

Task 1

The Life Circle of Honey Bee

Before(me, band 6)

The diagram illustrates the life circle of honey bee. At the same time, we can see that the life circle of honey bee will last between 34 and 36 days. Besides, there are five main stages in the life circle, from baby bee to maturity.

The beginning of the life circle of honey bee is female bee lays one or two eggs every three days. While eggs will hatched after nine or ten days, and then each egg will turn into incomplete life body which is called nymph.

From then, over the next five days, the nymph involving moulting stage which is appear baby honey bee. And after seven days and another nine days, young adult honey bee emerges. When the whole life circle reached 30 or 31 days, the young adult honey bee will finished the final moulting stage, and then the maturity honey bee birth out after 4 days.

After(Kimi, band 7)

The diagram illustrates the life cycle of a honey bee, which typically lasts between 34 and 36 days. There are five main stages in the life cycle, from birth to maturity.

The life cycle of a honey bee begins when a female bee lays one or two eggs every three days. These eggs hatch after nine or ten days, transforming into an immature form known as a nymph.

Subsequently, over the next five days, the nymph undergoes a molting stage, emerging as a larval honey bee. After seven days, followed by another nine days, a young adult honey bee emerges. When the entire life cycle reaches 30 or 31 days, the young adult honey bee completes its final molting stage. Finally, after four more days, the mature honey bee emerges.

Average annual expenditures on different phone services, 2001-2010

Before(me, band 6)

The line graph compares average annual expenditures on different phone services between 2001 and 2010.

It is clear that cost on mobile phone services was gradually dropped down over the 10 years, and cost on residential phone services was rose steadily. Plus, in 2006, spending data shows a balance on each phone services.

In the year 2001, spending on mobile phone services only reached out \$200, and spending on residential phone services was a huge gap which reached out almost nearly \$700. In the next five years, spending on mobile phone services was decreased slowly, instead of spending on residential phone services was increased quickly.

In 2006, each cost of these two phone services was remained same which reached out \$500. And then, in 2010, cost on mobile phone services was just dropped down to \$400. By contrast, cost on residential phone services was increased to \$750 rocketly.

After(kimi, band 7)

The line graph compares the average annual expenditures on different phone services between 2001 and 2010.

It is evident that the costs for mobile phone services gradually decreased over the 10-year period, while the costs for residential phone services rose steadily. Additionally, in 2006, the spending on each phone service was equal.

In 2001, expenditures on mobile phone services only reached \$200, whereas spending on residential phone services was significantly higher, almost reaching \$700. Over the following five years, expenditures on mobile phone services decreased slowly, whereas spending on residential phone services increased rapidly.

In 2006, the cost of each of these two phone services remained the same, reaching \$500. By 2010, the cost for mobile phone services had dropped to \$400. In contrast, the cost for residential phone services had rocketed to \$750.