

It's generally believed that some people are born with certain talents, for instance for music and sport, and others are not. However it's sometimes claimed that any child can be taught to become good sports person or musician.

Discuss the two ideas giving your opinion.

Some argue that there ~~is are~~ an inner/interior power for learning in a number of individuals which is not accessible for everyone, namely genuine talent. In stark contrast, another group of experts point out that it is just an urban myth that gifted people are more prone to be successful in comparison to their ordinary counterparts.

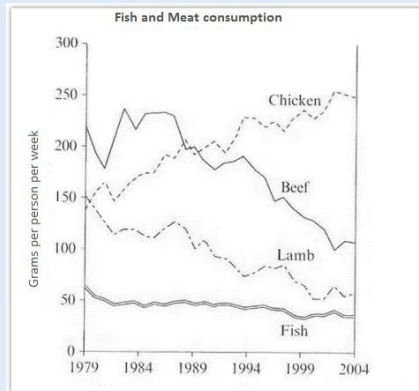
To begin with, the former group cites that not only can we divided citizens into separated bodies with different levels of mental abilities, but also we can draw a direct correlation between that and playing a useful role in the society. They firmly believe that the stronger you are ~~more you~~ physically and mentally be strong, the further you can go in the way of fortune. That is to say with more people who have higher IQ scores or are in good shape, a society may improve ~~in-at~~ a faster rate/pace. For instance, reaching an ethnically pure nation, many German scientists in the past century had attempted ed to create a genetic pattern in young couples which in turn could be conducive to a controlled generation with vast abilities.

Having said that, however, the latter group, which ~~is~~ mainly consists of ~~contains~~ sociologists, claims that each person is a product by his or her society, environment as well as family rather than his or her personal characteristics and physical traits. In other words, children who are born and raised ~~rise~~ in a high social class family are considerably different from those in low level ones. To make an example, we can see that a major proportion of pupils who live and study ~~in~~ in better neighborhoods are more likely to enter high-ranking universities.

In a nutshell, were I to choose between these two attitudes, I would go for a combination ~~between them~~ which regards aptitude and efficient nurture ~~well-growing~~ as the most important factors equally.

The graph below shows the consumption of fish and different kinds of meat in a European country between 1979 and 2004.

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



The diagram illustrates ~~that~~ to what extent each type of meats had been consumed during a 25-years period in Europe. At a glance, we can see the figure which is related to chicken have experienced an upward trend in an obvious contrast with that of other types of meat.

First of all, beef which stood at about 225 grams per person per week in the first year had seen an erratic period until 1989 while having faced ~~have face~~ a free fall to just above 100 in the last year under the observation. In addition, this pattern repeated relatively in the lamb ~~lamp's~~ figure as well.

On ~~in~~ other side of the scale, fish amounts had remained stable on ~~in~~ the families' food table during the corresponding period. However, chicken which was the third ~~tired~~ option in European meat preference, surpassing the first one, beef, has peaked in just below 250 as the most favorite type of meat.

To sum up, it can be immediately observed that although all figures had seen various conditions in the food market, fish preserved d its position ~~stage~~ in people's diet for many years.