

Percentage of national consumer expenditure by category – 2002

Country Food/Drinks/Tobacco Clothing/Footwear Leisure/Education

| | | | |
|---------|--------|-------|-------|
| Ireland | 28.91% | 6.43% | 2.21% |
| Italy | 16.36% | 9.00% | 3.20% |
| Spain | 18.80% | 6.51% | 1.98% |
| Sweden | 15.77% | 5.40% | 3.22% |
| Turkey | 32.14% | 6.63% | 4.35% |

Insert words and expressions from the table:

~~the highest~~ ~~higher (3 times)~~ ~~the largest proportion~~
~~the lowest~~ ~~the lowest percentages (2 times)~~

The table shows percentages of consumer expenditure for three categories of products and services in five countries in 2002.

It is clear that ~~the largest proportion~~ of consumer spending in each country went on food, drinks and tobacco. On the other hand, the leisure/education category has ~~the lowest percentage~~ in the table.

Out of the five countries, consumer spending on food, drinks and tobacco was noticeably ~~the highest~~ in Turkey, at 32.14%, and Ireland, at nearly 29%. The proportion of spending on leisure and education was ~~the highest~~ in Turkey, at 4.35%, while expenditure on clothing and footwear was significantly ~~higher~~ in Italy, at 9%, than in any of the other countries.

It can be seen that Sweden had ~~the lowest percentage~~ of national consumer expenditure for food/drinks/tobacco and for clothing/footwear, at nearly 16% and just over 5% respectively. Spain had slightly ~~higher~~ figures for these categories, but ~~the lowest~~ figure for leisure/education, at only 1.98%.

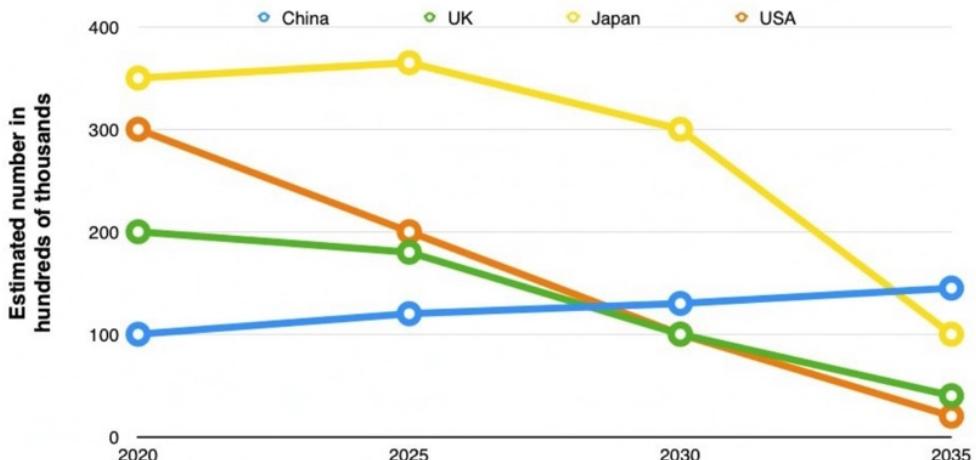
The table below shows in which sector of the economy different age groups were employed.

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

| employment sector | 18-25 age group | 25-40 age group | 40-65 age group |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| agriculture | 5 | 7 | 9 |
| manufacturing | 12 | 15 | 23 |
| catering | 6 | 8 | 4 |
| local government | 8 | 12 | 18 |
| health | 12 | 15 | 12 |
| retail | 23 | 7 | 6 |
| law | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| accountancy | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| education | 9 | 12 | 12 |
| other | 21 | 18 | 9 |

← of.

Number of cars manufactured , 2020 - 2035



The graph shows the estimated number Insert the write words: *predictions / the estimated number / a gradual increase /*

is set to decline

of cars that will be manufactured from 2020 to 2035 in hundreds of thousands in Japan, the UK, the USA and China.

Overall, Japan, the UK and the USA show *predictions* that the number of cars manufactured is set to decline sharply by the end of the period. China, on the other hand, indicates that there will be *a gradual increase*

Insert the write words: *is set to show a slight increase / it will have surpassed / is expected to drop / is also anticipated to follow*

By 2035, car manufacturing in the USA, *is expected to drop* dramatically from 300,000 to just over a few thousand cars manufactured. The UK is also anticipated to follow this trend and shows a considerable decline in the number of cars that will be produced. Japan, which indicates it will be the leading car maker in 2020 at 350,000 cars, *is set to show a slight increase* in production by 2025 but then a marked drop where production is predicted to fall to around 100,000.

On the other hand, China is predicted to show a gradual increase in car production over the whole period. It is estimated that production will be at 100,000 in 2020 and by 2030

it will have surpassed the other three countries, ending at around 150,000 vehicles by 2035.

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6 Work in pairs. Look at this Writing task and answer the questions below.

The charts below give information about the diet and general health of two groups of students.

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

A

| Food Type | Percentage |
|------------------------------|------------|
| fish | 5% |
| cereals | 35% |
| fruit | 30% |
| vegetables | 22% |
| food with a high fat content | 8% |

B

| Food Type | Percentage |
|------------------------------|------------|
| fish | 5% |
| cereals | 35% |
| fruit | 50% |
| vegetables | 5% |
| food with a high fat content | 5% |

| | Group A (%) | Group B (%) |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| overweight | 10 | 20 |
| illness in the past year | 5 | 12 |
| attendance at classes | 90 | 75 |

1 What are the key features?
 2 What comparisons could you make?
 3 What should the overview contain?
 4 Suggest two different ways you could organise the information.

7 Now read this sample answer, ignoring the gaps, and identify features 1–4 from Exercise 6: the key features, the comparisons, the overview and the organisation of the information.

The pie charts provide a breakdown of the 1 of food eaten by two groups of students, while the table highlights some 2 of their health. The data suggest that diet may have an impact on 3 of absenteeism and on student's ability to stay healthy.

The pie charts show that there are similarities and differences with regard to the two groups' diets. In both groups, about a third of the food students eat consists of cereals such as pasta, bread and rice. Similarly, they eat an equal 4 of fish (5 percent). However, the 5 of high-fat food eaten by Group B is considerably higher than in Group A, at 50 percent, while students in Group B eat far fewer vegetables than Group A and a slightly smaller 6 of fresh fruit.

The table indicates that there are twice as many overweight people in Group B (20 percent) as in Group A. What is more, Group B has experienced a much higher 7 of illness over the year, with over double the 8 of students being absent from classes. This has resulted in a 15 percent lower attendance 9

8 When answering Task 1, you often need to use phrases that express amount, extent or categories. Complete the sample answer in Exercise 7 by writing one word from the box in each gap. In some cases, more than one answer may be possible, and you may need change the word to its plural form.

amount aspect incidence
level number proportion
quantity rate type

9 Match six of the words in the box in Exercise 8 with what they are used to express (1–6).

- the speed at or frequency with which something happens
- an amount or number of something material or abstract
- the number or amount of a group or part of something when compared to the whole
- one part of a situation, problem, etc.
- the occurrence of something
- the position of something abstract or concrete on a scale

10 Choose the correct option in *italics* in each of these sentences written by IELTS candidates.

- It is important to control the quantity / amount of sunshine children are exposed to.
- To discourage driving, certain aspects / qualities of the public transport system should be improved.
- The proportion / rate of smokers to non-smokers is greater in some parts of the world than in others.
- The quantity / number of workers doing shifts is very high.
- The water levels / percentages were highest at midday.
- This solution will reduce the unemployment rate / number.

SECTION 4 Questions 31–40

Questions 31–34

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

Hotels and the tourist industry

- 31 According to the speaker, how might a guest feel when staying in a luxury hotel?
- A impressed with the facilities
B depressed by the experience
C concerned at the high costs
- 32 According to recent research, luxury hotels overlook the need to
- A provide for the demands of important guests.
B create a comfortable environment.
C offer an individual and personal welcome.
- 33 The company focused their research on
- A a wide variety of hotels.
B large, luxury hotel chains.
C exotic holiday hotels.
- 34 What is the impact of the outside environment on a hotel guest?
- A It has a considerable effect.
B It has a very limited effect.
C It has no effect whatsoever.

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Test 3

Questions 35–40

Complete the notes below.

Write ONE WORD ONLY for each answer.

A company providing luxury serviced apartments aims to:

- cater specifically for 35 business... travellers
- provide a stylish 36 kitchen... for guests to use
- set a trend throughout the 37 World... which becomes permanent

Traditional holiday hotels attract people by:

- offering the chance to 38 escape... their ordinary routine life
- making sure that they are cared for in all respects – like a 39 baby... chocolates
- leaving small treats in their rooms – e.g. cosmetics or 40 ...

| | | | |
|---|----------|-----------|--|
| 1 | arts | false | new media |
| 2 | art like | true | <u>Photorealism</u> |
| 3 | antiques | no | Reproducing detail |
| 4 | way | true | |
| 5 | smell | false | <u>Abstract</u> |
| 6 | essay | not given | simplified form textures gesture |

| | | | |
|----|---|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 7 | C | <u>realism</u> | |
| 8 | M | <u>life as it is</u> | <u>Surrealism</u> |
| 9 | F | accurate representation | <u>Symbolism</u> |
| 10 | D | | <u>Dream-like</u> |
| 11 | N | | |
| 12 | O | <u>impressionism</u> | |
| 13 | E | light | <u>brushstrokes</u> |
| | | Model | impression |
| | | Never | atmosphere |

Pop art

advertising

expressionistic

emotions

Van Gogh / Gauguin / Kandinsky

colours, exaggerated forms

one of the most accomplished seventeenth-century artists. In an era when women had few opportunities to pursue artistic training or work as professional artists, Artemisia was the first woman to become a member of the Accademia di Arte del Disegno in Florence and she had an international clientele.

self portrait 1630

Self-Portrait as the Allegory of Painting 1638-39

Her father was the Tuscan painter Orazio Gentileschi. A common thing for children to assist their parents

In 1611, a prominent story happened. Artemisia was raped by her father's coworker who was visiting their household, after that **Her father pressed charges. The famous story is that At the trial, Artemisia was tortured with thumbscrews with the intention of verifying her testimony**

Eventually the court has decided in her favour, but her reputation was damaged, so her father arranged for her to marry a Florentine painter.

She moved to Florence and spent six years there, decisive for both family life and professional career.^[23] She was a successful court painter, enjoying the patronage of the House of Medici, who were a major force in Tuscany at that time

Just as with the preceding decade, the early 1620s saw ongoing upheaval in Artemisia's life. Her son Cristofano died. Just as she arrived in Rome, her father Orazio departed for Genoa. 1623, any mention of her husband disappears from any surviving documentation.

However her Roman career quickly took off, the money problems eased" As a busy painter she was taking commissions, working in collaborations.

In her lifetime she traveled to Venice, Naples, even London, where she joined her father in London at the court of Charles I of England, in decorating the Queen's House, Greenwich, also Charles I had invited her to his court, by 1642 she had left England and had supposedly been

working in Naples since then.

Supposedly she died around 1656, it might have been devastating plague that swept Naples Roberto Longhi, an Italian critic, regarded her "**the only woman in Italy who ever knew about painting, coloring, drawing, and other fundamentals**". This is untrue, as there were other female professionals even contemporary to her, **but it is understandable where this high praise is rooted**.

successful careers, Sofonisba Anguissola, Fede Galizia , Elisabetta Sirani

her father's style Caravaggio, and so was her, but, unlike her father's, Her paintings are highly **naturalistic**; Orazio's are idealized.

The brush work was **bold and certain**, and there was no sign of timidity

Most paintings feature **women from myths, allegories, and the Bible**

"There are about fifty-seven works by Artemisia Gentileschi and 94% (forty-nine works) feature **women as protagonists or equal to men**".^[46] These include her works of *Jael and Sisera*, *Judith and her Maidservant*, and *Esther*. These characters intentionally **lacked** the stereotypical "feminine" traits —**sensitivity, timidity, and weakness**—and were courageous, rebellious, and powerful personalities.^[47]

Her achievements as an artist were long overshadowed by the story of her rape But she is now regarded as one of the most progressive and expressive painters of her generation.

READING PASSAGE 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 27–40, which are based on Reading Passage 3 below.



Forests are one of the main elements of our natural heritage. The decline of Europe's forests over the last decade and a half has led to an increasing awareness and understanding of the serious imbalances which threaten them. European countries are becoming increasingly concerned by major threats to European forests, threats which know no frontiers other than those of geography or climate: air pollution, soil deterioration, the increasing number of forest fires and sometimes even the mismanagement of our woodland and forest heritage. There has been a growing awareness of the need for countries to get

together to co-ordinate their policies. In December 1990, Strasbourg hosted the first Ministerial Conference on the protection of Europe's forests. The conference brought together 31 countries from both Western and Eastern Europe. The topics discussed included the co-ordinated study of the destruction of forests, as well as how to combat forest fires and the extension of European research programs on the forest ecosystem. The preparatory work for the conference had been undertaken at two meetings of experts. Their initial task was to decide which of the many forest problems of concern to Europe involved the largest number of countries and might be the subject of joint action. Those confined to particular geographical areas, such as countries bordering the Mediterranean or the Nordic countries therefore had to be discarded. However, this does not mean that in future they will be ignored.

As a whole, European countries see forests as performing a triple function: biological, economic and recreational. The first is to act as a 'green lung' for our planet; by means of photosynthesis, forests produce oxygen through the transformation of solar energy, thus fulfilling what for humans is the essential role of an immense, non-polluting power plant. At the same time, forests provide raw materials for human activities through their constantly renewed production of wood. Finally, they offer those condemned to spend five days a week in an urban environment an unrivalled area of freedom to unwind and take part in a range of leisure activities, such as hunting, riding and hiking. The economic importance of forests has been understood since the dawn of man – wood was the first fuel. The other aspects have been recognised only for a few centuries but they are becoming more and more important. Hence, there is a real concern throughout Europe about the damage to the forest environment which threatens these three basic roles.

The myth of the 'natural' forest has survived, yet there are effectively no remaining 'primary' forests in Europe. All European forests are artificial, having been adapted and exploited by man for thousands of years. This means that a forest policy is vital, that it must transcend national frontiers and generations of people, and that it must allow for the inevitable changes that take place in the forests, in needs, and hence in policy. The Strasbourg conference was one of the first events on such a scale to reach this conclusion. A general declaration was made that 'a central place in any ecologically coherent forest policy must be given to continuity over time and to the possible effects of unforeseen events, to ensure that the full potential of these forests is maintained'.

That general declaration was accompanied by six detailed resolutions to assist national policy-making. The first proposes the extension and systematisation of surveillance sites to monitor forest decline. Forest decline is still poorly understood but leads to the loss of a high proportion of a tree's needles or leaves. The entire continent and the majority of species are now affected: between 30% and 50% of the tree population. The condition appears to result from the cumulative effect of a number of factors, with atmospheric pollutants the principal culprits. Compounds of nitrogen and sulphur dioxide should be particularly closely watched. However, their effects are probably accentuated by climatic factors, such as drought and hard winters, or soil imbalances such as soil acidification, which damages the roots. The second resolution concentrates on the need to preserve the genetic diversity of European forests. The aim is to reverse the decline in the number of tree species or at least to preserve the 'genetic material' of all of them. Although forest fires do not affect all of Europe to the same extent, the amount of damage caused the experts to propose as the third resolution that the Strasbourg conference consider the establishment of a European databank on the subject. All information used in the development of national preventative policies would become generally available. The subject of the fourth resolution discussed by the ministers was mountain forests. In Europe, it is undoubtedly the mountain ecosystem which has changed most rapidly and is most at risk. A thinly scattered permanent population and development of leisure activities, particularly skiing, have resulted in significant long-term changes to the local ecosystems. Proposed developments include a preferential research program on mountain forests. The fifth resolution relaunched the European research network on the physiology of trees, called Eurosilia. Eurosilia should support joint European research on tree diseases and their physiological and biochemical aspects. Each country concerned could increase the number of scholarships and other financial support for doctoral theses and research projects in this area. Finally, the conference established the framework for a European research network on forest ecosystems. This would also involve harmonising activities in individual countries as well as identifying a number of priority research topics relating to the protection of forests. The Strasbourg conference's main concern was to provide for the future. This was the initial motivation, one now shared by all 31 participants representing 31 European countries. Their final text commits them to on-going discussion between government representatives with responsibility for forests.

Questions 27–33

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 3?

In boxes 27–33 on your answer sheet, write

- TRUE** if the statement agrees with the information
FALSE if the statement contradicts the information
NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

- 27 Forest problems of Mediterranean countries are to be discussed at the next meeting of experts. *not given*
- 28 Problems in Nordic countries were excluded because they are outside the European Economic Community. *false*
- 29 Forests are a renewable source of raw material. *true*
- 30 The biological functions of forests were recognised only in the twentieth century. *not given*
- 31 Natural forests still exist in parts of Europe. *false*
- 32 Forest policy should be limited by national boundaries. *false*
- 33 The Strasbourg conference decided that a forest policy must allow for the possibility of change.

t me

Questions 34–39

Look at the following statements issued by the conference.

Which six of the following statements, A–J, refer to the resolutions that were issued?

Match the statements with the appropriate resolutions (Questions 34–39).

Write the correct letter, A–J, in boxes 34–39 on your answer sheet.

- A All kinds of species of trees should be preserved.
- B Fragile mountain forests should be given priority in research programs.
- C The surviving natural forests of Europe do not need priority treatment.
- D Research is to be better co-ordinated throughout Europe.
- E Information on forest fires should be collected and shared.
- F Loss of leaves from trees should be more extensively and carefully monitored.
- G Resources should be allocated to research into tree diseases.
- H Skiing should be encouraged in thinly populated areas.
- I Soil imbalances such as acidification should be treated with compounds of nitrogen and sulphur.
- J Information is to be systematically gathered on any decline in the condition of forests.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|---|
| 34 Resolution 1 | forest decline | F |
| 35 Resolution 2 | genetic diversity | A |
| 36 Resolution 3 | fires | E |
| 37 Resolution 4 | mountain forests | B |
| 38 Resolution 5 | physiology | G |
| 39 Resolution 6 | D | |

Question 40

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

Write the correct letter in box 40 on your answer sheet.

40 What is the best title for Reading Passage 3?

- A The biological, economic and recreational role of forests
- B Plans to protect the forests of Europe
- C The priority of European research into ecosystems
- D Proposals for a world-wide policy on forest management

“X-files”. I seriously adore this show. Skillfully utilizing urban legends, popular conspiracy theories, personal drama, and intricate plot twists, Chris Carter (the show’s creator) depicted a convincing and somewhat frightening underworld we live side by side with. The atmosphere of paranoia, secrecy, and hopelessness in disclosing the truth—this is what makes the show unique and alluring

The so-called “X-Files,” after which the show is named, are an archive of strange, unexplainable, and bizarre incidents. Every couple of episodes, the storyline addresses the main subject of the show: a worldwide conspiracy hiding the fact that alien lifeforms had contacted humanity in the past. Mulder’s goal is to disclose this truth that is well-concealed and thoroughly guarded. His personal war with the system is what moves the global plot of the show forward.

What I do not like is that sometimes Mulder is too willing to look for paranormal activity where there may be none. When investigating a crime, he assumes the involvement of supernatural powers too quickly, when there are more rational and realistic possibilities to explore first. Other than that, X-Files is a great show, one of the best I have seen in many years. And the music is amazing. The whistling soundtrack playing in the opening sequence is probably familiar to everyone, and has long become a symbol of everything mysterious, spooky, and conspiring.

“Twin Peaks.” ... and here was one show that could probably beat the majority of them in terms of the ability to intrigue viewers and peak their interest. Created in 1990 by David Lynch, “Twin Peaks” is a dramatic thriller, the plot of which revolves around the murder of a local girl, Laura Palmer. At first being one of the most highly-rated TV shows in American television, the show gradually lost its audience—mostly due to Laura Palmer’s case being solved in the middle of the second season, and also because of regular changes in the show’s

schedule.

Along with the main storyline, “Twin Peaks” unfolds several other plots. Some of secondary storylines are funny and amusing, some are romantic, and some are mysterious and tragic. Characters you sympathize suddenly show themselves off in unexpected ways, saints change places with sinners, and the whole canvas of connections between characters starts reminding of a huge, peculiar kaleidoscope.

The camera work is magnificent. Each frame seems to have been directed and filmed with incredible attention to detail; the twisted perspective and angles used to convey tension and nervousness makes your blood chill.

“**The Meg**” was filmed by Jon Turteltaub in 2018, and is based upon a novel by Steve Alten. I want to believe that the book—“Meg: A Novel of a Deep Terror”—is much more consistent than the movie, and matches the criteria of the sci-fi genre. The film, however, even though it is often related to “sci-fi” and “horror, is actually a typical popcorn action movie. I have nothing against summer blockbusters; I guess I was just hoping to see a sci-fi horror movie about a huge shark—something like “Jaws.”

“The Meg” is a distilled action movie—and I would even say it could serve as a decent example of how action movies should be made. The word “action” obviously implies people running around and all things fluttering and going boom. Unfortunately, Hollywood producers and directors sometimes seem to be forget about this, and we get to see such sluggish “action” movies as “Terminator: Genisys” or “Transformers: The Last Knight.” In this regard, “The Meg” reminded me of “Mad Max: Fury Road”: almost every minute of the movie is packed with events, and a few calm episodes only serve as transitions between intense action. One ordeal is changed by another, and the flux of tough situations the main characters have to overcome never stops. Due to this, “The Meg” is be watched in one breath. There was no such moment when I would feel like the movie was boring or slow. “The Meg” is packed with action up to the

was boring or slow: The Meg" is packed with action up to the top.

I also enjoyed the visual aspect of the movie. I watched it in an IMAX theater, so I believe I experienced everything "The Meg" has to offer in terms of graphics and visuals. All the action scenes are filmed masterfully, utilizing dynamic angles and perspective, which helps convey drama and pumps adrenaline in the moments when it was needed. Add nice 3D effects and the IMAX effect of presence, and you get a spectacular movie to watch.

My main rants about "The Meg" are related to the screenplay and the overall logic of actions. There were several amazing moments with the megalodon showing off its jaws, or boasting of its enormous size, but I still feel like there could be more.

"Ad Astra". Brad Pitt stars as an astronaut extraordinaire in a space-travel movie full of rollicking action.

The Venice Film Festival has launched three of Hollywood's most thoughtful space-travel movies recently. This year, it's the turn of Ad Astra, written and directed by James Gray, and starring Brad Pitt. Ad Astra is almost as intelligent as those other films, but it shares too much of their imagery to seem entirely original. And, like them, it veers towards questions of parenthood and loss, a trajectory that is starting to become irritating. Isn't anyone allowed to journey to the final frontier without getting choked up about their relatives along the way? The personal issues are handled less elegantly in Ad Astra than in the other films, too. In theory, Pitt's character is similar to Neil Armstrong, as portrayed by Ryan Gosling in First Man, in that his piloting abilities are dependent on his iron control of his feelings. The difference is that Gosling conveyed that stoicism by being, well, stoic, whereas Pitt conveys it by going on and on about how stoic he is, both in the voice-overs that recur throughout, and the psych-evaluation reports he recites to his computer whenever he is about to go on another mission. The setting may be the near future, but roles such as that one are out of date.