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### 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.

Year	Agriculture (%)	Manufacturing (%)	Business and Financial (%)
1900	48	45	5
1950	52	38	10
1975	10	33	20
2000	3	15	35

### 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.

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The given graph illustrates the percentage of three main fields of the Great Britain economy - agriculture, manufacturing, business and financial - over the 100-year period from 1900 to 2000.

Overall, in 1900, agriculture and manufacturing occupied at over 40% for each while business and financial had a very small percentage of about 5%. But after 100 years, the composition completely reversed.

In details, about agriculture, its proportion in 1900 was nearly 50% and increased slightly to over 50% in 1950. But 25 years later, agriculture crashed considerably to around 10%. Then in 2000, the amount of agriculture fell a marked low of approximately 3%. Similarly, manufacturing made up at about 45% in 1900. Then it had a downturn from 45% to under 40% between 1900 and 1950. In the next 25 years, manufacturing went down steadily and accounted for nearly 35%. In 2000, keeping its downward trend, manufacturing reached at around 20%.

By contrast, business and financial just got a rate of approximately 5% in 1900. Then it had a growth of about 10% from 1900 to 1950. And in the next 25-year period, business and financial

occupied at about 10% which was twice as much as its proportion in 1950. Finally in 2000, it achieved the percentage of under 40% which was a significant difference in comparison with its value 100 years ago.

### Revised

The given graph illustrates the percentage of three main fields of the Great Britain United Kingdom economy - agriculture, manufacturing, business and financial - over the 100-year period from 1900 to 2000.

Overall, in 1900, agriculture and manufacturing ~~each occupied at over~~ accounted for 40% ~~for each~~ while the business and financial sector [or business and finance] had a very small percentage of about 5%. ~~But~~ However, after 100 years, the composition completely reversed.

~~Specifically, in details, about~~ agriculture, ~~its's~~ proportion in 1900 was nearly 50% and then increased slightly to over 50% in 1950. But 25 years later, agriculture crashed considerably to around 10%. Then in 2000, the amount of agriculture fell to a marked low of approximately 3%. Similarly, manufacturing made up ~~at~~ about 45% in 1900. Then it had a downturn from 45% to under 40% between 1900 and 1950. In the next 25 years, manufacturing went down steadily and accounted for nearly 35%. In 2000, keeping its downward trend, manufacturing reached ~~at~~ around 20%.

By contrast, business and financial ~~ial~~ just ~~got a rate of contributed~~ approximately 5% in 1900. ~~Then then it~~ had a growth of about 10% from 1900 to 1950. And in the next 25-year period, the business and financial sector made up ~~occupied at~~ about 10%, ~~which~~ was twice as much as its proportion in 1950. Finally in 2000, it achieved the percentage of under 40% which was a significant difference in comparison with its value 100 years ~~before age~~.

Very long at over 220 words but excellent nonetheless. Note that in IELTS (unlike journalism, 'however' should be used at the start of a sentence, just as 'therefore' is. Use 'but' and 'so'. Also....UK includes Northern Island, GB doesn't. You probably wouldn't lose points for this change, but it out just to remind you to be careful about changes. Again, very good work.