

# The Academic Word List

## *Did you know??*

- There are around 1,000,000 words in English
- Most other European languages contain around 200,000 words
- The average native speaker has an active vocabulary of around 2,000 words
- These 2,000 words make up almost 80% of all standard communication in English
- The Academic Word List (AWL) consists of around 570 words and constitutes a further 7% of English communication

# Take a look at the AWL inside



The **Academic Word List** (AWL) was developed by Averil Coxhead at the School of Linguistics and Applied Language Studies at [Victoria University of Wellington](#), New Zealand. The list contains 570 [semantic fields](#) which were selected because they appear with great frequency in a broad range of academic texts. The list does not include words that are in the most frequent 2000 words of English (the [General Service List](#)), thus many of the words are specific to academic contexts. However, a significant percentage of the vocabulary contained within the AWL is of general use; it is simply not of high enough frequency to be contained within the General Service List. Words such as *area*, *approach*, *create*, *similar*, and *occur*, for example, are in sublist one, yet are words which one could expect to encounter in everyday life, in newspapers, on television, etc. The AWL was primarily made so that it could be used by teachers (especially teachers of English as a Second Language) as part of a programme preparing learners for tertiary level study or used by students working alone to learn the words most needed to study at colleges and universities.

The 570 words are divided into 10 sublists. The sublists are ordered such that the words in the first sublist are the most frequent words and those in the last sublist are the least frequent.

abandon	8	abstract	6	academy	5
access	4	accommodate	9	accompany	8
accumulate	8	accurate	6	achieve	2
acknowledge	6	acquire	2	adapt	7
adequate	4	adjacent	10	adjust	5
administrate	2	adult	7	advocate	7
affect	2	aggregate	6	aid	7
albeit	10	allocate	6	alter	5
alternative	3	ambiguous	8	amend	5
analogy	9	analyse	1	annual	4
anticipate	9	apparent	4	append	8
appreciate	8	approach	1	appropriate	2
approximate	4	arbitrary	8	area	1
aspect	2	assemble	10	assess	1
assign	6	assist	2	assume	1
assure	9	attach	6	attain	9
attitude	4	attribute	4	author	6
authority	1	automate	8	available	1
aware	5	behalf	9	benefit	1
bias	8	bond	6	brief	6
bulk	9	capable	6	capacity	5
category	2	cease	9	challenge	5
channel	7	chapter	2	chart	8
chemical	7	circumstance	3	cite	6
civil	4	clarify	8	classic	7
clause	5	code	4	coherent	9
coincide	9	collapse	10	colleague	10
commence	9	comment	3	commission	2
commit	4	commodity	8	communicate	4

community	2	compatible	9	compensate	3
compile	10	complement	8	complex	2
component	3	compound	5	comprehensive	7
comprise	7	compute	2	conceive	10
concentrate	4	concept	1	conclude	2
concurrent	9	conduct	2	confer	4
confine	9	confirm	7	conflict	5
conform	8	consent	3	consequent	2
considerable	3	consist	1	constant	3
constitute	1	constrain	3	construct	2
consult	5	consume	2	contact	5
contemporary	8	context	1	contract	1
contradict	8	contrary	7	contrast	4
contribute	3	controversy	9	convene	3
converse	9	convert	7	convince	10
cooperate	6	coordinate	3	core	3
corporate	3	correspond	3	couple	7
create	1	credit	2	criteria	3
crucial	8	culture	2	currency	8
cycle	4	data	1	debate	4
decade	7	decline	5	deduce	3
define	1	definite	7	demonstrate	3
denote	8	deny	7	depress	10
derive	1	design	2	despite	4
detect	8	deviate	8	device	9
devote	9	differentiate	7	dimension	4
diminish	9	discrete	5	discriminate	6
displace	8	display	6	dispose	7
distinct	2	distort	9	distribute	1
diverse	6	document	3	domain	6
domestic	4	dominate	3	draft	5
drama	8	duration	9	dynamic	7
economy	1	edit	6	element	2
eliminate	7	emerge	4	emphasis	3
empirical	7	enable	5	encounter	10
energy	5	enforce	5	enhance	6
enormous	10	ensure	3	entity	5
environment	1	equate	2	equip	7
equivalent	5	erode	9	error	4
establish	1	estate	6	estimate	1
ethic	9	ethnic	4	evaluate	2
eventual	8	evident	1	evolve	5
exceed	6	exclude	3	exhibit	8

expand	5	expert	6	explicit	6
exploit	8	export	1	expose	5
external	5	extract	7	facilitate	5
factor	1	feature	2	federal	6
fee	6	file	7	final	2
finance	1	finite	7	flexible	6
fluctuate	8	focus	2	format	9
formula	1	forthcoming	10	foundation	7
found	9	framework	3	function	1
fund	3	fundamental	5	furthermore	6
gender	6	generate	5	generation	5
globe	7	goal	4	grade	7
grant	4	guarantee	7	guideline	8
hence	4	hierarchy	7	highlight	8
hypothesis	4	identical	7	identify	1
ideology	7	ignorance	6	illustrate	3
image	5	immigrate	3	impact	2
implement	4	implicate	4	implicit	8
imply	3	impose	4	incentive	6
incidence	6	incline	10	income	1
incorporate	6	index	6	indicate	1
individual	1	induce	8	inevitable	8
infer	7	infrastructure	8	inherent	9
inhibit	6	initial	3	initiate	6
injure	2	innovate	7	input	6
insert	7	insight	9	inspect	8
instance	3	institute	2	instruct	6
integral	9	integrate	4	integrity	10
intelligence	6	intense	8	interact	3
intermediate	9	internal	4	interpret	1
interval	6	intervene	7	intrinsic	10
invest	2	investigate	4	invoke	10
involve	1	isolate	7	issue	1
item	2	job	4	journal	2
justify	3	label	4	labour	1
layer	3	lecture	6	legal	1
legislate	1	levy	10	liberal	5
licence	5	likewise	10	link	3
locate	3	logic	5	maintain	2
major	1	manipulate	8	manual	9
margin	5	mature	9	maximise	3
mechanism	4	media	7	mediate	9
medical	5	medium	9	mental	5

method	1	migrate	6	military	9
minimal	9	minimise	8	minimum	6
ministry	6	minor	3	mode	7
modify	5	monitor	5	motive	6
mutual	9	negate	3	network	5
neutral	6	nevertheless	6	nonetheless	10
norm	9	normal	2	notion	5
notwithstanding	10	nuclear	8	objective	5
obtain	2	obvious	4	occupy	4
occur	1	odd	10	offset	8
ongoing	10	option	4	orient	5
outcome	3	output	4	overall	4
overlap	9	overseas	6	panel	10
paradigm	7	paragraph	8	parallel	4
parameter	4	participate	2	partner	3
passive	9	perceive	2	percent	1
period	1	persist	10	perspective	5
phase	4	phenomenon	7	philosophy	3
physical	3	plus	8	policy	1
portion	9	pose	10	positive	2
potential	2	practitioner	8	precede	6
precise	5	predict	4	predominant	8
preliminary	9	presume	6	previous	2
primary	2	prime	5	principal	4
principle	1	prior	4	priority	7
proceed	1	process	1	professional	4
prohibit	7	project	4	promote	4
proportion	3	prospect	8	protocol	9
psychology	5	publication	7	publish	3
purchase	2	pursue	5	qualitative	9
quote	7	radical	8	random	8
range	2	ratio	5	rational	6
react	3	recover	6	refine	9
regime	4	region	2	register	3
regulate	2	reinforce	8	reject	5
relax	9	release	7	relevant	2
reluctance	10	rely	3	remove	3
require	1	research	1	reside	2
resolve	4	resource	2	respond	1
restore	8	restrain	9	restrict	2
retain	4	reveal	6	revenue	5
reverse	7	revise	8	revolution	9
rigid	9	role	1	route	9

scenario	9	schedule	8	scheme	3
scope	6	section	1	sector	1
secure	2	seek	2	select	2
sequence	3	series	4	sex	3
shift	3	significant	1	similar	1
simulate	7	site	2	so-called	10
sole	7	somewhat	7	source	1
specific	1	specify	3	sphere	9
stable	5	statistic	4	status	4
straightforward	10	strategy	2	stress	4
structure	1	style	5	submit	7
subordinate	9	subsequent	4	subsidy	6
substitute	5	successor	7	sufficient	3
sum	4	summary	4	supplement	9
survey	2	survive	7	suspend	9
sustain	5	symbol	5	tape	6
target	5	task	3	team	9
technical	3	technique	3	technology	3
temporary	9	tense	8	terminate	8
text	2	theme	8	theory	1
thereby	8	thesis	7	topic	7
trace	6	tradition	2	transfer	2
transform	6	transit	5	transmit	7
transport	6	trend	5	trigger	9
ultimate	7	undergo	10	underlie	6
undertake	4	uniform	8	unify	9
unique	7	utilise	6	valid	3
vary	1	vehicle	8	version	5
via	8	violate	9	virtual	8
visible	7	vision	9	visual	8
volume	3	voluntary	7	welfare	5
whereas	5	whereby	10	widespread	8

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## Which is more useful: art or science?

From my everyday experience and observation I think that artists as well as scientists bring many \_\_\_\_\_ to society. It is a \_\_\_\_\_ question whether the \_\_\_\_\_ of artists are more or less than the \_\_\_\_\_ of scientists to society. For several reasons, which I will mention below, I think that both types are valuable for every society.

The \_\_\_\_\_ of artists to the society are very essential. Art can form a person's spiritual sense, their views and personalities. People learn history, the \_\_\_\_\_ of their country through art. We also watch movies that entertain and at the same time extend our \_\_\_\_\_ of interests. Another important \_\_\_\_\_ of this is that art is an ancient means of \_\_\_\_\_. In old times people depicted the herds of wild animals on the walls of their caves. They performed different rituals around the fireplace asking their gods for health, good harvest and weather. Our language is a result of people's need to \_\_\_\_\_.

On the other side, the \_\_\_\_\_ of scientists could not be exaggerated. All humankind is indebted to the scientists because of their work and \_\_\_\_\_. Scientists make our life easier. We have cars and airplanes to move fast from one place to another. We have microwaves and a host of preprocessed food to make the cooking much easier. We have different \_\_\_\_\_ that simplify all we do. \_\_\_\_\_, scientists are making great \_\_\_\_\_ in medicine that make our life longer and happier. Nowadays people have a great opportunity to do many things faster by use of \_\_\_\_\_.

To sum up, I believe that artists nourish our souls when scientists and \_\_\_\_\_ feed our minds. So we cannot \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ one of them.

### The following words will fill the gaps:

achievements	achievements	aspect	benefits	communicate	communication	finally
contributions	contributions	contributions	controversial	devices	eliminate	range
technology	traditions	underestimate	computers	contribution		

## *Money should be spent on medical care rather than on the Arts*

What would the world be like without Shakespeare or the Olympics? While \_\_\_\_\_ care and education are perhaps the highest causes to which money can be \_\_\_\_\_, the arts and athletics are in some ways just as valuable. So, to ask the government to not extend support to these two \_\_\_\_\_ could be just as detrimental to the \_\_\_\_\_ of society as the lack of \_\_\_\_\_ health care and education.

The Romans believed in "mens sana in corpore sano". In short, that there is indeed a correlation between a healthy body and healthy mind. When we are healthy, we feel better and so are more likely to be productive \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_, the practice of sports can also teach us the very same discipline we need for our studies. Why even a brisk walk or watching an exciting athletic match can refresh the mind for greater work. Moreover, sports can serve to \_\_\_\_\_ healthier bodies, which in turn would serve as a form of "preventive medicine" \_\_\_\_\_ cutting down on \_\_\_\_\_ costs. In the same vein, the arts are known to \_\_\_\_\_ a sense of well-being in performers and audience alike, reducing \_\_\_\_\_ problems and their associated \_\_\_\_\_ manifestations and again, \_\_\_\_\_ costs. As such, building theatres and stadiums, which spur interest in the arts and sports respectively, actually would be practically \_\_\_\_\_ to spending money on \_\_\_\_\_ care and education%21

Now I realize the question \_\_\_\_\_ addresses the building of theatres and sports stadiums by government. Some people would contend athletics and the arts can still be enjoyed and practiced without such \_\_\_\_\_. I would hazard that these buildings stand as the altars to the sports and arts worlds, inspiring would-be athletes and performers. Without such venues where would sports spectators and music aficionados be able to enjoy these events? Now some other people would also say business could support their \_\_\_\_\_, but we know the avarice of business could very likely jeopardize the lofty spirit of athletics and the arts just as well. Therefore, allowing government to \_\_\_\_\_ some say in the matter on \_\_\_\_\_ of the people would, I believe, be in the best interest of the people.

In short, as long as the government does not go overboard in its expenditures for these buildings and uses such venues for the \_\_\_\_\_ of all, then, as mentioned above, people will \_\_\_\_\_ in terms of both \_\_\_\_\_ care and education as well. This is not to say the government should neglect \_\_\_\_\_ care and education, but rather to think of this not as an either-or choice but as a win-win situation for all.

### *The following words will fill the gaps:*

academically	areas	behalf	benefit	benefit	construction	constructions	contributed	medical
create	identical	induce	medical	medical	medical	medical	medical	welfare
medical	mental	physical	plus	retain	specifically	sufficient	thereby	

## *Children should learn a foreign language early in life*

Language is the best means of \_\_\_\_\_. In the modern \_\_\_\_\_ era it is not enough to be able to speak one language to \_\_\_\_\_ with the outside world. I strongly support the idea that children should begin learning a foreign language as soon as they start school. They become familiar with a strange language earlier, improve their hearing ability to understand new words as time goes by and learn new words. In the following \_\_\_\_\_ I will list some reasons to support my position.

First of all, if one wants to see \_\_\_\_\_ soon, one must start sooner. So, the earlier children begin to learn a new language the better will be the result. Scientists say that a child does not confuse two different languages but learns them more effectively.

Second, \_\_\_\_\_ are often afraid to make mistakes when they are speaking in a new language. This fear is one of the biggest barriers for a person in his efforts to speak freely. By contrast, children are not afraid of making grammatical mistakes because basically they just repeat words and sentences in the way they hear them. Also, children have a better chance to get rid of an accent. They get used to the right pronunciation more quickly and have a better feel for the rhythm of a language.

To \_\_\_\_\_ up, I think that it is very essential for children to begin learning a foreign language at an early age. It brings many \_\_\_\_\_ such as great pronunciation. Also, it helps a child develop and gain more knowledge which is good in the long run.

***The following words will fill the gaps:***

adults	benefits	communicate	communication	globalization	outcome	paragraphs	sum
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## ***Learning through personal experience is the best way to learn***

From my everyday experience and observation I can stand that the best way of learning about life is through personal experience. However, some people think that it is wiser to learn about life through listening to the advice of family and friends. It does not mean I totally disagree with this way of learning. Moreover, I think that it is wise for a person to take an \_\_\_\_\_ position because each of these ways has its own advantages. Bellow I will give my reasons to support my point of view.

From the one side, learning through one's personal experience brings many \_\_\_\_\_. First of all, scientists say that personal experience has greater \_\_\_\_\_ on a person. I have to agree with this. Take for example children. They will not believe their parents that something can hurt them until they try it and make sure in it. \_\_\_\_\_, most likely they will remember this experience longer. Second of all, people learn how to \_\_\_\_\_ their mistakes, make \_\_\_\_\_ and next time try to avoid them. So, I think it is a great experience that makes people stronger, more self-confident and \_\_\_\_\_. They gain more knowledge and experience that will be very helpful and valuable in the future.

From the other side, listening to the advice of family and friends brings many \_\_\_\_\_ too. Parents with great patience pass down their knowledge and experience to their children. They teach them all they know and they want their children do not make the same mistakes. In addition to those practical \_\_\_\_\_, learning from someone's advice is painless. For example, parents nowadays very often talk to their children about drugs. I think it is a great example when one should not try drugs in order to gain new experience. I think it is a case when children must trust their parents.

To \_\_\_\_\_ up, I think it is wise to combine both of these ways to learn and try to \_\_\_\_\_ personal mistakes as well as not personal. I think together they can greatly simplify one's life and make the way to success shorter.

***The following words will fill the gaps:***

analyze	analyze	benefits	benefits	benefits	conclusions	furthermore	impact
intermediate	persistent	sum					

## ***Businesses should employ people for their entire lives***

I would have to completely disagree with the statement above. In the following \_\_\_\_\_ I will outline the basic \_\_\_\_\_ of my position.

First of all, I will list the \_\_\_\_\_ disadvantages for employers. On the today's market a company must be very \_\_\_\_\_ in order to compete with other firms. So, imagine the situation when a company can not fire its employees to stay in the market. It will lead to losing not only profit, but the clients, market share and competitive ability. Now, imagine the situation when a company is growing fast, everything is good and the next few years are going to be excellent. So, employers need more people to expand the production. However, nobody can tell what will happen in a few years. In this case, employers will be afraid to hire new people and extend their business because they will not be able to fire them if something goes wrong. Another important \_\_\_\_\_ of this is that a company cannot have the best employees. It cannot hire the better ones without dismissing other employees.

What kind of disadvantages will an employee have in exchange for this kind of \_\_\_\_\_? First of all, it will be very difficult to find a \_\_\_\_\_ if one is not the best, because an employer does not want to spend money on employees' education. Besides, employers will not have a chance to fire someone if he does not do his \_\_\_\_\_ well. Second of all, employees with this kind of \_\_\_\_\_ tend not to perfect themselves because after they are hired they can not lose their \_\_\_\_\_.

In \_\_\_\_\_, I would like to add that this statement has some \_\_\_\_\_ too such as \_\_\_\_\_, a strong spirit of the company, etc. This system takes place in Japan and some companies succeeded in it. But I think that the reason of it subsists in the Japanese \_\_\_\_\_, the particular \_\_\_\_\_, habits and customs. However, on today's market here in the United States a company can not afford to hire employees for their entire life.

***The following words will fill the gaps:***

aspect	aspects	concepts	conclusion	constancy	cultural	features	flexible
job	job	job	job	major	paragraphs	positive	security
security	traditions						

## Decentralization from urban to rural areas

These days with increasing urban populations, there are \_\_\_\_\_ problems with congestion and not only the price, but also \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ in large cities of the world. It seems that one possible solution could be to \_\_\_\_\_ large companies and factories as well as their respective employees out of these urban \_\_\_\_\_ and into more rural ones. In my opinion, I strongly agree that this would have a desired effect in making cities more livable.

To begin with, the traffic problem in cities doesn't only exist from commuting employees, but also the general public travelling around the city. While this may be a fact, if the number of worker's \_\_\_\_\_ is reduced on city streets, a large \_\_\_\_\_ of traffic will \_\_\_\_\_ in rush hours. For example, peak hour traffic is undoubtedly made up largely of staff from companies going to and from home.

Secondly, in regards to housing problems, populations will always continue to grow in cities and therefore inadvertently decrease the number of cheap and \_\_\_\_\_ apartments. This is certainly \_\_\_\_\_: however, a large \_\_\_\_\_ of these apartments are \_\_\_\_\_ by employees from large firms and their families. If this workforce is \_\_\_\_\_ to housing \_\_\_\_\_ in the country, city apartment blocks will fall in price and certainly increase in \_\_\_\_\_.

In \_\_\_\_\_, by \_\_\_\_\_ workers to rural \_\_\_\_\_ to work and \_\_\_\_\_, heavy traffic conditions and lack of \_\_\_\_\_ in city centres will \_\_\_\_\_ change for the better. As far as I'm concerned, I agree that the government should \_\_\_\_\_ such a law in order to increase our standard of living in our hectic city life.

### The following words will fill the gaps:

accommodation	accommodation	adequate	areas	areas	availability	availability	available
conclusion	decline	enforce	estates	major	obvious	obviously	obviously
occupied	percentage	proportion	relocate	relocated	relocating	reside	vehicles

***Sending old people to live in old folks' homes: the pros and cons***

Many old people in Britain, after a lifetime of hard work and the toil of bringing up children, are put into homes for the elderly by their families. There, they are looked after by \_\_\_\_\_ nurses, and this is sometimes at the expense of the government. However, this situation has raised \_\_\_\_\_ about whether we extend to our elders the care and respect they deserve.

The critics of this system say that it is the duty of the family to look after its senior members in the years when they are no longer able to work. They point out that in retirement homes old people tend to feel useless and unwanted by their family members, who seldom come to see them. In addition, there is \_\_\_\_\_ that younger people \_\_\_\_\_ from the experience and wisdom of older people who live with them on a daily basis.

On the other hand, those who support the system say that retired parents can be a burden to young families. Not only is it expensive to support old people who have little or no \_\_\_\_\_, but the fact that old people are often ill and need a great deal of looking after can be too much for their busy children.

In my opinion, neither side is completely right. Old people in good health and with enough \_\_\_\_\_ to support themselves can be a great help to their children. For \_\_\_\_\_, they can look after their grandchildren while children are out at work. On the other hand, sick and penniless old people are better off being looked after in retirement homes at government expense.

***The following words will fill the gaps:***

benefit	controversy	evidence	finances	income	instance	professional
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## ***Preserving old buildings is a waste of opportunity to develop***

Some people think that old, historic buildings are no need for the city and they should be destroyed and replaced with modern ones. However, other people believe that historic buildings must be preserved in order to know and remember our past. For several reasons that I will mention bellow I agree with those people who want to preserve old, historical buildings.

First of all, by preserving historical buildings we pass our history to our future \_\_\_\_\_. I think that out children should know their history, learn from it and respect it. People need to know their \_\_\_\_\_ and customs, which are priceless and irreplaceable. Our history is our knowledge and power. From my opinion we need to preserve and \_\_\_\_\_ historical buildings. By destroying them we show our disrespect to our forefathers and their \_\_\_\_\_.

Second of all, by preserving historical buildings a city can attract many travelers. Welcoming tourists a city can get many \_\_\_\_\_ including money, which can be spent on preserving historical buildings as well as on improving roads and \_\_\_\_\_.

Also, many tourists mean a lot of new business opportunities. Another important \_\_\_\_\_ of this is that businessmen will be willing to build new recreational centers, hotels, movie theaters, shopping centers to make a city more attractive for travelers. In addition to those practical \_\_\_\_\_, many people will have the opportunity to get a \_\_\_\_\_. All this is good for the \_\_\_\_\_ of the city.

To \_\_\_\_\_ up, I believe that preserving old, historical buildings can bring only \_\_\_\_\_ to a city and all humankind.

***The following words will fill the gaps:***

aspect	benefits	benefits	benefits	economy	facilities	generations	job
restore	sum	traditions	traditions				



## *The benefits of risk-taking*

Some people like to live in the same house, have the same \_\_\_\_\_ and habits all their lives. However, others aspire to changes and new experiences. Personally, for several reasons, which I will explain below, I prefer the first \_\_\_\_\_ to life.

First of all, changes in one's life bring many \_\_\_\_\_. One tries new things, gains new knowledge and experience. I think it is great because without change life becomes boring. I always try to make changes in my life. Moreover, when I feel that my life is boring I do not feel good about it. I feel like I spent those days for nothing. I did not do anything exciting, I learnt nothing interesting and I just wasted my time.

Second of all, people need changes. \_\_\_\_\_, we need obstacles to overcome and reach our \_\_\_\_\_. I believe that change makes us stronger, more \_\_\_\_\_, more self-confident, and more patient. Also, I feel that all people who succeeded in life like change and new experience because it is impossible to be the best in some field without perfecting the present knowledge and gain new experience. People take hold of every opportunity to learn more and change their life for the best.

On the other side, people who like their lives to stay the same are very permanent. They have the same \_\_\_\_\_ all their life, the same habits, the same week-ends and even the same years in years out. I think it is boring. What will they tell their children about their lives? What kind of \_\_\_\_\_ will they make for the society? I think such people are just afraid of change.

I think curiosity and aspiration to the new experience are two of the main reasons of human \_\_\_\_\_. People have always wanted to break limits and gain more knowledge and experience. So, people who enjoy change are the engine of human development.

**The following words will fill the gaps:**

approach	benefits	contribution	evolution	furthermore	goals	job	job
persistent							

## *The Case for Free Health Care*

A much \_\_\_\_\_ these days is whether citizens should take out private health insurance or not. The cost of providing free \_\_\_\_\_ care for both the wealthy and the poor is far too great for any government, and most people agree that if you can pay for insurance, you should. In this essay, I will argue that all who can afford it should be insured, but free \_\_\_\_\_ care must be made \_\_\_\_\_ for those too poor to do so.

The most important reason for encouraging people to take out private health insurance is the cost to the government of \_\_\_\_\_ health care. Free health cover for people who are able to pay for it is a waste of public money. Of course, people will only pay health insurance premiums if they know that they are getting good value for their money. If they get sick, they should pay very little or nothing at all. In addition, the privately insured are entitled to special \_\_\_\_\_ such as having the choice of their own doctors, and being able to avoid long waiting lists for hospital beds.

On the other hand, those who really cannot afford to pay private insurance premiums, which are often very high, are still entitled as citizens to the best \_\_\_\_\_ care \_\_\_\_\_: they cannot be expected to pay their own \_\_\_\_\_ bills. However, if they are working, they should still pay a \_\_\_\_\_ of their wage (say 1% to 2%) as a tax which goes towards the cost of providing "free" \_\_\_\_\_ services.

In \_\_\_\_\_, most people should privately insure their health, but it is unreasonable to suppose that all citizens can afford it. Therefore, a safety net in the form of a basic free health care system must exist for the very poor and the unemployed.

**The following words will fill the gaps:**

available	available	benefits	conclusion	debated	issue	medical	medical
medical	medical	medical	percentage	subsidized			

## *The Importance of Leisure Time*

It is generally accepted that we all need leisure time to \_\_\_\_\_ from the \_\_\_\_\_ of work and everyday life.

Personally, I prefer to be active during this time, as I think this suits me better. However, what we do with our leisure time is up to us and no one can say that any particular activity is the best.

Some people \_\_\_\_\_ by watching movies, reading or surfing the internet. People who have \_\_\_\_\_ demanding \_\_\_\_\_ may choose these types of activities. If you are a nurse or builder, you may feel that you don't want to do a five-kilometre run after work, because you are already \_\_\_\_\_ tired.

Other people do very sedentary \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_, for example, may spend all day sitting in front of a \_\_\_\_\_ screen. At the end of the working day, they may be keen to stretch their limbs and improve their health by swimming or going to the gym.

Another \_\_\_\_\_ that influences our choice of leisure \_\_\_\_\_ is where we work. People who work indoors often prefer outdoor hobbies, \_\_\_\_\_ for people who work outdoors, the \_\_\_\_\_ may be true. I am a student myself and this \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of sitting in \_\_\_\_\_, so I need to get out into the fresh air afterwards.

In any situation, the important thing is that people need to stay healthy by choosing what is best for them. The only wrong way to spend free time, in my view, is to have a sedentary \_\_\_\_\_ and then go home and watch television.

***The following words will fill the gaps:***

analysts	computer	computer	factor	involves	job	jobs	jobs
lectures	physically	physically	pursuit	recover	relax	reverse	stresses
whereas							

## *The Qualities of a Good Boss*

Many people have to work under somebody's supervision. In most cases an employee does not choose his or her boss, unless a supervisor is elected. In the following \_\_\_\_\_ I will list the most important qualities of my "ideal boss".

First of all, he must be impartial. I believe that it is very important to make a \_\_\_\_\_ decision, think about somebody's \_\_\_\_\_, impartially. For \_\_\_\_\_, my friend is a supervisor in a dairy mill. It is his family's business so a lot of his relatives work there. But he never \_\_\_\_\_ someone because he or she is his family. I think it is a good quality for a boss.

Second of all, my "ideal boss" must be honest, patient and attentive. He should pay attention to people's feelings, encourage them by increasing their salary, listen to their suggestions about improving \_\_\_\_\_ conditions and productivity. For \_\_\_\_\_, if he is not satisfied with the result he should understand the origin of the problem and explain to people how to fix it. In addition, he must know how to solve \_\_\_\_\_ that can arise between employees.

Another important quality of a boss is the ability to make the right decisions and to learn from other people's mistakes.

\_\_\_\_\_, I think a good boss must value his or her employees because the profit directly depends on the people who work there.

In \_\_\_\_\_, I think a good boss should be able to make his people enjoy the work they are doing and encourage their diligence.

**The following words will fill the gaps:**

conclusion	conflicts	finally	instance	instance	labour	paragraphs	promotes
promotion	technical						

## ***Watching TV is bad for children***

Some parents believe that watching television is bad for their children. So they try to \_\_\_\_\_ their children from watching TV. However, other parents think that there is nothing bad in watching TV. Personally, I think that watching TV brings children only \_\_\_\_\_ unless they sit in front of TV set less than a \_\_\_\_\_ of hours daily. For the following reasons, which I will mention below, I believe that television plays an essential \_\_\_\_\_ in a child's development.

First of all, television helps a child to extent his or her \_\_\_\_\_ of interests. Children can find out many new things and make many exciting discoveries for themselves. In addition to these practical \_\_\_\_\_ television improves children's vocabulary, their memory and gives them the opportunity to gain more knowledge. I think it is essential for a child. Of course, someone can say that there are plenty of different sources of information such as books and teachers. But I think in our modern world children must learn faster and use all \_\_\_\_\_ in order to succeed.

Second, watching documentary programs helps children to learn more about wild life, our \_\_\_\_\_ and about the importance of preserving our forest and wild animals that live there.

Scientists say that a child should not watch TV more than 40 minutes \_\_\_\_\_. For example, my mother always made us have a break after watching TV more than half an hour and let our eyes rest for several minutes before turning on the TV again. I think it is the best solution.

To \_\_\_\_\_ up, I believe that television gives children and all people the opportunity to learn what cannot be learnt from books. Television and movies in particular allow people to feel the reality and see what they will most likely not be able to see in their lives. Personally, when I was a child I liked to watch cognitive programs about wild animals. Unfortunately, my family had only one TV, but these programs were the only ones we all wanted to watch. So, we gathered in our living room and watched them in complete silence and I always remember those moments with a smile on my face.

***The following words will fill the gaps:***

benefits	benefits	contemporary	couple	environment	range	restrict	role
successively	sum	technology					

## ***Children of wealthy families are better equipped to solve problems: agree or not?***

Over the past few decades, along with growing interest in child education, people's attention to the family \_\_\_\_\_ where a child is brought up has also \_\_\_\_\_ increased. Some people have begun to feel that a child who has grown up in a poor family tends to be better prepared to deal with problems. In my opinion, however, family \_\_\_\_\_ alone does not much influence a child's ability to solve problems.

A child who was born into a poor family would have had more situations where they had to solve a problem or make a decision on their own. This is because in most unfortunate families, both parents are usually working and children are put into situations where they have to take care of themselves. By contrast, due to their wealth, rich children can experience and learn things that unfortunate children cannot. For example, they usually go to the best schools and receive a higher education there, which prepares them better for solving problems in their life.

However, few would disagree with the fact that each \_\_\_\_\_ is different. That is, problem solving skills come more from life experience. In other words, the more a person experiences in life, the more they can use these experiences to adjust, to adapt and to solve problems they encounter. Personality also can be a \_\_\_\_\_ in dealing with problems. A person who is optimistic, outgoing, confident and open-minded can look at and solve problems more effectively.

As discussed above, nature and nurture have an equal influence on a child's ability to face challenges. Parents should spare no effort to figure out how they can help their children to be independent. I hope that in the future the next generation will grow up as mature citizens.

***The following words will fill the gaps:***

environment	environment	factor	individual	significantly
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## *The benefits of children taking paid employment*

Nowadays, many children are \_\_\_\_\_ in different types of \_\_\_\_\_ to have some kind of \_\_\_\_\_ for themselves. However, whether this is good for their development and personality is a \_\_\_\_\_. I personally believe that paid work is harmful for children for several reasons.

It is said that children learn valuable experience in the work place. This may be true. However, I would argue that children are mainly employed in \_\_\_\_\_ that \_\_\_\_\_ work and are low paid. Recent \_\_\_\_\_ the common \_\_\_\_\_ to which children are \_\_\_\_\_ include washing dishes, cleaning floors or serving food in restaurants. Meanwhile, these kinds of \_\_\_\_\_ actually do not provide children with necessary and useful skills which they can apply in their future career.

This brings me to the second point. People in favour of children working argue that it is an effective \_\_\_\_\_ of learning. The point is children should be able to apply knowledge taught to them in a real life working \_\_\_\_\_. Although this is undoubtedly true, it also means that children may neglect the classroom study and even fail the class. The worst thing is yet to come. They may become so \_\_\_\_\_ with the \_\_\_\_\_ which a small amount of money can bring, and leave school.

\_\_\_\_\_, supporters claim that it helps them to build responsibility in the family. They will understand how difficult it is to earn money and, therefore, have a compassionate view with their parents. This is true to a certain extent, but may have a totally adverse effect on children. As children can make money at an early age, they would feel that it is \_\_\_\_\_ to spend their own money on luxury \_\_\_\_\_.

In \_\_\_\_\_, I think that parents should take measures to \_\_\_\_\_ their child to work, otherwise it would have \_\_\_\_\_ on their futures.

### *The following words will fill the gaps:*

appropriate	assigned	assurance	benefits	conclusion	consequences	debatable	environment
finally	financial	involved	issue	items	jobs	jobs	jobs
manual	method	negative	occupied	require	research	restrict	reveals
tasks							

## ***Should children be expected to follow strict guidelines of behaviour?***

Freedom plays an important \_\_\_\_\_ in everybody's life. We can see in today's modernized era nobody likes to have some \_\_\_\_\_ upon them, whether it be a child or an \_\_\_\_\_. Some people think that there should be some strict rules of behaviour for children, but I disagree with this statement.

It is a reality that more \_\_\_\_\_ can cause more frustration in children, which leads to many other \_\_\_\_\_ problems as well. Moreover they can behave in a stubborn way. Sometimes they feel under pressure, which can be a main reason for their poor performance in their studies.

In other words we have to look at other \_\_\_\_\_ as well, like if we usually \_\_\_\_\_ our children's bad habits, then they may not be good human beings in their future life. Moreover if we never pay attention to the children's main activities then they may be \_\_\_\_\_ bad habits. They should know the value of respect for their elders. They ought to know the importance of relationships. They should be \_\_\_\_\_ of their \_\_\_\_\_ values as well.

In a nutshell, I would like to say that children should be taught the value of their \_\_\_\_\_ and rituals and respect towards their elders for their future life, but most of the extra \_\_\_\_\_ should be avoided. It would be better to make them good human beings in their coming future.

***The following words will fill the gaps:***

acquiring	adult	aspects	aware	cultural	ignore	imposed	mental
restrictions	restrictions	restrictions	role	traditions			



## *The Dangers of Nuclear Technology*

These days, many people are afraid of \_\_\_\_\_ because of the dangers associated with its use. In my opinion, although it is true that \_\_\_\_\_ weapons \_\_\_\_\_ the greatest threat to life, the use of \_\_\_\_\_ for peaceful purposes also carries some serious risks.

\_\_\_\_\_ power stations provide an important \_\_\_\_\_ of cheap power for many industrialised nations and some developing countries. However, there is always the danger of radiation leaking from these plants. Even though safety precautions are taken, there have been numerous disasters such as the explosion of a \_\_\_\_\_ plant in Russia not long ago.

\_\_\_\_\_ is even used to help cure some diseases such as cancer. Radiation can be applied to the body to burn away cancerous cells. This is, however, a dangerous \_\_\_\_\_, and the application of radiation is almost always painful and not always successful.

The most worrying \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, though, is its use for \_\_\_\_\_ purposes. Enough atomic bombs have already been built to completely destroy the planet, and the real danger is that one day some country will start a war with these weapons. Too many countries now have the \_\_\_\_\_ to make such bombs, and there is currently much \_\_\_\_\_ about how to control the situation.

In \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ certainly has \_\_\_\_\_ uses, but is, \_\_\_\_\_, dangerous. However, it would have been better if it had never been used to \_\_\_\_\_ weapons. If life on Earth is to continue.

**The following words will fill the gaps:**

aspect	conclusion	create	debate	military	nonetheless	nuclear	nuclear
nuclear	nuclear	nuclear	nuclear	nuclear	nuclear	nuclear	pose
positive	procedure	required	source	technology	technology	technology	technology
technology	technology						

## *Can computers ever replace teachers?*

There have been immense advances in \_\_\_\_\_ in most \_\_\_\_\_ of people's lives, especially in the field of education. Nowadays, an increasing number of students \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ and to produce a perfect paper for school \_\_\_\_\_. Others have decided to leave the original way of learning and to get knowledge through online schools. These changes in the learning \_\_\_\_\_ have brought a special concern regarding the possible decrease of importance of teachers in the classroom.

Some people believe the \_\_\_\_\_ of teachers started to fade because \_\_\_\_\_ have been helping some students to progress in their studies more quickly than when compared with a \_\_\_\_\_ classroom. For example, in the same classroom, students have different intellectual \_\_\_\_\_, thus some would be tied to a slow advance in their studies because of others' incapacity of understanding. In this way, pupils could progress in their \_\_\_\_\_ of knowledge at their own pace using \_\_\_\_\_ instead of learning from teachers.

However, the presence of a teacher is essential for students because the human \_\_\_\_\_ influences them in \_\_\_\_\_ ways. Firstly, students realize that they are not dealing with a machine but with a human being who deserves attention and respect. They also learn the importance of studying in group and respect other students, which helps them to improve their social skills.

Moreover, teachers are \_\_\_\_\_ in the learning \_\_\_\_\_ because they \_\_\_\_\_ some student's deficiencies and help them to solve their problems by repeating the same explanation, giving extra exercises or even suggesting a private tutor. \_\_\_\_\_, students can have a bigger chance not to fail in a subject.

In \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_ for teachers in the learning \_\_\_\_\_ is still very important and it will continue to be in the future because no machine can replace the human \_\_\_\_\_ and its \_\_\_\_\_.

**The following words will fill the gaps:**

acknowledge	acquisition	aspects	capacities	computers	computers	computers	conclusion
consequences	contact	hence	interaction	positive	process	process	process
projects	rely	required	research	role	role	technology	traditional

## *Are computers replacing humans in the workplace?*

When \_\_\_\_\_ first made their way into the business \_\_\_\_\_, everyone believed that they would make people's \_\_\_\_\_ easier. What was not expected was that \_\_\_\_\_ would \_\_\_\_\_ . Besides \_\_\_\_\_ to unemployment, these \_\_\_\_\_ workers often \_\_\_\_\_ performance.

A number of \_\_\_\_\_ have been lost as a direct result of new \_\_\_\_\_. Ticket agents in various \_\_\_\_\_, from subway/underground stations to airports are \_\_\_\_\_ nonexistent these days. Bank tellers have been greatly reduced due to \_\_\_\_\_ bank machines. In addition, many call centers/centres that have help lines are almost entirely computerized/computerised. A few years ago I worked as a helper in our local library. Today this position does not exist, because six new \_\_\_\_\_ have been installed. The number of positions lost to \_\_\_\_\_ grows exponentially, and unemployment continues to get worse.

While a \_\_\_\_\_ may easily \_\_\_\_\_ the main \_\_\_\_\_ of these \_\_\_\_\_, most \_\_\_\_\_ fall short when customers have a \_\_\_\_\_ request or problem. A pre-paid ticket booth does not have \_\_\_\_\_ about the entertainment district and cannot offer friendly directions to a tourist. \_\_\_\_\_, an \_\_\_\_\_ bank machine cannot provide \_\_\_\_\_ and reassurance to a customer who has just had his \_\_\_\_\_ card stolen. And, more often than not, \_\_\_\_\_ telephone operators cannot answer the one question that we have, and we end up waiting on the line to speak with someone anyway. Every time I go into the library where I worked I notice elderly people who don't know how to use the \_\_\_\_\_ and can't find anyone to help.

In the future, I believe a new business \_\_\_\_\_ will \_\_\_\_\_. As \_\_\_\_\_, new positions will have to be invented. More and more people will go into business for themselves, and hopefully put the personal touch back into business. I believe that the human workforce will \_\_\_\_\_ that it is more valuable than \_\_\_\_\_.

### *The following words will fill the gaps:*

achieve	assistance	automated	automated	automated	automated	computer	computer
computers	computers	computers	computers	computers	computers	computers	computers
contributing	credit	demonstrate	eliminate	eliminate	evolve	exhibit	facilities
inadequate	insight	job	jobs	jobs	jobs	jobs	jobs
sector	similarly	tasks	technology	transportation	trend	unique	virtually

## *The benefits of technology*

In today's world due to the advancement of \_\_\_\_\_ new inventions are coming into existence. The internet is just like a wonder box, which contains every type of information. Besides, it has also proved to be a very important tool to connect people with each other.

In today's modernized era nobody has \_\_\_\_\_ time to write letters to their loved ones. Moreover it also takes longer to send or receive any information. But through the internet it is easier to send messages to our loved ones. Either it can be in the form of an e- mail or by \_\_\_\_\_ messages from internet to cell phones. We can send and receive messages straightaway.

On the other hand today's younger \_\_\_\_\_ mostly prefer to do chatting on the internet. Through this chatting we can write messages and straightaway can get a reply. Moreover voice chatting is becoming more popular day-by-day.

It is a reality that advantages and disadvantages are like both sides of a coin, which usually run \_\_\_\_\_. So like other things the internet also has some downsides, like people are facing some health problems: for example, poor eye-sight, back ache, migraine. Today's teenagers usually prefer to spend their time on the internet rather than \_\_\_\_\_ in other \_\_\_\_\_ activities, so that's why they are going to be weaker in their \_\_\_\_\_ health.

To \_\_\_\_\_, I would like to say that the internet is one of the most modernized and most successful tools, not only for \_\_\_\_\_, but also to get most \_\_\_\_\_ information regarding every field in a very short \_\_\_\_\_ of time.

**The following words will fill the gaps:**

communication	conclude	generation	parallel	participating	period	physical	physical
relevant	sufficient	technology	text				

## The future of computers

Today \_\_\_\_\_ are used almost everywhere. It is impossible to imagine our life without PCs, Internet, hand phones and other \_\_\_\_\_. But what of the future? In what fields will \_\_\_\_\_ be used and what \_\_\_\_\_ will humans have in this world in the future?

CompUters certainly make our life easier; we can easily get information about any product we plan to buy or place we plan to visit within a few seconds using personal \_\_\_\_\_ and Internet. Scientists \_\_\_\_\_ that in the near future it will be possible to smell a new perfume using Internet and watch 3D scenes at home like we do in the theater. According to forecasts of HR agencies, machines will replace the \_\_\_\_\_ of cashiers, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ pilots. Some \_\_\_\_\_ in Japan are already selling

housewife-robots, which help old people to keep their home clean.

\_\_\_\_\_ the fact that \_\_\_\_\_ help us, they make us dependent. \_\_\_\_\_, people spend more time behind \_\_\_\_\_ than ever before. And some of them feel a need for more time to be spent with people in live \_\_\_\_\_. In addition, system failure of one of the important modules of a \_\_\_\_\_ can bring about serious \_\_\_\_\_. Suffice to mention \_\_\_\_\_ problems which \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of the 1990s, problems concerning the coming year 2000 (Y2K) and catastrophes that were \_\_\_\_\_. Fortunately imminent disasters did not happen. However, it is difficult to imagine what could have happened if all the \_\_\_\_\_ had \_\_\_\_\_.

We live in a \_\_\_\_\_ era: \_\_\_\_\_ penetrate everywhere with all the \_\_\_\_\_ they provide and all the dangers they hide. However we are satisfied with them and sometimes we even thank them because they help us in \_\_\_\_\_, studying, doing business, entertaining and saving lives in critical situations.

### The following words will fill the gaps:

apparently	benefits	civil	communicating	computer	computer	computer	computer
computers	computers	computers	computers	consequences	contact	corporations	despite
devices	job	military	monitors	occurred	occurred	predict	predicted
predictions	role	technological					

## ***Preserving land for the conservation of endangered species is a waste of land***

As human population is \_\_\_\_\_ rising every year, people's \_\_\_\_\_ are increasing too. We need more food, more machines, more place to live. As a result of this people need more land to satisfy their \_\_\_\_\_. We cultivate and irrigate more and more land to plant vegetables, build new buildings, airports, roads, etc. I think sometimes we forget that we are not alone on this planet. I have to disagree with those people who think that human needs are more important than saving land for endangered animals. I base my opinion on the following points.

First of all, as I already mentioned, we are not alone on this planet. A few centuries ago we were the part of wild nature. I think we need to remember this fact and respect all creatures around us.

Second of all, I believe that we all need to think of the problem of overpopulation. The human population is \_\_\_\_\_ increasing and we have to do something about it. From my opinion, every family should have no more than two children. It will help to stop the growth of population, decrease human needs for farmland, housing and industry.

In \_\_\_\_\_, I think it is a very \_\_\_\_\_ question nowadays. My point is that all people should answer this question and find the solution.

***The following words will fill the gaps:***

conclusion	dramatically	requirements	requirements	significantly	topical
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## Environmental concerns

An essential problem of the 21st century is world pollution. Currently the \_\_\_\_\_ is so contaminated that urgent measures should be taken. The single \_\_\_\_\_ cannot be blamed for the world pollution; however every person should take care of his or her habitat. In addition, it is vital that \_\_\_\_\_ should be treated internationally.

Lately, many presentations, \_\_\_\_\_ and international summits have been held regarding waste treatment, recycling, soil and water contamination. For sure joint efforts and consolidation can only help in the \_\_\_\_\_ war against the \_\_\_\_\_ disaster which is going on. For \_\_\_\_\_, governments should offer support to companies and organizations, \_\_\_\_\_ in manufacturing, industry or agriculture in order to find \_\_\_\_\_ friendly \_\_\_\_\_. These could be special \_\_\_\_\_, recycling programs, \_\_\_\_\_ education programmes and so on.

However, the influence of \_\_\_\_\_ over \_\_\_\_\_ should not be \_\_\_\_\_. If we do not confess that our planet is our home, we will never be able to take \_\_\_\_\_ care of it. We have to \_\_\_\_\_ every day to the preservation of nature and the \_\_\_\_\_. For example, always remember to save \_\_\_\_\_ by switching off lights, \_\_\_\_\_ and everything that we do not use. Our next obligation is to separate waste and throw \_\_\_\_\_ only in the designated \_\_\_\_\_. Driving \_\_\_\_\_ can also be \_\_\_\_\_ friendly. For example, we have to avoid accelerating too rapidly or using the air conditioner in the country, where it will be better to save \_\_\_\_\_ by simply opening the windows.

To \_\_\_\_\_ up, \_\_\_\_\_ problems should be handled by local and international \_\_\_\_\_ also. Every single person should take care of the \_\_\_\_\_ and moreover we have to bring up our children to be conscious citizens of a clean and preserved planet.

**The following words will fill the gaps:**

adequate	approaches	areas	authorities	bulk	computers
energy	energy	environment	environment	environment	environment
environmental	environmental	environmental	environmentally	ignored	individual
involved	issues	mutual	regulations	sum	vehicles
conferences	contribute	environment	environmental	individuals	instance



## ***Some solutions to the problem of garbage pollution***

Over the past few \_\_\_\_\_, the increasing amount of industrial waste and household garbage has become a \_\_\_\_\_ problem in many countries. People have questioned what caused this problem and what can be done to improve the situation. In my opinion, two of the most critical causes of this waste material problem are the increased \_\_\_\_\_ and a shortage of space for landfill.

To begin with, modern lifestyle has \_\_\_\_\_ greatly to the increasing amount of waste and garbage we produce everyday. In other words, we have turned into a materialistic and mass-consumption society where we use more and throw away more than ever before. Moreover, countries are running out of space to store garbage and waste material. In fact, \_\_\_\_\_ land for waste \_\_\_\_\_ raises \_\_\_\_\_ in many countries.

To solve this intractable problem, every citizen needs to \_\_\_\_\_ in producing less garbage. For example, we can bring our own personal shopping bags instead of using plastic bags provided by stores and shops. Besides, the government can \_\_\_\_\_ stricter laws on companies to use biodegradable packaging or use recycled material. Indeed, this alone can \_\_\_\_\_ much of the waste which is sent to at land fills. Companies can also \_\_\_\_\_ by developing new raw material which is recyclable and will \_\_\_\_\_ lead to less garbage. One good example of this is that tyre companies develop new tyres for cars which are not made of rubber but of new biodegradable material.

As discussed above, \_\_\_\_\_, business and the government can share the responsibility to reduce the amount of waste material and to save the earth. I hope that in the future our offspring will be better off with the well-preserved \_\_\_\_\_.

***The following words will fill the gaps:***

consumption	contribute	contributed	controversies	decades	disposal	eliminate	enforce
environment	individuals	major	participate	securing	ultimately		



## Smoking in public

Most of the firms, organization and companies as well as government agencies have introduced \_\_\_\_\_ on smoking in work places and public amenities respectively. It has become fashionable in the world today to blame smoking. However, although I feel that smoking can be harmful, I don't think it should be banned completely. I would also argue that people should have the right whether they smoke or not.

Let me deal with the three \_\_\_\_\_ sides of smoking. Firstly, smoking certainly helps many people to \_\_\_\_\_. For some, it even improves \_\_\_\_\_. If someone is upset owing to debt or they have an exam, they like to smoke to reduce the pressure or v. Most people like to smoke when they are \_\_\_\_\_ with friends. Secondly, governments throughout the world make huge profits from taxes on cigarettes. The \_\_\_\_\_ from taxes provides \_\_\_\_\_ which are used for building schools, hospitals and public places such as parks, gardens, sports ground and foot paths. Thirdly, the tobacco industry also employs tens of thousands of people all over the world, particularly in poorer countries like Zimbabwe or India. Without cigarettes, these people would have no \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ these \_\_\_\_\_ effects there are lots of \_\_\_\_\_ effects of smoking too. \_\_\_\_\_, smoking has been proven to be dangerous for health. As one cigarette contain more than 4000 \_\_\_\_\_ substances, it causes many diseases like heart attacks, asthma, bronchitis, lung cancer and cough. According to recent \_\_\_\_\_, in Britain about 3,500 people are killed each year in road accidents and 120,000 are killed by smoking. \_\_\_\_\_, smoking costs the government millions of dollars because of the large number of people who need treatment in hospitals for smoking-related problems. Moreover, there is also concern today about \_\_\_\_\_ smoking. Recent \_\_\_\_\_ shows that non-smokers can suffer health problems if they spend long \_\_\_\_\_ of time among people who do smoke. In the UK children whose parents smoke are three times as likely to start smoking themselves.

In short, I think the world would be a better place without cigarettes. However, the decision as to whether to smoke or not should be for each \_\_\_\_\_ to make. I suggest people should not smoke in a room or place where there are non-smokers but surely they should be free to smoke elsewhere.

**The following words will fill the gaps:**

chemical	concentration	despite	funds	furthermore	income	individual	initially
jobs	negative	obtained	passive	period	positive	positive	relax
relaxing	research	research	restrictions	tension			

## *Is the world a safer place with capital punishment?*

Capital punishment is always associated with \_\_\_\_\_ and intolerance. In fact, we must \_\_\_\_\_ that some people disagree with this kind of penalty but others are totally in favour. Portugal was the first European country to end this kind of penalty. Since the 19th century, tolerance and respect for life are important values. Moreover, we can affirm that all Europe remains under the same \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_. Maybe because of a religious view point, life respect is a typical value in the Old Catholic world.

Those who are in favour of capital punishment live particularly in \_\_\_\_\_ countries. It is not surprising to watch some barbarian behaviours in certain countries such as public stoning to death. The population is invited to win the trial and in the execution of the \_\_\_\_\_ sentence - death-itself. However, this is not just an \_\_\_\_\_ of third world countries. Actually, the USA is where this kind of punishment has its higher rates. The state of Texas, in particular, is at the top, supporting this measure against crime, especially those related to serial killers and those \_\_\_\_\_ children. In a society \_\_\_\_\_ by fear and government control, it is foreseen that this penalty will continue into the future.

Maybe this is not a clear question. As we can see there are several values here and of course \_\_\_\_\_ behaviours. The roots of the question are religious, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and even geographical. The world is divided and the law systems show those divisions. The solutions, however, can lead us to other questions concerning revenge and justice. Is it better to kill a person because of his crimes? Can we admit that a life sentence in prison could be a much better punishment? In fact, rehabilitation is the right way especially with an \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ first. Some people are lost forever, and in my opinion some murderers and other perverted people will suffer more in jail. In this sense, capital punishment is a soft \_\_\_\_\_.

### ***The following words will fill the gaps:***

accurate	acknowledge	codes	conduct	cultural	cultural	dominated	ethical
evaluation	final	ignorance	image	involving	participate	psychological	radical
release							

### *The case for a single global currency*

It is clear to me that the idea of a single global currency is an excellent ideal to work towards. There can be no doubt that trade and travel would be vastly easier. On the other hand I believe that it would cause problems today.

The \_\_\_\_\_ of a single currency can be seen with the use in Europe of the Euro. Whenever you are travelling between countries using the Euro, the problems of currency changing and exchange rates are history. \_\_\_\_\_ business between countries using the Euros is so much easier; no more worrying about exchange rate risk and pricing. Everyone's money is the same. The same thing is true with the US dollar. Most countries do not use the US dollar but it is accepted in many places. There are many countries that you can travel to and just take US dollars to use.

At present though a global currency would be impossible. Firstly most countries would not accept the idea. Secondly all countries are in different \_\_\_\_\_ states. Some are \_\_\_\_\_ very strong and some are in a state of collapse with inflation ruining the \_\_\_\_\_. Such countries could not be brought into a world currency as it would cause massive \_\_\_\_\_ instability worldwide. So it is clear that a global currency would indeed cause some serious problems.

So, in conclusion I see a global currency as a future ideal but it will not happen in my lifetime. It would make trade and travel much easier but the problems it would cause nowadays would be insurmountable.

**The following words will fill the gaps:**

benefits	economic	economically	economy	financial	similarly
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## *The Pros and Cons of Globalization*

With the advent of \_\_\_\_\_, a common language to \_\_\_\_\_ trade and \_\_\_\_\_ seems \_\_\_\_\_. Some oppose the development of a single language on the grounds that it may lead to \_\_\_\_\_ and a loss of local linguistic knowledge. Yet, I am of the opinion that it is possible to use an official international language and still \_\_\_\_\_ one's own language and \_\_\_\_\_.

Firstly, many countries already use an official language or languages. For example, in India there are two official languages: Hindi and English. In a country such as India where there are many languages spoken, there is a need for official languages to \_\_\_\_\_ between different \_\_\_\_\_ of the population and the different states. In China, where different dialects are spoken, Mandarin, the official language, \_\_\_\_\_ people from different provinces to comprehend each other.

Secondly, in an age of rampant \_\_\_\_\_ there is no doubt that an international language is \_\_\_\_\_. How is an African businessman going to \_\_\_\_\_ business in China when there are such differences between languages? In this sense, not only is an international language an \_\_\_\_\_, but also a necessity for trade, commerce and \_\_\_\_\_ in the 21st century.

The critics opposing the adoption of an international official language argue that it would lead to a loss of \_\_\_\_\_. However, the use of an international official language doesn't mean that local languages will die out. For example, English already \_\_\_\_\_ as a kind of unofficial international language but this doesn't mean that people \_\_\_\_\_ in English or they neglect their own language. English is used in \_\_\_\_\_ (trade, business, etc) and native languages are used for everyday \_\_\_\_\_.

In \_\_\_\_\_, as the world becomes smaller the need for an official international language seems unavoidable. English has already \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ although its \_\_\_\_\_ is unofficial. In my view, the use of either an official or unofficial international language is necessary to \_\_\_\_\_ in a time of rapid \_\_\_\_\_.

**The following words will fill the gaps:**

assumed	brief	communication	communication	communication	conduct
cultural	cultural	culture	economic	enables	ensure
facilitate	facilitate	functions	globalization	globalization	globalization
inevitable	inevitable	instruction	retain	role	sections
status	contexts	converse	erosion	expansion	specific
identity	inevitability	solely	specific		

## *The effects of globalization*

\_\_\_\_\_ is a \_\_\_\_\_ of advancement and increase in \_\_\_\_\_ between the worlds' countries and people. It \_\_\_\_\_, knowledge and skills. Globalization is gaining speed over the entire world. It has attracted enough world attention needed from international organizations in \_\_\_\_\_ and encouraging human rights and freedom , opportunities for \_\_\_\_\_, social and \_\_\_\_\_ rights.

However, there are some countries that are missing out on the opportunities that are offered and it's taken as a big problem for their country. They are the poorer countries that are not connected to the people \_\_\_\_\_ and their people are unskilled due to the lack of knowledge and \_\_\_\_\_. They are also unable to trade with the other countries which are richer and larger as they are unable to meet the demands \_\_\_\_\_ on them. They also will not have the opportunities and the \_\_\_\_\_ that are \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ has also encouraged crime, like the \_\_\_\_\_ trade in drug trafficking around the world by air, sea and land. This has \_\_\_\_\_ human smuggling. This has brought about a lot of problems to the country and the family of the drug addicts. This will also lead to other crimes like robbery and violence in the country.

Another \_\_\_\_\_ side of \_\_\_\_\_ is the dumping of the dangerous waste into the river, sea or the ocean. This will affect the aquatic creatures, contaminate the water and cause harm to the people too.

To \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ has played an \_\_\_\_\_ part in the world's economics but the international organization should also not forget the poorer countries and the developed countries should also tackle the other \_\_\_\_\_ side that \_\_\_\_\_ the world.

### *The following words will fill the gaps:*

affects	challenges	communication	conclude	cultural	economic	enormous	globalization
globalization	globalization	globalization	globally	illegal	imposed	interaction	involved
involves	negative	negative	process	promoting	required	technology	

***Improvements in health, education and trade are essential for the development of poorer nations. However, the governments of richer nations should take more responsibility for helping the poorer nations in such \_\_\_\_\_.***

Today's world has been divided into developing and industrialised countries. The main difference between them is the amount of money that governments apply in important \_\_\_\_\_ such as education, health and commerce. Most of the poorer nations are buried in debts as a result of their unbalanced \_\_\_\_\_ which are reflected in failed health care, an \_\_\_\_\_ education system and a weak international trade. This vicious \_\_\_\_\_ will continue \_\_\_\_\_ unless wealthier nations show interest in \_\_\_\_\_ the worldwide \_\_\_\_\_ differences, as well as taking more responsibility for \_\_\_\_\_ unfortunate countries.

Most of the African countries live in sub-human conditions because of the extreme poverty, upheaval, hunger, disease, unemployment, lack of education and both inexperienced and corrupt \_\_\_\_\_. The devastating \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ epidemic in those countries could improve if the infected populations receive free drugs to control the disease, have \_\_\_\_\_ to health \_\_\_\_\_ and get information on how to prevent its spread. But this can only be \_\_\_\_\_ through international \_\_\_\_\_ programs in which leaders of the world's richest countries donate medicine and also send doctors and nurses to treat and educate those in need.

Moreover, most of the poor countries \_\_\_\_\_ on selling agricultural products and raw material to rich nations and buying industrialized products from them resulting in a huge \_\_\_\_\_ deficit. \_\_\_\_\_, they borrow a \_\_\_\_\_ amount of money from the World Bank to try to improve their broken \_\_\_\_\_, but sometimes the money disappears with no \_\_\_\_\_ changes and they cannot even pay the interest to the bank. Regarding this \_\_\_\_\_, last year the G8, which is \_\_\_\_\_ of leaders of the eight richest nations, decided to forgive billions of dollars worth of debt owed by the world's poorest nations. In addition, they developed \_\_\_\_\_ loan programs to \_\_\_\_\_ those countries.

In \_\_\_\_\_, leaders of the industrialised countries play an indispensable \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ developing nations deal with essential \_\_\_\_\_ such as health, education and trade. Also, their vis the key to breaking the vicious \_\_\_\_\_, which results in poverty and death.

***The following words will fill the gaps:***

access	achieved	adequate	administrations	aid	aid	unstructured	AIDS	areas
areas	assist	assisting	assisting	comprised	conclusion	consequences	consequently	
cycle	cycle	economic	economies	economies	financial	financially	indefinitely	
issue	minimizing	professionals	rely	role	sectors	significant	significant	

## *The benefits of taking a year off before going to university.*

Nowadays, in our competitive world, in order to succeed, knowledge from school and university is not enough. Therefore, the student who \_\_\_\_\_ from the school to university gets less \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ less too, than those who gain experience and skills before going to a tertiary \_\_\_\_\_. There are two reasons to prove my opinion. I call the group of people who study from school to university group A and the other group is group B.

Firstly, at school and university, what students in group A gain is mostly \_\_\_\_\_. Of course, \_\_\_\_\_ is very necessary; however, you can't do everything with \_\_\_\_\_. You must have practical experience. This is what group A lack very much. After graduating, without experience, group A can't accomplish their work perfectly. On the other hand, it takes them time and money to keep up with other experienced students. Therefore, group A can \_\_\_\_\_ less than group B who have the most two important things: skills and experience.

Secondly, as group A \_\_\_\_\_ less, they surely get less \_\_\_\_\_. Moreover, many companies which employ people in group A have to train them from the beginning. Students in group B have useful experience and skills from the beginning of their employment. As a result, group B give more \_\_\_\_\_.

In \_\_\_\_\_, I think student should go to travel or find a \_\_\_\_\_ before \_\_\_\_\_ to university. \_\_\_\_\_, they will not only have basic knowledge but also skills and experience which are useful for them to get a good \_\_\_\_\_ and a brilliant future.

### *The following words will fill the gaps:*

benefit	benefit	benefit	conclusion	contribute	contribute	contributes	institute
job	job	proceeding	proceeds	theory	theory	theory	thereby



## ***International sporting events are the best way to reduce political tensions: do you agree or not?***

The World Cup football matches and the Olympics are held worldwide with great national support and expectations. As a fan of those competitions, I agree with the idea that sporting events can help international relations and national unity. In this essay, I will think about the effects of these popular sporting events.

First of all, the World Cup, Olympics and other international games work for easing \_\_\_\_\_ among different nations. For example, South and North Korea have football games regularly which give two nations a chance to understand each other deeply. In the mid 1990s, hundreds of North Korean supporters came to South Korea with the footballers and they were very excited during the sporting events. Even if it sounds ridiculous, many South Koreans were quite surprised at that moment when North Koreans shouted and cried during the match. We all realized that they were very \_\_\_\_\_ sports fans even though they were occasionally very secretive. Through the sports, two divided nations could reduce their political and \_\_\_\_\_ and could feel the patriotic unity.

On the other hand, some sports matches can make international relations worse. For \_\_\_\_\_, football or baseball games between Korea and Japan are always big matches in two countries where \_\_\_\_\_ overflow. Sometimes, after the matches, the two rivals blame each other and their patriotic emotions explode in an aggressive way. A much worse \_\_\_\_\_ is that the troubles caused by losing games \_\_\_\_\_ the players directly. As far as I know, a \_\_\_\_\_ of Korean players in Japan suffered from \_\_\_\_\_ after the match between the two countries.

In \_\_\_\_\_, I think that international sporting occasions can be one of the good ways to ease \_\_\_\_\_ or to \_\_\_\_\_ patriotism safely. However, I believe that games cannot be the \_\_\_\_\_ way for sound patriotism or peaceful international relations.

### ***The following words will fill the gaps:***

affect	conclusion	couple	discrimination	fundamental	ideological	instance	invisible
normal	release	scenario	tensions	tensions	tensions	tensions	



## Good news is no news: agree or disagree?

News \_\_\_\_\_ decide what to broadcast on television and what to print in newspapers. There are two \_\_\_\_\_ that influence their decisions. The first is the kind of customers they cater to. Each group of reader and viewer has their own \_\_\_\_\_. For example, if your customers are mostly teenagers, you have to \_\_\_\_\_ on something attracting them such as stories, photographs about pop stars, film stars, funny tales, and young fashion. It will be very silly if you try to provide teenagers with \_\_\_\_\_, political news. On the \_\_\_\_\_, businessmen and politicians may never read news about James Blunt or Keira Knightley. Therefore, what influences news \_\_\_\_\_' decisions the most is the taste of their customers.

The second is the attraction of news. Who will read or watch your news if it happened one year, one month, even one week ago? The answer is nobody, absolutely no one. In the \_\_\_\_\_ and competitive world nowadays, people always ask for really current news. In order to satisfy customers, there is a pressure on all \_\_\_\_\_ to find continually what has already happened not only yesterday but even an hour ago. Or else, they will lose their customers. No \_\_\_\_\_ wants that to happen.

On television or in newspaper, we seem to become used to bad news. It is a little difficult for us to receive a piece of good news. We can't \_\_\_\_\_ that bad things \_\_\_\_\_ on the earth day by day. However, news \_\_\_\_\_ try to gain more and more customers, which means more and more money, by \_\_\_\_\_ bad news. This is because bad news makes us curious. We want to know why it is bad, what it is about, whether it influences us or not. As a result, we will buy newspapers or watch television to find out. And the happiest people are, of course, news \_\_\_\_\_.

I think it would be better if more good news was reported. Bad news makes us worry and feel sad, \_\_\_\_\_ good news makes us happy. However much bad news there is, there should be the same amount of good news. So we can give something bad a lot of thought while still be joyful with good news. Any inequalities between good news and bad news should be avoided. That is the best solution.

Now, we can't live without news. \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_ of news \_\_\_\_\_ is very important. We should support them. And what they have to do is try their best to provide us with useful news, both good and bad.

**The following words will fill the gaps:**

concentrate	contrary	deny	economic	editor	editors	editors	editors
editors	editors	editors	energetic	factors	features	occur	publishing
role	Therefore	whereas					

**The table below describes percentages of home schooled students in Some Country in 1999-2004. Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown.**

**You should write at least 150 words.**

Grade/Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Kindergarten	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.9
Grades 1- 2	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.1
Grades 3- 4	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2
Grades 5- 6	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.6
Grades 7- 8	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.4	2.5

The main \_\_\_\_\_ is that all \_\_\_\_\_ including kindergarten increased every year. Kindergarten started highest at 2.4 and ended highest at 2.9 \_\_\_\_\_ with a \_\_\_\_\_ increase. But \_\_\_\_\_ 1-2 and \_\_\_\_\_ 5-6 shows a slightly different \_\_\_\_\_: both started at 1.5 \_\_\_\_\_ in 1999 and \_\_\_\_\_ slightly in 2000. Both of them increased slowly in 2002 and both held that course to 2004 where \_\_\_\_\_ 1-2 ended at 2.1 \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ 5-6 ended at 2.6 \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3-4 had a slow but steady growth through all six years. It started at 1.6 \_\_\_\_\_ in 1999 and increased 0.1 every year except in 2003 when it peaked up 0.2 \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ 7-8 started at 1.6 \_\_\_\_\_ and stayed there for three years until it rapidly rose to 2.2 and peaked at 2.5 in 2004.

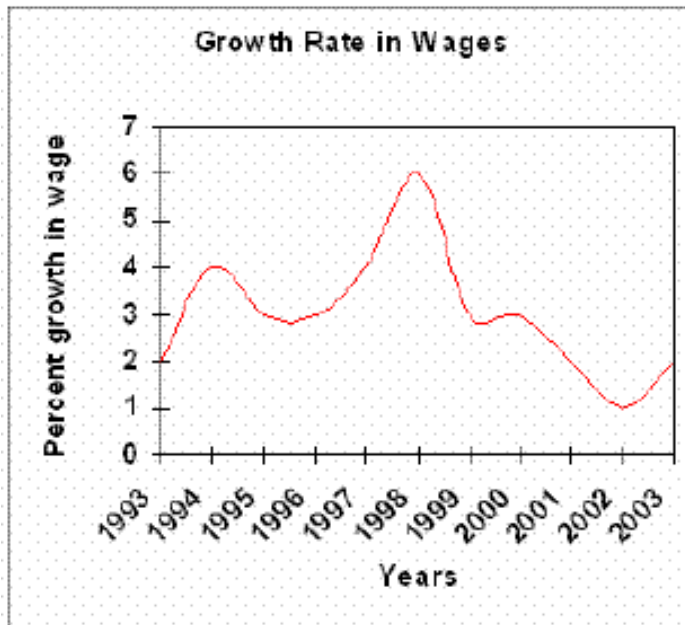
\_\_\_\_\_, all \_\_\_\_\_ including kindergarten experienced a rise of \_\_\_\_\_ one \_\_\_\_\_ and more in 6 years.

**The following words will fill the gaps:**

approximately	constant	declined	grades	grades	grades	grades	grades
grades	grades	grades	minimum	overall	percent	percent	percent
percent	percent	percent	percent	percent	trend	trend	

**The graph below gives information on wages of Some country over a ten-year period. Write a report for a university tutor describing the information shown.**

**You should write at least 150 words.**



The linegraph describes the growth of wages in Somecountry from 1993 to 2003.

The growth started at two \_\_\_\_\_ in 1993, but it did not stay there very long; it rapidly doubled in 1994. Further on, the figure \_\_\_\_\_ to three \_\_\_\_\_ in 1995, stayed steady for a year, before it \_\_\_\_\_ to rise slowly ending up at just under four \_\_\_\_\_ in 1997. 1998 was the best year, when the wages peaked at six \_\_\_\_\_.

However, after 1998 the wages \_\_\_\_\_ nearly every year. Only a year after, the \_\_\_\_\_ dropped to well under three \_\_\_\_\_, and stayed there on \_\_\_\_\_ three \_\_\_\_\_ till 2000. In 2002 the wages reached the trough of just one \_\_\_\_\_ growth. Fortunately the growth rose in 2003 to just under two \_\_\_\_\_.

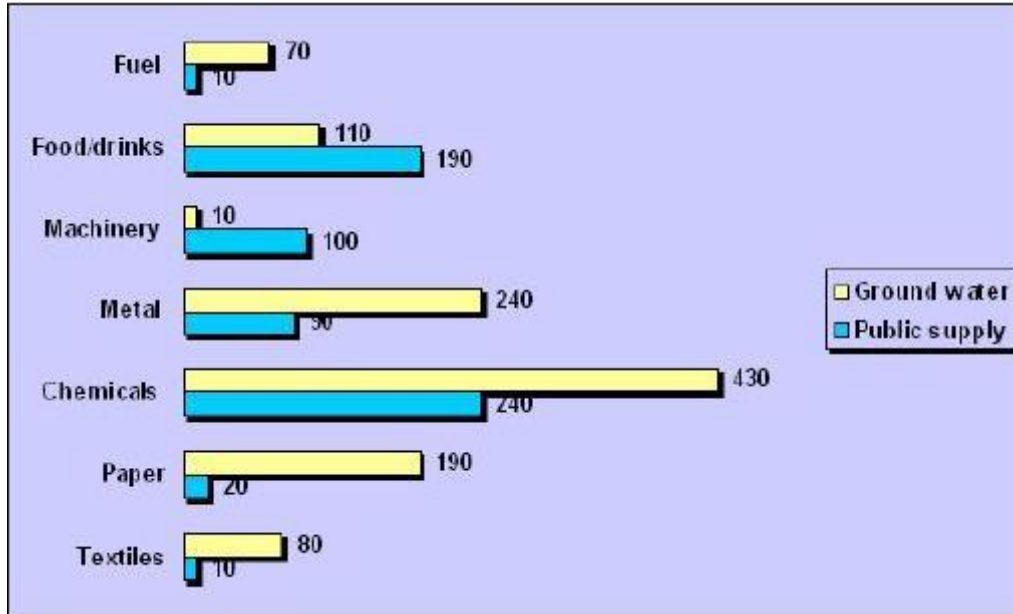
\_\_\_\_\_, the growth rate in wages in Somecountry \_\_\_\_\_ striking changes through the ten years.

**The following words will fill the gaps:**

approximately	declined	declined	demonstrated	overall	percent	percent	percent
percent	percent	percent	percent	percent	percentage	proceeded	

**The graph below shows annual water usage (in millions of cubic meters) by industries in Some country. Write a report for a university tutor describing the information shown.**

**You should write at least 150 words.**



The bargraph describes the water usage for every year in Somecountry in millions of cubic meters.

The water usage shows two \_\_\_\_\_, ground water and public supply. Fuel and textiles are the ones that uses the least water, with 10 m³ of public supply and 70m³ and 80m³ of ground water. Machinery is just the opposite of these two and has 10m³ of ground water and 100m³ of public supply.

Food/drinks, metal, paper and \_\_\_\_\_are all over 100m³ of ground water where \_\_\_\_\_peak dramatically at 430m³. The highest \_\_\_\_\_of water usage of public supplies also belongs to \_\_\_\_\_ (240m³). Next on the list is food/drinks with 190m³, the others accounting for under 100m³.

\_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_industry uses a lot more water then the rest of the industries both ground water and public supplies, and in general most industries use far more ground water than public supplies.

**The following words will fill the gaps:**

chemical	chemicals	chemicals	chemicals	overall	trends	volume
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# ANSWER KEY



### *Which is more useful: art or science?*

From my everyday experience and observation I think that artists as well as scientists bring many **BENEFITS** to society. It is a **CONTROVERSIAL** question whether the **CONTRIBUTIONS** of artists are more or less than the **CONTRIBUTIONS** of scientists to society. For several reasons, which I will mention below, I think that both types are valuable for every society.

The **CONTRIBUTIONS** of artists to the society are very essential. Art can form a person's spiritual sense, their views and personalities. People learn history, the **TRADITIONS** of their country through art. We also watch movies that entertain and at the same time extend our **RANGE** of interests. Another important **ASPECT** of this is that art is an ancient means of **COMMUNICATION**. In old times people depicted the herds of wild animals on the walls of their caves. They performed different rituals around the fireplace asking their gods for health, good harvest and weather. Our language is a result of people's need to **COMMUNICATE**.

On the other side, the **CONTRIBUTION** of scientists could not be exaggerated. All humankind is indebted to the scientists because of their work and **ACHIEVEMENTS**. Scientists make our life easier. We have cars and airplanes to move fast from one place to another. We have microwaves and a host of preprocessed food to make the cooking much easier. We have different **DEVICES** that simplify all we do. **FINALLY**, scientists are making great **ACHIEVEMENTS** in medicine that make our life longer and happier. Nowadays people have a great opportunity to do many things faster by use of **COMPUTERS**.

To sum up, I believe that artists nourish our souls when scientists and **TECHNOLOGY** feed our minds. So we cannot **ELIMINATE** or **UNDERSTIMATE** one of them.

***Money should be spent on medical care rather than on the Arts***

What would the world be like without Shakespeare or the Olympics? While **MEDICAL** care and education are perhaps the highest causes to which money can be **CONTRIBUTED**, the arts and athletics are in some ways just as valuable. So, to ask the government to not extend support to these two **AREAS** could be just as detrimental to the **WELFARE** of society as the lack of **SUFFICIENT** health care and education.

The Romans believed in "mens sana in corpore sano". In short, that there is indeed a correlation between a healthy body and healthy mind. When we are healthy, we feel better and so are more likely to be productive **ACADEMICALLY**. **PLUS**, the practice of sports can also teach us the very same discipline we need for our studies. Even a brisk walk or watching an exciting athletic match can refresh the mind for greater work. Moreover, sports can serve to **CREATE** healthier bodies, which in turn would serve as a form of "preventive medicine" **THEREBY** cutting down on **MEDICAL** costs. In the same vein, the arts are known to **INDUCE** a sense of well-being in performers and audience alike, reducing **MENTAL** problems and their associated **PHYSICAL** manifestations and again, **MEDICAL** costs. As such, building theatres and stadiums, which spur interest in the arts and sports respectively, actually would be practically **IDENTICAL** to spending money on **MEDICAL** care and education.

Now I realize the question **SPECIFICALLY** addresses the building of theatres and sports stadiums by government. Some people would contend athletics and the arts can still be enjoyed and practised without such **CONSTRUCTIONS**. I would hazard that these buildings stand as the altars to the sports and arts worlds, inspiring would-be athletes and performers. Without such venues where would sports spectators and music aficionados be able to enjoy these events? Now some other people would also say business could support their **CONSTRUCTION**, but we know the avarice of business could very likely jeopardize the lofty spirit of athletics and the arts just as well. Therefore, allowing government to **RETAIN** some say in the matter on **BEHALF** of the people would, I believe, be in the best interest of the people.

In short, as long as the government does not go overboard in its expenditure on these buildings and uses such venues for the **BENEFIT** of all, then, as mentioned above, people will **BENEFIT** in terms of both **MEDICAL** care and education as well. This is not to say the government should neglect **MEDICAL** care and education, but rather to think of this not as an either-or choice but as a win-win situation for all.



### *Children should learn a foreign language early in life*

Language is the best means of **COMMUNICATION**. In the modern **GLOBALIZATION** era it is not enough to be able to speak one language to **COMMUNICATE** with the outside world. I strongly support the idea that children should begin learning a foreign language as soon as they start school. They become familiar with a strange language earlier, improve their hearing ability to understand new words as time goes by and learn new words. In the following **PARAGRAPHS** I will list some reasons to support my position.

First of all, if one wants to see **OUTCOME** soon, one must start sooner. So, the earlier children begin to learn a new language the better will be the result. Scientists say that a child does not confuse two different languages but learns them more effectively.

Second, **ADULTS** are often afraid to make mistakes when they are speaking in a new language. This fear is one of the biggest barriers for a person in his efforts to speak freely. By contrast, children are not afraid of making grammatical mistakes because basically they just repeat words and sentences in the way they hear them. Also, children have a better chance to get rid of an accent. They get used to the right pronunciation more quickly and have a better feel for the rhythm of a language.

To **SUM** up, I think that it is very essential for children to begin learning a foreign language at an early age. It brings many **BENEFITS** such as great pronunciation. Also, it helps a child develop and gain more knowledge which is good in the long run.

***Learning through personal experience is the best way to learn***

From my everyday experience and observation I can stand that the best way of learning about life is through personal experience. However, some people think that it is wiser to learn about life through listening to the advice of family and friends. It does not mean I totally disagree with this way of learning. Moreover, I think that it is wise for a person to take an **INTERMEDIATE** position because each of these ways has its own advantages. Bellow I will give my reasons to support my point of view.

From the one side, learning through one's personal experience brings many **BENEFITS**. First of all, scientists say that personal experience has greater **IMPACT** on a person. I have to agree with this. Take for example children. They will not believe their parents that something can hurt them until they try it and make sure in it. **FURTHERMORE**, most likely they will remember this experience longer. Second of all, people learn how to **ANALYZE** their mistakes, make **CONCLUSIONS** and next time try to avoid them. So, I think it is a great experience that makes people stronger, more self-confident and **PERSISTENT**. They gain more knowledge and experience that will be very helpful and valuable in the future.

From the other side, listening to the advice of family and friends brings many **BENEFITS** too. Parents with great patience pass down their knowledge and experience to their children. They teach them all they know and they want their children do not make the same mistakes. In addition to those practical **BENEFITS**, learning from someone's advice is painless. For example, parents nowadays very often talk to their children about drugs. I think it is a great example when one should not try drugs in order to gain new experience. I think it is a case when children must trust their parents.

To **SUM** up, I think it is wise to combine both of these ways to learn and try to **ANALYZE** personal mistakes as well as not personal. I think together they can greatly simplify one's life and make the way to success shorter.

***Businesses should employ people for their entire lives***

I would have to completely disagree with the statement above. In the following **PARAGRAPHS** I will outline the basic **CONCEPTS** of my position.

First of all, I will list the **MAJOR** disadvantages for employers. In today's market a company must be very **FLEXIBLE** in order to compete with other firms. So, imagine the situation when a company cannot fire its employees to stay in the market. It will lead to losing not only profit, but the clients, market share and competitive ability. Now, imagine the situation when a company is growing fast, everything is good and the next few years are going to be excellent. So, employers need more people to expand the production. However, nobody can tell what will happen in a few years. In this case, employers will be afraid to hire new people and extend their business because they will not be able to fire them if something goes wrong. Another important **ASPECT** of this is that a company cannot have the best employees. It cannot hire the better ones without dismissing other employees.

What kind of disadvantages will an employee have in exchange for this kind of **JOB SECURITY**? First of all, it will be very difficult to find a **JOB** if one is not the best, because an employer does not want to spend money on employees' education. Besides, employers will not have a chance to fire someone if he does not do his **JOB** well. Second of all, employees with this kind of **SECURITY** tend not to perfect themselves because after they are hired they can not lose their **JOB**.

In **CONCLUSION**, I would like to add that this statement has some **POSITIVE ASPECTS** too such as **CONSTANCY**, a strong spirit of the company, etc. This system takes place in Japan and some companies succeeded in it. But I think that the reason of it subsists in the Japanese **TRADITIONS**, the particular **CULTURAL FEATURES**, habits and customs. However, on today's market here in the United States a company can not afford to hire employees for their entire life.

### *Decentralization from urban to rural areas*

These days with increasing urban populations, there are **MAJOR** problems with congestion and not only the price, but also **AVAILABILITY** of **ACCOMMODATION** in large cities of the world. It seems that one possible solution could be to **RELOCATE** large companies and factories as well as their respective employees out of these urban **AREAS** and into more rural ones. In my opinion, I strongly agree that this would have a desired effect in making cities more livable.

To begin with, the traffic problem in cities doesn't only exist from commuting employees, but also the general public travelling around the city. While this may be a fact, if the number of workers' **VEHICLES** is reduced on city streets, a large **PERCENTAGE** of traffic will **OBVIOUSLY DECLINE** in rush hours. For example, peak hour traffic is undoubtedly made up largely of staff from companies going to and from home.

Secondly, with regards to housing problems, populations will always continue to grow in cities and therefore inadvertently reduce the number of cheap and **AVAILABLE** apartments. This is certainly **OBVIOUS**: however, a large **PROPORTION** of these apartments are **OCCUPIED** by employees from large firms and their families. If this workforce is **RELOCATED** to housing **ESTATES** in the country, city apartment blocks will fall in price and certainly increase in **AVAILABILITY**.

In **CONCLUSION**, by **RELOCATING** workers to rural **AREAS** to work and **RESIDE**, heavy traffic conditions and lack of **ADEQUATE ACCOMMODATION** in city centres will **OBVIOUSLY** change for the better. As far as I'm concerned, I agree that the government should **ENFORCE** such a law in order to increase our standard of living in our hectic city life.

### ***Sending old people to live in old folks' homes: the pros and cons***

Many old people in Britain, after a lifetime of hard work and the toil of bringing up children, are put into homes for the elderly by their families. There, they are looked after by **PROFESSIONAL** nurses, and this is sometimes at the expense of the government. However, this situation has raised **CONTROVERSY** about whether we extend to our elders the care and respect they deserve.

The critics of this system say that it is the duty of the family to look after its senior members in the years when they are no longer able to work. They point out that in retirement homes old people tend to feel useless and unwanted by their family members, who seldom come to see them. In addition, there is **EVIDENCE** that younger people **BENEFIT** from the experience and wisdom of older people who live with them on a daily basis.

On the other hand, those who support the system say that retired parents can be a burden to young families. Not only is it expensive to support old people who have little or no **INCOME**, but the fact that old people are often ill and need a great deal of looking after can be too much for their busy children.

In my opinion, neither side is completely right. Old people in good health and with enough **FINANCES** to support themselves can be a great help to their children. For **INSTANCE**, they can look after their grandchildren while children are out at work. On the other hand, sick and penniless old people are better off being looked after in retirement homes at government expense.

### ***Preserving old buildings is a waste of opportunity to develop***

Some people think that old, historic buildings are no need for the city and they should be destroyed and replaced with modern ones. However, other people believe that historic buildings must be preserved in order to know and remember our past. For several reasons that I will mention below I agree with those people who want to preserve old, historical buildings.

First of all, by preserving historical buildings we pass our history to our future **GENERATIONS**. I think that our children should know their history, learn from it and respect it. People need to know their **TRADITIONS** and customs, which are priceless and irreplaceable. Our history is our knowledge and power. From my opinion we need to preserve and **RESTORE** historical buildings. By destroying them we show our disrespect to our forefathers and their **TRADITIONS**.

Second of all, by preserving historical buildings a city can attract many travelers. Welcoming tourists a city can get many **BENEFITS** including money, which can be spent on preserving historical buildings as well as on improving roads and **FACILITIES**.

Also, many tourists mean a lot of new business opportunities. Another important **ASPECT** of this is that businessmen will be willing to build new recreational centers, hotels, movie theatres, shopping centres to make a city more attractive for travelers. In addition to those practical **BENEFITS**, many people will have the opportunity to get a **JOB**. All this is good for the **ECONOMY** of the city.

To **SUM** up, I believe that preserving old, historical buildings can bring only **BENEFITS** to a city and all humankind.

### *The benefits of risk-taking*

Some people like to live in the same house, have the same **JOB** and habits all their lives. However, others aspire to changes and new experiences. Personally, for several reasons, which I will explain below, I prefer the first **APPROACH** to life.

First of all, changes in one's life bring many **BENEFITS**. One tries new things, gains new knowledge and experience. I think it is great because without change life becomes boring. I always try to make changes in my life. Moreover, when I feel that my life is boring I do not feel good about it. I feel like I spent those days for nothing. I did not do anything exciting, I learnt nothing interesting and I just wasted my time.

Second of all, people need changes. **FURTHERMORE**, we need obstacles to overcome and reach our **GOALS**. I believe that change makes us stronger, more **PERSISTENT**, more self-confident, and more patient. Also, I feel that all people who succeeded in life like change and new experience because it is impossible to be the best in some field without perfecting the present knowledge and gain new experience. People take hold of every opportunity to learn more and change their life for the best.

On the other side, people who like their lives to stay the same are very permanent. They have the same **JOB** all their life, the same habits, the same week-ends and even the same years in years out. I think it is boring. What will they tell their children about their lives? What kind of **CONTRIBUTION** will they make for the society? I think such people are just afraid of change.

I think curiosity and aspiration to the new experience are two of the main reasons of human **EVOLUTION**. People have always wanted to break limits and gain more knowledge and experience. So, people who enjoy change are the engine of human development.

### *The Case for Free Health Care*

A much **DEBATED ISSUE** these days is whether citizens should take out private health insurance or not. The cost of providing free **MEDICAL** care for both the wealthy and the poor is far too great for any government, and most people agree that if you can pay for insurance, you should. In this essay, I will argue that all who can afford it should be insured, but free **MEDICAL** care must be made **AVAILABLE** for those too poor to do so.

The most important reason for encouraging people to take out private health insurance is the cost to the government of **SUBSIDIZED** health care. Free health cover for people who are able to pay for it is a waste of public money. Of course, people will only pay health insurance premiums if they know that they are getting good value for their money. If they get sick, they should pay very little or nothing at all. In addition, the privately insured are entitled to special **BENEFITS** such as having the choice of their own doctors, and being able to avoid long waiting lists for hospital beds.

On the other hand, those who really cannot afford to pay private insurance premiums, which are often very high, are still entitled as citizens to the best **MEDICAL** care **AVAILABLE**: they cannot be expected to pay their own **MEDICAL** bills. However, if they are working, they should still pay a **PERCENTAGE** of their wage (say 1% to 2%) as a tax which goes towards the cost of providing "free" **MEDICAL** services.

In **CONCLUSION**, most people should privately insure their health, but it is unreasonable to suppose that all citizens can afford it. Therefore, a safety net in the form of a basic free health care system must exist for the very poor and the unemployed.



### ***The Importance of Leisure Time***

It is generally accepted that we all need leisure time to **RECOVER** from the **STRESSES** of work and everyday life.

Personally, I prefer to be active during this time, as I think this suits me better. However, what we do with our leisure time is up to us and no one can say that any particular activity is the best.

Some people **RELAX** by watching movies, reading or surfing the internet. People who have **PHYSICALLY** demanding **JOBS** may choose these types of activities. If you are a nurse or builder, you may feel that you don't want to do a five-kilometre run after work, because you are already **PHYSICALLY** tired.

Other people do very sedentary **JOBS**. **COMPUTER ANALYSTS**, for example, may spend all day sitting in front of a **COMPUTER** screen. At the end of the working day, they may be keen to stretch their limbs and improve their health by swimming or going to the gym.

Another **FACTOR** that influences our choice of leisure **PURSUIT** is where we work. People who work indoors often prefer outdoor hobbies, **WHEREAS** for people who work outdoors, the **REVERSE** may be true. I am a student myself and this **INVOLVES** a lot of sitting in **LECTURES**, so I need to get out into the fresh air afterwards.

In any situation, the important thing is that people need to stay healthy by choosing what is best for them. The only wrong way to spend free time, in my view, is to have a sedentary **JOB** and then go home and watch television.

### *The Qualities of a Good Boss*

Many people have to work under somebody's supervision. In most cases an employee does not choose his or her boss, unless a supervisor is elected. In the following **PARAGRAPHS** I will list the most important qualities of my "ideal boss".

First of all, he must be impartial. I believe that it is very important to make a **TECHNICAL** decision, think about somebody's **PROMOTION**, impartially. For **INSTANCE**, my friend is a supervisor in a dairy mill. It is his family's business so a lot of his relatives work there. But he never **PROMOTES** someone because he or she is his family. I think it is a good quality for a boss.

Second of all, my "ideal boss" must be honest, patient and attentive. He should pay attention to people's feelings, encourage them by increasing their salary, listen to their suggestions about improving **LABOUR** conditions and productivity. For **INSTANCE**, if he is not satisfied with the result he should understand the origin of the problem and explain to people how to fix it. In addition, he must know how to solve **CONFLICTS** that can arise between employees.

Another important quality of a boss is the ability to make the right decisions and to learn from other people's mistakes.

**FINALLY**, I think a good boss must value his or her employees because the profit directly depends on the people who work there.

In **CONCLUSION**, I think a good boss should be able to make his people enjoy the work they are doing and encourage their diligence.

### ***Watching TV is bad for children***

Some parents believe that watching television is bad for their children. So they try to **RESTRICT** their children from watching TV. However, other parents think that there is nothing bad in watching TV. Personally, I think that watching TV brings children only **BENEFITS** unless they sit in front of TV set less than a **COUPLE** of hours daily. For the following reasons, which I will mention below, I believe that television plays an essential **ROLE** in a child's development.

First of all, television helps a child to extent his or her **RANGE** of interests. Children can find out many new things and make many exciting discoveries for themselves. In addition to these practical **BENEFITS** television improves children's vocabulary, their memory and gives them the opportunity to gain more knowledge. I think it is essential for a child. Of course, someone can say that there are plenty of different sources of information such as books and teachers. But I think in our modern world children must learn faster and use all **CONTEMPORARY TECHNOLOGY** in order to succeed.

Second, watching documentary programs helps children to learn more about wild life, our **ENVIRONMENT** and about the importance of preserving our forest and wild animals that live there.

Scientists say that a child should not watch TV more then 40 minutes **SUCCESSIVELY**. For example, my mother always made us have a break after watching TV more then half an hour and let our eyes rest for several minutes before turning on the TV again. I think it is the best solution.

To **SUM** up, I believe that television gives children and all people the opportunity to learn what cannot be learnt from books. Television and movies in particular allow people to feel the reality and see what they will most likely not be able to see in their lives. Personally, when I was a child I liked to watch cognitive programs about wild animals. Unfortunately, my family had only one TV, but these programs were the only ones we all wanted to watch. So, we gathered in our living room and watched them in complete silence and I always remember those moments with a smile on my face.

***Children of wealthy families are better equipped to solve problems: agree or not?***

Over the past few decades, along with growing interest in child education, people's attention to the family **ENVIRONMENT** where a child is brought up has also **SIGNIFICANTLY** increased. Some people have begun to feel that a child who has grown up in a poor family tends to be better prepared to deal with problems. In my opinion, however, family **ENVIRONMENT** alone does not much influence a child's ability to solve problems.

A child who was born into a poor family would have had more situations where they had to solve a problem or make a decision on their own. This is because in most unfortunate families, both parents are usually working and children are put into situations where they have to take care of themselves. By contrast, due to their wealth, rich children can experience and learn things that unfortunate children cannot. For example, they usually go to the best schools and receive a higher education there, which prepares them better for solving problems in their life.

However, few would disagree with the fact that each **INDIVIDUAL** is different. That is, problem solving skills come more from life experience. In other words, the more a person experiences in life, the more they can use these experiences to adjust, to adapt and to solve problems they encounter. Personality also can be a **FACTOR** in dealing with problems. A person who is optimistic, outgoing, confident and open-minded can look at and solve problems more effectively.

As discussed above, nature and nurture have an equal influence on a child's ability to face challenges. Parents should spare no effort to figure out how they can help their children to be independent. I hope that in the future the next generation will grow up as mature citizens.

### *The benefits of children taking paid employment*

Nowadays, many children are **OCCUPIED** in different types of **JOBS** to have some kind of **FINANCIAL ASSURANCE** for themselves. However, whether this is good for their development and personality is a **DEBATABLE ISSUE**. I personally believe that paid work is harmful for children for several reasons.

It is said that children learn valuable experience in the work place. This may be true. However, I would argue that children are mainly employed in **JOBS** that **REQUIRE MANUAL** work and are low paid. Recent **RESEARCH REVEALS** the common **TASKS** to which children are **ASSIGNED** include washing dishes, cleaning floors or serving food in restaurants. Meanwhile, these kinds of **JOBS** actually do not provide children with necessary and useful skills which they can apply in their future career.

This brings me to the second point. People in favour of children working argue that it is an effective **METHOD** of learning. The point is children should be able to apply knowledge taught to them in a real life working **ENVIRONMENT**. Although this is undoubtedly true, it also means that children may neglect the classroom study and even fail the class. The worst thing is yet to come. They may become so **INVOLVED** with the **BENEFITS** which a small amount of money can bring, and leave school.

**FINALLY**, supporters claim that it helps them to build responsibility in the family. They will understand how difficult it is to earn money and, therefore, have a compassionate view with their parents. This is true to a certain extent, but may have a totally adverse effect on children. As children can make money at an early age, they would feel that it is **APPROPRIATE** to spend their own money on luxury **ITEMS**.

In **CONCLUSION**, I think that parents should take measures to **RESTRICT** their child to work, otherwise it would have **NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES** on their futures.

***Should children be expected to follow strict guidelines of behaviour?***

Freedom plays an important **ROLE** in everybody's life. We can see in today's modernized era nobody likes to have some **RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED** upon them, whether it be a child or an **ADULT**. Some people think that there should be some strict rules of behaviour for children, but I disagree with this statement.

It is a reality that more **RESTRICTIONS** can cause more frustration in children, which leads to many other **MENTAL** problems as well. Moreover they can behave in a stubborn way. Sometimes they feel under pressure, which can be a main reason for their poor performance in their studies.

In other words we have to look at other **ASPECTS** as well, like if we usually **IGNORE** our children's bad habits, then they may not be good human beings in their future life. Moreover if we never pay attention to the children's main activities then they may be **ACQUIRING** bad habits. They should know the value of respect for their elders. They ought to know the importance of relationships. They should be **AWARE** of their **CULTURAL** values as well.

In a nutshell, I would like to say that children should be taught the value of their **TRADITIONS** and rituals and respect towards their elders for their future life, but most of the extra **RESTRICTIONS** should be avoided. It would be better to make them good human beings in their coming future.

### *The Dangers of Nuclear Technology*

These days, many people are afraid of **NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY** because of the dangers associated with its use. In my opinion, although it is true that **NUCLEAR** weapons **POSE** the greatest threat to life, the use of **NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY** for peaceful purposes also carries some serious risks.

**NUCLEAR** power stations provide an important **SOURCE** of cheap power for many industrialised nations and some developing countries. However, there is always the danger of radiation leaking from these plants. Even though safety precautions are taken, there have been numerous disasters such as the explosion of a **NUCLEAR** plant in Russia not long ago.

**NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY** is even used to help cure some diseases such as cancer. Radiation can be applied to the body to burn away cancerous cells. This is, however, a dangerous **PROCEDURE**, and the application of radiation is almost always painful and not always successful.

The most worrying **ASPECT** of **NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY**, though, is its use for **MILITARY** purposes. Enough atomic bombs have already been built to completely destroy the planet, and the real danger is that one day some country will start a war with these weapons. Too many countries now have the **TECHNOLOGY REQUIRED** to make such bombs, and there is currently much **DEBATE** about how to control the situation.

In **CONCLUSION**, **NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY** certainly has **POSITIVE** uses, but is, **NONETHELESS**, dangerous. However, it would have been better if it had never been used to **CREATE NUCLEAR** weapons. If life on Earth is to continue.



### *Can computers ever replace teachers?*

There have been immense advances in **TECHNOLOGY** in most **ASPECTS** of people's lives, especially in the field of education. Nowadays, an increasing number of students **RELY** on **COMPUTERS** for **RESEARCH** and to produce a perfect paper for school **PROJECTS**. Others have decided to leave the original way of learning and to get knowledge through online schools. These changes in the learning **PROCESS** have brought a special concern regarding the possible decrease of importance of teachers in the classroom.

Some people believe the **ROLE** of teachers started to fade because **COMPUTERS** have been helping some students to progress in their studies more quickly than when compared with a **TRADITIONAL** classroom. For example, in the same classroom, students have different intellectual **CAPACITIES**, thus some would be tied to a slow advance in their studies because of others' incapacity of understanding. In this way, pupils could progress in their **ACQUISITION** of knowledge at their own pace using **COMPUTERS** instead of learning from teachers.

However, the presence of a teacher is essential for students because the human **CONTACT** influences them in **POSITIVE** ways. Firstly, students realize that they are not dealing with a machine but with a human being who deserves attention and respect. They also learn the importance of studying in group and respect other students, which helps them to improve their social skills.

Moreover, teachers are **REQUIRED** in the learning **PROCESS** because they **ACHNOWLEDGE** some student's deficiencies and help them to solve their problems by repeating the same explanation, giving extra exercises or even suggesting a private tutor. **HENCE**, students can have a bigger chance not to fail in a subject.

In **CONCLUSION**, the **ROLE** for teachers in the learning **PROCESS** is still very important and it will continue to be in the future because no machine can replace the human **INTERACTION** and its **CONSEQUENCES**.



### *Are computers replacing humans in the workplace?*

When **COMPUTERS** first made their way into the business **SECTOR**, everyone believed that they would make people's **JOBS** easier. What was not expected was that **COMPUTERS** would **ELIMINATE JOBS**. Besides **CONTRIBUTING** to unemployment, these **AUTOMATED** workers often **EXHIBIT INADEQUATE JOB** performance.

A number of **JOBS** have been lost as a direct result of new **COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY**. Ticket agents in various **TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES**, from subway/underground stations to airports are **VIRTUALLY** nonexistent these days. Bank tellers have been greatly reduced due to **AUTOMATED** bank machines. In addition, many call centres that have help lines are almost entirely computerised. A few years ago I worked as a helper in our local library. Today this position does not exist, because six new **COMPUTERS** have been installed. The number of positions lost to **COMPUTERS** grows exponentially, and unemployment continues to get worse.

While a **COMPUTER** may easily **ACHIEVE** the main **TASKS** of these **JOBS**, most **COMPUTERS** fall short when customers have a **UNIQUE** request or problem. A pre-paid ticket booth does not have **INSIGHT** about the entertainment district and cannot offer friendly directions to a tourist. **SIMILARLY**, an **AUTOMATED** bank machine cannot provide **ASSISTANCE** and reassurance to a customer who has just had his **CREDIT** card stolen. And, more often than not, **AUTOMATED** telephone operators cannot answer the one question that we have, and we end up waiting on the line to speak with someone anyway. Every time I go into the library where I worked I notice elderly people who don't know how to use the **COMPUTER** and can't find anyone to help.

In the future, I believe a new business **TREND** will **EVOLVE**. As **COMPUTERS ELIMINATE JOBS**, new positions will have to be invented. More and more people will go into business for themselves, and hopefully put the personal touch back into business. I believe that the human workforce will **DEMONSTRATE** that it is more valuable than **COMPUTERS**.

### *The benefits of technology*

In today's world due to the advancement of **TECHNOLOGY** new inventions are coming into existence. The internet is just like a wonder box, which contains every type of information. Besides, it has also proved to be a very important tool to connect people with each other.

In today's modernized era nobody has **SUFFICIENT** time to write letters to their loved ones. Moreover it also takes longer to send or receive any information. But through the internet it is easier to send messages to our loved ones. Either it can be in the form of an e- mail or by **TEXT** messages from internet to cell phones. We can send and receive messages straightaway.

On the other hand today's younger **GENERATION** mostly prefer to do chatting on the internet. Through this chatting we can write messages and straightaway can get a reply. Moreover voice chatting is becoming more popular day-by-day.

It is a reality that advantages and disadvantages are like both sides of a coin, which usually run **PARALLEL** . So like other things the internet also has some downsides, like people are facing some health problems: for example, poor eye-sight, back ache, migraine. Today's teenagers usually prefer to spend their time on the internet rather than **PARTICIPATING** in other **PHYSICAL** activities, so that's why they are going to be weaker in their **PHYSICAL** health.

To **CONCLUDE** , I would like to say that the internet is one of the most modernized and most successful tools, not only for **COMMUNICATING** , but also to get most **RELEVANT** information regarding every field in a very short **PERIOD** of time.

### *The future of computers*

Today **COMPUTERS** are used almost everywhere. It is impossible to imagine our life without PCs, Internet, hand phones and other **TECHNOLOGICAL DEVICES**. But what of the future? In what fields will **COMPUTERS** be used and what **ROLE** will humans have in this world in the future?

Computers certainly make our life easier; we can easily get information about any product we plan to buy or place we plan to visit within a few seconds using personal **COMPUTERS** and Internet. Scientists **PREDICT** that in the near future it will be possible to smell a new perfume using Internet and watch 3D scenes at home like we do in the theater. According to forecasts of HR agencies, machines will replace the **JOB** of cashiers, **CIVIL** and **MILITARY** pilots. Some **CORPORATIONS** in Japan are already selling housewife-robots, which help old people to keep their home clean.

**DESPITE** the fact that **COMPUTERS** help us, they make us dependent. **APPARENTLY**, people spend more time behind **MONITORS** than ever before. And some of them feel a need for more time to be spent with people in live **CONTACT**. In addition, system failure of one of the important modules of a **COMPUTER** can bring about serious **CONSEQUENCES**. Suffice to mention **COMPUTER** problems which **OCCURRED** at the end of the 1990s, problems concerning the coming year 2000 (Y2K) and catastrophes that were **PREDICTED**. Fortunately imminent disasters did not happen. However, it is difficult to imagine what could have happened if all the **PREDICTIONS** had **OCCURRED**.

We live in a **COMPUTER** era: **COMPUTERS** penetrate everywhere with all the **BENEFITS** they provide and all the dangers they hide. However we are satisfied with them and sometimes we even thank them because they help us in **COMMUNICATING**, studying, doing business, entertaining and saving lives in critical situations.

***Preserving land for the conservation of endangered species is a waste of land***

As human population is **SIGNIFICANTLY/DRAMATICALLY** rising every year, people's **REQUIREMENTS** are increasing too. We need more food, more machines, more place to live. As a result of this people need more land to satisfy their **REQUIREMENTS**. We cultivate and irrigate more and more land to plant vegetables, build new buildings, airports, roads, etc. I think sometimes we forget that we are not alone on this planet. I have to disagree with those people who think that human needs are more important than saving land for endangered animals. I base my opinion on the following points.

First of all, as I already mentioned, we are not alone on this planet. A few centuries ago we were the part of wild nature. I think we need to remember this fact and respect all creatures around us.

Second of all, I believe that we all need to think of the problem of overpopulation. The human population is **DRAMATICALLY/SIGNIFICANTLY** increasing and we have to do something about it. From my opinion, every family should have no more than two children. It will help to stop the growth of population, decrease human needs for farmland, housing and industry.

In **CONCLUSION**, I think it is a very **TOPICAL** question nowadays. My point is that all people should answer this question and find the solution.

### ***Environmental concerns***

An essential problem of the 21st century is world pollution. Currently the **ENVIRONMENT** is so contaminated that urgent measures should be taken. The single **INDIVIDUAL** cannot be blamed for the world pollution; however every person should take care of his or her habitat. In addition, it is vital that **ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES** should be treated internationally.

Lately, many presentations, **CONFERENCES** and international summits have been held regarding waste treatment, recycling, soil and water contamination. For sure joint efforts and consolidation can only help in the **MUTUAL** war against the **ENVIRONMENTAL** disaster which is going on. For **INSTANCE**, governments should offer support to companies and organizations **INVOLVED** in manufacturing, industry or agriculture in order to find **ENVIRONMENTALLY** friendly **APPROACHES**. These could be special **REGULATIONS**, recycling programs, **ENVIRONMENTAL** education programmes and so on.

However, the influence of **INDIVIDUALS** over **ENVIRONMENT** should not be **IGNORED**. If we do not confess that our planet is our home, we will never be able to take **ADEQUATE** care of it. We have to **CONTRIBUTE** every day to the preservation of nature and the **ENVIRONMENT**. For example, always remember to save **ENERGY** by switching off lights, **COMPUTERS** and everything that we do not use. Our next obligation is to separate waste and throw **BULK** only in the designated **AREAS**. Driving **VEHICLES** can also be **ENVIRONMENT** friendly. For example, we have to avoid accelerating too rapidly or using the air conditioner in the country, where it will be better to save **ENERGY** by simply opening the windows.

To **SUM** up, **ENVIRONMENTAL** problems should be handled by local and international **AUTHORITIES** also. Every single person should take care of the **ENVIRONMENT** and moreover we have to bring up our children to be conscious citizens of a clean and preserved planet.

### *Some solutions to the problem of garbage pollution*

Over the past few **DECADES**, the increasing amount of industrial waste and household garbage has become a **MAJOR** problem in many countries. People have questioned what caused this problem and what can be done to improve the situation. In my opinion, two of the most critical causes of this waste material problem are the increased **CONSUMPTION** and a shortage of space for landfill.

To begin with, modern lifestyle has **CONTRIBUTED** greatly to the increasing amount of waste and garbage we produce everyday. In other words, we have turned into a materialistic and mass-consumption society where we use more and throw away more than ever before. Moreover, countries are running out of space to store garbage and waste material. In fact, **SECURING** land for waste **DISPOSAL** raises **CONTROVERSIES** in many countries.

To solve this intractable problem, every citizen needs to **PARTICIPATE** in producing less garbage. For example, we can bring our own personal shopping bags instead of using plastic bags provided by stores and shops. Besides, the government can **ENFORCE** stricter laws on companies to use biodegradable packaging or use recycled material. Indeed, this alone can **ELIMINATE** much of the waste which is sent to at land fills. Companies can also **CONTRIBUTE** by developing new raw material which is recyclable and will **ULTIMATELY** lead to less garbage. One good example of this is that tyre companies develop new tyres for cars which are not made of rubber but of new biodegradable material.

As discussed above, **INDIVIDUALS**, business and the government can share the responsibility to reduce the amount of waste material and to save the earth. I hope that in the future our offspring will be better off with the well-preserved **ENVIRONMENT**.

### *Smoking in public*

Most of the firms, organization and companies as well as government agencies have introduced **RESTRICTIONS** on smoking in work places and public amenities respectively. It has become fashionable in the world today to blame smoking. However, although I feel that smoking can be harmful, I don't think it should be banned completely. I would also argue that people should have the right whether they smoke or not.

Let me deal with the three **POSITIVE** sides of smoking. Firstly, smoking certainly helps many people to **RELAX** . For some, it even improves **CONCENTRATION** . If someone is upset owing to debt or they have an exam, they like to smoke to reduce the pressure or **TENSION** . Most people like to smoke when they are **RELAXING** with friends. Secondly, governments throughout the world make huge profits from taxes on cigarettes. The **INCOME OBTAINED** from taxes provides **FUNDS** which are used for building schools, hospitals and public places such as parks, gardens, sports ground and foot paths. Thirdly, the tobacco industry also employs tens of thousands of people all over the world, particularly in poorer countries like Zimbabwe or India. Without cigarettes, these people would have no **JOBS**.

**DESPITE** these **POSITIVE** effects there are lots of **NEGATIVE** effects of smoking too. **INITIALLY**, smoking has been proven to be dangerous for health. As one cigarette contain more than 4000 **CHEMICAL** substances, it causes many diseases like heart attacks, asthma, bronchitis, lung cancer and cough. According to recent **RESEARCH**, in Britain about 3,500 people are killed each year in road accidents and 120,000 are killed by smoking. **FURTHERMORE**, smoking costs the government millions of dollars because of the large number of people who need treatment in hospitals for smoking-related problems. Moreover, there is also concern today about **PASSIVE** smoking. Recent **RESEARCH** shows that non-smokers can suffer health problems if they spend long **PERIODS** of time among people who do smoke. In the UK children whose parents smoke are three times as likely to start smoking themselves.

In short, I think the world would be a better place without cigarettes. However, the decision as to whether to smoke or not should be for each **INDIVIDUAL** to make. I suggest people should not smoke in a room or place where there are non-smokers but surely they should be free to smoke elsewhere.



*Is the world a safer place with capital punishment?*

Capital punishment is always associated with **IGNORANCE** and intolerance. In fact, we must **ACKNOWLEDGE** that some people disagree with this kind of penalty but others are totally in favour. Portugal was the first European country to end this kind of penalty. Since the 19th century, tolerance and respect for life are important values. Moreover, we can affirm that all Europe remains under the same **CODES** of **CONDUCT**. Maybe because of a religious view point, life respect is a typical value in the Old Catholic world.

Those who are in favour of capital punishment live particularly in **RADICAL** countries. It is not surprising to watch some barbarian behaviours in certain countries such as public stoning to death. The population is invited to **PARTICIPATE** in the trial and in the execution of the **FINAL** sentence - death- itself. However, this is not just an **IMAGE** of third world countries. Actually, the USA is where this kind of punishment has its higher rates. The state of Texas, in particular, is at the top, supporting this measure against crime, especially those related to serial killers and those **INVOLVING** children. In a society **DOMINATED** by fear and government control, it is foreseen that this penalty will continue into the future.

Maybe this is not a clear question. As we can see there are several values here and of course **CULTURAL** behaviours. The roots of the question are religious, **CULTURAL**, **PSYCHOLOGICAL** and even geographical. The world is divided and the law systems show those divisions. The solutions, however, can lead us to other questions concerning revenge and justice. Is it better to kill a person because of his crimes? Can we admit that a life sentence in prison could be a much better punishment? In fact, rehabilitation is the right way especially with an **ACCURATE ETHICAL EVALUATION** first. Some people are lost forever, and in my opinion some murderers and other perverted people will suffer more in jail. In this sense, capital punishment is a soft **RELEASE**.

### *The case for a single global currency*

It is clear to me that the idea of a single global currency is an excellent ideal to work towards. There can be no doubt that trade and travel would be vastly easier. On the other hand I believe that it would cause problems today.

The **BENEFITS** of a single currency can be seen with the use in Europe of the Euro. Whenever you are travelling between countries using the Euro, the problems of currency changing and exchange rates are history. **SIMILARLY**, business between countries using the Euros is so much easier; no more worrying about exchange rate risk and pricing. Everyone's money is the same. The same thing is true with the US dollar. Most countries do not use the US dollar but it is accepted in many places. There are many countries that you can travel to and just take US dollars to use.

At present, though, a global currency would be impossible. Firstly most countries would not accept the idea. Secondly all countries are in different **ECONOMIC** states. Some are **ECONOMICALLY** very strong and some are in a state of collapse with inflation ruining the **ECONOMY**. Such countries could not be brought into a world currency as it would cause massive **FINANCIAL** instability worldwide. So it is clear that a global currency would indeed cause some serious problems.

So, in conclusion I see a global currency as a future ideal but it will not happen in my lifetime. It would make trade and travel much easier but the problems it would cause nowadays would be insurmountable.

### *The Pros and Cons of Globalization*

With the advent of **GLOBALIZATION**, a common language to **FACILITATE** trade and **COMMUNICATION** seems **INEVITABLE**. Some oppose the development of a single language on the grounds that it may lead to **CULTURAL EROSION** and a loss of local linguistic knowledge. Yet, I am of the opinion that it is possible to use an official international language and still **RETAIN** one's own language and **CULTURE**.

Firstly, many countries already use an official language or languages. For example, in India there are two official languages: Hindi and English. In a country such as India where there are many languages spoken, there is a need for official languages to **ENSURE COMMUNICATION** between different **SECTIONS** of the population and the different states. In China, where different dialects are spoken, Mandarin, the official language, **ENABLES** people from different provinces to comprehend each other.

Secondly, in an age of rampant **GLOBALIZATION** there is no doubt that an international language is **INEVITABLE**. How is an African businessman going to **CONDUCT** business in China when there are such differences between languages? In this sense, not only is an international language an **INEVITABILITY**, but also a necessity for trade, commerce and **ECONOMIC EXPANSION** in the 21st century.

The critics opposing the adoption of an international official language argue that it would lead to a loss of **CULTURAL IDENTITY**. However, the use of an international official language doesn't mean that local languages will die out. For example, English already **FUNCTIONS** as a kind of unofficial international language but this doesn't mean that people **CONVERSE SOLELY** in English or they neglect their own language. English is used in **SPECIFIC CONTEXTS** (trade, business, etc) and native languages are used for everyday **INSTRUCTION**.

In **BRIEF**, as the world becomes smaller the need for an official international language seems unavoidable. English has already **ASSUMED** this **ROLE** although its **STATUS** is unofficial. In my view, the use of either an official or unofficial international language is necessary to **FACILITATE COMMUNICATION** in a time of rapid **GLOBALIZATION**.

### *The effects of globalization*

**GLOBALIZATION** is a **PROCESS** of advancement and increase in **INTERACTION** between the worlds' countries and people. It **INVOLVES COMMUNICATION**, knowledge and skills. Globalization is gaining speed over the entire world. It has attracted enough world attention needed from international organizations in **PROMOTING** and encouraging human rights and freedom , opportunities for **ECONOMIC**, social and **CULTURAL** rights.

However, there are some countries that are missing out on the opportunities that are offered and it's taken as a big problem for their country. They are the poorer countries that are not connected to the people **GLOBALLY** and their people are unskilled due to the lack of knowledge and **TECHNOLOGY**. They are also unable to trade with the other countries which are richer and larger as they are unable to meet the demands **IMPOSED** on them. They also will not have the opportunities and the **CHALLENGES** that are **REQUIRED**.

**GLOBALIZATION** has also encouraged crime, like the **ILLEGAL** trade in drug trafficking around the world by air, sea and land. This has **INVOLVED** human smuggling. This has brought about a lot of problems to the country and the family of the drug addicts. This will also lead to other crimes like robbery and violence in the country.

Another **NEGATIVE** side of **GLOBALIZATION** is the dumping of the dangerous waste into the river, sea or the ocean. This will Affect the aquatic creatures, contaminate the water and cause harm to the people too.

To **CONCLUDE**, **GLOBALIZATION** has played an **ENORMOUS** part in the world's economics but the international organization should also not forget the poorer countries and the developed countries should also tackle the other **NEGATIVE** side that **AFFECTS** the world.

***Improvements in health, education and trade are essential for the development of poorer nations. However, the governments of richer nations should take more responsibility for helping the poorer nations in such AREAS.***

Today's world has been divided into developing and industrialised countries. The main difference between them is the amount of money that governments apply in important **AREAS** such as education, health and commerce. Most of the poorer nations are buried in debts as a result of their unbalanced **ECONOMIES** which are reflected in failed health care, an **UNSTRUCTURED** education system and a weak international trade. This vicious **CYCLE** will continue **INDEFINITELY** unless wealthier nations show interest in **MINIMIZING** the worldwide **ECONOMIC** differences, as well as taking more responsibility for **ASSISTING** unfortunate countries.

Most of the African countries live in sub-human conditions because of the extreme poverty, upheaval, hunger, disease, unemployment, lack of education and both inexperienced and corrupt **ADMINISTRATIONS**. The devastating **CONSEQUENCES** of the **AIDS** epidemic in those countries could improve if the infected populations receive free drugs to control the disease, have **ACCESS** to health **PROFESSIONALS** and get information on how to prevent its spread. But this can only be **ACHIEVED** through international **AID** programs in which leaders of the world's richest countries donate medicine and also send doctors and nurses to treat and educate those in need.

Moreover, most of the poor countries **RELY** on selling agricultural products and raw material to rich nations and buying industrialized products from them resulting in a huge **FINANCIAL** deficit. **CONSEQUENTLY**, they borrow a **SIGNIFICANT** amount of money from the World Bank to try to improve their broken **ECONOMIES**, but sometimes the money disappears with no **SIGNIFICANT** changes and they cannot even pay the interest to the bank. Regarding this **ISSUE**, last year the G8, which is **COMPRISED** of leaders of the eight richest nations, decided to forgive billions of dollars worth of debt owed by the world's poorest nations. In addition, they developed **ADEQUATE** loan programs to **FINANCIALLY ASSIST** those countries.

In **CONCLUSION**, leaders of the industrialised countries play an indispensable **ROLE** in **ASSISTING** developing nations deal with essential **SECTORS** such as health, education and trade. Also, their **AID** is the key to breaking the vicious **CYCLE**, which results in poverty and death.

***The benefits of taking a year off before going to university.***

Nowadays, in our competitive world, in order to succeed, knowledge from school and university is not enough. Therefore, the student who **PROCEEDS** from the school to university gets less **BENEFIT** and **CONTRIBUTES** less too, than those who gain experience and skills before going to a tertiary **INSTITUTE**. There are two reasons to prove my opinion. I call the group of people who study from school to university group A and the other group is group B.

Firstly, at school and university, what students in group A gain is mostly **THEORY**. Of course, **THEORY** is very necessary; however, you can't do everything with **THEORY**. You must have practical experience. This is what group A lack very much. After graduating, without experience, group A can't accomplish their work perfectly. On the other hand, it takes them time and money to keep up with other experienced students. Therefore, group A can **CONTRIBUTE** less than group B who have the most two important things: skills and experience.

Secondly, as group A **CONTRIBUTE** less, they surely get less **BENEFIT**. Moreover, many companies which employ people in group A have to train them from the beginning. Students in group B have useful experience and skills from the beginning of their employment. As a result, group B give more **BENEFIT**.

In **CONCLUSION**, I think student should go to travel or find a **JOB** before **PROCEEDING** to university. **THEREBY**, they will not only have basic knowledge but also skills and experience which are useful for them to get a good **JOB** and a brilliant future.

***International sporting events are the best way to reduce political tensions: do you agree or not?***

The World Cup football matches and the Olympics are held worldwide with great national support and expectations. As a fan of those competitions, I agree with the idea that sporting events can help international relations and national unity. In this essay, I will think about the effects of these popular sporting events.

First of all, the World Cup, Olympics and other international games work for easing **TENSIONS** among different nations. For example, South and North Korea have football games regularly which give two nations a chance to understand each other deeply. In the mid 1990s, hundreds of North Korean supporters came to South Korea with the footballers and they were very excited during the sporting events. Even if it sounds ridiculous, many South Koreans were quite surprised at that moment when North Koreans shouted and cried during the match. We all realized that they were very **NORMAL** sports fans even though they were occasionally very secretive. Through the sports, two divided nations could reduce their political and **IDEOLOGICAL TENSIONS** and could feel the patriotic unity.

On the other hand, some sports matches can make international relations worse. For **INSTANCE**, football or baseball games between Korea and Japan are always big matches in two countries where **TENSIONS** overflow. Sometimes, after the matches, the two rivals blame each other and their patriotic emotions explode in an aggressive way. A much worse **SCENARIO** is that the troubles caused by losing games **AFFECT** the players directly. As far as I know, a **COUPLE** of Korean players in Japan suffered from **INVISIBLE DISCRIMINATION** after the match between the two countries.

In **CONCLUSION**, I think that international sporting occasions can be one of the good ways to ease **TENSIONS** or to **RELEASE** patriotism safely. However, I believe that games cannot be the **FUNDAMENTAL** way for sound patriotism or peaceful international relations.



***Good news is no news: agree or disagree?***

News **EDITORS** decide what to broadcast on television and what to print in newspapers. There are two **FACTORS** that influence their decisions. The first is the kind of customers they cater to. Each group of reader and viewer has their own **FEATURES**. For example, if your customers are mostly teenagers, you have to **CONCENTRATE** on something attracting them such as stories, photographs about pop stars, film stars, funny tales, and young fashion. It will be very silly if you try to provide teenagers with **ECONOMIC**, political news. On the **CONTRARY**, businessmen and politicians may never read news about James Blunt or Keira Knightley. Therefore, what influences news **EDITORS'** decisions the most is the taste of their customers.

The second is the attraction of news. Who will read or watch your news if it happened one year, one month, even one week ago? The answer is nobody, absolutely no one. In the **ENERGETIC** and competitive world nowadays, people always ask for really current news. In order to satisfy customers, there is a pressure on all **EDITORS** to find continually what has already happened not only yesterday but even an hour ago. Or else, they will lose their customers. No **EDITOR** wants that to happen.

On television or in newspaper, we seem to become used to bad news. It is a little difficult for us to receive a piece of good news. We can't **DENY** that bad things **OCCUR** on the earth day by day. However, news **EDITORS** try to gain more and more customers, which means more and more money, by **PUBLISHING** bad news. This is because bad news makes us curious. We want to know why it is bad, what it is about, whether it influences us or not. As a result, we will buy newspapers or watch television to find out. And the happiest people are, of course, news **EDITORS**.

I think it would be better if more good news was reported. Bad news makes us worry and feel sad, **WHEREAS** good news makes us happy. However much bad news there is, there should be the same amount of good news. So we can give something bad a lot of thought while still be joyful with good news. Any inequalities between good news and bad news should be avoided. That is the best solution.

Now, we can't live without news. **THEREFORE**, the **ROLE** of news **EDITORS** is very important. We should support them. And what they have to do is try their best to provide us with useful news, both good and bad.



**The table below describes percentages of home schooled students in Some Country in 1999-2004. Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown.**

You should write at least 150 words.

Grade/Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Kindergarten	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.9
Grades 1-2	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.1
Grades 3-4	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2
Grades 5-6	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.6
Grades 7-8	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.4	2.5

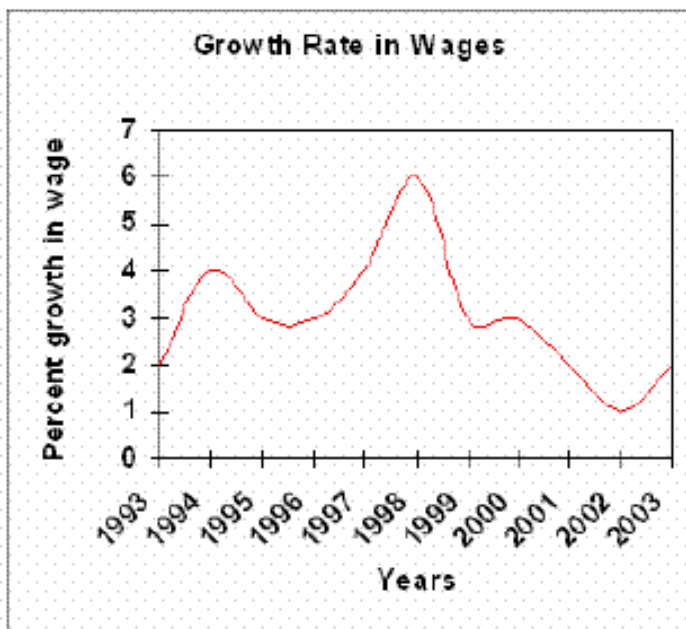
The main **TREND** is that all **GRADES** including kindergarten increased every year. Kindergarten started highest at 2.4 and ended highest at 2.9 **PERCENT** with a **CONSTANT** increase. But **GRADES 1-2** and **GRADES 5-6** shows a slightly different **TREND** : both started at 1.5 **PERCENT** in 1999 and **DECLINED** slightly in 2000. Both of them increased slowly in 2002 and both held that course to 2004 where **GRADES 1-2** ended at 2.1 **PERCENT** and **GRADES 5-6** ended at 2.6 **PERCENT**.

**GRADES 3-4** had a slow but steady growth through all six years. It started at 1.6 **PERCENT** in 1999 and increased 0.1 every year except in 2003 when it peaked up 0.2 **PERCENT**. **GRADES 7-8** started at 1.6 **PERCENT** and stayed there for three years until it rapidly rose to 2.2 and peaked at 2.5 in 2004.

**OVERALL** , all **GRADES** including kindergarten experienced a rise of **APPROXIMATELY MINIMUM 1 PERCENT** and more in 6 years.

**The graph below gives information on wages of Some country over a ten-year period. Write a report for a university tutor describing the information shown.**

*You should write at least 150 words.*



The linegraph describes the growth of wages in Somecountry from 1993 to 2003.

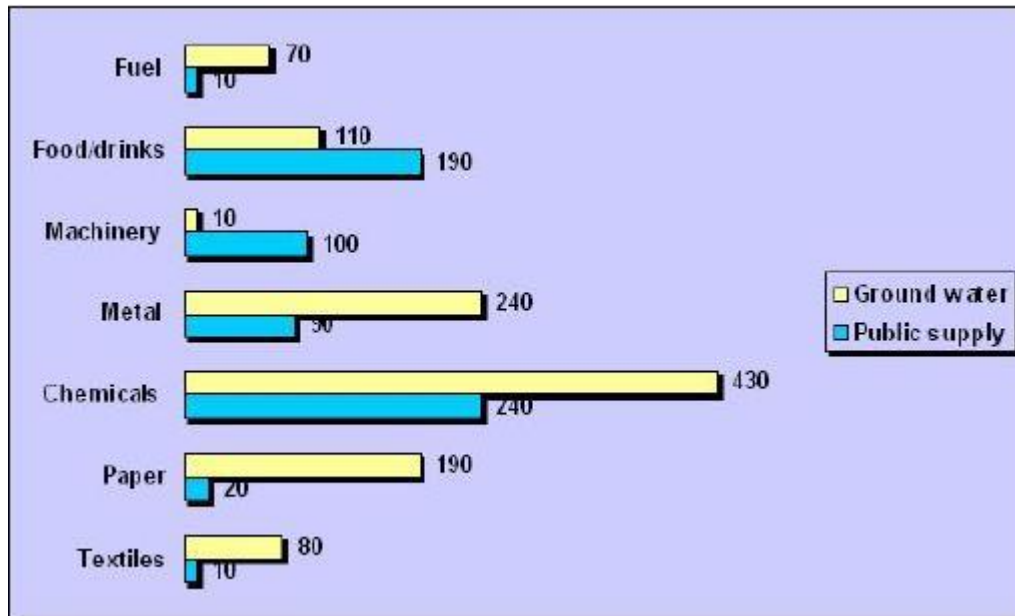
The growth started at two **PERCENT** in 1993, but it did not stay there very long; it rapidly doubled in 1994. Further on, the figure **DECLINED** to three **PERCENT** in 1995, stayed steady for a year, before it **PROCEEDED** to rise slowly ending up at just under four **PERCENT** in 1997. 1998 was the best year, when the wages peaked at six **PERCENT**.

However, after 1998 the wages **DECLINED** nearly every year. Only a year after, the **PERCENTAGE** dropped to well under three **PERCENT**, and stayed there on **APPROXIMATELY** three **PERCENT** till 2000. In 2002 the wages reached the trough of just one **PERCENT** growth. Fortunately the growth rose in 2003 to just under two **PERCENT**.

**OVERALL**, the growth rate in wages in Somecountry **DEMONSTRATED** striking changes through the ten years.

**The graph below shows annual water usage (in millions of cubic meters) by industries in Somecountry. Write a report for a university tutor describing the information shown.**

*You should write at least 150 words.*



The bargraph describes the water usage for every year in Somecountry in millions of cubic meters.

The water usage shows two **TRENDS**, ground water and public supply. Fuel and textiles are the ones that uses the least water, with 10 m<sup>3</sup> of public supply and 70m<sup>3</sup> and 80m<sup>3</sup> of ground water. Machinery is just the opposite of these two and has 10m<sup>3</sup> of ground water and 100m<sup>3</sup> of public supply.

Food/drinks, metal, paper and **CHEMICALS** are all over 100m<sup>3</sup> of ground water where **CHEMICALS** peak dramatically at 430m<sup>3</sup>. The highest **VOLUME** of water usage of public supplies also belongs to **CHEMICALS** (240m<sup>3</sup>). Next on the list is food/drinks with 190m<sup>3</sup>, the others accounting for under 100m<sup>3</sup>.

**OVERALL** , the **CHEMICAL** industry uses a lot more water then the rest of the industries both ground water and public supplies, and in general most industries use far more ground water than public supplies.