







The first diagram illustrates the process of cement manufacture, and the second diagram shows the materials that go into the production of concrete.

版权所有 盗版必究

Overall, it is clear that there are five stages in the production of cement, beginning with the input of raw materials and ending with bags of the finished product. To produce concrete, four different materials are mixed together.



At the first stage in the production of cement, limestone and clay are crushed to form a powder. This powder is then mixed before it passes into a rotating heater. After heating, the resulting mixture is ground, and cement is produced. Finally, the cement is packaged in large bags.

Cement is one of the four raw materials that are used in the production of concrete, along with gravel, sand and water. To be exact, concrete consists of 50% gravel, 25% sand, 15% cement and 10% water. All four materials are blended together in a rotating machine called a concrete mixer.



WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The diagrams below show the life cycle of the silkworm and the stages in the production of silk cloth.

0

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

Write at least 150 words.



TEST 3, WRITING TASK 1

版权所有 盗版必究

MODEL ANSWER

GUIXUE, COM

蛊

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

The first diagram shows that there are four main stages in the life of the silkworm. First of all, eggs are produced by the moth and it takes ten days for each egg to become a silkworm larva that feeds on mulberry leaves. This stage lasts for up to six weeks until the larva produces a cocoon of silk thread around itself. After a period of about three weeks, the adult moths eventually emerge from these cocoons and the life cycle begins again.

The cocoons are the raw material used for the production of silk cloth. Once selected, they are boiled in water and the threads can be separated in the unwinding stage. Each thread is between 300 and 900 metres long, which means they can be twisted together, dyed and then used to produce cloth in the weaving stage.

Overall, the diagrams show that the cocoon stage of the silkworm can be used to produce silk cloth through a very simple process.

The diagram below shows how solar panels can be used to provide electricity for domestic use.

2

 (\bigcirc)

 Solar Panels - absorbs energy from the sun and turns it into DC current

版权所有 盗版必究

GUIXUE. COM

为

贵

学

Inverter - converts DC current into AC current and controls the electricity and production

3 Electrical Panel - this distributes the electricity to your home

Utility Meter - any excess solar electricity will flow back to the grid through the meter

5 Utility Grid - provides electricity when you exceed the amount produced by your solar panels



using solar panels.

GUIXUE. COM

为

贵

学

版权所有 盗版必究



At the first stage in the process, solar panels on the roof of a normal house take energy from the sun and convert it into DC current. Next, this current is passed to an inverter, which changes it to AC current and regulates the supply of electricity. At stage three, electricity is supplied to the home from an electrical panel.

At the fourth step shown on the diagram, a utility meter in the home is responsible for sending any extra electric power outside the house into the grid. Finally, if the solar panels do not provide enough energy for the household, electricity will flow from the utility grid into the home through the meter. Overall, it is clear that there are five distinct stages in this process,

版权所有 盗版必究

患

beginning with the capture of energy from sunlight. The final two steps

show how domestic electricity is connected to the external power supply.

