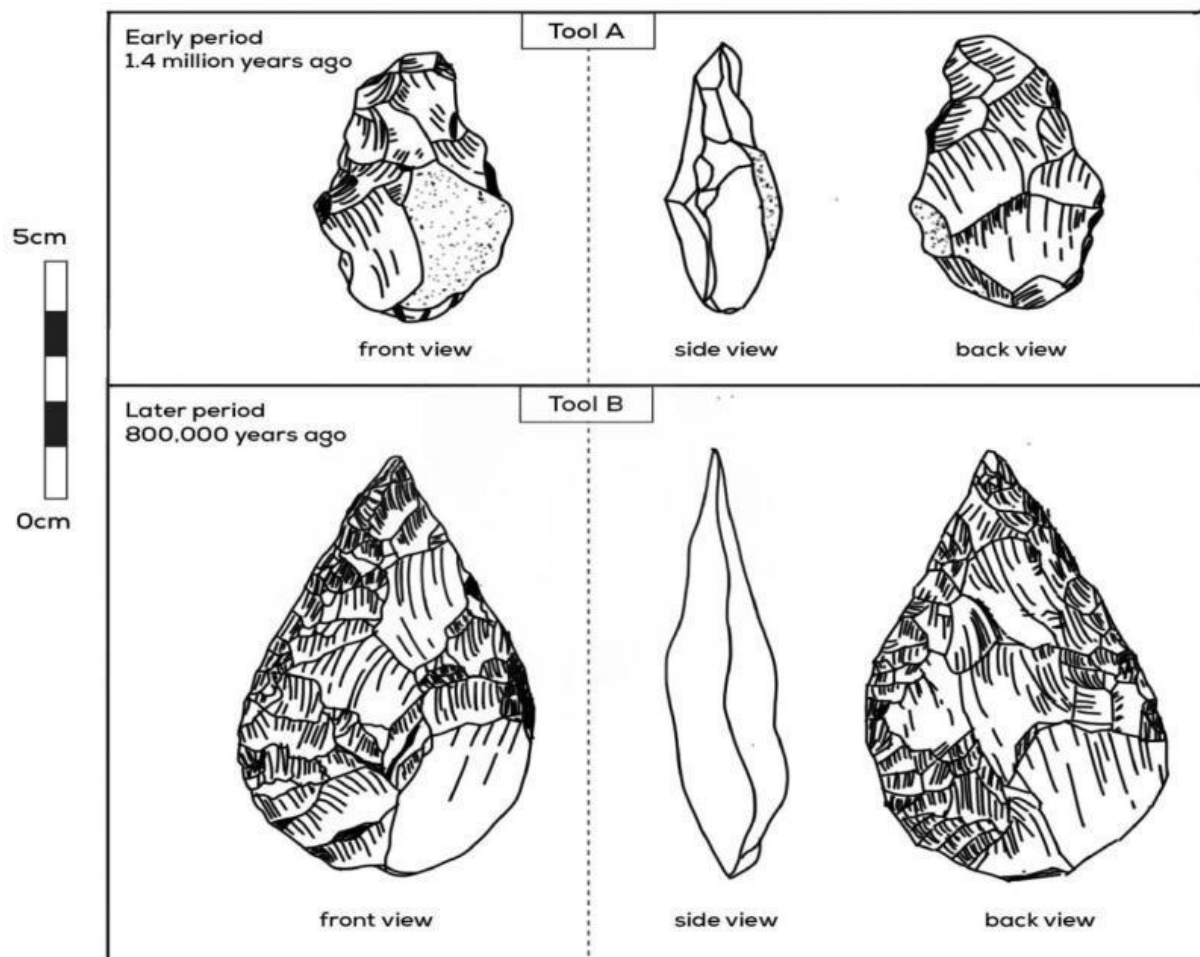


TASK 1:

The diagrams below show two cutting tools made from stone. They are from an early period and a later period of human history. The tools were made by breaking off small pieces of stone.

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



Specifically, the image shows a **comparison of two historical stone tools** from two different time periods:

- Tool A: **1.4 million years ago (Early period)**
- Tool B: **800,000 years ago (Later period)**

Key Features:

- It compares **the development and improvement** in the design and craftsmanship of stone tools over time.
- The diagram includes **three views** (front, side, and back) of each tool, allowing for **detailed comparison** of shape, sharpness, and complexity.
- There's also a **scale bar**, which shows the **size** of the tools (0–5 cm).

Dạng biểu đồ: Process/COMPARISON

Đặc điểm tổng quan:

- Nhìn chung, có sự khác biệt đáng kể giữa hai công cụ, trong đó công cụ có từ 0,8 triệu năm trước có kích thước lớn hơn, bề mặt ít gồ ghề hơn và các cạnh mịn hơn so với công cụ trước đó.

Sắp xếp thông tin:

Đoạn 1 - Mô tả Tool A.

- Công cụ A có niên đại từ 1,4 triệu năm trước
- Công cụ này có chiều cao khoảng 7 cm, chiều rộng 3 cm và độ dày của nó nằm trong khoảng từ 2 đến 3 cm.
- Tương tự như công cụ B, công cụ A có phần đế tròn, thuôn nhọn về phía trên. Tuy nhiên, công cụ A lại có bề mặt gồ ghề hơn nhiều khi nhìn từ phía trước và phía sau, góp phần tạo ra các cạnh lởm chởm và phần đầu ít nhọn hơn.

Đoạn 2 - Mô tả Tool B.

- Công cụ B cho thấy vẻ ngoài hoàn thiện hơn, giống như một giọt nước mắt, vì đầu nhọn của nó bén hơn đáng kể trong khi các cạnh cũng mịn hơn.
- Ngược lại với công cụ A, mặt trước và mặt sau của công cụ B trông hơi giống nhau, với độ gồ ghề bề mặt ít hơn.
- Hơn nữa, Công cụ B dài hơn khoảng 5 cm và rộng hơn 2 cm so với công cụ A, mặc dù độ dày của chúng gần như giống hệt nhau.

SAMPLE 1:

<i>chipping away</i>	<i>dates back to</i>	<i>dimensions</i>	<i>from the front</i>
<i>highly primitive</i>	<i>in height</i>	<i>jagged edges</i>	<i>notably sharper</i>
<i>refined appearance</i>	<i>Similar to</i>	<i>surface roughness</i>	<i>within the range</i>

The diagrams illustrate a pair of stone cutting implements, namely tool A and tool B, which find their origins in two differing periods of human history. They were crafted through the technique of (1)_____ small fragments of stone.

Overall, there were noticeable differences between the two tools, with the one from 0.8 million years ago having greater (2)_____, less **rugged surfaces**, and more uniform edges *in comparison with* its earlier counterpart.

Looking first at tool A, which (3)_____ 1.4 million years ago, it appears to be (4)_____. This artifact measures approximately 7 centimeters (5)_____ and 3 centimeters in width, and its **thickness** falls (6)_____ of 2 to 3 centimeters. (7)_____ the later version, tool A features a rounded base, **tapering** toward the top. The latter, *however*, has much rougher surfaces when viewed (8)_____ and the back, *thus* contributing to its more (9)_____ and a less defined pointed end.

Tool B, *on the other hand*, shows a more (10)_____, resembling **a teardrop**, as its tip is (11)_____ *while* the sides are also smoother. *In contrast to* tool A, the front and back of tool B look **somewhat similar**, with less (12)_____. *Furthermore*, Tool B is about 5 centimeters longer and 2 centimeters wider than its predecessor, *although* the thickness is almost exactly the same.

SAMPLE 2:

<i>in appearance</i> <i>noticeably larger</i>	<i>in length</i> <i>prior versions</i>	<i>in terms of</i> <i>stone cutting</i>	<i>key difference</i> <i>tapering aggressively</i>	<i>more advanced</i> <i>tear-drop</i>
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The illustration **details** the evolution of (1)_____ tools used by prehistoric men in the Stone Age.

As is evident from the diagram, the (2)_____ between the cutting tools in the two periods is the size, with the latter version becoming (3)_____. Tool B also appears **more refined** than tool A (4)_____ shape and sharpness.

1.4 million years ago, the cutting tool was thin, measured 7-8 centimeters (5)_____, and did not display much **craftsmanship**. They were also rather **uneven** (6)_____: the front and the back were shaped differently, and the surface appears to have been quite rough.

600,000 years later, **it is obvious that** the cutting tools used by man in the Stone Age had become significantly (7)_____. **First of all**, they were larger, estimating at 10-11 centimeters in length, and had a more **definite** (8)_____ **shape: fat** at the base and (9)_____ toward a sharp tip **whereas** the (10)_____ tended to be **obtuse**. **Second**, both front and back sides were **ground** more evenly and smoothly. It would also seem that man had learnt to sharpen the sides of their cutting tools as well.

(193 words)

SAMPLE 3:

<i>clearly displays</i> <i>pointy tip</i>	<i>closely resembled</i> <i>probably made</i>	<i>Dating back to</i> <i>rudimentary</i>	<i>measurements</i> <i>straight and sharper</i>	<i>much smaller</i> <i>tapering shape</i>
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The two pictures compare 2 Stone Age cutting tools which were (1)_____ and used by ancient people.

In general, while tool A was relatively simple and (2)_____, tool B was more refined.

First, 1.4 million years ago, tool A's (3)_____ were approximately 9 cm in length and 5 cm in width. **From the front view**, it had a rough surface. With a (4)_____, its biggest part was the middle, **while** the two ends were (5)_____. **The side view shows** its thickness at about 2.5 cm. **In the back**, the large bottom part was perhaps the handle, **while** the (6)_____ served the cutting purpose.

(7)_____ 800,000 thousand years ago, tool B was nearly 12 cm long and 8 cm wide, which was significantly larger than tool A. **From the front view**, tool B (8)_____ a water drop with a pointy tip and a round bottom. **From the side view**, both the edge and the tip seem (9)_____ than tool A. **The back view** (10)_____ the bigger size of tool B **compared to** tool A.

(163 words)

SAMPLE 4:

<i>crude implement</i> <i>distinct improvements</i>	<i>cutting edges</i> <i>front and rear</i>	<i>depiction</i> <i>in shape and size</i>	<i>development</i> <i>refined into</i>
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The diagram illustrates the (1)_____ of the cutting tool from two different time periods within the Stone Age.

Although the overall size and shape of the two cutting tools are very similar, the cutting tool from the latter time period **shows some** (2)_____.

Tool A is a (3)_____ **of** a Stone Age cutting tool used approximately 1.4 million years ago, **while** tool B is from a later part of the Stone Age approximately 0.8 million years ago. Both cutting tools are similar (4)_____, being roughly 10cm in length. **However**, tool A looks to be quite a (5)_____, **while** tool B appears to have been (6)_____ a more effective cutting device.

From the (7)_____ **view**, tool B appears to be much wider than tool A and has a rounder body shape. The (8)_____ also appear to be more distinct and symmetrical. **The side view shows** a distinct difference in the thickness of the two tools, with tool B significantly slimmer than tool A.

SAMPLE 5:

broad base
finely sharpened

chiseling effort
improvements

craftsmanship
indicative of

dated back to
relatively the same

evolution
updated features

The pictures describe the (1) _____ of Stone Age cutting tools between 1.4 million and 0.8 million years ago.

It can be seen that the latter design had seen vast (2) _____ in the size, shape and finishing quality.

Tool A, which (3) _____ 1.4 million years ago, was rather small and rudimentary. At about 7cm in length, the tool was thin and did not display much (4) _____. The front and back view were plain with only some slight (5) _____. While the side was rough and not very (6) _____ a cutting utensil.

Tool B showed many (7) _____ compared to the older version. First, it was larger and sturdier due to a better water drop design with a (8) _____ and pointy top. Second, both front and back sides were grounded more evenly and smoothly. Finally, although the tool's thickness stayed (9) _____ after 0.6 million years, the side edge was undoubtedly much more (10) _____.

SAMPLE 6:

as narrow as
rough surface

better developed
similar to

by our ancestors
substantial development

for slicing meat
top area

front part
widely used

The pictures describe the cutting tools created (1) _____ at two different ages.

Obviously, the latter design had witnessed (2) _____ in the size, shape and quality.

Tool A was made approximately 1.4 million years ago. It was like an animal tooth about 8 cm long with a (3) _____. It may be easy to hold but it was barely sharp enough. As is shown, the (4) _____ of the cutting tool was rather broad, and its (5) _____ was a little smaller than the bottom. Seen from the side, it was just (6) _____ a stick. Moreover, the back part was much flatter than the front part.

Tool B was (7) _____ 0.8 million years ago. Both of the two tools were made of stone. However, Tool B had been (8) _____ than the previous one. It was about 12 cm long. Its front part had been smoother with many little points, which made it (9) _____ the surface of a diamond. Observed from the side, it had got a very acute top, which was very useful (10) _____. In addition, the back part was even much flatter than that of the older tool.

SAMPLE 7:

fewer cuts
more refined

in the middle
over the course of

lower side
tapered towards

maximum diameter
top and bottom edges

more chiseled
underwent radical changes

The illustration demonstrates some of the first cutting stone tools ever invented and how they transformed and improved (1) _____ human civilization – from 1.4 million years ago to 800 thousand years ago.

It is clear that the same tool (2) _____ and turned sharper, better and more effective through the ages.

The stone tool made 1.4 million years ago was more rounded at the (3) _____. From the front and the back view of the tool, the diameter (4) _____ was almost 5 cm, and towards the top and bottom, it was around 3 cm wide. The side view shows that the tool was wider in the middle, with a diameter of approximately 3 cm, and it (5) _____ the top, and the bottom ends. The back of the stone had (6) _____ than the front, and they were also particularly sharp or fine, decreasing their overall capabilities.

800 thousand years ago, this tool developed into a sharper, (7) _____ one. The front and the back view show that the (8) _____ of the tool was the same as in the older tool, but it was more towards the (9) _____. The bottom tapered into a 1 cm point, whereas the top tapered more sharply into a 1 cm point. The side view clarifies that it was much lesser in width (1.5 cm) than the older tool. The stone was (10) _____ than the previous one.