

Aphantasia: A life without mental images

Close your eyes and imagine walking along a sandy beach and then gazing over the horizon as the Sun rises. How clear is the image that springs to mind?

Most people can readily conjure images inside their head - known as their mind's eye. But this year scientists have described a condition, aphantasia, in which some people are unable to visualise mental images.

Niel Kenmuir, from Lancaster, has always had a blind mind's eye. He knew he was different even in childhood. "My stepfather, when I couldn't sleep, told me to count sheep, and he explained what he meant, I tried to do it and I couldn't," he says. "I couldn't see any sheep jumping over fences, there was nothing to count."

Our memories are often tied up in images, think back to a wedding or first day at school. As a result, Niel admits, some aspects of his memory are "terrible", but he is very good at remembering facts. And, like others with aphantasia, he struggles to recognise faces. Yet he does not see aphantasia as a disability, but simply a different way of experiencing life.

Mind's eye blind

Ironically, Niel now works in a bookshop, although he largely sticks to the non-fiction aisles. His condition begs the question what is going on inside his picture-less mind. I asked him what happens when he tries to picture his fiancée. "This is the hardest thing to describe, what happens in my head when I think about things," he says. "When I think about my fiancée there is no image, but I am definitely thinking about her, I know today she has her hair up at the back, she's brunette. But I'm not describing an image I am looking at, I'm remembering features about her, that's the strangest thing and maybe that is a source of some regret."

The response from his mates is a very sympathetic: "You're weird." But while Niel is very relaxed about his inability to picture things, it is often a cause of distress for others. One person who took part in a study into aphantasia said he had started to feel "isolated" and "alone" after discovering that other people could see images in their heads. Being unable to reminisce about his mother years after her death led to him being "extremely distraught".

The super-visualiser

At the other end of the spectrum is children's book illustrator, Lauren Beard, whose work on the Fairytale Hairdresser series will be familiar to many six-year-olds. Her career relies on the vivid images that leap into her mind's eye when she reads text from her author.

When I met her in her box-room studio in Manchester, she was working on a dramatic scene in the next book. The text describes a baby perilously climbing onto a chandelier.

"Straightaway I can visualise this grand glass chandelier in some sort of French kind of ballroom, and the little baby just swinging off it and really heavy thick curtains," she says. "I think I have a strong imagination, so I can create the world and then keep adding to it so it gets sort of bigger and bigger in my mind and the characters too they sort of evolve. I couldn't really imagine what it's like to not imagine, I think it must be a bit of a shame really."

Not many people have mental imagery as vibrant as Lauren or as blank as Niel. They are the two extremes of visualisation. Adam Zeman, a professor of cognitive and behavioural neurology, wants to compare the lives and experiences of people with aphantasia and its polar-opposite hyperphantasia. His team, based at the University of Exeter, coined the term aphantasia this year in a study in the journal Cortex.

Prof Zeman tells the BBC: "People who have contacted us say they are really delighted that this has been recognised and has been given a name, because they have been trying to explain to people for years that there is this oddity that they find hard to convey to others." How we imagine is clearly very subjective - one person's vivid scene could be another's grainy picture. But Prof Zeman is certain that aphantasia is real. People often report being able to dream in pictures, and there have been reported cases of people losing the ability to think in images after a brain injury.

He is adamant that aphantasia is "not a disorder" and says it may affect up to one in 50 people. But he adds: "I think it makes quite an important difference to their experience of life because many of us spend our lives with imagery hovering somewhere in the mind's eye which we inspect from time to time, it's a variability of human experience."

Questions 1-5

Complete the sentences below.

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 1-5 on your answer sheet.

1. Only a small fraction of people have imagination as as Lauren does.
2. Hyperphantasia is to aphantasia.
3. There are a lot of subjectivity in comparing people's imagination - somebody's vivid scene could be another person's.....
4. Prof Zeman is that aphantasia is not an illness.
5. Many people spend their lives with somewhere in the mind's eye.

Life lessons from villains, crooks and gangsters

A notorious Mexican drug baron's audacious escape from prison in July doesn't, at first, appear to have much to teach corporate boards. But some in the business world suggest otherwise. Beyond the morally reprehensible side of criminals' work, some business gurus say organised crime syndicates, computer hackers, pirates and others operating outside the law could teach legitimate corporations a thing or two about how to hustle and respond to rapid change.

Far from encouraging illegality, these gurus argue that – in the same way big corporations sometimes emulate start-ups – business leaders could learn from the underworld about flexibility, innovation and the ability to pivot quickly. “There is a nimbleness to criminal organisations that legacy corporations [with large, complex layers of management] don't have,” said Marc Goodman, head of the Future Crimes Institute and global cyber-crime advisor. While traditional businesses focus on rules they have to follow, criminals look to circumvent them. “For criminals, the sky is the limit and that creates the opportunity to think much, much bigger.”

Joaquin Guzman, the head of the Mexican Sinaloa drug cartel, for instance, slipped out of his prison cell through a tiny hole in his shower that led to a mile-long tunnel fitted with lights and ventilation. Making a break for it required creative thinking, long-term planning and perseverance – essential skills similar to those needed to achieve success in big business.

While Devin Liddell, who heads brand strategy for Seattle-based design consultancy, Teague, condemns the violence and other illegal activities he became curious as to how criminal groups endure. Some cartels stay in business despite multiple efforts by law enforcement on both sides of the US border and millions of dollars from international agencies to shut them down. Liddell genuinely believes there's a lesson in longevity here. One strategy he underlined was how the bad guys respond to change. In order to bypass the border between

Mexico and the US, for example, the Sinaloa cartel went to great lengths. It built a vast underground tunnel, hired family members as border agents and even used a catapult to circumvent a high-tech fence.

By contrast, many legitimate businesses fail because they hesitate to adapt quickly to changing market winds. One high-profile example is movie and game rental company Blockbuster, which didn't keep up with the market and lost business to mail order video rentals and streaming technologies. The brand has all but faded from view. Liddell argues the difference between the two groups is that criminal organisations often have improvisation encoded into their daily behaviour, while larger companies think of innovation as a set process. "This is a leadership challenge," said Liddell. "How well companies innovate and organise is a reflection of leadership."

Left-field thinking

Cash-strapped start-ups also use unorthodox strategies to problem solve and build their businesses up from scratch. This creativity and innovation is often borne out of necessity, such as tight budgets. Both criminals and start-up founders "question authority, act outside the system and see new and clever ways of doing things," said Goodman. "Either they become Elon Musk or El Chapo." And, some entrepreneurs aren't even afraid to operate in legal grey areas in their effort to disrupt the marketplace. The co-founders of music streaming service Napster, for example, knowingly broke music copyright rules with their first online file sharing service, but their technology paved the way for legal innovation as regulators caught up.

(G) Goodman and others believe thinking hard about problem solving before worrying about restrictions could prevent established companies falling victim to rivals less constrained by tradition. In their book *The Misfit Economy*, Alexa Clay and Kyra Maya Phillips examine how individuals can apply that mindset to become more innovative and entrepreneurial within corporate structures. They studied not just violent criminals like Somali pirates, but others who break the rules in order to find creative solutions to their business problems, such as people living in the slums of Mumbai or computer hackers. They

picked out five common traits among this group: the ability to hustle, pivot, provoke, hack and copycat.

Clay gives a Saudi entrepreneur named Walid Abdul-Wahab as a prime example. Abdul-Wahab worked with Amish farmers to bring camel milk to American consumers even before US regulators approved it. Through perseverance, he eventually found a network of Amish camel milk farmers and started selling the product via social media. Now his company, Desert Farms, sells to giant mainstream retailers like Whole Foods Market. Those on the fringe don't always have the option of traditional, corporate jobs and that forces them to think more creatively about how to make a living, Clay said. They must develop grit and resilience in order to last outside the cushy confines of cubicle life. "In many cases scarcity is the mother of invention," Clay said.

Questions 06–09

Complete the sentences below.

Write ONLY ONE WORD from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 06 – 09 on your answer sheet.

- 6. To escape from a prison, Joaquin Guzman had to use such traits as creative thinking, long-term planning and _____ .**
- 7. The Sinaloa cartel built a grand underground tunnel and even used a ___ to avoid the fence.**
- 8. The main difference between two groups is that criminals, unlike large corporations, often have _____ encoded into their daily life.**
- 9. Due to being persuasive, Walid Abdul-Wahab found a ___ of Amish camel milk farmers.**

Test 1

LISTENING

PART 1 Questions 1–10

Complete the notes below.

Write **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

Transport survey

Name: Sadie Jones

Year of birth: 1991

Postcode: 1

Travelling by bus

Date of bus journey: 2

Reason for trip: shopping and visit to the 3

Travelled by bus because cost of 4 too high

Got on bus at 5 Street

Complaints about bus service: - bus today was 6

- frequency of buses in the 7

Travelling by car

Goes to the 8 by car

Travelling by bicycle

Dislikes travelling by bike in the city centre because of the 9

Doesn't own a bike because of a lack of 10

Test 2

LISTENING

PART 1 Questions 1–10

Questions 1–5

Complete the notes below.

Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

Working at Milo's Restaurants

Benefits

- 1 provided for all staff
- 2 during weekdays at all Milo's Restaurants
- 3 provided after midnight

Person specification

- must be prepared to work well in a team
- must care about maintaining a high standard of 4
- must have a qualification in 5

Questions 6–10

Complete the table below.

Write **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

Location	Job title	Responsibilities include	Pay and conditions
6 Street	Breakfast supervisor	Checking portions, etc. are correct Making sure 7 is clean	Starting salary 8 £ per hour Start work at 5.30 a.m.
City Road	Junior chef	Supporting senior chefs Maintaining stock and organising 9	Annual salary £23,000 No work on a 10 once a month

WRITING

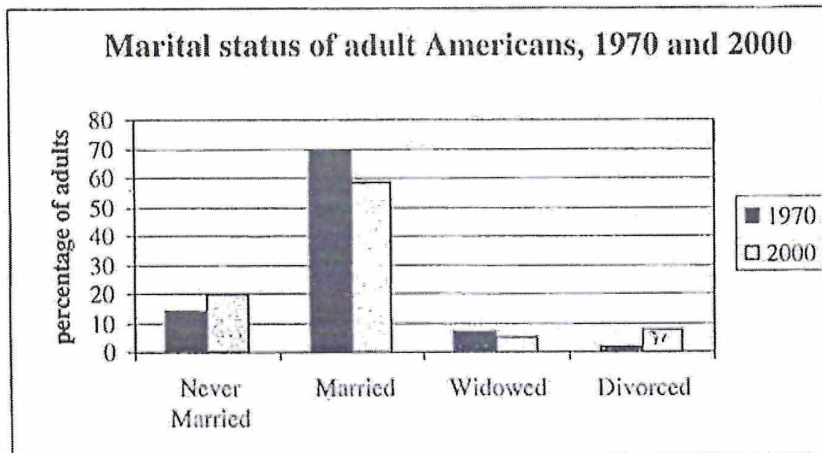
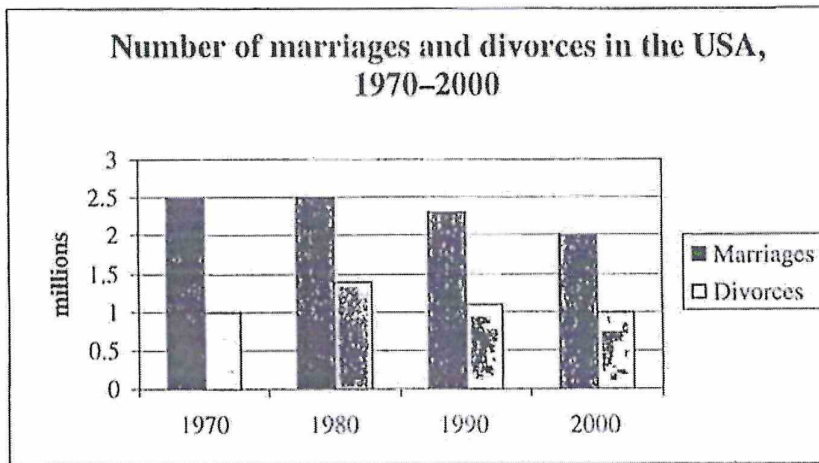
WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The charts below give information about USA marriage and divorce rates between 1970 and 2000, and the marital status of adult Americans in two of the years.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



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Book-6 Test-3

Writing Task-1(Bar charts)

Introduction - The given bar charts illustrate the change in the number of marriages and divorces in the US over a 30-year period and the proportion of American adults' marital statuses in two years, 1970 and 2000.

Sentence formation:-

1) **Simple past tense - Subject+verb₂**

a) **The percentage of married American adults dropped from 70% in 1970 to around 60% in 2000.**

b) **The figures for never-married people and divorced ones experienced a slight rise, by around 8% for each category.**

2) **Past passive voice - was/were+V₃**

a) **From 1970 to 1980, 2.5 million marriages were registered in America.**

b) **The number of divorces filed was around 1 million in 1970.**

Overview- Overall, there was a clear downward trend of people getting married in the US while a majority of adult Americans were married in both the given years.

Connectors – To begin with, Moreover , Furthermore, Moving ahead,____,____

Full sample

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The assigned bar graphs depict the information regarding the number of marriage and divorce cases in the USA from 1970 to 2000, along with the marital status of adult Americans in two distinct years.

Overall, it is evident that in the given period the USA experienced the highest marriage rates, while the trend was the opposite for divorce rates. Most adult Americans were either married or had never been married.

To begin with, the number of marriages was similar in 1970 and 1980, being 2.5 million each year. Notably, during this period, the divorce rate witnessed an increase from 1 million in 1970 to nearly 1.5 million in 1980. Surprisingly, the divorce rate remained constant in 1970, 1990 and 2000, respectively.

Moving ahead, 70% of American adults were married while 15% had never been married in 1970. Undoubtedly both the divorce rate and the proportion of widowed individuals lowered below 10% in both 1970 and 2000. Interestingly, the widowed status of American citizens remained nearly constant at 7% in both these years.

Date :-

READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 1-4**, which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.

Sea monsters are the stuff of legend - lurking not just in the depths of the oceans, but also the darker corners of our minds. What is it that draws us to these creatures?

"This inhuman place makes human monsters," wrote Stephen King in his novel *The Shining*. Many academics agree that monsters lurk in the deepest recesses, they prowl through our ancestral minds appearing in the half-light, under the bed - or at the bottom of the sea.

"They don't really exist, but they play a huge role in our mindscapes, in our dreams, stories, nightmares, myths and so on," says Matthias Classen, assistant professor of literature and media at Aarhus University in Denmark, who studies monsters in literature. "Monsters say something about human psychology, not the world."

One Norse legend talks of the Kraken, a deep sea creature that was the curse of fishermen. If sailors found a place with many fish, most likely it was the monster that was driving them to the surface. If it saw the ship it would pluck the hapless sailors from the boat and drag them to a watery grave.

This terrifying legend occupied the mind and pen of the poet Alfred Lord Tennyson too. In his short 1830 poem *The Kraken* he wrote: "Below the thunders of the upper deep, / Far far beneath in the abysmal sea, / His ancient, dreamless, uninvaded sleep / The Kraken sleepeth."

The deeper we travel into the ocean, the deeper we delve into our own psyche. And when we can go no further - there lurks the Kraken.

Most likely the Kraken is based on a real creature - the giant squid. The huge mollusc takes pride of place as the personification of the terrors of the deep sea. Sailors would have encountered it at the surface, dying, and probably thrashing about. It would have made a weird sight, "about the most alien thing you can imagine," says Edith Widder, CEO at the Ocean Research and Conservation Association.

"It has eight lashing arms and two slashing tentacles growing straight out of its head and it's got serrated suckers that can latch on to the slimiest of prey and it's got a parrot beak that can rip flesh. It's got an eye the size of your head, it's got a jet propulsion system and three hearts that pump blue blood."

The giant squid continued to dominate stories of sea monsters with the famous 1870 novel, *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea*, by Jules Verne. Verne's submarine fantasy is a classic story of puny man against a gigantic squid.

The monster needed no embellishment - this creature was scary enough, and Verne incorporated as much fact as possible into the story, says Emily Alder from Edinburgh Napier University. "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea and another contemporaneous book, Victor Hugo's *Toilers of the Sea*, both tried to represent the giant squid as they might have been actual zoological animals, much more taking the squid as a biological creature than a mythical creature." It was a given that the squid was vicious and would readily attack humans given the chance.

That myth wasn't busted until 2012, when Edith Widder and her colleagues were the first people to successfully film giant squid under water and see first-hand the true character of the monster of the deep. They realised previous attempts to film squid had failed because the bright lights and noisy thrusters on submersibles had frightened them away.

By quietening down the engines and using bioluminescence to attract it, they managed to see this most extraordinary animal in its natural habitat. It serenely glided into view, its body rippled with metallic colours of bronze and silver. Its huge, intelligent eye watched the submarine warily as it delicately picked at the bait with its beak. It was balletic and mesmeric. It could not have been further from the gnashing, human-destroying creature of myth and literature. In reality this is a gentle giant that is easily scared and pecks at its food.

Another giant squid lies peacefully in the Natural History Museum in London, in the Spirit Room, where it is preserved in a huge glass case. In 2004 it was caught in a fishing net off the Falkland Islands and died at the surface. The crew immediately froze its body and it was sent to be preserved in the museum by the Curator of Molluscs, Jon Ablett. It is called Archie, an affectionate short version of its Latin name *Architeuthis dux*. It is the longest preserved specimen of a giant squid in the world.

"It really has brought science to life for many people," says Ablett. "Sometimes I feel a bit overshadowed by Archie, most of my work is on slugs and snails but unfortunately most people don't want to talk about that!"

And so today we can watch Archie's graceful relative on film and stare Archie herself (she is a female) eye-to-eye in a museum. But have we finally slain the monster of the deep? Now we know there is nothing to be afraid of, can the Kraken finally be laid to rest? Probably not says Classen. "We humans are afraid of the strangest things. They don't need to be realistic. There's no indication that enlightenment and scientific progress has banished the monsters from the shadows of our imaginations. We will continue to be afraid of very strange things, including probably sea monsters."

Indeed we are. The Kraken made a fearsome appearance in the blockbuster series *Pirates of the Caribbean*. It forced Captain Jack Sparrow to face his demons in a terrifying face-to-face encounter. Pirates needed the monstrous Kraken, nothing else would do. Or, as the German film director Werner Herzog put it, "What would an ocean be without a monster lurking in the dark? It would be like sleep without dreams."

Questions 1 – 4

Complete the sentences below.

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 1-4 on your answer sheet.

1. According to the Victor Hugo's novel, the squid would ____ if he had such opportunity.
2. The real squid appeared to be ____ and _____
3. Archie must be the ____ of its kind on Earth.
4. We are able to encounter the Kraken's ____ in a movie franchise.

READING PASSAGE 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 7-11**, which are based on Reading Passage 3 below.

As More Tech Start-Ups Stay Private, So Does the Money

Not long ago, if you were a young, brash technologist with a world-conquering start-up idea, there was a good chance you spent much of your waking life working toward a single business milestone: taking your company public.

Though luminaries of the tech industry have always expressed skepticism and even hostility toward the finance industry, tech's dirty secret was that it looked to Wall Street and the ritual of a public offering for affirmation — not to mention wealth.

But something strange has happened in the last couple of years: The initial public offering of stock has become *déclassé*. For start-up entrepreneurs and their employees across Silicon Valley, an initial public offering is no longer a main goal. Instead, many founders talk about going public as a necessary evil to be postponed as long as possible because it comes with more problems than benefits.

“If you can get \$200 million from private sources, then yeah, I don't want my company under the scrutiny of the unwashed masses who don't understand my business,” said Danielle Morrill, the chief executive of Mattermark, a start-up that organizes and sells information about the start-up market. “That's actually terrifying to me.

Silicon Valley's sudden distaste for the I.P.O. — rooted in part in Wall Street's skepticism of new tech stocks — may be the single most important psychological shift underlying the current tech boom. Staying private affords start-up executives the luxury

of not worrying what outsiders think and helps them avoid the quarterly earnings treadmill.

It also means Wall Street is doing what it failed to do in the last tech boom: using traditional metrics like growth and profitability to price companies. Investors have been tough on Twitter, for example, because its user growth has slowed. They have been tough on Box, the cloud-storage company that went public last year, because it remains unprofitable. And the e-commerce company Zulily, which went public last year, was likewise punished when it cut its guidance for future sales.

Scott Kupor, the managing partner at the venture capital firm Andreessen Horowitz, and his colleagues said in a recent report that despite all the attention start-ups have received in recent years, tech stocks are not seeing unusually high valuations. In fact, their share of the overall market has remained stable for 14 years, and far off the peak of the late 1990s.

That unwillingness to cut much slack to young tech companies limits risk for regular investors. If the bubble pops, the unwashed masses, if that's what we are, aren't as likely to get washed out.

Private investors, on the other hand, are making big bets on so-called unicorns — the Silicon Valley jargon for start-up companies valued at more than a billion dollars. If many of those unicorns flop, most Americans will escape unharmed, because losses will be confined to venture capitalists and hedge funds that have begun to buy into tech start-ups, as well as tech founders and their employees.

The reluctance — and sometimes inability — to go public is spurring the unicorns. By relying on private investors for a longer period of time, start-ups get more runway to figure out sustainable business models. To delay their entrance into the public markets, firms like Airbnb, Dropbox, Palantir, Pinterest, Uber and several other large start-ups are raising hundreds of millions, and in some cases billions, that they would otherwise have gained through an initial public offering.

“These companies are going public, just in the private market,” Dan Levitan, the managing partner of the venture capital firm Maveron, told me recently. He means that in many cases, hedge funds and other global investors that would have bought shares in these firms after an I.P.O. are deciding to go into late-stage private rounds. There is even an oxymoronic term for the act of obtaining private money in place of a public offering: It's called a “private I.P.O.”

The delay in I.P.O.s has altered how some venture capital firms do business. Rather than waiting for an initial offering, Maveron, for instance, says it now sells its stake in a start-up to other, larger private investors once it has made about 100 times its initial investment. It is the sort of return that once was only possible after an I.P.O.

But there is also a downside to the new aversion to initial offerings. When the unicorns do eventually go public and begin to soar — or whatever it is that fantastical horned beasts tend to do when they're healthy — the biggest winners will be the private investors that are now bearing most of the risk.

It used to be that public investors who got in on the ground floor of an initial offering could earn historic gains. If you invested \$1,000 in Amazon at its I.P.O. in 1997, you would now have nearly \$250,000. If you had invested \$1,000 in Microsoft in 1986, you would have close to half a million. Public investors today are unlikely to get anywhere near such gains from tech I.P.O.s. By the time tech companies come to the market, the biggest gains have already been extracted by private backers.

Just 53 technology companies went public in 2014, which is around the median since 1980, but far fewer than during the boom of the late 1990s and 2000, when hundreds of tech companies went public annually, according to statistics maintained by Jay Ritter, a professor of finance at the University of Florida. Today's companies are also waiting longer. In 2014, the typical tech company hitting the markets was 11 years old, compared with a median age of seven years for tech I.P.O.s since 1980.

Over the last few weeks, I've asked several founders and investors why they're waiting; few were willing to speak on the record about their own companies, but their answers all amounted to "What's the point?"

Initial public offerings were also ways to compensate employees and founders who owned lots of stock, but there are now novel mechanisms — such as selling shares on a secondary market — for insiders to cash in on some of their shares in private companies. Still, some observers cautioned that the new trend may be a bad deal for employees who aren't given much information about the company's performance.

"One thing employees may be confused about is when companies tell them, 'We're basically doing a private I.P.O.,' it might make them feel like there's less risk than there really is," said Ms. Morrill of Mattermark. But she said it was hard to persuade people that their paper gains may never materialize. "The Kool-Aid is really strong," she said.

If the delay in I.P.O.s becomes a normal condition for Silicon Valley, some observers say tech companies may need to consider new forms of compensation for workers. "We probably need to fundamentally rethink how do private companies compensate employees, because that's going to be an issue," said Mr. Kupor, of Andreessen Horowitz.

During a recent presentation for Andreessen Horowitz's limited partners — the institutions that give money to the venture firm — Marc Andreessen, the firm's co-founder, told the journalist Dan Primack that he had never seen a sharper divergence in how investors treat public- and private-company chief executives. "They tell the public C.E.O., 'Give us the money back this quarter,' and they tell the private C.E.O., 'No problem, go for 10 years,'" Mr. Andreessen said.

At some point this tension will be resolved. “Private valuations will not forever be higher than public valuations,” said Mr. Levitan, of Maveron. “So the question is, Will private markets capitulate and go down or will public markets go up?”

If the private investors are wrong, employees, founders and a lot of hedge funds could be in for a reckoning. But if they’re right, it will be you and me wearing the frown — the public investors who missed out on the next big thing.

Questions 7-11

Complete the sentences below.

Write **ONLY ONE WORD** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 5 - 9 on your answer sheet.

5. Skepticism was always expected by the ____ of tech industry.
6. The new aversion to initial offerings has its _____ .
7. Selling shares on a secondary market is considered a ____ mechanism.
8. Workers' compensation might be an _____ .
9. The public investors who failed to participate in the next big thing might be the ones wearing the _____ .



Test 3

LISTENING

PART 1 Questions 1–10

Questions 1–4

Complete the form below.

Write **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

Wayside Camera Club membership form	
Name:	Dan Green
Email address:	dan1068@market.com
Home address:	52 1 Street, Peacetown
Heard about us:	from a 2
Reasons for joining:	to enter competitions to 3
Type of membership:	4 membership (£30)

Questions 5–10

Complete the table below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

Photography competitions		
Title of competition	Instructions	Feedback to Dan
5 '.....'	A scene in the home	The picture's composition was not good.
'Beautiful Sunsets'	Scene must show some 6	The 7 was wrong.
8 '.....'	Scene must show 9	The photograph was too 10

Test 4

LISTENING

PART 1 Questions 1–10

Complete the notes below.

Write **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

Job details from employment agency

Role 1

Location Fordham 2 Centre

3 Road, Fordham

Work involves

- dealing with enquiries
- making 4 and reorganising them
- maintaining the internal 5
- general administration

Requirements

- 6 (essential)
- a calm and 7 manner
- good IT skills

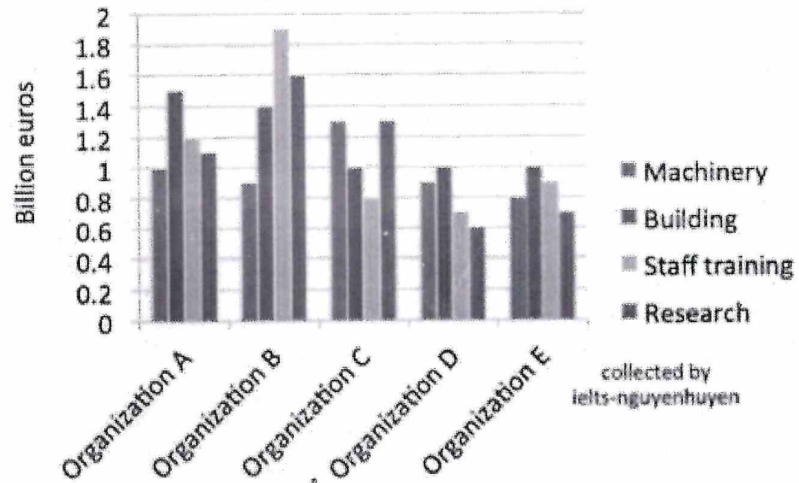
Other information

- a 8 job – further opportunities may be available
- hours: 7.45 a.m. to 9 p.m. Monday to Friday
- 10 is available onsite

6. Bar chart (Sentence formation)

Task 1

The chart below gives information about billions of euros invested in four areas by various organisations.



Writing task 1 - (Bar graph)

Introduction - The rendered pillar chart depicts the information regarding how many euros were funded for four purposes by five distinct organisations.

Sentence formation :-

1. Simple past tense - Subject+ V2

- a. Machinery received 1 billion euros from organisation A.
- b. Organisation A invested less in both areas with 1.2 euros for training and 1.1 for research.

2. Past passive voice - was/were + V3

- a. Highest amount of money was invested on staff training by organisation B.
- b. Equal amount of money was funded for building by all organisations except A and B.

Overall - Overall, it can be seen that all the organisations utilized maximum amount of money on building except B and C which invested more money on staff training and research, respectively.

Connectors- To begin with, Vividly,

Furthermore, Moreover, Undoubtedly.....

2022-11-12

From vivo Notes

(full sample)

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- The assigned bar chart depicts the information regarding the billions of Euros ~~spent~~ invested by several organization in four areas.
- Overall, it is evident that organization B allocate the highest funds across all sectors whereas the trend ~~was~~ is opposite for organization D.
- To begin with, organization B shows the highest investment in staff training, surpassing 1.8 billion. and allocated 1.6 billion for research. Surprisingly, organization E expends the least amount across all areas compared to other organization. Notably, similarity can be seen in the amount of Euros spent by organisations C and D on Buildings which is one billion Euros.
- Moving ahead, organization A invest more funds to buildings than organisation B, recorded at 1.5 billion and 1.4 billion, respectively. Undoubtedly, organization C allocated 1.3 billion Euros to machinery, although it invested less on building and staff training. Notably, organization C spend 1.2 Euros on staff training, ranking it second highest compared to other organisation.