WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task. Write about the following topic:

*Research indicates that the characteristics we are born with have much more influence on our personality and development than any experiences we may have in our life.*

*Which do you consider to be the major influence?*

*Writing*

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

Write at least 250 words

Characteristics And Experiences

Due to the considerable possibilities of combaination of DNA, human beings presumably have innumberable kinds of behaviour. Even though it is acknowledged that gene is to some extent a decisive factor, human beings’ brain can be easily modified by their families, friends and shcools.

First of all, parents are the first teacher for a baby so that what they do have an deeply effect on their children. Human beings learn something by imitating at the beginning of the life and then they can independently make decision. As a matter of fact, youths from healthy families are more confident and happier than those from broken ones. Obviously, the parents, who are the only and major role in a family, have definitely influenced them.

Secondly, children’s playmates also have a huge impact on them. Almost all of them are conformed and nerds are unpopular. For example, a boy could ask his parents to buy a football because all his friends are playing football and so that he can play with them. On the contrary, he could be lonely if he didn’t play the same game with his peers. Presumably, a young offender must have friends who might be criminals who might be proud of being jailed.

The third factor is the environment of school. As aforementioned, students couldn’t make a appropriate decision without being effected by others. If most of the classmates focus on study, others could follow suit. Apparently, we can verify this opinion by that all the students want to study in top universities. Not only are there prominent professors but also they will have execllent classmates.

In conclusion, gene is a crucial factor but what we have experienced in our everyday life argubly have more significantly impact on who we are.

*Only correct wrongly spelt words.*

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*Improved by Grammarly*

**First edition**

Due to the vast possibilities of DNA combinations, human beings likely exhibit a wide range of behaviours. While genes are acknowledged as significant factors, our brains can also be influenced by our families, friends, and schools.

First and foremost, parents are a child's first teachers, and their actions have a profound effect on their children. From an early age, humans learn by imitating those around them, eventually developing the ability to make independent decisions. Research shows that children from healthy, stable families tend to be more confident and happier than those from broken homes. Clearly, parents play a crucial and primary role in shaping their children's lives.

Secondly, children's peers also have a substantial impact on their behaviour. Social dynamics often lead children to conform to group norms, making those who are different, such as intellectuals or "nerds," less popular. For instance, a boy might request a football from his parents simply because all his friends are playing football, wanting to join in and fit in. Conversely, he might feel isolated if he does not engage in the same activities as his peers. This dynamic can also influence negative behaviours; for instance, a young offender might associate with friends who are involved in criminal activity and take pride in their lifestyle choices.

The third influencing factor is the school environment. As mentioned earlier, students often struggle to make appropriate decisions without the influence of their peers. If the majority of classmates prioritise their studies, others are likely to follow suit. This trend is evident in the aspiration many students have to attend top universities, where they expect to find both distinguished professors and motivated classmates.

In conclusion, while genes are undoubtedly important, the experiences and influences we encounter in our daily lives arguably have an even more significant impact on who we are.

**Second edition (more formal)**

The considerable diversity of DNA combinations suggests that human behaviour is highly varied. While it is acknowledged that genetics play an important role in influencing behaviour, the impact of familial, social, and educational environments should not be underestimated.

Firstly, parents serve as the initial educators for their children, and their actions significantly shape their children's development. From infancy, individuals learn through imitation and gradually develop the ability to make independent decisions. Research indicates that children raised in stable and nurturing families tend to exhibit higher levels of confidence and overall well-being compared to those from unstable environments. Thus, parents, as the primary figures in a family, play a crucial role in their children's emotional and psychological growth.

Secondly, the influence of children's peers is also a vital component of their development. Many children are inclined to conform to the behaviors and interests of their peers, which can affect their social standing. For instance, a child may request a football from their parents because it is the sport favored by their friends, reflecting a desire for social inclusion. Conversely, failure to participate in similar activities may lead to feelings of loneliness. This is particularly relevant in cases where young individuals may be drawn into delinquent behavior, often influenced by peers who may normalize such actions.

The school environment is another significant factor impacting behavior. As previously noted, students frequently rely on their peers when making decisions. When the majority of classmates prioritize academic achievement, others are likely to follow suit. This observation is further supported by the aspirations of many students who aim to attend prestigious universities, recognizing the advantages of being surrounded by accomplished educators and motivated peers.

In summary, while genetic factors are undeniably significant in shaping our identities, the influence of our everyday experiences—particularly those within family, peer, and educational contexts—can be even more impactful in guiding our behaviors and attitudes.