

✓ Занятия 9-10

## Требования с точки зрения РКЗ

- 2 абзац = Факты: select and report 2-3 facts

- ✓ Писать так, чтобы было понятно, откуда взялись данные
- ✓ Ссылаться на таблицу и диаграмму / данные / результаты опросов
- ✓ Приводить цифры и проценты
- ✓ Числительные писать цифрами
- ✓ Страна + участники опроса (**THE** students, **THE** respondents)

# Требования с точки зрения РКЗ

- **select and report 2-3 facts - ?**
- **a fact = категория + процент**

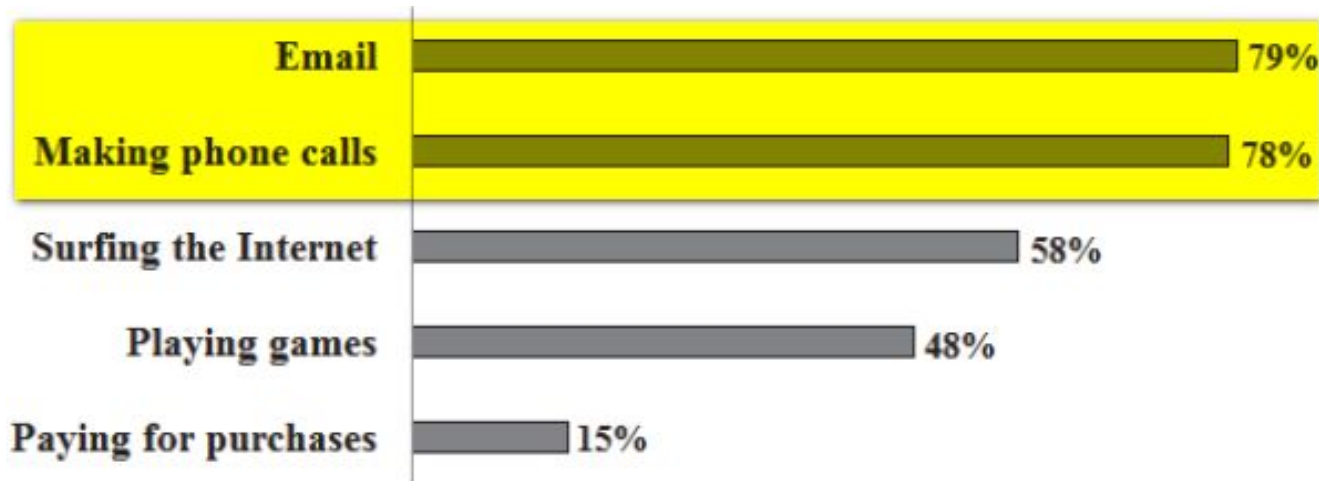


Sports stories	49.2
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**select and report 2-3 facts**

**как:**

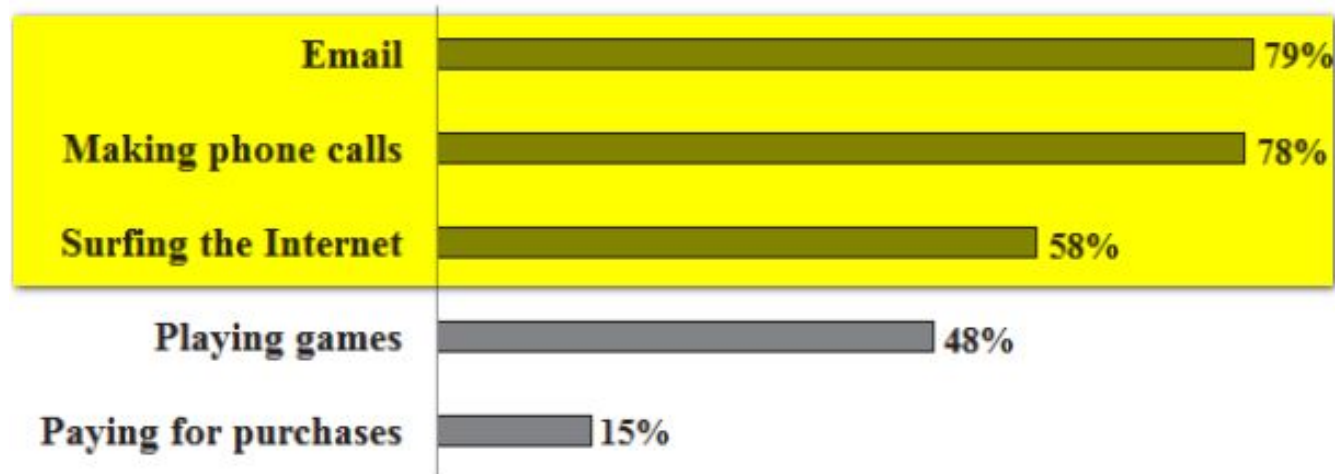
✓ **выбрать и назвать 2 категории с процентами**



**select and report 2-3 facts**

**как:**

✓ **выбрать и назвать 3 категории с процентами**

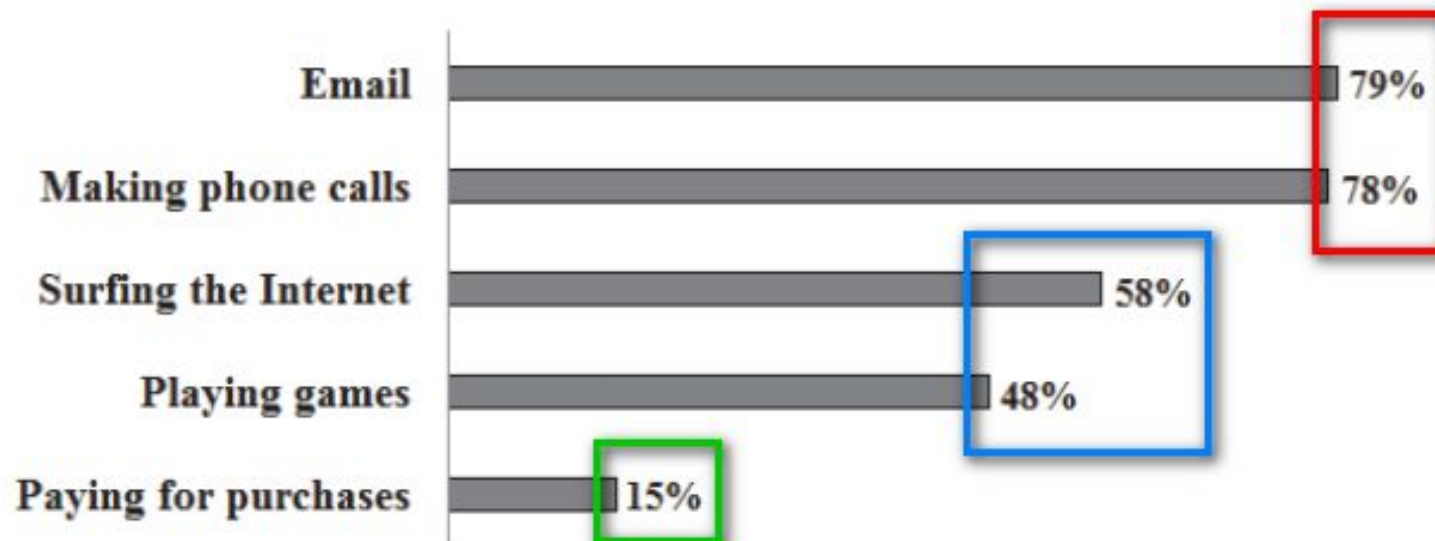


## select and report 2-3 facts

### как:

✓ объединить 5 категорий в 2/3 факта

- по количественному признаку: большинство – среднее кол-во – меньшинство; самый популярный – средний по популярности – наименее популярный; больше половины – меньше половины

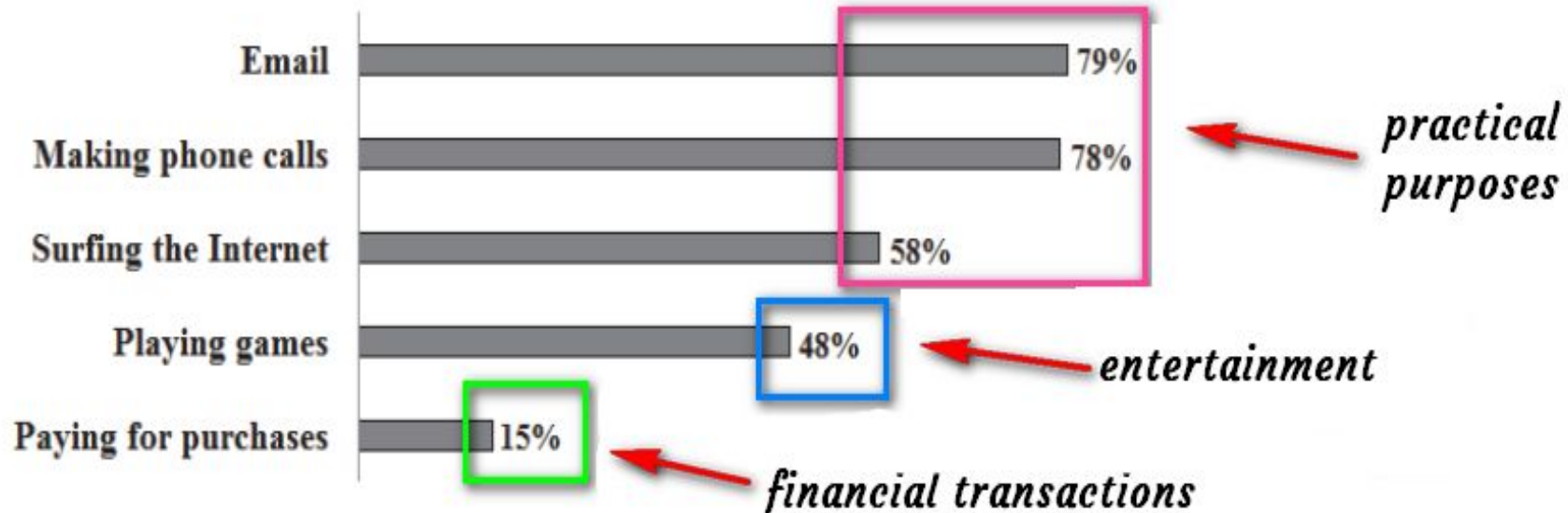


# select and report 2-3 facts

## как:

✓ объединить 5 категорий в 2/3 факта

- по качественному признаку



- 2 абзац = select and report 2-3 facts

## **Описание данных: Типичные ошибки**

- Нет вводной фразы: не ясно, откуда данные
- Только 1 факт (неполный аспект)
- Нет чисел с процентами!
- ~~Числа словами~~ (23%)
- ~~Комментарии~~ к статистике (не нужно!)



ТРЕБОВАНИЯ С  
ТОЧКИ ЗРЕНИЯ  
РКЗ

- 3 абзац = Сравнение данных: make 1–2 comparisons where relevant;
- ✓ **Грамматические конструкции** (*more /the most... / larger/the largest; twice as... as...*) и **лексика** (*majority/minority, only, difference, outnumber by...*), показывающие сравнения
- ✓ **Средства лог. связи**, показывающие сравнения (*In contrast, By comparison, while, whereas, however, on the other hand, ...*)
- ✓ **where relevant + give comments** = обязательный комментарий к сравнению

**make 1–2 comparisons**

**как:**

- ✓ продемонстрировать разницу ...
- ✓ что **насколько** больше/меньше чего ...
- ✓ большая/маленькая разница;  
существенная/несущественная разница

- Повтор одной и той же информации во 2 и 3 абзацах нежелателен, но не балл не снижается, если присутствует другое языковое оформление / идеи дублированы только частично.

## make 1–2 comparisons

### как:

- ✓ сравнить оставшиеся категории между собой;
- ✓ сравнить оставшиеся категории с теми, которые упоминались во 2-м абзаце;
- ✓ сравнить крайние категории (самое большое с самым маленьким); категории, между которыми большая разница;
- ✓ сравнить близкие категории (небольшая разница).

## where relevant + give your comments

### как:

- ✓ то, что обращает на себя ВАШЕ внимание;
- ✓ то, что кажется интересным / необычным / удивительным / странным ...
- ✓ и, наоборот, понятным / привычным / похожим на Вашу ситуацию / отражающим общую ситуацию/ глобальные тренды.

- make 1–2 comparisons where relevant and give your comments;

- **Эмоциональный отклик:**

- Sadly, ...
- It is encouraging to note that as many as ... ..

- **Личная оценка -> перенести на более общую ситуацию**

- Surprisingly, ... / Predictably, ...
- The results confirm that ... / The results are in solid agreement with the information I have found in other sources.

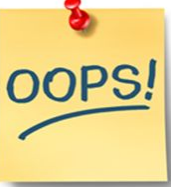
- **Объяснение:**

- This is probably because ... / I think the reason is that ... .
- This can be attributed to / explained by the fact that ... .
- This might be due to the fact that ...

- make 1–2 comparisons where relevant and give your comments;

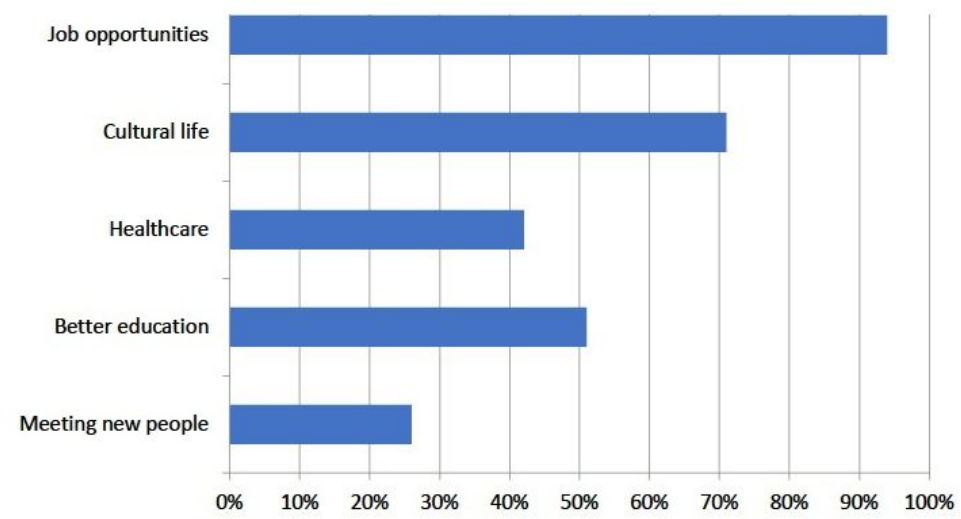
## 2 абзац, Сравнение данных: Типичные ошибки

- Нет вводной фразы: не ясно, что вводится сравнение
- ~~Факты вместо сравнения~~
- Отсутствует комментарий к сравнению
- ✓ Обязательно показать, **НАСКОЛЬКО** категории отличаются, **КАКАЯ именно разница** между ними
- ✓ Обязательно использовать лексику, грамматику и ср-ва лог. связи, демонстрирующие сравнения



2) According to the data, people choose megacities due to a few reasons such as better job opportunities, cultural life and better education. The least significant reason is meeting new people. It means that people are more concerned about their career.

3) The data obviously indicate that more than 90% of people consider job opportunities as a key factor, whereas only 51% choose better education. - FACTS





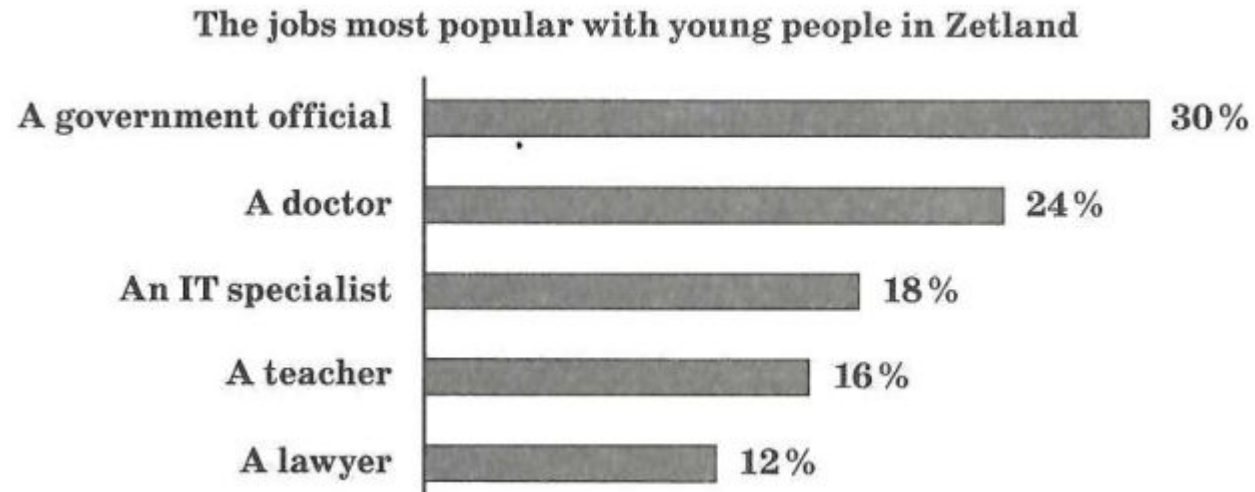


- *As can be seen from the table the position of IT specialists is more attractive than that of lawyers by a huge margin, having 31.5% against one of only 2.4%. In addition, there is barely any difference between IT specialists and engineers with figures being 31.5% and 31.4% respectively.*

Popular career choices	Number of respondents (%)
IT specialists	31.5
Engineers	31.4
Doctors	23.1
Teachers	11.6
Lawyers	2.4



- Obviously, the table shows **a significant difference** in how young people think about prospective jobs. Pursuing a teacher career is **nowhere near as popular as** becoming a doctor. **The figure for the former is only 16%, as opposed to 24% for the latter.**





# Как описывать и сравнивать данные

- ✓ Типы графиков
- ✓ Ключевая лексика

# Типы графиков

## 1) Таблицы (tables)

Imagine that you are doing a project on **what kinds of video blogs are most popular with Zetland teenagers**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of the opinion polls (see the table below).

**Comment on the data in the table and give your opinion on the subject of the project.**

Video blogs about	Number of respondents (%)
Books and films	43
Travelling	24
Fitness and sports	16
Pets	10
Cooking	7

Write **200–250 words**.

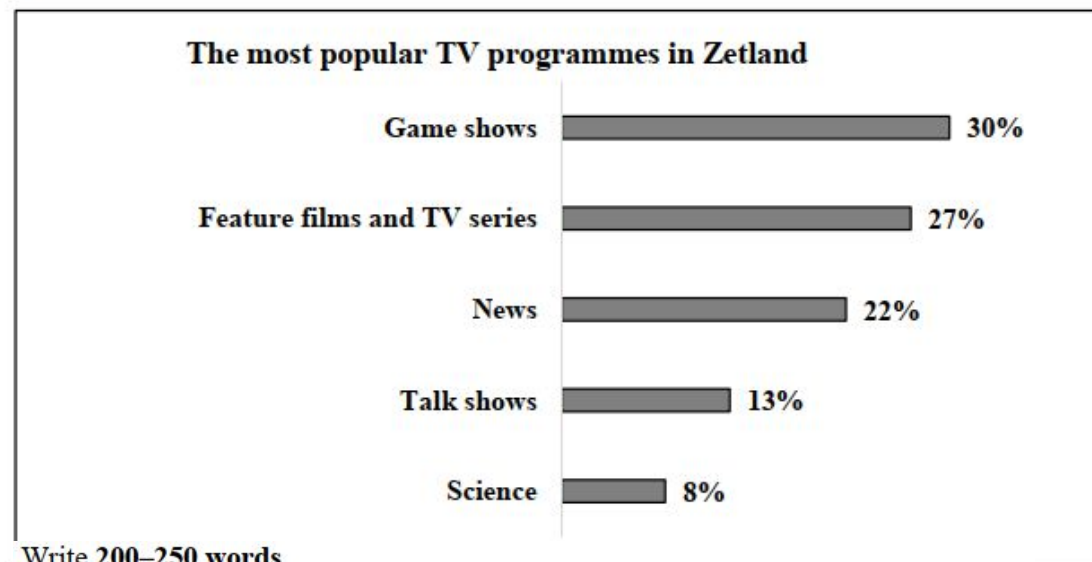
Use the following plan:

- make an opening statement on the subject of the project;
- select and report 2–3 facts;
- make 1–2 comparisons where relevant;
- outline a problem that can arise with watching video blogs and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving your opinion on the role of video blogs in teenagers' lives.

## 2) Диаграммы (diagrams)

Imagine that you are doing a project on **the most popular TV programmes in Zetland**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of the opinion polls (see the diagram below).

**Comment on the data in the diagram and give your opinion on the subject of the project.**



Write **200–250 words**.

Use the following plan:

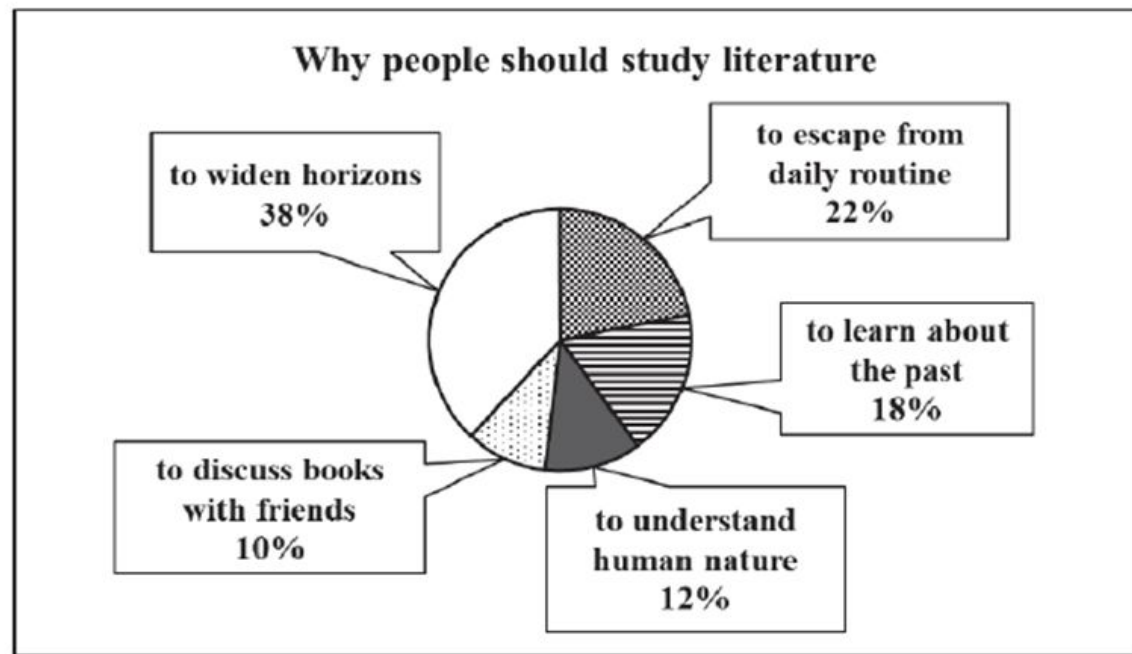
- make an opening statement on the subject of the project;
- select and report 2–3 facts;
- make 1–2 comparisons where relevant;
- outline a problem that can arise with watching TV and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving your opinion on the role of TV in our lives.

### 3) Pie charts

38.2

Imagine that you are doing a project on **why people in Zetland should study literature**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of the opinion polls (see the pie chart below).

**Comment on the data in the pie chart and give your opinion on the subject of the project.**



Write 200–250 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an opening statement on the subject of the project;
- select and report 2–3 facts;
- make 1–2 comparisons where relevant and give your comments;
- outline a problem that one can face studying literature and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of studying literature.

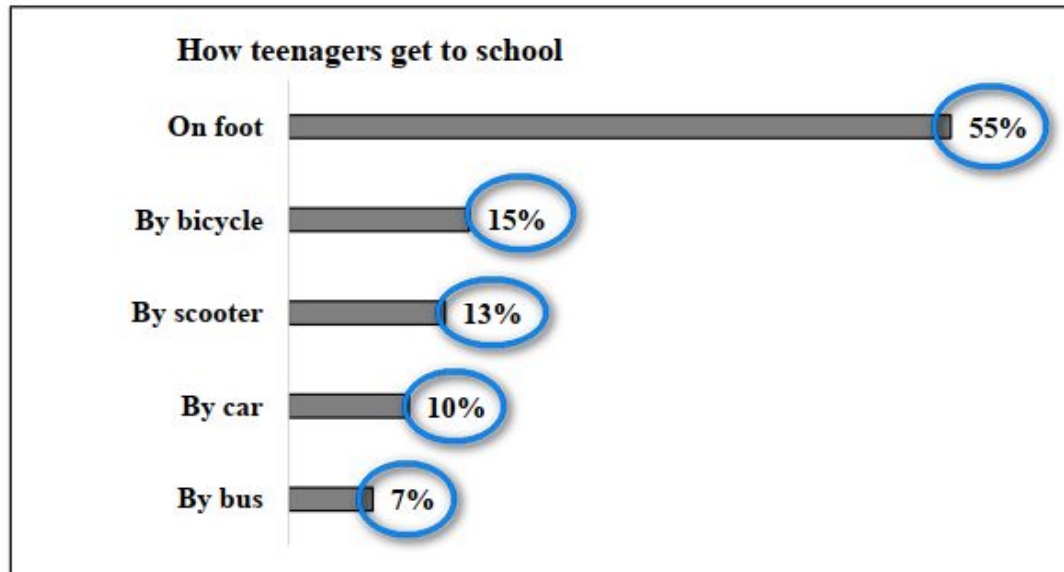
# Типы графиков

1) 100%

2) > 100%

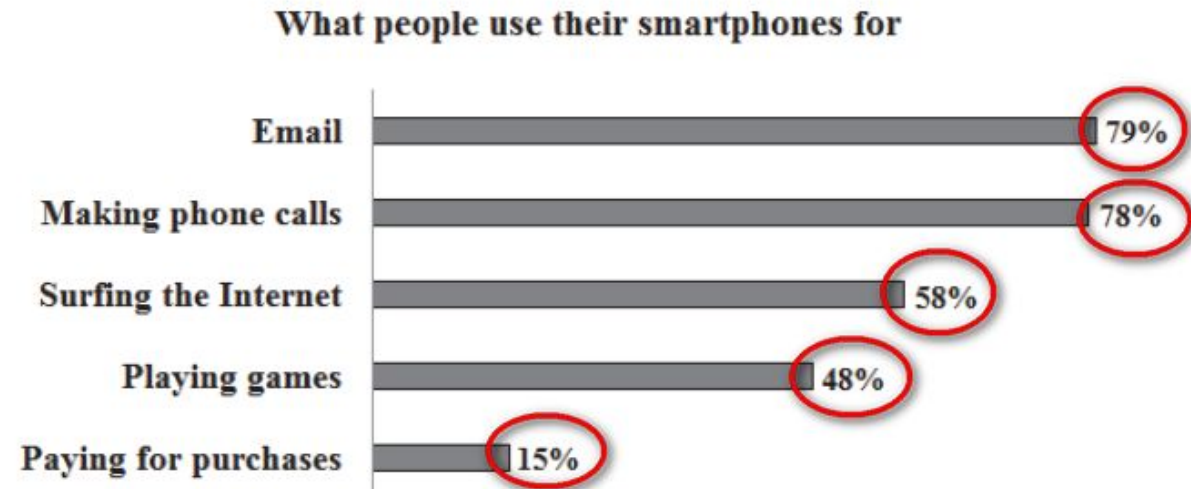
Imagine that you are doing a project on **how teenagers get to school in Zetland**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of the opinion polls (see the diagram below).

**Comment on the data in the diagram and give your opinion on the subject of the project.**



Imagine that you are doing a project on **what people use their smartphones for in Zetland**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of the opinion polls (see the diagram below).

**Comment on the data in the diagram and give your opinion on the subject of the project.**



# Типы графиков

1) кол-во

респондентов



Imagine that you are doing a project on **what kinds of video blogs are most popular with Zetland teenagers**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of the opinion polls (see the table below).  
**Comment on the data in the table and give your opinion on the subject of the project.**

Video blogs about	Number of respondents (%)
Books and films	43
Travelling	24
Fitness and sports	16
Pets	10
Cooking	7

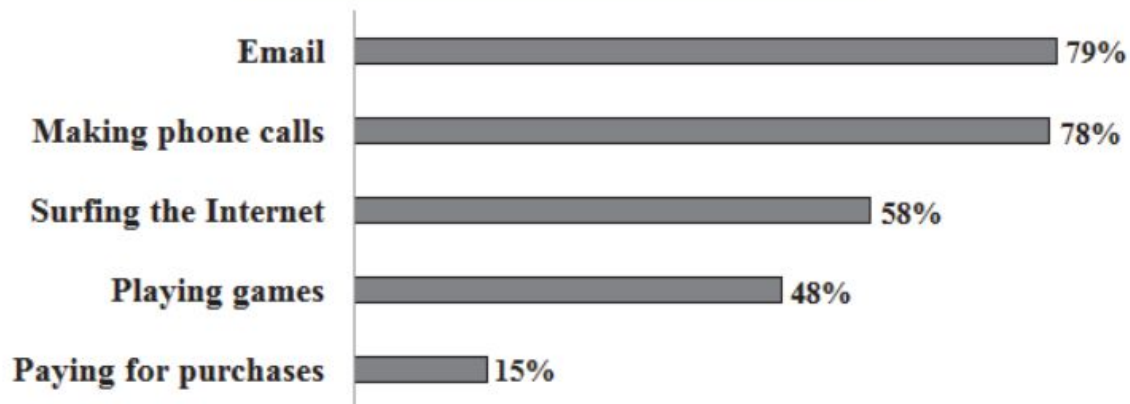
2) процент

использования/популярности  
чего-либо



Imagine that you are doing a project on **what people use their smartphones for in Zetland**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of the opinion polls (see the diagram below).  
**Comment on the data in the diagram and give your opinion on the subject of the project.**

What people use their smartphones for

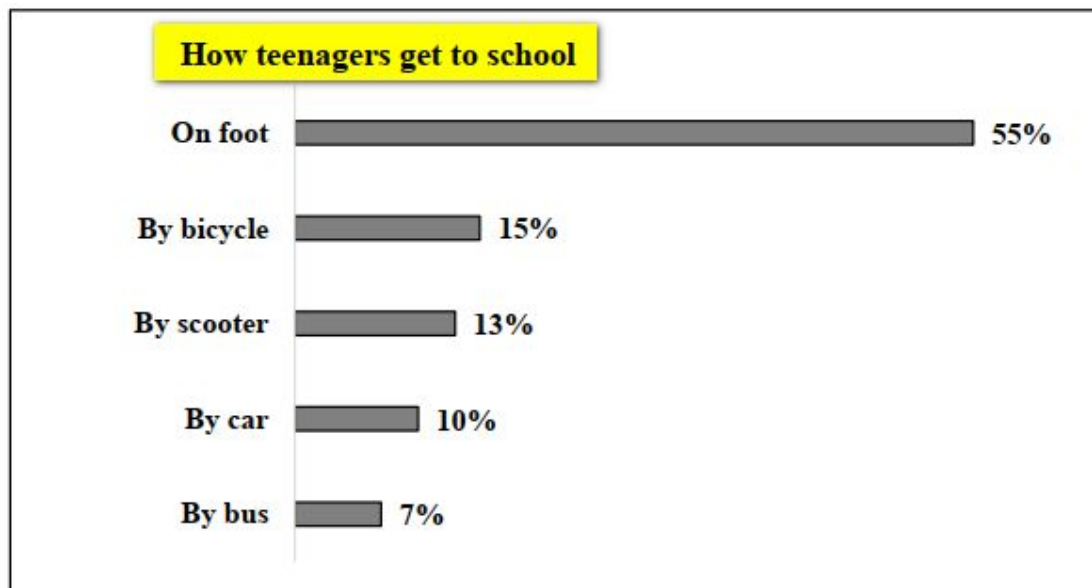


# Типы графиков



Imagine that you are doing a project on **how teenagers get to school in Zetland**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of the opinion polls (see the diagram below).

**Comment on the data in the diagram and give your opinion on the subject of the project.**



Imagine that you are doing a project “**Family budget: what Zetlanders spend their money on**”. You have found some data on the subject – the results of the opinion polls (see the table below).

**Comment on the data in the table and give your opinion on the subject of the project.**

Item of expenditure	% of family budget
Housing	35
Food	25
Medical aid	17
Entertainment	16
Other	7

Write **200–250 words**.

Use the following plan:

- make an opening statement on the subject of the project;
- select and report 2–3 facts;
- make 1–2 comparisons where relevant;
- outline a problem that can arise with one’s family budget and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving your opinion on the importance of budgeting carefully.



Imagine that you are doing a project on **what kinds of video blogs are most popular with Zetland teenagers**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of the opinion polls (see the table below).

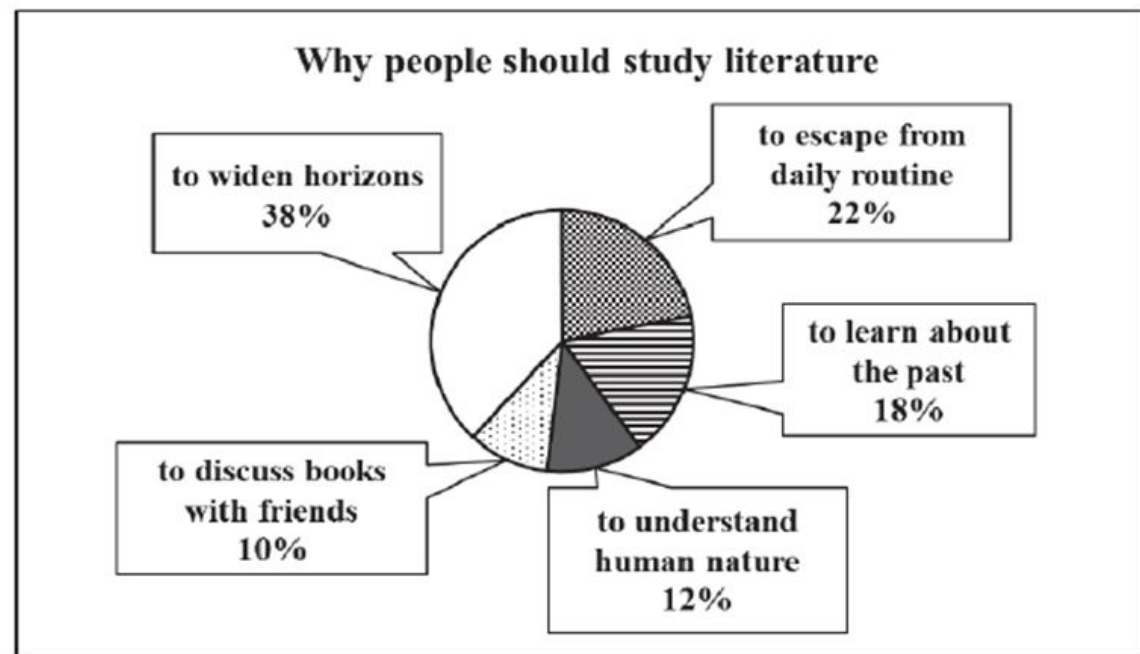
**Comment on the data in the table and give your opinion on the subject of the project.**

Video blogs about	Number of respondents (%)
Books and films	43
Travelling	24
Fitness and sports	16
Pets	10
Cooking	7

2

Imagine that you are doing a project on **why people in Zetland should study literature**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of the opinion polls (see the pie chart below).

**Comment on the data in the pie chart and give your opinion on the subject of the project.**



Write 200–250 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an opening statement on the subject of the project;
- select and report 2–3 facts;
- make 1–2 comparisons where relevant and give your comments;
- outline a problem that one can face studying literature and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of studying literature.

✓ **Ключевая лексика  
для 2-го абзаца  
(описание данных)**

- 2% = a tiny minority
- 4% = a very small proportion of ... /
- 5-10% = a small minority / a small number of
- 10% = one in 10
- 21% = fewer than one quarter/ under a quarter
- 20% = a fifth
- 40% = two fifths
- 44% = more than two fifths
- 50% = half of ...

✓ **Ключевая  
лексика**

# Describing quantity

1) <b>half</b>	a) 85%
2) a third	b) 35%
3) <b>a quarter</b>	c) 75%
4) nearly/almost half	d) 25%
5) just over a third	e) 46%
6) just under a quarter	f) 33,3%
7) <b>the vast majority</b>	g) 65%
8) <b>a small minority</b>	h) 50%
9) three quarters	i) 24%
10) around two-thirds	j) 15%

~

- Exactly
  - Around
  - Nearly
  - Approximately
  - Just over
  - Just under
- 
- As many as 30% of the respondents

This table presents some examples of how you can change percentages to fractions or ratios:

Percentage	Fraction
80%	four-fifths
75%	three-quarters
70%	seven in ten
65%	two-thirds
60%	three-fifths
55%	more than half
50%	half
45%	more than two fifths
40%	two-fifths
35%	more than a third
30%	less than a third
25%	a quarter
20%	a fifth
15%	less than a fifth
10%	one in ten
5%	one in twenty

If the percentages are not exact as above, then you can use **qualifiers** to make sure your description remains accurate. Here are some examples:

Percentage	Qualifier
77%	<b>just over</b> three quarters
77%	<b>approximately</b> three quarters
49%	<b>just under</b> a half
49%	<b>nearly</b> a half
32%	<b>almost</b> a third

This table presents some examples of how you can change percentages to other phrases:

Percentage	proportion / number / amount / majority / minority
75% - 85%	a very large majority
65% - 75%	a significant proportion
10% - 15%	a minority
5%	a very small number

## Paraphrasing percentages:

- Four fifths – 80%
- Three quarters – 75%
- Seven out of ten – 70%
- Just over half – 53%
- Two fifths – 40%
- Just over a third – 35%
- Just under a third – 30%
- One quarter – 25%
- a fifth – 20%
- Less than a fifth – 15%
- One in ten – 10% (this is used for people or objects)
- From two fifths to less than a fifth – From 40% to 15% (for trends graphs)
- Halved (verb) – dropped by half

### Example sentences:

- Around **fourth fifths** of university students stated that the library was the best place for their research.
- Coal accounted for **one-quarter of** fossil fuels used as an energy source.
- **One in ten** people reported that they went to fast food restaurants at least once a month.
- According to the graph, car production in France **halved** between 1999 and 2004.
- **Just under a third** of visitors stated that they were happy with the renovations in the museum.
- Exports of semiconductors dropped **from two fifths to less than a fifth** in a period of three years.

# Approximation and proportion

I also advise using set phrases to show **approximation and proportion**, remember that these are approximate and not exact, such as:

- Just over a fifth – around 22%
- Just under a fifth – around 18%
- Slightly less than a quarter – 23%
- More than two fifths – around 42%
- Approximately half – 48%
- Around a fifth – 19%
- A large number of – around 70%
- A large proportion of – around 70%
- A significant proportion of – around 80%
- A small minority of – around 5 to 10%
- A small number / amount of – 5 to 10%
- An insignificant amount of – around 2%

## Example sentences (taken from various task 1 reports):

- **Approximately half of** all vehicles produced in Japan were exported.
- **A large proportion of** the population of Italy is under 65 years old.
- This figure increased but then dropped to **slightly less than a quarter** in 2011.
- The graph shows **an insignificant amount** of software was downloaded in the last part of 2002.
- It can be seen from the table that **around a fifth of** all passengers used buses in the period between 2012 and 2016.
- The pie chart shows that **a large number of** tourists visited Kyoto in the first part of 2015



6% - a small proportion  
 23% - just under a quarter  
 27% - approximately a quarter  
 48% - almost a half  
 50% - exactly a half

53% - more than half  
 72% - slightly less than three quarters  
 77% - roughly three quarters  
 85% - well over three quarters  
 96% - a significant majority

Percentage	Proportion/amount/number/ majority/minority	Fraction
66	A large proportion	Precisely two thirds
73	A significant majority	Approximately three quarters
25	A small number	Exactly a quarter
5	An insignificant amount	A small fraction
48	-	Almost a half
35	A good proportion	Just over a third
15	A small minority	

## Starting with the adjective:

<b>The highest</b> <b>The greatest</b> <b>The lowest</b> <b>The most</b> <b>A significant</b> <b>The smallest</b> <b>The largest</b>	<b>percentage of</b> <b>proportion of</b> <b>number of</b>	<b>women</b> <b>cars sold</b> <b>holiday makers</b>	<b>are employed in the X</b> <b>category</b> <b>are red</b> <b>come from Spain</b>
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## Starting with the subject:

<b>Red is the</b> <b>Professional is</b> <b>the</b> <b>Spain is the</b>	<b>most</b> <b>second/third most</b> <b>least</b>	<b>popular</b> <b>prevalent</b> <b>common</b>	<b>car colour</b> <b>employment category</b> <b>holiday destination</b>
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2% = a very small proportion of

2-10% = a mere 3 percent OR a mere 5 percent of

16% = a small minority

20% = a fifth

24% = almost a quarter

25% = a quarter

26% = roughly one quarter

32% = nearly one-third

35% = more than a third

49% = just under a half

50% = a half

51% = just over a half

55% = more than half

70% = a large proportion of

72% = a significant majority of

73% = nearly three quarters

76% = just over three-quarters

## Majority (single)

The majority supports the new legislation

The majority supports the new legislation

## Majority (plural)

A majority of workers have access to some paid sick days, but a substantial minority of them do not.

A majority of the residents were polled.

# Примеры majority of people

Эти слова часто используются вместе. Вы можете [перейти к определению majority](#) или к [определению people](#). Или посмотреть сочетания **majority** с другими словами.

Любые мнения в примерах не отражают мнение редакторов Cambridge Dictionary или издательства Cambridge University Press или ее лицензиаров.

- *In a country where the vast majority of people have access to a car, nearly two-thirds of lone mothers did not.*

Из [Cambridge English Corpus](#)



- *If the majority of people violated them (that is, if core practices shifted), the alliances became ineffective and disappeared.*

Из [Cambridge English Corpus](#)



- *The substantial majority of people who are significantly disabled by mental health problems are among those who see themselves as having such needs.*

Из [Cambridge English Corpus](#)



- *The majority of people regard politicians as very ordinary people, but with mild disdain, and not with great respect for their authority.*

Из [Cambridge English Corpus](#)



- *As widely documented in the literature, the great majority of people with emotional problems are seen in primary care.*

Из [Cambridge English Corpus](#)



- *The term 'positive ageing' is preferred to 'successful ageing' in this study, for its emphasis on positive actions available to the majority of people.*

Из [Cambridge English Corpus](#)



- *By the 1990s the majority of people were employed in the tertiary sector, including middleclass occupations, yet unemployment and social exclusion remain.*

## minority

**noun** [C/U]

US /mə'nɔːrɪ-ti, maɪ-, -'nɑː-/

**minority noun** [C/U] (SMALLER AMOUNT)

**less than half of a total number or amount; the smaller part of something:**

- [U] *Only a minority of people support military action.*

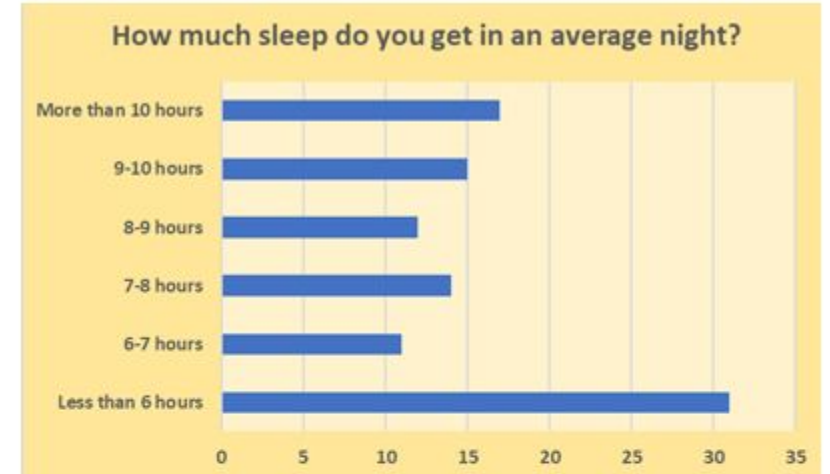
**Multiple selection: Circle the adverbs which can complete these sentences.**

**In each sentence, 2 adverbs are possible.**

1. *Nearly / Almost / Fairly* as many books were sold in the last quarter as the first.
2. The company's profits this year and last year were not *exactly / just / quite* the same.
3. *Interestingly / Surprisingly / Dramatically* , the graph shows a very different picture for 2016.
4. *Slightly / About / Approximately* one third of the population take a holiday in the late summer.
5. *Many / Much / Considerably* more people watch football than tennis.
6. We can see that the sales figures were *reasonably / fairly / almost* high in November.
7. The figures for boys and girls in 2014 are *remarkably / greatly / surprisingly* similar, given that they were very different in 2013.
8. The products were given *completely / much / considerably* higher ratings the following year.

## How Much Sleep Do 5-7-Year-Olds Get?

The NHS recommends that children in this age group get between 10.5 to 11 hours sleep per night. As you can see, a mere 17% of our respondents are getting that much. What is worse, almost a third (31%) get less than 6 hours per night on a regular basis. This is a frightening statistic. Younger children have brains which need to develop as they grow and learn. Sleep is essential for this. So for so many children to be so sleep deprived is shocking.



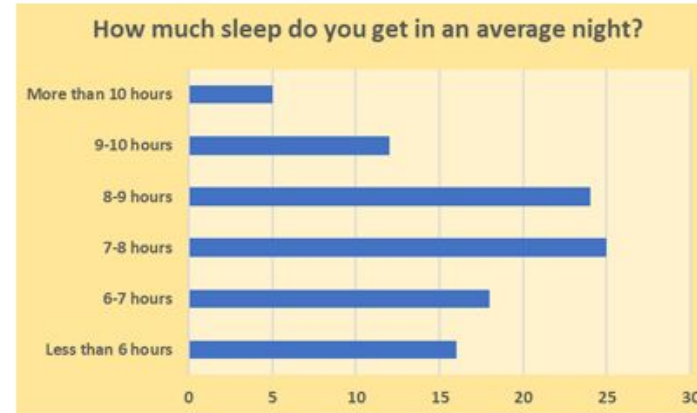
## How Much Sleep Do 8-11-Year-Olds Get?

According to the NHS, children in this age range need between 9.5 and 10.25 hours sleep per night. But how many are getting that? Well, in our survey fewer than half (34%) manage this. Just under a quarter (23%) are almost there, getting between 8 and 9 hours. But a massive 43% get less than 8 hours per night. More bad news for brain development.



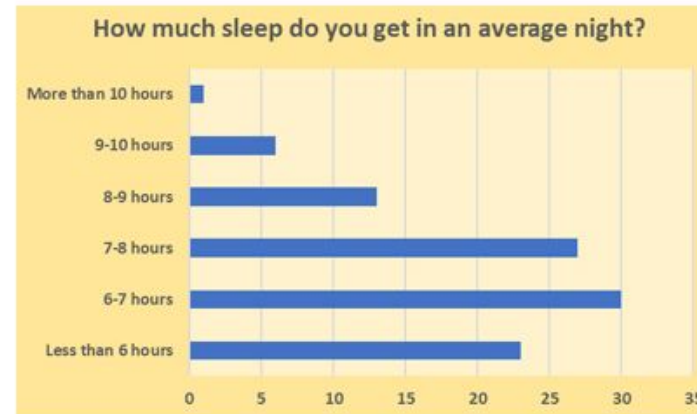
## How Much Sleep Do 12-14-Year-Olds Get?

The recommended amount of sleep for young adolescents is 9.25-9.5 hours per night. As you can see, **only 17% of our respondents are getting more than 9 hours per night.** **Slightly less than a quarter (24%) get 8-9 hours and the rest (59%) get fewer than 8.** Yet another shocking statistic.



## How Much Sleep Do 15-17-Year-Olds Get?

Finally we come to the oldest group of children, post-pubescent 15-17-year-olds. Notoriously lazy, you might expect this age group to be getting more than enough sleep. The NHS recommends 9 hours per night for these. But only 7% are getting 9 hours or more, **with 13% getting 8-9 hours.** That means **a huge proportion (80%)** are getting nowhere near enough sleep. With GCSE and A-Level studies taking place during this period, sleep as just as important – perhaps even more so – for these.



## Two-Thirds Of Children Are Not Getting Enough Sleep

**The depressing results of our poll show that,** taking the average from each age group, 66% of children are sleep deprived. **This should be a major cause of concern for all parents.** So, what can you do about it? Well, our [Knowledge Bank article](#) on this very subject is full of useful hints and advice. Why not take a look?

This week's survey shows that children using the Education Quizzes website **have a broad range of tastes in the films they watch.**

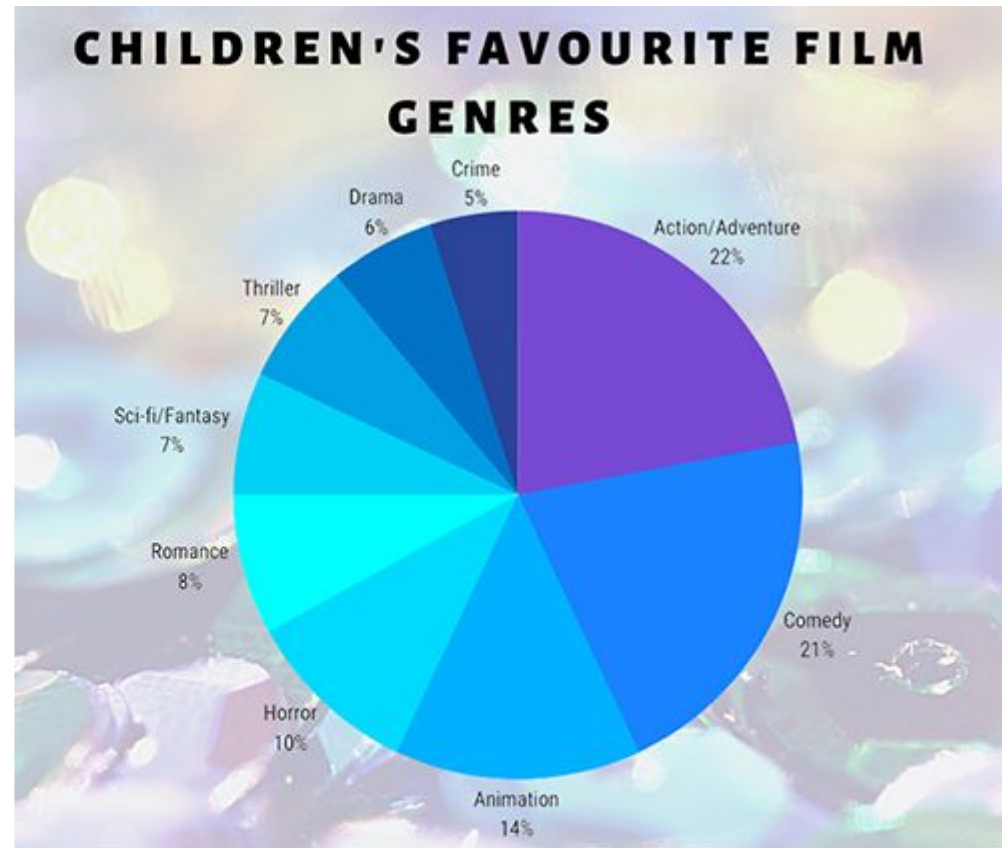
Action/Adventure just crept ahead of Comedy as the favourite; these two, along with Animation **make up 57% of the total.**

There are then another 6 genres fighting it out for the remaining 43%.

### **There's Money in Films**

The total size of the film industry worldwide is about £110 billion a year. The oldest and largest film industry in terms of revenue is Hollywood but hard on its heels is India. In

fact, India produces more films than Hollywood and more people watch them – the apparent discrepancy is because in India it doesn't cost so much to watch films.





## ✓ Участники опроса:

## ✓ Ключевая лексика

- **the** teenagers / **the** students / **the** users / **the** readers
- **the** respondents
- **those** polled / **those** surveyed (those interviewed)
- **those** who participated in the survey / **those** who were polled



## Number of THE respondents

- a large number / proportion / percentage of ...
- a large / a small percentage of the students
- a high / a low proportion of the students



## Number of THE respondents

- A large number of **the** students (63%) volunteer at ... (*гл. во множ. числе*)
- A massive 83% watch ...
- Just under a quarter (23%) use mobile phones to ...
- A mere 9% of the respondents prefer ...
- The rest of the respondents (...%) report that...



## Number of THE respondents

- The number of those who prefer ... is the highest / lowest (...%).
- The percentage/proportion of those who voted for ... is the highest / the lowest (...%).



## Number of THE respondents

- The majority of the respondents ARE ... (*глагол во множ. числе*)
- Only a minority of the respondents SAY that...



## Number of THE respondents

- A large number/share of **the** respondents state that...  
*(глагол во множ. числе)*
- A very high proportion of **the** users prefer ...
- Only a small proportion of **the** viewers say that...



# The participants of the survey \_\_\_\_\_

## Past Simple / Present Simple

- said / responded / stated/ reported that ...
- chose... / voted for ...
  
- named ... as a / as the main reason why ...
- cited ... as their favourite kind of sports



# The participants of the survey...

## Past Simple / Present Simple

- say / respond / state/ report that ...
- name ... as the main reason why ...
- cite ... as their favourite kind of sports
- report doing sth: *According to the data, 92% of **the** adolescents report **going** online daily.*
- like/enjoy/prefer



## ✓ % of family budget

- The largest expenditure is housing. This/It takes up ...% of the respondents' family budgets.
- ... make(s) up the remaining ... % of the total.
- The money spent on ... is ...% of the average family budget.
- ... makes up / accounts for / is equal to ...% of the Zetlanders' family budgets.
- ... represents / constitutes / amounts to 23% of the total.

# Проценты пишем цифрами!

- 23% (без пробелов)
- The figure for ... is ... %.

**per cent** *noun*

**VERB + PER CENT** account for, amount to, be equal to, constitute, equal, represent *Overseas earnings accounted for 9% of the total last year.*

# DATA:

- The data **is/are**...
- The data **was/were**...

## data

*noun* [U, + sing/pl verb]

UK  /ˈdeɪ.tə/ US  /ˈdeɪ.tə, dæ.tə/

B2

information, especially facts or numbers, collected to be examined and considered and used to help decision-making, or information in an electronic form that can be stored and used by a computer:

- *The data was/were collected by various researchers.*
- *Now the data is/are being transferred from magnetic tape to hard disk.*

# Information:

- The information **is**...

# STATISTICS (MH. 4.):

- The statistics **are**...

- *Statistics **show/suggest** that women live longer than men.*
- *According to **official** statistics, the Japanese work longer hours than workers in most other industrialized countries.*
- *The statistics reflect a change in people's spending habits.*

## ✓ Facts: БОЛЬШИНСТВО

✓ Ключевая лексика

- Most of the respondents (...%)...
- The majority of the respondents (...%)... = *больше 50%*
- Over half of the teenagers (...%) ... =>50%
- The highest proportion of the respondents (...%) ...
- The proportion of those who ... is the highest (...%) ...
  
- The popularity of ... is the highest (...%) ...
- ... is the most common/popular choice, constituting ...% of the total.
- The most frequently cited reason/function/genre is ... (...%).
- ... is at the top of the list, accounting for ...% of the total.
- ... tops the list, standing at ...% of the total.



## Facts: среднее количество

- ... is/are also popular / common, at 28%.
- ... is relatively popular / common too, at ..%
- The second /third /forth /fifth position of the diagram is occupied by ... / those who ... (%).
- ... is in the middle position on the list with ...%.
- ... takes the third position on the list, at ...%.
- The other three reasons/functions/genres/types include ... (%), ... (%) and ... (%).
- The percentages for ... and ... are ... and ... respectively.



## Facts: МЕНЬШИНСТВО

- Only ...% of the respondents ...
- Only a small minority of the respondents (...%)...
- The lowest proportion of the respondents (...%) ...
- The proportion of those who ... is the lowest (...%) ...
  
- The popularity of ... is the lowest (...%) ...
- ... is at the bottom of the list, making up ...% of the total.
- ... ranks last in the diagram/table/pie chart with only ...% / at ...% .
- The least frequently (commonly) cited reason/function / genre is ... (...%).

## ✓ **Facts: остальные**

- (Первая и вторая категории) + The other two reasons include ... (...%) and ... (...%).
- (Первая и вторая категории) + The other three reasons include ... , ... and ... , at ...%, ...% and ...% respectively.
- (Большинство while меньшинство) + The in-between categories/ reasons/ genres are ... (...%) and (...%).

✓ **Ключевая лексика  
для 3-го абзаца  
(сравнение данных)**



# ✓ compare

✓ Ключевая лексика

- Exercising in a gym is 5% more common/frequently cited than jogging outdoors.
- Adventure stories are 6% more popular than detective stories.
- The percentage / proportion of ... is 7% higher than the percentage / proportion of ...
- The figure at the top is 31% higher than the one at the bottom.
- The first group of the respondents is 12% larger than the second group.
- Those who ... outnumber those who ... by 15%.
- The first group of the respondents outnumbers the second one by 20%.

✓ **compare:** “В 2 раза больше” = twice as  
**adj. as**

- Stories about animals are twice as popular as romance.
- The first reason is twice as common/frequently cited as the second reason.
- Keeping pets for company is twice as common as adopting a pet in order to look after someone.
- The first group of the respondents is twice as large as the second group.
- The proportion of those who use ... is twice as high as the percentage of those who choose ... .
- 12% of those who were polled prefer jogging outdoors. Twice as many of the respondents choose to work out in a gym.

✓ **compare:** “В 3 (4, ... ) раза больше”

- Adventure stories are three times as popular as romance.
- Using smartphones for communication is four times as common as using them for sending and receiving emails.

## ✓ compare: “в 2 раза меньше”

- The second group of the respondents is (approximately) half the size of the first group.
- 26% of the respondents say that they prefer to exercise outdoors, which is exactly half the number of those who prefer to go to the gym.
- 6% of the respondents say that they prefer romance, which is exactly a third (fourth) of the number of those who prefer stories about animals.

✓ **compare:** МЕНЬШЕ

- much more/less common, popular, frequently cited than...
- a lot more of the respondents ...



## compare

### Difference:

- There is a *large / huge / great / substantial / vast / enormous* difference between the number/proportion **of...** and the number/proportion **of...** .
- There is a *minor / slight* difference between the number/proportion of... and the number/proportion of... .
- There is a *clear / noticeable / striking* difference between the figure **for...** and the figure **for...** .

# Важно:



## Как описывать и сравнивать данные

- ✓ Писать так, чтобы было понятно, откуда взялись данные
- ✓ Ссылаться на таблицу и диаграмму / данные / результаты опросов
- ✓ Приводить цифры и проценты (во 2-м абзаце **ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬНО**)
- ✓ Числительные писать цифрами
- ✓ Страна + участники опроса (**THE** students, **THE** respondents)

# ✓ Писать так, чтобы было понятно, откуда взялись данные:

- According to the data (I have found for my project), ...
- According to the statistics, ...
- According to the results of the opinion polls, ...

## **! Если упоминали в 1-м абзаце таблицу/диаграмму:**

- According to the table/diagram/pie chart, ...
- As can be seen from the table/diagram/pie chart, ...
- Based on the data presented in the table/diagram/pie chart, ...

**! Overall, ... + обобщающее предложение**



•As can be seen ... , или It can be seen ... ,

•Но: ~~As it can be seen ...~~



# Как описывать и сравнивать данные

- ✓ В зависимости от графика



## Чем 2 абзац (report facts) отличается от 3-го абзаца (compare)

2 абзац Report facts: называем, констатируем

3 абзац Compare: сопоставляем две или более категории, показываем разницу: **насколько они отличаются, насколько одно больше/меньше другого**

<b>Types of sport</b>	<b>Number of teenagers (%)</b>
Running	37
Basketball	33
Football	20
Swimming	6
Tennis	4

Types of sport	Number of teenagers (%)
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*Существенная  
разница*

*Большая часть*

*Одна пятая*

*Меньшинство*

**I СПОСОБ:** Во 2-м абзаце –  
первые три категории;  
в 3-ем абзаце – последние  
две

Types of sport	Number of teenagers (%)
Running	37
Basketball	33
Football	20
Swimming	6
Tennis	4

Большая часть

Одна пятая

Меньшинство

Существенная  
разница

- **2. Overall, as can be seen from the table, the teenagers who were interviewed enjoy doing five kinds of sport. Running (37%) and basketball (33%) top the list, representing the kinds of sport the respondents are most interested in. Football is relatively popular too: it occupies the middle position on the list and accounts for 20% of the total.**

**ИЛИ**

- **2. As can be seen from the table, running (37%) and basketball (33%) top the list, representing the kinds of sport the respondents are most interested in. Football is relatively popular too: it occupies the middle position on the list and accounts for 20% of the total.**

Types of sport	Number of teenagers (%)
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*Большая часть* (referring to Running and Basketball)  
*Одна пятая* (referring to Football)  
*Меньшинство* (referring to Swimming and Tennis)  
*Существенная разница* (referring to the gap between Football and the top sports)

2. As can be seen from the table, running (37%) and basketball (33%) top the list, representing the kinds of sport the respondents are most interested in. Football is relatively popular too: it occupies the middle position on the list and accounts for 20% of the total.

3. To compare, swimming and tennis rank last in the table with only 6% and 4% respectively. The difference between the figure for tennis and those/the figures for the top kinds of sport is substantial. Basketball is 29% more popular than tennis and running is almost 10 times as popular as tennis. This can be explained by the fact that tennis is a more expensive sport than running or basketball.

**II СПОСОБ:** Во 2-м абзаце –  
все 5 категорий,  
в 3-ем абзаце –  
сравниваем то, на что  
обратили внимание

Types of sport	Number of teenagers (%)
Running	37
Basketball	33
Football	20
Swimming	6
Tennis	4

Большая часть

Одна пятая

Меньшинство

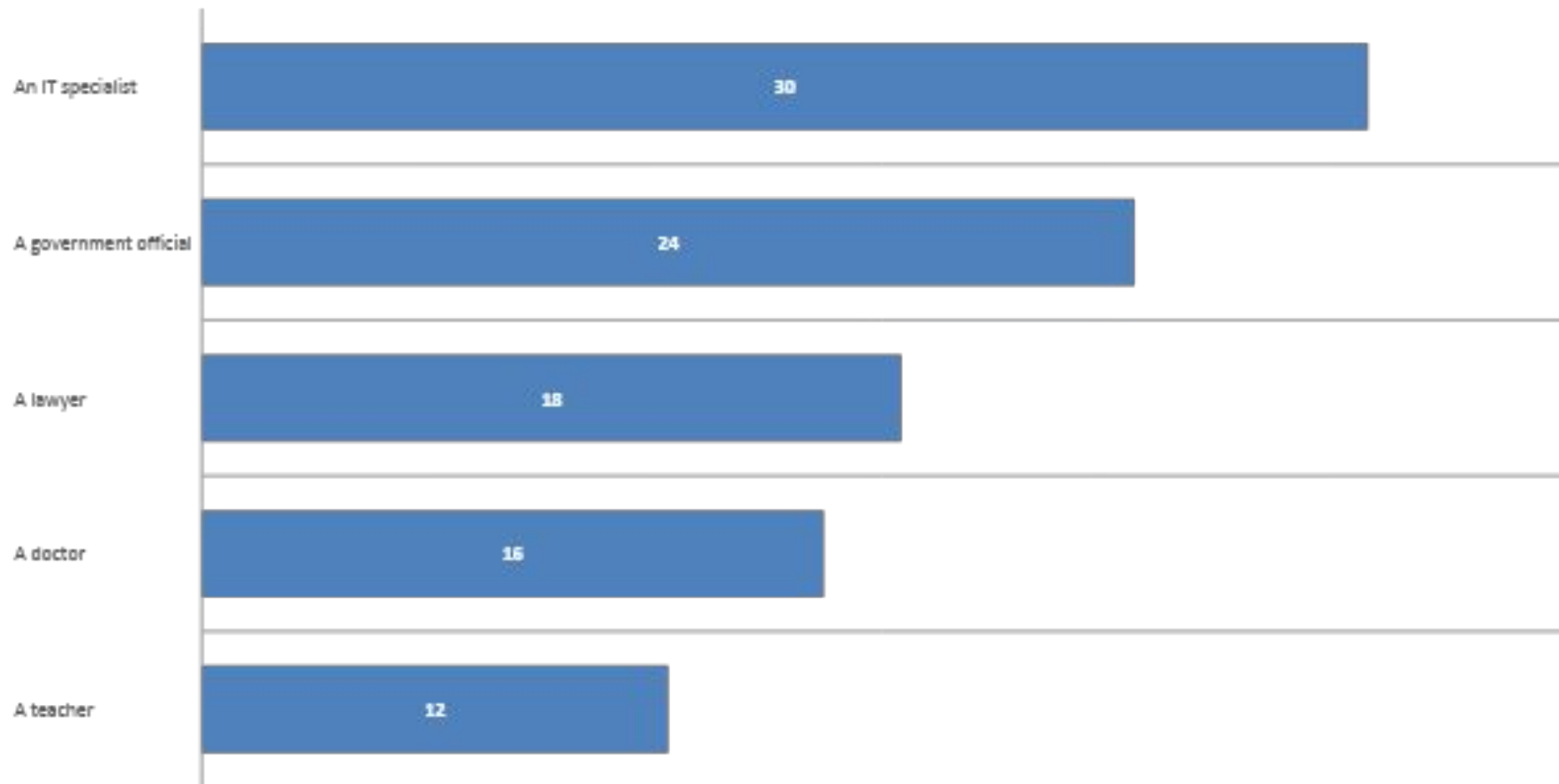
Существенная разница

**2. Overall, as can be seen from the table, the teenagers who were interviewed enjoy doing five kinds of sport.** Running (37%) and basketball (33%) top the list, representing the kinds of sport the respondents are most interested in. Football is relatively popular too: it occupies the middle position on the list and accounts for 20% of the total. Swimming and tennis rank last in the table with only 6% and 4% respectively.

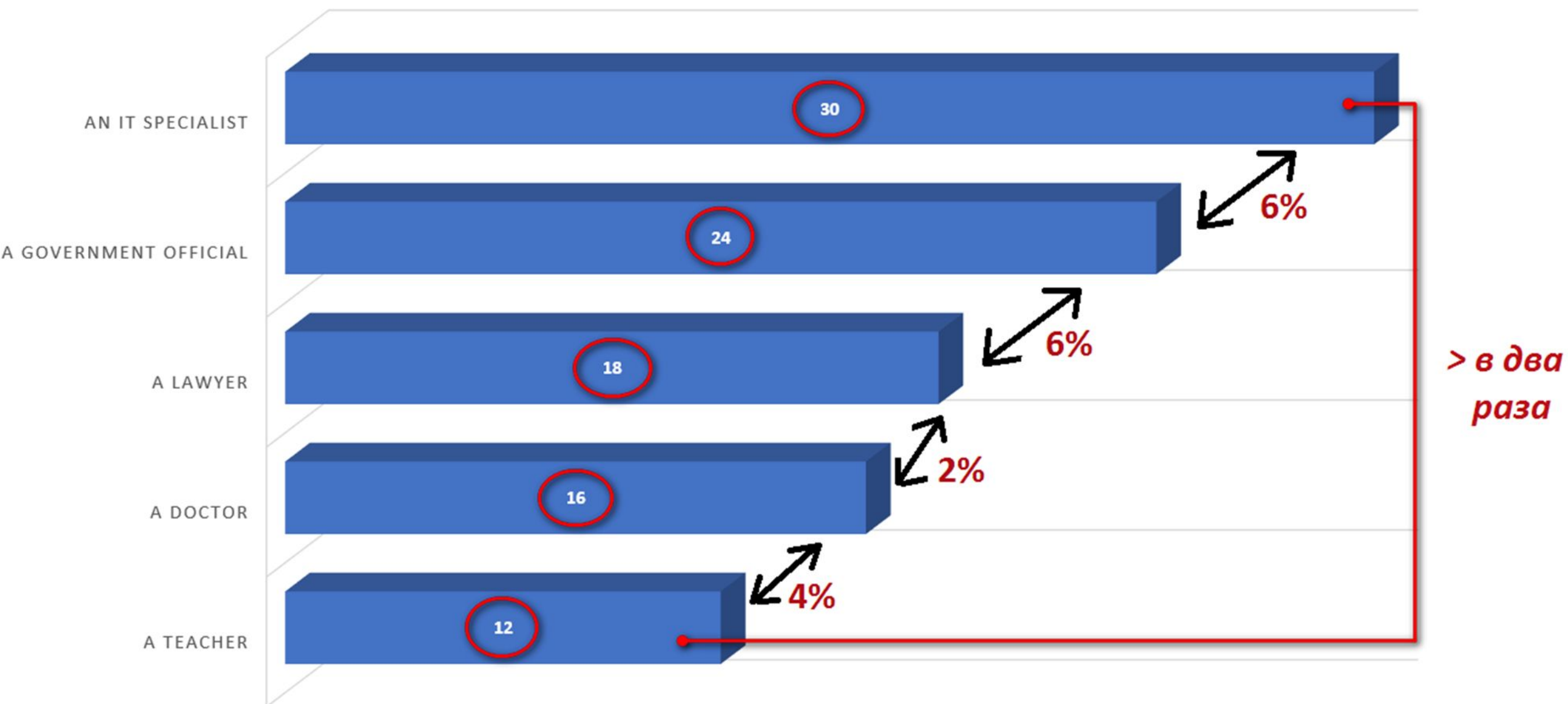
**3. It is immediately noticeable that** the difference between the figure for tennis and those/the figures for the top kinds of sport is substantial. Basketball is **29% more popular than** tennis and running is **almost 10 times as popular as** tennis. This can be explained by the fact that tennis is a more expensive sport than running or basketball.



## The jobs most popular with young people in zetland (%)

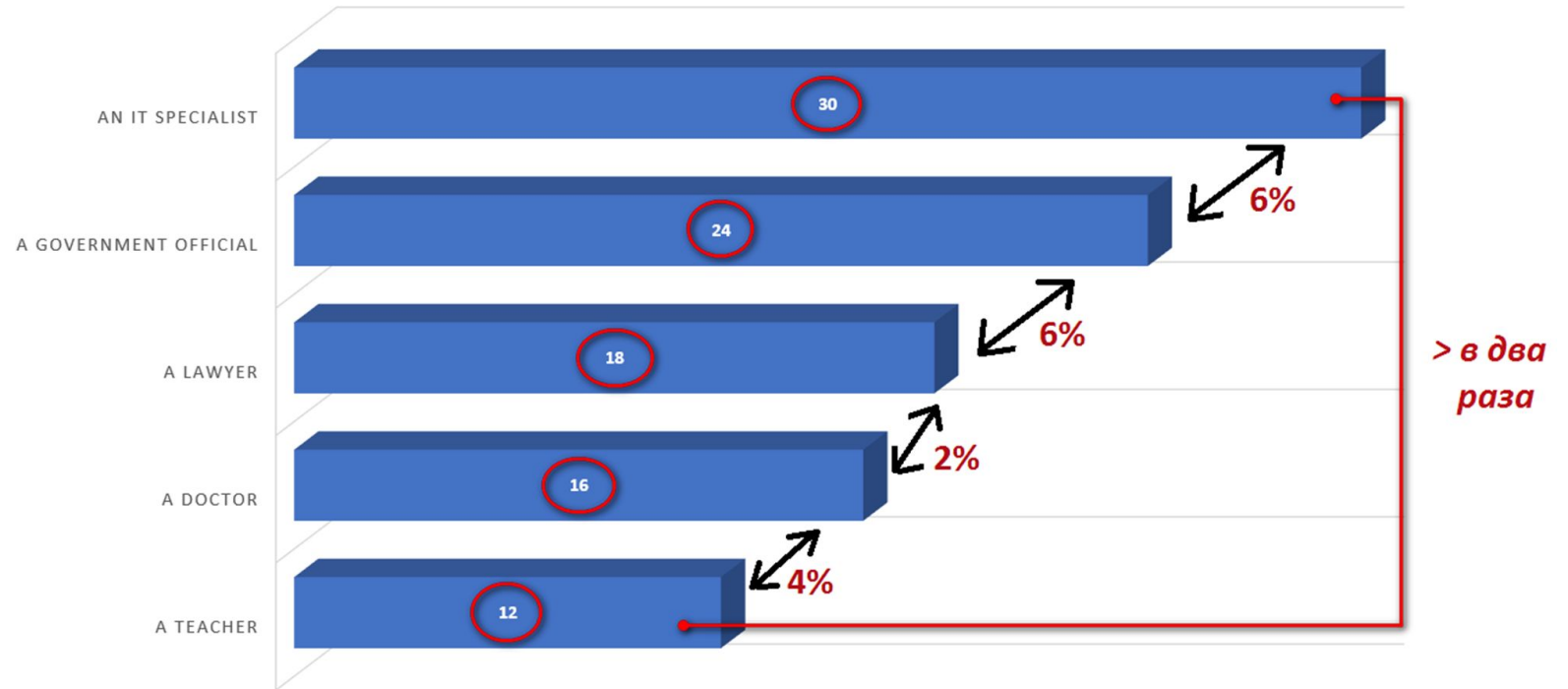


## THE JOBS MOST POPULAR WITH YOUNG PEOPLE IN ZETLAND (%)



Во 2-м абзаце – все 5 категорий

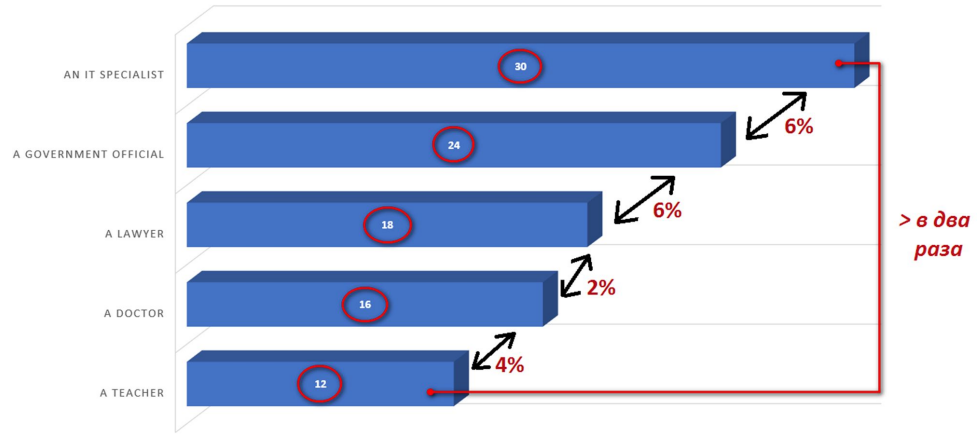
THE JOBS MOST POPULAR WITH YOUNG PEOPLE IN ZETLAND (%)



**2. According to the data (I have found for my project) / the diagram, the job of an IT specialist is the most popular choice, with 30% of the respondents voting for it. A government job (24%) is the second most popular choice, followed by a law career which accounts for 18% of the total. The rest of the respondents want to become doctors and teachers, at 16% and 12% respectively.**

Во 2-м абзаце – все 5 категорий; в 3-ем абзаце – сравниваем то, на что обратили внимание: очень большая разница между первым и последним

THE JOBS MOST POPULAR WITH YOUNG PEOPLE IN ZETLAND (%)



2. According to the data (I have found for my project) / the diagram, the job of an IT specialist is the most popular choice, with 30% of the respondents voting for it. A government job (24%) is the second most popular choice, followed by a law career which accounts for 18% of the total. The rest of the respondents want to become doctors and teachers, at 16% and 12% respectively.

3. What is immediately noticeable is that there is a substantial difference between the top and the bottom categories in the diagram: being an IT specialist is more than twice as popular as being a teacher. This can be explained by the fact that today jobs in IT are much better-paid than jobs in education. An IT career is also a lot more prestigious.

# Комментарий, если разница маленькая:

- Потому что они похожи по своей природе / требуют похожего уровня подготовки / оба не требуют затрат, усилий / у них одна и та же цель / они оба трудные

# Комментарий, если разница большая:

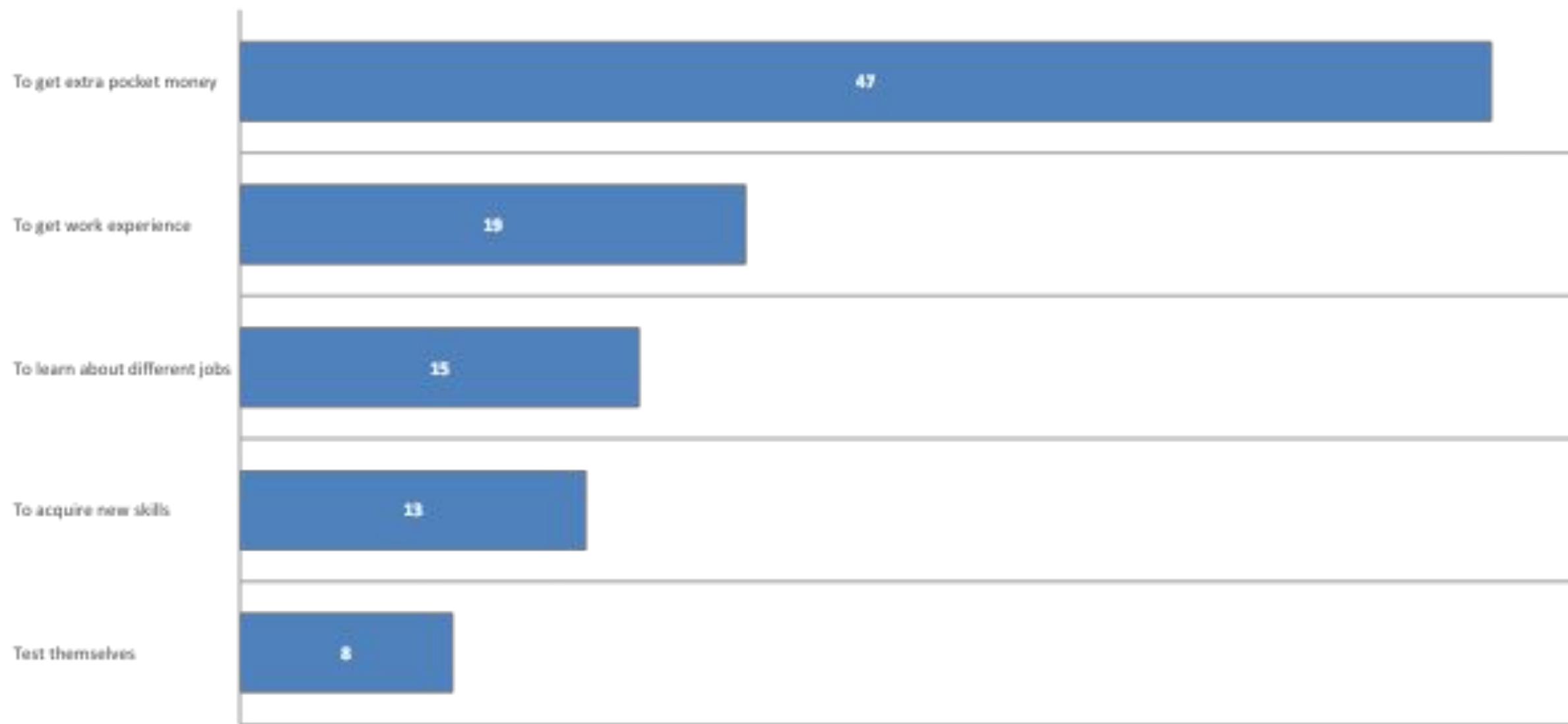
- Потому что одно **намного лучше** справляется с чем-то, чем другое
- Потому что больше нравится

Во 2-м абзаце – все 5  
категорий; в 3-ем абзаце –  
сравниваем то, на что  
обратили внимание: очень  
маленькая разница между  
первым и последним

6% , 5%

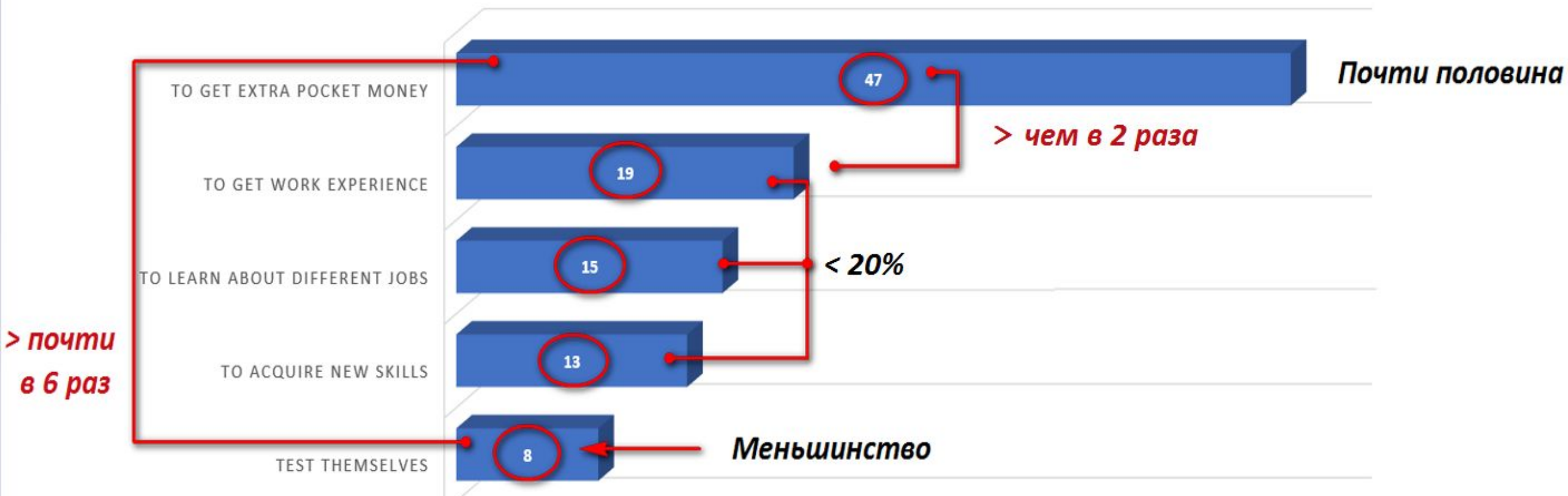
- What is immediately noticeable is that there is a **minimal difference between** the fourth and the fifth categories in the diagram. The percentages are nearly/almost identical: ... is only 1% more popular than ... . + This can be attributed to the fact that... / This might be because ...

## Why teenagers in Zetland take part-time jobs (%)



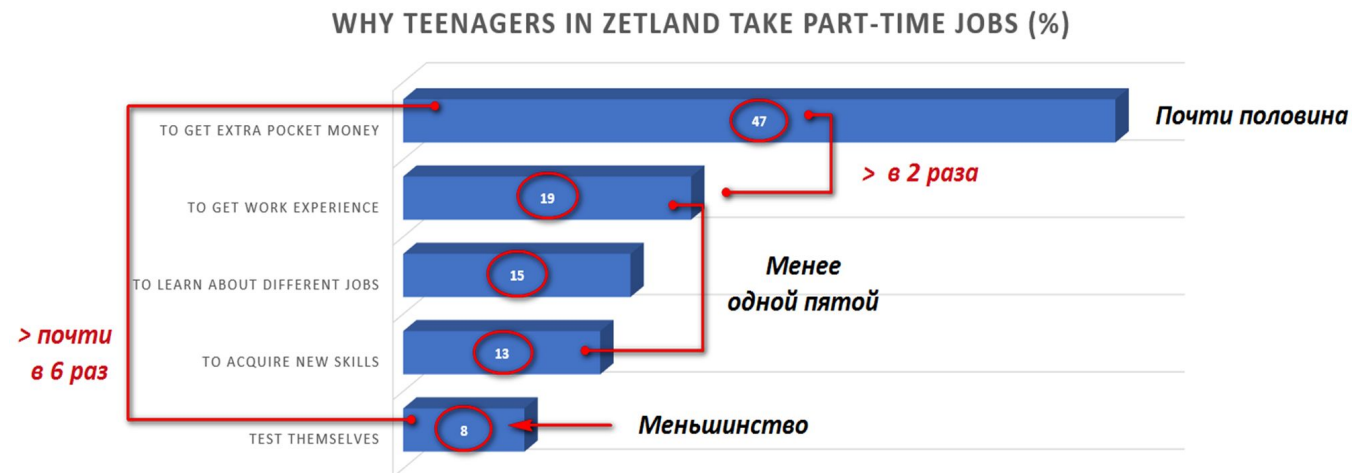


## WHY TEENAGERS IN ZETLAND TAKE PART-TIME JOBS (%)



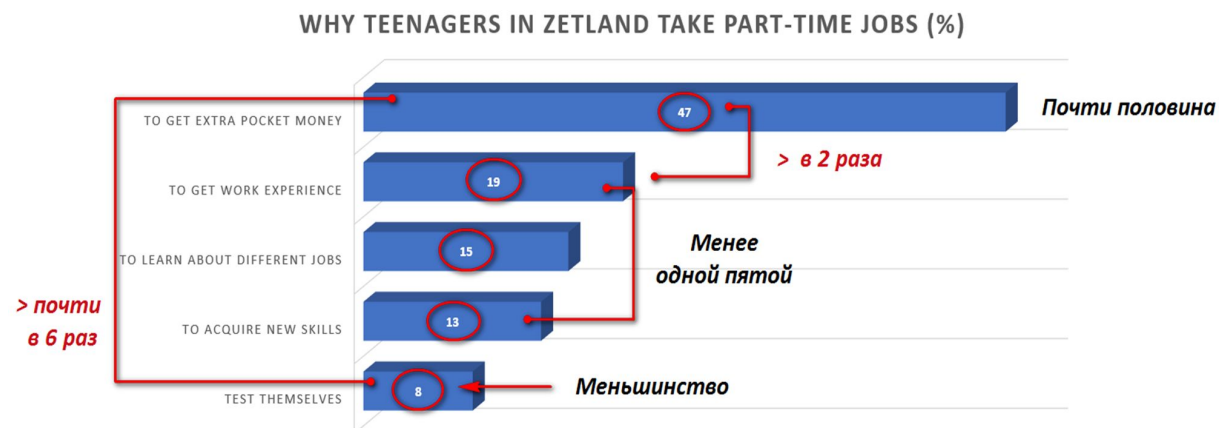
Film genre	Number of respondents (%)
Fantasy, sci-fi	42
Horror, thriller	23
Comedy	18
Drama, melodrama	12
Detective films	5

Во 2-м абзаце – все 5 категорий: первая while/whereas последняя + все, что в середине



2. Overall, according to the data, there are five major reasons why *the teenagers who participated in the survey* work part-time. Almost half of the respondents (47%) want to earn some pocket money while/whereas only 8% of them are willing to test themselves. The in-between reasons include getting work experience (19%), learning more about different jobs (15%) and developing new skills (13%).

Во 2-м абзаце – все 5 категорий; в 3-ем абзаце – сравниваем то, на что обратили внимание: очень большая разница между ... И ...



2. Overall, according to the data, there are five major reasons why *the teenagers who participated in the survey* work part-time. Almost **half of the respondents (47%)** want to earn some pocket money **while** **only 8%** of them are willing to test themselves. **The in-between reasons** include getting work experience (**19%**), learning more about different jobs (**15%**) and developing new skills (**13%**).

3. Predictably, there is a huge difference between the top and the bottom reasons (categories): getting extra pocket money is more than six times as popular as testing oneself. There is nothing surprising about this, in my opinion. I think that the respondents, like most modern teenagers, want to have more money and try to avoid difficulties.

- getting extra pocket money is more popular than testing oneself (47% and 8% respectively).
- getting extra pocket money is 39% more popular than testing oneself.

Imagine that you are doing a project on **why people keep pets in Zetland**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of the opinion polls (see the table below).

<b>Reasons</b>	<b>Number of respondents (%)</b>
not to feel lonely	44
to get positive emotions	22
to spend more time outdoors	14
to take care of someone	12
to cope with stress	8

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not to feel lonely	44
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to spend more time outdoors	14
to take care of someone	12
to cope with stress	8

<b>Staying healthy</b>	<b>Number of respondents (%)</b>
Not eating fast food	42%
Having a balanced diet	24%
Doing sports	22%
Getting to bed early	10%
Doing morning exercises	2%

Во 2-м абзаце – все 5 категорий: снизу вверх

Imagine that you are doing a project on **why people keep pets in Zetland**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of the opinion polls (see the table below).

Reasons	Number of respondents (%)
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to spend more time outdoors	14
to take care of someone	12
to cope with stress	8

2. According to **the table**, the lowest proportion of the respondents (**8%**) own pets because it helps them to reduce their stress levels. **12%** of the respondents have the need to look after someone and **another 14%** want to have an opportunity to spend more time outdoors.

Во 2-м абзаце – все 5 категорий; в 3-ем абзаце – сравниваем то, на что обратили внимание: очень большая разница между ... и ...

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3. **To compare**, **a much larger percentage of the pet owners (22%)** decide to keep a pet to make their lives more positive. Coping with loneliness is the main motivation for **exactly twice as many of the respondents (44%)**. The difference is substantial and I find it strange because these two reasons are similar: they are both psychological.



Во 2-м абзаце – все 5 категорий; в 3-ем абзаце – сравниваем то, на что обратили внимание: очень большая разница между ... и ...

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**2.** According to **the table**, the highest proportion of the respondents (**44%**) own pets because it helps them to avoid feeling lonely. **22%** of the respondents expect pets to give them positive emotions and **another 14%** want to have an opportunity to spend more time outdoors. Taking care of someone **accounts for 12%** of the total, followed by coping with stress, **at 8%**.

**3. Interestingly**, the difference between the figures for the first and the last categories is really substantial: reducing loneliness is 36% more frequently cited than coping with stress. I find it strange because these two reasons are similar: they are both psychological / they both have to do with people's mental health.

**Interestingly**, the difference between the figures for the first and the last categories is really substantial: *reducing loneliness* is 36% more frequently cited than *coping with stress*. I find it strange because these two reasons are similar: they are both psychological / they both have to do with people's mental health.

## Требования с точки зрения РКЗ

- 4 абзац:

- ПРОБЛЕМА: outline a problem that can arise with ... .. and suggest a way of solving it

- ✓ проблема – точно по заданию;

- ✓ проблема – реалистичная;

- ✓ решение соотносится с проблемой;

- ✓ решение – конкретное, реалистичное

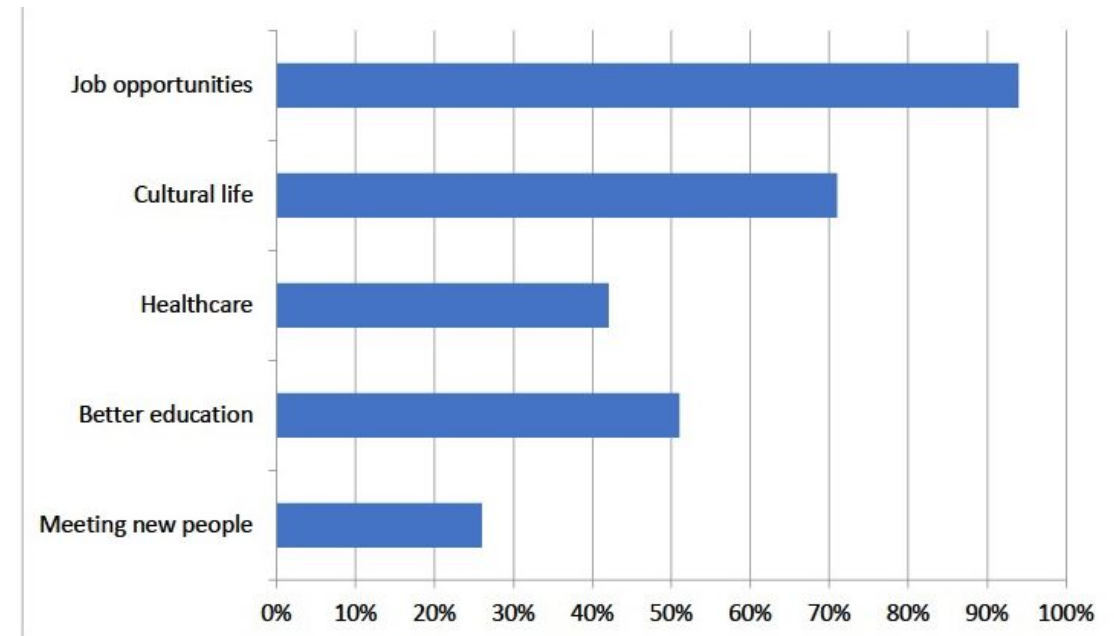
## 4 абзац = problem / solution: Типичные ошибки

- “Судя по статистике, есть / может быть такая-то проблема” – это как правило, логическая ошибка

- a problem that can arise life in big cities



- *The analysis of project data gives us a perspective that certain problems may arise. It is obvious that the vast majority of people are trying to move to big cities because of aforementioned reasons. That is why the problem of ecology may arise. As a solution, factories and plants should be taken under full control.*



- outline a problem that can arise **while living in a big city** and suggest a way of solving it;



- a problem that can arise with **listening to music**

- **These statistics reveal a significant problem – the table completely lacks genres of classical music, which, as is known, has a momentous impact on the psychological, emotional and even intellectual development of the personality.** One of the proper solutions to that problem is more funding for music schools and more music lessons at school.

Music Genre	Popularity
Alternative rock music	21.6%
Folk music	21.0%
Rock	13.8%
Pop music	8.0%
Rap	4.1%

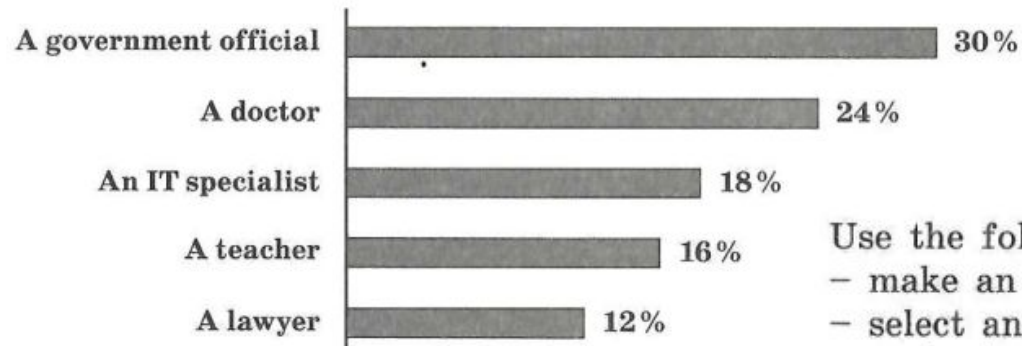
- a problem that can arise with choosing jobs



- Talking about a problem that can arise with making a career choice, we can see from the table that the majority of teenagers in Zetland as well as in other countries are not interested in humanitarian professions. In my opinion, the most suitable solution is to show modern adolescents the advantages of humanitarian professions.

Imagine that you are doing a project on the jobs most popular with young people in Zetland. You have found some data on the subject — the results of the opinion polls (see the diagram below).

The jobs most popular with young people in Zetland



Use the following plan:

- make an opening statement on the subject of the project;
- select and report 2-3 facts;
- make 1-2 comparisons where relevant;
- outline a problem that can arise with choosing jobs and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving your opinion on the most popular job.



- *The statistics I have presented in the table point to an underlining problem. Career choice is a difficult decision of which depends on the future. Teenagers do not know where to apply their knowledge and how to make the right choice. I believe that teachers and parents should conduct various conversations with teenagers and help them with it.*

40.1 Imagine that you are doing a project on what career choices young people in Zetland opt for. You have found some data on the subject – the results of the opinion polls (see the table below).

Comment on the data in the table and give your opinion on the subject of the project.

Popular career choices	Number of respondents (%)
IT specialists	31.5
Engineers	31.4
Doctors	23.1
Teachers	11.6
Lawyers	2.4

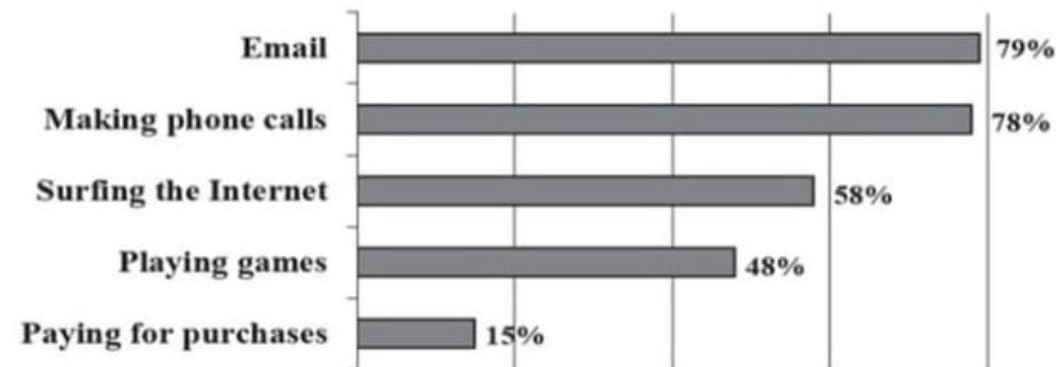
- outline a problem that can arise with **making a career choice** and suggest a way of solving it;





- *Analyzing this data, I can outline the problem. Email and making phone calls are the most common tasks in smartphone. People spend a lot of time in virtual communication but not in real life. I think that in order to solve this problem people need to make meeting with their friend in reality.*

What people use their smartphones for



- outline a problem that can arise with using smartphones and suggest the way of solving it;



Imagine that you are doing a project on **why people do sports in Zetland**. You have found some data on the subject – **the results of the opinion polls** (see the **diagram** below).

– outline a problem that can **arise with doing sports** and suggest a way of solving it;

- *One problem that is nowadays associated with doing sports is very expensive gym memberships. The best solution is to make special apps or videos with exercises. With this people will be able to exercise at home completely free of charge.*

- ПРОБЛЕМА: outline a problem that can arise with ... .. and suggest a way of solving it



## Как описывать проблему и решение

- ✓ Проблема: реалистичная
- ✓ Решение: связано с проблемой, реалистичное

# Problem?

## Sth BAD

- affects... , has a negative effect on ... / has a bad influence on...
- has negative/ serious/ far-reaching consequences (for ...)
- is harmful (does harm to...), damaging (does serious damage to...),
- dangerous, there is a risk that ... , put sb under (the) threat (of)

# Problem?

```
graph TD; A[Problem?] --> B[Lack of ...]; A --> C[Too much ...];
```

**Lack of ...**

**not enough**

**Too much ...**

**an excessive amount**

- *Time*

- *Money*

- *Health*

- *Knowledge, education, abilities, skills, qualifications, aptitude for... , talent*

- *Awareness*

- *Motivation*

- *Confidence*

- ...

## 1) проблема НЕ связана с графиком

*One problem that can arise when somebody \_\_\_\_*

*One problem that is usually/often associated with \_\_\_\_ is ...*

*One problem that can occur during \_\_\_\_ is ...*

*One problem that smartphone users often face is ...*

*One problem that is often experienced by teenage readers is ...*

*One possible solution to this problem is ...*

*The best way to solve this problem is to ...*

*One of the best solutions to this problem is ...*

## 1) проблема НЕ связана с графиком

a project on...	a problem that can arise ...
how teenagers spend in <u>Zetland</u> their summer holidays	... during summer holidays
what countries young people from <u>Zetland</u> would like to visit	organizing a trip abroad

- **One serious problem that can often occur during** summer holidays is getting sunburnt. It can be very painful and it can also have a long-term damaging effect on one's skin. **The best solution to this problem** is to minimize one's time in the sun and always use special protective lotions before and after sun tanning.
- One of the (most serious) problems that that can arise/occur while organizing a trip abroad is that ...

## 2) в графике «+», в проблеме «-»

a project on...	a problem that can arise ...
advantages of living in the countryside in <u>Zetland</u>	... with living in the countryside

- **Apparently, there are many advantages IN living in the countryside. However, there are disadvantages too. One of the main problems is lack of entertainment. Indeed, most of the opportunities for entertaining oneself are now concentrated in urban areas. **To solve this problem** governments and businesses should invest more money into creating such opportunities not only for big city dwellers but also for those who live in the countryside.**

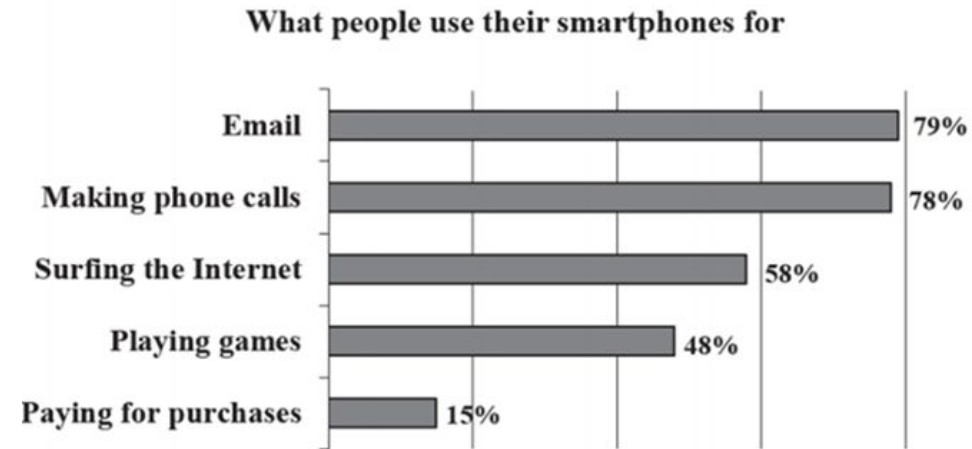


### 3) проблема связана с графиком

a project on...	a problem that can arise ...
how frequently teenagers in <u>Zetland</u> use social media	with using social media

- Apparently, the data in the table demonstrates that the main problem connected with social media is their excessive use. Indeed, modern teenagers often spend too much time in front of their screens, which affects their academic performance and family relations. The best solution to this problem is to install special applications that will help teenagers control and reduce their screen time.

### 3) проблема связана с графиком



- Apparently, the data demonstrates that in some spheres of life using a smartphone can be more problematic than in others. For example, while paying with a mobile phone users might face such problems as lack of security and convenience. I think **the best way to solve this problem** is to regularly update telephone applications that are responsible for carrying out financial transactions.

# Требования с точки зрения РКЗ

- 5 абзац, заключение: conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on ...

- ✓ заключение четко в соответствии с тем, что указано в задании
- ✓ обязательно I think, I believe, in my opinion
- ✓ Желательно-> обязательно пояснение

- 5 абзац: заключение: conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on ...



## Как писать заключение

- ✓ In conclusion, ... / To conclude, ...
- ✓ I think / I believe / In my opinion, ...
- ✓ Четко по пункту плана
- ✓ два простых предложения / одно РАСПРОСТРАНЕННОЕ предложение (мнение + пояснение: объяснение, почему я так думаю).

- 5 абзац: заключение: conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on ...

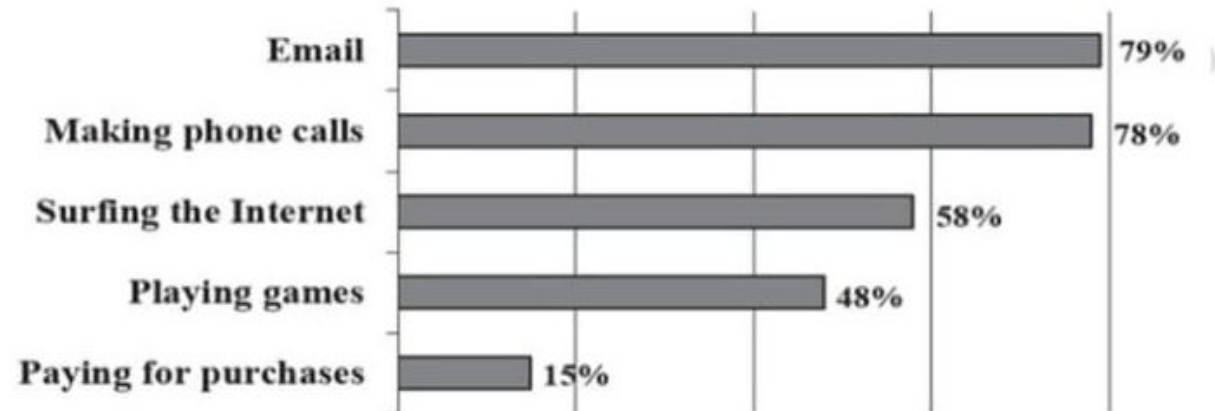
## Заключение: Типичные ошибки

- Если нет мнения (*In think, I believe*), то аспект не раскрыт (минус)
- 1 простое предложение

OOPS!

- To conclude, I personally think that **spending a lot of time in front of smartphone screen can have a negative effect on perception of reality.** Last but not least, spending time in tangibility will be more useful.

What people use their smartphones for



- draw a conclusion giving your personal opinion **on the role of smartphones in our life.**



- **To sum it up**, I believe, that **it is important for teenagers to have free time activities**. To my mind, the best way of time-spending is going out with friends because it helps to relax and avoid stress.

**Comment on the data in the table and give your opinion on the subject of the project.**

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Number of teenagers (%)</b>
Going for a walk with friends	45
Going to the cinema	22
Shopping in the mall	15
Eating out in the cafe	13
Visiting music festivals	5

- conclude by giving your opinion on **the best way of spending free time**.



- *In conclusion, I can say that in spite of the fact that not all domestic appliances are used often by teenagers, it unhesitatingly plays a significant role in their lives, although they should learn to use it reasonably and be able to go without it.*

Domestic appliances	The percentage of teenagers who use them (%)
Fridge	97
Washing machine	85
Microwave oven	67
Vacuum cleaner	50
Dishwasher	32

- conclude by giving your personal opinion on the role of domestic appliances **in our life.**





# Как писать заключение

- conclude by **giving** and **explaining** your opinion on living in a big city

**What is your opinion on living in a big city?** + **Why do you think so?**

# **Нужно ли связывать заключение с таблицей?**

- **НЕТ !**

# ✓ Conclusion:

Imagine that you are doing a project on **why people keep pets in Zetland**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of the opinion polls (see the table below).

**Comment on the data in the table and give your opinion on the subject of the project.**

Reasons	Number of respondents (%)
not to feel lonely	44
to get positive emotions	22
to spend more time outdoors	14
to take care of someone	12
to cope with stress	8

Write **200–250 words**.

Use the following plan:

- make an opening statement on the subject of the project;
- select and report 2-3 facts;
- make 1-2 comparisons where relevant;
- outline a problem that can arise with keeping pets and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving your opinion on the role of pets in our life.

- **To conclude, I think that** pets play an important role in people's lives. Clearly, keeping a pet does people a lot of good. / I have no doubt about it because keeping a pet is a very positive experience that offers people many valuable / unique benefits.

# Как писать заключение (1)



*In conclusion, I believe that + your opinion.*

*+ I have no doubt about it because it can do ... them a lot of good.*

*+ ... because it can benefit ... in many ways / the benefits are immense.*

*+ ... because it is a very positive and valuable experience.*

*+ ... because it is the best way to develop essential life skills.*

*+ ... because these skills are essential for a productive life and a successful career.*

*+ ... because it is the key to a happy and productive life.*

*+ ... because it can benefit people in many spheres of their lives.*

*+ I am absolutely sure that the benefits far outweigh any potential risks.*

40.1

Imagine that you are doing a project on **what sports are popular among university students in Zetland**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of the opinion polls (see the table below).

Comment on the data in the table and give your opinion on the subject of the project.

Kinds of sports	Number of respondents (%)
Athletics	32
Football	23
Gymnastics	20
Tennis	15
Skiing	10

Write 200–250 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an opening statement on the subject of the project;
- select and report 2-3 facts;
- make 1-2 comparisons where relevant;
- outline **a problem** that can arise with doing sports and suggest a way of solving it;
- **conclude** by giving your opinion on the importance of sports for **university students**.

## ✓ Conclusion:

- **связываем с проблемой**

- In conclusion, **despite some problems associated with doing sports**, **in my opinion**, it is very important for university students to do sports activities. After all, doing sports can do them a lot more good than harm / can do them a lot of good.

*- give and explain your opinion on the importance of doing sports for teenagers*

*In conclusion, I believe that + it is very important (absolutely essential) for teenagers to do sports. I have no doubt about it because it does them a lot of good.*

## Как писать заключение (2)

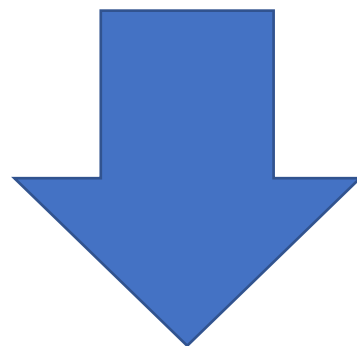
- *In conclusion, I believe that it is very important for everyone to take every effort to stay healthy. After all, good health is the **central/key** component of a person's well-being.*

- *In conclusion, I believe that mobile phones **play a crucial role** in our lives. Indeed, it is almost **impossible to imagine modern life without them**.*

- *In conclusion, I believe that having a regular rest is very important. I am **absolutely sure / I have no doubt** about this because it is an essential component of a happy and productive life.*



# Образцы написания





Imagine that you are doing a project on **what environmental problems Zetland teenagers consider to be the most dangerous**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of the opinion polls (see the table below).

**Comment on the data in the table and give your opinion on the subject of the project.**

<b>The most dangerous environmental problems</b>	<b>Number of respondents (%)</b>
Global warming	30
Air pollution	27
Water pollution	22
Deforestation	13
Rare species extinction	8

*> почти в 4 раза*

**Write 200–250 words.**

Use the following plan:

- make an opening statement on the subject of the project;
- select and report 2–3 facts;
- make 1–2 comparisons where relevant **and give your comments**;
- outline **a problem that can arise with the environment in your region** and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving **and explaining** your opinion on **the importance of environmental protection for teenagers**.

# Вступление

## 1. make an opening statement on the subject of the project

1. The aim of my project is to examine what **ecological problems** teenagers in Zetland consider the most dangerous. As part of my project, I found some results of relevant opinion polls and analyzed them. In this essay I will describe my findings and express my opinion on the subject of the project.

Imagine that you are doing a project on **what environmental problems Zetland teenagers consider to be the most dangerous.** You have found some data on the subject – the results of the opinion polls (see the table below).

**Comment on the data in the table and give your opinion on the subject of the project.**

# Вступление

## 1. make an opening statement on the subject of the project

1. The aim of my project is to examine ... .. . As part of my project, I found ... and ... . In this essay I will ... and ... .

Imagine that you are doing a project on **what environmental problems Zetland teenagers consider to be the most dangerous**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of the opinion polls (see the table below).

**Comment on the data in the table and give your opinion on the subject of the project.**

# 2 абзац

## 2. select and report 2–3 facts;

- 2. According to the data, the highest percentage/proportion of the respondents (30%) view global warming as the most dangerous ecological problem. Air pollution (27%) is in the second position on the list, followed by water pollution and deforestation, at 22% and 13% respectively. Rare species extinction ranks last with 8%.

The most dangerous environmental problems	Number of respondents (%)
Global warming	30
Air pollution	27
Water pollution	22
Deforestation	13
Rare species extinction	8

**> почти в 4  
раза**

# 2 абзац

## 2. select and report 2–3 facts;

- 2. According to the ... , the highest percentage of the respondents (...%) ... (27%) is in the second position on the list, followed by ... and ... , at ...% and ...% respectively. ... ranks last with ... %.

The most dangerous environmental problems	Number of respondents (%)
Global warming	30
Air pollution	27
Water pollution	22
Deforestation	13
Rare species extinction	8

**> ПОЧТИ В 4  
раза**

# 3 абзац

## 3. make 1–2 comparisons where relevant and give comments;

- 3. It is interesting to note that there is a substantial difference between the top and the bottom figures in the table: global warming is almost 4 times as frequently cited by the respondents as the loss of rare species. Such a marked difference can be explained by the fact that the effects of global warming are more easily observed than animal extinction. / global warming is indeed the most noticeable/serious threat to the environment today.

The most dangerous environmental problems	Number of respondents (%)
Global warming	30
Air pollution	27
Water pollution	22
Deforestation	13
Rare species extinction	8

**> почти в 4  
раза**

# 3 абзац

3. make 1–2 comparisons where relevant and give comments;

- 3. It is interesting to note that there is a substantial difference between the top and the bottom figures in the table: ... is ... times as frequently cited by the respondents as ... . Such a difference can be explained by the fact that ... .

The most dangerous environmental problems	Number of respondents (%)
Global warming	30
Air pollution	27
Water pollution	22
Deforestation	13
Rare species extinction	8

**> почти в 4  
раза**

# 4 абзац

## 4. outline a problem that can arise with the environment in your region and suggest a way of solving it;

- 4. **Unlike most of the respondents**, I think that the worst problem facing the environment today is pollution. For example, the place where I live suffers a lot from the industrial waste dumped by the local factories and domestic garbage thrown away by the people. To solve this problem, the regional authorities must enforce stricter environmental laws concerning proper management of industrial and domestic waste.

The most dangerous environmental problems	Number of respondents (%)
Global warming	30
Air pollution	27
Water pollution	22
Deforestation	13
Rare species extinction	8

**> почти в 4  
раза**



# 4 абзац

4. outline a problem that can arise with the environment in your region and suggest a way of solving it;

- 4. Unlike most of the respondents, I think that the worst problem facing ... is ... . For example, ... . To solve this problem, ... .

The most dangerous environmental problems	Number of respondents (%)
Global warming	30
Air pollution	27
Water pollution	22
Deforestation	13
Rare species extinction	8

**> почти в 4  
раза**

# ИЛИ (более простой вариант):

- 4. **One of the most serious** problems facing the environment today is pollution. For example, in the place where I live there is a lot of industrial waste dumped by the local factories and domestic garbage thrown away by the people. To solve this problem, the regional authorities must enforce stricter environmental laws concerning proper management of industrial and domestic waste.

<b>The most dangerous environmental problems</b>	<b>Number of respondents (%)</b>
Global warming	30
Air pollution	27
Water pollution	22
Deforestation	13
Rare species extinction	8

**> почти в 4  
раза**

## 5 абзац

**5. conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of environmental protection for teenagers**

- 5. In conclusion, I would like to say that many of today's ecological problems could be reduced, if people were more actively involved in environmental protection. I am sure that it is especially important for teenagers to help the environment because they are going to inherit the Earth.

## 5 абзац

**5. conclude by giving your opinion on the importance of environmental protection for teenagers**

- 5. In conclusion, I would like to say that many of today's ... problems could be reduced, if people ... . I believe that it is especially important for ... to ... because ....

# ИЛИ (более простой вариант):

**5. conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on the importance of environmental protection for teenagers**

- 5. In conclusion, I believe that it is important for everyone to help the environment, and especially for teenagers. I have no doubt about it because they are going to inherit the Earth.



## ИТОГОВЫЙ ВАРИАНТ

- The aim of my project is to examine **what ecological problems teenagers in Zetland consider the most dangerous**. As part of my project, I found (*или For my project, I have found...*) **a table** with some results of relevant opinion polls and analyzed them. In this essay I will describe my findings and express my opinion on the subject of the project.
- According to the data, the highest percentage of the respondents (30%) view global warming as the most dangerous ecological problem. Air pollution (27%) is in the second position on the list, followed by water pollution and deforestation, at 22% and 13% respectively. Rare species extinction ranks last with 8%.
- It is interesting to note that there is a substantial difference between the top and the bottom figures **in the table**: global warming is almost 4 times as frequently cited by the respondents as the loss of rare species. Such a difference can be explained by the fact that the effects of global warming are more easily observed than animal extinction.
- Unlike most of the respondents, I think that the worst problem facing the environment today is pollution. For example, the place where I live suffers a lot from the industrial waste dumped by the local factories and domestic garbage thrown away by the residents. To solve this problem, the regional authorities must enforce stricter environmental laws concerning proper management of industrial and domestic waste.
- In conclusion, I believe that it is important for everyone to help the environment, and especially for teenagers. I have no doubt about it because they are going to inherit the Earth. (260 w.)

Imagine that you are doing a project **“Pocket money: what teenagers in Zetland spend their money on”**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of the opinion polls (see the table below).

**Comment on the data in the table and give your opinion on the subject of the project.**

<b>Item of expenditure</b>	<b>Teenagers' spending, %</b>
Food	35
Accessories / Personal care	25
Entertainment	17
Gadgets	16
Other	7

*> всего на 1%*

**Write 200–250 words.**

Use the following plan:

- make an opening statement on the subject of the project;
- select and report 2–3 facts;
- make 1–2 comparisons where relevant **and give your comments;**
- outline **a problem that teenagers might face when spending their money** and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving **and explaining** your opinion **the importance of teaching teenagers about money.**

# Вступление

## 1. make an opening statement on the subject of the project

1. Learning to manage personal finances is very important for any teenager.

- Learning to spend money wisely / to manage personal finances is undoubtedly a top priority for modern young people. While doing a project on what teenagers in Zetland spend their money on, I found a table containing some results of relevant opinion polls. In this essay I will describe my findings and express my opinion on the subject of my project.

Imagine that you are doing a project **“Pocket money: what teenagers in Zetland spend their money on”**.  
You have found some data on the subject – the results of the opinion polls (see the table below).

**Comment on the data in the table and give your opinion on the subject of the project.**



# Вступление

## 1. make an opening statement on the subject of the project

1. ... is undoubtedly a top priority for modern young people. While doing a project on ... , I found a table containing some results of relevant opinion polls, and in this essay I will describe my findings and express my opinion on the subject of my project.

Imagine that you are doing a project **“Pocket money: what teenagers in Zetland spend their money on”**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of the opinion polls (see the table below).

**Comment on the data in the table and give your opinion on the subject of the project.**

# 2 абзац

## 2. select and report 2–3 facts;

- 2. According to the table, the highest expenditure item is food, which amounts to more than a third of the whole (35%). Accessories and personal care products occupy the second position on the list, at 25%. The respondents' entertainment expenses account for 17% of the total, and the rest of their pocket money is spent on other items (7%).

Item of expenditure	Teenagers' spending, %
Food	35
Accessories / Personal care	25
Entertainment	17
Gadgets	16
Other	7

> всего на 1%

# 2 абзац

## 2. select and report 2–3 facts;

- 2. According to the data, the highest expenditure item ... , it amounts to more than ... (...%). ... occupy the second position on the list, at ...%. ... account for ...% of the total.

Item of expenditure	Teenagers' spending, %
Food	35
Accessories / Personal care	25
Entertainment	17
Gadgets	16
Other	7

> всего на 1%

## 3 абзац

### 3. make 1–2 comparisons where relevant + give comments;

- Interestingly, **the entertainment expenses are only 1% higher than what the respondents spend on gadgets (16%)**. This is probably because the teenagers, like most young people today, find entertaining themselves and using gadgets equally important.

**ИЛИ**

- To compare, **the respondents spend only 1% more on entertainment than on gadgets**. This is probably because the teenagers, (like most young people today,) attach equal importance to entertaining themselves and using gadgets.

## 3 абзац

### 3. make 1–2 comparisons where relevant + give comments;

- Interestingly, **the ... expenses are only 1% ... than what the respondents spend on ... (16%)**. This is probably because the teenagers, ... most young people today, ... entertaining themselves and using gadgets ... important.

**ИЛИ**

- To compare, **the ... spend only 1% more on ... than on gadgets**. This is probably because the teenagers, ... most young people today, attach ... importance to entertaining themselves and using gadgets.

## 4 абзац

### 4. outline a problem that teenagers might face when spending their money and suggest a way of solving it;

- 4. One problem that is usually associated with teenage spending habits is that teenagers tend to overspend and usually have no savings. (Unfortunately, many young people do not know how to save money, and as a result, they have to ask parents to give them more money.) To solve this problem, **parents should** include their teenage children in their budget planning and **teach them how to develop their money management skills.**

Item of expenditure	Teenagers' spending, %
Food	35
Accessories / Personal care	25
Entertainment	17
Gadgets	16
Other	7

> всего на 1%

## 4 абзац

**4. outline a problem that teenagers might face when spending their money and suggest a way of solving it;**

- 4. One problem that is usually associated with ... is that ... . Unfortunately, ... . To solve this problem, parents should ... ..

## 5 абзац

5. conclude by giving and explaining your opinion the importance of teaching teenagers about money

5. In conclusion, I **believe** that it is very important to develop teenagers' financial responsibility and teach them about money. I have no doubt about it because it will do them a lot of good and help them avoid many serious problems in the future.





## ИТОГОВЫЙ ВАРИАНТ

- Managing personal finances is undoubtedly a top priority for modern young people. While doing a project on what teenagers in Zetland spend their money on, I found a table containing some results of relevant opinion polls. In this essay I will describe my findings and express my opinion on the subject of my project.
- According to the table, the highest expenditure item is food, which amounts to more than a third of the whole (35%). Accessories and personal care products occupy the second position on the list, at 25%. The respondents' entertainment expenses account for 17% of the total, and the rest of their pocket money is spent on other items (7%).
- Interestingly, the entertainment expenses are only 1% higher than what the respondents spend on gadgets (16%). This is probably because the teenagers, like most young people today, find entertaining themselves and using gadgets equally important.
- One problem that is usually associated with teenage spending habits is that teenagers tend to overspend and usually have no savings. (Unfortunately, many young people do not know how to save money, and as a result, they have to ask parents to give them more money.) To solve this problem, parents should include their teenage children in their budget planning and teach them how to develop their money management skills.
- In conclusion, I believe that it is very important to develop teenagers' financial responsibility and teach them about money. I have no doubt about it because it will do them a lot of good and help them avoid many serious problems in the future. (262 w.)

**40.1.** Imagine that you are doing a project on **why people visit museums in Zetland**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of the opinion polls (see the table below). **Comment on the data in the table and give your opinion on the subject of the project.**

Reasons	Number of respondents (%)
to learn about the past	47
to widen horizons	18
to have a great time	15
to find useful information	11
to meet like-minded people	9

Write **200–250 words**.

Use the following plan:

- make an opening statement on the subject of the project;
- select and report 2–3 facts;
- make 1–2 comparisons where relevant; **and give your comments;**
- outline a problem that can arise with visiting museums and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving **and explaining** your opinion on the importance of visiting museums

40.1. Imagine that you are doing a project on **why people visit museums in Zetland**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of the opinion polls (see the table below). **Comment on the data in the table and give your opinion on the subject of the project.**

Reasons	Number of respondents (%)
to learn about the past	47
to widen horizons	18
to have a great time	15
to find useful information	11
to meet like-minded people	9

- **People visit museums for various reasons.** To learn more about these reasons, I found **some results of the opinion polls** illustrating why **people in Zetland go to museums**. I have analyzed the data for my project, and in this essay I will describe my findings and express my opinion on the subject of the project.

ИЛИ:

- People visit museums for various reasons. While doing a project on why people in Zetland go to museums, I found some results of relevant opinion polls and analyzed them. In this essay I will describe my findings and express my opinion on the subject of the project.

40.1. Imagine that you are doing a project on **why people visit museums in Zetland**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of the opinion polls (see the table below). **Comment on the data in the table and give your opinion on the subject of the project.**

Reasons	Number of respondents (%)
to learn about the past	47
to widen horizons	18
to have a great time	15
to find useful information	11
to meet like-minded people	9

- **People visit museums for ... reasons.** To learn more about these ... , I found **some ... of the opinion polls** ... why **people in Zetland go to museums**. I have ... the data for my project, and in this essay I will ... my findings and ... my opinion on the subject of the project.

ИЛИ:

- People visit museums for various reasons. While doing a project on why people in Zetland go to museums, I found some results of relevant opinion polls and analyzed them. In this essay I will describe my findings and express my opinion on the subject of the project.

**40.1.** Imagine that you are doing a project on **why people visit museums in Zetland**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of the opinion polls (see the table below). **Comment on the data in the table and give your opinion on the subject of the project.**

Reasons	Number of respondents (%)
to learn about the past	47
to widen horizons	18
to have a great time	15
to find useful information	11
to meet like-minded people	9

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Во 2-м абзаце – все 5 категорий

2. Overall, according to the data, there are five major reasons why the respondents decide to visit a museum. For almost half of those surveyed (47%) the main motivation is to learn about past events while only 9% of them want to meet like-minded people. **The in-between reasons** include broadening horizons (18%), having a good time (15%) and finding useful information (11%).

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в 3-ем абзаце – сравниваем то,

на что обратили внимание:

очень большая разница между ...

и ...

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3. Predictably, there is a huge difference between the top and the bottom figures: learning about the past is more than five times as frequently cited as meeting like-minded people. There is nothing surprising about it because providing visitors with the information about the past is one of the primary purposes of any museum whereas helping visitors to find those who have the same interests cannot be always achieved.



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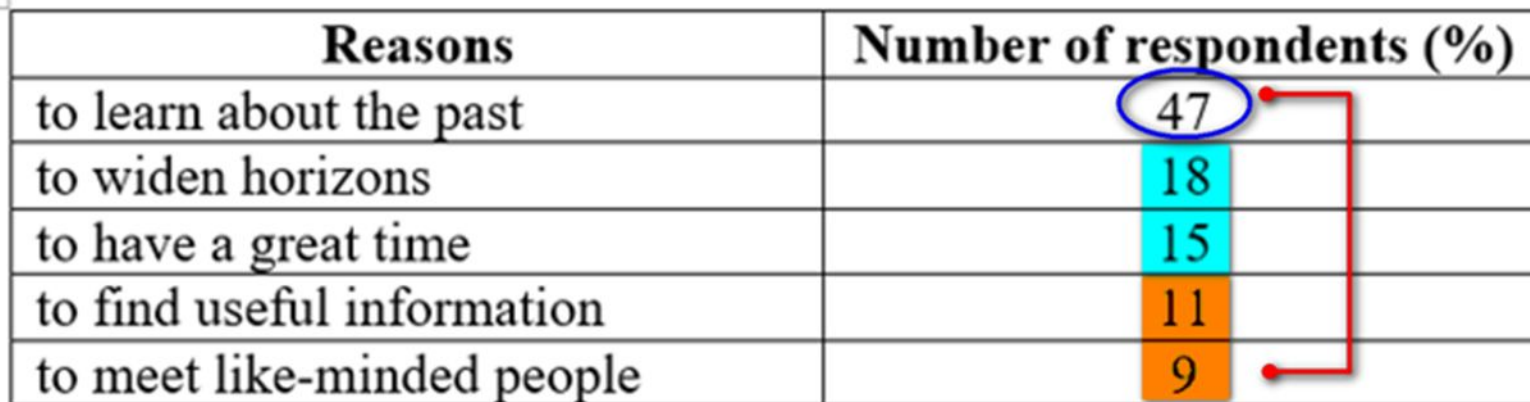
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## 2) в графике «+», в проблеме «-»

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– outline a problem that can arise with visiting museums and suggest a way of solving it;

- Apparently, there are many advantages ... visiting museums. However, there are ... too. One of the main ... is that museums offer practically no ... for entertainment, that is why most people ... them boring. To ... this problem, governments and businesses should ... more money into creating such opportunities, which will ... people to visit museums more often.

– conclude by giving **and explaining** your opinion on the importance of visiting museums

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- In conclusion, I believe that it very ... for everyone to visit museums on a ... basis. I have no ... about it because no other place can ... people with such a unique ... and so much ... information.



## ИТОГОВЫЙ ВАРИАНТ

- People visit museums for various reasons. While doing a project on why people in Zetland go to museums, I found some results of relevant opinion polls and analyzed them. In this essay I will describe my findings and express my opinion on the subject of the project.
- Overall, according to the data, there are five major reasons why the respondents decide to visit a museum. For almost half of those surveyed (47%) the main motivation is to learn about past events while only 9% of them want to meet like-minded people. The in-between reasons include broadening horizons (18%), having a good time (15%) and finding useful information (11%).
- Predictably, there is a huge difference between the top and the bottom figures: learning about the past is more than five times as frequently cited as meeting like-minded people. There is nothing surprising about it because providing visitors with the information about the past is one of the primary purposes of any museum whereas helping visitors to find those who have the same interests cannot be always achieved.
- Apparently, there are many advantages in visiting museums. However, there are disadvantages too. One of the main problems is that museums offer practically no opportunities for entertainment, that is why most people find them boring. To solve this problem, governments and businesses should invest more money into creating such opportunities, which will encourage people to visit museums more often.
- In conclusion, I believe that it very important for everyone to visit museums on a regular basis. I have no doubt about it because no other place can provide people with such a unique experience and so much useful information. (275 w.)