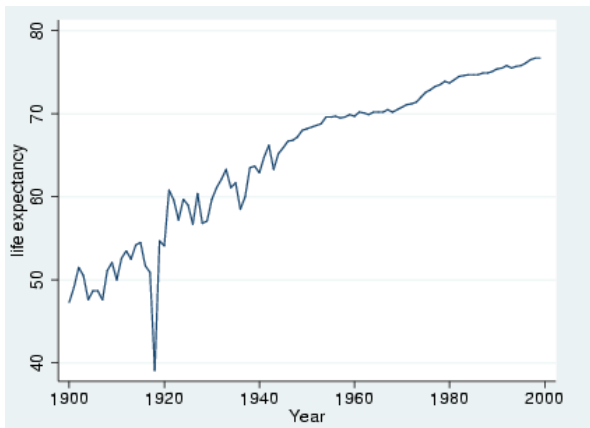
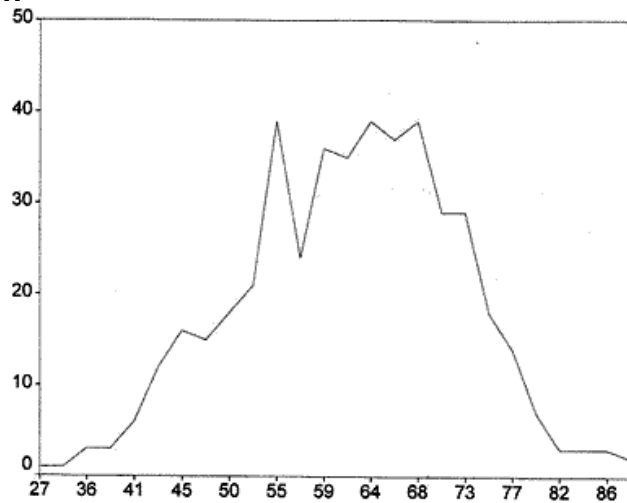


TASK 1: Describing movement on a graph



GRAPH A

Life expectancy in the USA 1900-2000



GRAPH B

Correct responses in test (items 27-82)

A - Look at the graphs above and state where you can find:

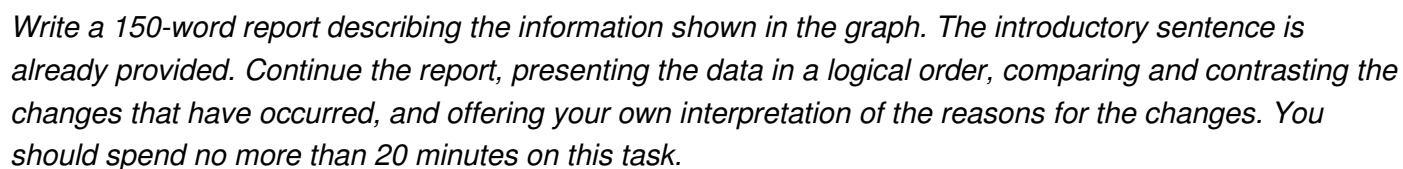
- ...a peak
- ...a dramatic drop
- ...a steady increase
- ...a marked decrease
- ...a rapid decline
- ...a recovery
- ...a sharp rise
- ...a slump
- ...a dip

B – Describe what happens in a full sentence. You may use the verb form if it fits better; otherwise use the noun with its correct verb collocate. The first one is done for you

...a peak → **The number of correct responses reached a peak at item 55, with 40% of students responding correctly.**

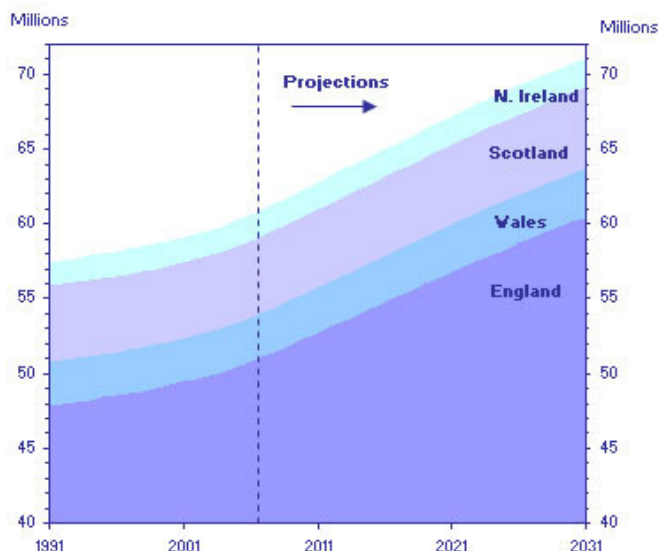
- ...a dramatic drop →
- ...a steady increase →
- ...a marked decrease →
- ...a rapid decline →
- ...a recovery →
- ...a sharp rise →
- ...a slump →
- ...a dip →

Share of UK Internet Visits by Age Group
4 weeks ending 12th May 2007, 2006 and 2005



The graph shows the changing age profile of Internet users in the UK between 2005 and 2007.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.



TASK 3: Data projection

The graph on the left shows the projected figures of population growth in the UK released by the Office of National Statistics¹. Although past and present figures are based on fact, future projection is *informed hypothesis*.

To talk about probable future trends, use the present tense with a probability adjective

*X is/are **likely/expected** TO...*

*It is **likely/probable/expected/hoped** THAT..*

or the future with **will** (and probability adverbs)

*...**will** [definitely/probably/almost certainly] INF*

Complete this extract from the report, putting together expressions from the words in the box below. Some expressions are interchangeable; most verbs are used more than once.

Children, ageing and older people

• The number of children aged under 16 _____ by 4.8 per cent from 11.5 million in 2006 to 12.1 million by 2016 and then to increase further to nearly 13 million by 2031.

The population _____ older with the average (mean) age _____ from 39.6 years in 2006 to 40.6 years in 2016 and to 42.6 years by 2031.

• As the population ages, the numbers in the oldest age bands _____ the fastest. In 2006, there were 4.7 million people in the UK aged 75 and over. The number _____ to 5.5 million by 2016 and to 8.2 million by 2031, a rise of 76 per cent over twenty-five years.

• The number of people of working age (currently defined as between ages 16 to 64 for men and 16 to 59 for women) _____ by 2.3 per cent from 37.7 million in 2006 to 38.6 million in 2010. Allowing for the planned change in women's state pension age from 60 to 65 between 2010 and 2020, the working age population _____ to 41.5 million by 2020. And allowing for the further change in state pension age to 66 for both sexes between 2024 and 2026, it _____ to 43.4 million by 2031.

• The working age population _____ much older. In 2006, there were 1.7 million (10 per cent) more working age adults aged below 40 than were aged 40 and above. However, by 2020, influenced by the change in women's state pension age, there _____ more aged 40 and above than below 40. By 2031, when state pension age _____ to 66, the working age population aged 40 and above _____ those below 40 by 1.4 million (7 per cent).

• There were 3.3 persons of working age for every person of state pensionable age in 2006. By 2010, this demographic support ratio _____ to 3.2. Allowing for the change in women's state pension age, the ratio _____ to 3.3 by 2020 before declining again to 2.9 by 2031. Without the change in state pension age from 65 to 66 between 2024 and 2026, it _____ further, to 2.7 by 2031.

is projected to INF	rise / increase / outnumber	<i>gradually</i>
is expected to INF	be / become	<i>also</i>
will INF	declined	<i>further</i>
will have --ed	return to	<i>then</i>
would have		

¹ www.statistics.gov.uk/pdffdir/pproj1007.pdf –accessed November 2009; link no longer available

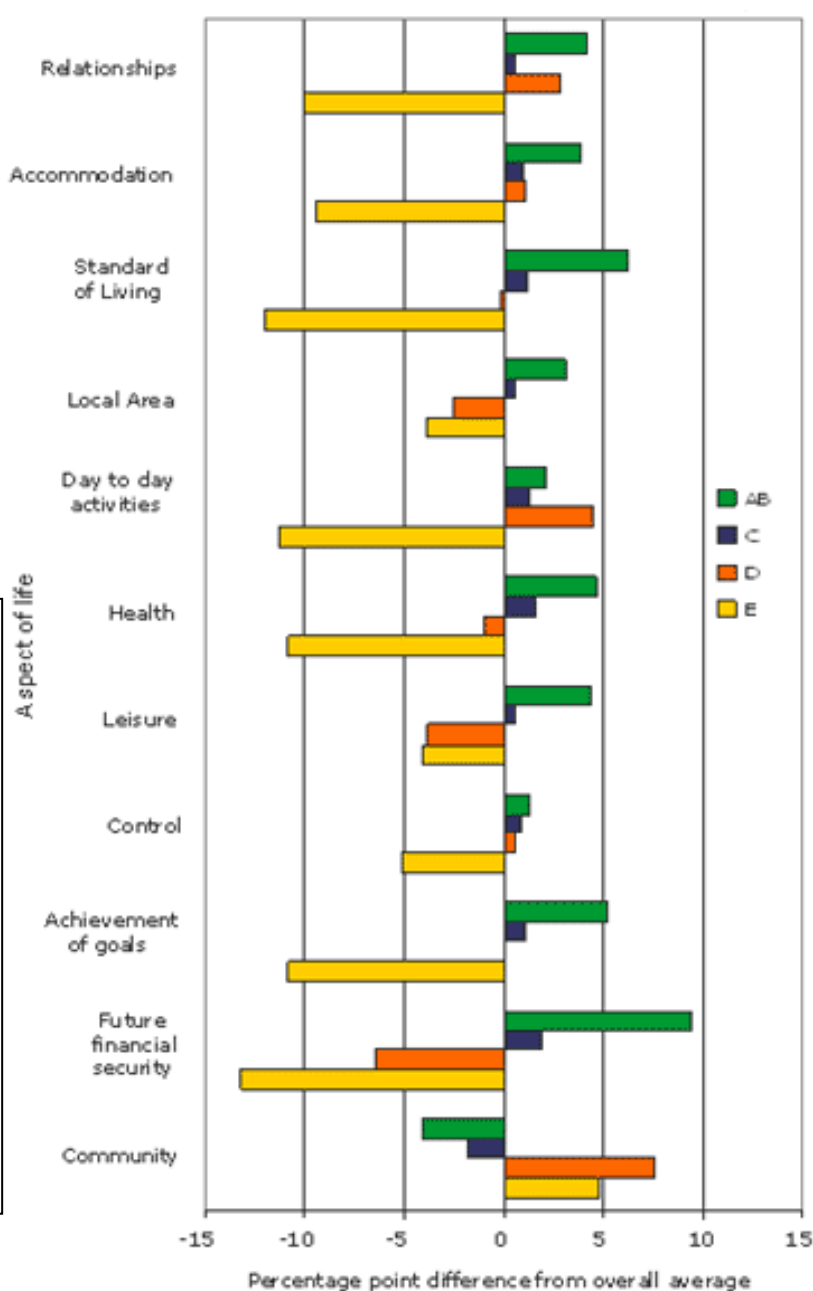
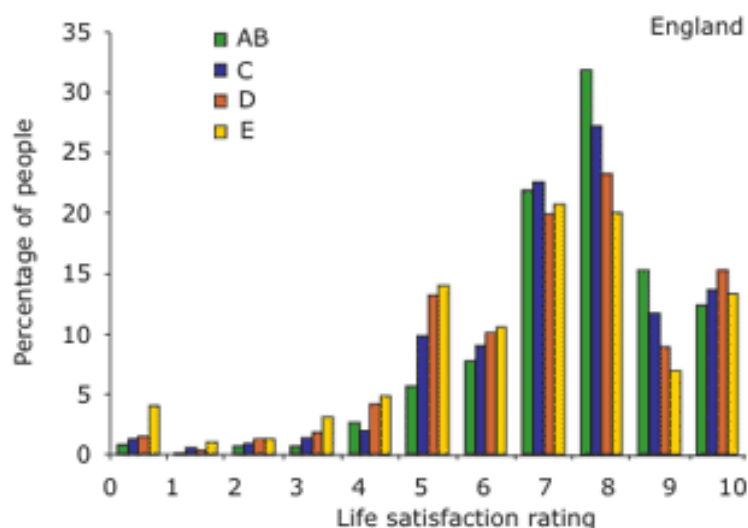
TASK 4: Data description – from general to specific

The charts on this page indicate Life Satisfaction ratings in England in 2007.²

Write a short report (300-400 words) comparing the levels of satisfaction across social grades (A-E) and relative to the various aspects of life detailed in the second graph. As well as describing the figures, try to interpret them, putting forward possible reasons for the differences. Provided for your reference are

(i) A short experimental report from the Scottish Medical Journal. It is light-hearted in content, but serves as a good model to follow

(ii) A page of useful phrases (see *Language Reference* file) from the Academic Phrasebank
<www.phrasebank.manchester.ac.uk>.



Social grades

A – professional (private) e.g. doctor, lawyer
B – professional (state) e.g. teacher, police officer

C1 – students, clerical workers, junior managers

C2 – plumber, electrician, foreman

D – manual workers, shop assistants

E – casual labourers, pensioners

A-B and C1-C2 have been grouped together in this report because they showed similar distributions

² DEFRA report 2007 <http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2007/> (accessed November 2009: link no longer active)

TO A 20TH CENTURY HAGGIS

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Abstract:

The true Scots haggis is oft revered,
as chieftain o' the pudding race,
we sought a taste o' Scotland's ain,
to try to find amongst Celt and all,
what haggis to commend to folk.

Six chieftains fine were caught and killed,
were baked and split for all to taste,
with mashed neaps each haggis lay,
and wi' champit tatties aim to taste,
the best, the worst, an' all between.

Not one did ken the hills they'd trod
from Dingwall, Edinburgh and Glasgow sent,
from tin and vegetable too,
20 blinded souls did taste their fill,
and score them each in turn.

MacSweens, they cried, is best to us,
But Dingwall and M&S,
are good to taste the Haggis fine,

while tinned with marked disdain,
lay cooling on their plates and mine.

Now, who liked what?
I hear you say,
Scots and Sassenachs liked the same,
lads and lassies too,
though others will to veggie haggis stray.

Even if you're from a foreign land,
the tinned is best left in the can,
what well-meaning Scots may send,
taste ye not,
wee poor timorous beasties, oh.

Auld Reekie breeds fine haggis still,
For every palate to enjoy,
with Tam O'Shanter galloping on,
in memory of the fine Scots bard
who 200 years have failed to still.

Key words: Haggis, taste, quality.

Introduction

The traditional 25th January Burns Night celebration of eating Haggis^{1,2} had particular importance in 1996 as a commemoration of the bicentenary of the death of the poet Robert (Rabbie) Burns (1759-1796). The aim of this study was to assess the palatability of a range of commercially available haggis and to determine the relationship of the preference for each haggis to gender and country of birth.

Method

On Burns Night 27 non-vegetarians (15 female, 12 male) classified by country of birth (8 Scots, 11 English, 8 other country) but all resident in Scotland gathered in Edinburgh. Three breeds of freshly trapped haggis, a supermarket haggis, a vegetarian haggis and a tinned haggis were cooked in the traditional fashion² and served hot with mashed neaps (swede) and champit tatties (potatoes). Each haggis (labelled A to F) was tasted blind and scored by participants for:

appearance (4 marks), texture (3 marks),
bouquet (2 marks), taste (8 marks)

overall impression (3 marks)

to a total of 20 marks. Still Scottish water was used to clean the palate between tastings and the conclusion celebrated with Scottish still-water (malt whisky).

Results

The overall mean scores (figure 1) demonstrated that three breeds of haggis were well received, particularly haggis D (MacSweens), with haggis A (Marks & Spencer) and haggis B (from Dingwall) scoring well. Haggis C (J. Allan, Glasgow) and haggis E (vegetarian) were acceptable but haggis F (tinned) was abandoned as inedible.

There was no difference in haggis preference between males and females or between Scots and English (though Scots marked generally higher than English by two marks). Only those born outwith Scotland or England considered vegetarian haggis palatable (12/20 others v 6/20 for English v 4/20 for Scots).

Discussion

Overall, haggis D (MacSweens of Edinburgh; haggis specialist by appointment to Her Majesty the Queen who clearly has a discerning palate) was the favourite although Haggis A (Marks & Spencer), perhaps more widely available, came a close second. We recommend either of these breeds to future celebrants of Burns Night.

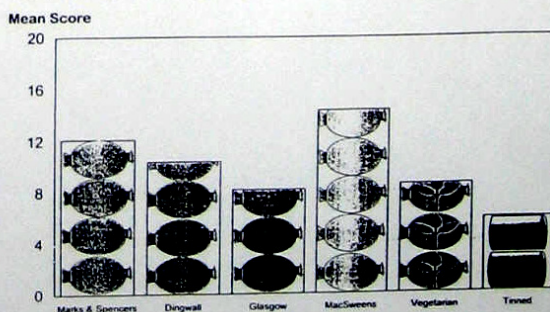
While the potential influences of previous culinary experiences or upbringing on the tasting palate cannot be excluded, there appears to be little difference in taste by gender or country of origin. Nonetheless, vegetarian haggis was best tolerated by those born outwith Great Britain, perhaps reflecting the difficulties of exporting live haggis abroad.

The haggis continues to be considered a creature of great charm as well as an item of diet "generally beneficial to the health of all who partake of the delicacy".¹

REFERENCES

- 1 The Haggis. MacLean, A. Farnham Publishers Ltd.(1979), Gartocharn, Dumfriesshire.
- 2 The Scottish Women's Rural Institute Cookery Book. The Scottish Women's Rural Institute (1952), Edinburgh.

Fig 1: The mean score for each of the six haggis in the order in which they were tasted. The mean scores were:
haggis A (Marks & Spencers, 12.1),
haggis B (Dingwall, 10.4),
haggis C (Glasgow, 8.2),
haggis D (MacSweens, 14.3),
haggis E (Vegetarian, 8.6),
haggis F (tinned, 5.3).



TASK4: original text

Children, ageing and older people

- The number of children aged under 16 **is projected to increase** by 4.8 per cent from 11.5 million in 2006 to 12.1 million by 2016 and then to increase further to nearly 13 million by 2031.

The population **will gradually become** older with the average (mean) age **expected to rise** from 39.6 years in 2006 to 40.6 years in 2016 and to 42.6 years by 2031.

- As the population ages, the numbers in the oldest age bands **will increase** the fastest. In 2006, there were 4.7 million people in the UK aged 75 and over. The number **is projected to increase** to 5.5 million by 2016 and to 8.2 million by 2031, a rise of 76 per cent over twenty-five years.

- The number of people of working age (currently defined as between ages 16 to 64 for men and 16 to 59 for women) **is projected to rise** by 2.3 per cent from 37.7 million in 2006 to 38.6 million in 2010. Allowing for the planned change in women's state pension age from 60 to 65 between 2010 and 2020, the working age population **will increase further** to 41.5 million by 2020. And allowing for the further change in state pension age to 66 for both sexes between 2024 and 2026, it **will increase further** to 43.4 million by 2031.

- The working age population **will also become** much older. In 2006, there were 1.7 million (10 per cent) more working age adults aged below 40 than were aged 40 and above. However, by 2020, influenced by the change in women's state pension age, there **will be** more aged 40 and above than below 40. By 2031, when state pension age **will have increased** to 66, the working age population aged 40 and above **will outnumber** those below 40 by 1.4 million (7 per cent).

- There were 3.3 persons of working age for every person of state pensionable age in 2006. By 2010, this demographic support ratio **will decline** to 3.2. Allowing for the change in women's state pension age, the ratio **will then return** to 3.3 by 2020 before declining again to 2.9 by 2031. Without the change in state pension age from 65 to 66 between 2024 and 2026, it **would have declined** further, to 2.7 by 2031.