

IELTS writing practice in SMEAG Global education first campus
(Philippines)

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Chapter 1

Writing

1.1 task2

The provided line graph illustrates the changes that happened in the downtown of Newport City with regards to the three types of crimes between 2003 and 2012

As an overview, the number of incidents of burglary used to be the highest crime and decrease recent years, while incidents of car theft and robbery keep unchanged.

Turning to the details, almost 3500 cases of burglary was recorded in 2003, and even peaked at 3700 after a year. A decreasing trend could be seen in the next four years and hit the rock bottom in 2008 with nearly 3.5 times lower than that in 2004. Although slightly rose to 1500, but remained steady until 2012.

As for car theft and robbery, they both remain consistent for a decade. Although gradually diminished to 2000 in 2004, but it slightly grew to the number the same as 2003 in the end. Robbery was one third as much as car stolen, while fluctuated along this period too, it was the most stable incident among all three illegal activities.

1.2 task2

The given pie chart illustrates the amount of fruit and vegetable production in the 27 nations of the European Union in 2009.

As as overview, productions of vegetables in significantly higher than fruit, and carrots and apples occupied the largest portion in their respective category.

Turning to the details, 57 million tonnes of vegetables was produced, 46.7% of these comprised of carrots, 29.5%. Almost a third accounted for onions that was 3 times as much as that of others.

As for fruit, the total production was 36 million tonnes, among which, 33.5% was apples followed by strawberries with 30.2%. The amount of oranges was slight double that of peaches reaching 17.8%. Pears

and other fruits only have a total portion of around 10%.

1.3 task1

The given pie charts indicate the portion of cost in different aspects between 2 familiar technology firms in the UK in 2012.

As an overview, both companies have their equipments spending occupied the largest portion. Other costs varied in different companies respectively.

Turning to the details, 30% of total expenditure spent by 2TA company was on equipment, manager's salary was a little lower than that, but still with a 28% in total. Although consultancy fee was just half as much as equipment, but it still consumes the amount of training and research & development.

As for Aim one Ltd, equipment cost which dominated its expenditure even 10% larger than that in 2TA. Employer's salary was half of that leading to 20%, other categories like manager's salary, training etc. they all devoted 40%, among which, only 5% spending comprised of consultancy fee.

1.4 task1

The pie chart showcases the sales transaction for industry of retailing in New Zealand for the years 2003 and 2013.

As an overview. the proportions of travel transaction and clothes have a trend to increase while, film/music and books trading witnessed the opposite.

Turning to the details, 36% of overall scales comprised of travel in 2003, although it decreased with 7% in 2003, but still occupied the second largest portion after a decade.

Similarly, the share of clothes sales declined from 24% to 16% in the same period, and ended as the smallest share revenue.

On the contrary, film/music transaction grows dramatically from 21% to 33%, which now dominates the most largest trading part. As for books sales, although. it has same pattern with film/music, but it only has 3% in ascent, ended with 22% in 2013.

1.5 task1

The given bar chart illustrates the outcomes of a work Force Survey in the United Kingdom in 2007.

As an overview, women tend to choose Administrative and Secretarial, which dominated in this occupation. While men are the main force of skilled trades.

Turning to the details, over 20% employees in Administrative and Secretarial were women, the amount

is 4 times larger than that of men which is nearly 5% in total fore. Similarly, service industry such as personal sales and customer were also preferred by female. The former had a disparity of 12% (women 14.5% and man 2%), while the Later only had 5% difference.

on the contrary, men occupy the highest ratio in skilled trades and process plant and machine operatives, that comes to 18% and 12% respectively, both are almost 6 times as much as that of women. Although men Working as managers and senior officials also comprised a higher percentage(8%), the gap between them was almost half. As for other position, both women and men had the same proportion with roughly 10%.

1.6 task2

1.7 task2

1.8 task2

1.9 task2

The provided pie chart showcases the fruit and vegetable yield in the 27 nations of the European Union in 2009.

As an overall perspective, production of vegetables were significantly higher than fruit. Carrots and apples prevailed the largest portion in their category respectively.

Turning to the details, 57 million tonnes of vegetables were produced. 46.7% of these were comprised of carrots. Onions accounted for a third that is 3 times as much as that of others.

As for fruit, the total yield was 36 million tonnes. among which, 33.5% was apples, followed by strawberries with 30.2%. The amount of oranges was slightly double that of peaches reaching 17.8%. Pears and other fruits only have a total portion of around 10%.

1.10 task2

The world is advancing quickly, so as the fast food industry, It is conspicuous that obesity is increasing among some countries. People suffer from health problems due to eating too much fast food. It sparks a debate over whether or not governments should impose tax on such quick food industries. I will express my opinions on such a topic with reasonable explanations.

As a basic common sense, to impose a higher taxation on the fast food industry, to a certain extent, is absolutely straightforward. While it may affect companies relative to fast food, people will eventually choose to cook at home which is a more effective approach. Furthermore, the government can utilize such

additional income to fund an organization that is used for fat relative disease. Although the approach may slightly cause some opposite attitudes, it may benefit for a short time.

However, I believe the approach has significant demerits. On the one hand, those who can not afford extra tax on fast food might choose to cook, because there is little options for them to decide, Healthier food sometimes cost higher money, but as competition between countries and manufacturing getting severe, people need to spend more time on work or study for a better promotion, there is few time to cook everyday along with dish washing and cleaning. On the other hand, governments should embark on education and the fast food industry as well. Children must be taught what is the comprehensive way of diet, and the philosophy about diligence which is essential for their future life. Fast food companies must clearly label what the ingredients are and how much of them.

In conclusion, although taxing fast food can benefit, it is not eventually a critical point to decline health problems. Only the way that combined taxing, education and food providers can there be a better choice to achieve the goal.

1.11 task2

Some people believe that the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in the workplace will bring more advantages than disadvantages. Do the advantages of AI outweigh the disadvantages?

The third technology revolution of human beings brings us significant changes not only with our lives but also the way people interact with each other. Furthermore, there are merits that people think technologies, such as artificial intelligence (AI), the internet, would benefit every aspect of people's work, while opposing advocates argue that it is the AI that declines an individual's intelligence, or at least their daily activities. I fully support the former opinion, and will explain the reasons with a pragmatic way.

Convincing arguments can be made that humans are a forgettable species, people can only remember vital events or main overview of a subject, there is no evidence that a normal person could recall all the details about something that once happened. To be more specific, the exact concepts of a subject, which may be quite familiar with someone, but after a period of time, people can only remember its outlined ideals. On the contrary, with the help from AI (ChatGPT), people would easily conduct casual work at hand.

On the other hand, AI can be an essential assistant to humans. Modern technologies, to some extent, need more precise analysis along with time-consuming works, such as model training or culprit face searching. Moreover, AI is just a convenient tool with no human personalities such as fear and tiredness, it helps explorers dive deep into undersea, and assists economists predict future trends. Compelling data illustrate that recent meaningful developments are all achieved with AI as a second hand, the new technology will slow down its speed if losing AI.

To sum up, I staunchly tend to reckon that AI has more advantages than its drawbacks. Meanwhile, from the original time starting till now of our species, tools presented as a vital role to us, AI is just the same. Lastly, the only concern of that is human, because tools can be used to do everything if possible.

1.12 task2

Some people believe that the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in the workplace will bring more advantages than disadvantages. Do the advantages of Ai outweigh the disadvantages?

The third revolution boosts human life in every aspect, from casual activities to daily work, the artificial intelligence (AI) has gradually changed people's lifestyles. Some hold their opinions that AI has more advantages than its demerits, while other opposing advocates argue with the opposite effects, I fully reckon the former statement is more than the latter one. In this essay, I would like to explain my personal perspectives on AI's advantages outweigh its drawbacks.

Convincing arguments can be made that with AI as a second hand of people that has already solved many problems. Nowadays people encounter a variety of both global and individual issues, AI helps scientists analyze big data that is collected from all over the world, and conducts none-doubtful solutions, such as future global temperatures, culprit face selection. Moreover, as a common sense, humans are a forgettable species, people can not recall detailed informations that happened over a long time period, or to be precise, the concrete trivial caveats of a certain technique. It is the AI that assists individuals from reusing such skills within a simple inquiring question to it. For instance, an authority survey indicates that 95% of one million people in 120 different countries claimed that they can only remember a brief overview of something that happened before.

On the other hand, AI does have drawbacks, the most important part is it occasionally deceives people who tried to find solutions. Different AI models have been trained by different big data, there is a huge gap in between these models, and moreover, scientists conceive that there is no solution for a single AI to handle with all aspects of people's affairs, the cost, such as time and money, would be exponentially increased.

To sum up, although AI nowadays has disadvantages, there is no reason that people need to cancel its growth. Moreover, people benefit more from AI than its shortages. More significantly, people should construct an advanced education system, so that tools like AI would not be used in a detrimental approach.

1.13 task2

Meat production requires relatively more land than crop production. Some people think that as land is becoming scarce, the world's meat consumption should be reduced. What measures could be taken to reduce the world's meat consumption? What kinds of problems might such measures cause?

After the World War 2, the populations around the world have witnessed significant growth. The ways on how to make schedules to have a decent proportion of land to breed food, such as crops, livestock and vegetables, is seriously a big deal that humans are facing. As meat production consumes more land than crops, people recognized that reducing the consumption of meat is essential. In this essay, I will introduce several pragmatic approaches on how to achieve the goal, and discuss the drawbacks behind the scene.

Convincing arguments can be made that meat can be unnecessary to humans, many people now are

vegetarians, they still have a healthy life both in physical and mental parts, so one important measure is to increase the prices of meats. The government needs to legislate new laws about the quality of meat, as the criteria surge up, the price would grow automatically. Moreover, education on children should keep up the pace, one main purpose is to teach young people that animals have lives and emotions, cultivating them is a great disvirtue of human kind. Finally, the government should subsidize those who lost their jobs as a butcher or companies by selling meat as their major income.

As for the drawbacks of all the measures mentioned above, first and foremost is that people would feel unpleasant because of reducing meat consumption. It is quite difficult for people to change a habit, but as time passes by, they will get used to that. On the other hand, a deeper problem would emerge, which is malnutrition. Hospitals need to enlarge their faculties in case of such a situation.

To sum up, meat digestion is not vital to humans, there are many approaches to downgrade its consumption as long as the government really processes tangible methods. While people's health conditions might be affected consequently, I do believe it is only symptoms that would disappear after a certain time.

1.14 task2

Some people say working at the same place for a long time is beneficial, while some say changing to another company might be useful. What are the advantages and disadvantages?

As far as I can remember, my parents were workers in a company, and they worked in there for the rest of their careers. Some people advocate it is beneficial for a person to have a job just in one place, whereas others hold the opposite opinion. In this essay, I am going to describe both sides of this argument, and my personal view at the end.

Those who tend to work in a company for a long time have the best opportunity to have a promotion. Companies will only treat their employees as valuable as they are loyal to them, if there are vacancy positions, such as team leader or chief inspector, it would be exceptional for their faith workers to have. On the contrary, the more familiar with a certain job means the less creativity. Convincing survey that has been reported by TED (Technology, Entertainment, Design) narrator indicates that workers have a significant innovative ideal when they just get a new job, that is absolutely a detrimental issue at least in modern society.

On the other hand, changing jobs boost individuals' ambition in their career not only resides in superficial increase of the salary. People would feel it is a great chance to make a change, they bring new ideas as well as knowledge from the previous firm, and it is such an energetic attitude that flourish the other faculties. Still there would be drawbacks, many companies complain the genuine purpose of new members is to gain a better pay instead of others. Companies should spend extra time on viewing although they have already hired.

In summary, both arguments have their advantages and demerits. Insisting on a certain company has more opportunities while that means the start of an institutional scheme. Moreover, to have a new job stimulates people's passion, but it needs a relatively long time to gain a good reputation among a company.

1.15 task2

The illustrations below show how coffee is sometimes produced. summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features.

The given diagram demonstrates the full procedures of making coffees.

As an overview, there are in total 12 phases to produce coffee from virgin coffee beans to goods. Every stage is crucial to final product and must be treated with extra care.

As can be seen from the diagram, firstly, people collect coffee beans by hand in the field, the gathered beans are then sieved with a pannier before putting them on the ground to dry by the sun (4 weeks long). After that, people rake and turn the beans into a silo to store, these can be treated as coarse refinement.

Turning to the remaining parts, the dry and stored coffee beans will be sent to a mill for future fine grade refinements. After hulling by people with tools, the output will be graded subsequently. Following that, people gather the graded coffee powder into bags for first stage selling. Finally, people use roasters to bake these powder and then put them into retailing bags as on-shelf good.

1.16 task2

Nowadays there are more opportunities for women than there were in the past. Some people think this situation has caused more problems than it has solved. What are your opinions on this?

Society revolution is a history of fighting for people's rightness. Several decades ago, women had fewer opportunities than men, but nowadays they have witnessed a significant reversal. I do disagree with some people announcing this change caused more social issues than it solved. In this essay, I will express my personal opinions with decent and reasonable explanations.

Convincing arguments can be made that more opportunities to women the less conflicts in a family that will occur. Arguments in homes are always caused by mismatching, such as incomes or house chores, if women have more chances to engage outdoor activities, there would be to a certain extent to balance financial problems.

In addition, women have the same intelligence as men aside from the physical part, and even stronger in emotional aspects. Some jobs that do need female rather than male, for instance nursing and psychology, patients need to be carefully and gently treated, men sometimes lacking of enough mood to do that, while women tend to do that in a decent way. Moreover, women will provide new solutions in a different way, and it boosts numerous ideas to solve problems. Historical data indicates the advanced countries which gave more working chances to females have reached a higher economic growth, the prosperity behind the scene is considerably contributed by both genders, not only males.

To sum up, I believe that more opportunities for women would be vital to society, different genders have their own advantages, and a more developed world should benefit from all kinds of human beings. Providing more opportunities to females is moral needs and a bright future as well.

1.17 task2

The table below shows the numbers of people in each age group working in certain sectors in the UK in 1998 and 2006. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

The provided table illustrates the figures of people with different age cohorts that participated in several sectors in the UK in two separated years.

It is significant to note that the technology sector experienced a significant growth in its numbers of workers within all age groups, while the building industry witnessed an opposite trend.

As can be seen from the table, there were 5497 individuals in the age of 18-25 that engaged in technology in 1998, after 8 years in 2006, the figure was increased to more than 3 times than before reaching 187600. Moreover, the growing rate inclined as well due to people's experiences, 26-35 age group used to be 63889 in the previous year was about 7.5 times of that in 2006(454375), the other three cohorts were 18452, 3090 and 800 in 1998, but in 2006, the numbers reached 273466, 54888, and 19352 which were about 13, 18, and 24 times than before.

Turning to the other data, the building sector declined its workers from 1998 in all ages, from peak value 112565 within the 18-25 younger group to 86430 people in 2006, all other groups decreased dramatically. As for the education industry, the number of teachers fluctuated in the 36-45 age group, from 124776 to 125436 in the given years, the remaining groups all slightly dropped. Furthermore, the workers in hotel and catering sectors gradually changed to older groups, with 25764 in 1998 to 18998 in 2006 in the age of 18 to 25, the 56-65 ages increased from 4300 to 7544.

1.18 task2

The graph and bar chart below show the average monthly rainfall and temperature for one region of East Africa. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and making comparisons where relevant.

The provided line graph and bar chart illustrate one region in East Africa where its average rainfall and temperature were gathered within a year.

It is significant to note that the amount of rainfall in this place mainly clustered in two groups of months, while other months witnessed droughts. Moreover, the temperature has the same pattern with that of rainfall.

As can be seen from the chart, in January, the volume of rainfall was quite low (about 20 millimeters), the drought remained to the next month until March came which observed a dramatic growth to around 95 millimeters. Furthermore, another significant surge further increased the disparity that reached the peak of rainfall in this area with nearly 280 millimeters in April. In addition, the following two months experienced an opposite trend, with about 140 millimeters in May, the figure plunged to approximately the same value in February (around 18 millimeters).

Turning to the remaining data, after several months that the rainfall kept relatively low, the number again increased hugely in October and November with about 140 and 150 millimeters separately, and dropped back to about 50 the last month of a year. As for temperature, with 22 degree centigrade in January, it gradually increased to about 23.7 in March, the figure slightly declined back to 20.6 in July, and ascended to the top in October which had the same value in April with around 23.5, then declined back to 21.5 in December.

1.19 task2

As children become adults, their social behavior changes in some ways. What are the main differences between young children's social behavior and that of adults? To what extent are the changes that take place good?

People always confirm that it is different compared with behaviors to children and adults, the way people act reveals their ages. Children's behavior would switch to other patterns as long as they grow up. I strongly reckon that the change is positive and will be respected by people. In the essay I will depict the two behaviors along with my explanations about positivity.

As younger generation lacks of mature mind, their actions tend to be more naive and self-regulated, whereas adults who have learned and experienced all the fundamental logic and the way other individuals behave, they become more decent and careful about actions. Children usually play in somewhere without concerning other people's attitudes, such as dissatisfaction or anger, they just act like being self alone. On the other hand, adults may notice the changes ...

1.20 task2

The chart below shows the number of practicing physicians per thousand people in selected countries in the EU, along with the EU average. The chart also shows the change in percentage terms of physician density between 2000 and 2008.

The given chart illustrates two aspects of data in practicing physicians in the EU in several countries and its average, one is the figure(calculated in numbers per 1000 population) that people involved in this field, and another is its changes during the past eight years.

It is significant to note that Germany occupied the largest number of people, while Ireland led the highest growth rate.

As can be seen from the chart, in 2008, Germany had 3.6 per 1000 population in practicing physicians, although its growth rate (1.1 person per 1000 people) of the past 8 years was only nearly 5 times smaller than that in Ireland, which reached 4.8 leading the dominant position. Moreover, Denmark and Estonia consisted of the same value with 3.4, but the increasing rate of the former country was 2.3 which was much higher than the latter one with only 0.3. These three countries had a population that was greater than the average value in the EU(3.3).

Turning to the remaining data, France and Ireland comprised almost the same figure with 3.3 and 3.2 respectively, but the incline rate of France witnessed the lowest value with 0.2, that was solely 20 times smaller than Ireland. In addition, the number of physicians in the United Kingdom was pellucidly the smallest with 2.6 in 2008, whereas its growing rate was conspicuous, leading the second highest with 3.6 just following Ireland.

1.21 task2

Some people think that health care is a basic human necessity that should not be provided by the private companies, but should be provided by the state. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of health care being provided by the private sector.

Health problems are always issues that concern every individual, how to guarantee the fundamental health necessity and by who is in charge of this is discussed among the society. Some people reckon the government should take the privilege than private companies, but still there are benefits the private sector can offer. In this essay, I will discuss the advantages and demerits of a private health company.

Convincing arguments can be made that private companies can provide a more comprehensive health check than the government. The authorities must face all the citizens in its nation, the tremendous amount of population burdens the basic health facilities as well as doctor's patience. On the other hand, private sectors will scrutinize all the aspects that may potentially influence people's health, and make overall suggestions based on the checking results. Scientific data from the WHO (World Health Organization) indicates the average items that listed on the health check sheets in all over the world is 5, with only blood pressure, pee analyzing, and others what now people think of as old-school checking.

On the contrary, private health check charges a significantly higher cost, many people in the world still lack of basic living necessities not to mention a further health guarantee. Furthermore, as a commercial organization, the private sector must not provide diligent service to them, whereas most of them reject to offer services. In addition, private companies have a tendency to sell individual's personal data to other firms even countries, this strongly infiltrates people's privacy and casual life. While the government will keep the data in hand even though threatened by other organizations.

In summary, everything is like a two-sided sword, the existing private sectors do have its merits to local people, but still the drawbacks are also pellucid. The only way to offer health care should combine both the companies and the government together, so that all the citizens can benefit.

1.22 task2

A family has a great influence on children's development but the outside of home plays a bigger part in children's life. Do you agree or disagree?

In this fascinating new industrialized modern world, people's life is getting better, not only it is presented in economics, but also in children's education as well. There is an opinion that a family has a significant impact on children's development, while outdoor activities play a more major role in their life, I agree with

this statement. In this essay, I am going to express my personal views in a decent and reasonable way.

Convincing argument can be made that, children must face social problems as they grow up, parents can only provide limited educations during their growth. The society faces many troubles nowadays, for instance, many people lost their jobs, others have installment stress of their houses, if a child has few cognition about the world, there must be insufficient courage to face what will come in the future. Compelling survey made by a group of scientists indicates children with a well protected childhood with less outside social experiences are dedicated to anxious when be an adult, furthermore, most importantly, the figure is quite high with 78 percent.

On the other hand, enough outdoor actives may stimulate children's intelligence. As a common sense, the education that a family provide to their descendants is limited to parents' knowledge, every family has its shortage in a certain aspect, that is the primary factor which can lead child to a extreme personality. To be more specific, children are to be more jealous and lazy without any willingness to cooperate with others is facing the society, parent should often bring them outside and participate in their actives so as to decline such potential characteristics.

In summary, children as a major part of our society in the future should be well developed, family influence plays only a minimum effect, with the help from outside of home engagements, children can obtain a vital sense of the how the world is operating and the way to handle with.

Changed version (with grammars and words)

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1.23 task2

The pie charts below show the production of fruit and vegetables in the 27 countries of the European Union in 2009.

The provided pie charts demonstrate the yield of both fruit and vegetables that harvested in the 27 European Union countries in 2009.

It is significant to note that the total amount of vegetables (57 million tonnes) was much higher than 36 million tonnes of fruit. Amongst which, carrots consisted of the majority amount of veges, while oranges occupied the largest portion compared to listed other 5 categories.

As can be seen from the left chart, 46.7% of total yields dominated by carrots, which was the largest slice, lettuces had only half of that value comes to the second largest (29.5%). Moreover, Onions and other vegetables almost had no disparity contributing 10% and 9.6%, the smallest segment comprised of tomatoes with only 4.2%.

Turning to the right chart, over one third of the total amount of fruit was oranges (33.5%), the figure was slightly larger than that of other vegetables, with 30.2% that occupied the second top. Furthermore, Apples had about half of oranges with 17.8% in total, other fruits such as strawberries and pears comprised 8.2% and 7.7% respectively. With 2.6% of production, peaches only contributed a tiny proportion.

28 minutes

1.24 task2

**In some countries, employees are generally given two weeks of paid vacation time each year.
In other countries, employers are given four or six weeks of paid vacation times.**

Considering the needs of both employee and employer, what do you think is a reasonable amount of paid vacation time for employees to have? Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

As the world economy dramatically inclining, people nowadays gradually consider more on individual sprite necessity over physical part. In some countries, workers have a fortnight of paid holiday, whereas other countries provide double or even triple of that, I tend to suggest a firm should give a month of vacation time for their employees to have a relaxation. In the following part of the essay, I will provide my personal reasons by considering both employer and employee.

Convincing arguments can be made that companies **are meant to be** making money instead of providing charity. Six weeks might influence the regular operation of a firm to function properly. People always using the rumor “time is money” to encourage themselves to work hard, although workers in a firm reckon that it is none of their business, the company must treat time as invaluable as gold. More time on staff vacation means less time to work, which further declines the potential of faculties to make innovations.

In addition, two weeks or less might not necessary for individuals to have a pleasure holiday. Some

countries in the world have their national holiday for over a week, but still there are more complains than prides. Statistics indicates **in spite of** trips on the way, the time to relax and visiting can not fully stimulate a single person to be more diligent in future work if only one or two weeks given to the journey.

To sum up, companies need to provide sufficient time for their staffs to relax, still longer time may produce less profit to the firm and the workers might lost familiarity of the job. On the other hand, as an employee, people need to balance relaxation with work, shorter vacation time will frustrate people from working smart in a later time, both need to be carefully considered.

1.25 task2

1.26 task2

1.27 task2

1.28 task2

1.29 task2

1.30 task2

1.31 task2

Chapter 2

MISC

2.1 Phrases

behind the phenomenon

for the sake of 为了…的利益/目的

in the wake of. 作为…的结果； 随着…而来 “The governor has enjoyed a huge surge in the polls in the wake of last week’s convention.” “州长在上周大会之后的民意测验中支持率激增。”

conform with 遵守规则或达到必要的规定标准，或按照传统方式做事。 All products must conform with safety regulations. 所有产品必须符合安全规定。

conform to 遵守依照符合遵照 “The lamp has been designed to conform to new safety standards.” 该灯设计得符合新的安全标准。

according to = in accordance with

hit the rock bottom at …

someone is **going to be a hit** in the future. 某人未来会很火；

sth. witnessed a upward/rising/ascending trend.

B outnumbered C …

in terms of 就什么而言

as far as I’m concerned

from my vantage point

shoulder the blame: “承担责任” 或 “负起责任”

a variety of …

vocal advocates

raise the awareness of the severity of the issue.

be aware of

sort of 有点儿， some sort of pussy 有点娘

in the limelight

exposed people to… (be exposed to a new culture.)

years has not be kind to sb./sth.

wear out/ wear off

is associated with/ is connected with/ is linked to 隐性的因果关系

apart from doing sth. 除了…之外 in addition to
sth. is well illustrated by the face that …

in no way lessens ... 不能减少…

compelling evidence (令人)信服的证据

convincing evidence 有利的证据【写作用】

thrive on 靠/因/以

adhere to 坚持; 追逐

strive for 争取/奋斗

attempt to

try to

take for granted 视为理所当然

that being said 话虽如此

be referred to as

turn to == go for help

conservative attitude towards xxxx. 面对xxxx持保守态度

be loath to do 厌恶做某事

hand in glove 进步无间 (做副词修饰动词)

account for/ occupy 10include a further 修饰raise to

medical complaints 医学疾病

contend with 对付; 与…作斗争 “It is time, once again, to contend with racism.” 又是对付种族主义的时候了。

carry out ... refurbishment 大装修

manage to 设法做某事

incline to 倾向, 认为

tend to 倾向

be prone to 易于/倾向于 (负面结果)

be liable to (同上)

be keen on "I'm keen on learning new languages because I enjoy exploring different cultures."

be disposed to 愿意或有可能做某事

be ill disposed to 对有恶感

not to mention 更不用说

last but not the least “最后但同样重要”、“最后但并非不重要”

in contrast 与此相反; 比较起来

on the contrary 相反地: 表示与前面所说的相反或对立的意思。

just the opposite 正好相反

in brief/in a nut shell 简而言之

in conclusion/in essence 总之

nonetheless 尽管如此

it's a rough/tough/stiff time

back then 当时: 指过去的某个时间点或时期。

make ends meet 收支平衡;

in a similar vein = similarly

by no means/ in no way ... 绝不能...

by means of : 利用xxxx By means of a lifting machine, we lift weight.

oppose to 反对，不同意 (Many people oppose to the new policy because they believe it will have negative consequences.)

opposite of 相反的

this equipment assembly consists of 1,2,3

latch on 占有、抓住、理解

a pile of 一堆；很多

pile in 塞进；挤入

abide by 遵守、服从或坚持某种规则、法律、协议或决定 It is important to abide by the rules of the organization. 遵守组织的规定是很重要的。

comply with 服从

in isolation 独立地：与他人分开，独立地。· The artist worked in isolation to create his masterpiece. 这位艺术家独立地工作，创作了他的杰作。

represents a leap forward represents a leap forward

ramp up：迅速的增加 ”The company plans to ramp up production ahead of the holiday season to meet increased demand.”

on behalf of 代表：作为某人或某个团体的代表。 The lawyer spoke on behalf of his client in court. 律师在法庭上代表他的客户发言。

tear apart 把……弄乱；使……分裂. They propagated political doctrines that promised to tear apart the fabric of society. 他们宣传有可能摧毁社会结构的政治学说。

tear down 拆除、摧毁或破坏

apart from 除了……之外：表示除了某个人或物体之外的其他选项或情况。 Apart from studying, she also enjoys playing sports.

As usual, Harriet is trying to stir up trouble. 与往常一样，哈里特正在试图挑起事端。

appeal to 吸引，引起兴趣：产生吸引力或引起兴趣的行为或特征。 · The new advertising campaign is designed to appeal to a younger audience.这个新的广告宣传活动旨在吸引年轻观众。网络呼吁；吸引；要求

shore up: 支撑，支持：通过在某物下面或靠在某物上放置支撑物来支撑（某物）或防止（某物）倒塌。也可以指支持或帮助（某事物）；加固

big earner 赚钱的事物

pit against : 使（某人或某物）与（另一个人或物）对抗或竞争

a couple of times 几次：表示某个动作或事件发生了两三次。

on a daily basis 每天

on top of that 除此之外：表示在已经提到的事物之外，还有其他事物需要考虑。

bound to do/be sth. 一定会，很可能会

be subjected to : 遭受，经历：承受某种不愉快或不公正的待遇、影响或限制。“Zoos which spare no effort to take care of animals should not be subjected to unfair criticism.” (全力照料动物的动物园不应遭受不公正的批评。)

bump up: bump up the thread顶帖子; Bump up prices猛抬物价使物价骤然上涨; bump up and down颠簸而行

cope with: 应对；克服任何困难

take to doing 开始养成某种习惯或行为：开始喜欢或开始做某事。

in need of / in dire need of 急需… **take off**

脱下：指将衣物或鞋子从身上或脚上取下。

起飞：指飞机离开地面开始飞行。

脱离: 指从某个地方或状态中解脱出来。

扣除: 指以折扣的方式减去一部分。

模仿: 指模仿某人或某物的行为或风格。 **rip off**

敲诈, 欺骗, 诈骗: 指以不诚实的手段获取他人财物; 抄袭或模仿他人的作品。

抄袭, 模仿: 指明目地抄袭或模仿他人的作品。

轻松取得, 迅速获得: 指迅速或轻松地完成或获得某事物。

at any rate 无论如何, 不管怎样。可以用来表示不确定的情况下, 强调某个观点或者表示无论结果如何, 都会采取某种行动

there is a catch 有附加条件: 表示某事情看似很好, 但实际上有一些附加条件或限制。

pounce on

猛扑: 指突然而猛烈地袭击或抓住某人/某物。

抓住机会: 指迅速抓住或利用机会。

批评: 指立即批评或指责某人的行为或言论。

冲击, 向某人或目标猛冲。

stand one's ground

坚持自己的观点或立场: 指在面对反对或困难时坚持自己的意见或立场, 保持坚定。

put up with

忍受: 指在不愉快或困难的情况下, 勉强忍耐或容忍。

容忍: 指接受或容忍某人的行为、态度或观点, 尽管它们可能令人不快。

engage in

参与, 从事: 指进行某项活动或行为。

使参与: 指引导或促使某人参与某事。

stay put 不动; 待在原地: 不移动或离开任何地方。

a survey by sb. of sth.

I don't know for sure but ...

it seems to me that ...

in excess 过度; 过量地

Account for : 对…负有责任; 对…做出解释; 说明……的原因

2.2 pay attention

注意人名会有简写的可能, 需要多加注意;

T/F/NG问题可能存在比较/递进/因果能描述, 注意。

文中“我参加了第40届奥运会”, 问“我参加了第30届奥运会” 答案是NG。p114

文章中有时候会出现多次同一个人的不同言论引用, 但有些人可能只有一次, 抓住一次的先攻破