پاراگراف بندی در TASK1

PARAGRAPHING AND GROUPING IN TASK1

PARAGRAPHING

جدول زیر را در نظر بگیرید:

Worldwide Mobile Phone Sales in 2005 & 2006 (% share of market)

Company	2005 % Market Share	2006 % Market Share
Nokia	32.5	35
Motorola	17.7	21.1
Samsung	12.7	11.8
Sony Ericsson	6.3	7.4
L.G.	6.7	6.3
BenQ Mobile	4.9	2.4
Others	19.2	16.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

مقدمه

مقایسه شرکت ها در سال ۲۰۰۵

مقایسه شرکت ها در سال ۲۰۰۶

مقایسه روندها در ۲۰۰۵ و ۲۰۰۶

نتیجه گیری

PARAGRAPHING

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- مقدمه
- Nokia اول است
- Motorola دوم است
- Samsung سوم است
- ...
- نتیجه گیری

GROUPING

مدل اول: برحسب ستون اول، ردیف های نزدیک به هم را با هم دسته بندی می کنیم

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- مقدمه
- Nokia اول است
- Motorola و Samsung دوم و سوم هستند
- Sony/LG/BENQ چهارم تا ششم هستند
- Others
- نتیجه گیری

GROUPING

مدل دوم: Max و min ها را با هم و بقیه اطلاعات هم با هم دسته بندی میشوند

Worldwide Mobile Phone Sales in 2005 & 2006 (% share of market)

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مقدمه

Nokia ماکزیمم
و BenQ مینیمم است

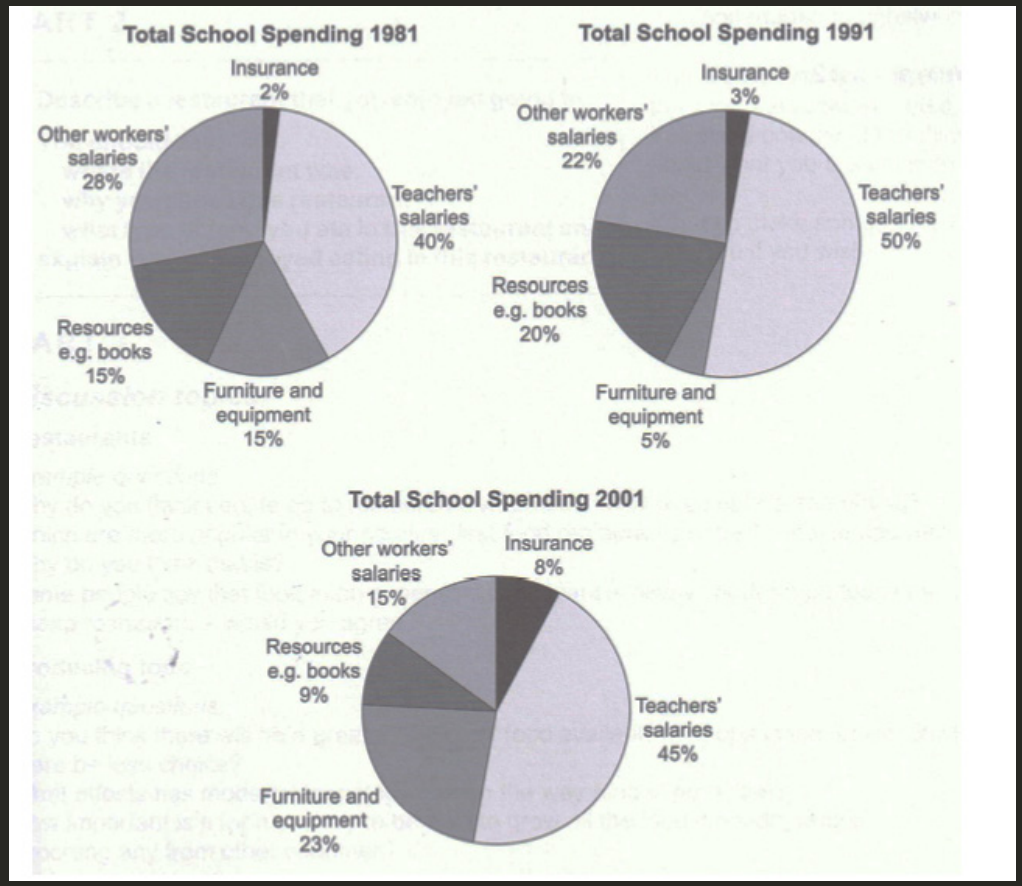
بقیه شرکت ها با هم
دسته بندی میشوند

نتیجه گیری

GROUPING

The table gives information on the market share of mobile phone manufacturers for two consecutive years, 2005 and 2006.	مقدمه
In both years, Nokia was clearly the market leader, selling 32.5% of all mobile phones in 2005, and slightly more (35%) in 2006. This is a greater market share than its two closest competitors, Motorola and Samsung added together.	برتری Nokia و نسبت برتری آن به دو رقیب دیگرش
Motorola increased its market share from 17.7% in 2005 to 21.1% in 2006. In contrast, Samsung saw its share of the market decline slightly from 12.7% to 11.8%.	سهم Motorola و Samsung
The other companies listed each had a much smaller share of the market. Sony Ericsson's share increased from 6.3% in 2005 to 7.4% in 2006, whereas L.G.'s decreased slightly from 6.7% to 6.3%. BenQ Mobile's share more than halved from 2005 to 2006: from 4.9% of the market to only 2.4%.	سهم شرکت های دیگر Sony، BenQ و L.G. از بازار
Other mobile phone manufacturers accounted for 19.2% of the market in 2005 – more than all the companies mentioned except Nokia. However, in 2006 the other companies only made 16.2% of mobile phone sales – less than both Nokia and Motorola.	سهم شرکت های دیگر (Others)

MORE EXAMPLES



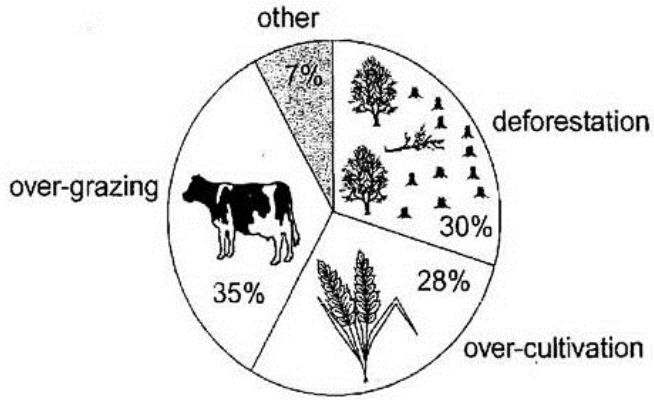
	1981	1991	2001
Teacher's Salaries	40%	50%	45%
Workers' Salaries	28%	22%	15%
Resources	15%	20%	9%
Furniture	15%	5%	23%
Insurance	2%	3%	8%

Check the sample: Cambridge 8 – Page 164

MORE EXAMPLES

Check the sample: Cambridge 8 – Page 162

Causes of worldwide land degradation

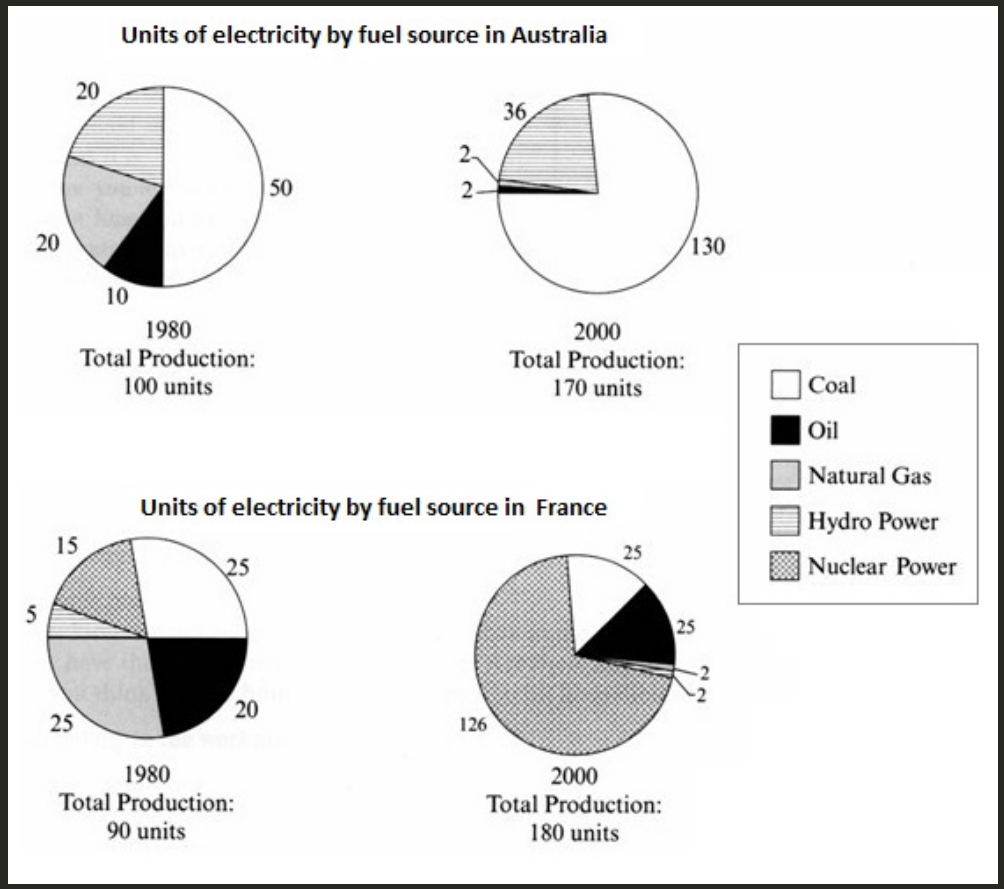


Causes of land degradation by region

Region	% land degraded by...			
	deforestation	over-cultivation	over-grazing	Total land degraded
North America	0.2	3.3	1.5	5%
Europe	9.8	7.7	5.5	23%
Oceania*	1.7	0	11.3	13%

MORE EXAMPLES

Check the sample: Cambridge 7 – Page 168



MORE EXAMPLES

Country	Food/Drinks/ Tobacco	Clothing/ Footwear	Leisure/ Education
Ireland	28.91%	6.43%	2.21%
Italy	16.36%	9.00%	3.20%
Spain	18.80%	6.51%	1.98%
Sweden	15.77%	5.40%	3.22%
Turkey	32.14%	6.63%	4.35%

MORE EXAMPLES

The table shows the percentages of consumer expenditure for three categories of products and services in five countries in 2002. It is clear that the largest proportion of consumer spending in each country went on food, drink and tobacco, with the leisure/education category taking up the least percentages in the table.

Out of the five countries, consumer spending on food, drinks and tobacco was noticeably higher in Turkey, at 32.14%, and Ireland, at nearly 29%. The proportion of spending on leisure and education was also highest in Turkey, at 4.35%, while expenditure on clothing and footwear was by far the highest in Italy, accounting for 9% of their expenditure.

It can be seen that Sweden was on the bottom of national consumer expenditure for food/drinks/tobacco and for clothing/footwear, at nearly 16% and just over 5% respectively. Spain had slightly higher figures for these categories, yet the lowest figure for leisure/education, at only 1.98%.