

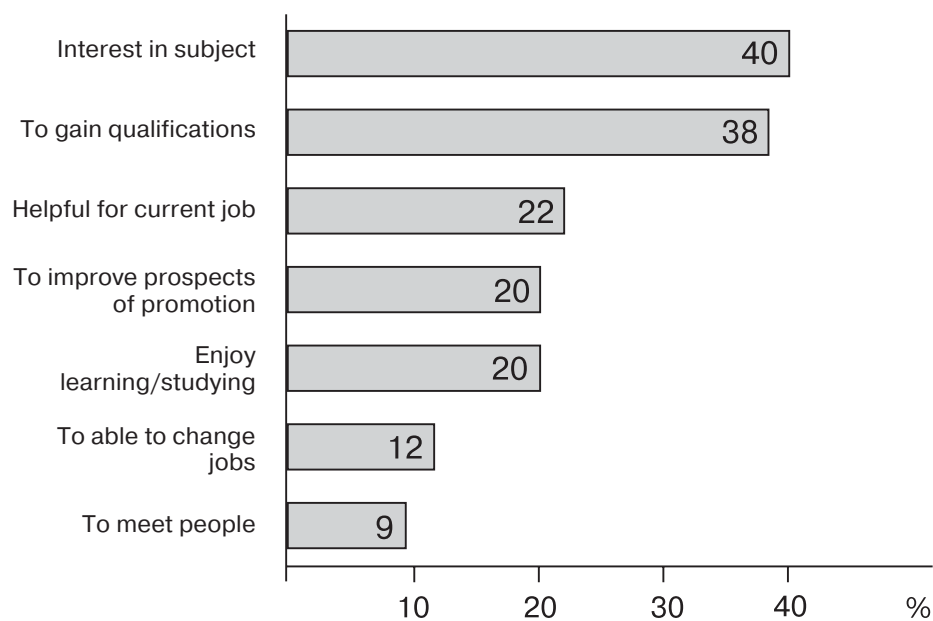
**WRITING****WRITING TASK 1**

*You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.*

***The charts below show the results of a survey of adult education. The first chart shows the reasons why adults decide to study. The pie chart shows how people think the costs of adult education should be shared.***

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

*You should write at least 150 words.*

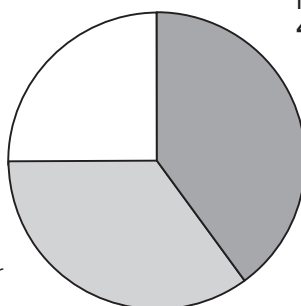


**How the costs of each course should be shared**

Taxpayer  
**25%**

Individual  
**40%**

Employer  
**35%**



*Practice Test 1*

## **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:*

***There are many different types of music in the world today. Why do we need music? Is the traditional music of a country more important than the International music that is heard everywhere nowadays?***

*You should write at least 250 words.*

*Use your own ideas, knowledge and experience and support your arguments with examples and relevant evidence.*

## WRITING: MODEL ANSWERS

### ACADEMIC WRITING MODULE

#### *Practice Test 3, Writing Task 1*

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

***The chart below shows the amount of money per week spent on fast foods in Britain. The graph shows the trends in consumption of fast-foods.***

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

You should write at least 150 words.

*Model answer 165 words*

The chart shows that high income earners consumed considerably more fast foods than the other income groups, spending more than twice as much on hamburgers (43 pence per person per week) than on fish and chips or pizza (both under 20 pence). Average income earners also favoured hamburgers, spending 33 pence per person per week, followed by fish and chips at 24 pence, then pizza at 11 pence. Low income earners appear to spend less than other income groups on fast foods, though fish and chips remains their most popular fast food, followed by hamburgers and then pizza.

From the graph we can see that in 1970, fish and chips were twice as popular as burgers, pizza being at that time the least popular fast food. The consumption of hamburgers and pizza has risen steadily over the 20 year period to 1990 while the consumption of fish and chips has been in decline over that same period with a slight increase in popularity since 1985.

## Answer keys

### Practice Test 3, 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:

***News editors decide what to broadcast on television and what to print in newspapers. What factors do you think influence these decisions? Do we become used to bad news? Would it be better if more good news was reported?***

You should write at least 250 words.

Use your own ideas knowledge and experience and support your arguments with examples and relevant evidence.

*Model answer: 300 words*

It has often been said that “Good news is bad news” because it does not sell newspapers. A radio station that once decided to present only good news soon found that it had gone out of business for lack of listeners. Bad news on the other hand is so common that in order to cope with it, we often simply ignore it. We have become immune to bad news and the newspapers and radio stations are aware of this.

While newspapers and TV stations may aim to report world events accurately, be they natural or human disasters, political events or the horrors of war, it is also true that their main objective is to sell newspapers and attract listeners and viewers to their stations. For this reason TV and radio stations attempt to reflect the flavour of their station by providing news broadcasts tailor-made to suit their listeners’ preferences. Programmes specialising in pop music or TV soap operas focus more on local news, home issues and up-to-date traffic reports. The more serious stations and newspapers like to provide “so called” objective news reports with editorial comment aimed at analysing the situation.

If it is true, then, that newspapers and TV stations are tailoring their news to their readers’ and viewers’ requirements, how can they possibly be reporting real world events in an honest and objective light? Many radio and TV stations do, in fact, report items of good news but they no longer call this news. They refer to these as human interest stories and package them in programmes specialising, for instance, in consumer affairs or local issues. Good news now comes to us in the form of documentaries the fight against children’s cancer or AIDS, or the latest developments in the fight to save the planet from environmental pollution.