IELTS WRITING TASK 1 (ACADEMIC)

Actual Tests With Sample Answers

JANUARY - APRIL 2022

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.

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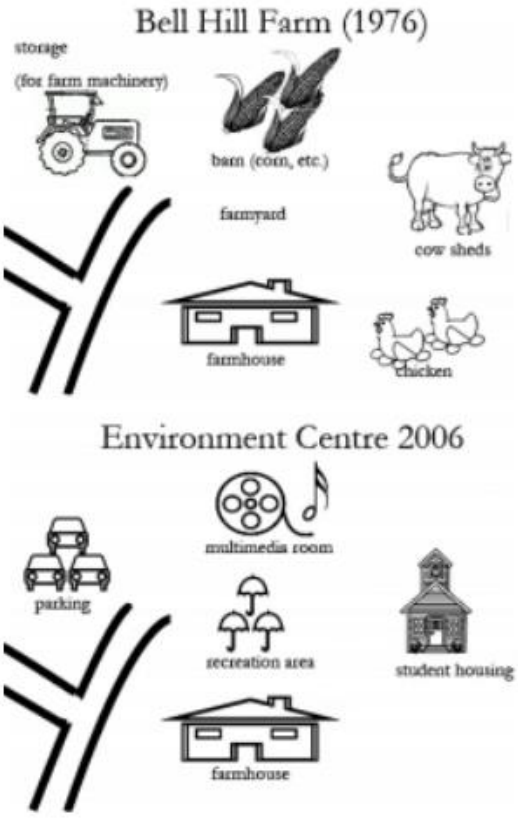
IELTS Academic Writing Task 1 Recent Actual test questions & answers

Map

Report 1

The maps show the changes of Bell Hill Farm in 1976 and 2006. (Bell Hill Farm in 1976-->Bill Hill Environmental Centre 2006)

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



Sample Answer:

The map depicts the evolution of Bell Hill Environmental Centre, from Bell Hill Farm, in 30 years.

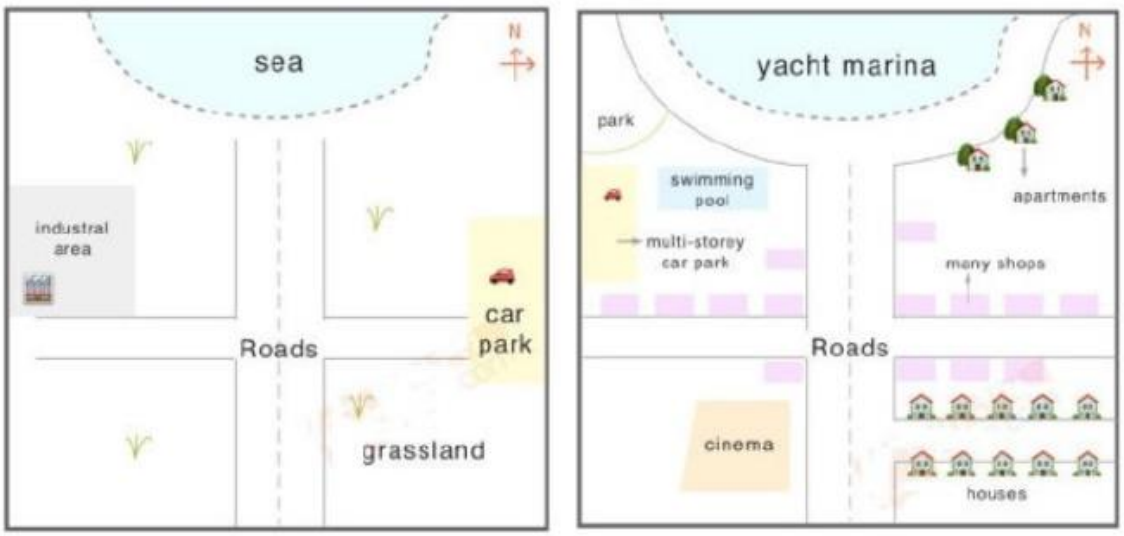
By comparing the 1976 and 2006 maps of Bell Hill, certain developments are noteworthy. Overall, it is clear that radical transformations occurred in the farm over the period, and it was totally converted into an environmental center in 2006.

On the whole, in 2006, a multimedia room replaced the barn, which stored grain and other items, in 1976. In addition, a farmyard was demolished, and in its place, a recreation area was constructed. Towards the right side, the poultry area and cowsheds were transformed into student housing. Finally, we can observe that the agricultural machinery storage space at the upper left corner of the map has been converted into a vehicle parking lot. Probing further, the farmhouse in the bottom and roads in the bottom left of the map did not go through any changes.

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Report 2

Two maps show the change of a coastal town, called Pentland, from 1950 to 2007.



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Sample Answer:

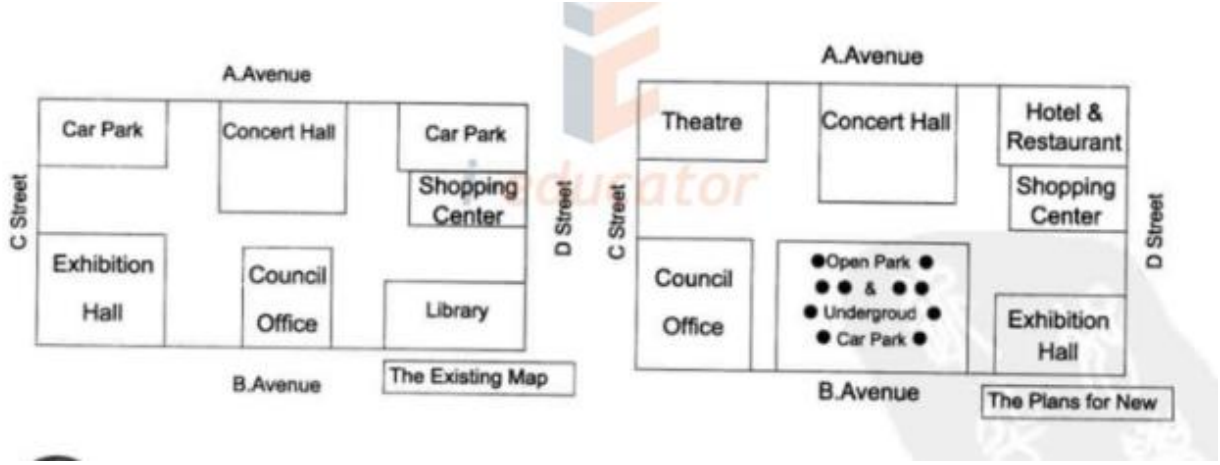
The given map displays the changes of the past 57years in Coastal Town which is also known as the Pentland.

By comparing the 1950 and 2007 maps of Pentland certain developments are noteworthy. It can be observed that a lot of people moved to Coastal Town by 2007 as the infrastructure and facilities became accessible for them in Pentland.

Overall the main structure of the town with one main road with two bisecting roads remained similar. Whereas, the industrial area of 1950 located in the northwest region of the map was replaced with a park, swimming pool, multi-storey car parking and some shops in 2007. The car park on the east side of the road was removed and towards the right side of the eastern road, many new apartments and shops were constructed. Towards the southeast side of the Pentland was mainly the grassland in 1950, but with time many houses were built in that corner. Rest of the grassland area of the southwest corner of Pentland was converted into a cinema. Also the sea was developed into Yacht Marina covered by a half-circled road.

Report 3

The civic centre will be planned to change. There are two maps: one is the existing and the other is the plan for new. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and compare the two maps.



Sample Answer:

The two maps illustrate the changes that need to be made in the civic centre. The first map shows the present status of the civic centre and the second map shows the suggested changes that need to be implemented.

In general, the overall structure of the civic centre will remain the same with few alterations suggested in the second map.

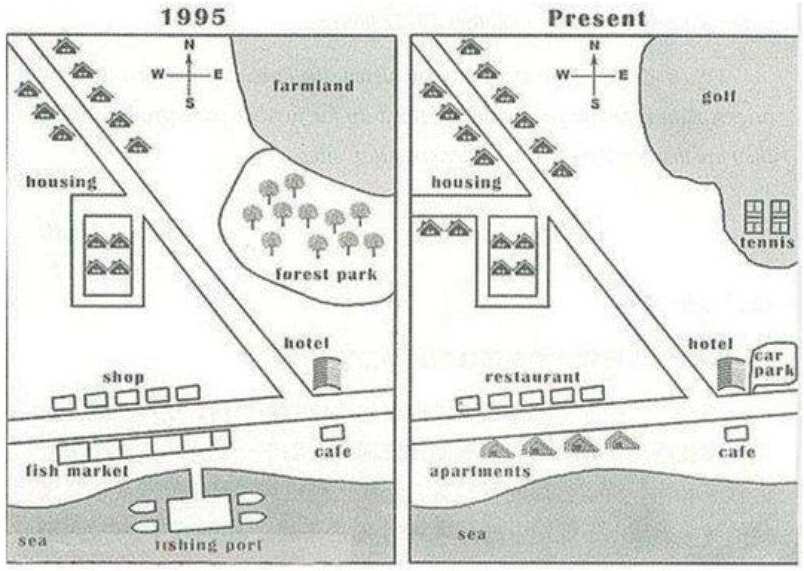
According to the second map, the car parking in the upper left corner will be demolished and a theatre will be built in its place. The car parking space in the upper right corner will be converted into a hotel and restaurant. The library will be removed and the exhibition hall will move from the lower-left corner to the lower right corner. The council office will be shifted from the lower central area to the lower-left corner and in place of the old council office, open park and underground parking will be constructed. Lastly, most of the area in the civic centre undergo modification except the concert hall and shopping centre.

Report 4

The map below shows the development of the village of Rye mouth between 1995 and present. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

Instructions to follow

- You should spend about 20 minutes on this task
- Write atleast 150 words



Sample Answer:

The two maps show the **layout** of the same village in 1995 and at present. It is **visible** that there is a new infrastructure for housing and reconstruction has been done at the cost of destroying the agricultural land and demolishing commercial fishing.

The **most important changes** that can be seen are the **disappearance** of the fishing port and the nearby fish market, as well as the **creation** of a golf course and tennis courts in the northeast, where farmland and a forest park were **located** in 1995. Moreover, a new housing development containing apartments is **now found** on the waterfront where the old fish market was located, and several restaurants have been built on the opposite side of these apartments, on the road where **previously** shops were located.

There is also **an increase** in the total number of houses, from 12 in 1995 to 16 at present. Also, the road towards a small housing development west of the main road has been **extended further.** The hotel and cafe in the south-east have **remained the same**. A new car parking area has been **constructed next** to the hotel.

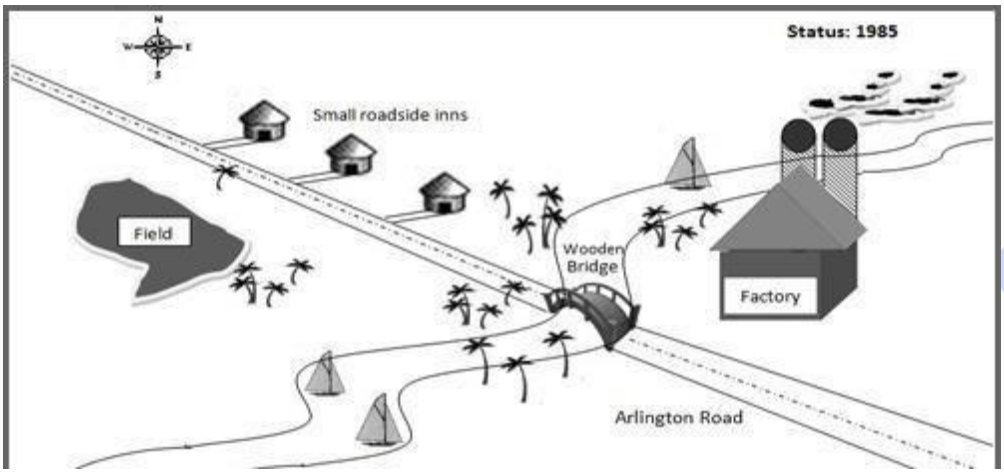
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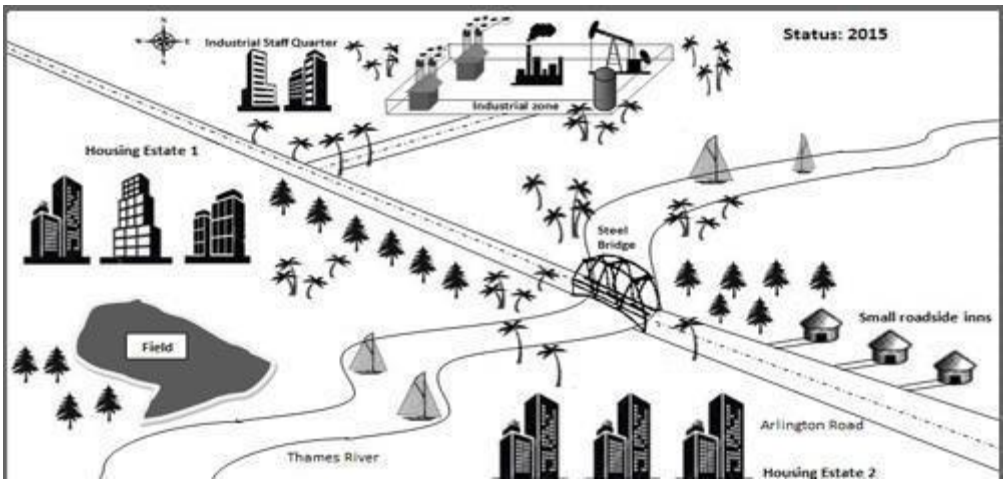
Report 5

The maps show changes in the local industrial village in England called Stamdorf between 1985 and 2015.

Instructions to follow

- You should spend about 20 minutes on this task
- Write atleast 150 words





Sample Answer:

These maps **distinctively** show us the **difference** in the local industrial village of Stamdorf in three decades. **Overall**, a huge transformation has taken place in the village. There were new buildings built in the village by 2015.

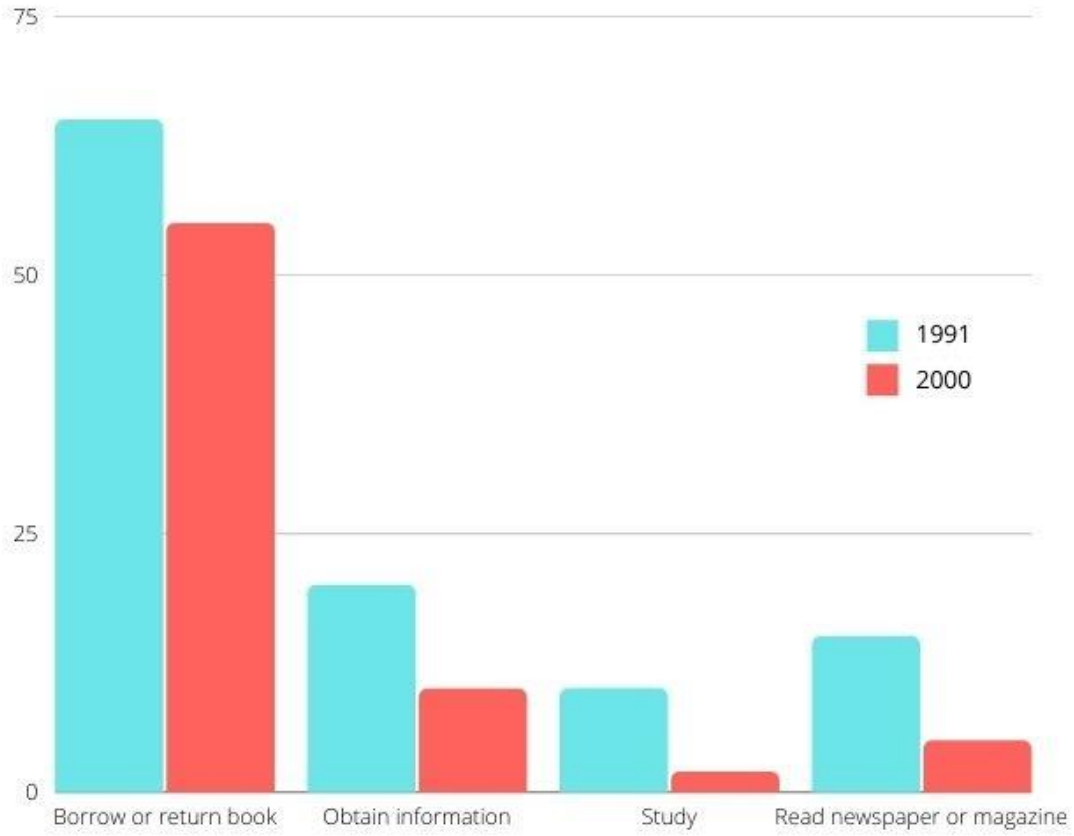
There weren't many buildings in 1985 except for small roadside inns and a factory whereas in 2015, there were a large number of buildings like the housing estate 1 and 2, the industrial zone and the industrial staff quarter. The roadside inns on the left side of the Thames river were **shifted** to the right side of the river, in the south-east corner. There was a wooden bridge built across the Thames river connecting both sides of the Arlington Road which was later **replaced** by a steel bridge. The field was **further moved** to the south-west corner. The factory built-in 1985 was **demolished** and an industrial zone was built in the north side of the ride in 2015. **Surprisingly**, despite all the demolitions and changes, the plantations have **increased** in 2015 from 1985.

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Bar Chart

Report 1

A bar chart shows the comparison of the reasons why people went to the British Library from 1991 to 2000. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and making comparisons where relevant.



Sample Answer:

The above illustrated bar graph compares the percentage of the primary reasons behind people in Britain visiting the library between two given years - 1991 and 2000.

At one glance, it can be comprehended that there were only four reasons behind people using the library in both the years, namely to borrow or return books, obtain information, study, and to read newspapers or magazines.

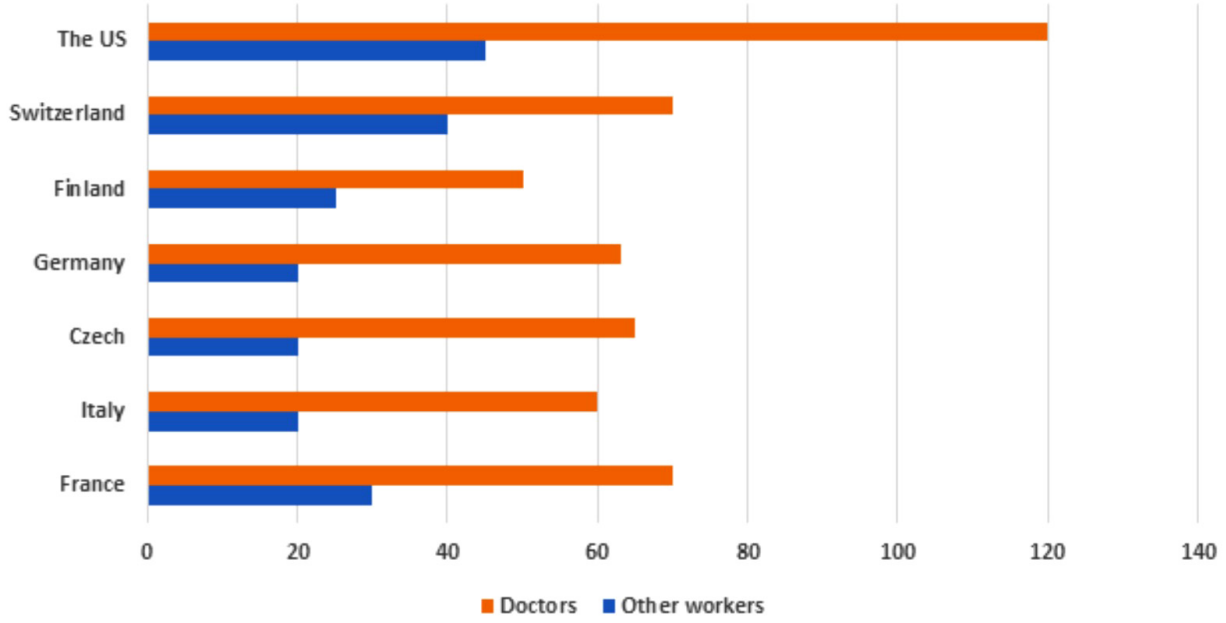
Out of all the reasons, the borrowing or returning books was highest in both the years as compared to other reasons. While in 1991 approximately 65% of people visited the library to borrow or return books, in 2000, the percentage decreased drastically to 55%.

In contrast, the figure for obtaining information in 1991 was twice as much as in 2000, which is approximately 20 versus 10. For the reason of studying, the percentage declined further. Notably, in 1991, it was approximately 10% and in 2000, it was nearly 2%. Reading newspapers or magazines in 1991 was threefold, in comparison with in 2000.

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Report 2

The chart below shows the annual pay (thousands of US dollars) for doctors and other workers in seven countries in 2004.



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Sample Answer:

The bar chart is comparing seven nations in terms of their yearly payment for the stature of doctors and other workers in the year 2004.

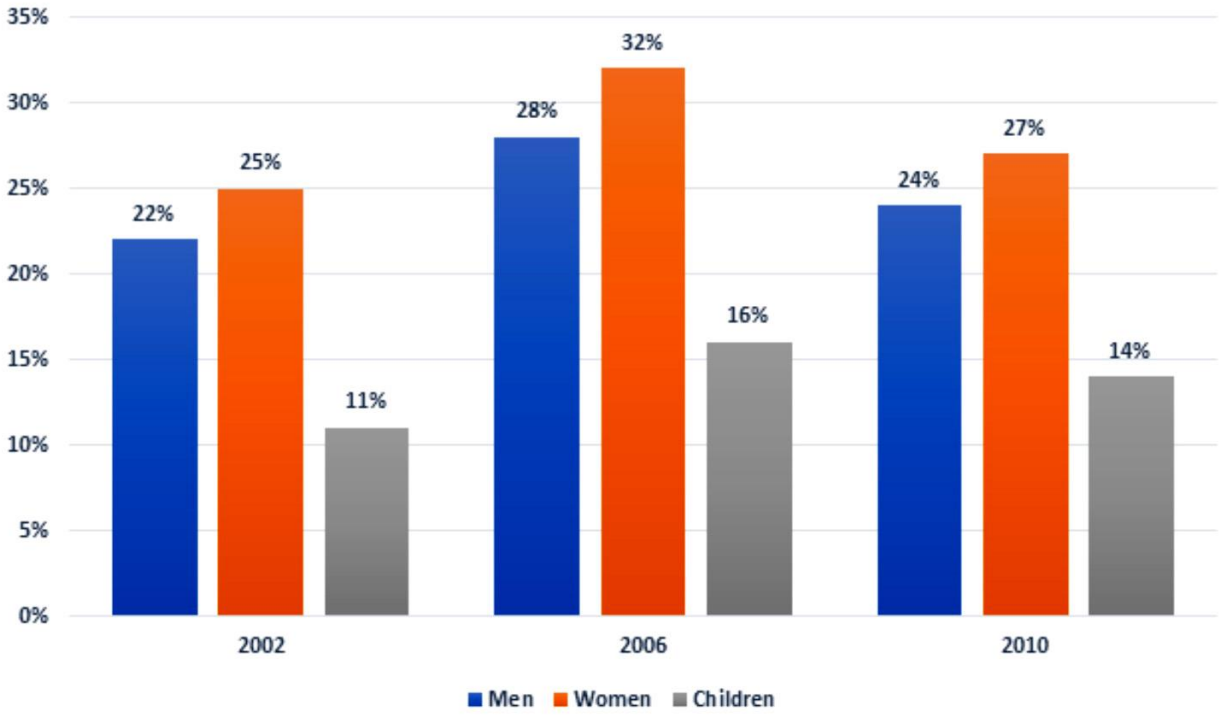
It is evidently clear that doctors made more money in comparison to other types of work in every country during the given year. Furthermore, the average income of doctors in America and other workers turned out to be the highest as compared to the rest of the countries.

The doctors in America earned the largest amount of income, earning approximately $120,000, compared to the ones in the remaining six nations. On the other hand, the figures in Switzerland and France were substantially lower, at close to 70,000 each. On the contrary, doctors in Finland earned merely $50,000 as opposed to the ones in other nations, who earned around $61,000 each.

In terms of the average salaries of other workers, the amount of money earned by others in America was approximately $45,000. In Switzerland, it was exactly $40,000, higher than in other countries. Roughly $30,000 was given to other workers in France, about $5,000 higher than that of Finnish counterparts. By contrast, the figures for the remaining countries were lowest, at exactly $20,000 each.

Report 3

The chart below shows the percentage of the population in the UK who consumed the recommended daily amount of fruit and vegetables in 2002, 2006 and 2010.



Sample Answer:

The chart signifies the proportion of men, women and children consuming the recommended amount of fruits and vegetables daily in three varying years.

At a glance, women were leading when it comes to fruits and vegetables consumption, while children were at the opposite end.

In all of the three years, there was a minor difference in the percentage of males and females consuming an adequate amount of fruits and vegetables each day. The highest percentage for women was in 2006, at 32% in comparison to men, at 28%. In 2010, both men's and women's figures were at the second highest rank. While women's proportion was at 27%, the men stood at 24%. And, 2002 witnessed the smallest percentage for both men and women, which was approximately the same as the figures of 2010.

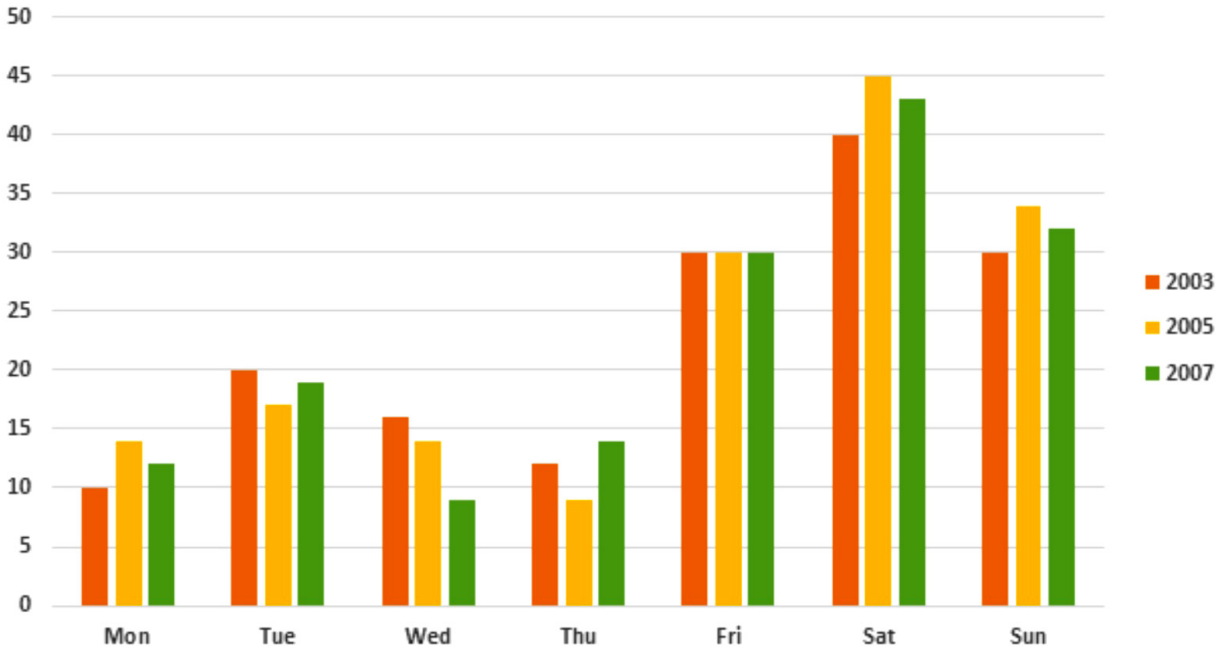
The smallest proportion of people consuming the daily recommended amount was children in 2002, with only 11%, which was nearly half the proportion of men and women in the same

year. Post that, the percentage for children increased slightly, to 16%, in 2006 before decreasing marginally to 14% at last.

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Report 4

The bar shows the percentage of people going to cinemas in one European country on different days.



Sample Answer:

The chart demonstrates the proportion of people who visited the cinema, from 2003 to 2007, during the seven days of the week in a European country.

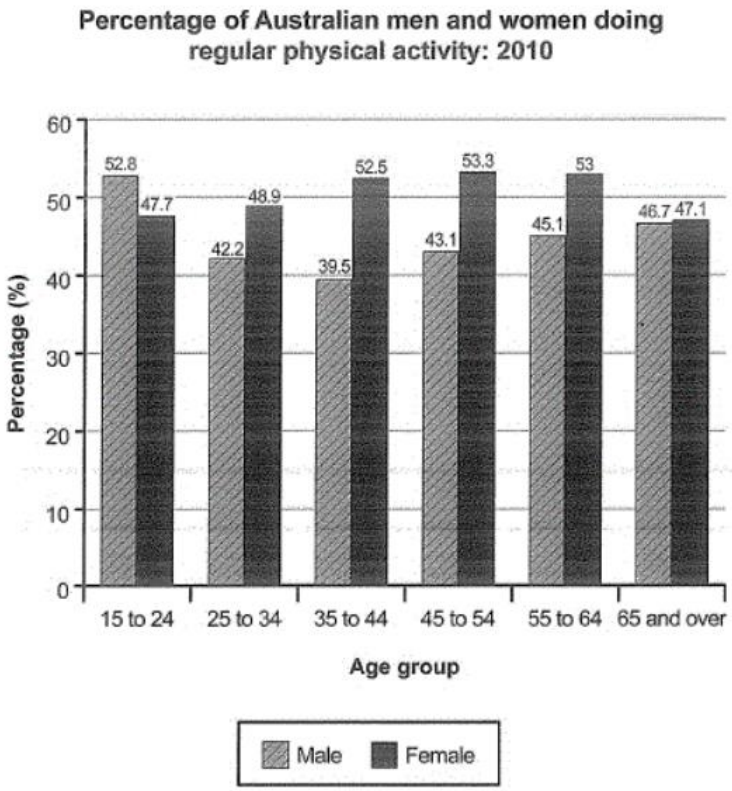
It is evident that there were merely small fluctuations in the preference of people, concerning the day to visit the cinema over the given period. Citizens of this nation chose to visit the cinema during the weekend instead of the weekdays.

In the year 2003, 40% of people went to cinemas on Saturday, in comparison to 30% on Friday and Sunday respectively. As far as other days are concerned, the number of movie-goers was more on Tuesday, at 20%, and the least on Monday, at 10%.

Over the consecutive four years, the proportion of people visiting the cinema on weekends has risen a bit to nearly 45% and 35% for Saturday and Sunday correspondingly. Similar to this, Thursday and Monday turned popular among cinema-visitors, without almost 2% more people preferring these days. But, fewer citizens went to the cinemas on Tuesday and Wednesday, with the figure declining to approximately 19% and 9% respectively. In the end, the proportion of cinema-goers choosing Friday remained constant at 30% during the examined years.

Report 5

The bar chart shows the percentage of Australian men and women working hours per week. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.



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Sample Answer:

The bar graph depicts the percentage of Australian men and women who engage in daily physical exercise.

Overall, we can observe that the majority of males aged 15 to 24 participate in more physical activity than females of the same age group, with males accounting for 52.85% of the total and females accounting for 47.7%. Females aged 45 to 54, on the other hand, engage in greater physical activity than males of the same age.

Additionally, males gradually lost interest in physical exercise by the time they were 44 years old, as the figures decreased from 52.8 to 42.2 and 39.5. However, from the age of 45 onwards, there was a rise in male interest in physical exercise, with numbers rising from 43.1 to 45.1 and then 46.7. Meanwhile, ladies' interest in physical exercise steadily increased

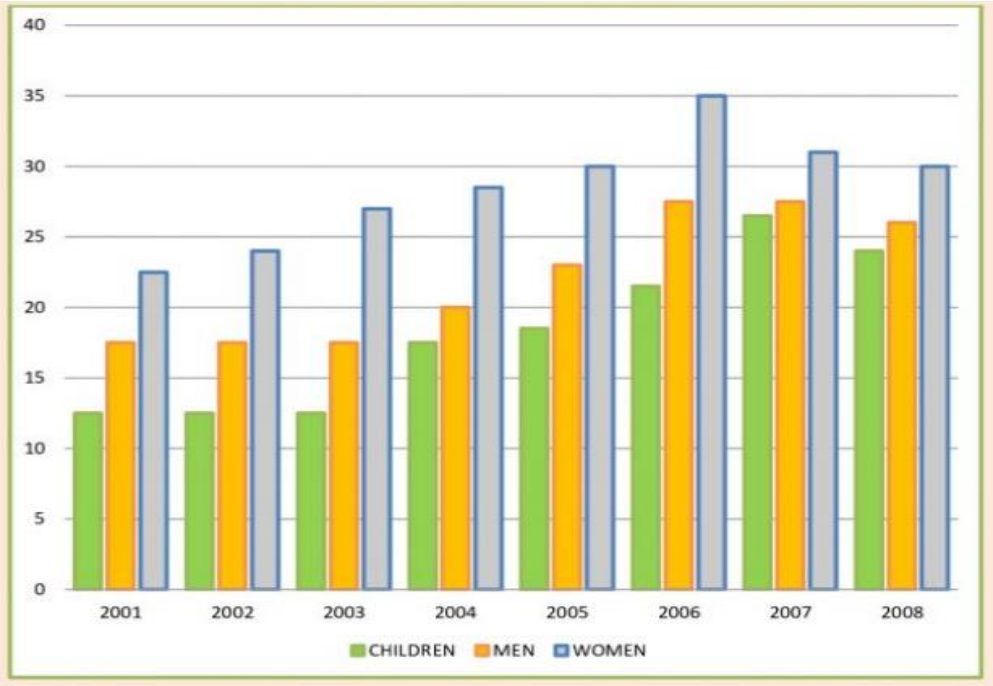
between 15 to 44, with values rising from 47.7 to 48.9 and 52.5. However, beyond the age of 45, ladies' interest in physical exercise began to wane, with values dropping from 53.3 to 53 and then 47.1.

Regarding female physical activity percentage, the most active women were 45 to 54, who accounted for 53.3%. Similarly, women aged 65 and up were the least active in physical activity, accounting for 47.1%. However, the difference between the participation rate of males and females was least in the age group 65 and above, as it was just 0.4%.

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Report 6

The bar chart shows the percentage of people who ate at least five portions of fruit and vegetables per day in the UK from 2001-2008. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.



Sample Answer:

The given bar chart illustrates the percentage of individuals who consumed five different types of fruits and vegetables in the UK every day between 2001 to 2008. The intake of fruits and vegetables saw the peak in the women's and men's categories in 2006, while it soared in the children's category in 2007.

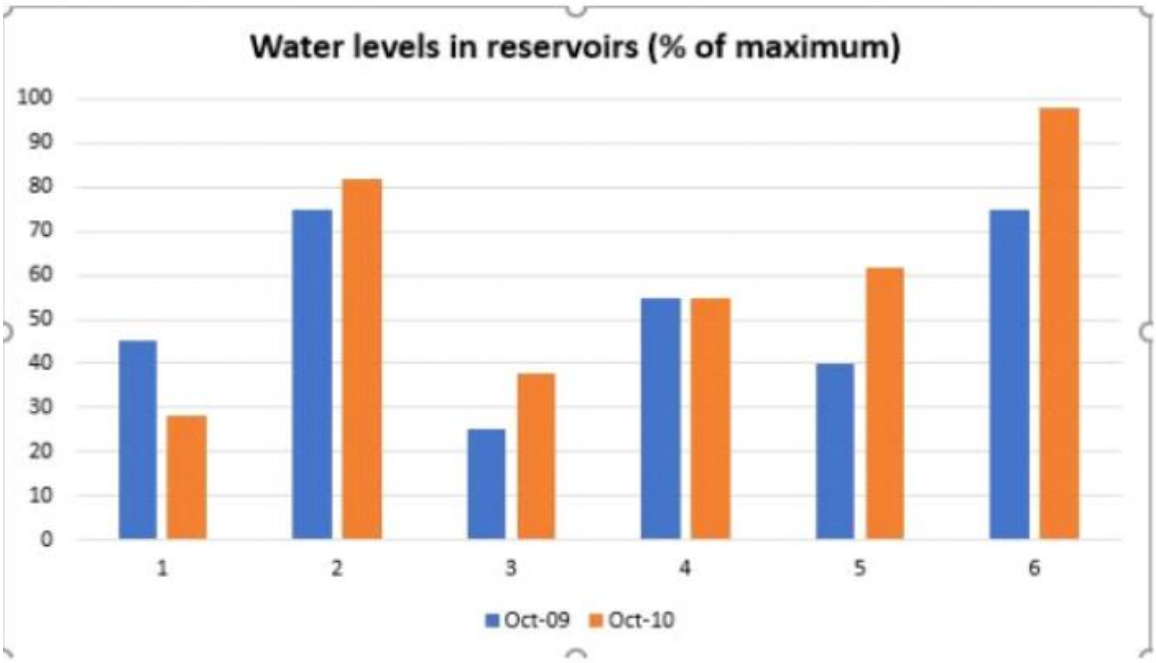
From 2001 to 2006, we can observe that the percentage of women who ate these five distinct types of fruits and vegetables increased from approximately 23% to 35%. By 2008, however, it had dropped to nearly 30%. For the first three years, the percentages of men and children stayed stagnant at around 13% and 18%, respectively. From 2004 to 2007, there was a steady increase in the number of men and children who ate fruits and vegetables. However, there was a minor drop in 2008. It was just about a 2% drop in the case of men and approximately 4% in children's cases.

Overall, it is evident from the chart that women throughout the period had the upper hand over men and children in consumption.

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Report 7

The chart shows the water levels of 6 cities in Australia {Darwin (1), Sydney (2), Melbourne (3), Brisbane (4), Perth (5) and Canberra (6)} in October 2009 and October 2010.



Sample Answer:

The bar graph illustrates the water storage capacity of 6 cities in Australia from October 2009 to October 2010.

By comparing the given data, it can be observed that Brisbane's water storage capacity did not change. At the same time, the water storage capacity in Sydney increased by 7% approximately in October 2010. A significant rise in storage capacity can also be observed in Melbourne, Perth by 10% and 20% respectively. Canberra city records the highest level of water storage increase with 22%. Although most of the towns expanded their water storage

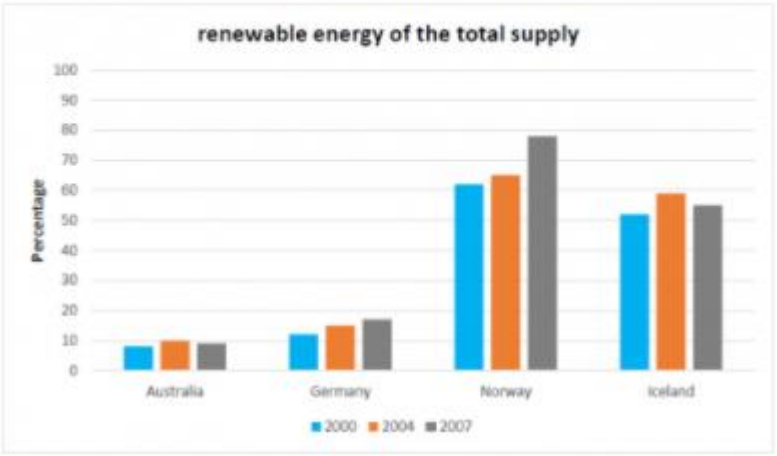
capacity, Darmin showed a decline in water storage capacity. By 8% decrease, Darwin became the only city with the lowest water storage capacity out of the other 5 cities.
Overall, one of the cities remained constant in storage capacity and the other witnessed a dip. The remaining 4 cities were able to store more water.

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Report 8

A bar chart shows the proportion of renewable energy in the total energy of three periods in four countries. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

The graph below shows the proportion of renewable energy of the total supply in 2000, 2004 and 2007.



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Sample Answer:

The given bar graph illustrates the amount of renewable energy in the total supply in 2000, 2004 and 2007 for Australia, Germany, Norway and Iceland.

The following details can be observed from the given bar graph. Norway has the highest percentage of renewable energy in all the three given periods, followed by Iceland, whereas Australia has the lowest percentage.

In 2000, Norway had the highest renewable energy with 62% followed by Iceland with only 10% less renewable energy. Whereas, Australia and Germany had only 10% and 12% renewable energy. Following a similar trend in 2004, Norway rose to 4% of renewable energy than previous year and Germany had a 5% increase and Australia had a 2% increase respectively. Interestingly Iceland had a 7% increase in renewable energy which was the highest in 2004 of any country in the given graph.

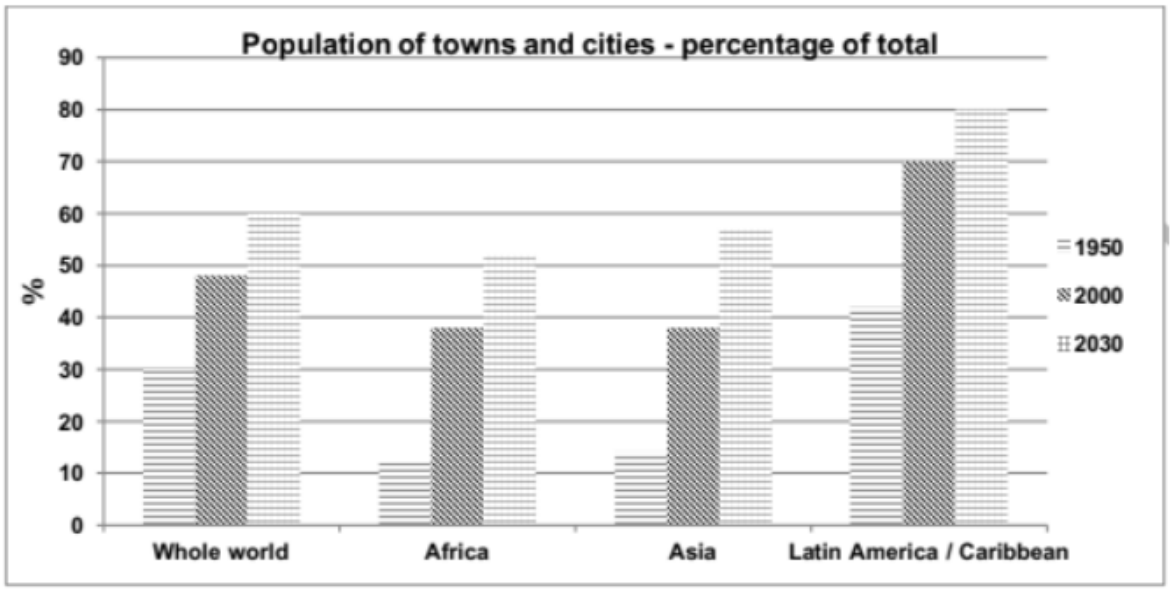
Moreover, in 2007 Norway saw a significant increase with 78% and Germany increased to 17%. But Iceland and Australia saw a decline in renewable energy with 55% and 9%

respectively. Hence, Norway had the highest percentage of renewable energy whereas Australia had the lowest percentage.

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Report 9

The chart below gives some information about the growth of the urban population in certain parts of the world (including the prediction of the future). Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.



Sample Answer:

The bar graph illustrates the information about the increase in the urban population in Asia, Africa, Latin America/Caribbean and the whole world in 1950, 2000 respectively. It provides predictions about the year 2030 as well.

In this graph, a steady increase in the growth of urban population can be observed in the given parts of the world and it is expected to grow further in the future. Moreover, In 1950 it can be seen that Latin America and Caribbean had the highest urban population at 42% of the total population followed by the whole world at 30% of the total population. Whereas Africa and Asia had very less urban population at 12% and 15% respectively.
By 2000, the urban population of Latin America increased more by reaching 70% of the total population. Similarly, a steady growth can also be seen in Africa and Asia with both witnessed 26% and 23% increase. Also, the whole world had noticed an 18% increase in its urban population as well.

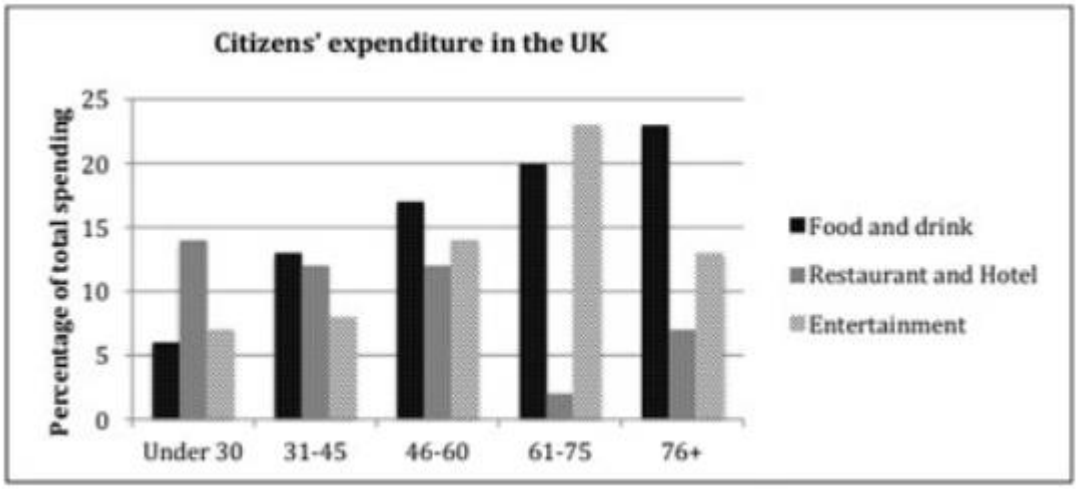
However, the urban population is expected to rise further by 2030. Almost 80% of the population of Latin America and Caribbean is expected to be urban. Similarly, Asia is also

expected to see a rise in its population by 18%, Africa is expected to see a rise by 14% and lastly, urban population in the whole world is also expected to increase by 12%.

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Report 10

The chart below shows the expenditure on three categories among different age groups of UK citizens in 2004. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.



Sample Answer:

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The bar chart indicates the expenditure of different age groups of UK citizens under three different categories in 2004.

In general with growing age, the demand for food and drink has increased significantly and the need for going to restaurants and hotels has decreased. It can be observed from the graph that the spending priorities of individuals changed with age.

The individuals under 30 age group liked to spend their money more on restaurants and hotels, which is almost 13% of their spending. This is in contrast to the ones between 61 to 75 years of age, as the individuals in this category were least interested in spending money on restaurants and hotels which was almost 2% of their spending. However, their spending on food, drink and restaurants and hotels were relatively higher.

Likewise, the individuals in the 76+ age group were more interested in spending money on food and drink which is approximately 22%, but least interested in spending money on entertainment or restaurants and hotels which is 7% and 12% respectively. Lastly, the spending habit of individuals between the 31 to 45 year age group in all three categories was almost similar to the individuals of 46 to 60 year age group.

Report 11

The chart below shows the value of one country's exports in various categories during 2015 and 2016. The table shows the percentage change in each category of exports in 2016 compared with 2015.



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Sample Answer:

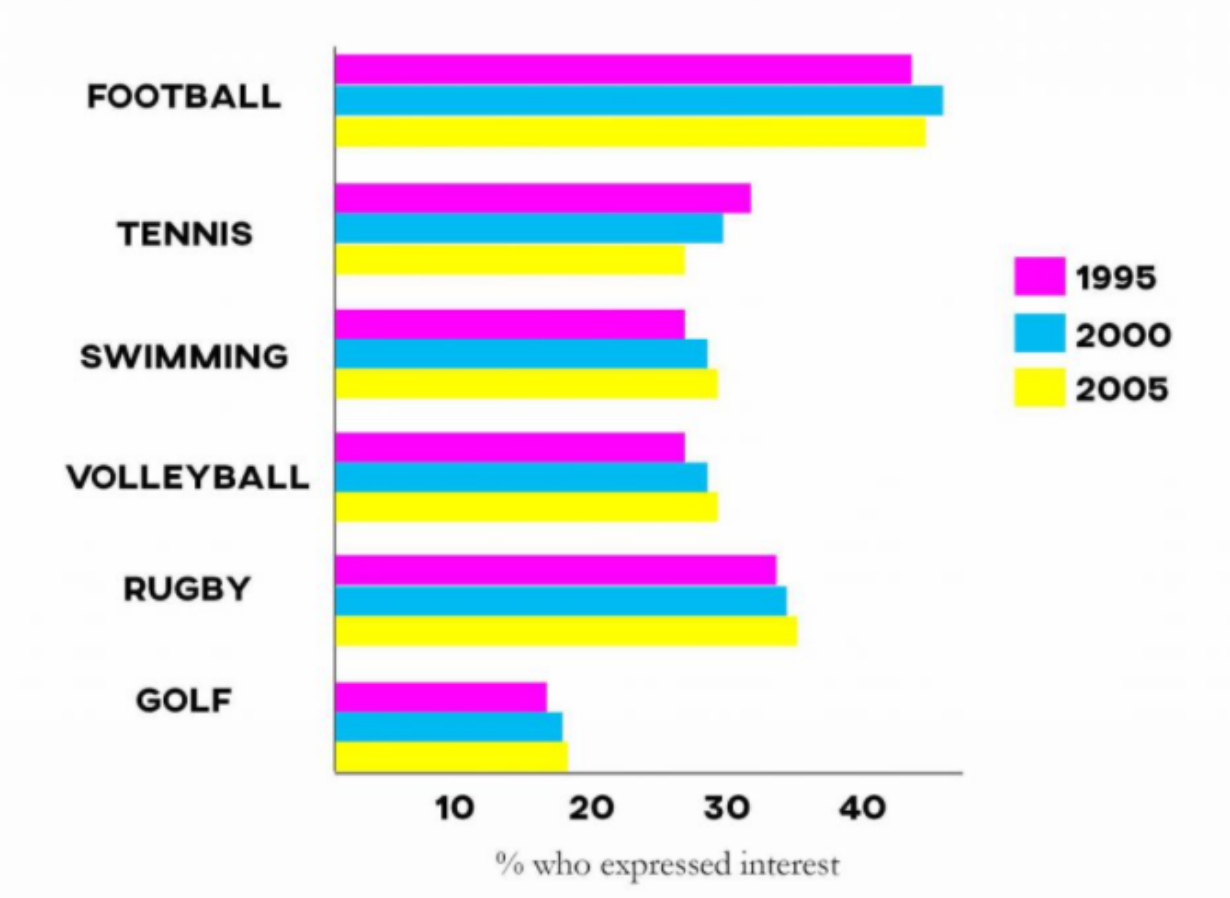
The bar graph shows the export earnings of a country under various categories between 2015 and 2016. Overall, it can be observed from the bar graph that engineered goods and petroleum products are the highest exported articles in both the years.

In 2015, the export of petroleum products was highest at 62 billion dollars. But in 2016 the export of petroleum products increased only by 3% taking the value to 65 billion dollars. Whereas the export earnings of engineered goods were slightly less, as it was 57 billion dollars in 2015, which is 5% less than the export of petroleum products. But it significantly rose by 6% taking the value to 63 billion dollars of export in 2016. Apart from that, it can be seen that there was a slight decline in gems and jewellery exports, as the value reduced to around 40 billion dollars. Other than that, agricultural products and textiles saw growth in the values. Both categories saw 3% and 9% growth respectively.

Finally, export earnings of gems and jewellery, agricultural products and textiles were significantly less than petroleum products and engineered goods in both the years consecutively.

Report 12

The chart shows the results of a survey conducted in the UK in three different years regarding the level of interest in 6 particular sports.



Sample Answer:

The given bar graph shows the percentage of UK people who showed interest in 6 different sports from 1995 to 2000. Overall, football came out to be the most popular sport followed by rugby. Whereas, people showed the least interest in golf.

The sport that people showed the most interest in is football, as in 1995 almost 40% of people showed interest. This number increased to 48% in 2000 but dropped to 45% in 2005. After that, almost 35% of the people showed interest in rugby in 1995. By 2000 this number increased to 36% and 37% by 2005. Whereas, golf remained the least popular sports amongst

UK people overall. As in 1995 16% of people showed interest and by 2005 this number increased to 19%.

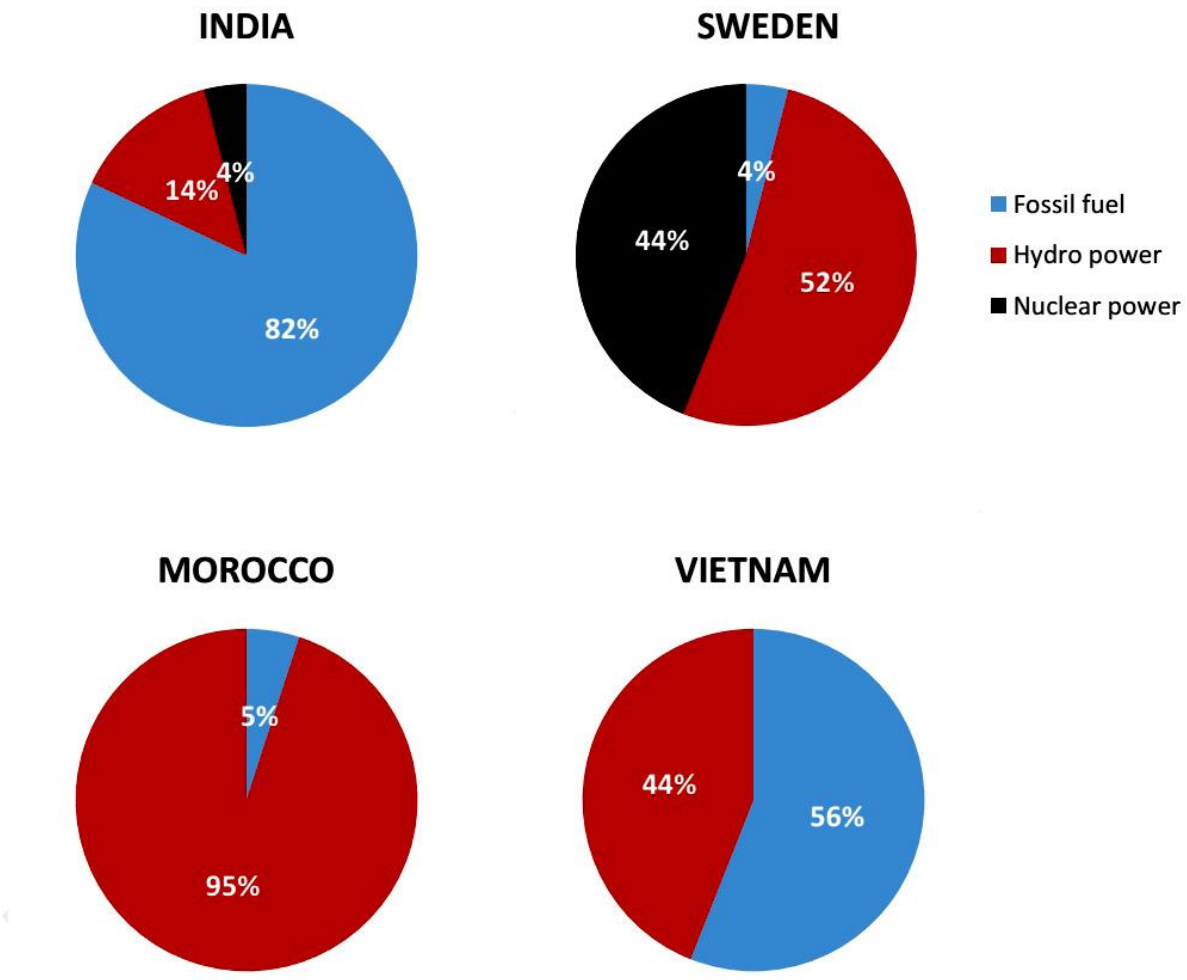
The sports where people showed almost similar interest are swimming, volleyball and tennis. But with time the interest of people increased towards swimming and volleyball and lost interest in tennis. As in 1995, 35% of people showed an interest in tennis but by 2005 this number reduced to 29%.

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Pie Chart

Report 1

The pie chart shows the sources of electricity in the four countries from 2003 to 2008. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and making comparisons where relevant.



Sample Answer:

The pie chart illustrates the proportions of four varying sources used for producing electricity in four diverse countries over the period of 5 years from 2003 to 2008.

It is evident that all four nations used electricity produced by fossil fuel and hydropower. However, Morocco and Vietnam didn't use electricity produced by nuclear power at all.

India was the massive user of electricity produced by fossil fuel, accounting for a whopping 82%, which is more than three-quarters. The second biggest user of electricity produced by fossil fuel was Vietnam, with a percentage constituting 56%. On the other hand, the rate of fossil fuel electricity in Sweden and Morocco was extremely low, accounting for only 4% and 5%, respectively.

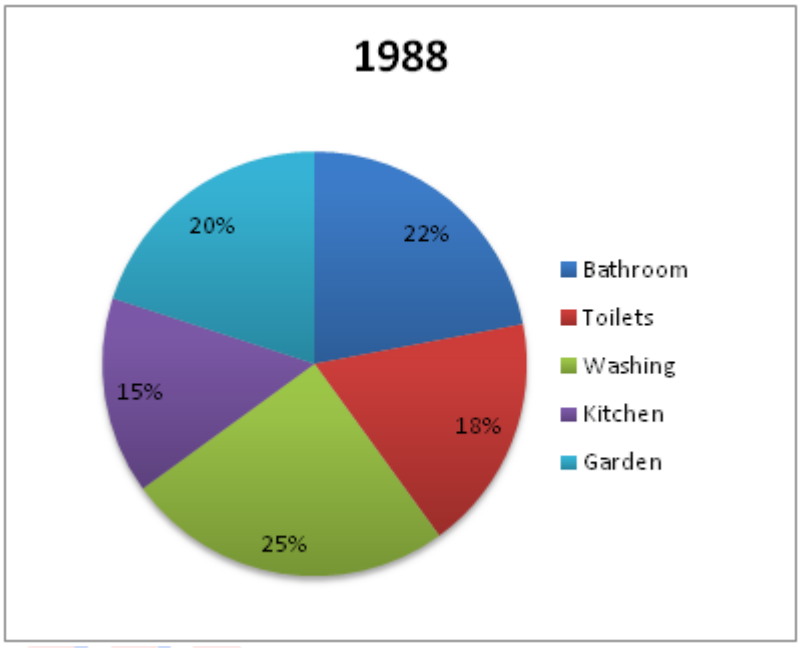
Furthermore, the proportion of electricity made by hydropower in Morocco mostly constituted all the energy produced in this country, peaking at 95%, while the lowest was India that only accounted for 14%. On the other hand, Sweden and Vietnam stood at 52% and 44% with this electricity type.

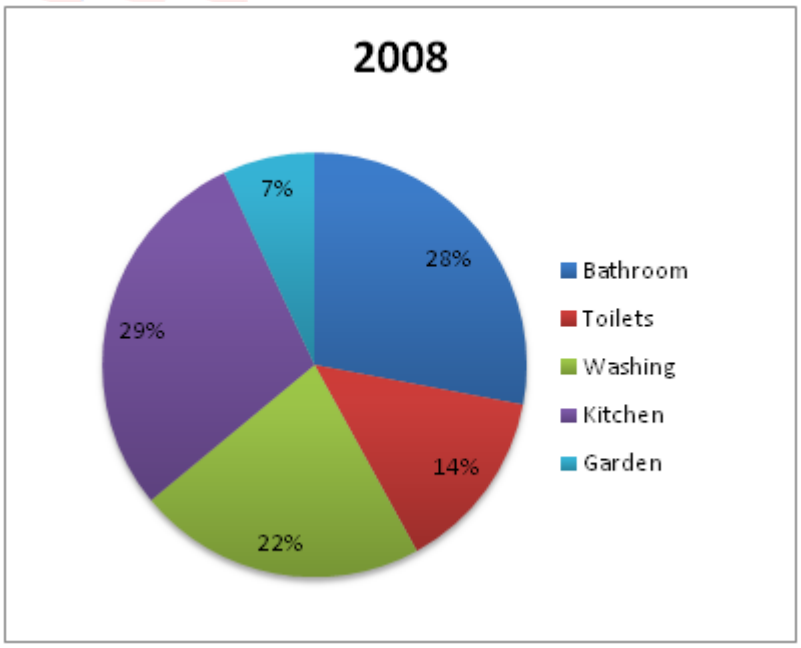
As far as the electricity produced by nuclear power is concerned, Sweden seemingly was the biggest user with 44% of the proportion. In terms of the smallest user, it was India with just 4%. Particularly, Vietnam and Morocco did not even use electricity produced by nuclear power at all.

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Report 2

The pie chart shows the distribution of water consumption in a country in 1998 and 2008. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and making comparisons where relevant.





Sample Answer:

The showcased pie charts illustrate the distribution of water consumption in a nation between the time period of 1988 and 2008.

At a glance, water consumed in households for all of the listed purposes showed a decline except in the bathroom, and the kitchen as these two places saw an increased water usage. In the initial period of the given data, the amount of water consumption for washing was the highest. However, by the end of the period, the kitchen had the highest water consuming area.

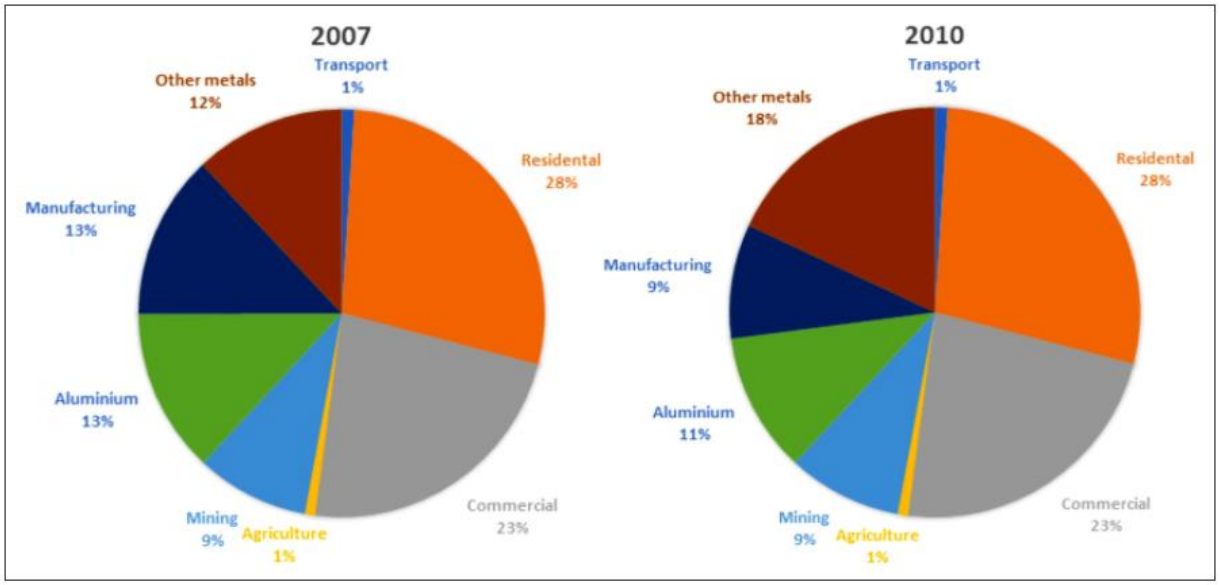
In 1988, the maximum usage of water in households was for washing purposes, wherein 25% of water was consumed. But this consumption rate showed a marginal decline in 2008 to 22%. The utilisation of water in toilets was lower than that of the washing purpose which accounted for 18% in 1988 and later declined by `4% in 2008. The water consumption rate in the garden dropped remarkably as well. It came down to 7% in 2008 from 20% in 1988.

Just over a fifth of the water was used in the bathroom in 1988, and it rose moderately to 28% in 2008. The least water usage in 1988 was in the kitchen, which was 15%. It nearly doubled in 2008 and accounted for the highest water consumption in the same period.

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Report 3

The charts below show the percentage of electricity consumed by different sectors in Eastern Australia in 2007 and 2010.



Sample Answer:

The pie charts show the percentage of consumption of electricity by various sectors in Eastern Australia in the years 2007 and 2010.

The residential sector had the most amount of consumption of electricity in 2007 as well as in 2010 while the transport and agricultural sectors had the least electricity consumption in both the given years.

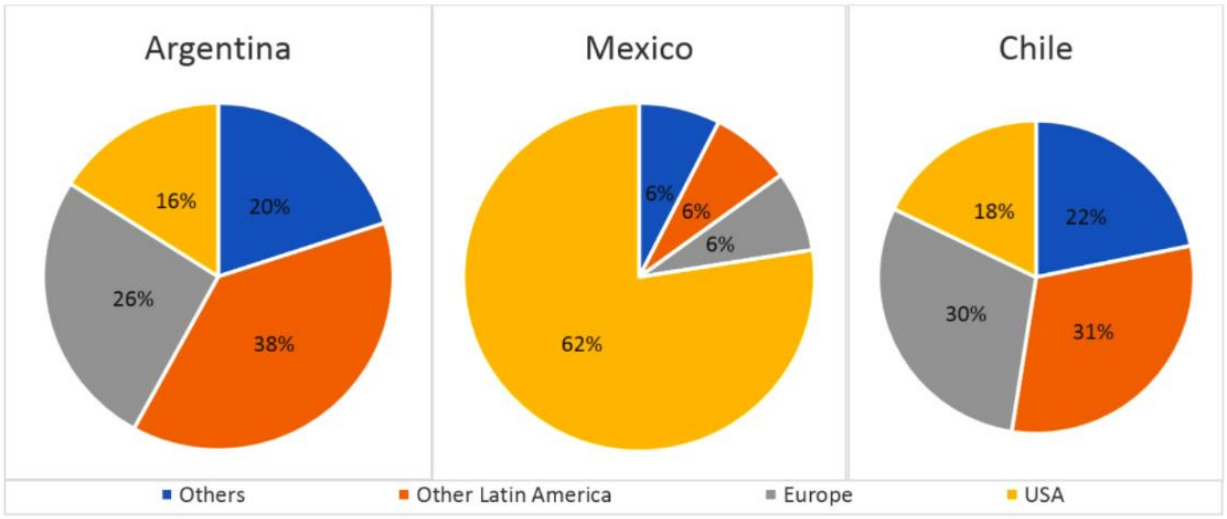
Residential, Commercial, Agricultural, Mining and Transport sectors had constant electricity consumption in the years 2007 and 2010 with 28%, 23%, 1%, 9%, and 1% respectively. Aluminium processing had a reduced electricity consumption from 13% in 2007 to 11% in 2010 and Manufacturing sector plummeted from 13% of the total consumption in 2007 to 9% in 2010.

The only sector, however, that had risen significantly in electricity consumption was the 'Other Metals' processing sector. It was at 12% of total electricity consumption in the year 2007 and substantially rose to 18% in the year 2010.

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Report 4

The pie charts show the destination of export goods in three countries in 2010.



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Sample Answer:

The given pie charts depict the destination of the exported goods in Argentina, Mexico and Chile in the year 2010.

In 2010, Argentina exported the maximum of its goods to other Latin American countries, while Mexico exported the maximum goods to the USA. Chile exported its goods pretty uniformly, other Latin American countries having the maximum goods exported to.

Argentina exported a major share of 38% of its goods to Latin American countries. European countries were exported 26% of goods by Argentina. The USA was exported 16% while the rest of the world got 20% of the total exported goods by Argentina. Mexico exported a whopping 62% of its goods to the USA, and the rest of its 18% was equally divided among Europe, Latin America and other countries with 6% each. Chile had comparable exports of its goods to Latin America at 31% and Europe at 30%. It exported 18% to the USA and the rest 22% to other countries in 2010.

Table

Report 1

The table shows the proportion of women in the labor force and women in management in five countries. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and making comparisons where relevant.

Country	Women (as %) in Labour Force	Women (as %) in Management
Australia	42	43
Egypt	20	12
Sri Lanka	41	9
Japan	48	17
United States	46	43

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Sample Answer:

The presented table is providing data pertaining to the women in the workforce and the ones working in the field of management in five varying nations.

At a glance, Australia, Sri Lanka, Japan, and the United States have a fairly gender-balanced labour force in comparison to Egypt. However, as far as the stream of management is concerned, the scenario is exhibiting substantial discrimination of gender in all of the countries, except Australia and the United States.

First and foremost, approximately half of the workers' population in Japan are female, accounting for 48%. The United States is following closely where 46% of the positions have been acquired by women. Women are making up 42% and 41% of the Australian as well as Sri Lankan workforce, while the number of female staff working in Egypt shows the lowest figure, which is 20%.

Talking about the women in managerial positions, both Australia and the United States are holding the highest percentage, standing at 43%. On the contrary, Japan has only 17% of the

managers as female, and Egypt has only 12% in the management position as women. The most striking country, Sri Lanka, has only 9%.

Only in Australia, among all the five countries, the percentage of female managers is higher than that of its female workforce.

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Report 2

The table shows the changes in waste production in three different countries over the three years. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and making comparisons where relevant.

Countries	1980 (In Millions)	1990 (In Millions)	2000 (In Millions)
Ireland	0.6	-	5
Japan	28	32	53
Korea	-	31	19

Sample Answer:

The above illustrated table compares the changes in waste production that were produced in three countries, Ireland, Japan and Korea in the years 1980, 1990 and 2000.

In each of these years, Japan produced more waste than Ireland and Korea. It is also seemingly noticeable that, out of the three given nations, Korea was the only nation that managed to decrease its waste output by the year 2000.

While the data for 1990 is not available, between 1980 and 2000, waste production in Ireland rose from 0.6 to 5 million tonnes. A similar rising trend can also be pinpointed in Japan as this nation's waste output upsurged from 28 million tonnes to 53 million tonnes.

Noticeably, the trend for Korea was way different from those nations as described above. Korea managed to cut down the waste production by 12 million tonnes between the years 1990 and 2000.

Report 3

The table below compares actual and predicted figures for populations in Millions in three different cities.

	Sao Paulo	Jakarta	Shanghai
Actual population 1990	15	9.5	13.5
Predicted population 2000	24	14	17
Actual population 2000	18	11.5	12.5

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Sample Answer:

The given table depicts the actual population in three different cities, Sao Paulo, Jakarta and Shanghai, in the years 1990 and 2000. It also shows the predicted population of the three cities in 2000.

The population of Sao Paulo and Jakarta was larger in 2000 out of the two years, while Shanghai had the larger population in 1990 compared to 2000. The predicted population was inaccurate in numbers as well as in anticipating the trend.

Sao Paulo had a population of 15 million in 1990 and was expected to have a population of 24 million in 2000. However, it had only 18 million people in 2000. Jakarta had 9.5 million people in 1990 and was predicted to rise to a population of 14 million by 2000. However, the actual population came out to be 11.5 million in 2000. Shanghai was populated with 13.5 million people in 1990 and was expected to surge to 17 million people in 2000. In contrast to that, it declined to 12.5 million people in 2000.

Report 4

The table below shows daily oil production in 4 countries from 2000 to 2004.

(barrels per day)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Nigeria	205,000	201,000	190,000	210,000	213,000
Chad	0	0	0	8,000	50,000
Congo	275,000	234,000	222,000	215,000	203,000
Somalia	5,000	8,000	17,000	21,000	50,000

Sample Answer

The given table shows the daily production of oil in four countries, Nigeria, Chad, Congo and Somalia, from 2000 to 2004.

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Nigeria, Somalia and Chad produced the maximum oil per day in 2004 while Congo produced the maximum in 2000.

Nigeria produced 2,05,000 barrels of oil per day in 2000, dipped its production to 2,01,000 in 2001 and further declined to 1,90,000 in 2002. However, it took a surge in 2003 where it produced 2,10,000 barrels per day and soared to 2,13,000 in 2004. Chad produced 8000 barrels per day in 2003 and had significant growth in its production with 50,000 in 2004.

Congo produced 275,000 barrels of oil per day in 2000, however, it kept declining further from 2001 to 2004, slumping to 2,03,000 in 2004. Contrastingly, Somalia kept on increasing its production from 2000 to 2004 with 5000 in 2000, 8000 in 2001, 17,000 in 2002, 21,000 in 2003 to 50,000 in 2004.

Report 5

The table shows the amount of money given to developing countries by the USA, EU countries and other countries from 2006 to 2010 (Figures are in millions of dollars).

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
USA	9,8	11	17	16,7	20,3
EU	3,1	3,4	3,9	3,6	4,1
Other countries	2,8	3,2	3,5	3,2	3,7
Total	15,7	17,6	24,4	23,5	28,1

Sample Answer:

The given table depicts the amount of money that was given to developing nations by the USA, European nations, and other countries in millions of dollars between the time period of 2006 and 2010.

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Overall, it can be figured out that the USA was the largest contributor to developing countries in all of the given years. Additionally, the European countries and other nations gave almost the same amount of money to developing countries every year.

In 2006, the USA offered more than three times the amount of European countries to developing countries, with a donation of $9.8 million. European and other nations contributed $3.1 million and $2.8 million respectively. All of the countries increased the donations over the next two years, touching the total of $24.4 millions.

However, in 2009, the donations from all the countries decreased slightly from the figures given in 2008, and reached a total figure of $23.5 million. In 2010, the figures increased again with a total donation of $28.1 million. Out of this amount, the USA gave $20.3 million, and the European countries and others donated $4.1 and $3.7 million, respectively.

Report 6

The table below shows the percentages of the population by age groups in one town who rode bicycles in 2011.

Age group	Female	Male
0-9	51.4	50.3
10-17	42.2	24.6
18-39	17.1	9.7
40-59	12.3	8.0
60+	18.5	13.2

Sample Answer:

The presented table compares the proportions of those people who rode a bicycle in 2011 by age and gender.

In general, children who were under the age of nine years used bicycles the most. On the other hand, those who were middle-aged were the least to ride a bicycle. In addition to this, men preferred to cycle less in comparison to women during the given period.

Among males, children below 9 years of age comprised the largest proportion of bicycle riders, at 50.3%. But, concerning the older groups, the rates were approximately 24.6% for teenagers who were in the age group of 10 to 17 years. Also, the proportion was 9.7% for those who were between 18 to 39 years of age. The lowest proportion that can be seen is of male cyclists with an age group of 40 to 59 years, at merely 8.0%. And, only a fifth of men with more age relished this activity.

The percentage of girls who were younger than 9 years of age were a bit higher in comparison to boys of the same age, which is at 51.4%. However, the figure for girls aged 10 to 17 was 42.2%, almost double of the male counterparts. Similar to men in the same age groups, cycling was not very popular amongst women aged 40 to 59, and 60 or over, accounting for only 12.3% and 18.5% of females respectively.

Report 7

The table shows the number of employees and factories producing silk in England and Wales between 1851 and 1901.

Year	Male	Female	Total employees	Factories
1851	53.964	76.786	130.750	272
1861	41.936	67.933	109.869	761
1871	38.102	53.310	91.412	693
1881	25.766	32.138	67.904	702
1891	28.689	30.336	49.025	663
1901	13.375	25.567	38.942	623

Sample Answer:

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The given table offers information in association with the workforce in silk production in two different countries, such as England and Wales, over the period of 50 years, commencing from 1851.

It is quite evident that the total number of silk employees in the two countries had reduced over the time period. A significant number of women were employed in comparison to men in the industry. Also, the figure of silk manufactured factories had also risen over the period of 50 years, regardless of certain fluctuations.

The silk workforce was at its peak in 1851 with 130,750 employees, out of which 76,786 were women, and almost 54,000 were men. On the contrary, the number of silk factories was lowest, at merely 272, in 1851. After ten years, the number of factories almost tripled, touching the mark of 761. But, the total number of employees fell dramatically from more than 20,000 people.

Over the next 40 years, the total number of women and men workers slowly declined throughout the period and reached 25,567 and 13,375 respectively. This resulted in a decrease in the total number of employees in 1901, which was at 38,942. In the meantime, the number of silk factories saw a slow decrease over the period of 40 years, from 761 in 1861 to 623 in 1901.

Report 8

The charts below show the average working hours of full-time workers and part-time workers in three countries and a comparison with the European average. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

Average number of hours for full-time workers in 2002		
Country	**women**	**men**
Greece	39.9	42.5
Netherlands	38.0	38.0
UK	37	37.5
European average	39.2	40.4

Average number of hours for part-time workers in 2002		
Country	**women**	**men**
Greece	29.3	30
Netherlands	29.2	28.3
UK	28	29
European average	34	32

Sample Answer:

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The tables provide information about the full-time working hours and part-time working hours of Europe and the other three countries based on gender.

In terms of the highest working hours, the country which worked the most in both part-time and full-time categories is Greece. Contrastingly, the lowest working hours recorded in both the categories was in the UK.

Greek males worked 30 hours part-time and 42.5 hours full-time, whereas Greek women worked 29.3 and 39.9 hours respectively. Male and female full-time workers from the Netherlands contributed the same amount of hours at 38 each, while female part-time employees in the Netherlands worked approximately 1% less than the men of Greece.

In terms of the lowest work rates, full-time male employees in the UK worked an average of 37.5 hours per week, while full-time female workers worked an average of 37 hours per week. The lowest statistic in part-time employment was for the UK, where women worked only 28 hours per week. UK men in part-time jobs worked 29 hours per week.

Finally, the European average for full-time work (40.4 for males and 39.2 for women) was average with the data from the three nations, but the part-time values were substantially higher (at 32 for men and 34 for women).

Report 9

The table shows the cost of water in 5 cities in Australia.

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

City	Usage change per kiloliter (up to 125 KL)	Usage change per kiloliter (over 125 KL)	Average bill per household
Adelaide	$0.42	$1.00	$312
Brisbane	$0.81	$0.84	$310
Melbourne	$0.78	$0.78	$253
Perth	$0.42	$1.50	$332
Sydney	$0.98	$0.98	$319

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Sample Answer:

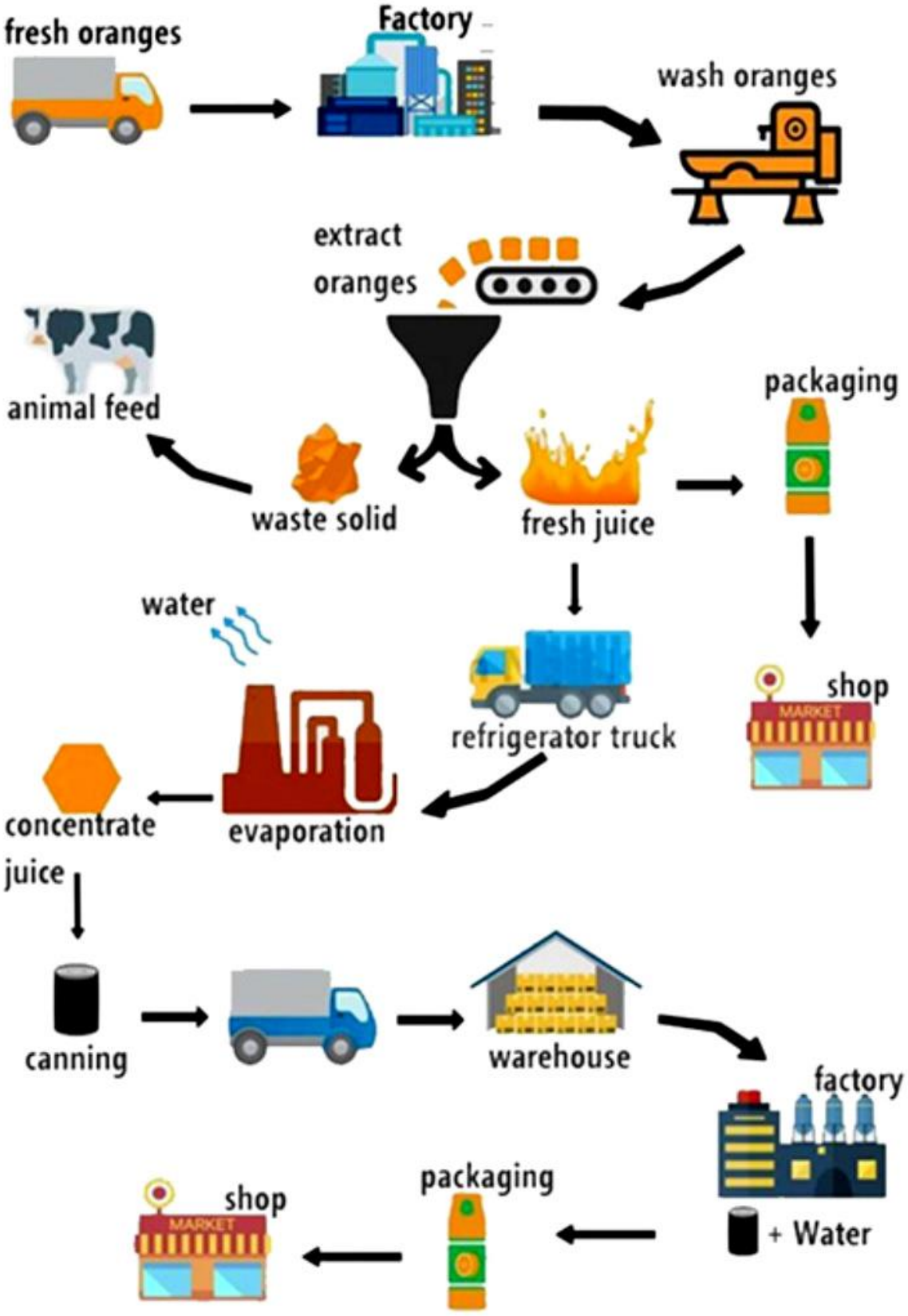
The given table illustrates the cost of water in 5 cities in Australia. Broadly the water charges in kiloliters were divided into two categories, usage charges up to 125 kiloliters and usage charges over 125 kiloliters, on this basis, the average bill per household was calculated.
It can be easily observed that the average bill per household in Perth was the highest at $332 and the average bill per household in Melbourne was the lowest at $253. The average household bill of Adelaide, Brisbane and Sydney was significantly less than Perth's average bill but higher than Melbourne.
The cost of water up to 125 KL in Perth and Adelaide was $0.42. The charges of water up to 125 KL in Brisbane, Melbourne and Sydney are relatively higher. If water consumption goes beyond 125 KL, Sydney and Melbourne are not affected as the charges remain the same for water consumption in these two countries. Whereas when Brisbane increased its water consumption over 125 KL, it was only affected by the $3 difference amount. Adelaide and Perth were charged extra because their water consumption increased beyond 125 KL.

Process Diagram

Report 1

The diagram below shows how orange juice is produced.

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fresh oranges
Factory
wash oranges
extract
oranges
animal feed
packaging
waste solid
fresh juice
water
refrigerator truck
shop
MARKET
concentrate
juice
evaporation
canning
warehouse
factory
+ Water
packaging
shop
MARKET

Sample Answer:

The given diagram showcases the comprehensive process of how orange juice is produced.

In the entire process, we can evidently see that there are a variety of stages that lead to the making of orange juice, commencing with the accumulation of fresh oranges and ending with the distribution of packages to supermarkets.

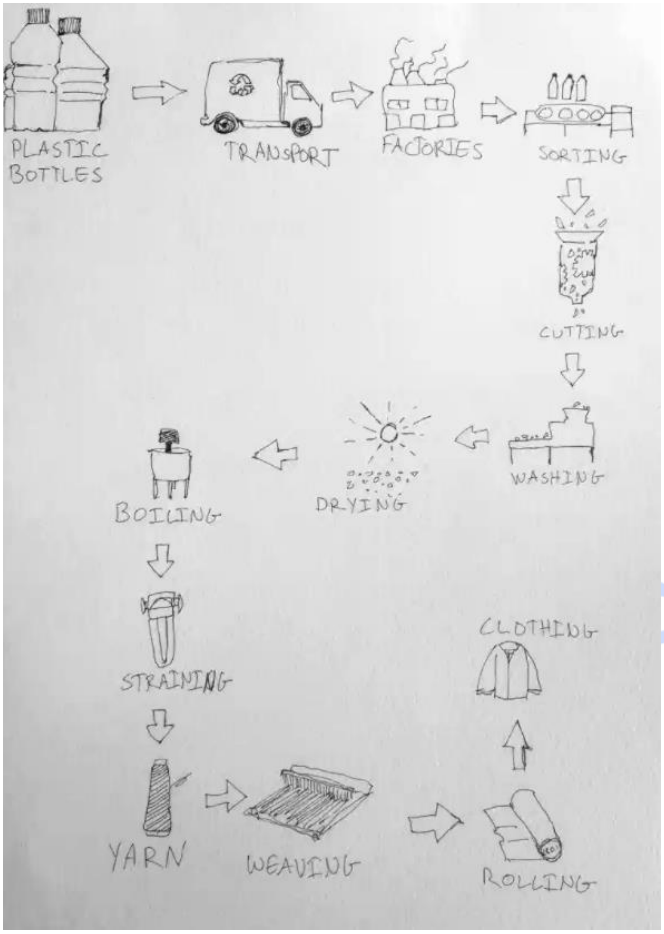
To begin with, oranges are chosen, loaded into trucks and delivered to the processing plant. Here, they get washed thoroughly with the help of a machine. Afterward, the juice is extracted from the fruits through a squeezing machine. And, the solid waste, including the seeds and the peels of the orange, gets collected and fed to animals. Then, the squeezed juice is either packed and sent to supermarkets or transferred to another factory, where it undergoes an evaporation procedure.

During this evaporation procedure, fresh orange juice is processed through an evaporator machine where the water is separated. And then, the concentrated juice is canned and transported to a warehouse before it gets combined with water yet again. Once done, the juice is packaged and distributed to supermarkets, where it is ready to be sold.

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Report 2

The flow chart described the process of making clothing out of recycled plastic bottles. The process had 12 steps in total. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.



Sample Answer:

The given diagram illustrates the process of how plastic bottles can be repurposed in production to make clothes.

The procedures begin with the collecting of bottles, which are subsequently transported to manufacturing factories. After that, the used bottles are sorted. Then the fragments of the plastic bottles are carefully chopped using high-pressure force, and all of the chopped bits are cleaned in a machine.

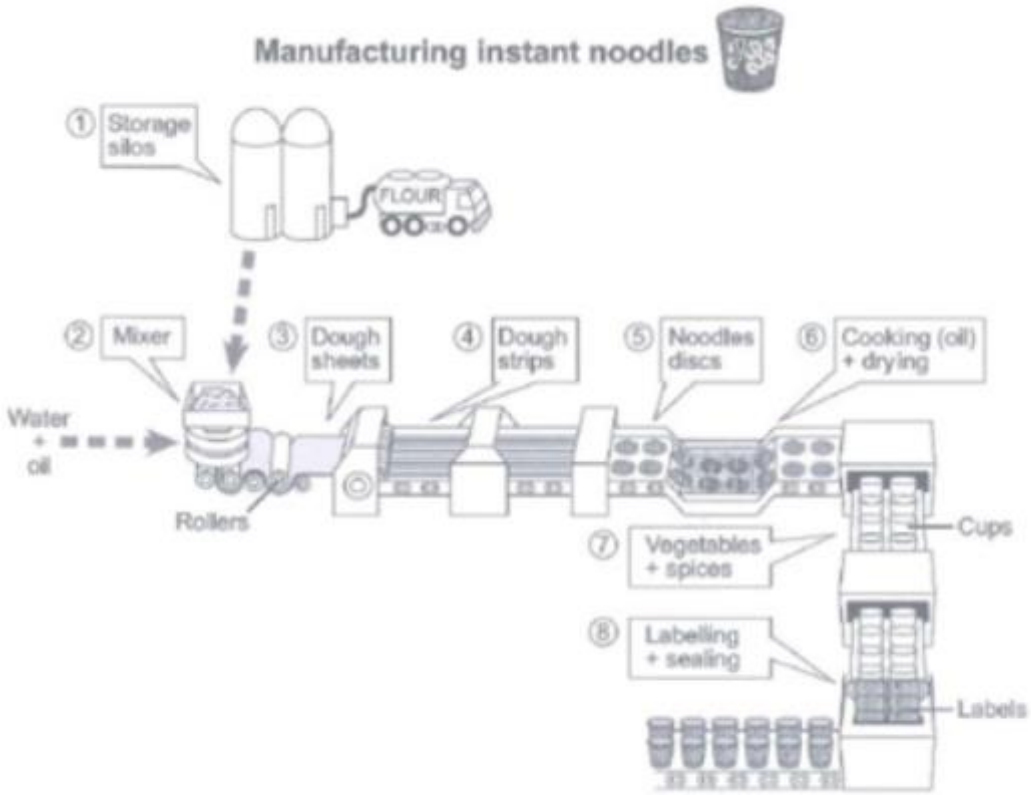
The cleaned bits of plastic bottles are then dried in the sun in the following phase of the recycling process. When all of the pieces have been dried, they are sent to the next stage of transformation, where the pieces are boiled and then filtered. After straining the bottle fragments completely, the yarn emerges as a by-product. The yarn is ready to be utilized, and the weaving process begins.

The woven yarn is then converted into fabric rolls. These fabric roles are used to create garments.

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Report 3

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



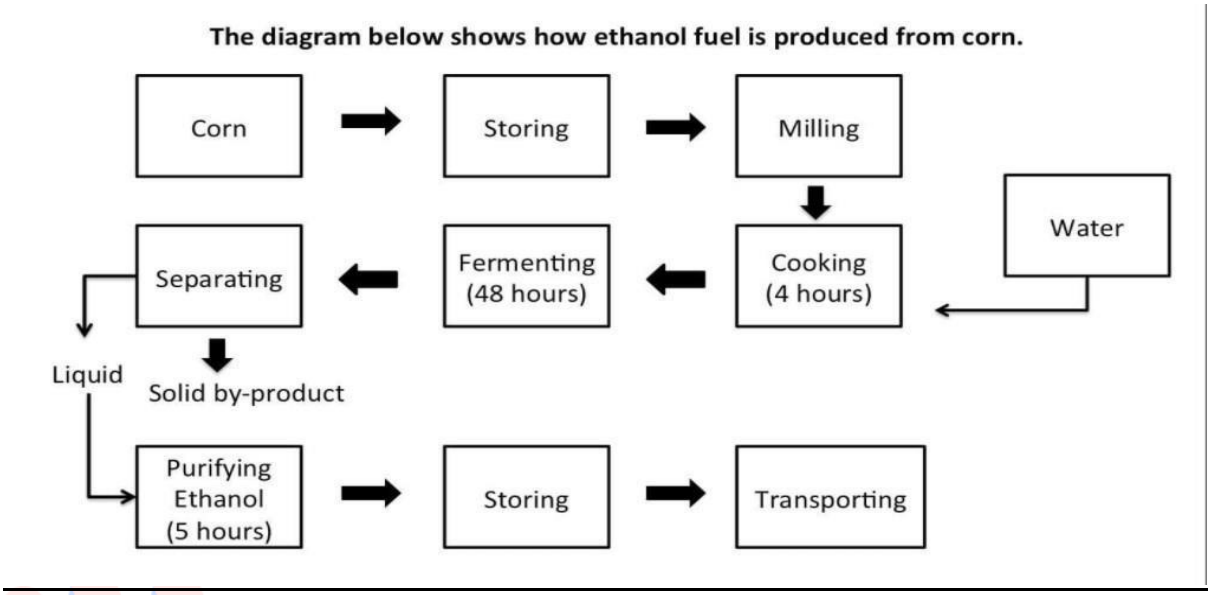
Sample Answer:

The diagram above provides the eight stages of manufacturing instant noodles.
The process of making instant noodles starts from storage silos where the flour is stored and moved to a mixing machine where the flour is mixed with water and oil. In this step, the thick dough is created so that when the dough passes through various processing, rollers are taken out as thin sheets. Further, these dough sheets are cut into strips. In the fifth stage of manufacturing, these stripes are formed into noodle discs. These noodle discs are cooked in oil and then dried in the sixth step. These dried noodles are then moved to cups where vegetables and spices are added. The last stage is to apply labels and seal the boxes mechanically. Finally, when these boxes are packed, they are moved to containers from which it will reach the stores where it needs to be sold.

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Report 4

Please find the question below:



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Sample Answer:

The diagram **illustrates** the production of ethanol fuel from corn.

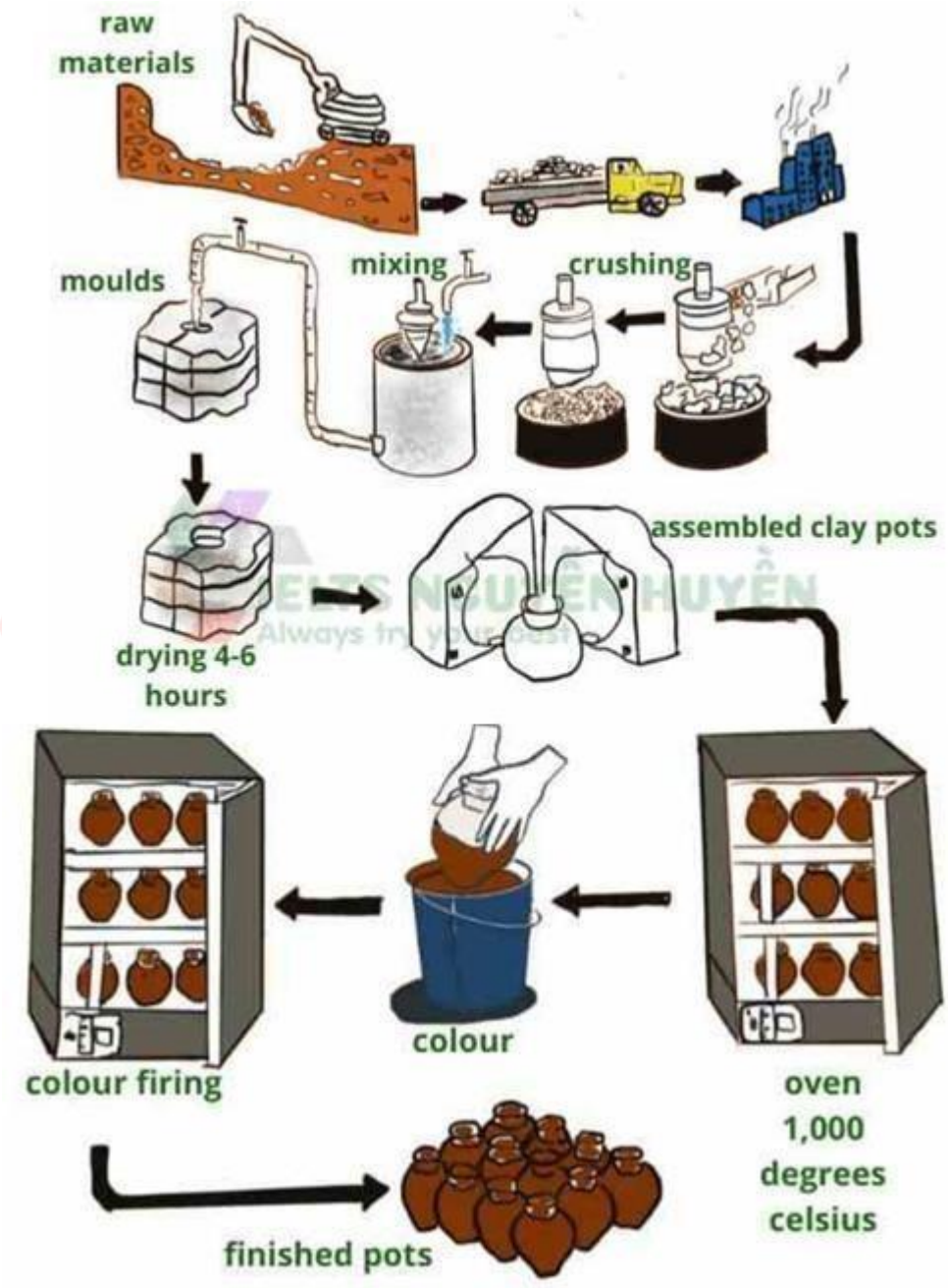
Overall, it is evident that corn undergoes a series of processes to produce ethanol fuel.

Corn is used as the primary raw material for producing ethanol. **Firstly**, people cultivate corn and finish the harvest. **Immediately after this**, they store it and mill it. Then they cook it for 4 hours by adding water to it. **After** this step, they allow the corn to ferment for 48 hours. **Once fermentation is complete**, they separate it into its solid and liquid forms. **Just after this**, the liquid product undergoes a purification process for about 5 hours and transforms into ethanol fuel. **Then** they store the fuel for some time. **Finally**, they transport the ethanol fuel to various parts of the country.

In summary, the corn undergoes **8 stages** to transform into ethanol fuel.

Report 5

The diagram below shows one method of manufacturing ceramic pots.



Sample Answer:

The diagram profiles one method of creating ceramic pots.

It is apparent that raw materials undergo multiple processes and transform into ceramic pots.

The process **begins** by harrowing and transporting the raw materials by trucks or lorries to factories. The factories process these raw materials. **As a first step**, they crush the raw materials to a fine powder using appropriate machinery. **Later**, they mix water to it and wait until the texture becomes a sort of clay and then proceed to mould it. **Just after this**, the clay dries in moulds for 4-6 hours. **Then** they assemble it into the shape of a pot.

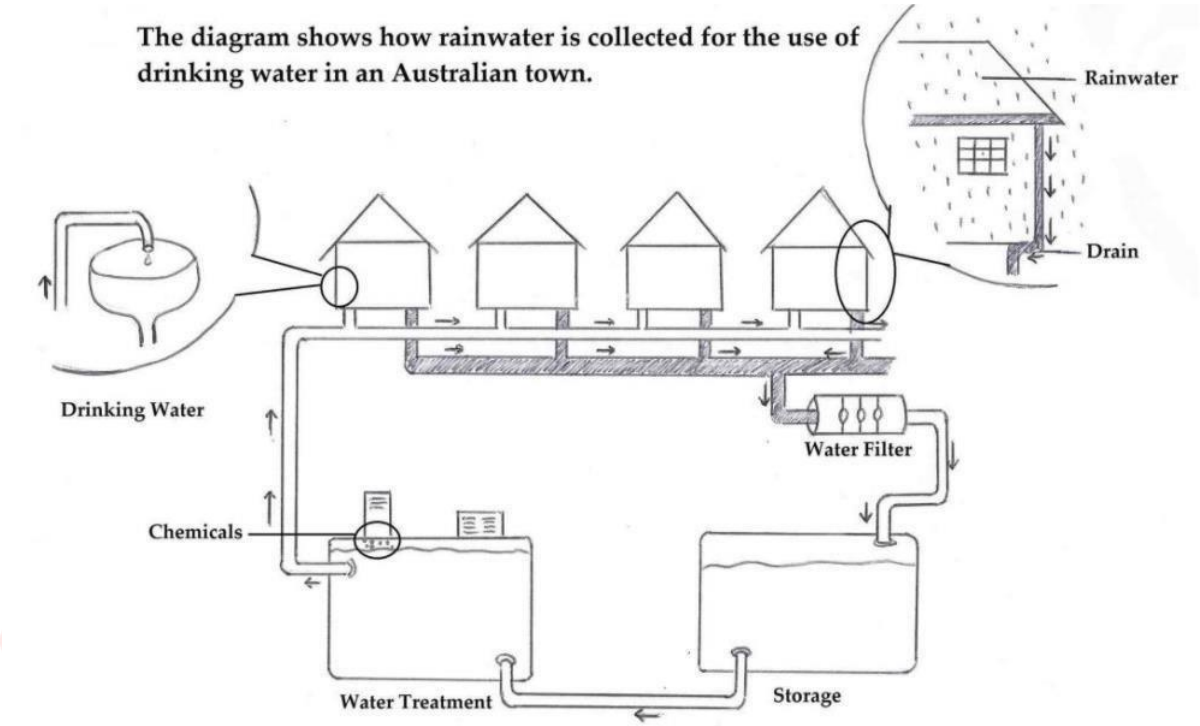
Then they place it in an oven under the heat of 1000 degrees celsius. **Following this**, colouring and colour firing takes place. **Finally**, they succeed in obtaining clay pots.

Overall, it is clear that industries follow simple steps such as collecting raw materials, shaping them to pots, colouring, and heating to transform them into clay pots.

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Report 6

Please find the question below:



Sample Answer:

The diagram **outlines** an Australian town's method of collecting rainwater and transforming it into drinking water.

From an overall perspective, it is evident that rainwater from drains **undergoes** several chemical treatments and becomes pure drinking water.

As a first step, Australia's water department channelizes the drain water from houses into a series of pipes. The drain water flows through the pipes and reaches a water filter. The filtering of water takes place. **As a next step**, they enter a storage tank.

Water from the storage tank flows through pipes and reaches a water treatment tank where water is treated with chemicals. This process purifies the water and makes it fit enough for residents to drink. **Just after this**, water flows through pipes to homes. Care is

taken that these pipes are different from the drain pipes. They reach the homes where people use this water for drinking purposes.

To summarize, the Australian town follows a four-stage process of collecting, filtering, storing, and treating to convert rainwater from drains into pure drinking water.

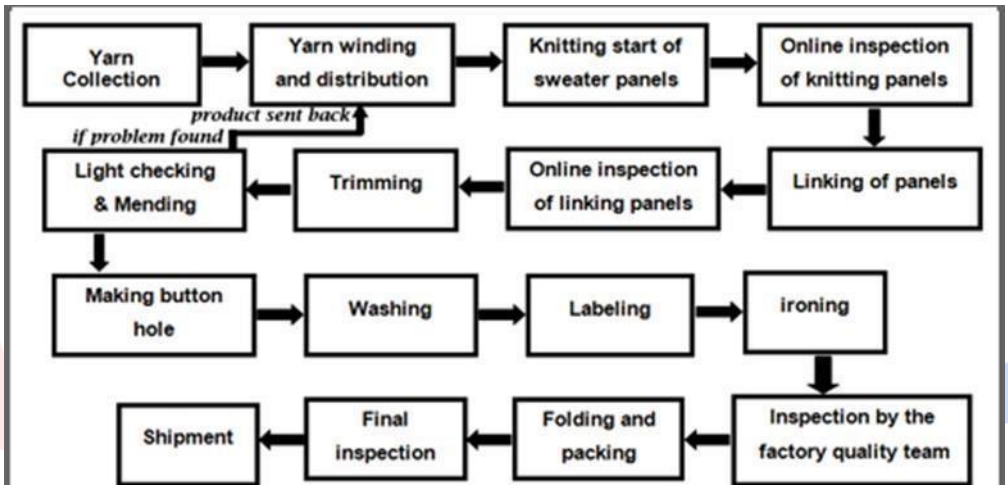
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Report 7

This diagram shows the manufacturing process of sweaters.

Instructions to follow

- You should spend about 20 minutes on this task
- Write atleast 150 words



Sample Answer:

The flow chart is a clear r**epresentation** of sweater production in a clothing factory. The complete process consists of 16 different stages to produce a sweater starting from the yarn collection to shipment.

In the **First Stage**, the yarn is collected from the yarn suppliers as per the guidelines. The collected yarn is **then** sent to yarn winding and distribution. **After** the yarn winding, the yarn is distributed into knitting panels, where the knitting of the sweaters is done, then the knitted sweaters are sent to the online inspection of knitting panel for inspection.

Once the online inspection is **completed** it is sent to the online inspection of linking panels through the linking panels. **Next stage** is the trimming, light checking and mending process. If any defect is **found** during the mending process, the defective product is sent

back to the winding section. If not, holes are been made for attaching the buttons and simultaneously the sweaters are washed, labelled and ironed.

After all, these processes are done it comes for the third and final inspection done by the quality team of the factory, once the sweater clear the **final inspection** process. All the sweaters are folded and packaged and the sweaters are **finally sent** for shipment.

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Diagram

Report 1

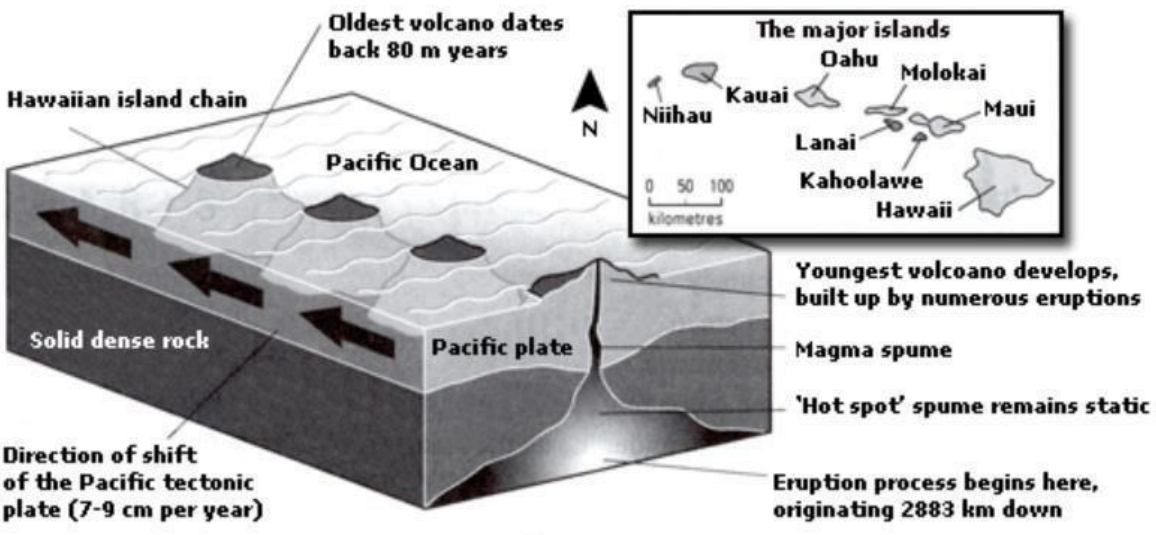
The diagram below gives information about the Hawaiian island chain in the centre of the Pacific Ocean.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown.

Instructions to follow

- You should spend about 20 minutes on this task
- Write atleast 150 words

.



Sample Answer:

The diagram **represents** the Hawaiian island chain, it is **located** in the heart of the Pacific Ocean. **As shown**, it is formed of volcanoes and the active volcanoes are located at the south-east tip, where Hawaii is located. It also shows how the volcano eruption **occurs**.

It is shown that the chain began to **form** almost 80 million years ago on the solid dense rock bed and each island **started to evolve** after an eruption on the seafloor. A hot spot **existed** on the ocean bed, which let out the material which is known as the magma. Moreover, the hot spot **remained static**. Hence, magma spume was formed and this magma **originated** from as deep as 2,883 km below the ocean bed. Eruptions took place and a volcano was formed above the surface of the ocean.

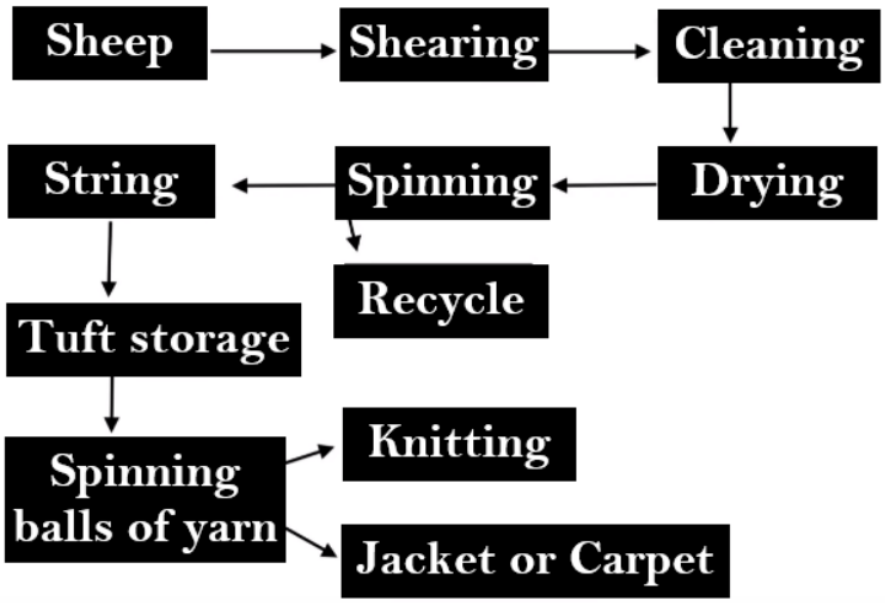
Later, the spume of magma has **remained inactive** as the Pacific tectonic plate moves in a north-west direction across it, at an annual speed of 7-9 centimetre. The other major islands in the Pacific ocean are Niihau, Kauai, Oahu, Molokai, Maui, Lanai and Kahoolawe which are located from 0-100 kilometres away from each other.

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Flowchart

Report 1

A flow chart shows the process of processing wool into cloth. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.



Sample Answer:

The given flow chart illustrates the nine steps involved in processing wool and turning it into a cloth that is used for knitting, making jackets or carpets.

From a broad view, it is clear that processing wool entails the extraction of the raw wool material to the storage of tufts and the final processes, which result in yarn and completed cloth items.

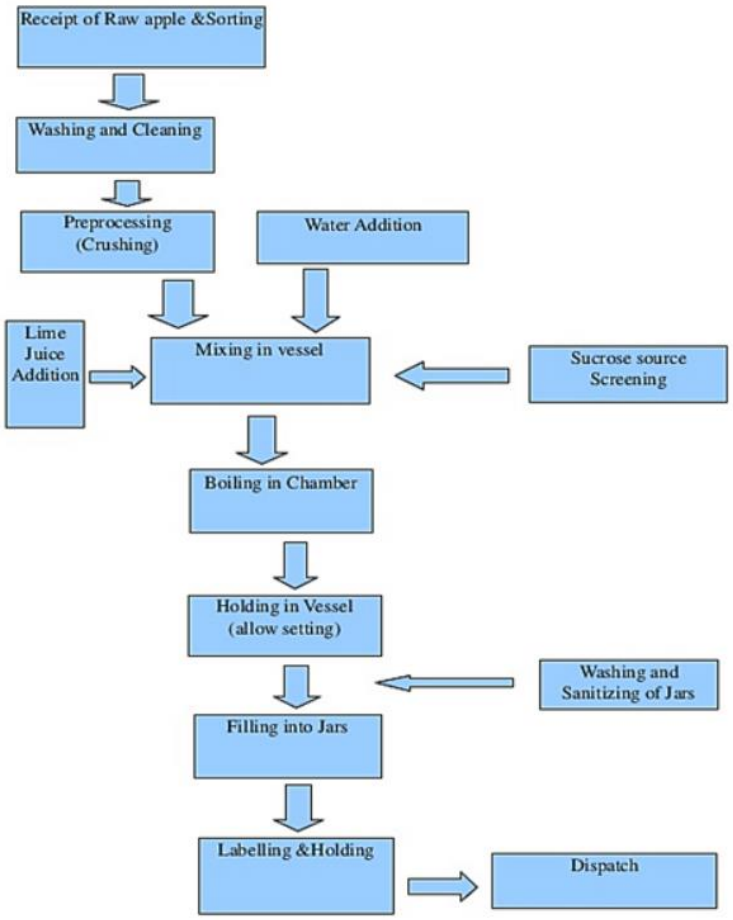
The first step of the process involves sheep wool shearing. After the shearing of the wool is complete, the shredded wool is washed and cleaned appositely and left in the sun for drying. The next step of the process involves spinning the raw material. In the spinning process, some by-product of the wool is converted into a string or separated for recycling.

The wool is then fashioned into tufts and preserved. The subsequent processes entail spinning the tufts into yarn balls, which may finally be knitted or used to make consumer goods such as coats and carpets.

Report 2

A flow chart shows the process of making jam.

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



Sample Answer:

The flow chart depicts the commercial apple jam production process. Overall, the process is divided nearly into ten stages.

The unit receives a supply of apples from the producers in the first step. Next, the raw apples are sorted at the factory. For pre-processing, suitable parts are washed and cleaned. The apples are crushed by the machine and put into a vessel during the pre-processing stage.

Post that, the squidged apple is mixed with water and lime juice, and the sucrose source is screened simultaneously. Then, it is transferred to the boiling chamber to be cooked and

homogenized before being set. The jam is allowed to sit inside the holding jar, where the cooked mixture is allowed to cool.

The jars are cleaned and sanitized in a separate facility while the jam sets are ready to be filled. The jars are transported to the labeling unit for labeling and holding after being queued and filled with jam from the holding vessel. The jars are shipped once the specified batches have been produced and packed.

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Report 3

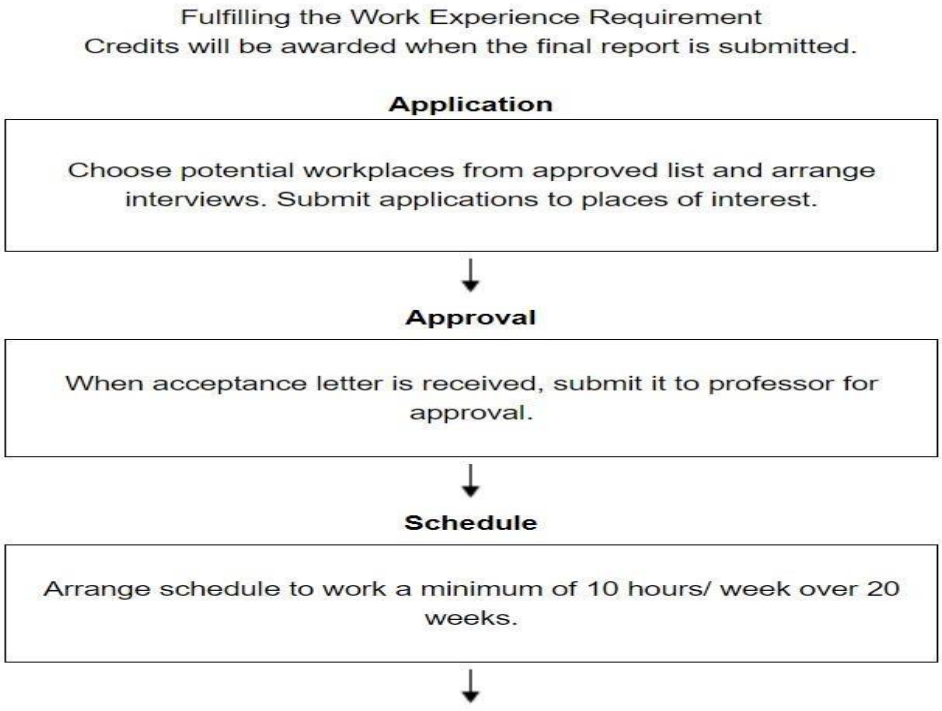
The flowchart below shows the process involved in completing the work experience requirement for university students.

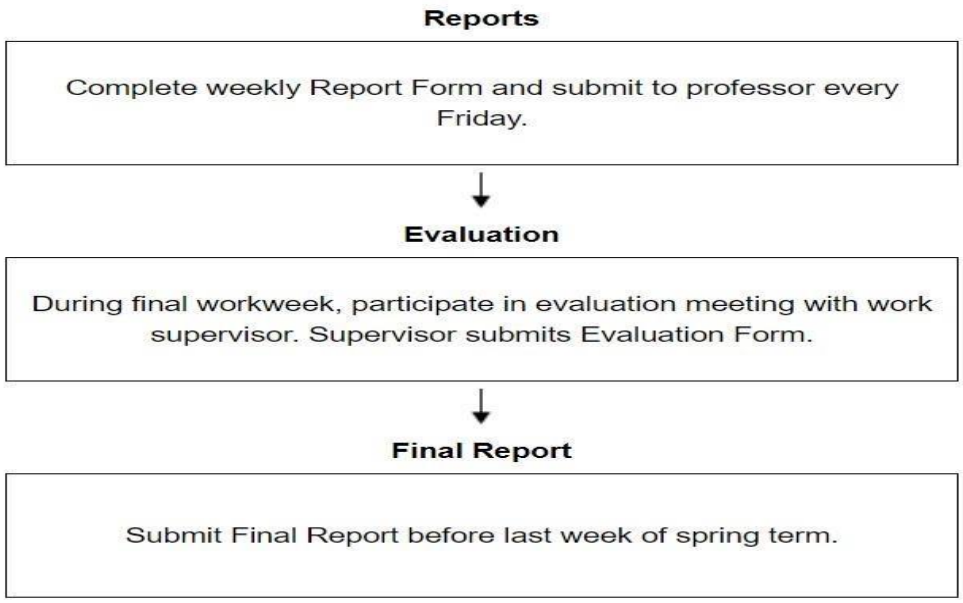
Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your knowledge or experience.

Instructions to follow

- You should spend about 20 minutes on this task
- Write atleast 150 words





Sample Answer:

The flow chart **shows** the **process** involved to gain work experience before completing graduation by university students. Fulfilling the work experience requirement, the students will be awarded credits once the final report is submitted.

The process **involves** 6 steps. The students should go through these **6 steps** to complete the work experience requirements along with the extra credits.

The **first and foremost step** is Application. In the application process, the students need to choose potential workplaces as per their preference from the approved list and submit an application to the place you're interested to work to arrange an interview. The **second stage** is the approval. When the students receive the acceptance letter, they are required to submit the acceptance letter to the professor for approval. The **third step** is schedule. The students approved by the professor are supposed to arrange their work schedule which should be at least 10 hours per week over 20 weeks.

The fourth stage is reporting, **in this stage**, the student is required to complete the weekly report form with the details about the task completed and responsibility given at the workplace and submit it to the professor on the last weekday. **The fifth step** in this process is Evaluation, during the final workweek, the students need to participate in the evaluation meeting along with their work supervisor. The supervisor **then** evaluates their performance

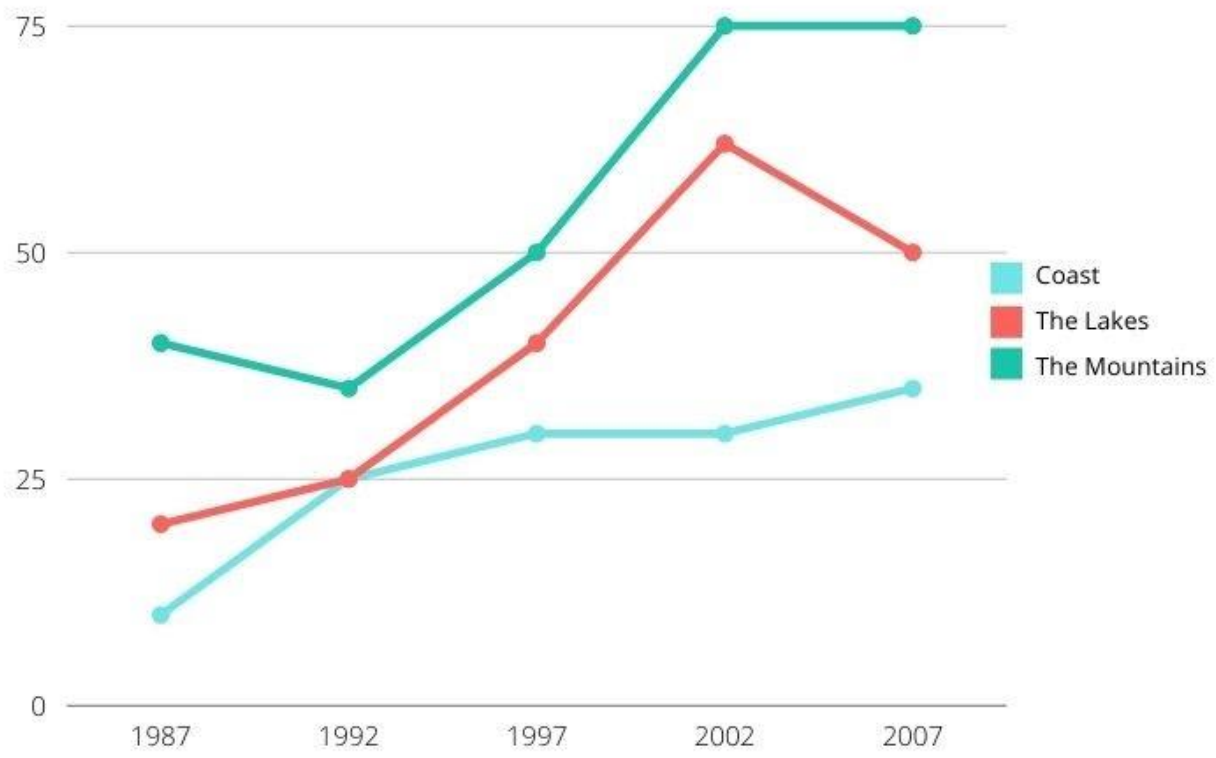
and submits the Evaluation Form. The **sixth and final stage** of the process is the Final Report, students are required to submit their final report before last week of the spring semester.

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Line Graph

Report 1

The line graph shows the changes in the number of overseas tourists in three different regions (coast, lakes, and mountains) in each country in Europe. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and making comparisons where relevant.



Sample Answer:

The presented line graph compares the number of foreign visitors to three different areas, namely the coast, the mountains and the lakes, in a European country over a period of two decades.

At a glance, the number of overseas tourists visiting the given areas has surged between the time span of 20 years. However, the mountains remained predominant for most of the time and the coastal area welcomed a fewer number of visitors over the given period of time.

In 1987, the mountains had the most travellers with an approximate number of 40,000 people. However, it underwent a slight decrease by roughly 5,000 people over the next 5 years. In contrast, the number of overseas visitors to the lakes and the coastal areas, which stood at approximately 20,000 and 10,000 respectively in 1987 had risen to 25,000 by 1992.

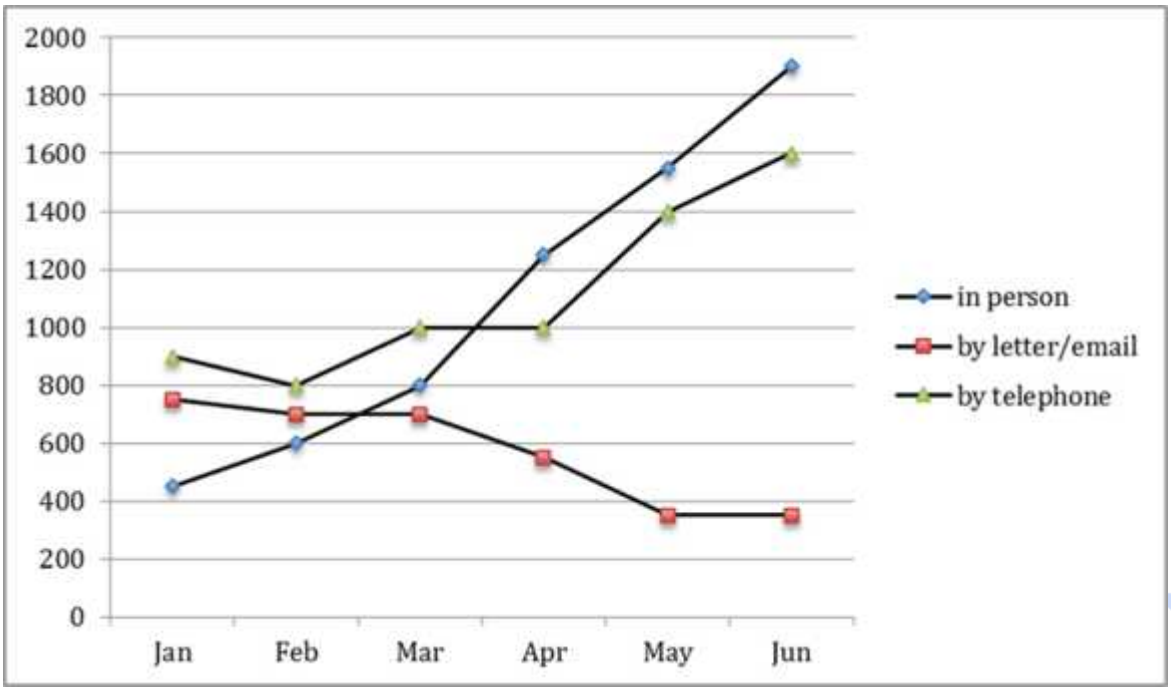
And then, from 1992 to 2007, the number of visitors to the lakes had the most striking changes. After gradually increasing for about 8 years, it skyrocketed and peaked at about 60,000, which is about threefold more than that of the coast in 2002. Unfortunately, it then declined to 50,000 in the final year.

During that time, there was a gradual climb in the number of those visiting the coastal area, which was about 30,000 in 2007.

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Report 2

The graph below shows the number of enquiries received by the Tourist Information Office in one city over a six-month period in 2011.



Sample answer:

The presented line chart exemplifies the number of enquiry sent to the Tourist Information Office in a specific city through three varying means of communication, between January and June in 2011.

It is quite clear that visitors to the city chose the in person method via telephone more than written letters and emails as these two latter options were the least common choices. In addition to this, the number of enquiries in person saw a dramatic shift among other options.

In the month of January, the Tourist Information Office received approximately up to 900 telephone enquiries, while just under 800 letters and emails were received. And, not a lot of tourists felt comfortable asking for information in person as the number is just over 400 queries. Over the next three months, the telephone still remained the most popular method of enquiry, with approximately 1000 queries.

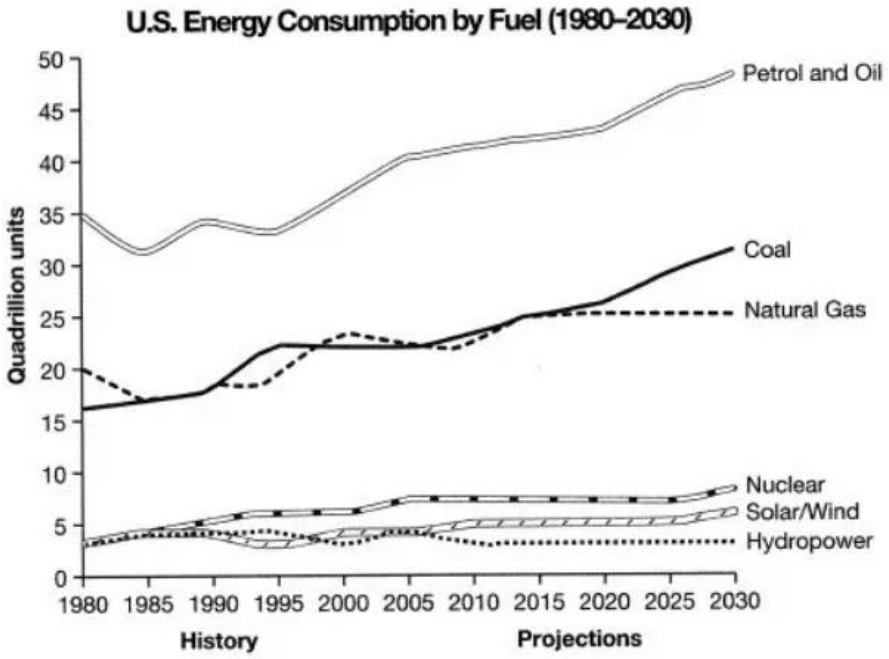
In the meantime, the number of enquiries made in person had substantial progress to 800, surpassing the number for emails and postal enquiries. From March to June, enquiries in

person were the most common method of enquiry. By June, the number of in person enquiries soared by more than 1,000 to peak at 1,600. During this period, there was also a significant rise in the figure for telephone enquiries, from 1000 to 1600. By contrast, fewer people sent emails or letters to make enquiries, with slightly less than 400 enquiries in May and June.

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Report 3

The graph below gives information from a 2008 report about consumption of energy in the USA since 1980 with projections until 2030. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and making comparisons where relevant.



Sample answer:

The line graph illustrates the consumption of different forms of fuels and energy in America between 1980 to 2030.

Overall, all the fuel resources showed an oscillating trend till the year 2005. However, with the exception of hydropower, nearly all other fuels have increased in consumption since 2010.

From 1980, the consumption of petrol and oil was the highest, as it was at 35 quadrillion. By the end of 2005, it had surpassed the 40 quadrillion unit milestone. It is also expected to reach about 50 quadrillion units by 2030. Coal and natural gas were ranked second and third highest in 1980, respectively. They grew from a market of roughly 17 and 20 quadrillion units to a market of about 25 quadrillion units by 2015. Coal consumption is anticipated to increase by about 30 quadrillion units by 2030, while natural gas usage is expected to stay stable.

Other energies, such as nuclear, solar/wind, and hydropower, were almost 3 quadrillion units in 1980. Until 2008 all the three fuels showed a fluctuating trend. It is speculated that

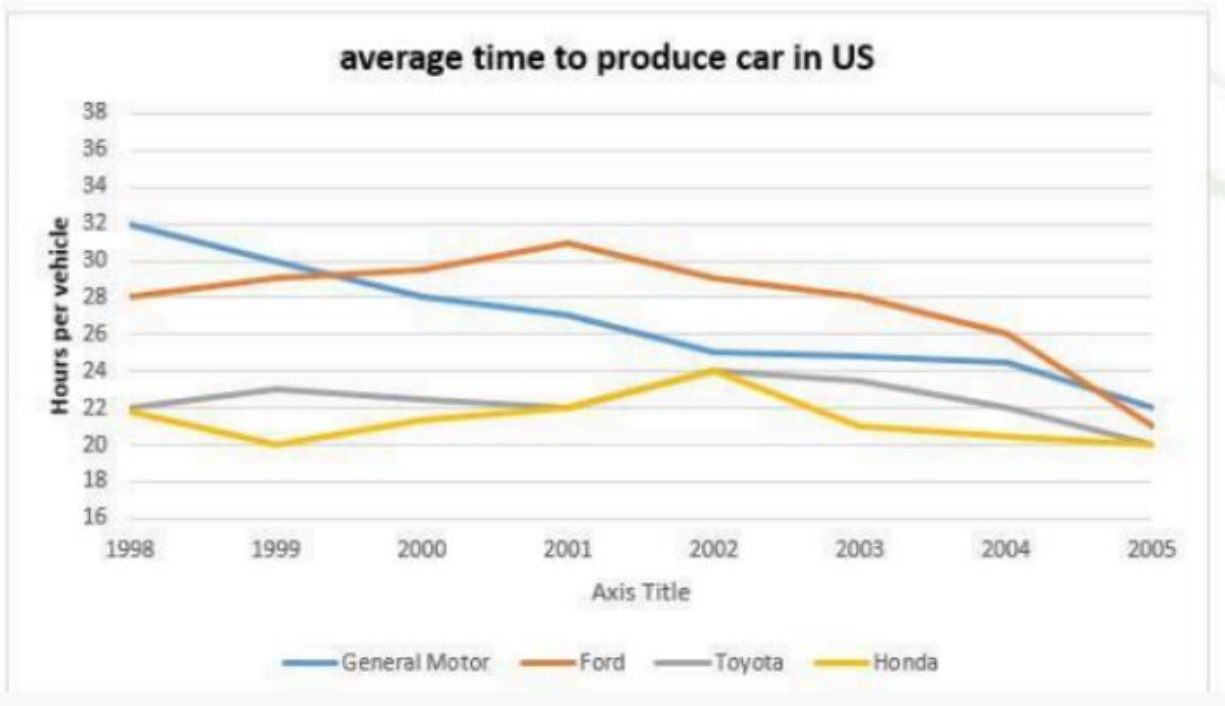
solar/wind and nuclear power are expected to grow slightly by 2030. In contrast, hydropower which declined until 2010, is expected to remain stable at about 2 quadrillion units until 2030.

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Report 4

A line graph shows the amount of time to produce a vehicle by four US car manufactories between 1998 to 2002.

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



Sample answer:

The line graph demonstrates the average time spent by General Motors, Ford, Toyota, and Honda to produce cars in the US for over 17 years, between 1998 to 2005.

Overall, it is evident that the amount of time spent by each automobile company to produce cars has decreased over time, and General Motors suffered the greatest drop of all four automobile companies.

In 1998, the production of General Motors was at its zenith, at 32 hours per vehicle, while the number of cars of Honda was lowest at 22. The average time spent by Toyota and Ford to produce cars was slightly higher at 23 and 28 respectively. The production of ford cars reached its peak in 2001, whereas the production of Honda and Toyota cars reached its peak in 2002.

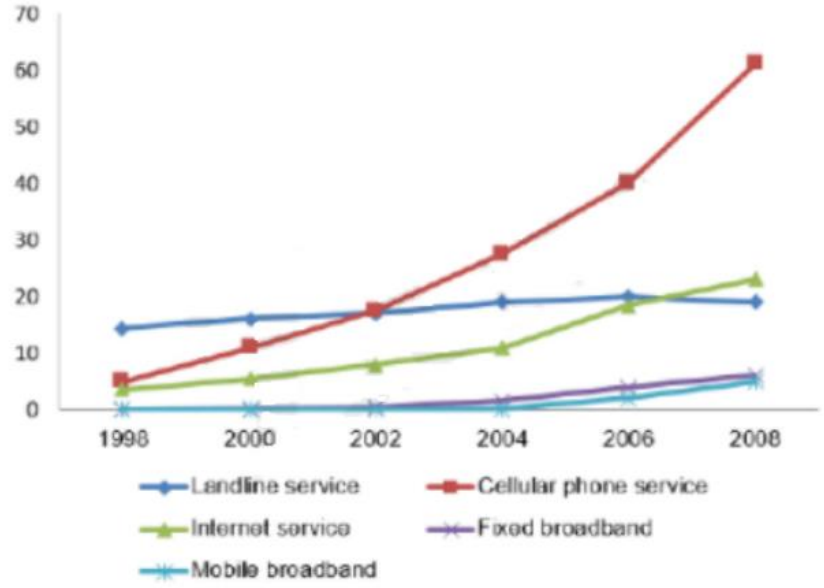
After observing the oscillating trends, there was a substantial drop in automobile manufacturing in the United States by 2005. General Motors clocked in at 22 hours, Ford at 21, Honda and Toyota at 20 respectively.

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Report 5

The line graph shows the percentage of people who used five different communication methods between 1998 and 2008.

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



ial.com

Sample Answer:

The line graph illustrates the percentage of individuals who utilized various forms of communication channels from 1998 to 2008.

From the given information, we can infer that the cellular phone service witnessed the highest growth in users over time out of all the communication methods. The landline service remained mostly stable but declined towards the end of 2008.

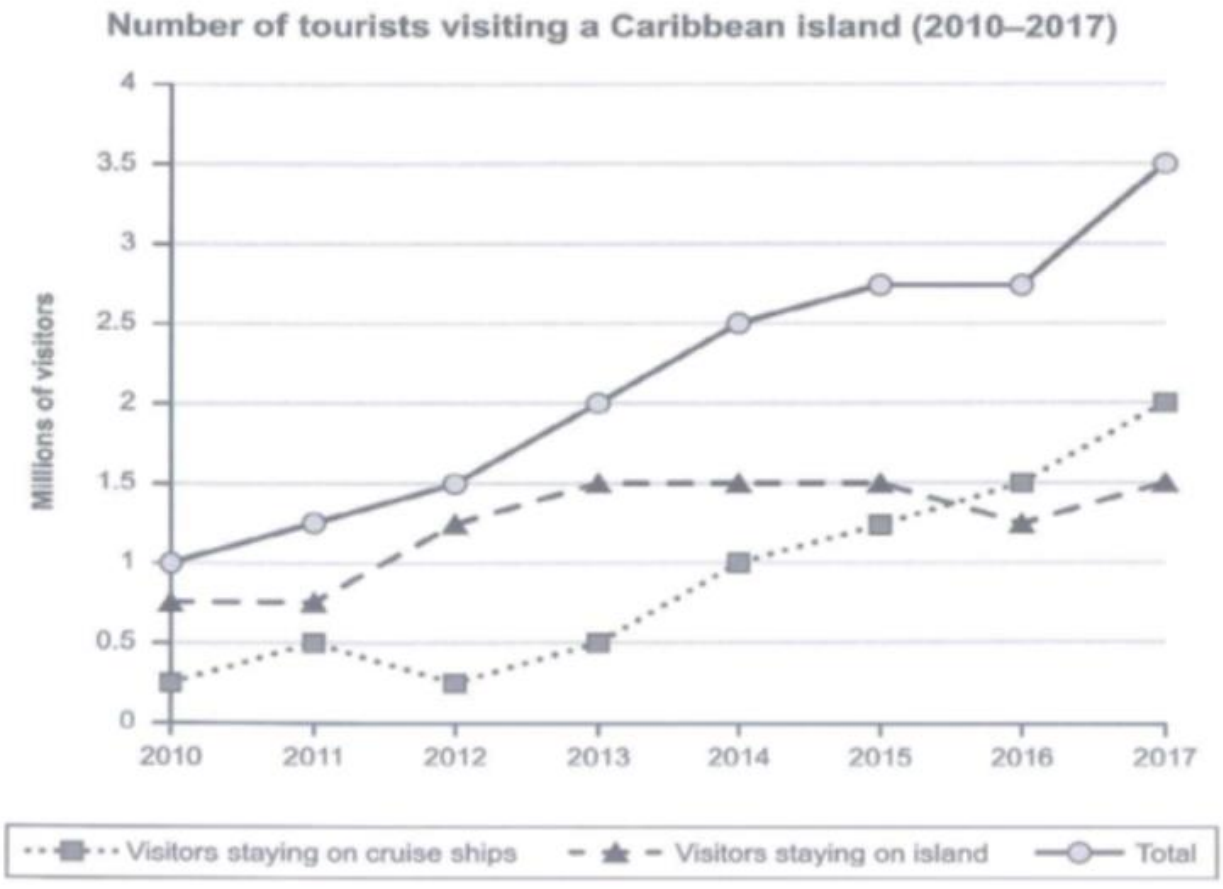
In 1998, the prevalent medium of communication was the landline service, which was utilized by 15 percent of the population, higher than the other services at that time. Over the next few years, the demand for cellular phone service climbed progressively from 5 and reached 65 percent in 2008. After 2004, people's demand for internet service rose progressively, and soared to nearly 20% of the population in 2008. Although both fixed broadband service and mobile broadband service remained stagnant at 0% until 2002, both broadband services saw steady growth, afterwards, reaching approximately 3%.

Report 6

The graph below shows the number of tourists visiting a particular Caribbean island between 2010 and 2017. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Instructions to follow

- You should spend about 20 minutes on this task
- Write atleast 150 words



Sample Answer:

The given line graph shows the number of tourists who visited the Caribbean island from 2010 to 2017. In general, the total number of tourists in the Caribbean island increased from 1 million to 3.5 million by 2017.

As per the given information in the graph, tourists who visited Caribbean island liked to stay on the island until 2015. This number decreased to 1.2 million in 2016 but rose to 1.5 million in 2017.

Tourists who stayed on cruise ships were only 0.3 million in 2010. Although the figures improved by 2011 to 0.5 million it took a dip in 2012 and reached 0.3 million in 2013. After that, there was a steady increase in tourists on cruise ships and it increased to 2 million by 2017.

Tourists who initially liked it more on the island moved to cruise ships by 2017.

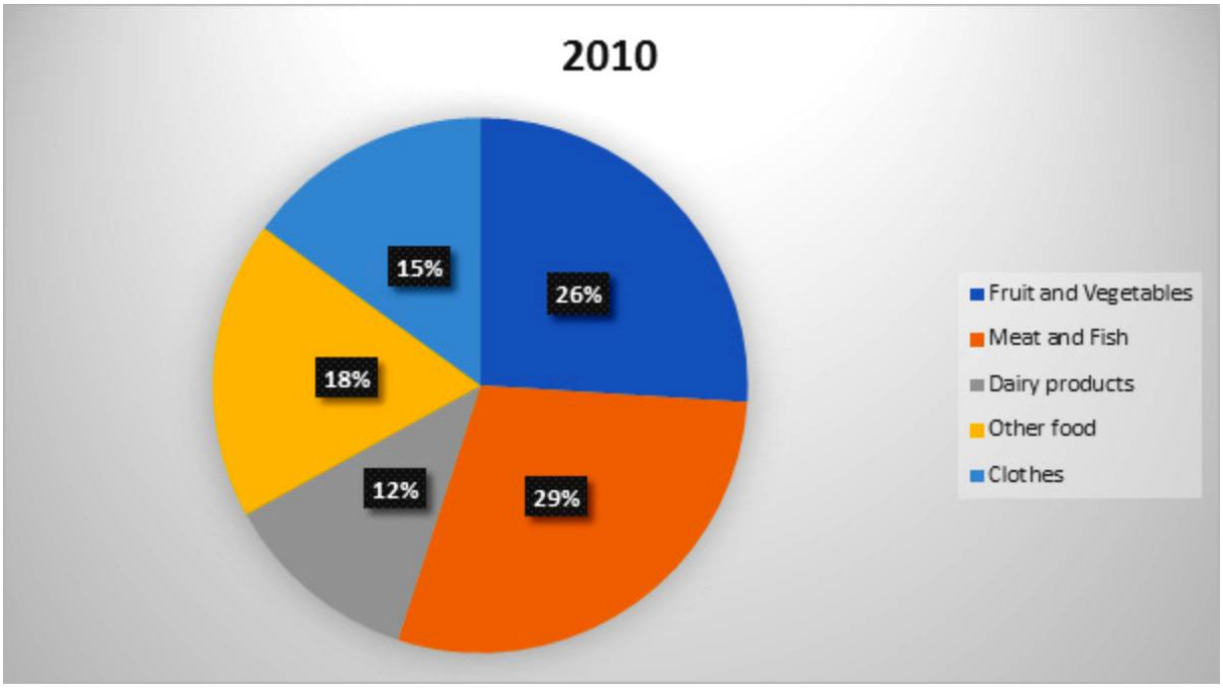
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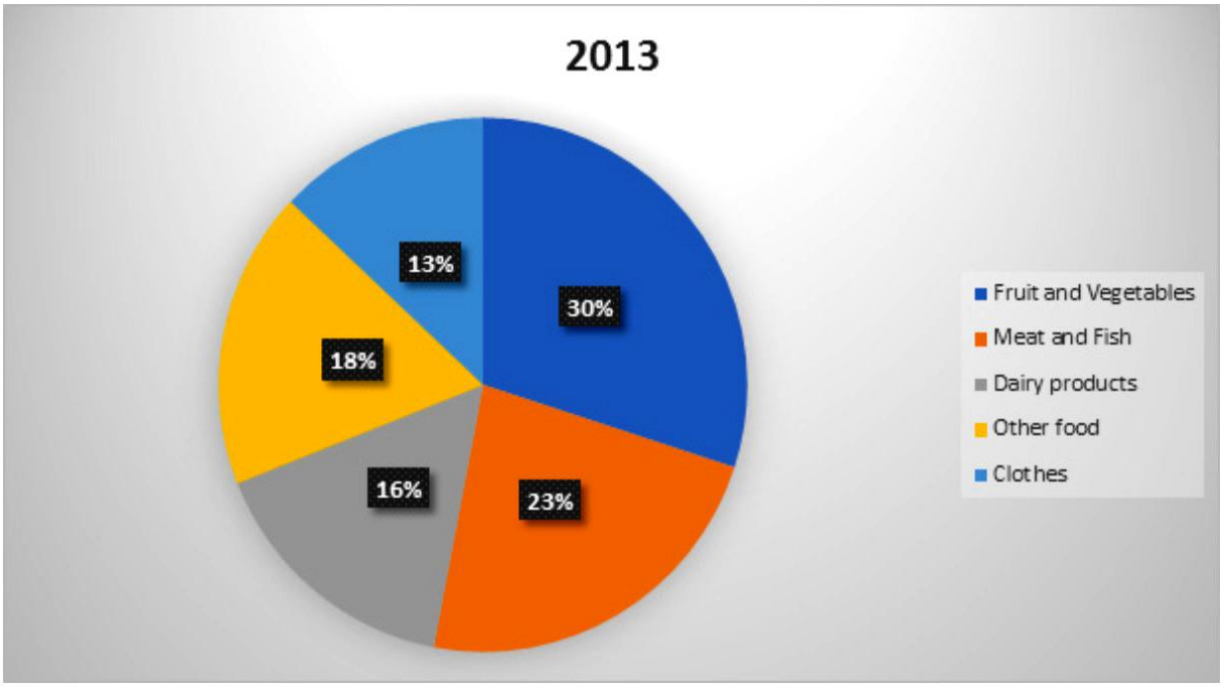
Combinations

Report 1 - 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
Income	29000	25000
Spending on food and clothes	14000	15000





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Sample Answer:

The given table talks about the amount of money an average family in the city of 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 reduced between 2010 and 2013, the money spent on food as well as clothing rose 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 decreased to almost £25,000. And, in terms of the expenditure on food and clothes, the number increased by £1,000.

In association with the pie charts, the percentage for spending on meat and fish turned out to be the highest among all of the categories, at 29%, in 2010. However, after three years, this proportion dropped to 23%. 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 spend more money on fruit, vegetables, and dairy products as the figures went up to 30% and 16%

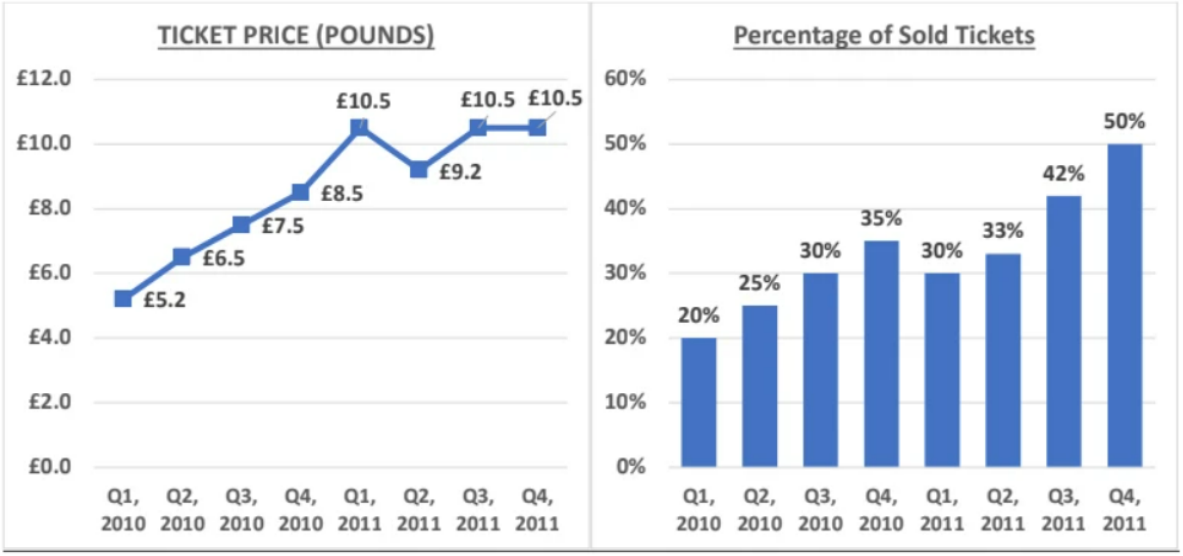
respectively. Meanwhile, the proportion of spending on other food remained unchanged at exactly 18%.

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Report 2 - Line Graph And a Bar Chart

The charts (line chart and bar chart) show the average ticket prices and the average percentage of tickets sold in Merrintong theatre in the four quarters from 2010 to 2011

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



Sample Answer:

The line graph and bar graph depict the average ticket price and the average percentage of tickets sold each quarter in Merritong theatre in 2010 and 2011.

Overall, from the line graph, we can clearly observe that the price of tickets increased dramatically from the first quarter of 2010 to the fourth quarter of 2011.

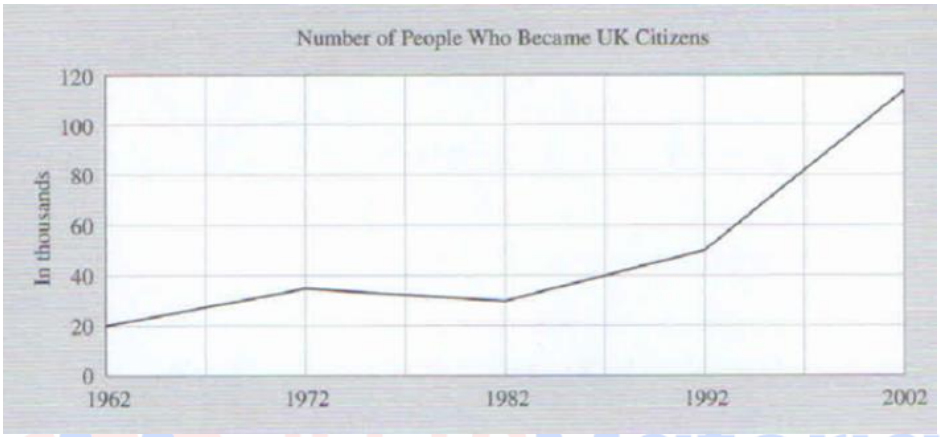
The line graph shows that ticket prices grew from 5.2 pounds in the first quarter to 8.5 pounds in the fourth quarter of 2010. Quite contrary to this, the prices of the tickets which were at 10.5 pounds in the first quarter of 2011 dropped to 9.2 pounds in its 2nd quarter. However, it scrambled again to 10.5 pounds in the third quarter and remained stable till the fourth quarter.

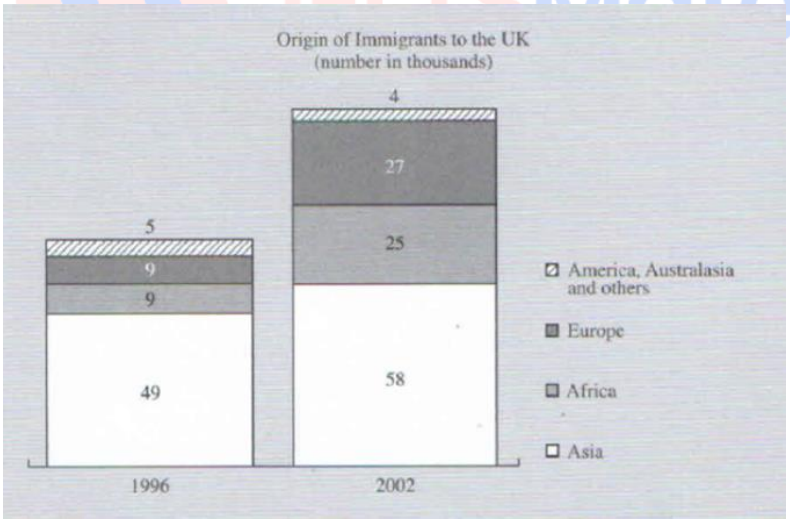
Besides that, the bar graph shows that from the first to the fourth quarters of 2010, the proportion of tickets sold increased by almost 15%. Although the proportion of tickets sold fell by 5% in the first quarter of 2011, it increased by 20% in its last quarter. Overall, both the fourth quarter of 2010 and 2011 saw the highest sale of tickets.

Report 3 - Line Graph And a Bar Chart

Two charts: a line graph shows the number of people granted UK citizenship (in thousands) from 1992 to 2002 and a bar graph illustrates the number of people (in thousands) from Asia, Africa, America, Europe, Australia, and others, receiving UK citizenship in 1996 and 2002.

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





Sample Answer:

The line graph depicts the number of persons who were granted British citizenship from 1962 to 2002. The bar graph depicts the origins of immigrants to the United Kingdom in 1996 and 2002 respectively.

In general, the line graph shows that the number of immigrants increased dramatically from 1992 to 2002. According to the line graph, the proportion of persons who became British citizens was almost 55 thousand in 1992 and increased to over 120 in ten years.

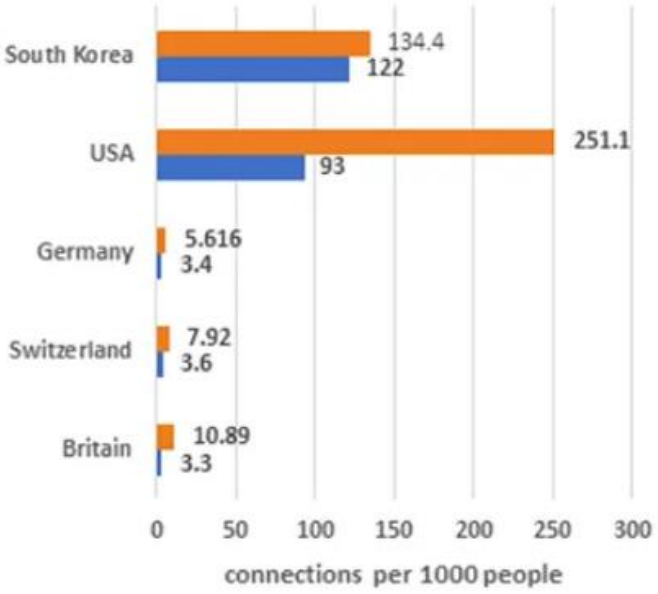
The bar graph indicates that most of these immigrants to the UK in 1996 were from Africa, Asia, and Europe, followed by America, Australia, and other countries. The figures in 1996 show the preponderance of Asians amongst other immigrants. People from America, Australia, and other nations made up the smallest percentage of those who obtained British citizenship in 1996. The number of persons who moved to the UK from Africa and Europe was almost identical at 9, according to the 1996 figures. While Asia, Africa, and Europe witnessed a rise in these statistics in 2002, America and Australia had a 1% decline.

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Report 4 - Table And a Bar Chart

Two charts show the use of broadband connections in several developed countries.

Country	Percentage change
South Korea	+20
USA	+170
Germany	+80
Switzerland	+120
Britain	+230



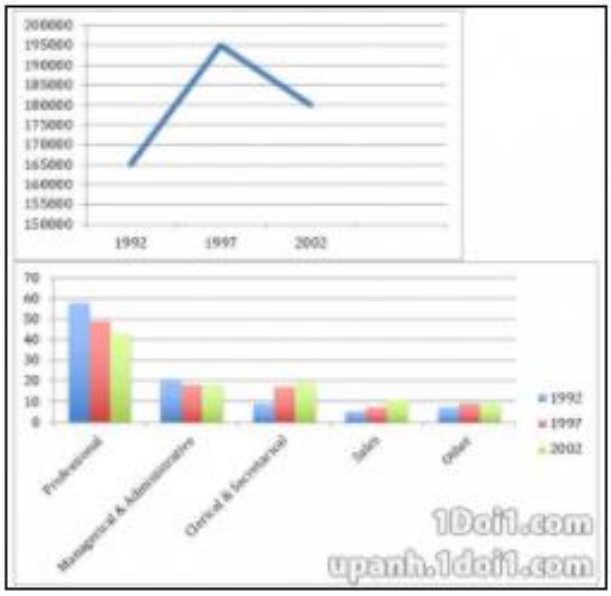
Sample Answer:

The table and the bar graph illustrate the usage of broadband connection in several developed countries such as South Korea, USA, Germany, Switzerland and Britain. In terms of broadband connection, the use of the internet was highest in the USA and South Korea. Also, the change in consumption of broadband was highest in Britain as compared to any other developed country.

In South Korea, the consumption increased by about 13.4% with 20 plus connections. Britain showed 10.8% of growth with 230 plus connections, which is the highest number of connections witnessed by any developed country. Similarly, the use of broadband connection increased in the USA from 9.3% and reached 25.1% with 170 plus connections. Whereas, the use of broadband connections in Germany and Switzerland only increased to 5.6% with 80 plus connections, and 7.9% with 120 plus connections respectively. Regardless of the change, the consumption of broadband significantly increased in all the developed countries.

Report 5 - Line Graph And a Bar Chart

The number of new graduates and their employment in the UK from 1992 to 2002.



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Sample Answer:

The line graph and bar graph depict the number of new graduates and their employment status between 1992 to 2002.

Overall, that chart depicts that a lot of students graduated in 1997 as compared to 1992, but this number reduced by 2002. Moreover, these fresh graduates showed more interest in professional jobs as compared to the other.

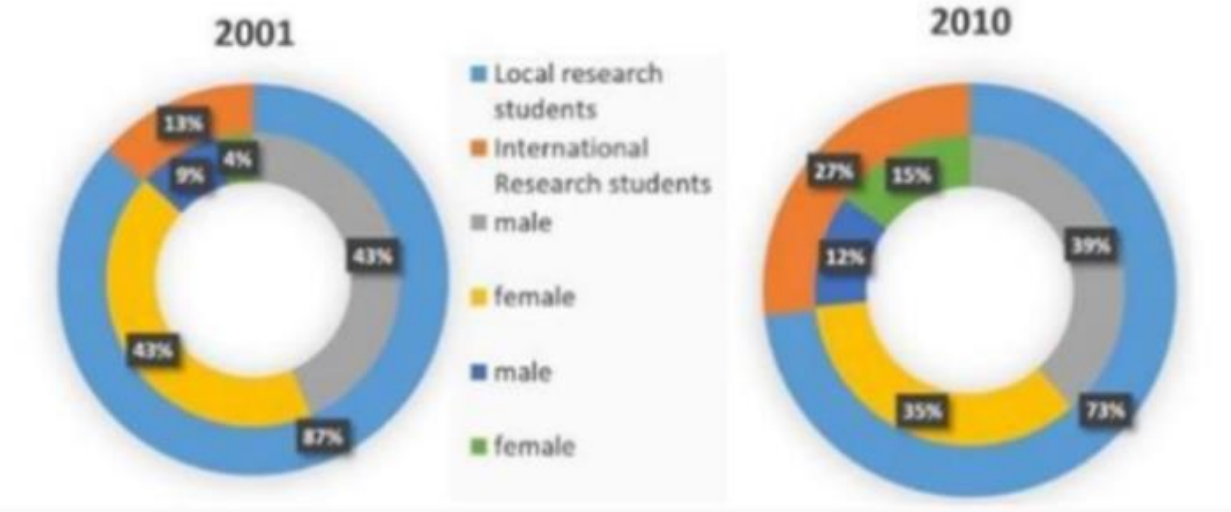
In the line graph, 165 thousand students graduated from college in 1992. By 1997 this number increased to 195 thousand. But in 2002 there was a sharp decline in the number of graduates, as the number was reduced to 180 thousand.

In the bar graph, the professional job category remained high in demand by these graduates in all the three years. But by 2002 the demand in this category reduced by 10%. In contrast clerical and secretarial jobs saw a steady increase. In 1992, only 9% of graduates showed interest in this field but this number increased to 20% by 2002. While in the managerial and administrative field and other field graduates showed almost similar interest in 2002 as they showed in 1992 and 1997. Although no graduates showed interest in the sales field in1992, this figure went up by 10% in 2002.

Report 6 - Table And a Pie Chart

The table and pie chart show the number of research students in Australian universities in 2001 and 2010. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

Years	Local research students	International research students	Total
2001	33,657	5,192	38,849
2010	39,488	14,593	54,081



Sample Answer:

The table and the pie charts show the local and international research students in Australian universities between 2001 to 2010.
In general, the strength of local research students in Australian universities remained higher than the international research students in both the years and with time the strength of both local and international students increased in universities.
According to the table, the strength of local research students in 2001 was 33,657 whereas the strength of international research students was only 5,192. On the other hand, the strength of both international and local research students increased to 39,488 and 14,593 in 2010. Overall by 2010, 15,232 research students took admission in colleges.

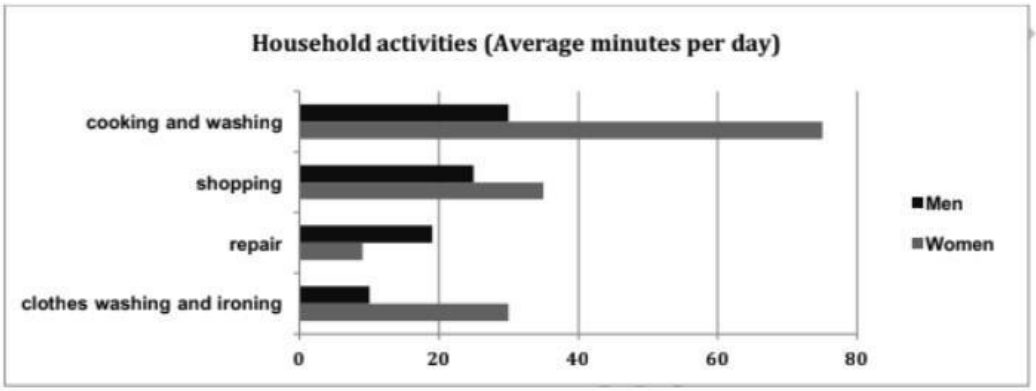
The given pie charts provide an estimate of local students and international research students. The ratio of local students was 87% and international students was 13% in 2001. Whereas, this ratio changed by 2010 as the strength of international students increased to 27% and local students' strength reduced to 73%. Moreover, the pie charts are further divided into male and female categories and provide information about the amount of local and international research students based on gender. The percentage of international research students increased from 9% male and 4% female to 12% male and 15% female respectively.

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Report 7 - Table And a Bar Chart

The table and chart below show the time spent at leisure and household activities in Britain. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

Leisure activities (Average minutes per day)	Men	Women
TV, video, radio	137	118
Reading	18	19
Sport	15	11



Sample Answer:

The table and the bar chart **compare** the amount of time men and women spend on household chores and leisure activities.

Closer inspection of the table and the bar chart shows that women spend **more time** on household activities than men except for repair work. But both spend an almost equal amount of time on leisure activities.

In terms of household work like cooking and washing, women spend approximately 75 minutes, which is more than an hour per day and **nearly** double the time that men spend on it. Washing and ironing clothes consume 30 minutes per day for women, which is **roughly twofold** the time that men spend on the same activity. There is almost an **insignificant difference** between men and women at the time that they spend on shopping. Women spend nearly 35 minutes per day shopping while men spend **approximately** 25 minutes on the same.

Interestingly, men spend **almost** 19 minutes per day on repair work, which is nearly **double the time** that women spend on it.

In terms of leisure activities, both of them spend **nearly** the same amount of time. Both spend **almost** 2 hours per day watching TV, video and listening to the radio. Both of them spend **approximately** 20 minutes per day reading books and nearly a quarter of an hour on sports. There are no huge differences, but men spend a bit more time on sports and watching TV.

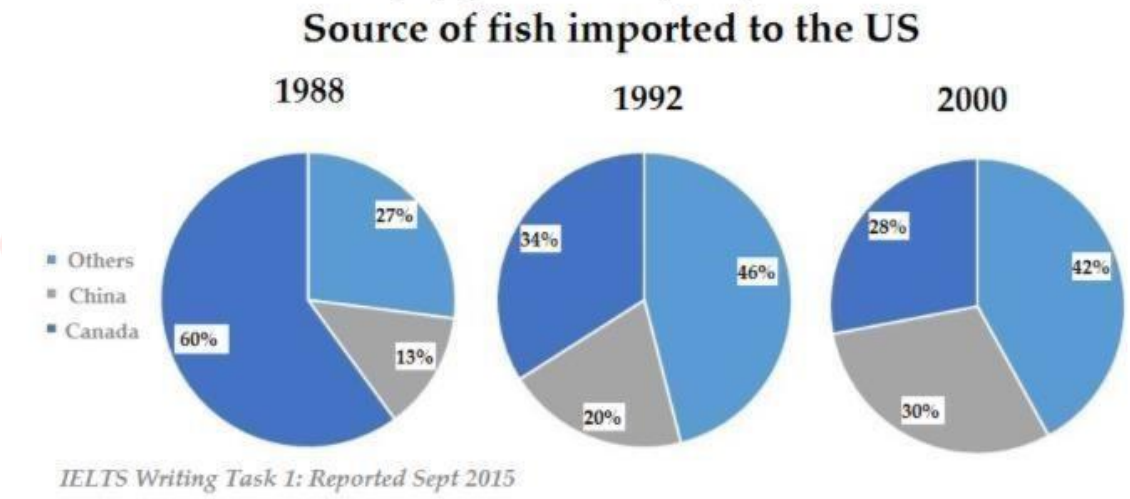
In summary, women spend more time on household chores than men, but both spend a **nearly equal** amount of time on leisure activities.

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Report 8 - Pie Chart And a Table

A pie chart and a table show the source and the total value of fish imported to the U.S in 1998, 2002 and 2007.

Total Value in Billions of Dollars	
1988	6.57
1992	8.52
2000	10.72



Sample Answer:

The table **elucidates** the total value of fish imported to the US in billions of dollars in 1988, 1992, and 2000. The pie charts **represent** the amount of fish imported to the US in these years from Canada, China, and other countries percentage-wise.

From an overall perspective, there was a **gradual increase** in the value of imports. In the beginning, the US imported large amounts of fish from Canada, but other countries became primary sources of import by 2000.

From the table, it is clear that the value of imports started at 6.57 billion dollars in 1988, **rose** to 8.52 billion dollars in 1992 and **hit** 10.72 billion dollars in 2000.

Initially, Canada was the **chief source** of imports for fish and supplied 60% of the imports. China supplied a meagre 13%, and other countries supplied 27%. But in 1992, Canada was **no longer** the primary source of import. Other countries had replaced it and provided 46% of the imports. By 2000, other countries had wholly replaced Canada and became principal sources of fish, supplying 42% of the imports. China supplied 30%. The US imported only 28% from Canada in 2000.

In summary, imports from Canada **decreased** in the three years, whereas imports from China gradually increased from 13% in 1988 to 30% in 2000.

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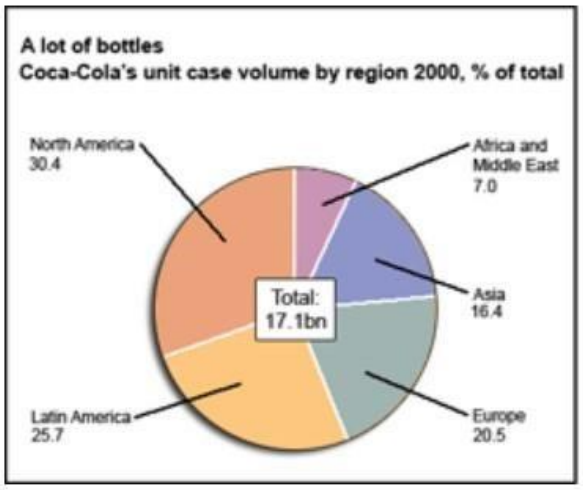
Report 9 - Pie Chart And a Line Graph

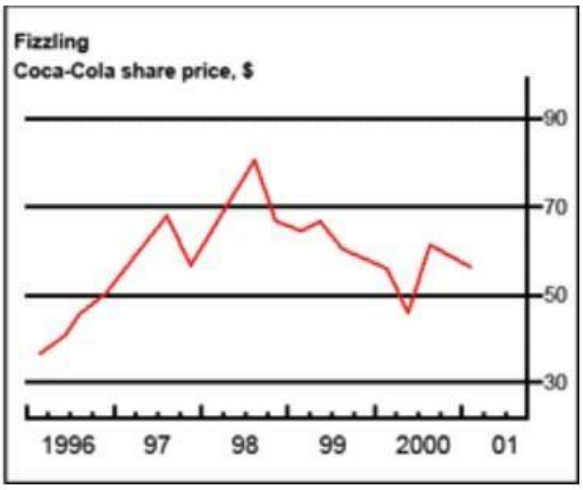
The chart and graph below give information about sales and share prices for CocaCola.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.

Instructions to follow

- You should spend about 20 minutes on this task
- Write atleast 150 words





Sample Answer:

The chart **represents** the number of Coca-Cola bottles sold and the line graph **illustrates** the share prices for Coca-Cola**. Overall,** the largest number of sales are in North America **while** the least number of sales are in Africa and the Middle East. The share price of Coca-Cola **increased** from 30$ in 1996 to more than 70$ in 1998.

In the year 2000, Coca-Cola sold a total of 17.1 billion cases of their fizzy drink product worldwide. The **largest consumer** was North America, where there was 30.4 per cent of the total sales. The **second-largest consumer** was Latin America. Europe and Asia purchased 20.5 and 16.4 per cent of the total sales **respectively**, while Africa and the Middle East remained **fairly** small consumers at 7 per cent of the total sales.

Since 1996, share prices for Coca-Cola have **fluctuated**. In that year, shares were valued at **approximately** $35. Between 1996 and 1997, prices rose **significantly** to almost $70 per share. They **dipped** a little in mid-1997 and then **peaked** at $80 per share in mid-98. From then until 2000 their value **fell consistently** but there was a **slight rise** in mid-2000.

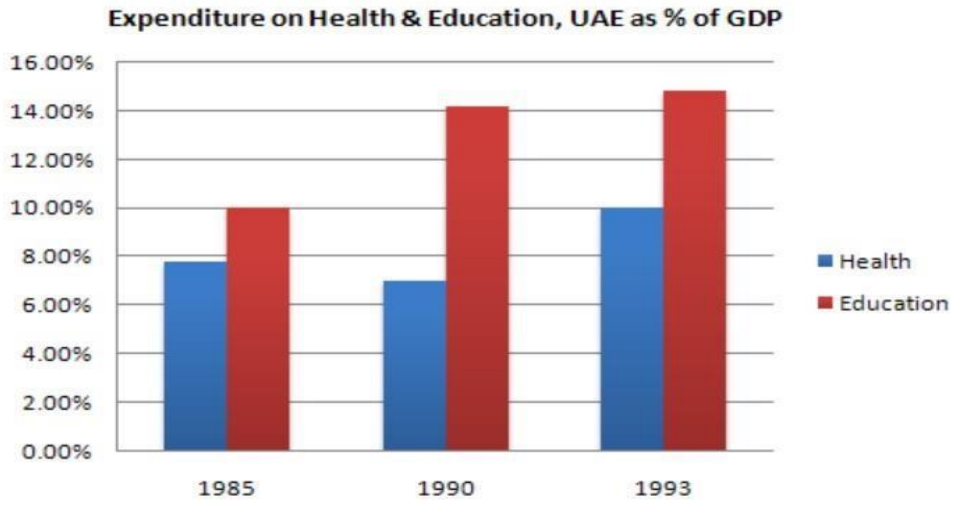
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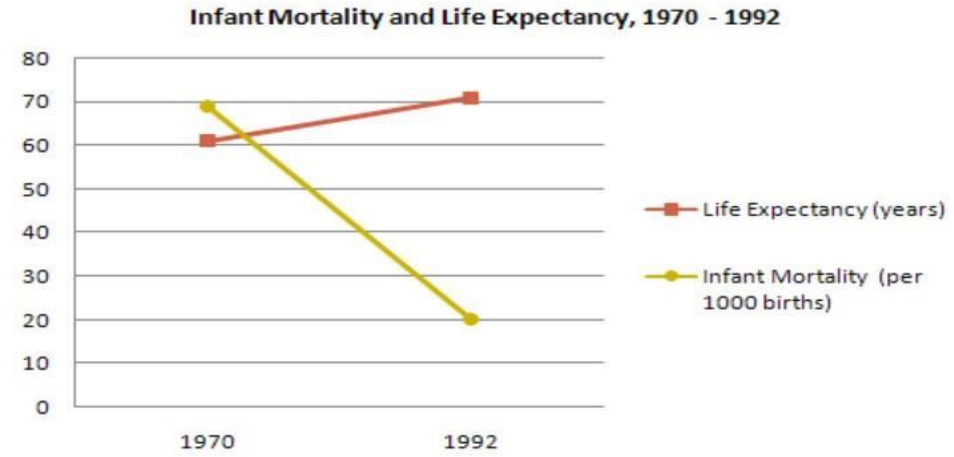
Report 10 - Bar Chart And a Line Graph

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information below.

Instructions to follow

- You should spend about 20 minutes on this task
- Write atleast 150 words





Sample Answer:

The bar graph **resembles** the UAE government's expenditures on health and education sectors in three different years with a 5 years gap. The line graph shows the infant **mortality rate** and citizens' life **expectancy** from the year 1970 to 1992. **As observed in the graphs**, the UAE government spent **more** on healthcare and education in 1993 than they did in the past. As the citizens' life expectancy **enhanced**; we could see a **severe decline** in the infant mortality rate.

As given in the graphs, the UAE government allocated **less than** 8% of its GDP on healthcare in 1985 and just 10% on education. After 5 years, spending on healthcare **decreased significantly** while it **increased dramatically** in the education sector. In the final year, both sectors got preference and the **allocated** 10% of the GDP in the Health sector while in the Education sector it was about 15% of the GDP.

The line graph **represents** the percentage of funding in the UAE that had a direct influence on their citizens' life expectancy and infant's mortality rate. While life expectancy in the UAE was **just** 60 years in 1970, it **increased** to **over** 70 in 1992. On the other hand, the infant mortality rate **decreased** to just 20% in 1992 from the **surprising** 70% in 1970.

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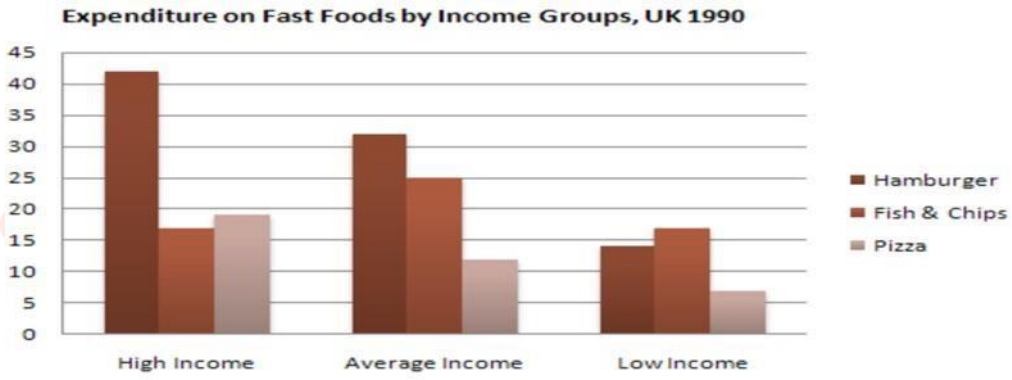
Report 11 - Bar Chart And a Line Graph

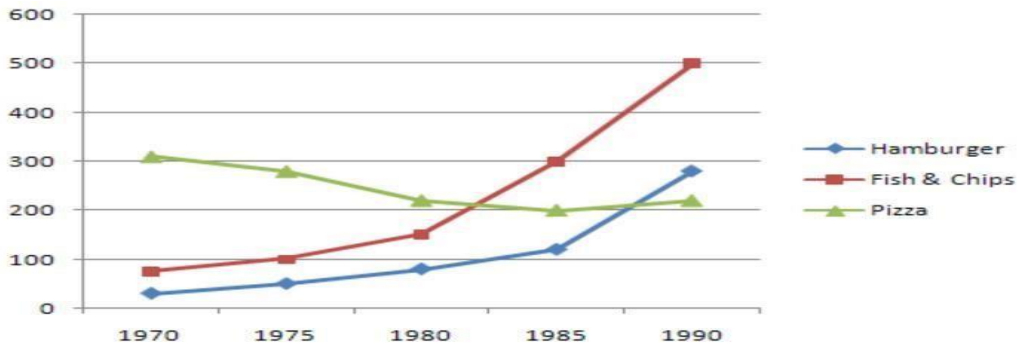
The chart below shows the amount of money per week spent on fast foods in Britain. The graph shows the trends in consumption of fast foods.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.

Instructions to follow

- You should spend about 20 minutes on this task
- Write atleast 150 words





Sample Answer:

The graph **illustrates** the money spent by the British on fast food in 1990 and the intake of three junk foods over 30 years. The money spent is given in Pence for each person in a week **whereas** the intake is presented in gram per person.

To begin with, hamburgers were **majorly** bought by wealthy British while the **low-income** class spent more on fish and chips. A wealthy British would spend about 45 pence per person in a week on hamburgers while he **spends** only 15-20 pence on the other two items. Although the moderate-income class preferred hamburgers, they only spent **around** 33 pence on them. They spent 25 pence on fish & chips and **less than** 15 pence on pizza. The low-income class spent **very less** on fast foods, despite fish and chips being their favourite.

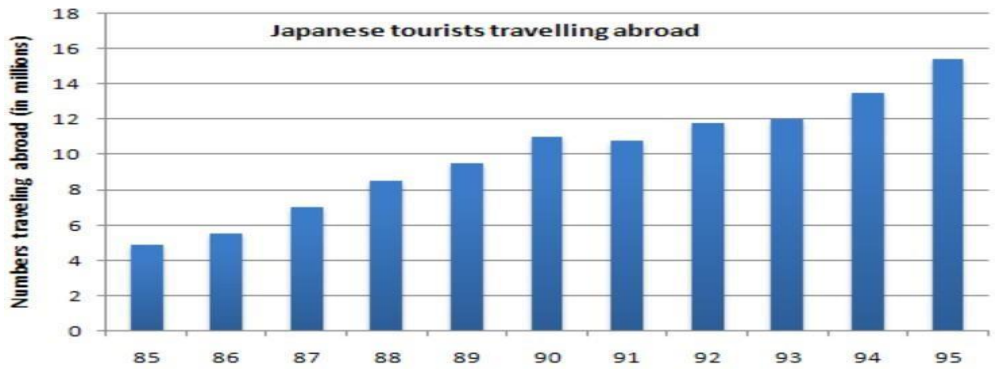
Moving on to the consumption of fast food in 30 years, it is observed that the consumption of fish and chips **increased drastically** by going from nearly 100 grams to **precisely** 500 grams. In 1970, pizza was the most consumed food with over 300 grams. In 30 years, hamburger **gained more popularity** than a pizza.

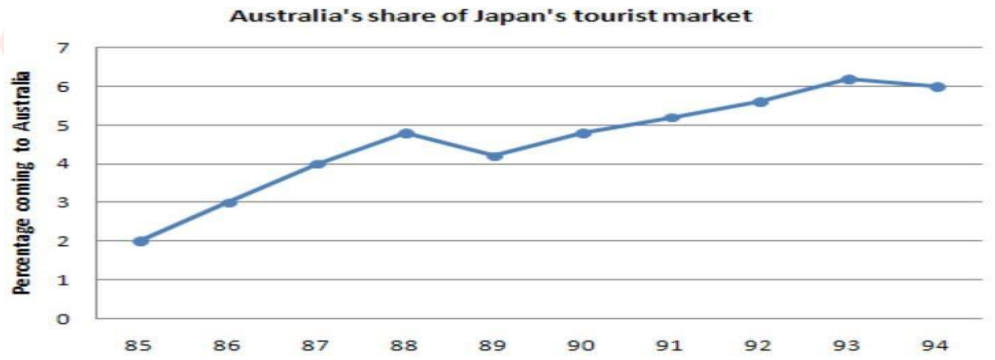
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Report 12 - Bar Chart And a Line Graph

The charts below show the number of Japanese tourists travelling abroad between 1985 and 1995 and Australia's share of the Japanese tourist market.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.





Sample Answer:

The graphs **illustrate** the number of tourists travelling to other countries in Japan and the proportion of Japanese visitors visiting Australia in from 1985-1995. **Notably**, the number of tourists travelling abroad **increased gradually** along with an **increase** in the percentage of people visiting Australia.

From the graphs, it can be seen that the number of Japanese tourists travelling abroad **gradually increased** from 5 million people in 1985 to **approximately** 15 million people in 1995 with **small fluctuations** in between. There was a **negligible dip** in the number of Japanese tourists in the year 1991 and later began to **rise gradually** again until 1995.

From the 5 million travellers that travelled abroad from Japan in 1985, only 2 percent of them went to Australia. The percentage of Japanese tourists **rose steadily** up to almost 5 percent in 1988. There was a **drop** in 1989, where the percentage of Japanese tourists was only **approximately** 4.2 percent. From 1989 to 1993, there was a **steady rise** with about 6.2 percentage of Japanese tourists in Australia, marking the **highest percentage** of Japanese tourists in Australia.

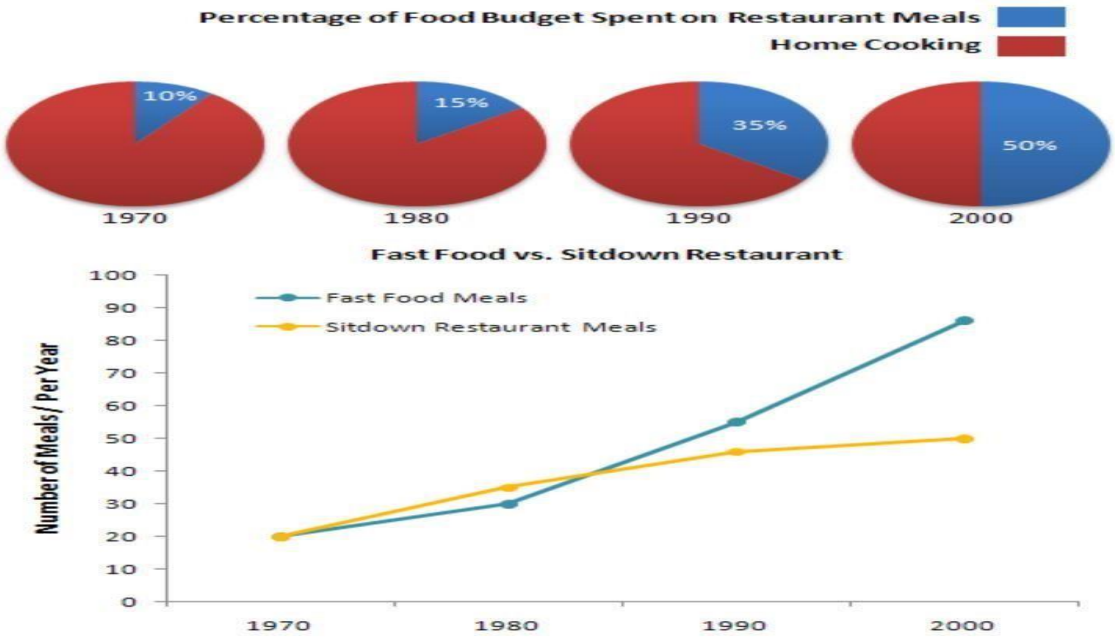
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Report 13 - Pie Chart And a Line Graph

The charts below show the percentage of their food budget the average family spent on restaurant meals in different years. The graph shows the number of meals eaten in fastfood restaurants and sit-down restaurants.

Instructions to follow

- You should spend about 20 minutes on this task
- Write atleast 150 words



Sample Answer:

The pie chart **represents** the percentage of food budget spent by an average family on restaurants meals and at home in 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000, while the line graph **represents** the meals eaten in **two types** of restaurant - in fast food shops and sit-down restaurants in the year 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

It can be observed that the proportion of food budget spent on restaurant meals had **increased** over the period. In 1970, just 10% of the **total** food budget was spent on restaurant meals and 90% was spent on home food. The amount spent on restaurant meals increased to 15% in 1980. The amount spent on restaurant meals continued to increase to 35% in 1990 and the year 2000, the amount of food budget spent on restaurants and home cooking had been **equal** to 50-50% each.

From the graph, it is visible that the number of meals eaten both in fast food and sit-down restaurants had **increased** during the period. In 1970, the number of eaten meals in those two kinds of restaurants were the **same** 20 meals per year. The number of meals eaten in sit-down restaurants **went-up slightly**, from 20 meals per year in 1970 to 35 meals per year in 1980 and 45 meals per year in 1990 and 50 meals per year in 2000. It is obvious from the graph that fast food gained **more popularity** over sit-down restaurants during the period and the number of meals eaten outside increased compared to home food **significantly**.

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