Study and Interest at Different Ages

What we can know from the first chart is that 80 per cent of people under 26 mainly enrol on courses for their jobs and only 10 per cent of them choose to learn something for their hobbies. On the contrary, 70 per cent of those older people who are over 49 years old choose to study what they are fascinated with while there is still only 20 per cent of them still keep on learning. As a whole, more and more employees tend to study for recreation and amusement while, consequently, less and less would like to study to climb the career ladder.

The second one shows the support from employers. The pillars don’t change dramatically from different ranges of ages. Young people account for over six-tenths of the supported employees and get more chances to get trained than their older colleagues. And only 30 per cent of employees aged from 30 to 39 receive the paid vocation to enrol on courses.

In general, there is a large proportion of employees aged less than 30 study for their career and receive help from their employers. Whereas, older people prefer to spend time on something they are interested in rather than work.

**Modified by myself (after reading the sample answers)**

The first chart tells us that there are 80% of people under 26 choose to study for a career. The percentage decreases steadily with the increase of age and is less than 20% for the over 49-year-old. Almost the same number of 40-49-year-old adults study for career and interest.

Whereas, not like the aforementioned data, the first chart also shows that only 10% of youth under 26 years old study for interest. Surprisingly, it is a sharp contrast. The percentage increases gradually to 70% until the age of over 49.

The second chart shows that it is also the youth under 26 years old who are most likely to receive support from employers, over 60% of them. While the lowest rate is at the age of 30 to 39, only over 30% of them have the support. Then it finally increases to 45% after two decades.

In conclusion, the maximum rates of both groups are related to young students under 26. It is unclear whether the support and the study for the career are linked, but both of the highest levels are in the same group of students.

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Note: The below is an essay, which received band 8, is an excellent sample answer from “雅思真题5.pdf”.

The first graph shows that there is a gradual decrease in study for career reasons with age. Nearly 80% of students under 26 years, study for their career. This percentage gradually declines by 10-20% every decade. Only 40% of 40-49yr olds and 18% of over 49yr olds are studying for career reasons in late adulthood.

Conversely, the first graph also shows that study stemming from interest increases with age. There are only 10% of under 26yr olds studying out of interest. The percentage increases slowly till the beginning of the fourth decade, and increases dramatically in late adulthood. Nearly same number of 40-49 yr olds study for career and interest. However 70% of over 49yr olds study for interest in comparison to 18% studying for career reasons in that age group.

The second graph shows that employer support is maximum (approximately 60%) for the under 26yr students. It drops rapidly to 32% up to the third decade of life, and then increases in late adulthood up to about 44%. It is unclear whether employer support is only for career-focused study, but the highest level is for those students who mainly study for career purposes.

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From the first chart, we can understand that 80% of individuals under the age of 26 enrol in courses related to their jobs, while only 10% of them choose to learn something for personal interests. On the other hand, 70% of people who are over 49 years old choose to learn things that fascinate them, while only 20% of them continue to learn. Overall, there is a rising trend of employees pursuing recreational courses while the number of people studying for career advancement is decreasing.

The second chart shows the support provided by employers. The pillars do not have a significant change across different age ranges. Younger employees, who are over six-tenths of the total, have more opportunities for training than their older colleagues. Only 30% of employees between the ages of 30 and 39 receive paid leave to enrol in courses.

In general, a large proportion of employees under the age of 30 study for their career and receive support from their employers. In contrast, older people prefer to spend their time on courses that interest them rather than work-related courses.