

极速班素材汇总

TASK 1 范文合辑

C11T3

The line graph illustrated the figure for average CO₂ emissions per person in Britain, Sweden, Italy and Portugal from 1967 to 2007.

The overall trend tended to indicate that Britain and Sweden experienced a drop in greenhouse gas over the past 40 years ; meanwhile a gradual rise was found in CO₂ emissions in both Italy and Portugal.

To be more specific, UK produced largest number of CO₂ among four countries in 1967 , which was 2 metric tonnes more than that in Sweden. From then on, they followed the same downward trend to 8.3 metric tonnes and 5 metric tonnes by the end of 2007 except a slight growth in Sweden in the middle of a few years.

On the other hand, the quantity of CO₂ emissions in Italy soared by 3metric tonnes after 1967. It outnumbered Sweden in 1987 and kept increasing to the second place with 8 metric tonnes in 2007. Likewise, the number in Portugal was on a constant rise of 3.5 metric tonnes from 1.5 metric tonnes in 1967 to 5 metric tonnes in 2007.

C9T2

The bar chart illustrated the figure for minutes (in billions) of telephone calls in Britain, classified into three types: local-fixed line, national and international fixed line and mobiles, between 1995 and 2002.

Overall, according to the figures, local fixed line always stayed in top position in terms of total number of telephone calls from 1995 to 2002; however, the gap between three telephones began to narrow down after 2000.

To be more specific, local fixed line was highest (70 billion minutes) in 1995. After that, it experienced a sharp rise to 90 million minutes in 1999 before falling back to 1995's figure by the end of 2002.

On the other hand, national and international fixed line and mobiles showed the same upward trend throughout the 7 years. The former grew gradually to 50 million minutes in 2002. Meanwhile, the latter witnessed a boost of surprising 40 million minutes from merely 2 million minutes in 1995 to 42 million minutes in 2002.

C8T2

The pie charts illustrated annual expenditure changes in a Britain school every ten year from 1981 to 2001. Overall, according to the figures, teachers' salaries always stayed in top position whilst insurance ranked the last in terms of every year school spending.

To be more specific, the cost on teachers' salaries was the largest, accounting for 40% in 1981. It experienced a sharp increase to 50% in 1991 before slightly falling by 5% in 2001. Likewise, the cost on insurance also witnessed a boost of 6% from merely 2% in 1981 to surprising 8% in 2001.

On the other hand, there was an exponential shrink of 13% in the expenditure on other workers' salaries across the past thirty years. Meanwhile, expenditure on resources such as books rose by 5% in 1991 before dipping to 9% in 2001. The cost of furniture and equipment saw an opposite trend. It boosted to 23% of total school spending in 2001 except a slight

drop of 10% in 1991.

C6T2

The table illustrated the changes in transportation in England from 1985 to 2000.

Overall, according to the figure, short distance mode of travel, e.g. walking, bicycle and local bus, became less popular while an increasing number of people began to use fast mobile vehicles, car, train in particular over the past 15 years.

To be more specific, travelling distance of car, long distance bus, train, taxi and other vehicles was on a constant rise. Car was second to none among eight transportation given, running 3199 miles in 1985 before soaring to 4806 miles in 2000. This is followed by other modes and train, growing by 135 miles and 77 miles respectively in 2000. Despite ranking the last, taxi surprisingly saw a boost to 42 miles by the end of 2000.

On the other hand, the distance traveled by walking, bicycle and local bus all experienced a downward trend since 1985, among which local bus dropped dramatically from 429 miles in 1985 to 274 miles in 2000. The next one was walking, slightly falling by 18 miles. 10 miles decline was found in bicycle.

C8T1

The pie chart illustrated four reasons of today's farmland becoming degraded around the globe while the table focused on how these factors impacted Europe, Oceania and North America in 1990s.

Overall, according to the figure, the main causes of global land degradation were over-grazing and deforestation, among which Europe suffered the most from farmland degradation.

To be more specific, globally, 65% of the degradation was caused by too much animal grazing and tree clearance, accounting for 35% and 30% respectively. A further 28% of less productive land was due to over-cultivation. Other causes took up merely 7% collectively.

However, these factors affected different regions differently. Europe stayed in top position in terms of total land degraded, with 23% in 1990s. The next one was Oceania, 10% less than the former. North America ranked the last, only 5% of land degraded. Europe had 9.8% degradation due to deforestation. By contrast, the impact of this factor was minimal on Oceania(1.7%) and North America(0.2%). The chief reason of less fertile land in these two regions was over-grazing (11.3%) and over-cultivation (3.3%) individually.

C6T1

The line graph and table illustrated how water was used around the globe and what difference of agriculture water consumption was in Brazil and Congo in 2000.

Overall, according to the figure, the largest amount of water was used for agriculture purposes in the world wide. Moreover, the agricultural water consumption was in proportion to population and irrigated area in Brazil and Congo.

To be more specific, agriculture was the most dominant in global water consumption throughout the 20th century, sharply rising from 500 km³ in 1900 to 3,000 km³ in 2000. Meanwhile, water used in industrial and domestic sector also experienced a growth. From 1950 onwards, the former boosted to 1,000 km³ whilst the latter rose gradually to 500

km³, but both of them were far below the level of the consumption by agriculture. When it comes to agricultural water usage in 2000, Brazil was second to none (359 m³), which also enjoyed the greatest amount of population (176 million) and irrigated land (26,500 km²). In stark contrast, D.R.C. consumed the smallest amount of water (8 m³), with merely 5.2 million in population and 100 km³ in land.

C11T4

The table illustrates the figure for visitors to Ashdown Museum over the year before and the year after it was modernized. The pie charts reveal the results from a questionnaire about visitor satisfaction.

Overall, according to the figure, the number of visitors significantly increased after refurbishment. Moreover, visitor satisfaction also leveled up.

To be more specific, during the year before refurbishment, only 74,000 people paid a visit to Ashdown Museum, among which nearly 40% of visitors felt dissatisfied and even 10% of them expressed very dissatisfied. Only 45% of respondents liked the tour at the Museum. There was 5% of people remained unanswered.

However, things changed dramatically after redecoration. The number of visitors boosts by 18,000 from 74,000 before to current 92,000. Except 5% no-response, 75% of visitors in total feel satisfied and very satisfied during the tour. The rates of dissatisfied and very dissatisfied plummet to 15% and 5% respectively.

C6T3

The line graph illustrates the daily number of units of electricity used in England throughout the day during both summer and winter. The pie chart indicates the percentage of typical uses of the electricity every household.

Overall, according to the figure, folks need more electricity in winter and most of the electricity is used for heating rooms and heating water.

To be more specific, the amount of electricity used in the winter is double that used in the summer around the clock. In winter, electricity usage rises rapidly to 40,000 units before plunging to the minimum of 30,000 units at around 7 a.m.. Afterwards, a bounceback to the peak of 45,000 units appears at 21 p.m. which is followed by a sharp drop of 10,000 units 3 hours later. When it comes to summer, its electricity demand is constant from midnight to 9 a.m., where it shows a smooth fall, decreasing to almost 12,000 units after which it begins to recover to the maximum of 20,000 units at 15 p.m.. However, it plateaued at 18,000 units in the next 8 hours before starting to rise gradually again.

With regards to what the electricity is used for, heating rooms and heating water stays in top position, overwhelmingly taking up 52.5%. The next one is ovens, kettles, washing machines, 35% less than the former. Lighting, TV, radio and Vacuum cleaners, food mixers, electric tools equally share the rest proportion, 15% individually.

TASK 2 素材合辑

1. Several factors are at play when it comes to teenage smoking. First, many young people are susceptible to peer pressure. They may pick up smoking to be better liked by more popular peers, or out of fear of losing friends who have already taken up the habit. Second, teenagers are at an

impressionable age where they can be easily influenced by adults. Some of them start smoking by imitating adult figures or role models, such as their parents, older siblings, and even celebrities.

2. Several factors are at play when it comes to bullying at high school. First, many young people are susceptible to peer pressure. They may pick up bullying to be better accepted by the crowd, or out of fear of being bullied by the bellicious bully. Second, teenagers are at an impressionable age where they can be easily influenced by mass media. Some of them start to blow by imitating adult figures such as their parents, older siblings, and even celebrities in movies or TV shows.

3. Thanks to the enforcement of stricter regulations in schooling and the reinforcement of the school management, many issues like discrimination or sexual harassment are less likely to haunt today's teenagers. At the same time, some more critical issues have surfaced based on the proliferation of the Internet. Cyber bullying is definitely one of the most influential issues. Students are now using social networks to conduct cyber bullying against their peers. It is the same as the traditional way of bullying, both of which isolate classmates and then attack them in a malicious way. Undeniably, cyber bullying should ring alarm bells for both teachers and parents because some serious consequences could arise for the young victims. It is reported that some teenagers committed suicide because of the abusive words and threats they had received. Since the Internet is not an easy forum to supervise, it is the responsibility of teachers and parents to teach children the fine line between free speech and cyber bullying in order to protect anyone who may get hurt from this new type of school violence.

4. The mastery of a foreign language is of great significance to lives of the youth. All the more so with potential opportunity of a decent job. The survey from iResearch echo this finding, where the annual pay of hybrids who are able to speak at least two language is twice higher than that of most monolinguals.

5. The mastery of computer science is of great significance to lives of the youth. All the more so with potential opportunity of a decent job. The survey from iResearch echo this finding, where the annual pay of graduates who work at Internet giants is three times higher than that of their peers.

6. Art in the classroom has great beneficial effects on student learning by stimulating multiple intelligence. Art education helps students form creative thinking as well as enhance their cognitive ability. Creating a school environment rich in arts can cultivate students' morality and result in their heightened desires for knowledge and studying. Obviously, the power of art keeps students more focused. Also, for younger people who have difficulties in verbalizing their thoughts, art serves an effective way of expressing their ideas. Art, in this case, could create an easier way of learning new things. With the help of vivid paintings and catchy songs, study can be much more fun and knowledge can be more easily attainable for the young generation.

7. Economic issues are an inherent part of our daily life, and they extend from various fields of

study such as banking and financing, to public policies and the impact of environmental pollution. Learning about the economy can be helpful for university students because it will hone their skills for analyzing and solving problems. The stock market could be used as a perfect example to address this advantage. For those who are investigating financial topics, it is necessary to examine market fluctuations. Also, news about politics or environmental issues can bring significant economic consequences. As a result, college students can develop a more rational and international view of dealing with problems. What's more, leadership and creative thinking skills can also be cultivated by studying economics. This is exactly the reason why universities should offer more economic courses.

8. Studying history can help people understand what is happening at present and predict where we are going in the future. Our view of history shapes the way we view the present in that it provides us with answers about existing problems. For example, the energy crisis is a critical global issue that people are now confronting. It is difficult to solve without the complete understanding about how it started in the first place. Some environmentalists may focus on researching a new way of exploiting resources to improve productivity. However, by investigating this issue from a historical view, we find out that it is the endless desires of human beings that caused the whole crisis today. As a result, to successfully solve this problem brought by the past generation, we need to understand the origin of the problem and raise public awareness. That is what we can learn from history: truth and significance.

9. Khan Academy is a non-profit educational organization created by educator Salman Khan who provides a free, world-class education for anyone in the world. The Academy is the start of an online education revolution that will change the life of many students. Imagine an African child, who lives in a rural area, having access to tutoring from the top universities through this website. For the first time, education is not as expensive as we have come to expect. Once these beneficiaries of free online education enter society, the potential effects can be unimaginable. Khan Academy, with the assistance of the Internet, has made many students' dreams come true. These achievements perfectly embody the core spirit of the Internet, which is equality and sharing.

10. Thanks to advanced technology, people today can enjoy an increasingly professional yet relaxing working environment. Advancements in computers and the Internet are allowing people to work from home, which can provide many benefits. Among them, the flexibility to meet family needs and the responsibilities of daily life is probably the greatest. More and more people are starting to realize that their job is only a small part of their life. Flexible schedules in working time and more choices for job locations provide employees with precious time and opportunities to pursue their own interests and to be with their families. Employees will feel more motivated and engaged in their working environment and will therefore be more productive. Companies that provide such options for their employees would also be potential beneficiaries. Apparently, the happier employees are, the less costly mistakes they may make. This win-win situation is exactly what modern business management is aiming for.

11. Today's labor market is much more complicated than that in the past, as technological

advances are destroying and creating jobs at an unprecedented rate. In light of this, it would be imprudent to look in the rear view mirror to see what a so-called stable job used to be. As artificial intelligence and machine learning progress, jobs such as truck drivers and accountants are in danger of being phased out.

12. Today's family life is much more complicated than that in the past, as pace of life in metropolises is speeding up at an unprecedented rate. In light of this, it would be imprudent to look in the rear view mirror to see what a so-called traditional family used to be. As an increasing number of young people are leaving rural hometown to big cities, regular family meal and extended family group are in danger of being phased out.

13. Indeed, during the past centuries, the development of human society is growing beyond everyone's recognition. However, at-all-cost prosperity is likely to put human beings on a slippery slope toward hubris, the belief that they were the pinnacle of creature, which caused them to poison the water, kill the land and choke the sky. In the end, homo sapience are annihilated from chronicles of the earth.

14. Over the decades, the miracles of modern medicine, made possibly by numerous breakthrough medical discoveries, are so apparent that they have effectively influenced our daily life and people have simply taken them for granted. Inoculations and vaccines have prevented many diseases such as smallpox, which would have led to an early death a century ago. Other diseases, which caused shorter life spans, including tuberculosis and chicken pox, have also disappeared from our modern life. In addition, although there is no cure for heart disease or cancer, the latest technologies used in various treatments and operations as well as the application of new medications have greatly increased the chances of survival for such patients.

15. Conventional agricultural practices contribute to water pollution affecting both our health and the environment. Only 1% of the pesticides applied to crops actually reach the pests they target, while the remaining 99% of these chemicals enter the environment. The contamination of soil and groundwater changes our terrestrial and aquatic environment and poses a threat to native wildlife. Many species are dependent on clean water and are now endangered because of contaminants in the water. For example, synthetic fertilizers have resulted in an 8,000-square-mile 'dead zone' in the Gulf of Mexico where thousands of fish have perished due to oxygen deprivation. Contrarily, organic agriculture usually uses animal manures as fertilizers which tend to enhance the soil structure as well as reduce the risk of groundwater pollution.

16. Driverless car technology is advancing at breakneck speed, and it does not take a leap of the imagination to see how it will change cities and public transportation systems. The shortcomings of self-driving pale into insignificance when set against the great benefits it will bring to us: a plunge in road accidents and less pollution.

17. Drug research is advancing at breakneck speed, and it does not take a leap of the imagination to see how it will change billions of dying living souls. Thus, the shortcomings of animals test pale into insignificance when set against the great benefits it will bring to us: a

plunge in terminal and less death rate.

18. People living in urban and suburban areas rarely see any animals aside from birds. Even those who live in rural areas only see a small subset of animal species on the planet, for example, cows, horses and ducks. Zoos give people a place to explore the diversity of animal life on Earth, and many people fondly remember their first trip to a zoo as a child. Many zoos perform a variety of rescue and rehabilitation services, and they are at the forefront of the conservation effort. Many animals raised by zoos are endangered or close to extinction, including the giant panda and African elephant. Some animals would become extinct if it were not for the conservation efforts of some zoos. Zoos also play a critical role in reintroducing most captive-bred animals back into their natural habitat.

19. Imagine a society with more walkers than strollers. This is the sign of an aging society. As the proportion of elderly people increases, the social structure will experience significant changes. Since they are unfamiliar with the latest technology and advanced skills, the elderly members of a family are more likely to feel isolated and abandoned especially when the pace of modern life has been accelerating ever faster. It is crucial for senior citizens to feel they are still active in society and teaching them some new skills can be helpful. Grandparents may receive a sense of accomplishment after mastering the use of an iPad. Also, they could become more independent without bothering other family members about IT problems. Evidently, new innovations would bring as many benefits to the elderly as they would bring to the younger generation.

20. It is now nearly axiomatic that a college diploma can hardly ensure a stable job in today's cutting-throat job market. Actually, in the quest to find the best candidate, many companies now realize that they have to look beyond academic background and work experiences. The strong suits of being resilient and versatile are must-have qualities for job hunters. These intangible traits play a more significant role in opening up job prospects.

21. Running up against setbacks is a sure thing. However, what differentiates common people from successful people is the attitude towards hardship. Those who are able to keep a positive outlook and keep on experimenting and exploring tactics and hacks when reality does not measure up to expectation are more likely to rise above obstacles in tough spot. On the other end of the scale stood people who resort to games, alcohol or drugs to escape from frustrating reality, which makes it difficult for them to bounce back from the pitfall.

22. Maintaining a long-term relationship is no small task, but the best policy is to be honest and straightforward. This is because once you lie, it takes another story to make it work, which, unfortunately, will come out in the open sooner or later. The lie will erode your credibility, and makes it difficult to mend the fences and restore mutual trust. However, if your friend chooses to confess to you to win you back, you had better give it a try since it takes a great courage and determination to own up to mistakes.

23. People buy things because they desire to keep up with the Joneses. In this age of

conspicuous consumption, people think they can fit in by spending money and displaying it. For example, when climbing up the career ladder, people think the secret to rubbing elbows with bosses is to imitate their lifestyle. Young people drive fancy cars to work or wear high-end clothes, which makes them end up deep in debt though. To them, the motive to buy certain things is no longer about practical use but to follow the crowd and nip sense of insecurity in the bud.

24. The reason why historic architecture merits preservation is the aesthetic value it provides to many cities. Modern buildings, such as apartment complexes, office towers and mega-malls, are nowhere near as elaborate and beautiful as historic ones.

25. The case for making higher education universally available is not a dry argument about economic growth. It is a mass movement for educational equality where every student regardless of his background, can have a chance to attend college and make a difference in their life.

26. The case for making job opportunities universally available is not a dry argument about economic growth. It is a mass movement for gender equality where every citizen regardless of her sexuality, can have a chance to pursue her dream and make a difference in their life.

27. Affordable housing does not make a good headline, but government is doing the right thing for the benefit of the public in a practical sense. The recent decades have witnessed a boom in majestic mansions and skyscrapers on a global scale. Though they all look fancy, quite a few hollow designs taking up much space yet serving few practical purposes. Even so, governments still play along, funding projects and enforcing policies in the hope of building a sound public image. However, if the authoritativeness could subsidize affordable housing, things would be a lot better for the those struggling. Studies have shown 60 percent of young people have to postpone their wedding plans in face of the inability to buy a roof above the head.

28. The maglev train can be regarded as a remarkable milestone in transportation history. The sleek design and high speed give this invention an aura of fame and the government an aura of flourish. However, this technological advance is rather costly and energy inefficient. At the expense of huge financial and human resources, the government manages to present the world with eye-catcher yet fails to satisfy the needs of the majority. Poorly maintained bus lines and overly crowded subways are the reality for the public. It surely falls under the rubrics of government responsibility to upgrade the current public transit. Such a practical plan does not always gather much spotlight but if we take a broader view, the government is making a contribution that most commuters can benefit from on an every-day basis.