Ielts Academic Writing Task 1 Samples

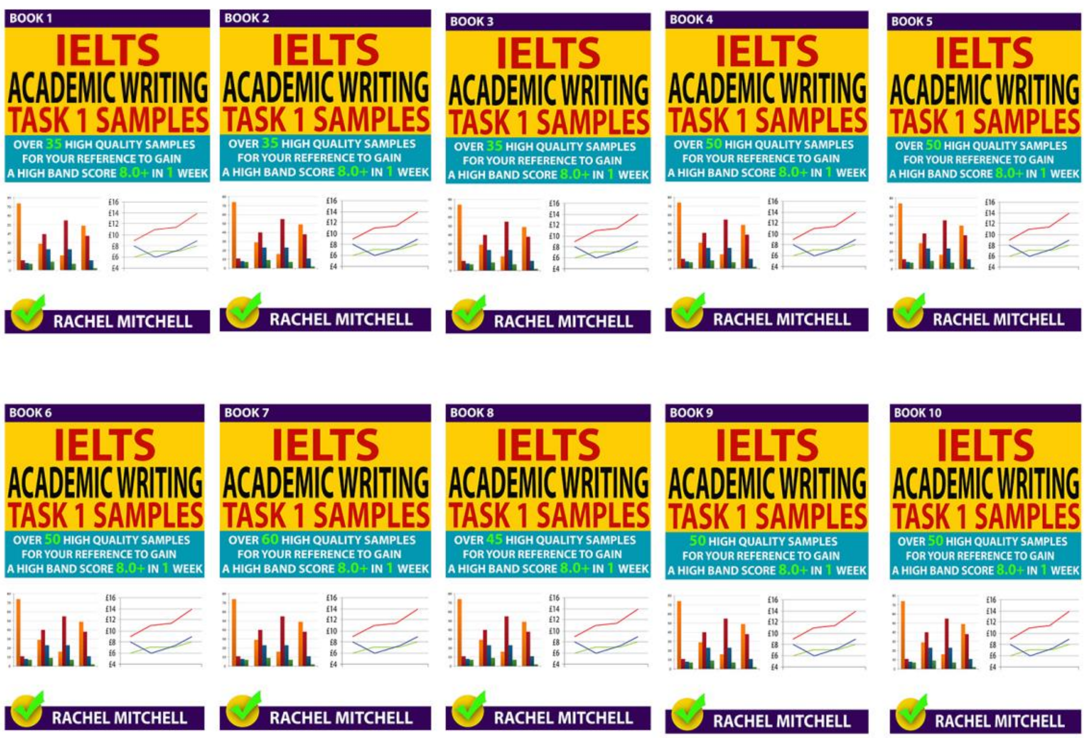
Over 450 High Quality Samples for Your Reference to Gain a High Band Score 8.0+ In 1 Week (Box set)

-- By Rachel Mitchell –

IELTS

NEW

ACADEMIC WRITING TASK 1 SAMPLES



RACHEL MITCHELL

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INTRODUCTION

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This book is well designed and written by an experienced native teacher from the USA who has been teaching IELTS for over 10 years. She really is the expert in training IELTS for students at each level. In this book, she will provide you over 450 high quality sample essays to help you easily achieve an 8.0+ in the IELTS Writing Task 1 (Academic), even if your English is not excellent. These samples will also walk you through step-by-step on how to develop your well-organized answers for the Task 1 Writing.

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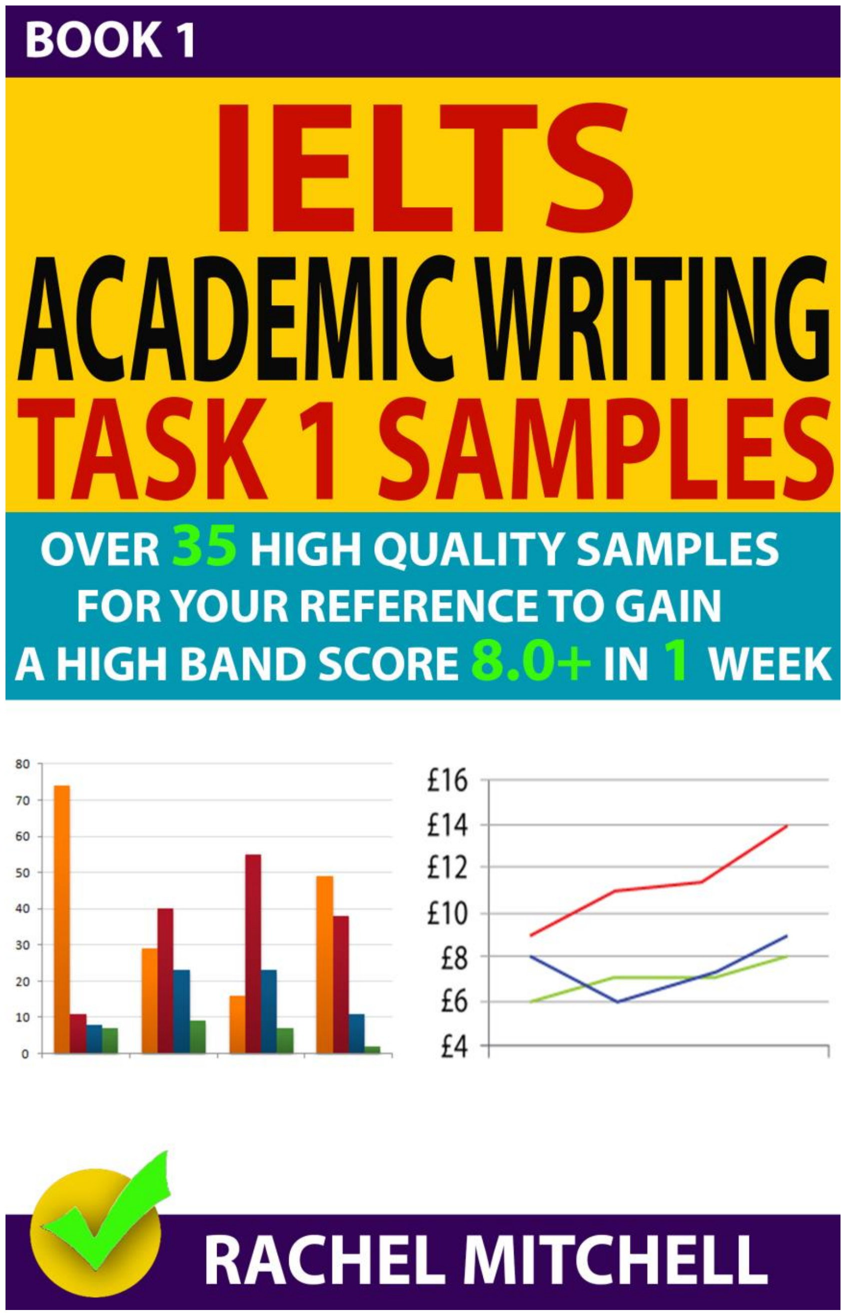
Ielts Academic Writing Task 1 Samples

Over 35 High Quality Samples for Your Reference to Gain a High Band Score 8.0+ In 1 Week (Book 1)

-- By Rachel Mitchell –



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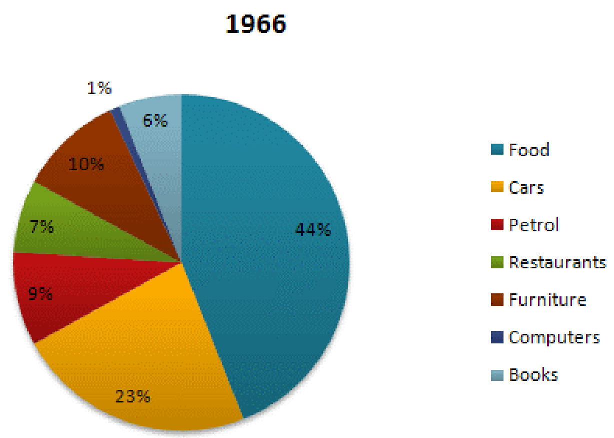
SAMPLE 1

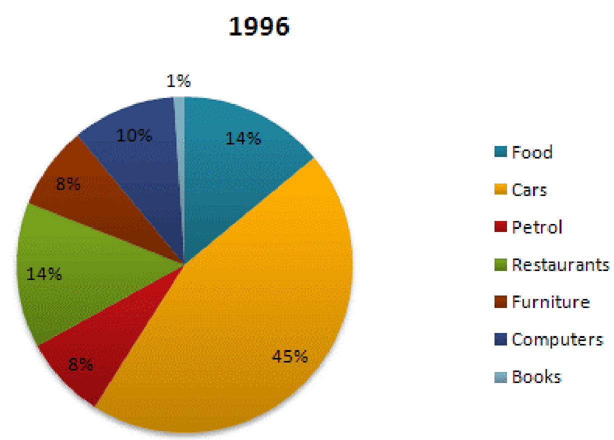
The given pie charts compare the expenses in 7 different categories in 1966 and 1996 by American Citizens.

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

You should write at least 150 words.

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.





MODEL ANSWER 1:

The pie charts compare the expenditure on 7 certain categories by American citizens in 1966 and 1996.

Overall, the figures showed that the Americans spent more amount of money on food and cars than other remaining items in both years. Nevertheless, there were numerous changes in American people's expenses from 1966 to 1996.

In the year 1966, food and car are two goods that the citizens mostly used their budget to purchase, at about 44% for food and 23% for car. In contrast, people are less likely to spend on 4 other categories with similar percentages, including 9% on petrol, 7% on restaurants, 10% on furniture and only 6% on books. Likewise, computers were the least expensed categories by exactly 1% in 1966.

In 1996, the figures for car expenditure/ spending increased by twofold at 45% compared to that in 1966. On the contrary, the consumption of food decreased dramatically to 14% and was equal to that of restaurants, which jumped double since 1966. Meanwhile, the proportion of two categories, petrol and furniture almost stayed the same, at 8% for both. Another visible trend was that the computer expenditure surged to 10% while that of books dropped to 1%.

199 words

MODEL ANSWER 2:

The pie charts illustrate the expenditure of US citizens in 6 different categories in 1966 and 1996.

Overall, food and cars accounted for the largest proportion in 1966 and 1996 respectively. Additionally, there was a reduction in the amount of money US inhabitants spent on food, petrol, furniture and books whereas car, restaurants and computer experienced an increase over the period shown.

In 1966, food was the primary source of expenses, at 44%; however, its number decreased remarkably by 30% to only 14%, which was the second highest together with restaurants in the year 1996. During the period of 30 years, the figure for expenditure on furniture remained relatively constant, at about 10% and 8% in 1966 and 1996 respectively. Over the same period of time, books saw a slight decrease of precisely 5%, which accounted for the lowest percentage in 1996.

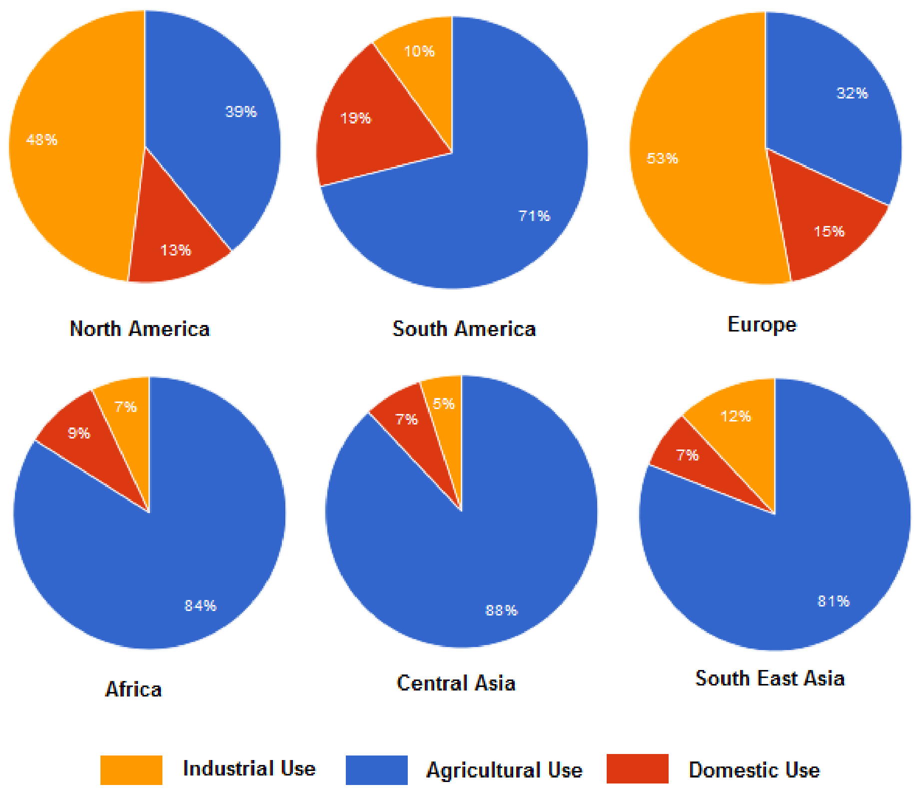
In terms of cars, its figure witnessed a significant growth from 23% to 45% and remained the highest point in the year 1996. Likewise, US residents spent more money on restaurants than they did previously, at exactly 14% in 1996. In addition, computers accounted for the lowest proportion in 1966; however, 30 years later, its percentage increased dramatically, climbing to 10% in the year 1996. Meanwhile, there was a small change of 1% in the amount of money spent on petrol by US inhabitants, from 9% to 8% in 1966 and 1996 respectively.

220 words

SAMPLE 2

The charts below show the percentage of water used for different purposes in six areas of the world.

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



MODEL ANSWER 1:

The pie charts compare the proportion of water consumption for industry, agriculture, and domestic purpose in six separate regions of the world.

Overall, it is clear that water used for agriculture accounts for the largest proportion, except for North America and Europe, mainly providing for industrial use.

With regard to agricultural use, Central Asia is the area that uses the greatest level of water, at exactly 88%, followed by the figure for Africa and South East Asia, at 84% and 81% respectively. South America needs a smaller rate, with 71%, compared to one-third of the total consumption in Europe.

In contrast, Europe area primarily uses water for industry, making up the highest percentage among the remaining regions, over a half of the total. Likewise, 48% of water is prioritized this purpose in North America, contrasting to 10% of that in South America. A noticeable pattern is that all six areas use an inconsiderable percentage of water for domestic purpose, apart from South America, with 19%, being the most significant consumption level.

172 words

MODEL ANSWER 2:

The pie charts give information about the proportion of water used for industrial, agricultural and domestic purposes in 6 different regions in the world.

Overall, more water is consumed by agriculture than by industry and homes in the two Asia regions, Africa, and South America. By contrast, industry accounts for the vast majority of water used in North America and Europe.

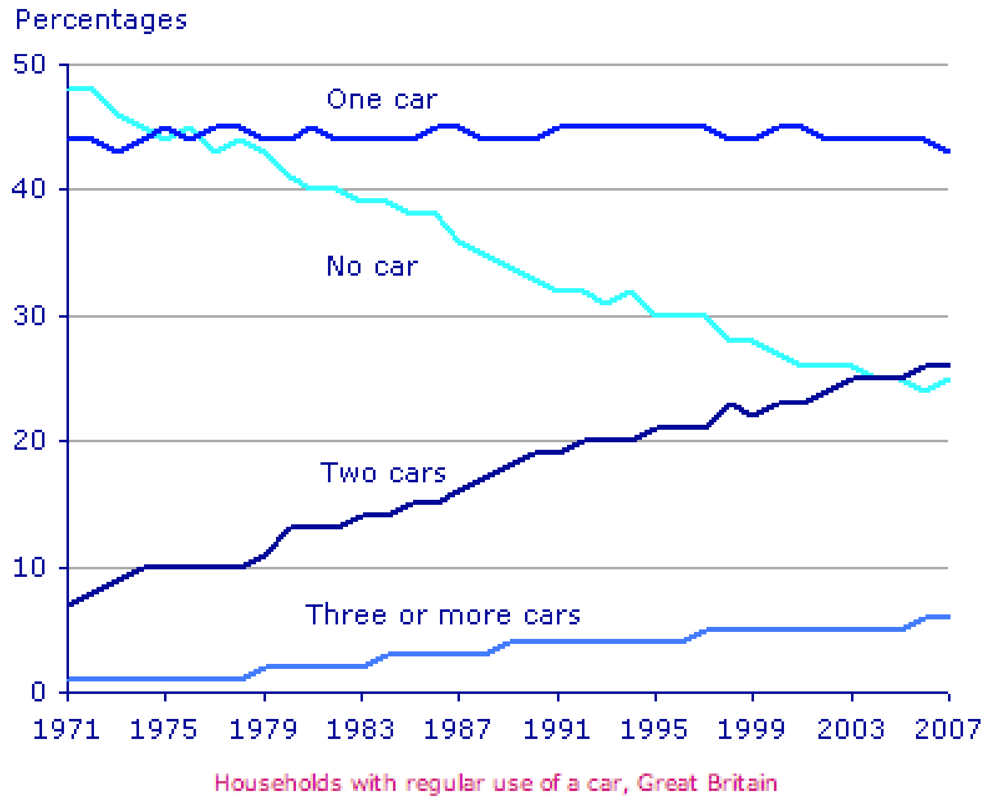
Out of 6 areas of the world, agriculture is the main use of water in Central and South East Asia, Africa and South America. The figures for 4 areas are at/take up 88%, 81%, 84% and 71% respectively. In contrast, only 39% of agricultural water consumption in North America, which is 7% higher than the figure for Europe.

The opposite trend can be seen in water consumption for Industry. This (category) makes up 53% of total water usage in Europe compared to 48% (of total water usage) in North America. By comparison, the figures for 4 remaining regions were much lower, varying from 5% to 12%. In terms of Domestic use, while the proportion of water used for homes in the two regions of America and Europe is over 13%, the figures for Central and South East Asia and Africa are under 10%.

204 words

SAMPLE 3

The graph below gives information about car ownership in Britain from 1971 to 2007.



MODEL ANSWER 1:

The graph illustrates the proportion of cars used by households in Great Britain during a 36-year period from 1971 to 2007.

Overall, the percentage of households who owned cars in Britain increased between 1971 and 2007. In addition, the number of households with two cars increased while the number of households without a car decreased rapidly.

Great Britain saw a steady increase in car ownership during a 20-year period. In 1995, 20% of British families owned two cars while the figure for using three or more cars was about 6%. During the same period, the percentage of families with no car decreased sharply from 48% to approximately 25%.

From 1999 to 2007, there was an increasing number of families who purchased two cars and three or more cars, with 28% and 8%, respectively. Meanwhile, families with one car still made up the majority for the whole line graph, but their percentage dropped slightly to 42% in 2007.

158 words

MODEL ANSWER 2:

The line graph compares different households in terms of the number of cars that they owned in the Great Britain between 1971 and 2007.

Overall, there were significant changes in the car ownership over the period of 36 years. In particular, the percentages of households without a car decreased while the reverse was true in the proportion of two-car British families.

In 1971, almost half the number of households did not use cars regularly. Around 45% of households had one car, but only about 7% had two cars. Meanwhile, the figure for families with more than two cars was just under 3%.

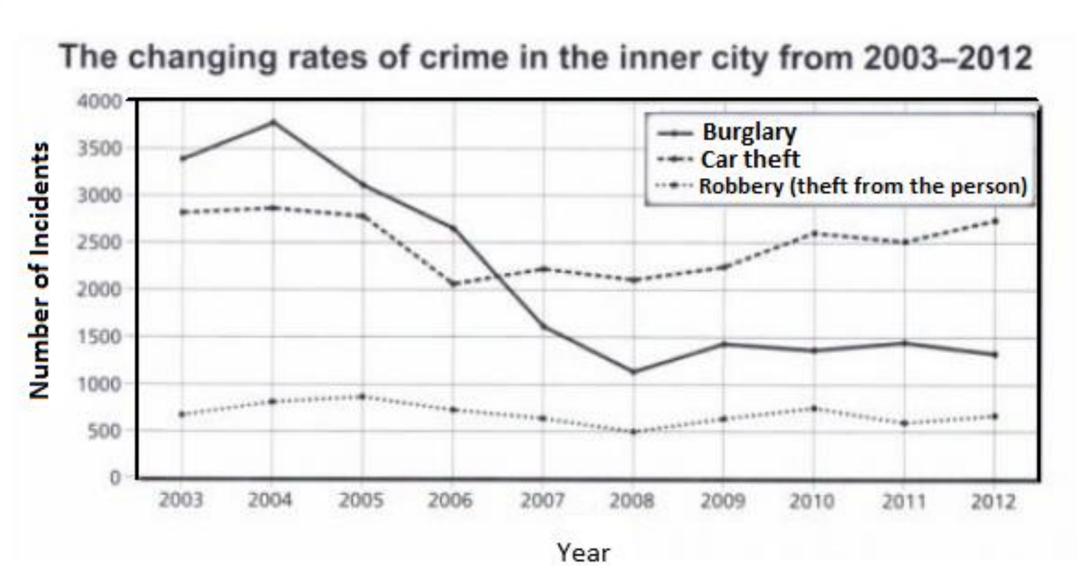
From the late 1970s to 2007, one-car households accounted for the largest portion of the total car ownership in Britain. Although there was a minor change in the figure for this category, it always remained above 40%. While the percentage of no-car families dropped significantly to 25%, the proportion of two-car families rose to around 26%. A gradual increase was seen in the rate of households using more than two cars, with approximately 5% in 2007.

178 words

SAMPLE 4

The chart below shows the changes that took place in three different areas of crime in New Port city center from 2003-2012.

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



MODEL ANSWER 1:

The line graph illustrates the fluctuation of crime rates in three various types in Newport city over the period of 9 years, from 2003 to 2012.

Overall, all kinds of crime experienced frequent changes over 9 years with different levels. While the rates of car theft and robbery fluctuated slightly during the 9-year period, the number of incidents reported due to burglary saw a significant downward trend.

In 2013, starting at the point of nearly 3500 incidents, the figures for burglary reached its peak at approximately 3750 incidents in 2004. The following 4 years followed by a sharp decline before hitting its bottom of around 1200 incidents. The rates of burglary in the remaining period increased a little bit and remained nearly unchanged around the point of 1400 incidents.

Theft relating to cars stayed constant in 2 years at about 2800 incidents before its sudden drop in 2006 to just above 2000 incidents. The rest of time witnessed a gradual increase to nearly the same level in 2003, 2750 incidents. There was a significant change that could be seen from robbery, the type of crime which had the lowest number of incidents, at around 650 incidents.

196 words

MODEL ANSWER 2:

The line graph compares three different types of crime in terms of a number of incidents in the center of Newport city between 2003 and 2012.

It is clear that the number of robbery incidents was by far the lowest figure during the research period. Additionally, the figure for burglaries experienced the most dramatic change from 2003 to 2012.

In 2003, the quantity of burglaries was highest, at nearly 3500, while the figure for robberies was significantly lower, at around 700. At the same time, about 2800 incidents happening were car thefts. From 2003 to 2008, the number of burglary incidents decreased remarkably and reached the lowest point at roughly 1200. Meanwhile, Newport city centre witnessed slight declines in the figures for car thefts and robberies.

In the following four-year period, the number of car theft incidents rose gradually to slightly more than 2700 and became the highest figure in the chart. The figure for robberies seemed to remain stable at just over 500, while there was an insignificant increase to approximately 1300 in the number of incidents caused by burglars.

180 words

SAMPLE 5

The pie chart below shows the main reasons why agricultural land becomes less productive. The table shows how these causes affected three regions of the world during the 1990s.

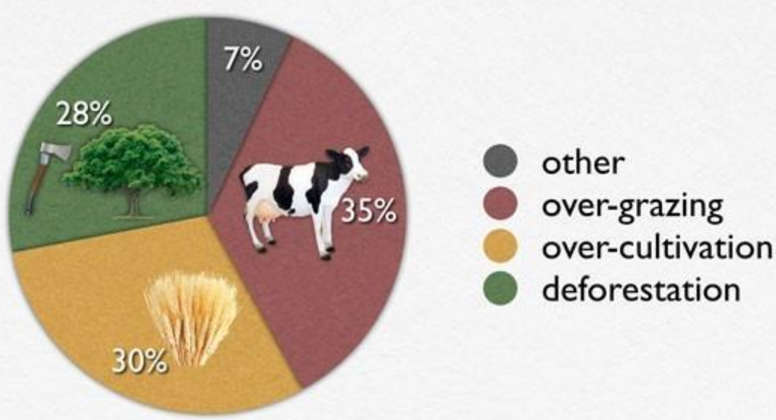
Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Causes of land degradation by region

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

Causes of worldwide land degradation



MODEL ANSWER 1:

The pie chart illustrates 4 main reasons caused the degradation of agricultural land. The table shows the percentage of land in three specific regions was affected by these causes in the year 1990.

Overall, it is clear that over-grazing was the primary factor causing degradation. Moreover, Europe was by far the region which was influenced the most in the total land degraded.

From the pie chart, over-grazing accounted for the largest proportion, at 35 %, which was the major cause leading to degradation. Meanwhile, the second most notable reason was deforestation (30%), which was slightly higher than the proportion of over-cultivation, by 2%.

According to the table, Europe had the highest rate of land degraded by deforestation with 9.8%, while the impact on Oceania and North America was minimal, at 1.7 and 0.2 respectively. In the data of land degraded by over-cultivation, 7.7% land of Europe decreased in the productivity and 3.3% North America experienced the same influence. Interestingly, over-cultivation had no effect to Oceania. In contrast, Oceania had 11.3% of degraded farmland because of over-grazing. The figures for Europe and North America was lower, at 5.5% and 1.5% respectively.

190 words

MODEL ANSWER 2:

The charts illustrate the four main factors which resulted in farmland degradation all over the world and depict the percentage of those in three separate regions.

Overall, it is evident that Europe suffered more from land degradation than the two other lands, and the two main causes of this were deforestation and overgrazing.

65% of the world degradation land has its roots from over-grazing and deforestation, constituting 35% and 30% respectively. In addition, 28% of global degradation is due to over-cultivation. Other causes account for only 7%.

In the 1990s, due to deforestation, 9.8% of the land in Europe was degraded, while the impact of this on Oceania and North America was minimal, at only 1.7% and 0.2% respectively. There was 13% of degraded farmland in Oceania caused mainly by over-grazing. Meanwhile, the total degraded land in North America made up the lowest proportion, and the main causes were over-cultivation (3.3%) and over-grazing (1.8%). In contrast, Europe had the largest percentage of land degradation (23%) as well as a significant proportion in over-cultivation (7.7%) and over-grazing (5.5%).

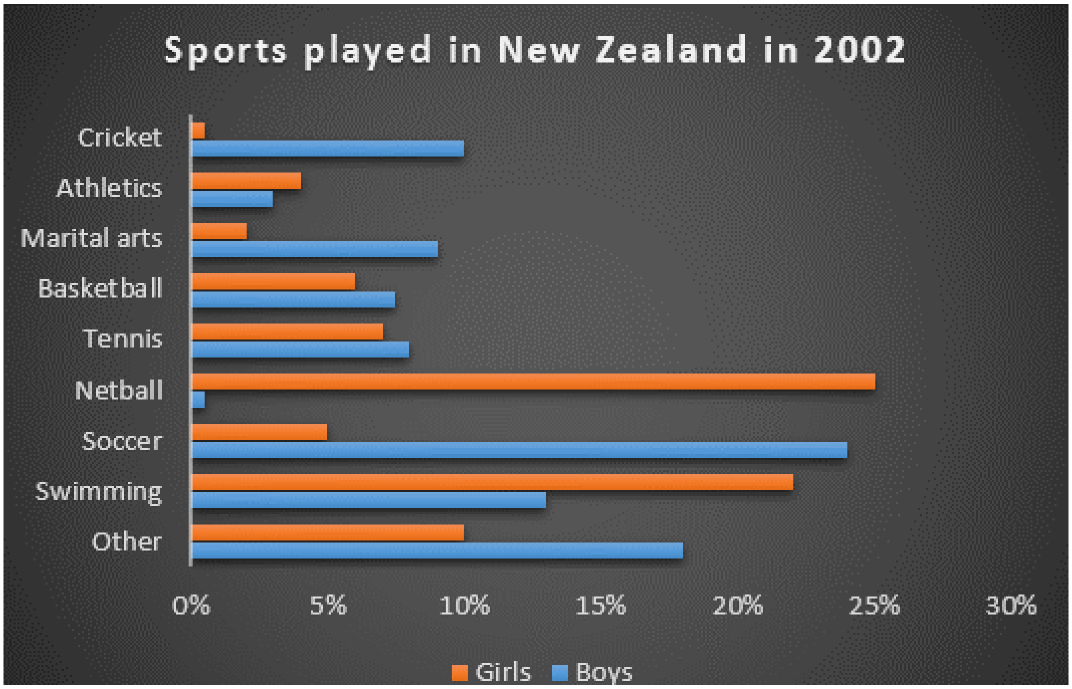
177 words

SAMPLE 6

The chart below gives information about the most common sports played in New' Zealand in 2002.

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

Write at least 150 words.



MODEL ANSWER 1:

The bar chart compares the proportion of boys and girls who participated in various sports in New Zealand in the year 2002.

Overall, it is apparent that there were significant differences in the percentage of boys and girls who took part in most of these sports, whereas basketball and tennis experienced a similar figure in both genders.

Among girls, the most common sports were netball and swimming which made up over 25% and 23%, respectively, followed by tennis, basketball, athletics, which all had the figure of under 10%. By contrast, cricket and modern arts were the least common activities chosen by girls, which represented a mere 1% and 2% in that order. Finally, 10% of girls took part in other activities.

When it comes to the figure for boys, the sports with the highest participation figure were soccer, swimming, and cricket with 25%, 13%, and 12%, respectively. Meanwhile, martial arts, basketball, tennis were in the next position which all had the figure between 8% and 11%. In a stark contrast, the most striking feature can be seen from the chart is that fewer boys participated athletics and netball than girls did which were only 3% and 1%, compared to 5% and 21% of girls in that order. About 18% of boys played other sports.

215 words

MODEL ANSWER 2:

The bar chart provides information about the proportion of two genders who participated in different sports in New Zealand in 2002.

Overall, it is clear that there were significant differences in the percentage of boys and girls who took part in most of these sports. However, the proportion of those who played basketball and tennis was similar.

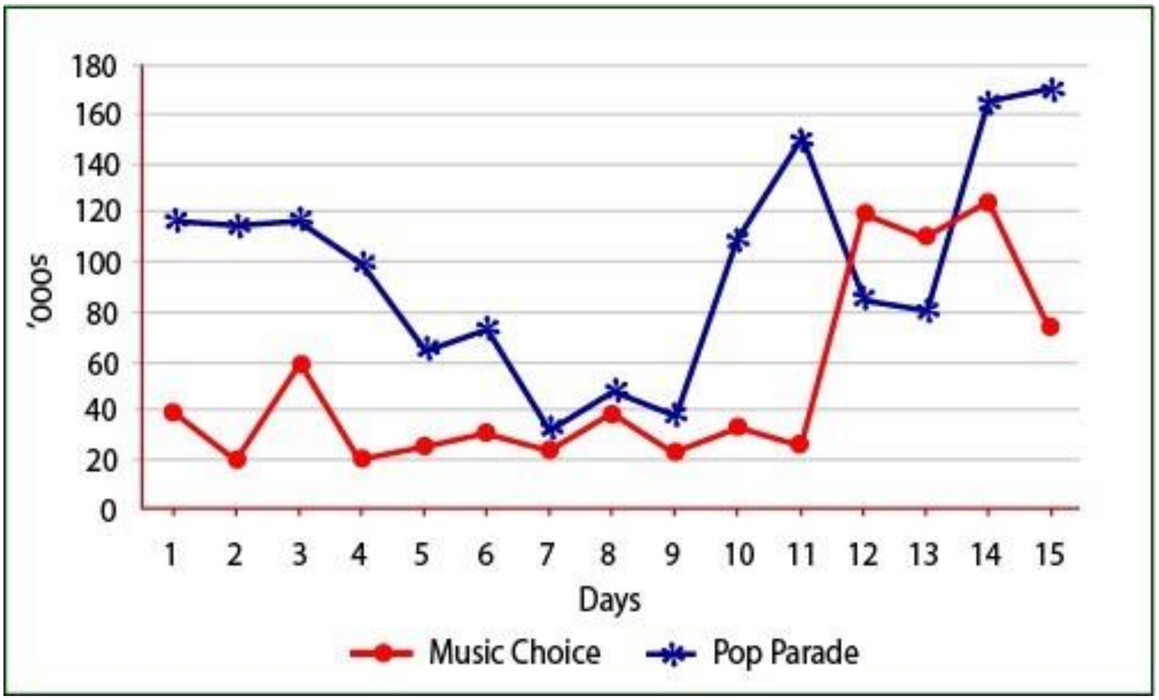
Among girls, 25% played netball and the slightly lower percentage - 22% - enjoyed swimming. The proportion of girls who took part in basketball and tennis was 6% and 7% respectively. These were followed by soccer, athletics and martial arts which were 6%, 5%, and less than 5% respectively. Finally, participation in other sports totaled around 10%.

In contrast, among boys, only 1% played netball, while the sports with the highest participation figure was soccer, at 25%. Around 13% and 11% of boys took part in swimming and cricket respectively. Sports which all had figures of between 3% and 9% were tennis, basketball, and martial arts. About 18% of boys participated in other sports.

172 words

SAMPLE 7

The graph below compares the number of visits to two new music sites on the web. Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.



MODEL ANSWER 1:

The line graph illustrates the number of audiences coming to two music sites online, namely Music Choice and Pop Parade, and the changes of these data during 15-days term.

Overall, the daily visits of both two music concerts fluctuated rapidly from the beginning to the end. Despite some similarities between two lines, the general number of visitors throughout 15 days of Pop Parade was higher than that of Music Choice.

In the first two days, the visits rates decreased from 40 to 20 visits per day before there was a small rise in day 3. Unfortunately, the number of visitors declined slightly and hardly changed by 20-40 visits between day 4 and day 11. However, there seems to be a sharp recovery of 120 visits on day 12, which was the highest point of the line. Throughout the remainder of the period, there was a little movement in data changing until a small drop on day 15.

Over the same period, the statistics of visitors in Pop Parade changed most of the time. It had a great start at 120 people per day in day 1; yet the number of visits reduced insignificantly during the next 8 days, reached the bottom of 38 visits on day 7 before the sudden recovery of 145 people during day 10 and 11. After a slight reduction in the next 2 days, the number of visits reached a peak at the final day of 175.

220 words

MODEL ANSWER 2:

The line graph/ chart compares the figures for visitors to two different music sites online and how these figures change over a period of 15 days.

Overall, there is a rise in the figures for visitors who visit both sites over the 15-day period. Although the two trends are similar in terms of the general increase, the figure for visitors to Pop Parade in most days is higher than that of Music Choice.

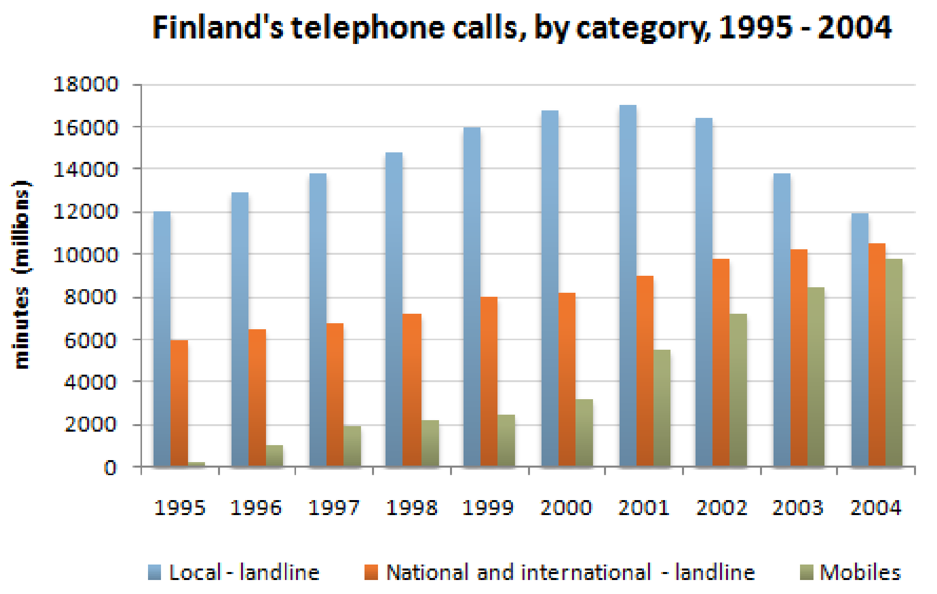
For the first 9 days, there is a gradual decline in the proportion of visitors to Pop Parade sites, which fall from 120,000 visitors to 40,000 visitors. However, for the next 2 days, the number of visitors to the Pop Parade site grows/ increases sharply to over 140,000 visits. It drops to about 80,000 visits from 12th to 13th before reaching the highest point during the 15 day period, which is around 170,000 visitors.

Over the similar period, the figure for visitors to Music Choice site varies less significantly than to Pop Parade. It fluctuates during 11 days, although it almost remains above 20,000 visits. However, in the following 3 days, the figure for visitors to Music Choice site increases rapidly to the highest point of the whole line graph, over 120,000 visits. By contrast, in the last day, the number of visitors to Music Choice decreases rapidly by over 40,000 visitors, falling to below 80,000 visitors on the 15th day.

219 words

SAMPLE 8

The chart below shows the total number of minutes (in billions) of telephone calls in the UK, divided into three categories, from 1995 – 2002.



MODEL ANSWER 1:

The bar chart compares different types of telephone calls in the UK in terms of a total number of minutes from 1995 to 2000.

Overall, while local-fixed line gained the most popularity in the UK, there was an upward trend in the number of minutes spent on three categories of phone calls.

With regard to local-fixed line, the number of minutes increased between 1995 and 1998, rising from more than 70 billion to just under 90 billion. It reached a peak of 90 billion in the following year before experiencing a drop of nearly 20 billion throughout the remainder of the period.

There was a gradual growth in the figure for national and international – fixed line during the 7-year period, from about 38 billion to approximately 61 billion shown. Similarly, mobiles saw the number of minutes go up considerably from around 3 billion in 1995 to reach the highest point of almost 45 billion in 2002. It is noticeable that the number of minutes spent on mobiles in the year 2002 was nearly three times as high as that in 1999.

181 words

MODEL ANSWER 2:

The bar chart gives data about the amount of time people in the UK spent on three types of telephone calls over a 7-year period from 1995 to 2002.

Overall, it is clear that the time for using local – fixed-line remained relatively unchanged while the figures for national and international - fixed line and mobiles increased. Moreover, local – fixed line was by far the most common way of communication by phone in the UK.

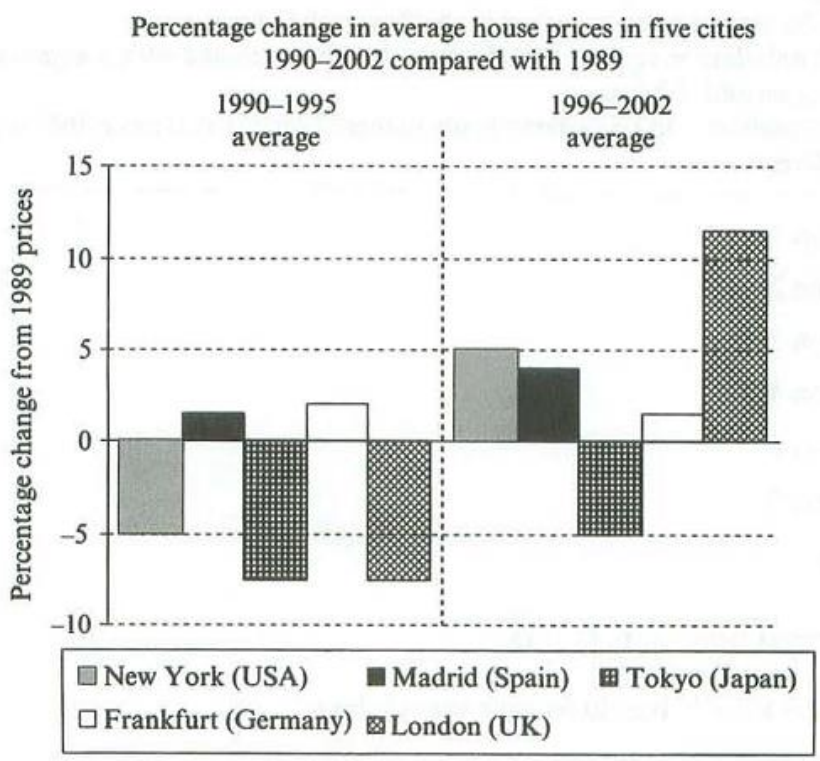
In 1995, the number of minutes of telephone calls of local – fixed line was the highest, at approximately 73 billion minutes. By contrast, the mobile phone was the least popular with only 4 billion minutes spent on calls and the figure for national and international – fixed line was around 38 billion.

The total minutes of local – fixed-line calls fell steadily back to 72 billion in 2002 after experiencing a gradual increase to 90 billion in 1999. On the other hand, the two other types of telephone call enjoyed more popularity from the people in the UK. A sharp rise of almost 40 billion minutes was reported in the total time of mobile calls while national and international – fixed line also witnessed an increase to over 60 billion minutes in 2002.

204 words

SAMPLE 9

The chart below shows information about changes in average house prices in five different cities between 1990 and 2002 compared with the average house prices in 1989.



MODEL ANSWER 1:

The bar chart compares the proportion changes in the average cost of a house over two 6-year periods with that in the year 1989 in five big cities in the world.

It is clear that the house price of all mentioned cities fell between 1900 and 1995 before increasing from 1996 to 2002. Also, the UK was the nation which experienced the biggest change in the value of a home over the period shown.

In the first 6-year period from 1990, the average prices of a home in Tokyo and London declined at the same rate, about 7%, while New York home value decreased by a lower proportion, 5%, compared to the benchmark price in 1989. In contrast, there were increases of 2% and 3% in the values of house property in Madrid and Frankfurt respectively.

Between 1996 and 2002, the average cost of a house in London increased significantly by 12%, compared to those of 1989. Surprisingly, only homebuyers in Tokyo paid a lower amount than the 1989 average, but New York saw a 5% growth in the home price. This figure for Madrid went up by 2%, whereas the price of a home in Frankfurt nearly remained stable, as compared to the previous period.

206 words

MODEL ANSWER 2:

The bar chart compares data on 5 various cities in 5 different countries in terms of changing in the house prices from 1990 to 2002, compared to those in 1989.

Overall, the average of house prices in most of the cities increased. While London had the greatest rise in the average house prices, Tokyo was the only city with the decrease in the cost of accommodation.

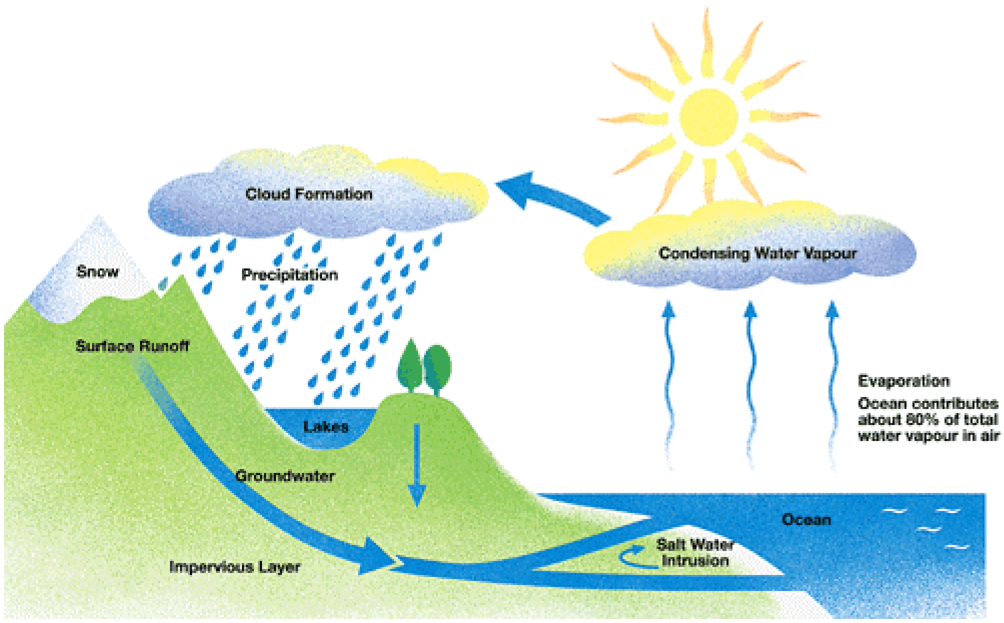
From 1990 to 1995, the average house prices in New York experienced a drop of exactly 5%, compared to those in 1989. Likewise, there was a similar decline of about 7% in the house prices in Tokyo and London. By contrast, 3% was the growth in the prices of accommodation in Madrid and Frankfurt.

Throughout the remainder of the period, the average house prices still continued growth in Madrid and Frankfurt, an increase of below 5% and around 2% respectively. Accommodation prices in New York doubled, compared to 1989. While the figure for Tokyo remained at about 5% of the decline, there was a significant increase of over 10% in the figure for London.

180 words

SAMPLE 10

The diagram below shows the water cycle, which is the continuous movement of water on, above and below the surface of the Earth.



MODEL ANSWER 1:

The diagram which has been presented illustrates the circulation of the water on, above and below the Earth's surface.

From an overall perspective, there are three main stages shown on the diagram. Ocean water evaporates, falls down as rain and finally flows into the ocean again.

To begin with, in the evaporation stage, we can realize that the vast majority of water vapor in the air stemming from the ocean. The heat of the sun makes water evaporate, then water vapor forms clouds. At the second procedure, water vapor condensing in the cloud falls as rain or snow.

Eventually, rainwater has several ways to turn back into the ocean. It can fall down and create the lakes; otherwise, water returns to the ocean by osmose via surface runoff. In the other way, the flow of rainwater may filter through the ground and then reach the impervious layer of the planet. After the salt water intrusion is shown to take place, groundwater returns into the ocean and ends the process of circulation.

172 words

MODEL ANSWER 2:

The flow chart illustrates the process of water recycle how these water movements change after a separate phase.

There are 3 phases shown in the whole diagram, beginning with the evaporation of water, sequencing to the falling of it as rainwater and ending with the water runoff to the ocean again.

The first phase shows that heat of the sun makes water evaporate and 80% of total water vapor comes from the ocean. Then, it condenses to form a cloud in the sky. On the rainy day, clouds become darker and the rain happens causing precipitation.

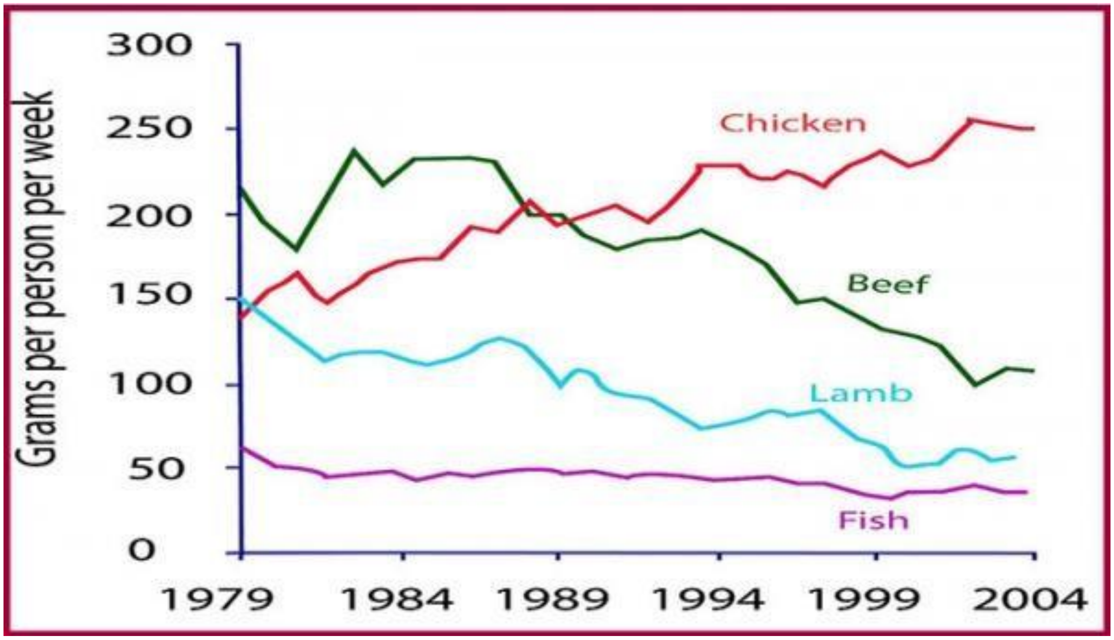
After this stage, drops of rainfall become snow or lakes, depending on the area’s temperature. Otherwise, some of them will go deeply into the ground via surface runoff called groundwater above the impervious layer. After that, groundwater filters through the ground to return to the ocean. Lastly, salt water intrusion is likely to occur before completing a cycle.

157 words

SAMPLE 11

The graph below shows the consumption of fish and some different kinds of meat in a European country between 1979 and 2004.

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



MODEL ANSWER 1:

The given line graph compares weekly consumptions of chicken, fish, beef, and lamb per capita in a European country from 1979 to 2004.

Overall, it can be seen that while the amount of beef and lamb consumed per person per week declined throughout the given period, the figures for chicken significantly increased during the same time.

In 1979, a person consumed over 200 gram of beef per week, but the amount rapidly dropped to around 175 gram in 1989 and to approximately 100 gram in the end of the period. Similarly, lamb consumption was nearly 150 gram per person per week in 1979. The figure then gradually fell and reached only over 50 gram in the year 2004.

In contrast, chicken was the third highest consumption in 1979 compared to the others, at only under 150 gram per capita weekly. In 2004, it topped at almost 250 gram, a rise of nearly 66% in 25 years. Fish consumption was stable during the period, around 50 gram per person per week.

170 words

MODEL ANSWER 2:

The given line graph compares the expenditure on chicken, beef, lamb and fish in a European nation surveyed from 1979 to 2004.

Overall, the consumption of chicken increased significantly whilst that of other types of meat decreased over the period. In addition, the fish amount was always the least during 25 years.

A close look at the graph reveals that the demand for beef was at the highest mark of 220 grams per person per week in 1979. By contrast, the figure for fish took the lowest, at only 65 grams in the same year. Meanwhile, the expenditures on lamp and chicken were in similar quantities (around 10 grams).

However, over the 25-year period, the country experienced considerable declines in the consumption of beef and lamb to approximately 60 grams and 100 grams, respectively. On the same trend, the demand for fish also went down, but fell negligibly to just below 50 grams. By contrast, there was a sharp growth to 250 grams in the amount of chicken in 2004.

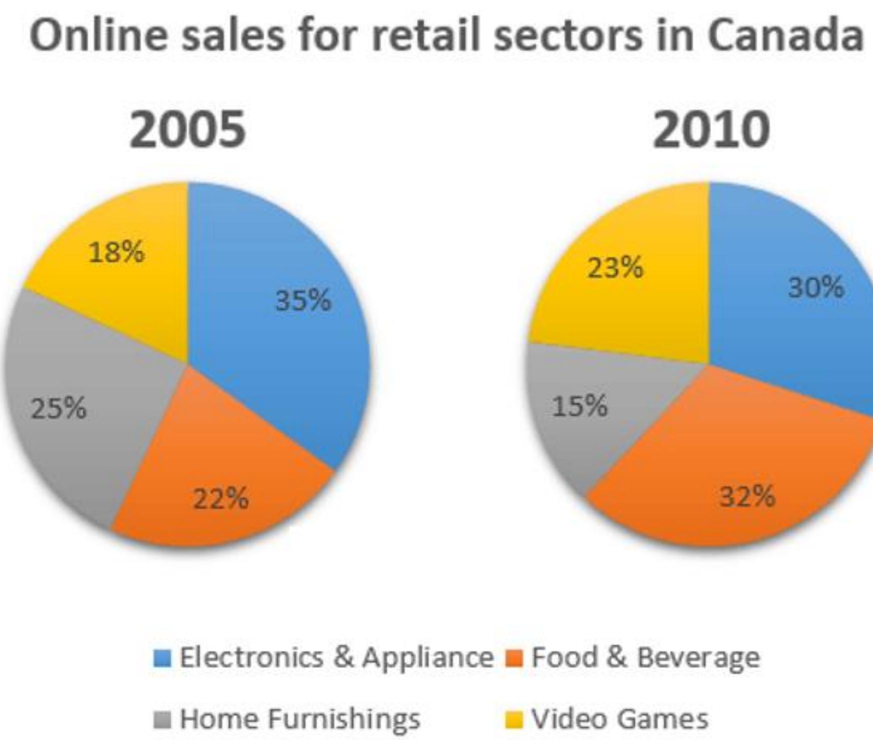
172 words

SAMPLE 12

The two pie charts below show the online shopping sales for retail sectors in Canada in 2005 and 2010.

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

Write at least 150 words.



MODEL ANSWER 1:

The two pie charts compare four different retail sectors in terms of the proportion of their sales on the internet in Canada in the two years 2005 and 2010.

Overall, it is clear that the percentage of online sales for each of four groups changed dramatically over the period of 5 years. While the figures for electronics and appliance and also home furnishings reduced, the figure for the other two sectors increased.

In 2005, electronics and appliance accounted for the largest percentage of online sales, at 35%. However, there was a fall in this figure to 30% in 2010. Shopping online for home furnishings saw a significant drop from 25% in 2005 to 15% in 2010.

In contrast, the proportion of sales on the internet for the two remain sectors increased. The most dramatic rise was in food and beverage sector. While the figure was just 22% of the total online shopping sales in 2005, it rose to 32% in 2010. Finally, video game was the least common category of online shopping in 2005, which represented 18% of the total sales but the figure increased to 23% in 2010.

189 words

MODEL ANSWER 2:

The pie charts illustrate the percentage of online shopping sales in 4 different categories in Canada in 2005 and 2010.

Overall, the percentage of the online sales of electronics and appliance were by far the largest, while the sales of video games and home furnishings were the lowest compared to other sectors.

As can be presented in the pie graphs, the proportion of electronics and appliance online sales was reported to be relatively the highest in both 2005 and 2010, at 35% and 30%, respectively. Meanwhile, the figures for food and beverage in 2005 were only 22%; however, its figures soon overtook the figures for electronic devices and became the best seller at 32% within a five-year period.

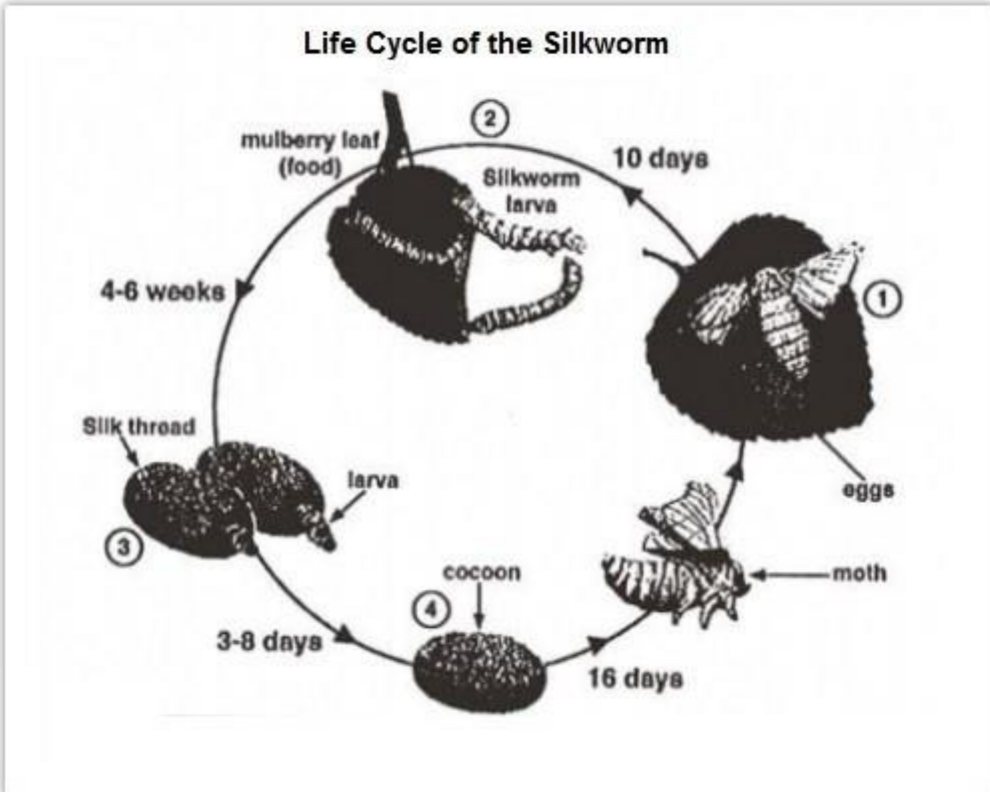
Regarding home furnishings, the sales initially accounted for the second highest proportion of the total sales on the internet, at around 25%. Nevertheless, in 2010, its percentage dropped by 10% and this item was considered to be the least common compared to other sectors. By contrast, despite being originally the lowest at about 18% in 2005, the transactions of video games soon improved after five years, which eventually accounted for about 23%.

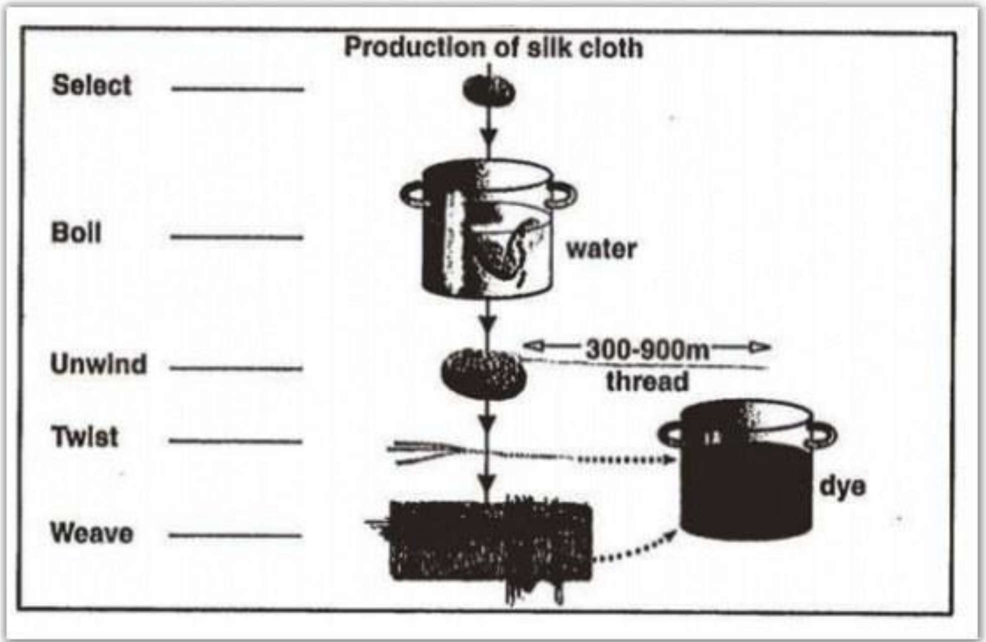
190 words

SAMPLE 13

The diagrams below show the life cycle of the silkworm and the stages in the production of silk cloth.

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





MODEL ANSWER 1:

The given diagrams illustrate several stages of a silkworm's life cycle as well as the process of producing silk cloth.

Overall, a silkworm obviously experiences 4 stages of its life, which is originally laid in an egg. Meanwhile, there would be 5 steps to make silk cloth.

According to the first figure, it is estimated that a life cycle of silkworms lasts a period of 2 months, beginning from an egg to the stage of a mature moth. Within initial 10 days after being given birth, silkworm offsprings are brought up into larvas; then, they stick to mulberry leaves as their main food sources. In the second stage, these larvas settle down in a number of silk threads, which has been created for 4-6 weeks. Before being a moth at the final stage, the silk thread has become a cocoon built in 3-8 days.

Moving on to the second diagram, the process of producing silk cloth begins with selecting better items in a wide range of cocoons. Afterward, these selective cocoons are boiled in high-temperature water in order for the thread to unwind at the third phase. In this stage only, the thread is also twisted together and dipped through a color barrel for the dyeing process. Finally, these separate strings are then rotated by a weaver.

217 words

MODEL ANSWER 2:

The first diagram illustrates the living loop of silkworm beginning from eggs while the second one indicates the stages in silk cloth manufacture.

Overall, the life cycle of the silkworm consists of four distinct stages; meanwhile, there are five main steps required to make silk cloth.

In the first phase, the process starts from egg-laying that takes place on a suitable mulberry leaf and is carried out by a female silkworm. Then, it takes ten days for the eggs to transform into larvae catered by the mulberry leaf. After a 4-6-week duration, the larvae cover themselves by threading silk shells. Moving on to the final stage, in a 3-8-day period, an oval cocoon surrounding and protecting the worm is created. After 16 days, the cocoon then converts into a moth which is fully-grown and ready for the next breeding season.

However, the process of producing silk cloth begins with cocoon selection. In the subsequent stage, selected cocoons are heated to a high temperature. Boiled cocoons are then unwound to the thread until a length of between 300 and 900 meters each is reached. In the final stage, stretched cocoons can be dyed to make the end/final products/outcomes after being twisted and woven.

202 words

SAMPLE 14

The table illustrates the proportion of monthly household income five European countries spend on food and drink, housing, clothing and entertainment.

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

Write at least 150 words.

Proportion of household income five European countries spend on food and drink, housing, clothing and entertainment.

	Food and drink	Housing	Clothing	Entertainment
France	25%	31%	7%	13%
Germany	22%	33%	15%	19%
UK	27%	37%	11%	11%
Turkey	36%	20%	12%	10%
Spain	31%	18%	8%	15%

MODEL ANSWER 1:

The table shows the data on the monthly expenditures of people in five European nations on different categories.

Overall, food and drink and as well as housing accounted for the biggest expenses of these countries while the smaller ones are spent on clothing and entertainment.

The group of countries including France, Germany, and the UK invests the largest portion of their monthly income on housing with 31 percent, 33 percent and 37 percent respectively. Meanwhile, a smaller one is used for food and drink. In contrast, the other nations namely Turkey and Spain allocate more for food and drink whereas housing is less preferred by them. In detail, the numbers of Turkey are 36 percent for the former and

20 percent for the latter. Likewise, food and drink, in Spain, accounts for 31 percent of the income, but only 18 percent is spent on housing.

The spending on entertainment is higher than that on clothing in France and Spain. The proportions are around 15 percent and 8 percent respectively. Similarly, 19 percent of German citizens' budget is used for entertainment, compared to 15 percent for clothing. Moreover, Britain and Turkey see a similar number of these two categories, at about one-tenth of the monthly income.

205 words

MODEL ANSWER 2:

The given table compares 5 different countries namely France, Germany, the UK, Turkey, and Spain in terms of 4 categories of household expenditure every month.

Overall, while the percentage of housing costs holds the first rank in simultaneous nations, France, German and the UK, citizens in other countries spend their most budget on food and drink.

It is noticeable that 37% was the proportion of housing expenditure in the UK, which was slightly 4% and 6% higher than that in France and Germany, respectively. French, German and British locals, in turn, spend 25%, 22% 27% monthly expenses on food and drink, besides, those citizens just pour the least money on clothing every month, at 7%, 15% and 11% respectively. In the UK, total expenditure is allocated for entertainment with 11%, that figure in similarity for Germany is 19% and for French is 13%.

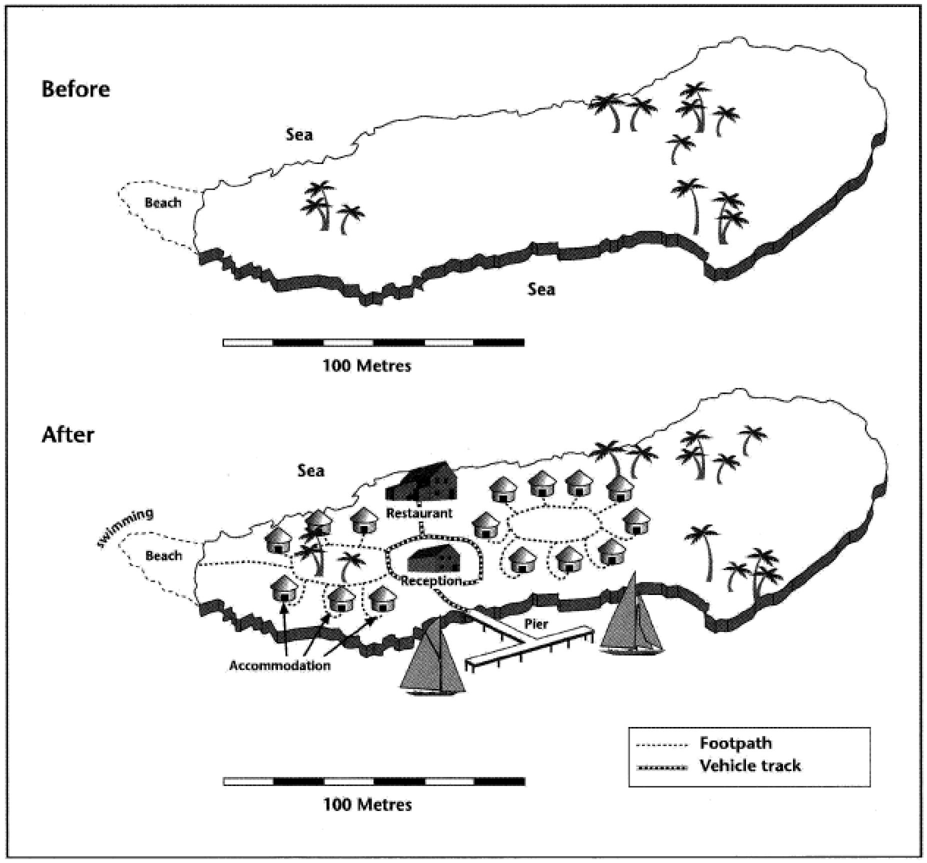
The table also depicts that food and drink are by far the main means of household costs in two remaining nations Spain and Turkey, with a similar pattern 31% and 36%, in turn. Whereas, the ratio of clothing is the lowest in average expenditure every month in those countries, in addition, the figure for Turkey is 12%, which was higher than that in Spain (with 8%). In Spain, the average of wages is paid for housing costs at 20% which was twice as much as that of entertainment. Similarly, the ratio for housing is 18% and that for entertainment expenses is precisely 15% in Turkey.

218 words

SAMPLE 15

The two maps below show an island, before and after the construction of some tourist facilities.

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



MODEL ANSWER 1:

The maps illustrate the transformation of/ the changes of an island before and after being facilitated with many tourist amenities.

Overall, it is obvious that the island becomes more modern with a variety of resorts and aquatic entertainment facilities equipped/ installed.

Before the construction, the area seems quite peaceful and tranquil to be surrounded by sea and covered with several trees. Meanwhile, there is would be a small beach to the west of the island. All of these figures in the observed region have remained unchanged over the reconstruction period.

After being converted into a tourist destination, many houses are designed within the area for accommodation. Especially, they are connected with one another by a number of route systems, including footpath for pedestrians and vehicles for walking and for roadway vehicle. It is of note that there are also a new restaurant and a reception located in the central island. Surrounding the area, more activities are activated in the coastal position, required to facilitate several essential equipment/ constructions, such as pier and sails nearby the shore.

176 words

MODEL ANSWER 2:

The two maps represent the transformation of an island after constructing some tourist amenities.

It is clear that there were a huge number of facilities built for tourism purposes including transportation and accommodation in the central and western island, while the east of the island has remained unchanged. In addition, despite a lot of constructions, the natural beauty of the island was preserved.

Before the construction of infrastructure, the island estimated about 200 squares meters had only some trees and looked like a wildlife island. It was surrounded by the sea corresponding with a beach in the west for swimming. After that, most of the island was constructed/ converted to become an attractive holiday resort.

One of the noticeable points is that the trees had stayed at the same position during the development of the island. There was an appearance of a pier to transport travelers by boat as well as vehicle tracks and footpaths to move in the internal island. The reception was built in the central island and connected with the restaurant through a short vehicle track. Towards on both sides of the reception were the mushroom of two residential areas. There was a footpath leading tourists to the beach to swim in the end of the west.

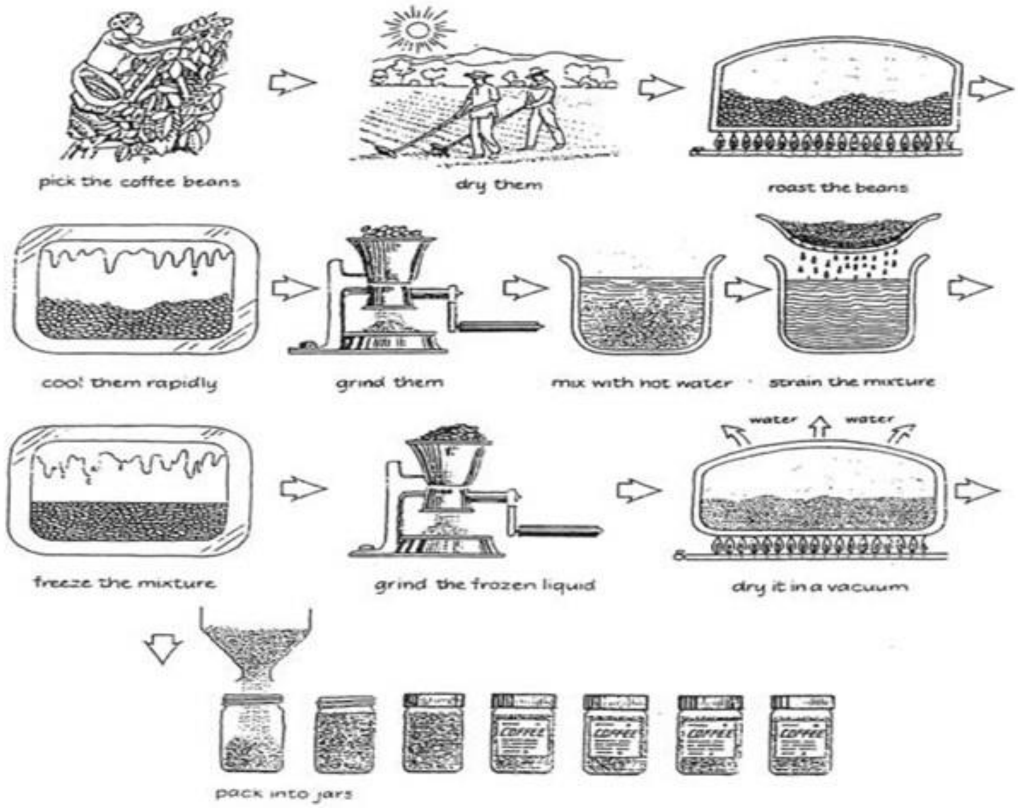
214 words

SAMPLE 16

The diagram below shows how coffee is produced and prepared for sale in supermarkets and shops.

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

Write at least 150 words.



MODEL ANSWER 1:

The flow chart shows various stages of the production of coffee from coffee beans.

There are 11 main stages in the whole coffee making process, beginning with gathering coffee beans and ending with packaging coffee into jars.

Firstly, the coffee beans are picked and then are dried on filed under the sun. After that, the beans are roasted before being cooled at the fourth step. In this stage, the cooling process must be done rapidly.

At the next stage, those which are cooled are grinded and hot water is added to the beans at the sixth step. After the strain off the mixture, they are frozen rapidly. The next step is grinding the frozen liquid by using a machine. Afterwards, they are dried in a vacuum to evaporate the water and the coffee is made. The entire coffee-making process concludes after the coffee is packed into jars for customers.

152 words

MODEL ANSWER 2:

The flow chart shows how coffee is produced from coffee beans.

A glance at the graph reveals that there are 11 distinct steps beginning with bean-picking and culminating in the packing stage.

In the first phase, coffee beans are carefully picked and then dried on the ground under harsh sunlight. Before being rapidly cooled, dried beans are brought to a specialized machine to be roasted. Following that, a grinder is utilized to turn coffee beans into coffee granules. In the next step, the ground coffee is mixed with hot water, and the resulting mixture is strained through a utensil to remove liquid.

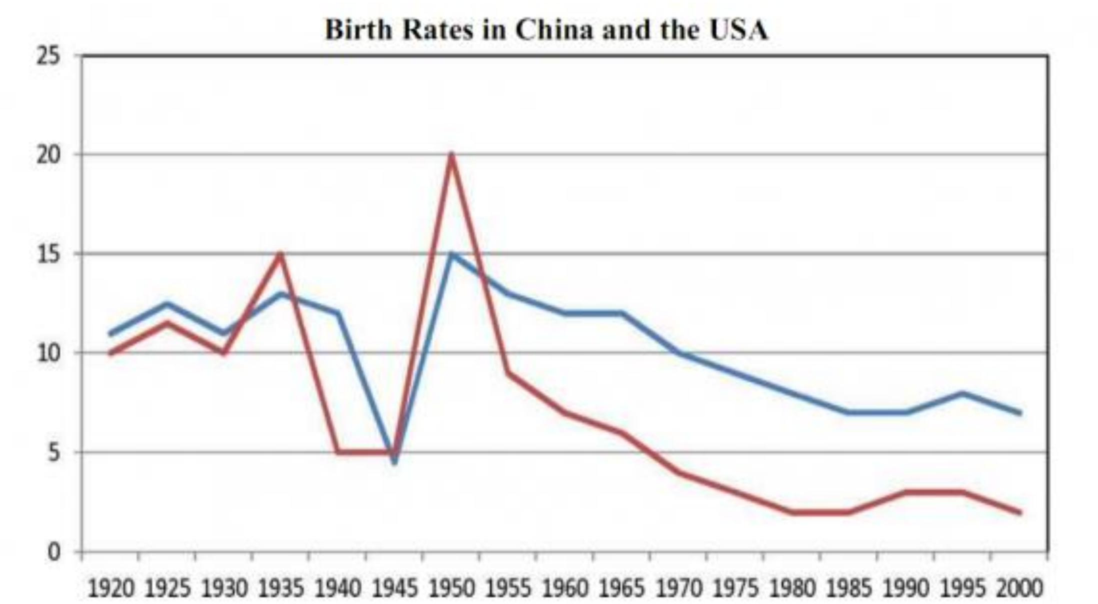
Moving on to the eighth stage, after being passed once again through the grinding machine, the mixture is frozen. In the subsequent step, the frozen liquid is dried in a large vacuum which enables water to evaporate, leaving the coffee granules. These granules, ultimately, are packed into jars and are ready for delivery to coffee shops.

158 words

SAMPLE 17

The graph below compares changes in the birth rates of China and the USA between 1920 and 2000.

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



MODEL ANSWER 1:

The line graph illustrates changes in the birth rate between China and the USA from 1920 to 2000.

Overall, the birth rates of these two countries significantly fluctuated from 1920 to 1950 and then suddenly decreased from 1950 to 2000. However, the birth rates of the USA in most years were higher than the birth rates of China over the period of 80 years.

In America, from 1920 to 1940, the birth rate fluctuated, but it was always above 10% before suddenly declined to under 5% in 1945. However, the birth rate continued increasing over the next five years and reached its peak at 15% in 1950. Over the rest 50 years, the birth rate decreased gradually to nearly 8% in 2000.

Over the same period, the birth rate of China had its ups and downs from 1920 to 1950 and also reached its peak at 20% in 1950. However, after reaching its highest point, the birth rate fell rapidly to under 10% in 1955 and then continued dropping to nearly 2.5% in 2000.

174 words

MODEL ANSWER 2:

The line graph compares China and the USA in terms of birth rates and how these rates changed from 1920 to 2000.

Overall, there was a general decline in the birth rates of two countries. Moreover, in this period, the birth rate of the USA was mostly higher than that of China.

In China, the birth rate fluctuated between 10% and 15% from 1920 to 1935. Although it declined sharply in the following decade, the China's rate increased significantly to 20%, which was the highest point in the survey period. Throughout the remainder of the period, the Chinese birth rate gradually fell to below 5%.

In a similar trend, the birth rate in the USA had a fluctuation before dropping to below 5% from 1920 to 1945. By contrast, in 10 years later, it increased rapidly to reach the highest point at 15%. In the remainder years, there was a gradual decline in the American birth rate, which fell to 7% by the year 2000.

165 words

SAMPLE 18

The charts below show the reasons why people travel to work by bicycle or by car.

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

	1991	2001
	Australian Dollar Per Month	
Food	155	160
Electricity and Water	75	120
Clothing	30	20
Housing	95	100
Transport	70	45
Other goods and services*	250	270
Total	675	715

*Other goods and services: non-essential goods and services

MODEL ANSWER 1:

The chart illustrates the changes in spending pattern of an average Australian household over two separate years 1991 and 2001.

Overall, the expense in 2001 was slightly higher than in 1991 but it is different between six categories. While food and non-essential goods and services accounted for the greatest proportion of expenditure, clothing and transportation seem to receive the least investment.

According to the table, there was a significant increase in electricity and water spending over a 10-year period, from 75 to 120 Australian dollars per month. The amount of money distributed in food, housing and other goods and services, on the other hand, just marked a slight rise of 5AUD, 5AUD, and 20AUD respectively.

Compared with these growths, however, clothing and transport spending showed a downward trend. Australians paid a small sum in dressing up, of which figure fell from 30AUD to 20AUD. Transport cost even saw a dramatic decrease, from 70AUD in 1991 to only 45AUD in 2001.

158 words

MODEL ANSWER 2:

The table compares the spending per month of an average Australian family in 1991 and 2001 in terms of different categories.

Overall, what stands out from the graph is that there were upward trends in most of the categories included in the table, with the notable exception of clothing and transport.

The proportion of other goods and services was the highest with 250 dollars in 1991. It then increased considerably and reached 270 in 2001. By contrast, people only spent 30 dollars on clothing. This figure was followed by a significant decline to 20 dollars ten years later, which made them the lowest position in the table.

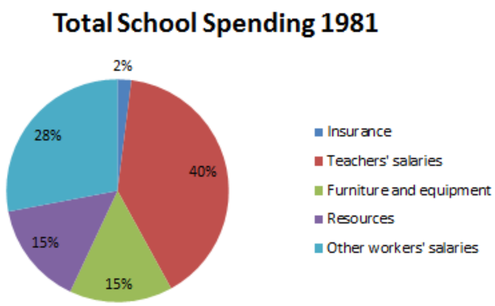
Food was ranked in second place with 155 dollars in 1991. Throughout a decade, this rose only by 5. Meanwhile, electricity and water saw the highest rate of improvement, 45 dollars, which is 5 dollars more than the percentage of growth of total expenses. Finally, the expenditure for transport started with 70 and decreased dramatically to 45 in 2001.

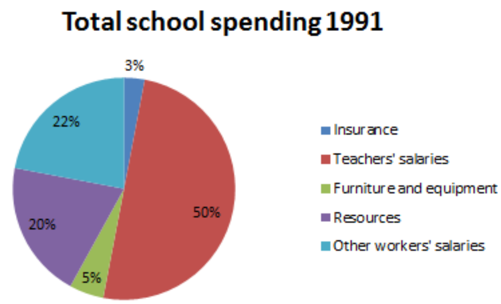
166 words

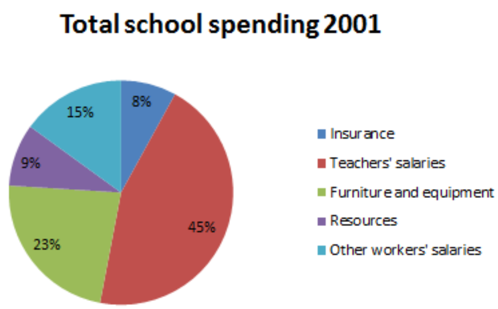
SAMPLE 19

The three pie charts below show the changes in annual spending by a particular UK school in 1981, 1991 and 2001.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting.







The pie charts give information of a UK school's expenditure changes in five categories in three different years over a period of 20 years.

Overall, salaries for teachers and other staff accounted for the largest part of the school spending in all three surveyed years. By contrast, insurance made up the smallest amount of spending.

In 1981, the school spent 40% of its budget for teachers and another 28% for other workers, making these two groups the largest outflow of money. Investment on furniture and equipment and learning resources were equal, at 15% of the total expenditure while only 2% was paid for insurance services.

The proportion of payment for teachers increased to 50% in 1991 before falling again to 45% in 2001 whereas that of other school staff decreased by 13% over the 20-year period. Despite a small investment of 5% received in 1991, furniture and equipment attracted nearly a quarter of the school spending in 2001. It is interesting to note that while payment for furniture and equipment dropped that of resources grew, and vice versa. In the meantime, the proportion of the school budget paid for insurance had risen slightly to 3% in 1991 before ending at 8% 10 years later.

204 words

SAMPLE 20

The table below presents the number of children ever born to women aged 40-44 years in Australia for each year the information was collected since 1981.

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

Number of children ever born, Women aged 40–44 years

	None	One child	Two children	Three children	Four or more children
year	%	%	%	%	%
2006	15.9	13.2	38.3	21.5	11.0
1996	12.8	11.3	38.2	24.6	13.1
1986	9.7	8.7	35.6	27.0	18.9
1981	8.5	7.6	29.0	27.4	27.6

Source: ABS Births Australia 2001, 2006 (3301.0)

MODEL ANSWER 1:

The table illustrates how many children 40-44-year-old Australian women had from 1980 to 2006.

It is noticeable that the percentages of mothers who had less than three children gradually increased in the research/given period. In contrast, the numbers for other mothers saw/witnessed a steady decrease.

As can be seen, 29% of total women in the researched age had two children in 1981. It gradually rose to 38% in the period of 25 years and always accounted the highest portion. There were 7.6% of the parent had one child in 1981, which was the lowest number in that year. This number had increased each year and reached nearly doubled in 2006. The same trend also happened with no child's mother, which stood at 15.9% in 2006.

The figures for women had three and four or more in 1981 were nearly equal, with 27.4 and 27.6 respectively. While the second one significantly decreased to only 11% in 2006 and became the lowest number in that year, the first one fell steady, made up 21.5% of total Australian women aged 40-44 in the same year.

182 words

MODEL ANSWER 2:

The data gives information about the percentage of women within age 40 and 44 with/ having a different number of children in Australia since 1981.

Overall, the number of women with less than three children increased in each five-year period, while the number of/ the figure for Australian women with more than three children was significantly low and it dropped gradually from 1981 to 2006.

In 1981, the proportions of women with two children and three offspring were the highest compared to other categories and they accounted for 29.0% and 27.4%, respectively. From this year onward, the figures for two-children women uplifted dramatically by more than 9% by 2006, whereas the figures for three-children women showed some obvious inconsistency and ended up at 21.5% in 2006. Likewise, 8.5% of the total number of women had no child in 1981 and this rate has gone up slightly by approximately 7% after 25 years before reaching its peak at 15.9% in 2006.

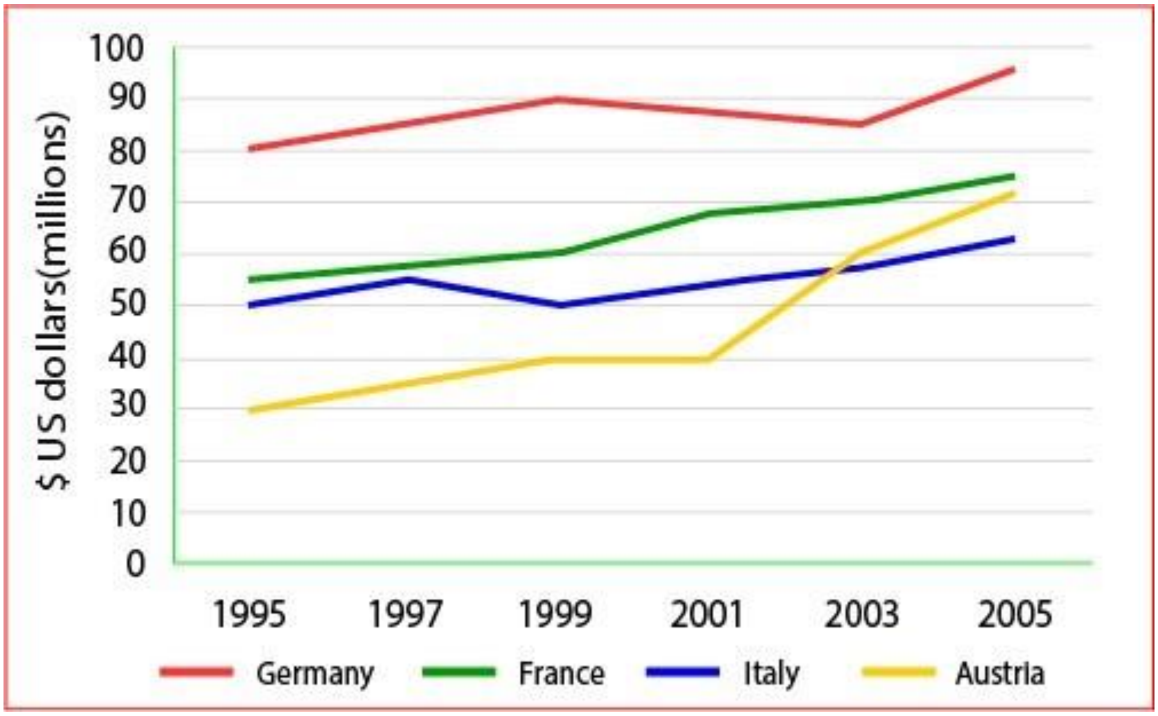
On the other hand, the percentage of women giving births up to four and more children witnessed a dramatic drop during 1981 and 2006. Specifically, in 1981, more than 27% of the women population delivered over three children and the figures have decreased steadily since this year. Ultimately, in 2006, only 11.0% of the same population had four or more children.

221 words

SAMPLE 21

The graph below shows the amount of money spent on books in Germany. France. Italy and Austria between 1995 and 2005.

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



MODEL ANSWER 1:

The line chart illustrates the expenditure on books in four countries over the world from 1995 to 2005.

Overall, all these countries experienced a gradual upward trend in terms of money spent on books. In addition, Germany was the country which used the highest amount of money for reading purpose.

In 1995, Germany people spent much more the amount of money on books, at precisely $80 million; the trend continued to rise rapidly to $95 million in 2005. On the other hand, the expenditure/spending on books in Australia was the least in/ among four countries, only $30 million in 1995; however, the trend increased dramatically to $62 million in 2005.

In the same period, the amount of money/budget spent on books in France grew slightly, from approximately $55 million in 1995 to %75 million in 2005. In Italy, spending on books rose minimally/ marginally from $50 million in 1995 to over $60 million in 2005 and the trend on books in Italy was lower than in Australia.

167 words

MODEL ANSWER 2:

The line graph compares the amount of budget spent on books by four different countries from 1995 to 2005.

Overall, although there were fluctuations during the period surveyed, the book sale revenues in these nations still saw considerable increases. Among them, the German seemed to spend the highest amount of money for this product compared to the others.

In 1995, the expenditure on the book in Germany started at 80 million whereas the smallest was Austria with only 30 million and approximately 50 million in both France and Italy. Four years later, the sale revenues were continuously rising in German, France, and Austria with 90 million, 60 million and 40 million respectively; whereas, the sale figure in Italy still remained the same level as it was in 1995.

Yet, the spending on books in all the four nations apparently experienced dramatic fluctuations from 1999 to 2003. Whilst the Italian and French book sales were improving gradually and a huge increase of 20 million in Austria, the largest book consumption - German suddenly dropped to about the same level as it was in 1995. However, the book sales in the four countries simultaneously rose sharply in 2005 with the final champion still was German with nearly 100 million while the lowest budget was Italy with 60 million, the second and the third were France and Austria (both were about 75 million).

220 words

SAMPLE 22

The table below gives information about the underground railway systems in six cities.

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

Underground Railways Systems

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

MODEL ANSWER 1:

The table compares the six networks in terms of their age, size and the number of people who use them each year.

It is clear that the three oldest underground systems are larger and serve significantly more passengers than the newer systems. The longest railway is in London while the most crowded one is in Tokyo.

Being opened in 1863, London accounted for 394 kilometers and serves 775 millions of passengers per year. The second largest underground network, Paris, is half as large as London, with 199 kilometers, but receives approximately the double amount of passengers compared to London. Finally, while only third in terms of size, the Tokyo system is easily the most used, with 1927 million passengers per year.

Regarding three remaining underground networks, Washington DC railway which was opened earliest (in 1976s), is 126 in length and serves 144 million passengers per year. These figures are far higher than those for Kyoto and Los Angeles, which serves from 45 to 50 million people and have a length of 28 and 11 kilometers respectively.

176 words

MODEL ANSWER 2:

The table illustrates the data about the underground railway networks in six cities in terms of their age, size and the quantity of travelers every year.

Overall, it is obvious that there is a much larger amount of route length and passengers in the three oldest railways in comparison with the newer ones.

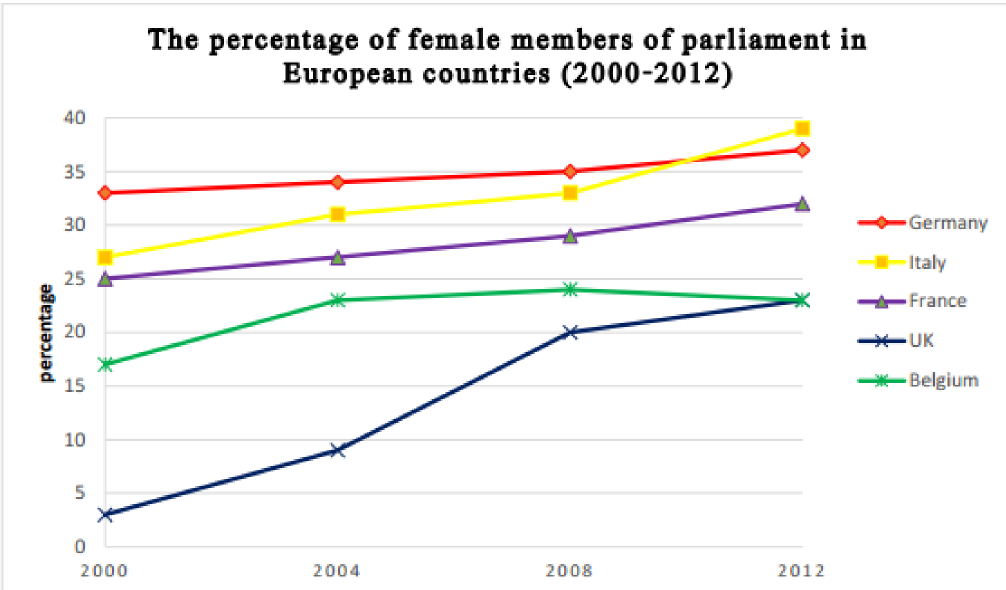
Being built firstly, the London underground railway system is the longest one with 394 kilometers, and carries 775 million people per year. However, despite being half of the previous route in length, about 199 km, the Paris network serves nearly twice more than the London, with 1191 million customers. In addition, while the network in Tokyo makes up the third rank in age and size, it carries the highest number of passengers which is 1972 million customers.

Turning to the 3 newer networks, Washington DC is the largest in size and in the number of passengers with 126 km and 144 million people. Besides, the youngest system, Los Angeles, serves 50 million passengers with the route of 28 km compared to 45 million passengers transported in 11 km by the Kyoto railway.

185 words

SAMPLE 23

The chart below shows the percentage of female members of parliament in 5 European countries from 2000 to 2012



MODEL ANSWER 1:

The line graph compares the number of female members of parliament in 5 European nations between 2000 and 2012.

It is clear from the chart that the percentage of females in parliament in all countries experienced/ witnessed an increase during the time surveyed. In addition, the data for the UK was by far lowest.

In 2000, the figure for German female politicians was highest, around a third which was followed by that for Italy, at approximately 27%. Exactly 25% and around 17% of women/ female members of parliament came from France and Belgium respectively. By contrast, UK parliament occupied a small number of women at just 5%.

In 2012, there was a considerable increase in the figure for females in Italian parliament to around 40%, reaching a peak of the whole line graph. There were gradual rises to around 37% and 32% in the data for Germany and France correspondingly. At the same time, the figures for the UK and Belgium were similar, making up about 23%.

167 words

MODEL ANSWER 2:

The given line chart compares 5 European nations in terms of women belonging to parliament between 2000 and 2012

Overall, almost all countries witnessed a growth/ witnessed an upward trend in the proportion of female taking part in parliament over the time given, with a notable exception of Belgium.

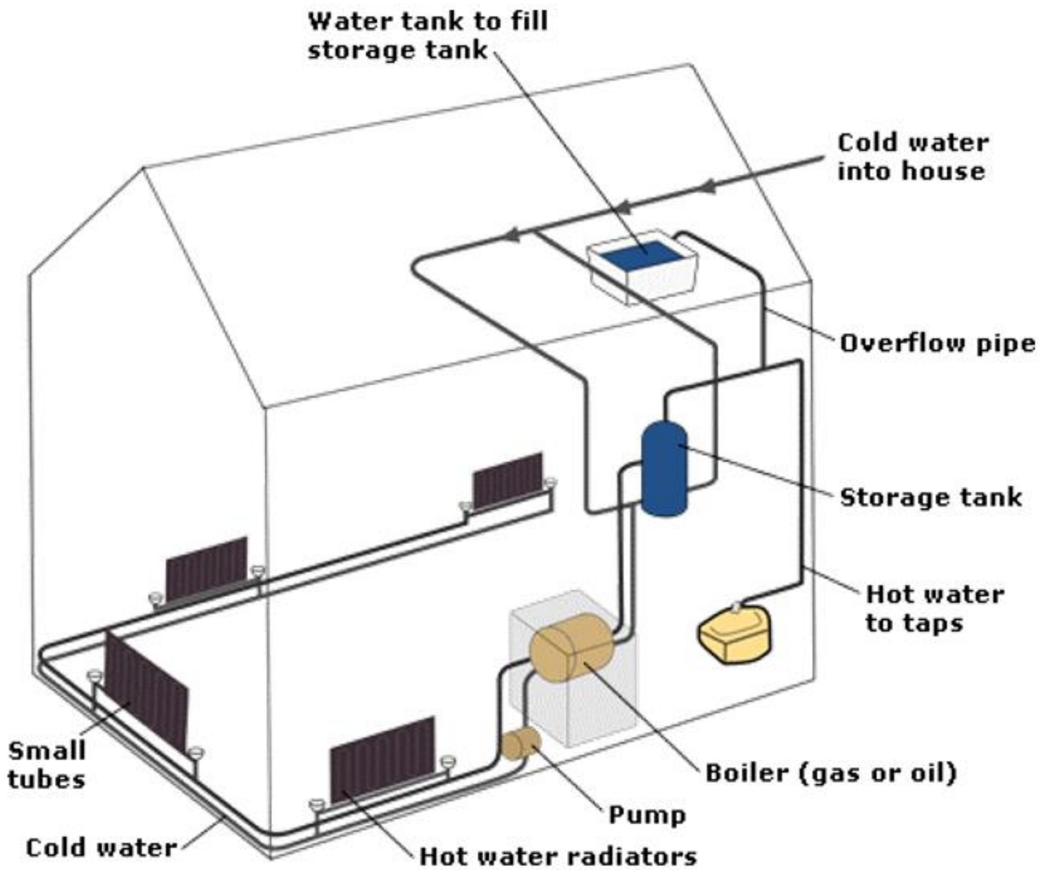
In the year of 2000, Germany was the country which occupied/ accounted for the highest percentage of women members of parliament (with nearly 35 percent), Belgium, in contrast, was ranked the fifth in 5 countries with the figure below 5 percent. The remaining nations namely Italy, France and the UK are in that order had the figures between above 15 percent and around 26 percent. After the 8 following years, there was a significant increase in the ratio of German, Italian, French, British and Belgian females becoming members of parliament. The figures for/ proportion of all countries ranging from 20 percent to 35 percent in 2008.

By 2012, Italy took over Germany as the main country in the group having the most/ highest rate of women members of parliament, with a slight difference of 4 percent. In terms of general upward trend, the figure for French women members accounted for 32 percent, which was 12 percent higher than that of British ones in 2012. In the same year, a gradual increase could be seen in the UK, which stood at a similar percentage of that in Belgium, (around 22 percent).

219 words

SAMPLE 24

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



The flow chart illustrates the system of pipes, tank, and boiler and how they provide heat to house throw radiators and water taps.

Overall, there are five stages of this system, beginning with the entrance of cold water into the house and ending with the re-heated process.

At the first stage, the cold water enters the house and is stored in a water storage tank in the roof. From there water flows down to the boiler, located on the ground floor of the house in the second stage. In the third step, the boiler, which is fueled by gas or oil, heats up the water as it passes through it.

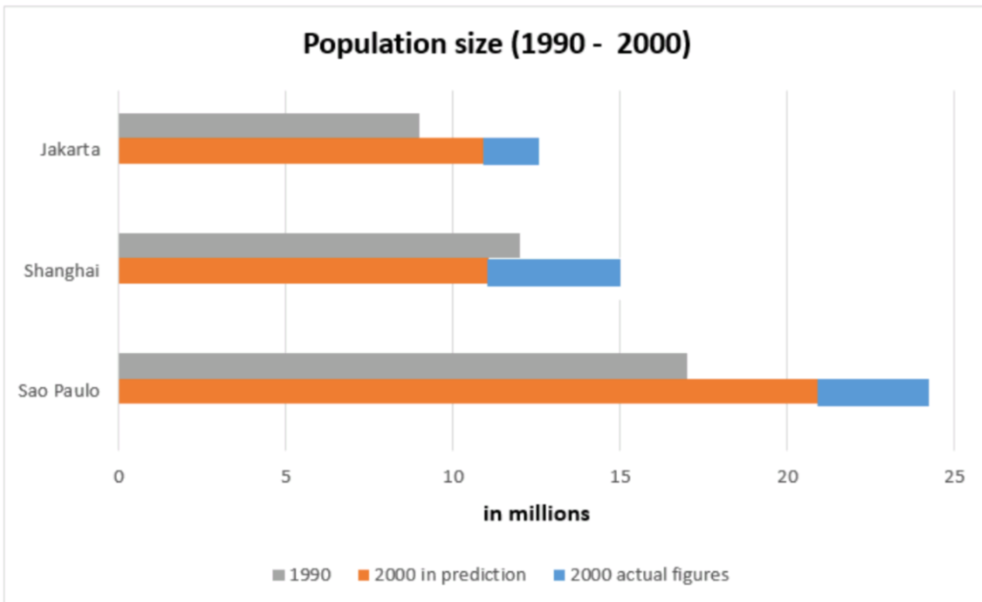
At the next stage, the hot water is then pumped round the house through a system of pipes and flows into the radiators, located in different rooms. The water circulates through the radiators, which have small tubes inside them to help distribute the heat, and this warms each of the rooms. Some of the water is directed to the taps to provide hot water for the house. Finally, once the water has been through the pipes and radiators, it is returned to the boiler to be re-heated and circulated around the house again.

203 words

SAMPLE 25

The graph below shows information about the actual and expected figures of population in three cities, Jakarta, Sao Paulo and Shanghai.

The graph below shows information about the actual and expected figures of population in three cities, Jakarta, Sao Paulo and Shanghai.



MODEL ANSWER 1:

The given bar chart gives data on the number of residents in millions in three areas namely Shanghai, Jakarta, and Sao Paulo from 1990 to 2000.

As can be seen from the chart, the figures for Sao Paulo were the highest in almost all sections, with a notable exception for 2000 actual patterns.

In 1990, while Sao Paulo occupied/ accounted for by far the highest/ biggest population size overall (with around 17 million citizens), Jakarta was ranked the third with below 10 million people (nearly 9 million). At the same time, the figure for inhabitants in Shanghai city was 10 million lower than that in Sau Paulo.

After the 10 following years, Sau Paulo and Jakarta were predicted to experience an upward trend, with a jump to approximately 11 million and 21 million inhabitants, respectively. In contrast, Shanghai was hoped to witness a slight decrease in the size of the population with a similar trend in Jakarta. Nevertheless, in reality in 2000, a considerable growth in the number of people/ inhabitants was seen from three cities

Jakarta, Shanghai, and Sau Paulo, the actual figures for them ranged from 13 to 24 million people.

192 words

MODEL ANSWER 2:

The bar chart illustrates the expected and actual number of people living in three mega cities in the world in 1990 and 2000.

Overall, it was forecast in 1990 that the population of all these cities would grow significantly. However, the real figure shows less noticeable change. In reality, while Jakarta and São Paulo underwent a similar upward trend in their population, Shanghai saw a slight drop.

In 1990, Jakarta had 8 million inhabitants. This figure was predicted to nearly double after 10 years but it turned out/came out to be 3 million lower, which means this city continued to have the smallest population of the three. Likewise, the number of inhabitants in São Paulo in 2000 was 18 million - a considerable growth from 15 million in 1980, instead of rising to the predicted 24 million.

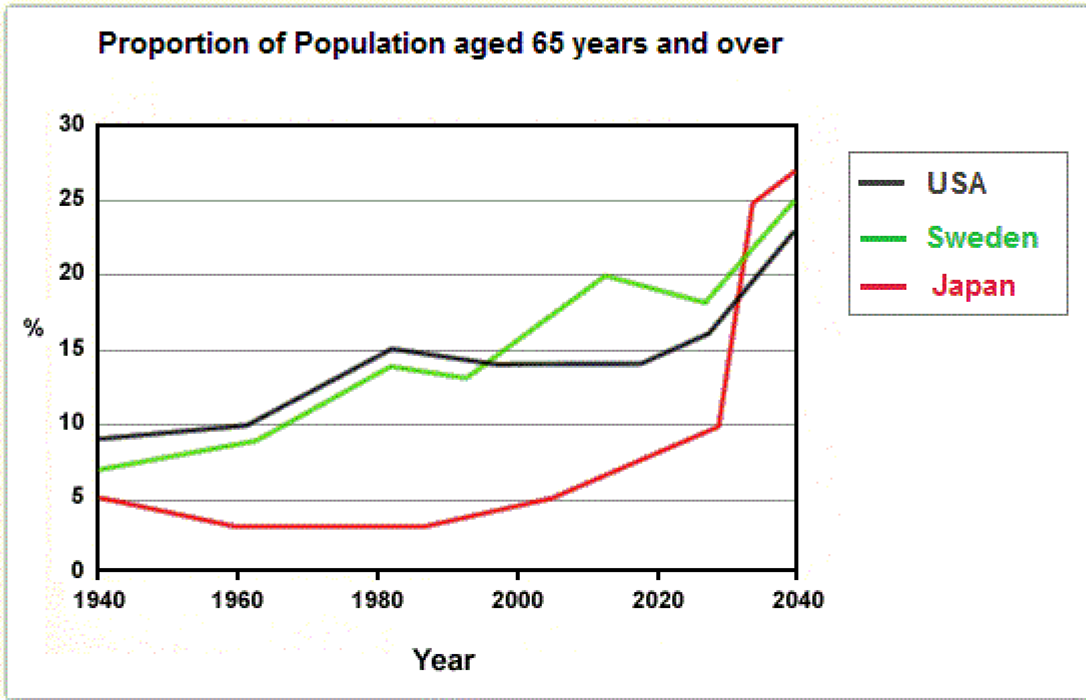
By contrast, Shanghai was home to approximately 13 million residents in 1990. Despite the projection of a 4 million rise, the figure declined by 1 million in 2000.

165 words

SAMPLE 26

The graph below shows the proportion of the population aged 65 and over between 1940 and 2040 in three different countries.

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



MODEL ANSWER 1:

The line graph compares the percentage of elderly people in the community over a period of 100 years in Japan, Sweden, and the USA.

It is evident that the proportion of the elderly increased in each country over the period shown. Although the three countries were similar in terms of a general increase, the USA experienced the fastest growth in the rate of seniors.

In 1940, elderly people in the USA accounted for approximately 10 percent of the population. The figures for Japan and Sweden were lower, at about 5% and 8 % respectively. In 2000, the number of seniors in America and Sweden rose to around 15% of the population, while the figure for Japan remained relatively constant.

By 2040, Japan will witness the highest percentage of elderly people. More than a quarter of the population is expected to be seniors, compares to about precisely 25% of Swedish and approximately aforementioned figure of Americans.

155 words

MODEL ANSWER 2:

The line graph compares the percentage of elderly people in Japan, Sweden, and the USA over a period of 100 years.

It is clear that there was an upward trend in the proportion of people who were 60 years old and over in the three countries throughout the period shown. Also, Japan is the country with the highest elderly rate in the survey.

In 1980, the percentage of people aged 65 and more in the US was around 9%, while the figures for Sweden and Japan stood at 8% and 5% respectively. In the year 1980, the proportion of old people rose steadily to 15% in the USA and to 14% in Sweden while Japan's elderly rate leveled off at only 4%.

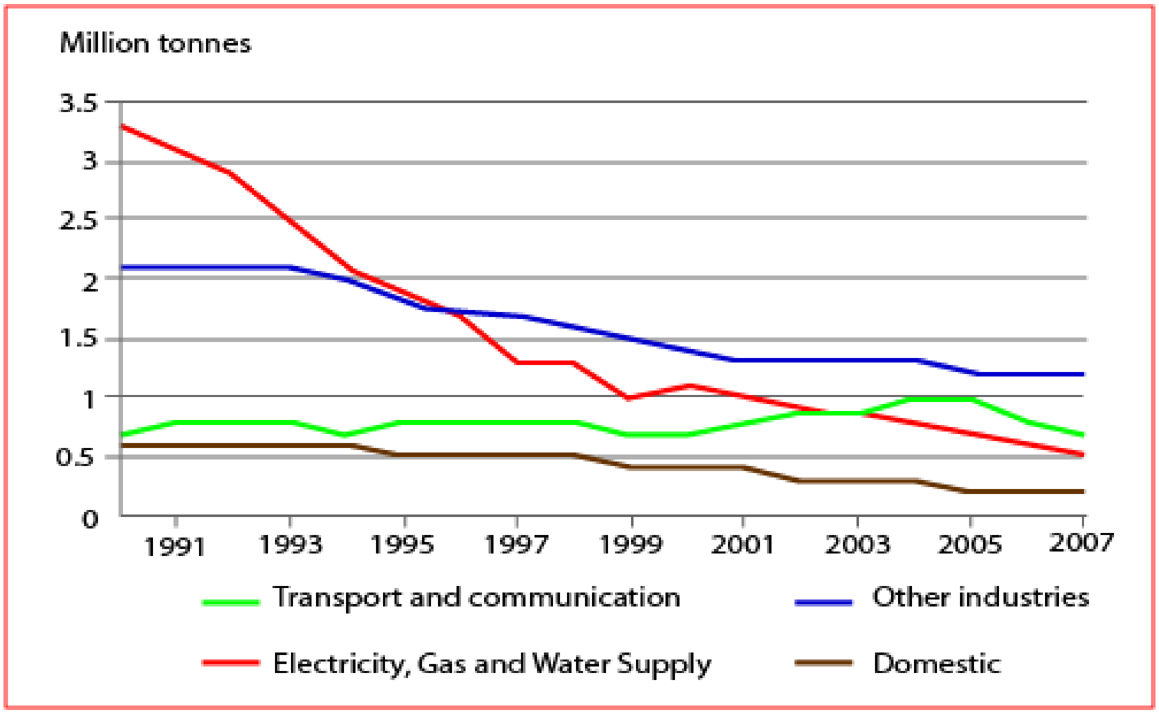
By 2040, the figure for Japan is expected to reach almost 28%. The highest figure recorded in the survey, and the rate of old people in Sweden is also predicted to increase to 25% despite a fluctuation from 1980 to 2040. By contrast, it is estimated that the USA become the country with the smallest elderly percentage with about 24%.

182 words

SAMPLE 27

The graph below shows UK acid rain emissions, measured in millions of tones, from four different sectors between 1990 and 2007.

<u>Source:</u> http://ielts-simon.com/ielts-help-and-english-pr/2011/10/ielts-writing-task-1-line-graph-exercise.html



MODEL ANSWER 1:

The line graph compares four sectors in terms of the amount of acid rain emissions and how these changed over a period of 17 years in the UK.

Overall, the amount of acid rain emissions in the UK decreased, while the transport and communication's emission rates remained relatively constant between 1990 and 2007. Also, electricity, gas and water supply saw the most dramatic decrease.

In 1990, the highest point of the acid rain emissions came from the electricity, gas and water supply, around 3.3 million tonnes. By contrast, the figures for acid rain emissions in the UK by transport and communication and domestic uses were at the lowest point at about 0.6 million tonnes. Approximately 2 million tonnes of acid rain emissions came from the other industries.

The figure for the electricity, gas and water supply decreased rapidly to exactly 0.5 million tones by the year 2007. On the other hand, the transport and communication emissions remained over 0.7 million tones throughout the remainder of the period. The amount of acid rain emissions produced by domestic uses and the other industries decreased to around 0.2 and 1.2, respectively, over the period.

192 words

MODEL ANSWER 2:

The line graph compares four categories of the United Kingdom's industries in terms of the amount of rain acid emissions that they produced over a 17-year period.

Overall, the total amount of acid rain gases emitted in the UK decreased significantly from 1990 to 2007. The most notable decline was seen in the electricity, gas and water supply sector.

In 1990, the electricity, gas, and water supply sector were responsible for the largest amount of acid rain emissions, approximately 3.3 million tons. Other industries produced around 2 million tons of emissions while the transportation and communication sector released about 0.7 million tons. Just over 0.5 million tons of acid rain gases came from the domestic sector.

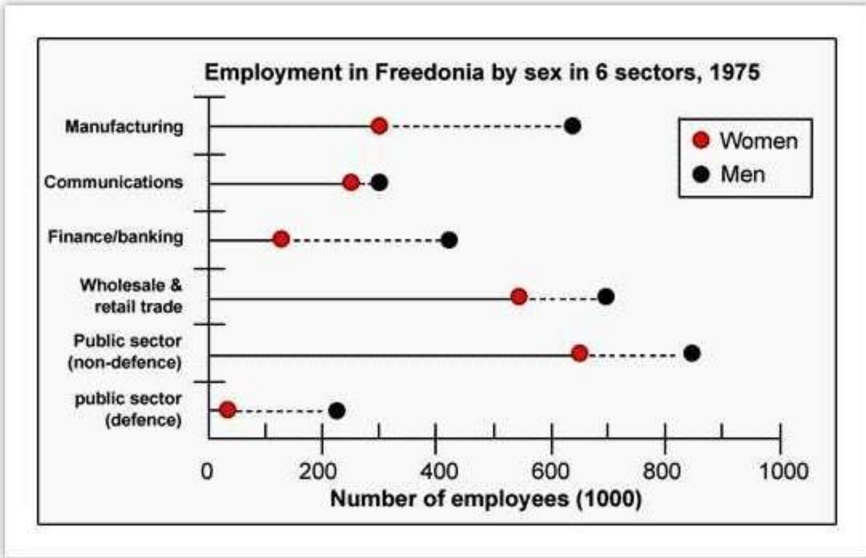
In 2007, emissions from electricity, gas and water supply fell sharply to 0.5 million tons, a reduction of practically 3 million tons. Meanwhile, the domestic sector and other industries fell gradually to around 0.2 and 1.3 tons, respectively. In contrast, the transport sector saw a slight increase in emissions, hitting a peak of 1 million tons in 2005.

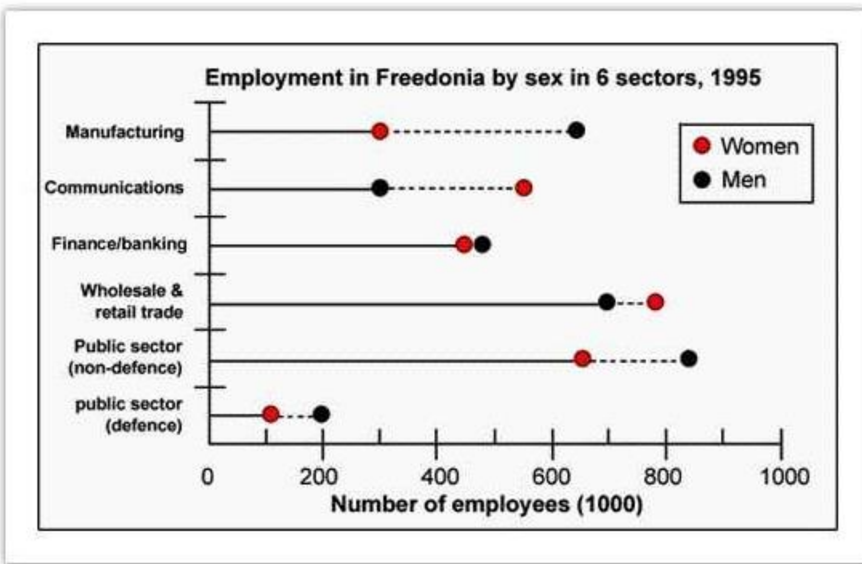
174 words

SAMPLE 28

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

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





MODEL ANSWER 1:

The line graphs compare the changes in the number of men and women working in 6 employment fields in 1975 and 1995.

Overall, women were far behind in employment in Freedonia in 1975, but within 20 years they made a significant improvement in all sectors and went well ahead of men in Communications, Wholesale and Retail trade.

In 1975, the number of women working in Freedonia in six fields of employment was relatively low compared to men. Male workers predominated in all sectors, especially in Finance, Banking and Manufacturing. However, there was a small gap in the number of males and females workers in Communications.

After 20 years, the employment sectors of Freedonia saw a significant change. In the fields of Finance/Banking and defense-related Public Sector, female employees caught up with males in terms of representation. The number of women working in Communications and Wholesale and retail trade increased sharply and overtook the men's in these sectors. However, men still went ahead of women in Manufacturing and non-defense – related Public Sector.

172 words

MODEL ANSWER 2:

The charts provide information on the number of men and women working in different job titles in two separate years (1975 and 1995), in Freedonia.

While it can be seen that Public (non-defence) sector required the largest number of employees in both two years illustrated, the Public (defence) became the sector with the smallest number of workers in 1995, replacing Communications in 1975. Furthermore, the female proportion of the workforce increased significantly throughout the period shown.

In 1975, there was a relatively the same number of men and women in Communications field, from about 250 to and 300 people respectively, and then the figure for women rose dramatically to approximately 550 after the period of 20 years. Similarly, in 1995, Wholesale and retail trade sector experienced that the quantity of female employees surpassed their male counterparts, at nearly 800 – which was the highest point of women workers.

By contrast, the men-to-women ratios in Manufacturing and Public (non-defence) sectors did not change much over the period shown and Public (non-defence) field recorded the largest number of men, at over 850. The proportion in Finance and Banking of men and women were similar in 1995, at around 450 employees of each, compared to only more than 100 women 20 years earlier. Finally, although having the smallest number of workers, Public (defence) sector experienced (that) the figure for women doubled over the period, to above 100 in the latter year.

218 words

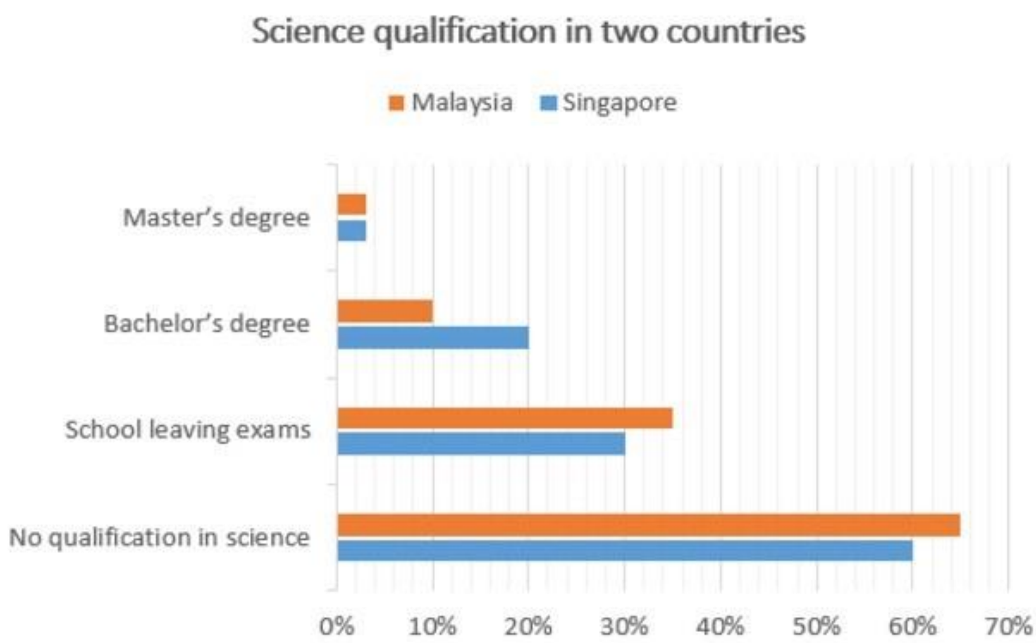
SAMPLE 29

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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

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

Write at least 150 words.



MODEL ANSWER 1:

The given bar chart illustrates statistics corresponding to the proportion of individuals who achieved particular science degrees in two distinct countries, Malaysia and Singapore.

Overall, a conspicuous feature that is presented in the bar chart is the proportion of people holding a master degree or a bachelor's degree in both countries is considerably low. However, the percentage of people without any available knowledge about science is tremendously high.

Furthermore, percentages of people who hold a master's degree in both countries are equivalent, which is a mere 3%. However, an overwhelming proportion of 20% is the percentage of Singapore's people who achieved the bachelor's degree, which has doubled the portion of Malaysian's people achieving the equivalent degree. Finally, the percentage of people in Singapore who have no qualifications in Science which is 60%, is lower than Malaysia, which is nearly 65%.

It is perceivable that the low qualifications rate in Malaysia and a contrasting high qualifications rate in Singapore have corroborated for a fact that Singapore has beaten Malaysia in the science rate.

172 words

MODEL ANSWER 2:

The bar chart illustrates the data on the proportion of people holding a science degree in Malaysia and Singapore.

Overall, it is clear people receiving Master's degree account for the lowest percentages in both Malaysia and Singapore. While there are more Malaysian people taking school leaving exams in science, more people have a Bachelor's qualification in Singapore.

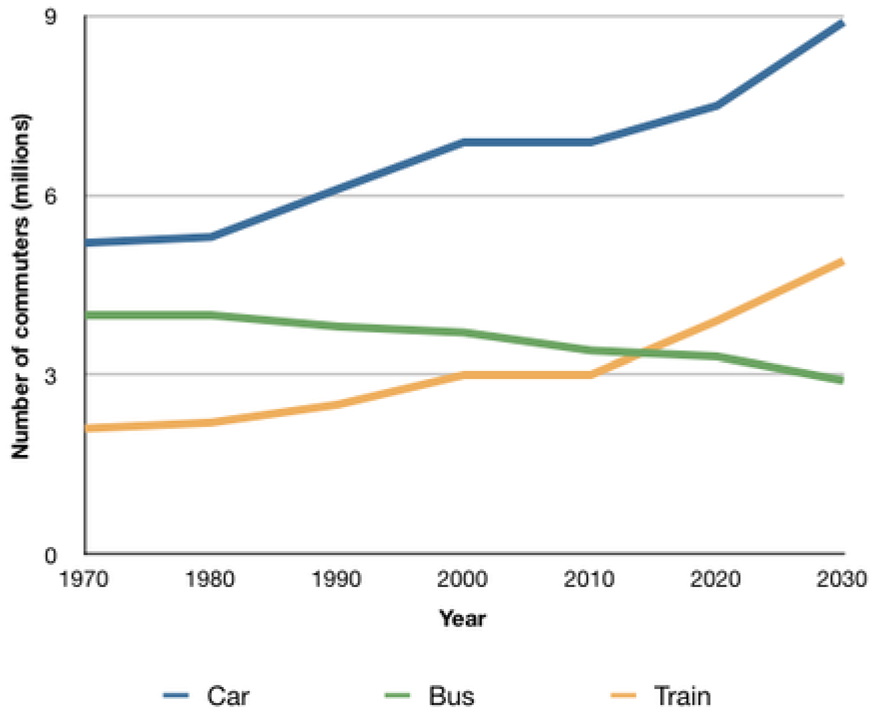
The percentage of people holding a Master's degree is the same in both nations, at only 3%, which is the lowest level in the whole bar chart. Exactly 10% of Malaysians gain Bachelor's qualifications, while that figure is double in Singapore, at 20%.

In terms of school leaving exams, the figure for Malaysia is slightly 5% higher than that for Singapore, at 35% and 30%, respectively. Remarkably, 65% of Malaysian people have no science qualification, which makes up the highest figure in the chart. That figure decreases five percentage points in Singapore, at 60%.

152 words

SAMPLE 30

The graph below shows the average number of UK commuters travelling each day by car, bus or train between 1970 and 2030.



MODEL ANSWER 1:

The line graph gives information about the number of commuters in the UK using three types of transport in the period of 60 years.

Overall, car is the most popular form of transport used in the UK during the period. The number of people who travel by car and train increase considerably while the figure for bus decrease steadily.

It can be seen clearly that in 1970, 5 million UK workers used cars on daily travel while bus and train were used by about 4 and 2 million people respectively. There was a significant rise in the number of people using cars to 7 million in 2000. The figure for train increased rapidly to 3 million in 2000 whereas there was a small drop of approximately o.5 million in the number of bus users.

By the year of 2030, the number of car users and rail passengers are predicted to reach 9 million and 5 million respectively. By contrast, bus is predicted to become the least popular choice, only reaching 3 million daily users.

174 words

MODEL ANSWER 2:

The line graph illustrates the average volume of people who commute every day by three different means of transport in the UK from 1970 to 2030.

Overall, car and train show a fairly similar upward trend, while the figure for bus tends to decrease. In addition, the number of car users is expected to be the highest during the time surveyed.

In 1970, the number of people commuting by car in the UK was around 5 million, while the figures for bus and train were lower, which accounted for about 4 and 2 million respectively. The next 40 years, both the number of cars and train commuters remained stable after increasing significantly between 1970 and 2000, at about 7 million and exactly 3 million in turn. Over the same period, there was a gradual decline in the figure for bus, from roughly 4 million to 3.5 million.

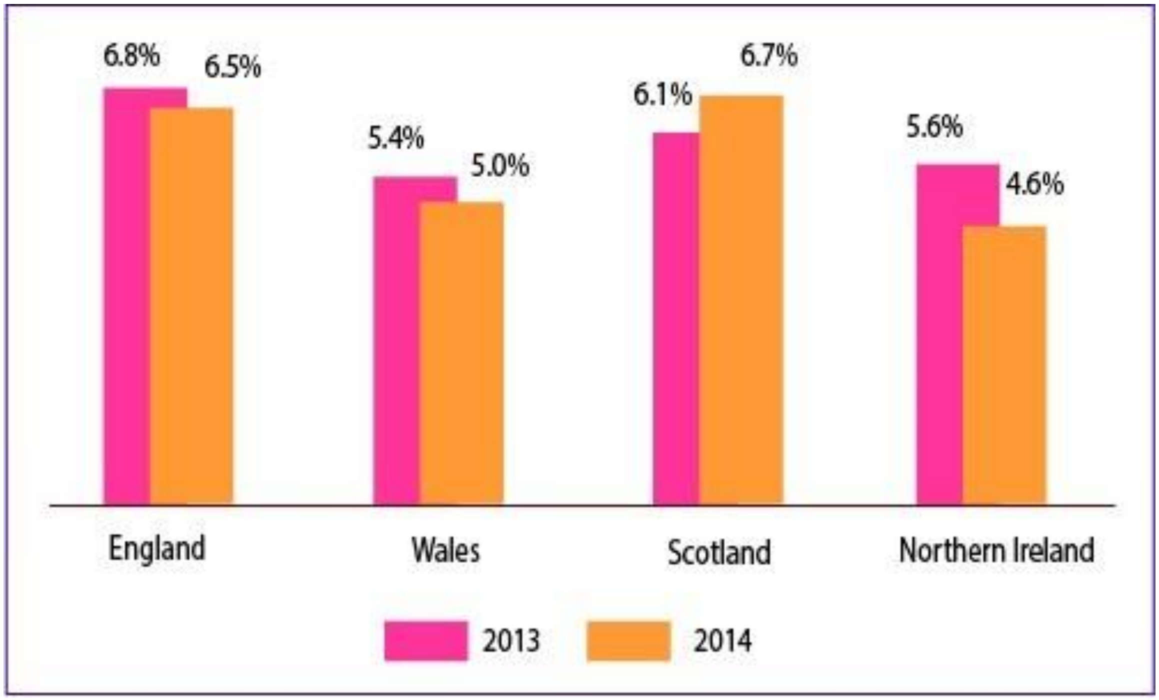
By 2030, it is expected that the number of train commuters in the UK will overtake the figure for bus and reach its highest point at about 5 million. Car is predicted to be the most popular transport, 9 million people drive to work compared to under 3 million people using buses in the UK.

202 words

SAMPLE 31

The graph below shows female unemployment rates in each country of the United Kingdom in 2013 and 2014.

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



MODEL ANSWER 1:

The bar chart gives information about the proportion of women who were out of work in four countries of the UK, namely England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland in 2013 and 2014.

Overall, the unemployment rate of women in most of the nations in 2013 was higher than that in 2014, with an exception for the figure of Scotland. It is clear that the rates of women without a job in England and Scotland were extremely higher than those of women in Wales and Northern Ireland.

In 2013, the highest unemployment figure was seen in England (6.8%), which was 0.7% higher than that of the second highest in Scotland. The rate of unemployed women of Wales was a bit lower than that of those of Northern Ireland, with 5.4% and 5.6% respectively.

In the next one year, while the unemployment proportion of English women decreased from 6.8% to 6.5%, the figure for Scotland rose and reached 6.7% which was the highest figure in 2014. In terms of the other two nations, the rate of women who were unemployed in Wales and Scotland dropped from 5.4% to 5.0% and 5.6% to 4.6 % respectively.

193 words

MODEL ANSWER 2:

A glance at the chart provided reveals the percentage of women lacking a job in four different nations of the UK, the data was shown in 2013 and 2014.

Overall, there was a general downward trend in the figure for England, Wales, and Northern Ireland. In contrast, the proportion of Scotland witnessed an upward tendency.

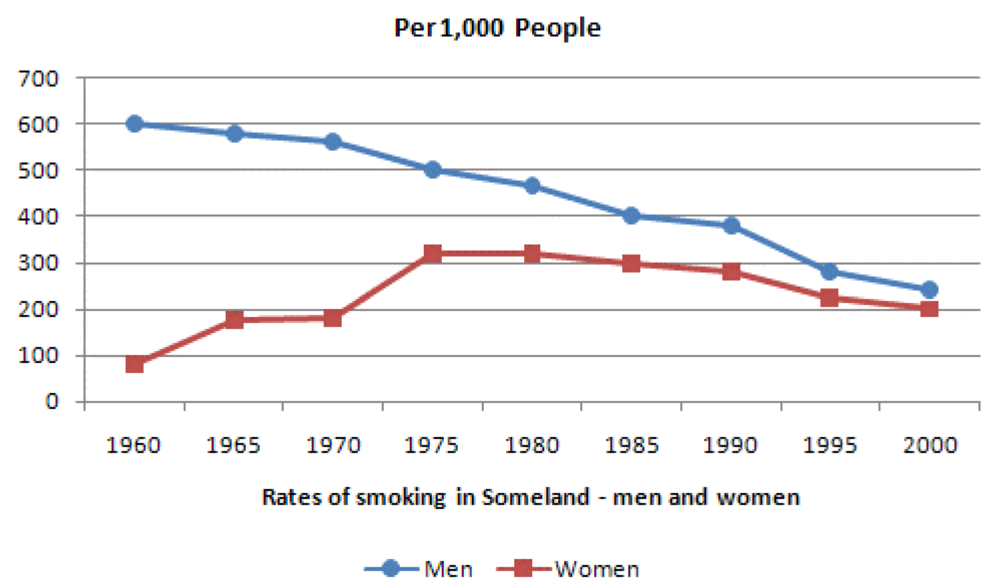
In 2013, the female unemployment percentage of England was the most noticeable (6.8%). Scotland occupied the second position, which was only 0.7% less than England. The rate of Wales and Northern Ireland was relatively equal (5.4% and 5.6% respectively)

Throughout the remainder of the period, there was a slight increase by 0.6% in the proportion of Scotland, while the percentage of England dropped to 6.5%. Therefore, Scotland gained the most significant figure among the four countries mentioned. The gap between the rate of Wales and Northern Ireland expanded over the one-year period (from 0.2% to 0.4%).

152 words

SAMPLE 32

The graph below shows the rate of smoking per 1000 people in Someland from 1960 to 2000.



MODEL ANSWER 1:

The line graph compares/ illustrates the smoking rates in Someland and how these rates changed over a 40 year period from 1960 to 2000.

Overall, the smoking rate of men decreased, while there was an increase in the figure for their female counterparts over the period of 40 years. However, the smoking rates of the men in most years were higher than that of the women.

In the 1960 – 1975 period, the number of women who smoked increased rapidly from below 100 to over 300 per 1,000 people, which was the highest point of the whole line graph. In the following 15 years, there was an insignificant change in the figure for women, which was approximately 300 per 1000 people. Throughout the remainder of the period, there was a gradual decline in the women smoking rate, which fell to exactly 200 per 1000 people by the year 2000.

Over the same period, the smoking rates of men varied less significantly than that women. There was a gradual decline from the peak during the 40 – year period, 600 per 1000 people, to exactly 400 per 1000 people in the 1960 – 1985 period. Throughout the remainder of the period, the smoking rates in the men decreased rapidly to over 200 per 1000 people by the year 2000.

215 words

MODEL ANSWER 2:

The line graph illustrates the proportion of males and females smoking in Someland between 1960 and 2000.

Overall, the rate of smoking both genders decreased over a period of 40 years. Although the two trends were different from 1960 to 1975, the figure for men's smoking was higher than women.

In terms of men, there was a steady decline in the number of smoking from the highest number of just over 600,000 in 1960 to the lowest number of just over 200,000 in 2000. Furthermore, the figure for smoking fell sharply from 1990 to 2000, a decline around 20%.

Between 1960 and 1975, the rate of women's smoking increased significantly, reaching the highest point of the line graph over 300 out of 1000 in 1975 while men's smoking fell steadily. The next five year, women's smoking rate remained above 30%. Throughout the remainder of the period, there was a gradual decline, falling to 100 per 1000 in the year 2000.

160 words

SAMPLE 33

The table below shows the proportion of different categories of families living in poverty in Australia in 1999.

Family type	Proportion of people from each household type living in poverty
single aged person	6% (54,000)
aged couple	4% (48,000)
single, no children	19% (359,000)
couple, no children	7% (211,000)
sole parent	21% (232,000)
couple with children	12% (933,000)
all households	**11% (1,837,000)**

MODEL ANSWER 1:

The table gives information about the rate of people from each kind of families who have to live in poverty in Australia in 1999.

It is clear that the proportion of poor people who were living in families with couples was lower than single people, and people with children were more likely to be poor than those without. In addition, the rate of people living in poverty was lower for elders.

The majority of people were living in poverty from sole parent households, with 21%. It was also the highest rate of that. Of single family types, moreover, the proportion of people were living in poverty from single, no children type which is 3 times higher than that of poor people from single aged person type, with 19%.

The lower figures from households with couples, more specifically, only 4% of people who were living in poverty from aged couple type, it was also the lowest proportion. The rate of poor people from families with couples, no children and couple with children households were 7% and 12% respectively. In addition, the overall proportion of people from all household were living in poverty was 11%.

193 words

MODEL ANSWER 2:

The table reveals the poverty situation of five household types in Australia in the year 1999.

As can be seen from the provided data, households run by a sole parent were the poorest group while the proportion of poverty for aged couples was the smallest.

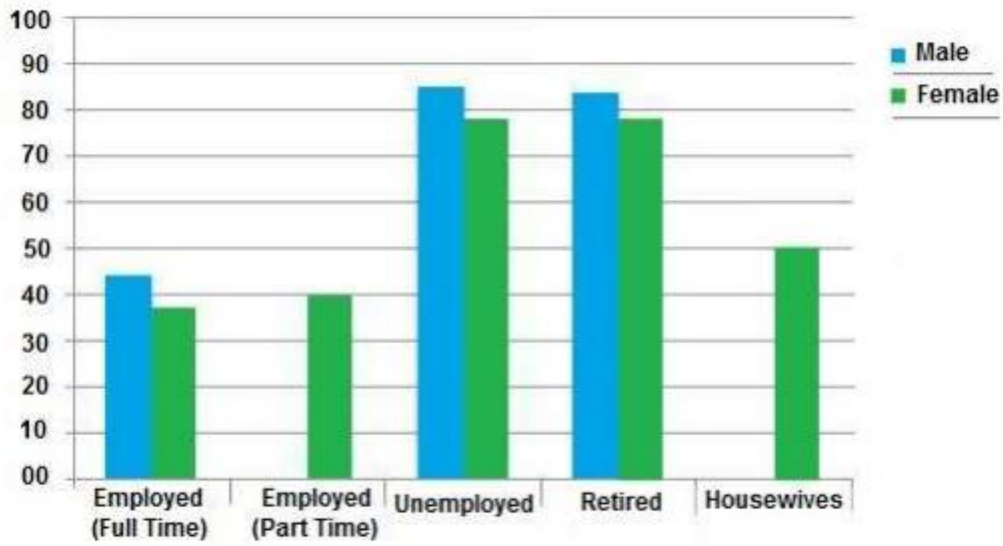
In 1999, the average percentage of families living in poverty of Australia was 11% with 1.837.000 underprivileged households. Compared to that number, the sole parent families recorded a significantly high proportion of poverty, with over a fifth having financial difficulties. Followed closely was the category of single, no children households with the percentage of 8% higher than the national average.

There was 12% of couples with children (equally to slightly more than 900.000 families) being in poverty, which made this type the third on the list. Being found at the bottom in term of poverty, couples with no children, single aged people and aged couples showed the relatively low proportions of 7%, 6%, and 4% respectively.

162 words

SAMPLE 34

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



MODEL ANSWER 1:

The bar chart illustrates data on the amount of spare time in a typical week spent by both genders with different job statuses over a one-year period from 1998 to 1999.

Overall, it is clear that unemployed and retired men and women had by far the freest time in the whole year. Another noticeable feature is that in the categories of part-time employers and housewives, only females could enjoy leisure time.

In detail, accounting for more than 40 hours, spare time spent among employed part-time citizens and housewives was high for women, as compared to virtually no free time for males. In addition, although full time employed women and men had fairly much leisure time during the week, the amount was higher for the latter which made up nearly 50 hours per week.

Moreover, the figure for unemployed males was more than 80 hours, which was largest in comparison with the other four job statuses, and this was followed by male retirees. Besides, in terms of leisure time spent by men and women in the unemployed and retired groups, there was no radical disparity. In these two categories, males had approximately 6 hours more of free time than females.

200 words

MODEL ANSWER 2:

The bar chart gives information about the quantity of free time of males and females in 5 types of employment condition from 1998 to 1999.

Overall, citizens who were in jobless and retired status had the largest amount of leisure time per week. Besides, women tended to have more free time than men.

It can be seen from the data that there were minor differences in the amount of free time of people who are full-time workers, unemployed and retired. Specifically, men in each of the two statuses including unemployed and retired condition were free for more than 80 hours per week, while the figure for women in the same condition was just over 75 hours. Regarding full-time employers, the number of free time they enjoyed weekly was 47 and 38 for men and women respectively.

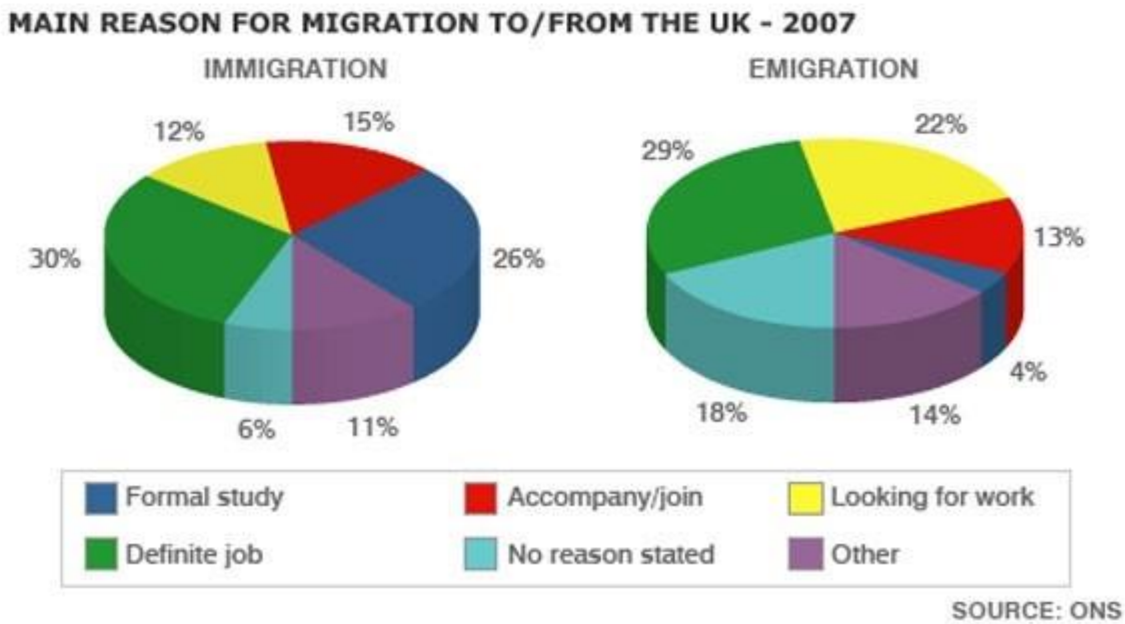
However, women who worked part-time and those who stayed at home were not occupied by their jobs. The part-time employers used exactly 40 hours of free time per week. This figure was slightly lower than the number of free time spent by the housewives (namely 50 hours per week).

185 words

SAMPLE 35

The pie charts show the main reasons for migration to and from the UK in 2007.

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



MODEL ANSWER 1:

The pie charts illustrate the key reasons why people immigrated to the UK, while others emigrated to other countries in the world in 2007.

Overall, definite job accounted for the largest proportion of main reasons for migration to and from the UK. The remaining five reasons had a similar percentage for migration to and from the UK in 2007.

The percentage of immigration into the UK for the definite job was equivalent to that of emigration from the UK at 30% and 29%, respectively. Likewise, the proportion of those moving to join a family was quite similar, 15% of immigration and 13% of emigration.

A number of people who left the UK because of looking for their job were rather high, at around 22%, while the proportion of people entering for this purpose was lower, approximately by 10%. A further reason affecting migration was for formal study, at 26% and the figure for emigration of this purpose was only 4%.

160 words

MODEL ANSWER 2:

The pie chart illustrates the main causes for that people came to and left the UK in 2007.

Overall, migration to and from the UK was mostly because of career. Additionally, most people had specific reasons for moving to the UK. On the other hand, the percentage of people leaving the UK for education was the smallest.

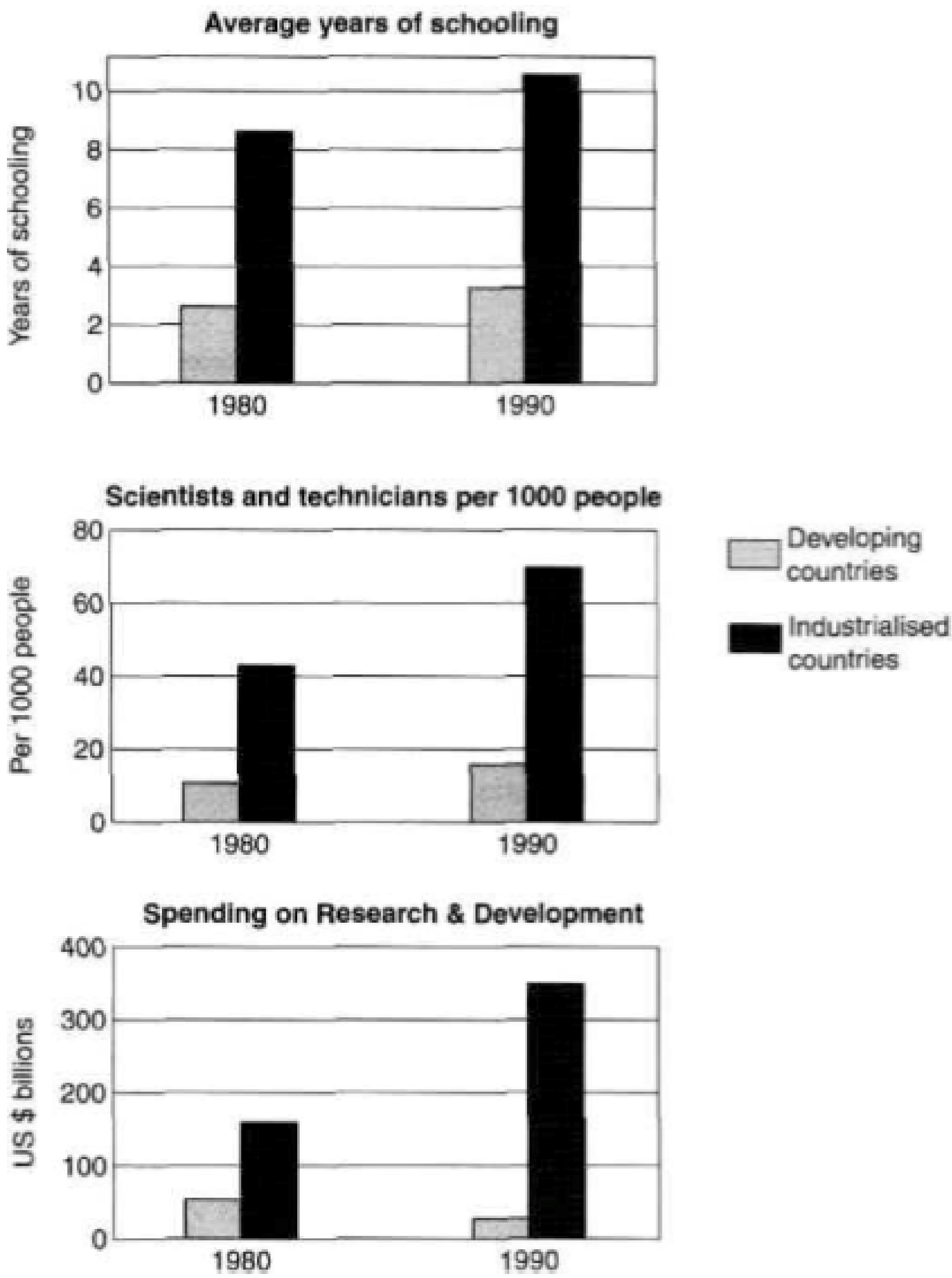
The proportion of people moving to the UK for their definite job was the largest, at 30%, compared to 12%, 15%, 26%, 11% of seeking work, accompany/join, education and other reasons, respectively. In addition, the percentage of immigrants coming to the UK for no reason was the lowest with only 6%.

Likewise, 29% of emigrants left the UK for their career, while 22% of them emigrated from the UK to seek work. Additionally, accompany/join and other reasons were similar in terms of reasons for emigration with 13% and 14%, respectively. The proportion of people leaving the UK for no reason was 18%. By contrast, only 4% of emigration was because of education.

169 words

SAMPLE 36

The charts below show the levels of participation in education and science in developing and industrialized countries in 1980 and 1990.



MODEL ANSWER 1:

The given bar charts compare the educational involvements of students in terms of total years of education and their participation in science-related subjects and study in developing and industrialized countries from 1980 to 1990.

Overall, the amount of schooling time and the proportion of scientists and technicians increased in two types of countries. Although the amount of money invested in research and development in industrialized countries rose, that of developing countries decreased.

From 1980 to 1990, there was an increase in the figures for schooling time in industrialized countries from approximately 8 years to above 10 years. Also, the percentage of scientists and technicians increased over 20 per 1000 people over a 10 year – period. The amount of money spent on Research and Development was approximately 150 billion in 1980 and then increased rapidly to about 300 billion USD in 1990.

Over the same period, the figures for schooling time in developing nations increased from over 2 years to below 4 years over a period 10 years. By contrast, the percentage of scientists and technicians remained below 20 per 1000 people. On the other hand, the year 1990 witnessed a significant decline in the amount of budget spent on Research and Development in these countries from 50 billion to about 20 billion USD.

213 words

MODEL ANSWER 2:

The bar charts illustrate the figure for average years of schooling, the rate of scientists and technicians and spending on research & development between 1980 and 1990 in developing countries and industrialized countries.

Overall, the industrialized countries were much more than developing countries in term of all aspects. The figures for 3 categories in 1990 were higher than those of 1980, with the notable exception of spending on research & development in 1990.

In developing countries, the average years of schooling were increased slightly from 2.7 years in 1980 to 3.2 years in 1990. The trends were similar to the number of scientists and technicians, at 10 per 1000 people and 18 per 1000 people, in 1980 and 1990, respectively. In terms of spending on research & development, the amount of money was halved about 25 US $ billion from 1980 to 1990.

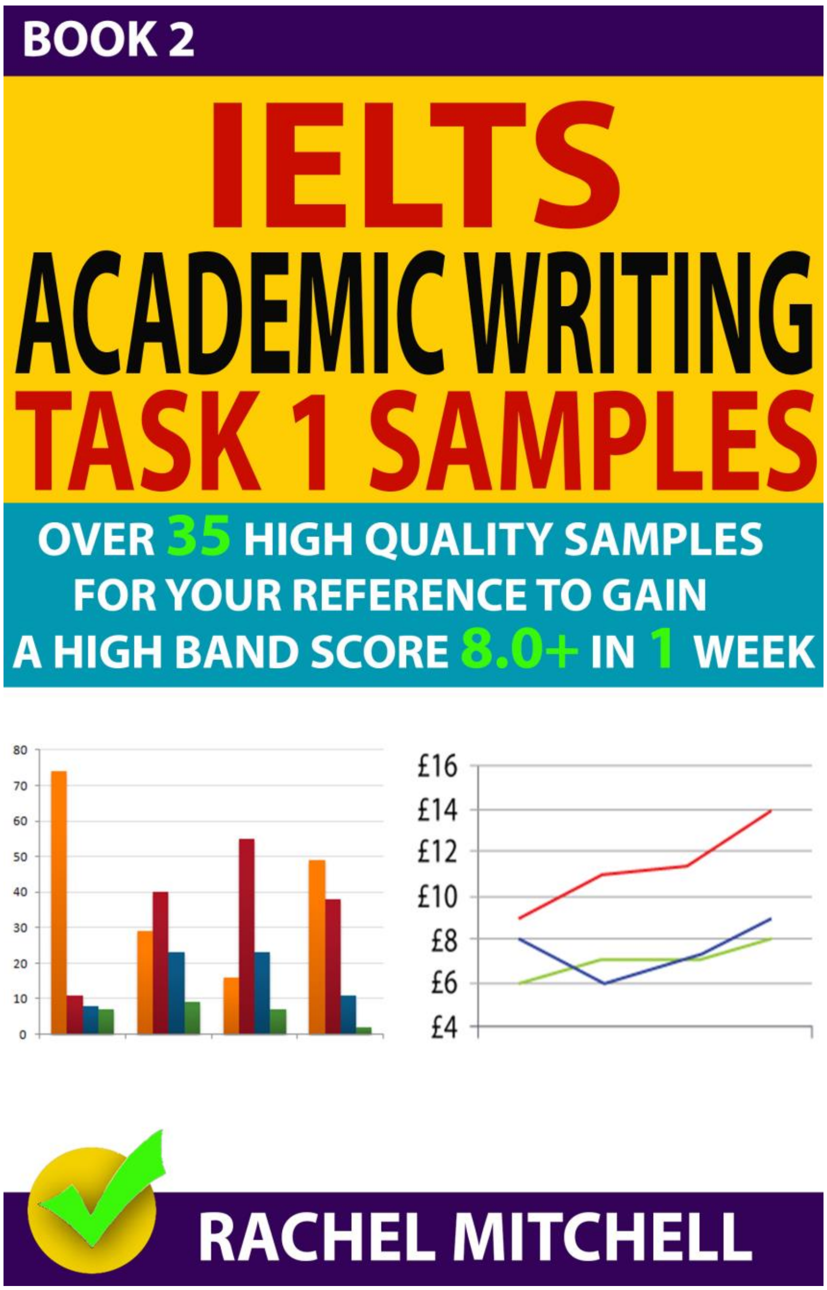
In industrialized countries, there was growth in all terms of education and science. For the average years of schooling, there were 8.3 years in 1980, compared to 9.2 years in 1990. From 1980 to 1990, the number of scientists and technicians was escalated at 70 per 1000 people. The spending on research & development was doubled at about 340 US $ billion from 1980 to 1990.

209 words

Ielts Academic Writing Task 1 Samples

Over 35 High Quality Samples for Your Reference to Gain a High Band Score 8.0+ In 1 Week (Book 2)

-- By Rachel Mitchell –



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INTRODUCTION

Thank you and congratulate you for downloading the book *"IELTS Academic Writing Task 1 Samples: Over 35 High Quality Samples for Your Reference to Gain a High Band Score 8.0+ in 1 Week (Book 2)."*

This book is well designed and written by an experienced native teacher from the USA who has been teaching IELTS for over 10 years. She really is the expert in training IELTS for students at each level. In this book, she will provide you over 35 high quality sample essays to help you easily achieve an 8.0+ in the IELTS Writing Task 1 (Academic), even if your English is not excellent. These samples will also walk you through step-by-step on how to develop your well-organized answers for the Task 1 Writing.

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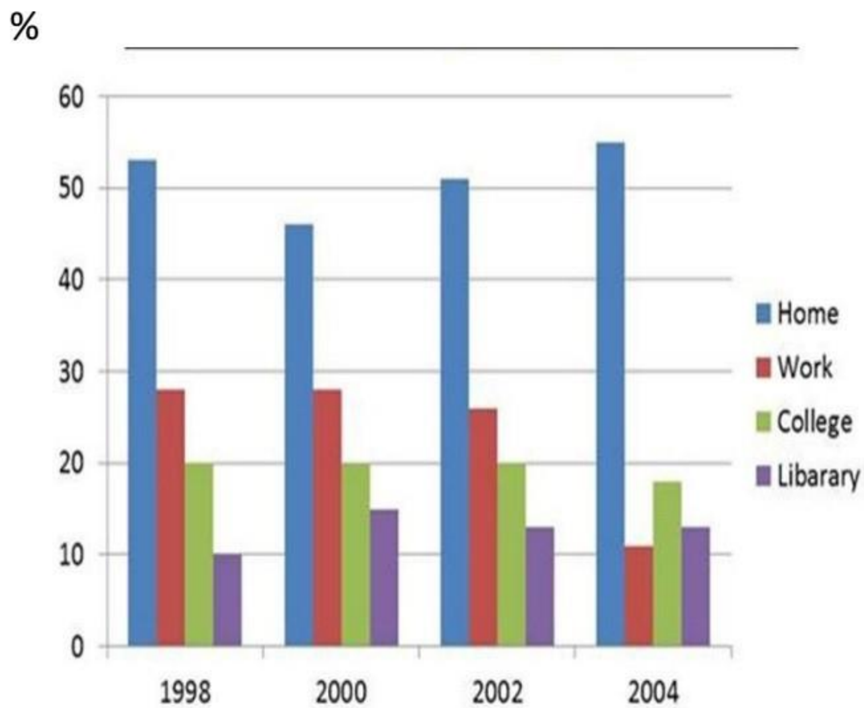
Take action today and start getting better scores tomorrow!

Thank you again for purchasing this book, and I hope you enjoy it.

SAMPLE 1

A survey conducted for the places in which people gain access to the Internet from 1998 to 2004.



MODEL ANSWER 1:

The bar chart shows the percentage of people using the Internet in 4 different locations between 1998 and 2004.

Overall, the proportion of users connecting to the Internet at home and library saw a slight increase while this data for accessing at work and college decreased. Also, home was the most common place for people to access the Internet in 6 years.

Over the 1998-2004 period, the number of people using the Internet at home fluctuated. This figure fell steadily from 1998 to 2000 but grew after that, ranked the highest data of the total at about 55% in 2004. Meanwhile, the percentage of users accessing the Internet at work remained constant at over 25% between 1998 and 2000 before decreasing sharply, at over 10% in the last year.

From 1998 to 2002, the college saw a stabilization in the number of people connecting to the Internet, at exactly 20%, then this data slowly dropped, at over 15%. In contrast, there was a recovery in the proportion of Internet's users in the library, increasing from 10% to approximately 15% in the 6-year period.

183 words

MODEL ANSWER 2:

The bar chart compares percentages of people accessing the Internet from 4 different locations during a 6-year period from 1998 to 2004.

Overall, home was the most common place to get access to the internet. While the percentage of people using the internet in college remained relatively unchanged, the figure for work slightly declined during the given period.

In 1998, over 50% of people reported using the Internet at home. This number then dropped to around 46% in 2000 but recovered in 2004, reaching nearly 55%. College internet users were approximately 20% of the total number of surveyed respondents, and it remained stable during the survey period.

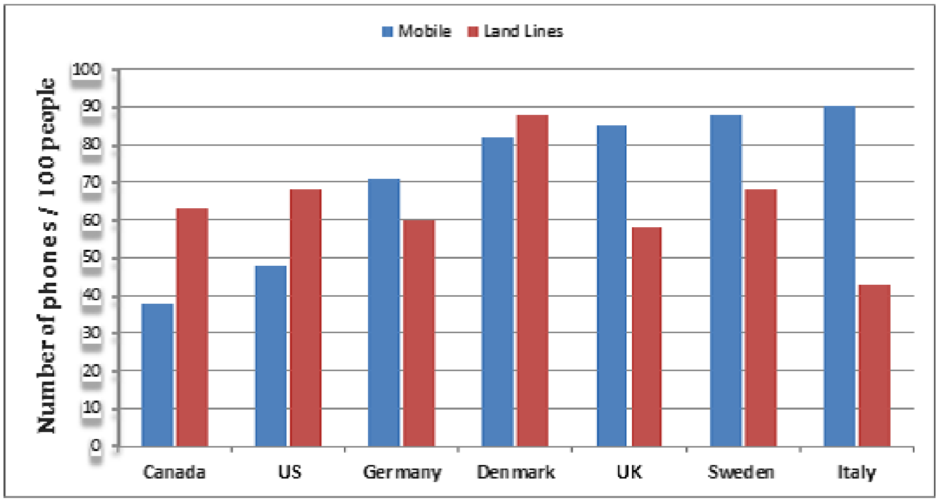
Approximately 30% of participants replied to the survey that they had access to the Internet at work in 1998 and 2000. But in 2004, only over 10% replied that they had used the Internet at work, a drop of 20% in 4 years. The library was by far the least popular location to access the Internet. The highest percentage of people using the Internet at the library was recorded in 2000 at around only 15%.

182 words

SAMPLE 2

The chart shows the number of mobile phones and landlines per 100 people in selected countries.

Mobile Phones and Land Lines per 100 people



MODEL ANSWER 1:

The given bar chart illustrates the information on the quantity of two phone types per 100 people, namely mobile phones and landlines, in seven countries.

Overall, it can be clearly seen that mobile phone is popular in European countries while people in North America prefer to communicate via landlines.

To begin with, most of the European countries have a high level of mobile phone usage. Italy has the greatest usage of mobile phone, with 90 mobile phones per 100 people compared to only a half for landlines. Following Italy, there are 88 mobile phones per hundred used in the UK compared to around 68 per 100 for landlines. A similar pattern can be found in Sweden and Germany.

In contrast, the number of landlines is greater than mobile phones in the UK, Canada and Denmark. Unlike other European countries, Denmark shows a different trend in phone use where there are slightly more landlines than mobile phones. Particularly, Denmark has the highest number of landlines, with about 90 per 100 people. In the USA, the number of mobiles, at 50 per 100 people, is much lower than the number of landlines, at almost 70 per hundred. The same trend can be seen in Canada.

203 words

MODEL ANSWER 2:

The bar chart compares the number of handsets and landlines for every 100 citizens in seven different countries.

It is obvious that Denmark owns the most landlines in the seven nations shown, and Italy has the least of all. However, it is Italy that owns the most mobile phones per 100 people, and the number of units in Canada is the smallest.

Regarding landlines, Denmark’s landlines figure is by far the highest; it almost doubles the landlines in Italy, which is the lowest of all. The second highest place belongs to Sweden and the US, which have about the same landlines, followed by Canada, Germany, the UK and Italy.

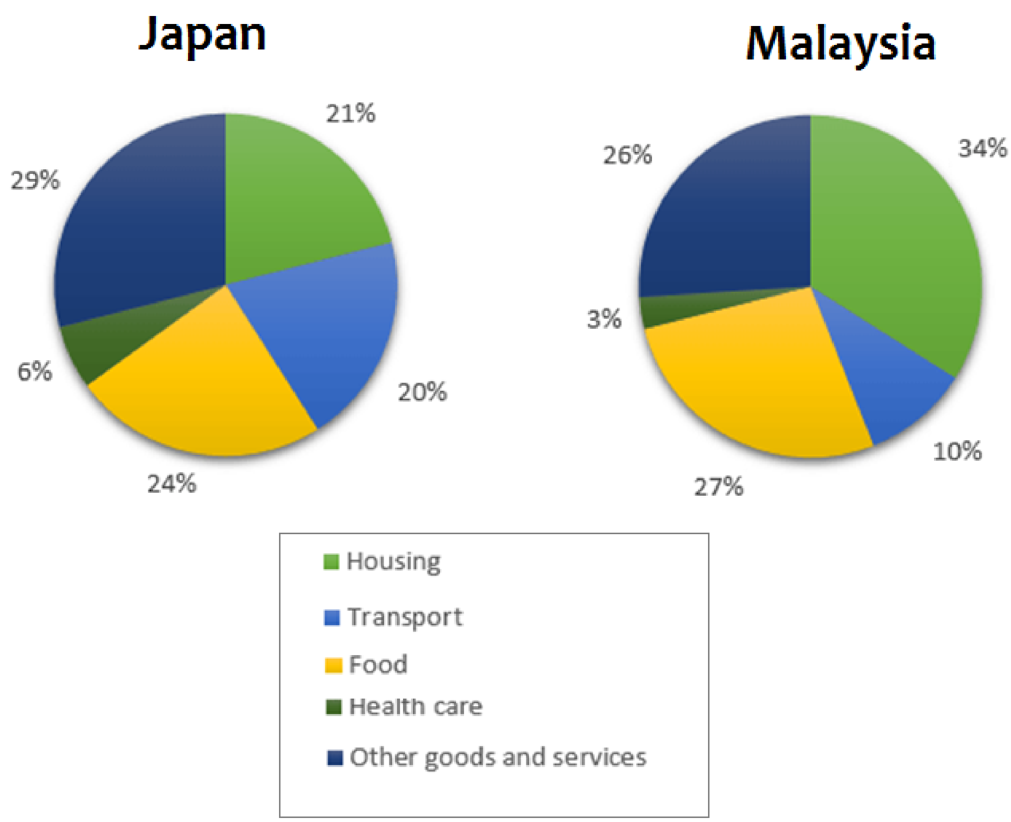
Regarding mobile phones, despite having the least landlines, Italy ranks highest with 90 handsets per 100 people, followed by Sweden, the UK, and Denmark with approximately 87, 85, 82 units owned, respectively. Canada has the lowest number of mobile phones uses among the seven countries, with less than 40 units owned.

160 words

SAMPLE 3

The pie charts below show the average household expenditures in Japan and Malaysia in the year 2010.

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



MODEL ANSWER 1:

The pie charts give information about expenses per household in Japan and Malaysia in 2010.

Overall, while Malaysian families spent the most on housing, the expenditures of households in Japan were highest on food in 2010. Also, families in both Japan and Malaysia spent the lowest amount of money on health care.