years, halving before stabilizing and rising again to about 5% by the final year. In contrast, the unemployment rate in other European nations first rose to around 10%, then declined to 8%, leveled off, and finally decreased further to end the period at approximately 7%. Japan, on the other hand, followed an opposite trend. Starting at a mere 2% in 1993, the unemployment rate in Japan increased gradually and then more steeply to about 5% in 2003. After that, it declined slightly to around 3%, maintaining Japan as the country with the lowest unemployment rate among the three regions.

02.09.2023

**WRITING TASK 1:**

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

*The table below shows the information about medical care in three European countries between 1980 and 2000.*

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

Write at least 150 words.

		1980	1990	2000
Physicians (per 1000 people)	Austria	0.8	0.9	1.0
	France	2.4	2.2	1.3
	Sweden	3.6	3.0	3.8
Hospital beds (per 1000 people)	Austria	1.4	3.1	3.7
	France	0.2	0.8	1.6
	Sweden	6.4	6.4	6.9
Average stay in hospitals (in days)	Austria	18	6	8
	France	9	7	5
	Sweden	23	18	21