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## SAMPLE INTRODUCTION

The pie chart **illustrates the global distribution of water consumption** across three sectors—**agriculture, domestic use, and industry**, while the bar chart **compares how these same categories of water were utilised in China, India, New Zealand, and Canada** in the year **2000**, measured in **percentages**.

## SAMPLE INTRODUCTION

The pie chart **details the global distribution of water consumption** across three sectors—agriculture, domestic use and industry—whereas the accompanying bar chart **contrasts the proportional use of water within the same categories** across **China, India, New Zealand and Canada** in **2000**, scaled in **percentages**.

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## SAMPLE OVERVIEW

Overall, **agriculture dominated global water use**, and the same pattern was evident in **China and India**, whereas **Canada and New Zealand** allocated a significantly larger proportion of water to **industrial and domestic purposes**. Industries consumed the **lowest share globally**, but domestic use was the **least significant sector** in both China and India.

## SAMPLE OVERVIEW

Overall, water usage at the global level was **heavily skewed towards agricultural activities**, and a similar pattern was evident in **China and India**. In sharp contrast, **Canada and New Zealand indicated more diversified consumption**, with significantly greater emphasis on **domestic and industrial utilisation**. Notably, **industry accounted for the smallest global share**, while **agriculture dominated national patterns in two of the four countries**.

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## BODY PARAGRAPH 1 — Bullet Points (Agriculture Focus & Major Contrasts)

- **Worldwide**, agriculture constituted a **dominant 70%**, far surpassing domestic (8%) and industrial usage (22%).
  - **India** showed an **extreme agricultural reliance**, with **92%** of its water directed to farming — the **highest among all countries**.
  - **China**, while less pronounced, still allocated a substantial **69%** to agriculture, reflecting similar regional dependency.
  - **New Zealand** used **44%** for agriculture, indicating a **far more balanced distribution** than either Asian nation.
  - **Canada**, at just **8%**, recorded the **lowest agricultural allocation**, representing a **complete reversal** of India's pattern.
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## BODY PARAGRAPH 2 — Bullet Points (Industry + Domestic + Remaining Contrasts)

- **Industry**, which represented **22% globally**, was exceptionally dominant in **Canada (80%)**, making it the **most industrial-focused country** in the dataset.
  - **China** mirrored the **global industrial average**, also at **22%**, whereas **New Zealand (10%)** and **India (3%)** showed **minimal industrial utilisation**.
  - For **domestic usage**, **New Zealand (46%)** allocated the **largest share**, more than quadruple India's **5%**, and substantially above Canada's **12%** and China's **9%**.
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- 1. Plummet → fall dramatically
  - → *Tourist numbers plummeted after 2015.*
  - 2. Plateau → to remain stable without change
  - → *Production plateaued at 50 units for three consecutive years.*
  - 3. Conversely
  - → *Agricultural use rose sharply; conversely, industrial use remained minimal.*
  - 4. Meanwhile
  - → *China recorded high agricultural consumption; meanwhile, Canada showed the opposite pattern.*



- 5. Likewise
  - → Domestic use remained low in China; likewise, India showed a minimal share.
  - 6. Notably
  - → Notably, agriculture made up over 90% of India's total water use.
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## IELTS GRAMMAR QUIZ (15 QUESTIONS + ANSWERS + EXPLANATIONS)

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1. If governments \_\_\_\_\_ more funds into public transport, congestion would decrease.

- a) will invest
- b) invested
- c) have invested

 **Correct Answer: b) invested**

**Why?**

This is a **second conditional** → *If + past simple* → *would + base verb*.

- ✗ a) “will invest” = first conditional (wrong)
  - ✗ c) “have invested” = present perfect (doesn’t match conditional structure)
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2. The number of people \_\_\_\_\_ risen sharply.

- a) have
- b) has
- c) having

 **Correct Answer: b) has**

**Why?**

“The number of...” = **singular**, so it always takes **has**.

- ✗ a) “have” = plural verb → grammar error
  - ✗ c) “having” = not a verb here → incorrect
- 



3. Online learning, \_\_\_\_\_ has become extremely popular, offers flexibility.

- a) that
- b) which
- c) who

 **Correct Answer: b) which**

**Why?**

Non-defining clause → **which** (not “that”).

-  a) “that” cannot be used in non-defining clauses
  -  c) “who” is only for people
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4. Modern devices \_\_\_\_\_ in almost every household.

- a) are found
- b) found
- c) are finding

 **Correct Answer: a) are found**

**Why?**

Passive voice (present simple): **are + past participle**.

-  b) “found” = incomplete
  -  c) “are finding” = active continuous → wrong meaning
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5. He wants to become \_\_\_\_\_ engineer in the future.

- a) a
- b) an
- c) the

 **Correct Answer: b) an**

**Why?**

“Engineer” begins with a vowel sound → **an**.

-  a) “a” → incorrect sound
  -  c) “the” → too specific; not needed
- 



## 6. Choose the most formal sentence:

- a) Kids should get more time to play.
- b) Children must be given more leisure time.
- c) Kids gotta have more time to play.

 **Correct Answer: b)**

**Why?**

Formal tone + passive structure → perfect for IELTS Writing.

-  a) "Kids" = informal
-  c) "gotta" = slang

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## 7. Public transport is becoming \_\_\_\_\_ than before.

- a) more reliable
- b) reliabler
- c) most reliable

 **Correct Answer: a) more reliable**

**Why?**

Two-syllable adjective → **more + adjective** for comparative.

-  b) "reliabler" = incorrect form
-  c) superlative (wrong grammar)

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## 8. If the government had acted earlier, the crisis \_\_\_\_\_ avoided.

- a) will be
- b) would have been
- c) was

 **Correct Answer: b) would have been**

**Why?**

Third conditional → *If + had + past participle* → *would have + V3*

-  a) future tense → wrong
-  c) simple past → incorrect structure



9. \_\_\_\_\_ have young adults relied so heavily on technology.

- a) Never before
- b) Before never
- c) Never

 **Correct Answer: a) Never before**

**Why?**

Negative adverb + inversion.

Correct: *Never before have...*

-  b) word order wrong
-  c) incomplete (needs “before” + inversion)

10. The rise \_\_\_\_\_ online shopping has transformed behaviour.

- a) in
- b) of
- c) to

 **Correct Answer: a) in**

**Why?**

Correct collocation = “rise **in** something”.

-  b) “of” → wrong
-  c) “to” → incorrect preposition

11. Higher unemployment often leads to \_\_\_\_\_ crime rates.

- a) increase
- b) increasing
- c) increased

 **Correct Answer: c) increased**

**Why?**

Needs adjective + noun → **increased crime rates**.

-  a) “increase” = noun (wrong form)
-  b) “increasing” = continuous sense → awkward



12. Researchers \_\_\_\_\_ a strong connection between diet and productivity.

- a) find
- b) have found
- c) are finding

 **Correct Answer: b) have found**

**Why?**

Present perfect → findings are still relevant now.

-  a) simple present = general facts, not specific findings
  -  c) continuous → not used for completed research
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13. Many cities suffer from serious traffic \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) problems
- b) issues
- c) congestion

 **Correct Answer: c) congestion**

**Why?**

Best, most natural collocation: **traffic congestion**.

-  a) “problems” → too general
  -  b) “issues” → vague
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14. The rapid growth of urban populations has caused several \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) challenges environmental
- b) environmental challenges
- c) environment challenges

 **Correct Answer: b) environmental challenges**

**Why?**

Correct adjective + noun order.

-  a) reversed order → wrong
  -  c) “environment” is not an adjective
- 



15. Although online education is convenient, \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) but it lacks interaction
- b) it lacks interaction
- c) lacks interaction

 **Correct Answer: b) it lacks interaction**

**Why?**

“Although” ≠ “but” → cannot be used together.

Sentence needs subject + verb.

-  a) double conjunction → wrong
-  c) missing subject → incomplete

