

Answer key

The given bar-chart shows **1. yearly** profits earned by 4 companies between 2000 and 2016. The table gives information about what **2. proportion** of these profits was invested in Research and Development in 2000 and 2010. Overall, it can be seen that Company C, while showing the **3. smallest/lowest** profit at the start of the period, ended up with by **4. far** the largest earnings by 2016. The fact that this company's **5. funding/budget** for R&D was far higher than the other three companies may show a **6. correlation/link** between R&D investment and annual profits.

To begin with the data in the bar-chart, it can be seen that all companies experienced a **7. rise** in annual profits from the start of the period until the end, with the **8. exception** of Company B, which showed a **9. steady/gradual** fall in earnings in each of the three years. Company A earned just over 20 million dollars profit in 2010, **10. rising/increasing** gradually to around 28 million by 2016. As stated earlier, Company C started the period with around 15 million dollars profit before showing **11. substantial/dramatic/huge/large/major** increases in both 2010 and 2016, with 35 and 65 million dollars respectively. Company D started with 20 million and almost **12. doubled** its profit margin to just under 40 million in 2010 before dipping back **13. slightly** to end the period at around 38 million dollars. By **14. contrast**, Company B showed profits of almost 50 million in 2000 before **15. experiencing/recording** a steady decline to end at 40 million dollars by 2016.

The data seem to give support to the claim that investment in R&D really does pay dividends. As stated previously, Company C was the **16. only** one to show real commitment to R&D funding with an increase from 30% to 40% in 2000 and 2010 **17. respectively**. Company A's budget for R&D stayed steady at 20% in both years, but experienced a slight rise in profits. Both Company B and Company D **18. reduced/decreased** their R&D budgets, resulting in a steady fall for Company B and a slight decrease in profits for Company D at the end of the period.

Answer key

The chart above shows **1. demographic/population** details of 4 countries in terms of distribution in 4 given age-groups: **2. namely**, young people to the age of 20, people aged 21 to 40, those between the ages of 41 and 60, and finally those seniors aged over 60 years. It can be seen that Country A has the largest **3. percentage/proportion** of citizens in the 0-20 years group, while Country D has the largest proportion of seniors. Countries B and C both show majorities in the over 40-year-old groups. The pie-charts give details of welfare **4. spending/funding/budgets** in 2 of these countries, namely, Country A and Country D, showing the proportion of money spent in various fields each year. It is evident that Country A spends the highest percentage on **5. education** while Country D invests strongly in health-care for its citizens.

To begin with the demographics, Country A has 40% of its citizens in the **6. below/under** 21 years group, while a mere 10 per cent of its population are over 60 years of age. The **7. remaining** fifty per cent is split equally between the other 2 groups. Country B and Country C have similarly small percentages of young people with 10 per cent each. The large **8. majority** of people living in Country B (**9. accounting** for 70%) fall in the middle aged groups (30% aged 21-40 and 40% in the age group 41-60), with just one **10. fifth** of the population aged over 60. In Country C the **11. figures/data/numbers** for those 3 groups are 25%, 35% and 30% respectively, showing a majority of 65 % of the population **12. being** over 41 years old. As mentioned previously, Country D can be classed as an 'ageing society' with a mere 8 per cent of the population below the age of 21. The figure **13. increases/rises/grows** for each of the subsequent age groups, with 20%, 32% and 40% respectively.

The data in the pie-charts regarding welfare expenditure shows that Country A, with its high percentage of young citizens, spends 40% of the annual budget on education. The remaining 60% is split **14. equally** between health-care, housing and 'other'. By contrast, almost **15. half** of the welfare budget in Country D goes on health-care, a reflection perhaps of the 'ageing society. Education receives just one **16. tenth** of the budget while housing and 'other' account for 25% and 20% respectively.

Answer Key

The bar-chart above shows how many crimes were committed in three countries from 2005 to 2015. It can be seen that the crime **1. rate** experienced a steady decrease in Country A while Country B showed a **2. reverse/different** trend with a slight increase in each period. The number of crimes committed in Country C showed an **3. overall** drop over the period but with a slight increase in 2010 over the figure five years earlier. The pie-charts show the percentage breakdown for different types of crime committed in **4. both** Country A and Country B. Country A showed the highest **5. incidence/rate** of theft, while assault was the most **6. common/frequent** crime in Country B.

To start with the number of crimes, it can be seen that, **7. although** Country A topped the group consistently throughout the period, the incidence of crime fell from the **8. starting** point of just under 6,000 crimes committed in 2005 to just over 4,000 crimes ten years later. This decreasing trend is in contrast to **9. that** of Country B, which recorded a slight increase from around 2,000 crimes in 2005 to around 2,200 crimes a **10. decade** later. Country C started out at around 3,800 crimes in 2005, **11. followed** by a small rise to around 3,900 crimes, before dropping back to approximately 3,700 incidences of crime.

When it **12. comes** to the kinds of crime committed, theft **13. accounted** for 40% of all crimes in Country A, with drug offences and assault taking 10% and 20% **14. respectively**. 'Other' crimes accounted for the remaining 30%. In Country B, however, assault was the leading crime with 40% of all crimes committed. Thirty per cent of all crimes were drug offences, followed by theft (20%) and 'other' (the **15. final/remaining/other** 10%).

Answer key

The line graph gives details of three fuel sources used by a certain country to **1.generate/produce** energy from the period 1990 until 2020: **2. namely**, fossil fuels (coal, gas, oil), nuclear energy, and alternative energy sources (e.g. solar energy, hydroelectricity, wind power). Overall, it can be seen that although fossil fuels were by far the most **3.important** source of energy at the beginning of the period, there has been a steady fall in the use of **4. such/these** fuels, and the future of energy production is **5.expected / likely/ projected / forecast** to rely on alternative energy sources.

To begin with fossil fuels, these accounted for 70% of total energy **6.generation / production** in 1990, while the remaining 30% was taken up by nuclear energy and alternative energy sources, with 20% and 10% respectively. By the **7.turn / end** of the century, the dependence on coal, gas and oil had fallen 10 **8. percent**. This decrease was absorbed by nuclear energy, which rose by **9. exactly** the same amount, 10%. There was no change in the use of alternative energysources at this time. The next fifteen years, **10. however/though**, saw a dramatic rise in the use of alternatives for energy production, overtaking both fossil fuels, which **11. continued** its downward trend, and nuclear power, which plateaued at 30%. Similar trends are projected to occur until 2020, with alternatives **12.accounting** for one half of all energy generation. Nuclear is expected to remain stable at 30%, while the use of fossil fuels is likely to fall to an all-time low of just 20%.

Answer key

The bar-chart gives details of the incidence of road accidents in three South-east Asian countries: namely, Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia, in the first **1. decade** of this century. There are three obvious trends shown in the bar-chart: an increasing trend **2. experienced/shown** by Thailand, a decreasing trend in Malaysia, and a **3. steady/stable** pattern in Indonesia. The pie-chart features the four different types of road vehicles involved in accidents in Thailand in 2010. It is clear that motorcyclists were by far the most **4. likely/probable** of all road-users to be involved in accidents.

To begin with the number of individual accidents, it can be seen that just under ten thousand road accidents were **5. recorded/witnessed/seen** in the three countries in 2010. Of these, Malaysia and Thailand occupied joint first place with 4,000 accidents **6. each**. Indonesia accounted for the remaining two thousand or so accidents. Five years later, Malaysia had managed to **7. halve/reduce/decrease** its number of accidents, standing at just 2,000. However, Thailand's figure rose 25% to **8. stand** at around 5,000 recorded accidents. Indonesia's total remained steady at just under two thousand. By the end of the **9. period**, Malaysia was able to sustain its downward trend, **10. reducing** its total by a further 500 or so accidents. Thailand, on the other hand, continued to rise, closing at six thousand accidents by 2010. There was no change in Indonesia's **11. recorded** figure.

Of the 6,000 recorded accident which occurred in Thailand in 2010, a total of 3,600, or 60%, involved motorcycles. Trucks accounted for a further 20% while the remaining 20% was **12. split/divided/shared** between cars and buses, with 15% and 5% respectively.

Answer key

The bar-chart gives information about how many crimes were committed by both males and females in a certain country from 1995 to 2010. Figures are given in thousands. The pie-chart shows percentages of the four most **1. common/frequent** crimes carried out in one particular year, as well as the percentage of other crimes committed. Overall, it can be seen that **2. while/although** the number of crimes committed by men **3. decreased/fell**, females **4. tended** to be more involved in crime as the period progressed. In addition, the most common type of crime involved driving offences.

To begin with the bar-chart, we can see that at the start of the **5. period** in 1995, there were fifty thousand crimes committed by men with only fifteen thousand committed by women. Five years later, the **6. rate/number** for men had reduced to forty thousand, while the number for women had **7. risen/increased** to eighteen thousand. These trends continued into the new **8. millennium/century**, with figures of thirty thousand and twenty-five thousand crimes for men and women **9. respectively**. By the end of the period the number of crimes by males and females had reached parity with twenty-eight thousand for both.

With **10. regard/reference** to the types of crime committed in a certain year, we can see that driving offences accounted for almost one **11. third** of all crimes, at thirty percent. Theft, in the form of burglary and shoplifting took up the next two **12. places/spots/rankings** with 25 and 20 percent respectively, while the more serious crime of murder accounted for only five percent of the total. The remaining twenty percent of crimes was given over to 'other crimes', which were not specified.

Answer key

The pie-chart gives **1. details** of a survey in which 100 students were asked to name their favourite subject at school. It can be seen that English was the **2. most** popular subject, while history was the **3. Least** favourite subject.

If we divide the subjects into two categories, **4. namely** the arts and science subjects, we can see that Science, Maths and Computer Studies **5. accounted** for a total of 50%, or half of all students surveyed. Of the science subjects, Science was the most popular with 25%, Maths the **6. second/next** most popular with 15% and Computer Science the next most popular with 10%. Of the **7. arts** subjects, English was the most popular with 28% of the votes. The next most popular subject was Art, accounting for 12%, and History was the **8. next/third** most popular, taking up just 2% of student preferences: in total a total of 42% for Arts subjects. This shows that arts subjects were actually **9. less** popular than the technical subjects, even though English was the single most preferred subject.

The final subject which received votes was Physical education, which accounted for 8% of the votes, making it less popular than all the other subjects, with the **10. exception of** History.

Answer key

The bar-chart gives information about the number of serious crimes such as murder, rape and violent theft, which took **1. place** in a four different countries, namely, France, the USA, the UK and Australia, between 1990 and 2005. It can be seen that the USA **2. leads/tops** the group in **3. terms** of the frequency of serious crimes in all years, and the trend is **4. increasing / growing**.

To begin with those countries which **5. experienced/showed/recorded/had** an increasing trend, we can see that the United States started with around 1000 serious crimes at the beginning of the period in 1995. This **6. number/figure** grew steadily over the years to end the period at 2,000, a 100% increase. France **7. also** experienced an increasing trend, **8. starting** the period at around 7,000 and increasing steadily until 2000 when it reached 12,000. It remained at this figure in 2005.

9. Moving to the countries which showed a decreasing trend, we can see that the United Kingdom started the period at 9,000, the **10. largest/highest/biggest** number of all the countries, and this **11. dropped/fell/decreased** steadily in stages over the years to finish at 6,000. Australia, similarly, experienced a decrease over the years. It started at 7,000 in 1995 and fell steadily to a **12. low** of 5,000 in 2000. The following year, however, saw a slight rise to end the period at 6,000.

Answer key

The table shows the number of miles which the average **1. British** person covered in 1985 and 2000 using a **2. number/variety/range** of transportation methods. The data can be grouped into those modes of transport which increased in **3. popularity/frequency/choice**, and those which showed a decrease. Overall, it can be seen that, on **4. average**, English people tended to travel substantially more in 2000 than in 1985, and cars were the number one choice of travel.

To begin with the group which showed a decreasing **5. trend / tendency / pattern**, the non-motorised forms of transport, walking and bicycle, showed **6. moderate/slight/modest** falls. Walking fell from 255 miles in 1985 to 237 miles in 2000. The **7. distance** covered by bicycle fell from 51 miles to 41 miles. The **8. only/sole/single** form of motor vehicle which showed a similar decrease was the local bus, which fell from 429 miles to 274 miles in 2000.

All **9. other** forms of motorized vehicles, **10. namely** car, long distance bus, train and taxi recorded increases. The car was the most popular mode of transport, **11. increasing / rising/growing** from 3199 to 4806 miles by 2000. The train showed a rise from 289 miles to 366, and the taxi was the least popular form of transport, rising from 13 miles to 42 miles by 2000. The category 'other modes of transport' also rose from 450 miles to 585, **12. although/but** there is no indication exactly which modes of transport are included in this group.

Answer key

The table shows the average income each **1. Month** for a selection of professions in Thailand and Australia in 2012. The professions can be **2.split / categorized / divided / grouped** into graduate and non-graduate occupations. Overall it can be seen that the graduate salaries are consistently higher than the non-graduate salaries, and that salaries **3. tend** to be higher in Australia than in Thailand, with the **4. exception** of lawyers. The figures are given in Thai Baht.

Both tables show that the average monthly **5. salary/income/wage** was much higher in the graduate group than the non-graduate group. In Thailand salaries ranged from 85,000 for accountants **6.to** 242,000 for lawyers, and in Australia the range was from 125,500 for accountants up to 350,000 for surgeons. On the other hand, non-graduate jobs had much **7. lower** incomes in both countries. For **8.example/instance**, in Thailand salaries started at 3,500 for labourers and went up to 7,000 for bus drivers. Similarly in Australia, the range was from 50,000 for waiters to 75,000 for bus drivers.

Salaries were higher in all professions in Australia than in Thailand in **9. both** graduate and non-graduate groups. For example, shop assistants and dentists earned 53,500 and 195,000 **10.respectively** in Australia, while, in Thailand they earned 5,500 and 187,000. The exception to this was lawyers, who earned 210,000 in Australia and 242,000 in Thailand.

Answer key

The charts give information about the use of water **1. worldwide/globally** in the year 2012. The pie-chart shows the proportion of total water uses for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes. The bar-chart gives specific details of this water use in four countries: **2. namely** Germany, New Zealand, India and China. Overall, it can be seen that the **3. majority** of water was used for farming purposes, and this is reflected in the water usage in three of the 4 given nations. The **4. exception** to this was Germany. Moving on to details, the vast majority of water used globally was for agriculture, accounting for a massive seventy percent of total water **5. consumed/used**. Industrial use accounted for just 20%, with domestic use only half that of industry, with one **6. tenth** of global consumption.

An examination of the water use in the four countries **7. mentioned/given** above shows that both India and China used large **8. amounts/quantities** for farming, with figures of around 95 and 70 percent **9. respectively**. China used just over one fifth for its developing industries, and just under one tenth of all water for household purposes. By **10. contrast**, India used just 3% for domestic use and only around 2% for industry.

Moving on to the remaining two countries, we can see that New Zealand used **11. similar** amounts for both farming and domestic use, with figures of around 48% and 45% respectively. The **12. remaining/other** 7% was consumed by industrial activity. Germany seems to be the exception in this group of 4 nations. Four **13. fifths** of all water consumption was taken by industry. Of the remaining **14. twenty** percent, around twelve percent was used by households, and just eight percent for agriculture.

Answer key

The first chart gives details of how many cars were **1. purchased/bought** in one country from 1995 to 2010 with **2. projections/predictions/forecasts/estimates** for 2020, while the second chart illustrates levels of air pollution in the **3. same** country during that period of time, again with estimates for the year 2020. Overall, it can be seen that there is a direct **4. link/correlation** between the number of new vehicles purchased and the incidence of air pollution.

To begin with the number of new cars bought each **5. year**, we can see that at the beginning of the period around three million new vehicles appeared on the roads. There was a **6. gradual/slight/steady** increase over the next fifteen years, with figures of four million, five million and eight million respectively. It is expected that this **7. Increasing / upward/rising/growing** trend will continue to the year 2020, when ten million new vehicles are expected to be **8. purchased/bought**.

Turning to the figures for air pollution, the reading stood at around seventy- five micrograms per cubic metre in 1995. This figure was within 'acceptable' limits. In 2000 the figure had risen to just under 100 micrograms, which was still classified as 'acceptable'. Following this, **9. however/though**, the air pollution continued its upward trend. By the year 2005, the figure of just over 100 micrograms had **10. exceeded/passed** safety limits and was classified as 'unhealthy'. The quality of air continued to **11. deteriorate** in 2010 with a reading of almost 150 micrograms, an increase of around 50 per cent. The situation is not expected to **12. improve** over the next decade with a high of around 170 micrograms predicted for 2020, making breathing conditions 'hazardous'. All in all, it would seem necessary for tighter controls of new vehicle purchase to be put into place if the government wants to improve the quality of air.

Answer key

The bar-chart and table both give details of how long men and women in a range of regions can expect to live, benchmarked against the global average. According to the chart women tend to enjoy **1. longer** lives than men in all regions except **2. Africa**. The global average life expectancy is four years higher for women **3. than** for men, with figures of 68 and 64 **4. respectively**. Of the five regions only 2 of them exceed the global average. These are **5. Europe** and **6. North America**. In the **7. former**, women can expect to reach the age of 81 with men living four years **8. less/shorter** than this, with 77 years, while in the **9. latter**, females generally live **10. 3/three** years longer than men with figures of 73 and 70 respectively.

Of the three regions whose average life expectancy is **11. less/shorter** than the global average, the discrepancy between males and females is similar in Asia and South America with a difference of **12. 5/five** years. Asian men can expect to live until the age of 57 while their counterparts in South America generally live two years less **13. than** this, with figures of 57 and 55 years. Females in those regions reach the average age of **14. 62/sixty-two** and **15. 60/sixty** respectively.

Finally, Africa has the **16. lowest/shortest** life expectancy of all the regions. It is also the **17. only/one/sole** region where men outlive women, **18. with** figures of **19. 56/fifty-six** and **20. 53/fifty-three** respectively.

Answer key

The table shows how many organ transplants were **1. conducted** in 3 countries over 3 different years, plus forecasts for 2020. The pie-chart shows the **2. percentage/proportion** of transplanted organs in one year in Australia. Overall, it can be seen that South Africa consistently had the **3. highest** incidence of organ transplants, and the major organ involved in **4. transplantation/transplants** was the liver.

5. If we start with the number of organ transplants we can see that both Australia and South Africa showed increasing trends for transplant frequency, **6. while / but / although / whereas** the trend in France was downward. South Africa started the period at just over 8,000 transplants. Although this figure shrank to around 7,000 in the **7. next / following/subsequent** decade, it increased again to finish at 8,900 transplants in 2010. In Australia, 4,200 transplants **8. took** place in both 1990 and 2000 before **9. Increasing / rising/growing/rising** to 5,500 ten years later. France is the only country to record a **10. fall/decrease/reduction** in the number of organ transplants over the period. The figure started at 3,200 in 1990 and, although it rose to 3,800 by 2000, the figure then shrank over the next **11. decade** to stand at 2,800, a reduction of one thousand.

Moving on to projected figures, the same trends continue for each country. Australia is expected to experience a growth of five hundred to stand at 6,000 transplants. South Africa is projected to increase **12. Slightly / just / moderately** less than Australia, with a rise of 300 transplants to stand at 9,200. France is likely to experience a fall of 300 transplants to stand at 2,500 operations, the lowest figure of all these three countries.

Answer key

The flow-chart describes the process of **1. cultivating/growing** rice. It can be seen that there are six major **2. stages** in this process, which take place in the rice fields, the processing plant, and finally the retail shops where the processed rice is **3.sold**.

The first stage is the preparation of the fields. In order to prepare the fields, the land must be **4. ploughed**. This means that the soil is turned to make planting easier. In the **5.past** ploughing was usually done using animals such as horses or buffalo, although nowadays ploughing is often done using a **6. tractor**. The next stage is planting the seeds. Again, this can be done by hand or using a machine. The seeds are **7. scattered/dispersed/sown** over the fields and fertilizer is added to help the seeds to grow strong. Once the seeds have formed leaves, the young plants are thinned out and transplanted into rows. After a period of a few months, the mature rice crop is **8. harvested**, again either manually or by machine. After harvesting, the **9.husks** are removed in the milling stage. Following this, the rice is **10. dried**, usually in the sun, and then packed into sacks. Finally the packed rice can be sent to retail outlets, where it is sold.

Answer key

The flow-chart shows the **1. stages** involved in diamond processing, from extracting the ore to producing the diamond concentrate. The process consists of three **2.distinct/different** stages: crushing, cleaning and separation. Each stage is **3.carried** out using a number of different machines.

The first stage in the process is crushing, which itself **4. consists** of three main stages. First of all, the iron ore is passed to the primary crusher, **5. where** the large rocks are crushed into smaller pieces of roughly 30 centimetres in diameter. These smaller pieces are then fed into the secondary crusher, which, in **6. turn**, reduces the rocks to an even smaller size: 8 cm in diameter. The **7.final/last/third/next** stage in crushing involves the roller crusher, which breaks up the rocks into pieces not **8. exceeding** 3 centimetres, at the same time releasing the diamonds.

During the next stage, cleaning, four machines are used to **9. remove/clean** various pieces of dirt from the diamond ore. The primary and the secondary scrubber remove dirt particles and reduce the size of the ore further. As their names imply, the de-gritter removes grit and the de-sander gets rid of **10. sand**.

The separation stage consists of three methods. In the first of these, heavy minerals, which surround the diamonds, are separated from the light minerals, and the **11.latter** are discarded. **12.Following/After** this, magnets remove unwanted magnetic deposits, and finally the pure diamond ore is extracted using a grease table which separates the diamond concentrate from all the remaining pieces.

Answer key

The map shows how Biggsville, a village not **1. far** from London, has developed since 1868, when the village was first established. It can be seen that there is a **2.correlation/link** between the growth of the village and the development of transportation infrastructure, namely, roads and **3. railway** access.

In its early stages, the village was built between two main roads and it continued to grow along these roads in a **4. south-westerly** direction. The construction of the railway in 1909 resulted in further growth in this direction. There was also **5.expansion/development/construction** to the south of the railway and along the main road south of the railway station line **6. between** 1922 and 1970. This trend continued until 1970 when a motorway was **7. built/constructed** to the east of the existing village, crossing both the railway line and one of the main roads. Over the next twenty-five years, the village increased in **8. size** as further accommodation was built along the motorway, mostly on the eastern side but also some to the west.

To **9.sum** up, the village developed to the south, west and east of the **10.original** location, in conjunction with the construction of transportation routes.

Answer key

The diagrams show how the telephone has developed over the last two centuries since it was **1. invented** in the nineteenth century. It is quite clear that it has been **2. transformed / developed / changed/improved** quite dramatically in terms of both appearance and performance.

If we start with the **3. physical** appearance we can see that there are differences in size, shape and weight. The old-fashioned telephone is quite tall at thirty centimeters **4. compared** to the smart phone which **5. is/measures** just 12 centimetres in height and five centimetres in **6. width**. The shape is also different. The original phone is tall and slim and consists of 2 distinct parts: **7. namely**, a mouthpiece for speaking into, and the earphone for **8. listening** to the other person. By contrast, the one-piece smart phone has a flat, rectangular shape which fits into the hand. The **9. smaller/reduced** size means that the smart phone is much lighter than the original, old-fashioned phone: the former weighs just 250 grams, while the **10. latter** has a weight of one kilogram, four times as much as the smart phone.

11. Turning/Moving to performance aspects, the original phone was designed for speaking with people at a distance. In the same way, the smart phone is used for communicating with other people. It does, however, have far more applications than simply as a phone. The smart phone functions as a camera, a music player and can even be used for downloading and watching movies from the internet. In **12. addition**, the touch screen enables people to **13. dial/access/reach** numbers quickly, in contrast to the original version, which operated by finger dialing. Finally, the smart phone can send **14. emails/messages** to people anywhere in the world, at the touch of a button, with a built-in keyboard for writing the message.

Answer key

The diagrams show the development of the television set over the last fifty years or so. It is clear that there have been significant changes in **1. Appearance** and performance, with the state-of-the-art television offering many different services.

To begin with physical aspects, the black and white analogue television set of the 1960s was quite large and had a shape like a **2. cube/box**. It weighed forty-five kilograms and was, **3. therefore**, difficult to move around. Much of this **4. weight** came from the wooden cabinet which housed the component parts. In sharp contrast, the modern day high definition, digital 'smart' television set has a flat **5. screen** and weighs just ten kilograms, which is considerably **6. less** than the old-fashioned model. In **7. terms/respect** of screen size, the old-fashioned set had a 12-inch screen while the 'smart' TV had a large 51-inch screen, giving a much larger picture. The picture is also much clearer than the older style TV because of the high **8. definition/resolution** capability. Apart from the picture quality, the 'smart' TV also presents programs with a much better **9. audio/sound** quality because of the built-in stereo **10. speakers** and the fact that it can be connected to an auxiliary speaker system with home-theatre capability. By contrast, the television set of the 1960s had just a built-in mono speaker with no home-theatre capacity.

As well as producing a clearer picture and better sound, the 'smart' TV **11. also** offers a wide range of other facilities, including built-in **12. internet** connectivity. As a result, the viewer can log on to the internet in much the same way as with a computer. Movies can be downloaded and viewed using the home-theatre capacity. By **13. contrast** the old-fashioned TV set can be used only as a television, with no additional applications.

In terms of cost, both sets have the same price at one thousand, two hundred dollars each (relative to today's cost of **14. living**). The reason for this is that the original prototype was an **15. innovation/advancement** in technology and the relatively high price reflected the research and **16. development** costs invested in it. Nowadays advanced technology gadgets are manufactured in mass quantities resulting in reduced prices (**17. economies** of scale).

Answer key

The life-cycle of a frog **1.consists** of around 11 different stages or processes, and the diagrams illustrate the **2. change/metamorphosis/development** from egg to tadpole and eventually adult frog.

During the first stage of the cycle the female frog lays a large **3. number** of eggs, which are called 'frogspawn'. These are surrounded by a protective gelatinous coating. After between one and three weeks, the embryos start to split and multiply. After that, larvae, **4.known** as tadpoles, form inside the eggs. The tadpoles then break out of their protective eggs. **5. Having** broken out of their eggs, the tadpoles attach themselves to long strands of weed for stability, staying there for about one week. After this, the tadpoles start swimming on their **6. own**. They have oval bodies and long flattened tails, which allow them to swim quite fast. At the **7.same** time, tiny teeth develop which the tadpoles use to feed on algae. In the next stage, the hind legs start to emerge from its body at the 6 to 9 weeks mark. These hind legs then grow in length and, at the same time, the tail becomes **8. shorter**. During the next stage, at the 9 to 12 weeks mark, the lungs develop and the front legs appear.

Approximately three weeks later, when its skin becomes **9. thicker** and skin glands develop the tadpole starts to look **10. like** an adult frog. By week 16, the tadpole's metamorphosis into an adult frog is complete, after which the adult frog finds a partner and mates. The cycle is then repeated.