IELTS WRITING TASK 1 (ACADEMIC)

Actual Tests With Sample Answers

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TARGET SERIES



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Preface

“IELTS Academic Writing Recent Actual Tests (Task 1) & Sample Answers" provides both IELTS learners and trainers with an extensive collection of writing task one topics. It covers a rich variety of subjects needed to master this most challenging part of the IELTS writing test. In other words, it provides IELTS trainers with up-to-date, and authentic IELTS writing part one charts, maps or diagrams with sample answers.

By reading Band 8.0+ Sample Answers with advanced topic-related vocabulary in this amazing IELTS Writing eBook, you are 100% guaranteed to improve IELTS writing skills and boost your IELTS score to Band 7.0 or higher.

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How will the book be useful to the learners?

The book can be used to learn widely about each question type and the tips to approach them. Moreover, we provide task 1 vocabulary which would drastically improve your writing score as well as your vocabulary skills. When used the right way, our study guide will help you gain much more clarity and develop a new habit of learning, both of which will ultimately improve your performance on the Academic Writing Task 1 Essays with a higher band score.

Overview of our Study Guide

The IELTS Academic Writing Task 1 study guide has been designed by the IELTS Experts to help the IELTS Aspirants develop a deeper understanding of each category of the writing task 1 and build invaluable study skills along the way.

This study guide consists of the different types of Infographics of 'Academic Writing task 1", such as:

- Bar Chart
- Line Graph
- Table Chart
- Pie Chart
- Process Diagram
- Map
- Combinations

Introduction to Writing Task 1: Academic

IELTS Writing Task 1 Academic requires you to write at least 150 words in response to a graph, table, chart or process. Factual information will be presented and you'll be asked to select and report the main features of the data in under 20 minutes. Most universities require a score of 6.5 OR 7, you can learn with this book to score a high band as well.

The Writing Task 1 (Academic) is divided into two parts

- **The first, to achieve a band score of 6.5+**
- **The second, to achieve a band score of 7.5+**

As part of the task, you will need to:

1. Write an introduction
2. Write an overview (a summary of what you see)
3. Present and highlight the key features with figures (data)
4. Academic Task 1 does NOT need a conclusion.

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Ideally, your essay should have 4 paragraphs:
Paragraph 1 – Introduction
Paragraph 2 – Overview
Paragraph 3 – 1st main feature
Paragraph 4 – 2nd main feature

What is the IELTS Writing Task 1 format?

- Comprehend the writing task 1 marking criteria first.
- Ensure to use a variety of vocabulary
- Craft the overview paragraph.
- Check the IELTS Writing task 1 grammar and sentence structure.

Here are some vocabularies which you can introduce with the writing task 1:

- Demonstrates
- Highlights
- Illustrates
- Presents
- Represents
- Elucidates

How to start IELTS Academic Writing Task 1?

Go through the following steps to write a perfect IELTS academic writing task 1:

- Study the marking criteria to know exactly what they need in your essay;
- Go through the sample answers to get a comprehensive idea of the structure, format, and facts to be included;
- The first paragraph is always for paraphrasing the question;
- Put all the major factual details to enhance the quality of the essay;
- Proofread the para once you complete it.

IELTS Writing Task 1: Preparation Tips:

Here are some preparation tips that should help you with score improvement:

1. Evaluate the question before answering it.
2. Aim to identify groups of data, maximums, minimums, peaks, and patterns.
3. Do not paraphrase or explain the graph presented to you for writing task 1
4. Examiners want good vocabulary, grammar, and coherence in the report
5. Always write in simple or compound sentences for this section
6. Only good use of grammar can help you score 7.5 in this section

Need a high band score?

Check the band descriptors for Writing Task 1 Academic!

The primary role of the IELTS band score descriptor is to determine the task focus of each of the sections of the IELTS syllabus. Based on the score range, the IELTS band descriptors describe how each band score is aligned with a specific performance level.

Band	Task response	Coherence and cohesion	Lexical resource	Grammatical range and accuracy
6.5-7	Improperly addressing – a few errors	Wide vocabulary - paraphrases without error	Good use of simple and complex structures- some mistakes	Mostly correct grammar
7.5-8	Limited loss of coherence - some repetition - self-correction - use of good connectives	Flexible vocabulary - awareness of style and collocation.	Complex structures with better flexibility - error-free sentences - few grammatical mistakes	All positive features of Band 6 and a few positive features of Band 8 as well.

8-9	occasional repetition – coherent topics development - Address all parts of the task with relevant, fully extended, and well-supported ideas	Wide vocabulary - a few errors – occasional inaccuracies - effective paraphrasing - Use cohesion – proper manage paragraphing	Variety of structures - error-free - Range of vocabulary with minor errors	Flexibility - occasional lapses – easy - Different types of structures with flexibility and accuracy - no errors

Band score	**Explanation**
8-9	Complete understanding of English with fluency and accuracy.
7.5 - 8	Good understanding of English with complex and detailed argumentation. Occasional inaccuracies in unfamiliar situations.
6.5 - 7	Excellent use of the language in certain situations

Now that you've understood the band descriptors, let's look at the categories that come under the IELTS Writing Task 1 Academic Essays.

Common Types Of Question In IELTS Writing Task 1:

IELTS Academic Writing Task 1 comprises of different types of infographics such as:

- Bar Chart
- Line Graph
- Table Chart
- Pie Chart
- Process Diagram
- Map
- Combinations

Bar Chart/ Graph

Bars charts or bar graphs consist of rectangular bars, which can be oriented horizontally or vertically, with the lengths proportional to the data values that they represent. They are typically used for comparing two or more values. In short, the IELTS bar graph represents a diagrammatic comparison of distinct variables.

How to describe a bar chart in IELTS?

You can follow the 5 steps to writing a good IELTS bar chart/ graph essay:

- ➔ Analyze the question
- ➔ Identify the main features
- ➔ Write an introduction
- ➔ Write an overview
- ➔ Write the details paragraph

Here are some phrases/ prompts to be used when writing an introduction:

- ➔ It is evident from the graph that
- ➔ It can be inferred from the graph that
- ➔ It is evident from the graph that
- ➔ It is apparent from the graph that

In order to get a great band level on this section of the IELTS, you must use a variety of vocabulary that not only describes but also emphasizes the changes, similarities and differences in the data.

IELTS Bar Graph Vocabulary:

You must use a variety of words which would not only describe, but also enhance and compare the subject in your essay. Use strong words that explain your clear intention.

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IELTS bar chart vocabulary generally consists of up verbs, down verbs, adjectives and adverbs of degree and steady adjectives. The vocabulary is split into two parts: 6.5 - 7 band vocabulary and 8 -9 band vocabulary, for better understanding and usage in the writing task 1 answers.

Bar Graph: 6.5 - 7 band Vocabulary:

Grow	Decline	Drastic	Drastically	Steady
Rise	Back down	Tremendous	Tremendously	Uniform

Example Phrases:

- There has been a drastic increase in the price of leather goods.
- The animal's numbers are declining rapidly
- The institute witnessed a tremendous growth in the number of pre-placement offers.

Bar Graph: 8 - 9 Band Vocabulary:

Leap	Fall	Dramatic	Dramatically	Constant
Peak	Descend	Rapid	Rapidly	Moderate
Rocket	Sink	Substantial	Substantially	Consistent

Example Phrases:

- The price of tomatoes fell sharply.
- The prices leapt to 90% in one year
- There was a dramatic shift in his behavior.

Line Graph

Line graphs can be used to show how information or data change over time. They have an x-axis (horizontal) and y-axis (vertical). Line graphs can be used when you are plotting data that have peaks (ups) and troughs (downs). In other words, they highlight trends and are easier to interpret than they may look.

Line Graph: 6.5 - 7 Band Vocabulary

Upward trend	Downward trend	Other vocabulary
▪ rise / a rise ▪ increase / an increase	▪ decrease / a decrease ▪ drop / a drop	▪ fluctuate / a fluctuation ▪ dip / a dip ▪ remain steady ▪ remain stable

Example Phrases:

- Sales of ice cream showed some fluctuation between 2000 and 2008.
- House prices rose dramatically in July.
- There was a sharp increase in employee turnover after the strike.

Line Graph: 8 - 9 Band Vocabulary

Upward trend	Downward trend	Other vocabulary
■ climb / a climb ■ grow / a growth ■ go up	■ fall / a fall ■ decline / a decline	■ level off ■ peak at ■ reach a peak of ■ hit a high of ■ hit a low of ■ bottom out ■ remain unchanged

Example Phrases:

- The number of cars sold leveled off in the last part of the 20 year period.
- Holiday flights reach a peak during August
- The bad news knocked the bottom out of market prices

IELTS line graphs show change over a period of time. Below are some expressions to help you describe the passing of time without too much repetition.

Time phrases:

❖ over the next three days ❖ three days later ❖ in the following three days ❖ the next three days show ❖ over the period ❖ from…to… / between … and…	❖ the last year ❖ the final year ❖ the first year ❖ at the beginning of the period ❖ at the end of the period

Example Phrases:

- The final results will come out over the next three days.
- Trust is earned over a period of time

Table Graph

In the Table Graph, you need to describe some visual information. Tables contain words, numbers or signs, or a combination of these, displayed in columns or boxes to illustrate a set of facts and the relationship between them. Vocabulary for table graphs is similar to Bar graph and line graph. So, you can use the same vocabulary while writing answers for the Table Graph.

Table Graph: 6.5 - 7 & 8 - 9 Band Vocabulary

6.5 - 7 (Introductory Phrase)	8 - 9 (Introductory Phrase)
• An inspection of the data in the first table clearly shows • It is apparent from this table that considerable … • In the third column, there is a distinct trend of …	• There is a significant difference between column A and column B, most notably… • An inspection of the data in the table reveals that … • What stands out in this table • What stands out in the table is

• As the table shows, there is a significant decrease …	• A closer inspection of the table shows

Example Phrase:

- This table compares the UK's 55-year projected growth of the number of people over the age of 75 with that of the total population. Overall, we can expect the number of people aged over 75 to double by 2070.

Pie Chart:

Pie charts are circular charts divided into sectors or 'pie slices', usually illustrating percentages. The size of each pie slice shows the relative quantity of the data it represents. Together, the slices create a full circle.

Pie Chart: 6. 5 - 7 Band Vocabulary

Percentage	Fraction
80%	Four-fifths
75%	Three-quarters
70%	Seven in ten
65%	Two thirds
60%	Three-fifths
55%	More than a half
50%	Half
45%	More than two-fifths

Example Phrases:

- One-fifth of the inhabitants have left their houses;
- Nearly two-third of homes turned out to be the next largest sector.
- Almost half of the cattles ran away from their shelter homes.

Pie Chart: 8 - 9 Band Vocabulary

Percentage	Fraction
35%	More than a third
25%	A quarter
20%	A fifth
15%	Less than a fifth
10%	One in ten
5%	One in twenty
77%	Just over three quarters/ approximately three quarters
49%	Just under a half / nearby a half
32%	Almost a third
75-85%	A vast majority
65-75%	A significant proportion
10-15%	A majority
0.05	A minimal number

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Example Phrases:

- A significant proportion of people in Canada went to fast food outlets in 2009.
- One in twenty patients die due to cancer
- Less than a fifth of Dubai's 1.5m people are local

Process Diagram

A process diagram is an illustration that shows you how something is done. It could be anything from the creation of a product to the recycling cycle .Generally, there'll be two types of process questions, the first is a manufacturing process: something that humans do , and the second is a natural process: something that occurs in nature.

Process Diagram: 6.5 – 7 Band Vocabulary

Nouns	Adverbs	Adjectives
▪ Stage ▪ Step ▪ Loops ▪ Recurs	▪ Afterwards ▪ Firstly ▪ Secondly ▪ During ▪ Next	• Cyclical • Natural

Example Phrases:

- Firstly, the milk is filtered and processed to make into a cheese.
- Afterwards, this recycled glass is coupled with new liquid glass to manufacture recycled bottles
- Subsequently, in the third step, the chloroplast produces oxygen and sugar.

Process Diagram: 8 - 9 Band Vocabulary

Nouns	Adverbs	Adjectives
■ Repetition ■ Cycle ■ Continues indefinitely	■ While ■ Subsequently ■ Following ■ Finally/Lastly	• Human-produced • Man-made • Linear • step(s) • Repetitious

Example Phrases:

- To begin with, the food is processed. The next step is when it is packed. Finally, it is delivered.
- This cyclical process usually begins whenever a new product is manufactured
- Lastly, the bricks are packed and delivered to their destinations.

Map

Task 1 map questions usually consist of two maps which have undergone a change. The maps are usually of a landscape, an island or a town. In introduction – you may use "illustrate", to describe location – you may use the "cardinal directions like north, east etc" and in conclusion – you may use "Overall".

Map: 6.5 - 7 Band Vocabulary

Use instead of MIDDLE PART/BECAUSE/IT IS	Use instead of IS/THERE IS/IT IS	Synonyms & Its Usage
▪ Before you get to ▪ in the centre of ▪ Just beyond ▪ a little beyond ▪ just past ▪ Inside/Outside ▪ To the left of ▪ To the right of ▪ left-hand side • right-hand side • turn right	▪ Go up/Go down ▪ Start by ▪ Is located ▪ situated ▪ lies	• Crossroad = intersection = junction • Housing area = residential area = sleeping area • Entrance = doorway • Modernisation = Modernize • Expansion = Expand • Removal = Remove • COnversion = Convert • Extension = Extend • Introduction = Introduce

Example Phrases:

- In Fengshui, the kitchen has to be in the Southeast corner.
- There is room to turn right here,
- The department store is located to the left of the central park.
- The introduction of the park in the school campus helped students to relax and chill.

Map: 8 - 9 Band Vocabulary

Directions	Verbs	Use like connectors
■ North/South/East/West ■ Upstairs/Downstairs ■ Clockwise/Anticlockwise ■ To the north/To the south/To the east/To the west ■ Across the road	■ Run through = cross = pass through = go through ■ Cross = pass over = cut across ■ Path = way ■ Roundabout ■ Area = field = zone ■ Site = place = location ■ Edge = boundary = end = fringe	• on the other side • beyond • along • corner • go straight • Beside • Furthermore • As well as • therefore, thus, hence • in contrast, conversely, on the other hand • Likewise, similarly

Example Phrases:

- Run through the cross street to reach the museum.
- There's a cafe on the other side of the lake.
- The main housing of the village was located in the north west around a main road
- A golf course was constructed to the south of the airport.
- The students walked across the road.
- Italian painters are renowned for their innovative works. The Greeks are similarly known for their philosophies.

- Besides the medical aid costing too much, it fails to offer even the most basic of out of hospital service
- The local council received additional funding for the arts. They were thus able to renovate the art gallery in the city centre.

Combinations

In IELTS Writing task 1, sometimes, there will be two or more different types of chart and graph. For instance, pie chart and bar chart, line graph and pie chart. Combinations or Multiple charts usually include two diagrams such as a bar chart and a line graph or a pie chart and a table as in this sample question.

Patterns of Collocations For IELTS Writing Task 1:

Here are some of the collocation patterns.

- Verb + Adverb
- Verb + Noun
- Noun + Adjective
- Adjective + Adverb
- Noun + Noun

Verb + Adverb Collocations

- Two children were severely injured in the accident.
- The girl blatantly refused to change seats.

Verb + Noun Collocations For IELTS

- On her 18th birthday, she decided to throw a party.
- He decided to break a habit in the new year.

Noun + Adjectives Collocations For IELTS

- There's been heavy rain in the state of Kerala.
- He had a tedious day at the office yesterday.

Adjective + Adverb Collocations For IELTS

- His parents were utterly shocked by his behaviour.
- It's critically important to learn collocations for IELTS.

Noun + Noun Collocations For IELTS

- She received a round of applause after her speech from the IELTS examiners.
- He generally drinks a pint of beer when he goes out.

Collocations to describe trends: Example Sentences

1. There was a substantial increase in the value of stocks on March 15th.
2. House prices rose dramatically in July.
4. The number of students studying Economics rose gradually from 2001 to 2010.
5. There was a sharp increase in employee turnover after the strike.
6. The proportion of biofuels used in Germany in 2009 rose marginally from 30% to 32%.

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Time Expressions:

- **In**

In 1999..... In the 20th century..... In the first ten years.....
there was a significant increase in production

- **for :**

For the first six months..... For twenty years.....
the number of employees remained the same

- **During :**

During the first six months..... During the remainder of the year.....
production was slowing down, while imports increased.

- **From-to / until :**

From August to / until November.....From 1950 to 1960
there was no change in energy use.

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- **Between - and :**

Between 1950 and 1960
there was no change in the rate of fuel consumption.

- **Before / after :**

Before 1960 the number remained small, but after 1965 there was a sudden increase.

- **Around / about :**

Around / about 1980 there was a change in the number of female part-time employee

- **By:**

By the late 19th century the rural workforce had declined significantly.

For the gap of 1 year	For the gap of 10 years	For future, avoid the usage of will as it is not certain and just an estimation
• In the next year • In the preceding year • In the following year • In the subsequent year	• After the gap of 10 years • After the span of 10 years • After a decade • 10 years down the line	• It is anticipated • It is predicted • It is assumed • It is expected

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General Vocabulary: Tabulated below are the general vocabularies that can be used while writing the academic task 1 answers:

Graphs	Maps:	Processes/Flowcharts
1. Climb	31. Adjacent	49. Ensue
2. Consistent	32. Border	50. Experience
3. Constant	33. Boundary	51. Follow
4. Decline	34. Construct	52. Include
5. Dip	35. Contour	53. Incorporate
6. Downward	36. Elevation	54. Introduce
7. Dramatic	37. Encompass	55. Precede
8. Fluctuate	38. Expand	56. Prior
9. Gradual	39. Extend	57. Proceed
10. Halve	40. Intersection	58. Subsequent
11. Increase	41 Located	59. Succeed
12. Leap	42. Modify	60. Undergo
13. Marginal	43. Overlapping	
14. Mode	44. Relocate	
15. Plummet	45. Replace	
16. Plunge	46. Situated	
17. Rapid	47. Territory	
18. Rocket	48. Zone	
19. Sharp		
20. Shoot up		
21. Significant		
22. Slump		
23. Soar.		
24. Upward		
25. Steady		
26. Steep		
27. Substantial		
28. Surge		

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How to respond to Academic Task 1 in IELTS?

1) Examine the graph

You must first gain a general understanding of the graph, chart, or diagram that you plan to depict. To obtain a sense of how you will organize the information, look for broad trends, key features, and important characteristics. Some of the patterns are:

- Car was the most popular type of transport in all countries, except for Germany.
- In Great Britain and USA, there are big differences between percentages of people who choose some kind of transport.
- In France, percentages of people who choose motorcycle and bicycle are nearly equal.
- Motorcycle was the least popular type of transport in all countries, except for the USA.
- Overall, car is the most chosen transport, bicycle is on the second place and motorcycle is the least chosen transport

2) Write an answer with the following structure:

Write your response once you've considered every pattern on the graph.

Introduction		**Introduce the graph (ideally 1-2 sentences).**
Body	General overview	In this paragraph you should describe main trends.
	Specific features	Group the given data by some feature. Then describe each feature. Use paragraphing! Usually, there should be 1-3 paragraphs in the body part.

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Example:

Here is a typical example of a question you could be asked in IELTS Writing Task 1.

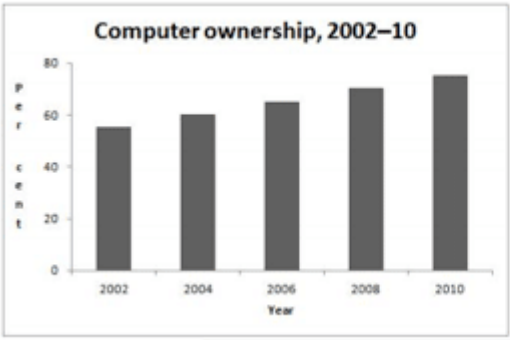
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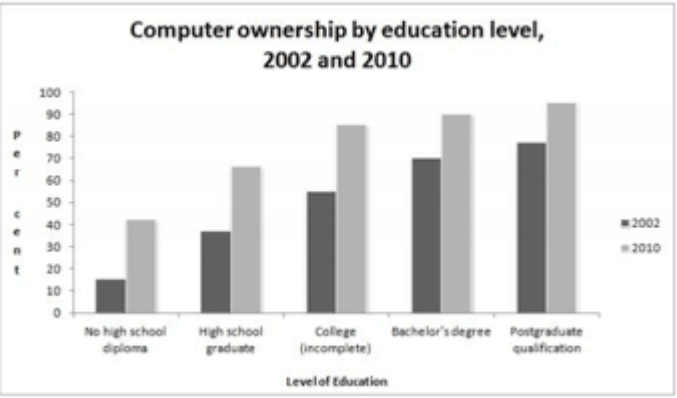
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graphs below give information about computer ownership as a percentage of the population between 2002 and 2010, and by level of education for the years 2002 and 2010.

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

Write at least 150 words.





Here's what you can do to write the Writing Task 1 Academic Essay

- **A.** Introduce the graph / chart
- **B.** Give an overview
- **C.** Describe the main features
- **D.** D. Give a short conclusion

A. Explain the graph or chart

To do this, you must rephrase the given information and explain what the IELTS writing task represents. Develop paraphrasing skills to write an introduction to the given chart or graph.

B. Provide an Overview

The major theme or standout fact from the graph or chart should be clearly stated in this summary/ overview. Just describe what you see from the chart in general, do not include information from the chart.

C. Identify the key characteristics.

Here, you can go into greater depth about the graph. Only the data should be used as a reference. You must list the similarities and differences between the two graphs. Here, comparative structures can be helpful.

D. Compose a short conclusion.

Although it's not quite compulsory, it is recommended that you add a succinct conclusion. This should bring the entire essay together and might even contain an important examination of the reasons why the trends have occurred. Make sure you don't go too far from the subject.

Example 1:

The graphs below show the numbers of male and female workers in 1975 and 1995 in several employment sectors of the republic of Freedonia.

Sample Answer Structure:

Introduction

You will also need to show you have an awareness of being able to differentiate between formal and more informal or colloquial language

Overview

It is very clear from the overall trend that men were largely dominating the job markets both during 1975 and 1995, but women made progress in the given 20 years period.

Body Paragraphs

According to the first graph that depicts the employment status in 1975, there were far more male employees in all the employment sectors than the opposite sex. Nearly half of the employees in the manufacturing industry were men. Most strikingly, 75% of finance sector employees were male. However, women appeared to be competing shoulder to shoulder against their male counterpart in the communication sectors.

Turning to the 1995 data, females had made a significant improvement in securing jobs in different employment sectors. On top of that, women outmatched the male counterpart in securing jobs in communication and the wholesale & retail trade industry. Furthermore, nearly half of the

communication sector employees were women. In the finance sector as well, women were not very far behind.

Comparing the two graphs, it seems very clear that in those twenty years the number of male employees in these sectors had remained largely unchanged, but there was a considerable increase of female employees in the majority of these job sectors.

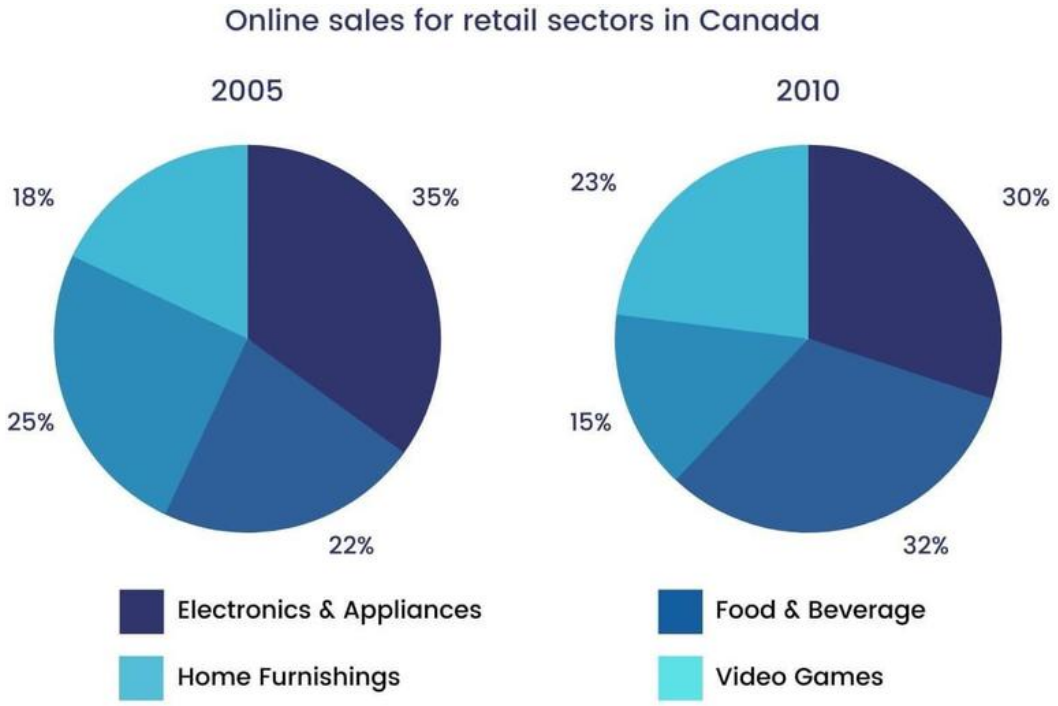
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Practice Mode

Question:

The pie chart shows the online sales for retail sectors in Canada in the year 2005 & 2010. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.



Sample Answer

Introduction paragraph

The charts compare four retail sectors which are Electronics & Appliance, Food & Beverage, Home Furnishings and Video Games in Canada in terms of the proportion of their internet sales in two years, 2005 and 2010.

Introduction:

Write on your own..

Sample of an Overview paragraph

Overall, the proportion of online sales for each of the four sectors changed significantly from 2005 to 2010. While the figures for food and beverages and also video games increased, the figures for the other two sectors fell.

Overview Paragraph:

Write on your own..

Sample Body Paragraph:

In 2005, the proportion of online sales of food and beverages was 22%, but this rose to 32% in 2010. The percentage for internet sales of video games also went up, by 5% from the 2005 figure of 18%. In contrast, the percentages of the online sales of the other sectors decreased.

The most dramatic fall was in the home furnishings retail sector. While this figure was 25% of the total online sales of these four sectors in 2005, it fell to just 15% in 2010. There was also a decrease in the electronics and appliances sector, which saw a fall from 35% in 2005 to 30% in 2010.

Body Paragraph:

Write on your own..

How to Achieve Band 6.5 -7.0?

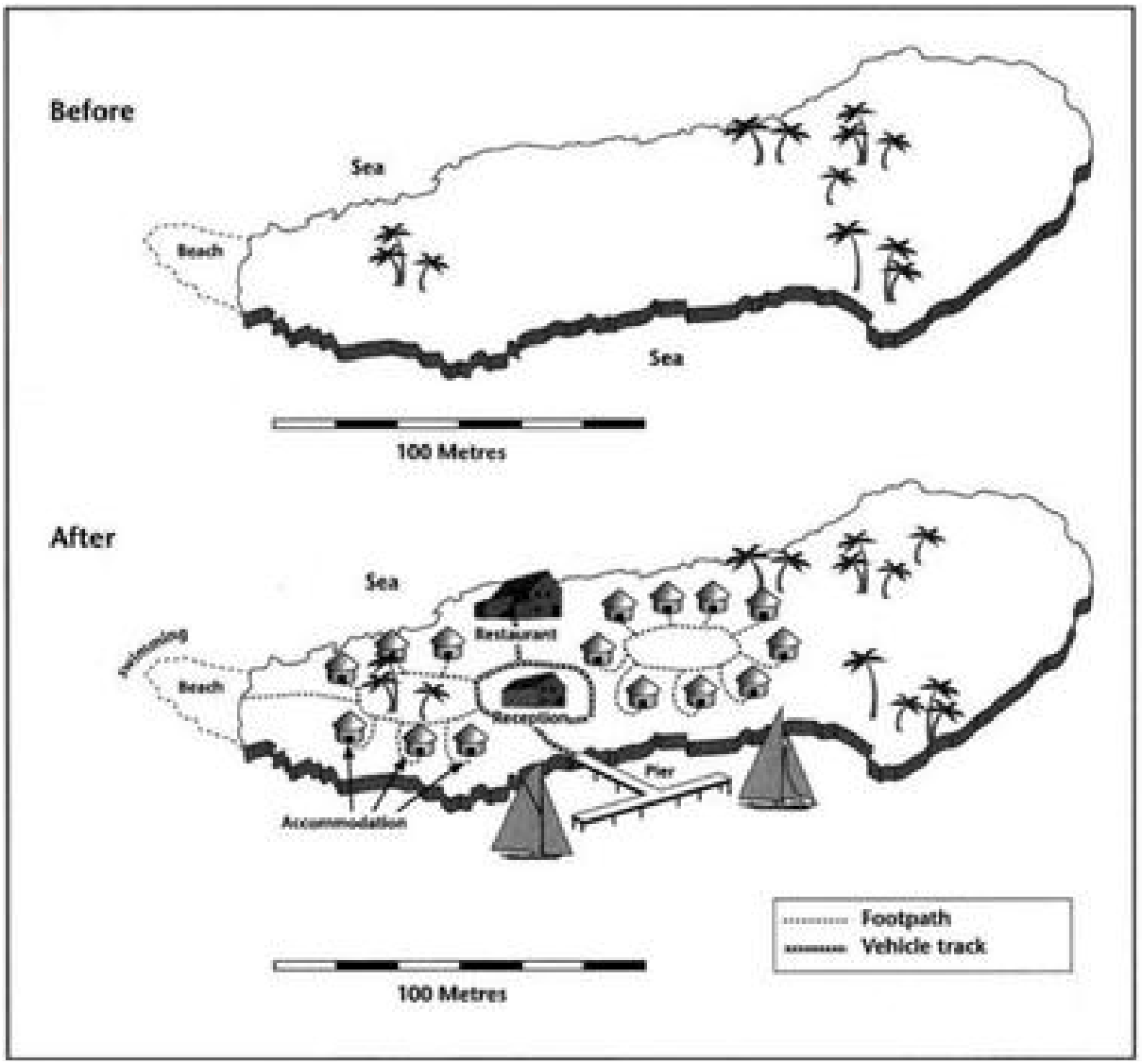
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Map

Report 1

The two maps below show an island, before and after the construction of some tourist facilities. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

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



Sample Answer

The two maps show the same island while first one is before and the second one is after the construction for tourism.

Looking first at the one before construction, we can see a huge island with a beach in the west. The total length of the island is approximately 250 meters.

Moving on the second map, we can see that there are lots of buildings on the island. There are two areas accommodation.

One is in the west near the beach while the other one is in the centre of the island. Between them, there is a restaurant in the north and a central reception block, which is surrounded by a vehicle track.

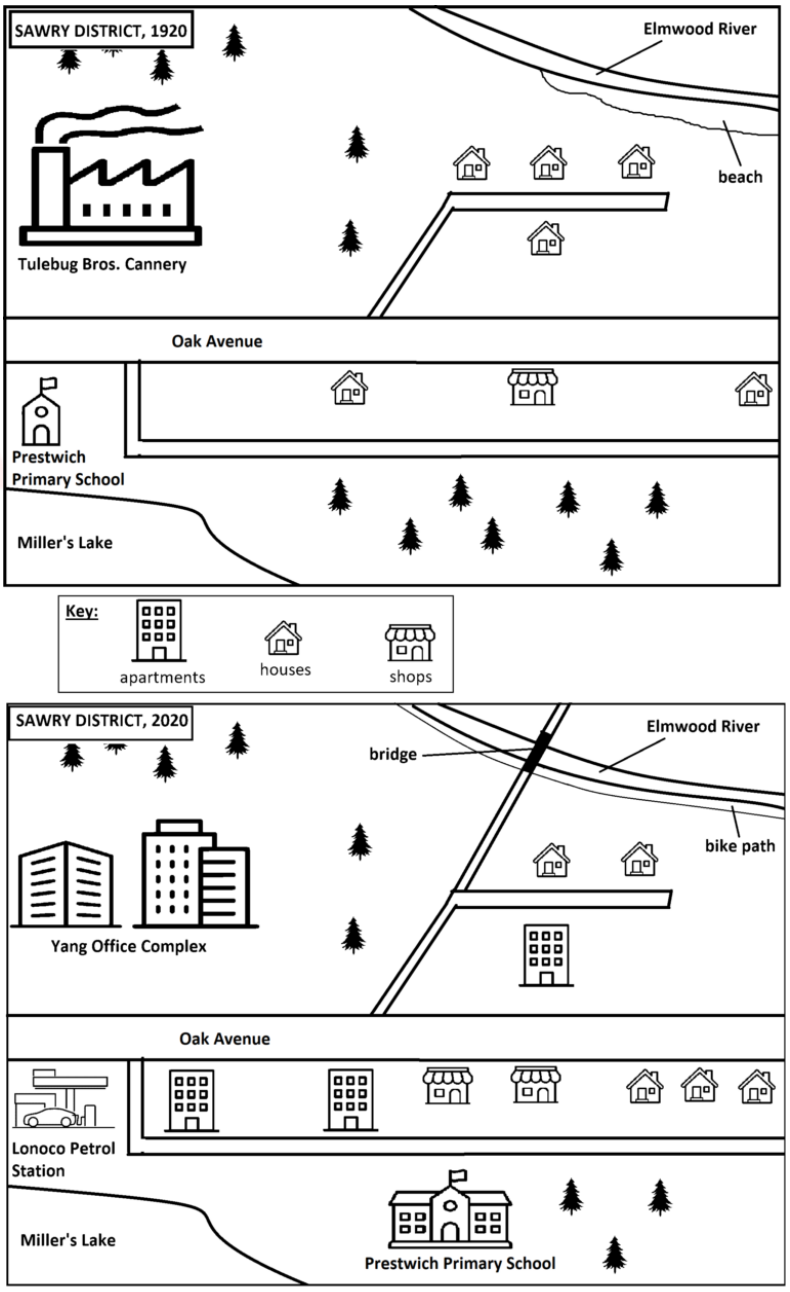
This track also goes down to the pier where people can go sailing in the south sea of the island. Furthermore, tourists can swim near the beach in the west. A footpath connecting the western accommodation units also leads to the beach.

Overall, comparing the two maps, there are significant changes after this development. Not only lots of facilities are built on the island, but also the sea is used for activities. The new island has become a good place for tourism.

Report 2

The diagrams below show changes that have taken place in the Sawry District neighbourhood since 1920.

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



Sample Answer

This pair of maps depicts change over the course of a century in the Sawry District neighborhood by showing the area in 1920 and 2020.

The overall change in the neighborhood is one of growth. By 2020 there are more businesses, more housing, and greater public services. However, not all businesses and services remained intact after 1920.

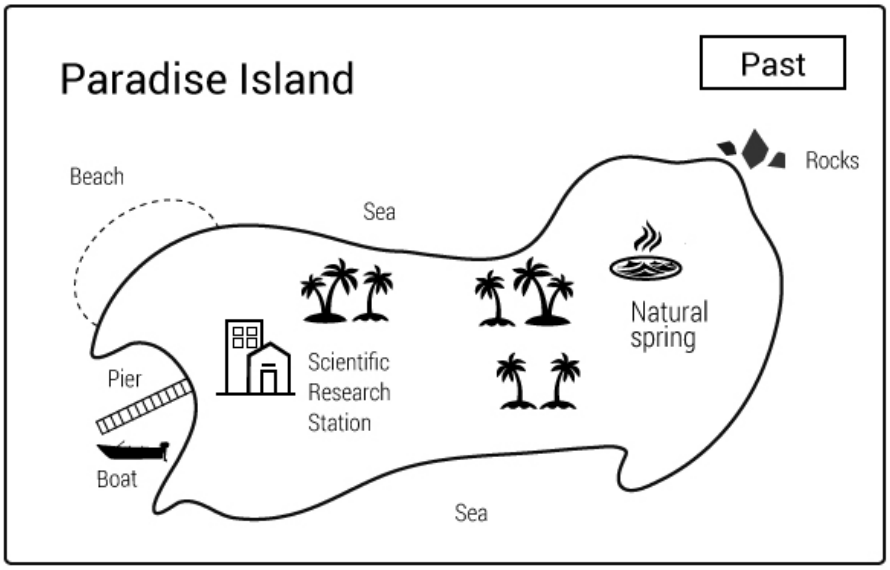
Business and housing saw the most change and growth. The cannery present in 1920 was replaced by an office complex. Two of the houses near the Elmwood River were demolished and replaced by a road and an apartment complex. Oak Avenue went from having two houses and a shop to having three houses, two shops, an apartment complex, and a petrol station.

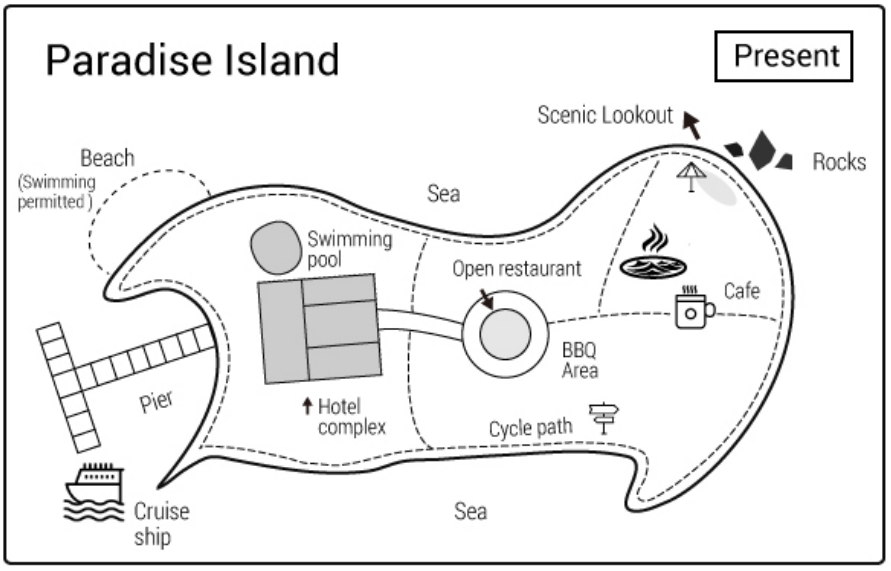
The change in public services was less significant than the change in housing and businesses. Prestwich Primary School was demolished and then rebuilt as a bigger school, closer to Oak Street's shops. And Elmwood River gained a bridge and a bike path, the latter of which replaced the small beach seen on the 1920 map.

Report 3

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

Write at least 150 words.





Sample Answer

The two maps below show Paradise island in the past and in the present

The two maps of Paradise Island in the past and the present depict the many changes that occurred over a period of time.

Overall, Paradise island now has been transformed into a well-facilitated tourist destination.

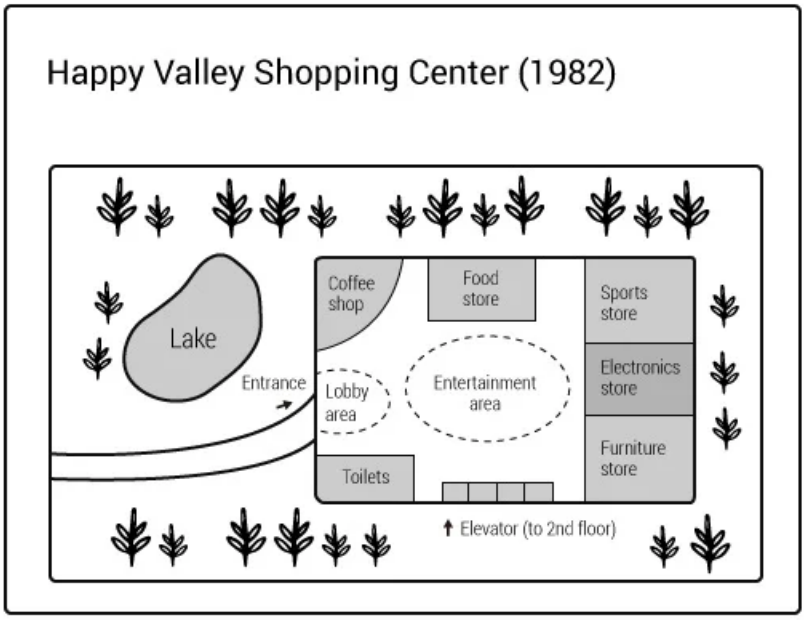
The island seemed undeveloped in the past, with palm trees dotted around it. The only establishment at that time was the scientific research station. A pier was located on the west coast of the island, allowing boats to access the shores and a beach was towards the Northwest of the island. To the East, there existed a natural spring, which was not far away from some rocks in the Northeast.

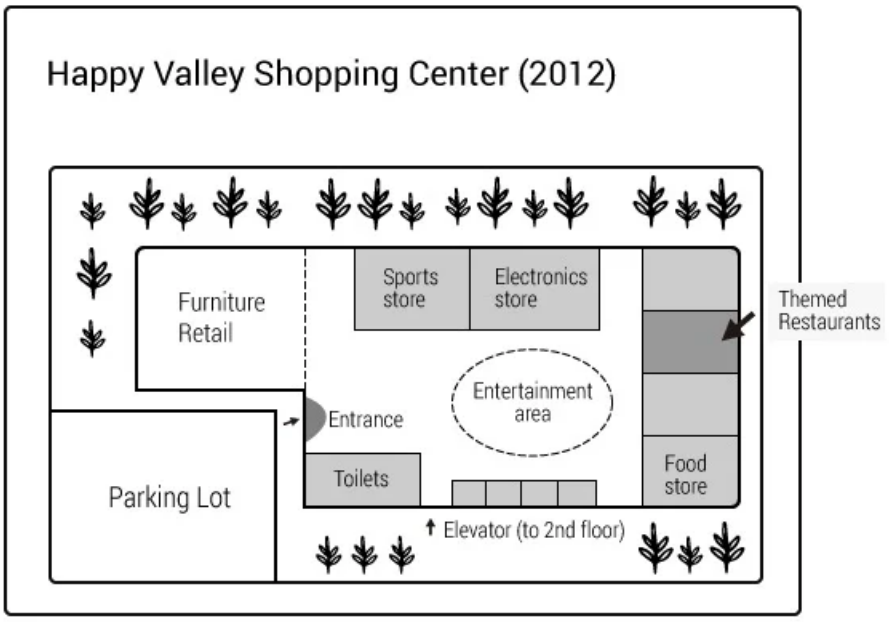
At present, the research station is replaced by a huge hotel with swimming pool access towards its North. The pier is enlarged, where cruise ship passengers enter the island. An open restaurant and a BBQ area were constructed in the center of the island. To the south of the spring, a cafe is set up. A scenic lookout is opened at the Northwest of the rocks. People are now permitted on the beach. Interestingly, there is a cycle path connecting to all mentioned facilities.

Report 4

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

Write at least 150 words.





Sample Answer

The two maps show the radical changes that Happy Valley Shopping Center underwent during the period between 1982 and 2012. Overall, it is clear that the redevelopment resulted in expansion of the shopping mall and rearrangement of its in-house facilities.

By 2012, the indoor shopping area spread to the west, and the outdoor lake was replaced by a furniture retailer. Additionally, considerable changes were made to the north-west part where a coffee shop was removed and an adjacent food store was relocated to the south-east corner of the mall. Two stores selling sports and electronic goods took over their previous locations along the northern wall. A linear array of themed restaurants moved in along the eastern wall of the shopping centre, replacing sports and electronics shops. On the western side, the lobby area at the main entrance was removed to allow for a bigger central entertainment area.

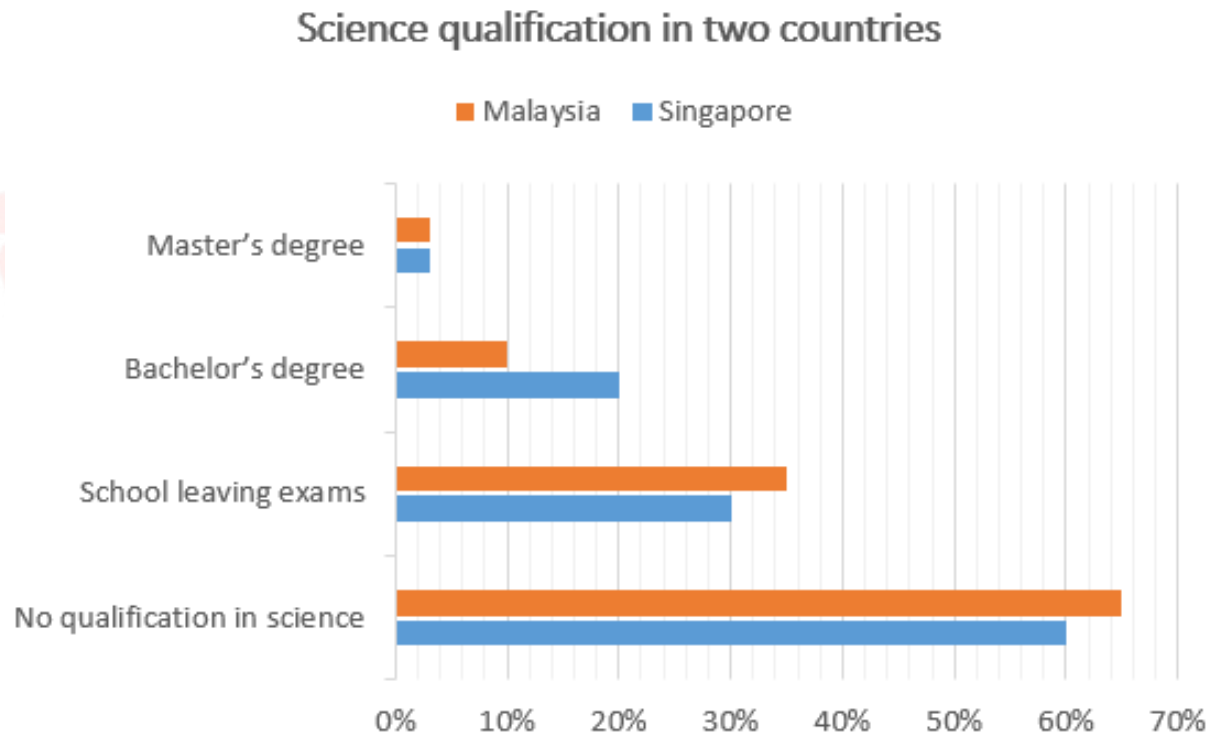
Yet another alteration was made outside, where a path leading to the main entrance of the mall was removed and instead a spacious car park was built. The entrance, however, was kept in the same location and the lines of trees surrounding the shopping centre remained largely unchanged where possible.

Bar Chart

Report 5

The chart below gives information about science qualifications held by people in two countries.

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



Sample Answer

The bar chart illustrates the percentage of people who hold a science qualification in Singapore and Malaysia. A prominent feature is that a significantly low percentage of people hold science qualifications, that is Master's and Bachelor's degrees in science from university level studies in both countries. Less than 5% of people hold a qualification in science at Master's degree level in both Singapore and Malaysia.

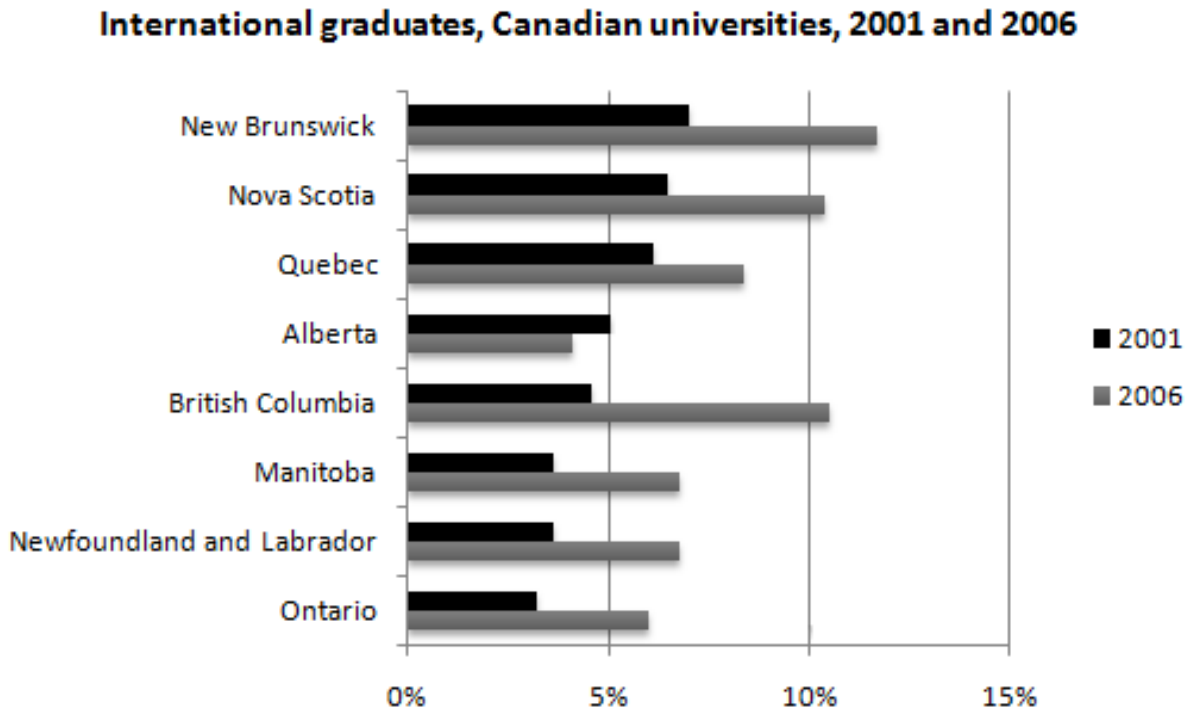
There is a significant difference in the percentage of people holding science qualifications at Bachelor level between the two countries; while this number is 20% in Singapore, in Malaysia it is a mere 10%. The percentage of people with school leaving exams in science is slightly higher in Malaysia than in Singapore. 35% of people in Malaysia have a science qualification at this level, whereas the number in Singapore is 5% lower. Finally, more than half the people in both countries hold no science qualification at all.

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Report 6

The chart below shows the percentage change in the share of international students among university graduates in different Canadian provinces between 2001 and 2006.

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



Sample Answer

The chart shows changes in the share of international students who graduated from universities in different Canadian provinces over a period of 5 years.

In 2001, this share had a relatively narrow range, from 3% in Ontario to 7.0% in New Brunswick. Nova Scotia had the second highest proportion at 6.5%. Five years later, the figures for most provinces had risen, with the exception of Alberta. There, the figures fell by 1% to just over 4%.

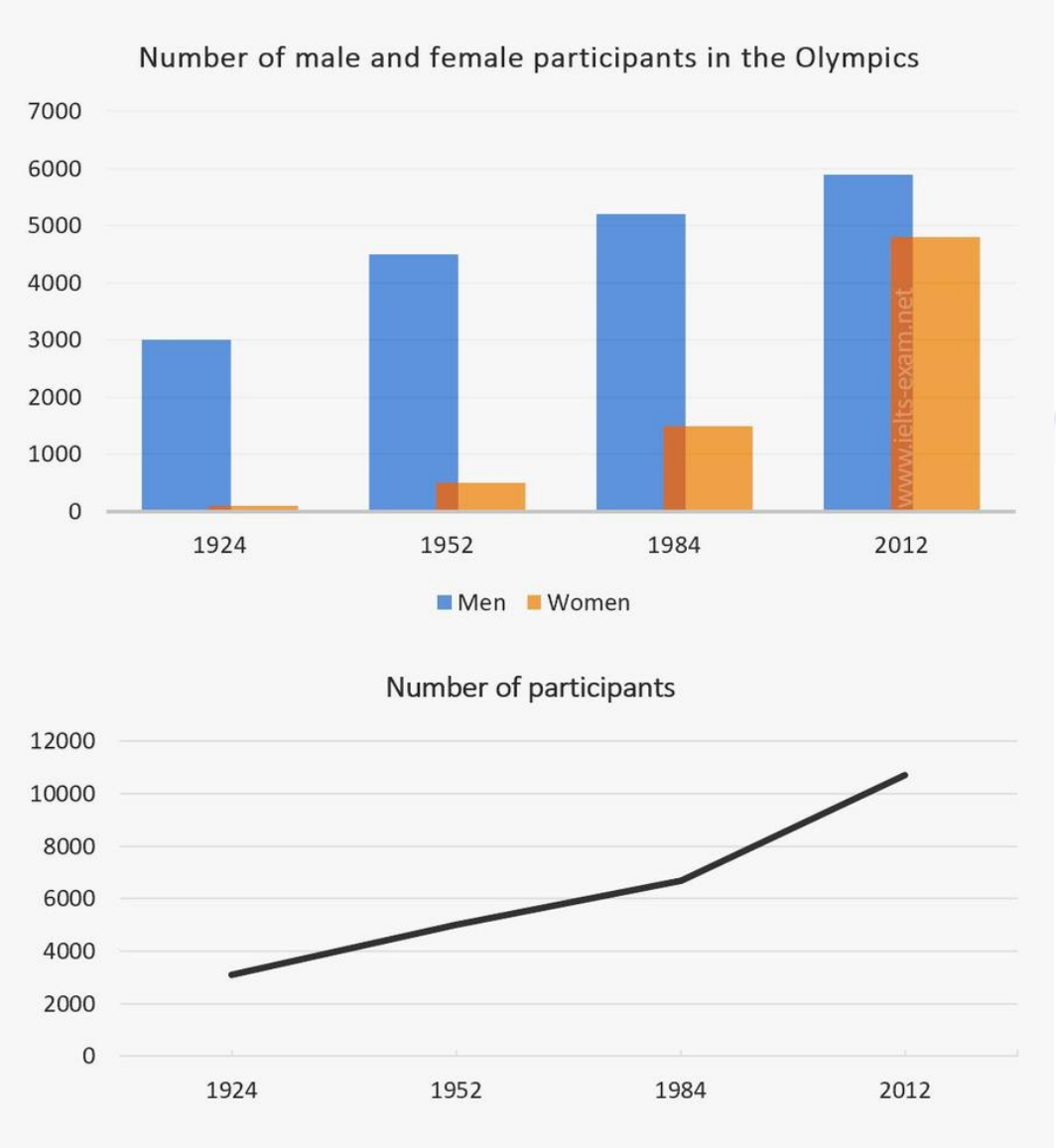
By 2006, some parts of Canada experienced a considerable increase in their share of international graduates. Growth in this share was especially strong in the case of New Brunswick, where the figures rose from 7% to 12%. The largest growth occurred in British Columbia, where it more than doubled to 11%.

Over this five-year period, changes in the proportion of international graduates have been very uneven across the provinces of Canada. However, New Brunswick remained the province with the highest percentage overall.

Report 7

The chart and graph below give information about participants who have entered the Olympics since it began.

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



Sample Answer

The two charts give information about the gender and number of athletes who have entered the Games since they started. The bar chart illustrates the number of men and women entering the Games, whereas the line graph shows the number of participants.

It is evident from the bar chart that, until 2012, there were always significantly more men entering the Games than women. In 1924 and 1952, there were hardly any women entering the Games, yet in 1952 there were over 4,000 male participants. In 2012, however, the number of female athletes rose significantly to nearly 5,000, only approximately 1,000 lower than male participants.

The line graph shows a similar trend, with the number of participants increasing throughout the century. The most significant increase occurred between 1984 and 2012, when the number of athletes rose from just over 6,000 to over 10,000 in 2012.

To summarise therefore, since 1924 the number of athletes entering the Olympic Games has increased dramatically. This is particularly the case for women, who are now represented in nearly the same numbers as male participants.

Student Space

Report 8

The graph below shows the percentage of part-time workers in each country of the United Kingdom in 1980 and 2010.

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



Sample Answer

The bar chart shows the percentage of people who have part-time jobs in the countries that make up the United Kingdom, both in 1980 and in 2010. There'has generally been a small increase in part-time workers from 1980 to 2010, except in Northern Ireland. The graph also shows that England and Wales have far more part-time workers than Northern Ireland and Scotland.

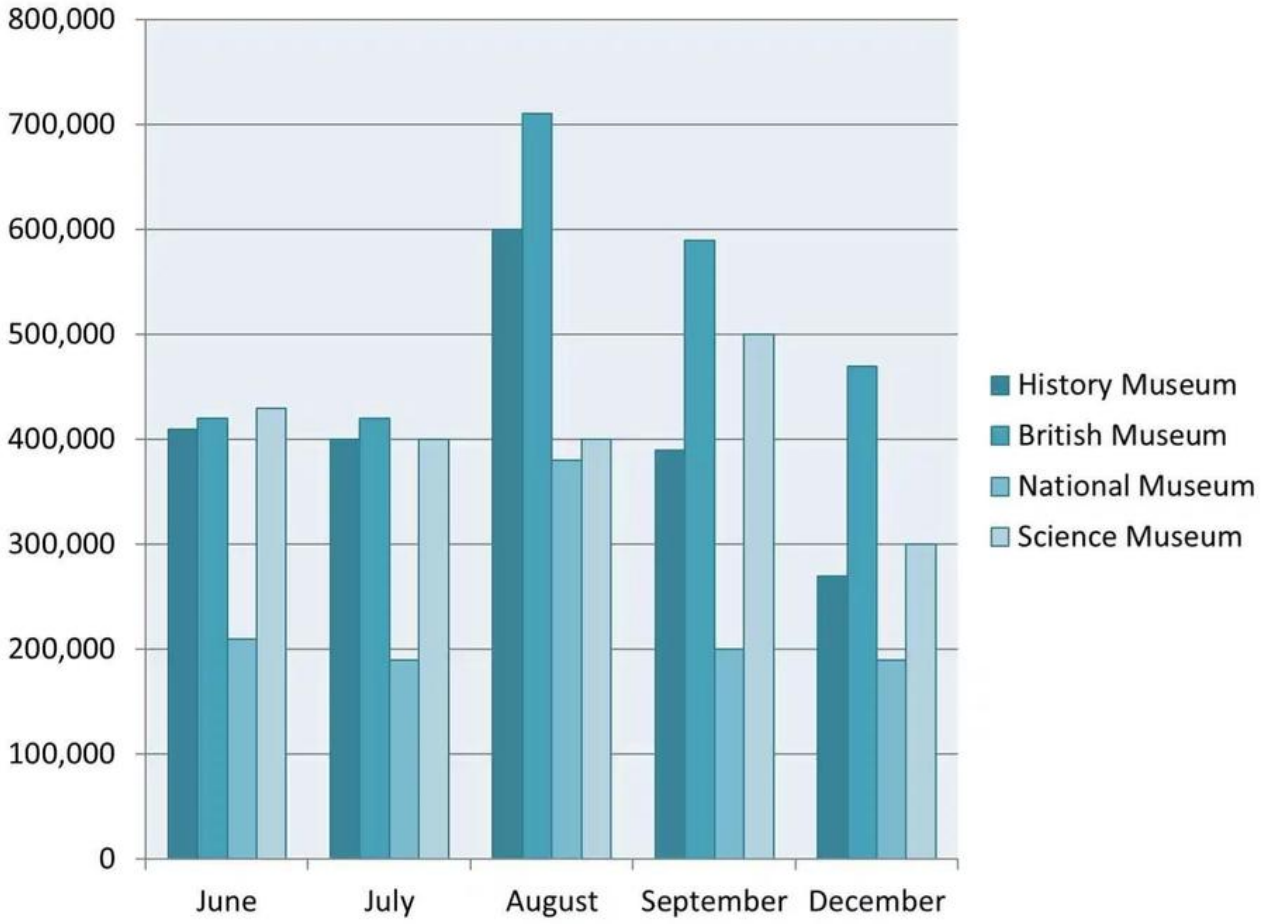
In 1980, 25% of people in England worked part time. The only country with a greater percentage of part-time workers was Wales, with around 33% working part time. Both countries saw an increase in the percentage of people working part time in 2010. In England, the percentage rose to over 30% and in Wales percentage rose to just over 35%.

Scotland had the smallest percentage of part-time workers in 1980, with just over ten per cent. However, this rose to almost 20% in 2010 which is a large increase. Lastly, Northern Ireland was the only country which had a decreasing percentage of part-time workers. In 1980, it had around 15% of people in part-time work. This decreased by a couple of per cent in 2010.

Student Space

Report 9

The bar chart shows the number of visitors to four London museums. Interpret the information as given in the chart and write what you perceive in 150 words.



Sample Answer

The bar chart compares attendance figures for museums in London over a period from June to December. Looking from an overall perspective, it is readily apparent that only the British Museum grew in popularity, while the others saw steep or moderate declines. In terms of overall figures, the British Museum was highest and the National Museum lowest throughout.

In June, the History Museum (410,000), the British Museum (420,000) and the Science Museum (430,000) had similar figures with the National Museum the outlier at just 210,000 visitors. Through July, numbers for all museums declined gradually, with the exception of the British Museum which was stable. August saw a shift in the pattern as the History and British Museum soared to 600,000 and 710,000, respectively. The Science Museum was unchanged but National Museum admissions doubled to 380,000.

By September, figures had fallen back to 390,000 and 590,000 for the History and British Museum, in turn, while the Science Museum rose to 500,000 visitors and the National Museum dipped to 200,000. At the end of the period, the History Museum continued to fall (270,000) along with the British Museum (470,000), National Museum (190,000), and the Science Museum (300,000).

Student Space

Pie Chart

Report 10

The chart below shows what Anthropology graduates from one university did after finishing their undergraduate degree course. The table shows the salaries of the anthropologists in work after five years. Summaries the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where revelant.



Sample Answer

The pie chart gives information about the employment status of Anthropology graduates from a particular university after completing their undergraduate degree course, and the table illustrates how much the anthropologists in three different types of employment got paid after five years.

In general, it is evident that while the percentage of Anthropology graduates doing full-time work after receiving their undergraduate degree was highest, the opposite was true for those choosing part-time work and postgraduate study. Furthermore, after 5 year's work, the proportions of anthropologists working as freelance consultants and in the government sector with the lowest salary range were exactly the same, while the highest figure can be seen in that of those working in the government sector with the highest-paid.

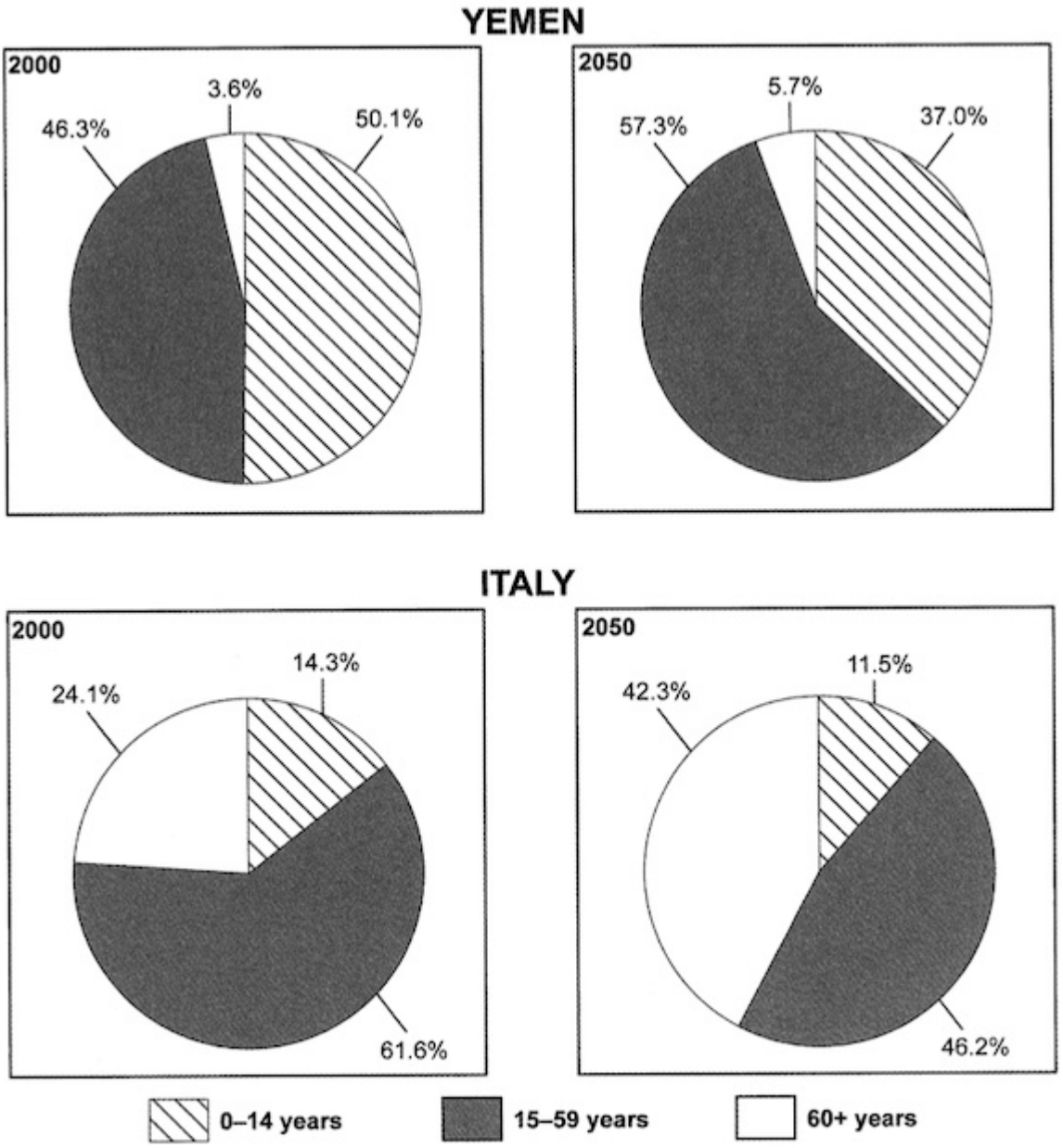
Regarding the pie chart, the majority of Anthropology graduates had a full-time job, at 52%, while the proportions of those only working part-time and the unemployed were significantly lower, at only 15% and 12% respectively. Meanwhile, the figures for Anthropology graduates choosing full-time postgraduate study and the unknown group were identical, at 8%, whereas only 5% of graduates majoring in Anthropology chose to do part-time work and pursue postgraduate study at the same time.

Turning to the table, Anthropology graduates with a salary range between 25.000 and 49.999 dollars accounted for the smallest proportion of those working as freelance consultants and in the government sector after 5 years, at only 5%, which was half the figure for private companies. By contrast, the percentages of those working as freelance consultants, in the government sector and in private companies with the most generous salary in the table were considerably higher, at 40%, 50% and 30% respectively.

Report 11

The charts below give information on the ages of the populations of Yemen and Italy in 2000 and projections for 2050.

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



Sample Answer

The bar charts compare three age ranges of people in Yemen and Italy for the year 2000 and predictions for 2050. While Yemen will see the domination of 0-14 year olds in their population overtaken by 15-59 year olds in 2050, the dominant population in Italy, 15-59 years olds, remains the same over the period, albeit at a far lower percentage by 2050.

In 2020, while 0-14 year olds made up just over half of the population in Yemen, this accounted for only 14.3% of Italy's population. The predominant age group in Italy was those aged 15-59, at 61.6%, and in Yemen this group was also fairly large, at 46.3%. In Yemen, the 60+ age group was very small, representing just 3.6% of the overall population. In contrast, this group made up just under a quarter of people in Italy.

By 2050, the population composition in Yemen will have changed noticeably, with 15-59 year olds expected to replace the younger age group as the dominant category, at 57.3% and 37% respectively. The 60+ age range will experience only a slight increase. However, in Italy, it is the 60+ age group that is predicted to see the greatest change, rising to just over 42%. Unlike Yemen, the greatest change will be seen in the percentage of those over 60, rising to 42.3%. The 0-14 group will see a slight fall.

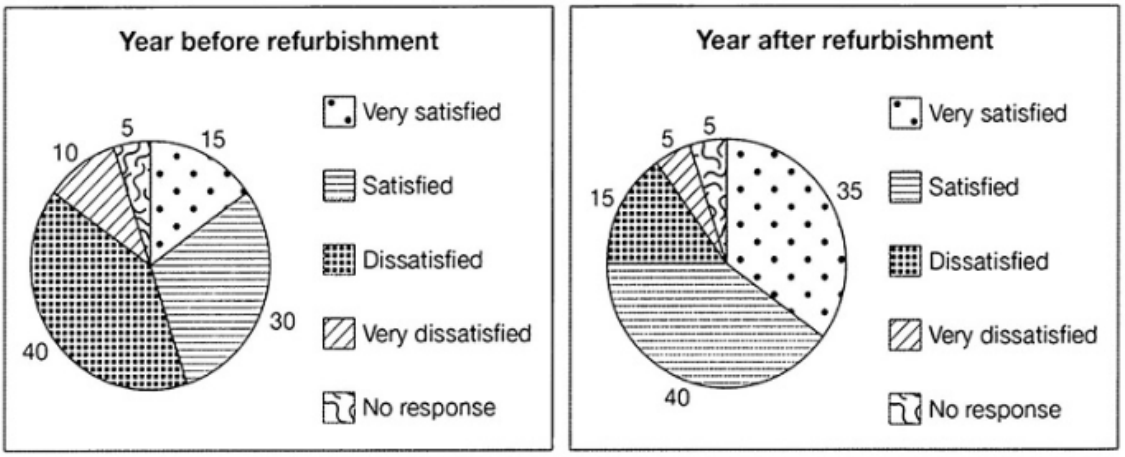
Report 12

The table below shows the numbers of visitors to Ashdown Museum during the year before and the year after it was refurbished. The charts show the result of surveys asking visitors how satisfied they were with their visit, during the same two periods.

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

Total number of visitors to Ashdown Museum	
During the year before refurbishment:	74,000
During the year after refurbishment:	92,000

Results of surveys of visitor satisfaction



Sample Answer

The table shows the number of visitors to Ashdown Museum in the years prior to and after its refurbishment, and the pie charts show how visitors felt about their experience during the same two years as indicated by surveys.

Overall, in addition to the noticeable decrease in the unsatisfied part, the number of yearly visitors and the proportion of very pleased visitors both grew noticeably as a result of this remodelling.

In the year prior to its reconstruction, Ashdown Museum received 74,000 visitors, however this figure increased substantially to 92,000 in the year after, with a clear increase of 18,000 people.

In terms of visitor happiness, the ratio of the very satisfied group increased dramatically from 15% to 35% in the same period while the rate of unsatisfied visitors noticeably reduced from 40% to 15% in the year following renovation. Additionally, from 30% in the year prior to reconstruction to 40% in the year following the revitalization, the percentage of satisfied visitors grew substantially. The percentage of respondents who were very unsatisfied with their visit dropped to 5%. Furthermore, only 15% and 30% of respondents said they were very satisfied and satisfied with their experience during the year prior to the refurbishing, compared to 35% and 40% who said the same after the rejuvenation, bringing the overall proportion up to 75%.

Student Space

Table

Report 13

The Table below shows the results of a survey that asked 6800 Scottish adults (aged 16 years and over) whether they had taken part in different cultural activities in the past 12 months.

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

Participation in cultural activities, by age

	16-24	*25-44*	*45-74*	*All aged 16 and over*
	%	%	%	%
Any performance*	**35**	**22**	**17**	**22**
Undertaking any crafts	**11**	**17**	**22**	**19**
Cultural purchases	**11**	**17**	**18**	**16**
Any visual arts	**30**	**16**	**11**	**15**
Any writing	**17**	**6**	**5**	**7**
Computer based	**10**	**9**	**5**	**6**

* Dancing, singing, playing musical instruments and acting

Sample Answer

The table illustrates the results of research undertaken in Scotland with adults aged from 16-74 to assess their involvement in a variety of cultural activities over a 12-month period. Overall, it is evident that participation in any performance and crafts were the most popular for all age groups.

The highest participation in any activities was seen in the 16-24 age group, with 35% and 30% respectively doing performance and visual arts. In contrast, other activities were much lower, particularly those computer-based, at only 10%.

Turning to the older age groups, like the under 25s, the highest participation rate seen for 25-44 years olds was in performance, though this was much lower, at only 22%. A similar rate of 22% was evident for the most popular activity for the 45-74 age group, which was crafts. Again, the popularity of computers was very low for all those who were 25 plus, as was interest in writing.

Taking all age groups together, it can be seen that performance and crafts were the most popular, at over 19%, whereas cultural purchases and visual arts were slightly less popular at 16% and 15% respectively. Finally, little interest was shown in writing and computing.

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Report 14

The table below gives information about the underground railway systems in six cities.
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

City	Date opened	Kilometres of route	Passengers per year (in millions)
London	1863	394	775
Paris	1900	199	1191
Tokyo	1927	155	1927
Washington DC	1976	126	144
Kyoto	1981	11	45
Los Angeles	2001	28	50

Sample Answer

The table provided gives information on the underground railway systems in terms of the routes covered, passengers travelling annually and the year the railway system was initiated. The indicated information in the table is for six cities.

As per the table, the oldest underground railway service provider is in London and also covers the longest rail routes (1863 and 394 km of routes). On the other hand, Los Angeles is the latest as it opened in 2001 and covers the second least railway route of 28 km.

Furthermore, Tokyo railway service initiated in 1927 but consists the largest number of travellers (1927 passengers) among all other six cities, while It is Kyoto that consists of the least number of travellers (45 passengers).

Overall, two of the oldest systems are London and Paris but it is Paris and Tokyo that has a large number of passengers travelling annually; meanwhile, it is London that has the largest route travelled (394 km).

Report 15

The table below shows the changes in some household types in Canada from 1984 to 2020.

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

PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY					
Canada: household types	Percentages				
	1984	1994	2004	2014	2020
One person	6	8	11	12	12
One-family households					
Couple					
No children	19	20	23	25	25
Dependent children	52	47	41	39	36
Non-dependent children	10	10	11	9	9
Lone parent	4	6	10	12	12

Sample Answer

The table shows the changes in household types in Canada at 10-year intervals from 1984 to 2014 and again in 2020.

There has been a steady increase in households without children during this period. One-person households doubled from 6% in 1984 to 12% in 2020, whilst the percentage of couples with no children rose from 19% in 1984 to 23% in 2004 and to 25% in 2014. However, this figure levelled out in 2020. Even bigger changes have occurred when it comes to couples with dependent children. This category shrank from 52% in 1984 to 36% in 2020.

In contrast, the percentage of lone parents trebled over the same period, rising from 4% in 1984 to 12% in 2020. The percentage of families with non-dependent children has remained more stable: 10% in 1984, rising only 1% over the next 20 years before falling to 9% in 2014.

In conclusion, the table shows definite patterns of change within the Canadian family over the past 40 years, in particular the decline in the traditional. model of one couple with dependent children.

Student Space

Report 16

The table below shows the estimated literacy rates by region and gender for 2000-2004.

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

	Total	Male	Female
World	82.2%	87.2%	77.3%
Africa	62.5%	71.6%	53.9%
Americas	93.6%	94.1%	93.2%
Asia	79.3%	85.9%	72.5%
Europe	98.8%	99.2%	98.5%
Ocenia	93.4%	94.2%	92.7%

Sample Answer

The table shows estimated literacy rates for men and women in 2000-2004 in five regions: Africa, the Americas, Asia, Europe and Oceania. It also shows average world literacy rates for both genders for the same years.

According to the table, Europe has the highest literacy rates, reaching almost 99%. There is virtually no difference in literacy rates for European men and women.

In Oceania and the Americas, the figures for both men and women are almost the same. In both regions over 93% of the population is literate.

In both Asia and Africa, there are considerable differences in literacy rates between men and women. In Asia, only 72.5% of women are literate, whereas the figure for Asian men is 13% higher. In Africa, the gap is nearly double, with 53.9% of all African women being literate and 71.6% of the African men being able to read and write.

Overall, around 82% of the world population is literate. In Europe, Oceania and the Americas the literacy rates are the highest, with over 90% of the population able to read and write. Asia and Africa have lower literacy rates than the other regions in the graph.

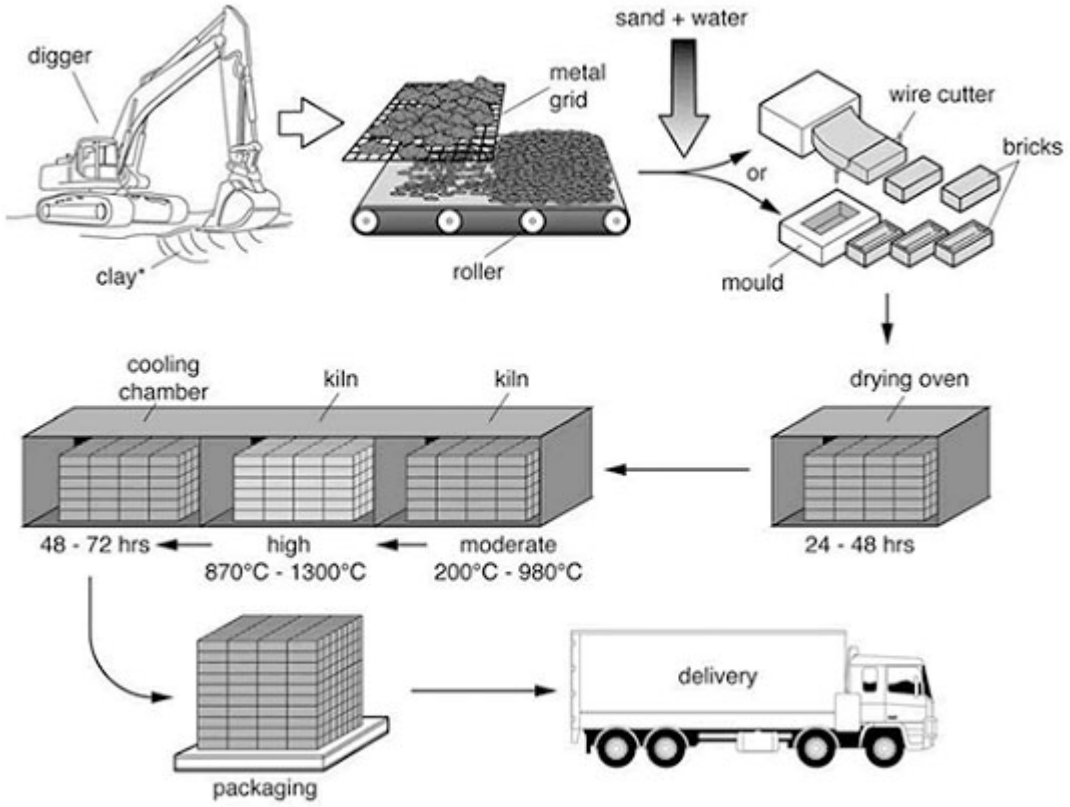
Student Space

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Process Diagram

Report 17

The diagram below shows the process by which bricks are manufactured for the building industry.
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



Sample Answer

The given diagram shows different stages of brick manufacturing for the building industries. Generally speaking, brick production involves 7 steps, starting from the digging stages and ending at the delivery stage.

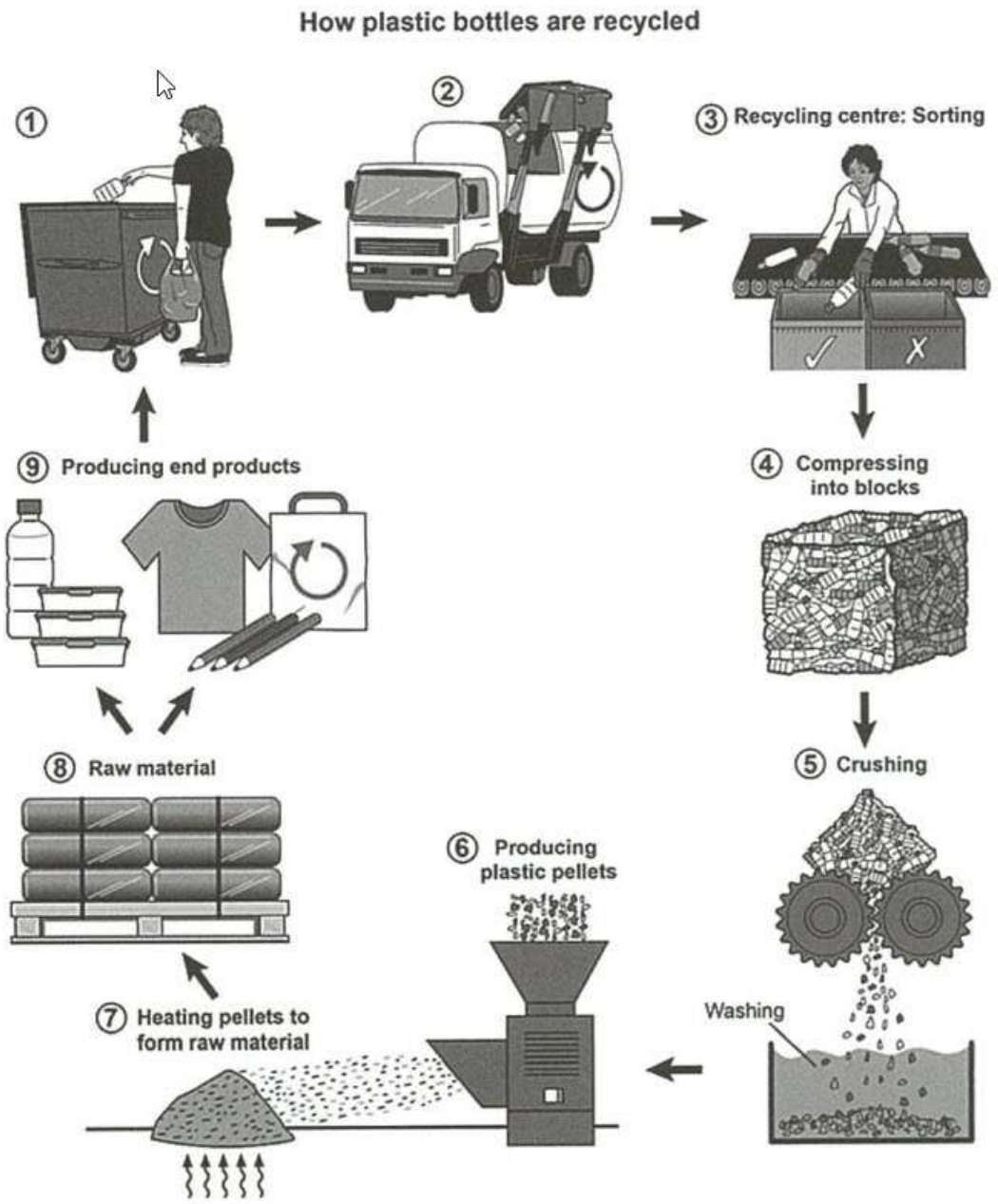
As is given in the graph, the first step of brick manufacturing is digging the clay with a large digger. This clay is then filtered and processed in a roller machine and then mixed with sand and water. In the third stage, the mixture is either kept in a mould or cut in a wire cutter to make the raw shape of the bricks. In the next step, the shaped raw bricks are dried for 24 to 48 hours in a drying oven. After that, the dried raw bricks are kept in a kiln, both in moderate and high temperature, up to 1300 degree centigrade and then placed in a cooling chamber for about 48 to 72 hours. This process makes the brick to be packed and delivered in the final two steps. The delivery process is the final process of brick manufacturing and as it is noted, brick making is a moderately complex process that requires some predefined works to make it usable.

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Report 18

The diagram below shows the process for recycling plastic bottles.

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



Sample Answer

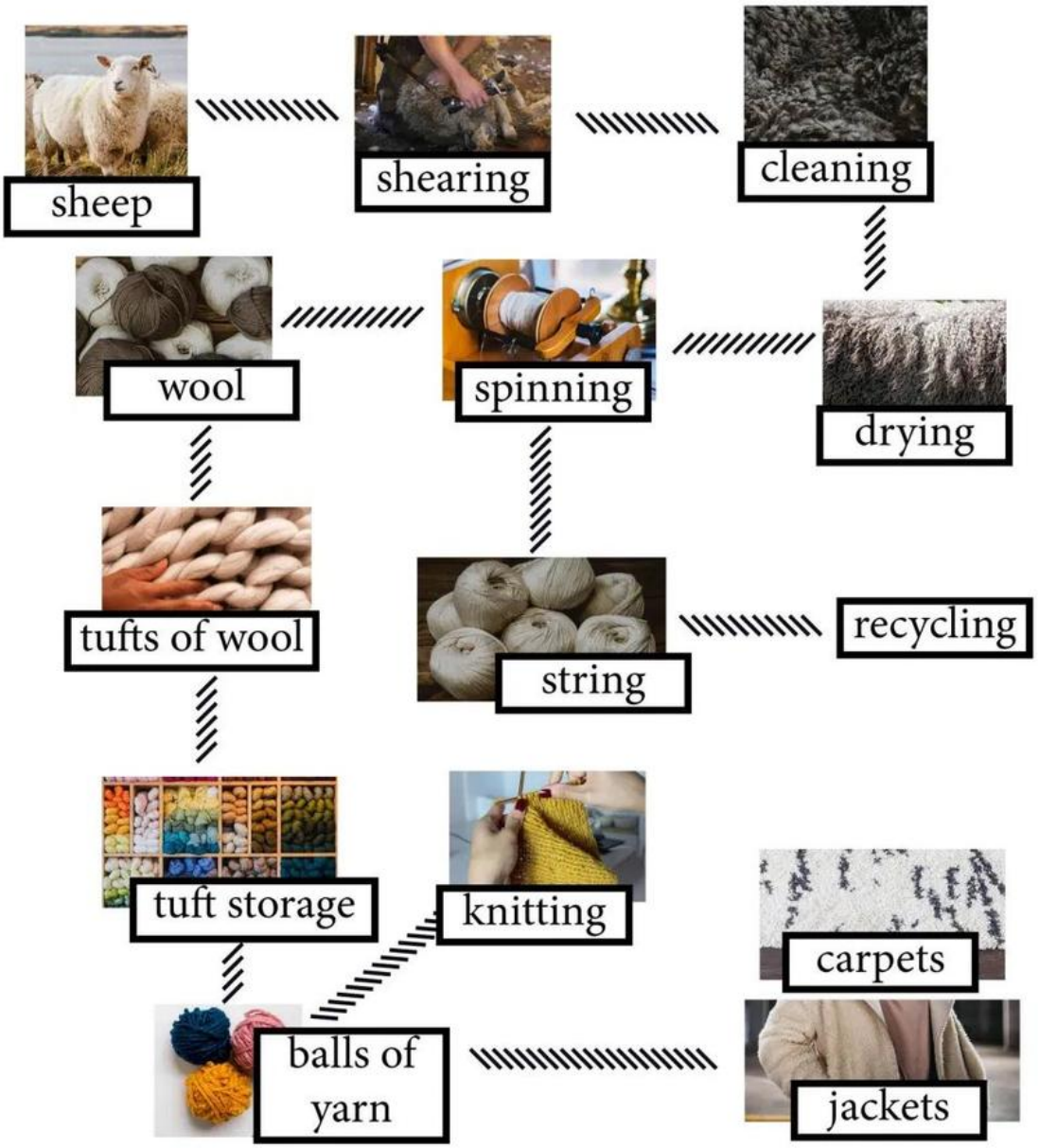
The diagram detailed above delineates how plastic bottles are recycled. Looking from an overall perspective, it is readily apparent that this circular process is comprised of 3 main stages including initial collection and sorting, followed by processing and cleaning, and finally reconstitution into a novel material for further usage.

Recycling commences when an individual places their rubbish in a designated recycling bin, prior to being loaded into specialized garbage trucks. After transportation to the recycling center, the plastic bottles are sorted by hand, compressed tightly to form blocks and then crushed into small pieces and washed.

The next stages involve transformation into a reusable material. The pieces of plastic are first poured into a machine that turns them into pellets. These pellets are then heated in order to create a raw material that can be used in the manufacture of products ranging from clothes and bottles to containers and pencils. These items are themselves recyclable and the process begins again.

Report 19

The diagram details the process of making wool. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



Sample Answer

The picture shows the procedures by which wool is processed and transformed into a variety of products. Looking from an overall perspective, it is readily apparent that processing wool involves initial stages of preparation of the raw source material, middle stages constituting the production of tufts, and the final stages resulting in yarn and finished consumer products.

The process begins when sheep wool is sheared, cleaned and then dried. Subsequent to this the raw product is spun and then either made into string (with some being recycled as byproduct) or turned into wool.

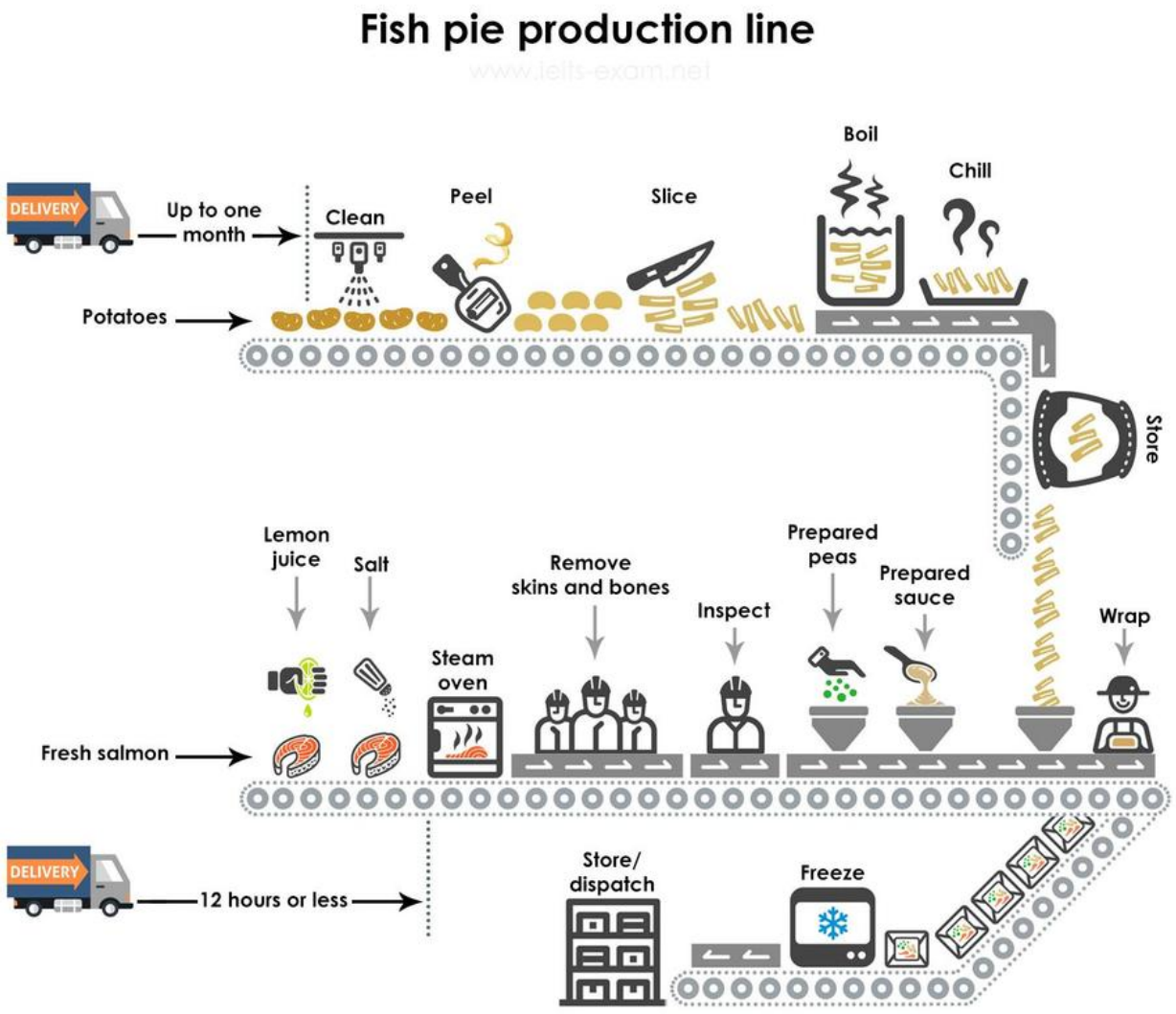
The wool is fashioned into tufts of wool and then stored. The last steps involve turning the tufts into balls of yarn which can then be used for knitting or for fabrication of consumer retail items such as jackets and carpets.

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Student Space

Report 20

The diagrams below give information about the manufacture of frozen fish pies.
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



Sample Answer

This diagram shows that there are a number of processes involved in the commercial production of frozen fish pies. The main ingredients consist of fresh salmon, peas and sauce, with sliced potatoes, and they are prepared separately. The potatoes, which may have been delivered up to a month in advance, are cleaned, peeled and cut into slices. The slices are boiled and then chilled before being stored until needed. The preparation of the fish is more labour intensive than the preparation of the potatoes. Within twelve hours of being delivered to the factory, the fresh fish is cooked by being steamed with lemon juice and salt. Then the skin and bones are removed by hand and disposed of, before a visual inspection takes place.

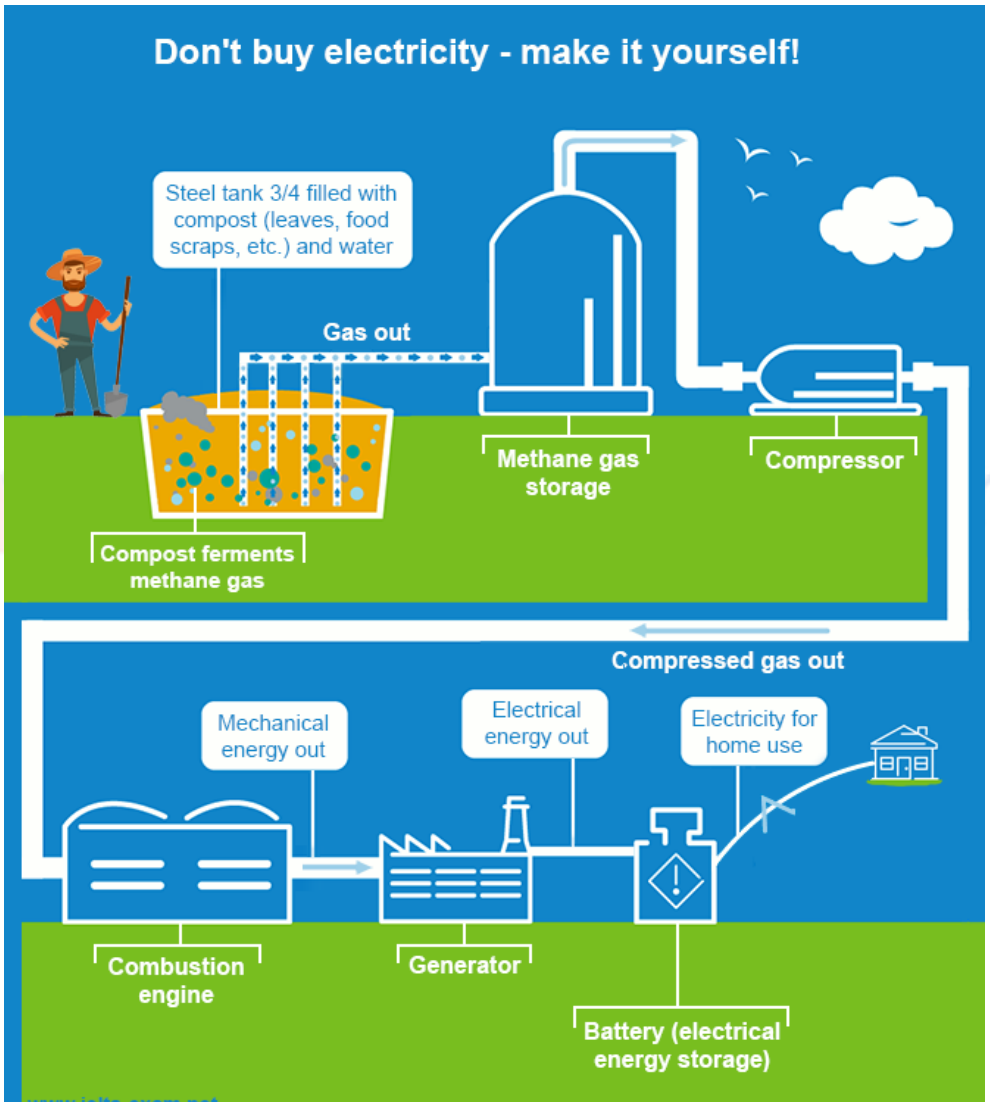
After this, the pies are assembled in microwaveable containers Peas and sauce, which have also been prepared, are added to the fish and then the pie is covered with a layer of cooked potato slices. The pies are then wrapped and frozen. At this point they are ready for dispatch, or they may be stored at the factory before being dispatched.

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Student Space

Report 21

The diagram below shows a possible future means of home energy production.
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



Sample Answer

The diagram shows a process for producing electricity for home use. The equipment consists of a large tank, boxes and pipes that would be able to fit into a garage-sized room.

Electricity is produced using methane gas, generated from a mix of compost and water in a large steel tank. The tank is about the same height as a person and about twice as wide. Methane rises to the top of the tank and is collected and stored in a gas storage system. The stored gas is the fuel source used in the energy conversions that happen next.

Once compressed in a gas compressor, the methane fuels a combustion engine, which in turn produces mechanical energy. Having been transferred to a generator, the mechanical energy is then transformed into electrical energy, which is then stored in a battery. At this stage the electricity is ready for home use.

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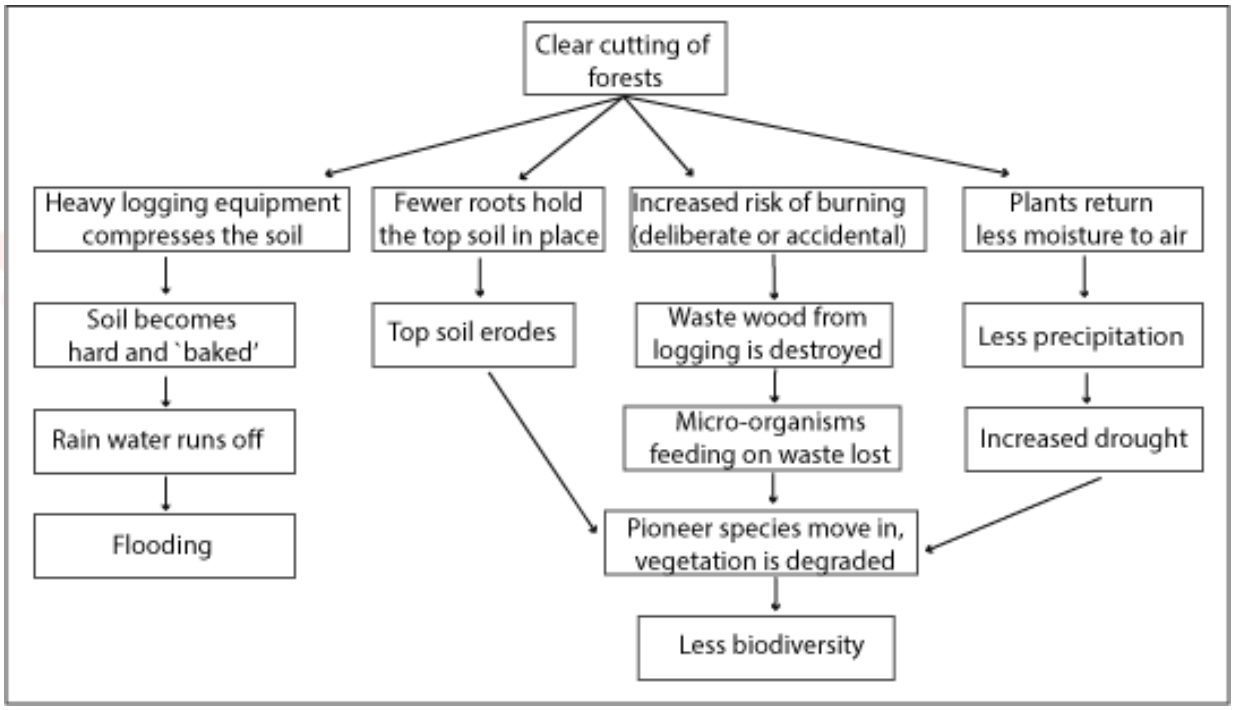
Flowchart

Report 22

The flow chart illustrates the consequences of deforestation.

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

You should write at least 150 words.



Sample Answer

The flow chart shows what happens after too many trees have been cut down in a forest or jungle. There are four immediate results of this deforestation; however, they lead to two main consequences, which are flooding and a loss of biodiversity in the region.

One of the immediate results of forests being clear cut is that the heavy logging machinery that is used compresses the soil, thus causing the

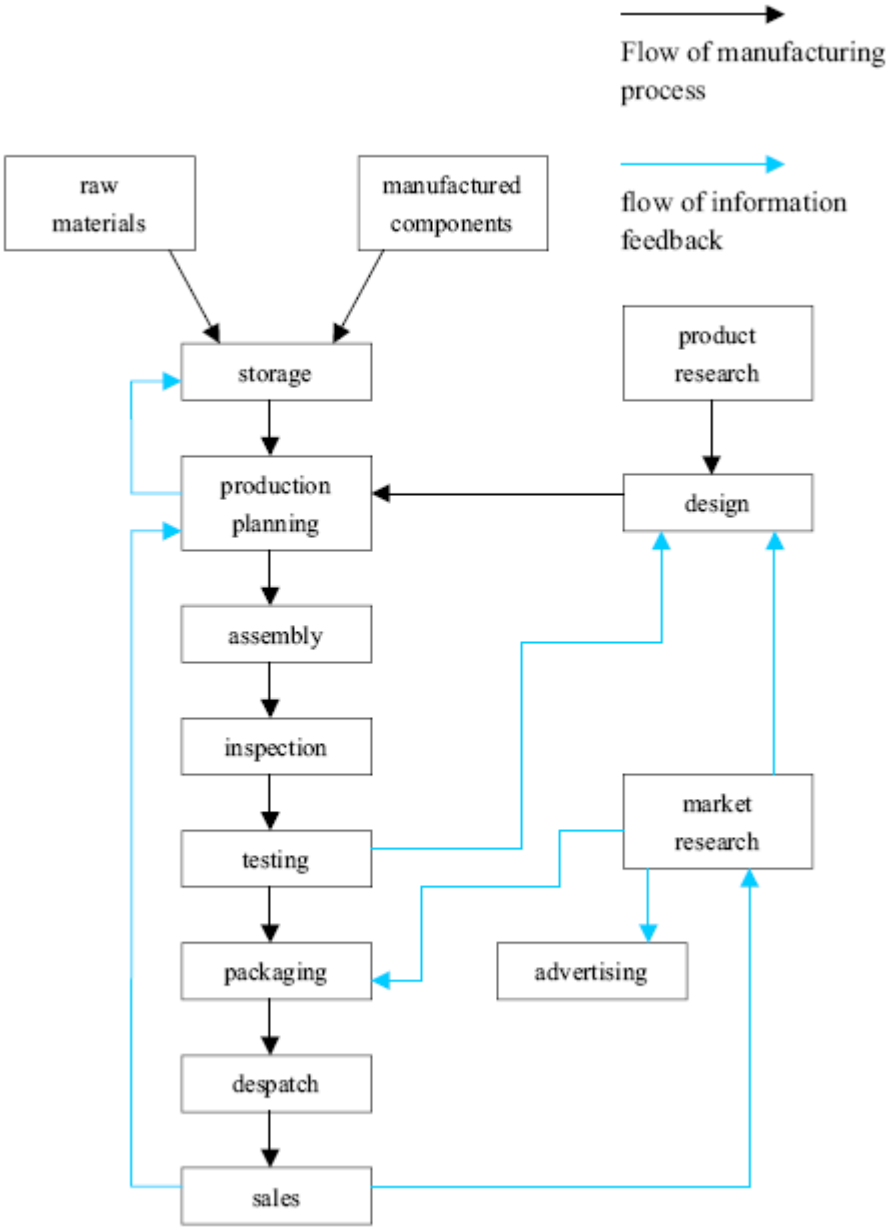
ground to become hard and developing a “baked” texture. When it rains, instead of soaking into the ground, water simply runs off. This causes flooding, which is the first of the two main negative outcomes.

Other results of clear cutting are that fewer roots are left to hold the top soil in place, causing erosion. There is also an increased risk of forest fire, which causes waste wood and thus a loss of the organisms that would otherwise feed upon it. Additionally, with fewer plants and trees, there is less moisture returned to the air, resulting in less precipitation and therefore more drought in the area. All of this leads to a degradation of vegetation and, as a result, less biodiversity.

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Report 23

The diagram below shows the typical stages of consumer goods manufacturing, including the process by which information is fed back to earlier stages to enable adjustment. You should write at least 150 words.



Sample Answer

The provided flowchart illustrates the process of consumer goods production in an orderly manner and includes various stages of production and sales together with the feedback supplied towards the earlier stages which allows improvements and modifications throughout the process.

The product manufacturing process is initiated with the purchase of raw materials and manufactured components which are kept in storage until the production process is planned. Production planning stage involves product research and design. The process is carried through the stages of assembly, inspection, testing and packaging of the final product sequentially which is then dispatched for sales to the consumers.

Production planning provides feedback for storage. Likewise, sales provide feedback for both production planning and market research, which in turn provides feedback for advertising and packaging. Similarly, both market research and testing provide feedback for design.

In summary, this flowchart illustrates the production process and the feedback provided at various stages of goods manufacturing.

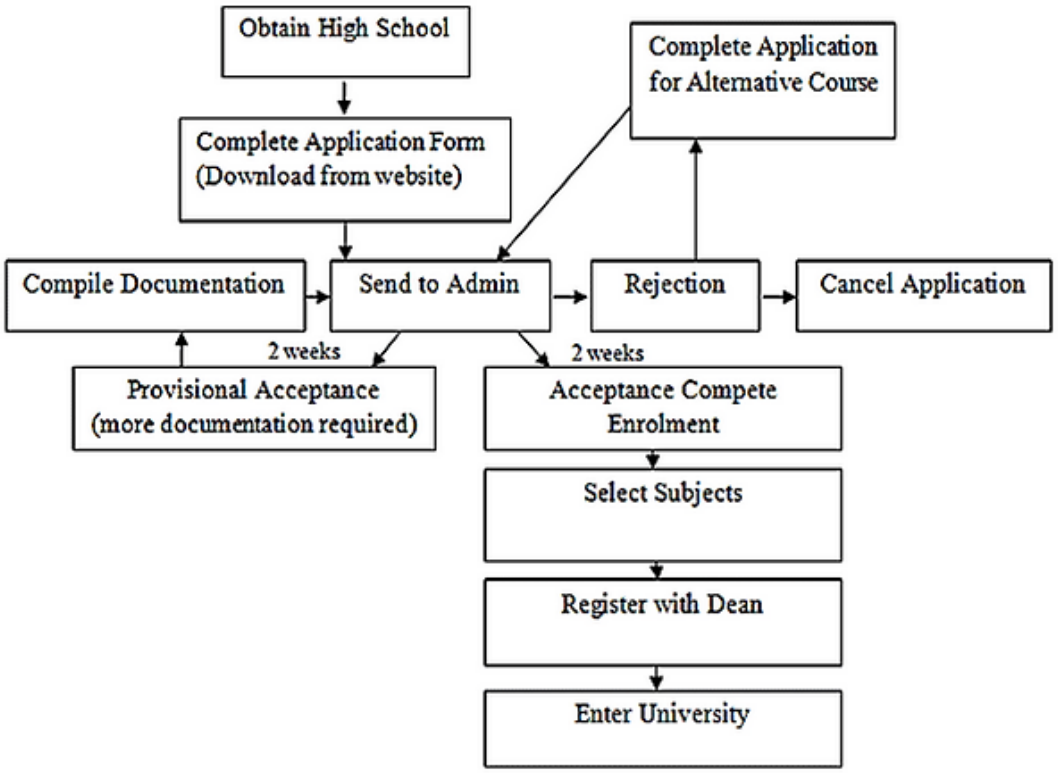
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Report 24

The diagram shows the procedure for university entry for high school graduates.

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

Write at least 150 words



Sample Answer

Illustrated in the flowchart is the procedure which students, who have graduated from high school, follow when applying for a college course. Overall, there are several steps commencing with high school graduation and ending with either rejection of the application or successfully entering university.

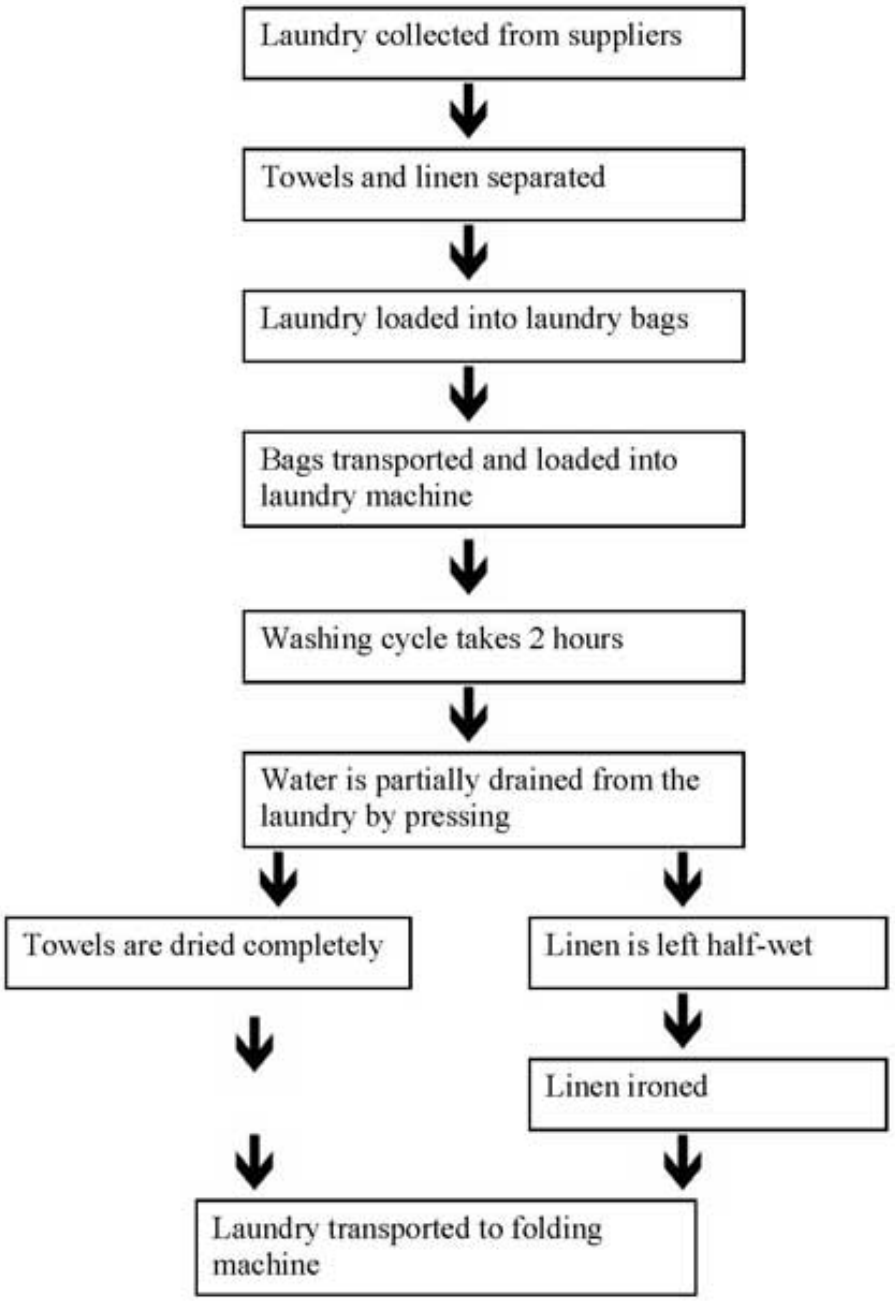
Once the application form has been downloaded and completed by high school graduates, it is forwarded to the university admin department where there are 3 possible outcomes. If it is rejected, it will either be cancelled, or the applicant can apply for a different course and resubmit their alternate application to the same department.

Alternatively, when the form is provisionally accepted, after a 2-week consideration period, the applicant is required to gather and provide additional documents to support their application and then submit these to the college. Once candidates are accepted, at the end of a fourteen-day appraisal, they can complete their registration with the Dean, after they have chosen their preferred subjects and then they finally join the college.

Student Space

Report 25

The flow chart below explains how laundry is handled.
Using information from the flow chart describe the laundry process.
Write at least 150 words



Sample Answer

The flowchart illustrates how a commercial laundry service works. There are nine or ten steps involved in handling laundry, and the number of steps depends on the type of laundry.

After laundry is collected from suppliers, it is separated into towels and linen. Each type of laundry is loaded into laundry bags, which are then transported and loaded into a laundry machine. Following that, the washing cycle begins, and it takes two hours from start to finish. After washing, water is partially drained from the laundry by pressing, and the next stage is different for towels and linen. Towels are dried completely, whereas linen is only partially dried. The half-wet linen is then ironed. In the final step, laundry, including both towels and linen, is transported to the folding machine.

Overall, the entire process is very similar for the two types of laundry. The only step that differs relates to the level of dryness of the laundered fabric.

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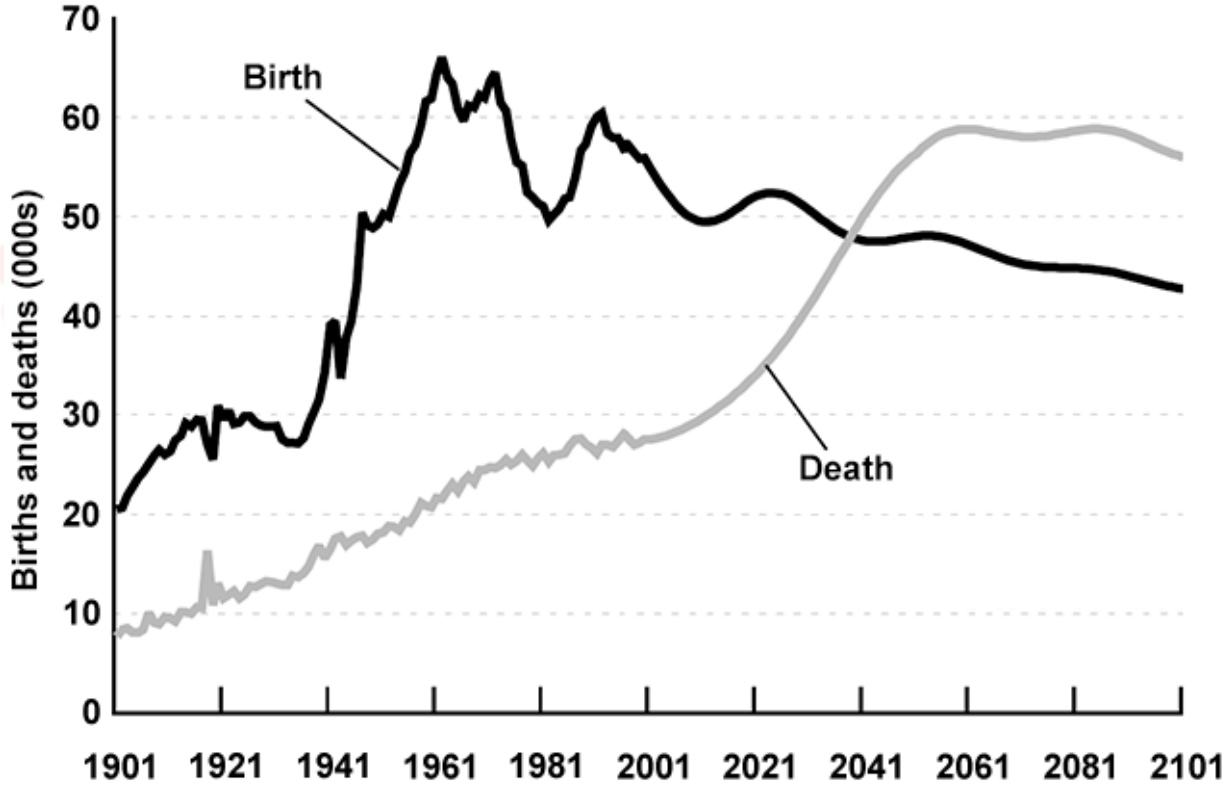
Student Space

Line Graph

Report 26

The graph below gives information about changes in the birth and death rates in New Zealand between 1901 and 2101.

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



Sample Answer

The graph shows changes in the birth and death rates in New Zealand since 1901, and forecasts trends until 2101.

Between 1901 and the present day, the birth rate has been consistently higher than the death rate. It stood at 20,000 at the start of this period and increased to a peak of 66,000 in 1961. Since then the rate has fluctuated between 65 and 50 thousand and it is expected to decline slowly to around 45,000 births by the end of the century.

In contrast, the death rate started below 10,000 and has increased steadily until the present time. This increase is expected to be more rapid between 2021 and 2051 when the rate will probably level off at around 60,000, before dropping slightly in 2101.

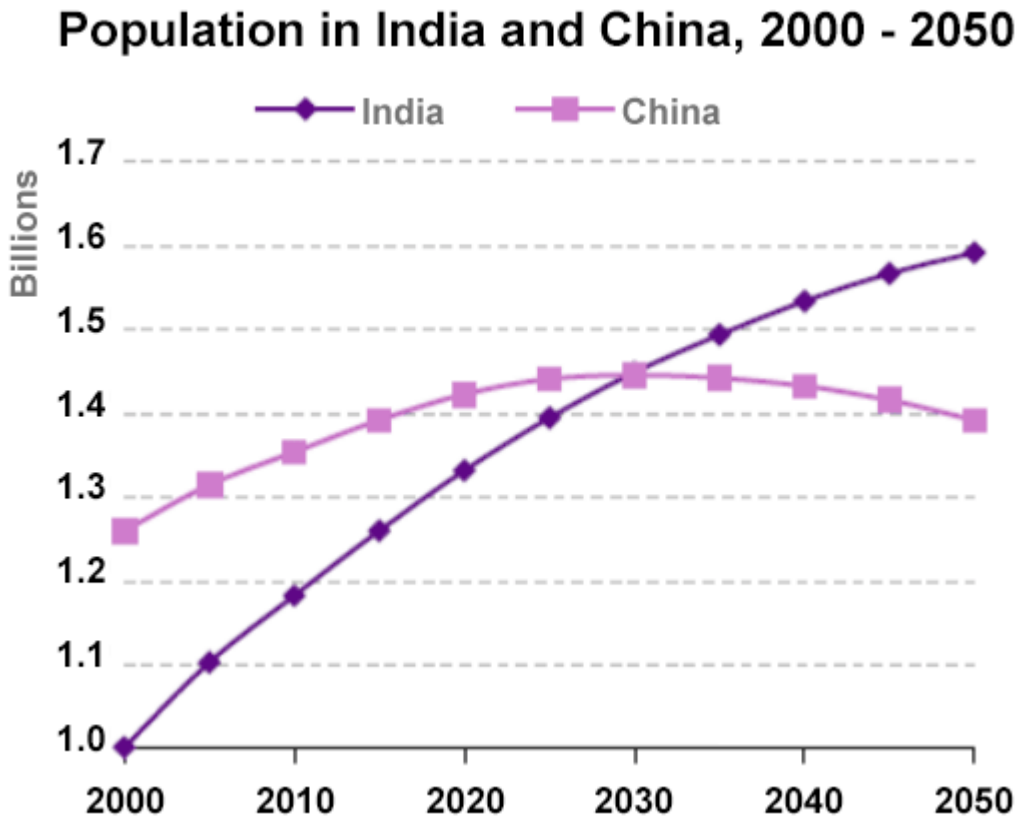
Overall, these opposing trends mean that the death rate will probably overtake the birth rate in around 2041 and the large gap between the two levels will be reversed in the later part of this century.

Student Space

Report 27

The graph below shows population figures for India and China since the year 2000 and predicted population growth up until 2050.

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



Sample Answer

The graph shows how the populations of India and China have changed since 2000 and how they will change in the future.

In 2000, there were more people living in China than in India. The number of Chinese was 1.25 billion, while India's population was about 1 billion. Between 2000 and 2010, there has been a 0.2 billion rise in the number of Indian citizens. Over the same period, China's population has increased by 0.1 billion to reach over 1.35 billion.

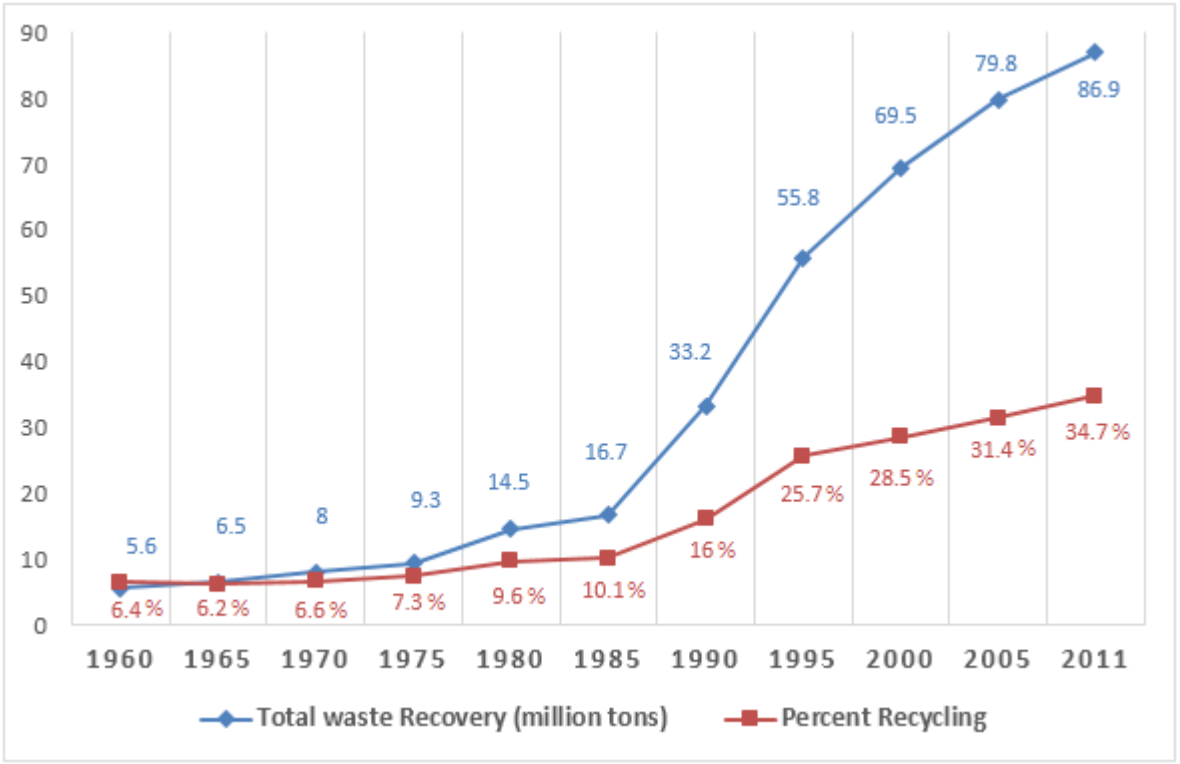
According to the graph, the population in India will increase more quickly than in China, and experts say that by 2030, both countries will have the same population of 1.45 billion. After this, China's population is likely to fall slightly to 1.4 billion in 2050, while India's population will probably increase and reach 1.6 billion.

Thus, over the 50-year period, India is going to experience steady growth in its population and it will overtake China. On the other hand, China's population will peak in 2030 and then begin to fall.

Student Space

Report 28

The graph below shows waste recycling rates in the U.S. from 1960 to 2011. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



Sample Answer

The line chart outlines how much waste was recycled in the US between 1960 and 2011. The garbage recycling is presented both in quantity, in million tons, and percentage. Generally speaking, waste recycling in the US after 1985 increased remarkably despite a big proportion of litter remained unrecycled.

As the data suggests, 5.6 million tons rubbish was recycled in the USA in 1960 which accounted for 6.4% of the trash production in this year. The recycling in 1965 slightly declined but increased in 1970 when 6.6% waste

recycling took place. In 1980, more than 14 million tons of garbage was recycled and it developed by almost 2% after 5 years. After a decade, 16% of total waste was recycled and this ratio after that increased steadily.

Almost one-third of the surplus was recycled in 2005 which amounted nearly 80 million tons. A through observation indicates that a great percentage of scrap in the US is not recycled. For instance, 80 million tons, about 31% waste recycling figure in the US shows that another 160 million tons are not recycled. Finally, in 2011, more than one-third rubbish was recycled which accounted for around 87 million tons of waste produced in the USA.

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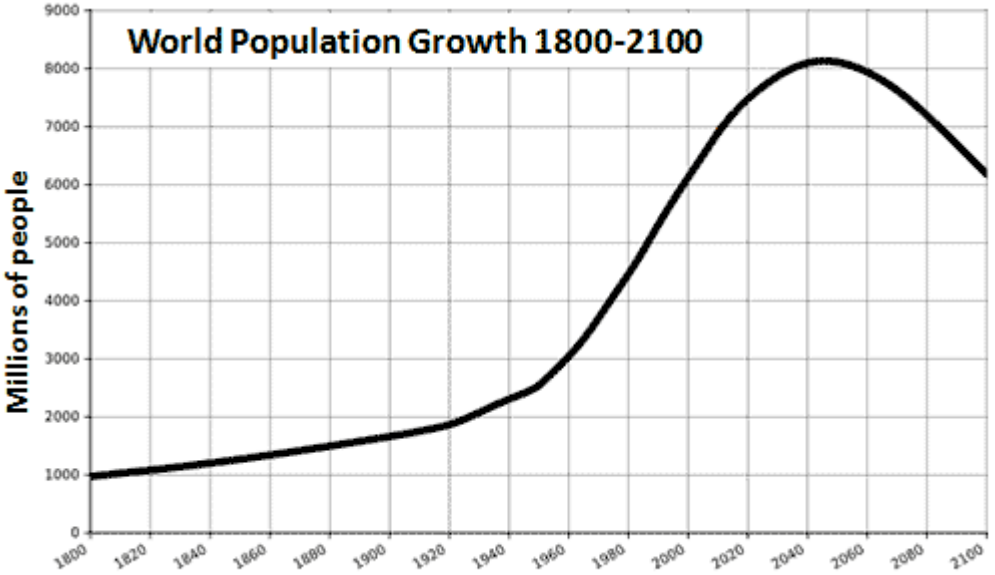
Combinations

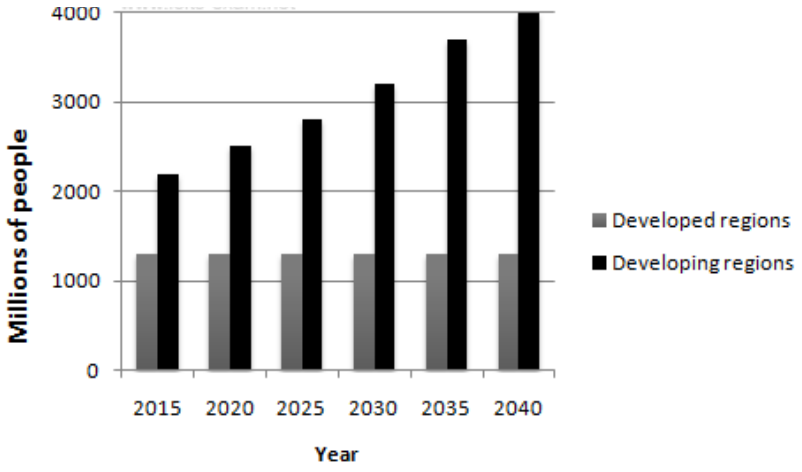
Report 29

Graph And Table

The graphs below provide information on global population figures and figures for urban populations in different world regions.

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





Sample Answer

The first graph shows the trend in world population growth between 1800 and 2100, while the second graph gives predicted urban population figures for the next 25 years.

The world population has experienced continuous growth since 1800. Between 1800 and 1950, the population grew slowly from just under 1 billion to 2.5 billion people. After that, the growth rate increased and currently the figure is around 6.5 billion. Projections show a continued increase in population in the near future, but a steady decline in the population growth rate. The global population is expected to peak at 8.2 billion by 2050, and then decline to around 6.2 billion by 2100.

The predictions also show that almost all urban population growth in the next 25 years will occur in cities of developing countries. In developed regions, on the other hand, the urban population is expected to remain unchanged at about 1.3 billion people over the next two decades.

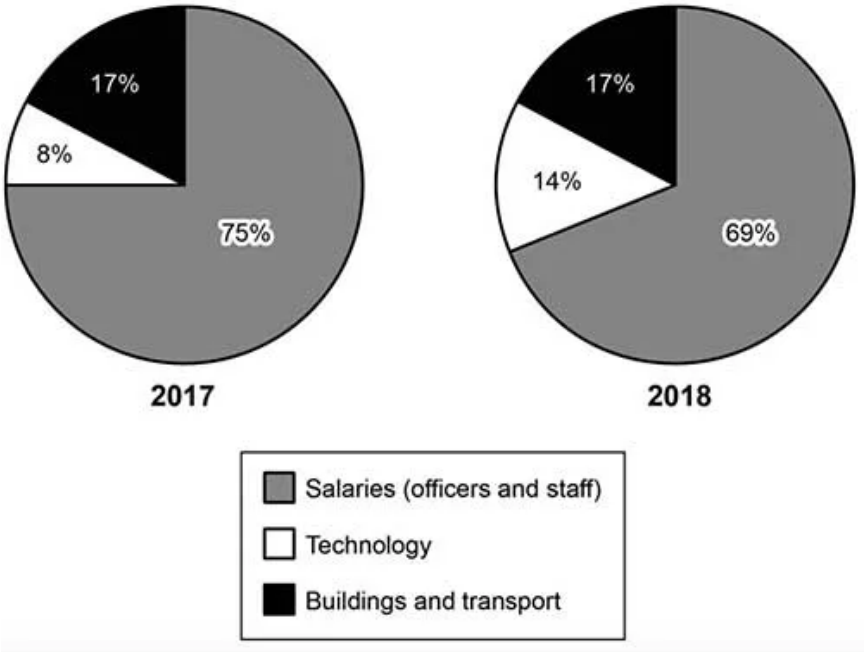
The graphs show that the global population increase will not occur evenly throughout the world, but will be greater in some areas than others.

Report 30

Pie Chart & Table

The table and charts below give information on the police budget for 2017 and 2018 in one area of Britain. The table shows where the money came from and the charts show how it was distributed.
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Sources	2017	2018
National Government	175.5m	177.8m
Local Taxes	91.2m	102.3m
Other sources (eg grants)	38m	38.5m
Total	304.7m	318.6m



Sample Answer

The table and pie charts provide information about the 2017–18 police budget of one area of Britain. The table displays the sources of the budget's funds while the charts show where the funds went.

Overall, the total police budget increased with the national government being the biggest funder in both years. In terms of expenditure, salaries remained the primary form.

In 2017, the police had a total budget of £304.7 million, which rose significantly to £318.6 million in 2018. The majority of this money was sourced from the national government, with an increase from £175.5 million to £177.8 million. Of all sources of funding, local taxes saw the largest growth from £91.2 million to £102.3 million, whilst other sources accounted for £38.5 million of the total budget in 2018, £0.5 million more than the previous year.

Expenditure primarily consisted of officer and staff salaries, although the proportion decreased from 75% of the total to 69%. However, spending on technology almost doubled from 8% to 14%, whereas expenditure on buildings and transport remained unchanged at 17%.

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Now, Let's Look

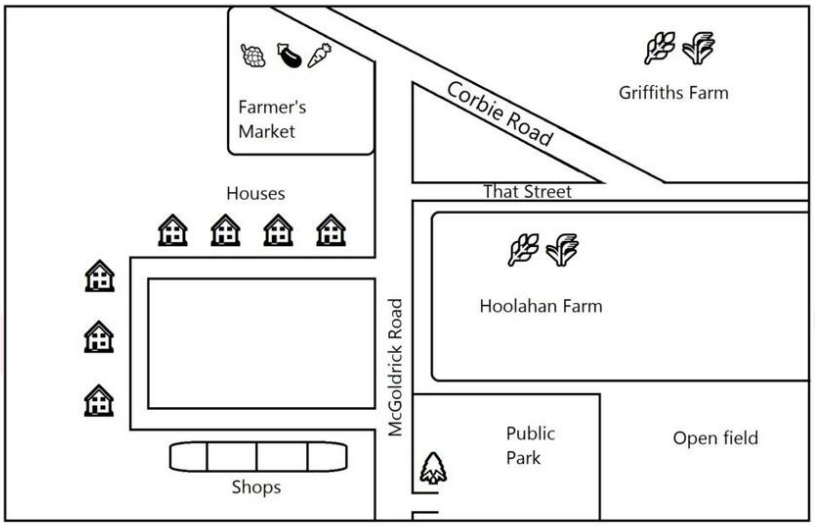
How to Achieve Band Score 8.0 - 9.0?

Map

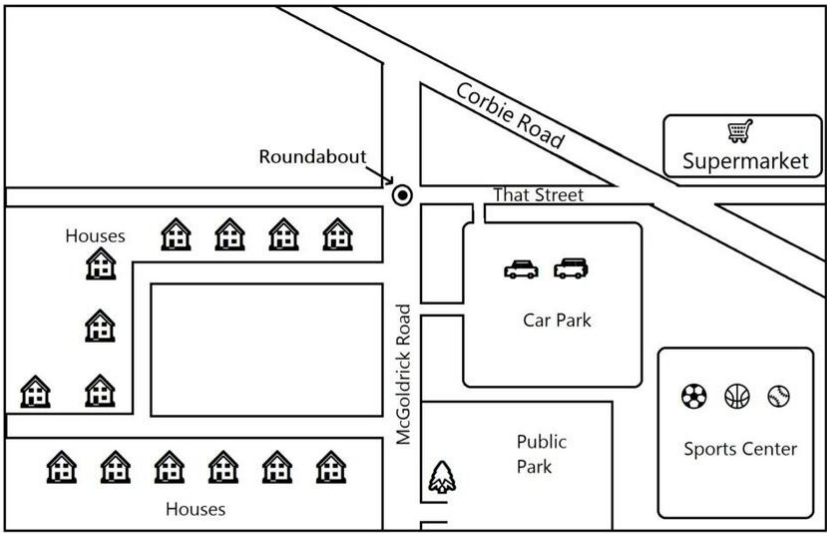
Report 1

The maps below show the center of a small town called Birshire as it is now, and plans for its development. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Birshire (present)



Birshire (future plans)



Sample Answer

The given maps describe the changes which have been planned for the town of Birshire.

In summary, Birshire will have undergone a drastic transformation from a rural town into an urbanized area in the future. New infrastructures like roads, a car park, a supermarket, and a sports center will have been added.

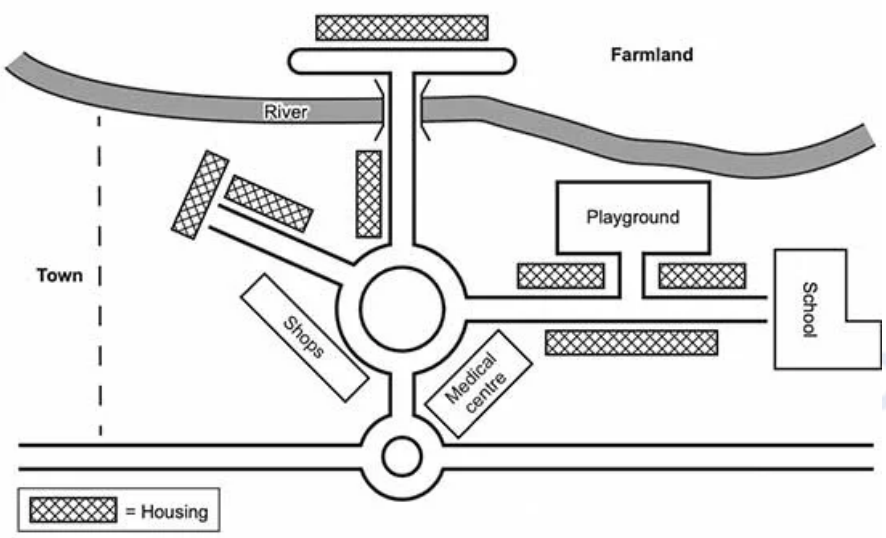
First and foremost, all the farms from Birshire will have been removed in the days to come. Griffiths Farm, which is in the top right corner of the map, will have been replaced by a supermarket, whereas Hoolahan Farm, which is currently on the right side of McGoldrick Road, will make way for a parking lot. Moreover, the Farmer's Market, which is beside Corbie Road, will no longer be there in the future.

Furthermore, apart from the addition of a roundabout at the junction of McGoldrick Road and That Street, Corbie Road will be extended beyond That Street. The open field at the bottom right of the map will be the venue for the construction of a Sports Center. Together with the removal of the shops from the the bottom left, more houses will have been erected.

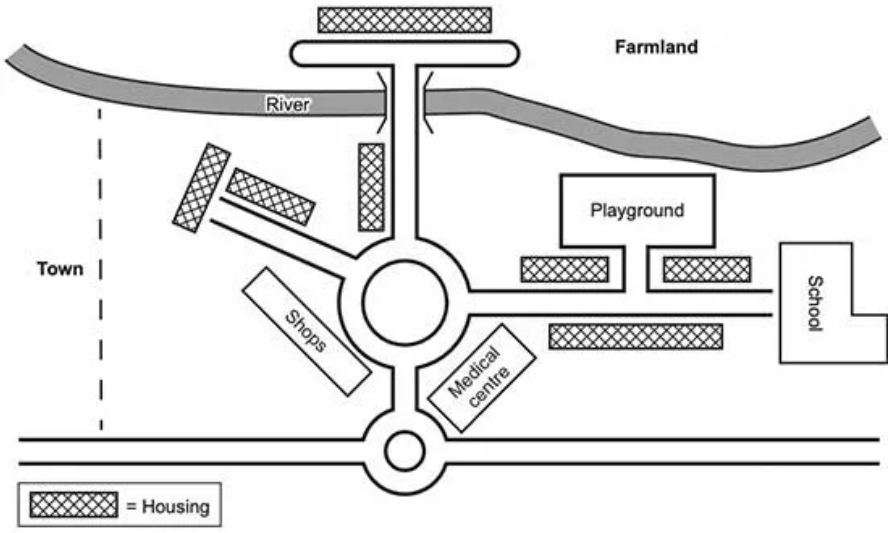
Report 2

The maps below show an industrial area in the town of Norbiton, and planned future development of the site.
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Norbiton industrial area now



Planned future development



Sample Answer

The maps show a currently industrial area to the east of Norbiton and redevelopment plans.

Overall, the goal is to redevelop into a residential neighborhood, with additional housing and other supporting facilities.

Currently, there is a roundabout that connects a southern and an eastern road, with several factories in the area that are to be removed in the redevelopment.

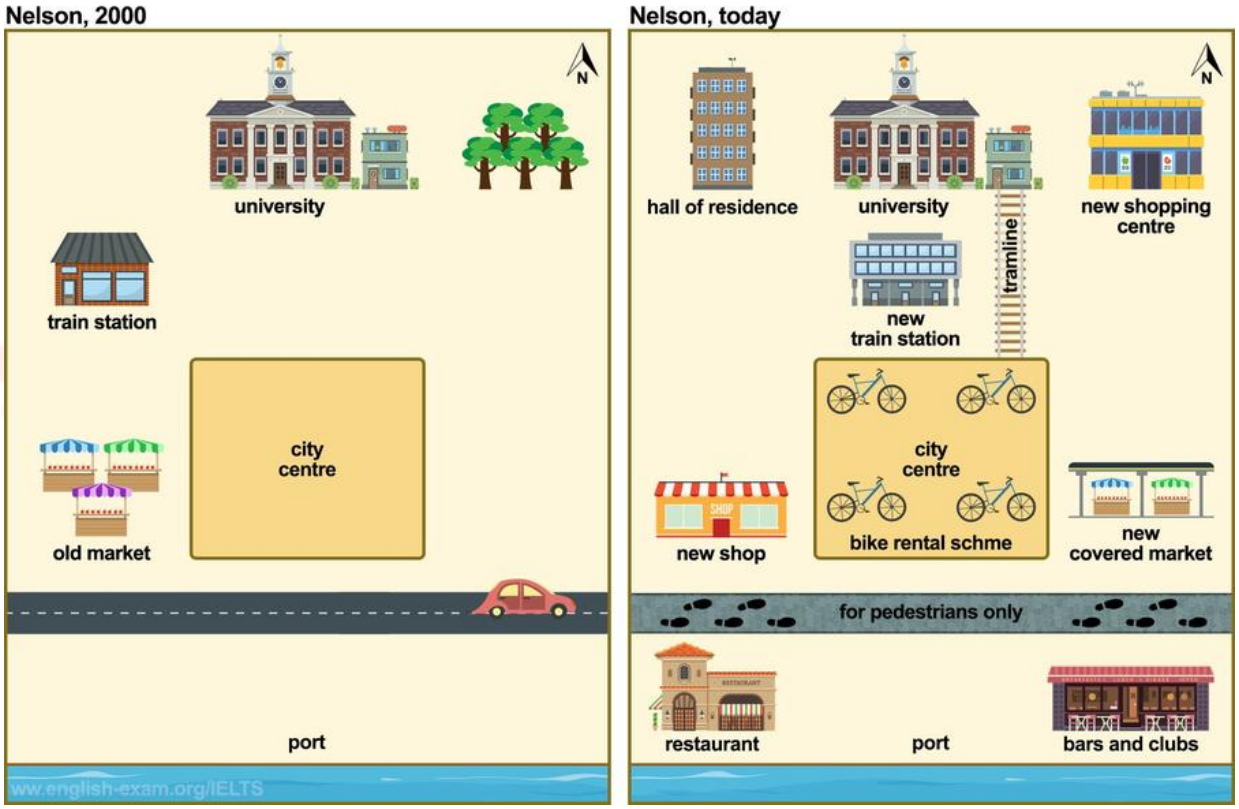
The area around the eastern road is to be for housing, a school at the end, and a playground to the north. Another road is planned to be added north from the roundabout and over a river, with housing along the western side of the road. The farmland north of the river is to be replaced by additional housing where a road parallel to the river is to be constructed and linked to the northbound road. There are also plans to construct another road northwest from the roundabout. More housing is to be built along one side and at the end of this road.

To the southwest of the roundabout, shops are planned to be constructed. Across the street to the southeast is to be a medical center. A second roundabout is also to be added where the south road currently meets the main road in a T-intersection.

Report 3

The maps below show changes in the city of Nelson in recent times.

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



Sample Answer

The two maps show the main changes which have taken place in the town of Nelson between the year 2000 and today.

In general, it appears that Nelson has become a much more modern city, with far more shopping and transport facilities.

One interesting change is that a new trans line has been built, to connect the university with the town centre. In 2000, there wasn't any accommodation for students, but a hall of residence has been built near the university. Another striking change is that the old market in the west of the city has been knocked down to make way for new shops. A completely new covered market has also been built on the other side of town.

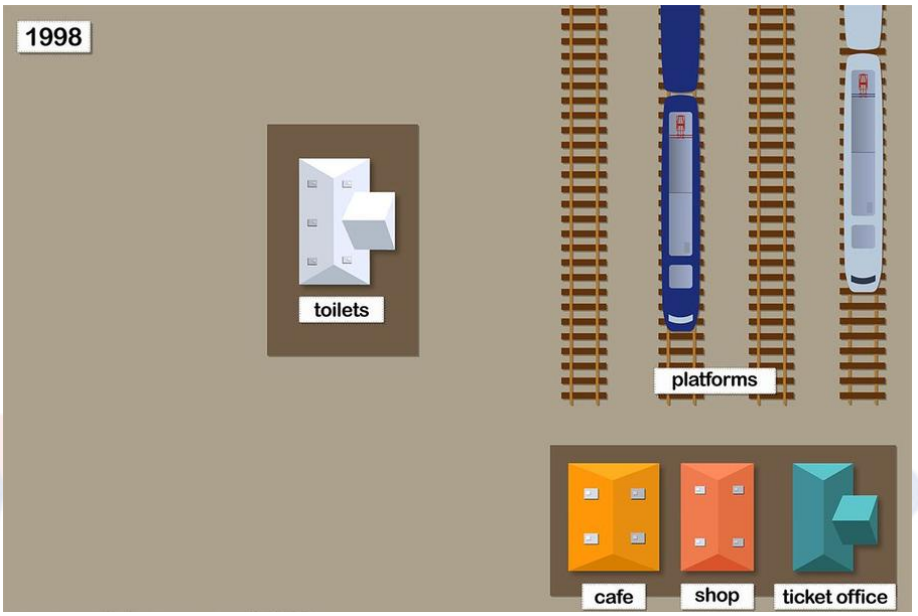
If we look at the port area, it has been pedestrianized since 2000, and a range of entertainment facilities have been built, such as restaurants, bars and clubs. The north-east of the city used to be a green area, with lots of trees, but the trees have been cut down, and a new shopping complex has been constructed. A final interesting development has been the introduction of a bike-rental scheme in the city centre.

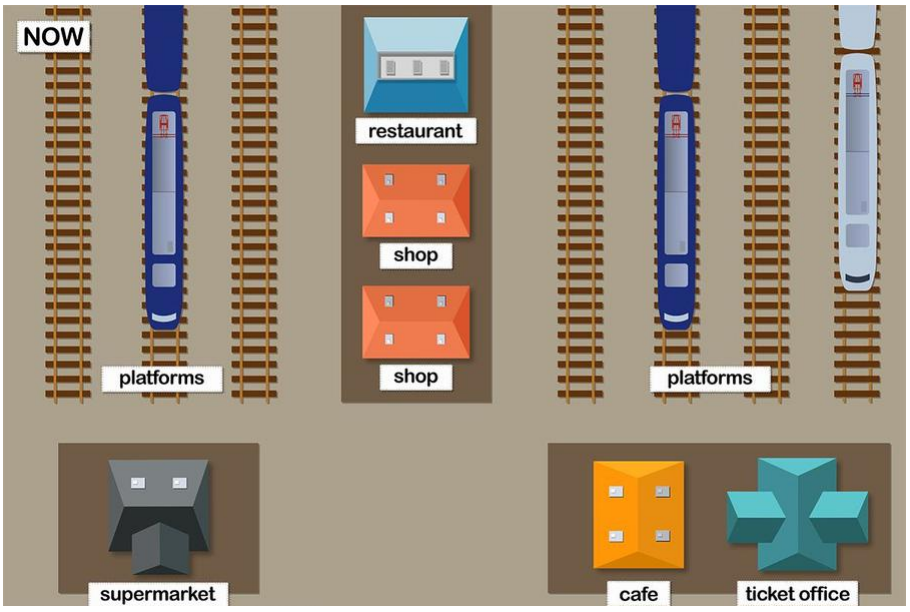
Student Space

Report 4

The maps show Pacific Railway Station station in 1998 and now.

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





Sample Answer

The maps show Pacific Railway Station in 1998 and the present day. We can see that the station has been expanded, with significantly more facilities available to customers now compared with 1998. Firstly, the station has been developed and the number of platforms has increased.

In 1998, there were only four platforms but today there are seven. A restaurant has been added between the new and old platforms and the number of shops has grown, as there are now two shops situated next to the restaurant and the old shop has been removed. The ticket office remains in the same place but has been extended and is now much larger.

The Café has also stayed in roughly the same place, which is at the bottom of the old platforms. The toilets were previously in a separate building next to the platforms, but they have now disappeared. A new supermarket has been built at the bottom of the new platforms.

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Student Space

Bar chart

Report 5

The chart below shows the amount of leisure time spent alone and with others per day by age group in the United Kingdom.

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

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Sample Answer

The bar chart reveals the daily number of hours that British people from various age groups spend engaged in leisure activities by themselves and with other people.

Overall, it can be seen that the British spend more of their leisure time with others than alone across all age groups, with the youngest and oldest members of the population spending the most leisure time with others. In addition, time spent alone generally increases with age.

The amount of leisure time that people in the United Kingdom spend with others peaks between the ages of 8 and 15 at a little over 5 hours per day. It then declines to a low of approximately 3.5 hours a day between the ages of 25 and 34, before gradually rising again as people age, reaching around 4.5 hours per day for those aged over 65.

When it comes to leisure time spent alone, the overall trend is similar for those aged over 16, albeit from a lower base. Leisure time spent alone drops from just under 2 hours per day for those aged 16 to 24 to a little over 1 hour per day for those aged 25 to 34, before slowly rising to just under 3 hours per day for the oldest age group. However, whereas those between the ages of 8 to 15 spend the most leisure time with others, they spend the smallest amount of leisure time by themselves at around 1 hour a day.

Report 6

The chart below shows the percentage of young people in higher education in four different countries in 2000, 2005, and 2010. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

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Sample Answer

The bar chart illustrates the percentage of youth in higher education in four different countries between 2000 and 2010.

Overall, it can be seen that country D had the highest proportion of youth enrolled in tertiary education over the ten-year period. Also, in all the countries apart from Country B, there was an increase in youth enrollment over the 10 years.

The most significant rise in youth enrollment in higher education could be seen in Country A and D. In 2000, about 38% of the young people from Country A were enrolled in universities, while in 2010 the proportion stood at 62%. Similarly, Country D also witnessed a substantial rise in the proportion of young people studying in higher educational institutes, with figures rising from 64% in 2000 to 80% in 2010.

In country C, there was a marginal rise and the proportion of youngsters studying in universities went up by 6% to reach 52% over the decade. Unlike countries A, C and D, there was a fluctuation in the percentage of youth in higher education programs in country B. The figure fell from 46% to 41% till 2005, but then rose slightly to stand at 43% in 2010.

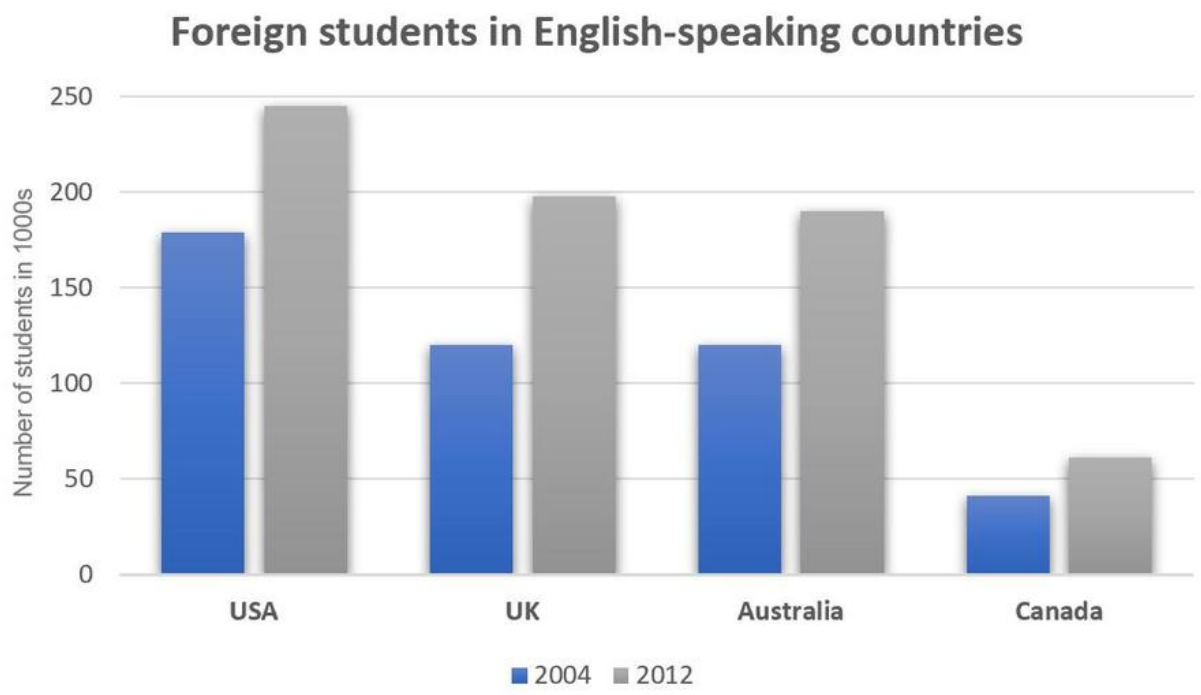
Student Space

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Report 7

The bar chart and table show information about students from abroad studying in four English-speaking countries in 2004 and 2012.

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



Foreign students as percentage of total student number

	2004	2012
USA	2%	2%
UK	9%	13%
Australia	19%	24%
Canada	5%	7%

Sample Answer

The bar chart shows the number of foreign students studying in four English-speaking countries in the years 2004 and 2012, while the table shows foreign students as a percentage of total student numbers in the countries. We can see that the overall trend is an increase in both the number and percentage of international students in most countries.

Starting with the number of students, the USA had the most foreign students, rising from approximately 179,000 in 2004 to around 245,000 in 2012. The figures for Australia and the UK were similar, increasing from around 120,000 to almost 200,000. Canada had a significantly lower number of overseas students than the other countries, with about 41,000 in 2004 and approximately 61,000 in 2012.

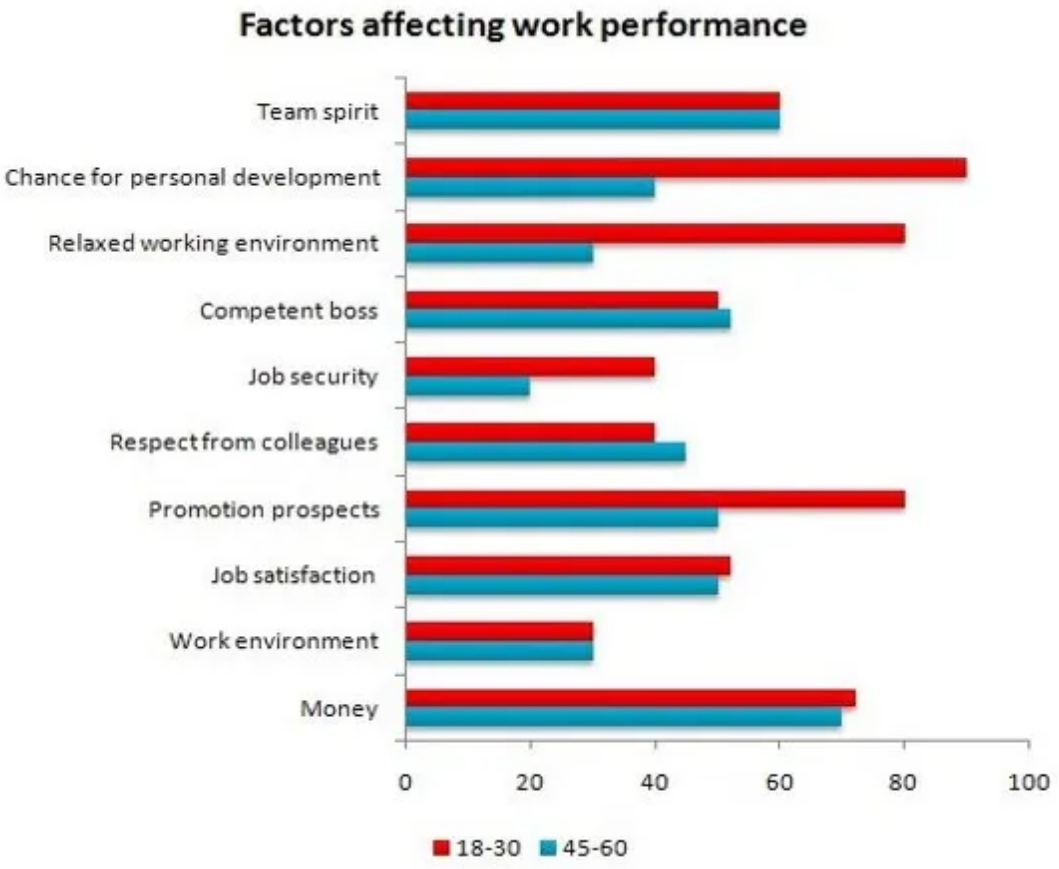
Next, if we look at the percentage of foreign students, we can see that percentages increased for all countries, with the exception of the USA. The percentage of foreign students was highest in Australia at 24% of total student numbers in 2012. In the USA, the percentage of foreign students remained stable at 2%, which was the lowest percentage of all four countries.

Student Space

Report 8

The chart below shows the parameters that mainly affect the work performance at a company by age group

Write at least 150 words.



Sample Answer

The bar chart shows the factors that most affect work performance at a given company by age group. Looking from an overall perspective, it is readily apparent that there is general congruity in terms of the factors, though younger employees value promotion prospects, opportunities for personal development, and a relaxed working environment more highly.

For both age groups, salary and team spirit were important and work environment and job security tended to be less impactful. In terms of the categories with greater similarity, for both ages, 60% consider team spirit important and 30% think the environment impacts their work performances. The reported figures are also similar for job satisfaction (55% for those aged 18-30 and 50% for those 45-60), respect from colleagues (38% for younger workers and 42% for their older counterparts), money (73% for younger employees and 70% for older ones), and competent bosses (near 50% for both).

There is significant contrast in terms of how much chances for personal growth affect work with 90% for employees aged 18-30 and just 38% for older workers. Similarly, younger people place greater emphasis on a relaxed working environment (85% to 30%), job security (40% to 20%), and advancement prospects (80% to approximately 48%).

Pie Chart

Report 9

The charts below show the proportion of holidaymakers using four different types of accommodation in three different years.

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

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Sample Answer

The provided charts illustrate the percentage of vacationers who chose different types of accommodation between 1988 and 2008.

It is noticeable that the proportion of holidaymakers staying at hotels and rented apartments experienced an upward trend while the opposite was true for the other types of accommodation. Also, the figures for staying with family were consistently highest over the given period.

In 1988, staying with family was the most popular choice among vacationists, at 52% while the converse held true for rented apartment, at only 7%. The percentage of holidaymakers choosing rented apartment increased significantly to 22% in 2008. By contrast, the figure for staying with family jumped slightly to 54% in 1998 before dropping to 44% at the end of the period.

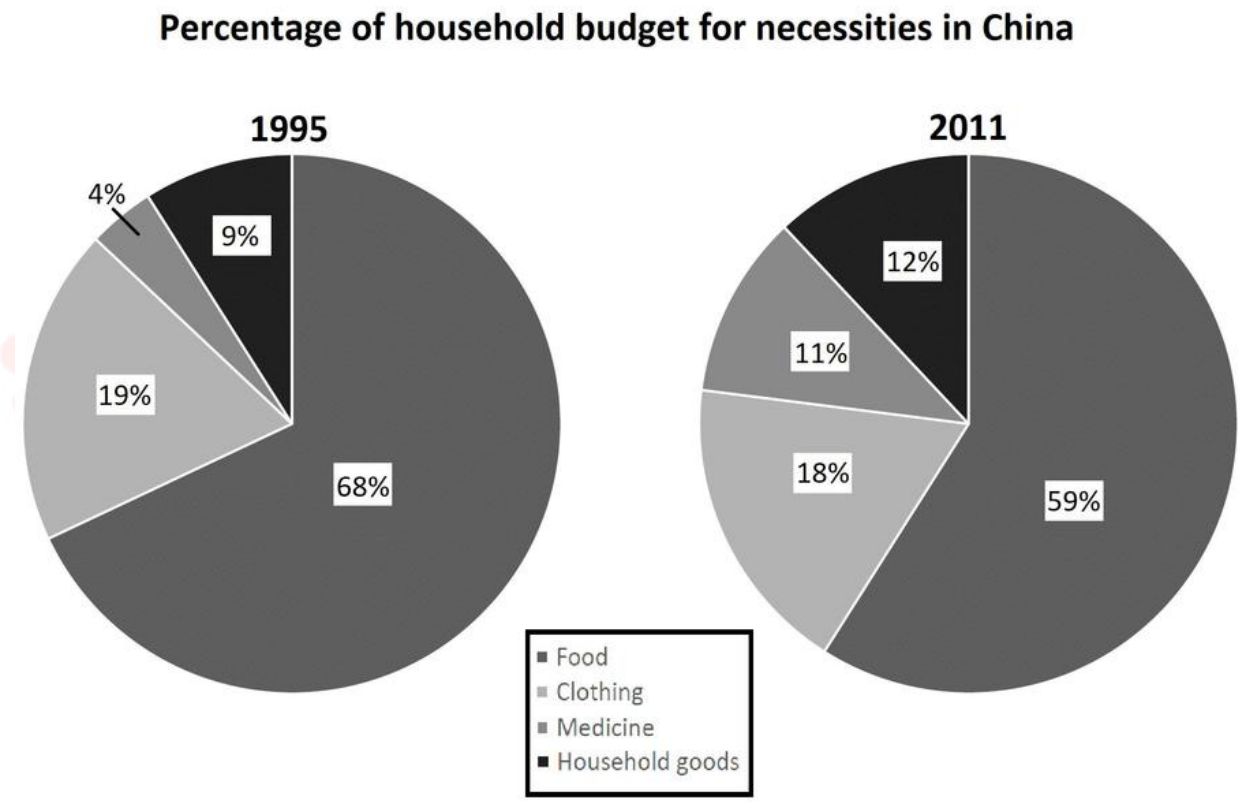
In 1988, holidaymakers staying at hotel accounted for 26%, whereas those who opted for camping made up only 15%. Over the next 20 years, the proportion of tourists staying at hotel declined to 12%. However, the figure for camping increased to 22% in 1998 and remained stable until 2008.

Student Space

Report 10

The chart below gives information about the household percentage of spending on essential goods in China for the years 1995 and 2011

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



Sample Answer

The two pie graphs show differences in Chinese household spending in four essential categories. These categories are marked as percentages of total spending, with differences in spending for 1995 and 2011.

Food and clothing remained the largest categories in both years, with medicine and household goods remaining the smallest. Nonetheless, there were measurable changes in all four categories over the years. Changes to the household budget shares of food and medicine were particularly noticeable.

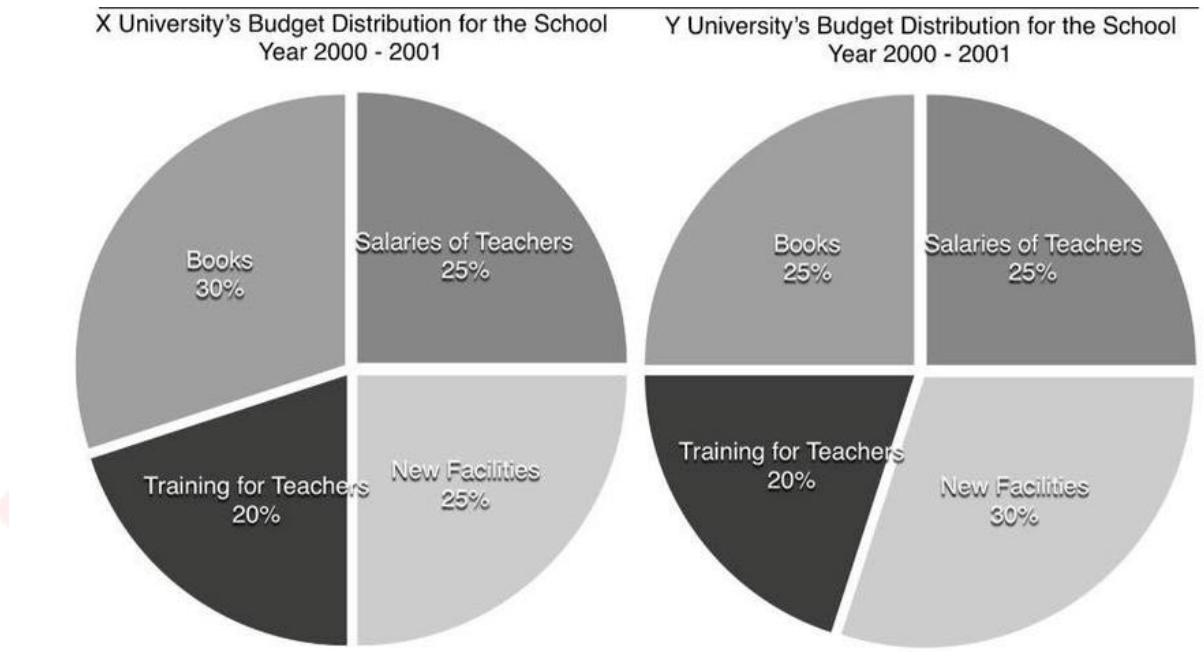
Both of the top two categories, clothing and food, shrank during this 16 year period. Clothing lost just 1% of its share, going from 19% to 18%, while food dropped more dramatically, starting at 68% but losing 9 points of share by 2011.

In both 1995 and 2011, medicine and household goods represented the lowest and second-lowest spending categories, respectively. Still, both gained a larger share of household spending in China by 2011. Medicine jumped 7 points from 4% to 11%, while household goods made a smaller but still-noticeable increase from 9 to 12 percent.

Student Space

Report 11

The pie chart presents the ways X university and Y university distributed their budget for the school year 2000-2001. Write at least 150 words.



Sample Answer

The pie charts compare how X and Y Universities allocated their budget during the school year 2000-2001. Overall, although both universities had distributed their school fund on teachers expenses by a similar proportion, budgets for books and new facilities were the exact opposite for the two schools.

To begin with, both X and Y University allocated their school budget on four categories such as teachers salary, training for teachers, books, and new facilities.

Interestingly, the salaries of the teachers in both school were proportionately identical.

Interestingly, both schools allocated 25 percent of their budget to teachers' salaries. Likewise, fund allocation for the training of their teachers were also in ratio, accounting for the one-fifth of the budget.

Likewise, the schools spent an equal proportion of funds, 20 percent of the budget , to the training of their teachers.

On the other hand, while the allowance for the expenditures on teachers were the same, the money distributed for the two universities' new facilities and books were dissimilar. In X University, the money spent on books and new facilities were 30% and 25% respectively. Conversely, Y university spent a quarter of its funds on books and 30 percent of budget on new facilities.

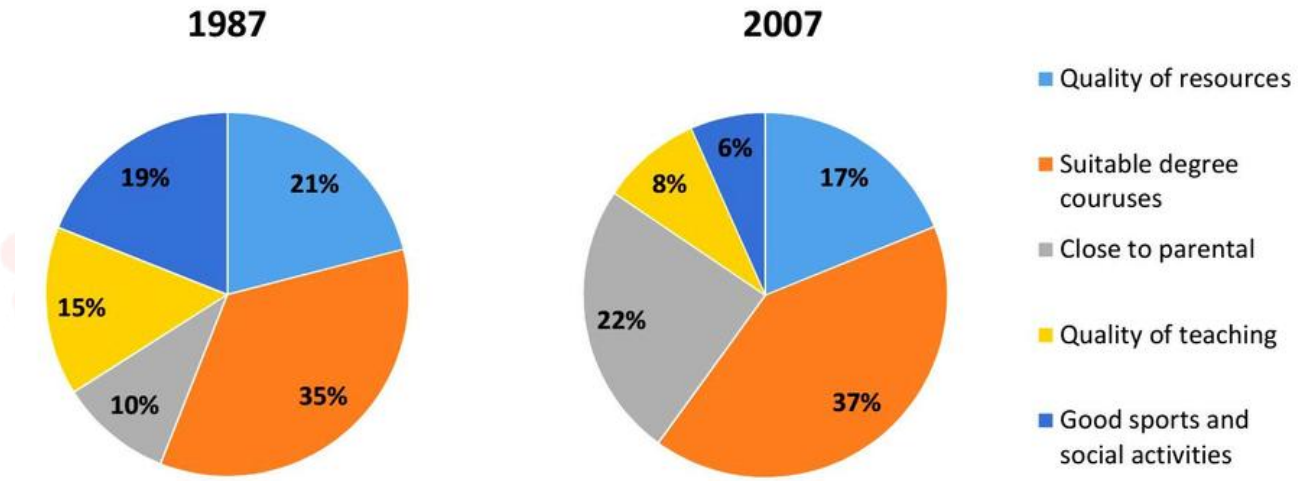
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Student Space

Report 12

The pie chart below shows the main reasons why students chose to study at a particular UK university in 1987 and in 2007.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and making relevant comparisons.



Sample Answer

The pie charts compare the five central reasons students chose a particular British university in 1987 and 2007.

Apparently, the largest proportion of students opted for this university for the relevant courses that it offers. While the consideration of the distance between parents' house and the university was noted as the least prevalent reason in 1987, it became the second most critical factor in 2007 as it grew two-fold to 22% two decades later. Although 19% of the students paid attention to sports and social activities in 1987, in 2007, it reduced to only 6%, one-third of the 1987 figure.

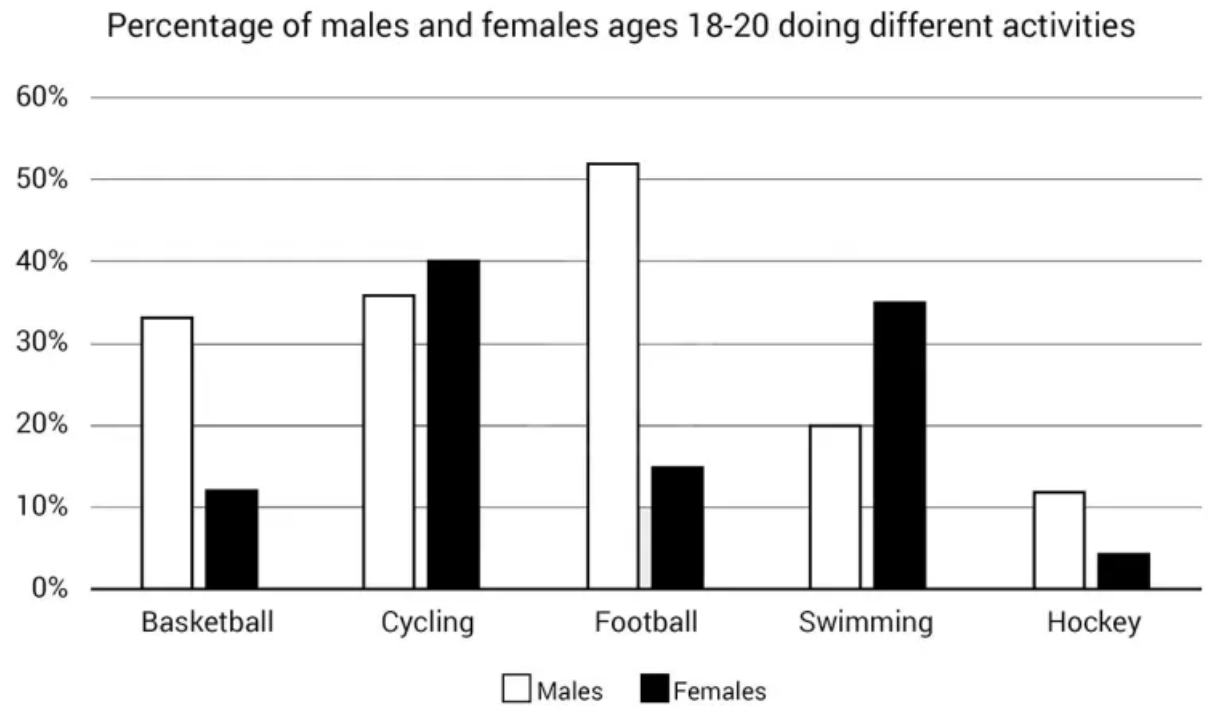
Students were more likely to consider training programs, teaching quality and extracurricular activities. After 20 years, there was a minimal increase in the percentage of students enrolling at the university due to the two former criteria, from 35% to 37% and from 15% to 18%, respectively. In contrast, the quality of resources and extracurricular activities were less prioritized by students after 20 years.

Student Space

Table

Report 13

The bar chart shows the percentage of males and females aged 18-20 in a city who participated in various activities in one month in 2015.



Sample Answers

The bar chart illustrates the proportion of males and females between 18 and 20 taking part in different activities in one month in 2015.

Overall, the most popular activity for young males was football, while cycling was most favored by women. In addition, except for cycling, there was a stark difference in the participation rates of males and females in all activities.

Cycling and swimming were preferred by females to males. To be more precise, about 35% of women participated in swimming whereas only 20% of their male counterparts took part in this activity in 2015. The difference between the percentages in cycling was less pronounced. 40% of females cycled in this month, higher than the figure for males by about 5%.

Regarding other activities, football attracted over 50% of men, which was much higher than the figure for females, at approximately 14%. Additionally, the percentage of males participating in basketball was over 30%, threefold that of females. The similar difference was witnessed in the figures for hockey, with over 10% of men and 3% of women taking part in this sport.

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Report 14

The table below shows the percentage participation of women in senior management in three companies between 1975 and 2015.

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

Percentage participation of women in senior management positions

	Eldan Ltd	Bamforth Ltd	Finsbury Ltd
1975	3%	9%	16%
1980	3%	11%	14%
1985	14%	13%	15%
1990	28%	15%	22%
2000	33%	17%	20%
2015	64%	46%	26%

Sample Answer

The table shows the percentage of women in senior management positions in three companies from 1975 to 2015.

While more women were in senior positions at Finsbury Ltd than the other two companies in 1975 at 16%, the trend was fairly erratic with a 2% drop to 14% in 1980, followed by a rise of 1% five years later. In 1990, women held 7% more top management jobs than in 1985. After a slight drop back to 20% in 2000, by 2015 26% of top posts were filled by women.

By contrast, at Eldan Ltd women fared much better. In 1975, 3% of senior posts were occupied by women with no change five years on. By 1985, the figure had increased to 14%, doubling to 28% in 1990. Ten years afterwards, there was a 5% increase in female senior management jobs with a near twofold jump in 2015 to stand at 64%, the highest for the three companies.

The situation was less remarkable at Bamforth Ltd than the other two firms except for the year 2015. In 1975, the percentage of senior posts held by women was 9% climbing at the rate of 2% in each subsequent period until 2000, after which it leapt to 46%.

From the data, it is clear that women dominated senior posts at Eldan by 2015.

Student Space

Report 15

The table below shows top ten countries with largest population in 2019, and how it is projected to change by 2100.

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

Top ten countries with largest population, in million

2019		2100 projection	
China	1,439	India	1,551
India	1,380	China	941
USA	331	Nigeria	730
Indonesia	274	USA	478
Pakistan	221	Pakistan	316
Brazil	213	D.R. Congo*	296
Nigeria	206	Indonesia	292
Bangladesh	165	Ethiopia	212
Russia	146	Tanzania	178
Mexico	129	Brazil	177

* Democratic Republic of Congo

Sample Answer

The table compares the population of the world's top ten countries in 2019 with projected numbers in 2100.

In 2019, China had the highest population of 1,439 million, with India second on 1,380 million. However, by 2100, India is projected to have the highest population of 1,551 million with China second on 941 million - down 498 million since 2019. Although the USA is projected to increase its population from 331 million to 478 million, it steps down from third to fourth place, being overtaken by Nigeria, which moves up from seventh place with 206 million, to a total of 730 million, representing a massive increase of 524 million. Brazil drops from sixth place in 2019 with 213 million, down to tenth in 2100 on 177 million - a decrease of 36 million.

Three of the ten most populous countries in the world will no longer be among the top ten in 2100, and all three will be supplanted by rapidly growing nations in Africa.

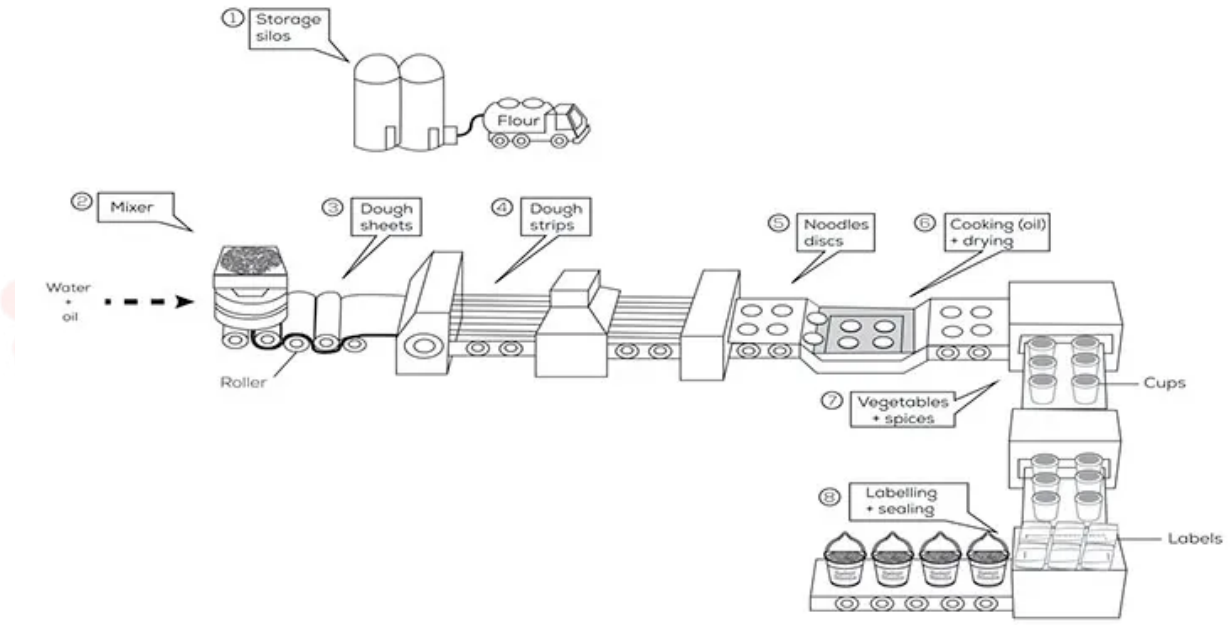
Except for China and Brazil, all other projections show an increase between 2019 and 2100, but there is a significant shuffling of position by some countries, the elimination of others, and the introduction of new contenders for a top-ten placing.

Student Space

Process Diagram

Report 16

The diagram below shows how instant noodles are manufactured. Summaries the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



Sample Answer

The given picture illustrates the process by which instant noodles are produced.

Overall, it is clear that there are 8 stages in this linear process, commencing with storing flour in silos and ending with labeling and sealing cups.

At the first stage of this process, flour is pumped from a truck into tower silos for storage before being put into a mixing machine, where it is mixed with a combination of water and oil. After this stage has been completed, the

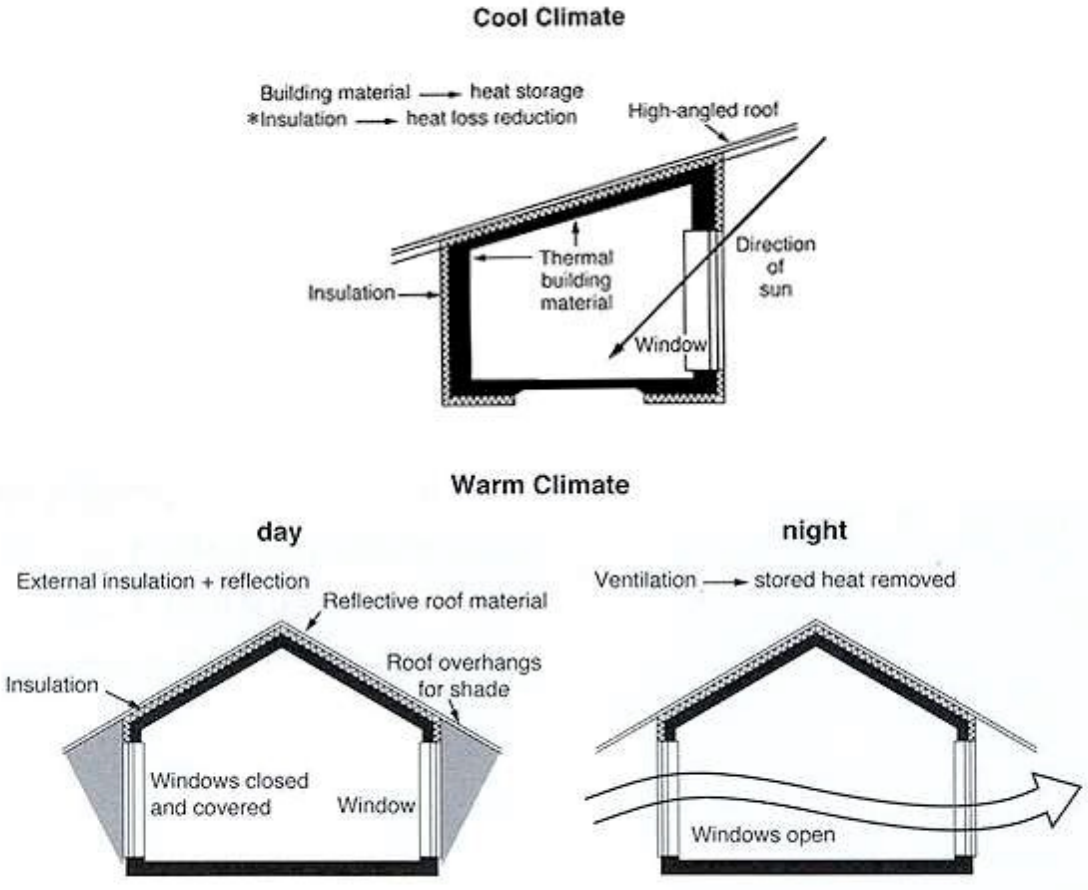
resulting mixture is rolled over to create dough sheets, and then going through a machine to be separated into strips.

During the next stage, these dough strips are molded into noodles discs, after which they are cooked with oil and left to dry. Following this, these dried noodles discs, together with vegetables and spices, are put into cups, and the process finally ends with these cups being labeled and sealed.

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Report 17

The diagrams below show some principles of house design for cool and for warm climates.
Write at least 150 words.



Sample Answer

The graphic explains many architectural techniques for building houses in both hot and cold climates.

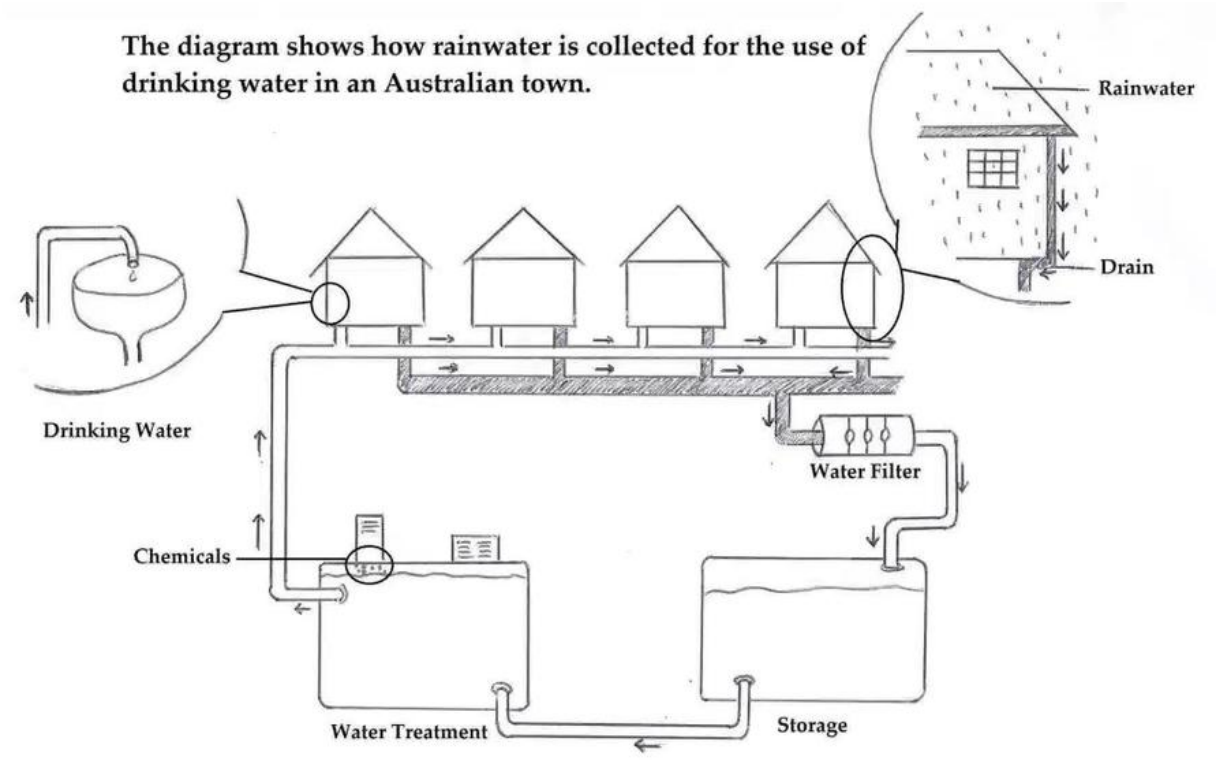
Overall, a house in a cold environment employs thermal materials because it concentrates more on storing heat, whereas a house in a hot climate prioritizes reflecting roof materials and an effective ventilation system.

In cold climates, heat storage is a key consideration in home design. In order to face the sun, the high angled roof is a large, open surface area. Right underneath the roof, which is intended to store heat, is the thermal building material. Additionally, the house has insulation on its walls to prevent heat loss, and each window is positioned to allow in as much natural sunshine as possible.

The architecture of houses in warm climates varies depending on the time of day. External insulation, roof materials, and notably the roof itself create shade to survive the heat throughout the day. Additionally, windows are covered and shuttered during the day, but left open at night to allow the home to breathe its interior and release any accumulated heat.

Report 18

This is an IELTS writing task 1 sample answer essay of a diagram/process showing how rainwater is collected and used for drinking water in an Australian town. Write about it in 150 words.



Sample Answer

The above diagram details the process by which precipitation is stored and sent for household use in a given town in Australia. Overall, there are 3 main stages that involve the collection of water through drains, its repeated transportation and treatment underground and finally reuse as drinking water in homes.

Rainwater distribution begins with collection through gutters and drains attached to houses. The water seeping into the ground is not collected according to the diagram. The drain water is carried through a system of pipes into a water filter and then a storage tank.

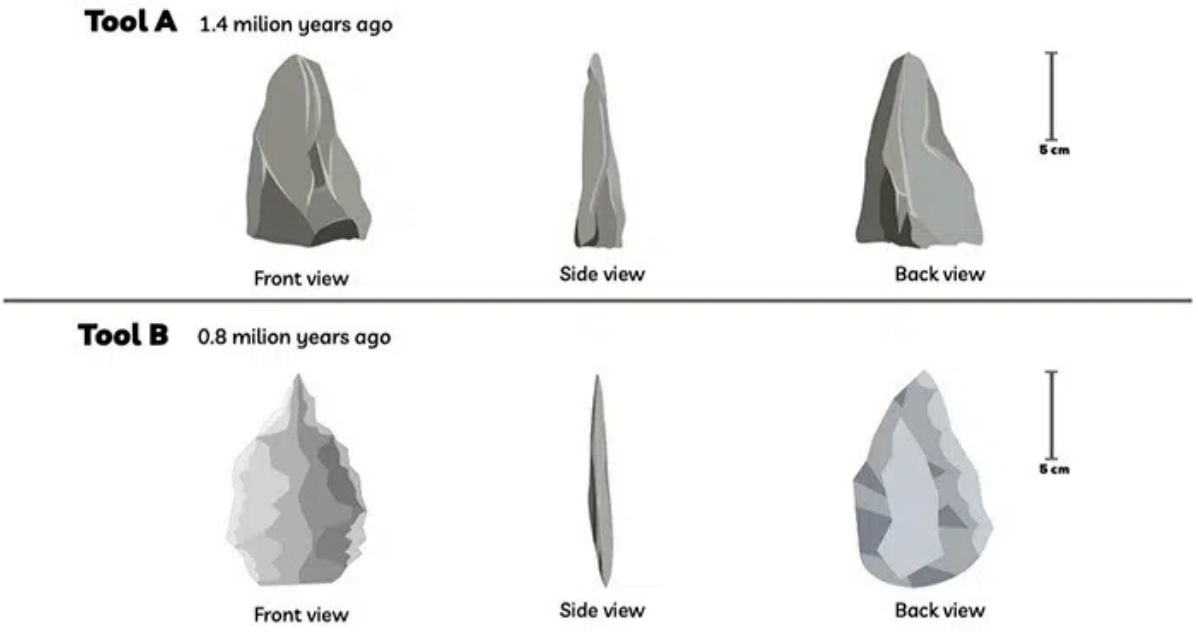
From the storage tank, it next flows by more piping to a water treatment tank where a chemical process makes the water clean enough for residents to drink. After the water has been processed, it is sent through pipes, different from the drain water pipes that originally collected the water, back into homes to be used for drinking water.

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Student Space

Report 19

The diagrams below illustrate early toos from 1.4 million years ago and 800,000 years ago. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and making comparisons where relevant.



Sample Answer

The diagram presents a comparison of prehistoric tools dating back 1.4 and 0.8 million years ago. Overall, the older tool is less refined with rougher edges, while the newer one appears smoother and better preserved. Comparing the two tools from the frontal view, the one from 1.4 million years ago is slightly narrower, displaying a less defined shape. The more recent one comes to a sharper point with clearly rounded sides.

The side view reveals that the older tool is also bulkier with more jagged indents than the much smoother one from 800,000 years ago. Finally, in terms of the back view there is a distinctive contrast as the newer has fewer major cracks and closely mirrors its front side. The older tool, on the other hand, is approximately half the size overall and is chipped down greatly in the back.

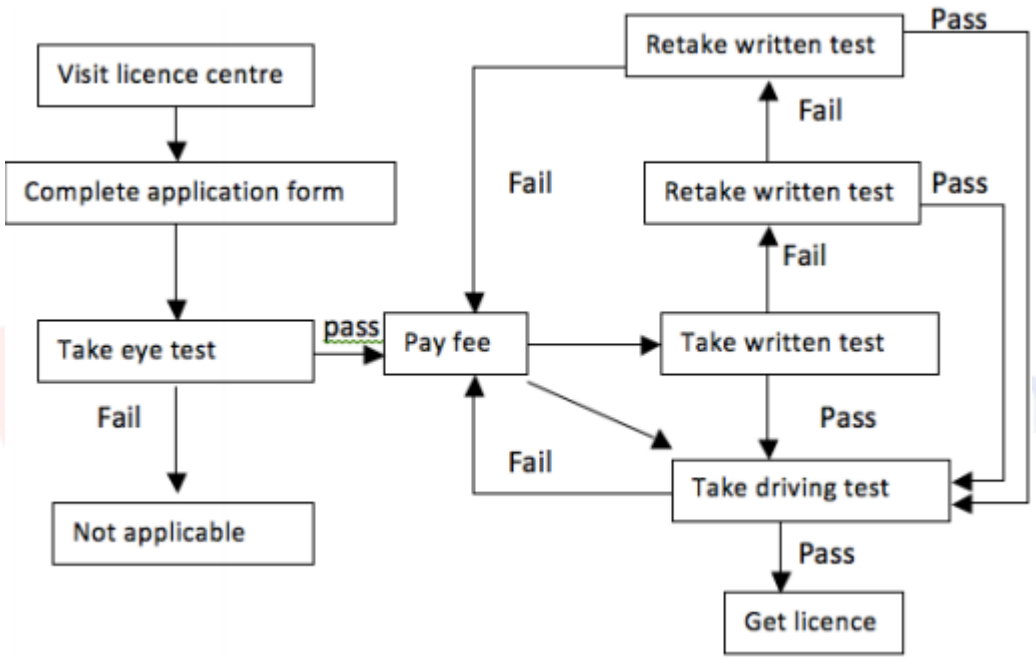
Student Space

Flowchart

Report 20

The diagram below shows the process of getting a driving licence. Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information below.

Write at least 150 words.



Sample Answer

The given flow chart illustrates the process of obtaining a driving licence. It is clear from the graph that there are many steps involved in the process.

First of all the person has to visit a licence centre and complete the application form. After the form is submitted, the person has to take the eye test. If he fails in the eye-test then he is not applicable for the licence and the process ends there. However, if the person passes the eye test, then he pays the fee and takes the written test. The written test can be taken three times in the same fee, but if the person fails the written test three times then the fee has to be paid again. On clearing the written test the person is

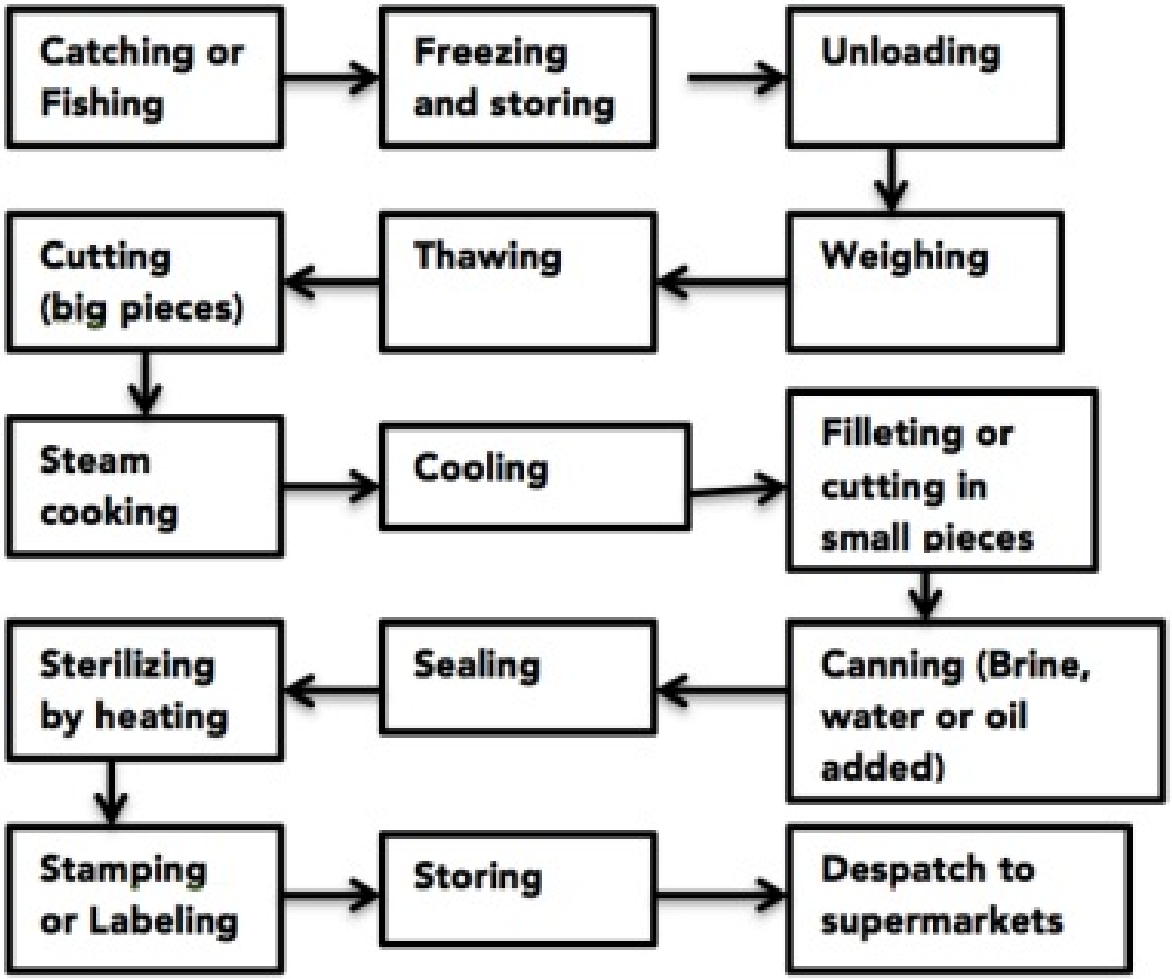
eligible for the driving test. On clearing the driving test the person finally gets the licence, but if the driving test is not cleared then the person has to pay the fee again before re-taking the driving test. Only after the driving test is cleared, the licence is issued to the person.

Overall it can be seen that many steps are involved in getting a driving licence.

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Report 21

The diagram below shows the process of canning of fish. Write a report for a university lecturer describing the process below.



Sample Answer

The given picture illustrates the process of canning of fish. It is manifest from the graph that 15 steps are involved from the initial catching to the final dispatch to supermarkets.

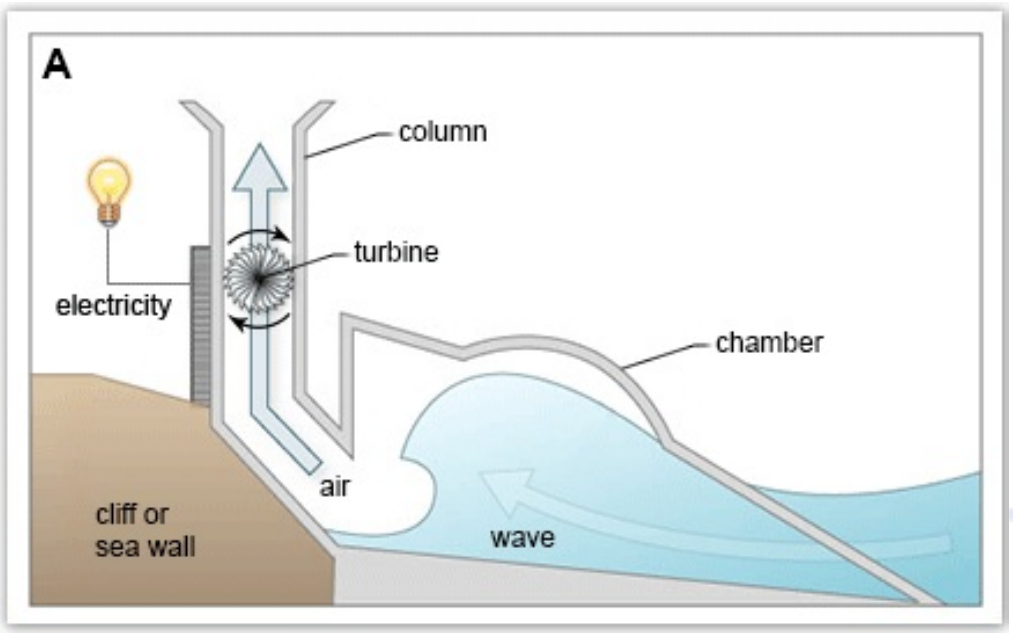
First, the fish are caught and then frozen and stored in the next step. Then they are unloaded and weighed before being thawed. After thawing, they are cut into big pieces and then are steam cooked. After cooking, these are cooled and then these are filleted or cut into small pieces. Then these pieces are canned. Brine, water or oil is added in the cans. In the next step the cans are sealed and then heated for sterilization. Then, stamping or labeling of the cans is done before storing them for final dispatch to supermarkets for sale.

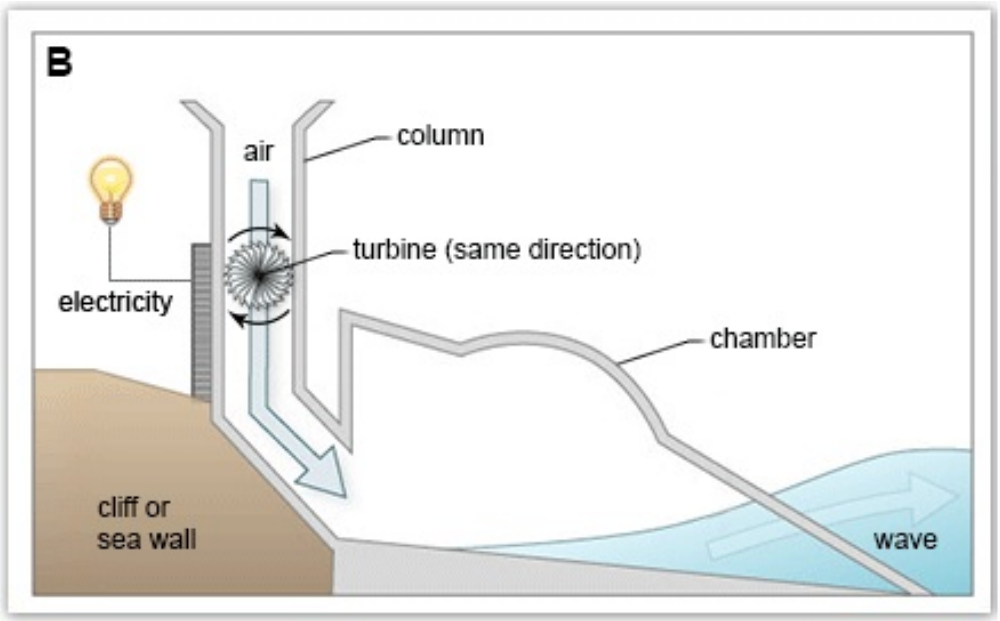
Overall, it is clear that canning of fish is a lengthy and tedious process involving many steps. Each step is very important to retain the freshness of the fish and to make it consumable for a long time.

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Report 22

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.
Write at least 150 words.





Sample Answer

The diagrams show the structure and processes of generating electricity from the wave power. As is observed from the presented illustration, the wave is used to produce the electricity and both the tide and ebb the structure is used to rotate a turbine to produce the electricity.

According to the given pictorial, the electricity producing machine works in two ways. Firstly, the structure is placed near a sea so that the wave water gets inside the chamber and creates an air pressure that would rotate the turbine placed inside a column. The rotation of the turbine produces electricity which is stored in the cells and this electricity can be passed and used. The whole structure is placed near the sea, adjacent to a cliff or sea wall.

The second illustration depicts how the electricity can be produced using the ebb tide of the sea. During the ebb, the water gets off from the chamber and the air pressure is created again from the opposite direction and this rotates the turbine. The rotation of the turbine produces electricity and supplies it to the storage.

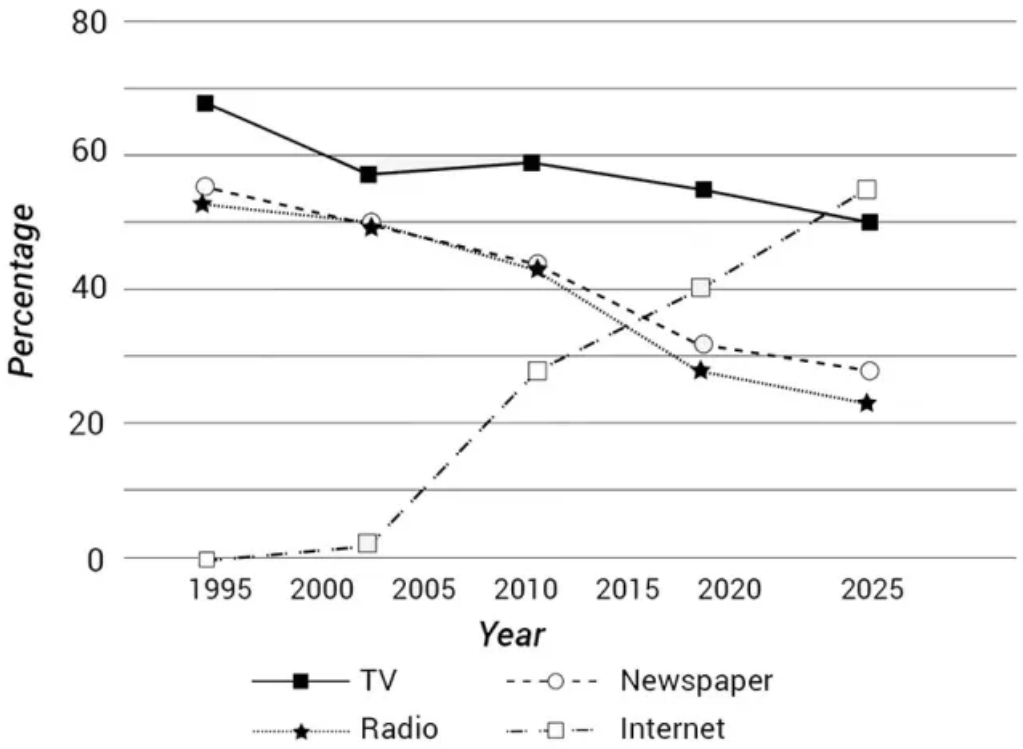
In summary, the electricity can be produced using a structure near the sea and both the tide and the ebb-tide is used to rotate the turbine to produce the electricity.

Student Space

Line Graph

Report 23

The chart shows the percentage of people who accessed news from 4 sources from 1995 and projection to 2025.



Sample Answer

The chart illustrates the proportion of people using different methods to access news from 1995 and the prediction to 2025.

Overall, while the internet gained more popularity during the given period, the opposite was true for the remaining figures. These trends are likely to continue in the future.

The percentage of people who watched news programs on TV was nearly 70% in 1995. The figure then decreased gradually to 55% in 2020, despite a

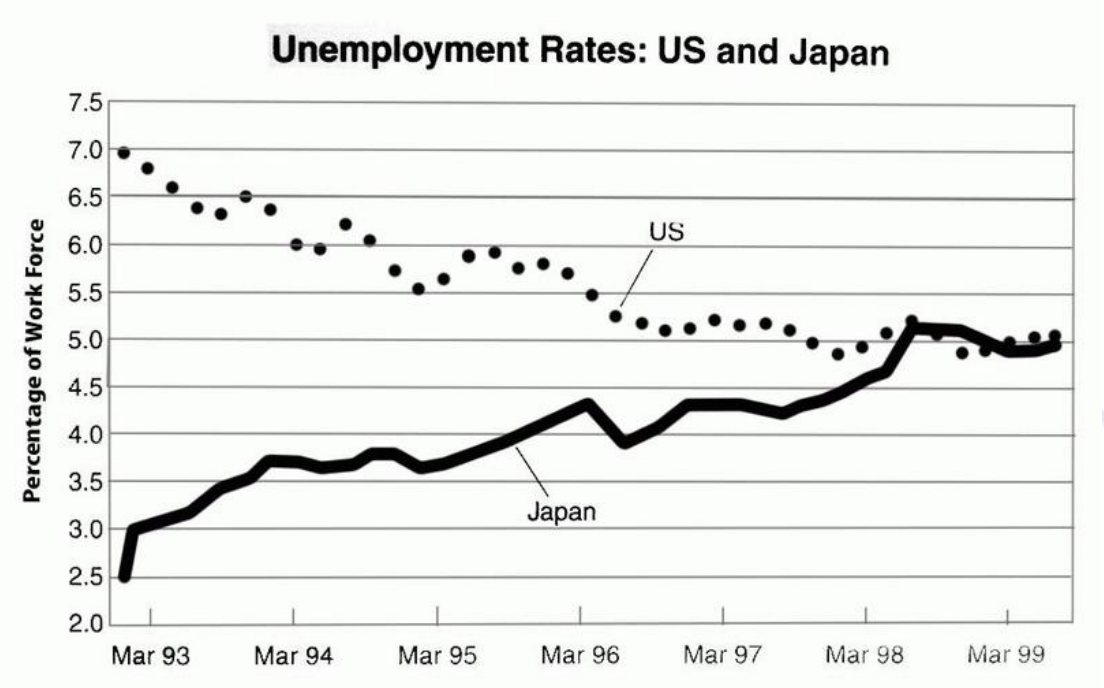
slight rise of 3% in 2010. It is then likely to finish at exactly 50% in 2025. Additionally, starting at about 55%, the figures for newspapers and radios experienced similar downward trends, declining to about 30% in 2020. The expectation is that approximately 30% of people will use newspapers, and roughly 23% will listen to the radio to get news.

Despite only becoming available in 1995 and attracting only a small proportion of people in 2000, the internet quickly became prevalent in the next 20 years, with 40% of people using it. The figure is predicted to increase to about 55% in 2025, overcoming newspapers to become the most common method to access news in 2025.

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Report 24

The graph shows the unemployment rates in the U.S. and Japan over a period of six years, from 1993 to 1999. At the earliest date, the two countries had very different unemployment rates, with Japan's being very high and America's being very low, but by the end they were approximately equal.



Sample Answers

The line graph compares figures for unemployment in America ad Japan over a period of six years.

Overall, the unemplyment rate was higher in Japan,compared to the US. However,the proporion of workforce in Japan rose steadily between March 1993 and March 1999, while the figure for America fell.

In March 1993,US had 7% of workfore, in comparison with, only 2.5% in Japan.Between 1993 ad 1997, the American workforce showed a downward trend,whereas the figure for Japanese had un upward trend.

By March 1996,the unemployment rate increased in America as the percentage of workforce fell gradually, reaching 5.5%. By contrast, in Japan, the unemployment rate decreased as the figure for workforce rose steadily,becoming above 4%.

The percentage of workforce in America fell over next three years,reaching 5% in March 1999. There was an overall fall of 2% in the US workforce over this period of six years.

On the other hand,the proportion of Japanese workforce rose over to 5% in march 1998. The figure plateaued between March 1998 and March 1999. There was an overall rise of 2.5% in workforce over a period of six years.

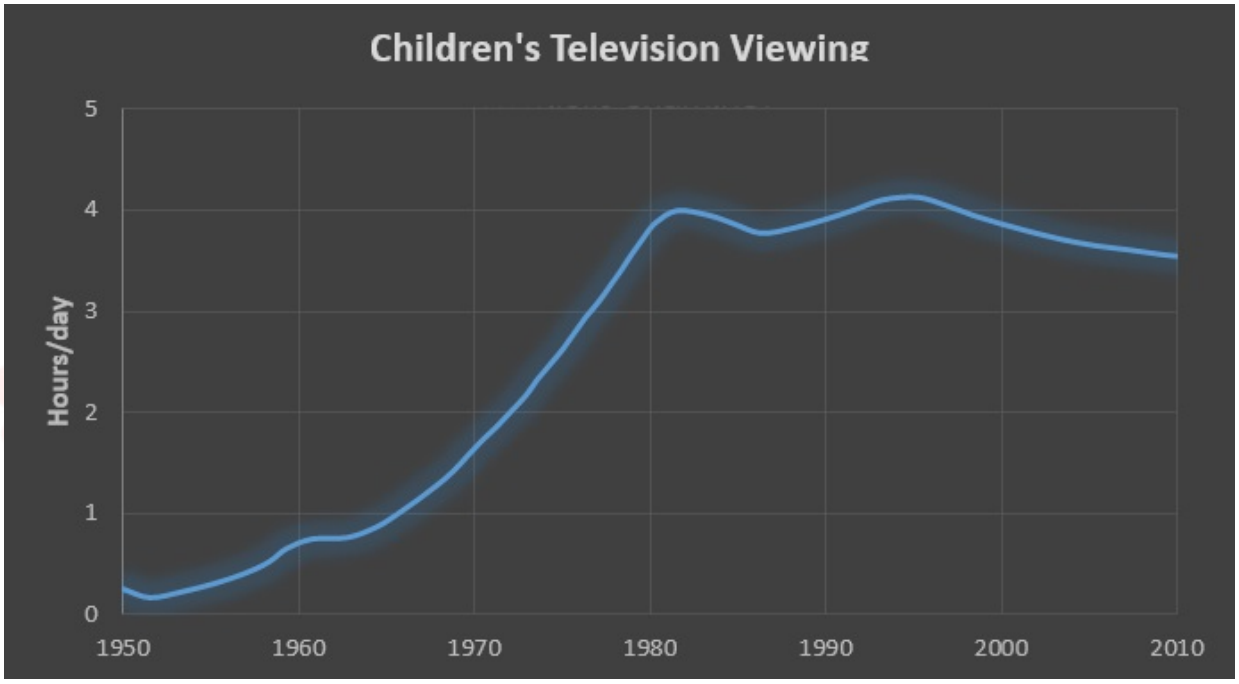
It is interesting to note that both the US and Japan had 5% of workforce by the end of the period shown.

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Report 25

The graph below shows the number of hours per day on average that children spent watching television between 1950 and 2010.

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



Sample Answer

The graph shows the number of hours per day on average that children spent watching television. The graph covers the period between 1950 and 2010.

From 1950 to 1960, there was a modest rise in the average number of hours children spent in front of the television set. This was followed by a marked increase from approximately one hour to four hours of viewing per day among children between 1965 and 1982. Over the next five years, there was a decrease. However this trend proved negligible as the viewing figure then rose again marginally, and it reached a peak of over four hours in 1995.

Between 1995 and 2010, there was another modest decline in the hours children spent watching television.

Overall, it can be concluded that there has been a significant rise in television viewing over the sixty-year period, though there is some indication that this trend may be changing.

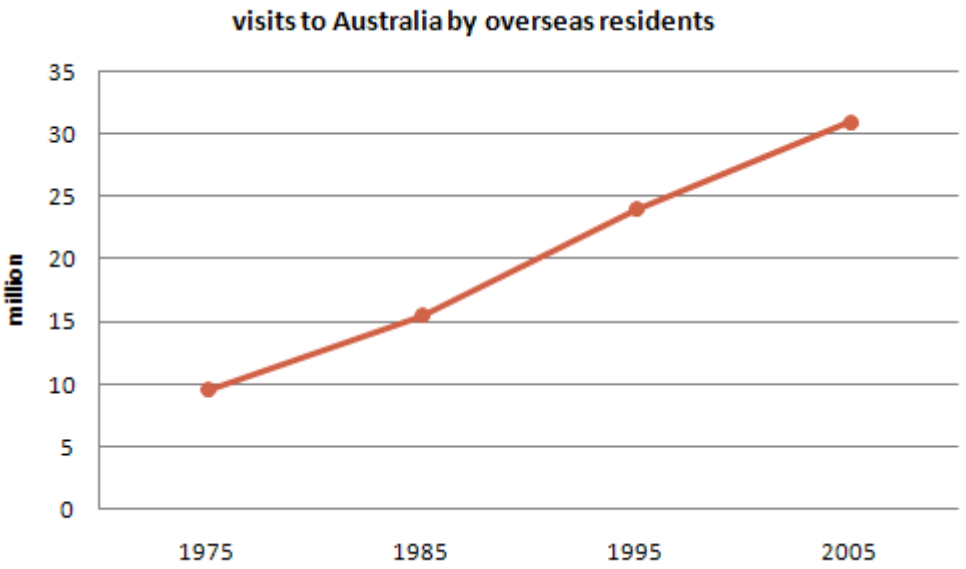
Student Space

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Combinations

Report 26

Bar Graph & Pie Chart



NUMBER OF VISITORS (million)

	1975	2005
SOUTH KOREA	2.9	9.1
JAPAN	3.2	12.0
CHINA	0.3	0.8

USA	**0.4**	**1.1**
BRITAIN	**0.9**	**2.9**
EUROPE	**1.1**	**4.5**
Total	**8.8**	**30.4**

Sample Answer

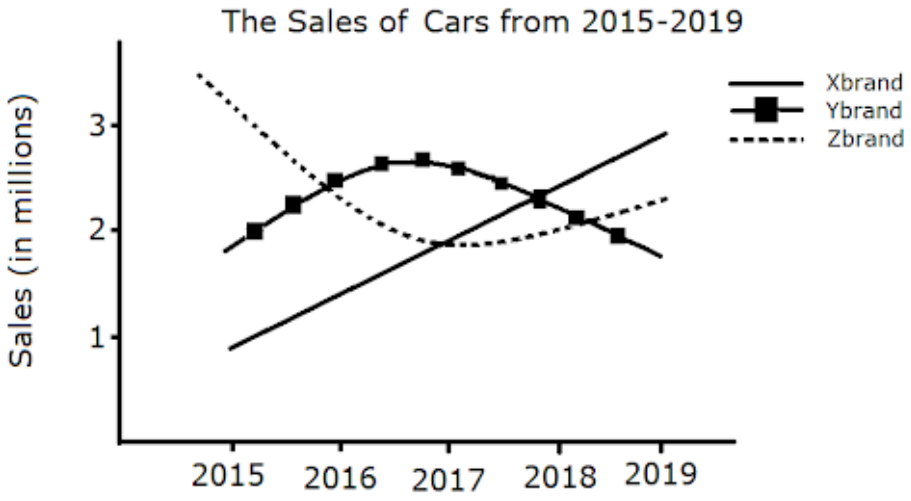
The given line graph illustrates information on the number of overseas visitors traveling to Australia in millions of people. Overall, one notable trend seems to be that Australia has steadily become more popular as a destination spot. For example, there were 20 million more visitors to Australia in 2005 than in 1975. That's a jump from 10 million to 30 million in 20 years.

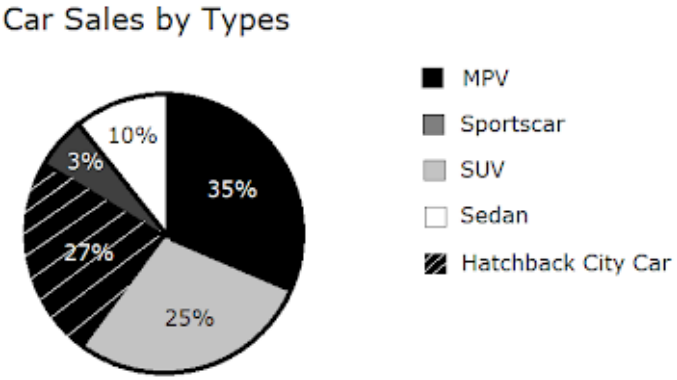
The second table gives statistics showing the countries whose residents went to Australia between 1975 and 2005. In both years, the largest number of visitors came from Japan, followed by South Korea and Europe. Britain, the United States and China also had many people traveling to Australia in these years. In fact, the number of people visiting Australia grew in every one of these countries. For example, in 2005, 12 million people went there from Japan compared with only 3.2 million in 1975.

Report 27

The charts below show the favourite takeaways of people in Canada and the number of Indian restaurants in Canada between 1960 and 2015.

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





Sample Answer

The line graph presents the number of cars sold in a five-year period starting from 2015, while the pie chart outlines five types of cars purchased within that period. There are three car brands shown in the graph, which are Xbrand, Ybrand and Zbrand. Units are presented in millions.

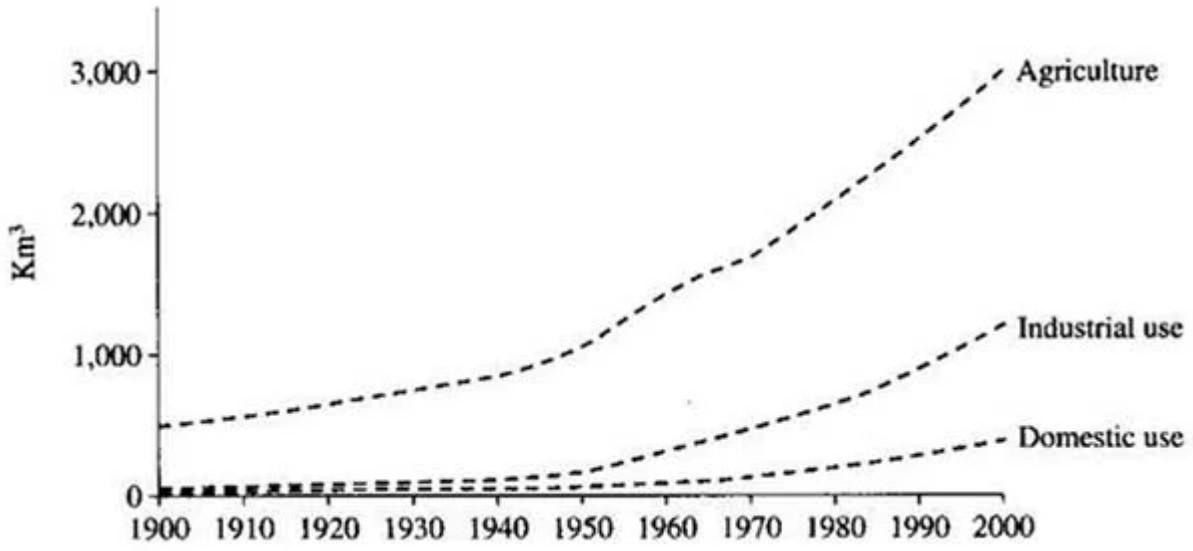
The line graph indicates that the sales of Xbrand cars constantly increases. There were less than 1 million units of Xbrand cars sold in 2015, much lower compared to the two other brands. The number doubled two years later, surpassing the sales of Zbrand cars in 2017. In the following year, the sales of Xbrand cars surpassed Ybrand car. By the year of 2020, nearly 3 million units of Xbrand cars were sold. Unlike Xbrand, Zbrand used to have the highest sales in 2015, selling around 4 million units of cars. The sales was reduced almost by a half only a year later. In 2017, the sales hit its lowest point. Despite the dramatic fall, the sales of Zbrand cars slightly increased in the following period. As far as Ybrand is concerned, the sales experienced a slow but steady growth. The sales reached its peak in 2017, in which nearly 3 million units of car were sold. However, the sales decreased two years later.

Moving to the pie chart, it can be seen that the majority of car buyers purchased an MPV, which accounted for 35% of the sales. Hatchback city car and SUV were the second most favorite cars, which together made up more than half of the total sales. Sedan and sportscar together made up less than 15% of the sales.

Report 28

The graph and table below give information about water use worldwide and water consumption in two different countries.

Global water use by sector



Water consumption in Brazil and Congo in 2000

Country	Population	Irrigated land	Water consumption per person
Brazil	176 million	26,500 km²	359 m³
Democratic Republic of Congo	5.2 million	100 km²	8 m³

Sample Answer

The line graph shows global water consumption in three different sectors between 1900 and 2000, while the table compares water use in Brazil and the Democratic Republic of Congo in 2000.

Overall, water consumption increased in all three sectors but agriculture consumed far more water than the other two. Brazil was a much bigger water consumer than Congo.

Agriculture remained the most water-consuming industry. It used about 500 km3 of water in 1900 and this number increased dramatically to around 3,000 km3 in 2000. Less than 100 km3 of water was used for either industrial or residential purposes in 1900. Not until around 1950 did water consumption rise significantly, eventually reaching by 2000 roughly 1000 km3 for the former and 500 km3 for the latter.

Brazil had a population of 176 million, an irrigated land area of 26,500 km2, and a per capita water consumption of 359 m3. In comparison, the corresponding figures for Congo were only 5.2 million, 100 km2, and 8 m3. This made Brazil a much larger water user than Congo.

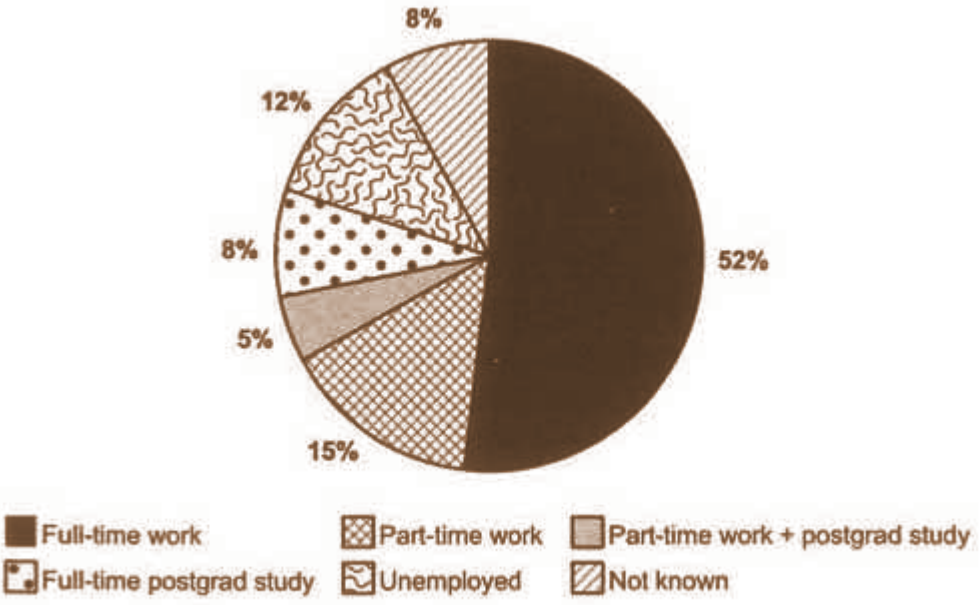
Student Space

Report 29

Pie Chart and Table

The chart below shows what Anthropology graduates from one university did after finishing their undergraduate degree course. The table shows the salaries of the anthropologists in work after five years.

Destination of Anthropology graduates (from one university)



Salaries of Anthropology graduates (after 5 years' work)

Type of employment	$25,000–49,999	$50,000–74,999	$75,000–99,999	$100,000+
Freelance consultants	5%	15%	40%	40%
Government sector	5%	15%	30%	50%
Private companies	10%	35%	25%	30%

Sample Answer

The pie chart shows what one university's graduating Anthropology students went on to do after completing their undergraduate degree, while the table illustrates how much the anthropologists who found jobs earned after 5 years.

Overall, the majority of the graduates had full-time jobs. In terms of salaries, while a significant proportion of the freelance consultants and government employees earned at least $75,000, only roughly half of the private sector employees did.

Just over half of the graduates went on to work full-time, compared with only 15% working part-time and 12% unemployed. Those who did full-time postgraduate study and those who did postgraduate study while working part-time each only made up a small minority of the graduates, at 8% and 5% respectively.

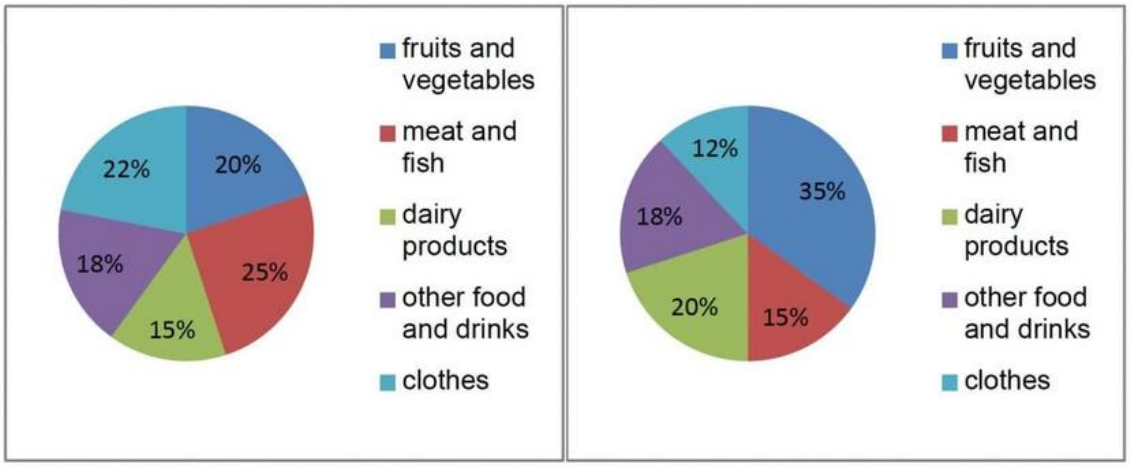
Moving on to their salaries, 80% of the freelance consultants earned at least $75,000, half of whom were in the highest salary range of more than $100,000. Although there were also 80% of the government employees making no less than $75,000, a relatively high proportion of the government employees, at 50%, earned at least $100,000. In comparison, only 55% of those working for private companies made a minimum of $75,000. The proportions of the freelance consultants and government employees who were in the lowest salary bracket of $25,000 to $49,999 both stood at only 5%, versus 10% for those employed in the private sector.

Report 30

Table And a Pie Chart

The pictures show information about average income and spending on food and clothes by an average family in a city in the UK.

	2010	2013
Total income	£29,000	£25,000
Spending on food and clothes	£14,000	£15,000



2010 2013

Sample Answer

The given table talks about the amount of money an average family in the city of the UK earned and paid to buy food as well as clothes. On the other hand, the pie charts illustrate the spending proportion in such categories between 2010 and 2013.

It is evident that although the total income of an average British family subsided between 2010 and 2013, the money spent on food as well as clothing ascended significantly. In addition to this, Britishers spent a lot on food in comparison to clothes in both the years.

As per the table, in 2010, an average British family earned the amount of £29,000. However, almost half of it was spent on clothes and food. In 2013, the average income of a British household diminished to almost £25,000. And, in terms of the expenditure on food and clothes, the number inflated by £1,000.

In association with the pie charts, the percentage for spending on meat and fish turned out to be the utmost among all of the categories, at 29%, in 2010. However, after three years, this proportion dropped to 23%. In the same way, a downward trend could be seen in the proportion of clothes, from 15% to 13%. On the other hand, people seemed to disburse more money on fruit, vegetables, and dairy products as the figures went up to 30% and 16% respectively. Meanwhile, the proportion of spending on other food remained unruffled at exactly 18%.

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