

## WRITING

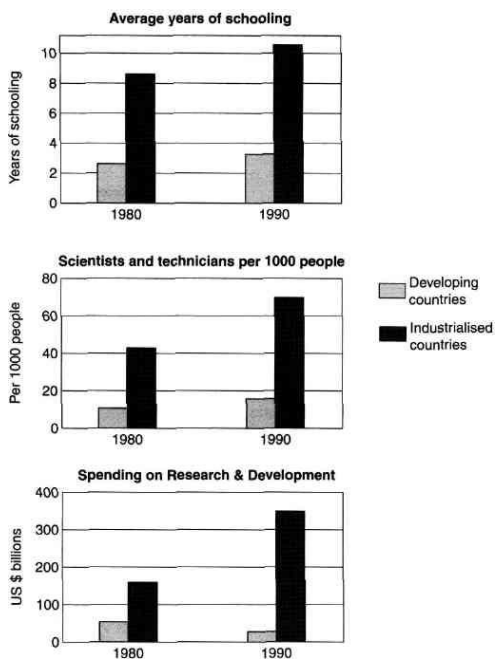
### WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

*The charts below show the levels of participation in education and science in developing and industrialised countries in 1980 and 1990.*

*Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.*

You should write at least 150 words.



## WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Present a written argument or case to an educated reader with no specialist knowledge of the following topic.

***In many countries children are engaged in some kind of paid work. Some people regard this as completely wrong, while others consider it as valuable work experience, important for learning and taking responsibility.***

***What are your opinions on this?***

You should use your own ideas, knowledge and experience and support your arguments with examples and relevant evidence.

You should write at least 250 words.

## **TEST 3, WRITING TASK 1**

### **MODEL ANSWER**

This model has been prepared by an examiner as an example of a very good answer. However, please note that this is just one example out of many possible approaches.

The data shows the differences between developing and industrialised countries' participation in education and science.

In terms of the number of years of schooling received, we see that the length of time people spend at school in industrialised countries was much greater at 8.5 years in 1980, compared to 2.5 years in developing countries. The gap was increased further in 1990 when the figures rose to 10.5 years and 3.5 years respectively.

We can see a similar pattern in the second graph, which shows that the number of people working as scientists and technicians in industrialised countries increased from 55 to 85 per 1,000 people between 1980 and 1990, while the number in developing countries went from 12 to 20.

Finally, the figures for spending on research and development show that industrialised countries more than doubled their spending, from \$200bn to \$420bn, whereas developing countries actually decreased theirs, from \$75bn down to \$25bn.

Overall we can see that not only are there very large differences between the two economies but that these gaps are widening.

## **TEST 3, WRITING TASK 2**

### **MODEL ANSWER**

This model has been prepared by an examiner as an example of a very good answer. However, please note that this is just one example out of many possible approaches.

The issue of children doing paid work is a complex and sensitive one. It is difficult to say who has the right to judge whether children working is 'wrong' or 'valuable'. Opinions will also differ as to 'learning' benefits: no doubt teachers and factory owners, for example, would have varying concerns.

An important consideration is the kind of work undertaken. Young children doing arduous and repetitive tasks on a factory production line, for example, are less likely to be 'learning' than older children helping in an old people's home. There are health and safety issues to be considered as well. It is an unfortunate fact that many employers may prefer to use the services of children simply to save money by paying them less than adults and it is this type of exploitation that should be discouraged.

However, in many countries children work because their families need the additional income, no matter how small. This was certainly the case in the past in many industrialized countries, and it is very difficult to judge that it is wrong for children today to contribute to the family income in this way.

Nevertheless, in better economic circumstances, few parents would choose to send their children out to full-time paid work. If learning responsibilities and work experience are considered to be important, then children can acquire these by having light, part-time jobs or even doing tasks such as helping their parents around the family home, which are unpaid, but undoubtedly of value in children's development.