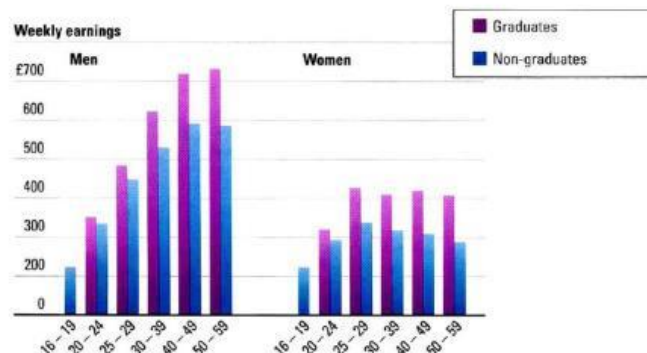


TASK 1 EXERCISE

The graphs below compare the average weekly earnings of male and female graduates and non-graduates.



The bar charts _____ the average weekly earnings of male and female graduates and non-graduates _____ five age groups.

Overall, both men and women who graduated earn more than non-graduates _____. Earnings also increase with age for all groups, although men consistently earn more than women _____ qualification.

Among **graduates**, men have substantially higher earnings than women in every age _____. Male graduates aged 20-24 earn _____ £350 per week, compared to around £310 for their female counterparts. The gap widens in older ages: men aged 25-29 earn _____ £500 weekly, whereas women in the same age group receive _____ £400, which is the highest amount for women in this category. Meanwhile, in the 50-59 range, male graduates earn the highest of all groups at roughly £740. This shows a persistent gender income gap _____ similar qualifications.

For **non-graduates**, both _____ earn less overall, yet a similar pattern persists: men earn more than women in nearly every age group. In the youngest age group, they receive the same amount of roughly £210 in a week, while in _____ age groups men have significantly higher amount. Non graduate men earn their highest income the age of 40-49 at almost £600, while non-graduate women _____ only about £340 at the age of 24-29 years old.

Some people believe that artificial intelligence (AI) should be used widely in education, while others think it will reduce the quality of learning.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Artificial intelligence is becoming _____ common in _____ and _____. Although some people _____ that heavy reliance on AI will harm learning quality, I strongly agree that widespread use of AI can significantly improve education.

To begin with, _____ personalised learning that traditional _____ cannot provide. Intelligent _____ can analyse a student's _____ and _____ and immediately adjust the difficulty of tasks. For example, language-learning _____ already use AI to identify grammar _____ that _____ struggle with and provide targeted _____. This level of individual support can help _____ progress much faster than in a one-size-fits-all lesson.

_____, AI improves accessibility and reduces teachers' workload. _____ in remote _____ or with limited resources can now access high-quality digital _____ at any time of the day. At the same time, automated _____ can handle repetitive tasks such as grading or generating practice materials, allowing _____ to spend more time on meaningful interaction and feedback. _____, the overall learning experience becomes richer and more efficient.

_____, the widespread use of AI in _____ should be welcomed. It provides personalised support for _____ and makes high-quality education more accessible and efficient. Therefore, _____ have to consider the use of it in other _____ of education to improve overall learning outcomes.