IELTS WRITING TASK 1 (ACADEMIC)

Actual Tests With Sample Answers

JUNE - SEPTEMBER 2021



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Preface

“IELTS Academic Writing Recent Actual Tests (Task 1) in 2020-2021 & 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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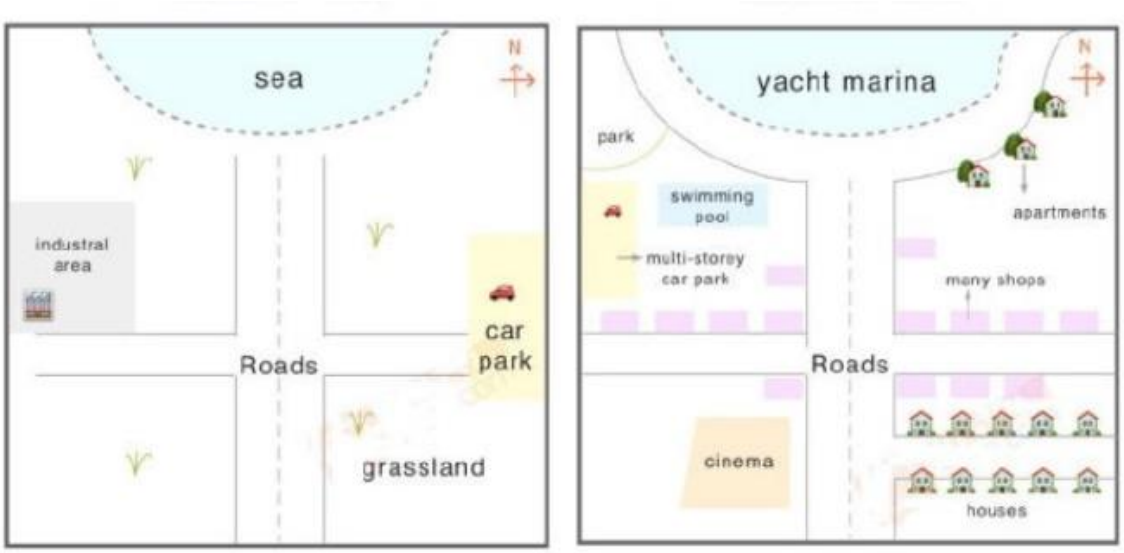
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IELTS Academic Writing Task 1 Recent Actual test questions & answers

Map

Report 1

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



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.

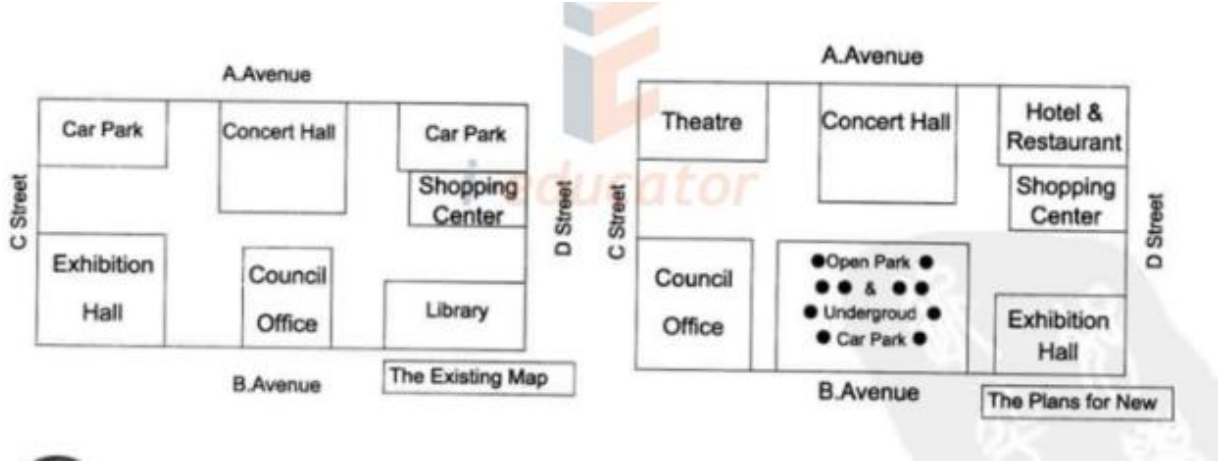
Overall the main structure of the town with one main road with two bisecting roads remained similar. Whereas, the industrial area of 1950 located in the northwest region of the map was replaced with a park, swimming pool, multi-storey car parking and some shops in 2007. The car park on the east side 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.

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Report 2

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.

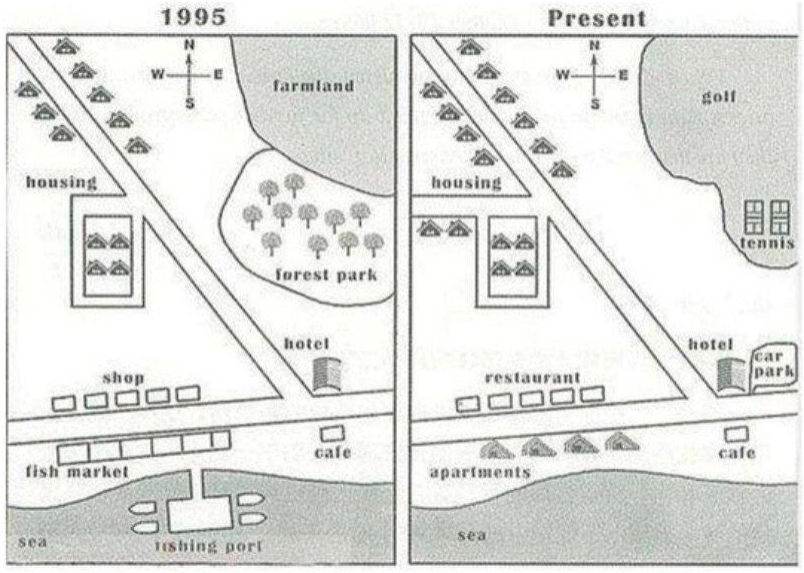
According to the second map, the car parking in the upper left corner will be demolished and a theatre will be built in its place. The car parking space in the upper right corner will be converted into a hotel and restaurant. The library will be removed and the exhibition hall will move from the lower-left 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 3

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.

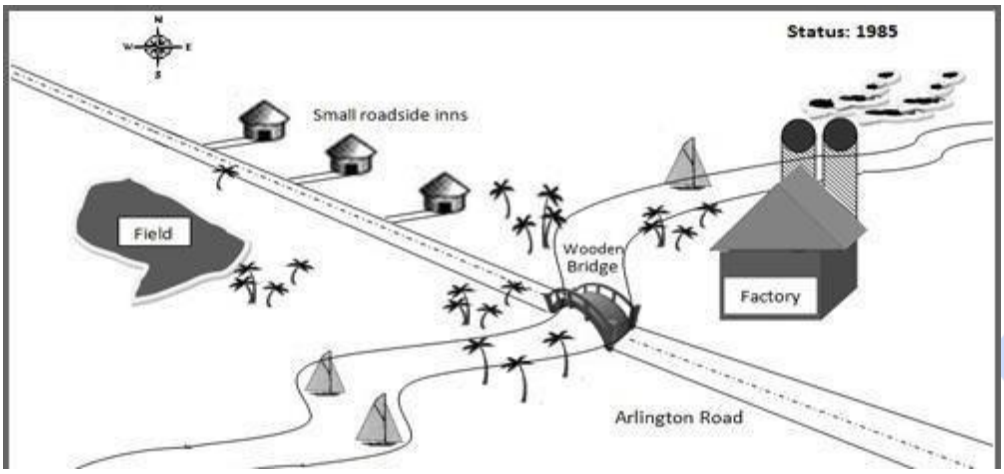
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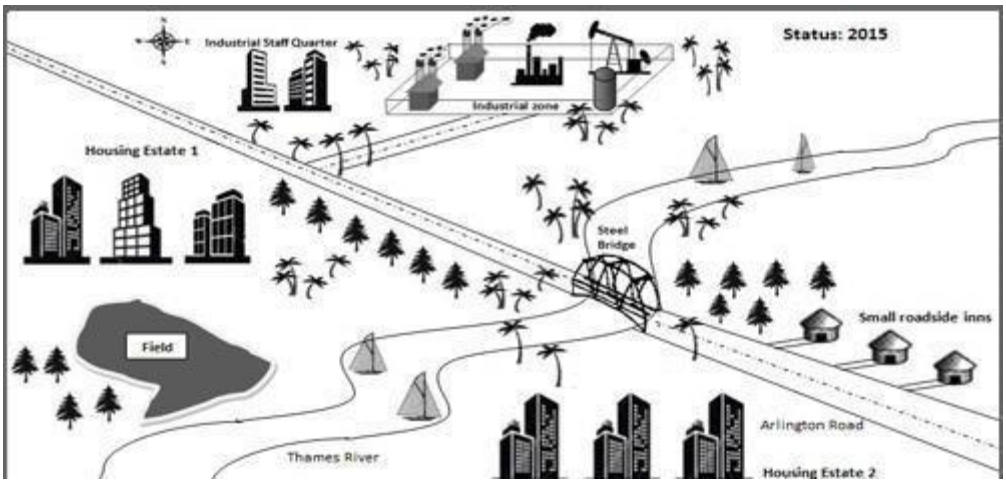
Report 4

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.

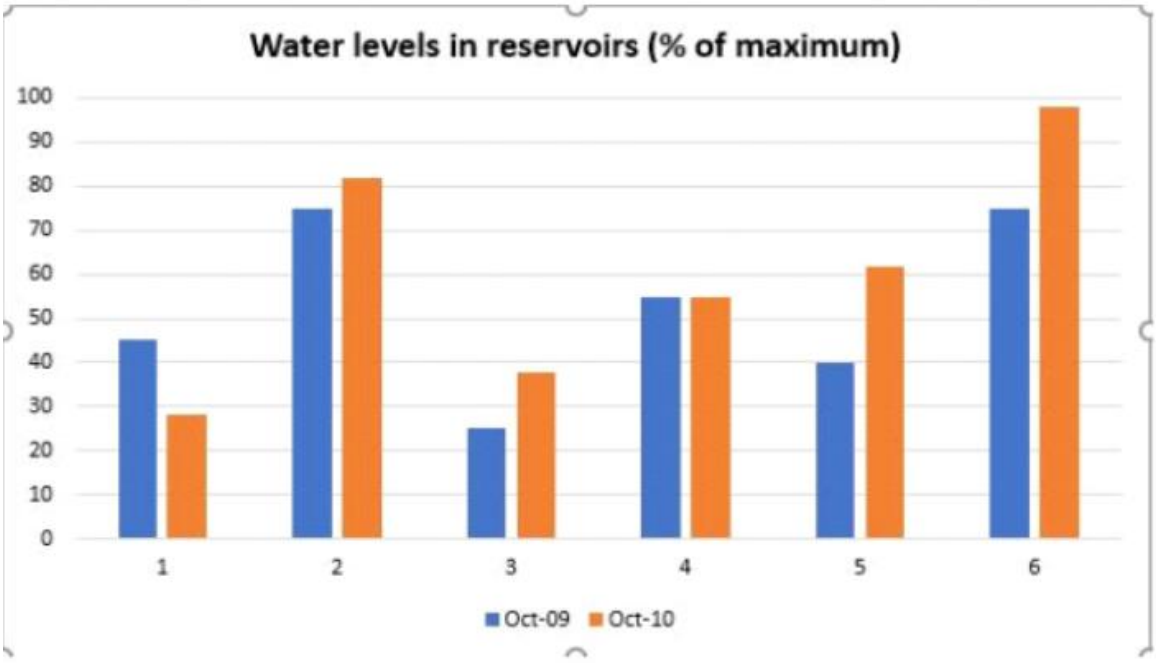
There weren't many buildings in 1985 except for small roadside inns and a factory whereas in 2015, there were a large number of buildings like the housing estate 1 and 2, the industrial zone and the industrial staff quarter. The roadside inns on the left side of the Thames river were **shifted** to the 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

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

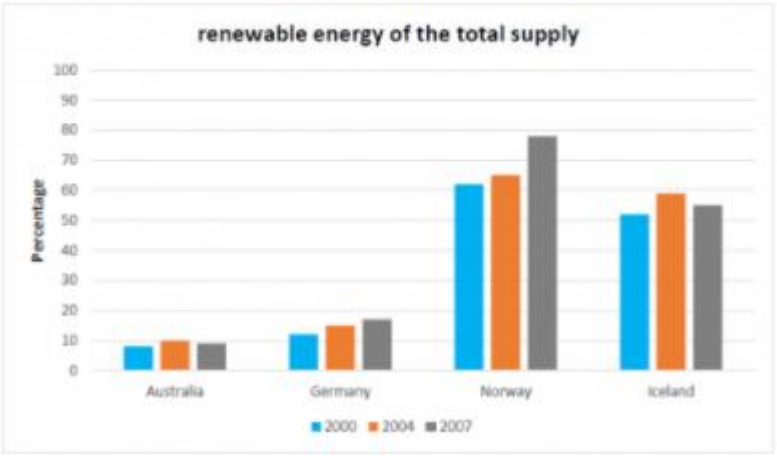
capacity, Darmin showed a decline in water storage capacity. By 8% decrease, Darwin became the only city with the lowest water storage capacity out of the other 5 cities
Overall, one of the cities remained constant in storage capacity and the other witnessed a dip. The remaining 4 cities were able to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

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Report 2

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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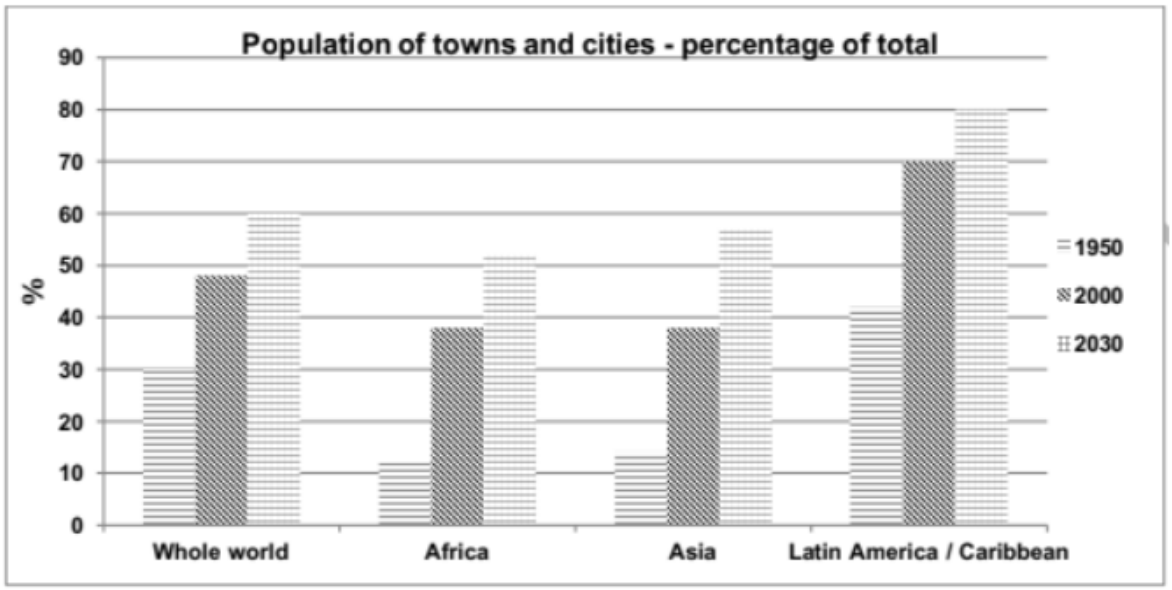
Sample Answer:

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.

Report 3

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.



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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.

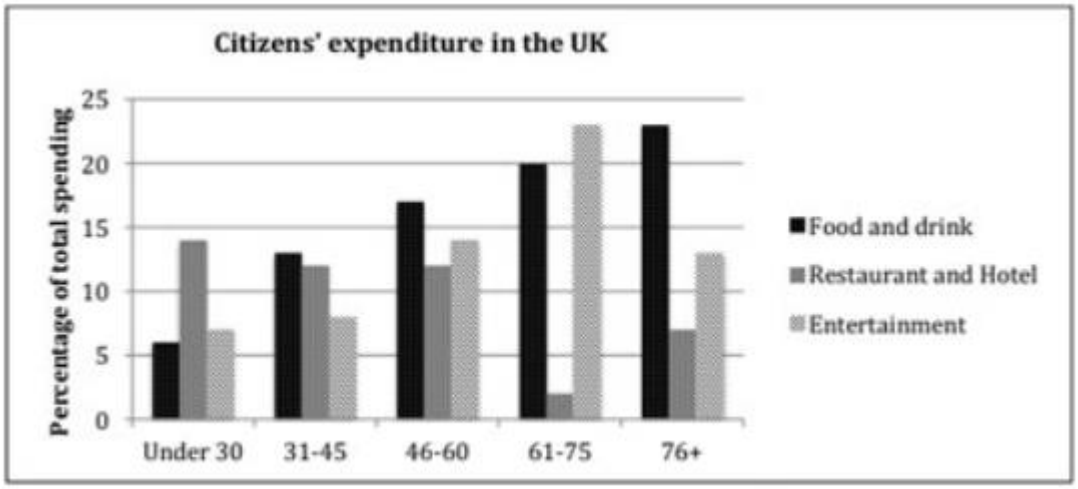
In this graph, a steady increase in the growth of urban population can be observed in the given parts of the world and it is expected to grow further in the future. Moreover, In 1950 it can be seen that Latin America and Caribbean had the highest urban population at 42% of the total population followed 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%.

Report 4

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:

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 5

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:

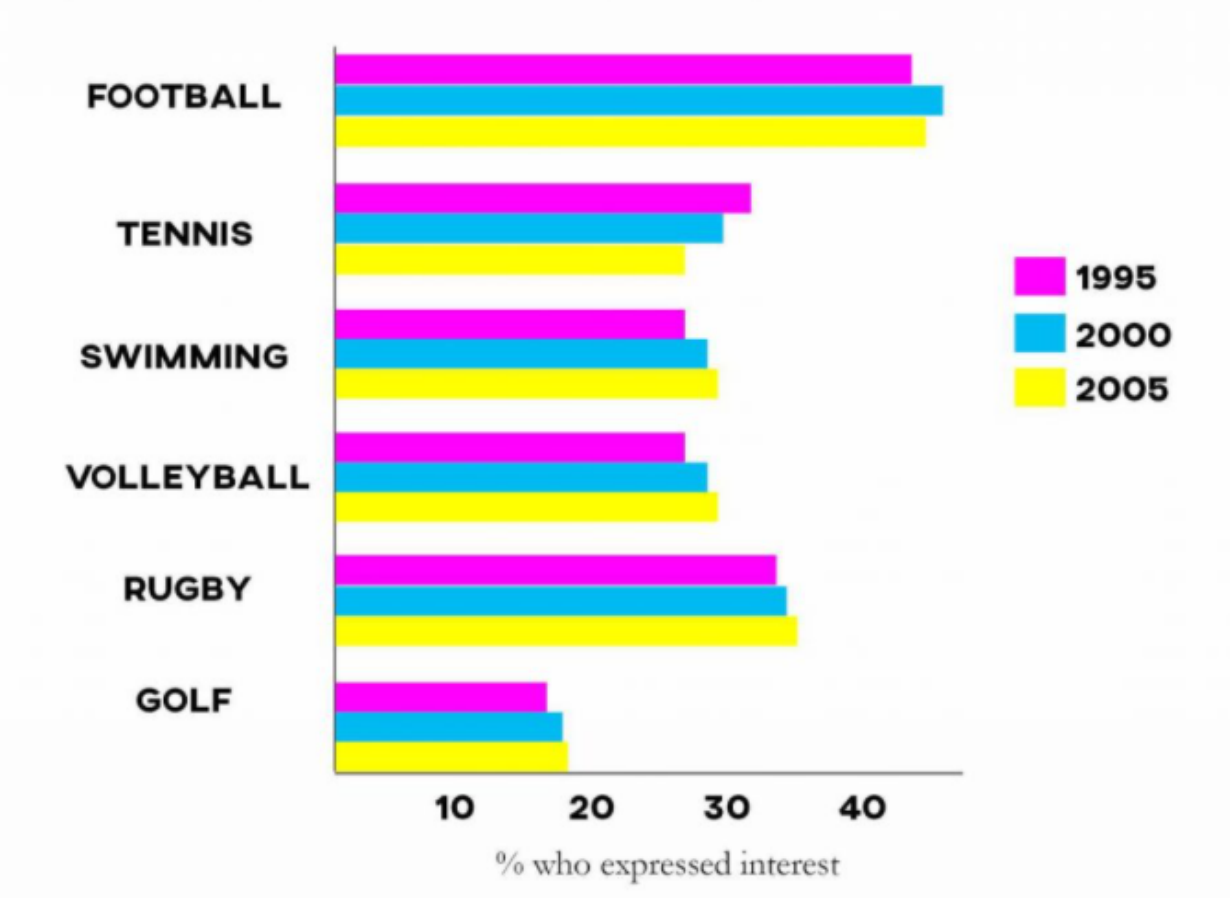
The bar graph shows the export earnings of a country under various categories between 2015 and 2016. Overall, it can be observed from the bar graph that engineered goods and petroleum products are the highest exported articles in both the years.

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 6

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%.

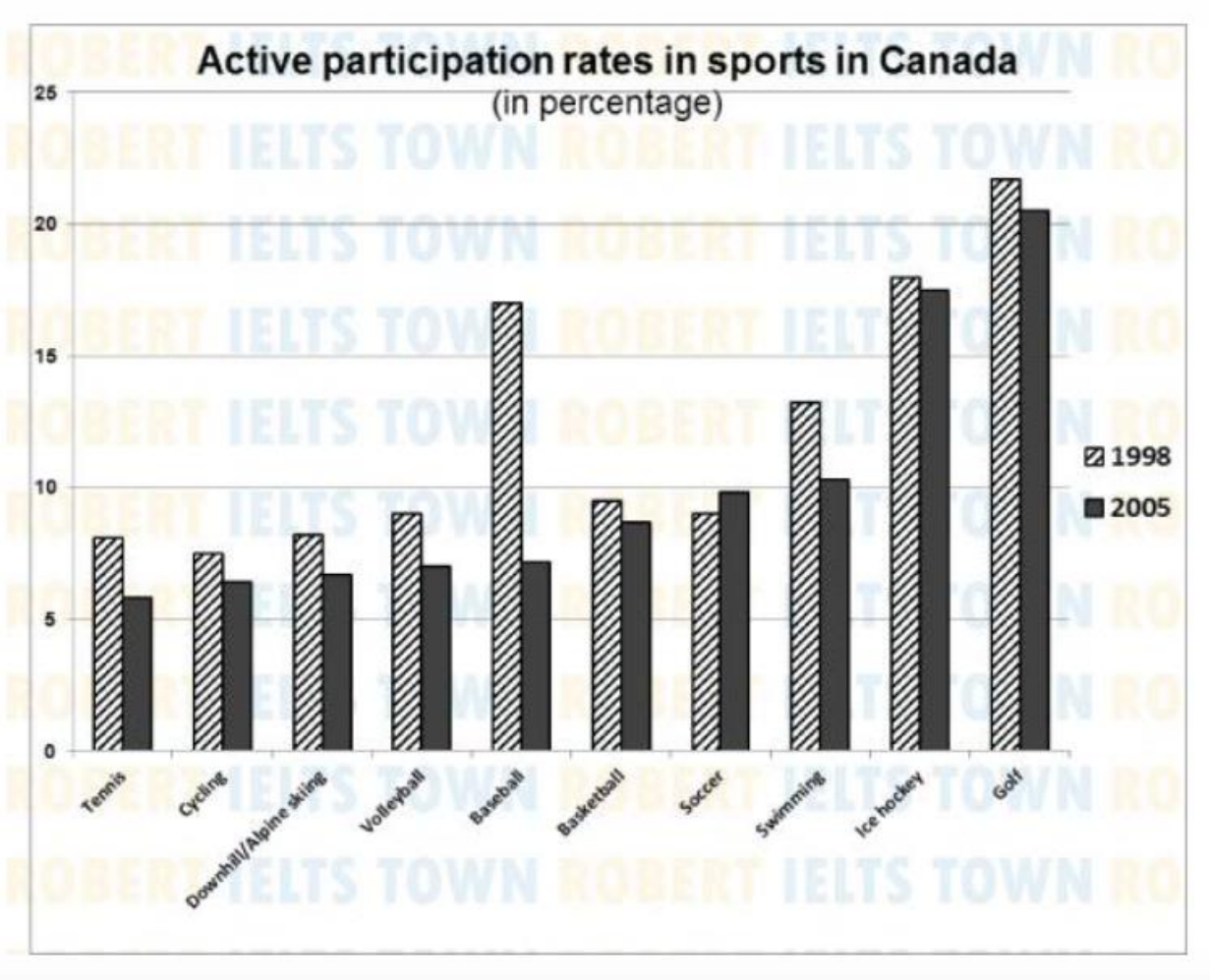
The sports where people showed almost similar interest are swimming, volleyball and tennis. But with time the interest of people increased towards swimming and volleyball and lost

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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Report 7

The bar chart shows active participation rates in top ten sports in 1998 and 2005.



Sample Answer:

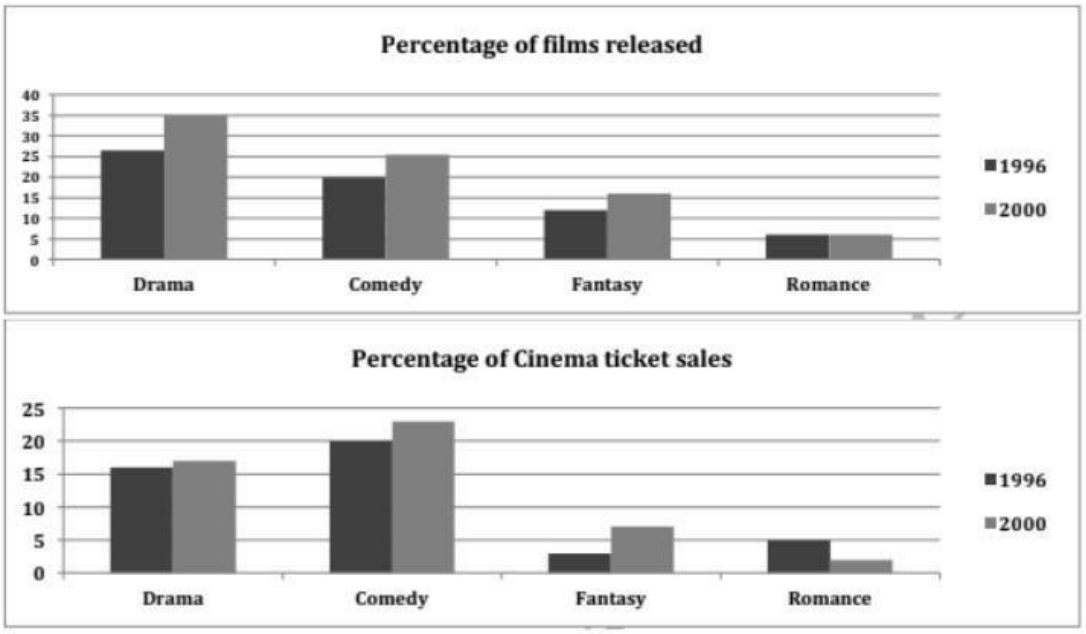
The bar chart provides details about active participation rates in ten different sports in Canada between 1998 and 2005.
In general, golf was the most popular sport amongst Canadians and tennis was the least popular sport in both years.
In 1998, nearly 25% of people participated in golf followed by ice hockey and basketball with 18% and 17% participating in the respective sports. Swimming was the next popular sport with almost 13% participation. The rest of the sports such as tennis, cycling, alpine skiing, volleyball, basketball and soccer showed almost similar participation running between 7% to 9%.
But these figures changed by 2005. The participation in golf and ice hockey reduced by 3% and 2% respectively. Whereas there was a serious decline in baseball participation and it

reduced by 10%. Soccer was the only sport which saw a 2% rise in participation. Rest of the sports saw less participation in 2005.

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Report 8

The bar chart shows the percentages of film release and ticket sales in 1996 and 2006 (romance, drama, comedy, fantasy).



Sample Answer:

The bar chart **portrays** four kinds of films released and their respective sales percentage-wise in 1996 and 2000.

Overall, the **demand** for comedy movies was very high in 1996 and 2000, which is evident from the percentage of cinema ticket sales in these years.

In terms of the film release, drama films **topped** the list, with **approximately** 26% being released in 1996. Comedy stood second, and **almost** 20% of them were released in 1996. A lesser percentage of fantasy and romance films were released at **approximately** 11% and 5%, respectively. In 2000, more films were released in drama, comedy, and fantasy. The number of films released in romance **remained the same** as it was in 1996.

In terms of sales, people were fond of comedy films as their percentage of tickets sold was high at **approximately** 20% in 1996. Drama films came next, with **approximately** 16% of tickets sold. Romance films witnessed a 5% sale, whereas fantasy films were not preferred by

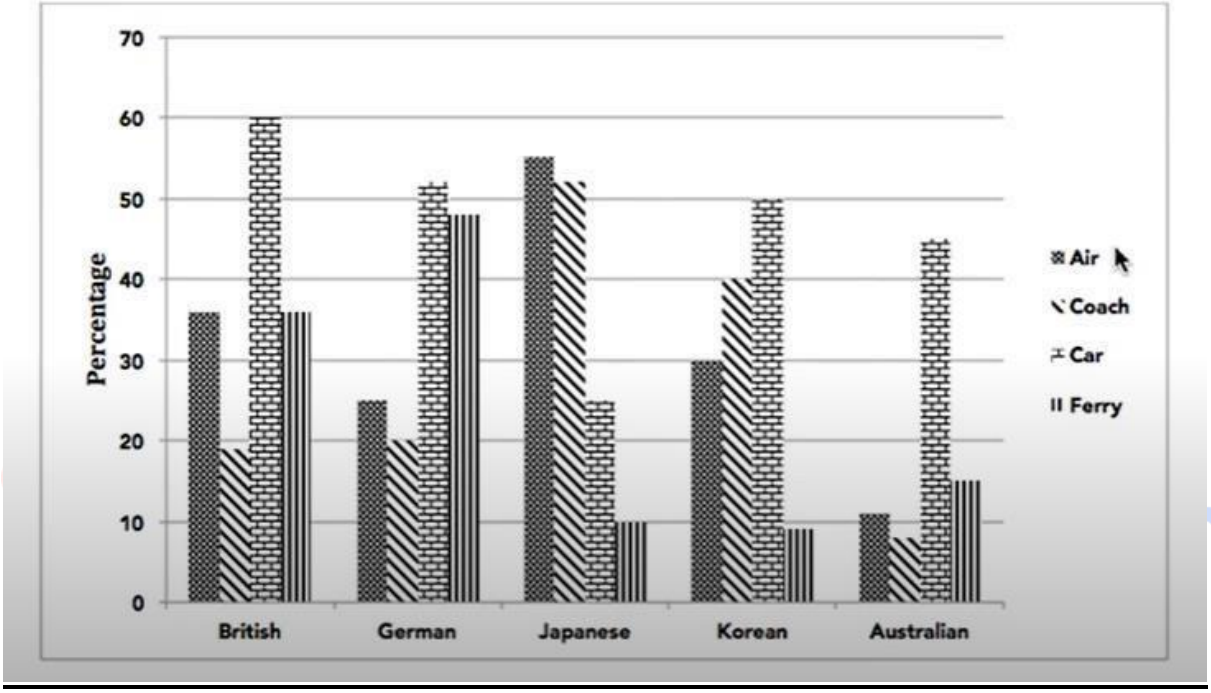
many, with nearly 3% of tickets only being sold. In 2000, ticket sales **increased** in drama, comedy, and fantasy, whereas it **dropped** to nearly 2% in the romance category.

What stands out in the bar chart is that though more drama films were released, comedy films **dominated** the sales in both the years.

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Report 9

A bar chart shows four different transport vehicles used by tourists who visited New Zealand from five countries in 2004. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.



Sample Answer:

The bar chart **describes** the four different types of vehicles used by tourists who visited New Zealand from Britain, Germany, Japan, Korea and Australia in 2004 percentage-wise.

It is apparent from the bar chart that the Japanese chose to travel by air over other means of transport. But the other four countries preferred cars to travel the **most.**

60% of tourists from Britain, 50% of tourists from Korea and **approximately** 52% of tourists from Germany used cars to visit various places in Newzealand. Around 45% of Australian tourists also used cars to travel around places in Newzealand. Japanese were not in **favour** of car travel, and only about 25% of them used cars.

Japanese tourists were enthusiastic about air travel, and **nearly** 55% of them opted for it. Other countries such as Britain and Germany used around 35% and 25% of air transport. Air

travel was preferred by 30% of Korean tourists. Australian tourists used air travel the **least.** Only an **insignificant minority** (around 11%) of them used air travel.

40% of Korean tourists used coaches, which is **nearly double** the number of British tourists using coaches. Japanese preferred coaches next to air travel, and almost 52% of them went for it. Australians used coaches the **least** and only an **insignificant minority** (around 8%) opted for it.

Nearly 35% of British tourists and 45% of German tourists were fond of ferries and used it as their means of transport. Only a **small minority** of tourists from Japan, Korea and Australia (roughly 10%, 8% and 15%) used the ferries.

Overall, most Japanese and a **significant majority** of Australians and Koreans preferred to travel by air, whereas the British and Germans used cars and ferries more.

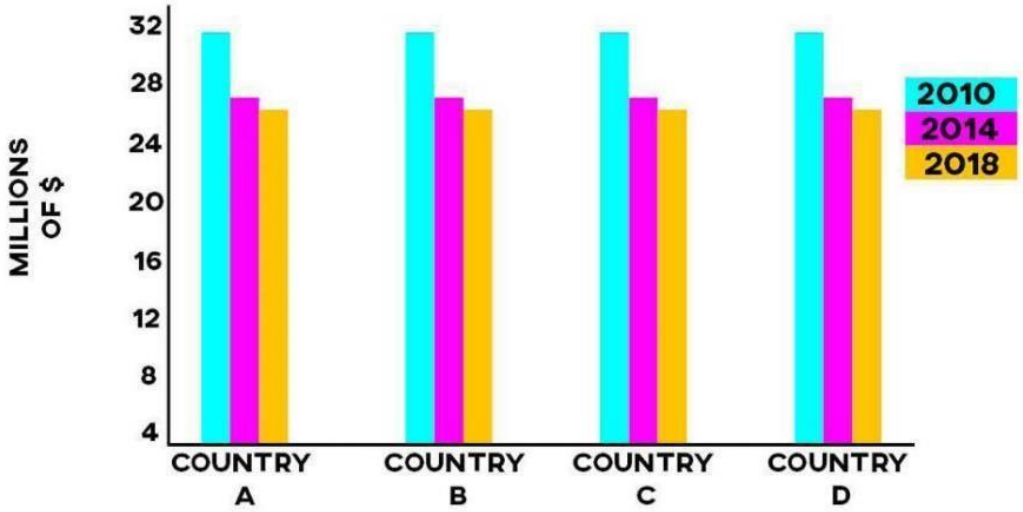
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Report 10

Please find the question below:

The graph describes the changes in medical funding in four countries from 2010-2018.

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



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Sample Answer:

The vertical bar graph **elucidates** the changes in medical funding in four countries A, B, C and D over a period of eight years from 2010 to 2018.

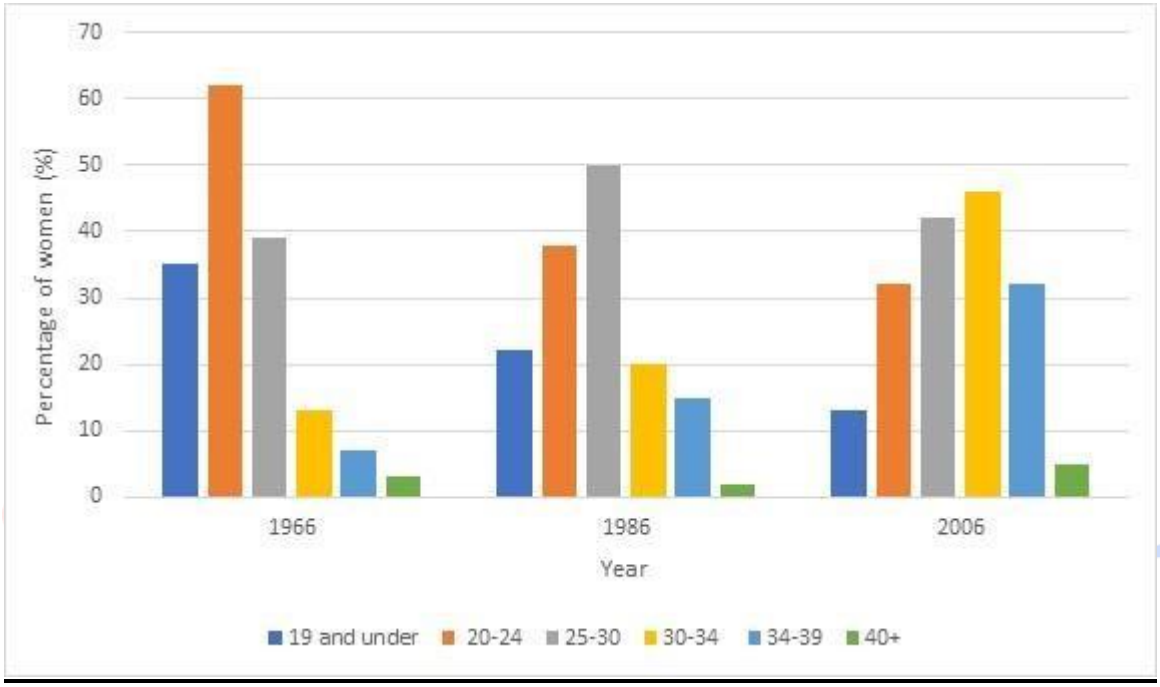
From the graph, it is apparent that medical funding experienced a **gradual decline** in 8 years.

In the year 2010, all the countries received medical funding of around $31 million. In the year 2014, the funding for all countries **decreased** in significant amounts. They received only about $26 million. After **nearly** four years, there was a further **decrease** in the funds. The countries received **only** about $25.5 million. During the first four-year period from 2010 to 2014, there was a **sharp decrease** in the funds. It was **less** by $5 million in 2014. But in the next four-year period, there were **no huge variations.** It was **less** only about $1 million.

Overall, it is clear that all countries were **funded equally**. Even when the funding **decreased**, the same amount was **reduced** for all countries.

Report 11

The chart below gives information about the age of women in Australia when they gave birth to their first child in 1966, 1986 and 2006.



Sample Answer:

The vertical bar chart **compares** the ages of women in Australia when they gave birth to their first child percentage-wise in the years 1966, 1986 and 2006.

Closer inspection of the vertical bar chart **reveals** that the percentage of young women who gave birth to their first child **decreased** over the years whereas women who gave birth to their first child in late thirties **increased** in numbers.

Very young women aged 19 and below, began at around 35% in 1966, **dropped to almost** 21% in 1986 and were **only** about 11% in 2006. Young women aged 20-24 led the group in 1966 with a **massive number** (nearly 61%). But they **decreased** to around 38% in 1986 and **finished** at about 31% in 2006.

Women aged 25-30 showed variations. They began with around 39% in 1966 and were the second-highest. But they **reached** 50% in 1986 and then **dropped** to approximately 41% in

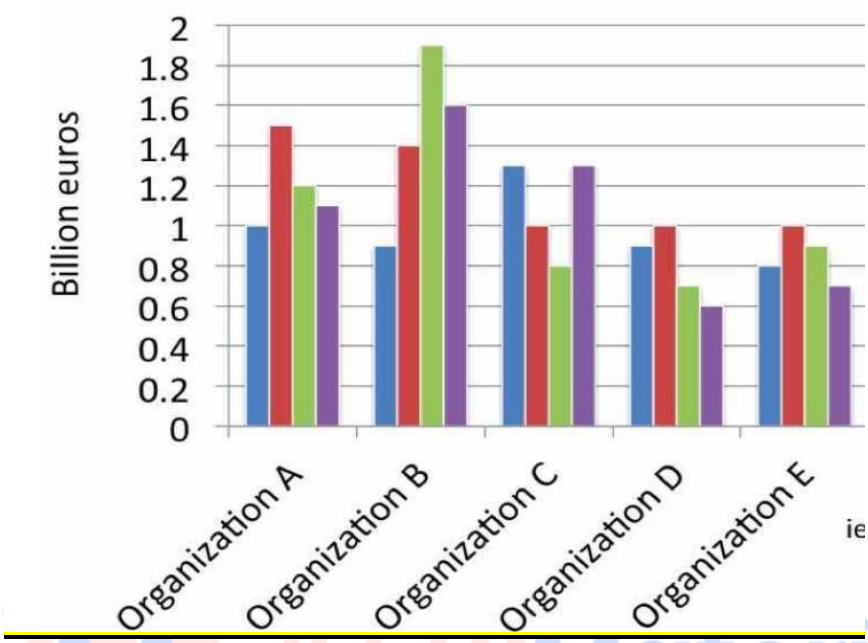
2006. Women in their early thirties started with around 11% in 1966, **gradually increased** to 20% in 1986 and **topped** the group in 2006 with almost 46%. Women in the mid and late thirties followed suit. They began at around 8%, **increased** to almost 12% in 1986 and finished with 31% in 2006. Women aged 40+ **increased** steadily from 1966 to 2006, but they were an **insignificant minority**.

In summary, young mothers were **more** prevalent in the early years, but with time they **decreased** in number, and an **increasing** number of women in the age group 30- 40 gave birth to their first child.

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Report 12

The chart below gives information about billions of euros invested in four areas by various orgranisations.



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Sample Answer:

The vertical bar chart **portrays** investment in billions of euros by five organisations A, B, C, D, and E in four areas, such as machinery, building, staff training, and research.

Overall, organization B **tops** the group with significant investments in staff training and research. Organisations A and C have **mediocre** investments in all sectors, whereas organisations D and E have the **least** investments.

As per the table, organisation B **invests** a **massive** sum of nearly 1.9 billion euros in staff training and almost 1.6 billion euros in research. It also **invests considerable amounts** in building (nearly 1.4 billion euros). It **invests least** in machinery allocating only about 0.9 billion euros. Organisation A **invests** heavily in building and moderately in staff training and research, giving around 1.5 billion euros, 1.2 billion euros and 1.1 billion euros respectively. It **invests least** in machinery and spends only about 1 billion euros for it.

In contrast, organisations C, D, and E do not invest much. Organisation C invests **around** 0.8 billion euros in staff training, 1.3 billion euros in research and machinery and **approximately** 1 billion euros in building. Organization D invests **nearly** 0.7 billion euros in staff training, 1 billion euros in building, 0.9 billion euros in machinery, and around 0.6 billion euros in research. Organisation E invests **approximately** 1 billion euros in building, 0.9 billion euros in staff training, 0.8 billion euros in research and about 0.8 billion euros in machinery.

Overall, it is clear that though investments vary across sectors, investments in building is essential to all the organizations.

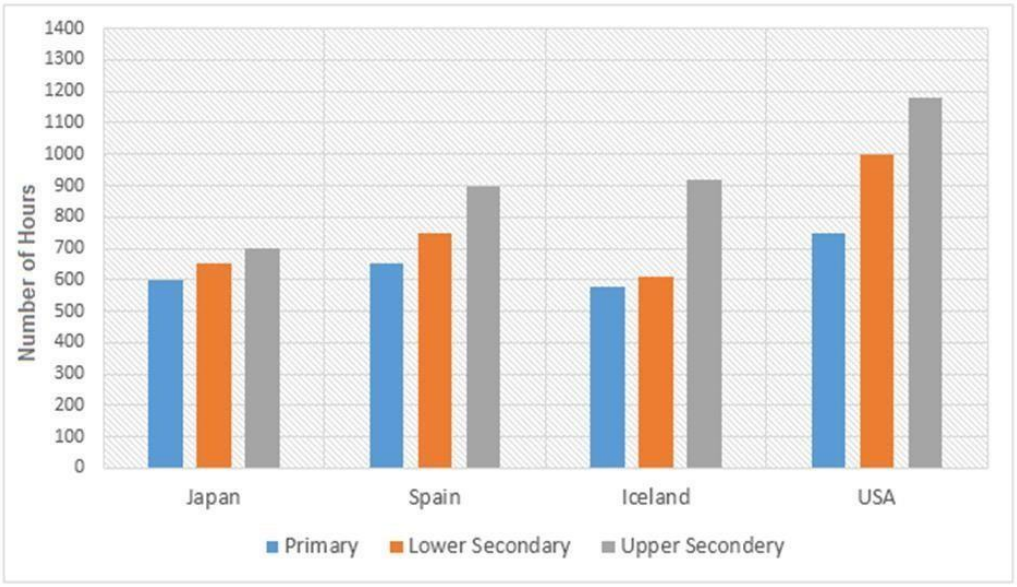
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Report 13

The bar charts below show the number of hours each teacher spent teaching in different schools in four different countries in 2001. 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 bar chart represents how long a teacher spent time in the classroom in primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education levels in Japan, Spain, Iceland and the USA in 2001. It is seen that teachers in the USA spent the **highest hours** teaching **compared** to the other three countries.

In the USA, a **high number of hours** were spent in upper secondary students in a year, which took up nearly 1200 hours. They allocated **nearly** 1000 hours to teach lower secondary and 750 hours to teach primary school pupils in this same year. Whereas in Japan, teachers, spent **lesser time** than that of the other three countries. **On average**, teachers in Japan spent roughly 600 to teach primary, 650 and 700 hours yearly to teach lower secondary and upper secondary respectively.

In Spain and Iceland, teachers contributed **almos**t the same hours in upper secondary classes (i.e.) 900 hours. Teachers in these two countries spent **approximately** 600 to 750 hours in a year to teach elementary and lower secondary students.

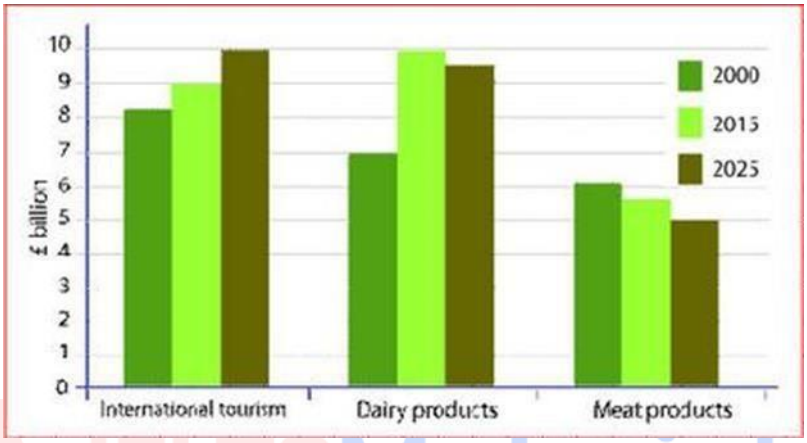
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Report 14

The table shows Southland's main exports in 2000, 2015 and future projection of 2025.

Instructions to follow

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



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Sample Answer:

The given bar graph **represents** data on the major exports of Southland in 2000, 2015 and also **anticipates** for the year 2025. Overall, tourism was the main exports for Southland and it is predicted that it would exceed the other two types of the export sector in 2025.

As given in the bar graph, **just over** 8 billion pounds came from international tourism in Southland in 2000. In the same year, two other sectors dairy products and meat products bought 7 and 6 billion pounds respectively. After 15 years, in the year 2015, the dairy products brought 10 billion the **highest earning** from exports of Southland **compared** to almost 9 billion pounds for tourism and about 5 or 6 billion pounds for meats respectively.

It is **estimated** that international tourism would be **the highest-earning** source from the export sector in 2025 for Southland as it would bring about 10 billion compared to 9.5 billion from dairy products and 5 billion from meat products.

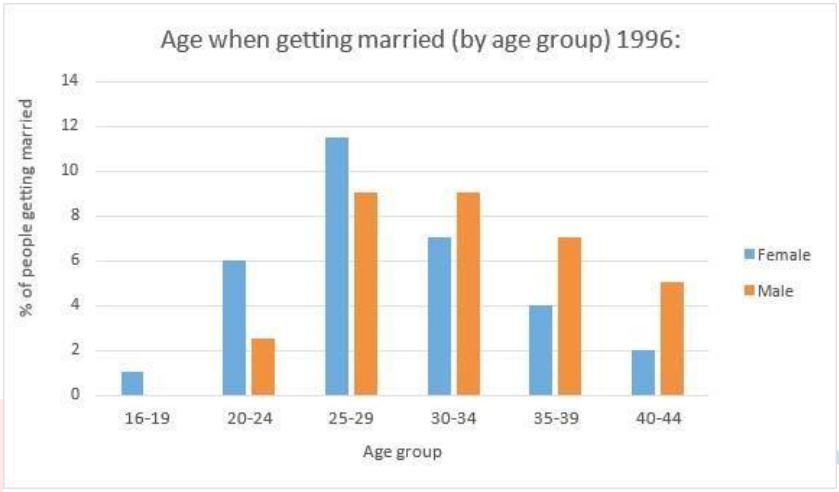
Report 15

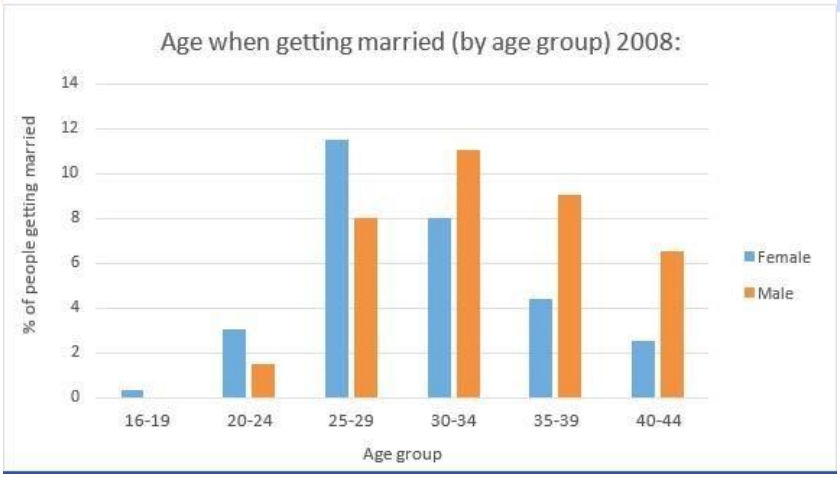
These graphs show the age-groups at which men and women got married in 1996 and 2008.

Instructions to follow

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

.





Sample Answer:

The given bar charts **compare** the variation of the percentage of men and women getting married in 1998 and 2008. **In general,** the proportion of married individuals of both genders experienced a **slight decrease** for those aged under 30 years old and a **noticeable**

increase for the other age groups in the given decade, and the age from 25 to 29 years old was the **most ideal** age to get married.

As presented in the chart, there was a **minor decline** in the percentage of women getting married under the age of 24, especially the percentage of early 20-year-old married females was half in 2008 compared to that in 1998. **Noticeably**, no males got married during the age of 16 to 19. The rate of 25-29-year-old women married to their husband **remained unchanged** at **approximately** 11,5% over 10 years, while men's figure observed **a slight drop** to 8% in 2008. There was a major drop in the number of people who got married in 3544 age groups from 1998 to 2008.

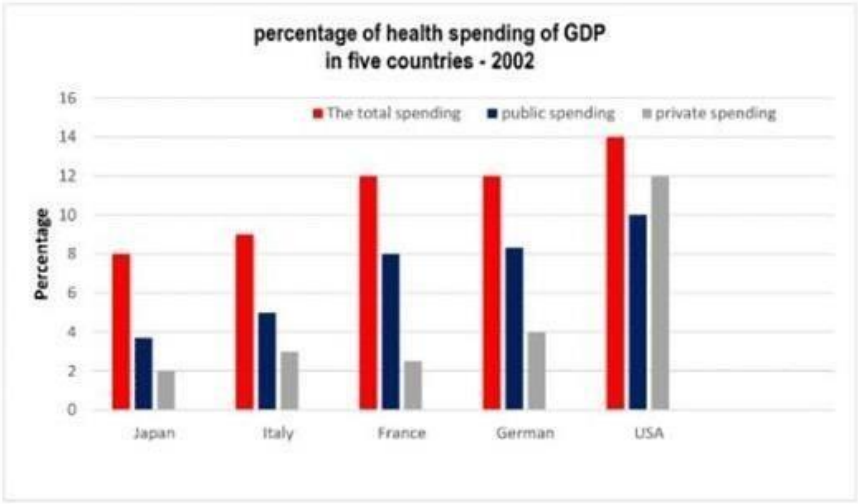
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Report 16

The chart below shows the health spending among five different countries in 2002.

Instructions to follow

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



Sample Answer:

The given bar graph **analyses** the relative amount of GDP that five different countries invested in healthcare services in 2002. From the graph, it is clear that both the public and private sectors of the USA spent **more** on healthcare as percentages of GDP and are the **highest** among the five countries. On the other hand, the figures for public and private expenditure are the **lowest** in Japan.

Among the five countries, concerning GDP, public healthcare spending was **noticeably higher** in the USA, at 10%, followed by France and German with an **approximate** 8%. Also, the proportion of private spending in the USA was the **highest**, which made the USA become the highest investor for health care in total, with 14%.

In **comparison** with other countries, the private sector in Japan had **the lowest funding** with 2% while the Italian Government spent 3%. As a result, the total budgets expended in both countries are the lowest, at just over 8% and 9% respectively. In the same year,

France and Germany both stood as the **second-highest** with a **total** investment of 12% of GDP in the healthcare sector, though the private sector in France **barely contributed** with just more than 2%.

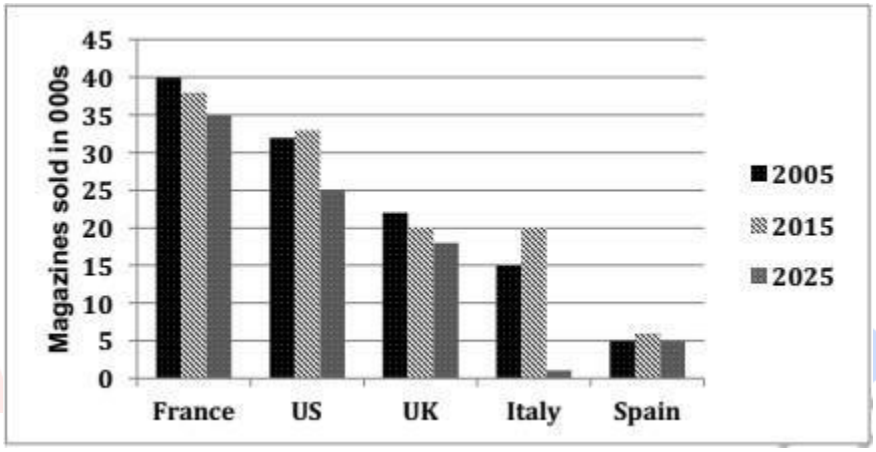
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Report 17

The graph below shows the number of magazines sold in 5 different countries in 2005 and 2015. A prediction for 2025 is also given. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main points 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 graph bar **represents** the number of magazines sold in five countries from 2005 to 2015, with a prediction till 2025. It is clear from the graph that in France and the UK, the number of magazines sold **declined** from 2005 to 2015 and are predicted to **decline** in the future also. However, in the US, Italy and Spain the number of magazines sold **increased** from 2005 to 2015, but a drop in sales is predicted for 2025.

The French were the most loyal magazine readers and are **predicted to remain** so till 2025. France has the **highest number** of magazines sold **compared** to the rest of the countries. 40,000 magazines were sold in France in 2005 but this figure **dropped** and is **predicted** to drop more further by 2025 and reach 35,000. The number of magazines sold in the UK was far less than those sold in France, but the **trend was similar** to France.

The **least number** of magazines were sold in Spain in 2005 with 5,000 copies, and after a **slight rise** in 2015 with 6,000 copies, the number is again **predicted** to reach 5,000 by

2025. In the US, the **second-highest** number of magazines was sold in 2005 but again the number is expected to **decline** to 25,000 by 2025. The most **surprising** prediction is for Italy. The number of magazines sold was 15,000 in 2005, 20,000 in 2015 but are predicted to drop to 1,000 by 2025.

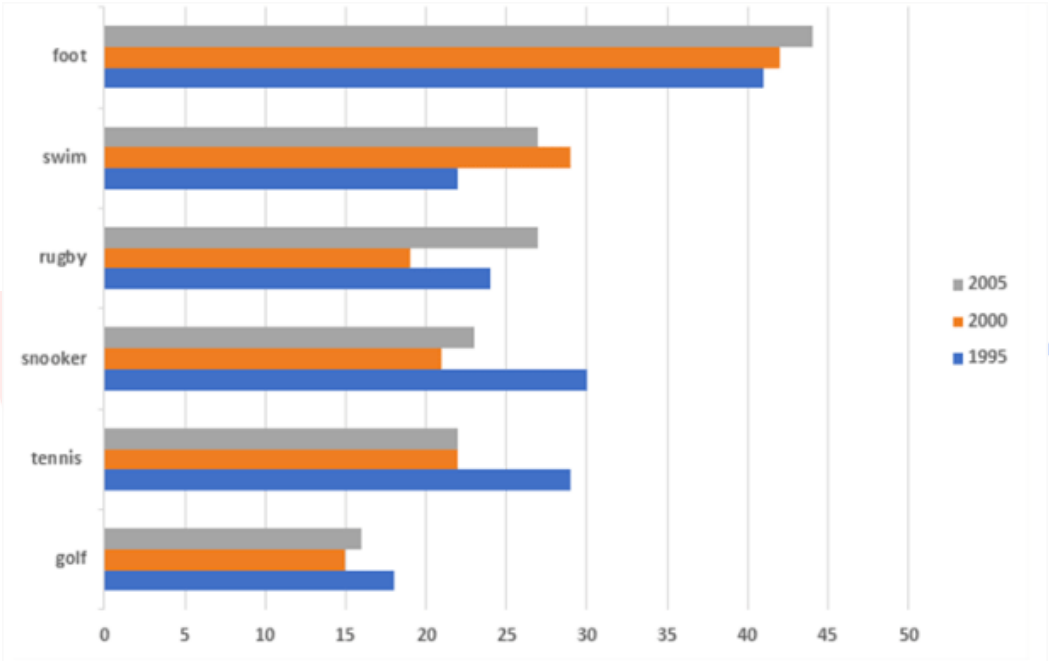
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Report 18

The chart shows the proportion of people in a UK survey carried out in three different years who said they were interested in certain sports.

Instructions to follow

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



Sample Answer:

The bar chart **shows** the percentage of UK residents interested in six different sports, in three different years 1995, 2000 and 2005. Football was by far the **most** popular physical activity in all surveyed years, while golf was the **least** popular activity.

In 1995, football was the **most popular** sport, chosen by 41% of the survey participants, while playing snooker and tennis estimated for around 30% and 29% **respectively**. In contrast, about 22% of people chose swimming, while **only** 18% said they were interested in golf.

In 2000, slightly **more peopl**e preferred football, with the numbers **rising** to **approximately** 42%, but there was a **significant drop** in the figures for tennis and snooker. The figures for golf **dropped** to 15%, and rugby dropped to 18% as opposed to these, figures for swimming experienced a **considerable increase** in popularity to over 29%.

In 2005, the popularity of football further **increased** to 44%, while swimming experienced a **decline** in contrast to the year 2000, and reached 27%. The rugby **gained popularity** and the number reached 27%, the highest compared to all the 3 years.

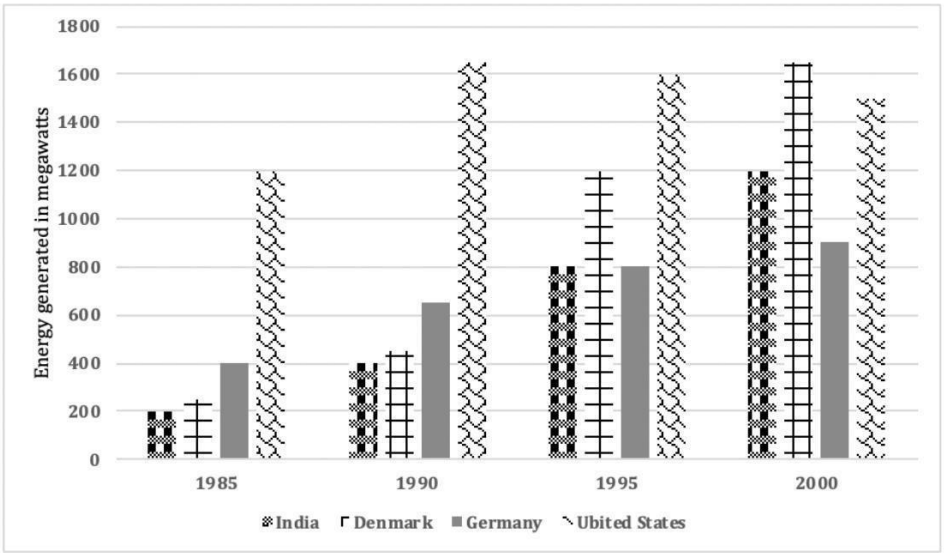
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Report 19

The bar graph compares the wind energy production in four countries India, Denmark, Germany and the US between 1985 and 2000.

Instructions to follow

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



Sample Answer:

The bar graph **compares** the wind energy produced in the four countries, India, Denmark, Germany and the US between 1985 and 2000. **Initially**, the US was the **highest** producer of wind energy, but with time all the countries except the US showed remarkable growth in the production of wind energy. Also, Denmark experienced the most **notable increase** among all the given countries.

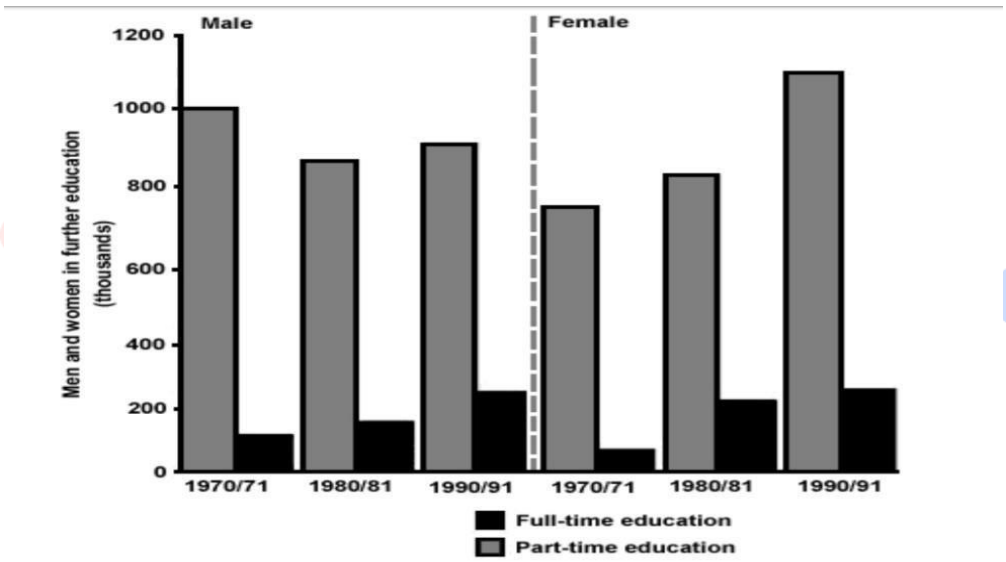
In 1985, the US produced **approximately** 1200 megawatts of energy from wind. The wind energy production in India and Denmark was the **lowest nearly** the same at 200 megawatts and Germany produced around 400 megawatts. In India, there was a solid improvement over the 15 years and in 2000, **nearly** 1200 megawatts of wind energy was produced in India. While Denmark produced about 1600 megawatts of wind energy and became the largest producer of wind energy by the year 2000.

Report 20

The chart below shows the number of men and women in further education in Britain in three periods and whether they were studying full-time or part-time. 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:

This bar chart **illustrates** the men and women who studied part-time and full-time in three different periods. In all three time periods, both men and women were involved in part-time education than full-time education. **Overall**, the number of women in full-time education **rose** from **approximately** 700 thousand to 1000 thousand, whereas the number of men in part-time education was **lower** in the early nineties compared to the seventies.

As far as women are concerned, the numbers **increased** in both sectors of education. The number of part-time female students **increased dramatically** from 700 thousand to 1.2 million in the twenty years. Furthermore, The number of women in full-time education went up **more gradually** from 100 thousand in 1971 to just over 200 thousand in 1991. This was similar to the **increase** in full-time male students.

To sum up, the number of women in both sectors **increased significantly** while it seems that the number of men entering part-time education **decreased** a little and was **fluctuating.**

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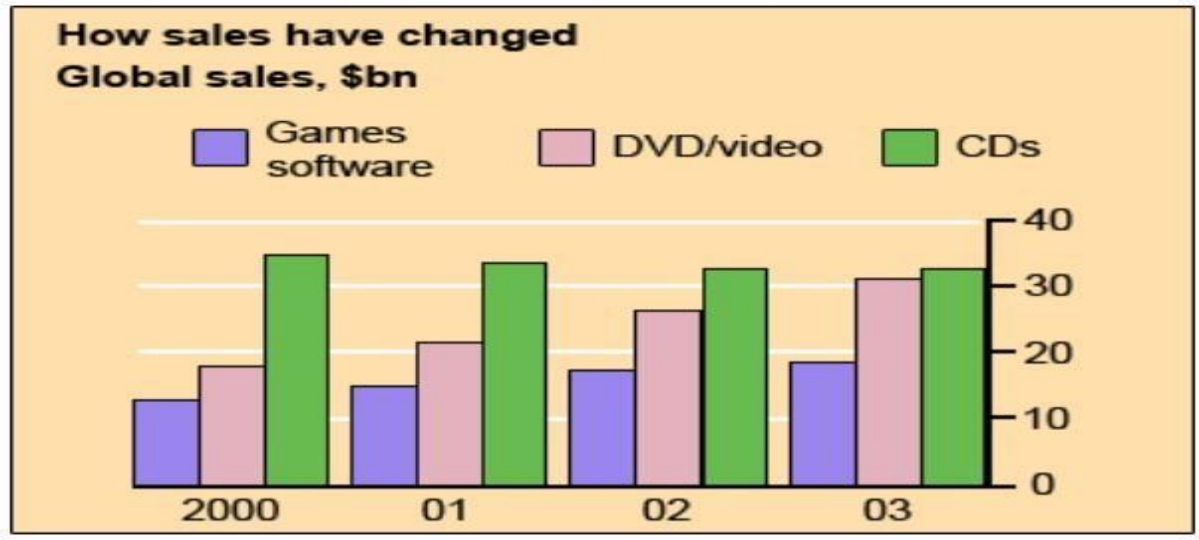
Report 21

The chart below gives information about global sales of games software, CDs and DVD or video.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information.

Instructions to follow

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



Sample Answer:

This bar graph **portrays** information about sales of games software, CDs and DVD or video around the world with units measured in billion dollars. **Overall**, the sales of CDs are always at the highest. All the sales have **considerably increased** over the years.

According to the data, in the year 2000, the sales price of CDs was **approximately** 35 billion dollars worldwide. In this year the sales price for DVDs/ Video and games were **less than** 20 billion dollars. The sales price of these three items remained **almost the same** in the next year with **slight increment** in the sales amount of DVD and games. Over the year the sales price of CDs **decreased** and finally reached just over 30 billion dollars in 2003. On the contrary, the sales price for DVDs and Video **increased significantly** and the price

reached **almost** near the sales price of CDs. Similarly, the sales price of games **increased** and reached over 15 billion dollars in 2003.

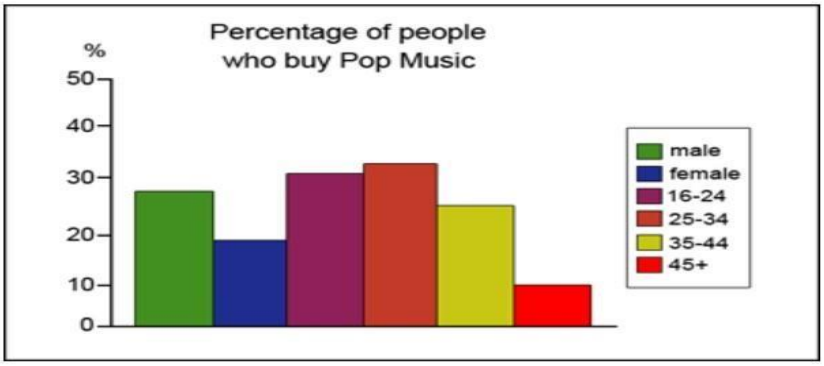
In summary, DVDs **gradually replaced** the CDs and games software sales **increased** for the given period.

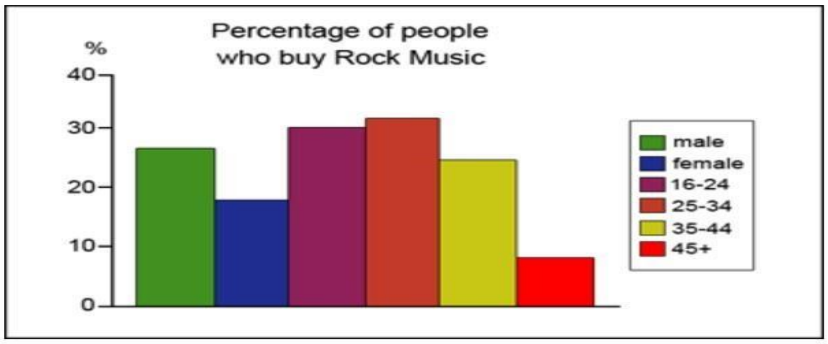
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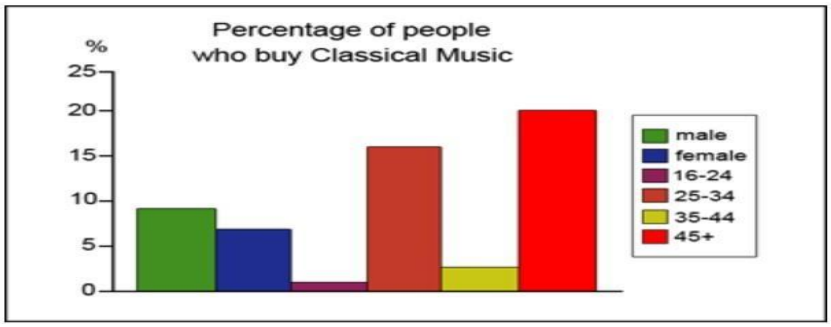
Report 22

The graphs below show the types of music albums purchased by people in Britain according to sex and age.

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







Sample Answer:

The bar graphs **illustrate** the percentage of people who bought pop music, rock music and classical music respectively. **Overall**, in all the three graphs, there were **fluctuations** without any consistency in the **rise and fall**.

According to gender in the bar graphs, **more** than a **one-fourth** of the British males purchased rock music albums while **less than** 10% preferred classical music. **Similarly**, 8%

of British female purchased rock music albums while 6% from this same category purchased classical music. This data shows that **more** British men purchased music albums than women.

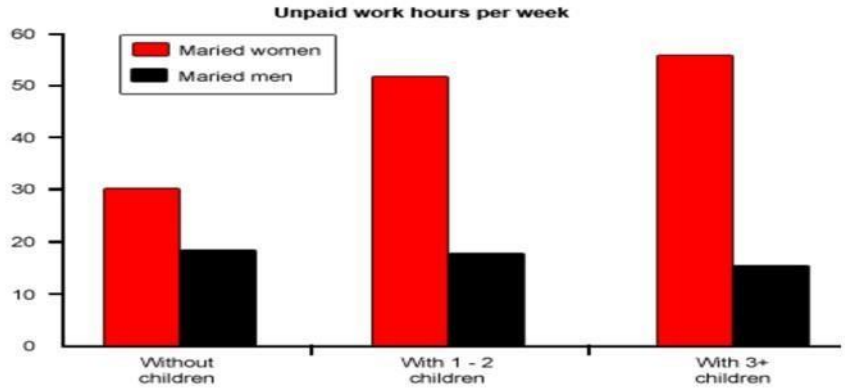
According to age group, rock music is **more preferred** by 25 to 34-year olds and they purchased around 31% rock music albums. These people purchased only 17% of classical music. 16 to 24 years old Britishers bought 29% rock music while their percentage of buying classical music is **significantly less,** only 1%. Rock music is also popular than classical music among the 35 to 44 years age group Britishers who bought 14% rock music albums compared to the 3% classical music purchase. But a **completely different trend** can be observed among the British over 45 years as they **prefer** classical music over rock and pop music. People from this age group purchased 20% classic music albums while the rock music albums they purchased amount to only 8-10 percentage.

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Report 23

The diagram below shows the average hours of unpaid work per week done by people in different categories. (Unpaid work refers to such activities as childcare in the home, housework and gardening.)

Describe the information presented below, comparing results for men and women in the categories shown. Suggest reasons for what you see.



Sample Answer:

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The graph **portrays** the data between married men and women and the number of hours spent a week on unpaid work. **Overall**, in all the three categories (without children, with 1-2 children and with 3 or more children), married women spend **more hours** involved in unpaid work such as housework, gardening and childcare than married men.

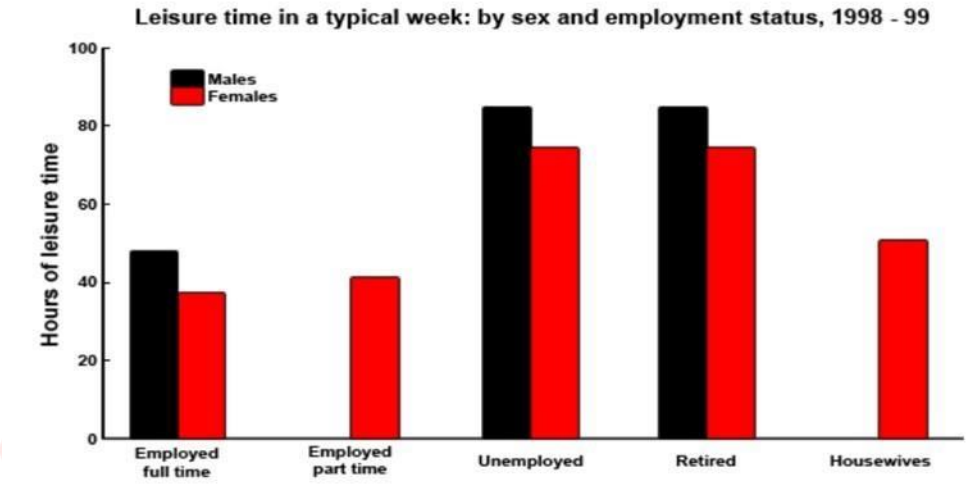
Married women with children spend more time on unpaid work rather than women **without** children. Furthermore, there is a **drastic increase** in the number of hours of unpaid work carried out by married women among the three levels, there is an **insignificant variation** among all three categories for married men in terms of work hours that are not paid i.e. they remained at 30 or **fewer hours.** It is observed that married men with three or more children spent a **smaller number** of unpaid work hours.

In conclusion, married women with three or more children spent the **highest** number of hours, yet married women from all categories spent a higher number of hours for unpaid work than married men.

Report 24

The chart below shows the amount of leisure time enjoyed by men and women of different employment status.

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



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Sample Answer:

The provided chart **displays** the number of free hours by men and women in a typical week in 1998-99, according to their sex and occupation status. **As observed** from the graph, the unemployed and retired men and women had more leisure time than the others.
Furthermore, males never did a part-time job nor were they househusbands in that year.

Among the full-time employed people, men had about 45 hours of leisure time on **an average** per week **compared** to the almost 38 hours of leisure time for women. No data is given for the part-time employed men and women from this category enjoyed 40 hours of leisure time in a week. This figure is **slightly more** than the employed women perhaps because of their employment nature.

Unemployed and retired people had the **longest period** of leisure activity both for men and women and men had a few **more hours** than women. As **expected** the retired and unemployed people enjoyed about 78 to 82 hours per week which is **longer** than people from other employment statuses. Lastly, housewives enjoyed **approximately** 50 hours of

leisure time which is **more** than the employed women but **less** than the unemployed and retired women.

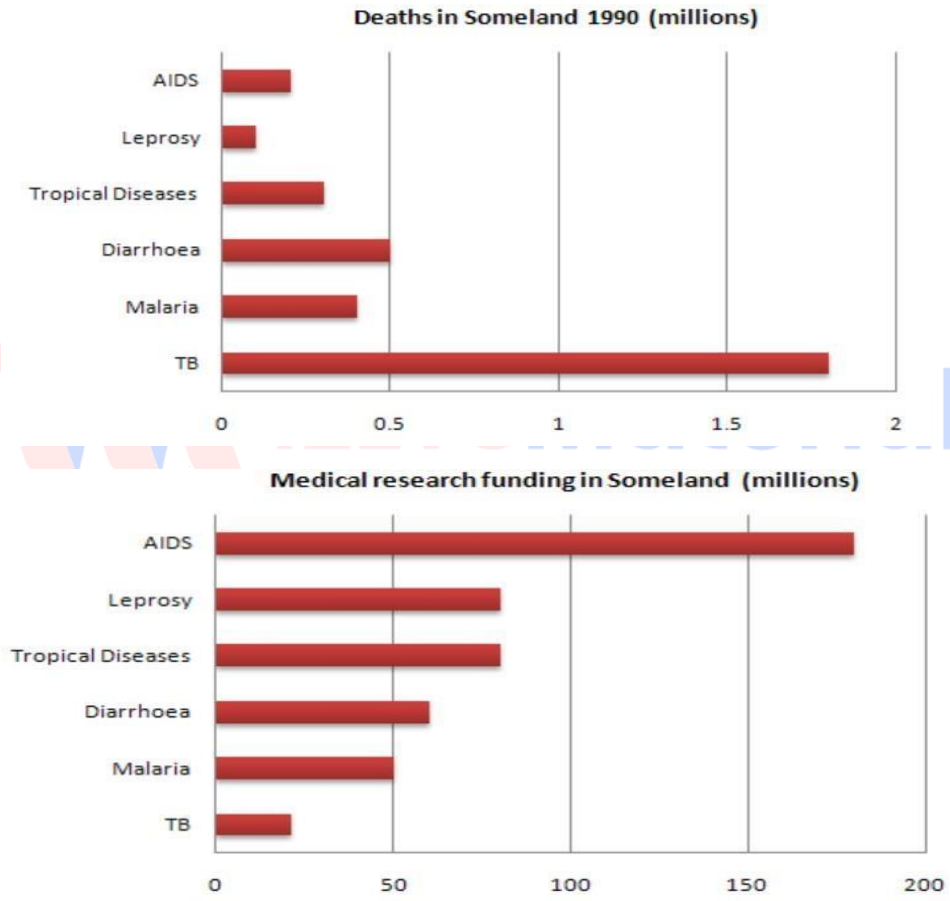
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Report 25

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

Instructions to follow

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



Sample Answer:

The graphs **compare** the number of deaths caused by six diseases in Someland in 1990 with the amount of research funding allocated to each of those diseases. It can be seen that the amount of research funding in many cases do not relate to the seriousness of the

disease in terms of numbers of deaths whereas more medical funding has been given to diseases with **fewer** deaths.

In 1990, the **least** number of deaths were caused by Leprosy while a **majority** of the deaths were caused by TB. There were **approximately** 0.2 million deaths from AIDS, 0.3 million deaths from tropical diseases, 0.5 million deaths from diarrhoea and 0.4 million deaths from malaria. In **contrast** to the number of deaths, medical funding has been allocated. In 1990 AIDS received 180 million dollars in research funding, leprosy about 80 million dollars in research funding similar to tropical diseases, diarrhoea received 60 million dollars in research funding, malaria 50 million dollars and TB 20 million dollars in research funding.

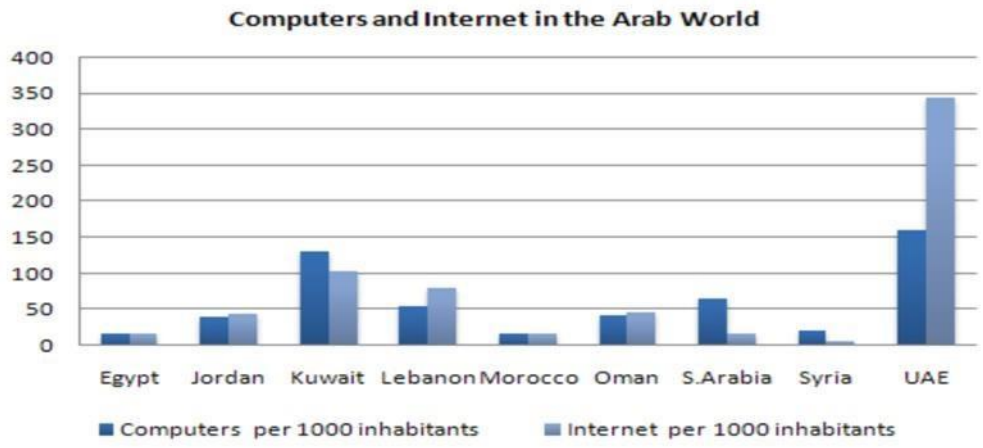
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Report 26

Write a report describing the information in the graph below.

Instructions to follow

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



Sample Answer:

The bar graph shows **surprising differences** in the level of computer and Internet usage in the Arab world. Overall, the UAE has the **most number** of computer and internet users while Morocco and Egypt have the **least number** of users.

The UAE and Kuwait by far have the **maximum number** of computers as compared to other Arab countries, with Saudi Arabia as the third-highest. The UAE has **over** 150 computers for every 1000 inhabitants, Kuwait's 130 and Lebanon's 50 for every 1000 inhabitants respectively. On the contrary, countries such as Egypt, Morocco and Syria have **less** than 20 computers per 1000 inhabitants.

We can also observe **great differences** in Internet usage and availability. The UAE has by far the **highest number** of users, with more than **one-third** of its population using the Internet. Kuwait and Lebanon are second and third largest users again, with more than 100 users per thousand in Kuwait and 80 in Lebanon respectively. In some countries, the number of users using the Internet is **extremely less**. Saudi Arabia has **less** than 20 users per thousand, and there are less than 10 users per thousand in Syria.

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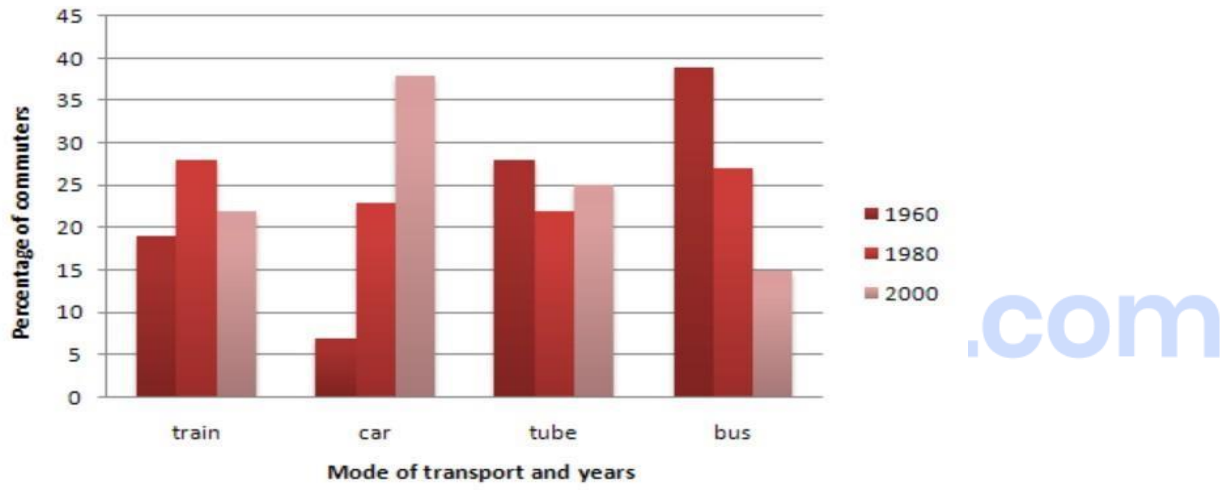
Report 27

The graph below shows the different modes of transport used to travel to and from work in one European city in 1960, 1980 and 2000.

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 **shows** the type of transportations citizens of a European country used to travel in, to and from their workplaces in three different years - 1960, 1980 and 2000. **As observed**, according to the graph, cars **gained huge popularity** as the mode of travelling while the bus **lost its appeal** as a mode of transportation among the Europeans.

As the graph shows, almost 40% of the Europeans used buses to travel to their offices and to get back homes in 1960. Tubes were the **second most preferred** mode of transportation as 25% of people took this form of transportation. **Interestingly**, only **less** than 6% of them used cars to travel while trains were preferred by **roughly** 18% of citizens for travelling to and from offices. After two decades, trains and personal cars demand raised as **more** than **half of the population** used these two forms of transportations. Tubes and buses held a

very **less proportion** of passengers in this year and buses seem like lost its attraction as a mode of transportation.

Eventually, in 2000, more than **one-third** of the Europeans started using cars while only 15% of them used buses to travel to and from their workplaces. Tubes held almost **one-fourth** of the passengers while passengers using trains reached **just above** 20%.

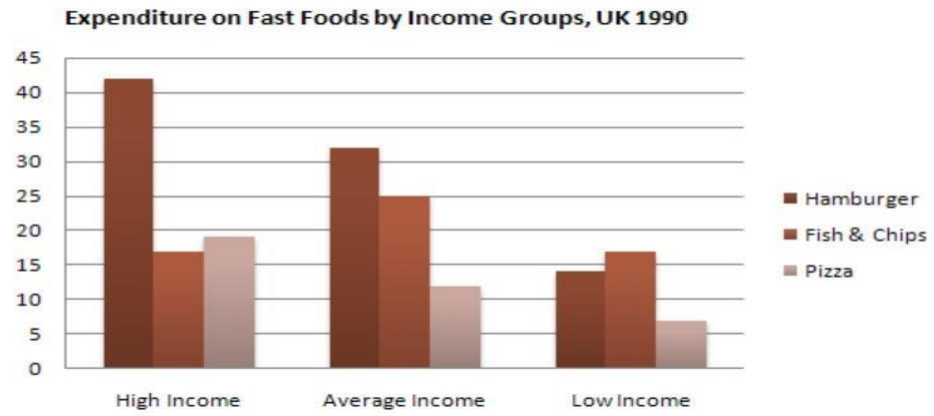
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Report 28

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



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Sample Answer:

The given bar graph **represents** data about the United Kingdom citizens expenditure on the fast-food item in 1990. **As observed** from the given data, people with high-income spent more money on fast foods. The hamburger was the **highly** preferred food among the high and **average earning** people.

According to the graph, the people who had **high income** spent the maximum amount on the fast-food items. Hamburger was the most favourite fast food item preferred by both the **average** and **high** earning group of people. More than 40 million pounds was spent by the **high** earning people on this single fast food item hamburger. The two other popular fast food items among the **high** earning people were Pizza and Fish/ Chips for which the high earners spent **more** than 15 million pounds in 1990.

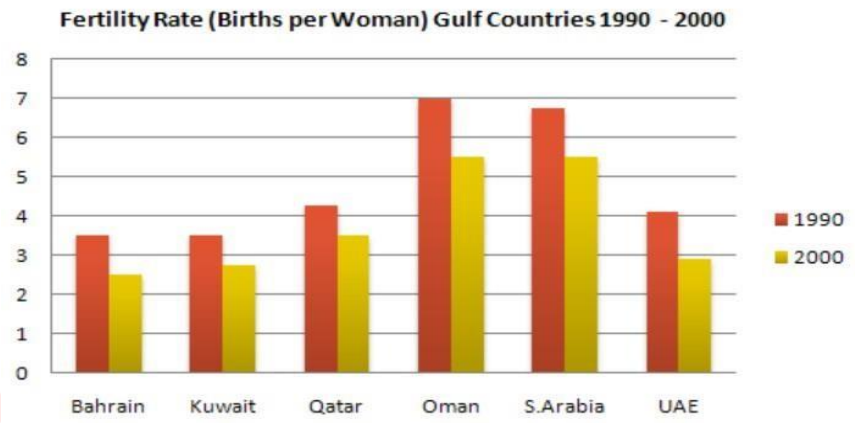
Among the **average** earning people, the second most favourite fast food item was fish/ chips for which they made a **total expenditure** of 25 million pounds in the year 1990. On the other hand, Pizza was the least favourite fast-food item among the people of **low income** and they preferred fish/ chips and hamburger over pizza.

Report 29

Write a report describing the information in the graph below.

Instructions to follow

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



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Sample Answer:

The chart **compares** the fertility rate of women across six countries in the year 1990 and 2000. Overall, it **illustrates** that there is a **decline** in the fertility rate over the decade. It is also observed that there the fertility rate is **high** for women in Qatar and Oman in **comparison** to other countries.

In 1990, the fertility rates Bahrain, Kuwait were 3-4 which later **decreased** to 2-3 in 2000. **Furthermore**, Oman and Saudi Arabia had fertility rates varying from 6-7 in 1990 which later **reduced** to 5-6, yet remaining the **highest** among the 6 countries. Qatar had a fertility rate of 4-5 in 1990 which went down to 3-4 in the year 2000. Similarly, UAE had a fertility rate that almost touched 4 in 1990 which later **went down** to 2-3 in 2000.

In conclusion, even though all the countries have **reduced** their fertility rates, Oman and Saudi Arabia were still **higher** in their fertility rates **compared** to the other six countries.

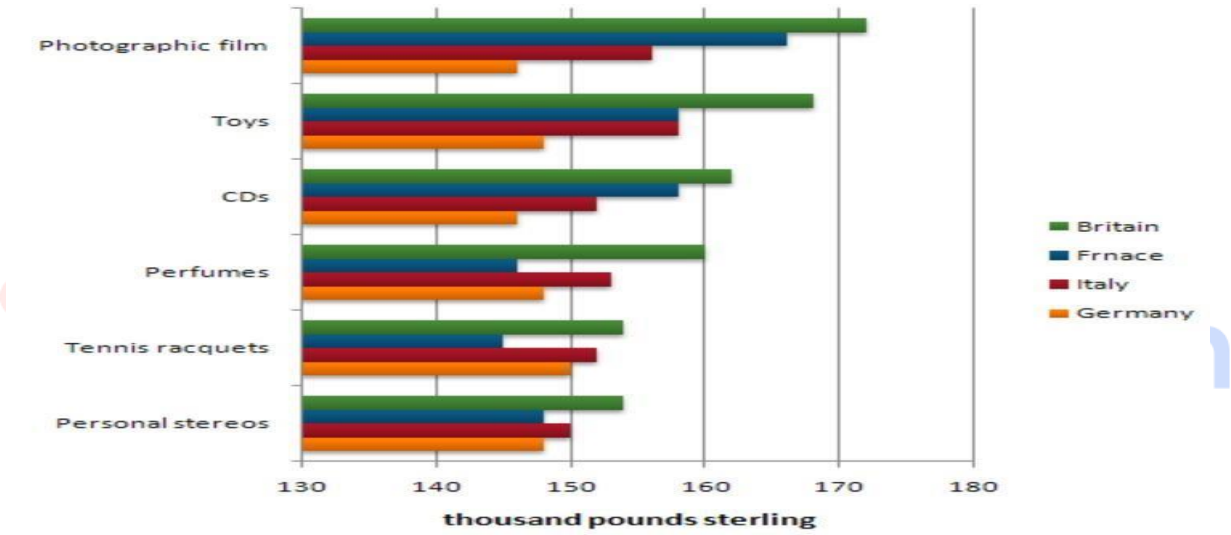
Report 30

The chart below shows the amount spent on six consumer goods in four European countries.

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 bar graph **shows** the expenditure on different commercial items by the people of four European countries; namely Britain, France, Italy and Germany. As per the graph, the British spent **more** money on commercial items while the Germans usually spent the least.

As observed, the British spent more than 170 thousand pounds on photographic films which is the **highest** amount spent on any item. The British also spent more than 160 thousand for buying Toys and CDs, which is higher than that spent by any other nation. The British spent the **highest** amount of money for perfumes, tennis racquets and personal stereos **than other** nations.

On the other hand, French people spent around 165 thousand for purchasing photographic films, which makes it the highest amount they spent on among all the goods. French

citizens spent about 158 thousand on toys which are as same as the amount spent by Italians. For Toys, photographic films, and CDs, they spend the total **second-highest** among the given four nations. Finally, they spent **less than** 150 thousand on the remaining commercial items.

Italian citizens spent **around 150 thousand** on personal stereos, while they spent **more than** 150 thousand but **less than** 160 thousand in tennis racquets and CDs, photographic films and toys. **Finally**, Germans spent the **least amount** on all consumer items than any other nation and the **average** spending was 145 thousand.

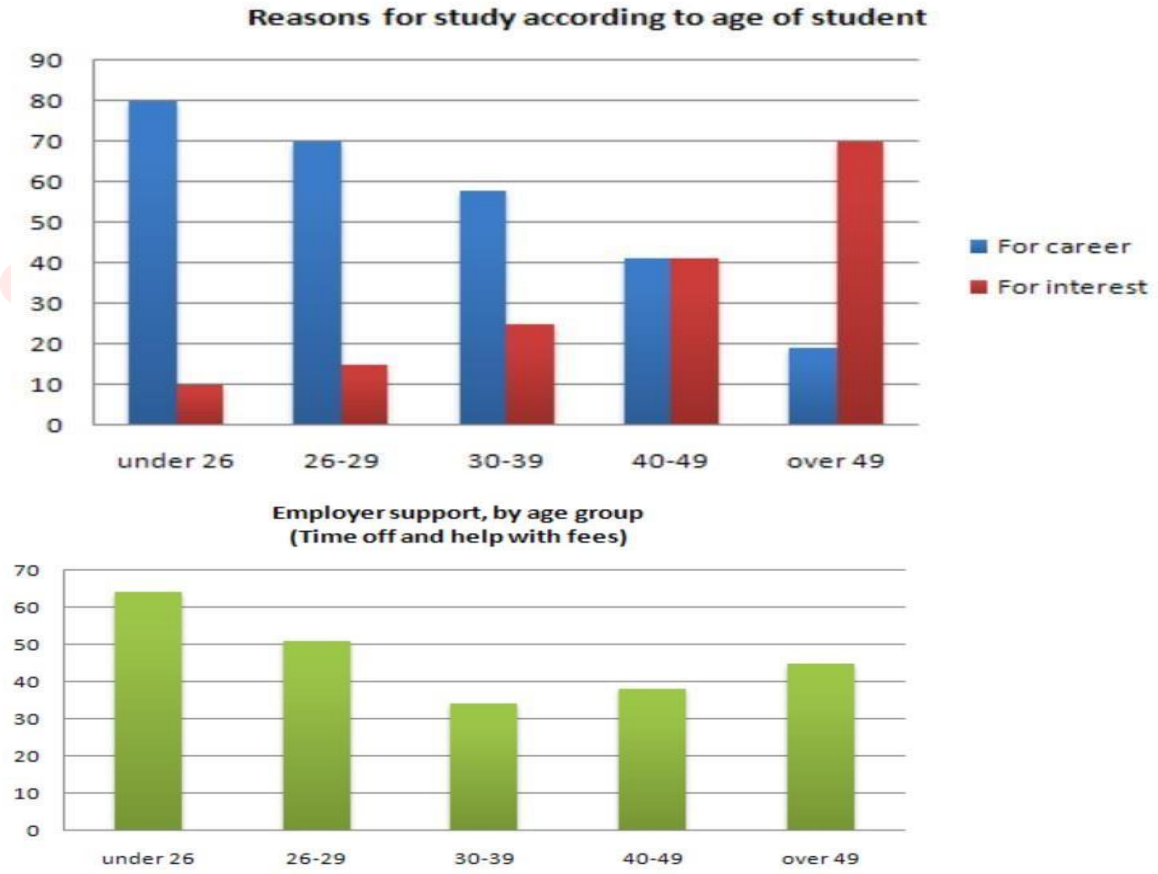
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Report 31

The charts below show the main reasons for the study among students of different age groups and the amount of support they received from employers. 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 bar chart **describes** the ratio of students who continue their education for the benefit of their career and passion based on their age groups. The second bar graph **shows** the ratio of assistance the students get from their companies as a form of financial support

and time off to support their education. **Overall**, young students' main focus for education is their job while it is mostly passion when they grow older.

To explain this, 80% under 26 years old continue education for their passion. Only 10% of the students do it from passion. **Interestingly**, as they start growing older, the more eager they become to study for personal interest, and not for professional reasons. 7 out of 10 people who are at least 50 years old study for interest. **Finally,** these factors equally motivate people from 40-49 years old to continue their learning for personal interests.

The second diagram **shows** that young employees who are **less than** 30 years old get more support from their companies while the **least support** is expected for workers between 30 to 39 years old. **However**, it is interesting to notice that employers are **more** considerate to workers **over** 40 years old than they are to employees in their thirties.

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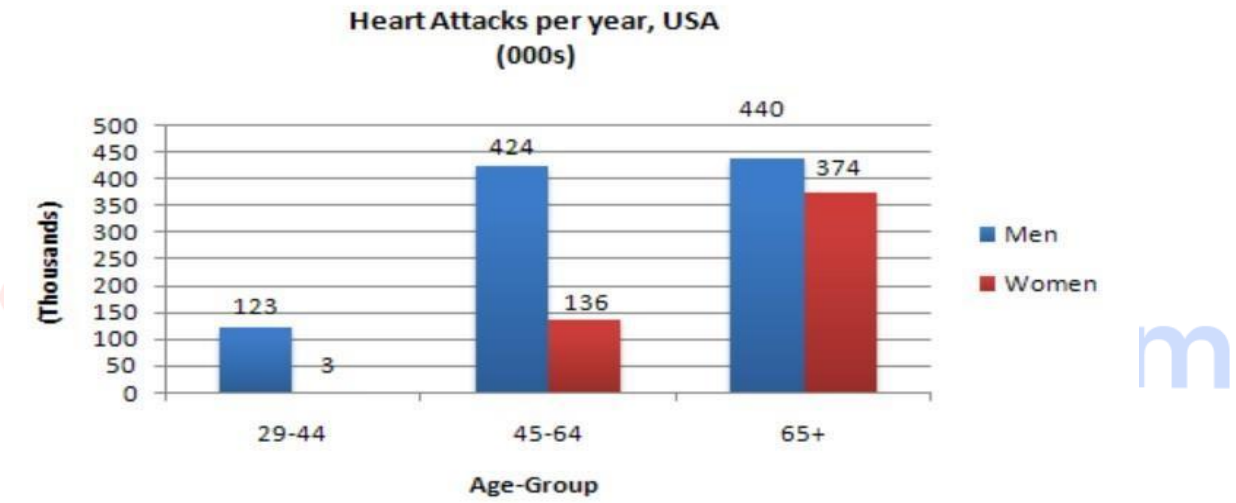
Report 32

The chart below shows information about Heart Attacks by Age and Gender in the USA.

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 chart **analyses** the number of people having heart attacks per year in the USA concerning their age groups and genders. **As observed** from the chart, there is a **higher risk** of a heart attack in males compared to that of females in all age groups.

The young age group which includes people aged from 29 to 44 has the **lowest** rate of heart attacks per year in the USA. **On average**, 123 thousand men and 3 thousand women have heart attacks every year. **However**, the middle age group of people aged between 45 and 64 has a **significantly higher** chance to have a heart attack. 424 thousand males, on **average,** have heart attacks every year. On the other hand, 136 thousand women's have incidents of heart attack recorded per year from the same middle age group of Americans.

The oldest age group develops the **highest rates** of heart attacks. Heart attacks among males are on an average of 440 thousand whereas female heart attacks are 374 thousand

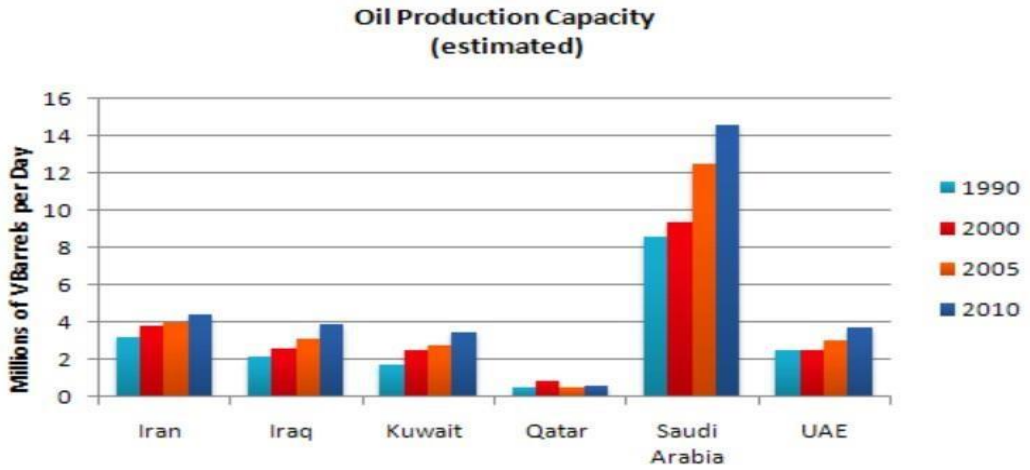
per year. Unlike the other age groups, there is not **too much of difference** between male and female of this age group.

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Report 33

The graph shows the estimated oil production capacity for several Gulf countries between 1990 and 2010.

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



Sample Answer:

The given model **compares** oil production volume of various Gulf countries namely Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the UAE between 1990 and 2010. As presented in the chart, Saudi Arabia had the **highest** volume for oil production and its production increased significantly.

Formerly, in 1990, Iraq & the UAE produced **over** 2 million barrels of oil per day whereas the production for Kuwait and Qatar were **less** than 2 million barrels and Iran produced 3 million barrels per day. Saudi Arabia was the **highest** oil-producing country that produced **more** than 8 million barrels daily in 1990. After 10 years, oil production grew in all the countries except the UAE. In UAE the production showed **small growth** in 2010. The trends of higher oil production **continued to be the same** in all countries in 2005 except in Qatar.

Finally, in 2010, Iran produced **more** than 4 million barrels daily. Iraq, Kuwait & the UAE produced **nearly** 4 million barrels. Saudi Arabia produced **much more** oil than other Gulf countries and **remained** the largest oil-producer for all the mentioned years. In 2010 Saudi

Arabia produced **almost** 15 million barrels per day, which is **almost triple** the volume produced by other Gulf countries.

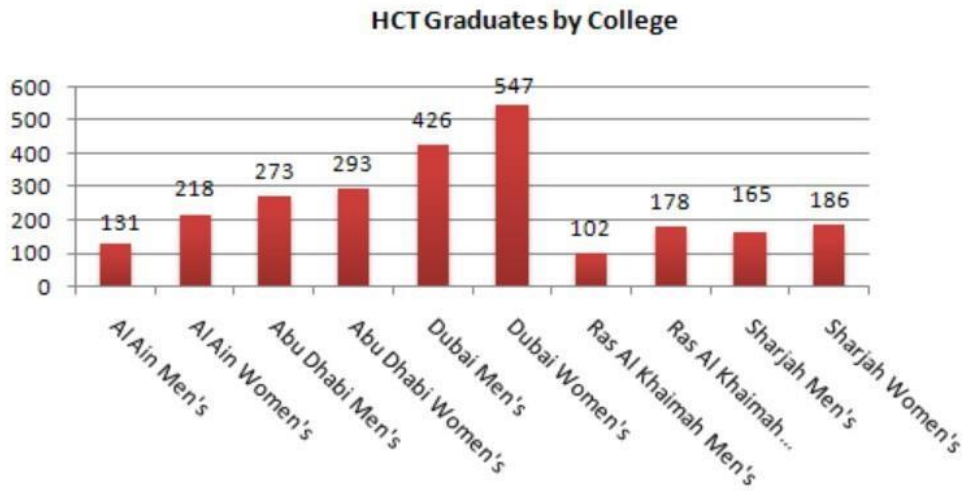
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Report 34

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 given bar chart **compares** the number of male and female graduates from the Higher Colleges of Technology colleges in the UAE. **As observed** in the given diagram, more female graduates earned their degree from these colleges than the number of male graduates.

The most **exceptional highlight** of the graph is female graduates **outnumber** male graduates in all the colleges. For example, in Dubai, there are 30% **more** women graduates than men graduates. There are also **large differences** in Al Ain college with 131 male students and 218 female students. The **same trend** is observed in Ras Al Khaimah college in terms of 178 females and 102 males graduates. **However,** the total number of men and women alumni is **almost equal** in the Abu Dhabi college. **Also**, Ras Al Khaimah college has **less than** 300 students collectively, while Abu Dhabi college has about 600 and Dubai has **almost** 1000 students who received their graduation with 547 women and 426 men respectively.

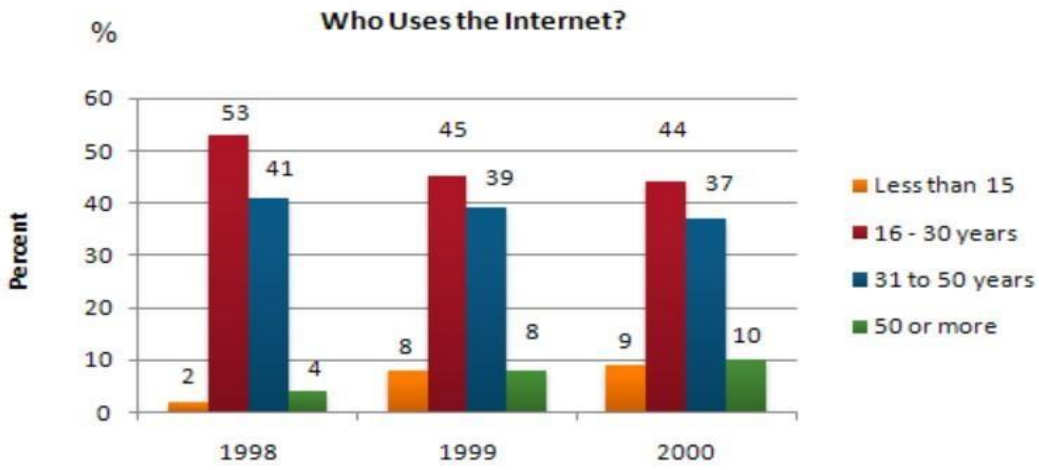
Report 35

The graph shows Internet Usage in Taiwan by Age Group, 1998-2000.

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 bar graph **describes** the percentage of internet users in Taiwan based on their age groups between 1998 and 2000. As shown in the bar graph, the ratio of Taiwanese internet users between 16 and 30 years was **higher** than that of other age groups.

According to the given data, in 1998, 53% of internet users in Taiwan were **between** 16-30 years old. People from 31-50 years old were 41% and the **second-highest** of total internet users. Very fewer people from 50+ years old age group or **less than** 15 years used the internet in Taiwan this year.

Whereas in 1999, the number of younger people **less than** 15 years and 50+ years aged internet subscribers **increased** to 8% and the internet users from the other two age groups 1630 years and 31-50 years **decreased slightly**.

In 2000, the same trend was **observed** and senior internet users **increased** to 10% and **less** than 15 years **increased** to 9% while the percentage of internet users among 16 and 50 years **reduced** by 1-2%.

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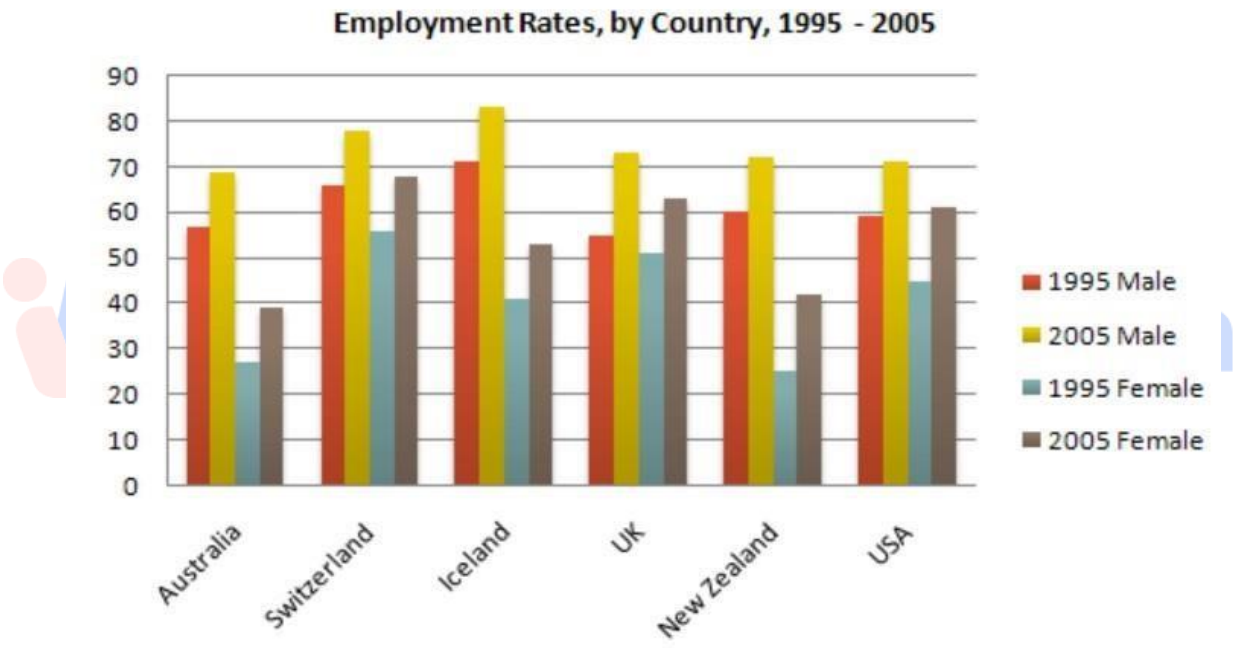
Report 36

The chart below shows the employment rates across 6 countries in 1995 and 2005.

Summarize the information by choosing and describe the main idea, and make comparisons where appropriate.

Instructions to follow

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



Sample Answer:

This bar graph **compares** the rate of employment in 6 different countries between male and female for the years 1995 and 2005. **Overall**, the employment rate was **higher than** females in all the countries in 1995, whereas in 2005, the employment rate **varied** according to the country.

There was a **significant increase** in the employment conditions in 2005 compared to 1995. Both the employment rates of women and men **increased** in all the countries. The men **employment rates** in Switzerland and Iceland were over 65% in 1995 while there were only

55% employment rates for men in the UK. In 1995, New Zealand and the USA had **approximately** 60% of male employment rate. On the contrary, the women employment rate in 1995 was lower in Australia and New Zealand. The **employment rate** was at **its peak** for women in Switzerland.

In 2005, the employment rate **increased** for both women and men. The **highest** employment rate for women was in Switzerland for 68% and the **lowest** was in Australia for 38%. Though the percentage was **higher** compared to 1995, men were still **leading** the employment sectors.

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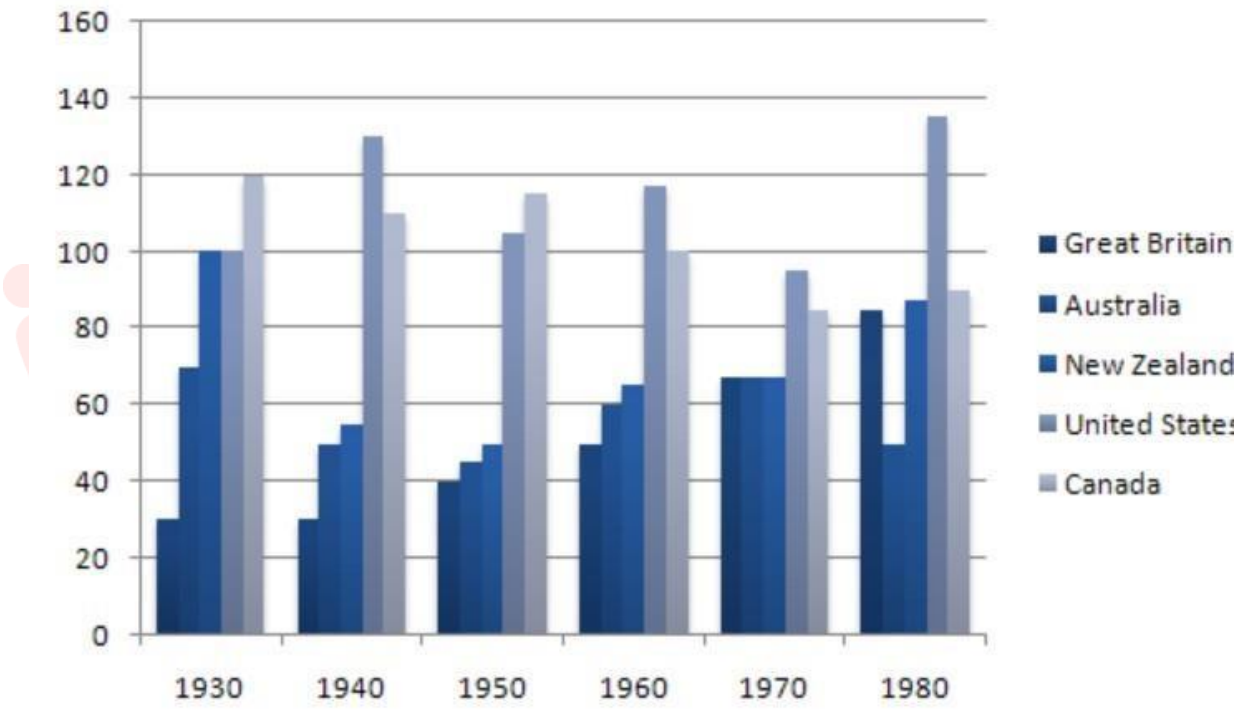
Report 37

The chart below shows the figures for imprisonment in five countries between 1930 and 1980.

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 bar graph **illustrates** the number of detainees between the year 1930 and 1980 in five countries – Britain, Australia, New Zealand, the US and Canada. Overall, the United States had the **highest number** of prisoners in 1980 while Great Britain had the **least** in 1930. Also, the imprisonment figure **increased** in the UK and US **over** the years while it **decreased** in Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

In 1980, the United States had the **highest number** of inmates and Australia the **lowest**. In 1930, the number of prisoners in Canada was **extremely high** with the number touching 120. Then the number began to **decrease gradually** reaching only about 90 prisoners in 1980. By contrast, Britain had the **lowest figure** for prisoners until 1970, then the figure **jumped suddenly** to reach 90 thousand.

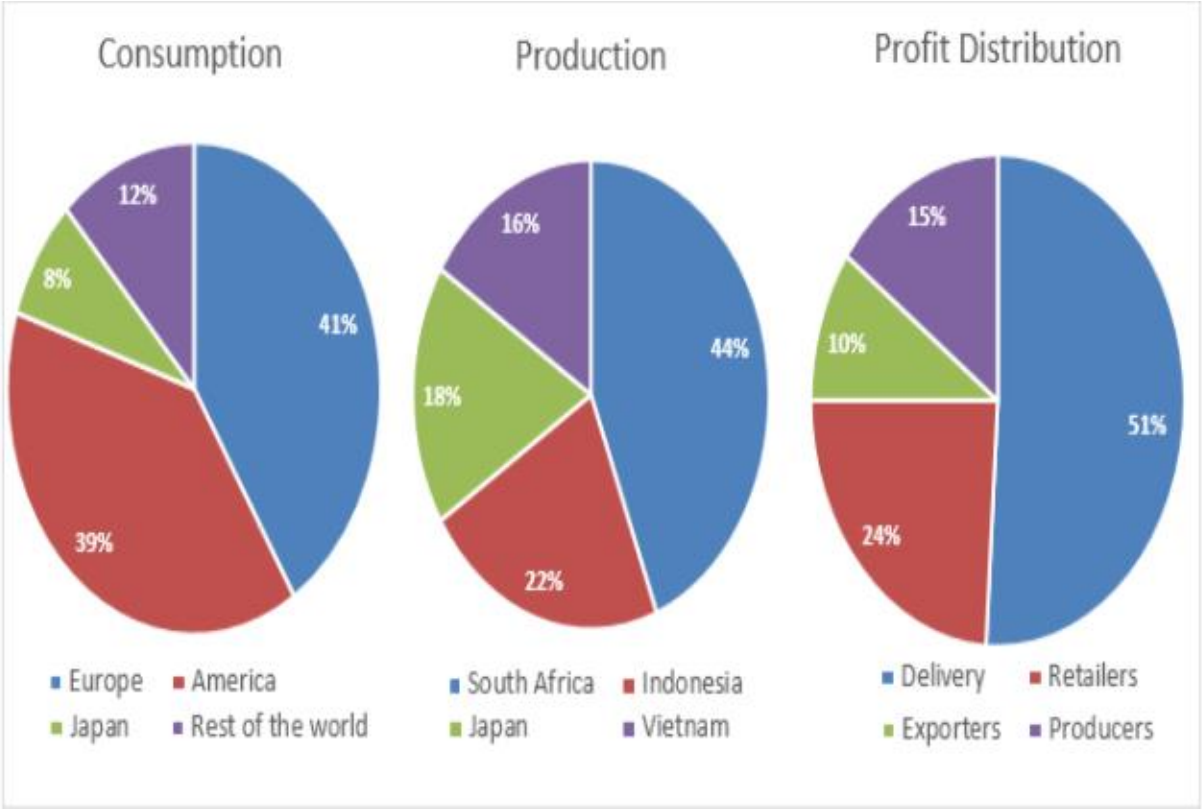
The United States had **only** about 100 prison inmates in the year 1930 but unfortunately, **increased** in number to more than 120 prisoners in 1980. In 1970 the number of prisoners in Great Britain, New Zealand and Australia was the **same**, about 70 thousand people.

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Pie Chart

Report 1

The three pie charts show the production, consumption of coffee and where the profit goes around the world.



Sample Answer:

The pie charts provide information about the worldwide consumption, production, and profit distribution of various sectors related to the coffee business.
All in all, Europeans are heavy consumers of coffee, followed by Americans. In contrast, South Africans are the largest coffee producers, with 44% of their contribution to the coffee industry. Notably, the companies that deliver coffee enjoy the most profit compared to the other business in this industry.
Based on these pie charts, coffee consumption in Europe is 41%, which is the highest in the world. Whereas the rest of the world consumes 12% coffee and Japanese coffee consumption is minimal at 8%. It can be because the consumption of tea is significantly higher than coffee in Japan.

But in the production sector, Japan contributes 18% of coffee production, and the contribution made by Indonesia and Vietnam is 22% and 16%, respectively. Whereas, South Africa's contribution is highest with 44%. Finally, the profit from the coffee industry is enjoyed most by the delivery sector with 51%. While exporters only make 10% of the profit from the coffee industry.

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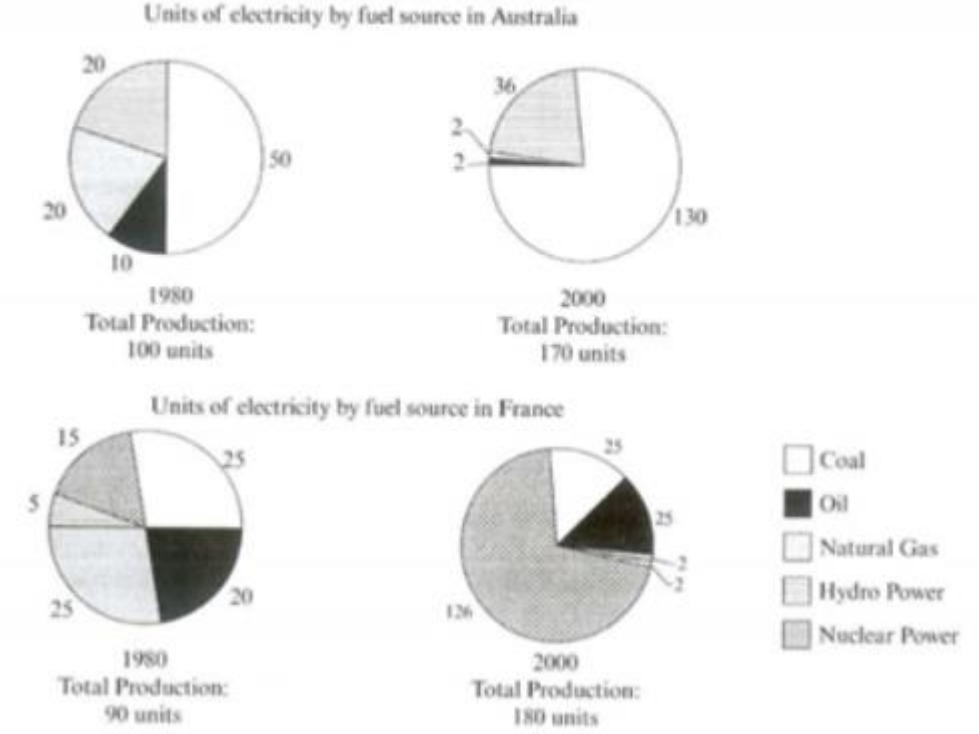
Report 2

The pie charts below show units of electricity production by fuel source in Australia and France in 1980 and 2000. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

The pie charts below show units of electricity production by fuel source in Australia and France in 1980 and 2000.

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

Write at least 150 words.



Sample Answer:

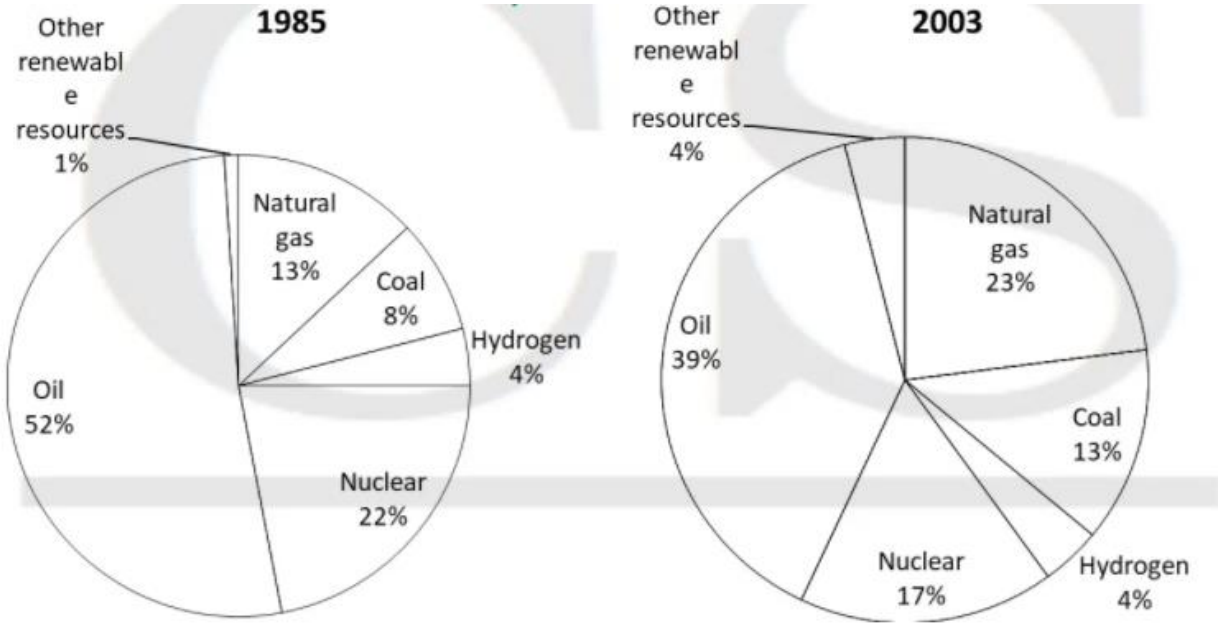
The pie charts illustrate the information about the volume of electricity produced by using five varieties of fuels in 1980 and 2000 by Australia and France.
In 1980, Australia produced 100 units of electricity out of which coal was the main fuel from which electricity was produced as coal produced 50 units out of 100 whereas, 20 units was produced from hydropower and natural gas. And oil was only able to produce 10 units of electricity. Meanwhile, France was able to produce only 90 units of electricity and the electricity produced by all the fuel sources were almost equal except natural gas. For instance, oil was able to produce 20 units, nuclear power was able to produce 20 units, and

both coal and hydropower were able to produce 25 units each. Natural gas was able to produce only 5 units of electricity.
In 2000, Australia was able to produce 170 units of electricity, which was 70 units of more electricity as compared to 1980. In this year coal was able to produce 130 units and 36 units were produced by hydropower. Whereas, France was able to produce 180 units of electricity out of which nuclear power was able to produce 126 units and both oil and coal were able to produce 25 units each.
All in all, Australia was highly dependent on coal to generate electricity for both the years. Whereas France became more dependent on nuclear power to produce electricity with time.

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Report 3

The chart below shows the proportion of energy produced from different sources in a country between 1985 and 2003.



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Sample Answer:

The given pie charts provide information about the energy produced by a country using 6 different sources from 1985 to 2003.

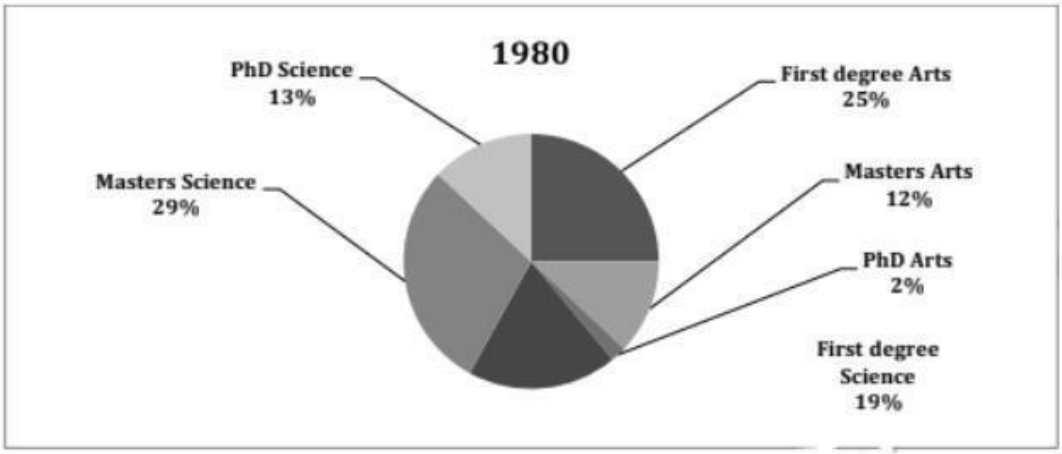
In general, the main source from which the energy was produced was oil with 52% contribution in 1985. Likewise, in 2003 oil contributed 39% in energy production. But compared to 1985 the reliability of oil to produce energy decreased by 13%.

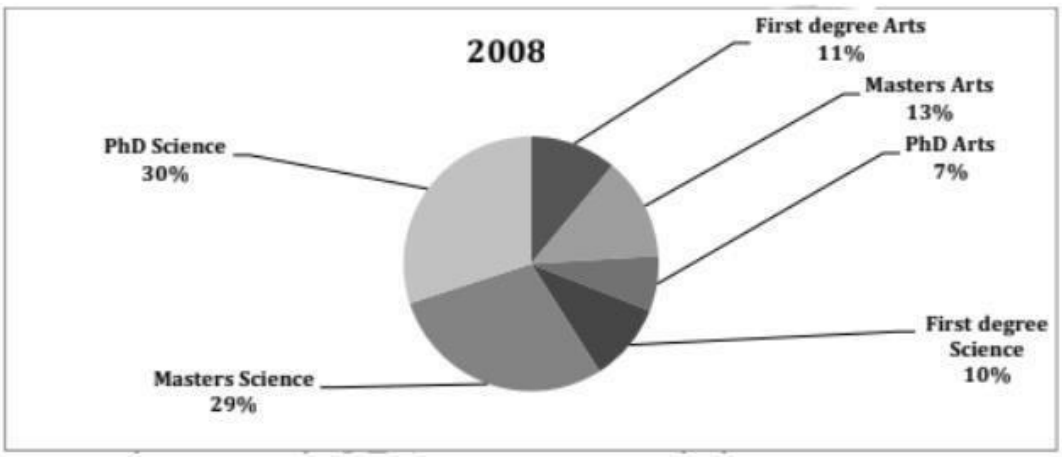
Whereas, the reliability of natural gas to produce energy increased from 13% to 23% by 2003. Similarly, reliability of other renewable resources and coal increased from 1% to 4% and 8% to 13% respectively.

On the other hand, reliability to produce energy on nuclear was 22% in 1985 which reduced to 17% by 2003. While the reliability on most of the resources fluctuated, the reliability on hydrogen remained constant at 4%. Overall from 1985 to 2003 oil remained the main source of energy production and other renewable resources remained the least.

Report 4

Two pie charts show a comparison of the proportion of people with different degrees (first degree, master) and professions (Arts, science) who worked in an engineering company in 1980 and 2008.





Sample answer:

The two pie **charts illustrate** the various degrees held by graduates in an Engineering company percentage-wise in 1980 and 2008.

Overall, in the beginning, first degree Arts and Masters Science were very **popular**, whereas PhD degrees were **not preferred** by many. In comparison, PhD degrees **gained popularity** after **nearly** three decades, and First-degree Arts and Science **lost their significance**.

Nearly a **quarter** of the graduates had opted for First degree Arts in 1980 but there was a **sharp decline** in 2008 with only 11% of the graduates going for it. First degree Science was held by 19% of the graduates in 1980 with a **moderate fall** in 2008 with only 10% going for it. Masters in Arts and Science remained **constant** in both periods. There was a **significant increase** in the number of PhD degree holders in Arts from 2% in 1958 to 7% in 2008. PhD degree in Science experienced **dramatic growth** from 13% in 1980 to 30% in 2008.

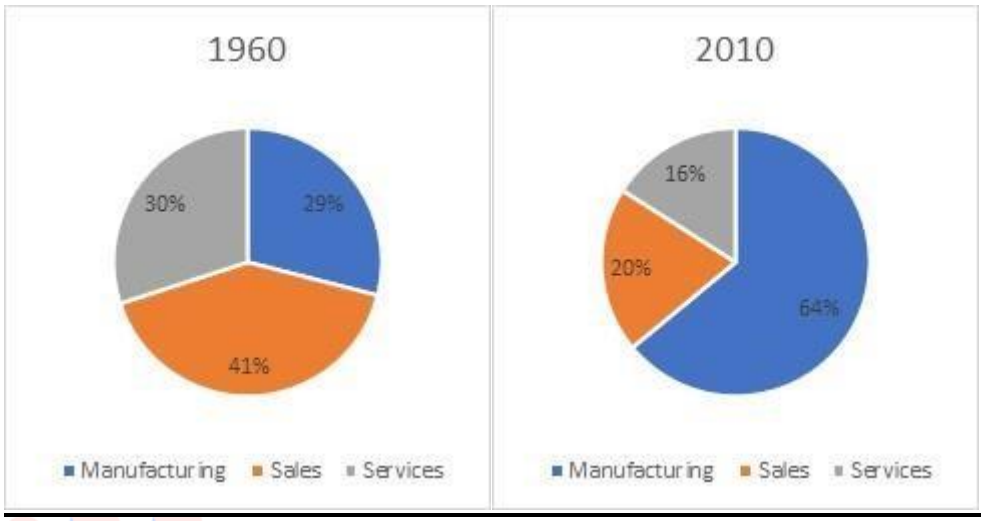
To summarize, the most marked changes are in the First-degree Arts and Science and the PhD degrees for Arts and Science. The former experienced a **decline** while the latter grew **more popular** in 2008.

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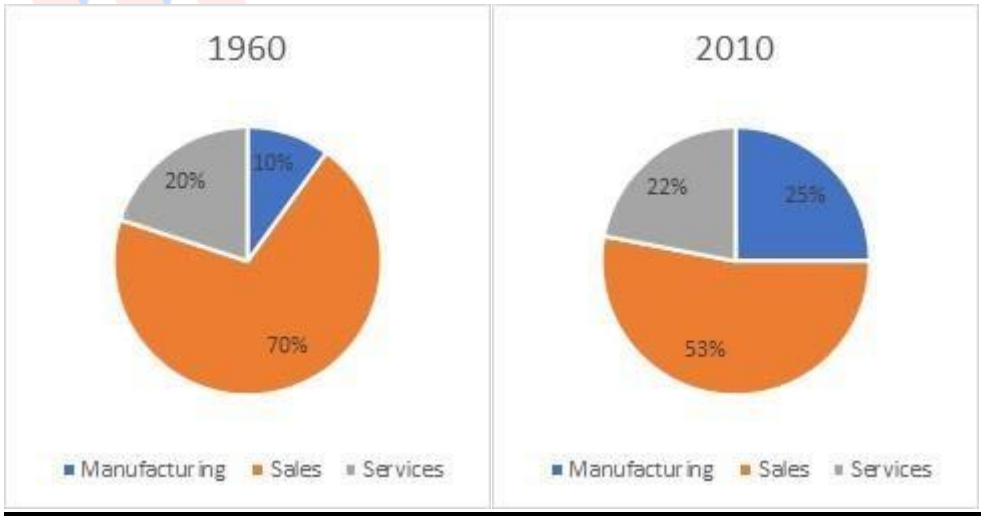
Report 5

The chart shows the percentage of people working in different sectors in town A and B in two years 1960 and 2010.

Town A :



Town B:



Sample Answer:

The pie chart **shows** the people employed in different sectors such as manufacturing, sales, and services percentage-wise in 1960 and 2010.

On a closer inspection of the pie chart, it is **evident** that opportunities in the sales sector decreased in both the towns. **In contrast**, manufacturing turned out to be the promising sector of employment. The jobs in the service sector underwent a **decline** in town A whereas it did not happen in town B.

The manufacturing sector grew **massively** in both towns. It had 29% of people working in it in 1960, and by 2010 64% of people in town A were employed in it. Town B also witnessed a **growth** in the manufacturing sector from 10% in 1960 to 25% in 2010. The sales sector followed a **reverse course** in town A and town B. In town A, it **dropped** from 41% in 1960 to 20% in 2010. In town B, it **dropped** from 70% in 1960 to 53% in 2010. Though there was a drop in town B in the sales sector, it was still the primary employment area.

The service sector **experienced a fall** in town A where it **decreased** from 30% to 16%. In town B, it followed a reverse course where it **increased insignificantly** from 20% to 22%

Overall, it is clear that by 2010, the manufacturing sector became very **popular** in town A with the **majority** of people employed in it. But the sales sector was still the major employment sector in town B.

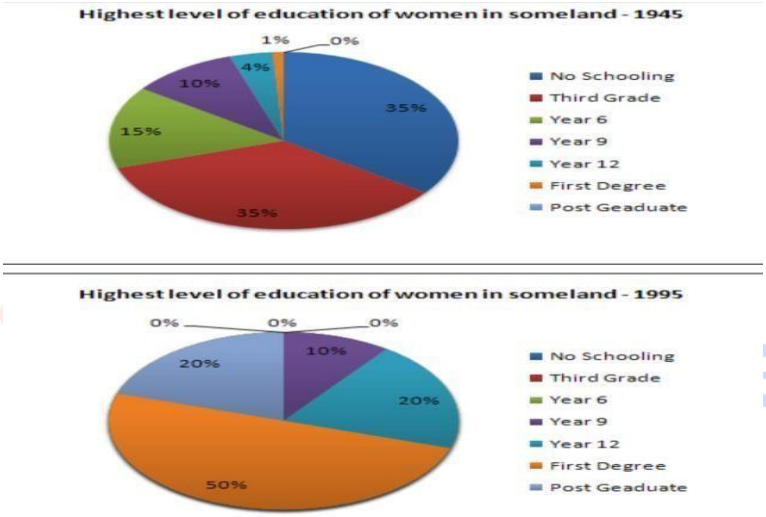
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Report 6

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information in the two graphs below.

Instructions to follow

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



Sample Answer:

The pie charts **portray** the difference in the women education scenario in Someland by comparing the highest level of female education in 1945 and 1995. **Overall, significant progress** in education was achieved by women in Someland.

According to the diagrams, 35% of women in Someland did not receive any formal education in 1945 while another 35% **dropped out** before they even completed their third grade. This is an **alarming figure** for the women in Someland in terms of their schooling in Someland. Moreover, almost 15% of females **merely finished** their sixth and ninth grades whereas only 4% made it to their 12th grades. **Solely** 1% of these women were awarded their first-degree certificates while none of them earned the post-graduation qualification.

However, after fifty years, the progress was **outstanding** when one in every five women in Someland finished their post-graduation, 50% earned their first-degree and almost all women finished at least grade 9. No women in Someland in 1995 were deprived of their education and 20% of them finished school years to finish their 12 grades.

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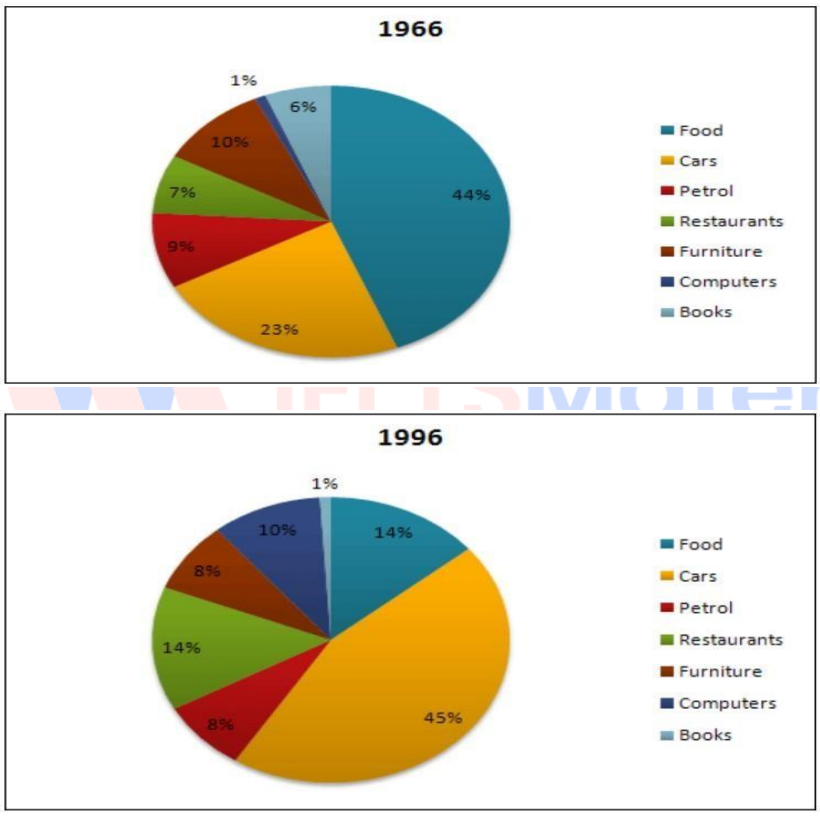
Report 7

The charts below show US spending patterns between 1966 and 1996.

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 pie charts **compare** the Americans expenditure on different commodities in 1996 with that of 1966. The pie charts **show** the expenditure of Americans in two different years in seven categories namely cars, food, petrol, furniture, restaurants, computers and books. The **expenses** are presented in percentages and it is clear that cars consumed the **highest**

percentages of American citizens' expenditure in 1996 while in 1966 food required the **highest** ratio of money.

According to the charts, 44% of Americans expenses went on food in 1966 and they spent 23%on cars. The **lowest** amount of money Americans made was for computers which were merely 1%. **Expenses** in 1966 on furniture was 10% and petrol was 9% respectively and their budget for books and restaurant meals were 6% and 7% percentages respectively.

After three decades, the expenditure pattern by Americans on the same commodities changed **drastically**. They spent 45% on cars, which consumed the **highest ratio** of spending and expense on food preparation **dropped** by 30%. It is interesting to note that the spending on books **reduced** to barely 1% while this figure **reached** up to 10% for computers. They spend **exactly double** i.e 14% for outside meals than they did in 1966. The expense of petrol **dropped** by 1% to 8% despite a hike in spending on automobiles. **Finally**, Americans share of expenditure for purchasing furniture reduced by 2% in 1996 than that of 10% in 1966.

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Table

Report 1

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

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.

Report 2

The table below shows the result of surveys in 2005, 2010 and 2015 about McGill University. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Percentage of students giving good ratings for different aspects of McGill University

	2005	2010	2015
Teaching quality	74	72	78
Library resources	86	88	87
Student services	54	81	95
Range of modules offered	39	31	25
Sports and social facilities	65	65	65

Sample Answer:

The table illustrates the percentage of students who gave good ratings for different sectors of McGill university in 2005, 2010 and 2015 respectively.
Overall, the percentage of good ratings for the university improved with time. Rating in the student services sector improved significantly and rating in the range of modules offered by university declined with time.
According to the survey, students who gave a good rating to the teaching quality of university in 2005 were less satisfied by it in 2010 and gave less rating. Whereas it increased to 78%by 2015. The rating for library resources was only 86% in 2005. It increased to 88% in 2010 but decreased by 1% in 2015.
Students were initially not very happy with student services and it was 54% in 2005. But by 2015, it significantly rose to 95% as students became increasingly happy with this service.
Whereas, the range of modules offered by the university which was rated 39% initially dropped to 31% in 2010 and further dropped to 25% in 2015. Lastly, the rating for sports and social facilities remained constant.

Report 3

The tables below show the questionnaire about the opinions of club members and the general public for the new theater in one town in 2012.

1. **Production quality**

	Excellent	Satisfactory	Poor
Club members	70%	17%	13%
General public	67%	18%	15%

2. **Information about the plays/performances to the public**

	Excellent	Satisfactory	Poor
Club members	72%	23%	5%
General public	88%	10%	2%

3. **Facilities in the theatre**

	Excellent	Satisfactory	Poor
Club members	75%	23%	2%
General public	55%	19%	26%

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Sample Answer:

The three tables give the feedback given by the club members and the general public regarding a new theatre in town in 2012.

It is apparent from the table that there was **considerable similarity** in how both of them responded, except in one case where they gave low ratings for the facilities in the theatre.

On examining the ratings given on the theatre's production quality, 70% of the club members and 67% of the general public declared it excellent. A **small minority** (17% and 18%) from both groups rated it satisfactory, and an **equally minor proportion** of them (13% and 15%) rated the production quality to be poor.

When questioned on information about plays/performances to the public, a significant majority (72% and 88%) from both the groups rated it excellent, 23% and 10% respectively rated it **satisfactory**, and **an insignificant minority** (5% and 2%) from both the groups gave poor ratings.

On observing the ratings given for the theatre facilities, three-quarters of the club members rated them as excellent, whereas only 55% of the general public found it to be so.

23% and 19% respectively from both the groups rated it to be **satisfactory**. There was a **huge variation** among the groups, which gave low ratings for the facilities. 26% of the club members rated the facilities to be poor as against 2% of the general public who gave the same rating.

Overall, it is clear that a **considerable** number from both the groups found the new theatre to be excellent.

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Report 4

The table below gives information about the employment rates and the average annual salaries of new graduates in an Australian University in 2009. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main points and make comparisons where relevant.

Areas of study	Employment rate	Average annual salaries
Health	93%	$42,000
Law	87%	$59,000
Engineering and IT	86%	$59,000
Business	78%	$52,000
Arts and Social Science	72%	$50,000
Science	62%	$39,000

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Sample Answer

The table features the employment rates and average annual salaries of new graduates in an Austrian university in 2009.

An inspection of the data in the table reveals that the science sector was **poorly** paid, whereas Law, Engineering, and IT sectors were **highly** paid.

From the table, it is evident that the employment rate and the average annual salary of Science graduates were the **lowest.** Only 62% were employed and received a low average annual salary of $39,000.

The health sector was **far better** and recorded the maximum employment rate. 93% of graduates were employed. Surprisingly, their average annual salary was **pretty low**. They were paid only $42,000 annually. Law, Engineering, and IT sectors were promising and recorded the **highest** annual salary of $59,000. But their employment rates were **lower** than that of the health sector. It was only 87%. 78% of the new graduates from the business sector were employed with an annual salary of $52,000. Those from Arts and Social Sciences received an average annual salary of $50,000, and 72% of them were employed.

In summary, though the health sector guaranteed employment, the pay was **meagre.** On the other hand, Law, Engineering, and IT sectors in which employment rates were **comparatively lower** promised a handsome pay package.

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Report 5

The table presents the weight of men and women (underweight, normal, overweight) in a country in 3 years.

	Women			Men		
	1999	2004	2009	1999	2004	2009
Under weight	27%	29%	28%	22%	20%	23%
Normal weight	49%	51%	47%	41%	48%	47%
Over weight	18%	21%	19%	30%	23%	19%

Sample Answer:

The table **elucidates** the bodyweight of men and women in a country percentage-wise in three years 1999, 2004 and 2009 respectively.

From a quick glance at the table, it is evident that most men and women maintained a healthy lifestyle and were at a normal weight. In the initial period, overweight males were **more** in numbers compared to their female counterparts.

In 1999, 49% of women were at normal weight, and 27% of them were underweight. A similar pattern was observed in men with 41% at normal weight and 22% at underweight. Only a **small minority** of women (18%) were overweight. Conversely, 30% of the men were overweight.

From the figures, it is clear that the number of women and men who were at normal weight **increased** in 2004 to 51% and 48% respectively. Both of them **reached** 47% in 2009.

The number of overweight women **increased** in 2004 whereas the number of overweight men decreased in 2004. Both of them **reached** 19% in 2009.

Though there was an **insignificant increase** (2%) of underweight women in 2004, the numbers **came down** by 1% and reached 28% in 2009. A reverse trend was observed in men. Though the number of underweight men **decreased** in 2004 the numbers **went up** and touched 23% in 2009.

Overall, it is clear that there was a significant percentage of men and women who were health-conscious and maintained a normal weight even after a decade. While the number of underweight women **increased** in the first five-year period and came down in the next five

years, there was a **reverse trend** observed in men. The number of underweight men **decreased** in the first five-year period and **increased** in the next five-year segment. The percentage of overweight men **steadily decreased** while in women it went up initially and then came down.

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Report 6

Please find the question below:

The table below gives information about the value of exports of kiwi fruit from New Zealand to five countries between 2010 and 2012

Value (NZS) of exports of kiwi from New Zealand, 2010-2012

Country	2010	2011	2012
Japan	$271,100,000	$287,400,000	$325,300,000
China	$74,900,000	$84,800,000	$94,000,000
Mexico	$6,000,000	$2,400,000	$3,300,000
Russia	$968,000	$1,585,000	$2,404,000
Saudi Arabia	$290,000	$106,000	$82,000

Sample Answer:

The table **elucidates** the value of exports of kiwi fruit from New Zealand to five countries, namely, Japan, China, Mexico, Russia, and Saudi Arabia, in 2010, 2011, and 2012.

An inspection of the data in the table **reveals** that the Japanese imported the maximum number of kiwi fruits from New Zealand. China's imports **increased gradually** and were the second-highest in 2012. Russia followed suit and was in the third position. In contrast, Mexico's imports fluctuated, while Saudi Arabia's imports **decreased gradually**.

As per the details in the table, Japan topped the list and its export value was $271,100,000 in 2010, **increased** to $287,400,000 in 2011 and **skyrocketed** to $325,300,000 in 2012. China's export value also **increased gradually** which began at $74,900,000 in 2010, **rose** to $84,800,000 in 2011 and **finished** with $94,000,000 in 2012. Russia started with $968,000 in 2010, **increased** to $1,585,000 in 2011 and **hit** $2,404,000 in 2012.

Mexico's export value **underwent fluctuations.** It began at $6,000,000 in 2010, **dropped** to $2,400,000 in 2011 and then recovered to $3,300,000 in 2012. Saudi Arabia's export value underwent a **gradual decline**. It started at a low $290,000 in 2010, **decreased** to $106,000 in 2011 and the **further decreased** to $82,000 in 2012.

Overall, it is clear that Japan imported the maximum number of kiwi fruits from New Zealand, while Saudi Arabia imported the least amount of kiwi fruits.

Report 7

The table compares international tourism in 2009 and 2010 in 9 countries.

The table compares international tourism in 2009 and 2010 in 9 countries.

	in 2009	in 2010	% Change
France	76	76	0
USA	66	67	1.5
Spain	55	56	1.8
UK	55	57	3.6
Italy	44	45	2.3
Turkey	32	46	33
China	22	34	55
Germany	10	24	109
Hong Kong	10	9	-11

Sample Answer:

The table **contrasts** the change that nine countries underwent w.r.t tourism percentage-wise in 2009 and 2010.

From a quick glance at the table, it is evident that Germany and China **improved significantly** in the tourism sector. Turkey followed suit. The tourism sector in France was stable. In contrast, Hong Kong followed a **reverse course**.

As per the table, Germany **underwent** a remarkable transformation in the tourism sector, jumping from 10% in 2009 to 24% in 2010. With a **skyrocketing growth** of 109%, it led the group. China and Turkey, too, showed **drastic improvements** in the tourism sector. China went up from 22% in 2009 to 34% in 2010 and experienced a 55% growth. Turkey **surged** from 32% in 2009 to 46% in 2010 and witnessed 33% **growth**. Other countries like the USA, Spain,

UK, and Italy did improve in the tourism sector but **insignificantly**. They recorded a growth of 1.5%, 1.8%, 3.6% and 2.3% respectively.

France displayed **stability** and was 76% in both 2009 and 2010. Hong Kong **underwent a decline** in tourism, dropping from 10% in 2009 to 9% in 2010.

Overall, it is clear that Germany, China, and Turkey **attracted** a large number of international tourists.

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Report 8

The table below gives information about the weekly consumption of ordinary milk and butter and high and low-fat alternatives of milk and butter among different age groups in one European country. 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

Age group	< 25	25-44	45-64	65+
Milk (ml)	1235	1857	1887	2106
High fat	51%	49%	47%	33%
Low fat	49%	51%	53%	67%

Butter (gm)	91	51	37	23
High fat	48%	36%	28%	27%
Low fat	52%	64%	72%	73%

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Sample Answer:

The given tables **show** the weekly consumption of milk and butter and their high-fat and lowfat options, among different age groups in a European country. **As observed** from the tables it is enough to make it clear that the consumption of milk is more as the age groups grow, but the intake of butter **decreases** as they grow older.

In the age group of **fewer than** 25 years, the consumption of milk was 1235 ml, **whereas** that of butter was 91 grams per week. The consumption of high-fat milk is 51% and low-fat milk 49% and butter high-fat and low-fat is 48% and 52%. The consumption of both milk and butter either high-fat or low-fat are **almost equal**.

Among the age group of 25-44 years old, an almost equal quantity of high-fat and low-fat milk was consumed, but only 36% consumed high-fat butter, whereas 64% consumed low-fat butter. The 45- 64 age group consumed 1887 ml of milk per week, but the butter consumption was 37 gm per week even **lesser than** the previous age groups. There was a **very small difference** in the percentage of high and low-fat milk consumers. But more difference in the consumption of high- fat and low-fat butter as 72% preferred low-fat butter.

The senior-most age group that is the 65+ age group consumed the highest amount of milk, and the **lowest amount** of butter per week, among all the age groups given. In this age group, only a quarter consumed high-fat milk and high-fat butter.

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Report 9

The table below shows the percentage of households with various electronic items in 1995 and 2002. Summarise the information by selecting a 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

Electronic goods in New Zealand households		
Percentage of households with	1995	2002
Washing machine	97	97
Colour TV	94	98
Computer	49	76
Cell phone	19	60
Video recorder	76	65
Dishwasher	45	54
Digital camera	2	39

Sample Answer:

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The given chart **shows** the purchase pattern of electronic household items of customers in New Zealand between 1995 and 2002 for various electronic goods such as washing machine, TV, computer, cell phone, video recorder, dishwasher and digital camera.

It **is visible from the chart** that the washing machine and colour TV are the **most** purchased items in the year 1995 with 97% and 94% respectively. In 2002, washing machine and colour TV remained the same. Similarly, the sales for computers also **increased** from 49% in the year 1995 to 76% in 2002. The **same is observed** with cell phones, dishwasher and digital cameras from 19% to 60%, 45% to 54% and 2% to 39% respectively. But we can see a **decline** in number for video recorder which went from 76% in 1995 to 65% in the year 2002.

Overall, we can see that the washing machine and colour television has the **highest** number of sales in both 1995 and 2002. We can also observe a **drastic increase in sales** of cell phones the number **raised** from 19% to 60% with 41% **increased sales** in the year 2002 and the same with the digital camera where the number **raised** from 2% to 39% with the **increase** of 37% sales.

Report 10

The table below shows the production of carbon dioxide in five different countries in 2006. 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

Countries	Tonnes of CO_2 per person (millions)	Total tonnes of CO_2 production		Changes in CO_2 production
		2005	2006	
China	4.6	5478	5900	↑ 11%
USA	19.8	5879	5540	↓ 2%
Russia	12.1	1345	1420	↑ 0.6%
India	1.4	1275	1450	↑ 8%
Japan	9.8	1120	1240	↑1.1%

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Sample Answer:

The given table **shows** the Carbon-dioxide (CO2) emissions per person in five countries, namely – China, the USA, Russia, India and Japan in 2005 and 2006. The percentage of **incline and decline** in Carbon-dioxide emissions from 2005 to 2006 is also mentioned in the chart.

It is clear from the table that the developed countries had **a high** emission of Carbon-dioxide per person. The USA produced the **highest amount** of CO2 emission which is 19.8 million tonnes of CO2 per person, Russia stood at the **second-highest** and Japan was the **thirdhighest** at 12.1 and 9.8 million tonnes/person respectively. China produced 4.6 million tonnes of CO2 per person. India produced **the least CO2** per person, which was 1.4 million tonnes.

As far as the total CO2 emission is concerned, the USA **remained** the highest producer of CO2 and produced 5879 million tonnes CO2 in 2005Russia, India and Japan **produced below** 1500 million tonnes of CO2. In just a period of one year, China **replaced** the USA in CO2 emissions, with an **increase** of 11% compared to the year 2005. The USA is the only country where there was a decline of 2% in CO2 emissions from 2005 to 2006.

Report 11

The table below shows social and economic indicators for four countries in 1994, according to United Nations statistics. 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

Indicators	Canada	Japan	Peru	Zaire
Annual income per person (in $US)	11100	15760	160	130
Life expectancy at birth	76	78	51	47
Daily calorie supply per person	3326	2846	1927	1749
Adult literacy rate (%)	99	99	68	34

Sample Answer:

The provided table **compares** four important economic and social factors of four countries namely Canada, Japan, Peru and Zaire in the year 1994. **According** to the provided table, it can be seen clearly that, economic and social living standards of Canadian and Japanese citizens were far better than that of people of Peru and Zaire.

As shown in the given table, **initially**, annual incomes of Canadian and Japanese people were **much higher** with 11100 and 15760 USD per person in 1994 while people of Peru and Zaire had only 260 and 130 USD per person respectively. **In addition** to this, life expectancy at birth in Canada and Japan was 76 and 78 years **whereas** it was only 51 and 47 in Peru and Zaire.

As observed from the given data, daily calorie supply in Canada and Japan was 3326 and 2846 per person while this ratio in Peru and Zaire was **almost half**, with 1927 and 1749 per person. **Furthermore**, the adult literacy rate in both Canada and Japan was **exactly same** - 99%, while other two countries Peru and Zaire had **far less** adult literacy rates which were 68% and 34% respectively.

In summary, Japan and Canada were two socially and economically developed countries with very good social and economic indicators while Peru and Zaire were two underdeveloped countries with poor life expectancy, annual income, food supply and literacy rates.

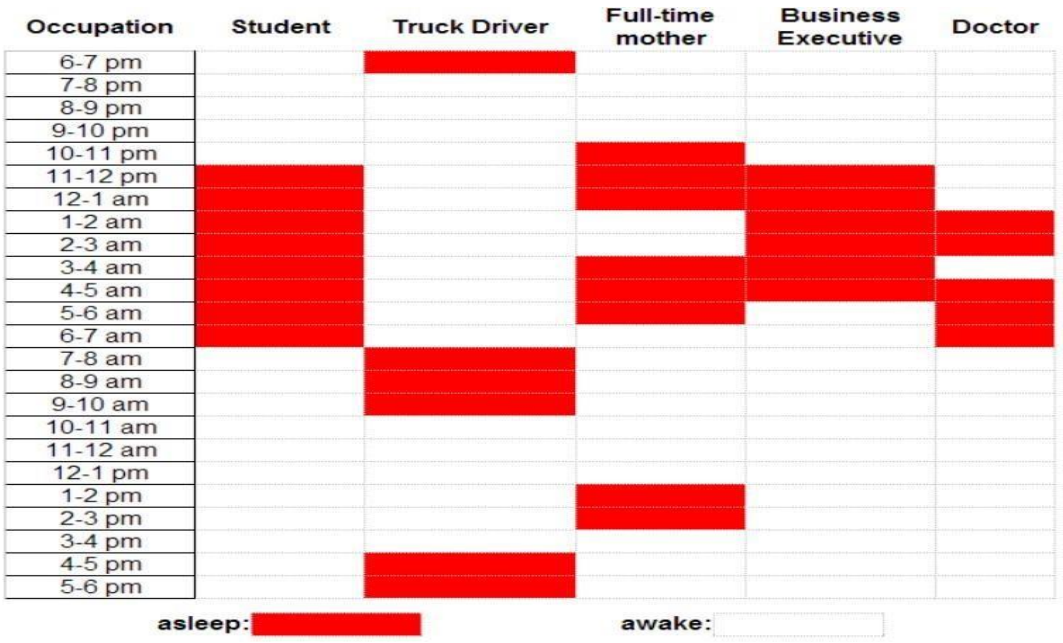
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Report 12

The chart below shows the sleep patterns of people in five different occupations according to a Canadian study. 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 table data **shows** the sleeping pattern of people of different jobs based on a Canadian study. As **observed** from the given information, the timing and total hours of sleep vary based on the occupation of the group of people.

Firstly, students sleep 8 hours a day and their average sleeping hours are from 1100 pm to 700 am. **Secondly,** truck drivers sleep at different times of a day possibly because of their job nature and variation of driving schedules and they sleep around 6 hours a day. **Again,** full-time mothers sleep from 10 pm and with some intervals, they also show different sleeping times and in **total**, they sleep 8 hours a day. Business executives sleep 6 hours a day but they have a consistent sleeping pattern like the students and they sleep from

11.00 pm to 500 am on an average. **Finally,** the doctors sleep fewer hours than other people from other occupation. They sleep from 100 a.m. to 700 a.m. with an exception of one hour in between.

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Report 13

The table below shows the hours of leisure time spent by people in different age groups in Someland. 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

Hours of leisure time per year in Someland							
	Teens	20s	30s	40s	50s	60s	70s +
Watching TV/videos	1,200	700	400	500	600	700	1,100
Socialising with 4 or less people	150	150	300	250	250	200	200
Socialising with 4 or more people	350	350	50	50	25	25	25
Individual exercise	150	100	200	200	50	75	150
Group exercise/sport	450	350	200	150	50	0	0
Cinema	100	75	50	25	25	50	75

Sample Answer:

The table gives us **information** on how people in different age groups spend their leisure time in Someland over a year. **Overall**, the free time available deviates across the age groups and people who belong to different age groups have very different ways of spending their leisure time.

Teenagers and people in their twenties **spend** around 350 hours per year on socialising with a group of more than 4 people. Although the **total hours** of socialising in their 30s, 40s, 50s and 60s are **pretty constant** when they're socialising with four or fewer people, socialising with more than 4 people **drops rapidly** to 50 hours in the 30s and 40s age groups. In the case of group exercises, the **majority** of the teens do group exercises while people above 60s and 70s do not get involved in group exercises.

People of all ages spend a lot of their leisure time on entertainment such as enjoying TV/ video and cinema. In **both cases**, teenagers and retired people spend around **twice** as much time as those who are at working age. Cinema accounts for 100 hours of the

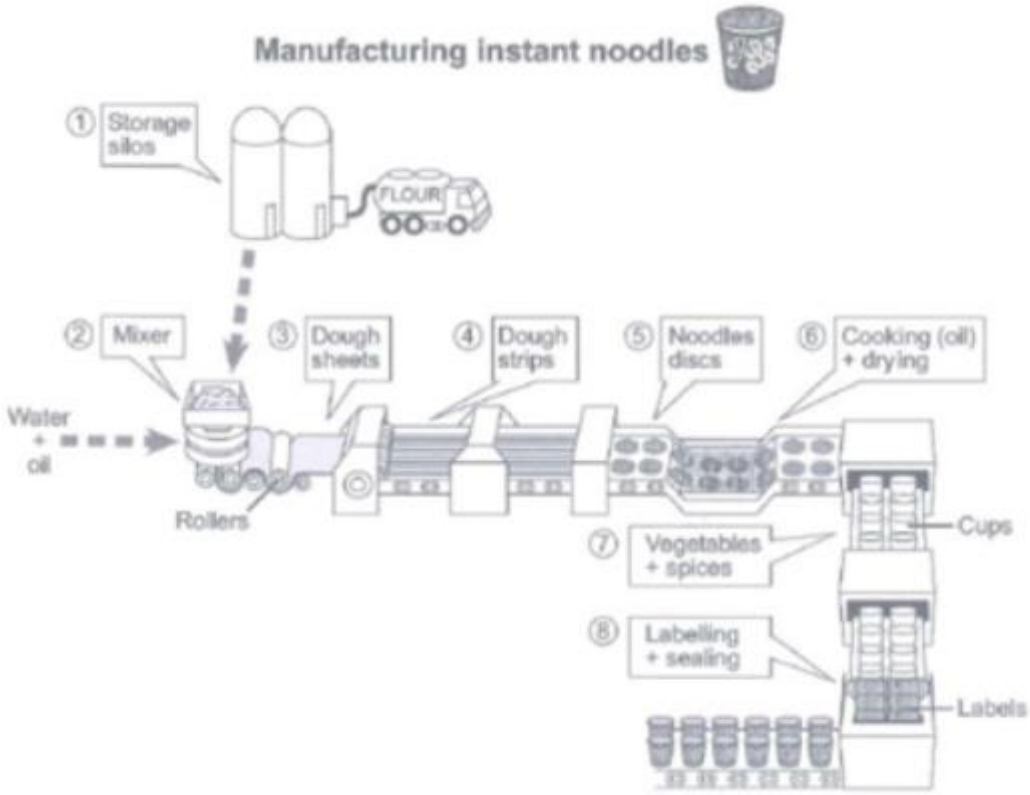
teenagers while it **reduces** to 25-50 hours for the rest. Notably, there is a **significant trend** towards solitary and smaller group activities as people grow older.

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Process Diagram

Report 1

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

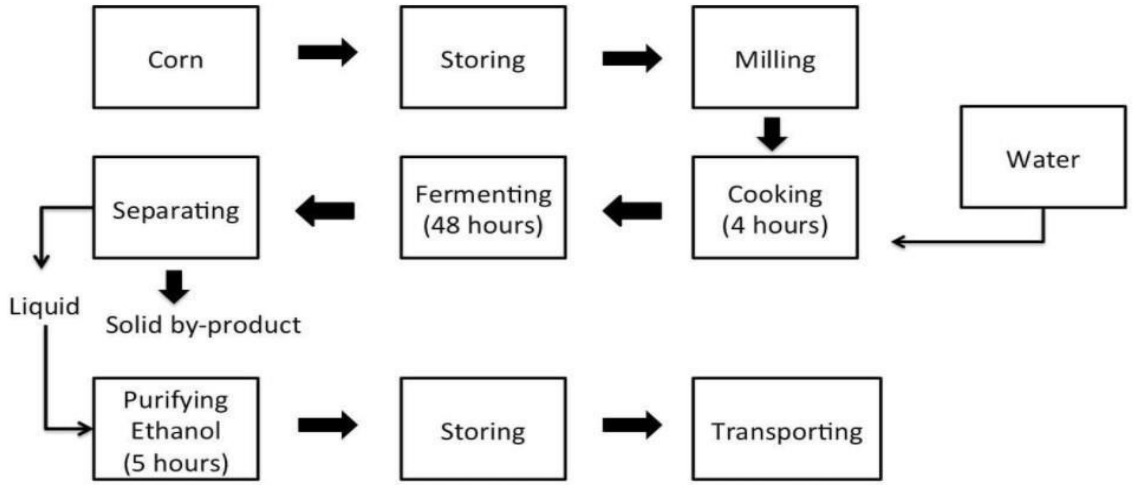
mechanically. Finally, when these boxes are packed, they are moved to containers from which it will reach the stores where it needs to be sold.

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Report 2

Please find the question below:

The diagram below shows how ethanol fuel is produced from corn.



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Sample Answer:

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

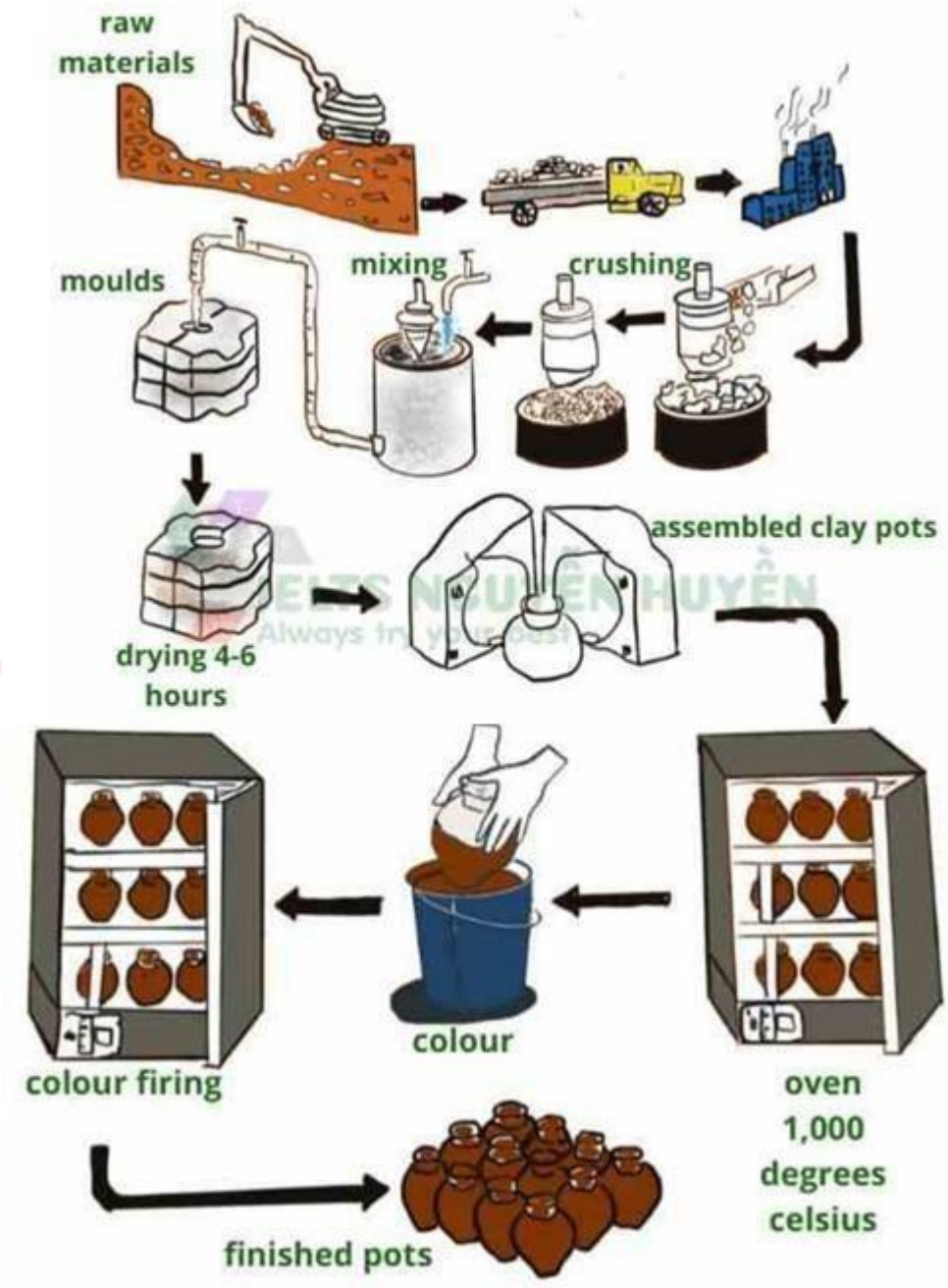
Overall, it is evident that corn undergoes a series of processes to produce ethanol fuel.

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 3

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.

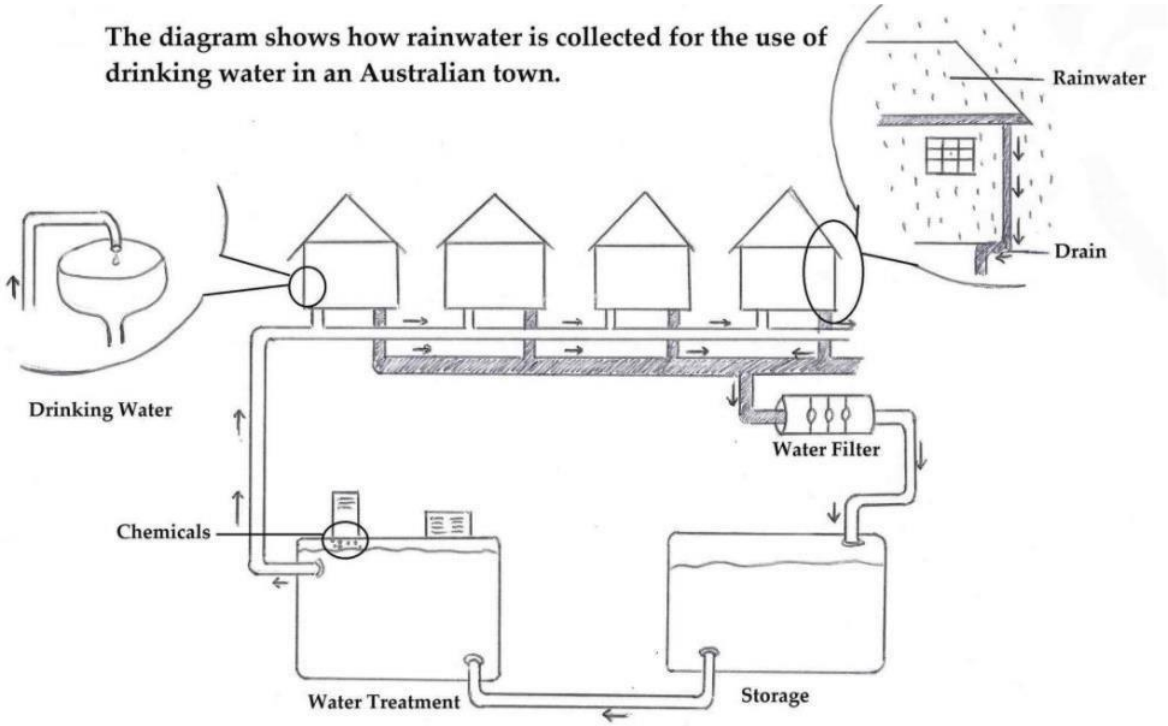
Overall, it is clear that industries follow simple steps such as collecting raw materials, shaping them to pots, colouring, and heating to transform them into clay pots.

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Report 4

Please find the question below:

The diagram shows how rainwater is collected for the use of drinking water in an Australian town.



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.

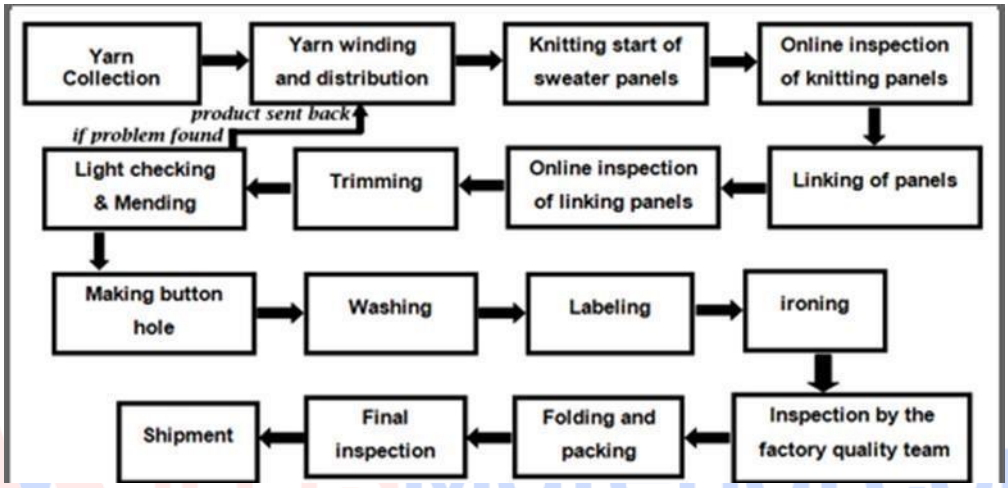
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Report 5

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.

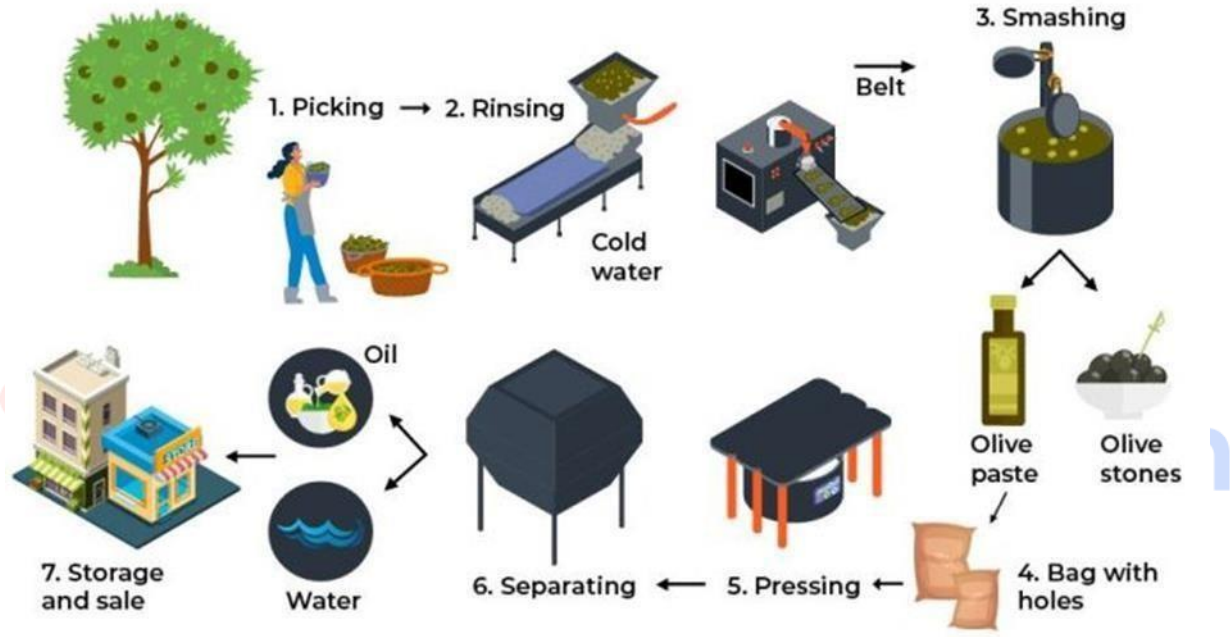
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Report 6

The diagram below shows how Olive Oil is manufactured.

Instructions to follow

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



Sample Answer:

This diagram **illustrates** the process by which Olive Oil is manufactured. **Overall,** this is a **step-by-step process** comprising of 7 **stages in the process**, beginning with picking the olives by the farmers and ending with storage and sale.

To begin, ripe olives are plucked from the trees by farmers and then rinsed with cold water in the rinsing machine. **Then** they are transferred to another machine for crushing via the conveyor belt. **Subsequently**, they are divided into Olive paste and Olive stones. The Olive stones are removed.

After that, the Olive paste is packed in a perforated bag and later put into a pressing machine. **Following this,** it is put into another machine yet again to remove the excess water and separate Oil alone into bottles. **Once** they are separated, the processed Olive

Oil is packaged and delivered to supermarkets, grocery stores, etc. **Finally**, these shops store and sell the packaged Olive Oil.

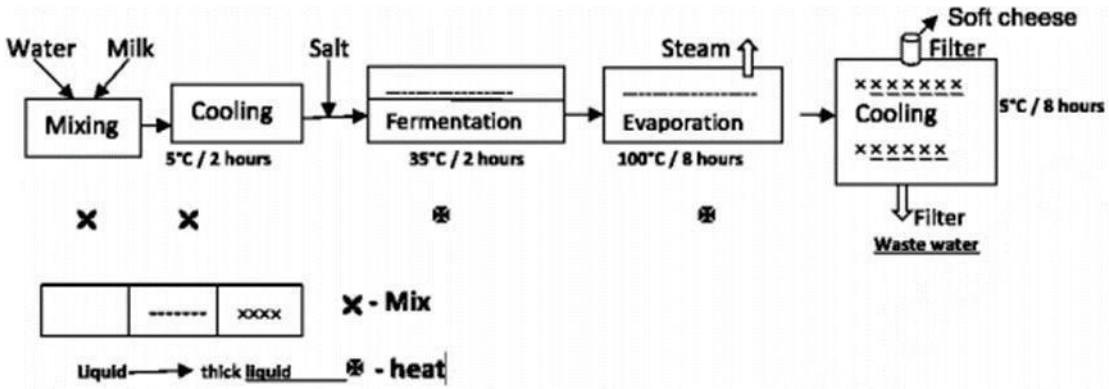
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Report 7

The diagram below shows the process of making soft cheese.

Instructions to follow

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



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Sample Answer:

The **given pictorial showcases** the process of making soft cheese. The **process involves** five stages from mixing ingredients to filtering in the production of soft cheese.

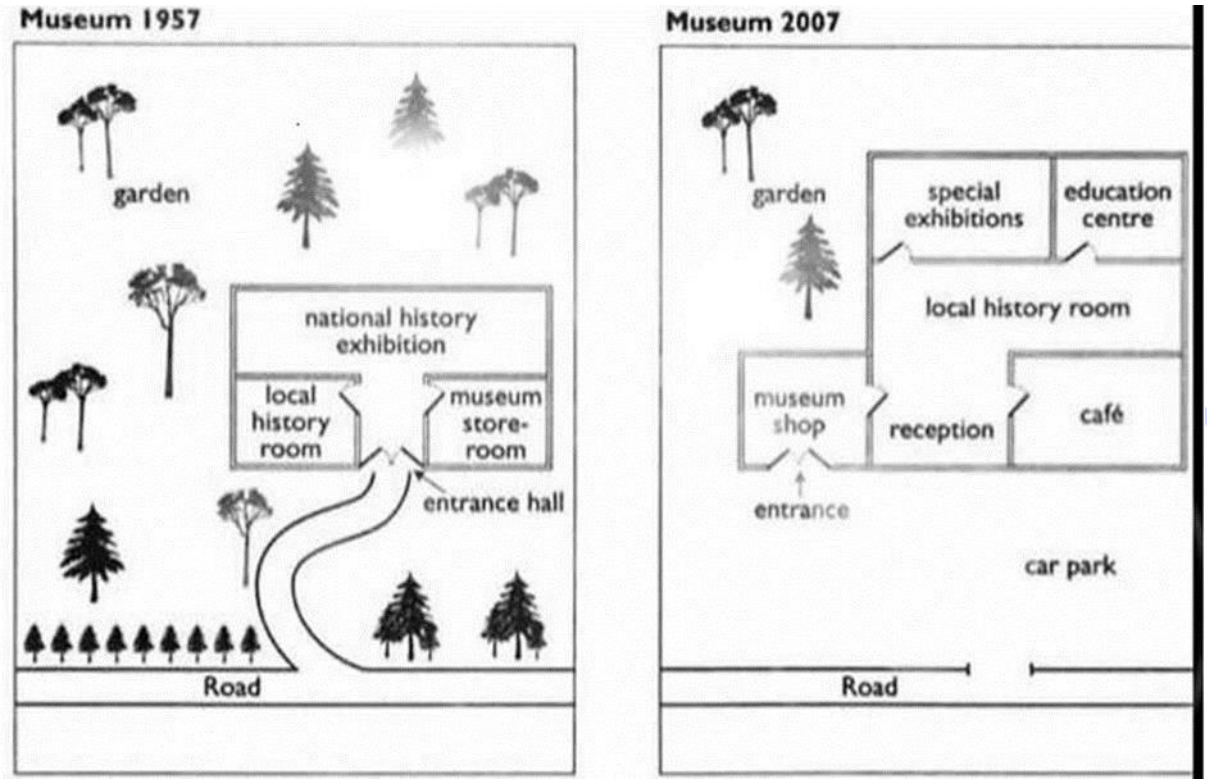
Initially, the water and milk are mixed in the mixer. **Following this**, the mixture is sent to cool at 5 degrees Celsius for 2 hours. **Then**, salt is added before it undergoes the fermentation process at 35 degree Celsius for the next 2 hours**. During this process**, the mixture of milk and water is in a semi-liquid form. **In the subsequent stage**, the fermented mixture is evaporated for 8 hours at 300 degrees Celsius. **In the final stage**, it is allowed to cool for about 8 hours at 5 degrees Celsius. **Once** it's cooled and the mixture turns into a thick liquid, the wastewater is filtered in a different outlet while soft cheese is filtered through a different outlet. **Therefore,** it is evident that the process of making soft cheese is complicated.

Report 8

The Diagrams below show a small local museum and its surroundings in 1957 and 2007 summarize the information by selecting the main features etc.

Instructions to follow

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



Sample Answer:

The **illustrations depict changes** to a museum building and grounds in 1957 and 2007. **Overall**, the building has become developed whilst the number of trees has been reduced significantly.

In 1957, the grounds had a lot of trees **compared** to 2007. Most of the trees at the front of the museum, rear and the left of the museum have been cut down. Where there was a driveway, we can find a car park instead.

The building in itself has **undergone various changes**. **To begin with**, the entrance was moved from the middle to the left of the building. Visitors should now enter from the museum shop to enter the building. The museum shop leads way to the reception. A café has been built next to the reception **replacing** the museum storeroom. The National history exhibition has been **replaced** by the local history room. The museum building has been **enlarged** to add a special exhibition room and an education centre.

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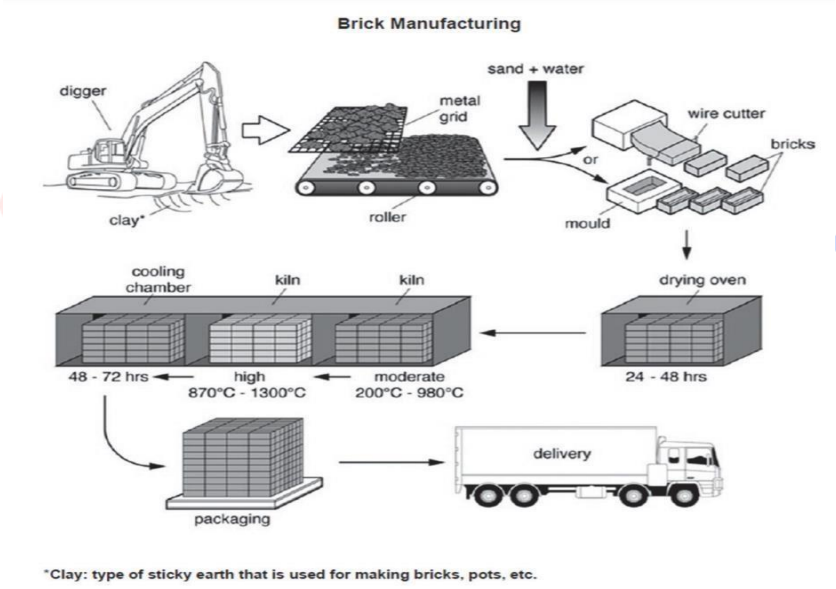
Report 9

The diagram below shows the process by which bricks are manufactured for the building industry.

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

Instructions to follow

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



Sample Answer:

This diagram **demonstrates** how bricks are manufactured for the building industry. The process to manufacture bricks **begins** by digging up clay and goes through **several stages** before the final product gets delivered.

Initially, clay is dug from the ground. **Then** the lumps of clay are placed on a metal grid to break up the big chunks of clay into smaller pieces, which fall through the metal grid onto a roller. The motion of the roller further segregates the bits of clay. Sand and water are

added to make a homogeneous mixture, which is either poured into moulds or cut using a wire cutter to form brick-shaped pieces of clay.

These fresh raw bricks are then placed in a drying oven for at least 24 to 48 hours. Several dozens to hundreds of bricks are placed in the drying oven at once to dry. **Later**, the dried brinks are transferred to Kiln to harden the brick to make it durable. There are various sections in the kiln, section 1 has moderate temperature i.e. 200°c - 900°c. The bricks are **transferred** to section 2 which has a high temperature of 870°c - 1300°c. This process is **followed by** cooling down the finished bricks for 48-72 hours in a cooling chamber.

Once the bricks have cooled down and hardened, they are packaged and delivered to the desired destination using a vehicle.

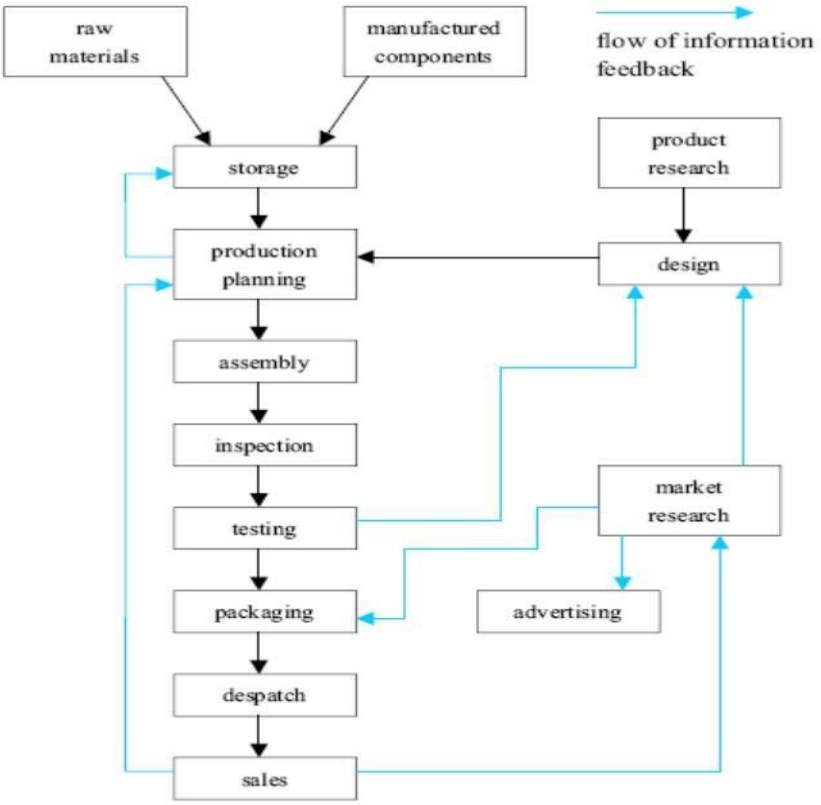
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Report 10

The diagram below shows the typical stages of consumer goods manufacturing, including the process by which information is fed back to earlier stages to enable adjustment.

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

The flow of Manufacturing Process:



Sample Answer:

This diagram **depicts** the phases at which the consumer goods are manufactured to get the end product. It also gives us an idea of the information that is given back to the earlier levels to enable adjustment of future products.

Firstly, raw materials and other components are stored together and production planning is done. There are **two major processes** involved in the overall manufacturing process: one is the manufacturing process itself and another one is the information feedback process with which the adjustment of the manufacturing is done.

After the product research, the designing is done and this input is used in product planning. **After** the production planning is complete, it moves on to stages like the assembly, inspection, testing and packaging. Feedback from the testing phase is used in designing and which leads back to product planning.

Again, market research affects the design and advertising and inputs from the market research are used in the packaging. **The final two levels** are dispatch and sales. The information flow gives feedback to other levels of manufacturing to refine and **adjust the process.**

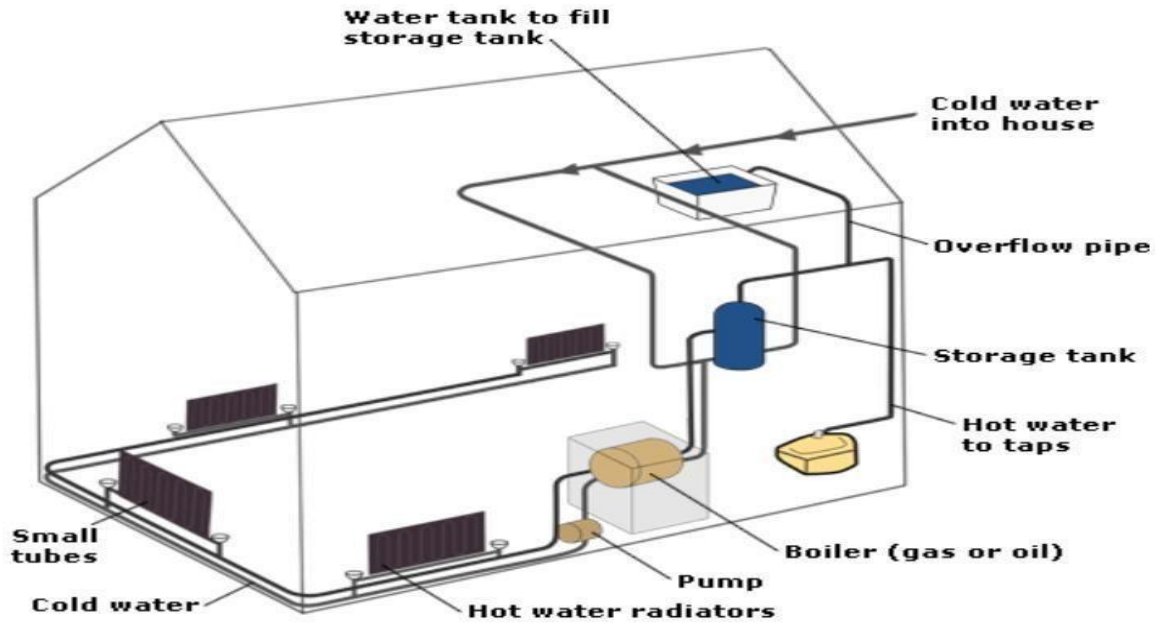
In summary, the consumer goods manufacturing process involves both the multi-staged manufacturing and research methods. The manufacturing process **involves** the storage, assembly, inspection, packing to the sales methods **whereas** the research process includes market & product research, design and advertisement.

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Report 11

The diagram below shows how a central heating system in a house works.

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



Sample Answer:

The given diagram **explains** how a central heating system operates in a typical house to keep the internal climate and tap water at a pre-set temperature. The diagram **demonstrates** how the tank, boiler and pipes ensure a constant flow of hot water to both the radiators and the taps.

According to the given diagram, for the central heating machine to work a cold water supply is needed, **in case of** the water overflow, this water flows to the storage tank through the overflow pipe and the excess water is stored in the storage. The water in the main water tank is **passed** through a boiler which is either a gas boiler or oil boiler and a pump is connected to the boiler. The hot water radiators are **connected** with the boiler and these radiators are made of small tubes. When the cold water passes through the pump and boiler, the temperatures of the water **increases** and the water turns hot and from the water taps, the hot water can be utilized. As the radiator connected to the boiler and pump are **spread across** the house, the whole system covers the house and helps to keep it **warm**.

In **summary**, the central heating system **mainly works** by the flow of hot water through the house and increasing the temperature of it emitted by the radiators to keep the house warm.

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Diagram

Report 1

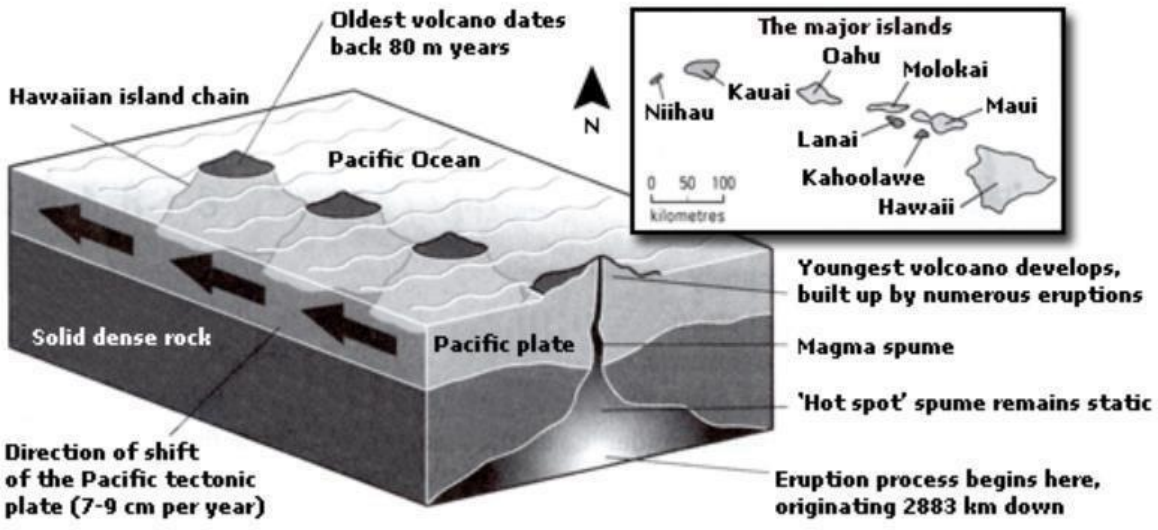
The diagram below gives information about the Hawaiian island chain in the centre of the Pacific Ocean.

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 map **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

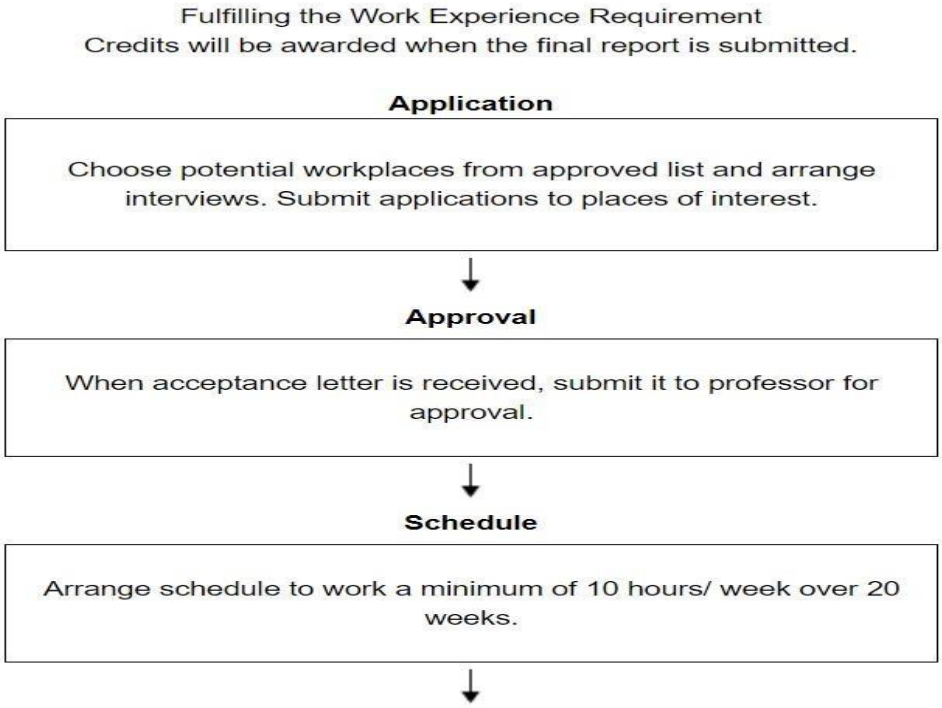
The flowchart below shows the process involved in completing the work experience requirement for university students.

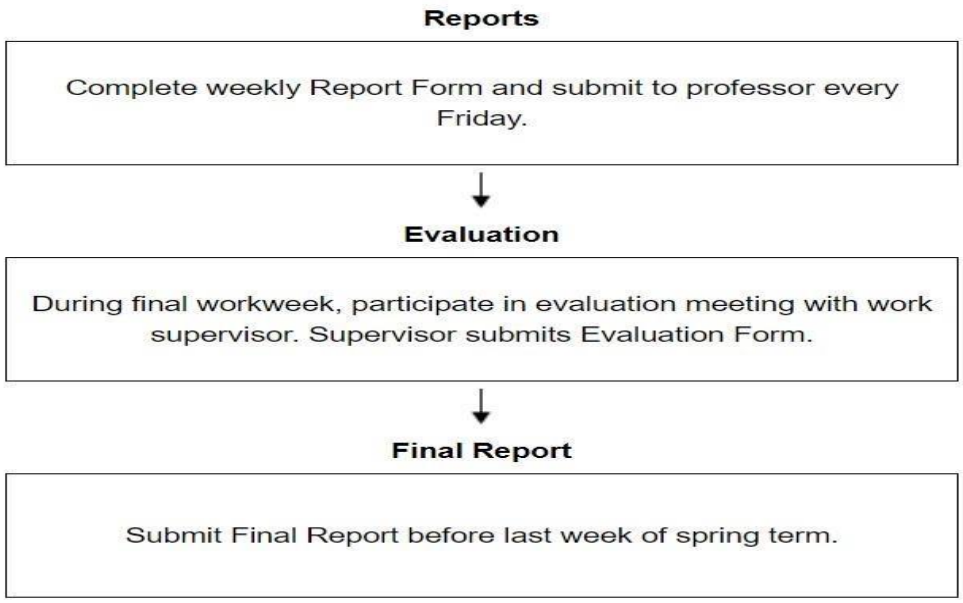
Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

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.

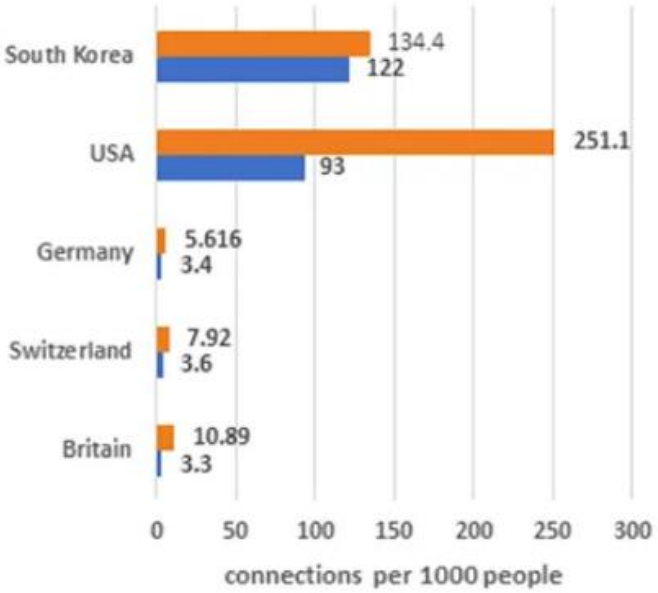
The fourth stage is reporting, **in this stage**, the student is required to complete the weekly report form with the details about the task completed and responsibility given at the workplace and submit it to the professor on the last weekday. **The fifth step** in this process is Evaluation, during 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.

Combinations

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



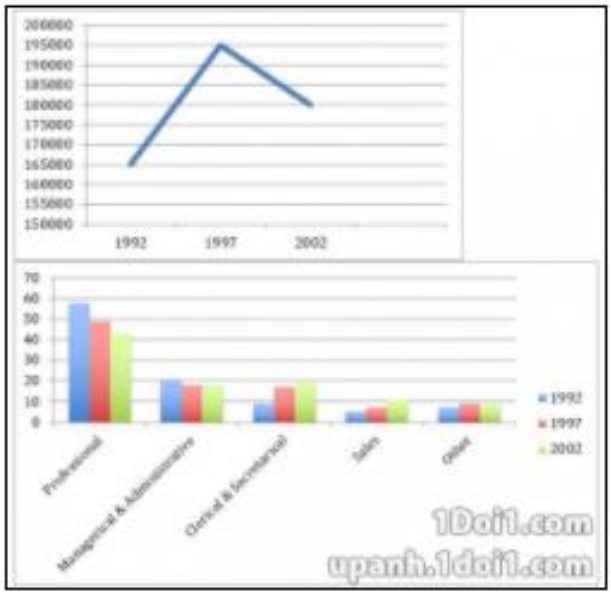
Sample Answer:

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.

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.

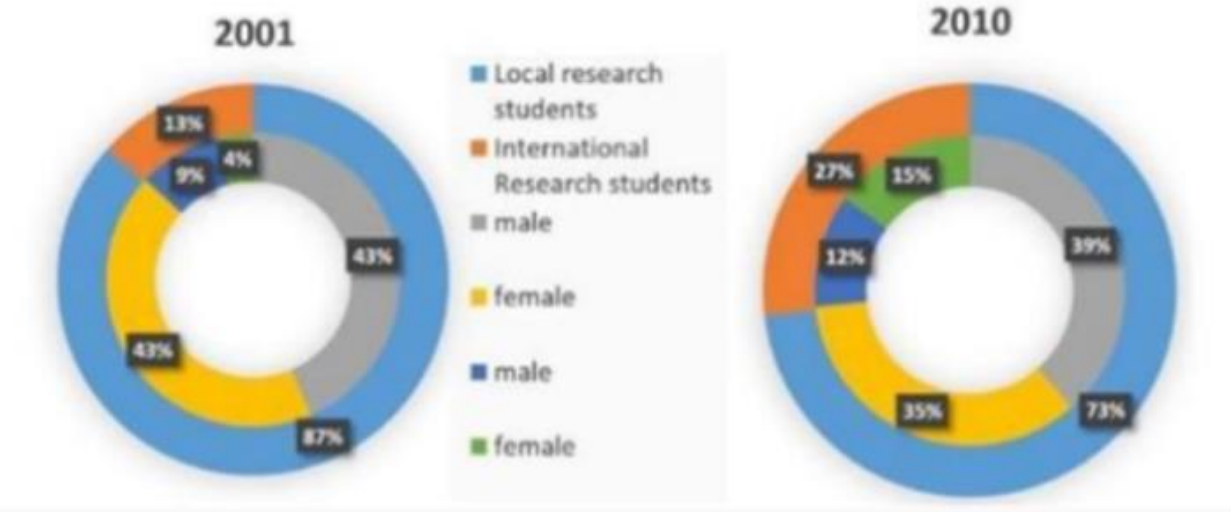
In the line graph, 165 thousand students graduated from college in 1992. By 1997 this number increased to 195 thousand. But in 2002 there was a sharp decline in the number of graduates, as the number was reduced to 180 thousand.

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.

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

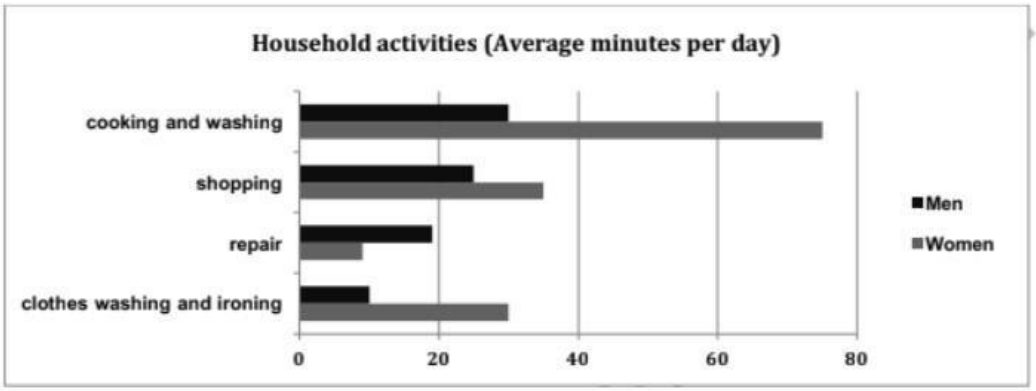
students' strength reduced to 73%. Moreover, the pie charts are further divided into male and female categories and provide information about the amount of local and international research students based on gender. The percentage of international research students increased from 9% male and 4% female to 12% male and 15% female respectively.

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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.

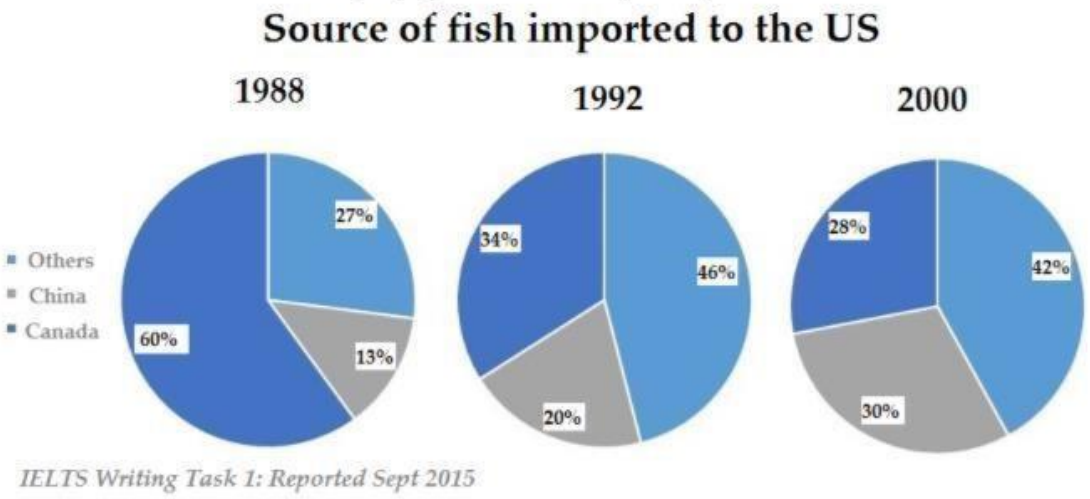
In summary, women spend more time on household chores than men, but both spend a **nearly equal** amount of time on leisure activities.

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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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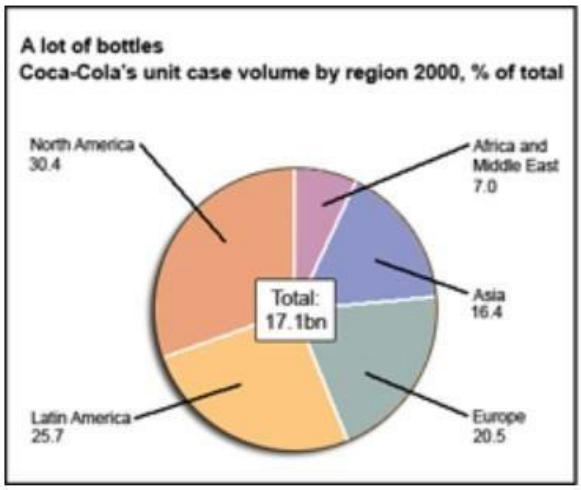
Pie Chart And a Line Graph

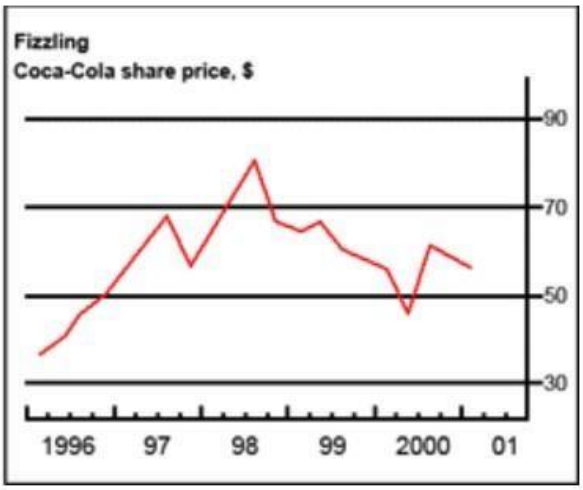
The chart and graph below give information about sales and share prices for CocaCola.

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.

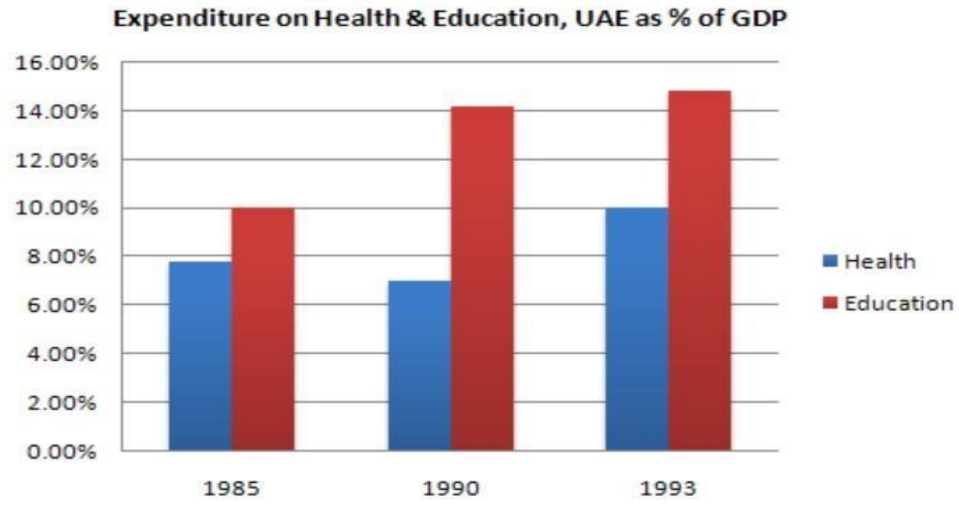
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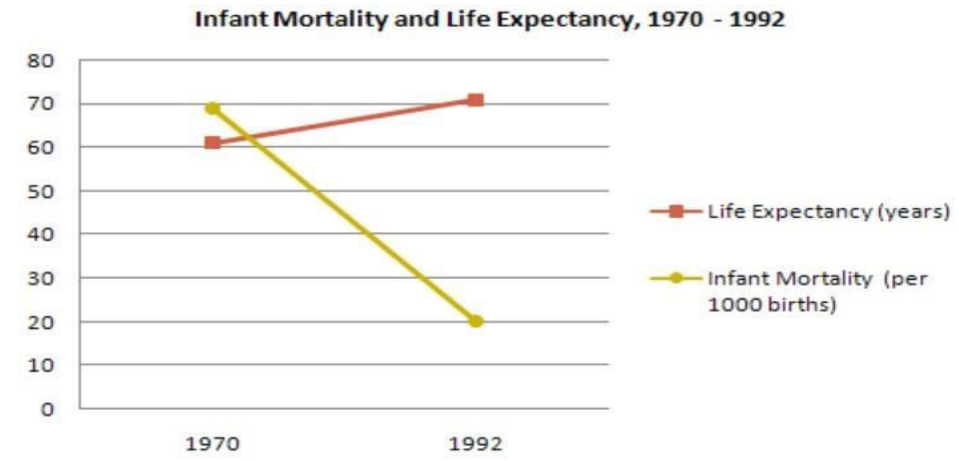
Bar Chart And a Line Graph

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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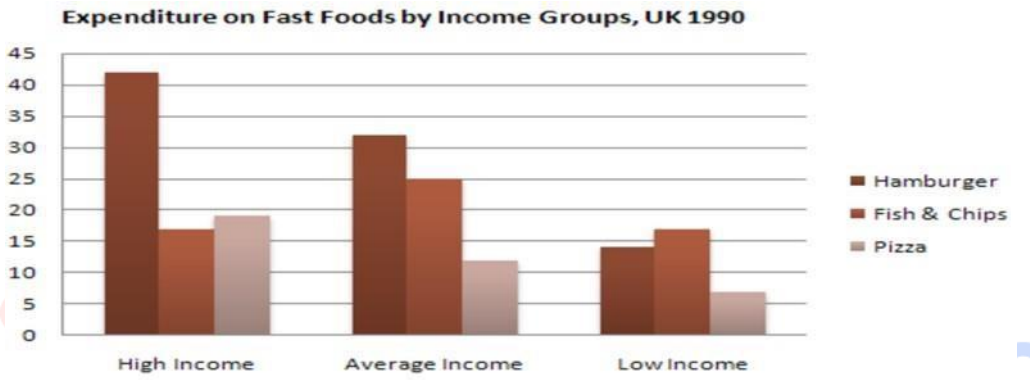
Bar Chart And a Line Graph

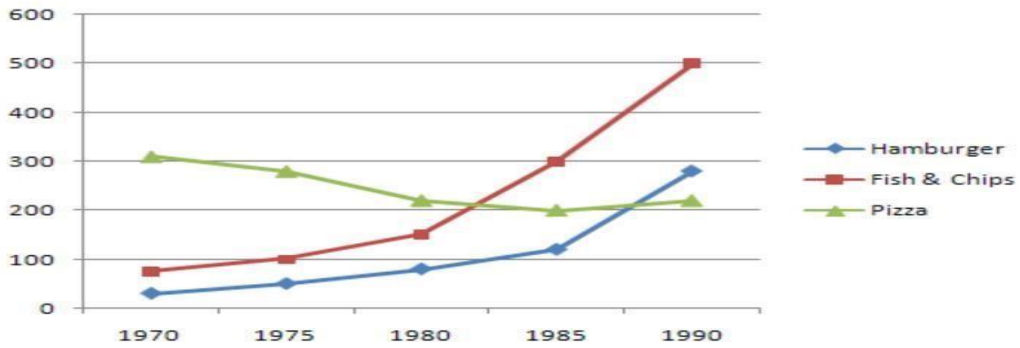
The chart below shows the amount of money per week spent on fast foods in Britain. The graph shows the trends in consumption of fast foods.

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.

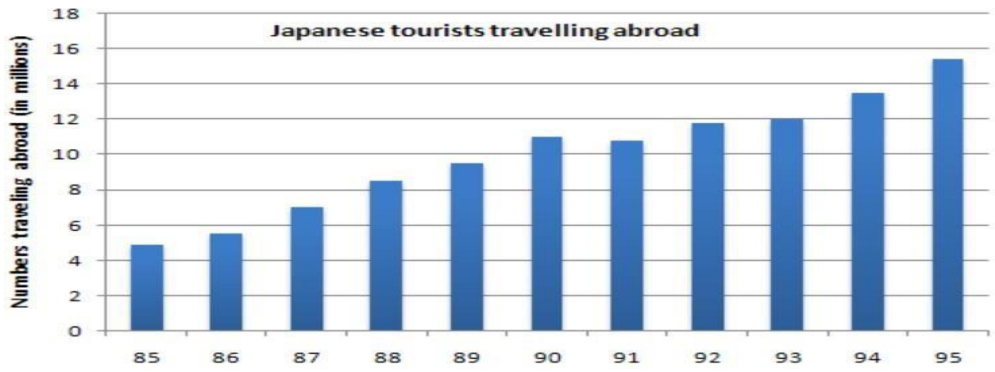
Moving on to the consumption of fast food in 30 years, it is observed that the consumption of fish and chips **increased drastically** by going from nearly 100 grams to **precisely** 500 grams. In 1970, pizza was the most consumed food with over 300 grams. In 30 years, hamburger **gained more popularity**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

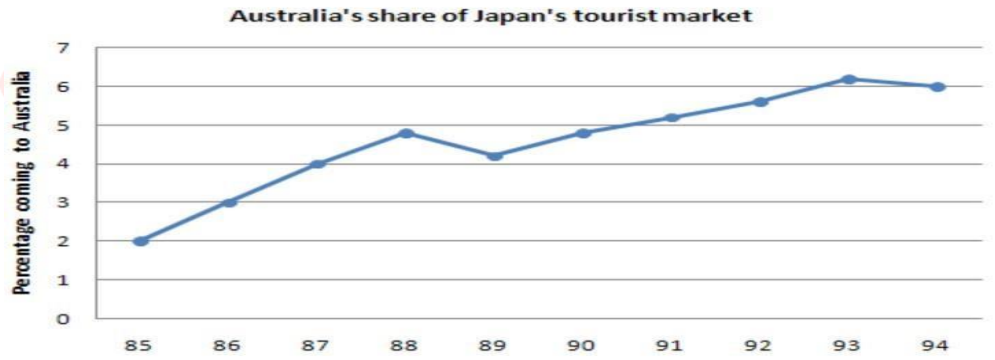
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Bar Chart And a Line Graph

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.

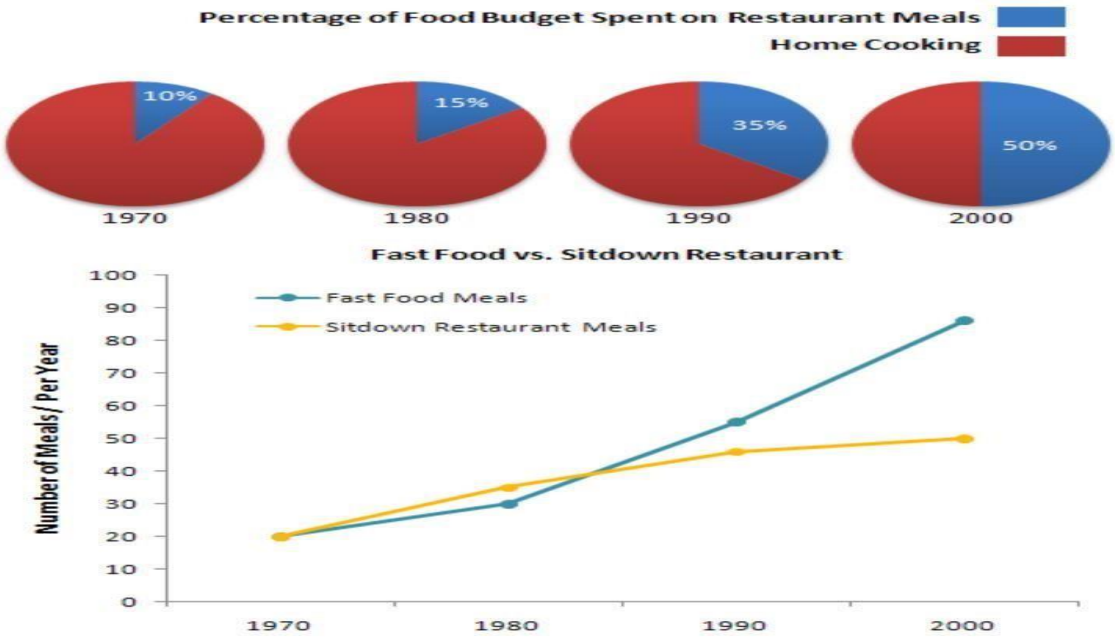
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Pie Chart And a Line Graph

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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