The three pie charts presented illustrate the differences of expenditure of a particular UK school in 1981, 1991 and 2001. Clearly, the school spent all its money main areas all the time in the followings of salaries ,staff expense of furniture and equipment.

Purchasing and maintaining expenditure on resources and insurance fees, with the percentages of teachers’ salaries, the highest all the time, accounting for 40%, 50% and 45% respectively in 1981, 1991 and 2001. Besides, insurance fees were always the minimal parts, though it underwent a uptrend, rising from 2% In 1981 to 3% in 1991 and reaching 8% in 2001, doubled by 1991.

There were, however, some differences during the three periods in 1981. The school spent around 29% money on both the tangible assets constituting 15% on sources expenditure and the same amount of furniture and equipment expenditure. Similarly, the amounts of these two categories were quite close, being 22% and 25% respectively, except for the number of furniture and equipment reaching to 5%. In contrast, the figure of the expenditure of tangible assets(31%)

was twice than that of resources(9%), due to furniture and equipment expense rocketed to 23% in 2001.

In conclusion, we can find that the percentage of insurance fees increased steadily while that of other workers salaries experienced a consistent decline.

有多处，拼写错误，句子笼杂，逻辑不清晰，用伴随或者介词时，有些地方的动词没有注意转换成动名词形式。

In today fast paced society particularly if one is a member of the socalled ‘rat race’. It is not uncommon to find that he is busy with making a living without accompanying relatives in major cities. There is no doubt that lifestyle has changed beyond all recognition.

Decades of years ago, when we were used to living in big family. Admittedly , this change are rendered by the cooperation between objective and subject factors. No one can deny that the gap between urban and rural is the biggest subjective force.Attracted by appealing opportunities in urban areas. e.g. more rewarding job vacations and higher quality education, a great percentage of population leave their hometown to chase their dreams, which forces them living alone. What is more, with the development of society, the concept of liberty has been carved on everyone’s heart, which contributes to the flux of small family units without the elderly peasons regulations. Hence, the tendency is not only a personal option but an inescapable fact of life that nobody can hinder.

It is noticeable that the tend is a two-edged sword. On the one hand, thanks to the smaller family units, the domestic products’ market create a new economic growth point. As we know, the smaller family units they are, the bigger the number of households it is. Hence, more family daily necessities will be sold, which would facilitate the development of the economy. However, on the other hand, living in small units renders the proliferation of psychology illness, e.g. loneliness and depression. And here are a host of senior citizen are claiming their children to visit them, which has pose a problem for building a harmonious society.

In conclusion, as the phenomenon inevitable as it is, we should pay more attention to citizens mental health, rather than only focus on our incomes.

小作文

The charts presented illustrate the change of the marriage and divorce rates in USA from 1970 to 2000, with a focus on the marital status of American adult on the endings of the time scale in particular.

In general, it can clearly be seen that – across the board – all data are quite similar.

As to the amount of American marriages and divorces, we can tell that the figure for marriages reached a plateau at 2.5 million bring the first two decades from the beginning before it underwent a steady drop. Bottoming out at 2 million in 2000. However, the divorces data slumped to the number(1 million) in 1970. Although it had some fluctants from 1980 to 1990.

With regards of the marital status of adult in USA in the year of 1970 and 2000., the divorced percentage changed dramatically. The percentage of divorced in 2000 was well over thriple that in 1970(90). While the gap between widowed data was minimal , and both of them below 8%. Contrarily, the figure for never married persons had increased to 20%, from 13% approximately. And married percentage decreased by 71% in 2000, compared with that of 1970(70%).

In conclusion, the marriages and divorce structure of American has changed a lot with advancing time. The whole period witnessd a downward tend of the American marriages’ number overall.