

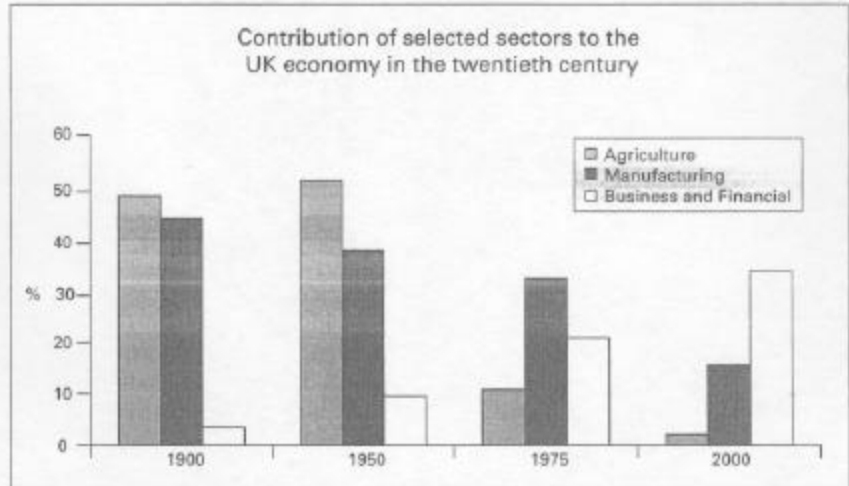
Task 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph below shows the contribution of three sectors – agriculture, manufacturing, and business and financial services – to the UK economy in the twentieth century.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



Task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

To some people studying the past has little value in the modern world. Why do you think it is important to do so? What will be the effect if children are not taught history?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

Task 1:

The chart provides information about how three sectors contributed to the UK economy from 1990 to 2000. It is clearly seen from the data that the three trends progress differently over the period.

Agriculture sector fluctuated during the time, rising its contribution to the UK economy from 1900 to 1950 but then dropping dramatically until the end of the twentieth century. Therefore, agriculture lost its dominant position in the UK market to business and financial services by the end of the period. Meanwhile, there was a gradual decline in the role of manufacturing sector, from 50% in 1900 to just above 15% in 2000. For the business and financial services, the pattern is reversed. This field only accounted for under 5% in 1900 but the figure soared to 35% in 2000, making it the most popular industry in the UK by the end of twentieth century. However, we can see from the data that since 1990, the total contribution of these three sectors decreased gradually, making way for other sectors in the UK.

Revised

The chart provides information about how three sectors contributed to the UK economy from 1990 to 2000. It is clearly seen from the data that the three trends progressed differently over the period.

The Agriculture sector fluctuated during the time, ~~rising-raising~~ its contribution to the UK economy from 1900 to 1950 but then dropping dramatically ~~until-by~~ the end of the twentieth century. Therefore, agriculture lost its dominant position in the UK market to ~~business-Business~~ and ~~financial-Financial services-Services~~ by the end of the period. Meanwhile, there was a gradual decline in the role of ~~the M~~ manufacturing sector, from 50% in 1900 to just above 15% in 2000. For ~~the-business-Business~~ and ~~financial-Financial services-Services~~, the pattern is reversed. This field only accounted for under 5% in 1900 but the figure soared to 35% in 2000, making it the ~~most-popular-biggest~~ industry in the UK by the end of ~~the~~ twentieth century. However, ~~as~~ we can see from the data that since 1990, the total contribution of these three sectors decreased gradually, making way for other sectors in the UK.

Very good. I especially like that you noted the decline of the total of the three charted sectors. (Maybe 'Other Services' now accounts for the remainder). Also, It might be better to make the subject of the 'Overall' sentence the sectors and point out that they had different trend lines. Writing that 'trends progressed' is a little repetitious if you are trying for a 7.0. But an excellent job with good vocabulary, linking words, precision language, etc. Perfect length

Task 2:

As the saying goes, those who fail to learn from history are doomed to repeat it. People will probably never, in one way or another, make any progress if they do not know how to appreciate the past events. Therefore, I believe it is utmost important to learn from the value of history.

To begin with, being grateful for one's own country's chronology helps preserve the tradition of ancestors. Throughout the history, numerous valuable customs have been created and become the specific characteristics of every country. Accordingly, studying history may promote the tourist attractions and improve the tourism, making the economy advantage for a country.

Moreover, children who are taught history tend to appreciate the value of their homeland more than ones who are not. Indeed, they not only study for themselves but also dedicate their competence to the development of the country. Since natives are the ones knowing clearly what their motherland is lacking of, they definitely understand how to renovate the country as well.

On the other hand, the less history value people, especially children, apprehend, the less they are aware of the customary meaning. Hence, brain drain and culture loss are potentially inevitable. Citizens will likely feel there is no need to devote themselves for their own countries due to the rise of globalization. Also, once a tradition is lost, it will be very hard to bring it to life again without any trace.

In short, the importance of studying history is simply outweigh the idea of passing it over. Making it an compulsory subject benefits not only the individuals but also the whole country. As the saying goes, those who fail to learn from history are doomed to repeat it. People will probably never, in one way or another, make any progress if they do not know how to appreciate the past events. Therefore, I believe it is utmost important to learn from the value of history.

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