

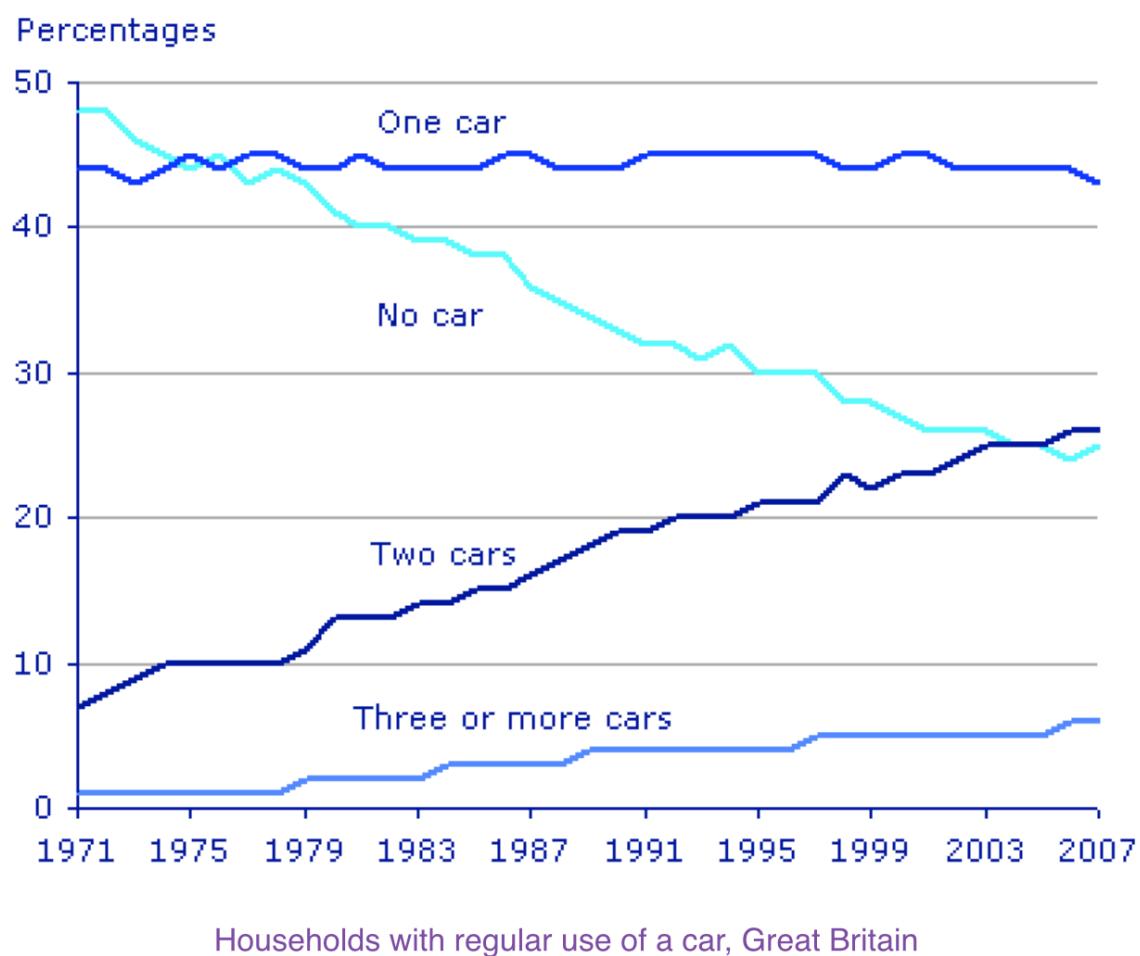
IELTS Writing Task 1 (学术类)

五大类图表作文范文合集

曲线图

范文（一）Car ownership

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



The graph shows changes in the number of cars per household in Great Britain over a period of 36 years.

Overall, car ownership in Britain increased between 1971 and 2007. In particular, the percentage of households with two cars rose, while the figure for households without a car fell.

In 1971, almost half of all British households did not have regular use of a car. Around 44% of households had one car, but only about 7% had two cars. It was uncommon for families to own three or more cars, with around 2% of households falling into this category.

The one-car household was the most common type from the late 1970s onwards, although there was little change in the figures for this category. The biggest change was seen in the proportion of households without a car, which fell steadily over the 36-year period to around 25% in 2007. In contrast, the proportion of two-car families rose steadily, reaching about 26% in 2007, and the proportion of households with more than two cars rose by around 5%.

- 分析

行文结构： 4 paragraphs, 9 sentences in total

介绍段落： : paraphrases the question:

- gives information about → shows changes in
- car ownership → the number of cars per household
- from 1971 to 2007 → over a period of 36 years

总体概括段落： : contains two sentences that describe three main points:

1. Total car ownership increased.
2. The percentage of two-car households rose.
3. The percentage of no-car households fell.

第三段落： : compares all of the categories in the first year shown: 1971.

第四段落： : describes changes in the figures for each category, with a focus on the final year shown: 2007.

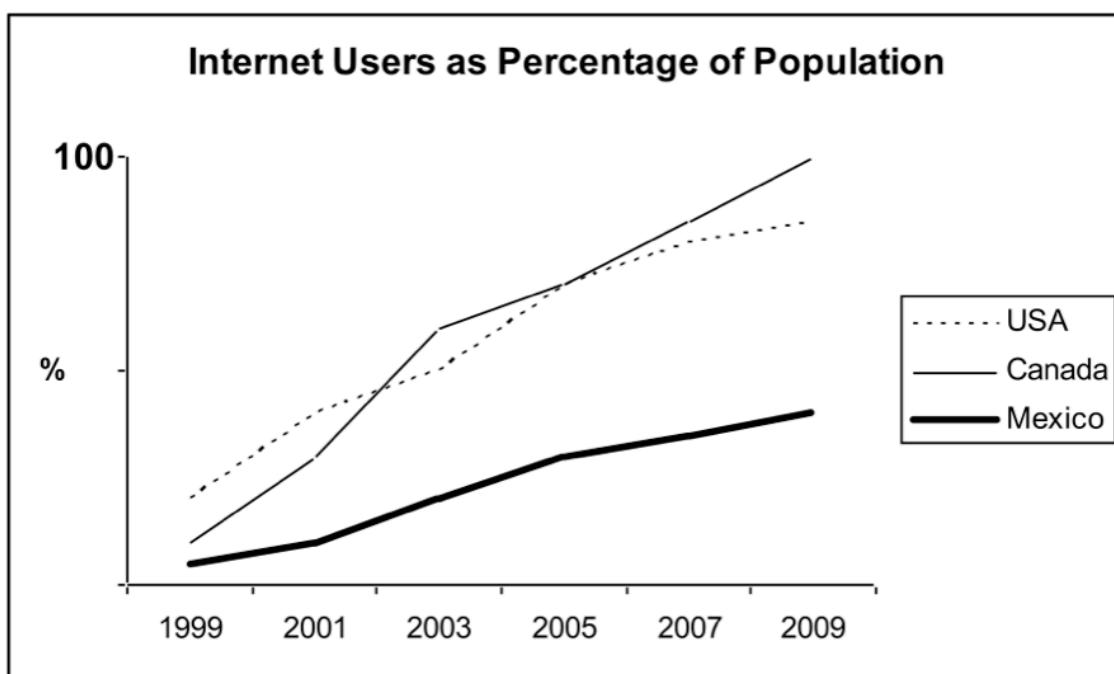
- 词汇和语法

- over a period of
- the percentage of x rose
- the figure for y fell
- almost half of all
- it was uncommon for
- with around 2% of households falling into this category
- x was the most common type
- from the late 1970s onwards

- there was little change in the figure for
- the biggest change was seen in
- which fell steadily... to...
- rose steadily, reaching...
- Comparisons using: while, but, although, which, and

范文 (二) Internet users

The graph below shows changes in the proportion of Internet users in three different countries from 1999 to 2009.



The line graph compares the percentage of people in three countries who used the Internet between 1999 and 2009.

It is clear that the proportion of the population who used the Internet increased in each country over the period shown. Canada experienced the fastest growth in Internet usage, whereas Mexico remained the country with the lowest proportion of people who accessed the Internet.

In 1999, the proportion of people using the Internet in the USA stood at about 20%. By contrast, the figures for Canada and Mexico were significantly lower, at around 10% and 5% respectively. However, in the year 2002, Canada overtook the USA in terms of the proportion of its citizens who went online.

In 2005, Internet usage in both the USA and Canada rose to around 70% of the population, while the figure for Mexico reached just over 25%. Four years later, in 2009, the percentage of Internet users was considerably higher in Canada than in the other two countries. In that year, almost 100% of Canadians used the Internet, compared to about 80% of Americans and only 40% of Mexicans.

- 分析

行文结构： 4 paragraphs, 9 sentences in total

介绍段落： paraphrases the question:

- the graph shows → the line graph compares
- the proportion of → the percentage of
- Internet users → people who used the Internet
- from... to... → between... and...

总体概括段落： contains two sentences that describe three main points:

1. Overall Internet use increased.
2. Canada saw the fastest growth.
3. Mexico had the lowest figures.

第三段落： compares Internet use in the three countries at the beginning of the 10-year period (1999 and 2002).

第四段落： compares the three countries in the second half of the period shown (2005 and 2009)

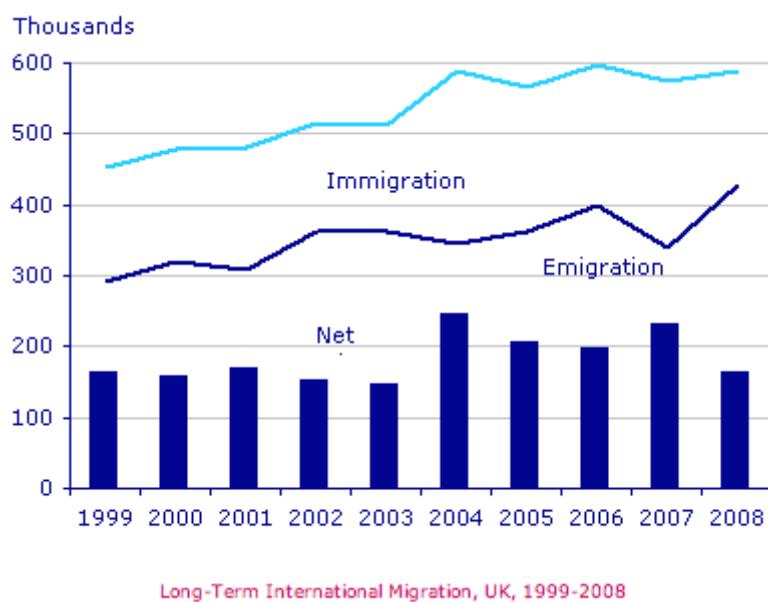
- 词汇和语法

- used the Internet / Internet usage / accessed the Internet / using the Internet / went online / Internet users
- over the period shown
- experienced the fastest growth in
- remained the country with the lowest proportion of
- stood at about 20%
- the figures for... and...
- were significantly lower
- at around... and... respectively
- Canada overtook the USA in terms of

- rose to around 70% of the population
- reached just over 25%
- was considerably higher in... than...

范文 (三) Migration

The chart below shows figures for long-term international migration to and from the UK over a 10-year period.



The chart gives information about UK immigration, emigration and net migration between 1999 and 2008.

Both immigration and emigration rates rose over the period shown, but the figures for immigration were significantly higher. Net migration peaked in 2004 and 2007.

In 1999, over 450,000 people came to live in the UK, while the number of people who emigrated stood at just under 300,000. The figure for net migration was around 160,000, and it remained at a similar level until 2003. From 1999 to 2004, the immigration rate rose by nearly 150,000 people, but there was a much smaller rise in emigration. Net migration peaked at almost 250,000 people in 2004.

After 2004, the rate of immigration remained high, but the number of people emigrating fluctuated. Emigration fell suddenly in 2007, before peaking at about 420,000 people in 2008. As a result, the net migration figure rose to around 240,000 in 2007, but fell back to around 160,000 in 2008.

• 分析

行文结构： 4 paragraphs, 8 sentences in total

介绍段落: paraphrases the question

总体概括段落: contains two sentences that describe three main points:

migration to and from → immigration, emigration,

over a 10-year period → between 1999 and 2008

come to live in the UK → UK immigration

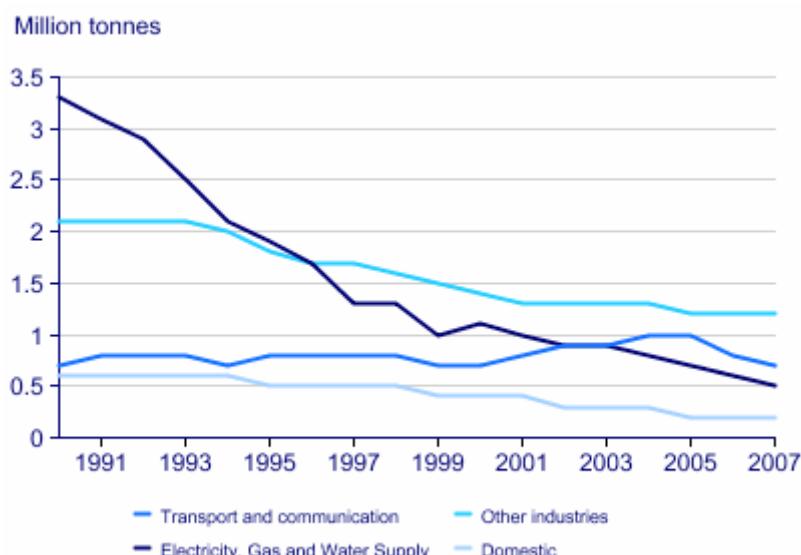
第三段落: ① 1999 ② 2004

第四段落: ① 2007 ② 2008

- 词汇和语法
- rise over the period shown
- net migration peaked in/at
- the number stood at
- remained at a similar level
- rose by/to
- fell back to

范文 (四) Acid rain emissions

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



The line graph compares four sectors in terms of the amount of acid rain emissions that they produced over a period of 17 years in the UK.

It is clear that the total amount of acid rain emissions in the UK fell considerably between 1990 and 2007. The most dramatic decrease was seen in the electricity, gas and water supply sector.

In 1990, around 3.3 million tonnes of acid rain emissions came from the electricity, gas and water sector. The transport and communication sector was responsible for about 0.7 million tonnes of emissions, while the domestic sector produced around 0.6 million tonnes. Just over 2 million tonnes of acid rain gases came from other industries.

Emissions from electricity, gas and water supply fell dramatically to only 0.5 million tonnes in 2007, a drop of almost 3 million tonnes. While acid rain gases from the domestic sector and other industries fell gradually, the transport sector saw a small increase in emissions, reaching a peak of 1 million tonnes in 2005.

- 分析

行文结构： 4 paragraphs, 8 sentences in total

介绍段落： paraphrases the question

- the graph → The line graph
- shows → compares
- acid rain emissions, measured in millions of tonnes → the amount

总体概括段落： contains two sentences that describe three main points:

- Overall trend
- the most significant change

第三段落： compare the figures in 1990

第四段落： describe the trend of each figure until 2007.

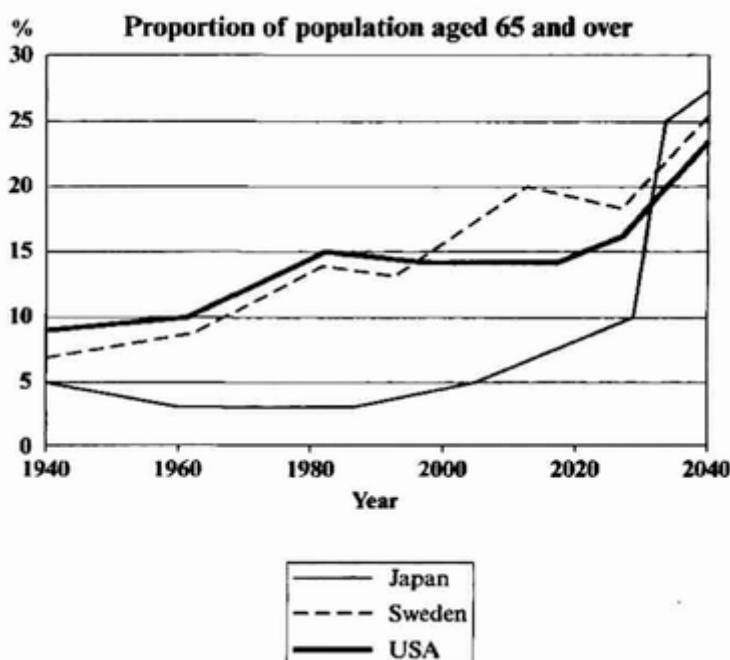
- 词汇和语法

- compares in terms of
- The most dramatic decrease was seen in ...
- to come from
- be responsible for
- to produce
- a drop of (almost 3 million tonnes)

- reach a peak of

范文 (五) Elderly populations

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



The line graph compares the percentage of people aged 65 or more in three countries over a period of 100 years.

It is clear that the proportion of elderly people increases in each country between 1940 and 2040. Japan is expected to see the most dramatic changes in its elderly population.

In 1940, around 9% of Americans were aged 65 or over, compared to about 7% of Swedish people and 5% of Japanese people. The proportions of elderly people in the USA and Sweden rose gradually over the next 50 years, reaching just under 15% in 1990. By contrast, the figures for Japan remained below 5% until the early 2000s.

Looking into the future, a sudden increase in the percentage of elderly people is predicted for Japan, with a jump of over 15% in just 10 years from 2030 to 2040. By 2040, it is thought that around 27% of the Japanese population will be 65 years old or more, while the figures for Sweden and the USA will be slightly lower, at about 25% and 23% respectively.

- 分析

行文结构： 4 paragraphs, sentences in total

介绍段落： : paraphrasing “the percentage of people” instead of “the proportion of the population”.

总体概括段落： :

the overall increase in the proportion of elderly people

the most dramatic change.

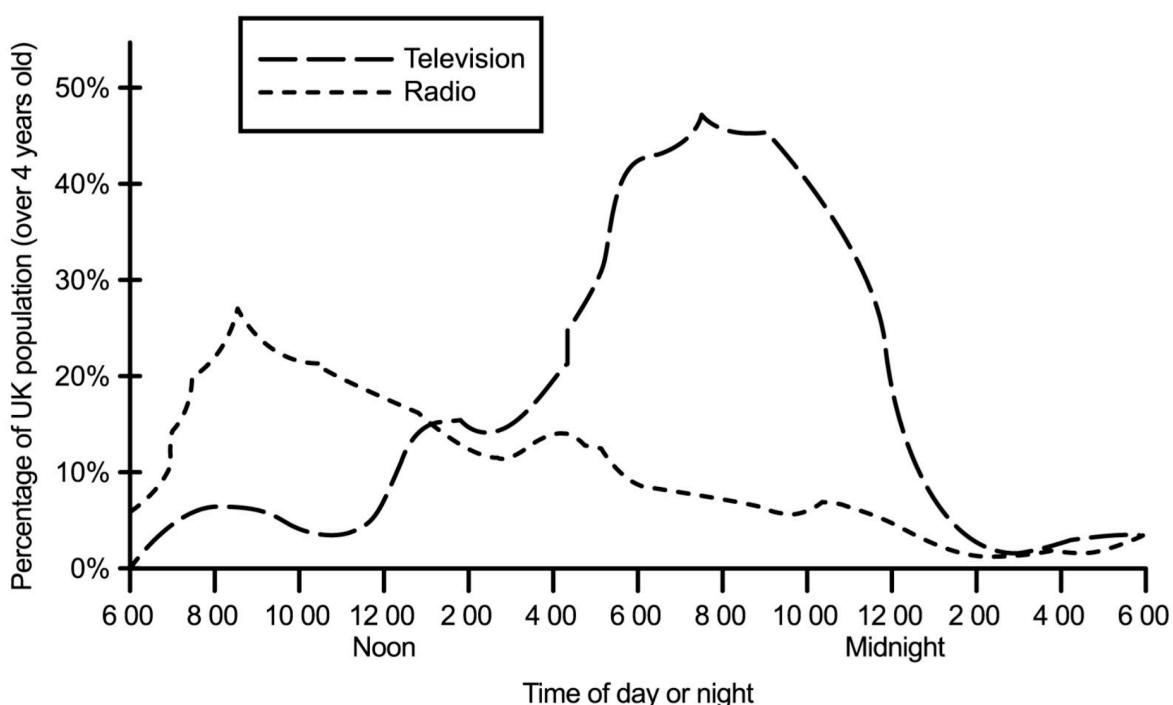
第三段落： describes past years from 1940 to 2000, using verbs in the past simple: were, rose, remained.

第四段落： describes future years from 2030 to 2040, using future verbs and expressions: is predicted, it is thought that...will, will be.

范文 (六) TV and radio audiences

The graph below shows radio and television audiences throughout the day in 1992. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Radio and television audiences in UK, October – December 1992



The line graph compares percentages of UK residents who watched television and listened to the radio over the course of an average day between October and December 1992.

Over the 24-hour period, it is clear that television reached a larger total audience than radio. We also see that radio programmes were more popular in the morning, whereas a far larger proportion of the population watched television in the evening. Between 6am and 12pm, roughly 5% of UK residents watched television, while an average of around 20% of people listened to the radio. In fact, the radio audience reached its daily peak just before 9am, with almost 30% of the population tuning in. During the afternoon and evening, the television audience grew rapidly, from around 10% of the UK population at noon to a peak of close to 50% at 8pm. By contrast, radio saw a gradual fall in audience size from its morning high point to roughly 10% of UK residents at 8pm. After this time, both television and radio drew diminishing audiences, with figures dropping to less than 5% of the population in the early hours of the morning.

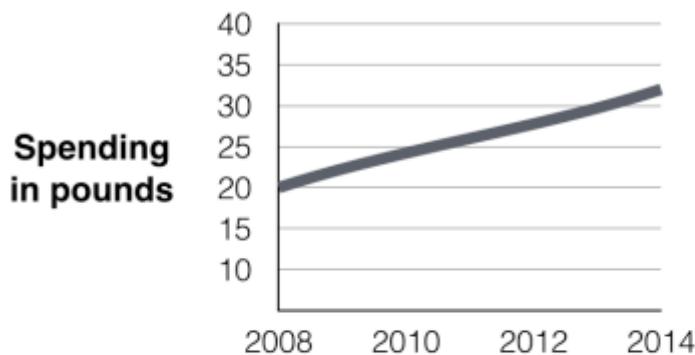
- 词汇和语法

- over the course of (time) = during
- reach (something)
- a TOTAL audience
- an average of (+ percentage of ...)
- a peak of [data]
- grow rapidly, from [data] to [data]
- see a fall in audience size from [data] to [data]

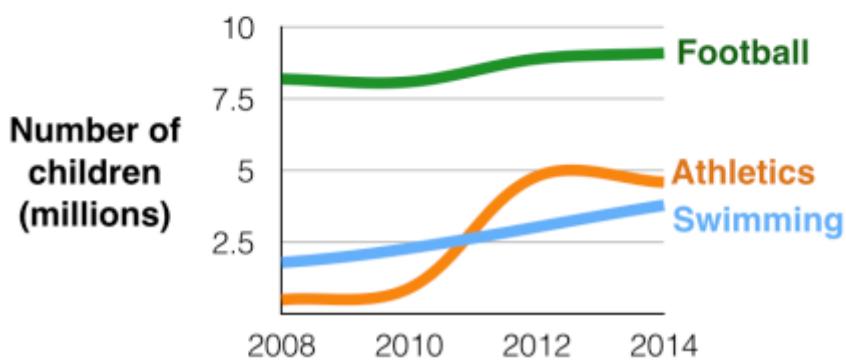
范文 (七) Children's sports

The first chart below gives information about the money spent by British parents on their children's sports between 2008 and 2014. The second chart shows the number of children who participated in three sports in Britain over the same time period.

Average monthly spend on children's sports



Participation in three different sports



The line graphs show the average monthly amount that parents in Britain spent on their children's sporting activities and the number of British children who 1)_____ part in three different sports from 2008 to 2014.

It is clear that parents spent more money each year on their children's participation in sports over the six-year period. In terms of the number of children taking part, football was significantly more 2)_____ than athletics and swimming.

In 2008, British parents spent an average of around £20 per month on their children's sporting activities. Parents' spending on children's sports increased gradually over the following six years, and by 2014 the average monthly amount had 3)_____ to just over £30.

Looking at participation numbers, in 2008 approximately 8 million British children played football, while only 2 million children were 4)_____ in swimming clubs and less than 1 million practised athletics. The figures for football participation remained relatively stable over the following 6 years. By contrast, 5)_____ in swimming almost doubled, to nearly 4 million children, and there was a near fivefold increase in the number of children doing athletics.

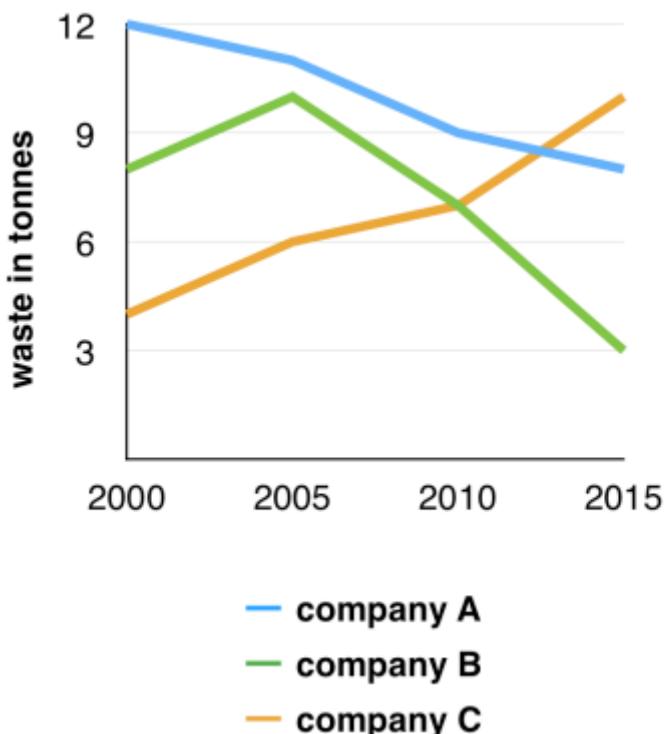
词汇练习：请按照你的理解填充上文的空格

答案：

1. took
2. popular
3. risen / increased
4. enrolled
5. participation

范文 (八) Waste production

The graph below shows the amounts of waste produced by three companies over a period of 15 years.



The line graph compares three companies in terms of their waste output between the years 2000 and 2015.

It is clear that there were significant changes in the amounts of waste produced by all three companies shown on the graph. While companies A and B saw waste output fall over the 15-year period, the amount of waste produced by company C increased considerably.

In 2000, company A produced 1) _____ of waste, while companies B and C

produced around 2)_____ and 3)_____ of waste material respectively. Over the following 5 years, the waste output of companies B and C rose by around 4)_____, but the figure for company A fell by approximately 5)_____.

From 2005 to 2015, company A cut waste production by roughly 3 tonnes, and company B reduced its waste by around 7 tonnes. By contrast, company C saw an increase in waste production of approximately 4 tonnes over the same 10-year period. By 2015, company C's waste output had risen to 10 tonnes, while the respective amounts of waste from companies A and B had dropped to 8 tonnes and only 3 tonnes.

词汇练习：请按照你的理解填充上文的空格

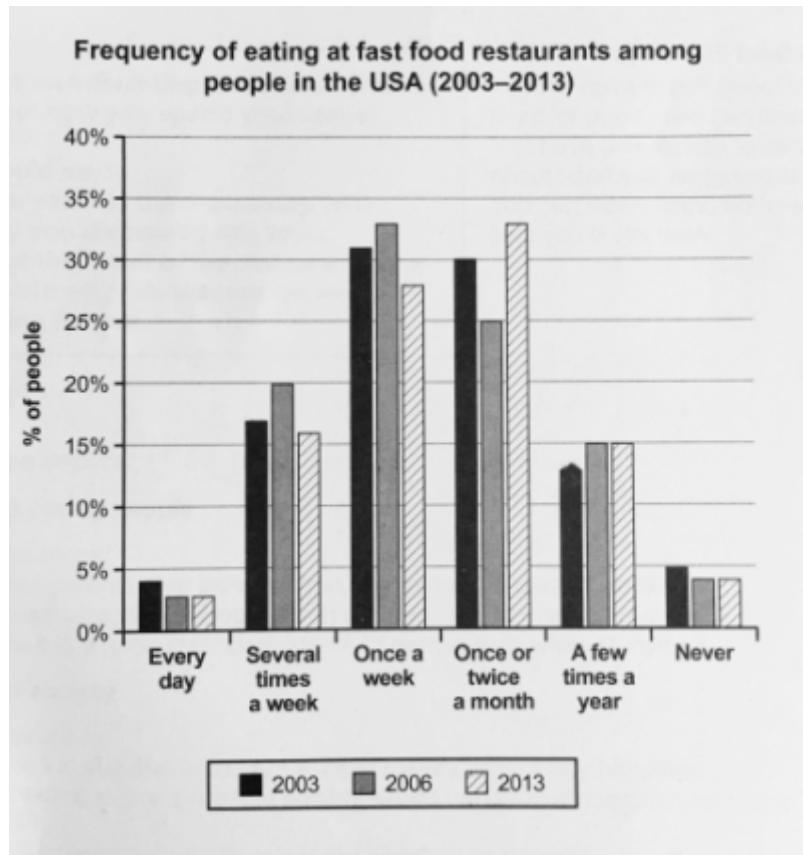
答案：

1. 12 tonnes
2. 8 tonnes
3. 4 tonnes
4. 2 tonnes
5. 1 tonne
6. 12 tonnes
7. 8 tonnes
8. 4 tonnes
9. 2 tonnes
10. 1 tonne

柱状图图

范文（一）Fast food

The chart below shows how frequently people in the USA ate in fast food restaurants between 2003 and 2013.



The bar chart illustrates the frequency with which Americans ate in fast food establishments from 2003 to 2013.

It is clear that the majority of Americans ate in fast food restaurants between once a week and once a month in all three years. We can also see a shift towards eating in these restaurants less frequently by the end of the 10-year period.

In each of the years shown on the chart, close to 60% of people in the US ate in fast food restaurants between once and four times a month. Roughly 15 to 20% of Americans reported eating in fast food outlets several times per week, while 3 to 4% of people ate in these outlets daily. At the other end of the scale, around 4% of people avoided fast food restaurants completely.

Between 2006 and 2013, the total proportion of Americans who ate in fast food establishments either once a week or several times a week fell by almost 10%. At the same time, there was an increase of around 8% in the ‘once or twice a month’ category. In other words, the weekly fast food habit that was common in 2003 and 2006 became a monthly or twice monthly habit in 2013.

- 分析

行文结构： 4 paragraphs, 9 sentences in total

介绍段落： paraphrases the question:

- the chart below shows → the bar chart illustrates

- how frequently people in the USA → the frequency with which Americans
- fast food restaurants → fast food establishments
- between... and... → from... to...

总体概括段落: contains two sentences that describe two main points:

1. The two categories with the highest percentages overall
2. A change over the 10-year period

第三段落: compares average percentages for each frequency category, without looking at individual years.

第四段落: looks at changing trends: differences in the figures over the 10-year period.

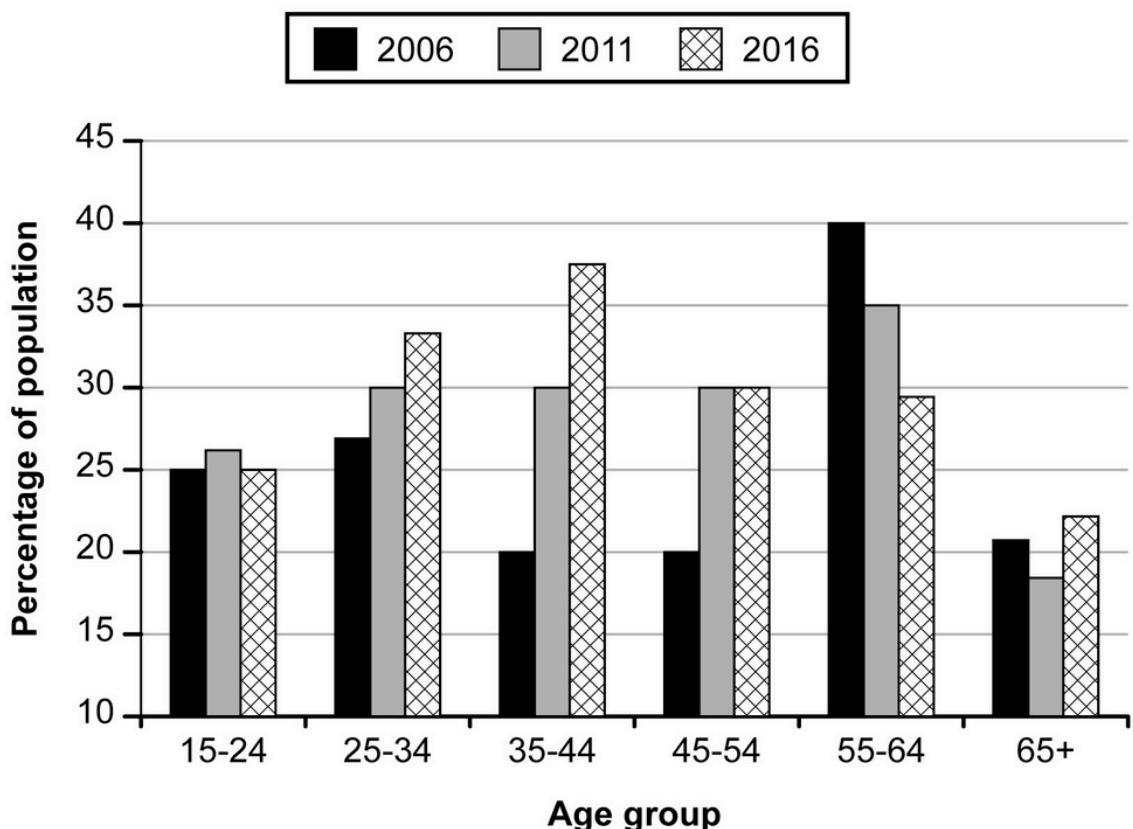
● 词汇和语法

- the frequency with which (people did something)
- fast food establishments
- we can see a shift towards (+ noun or gerund)
- less frequently
- close to 60% of
- roughly 15 to 20% of
- ate in these outlets
- at the other end of the scale
- avoided... completely
- the total proportion of people who
- fell by almost 10%
- an increase of around 8%
- the 'once or twice a month' category
- the weekly fast food habit
- became a monthly or twice monthly habit
- Comparisons using: also, while, either... or..., at the same time

范文 (二) Museum visitors

The chart shows the percentage of people in one country, by age group, who visited one or more museums in 2006, 2011 and 2016.

Percentage of population who visited at least one museum, by age group



The bar chart compares the proportion of museum visits by residents of a particular country in 2006, 2011 and 2016, according to age group.

Overall, there was a rising trend in museum visits over the 10-year period. The 55-64 age group contained the highest proportion of visitors for most of the period, but the 35-44 cohort saw by far the biggest increase in museum-goers.

In 2006, 40% of 55- to 64-year-olds went to a museum at least once. However, while this proportion subsequently fell, museum attendance rose in the three cohorts of people aged between 25 and 54. As a result, by 2016, the 35-44 and 25-34 age categories contained the highest proportions of museum visitors, at 38% and 33% respectively.

The lowest overall figures for museum-goers were among people aged 65 and over, at roughly 20% in all three years. Finally, there was very little change in museum attendance among 15- to 24-year-olds, at close to 25% in each year.

- 分析

行文结构: 4 paragraphs, 8 sentences in total

介绍段落: paraphrases the question:

the chart shows → the bar chart compares

the percentage of people who visited one or more museums → the proportion of museum visits by residents

in one country → of a particular country

by age group → according to age group

总体概括段落: contains two sentences that describe three main points:

1. The overall trend across the full time period.
2. The age group with the highest overall figures.
3. The age group that saw the biggest increase.

第三段落: describes the highest figures in the first year and the last year of the period shown.

第四段落: describes the two age groups with the lowest figures and the smallest amount of change.

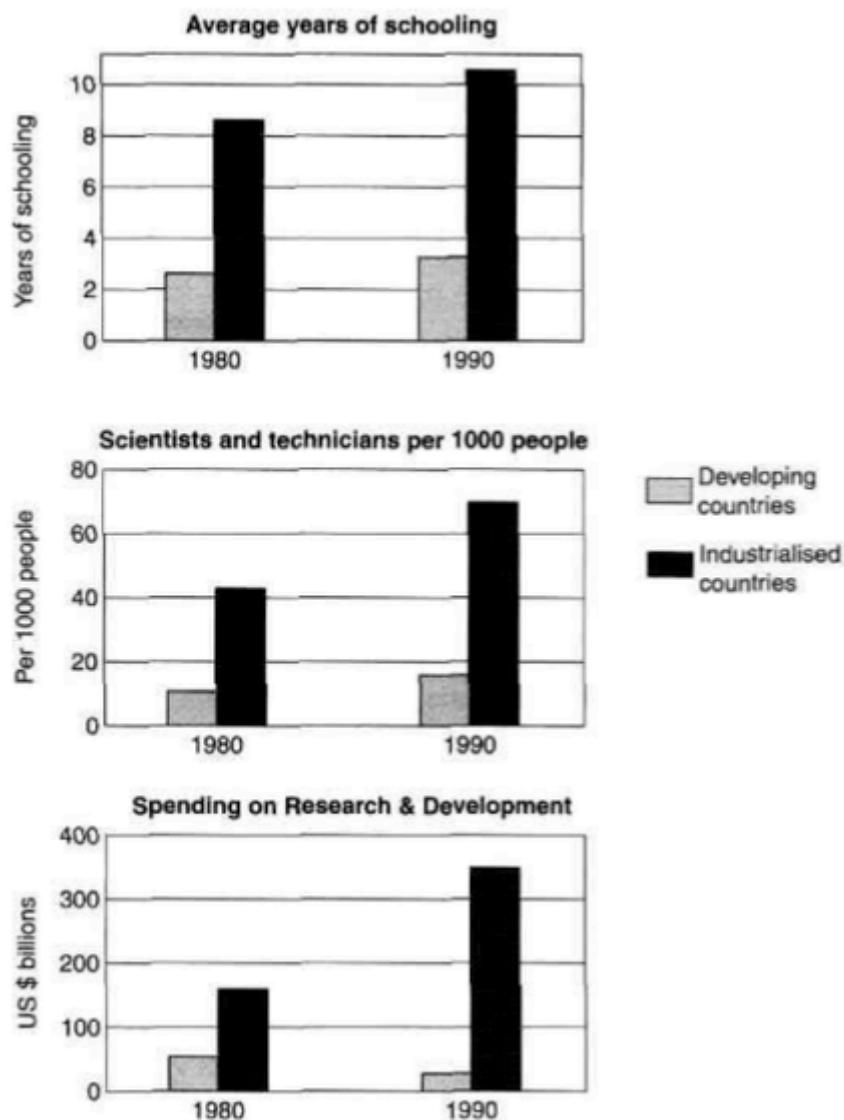
- 词汇和语法

- **Paraphrasing:** museum visits, visitors, museum-goers, went to a museum, museum attendance
- residents of a particular country
- according to age group
- there was a rising trend in
- over the 10-year period
- the ... age group contained
- by far the biggest increase in
- this proportion subsequently fell
- cohorts of people
- age categories
- at ... and ... respectively
- the lowest overall figures for
- at roughly 20%, at close to 25%
- there was very little change in

- among ... -year-olds

范文 (三) Education and science

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



The three bar charts compare average years of schooling, numbers of scientists and technicians, and research and development spending in developing and developed countries. Figures are given for 1980 and 1990.

It is clear from the charts that the figures for developed countries were much higher than those for developing nations. Also, the charts show an overall increase in participation in education and science from 1980 to 1990.

People in developing nations attended school for an average of around 3 years, with only a slight increase in years of schooling from 1980 to 1990. On the other hand, the figure for industrialised countries rose from nearly 9 years of schooling in 1980 to nearly 11 years in 1990.

From 1980 to 1990, the number of scientists and technicians in industrialised countries almost doubled to about 70 per 1000 people. Spending on research and development also saw rapid growth in these countries, reaching \$350 billion in 1990. By contrast, the number of science workers in developing countries remained below 20 per 1000 people, and research spending fell from about \$50 billion to only \$25 billion.

- 分析

行文结构: 4 paragraphs, 9 sentences in total

介绍段落: paraphrases the question:

- the charts below show → the three bar charts compare
- levels of participation in education and science → average years of schooling, numbers of scientists and technicians, and research and development spending
- in developing and industrialised countries → in developing and developed countries
- in 1980 and 1990 → figures are given for 1980 and 1990

总体概括段落: contains two sentences that describe two main points:

1. An overall comparison of the figures for developing and industrialised countries.
2. The increase in participation from 1980 to 1990.

第三段落: describes the first bar chart only, comparing years of schooling in developed and developing countries.

第四段落: describes the other two bar charts, comparing numbers of scientists and research spending in the two types of country.

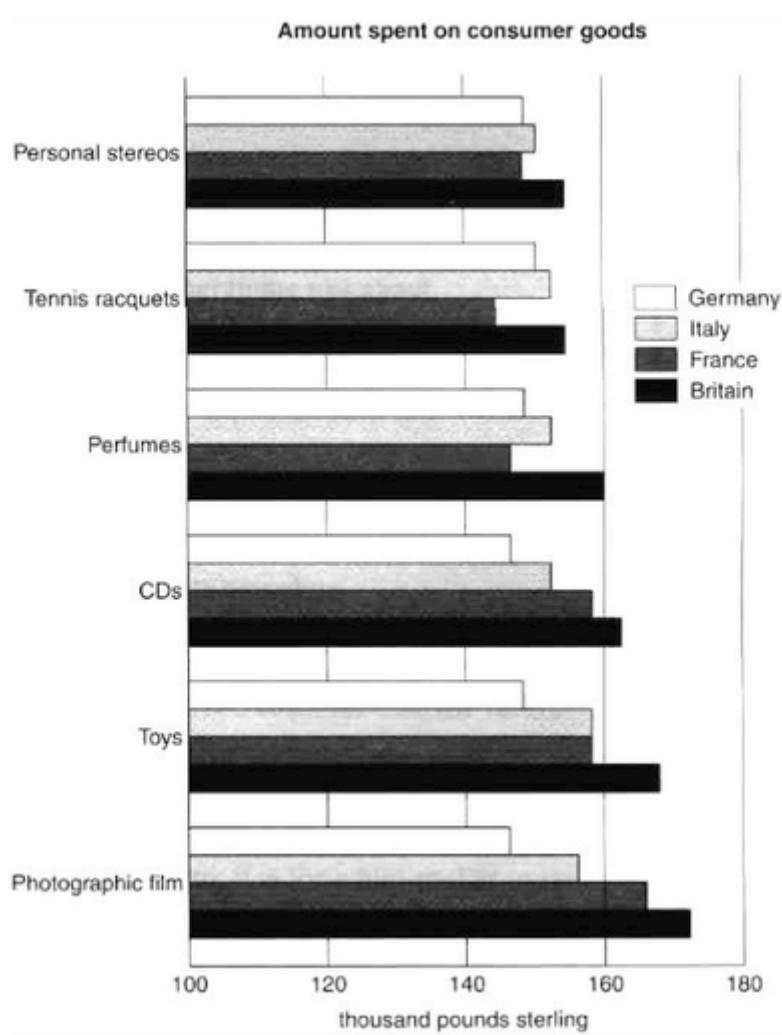
- 词汇和语法

- developing and developed countries / nations
- figures are given for (+ years)
- It is clear from the charts that
- an overall increase in

- attended school for an average of
- with only a slight increase in
- the figure for industrialised countries
- the number of... almost doubled to...
- spending saw rapid growth, reaching \$350 billion in 1990
- the number of... remained below...

范文 (四) Consumer goods spending

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



The bar chart compares consumer spending on six different products in Germany, Italy, France and Britain.

It is clear that British people spent the most money on all six of the items. When

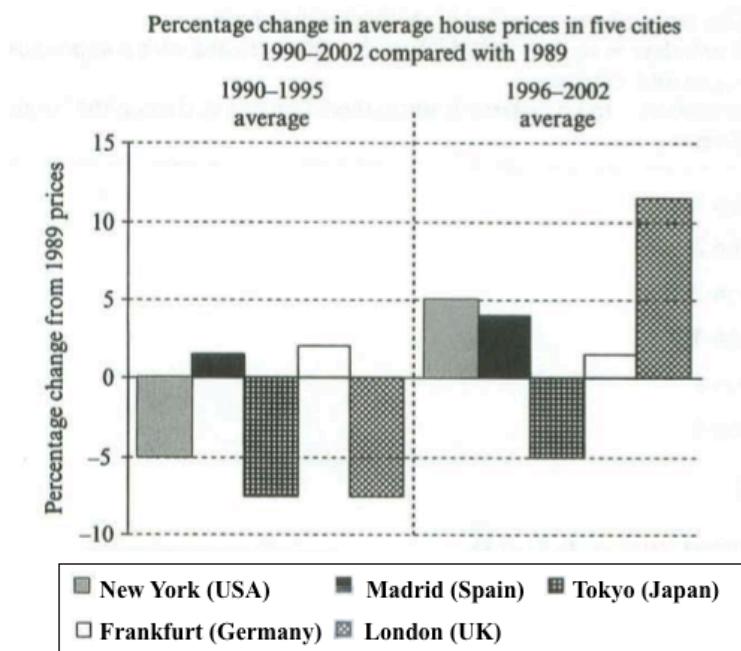
comparing the six consumer goods, we can see that the highest expenditure figures were for photographic film.

British and French people spent around £170,000 and £165,000 respectively on photographic film, while Italians and Germans spent roughly £155,000 and £145,000 on this item. The British also spent just under £170,000 on toys and approximately £160,000 on both CDs and perfumes. The figures for spending on toys in France and Italy were the same, at about £158,000, and French people also paid out approximately this amount for CDs.

The amount of money spent by French people on tennis racquets, around £145,000, is the lowest figure shown on the chart. In fact, France saw the lowest levels of expenditure on three of the six items, namely perfumes, tennis racquets and personal stereos, at roughly £145,000 each. Germans and Italians spent closer to £150,000 on the same three items, while the British spent marginally more than this on tennis racquets and personal stereos.

范文（五）House prices

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.



The bar chart compares the cost of an average house in five major cities over a period of 13 years from 1989.

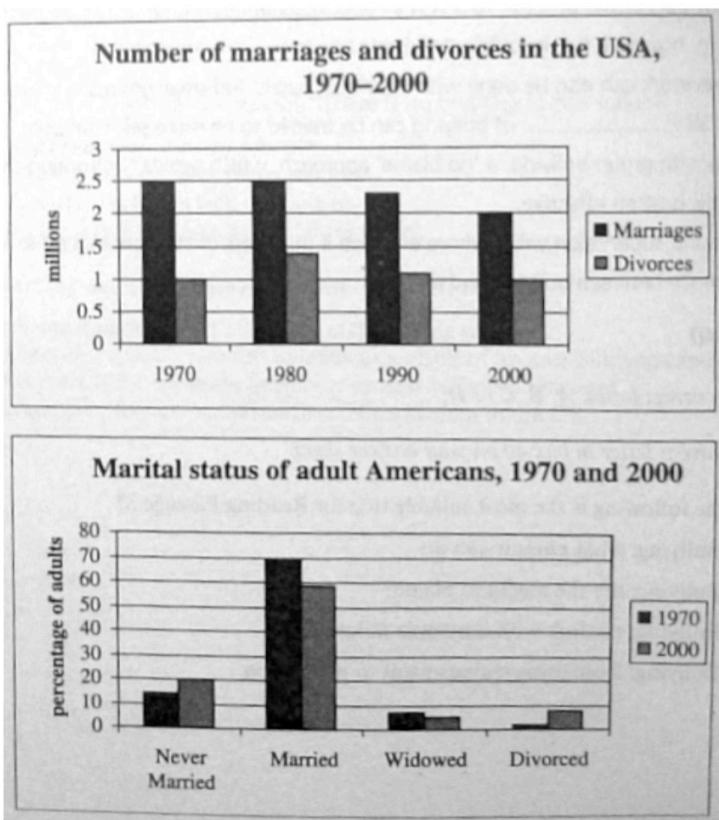
We can see that house prices fell overall between 1990 and 1995, but most of the cities saw rising prices between 1996 and 2002. London experienced by far the greatest changes in house prices over the 13-year period.

Over the 5 years after 1989, the cost of average homes in Tokyo and London dropped by around 7%, while New York house prices went down by 5%. By contrast, prices rose by approximately 2% in both Madrid and Frankfurt.

Between 1996 and 2002, London house prices jumped to around 12% above the 1989 average. Homebuyers in New York also had to pay significantly more, with prices rising to 5% above the 1989 average, but homes in Tokyo remained cheaper than they were in 1989. The cost of an average home in Madrid rose by a further 2%, while prices in Frankfurt remained stable.

范文 (六) Marriage and divorce rates

The charts below give information about USA marriage and divorce rates between 1970 and 2000, and the marital status of adult Americans in two of the years.



The first bar chart shows changes in the number of marriages and divorces in the USA, and the second chart shows figures for the marital status of American adults in 1970 and 2000.

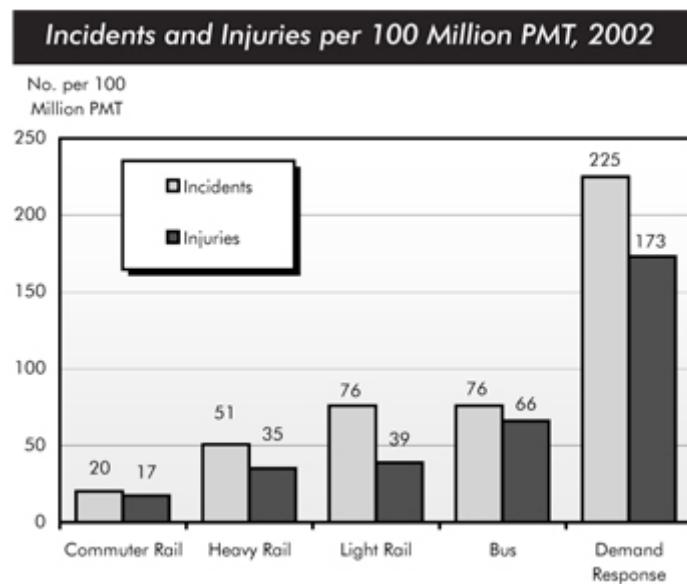
It is clear that there was a fall in the number of marriages in the USA between 1970 and 2000. The majority of adult Americans were married in both years, but the proportion of single adults was higher in 2000.

In 1970, there were 2.5 million marriages in the USA and 1 million divorces. The marriage rate remained stable in 1980, but fell to 2 million by the year 2000. In contrast, the divorce rate peaked in 1980, at nearly 1.5 million divorces, before falling back to 1 million at the end of the period.

Around 70% of American adults were married in 1970, but this figure dropped to just under 60% by 2000. At the same time, the proportion of unmarried people and divorcees rose by about 10% in total. The proportion of widowed Americans was slightly lower in 2000.

范文 (七) Transport incidents

The chart below shows numbers of incidents and injuries per 100 million passenger miles travelled (PMT) by transportation type in 2002.



The bar chart compares the number of incidents and injuries for every 100 million passenger miles travelled on five different types of public transport in 2002.

It is clear that the most incidents and injuries took place on demand-response

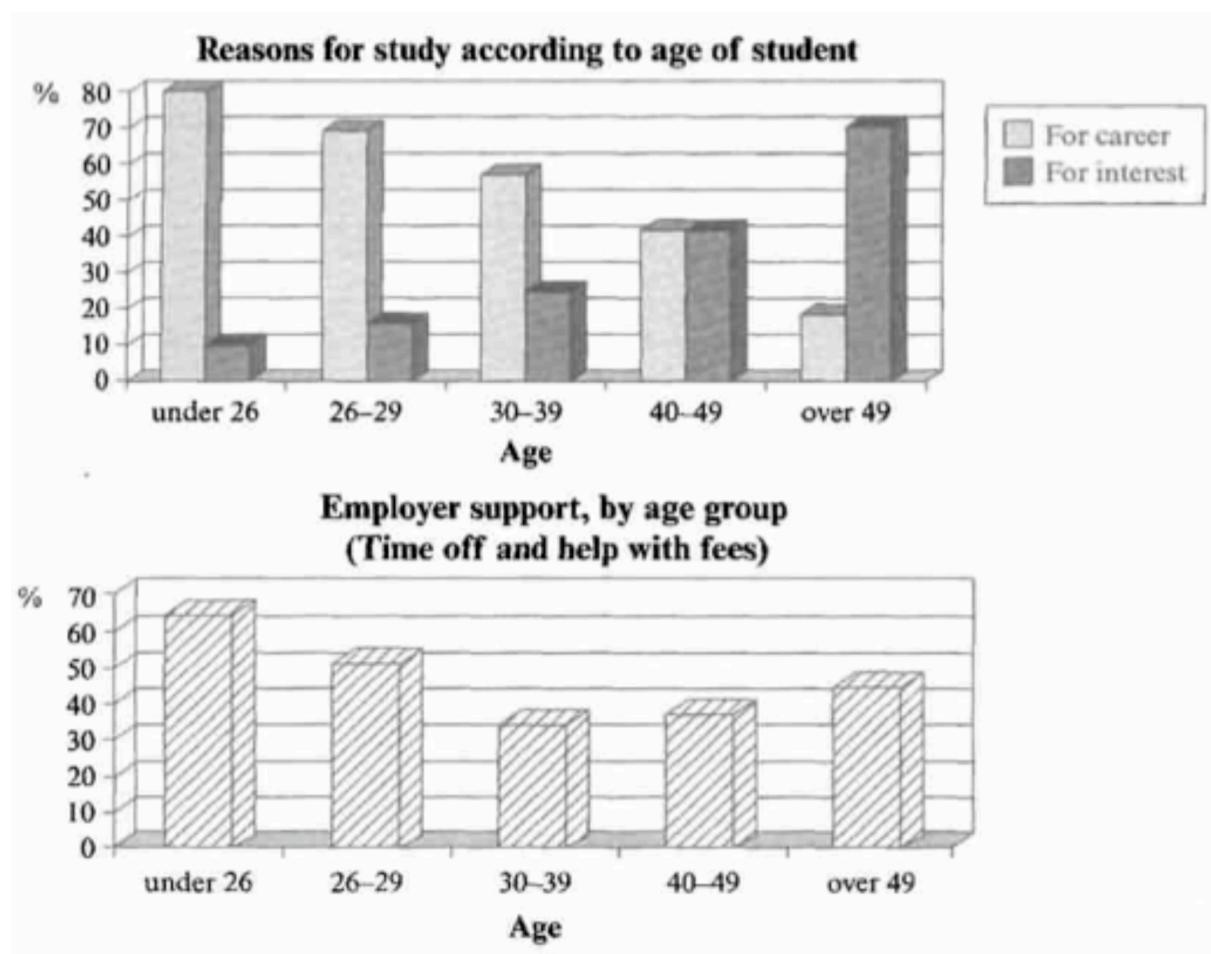
vehicles. By contrast, commuter rail services recorded by far the lowest figures.

A total of 225 incidents and 173 injuries, per 100 million passenger miles travelled, took place on demand-response transport services. These figures were nearly three times as high as those for the second highest category, bus services. There were 76 incidents and 66 people were injured on buses.

Rail services experienced fewer problems. The number of incidents on light rail trains equalled the figure recorded for buses, but there were significantly fewer injuries, at only 39. Heavy rail services saw lower numbers of such events than light rail services, but commuter rail passengers were even less likely to experience problems. In fact, only 20 incidents and 17 injuries occurred on commuter trains.

范文 (八) Reasons for study

The charts below show the main reasons for study among students of different age groups and the amount of support they received from employers.



The bar charts compare students of different ages in terms of why they are studying

and whether they are supported by an employer.

It is clear that the proportion of students who study for career purposes is far higher among the younger age groups, while the oldest students are more likely to study for interest. Employer support is more commonly given to younger students.

Around 80% of students aged under 26 study to further their careers, whereas only 10% study purely out of interest. The gap between these two proportions narrows as students get older, and the figures for those in their forties are the same, at about 40%. Students aged over 49 overwhelmingly study for interest (70%).

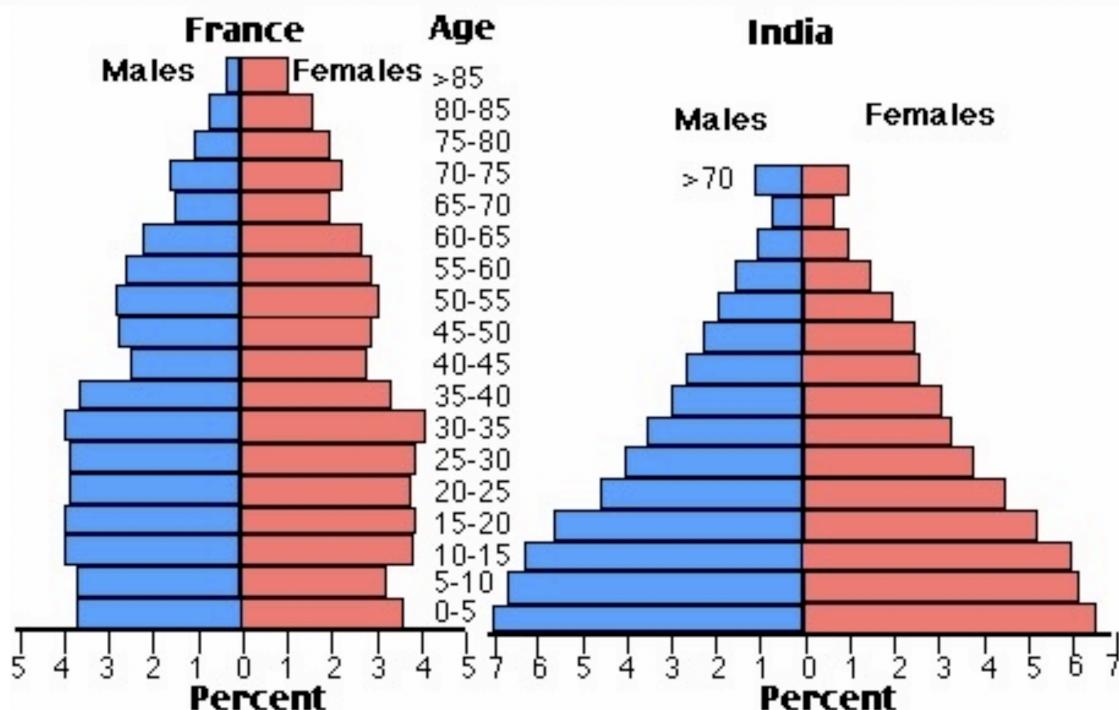
Just over 60% of students aged under 26 are supported by their employers. By contrast, the 30-39 age group is the most self-sufficient, with only 30% being given time off and help with fees. The figures rise slightly for students in their forties and for those aged 50 or more.

- **词汇和语法**

- The bar charts compare... in terms of...
- **Paraphrasing:** for career purposes, to further their careers
- **Paraphrasing:** for interest, purely out of interest, overwhelmingly study for interest
- among the younger age groups
- the oldest students
- are more likely to
- is more commonly given to
- the gap between these two proportions narrows
- the most self-sufficient
- being given time off and help with fees
- the figures for those in their forties
- the figures rise slightly for those aged 50 or more

范文 (九) Population age distribution

The charts below compare the age structure of the populations of France and India in 1984.



The two charts compare the populations of France and India in 1)_____ of age distribution by gender in the year 1984.

It is clear that the population of India was younger than that of France in 1984, with a noticeably larger proportion of people aged under 20. France, on the other hand, had a significantly larger percentage of 2)_____ inhabitants.

In India, close to 14% of people were aged 5 or under, and each five-year age bracket above this contained an increasingly smaller proportion of the population.

France's population, by contrast, was more evenly 3)_____ across the age ranges, with similar figures (around 7% to 8% of all people) for each five-year cohort between the ages of 0 and 40. Somewhere between 10% and 15% of all French people were aged 70 or older, but the equivalent figure for India was only 2%.

Looking more 4)_____ at gender, there was a noticeably higher proportion of French women than men in every cohort from age 50 upwards. For example, almost 3% of French 70- to 75-year-olds were women, while just under 2% were men. No significant 5)_____ differences can be seen on the Indian population chart.

词汇练习：请按照你的理解填充上文的空格

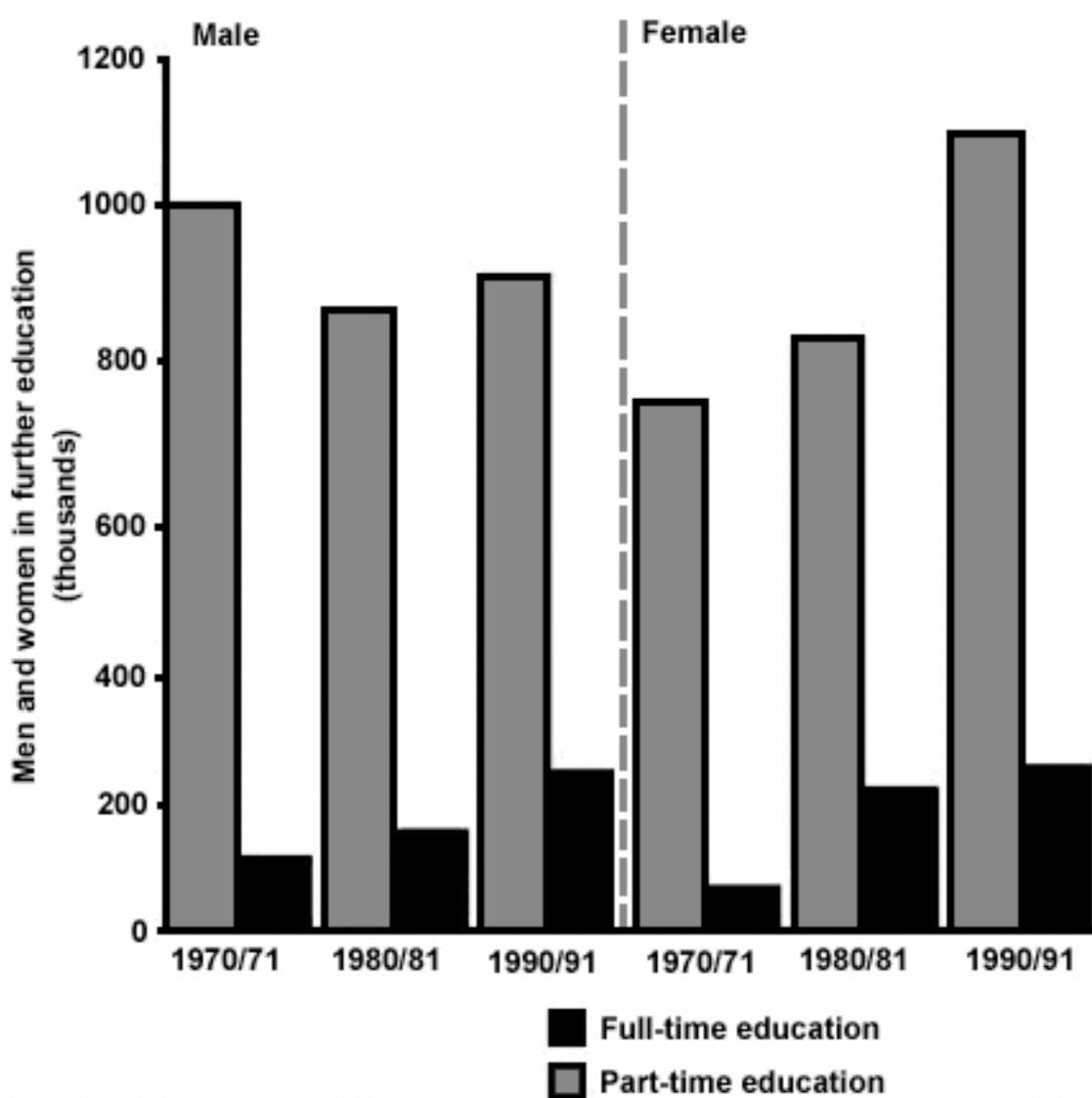
答案：

1. terms
2. elderly
3. distributed

4. closely
5. gender

范文 (十) Further education

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



The bar chart compares male and female enrolment on part-time and full-time further education courses in Britain over a 20-year period.

It is clear that part-time students far 1)_____ those on full-time programmes in each of the years shown. We can also see that the total number of females in further education rose significantly, whereas the equivalent figure for males remained

2)_____.

In the period from 1970 to 1971, there were around 1,000,000 men and close to 750,000 women on part-time further education courses. By contrast, full-time student numbers were far lower, at approximately 100,000 for both genders.

A decade 3)_____, the number of men in part-time further education fell by more than 10% to under 900,000, but the number of part-time female students increased and almost 4)_____ this figure. Notably, the number of women on full-time courses tripled to well over 200,000, while male full-time enrolment 5)_____ only a small increase.

By the academic year 1990 to 1991, females had easily 6)_____ males in terms of part-time student numbers. This year saw around 1,100,000 women and only 900,000 men attend such courses. At the same time, full-time education numbers 7)_____ their highest levels, with about 300,000 students of each gender.

词汇练习：请按照你的理解填充上文的空格

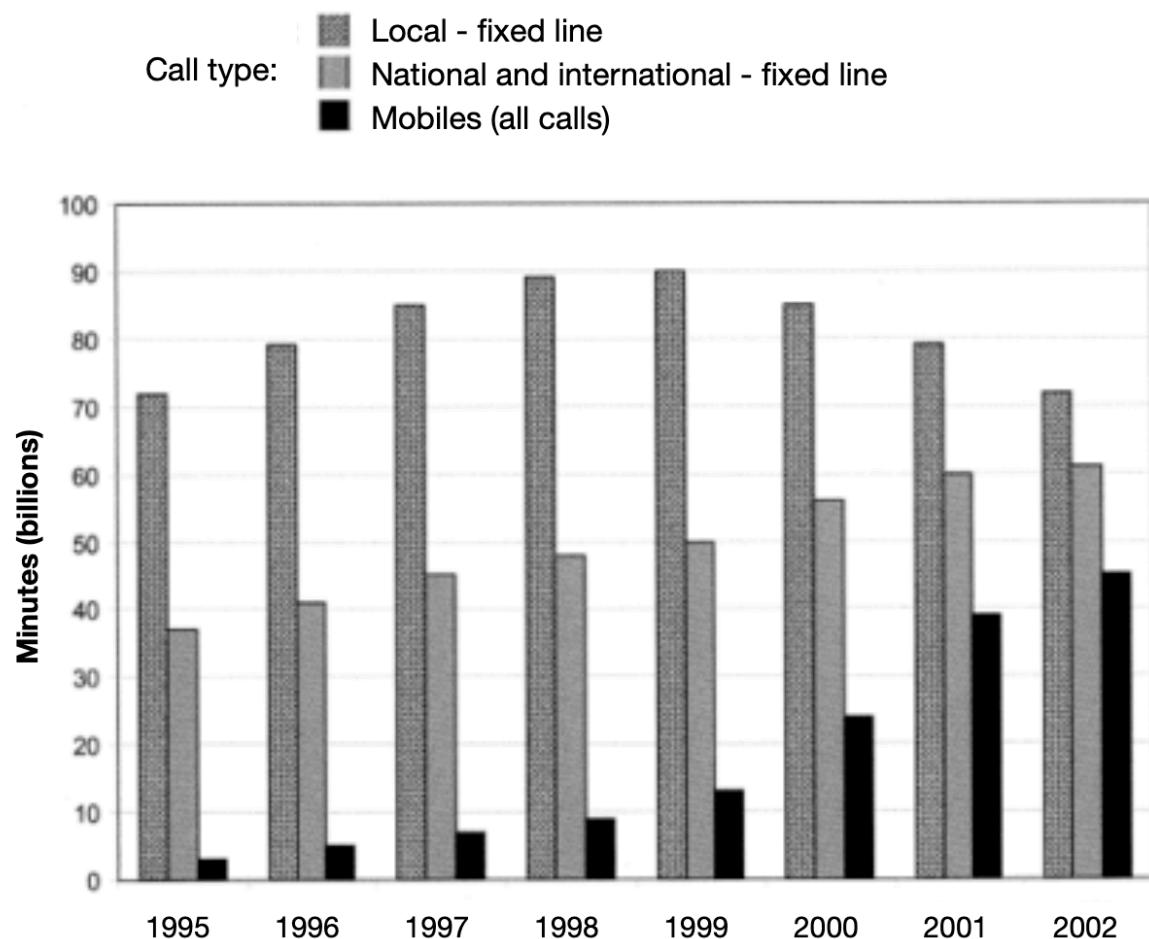
答案：

1. outnumbered
2. stable
3. later
4. matched
5. saw
6. overtaken
7. reached

范文 (十一) Phone calls

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

UK telephone calls, by category, 1995-2002



The bar chart compares the amount of time spent by people in the UK on three different types of phone call between 1995 and 2002.

It is clear that calls made via local, fixed lines were the most popular type, in terms of overall usage, throughout the period shown. The lowest figures on the chart are for mobile calls, but this category also saw the most dramatic increase in user minutes.

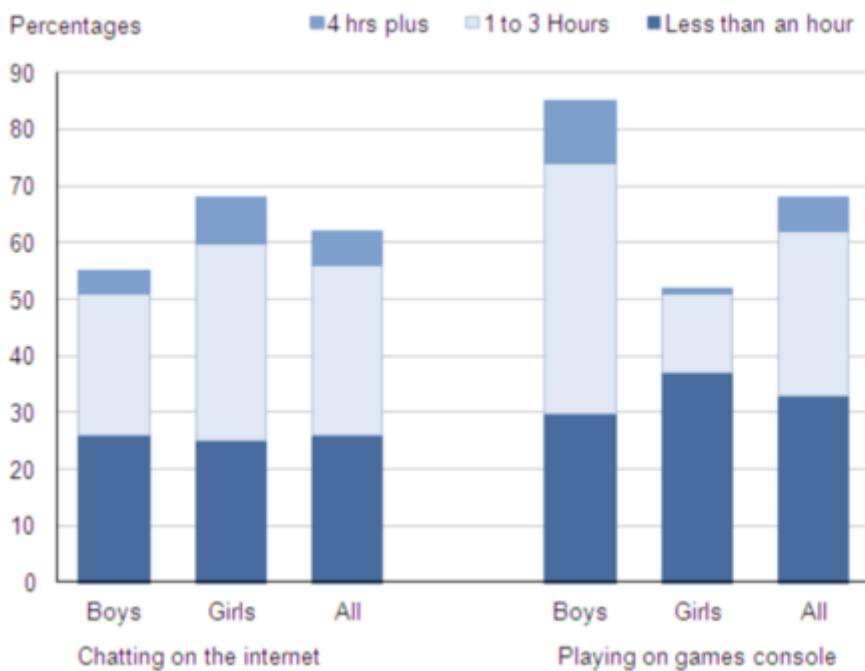
In 1995, people in the UK used fixed lines for a total of just over 70 billion minutes for local calls, and about half of that amount of time for national or international calls. By contrast, mobile phones were only used for around 4 billion minutes. Over the following four years, the figures for all three types of phone call increased steadily.

By 1999, the amount of time spent on local calls using landlines had reached a peak at 90 billion minutes. Subsequently, the figure for this category fell, but the rise in the other two types of phone call continued. In 2002, the number of minutes of national / international landline calls passed 60 billion, while the figure for mobiles rose to

around 45 billion minutes.

范文 (十二) Internet and video games

The chart below shows the amount of time that 10 to 15-year-olds spend chatting on the Internet and playing on games consoles on an average school day in the UK.



The bar chart compares the time spent by 10 to 15-year-olds in the UK on two activities, namely chatting online and playing computer games.

Overall, we can see that playing computer games is marginally more popular than chatting on the Internet. However, completely different trends can be seen if we look at the specific figures for boys and girls.

Boys aged between 10 and 15 clearly favour playing on games consoles over chatting online. According to the chart, while 85% of boys play computer games every day, only 55% chat online daily. Furthermore, the majority of boys play on their consoles for more than one hour each day, and 10% do this activity for four hours or more.

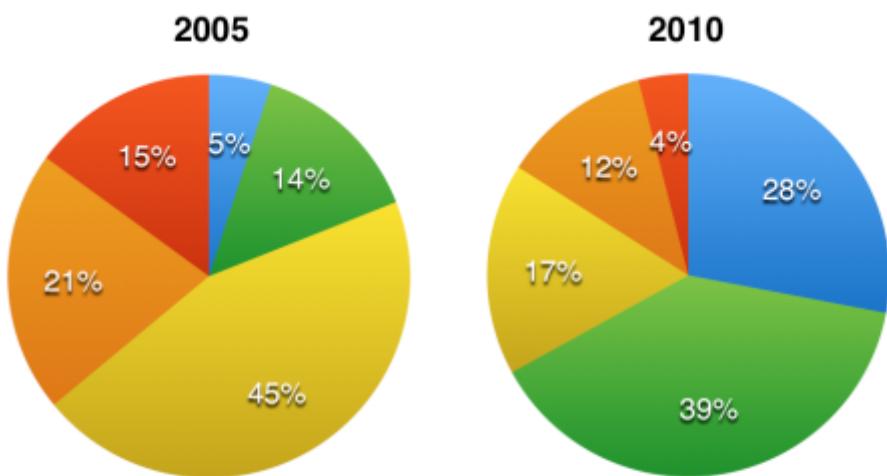
By contrast, girls prefer chatting online. Close to 70% of 10 to 15-year-old girls engage in online conversation each day, compared to about 50% of this cohort who

play computer games. Of the girls who do play on consoles, most of them play for less than an hour, whereas most girls who chat online do so for more than one hour, and nearly 10% chat for four hours or more.

饼图

范文（一）Hotel survey

The charts below show the results of a questionnaire that asked visitors to the Parkway Hotel how they rated the hotel's customer service. The same questionnaire was given to 100 guests in the years 2005 and 2010.



Customer service was:

- Excellent ● Good
- Satisfactory ● Poor
- Very poor

The pie charts compare visitors' responses to a survey about customer service at the Parkway Hotel in 2005 and in 2010.

It is clear that overall customer satisfaction increased considerably from 2005 to 2010. While most hotel guests rated customer service as satisfactory or poor in 2005, a clear majority described the hotel's service as good or excellent in 2010.

Looking at the positive responses first, in 2005 only 5% of the hotel's visitors rated its customer service as excellent, but this figure rose to 28% in 2010. Furthermore, while only 14% of guests described customer service in the hotel as good in 2005, almost three times as many people gave this rating five years later.

With regard to negative feedback, the proportion of guests who considered the hotel's customer service to be poor fell from 21% in 2005 to only 12% in 2010. Similarly, the proportion of people who thought customer service was very poor dropped from 15% to only 4% over the 5-year period. Finally, a fall in the number of 'satisfactory' ratings in 2010 reflects the fact that more people gave positive responses to the survey in that year.

- 分析

Structure: 4 paragraphs, 8 sentences in total

The introduction paraphrases the question:

- The charts show → The pie charts compare
- results of a questionnaire that asked visitors → visitors' responses to a survey
- how they rated the hotel's customer service → a survey about customer service

The overview contains two sentences that describe two main points:

1. The overall increase in customer satisfaction
2. The opinion of most customers in 2005, compared to the majority opinion in 2010

Paragraph 3 looks at the positive responses in both years.

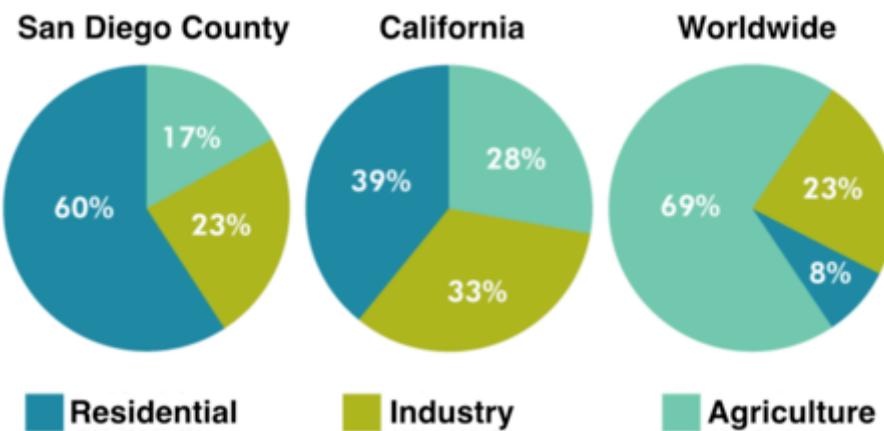
Paragraph 4 describes negative and satisfactory ratings in both years.

- 词汇和语法

- visitors' responses to a survey
- overall customer satisfaction
- guests rated customer service as
- a clear majority described the hotel's service as
- Looking at the positive responses,...
- With regard to negative feedback,...
- only 5%..., but this figure rose to 28%
- almost three times as many people
- gave this rating five years later
- guests who considered the hotel's customer service to be
- dropped from... to only...
- reflects the fact that
- gave positive responses

范文 (二) Water usage

The pie charts below compare water usage in San Diego, California and the rest of the world.



The pie charts give information about the water used for residential, industrial and agricultural purposes in San Diego County, California, and the world as a whole.

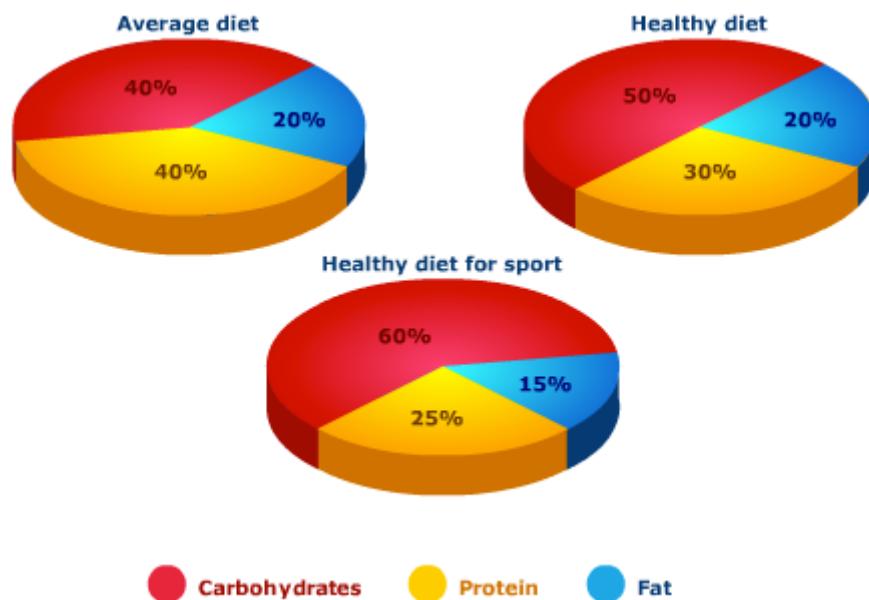
It is noticeable that more water is consumed by homes than by industry or agriculture in the two American regions. By contrast, agriculture accounts for the vast majority of water used worldwide.

In San Diego County and California State, residential water consumption accounts for 60% and 39% of total water usage. By contrast, a mere 8% of the water used globally goes to homes. The opposite trend can be seen when we look at water consumption for agriculture. This accounts for a massive 69% of global water use, but only 17% and 28% of water usage in San Diego and California respectively.

Such dramatic differences are not seen when we compare the figures for industrial water use. The same proportion of water (23%) is used by industry in San Diego and worldwide, while the figure for California is 10% higher, at 33%.

范文 (三) Comparing diets

The charts below show the percentages of carbohydrates, protein and fat in different types of diet.



The pie charts compare the proportions of carbohydrates, protein and fat in three different diets, namely an average diet, a healthy diet, and a healthy diet for sport. It is noticeable that sportspeople require a diet comprising a significantly higher proportion of carbohydrates than an average diet or a healthy diet. The average diet contains the lowest percentage of carbohydrates but the highest proportion of protein.

Carbohydrates make up 60% of the healthy diet for sport. This is 10% higher than the proportion of carbohydrates in a normal healthy diet, and 20% more than the proportion in an average diet. On the other hand, people who eat an average diet consume a greater relative amount of protein (40%) than those who eat a healthy diet (30%) and sportspeople (25%).

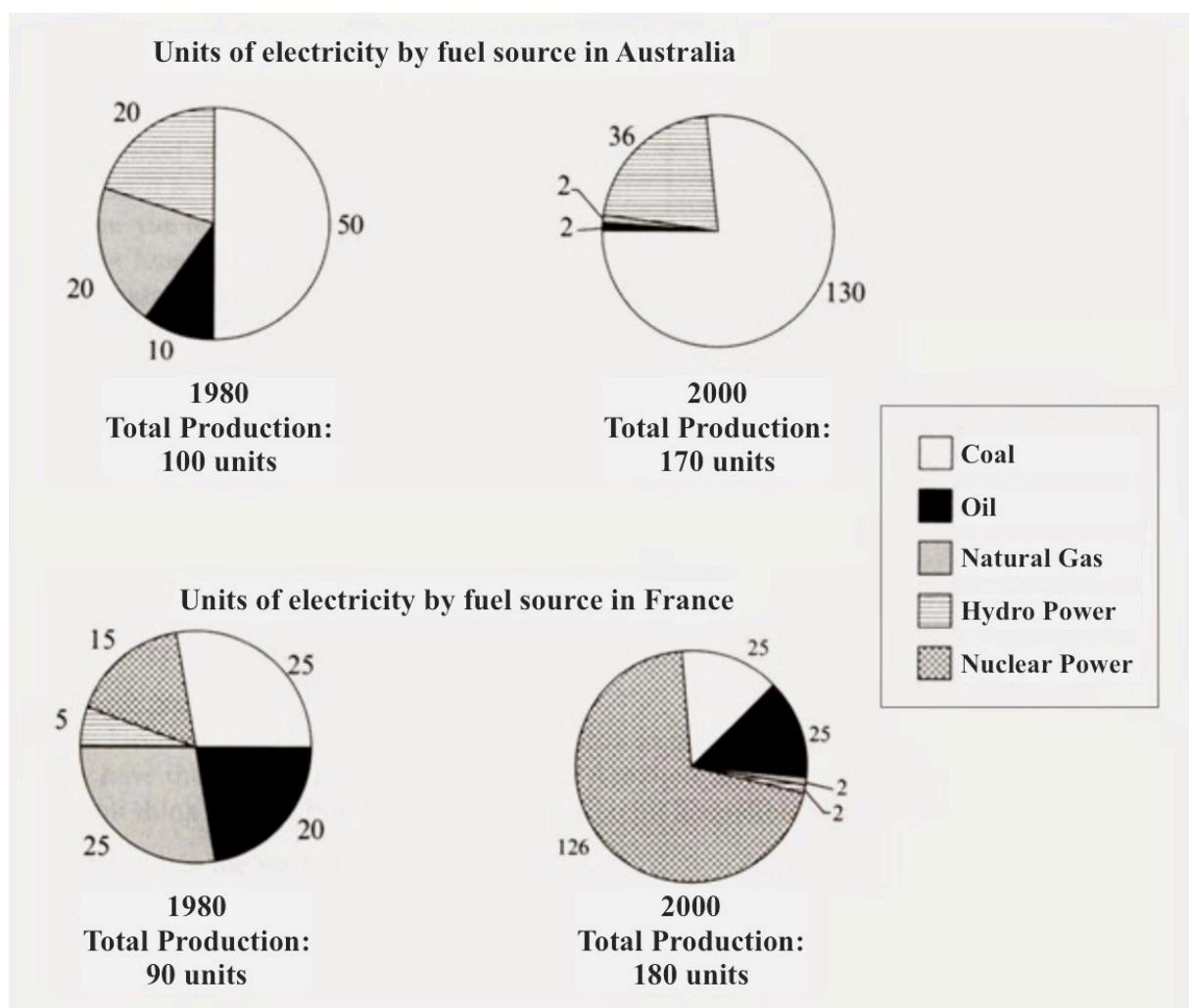
The third compound shown in the charts is fat. Fat constitutes exactly one fifth of both the average diet and the healthy diet, but the figure drops to only 15% for the healthy sports diet.

- 词汇和语法

- three different diets, namely x, y and z
- **Key verbs:** comprise, contain, make up, constitute
- require a diet comprising
- the average diet contains
- carbohydrates make up 60% of
- fat constitutes one fifth of
- People consume a greater relative amount of
- the third compound is fat

范文 (四) Electricity production

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



The pie charts compare the amount of electricity produced using five different sources of fuel in two countries over two separate years.

Total electricity production increased dramatically from 1980 to 2000 in both Australia and France. While the totals for both countries were similar, there were big differences in the fuel sources used.

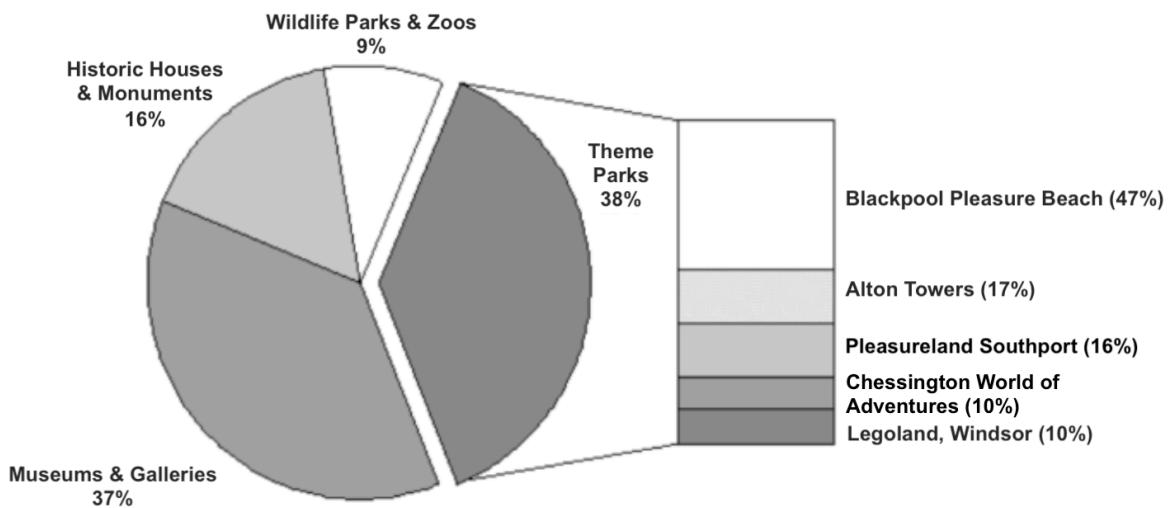
Coal was used to produce 50 of the total 100 units of electricity in Australia in 1980, rising to 130 out of 170 units in 2000. By contrast, nuclear power became the most important fuel source in France in 2000, producing almost 75% of the country's electricity.

Australia depended on hydro power for just under 25% of its electricity in both years, but the amount of electricity produced using this type of power fell from 5 to only 2 units in France. Oil, on the other hand, remained a relatively important fuel source in France, but its use declined in Australia. Both countries relied on natural gas for electricity production significantly more in 1980 than in 2000.

范文（五）Dangerous waste

The chart below shows the results of a survey of people who visited four types of tourist attraction in Britain in the year 1999.

Distribution of visitors to different types of tourist attractions in Britain, 1999



The pie chart compares figures for visitors to four categories of tourist attraction and to five different theme parks in Britain in 1999.

It is clear that theme parks and museums / galleries were the two most popular types of tourist attraction in that year. Blackpool Pleasure Beach received by far the highest proportion of visitors in the theme park sector.

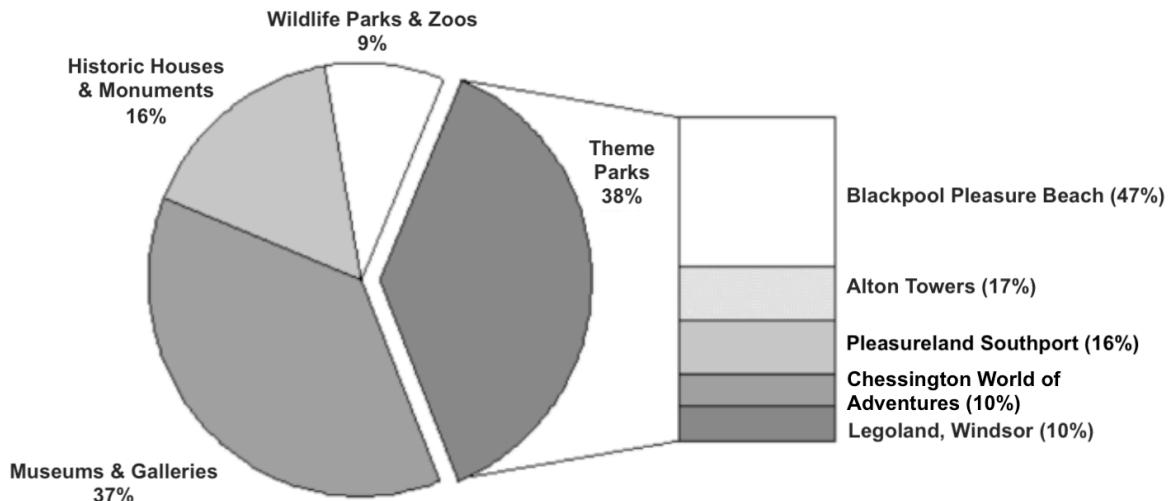
Looking at the information in more detail, we can see that 38% of the surveyed visitors went to a theme park, and 37% of them went to a museum or gallery. By contrast, historic houses and monuments were visited by only 16% of the sample, while wildlife parks and zoos were the least popular of the four types of tourist attraction, with only 9% of visitors.

In the theme park sector, almost half of the people surveyed (47%) had been to Blackpool Pleasure Beach. Alton Towers was the second most popular amusement park, with 17% of the sample, followed by Pleasureland in Southport, with 16%. Finally, Chessington World of Adventures and Legoland Windsor had each welcomed 10% of the surveyed visitors.

范文 (六) Tourist attractions

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表格题

范文（一）Coffee and banana sales

The tables below give information about sales of Fairtrade-labelled coffee and bananas in 1999 and 2004 in five European countries.*

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

Coffee	1999 (millions of Euros)	2004 (millions of Euros)
UK	1.5	20
Switzerland	3	6
Denmark	1.8	2
Belgium	1	1.7
Sweden	0.8	1

Bananas	1999 (millions of Euros)	2004 (millions of Euros)
Switzerland	15	47
UK	1	5.5
Belgium	0.6	4
Sweden	1.8	1
Denmark	2	0.9

The table data provides sales information on coffee and bananas which had Fairtrade labels attached to them and had been sold in five different countries in Europe in 1999 and 2004. The sales price are given in millions of Euros and the fairtrade coffee and bananas indicate that the farmers who produced these products are from developing countries and have been paid a decent price for their production.

As a general trend, the UK was the largest market for Fairtrade labelled coffee while Swiss people preferred bananas of this category in 2004.

As the table data demonstrates, the market for Fairtrade labelled coffee and bananas witnessed a dramatic increase in 2004 than that of 5 years ago. With regards to coffee sales, the highest amount of sales could be observed in Switzerland in 1999 with exactly 3 million Euro sale volume. The sale in the UK in this year was half of that and the lowest sale was recorded in Sweden with less than 1 million Euro. After 5 years, the sales of coffee in these countries increases with a remarkable improvement in the UK. The sales went up to 20 million Euros in the UK in 2004 with was almost double than the combined sales amount in the remaining four countries.

For the banana sales, Switzerland was the largest market in both years. Sales amount in the rest of the countries summed to just over 4 million while it was 15 million alone in Switzerland. The sales upsurged significantly and went up to 47 million while it decreased in Denmark.

范文 (二) Poverty and family types

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

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

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)

The table data presents information about the types of Australian families who were poverty-stricken in 1999. It also shows the number and proportion of such impoverished families for the same year.

Overall, more than 1.83 million Australian families were poor in 1999 and it comprised just over one-tenth of the total Australian households. Furthermore, poverty was more prevalent among sole parents and singles without any children.

As the data suggest, one out of five sole parents in Australia was destitute and it was the highest percentage of poverty among the given family types in 1999. The higher number of poor family, however, were the couples with children accounting for approximately one million households. 7% couples without children, on the other hand, were not affluent. 19% Single Australians without any child were needy while this rate among the elder citizens was fewer - 6% single aged person and 4% aged couple were poor and the total number of such families were 54,000 and 48,000 respectively.

范文 (三) Daily activities

The table below shows average hours and minutes spent by UK males and females on different daily activities.

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

Hours and minutes per day

	Male	Female
Sleep	8.04	8.18
Resting	0.43	0.48
Personal care	0.40	0.48
Eating and drinking	1.25	1.19
Leisure		
Watching TV/DVD and listen to radio/music	2.50	2.25
Social life and entertainment/culture	1.22	1.32
Hobbies and games	0.37	0.23
Sports	0.13	0.07
Reading	0.23	0.26
All leisure	5.25	4.53
Employment and study	3.45	2.26
Housework	1.41	3.00
Childcare	0.15	0.32
Voluntary work and meetings	0.15	0.20
Travel	1.32	1.22
Other	0.13	0.15

The table data illustrates how much time an average British male and female spent on various daily activities. It is apparently seen that sleeping consume the highest duration of a day while leisure and professional activities involve a notable portion of their time. Moreover, females do more house works and childrearing than males do on a daily basis.

As can be seen, an average British male sleeps and rests just over 8 hours a day while female's sleeping and resting time is slightly higher than that. A similar pattern could be observed on the duration of personal care by British. Further, a male takes an hour and 25 minutes to enjoy their meals while it is 6 minutes shorter for their counterparts.

Looking further, men spend 5:25 hours to enjoy their leisure activities while it is around 28 minutes less for females. Watching TV and enjoying music is a popular pastime activity among British as they spend over half of their leisure times on that. They spend less time reading or participating in sports than they do for watching TV and listening to music.

Men spend 3 hours and 45 minutes a day for professional and academic purposes, more than females involvement on this. However, females devote more time for household works, childcare and voluntary works, roughly 4 hours, compared to almost half of that by men. Finally, British travel for nearly 1 and half hour daily and men employ slightly more time doing it than that of females.

范文 (四) Consumer spending

The table below gives information on consumer spending on different items in five different countries in 2002.

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

Country	Food/Drink/ Tobacco	Clothing/ Footwear	Leisure/ Education
Ireland	28.91%	6.43%	2.21%
Italy	16.36%	9.00%	3.20%
Spain	18.80%	6.51%	1.98%
Sweden	15.77%	5.40%	3.22%
Turkey	32.14%	6.63%	4.35%

The table data represents the amount spent by consumers in Ireland, Italy, Spain, Sweden and Turkey in three categories in the year 2002. As is presented in the table data, People of those countries spent more on foods and tobaccos than they did for dresses, education and entertainments.

According to the given data, Turk people spent the highest percentage of foods and tobaccos amounting one-third of their total expenses on consumer products. Irish people spent more than 28% on this category while people of Italy, Spain and Sweden spent just over 15% for foods and tobaccos. For clothing and footwear, the people of these five countries spent around 5% to 9% of which Italian spent the highest percentage (9%).

Interestingly the expenditure in leisure activities and education was much less than the amount spent on food, tobacco and dresses. The highest amount spent on education and entertainment was done by Turkish people (4.35%) and the least amount spent by was in Spain (1.98%). No nation among the given five spent more than 5% in education and leisure activities according to the given data.

范文 (五) Waste production

The table below shows the amount of waste production (in millions of tonnes) in six different countries over a twenty-year period.

Name of Country	1988	1992	2000
Ireland	10	16	9.9
Poland	10	2.89	18
Japan	15	22	25
Canada	20	19	29
Scotland	3	2	5
The United States	107	150	209

The chart compares the amounts of waste that were produced in six countries in the years 1980, 1990 and 2000.

In each of these years, the US produced more waste than Ireland, Japan, Korea, Poland and Portugal combined. It is also noticeable that Korea was the only country that managed to reduce its waste output by the year 2000.

Between 1980 and 2000, waste production in the US rose from 131 to 192 million tonnes, and rising trends were also seen in Japan, Poland and Portugal. Japan's waste output increased from 28 to 53 million tonnes, while Poland and Portugal saw waste totals increase from 4 to 6.6 and from 2 to 5 million tonnes respectively.

The trends for Ireland and Korea were noticeably different from those described above. In Ireland, waste production increased more than eightfold, from only 0.6 million tonnes in 1980 to 5 million tonnes in 2000. Korea, by contrast, cut its waste output by 12 million tonnes between 1990 and 2000.

流程题

范文 (一) Cement production

The diagrams below show the stages and equipment used in the cement-

making process, and how cement is used to produce concrete for building purposes.

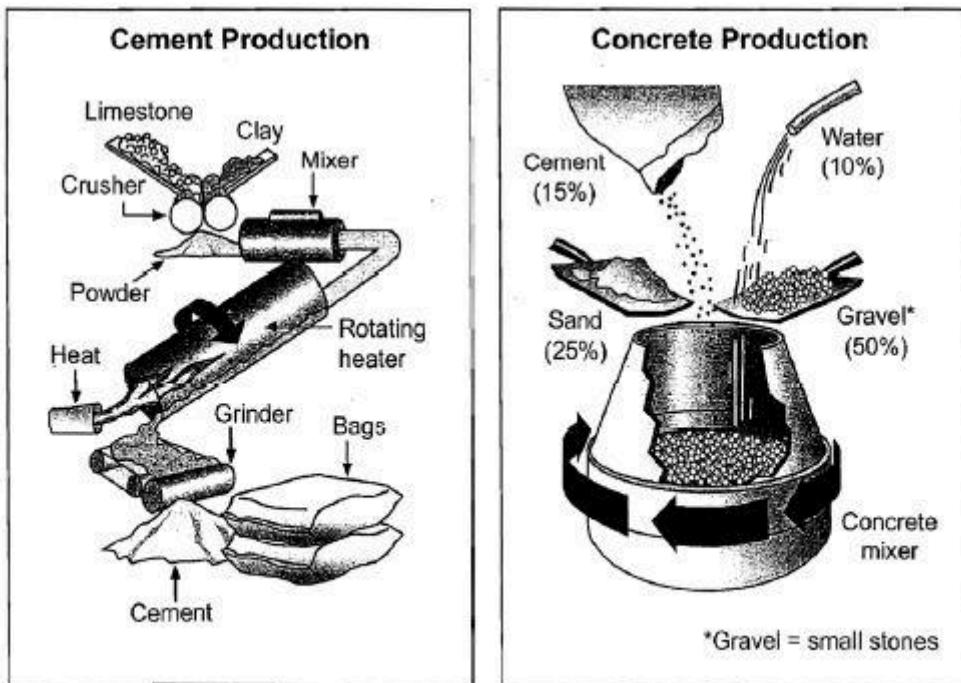
WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The diagrams below show the stages and equipment used in the cement-making process, and how cement is used to produce concrete for building purposes.

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

Write at least 150 words.



The diagrams illustrate the phases and apparatus to make cement and how cement is utilised in the production of concrete for construction.

The production of cement involves a 5 stage, linear process that begins with the mixing of raw materials and culminates in the packaging of new cement. Making concrete is a simpler process that involves mixing four ingredients in a concrete mixer.

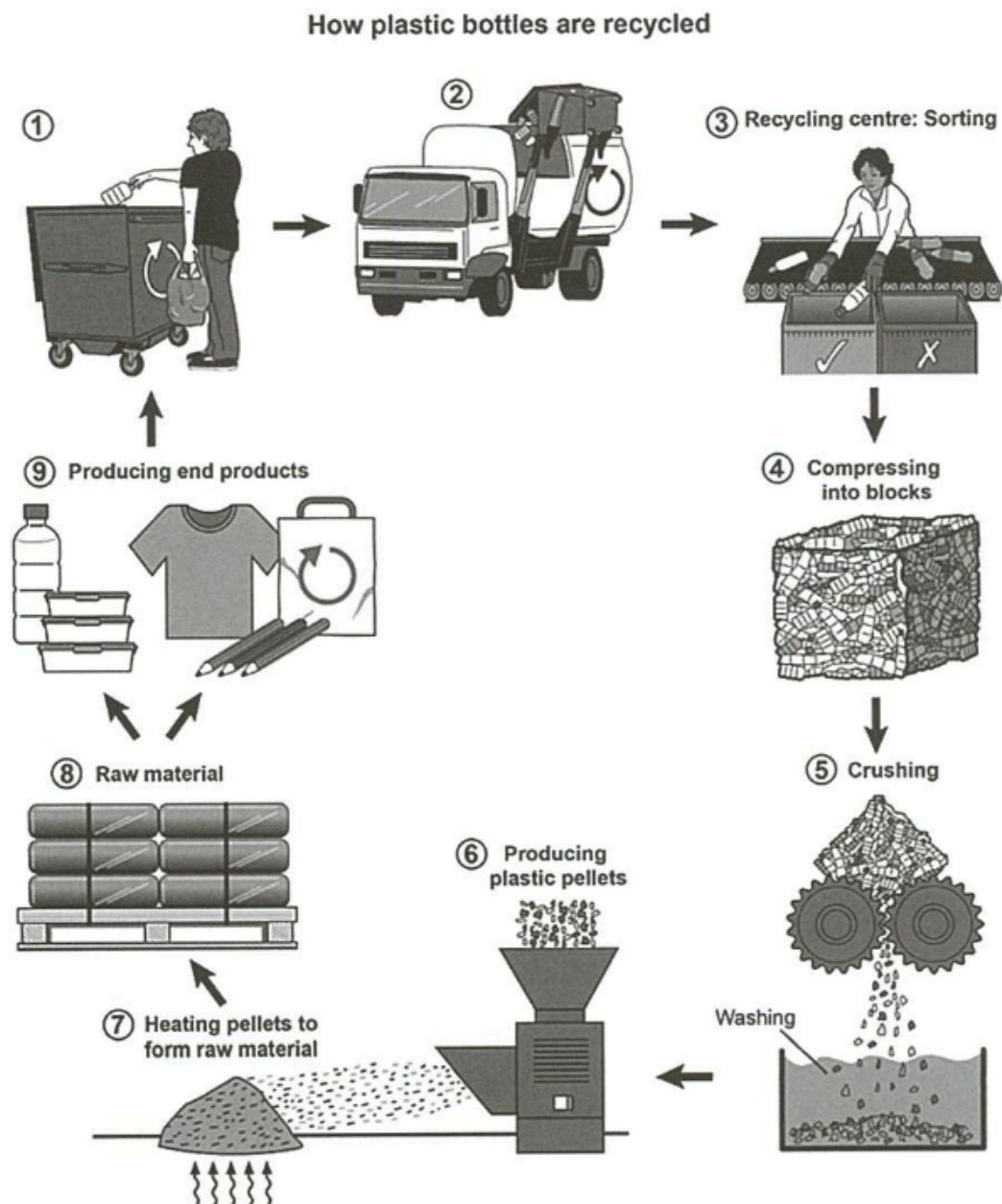
Limestone and clay are crushed and the resulting powder is then mixed before being passed through a rotating heater. Once heated this mixture travels over a conveyor belt and is ground through a grinder. Now that the cement has been produced, it is

packaged and transported to a building site where it can be used to make concrete.

Concrete is made up of half gravel, quarter sand, 10% water and 15% cement. All of these are added together in a cylindrical drum and rotated until concrete is yielded.

范文 (二) Recycling office equipment

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



The diagram illustrates the plastic bottle recycling process.

Overall, the recycling of plastic bottles has nine steps starting from placing the bottles

in the designated bins to the producing end-consumer products like bags, t-shirts and pencils - which would be recycled again once they are used.

As the illustration depicts, the first step of recycling plastic bottles begins with people placing them in specified recycle bins. Next, those bottles are collected and transported to recycling centres where workers sort out recyclable plastic bottles from others. Selected bottles are then compressed and converted into large blocks which are, afterwards, sent through crushing machines.

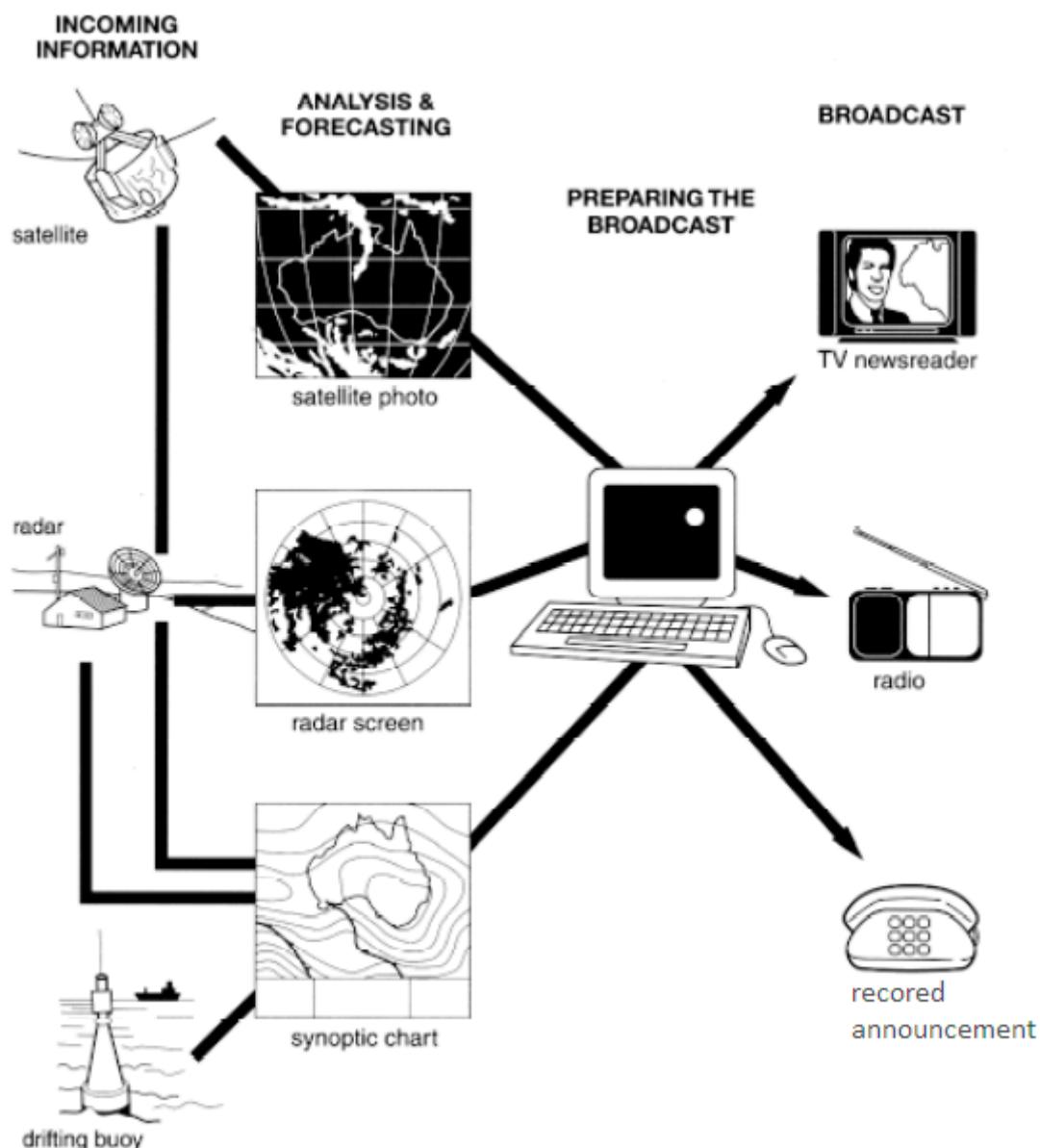
The crushing process produces small pieces which are then washed before feeding them into a machine to make plastic pellets. In the next step, heat is applied to the pellets which ultimately form the raw materials for producing different plastic-made consumer goods. Next, the raw materials are refined and rolled which is used to manufacture end products like t-shirts, pens, plastic bottles, containers, and so on.

To reiterate the recycling process, the end products are placed in the designated bins once they get torn out or used. It keeps the plastic recycling process keep going.

范文 (三) **Weather forecast**

The diagram below shows how the Australian Bureau of Meteorology collects up-to-the-minute information on the weather in order to produce reliable forecasts.

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



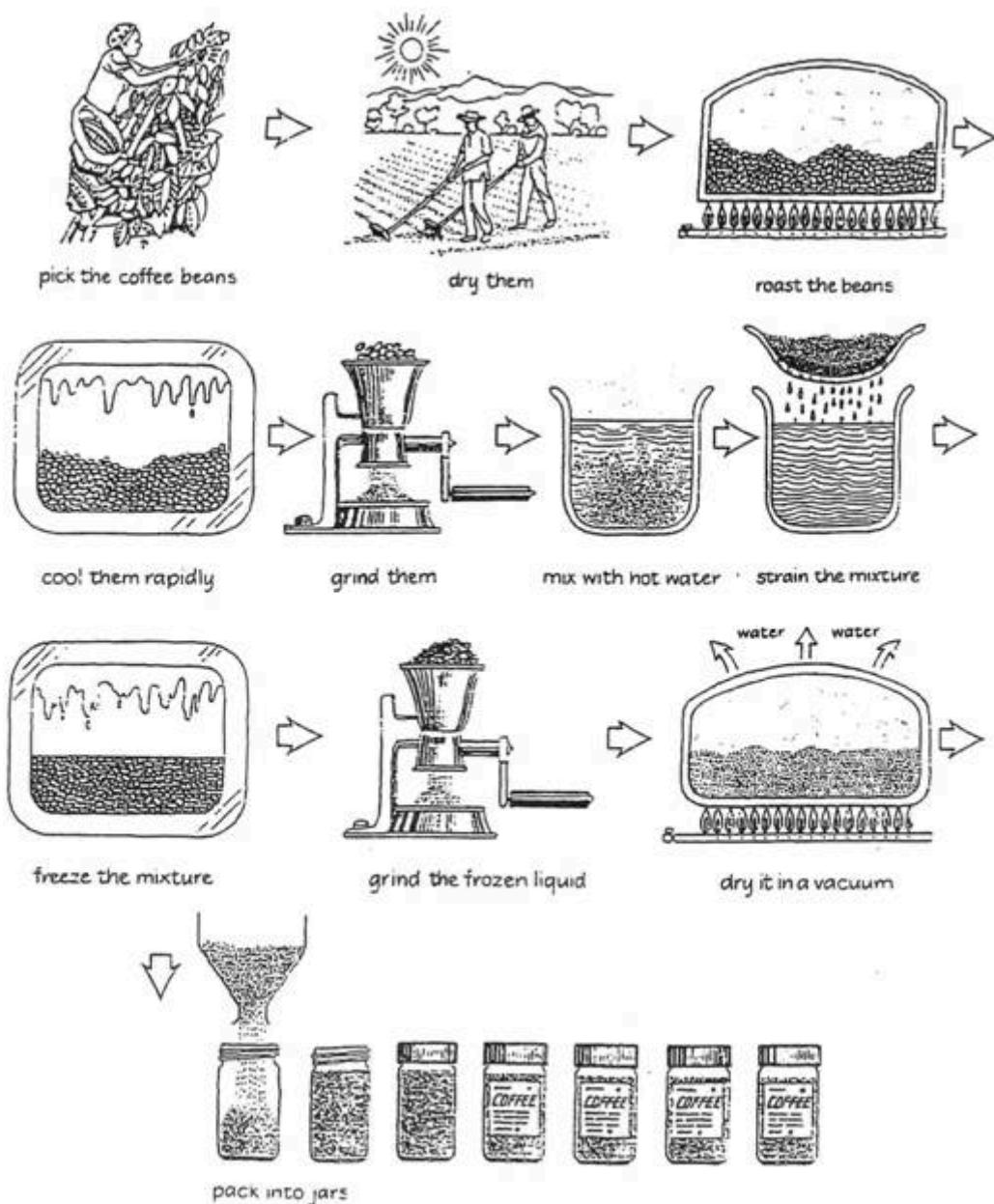
The given diagram shows how the weather information is collected by Australian Bureau of Meteorology to provide accurate and updated weather forecasting. As is observed from the given illustration, the weather information collection is done via satellites, radars and drifting buoys and then analysed before broadcasting them to the public.

As is presented in the diagram, the weather information is collected using three different types of sources namely, satellites, radars and drifting buoys. The raw data collected from satellites is basically satellite photos while radar information is observed from the radar screens and the synoptic charts are yielded from the drifting buoys and these three types of data are fed into a computer system to analyse and prepare the weather news for broadcasting.

After that, the weather, the news is broadcasted in different public media like televisions, radios and telephones. The final information regarding the weather is provided to the public via TV news, radio broadcasting and as a recorded announcement in devices like telephones.

范文 (四) Coffee production

The diagram shows the process of making instant coffee. Write a report of at least 150 words showing the main features and making comparisons where relevant.



The diagram illustrates the steps involved in the manufacturing of instant coffee, beginning with picking the beans and ending with sale in stores.

In order to produce instant coffee, the beans must undergo a variety of processes including drying, grinding, heating, and cooling.

To begin with, coffee beans are harvested by hand and then left out in the sun to dry. Once the beans are dry, they are roasted in a special oven and then cooled rapidly. Next, the beans are ground into a powder which is then combined with hot water.

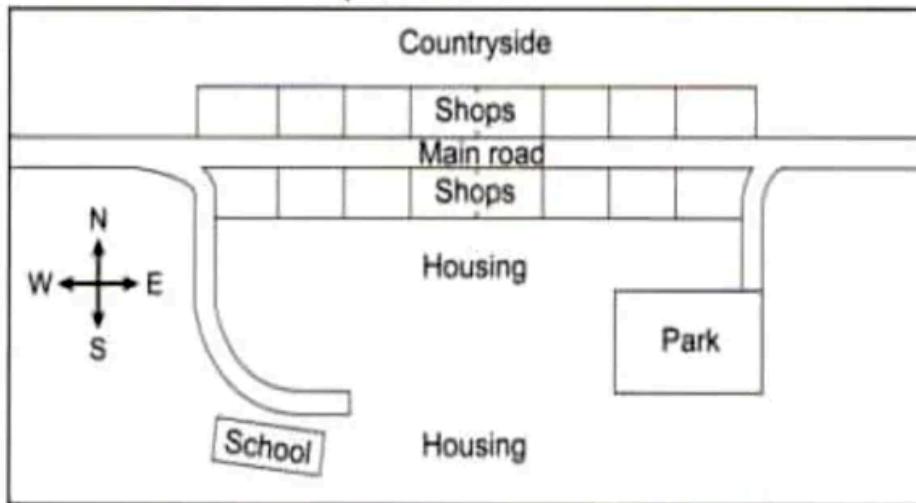
Following this, the mixture is strained and then the filtered material is frozen. In the subsequent stage, the frozen mixture is ground once more and then the granules are dried in a vacuum, which is used in order to completely remove all moisture. Finally, the dried instant coffee powder is packaged into containers and can now be transported to stores for sale.

地图题

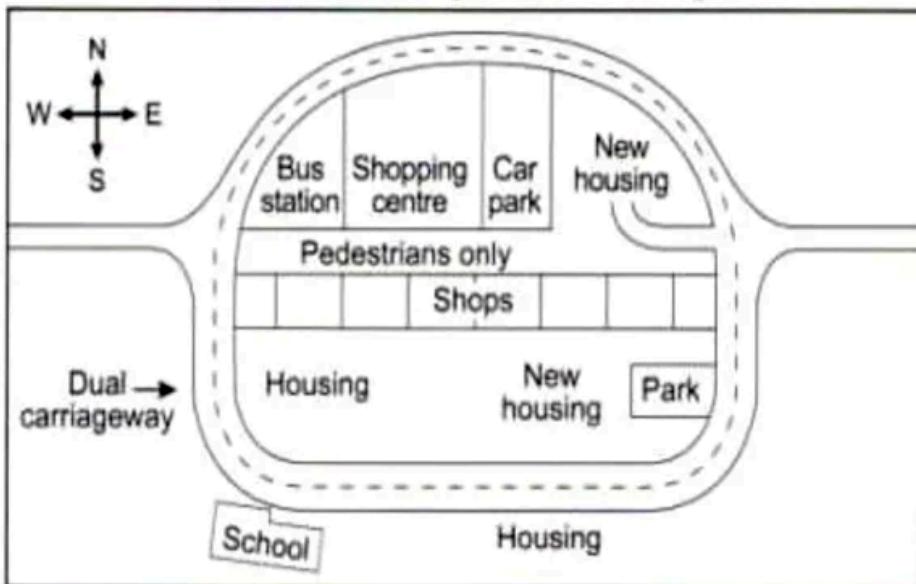
范文（一）Town development plans

The maps below show the centre of a small town called Islip as it is now, and plans for its development.

Islip town centre now



Islip town centre: planned development



The diagrams illustrate some proposed changes to the central area of the town of Islip.

It is clear that the principal change to the town will be the construction of a ring road around the centre. Various other developments with regard to shops and housing will accompany the building of this road.

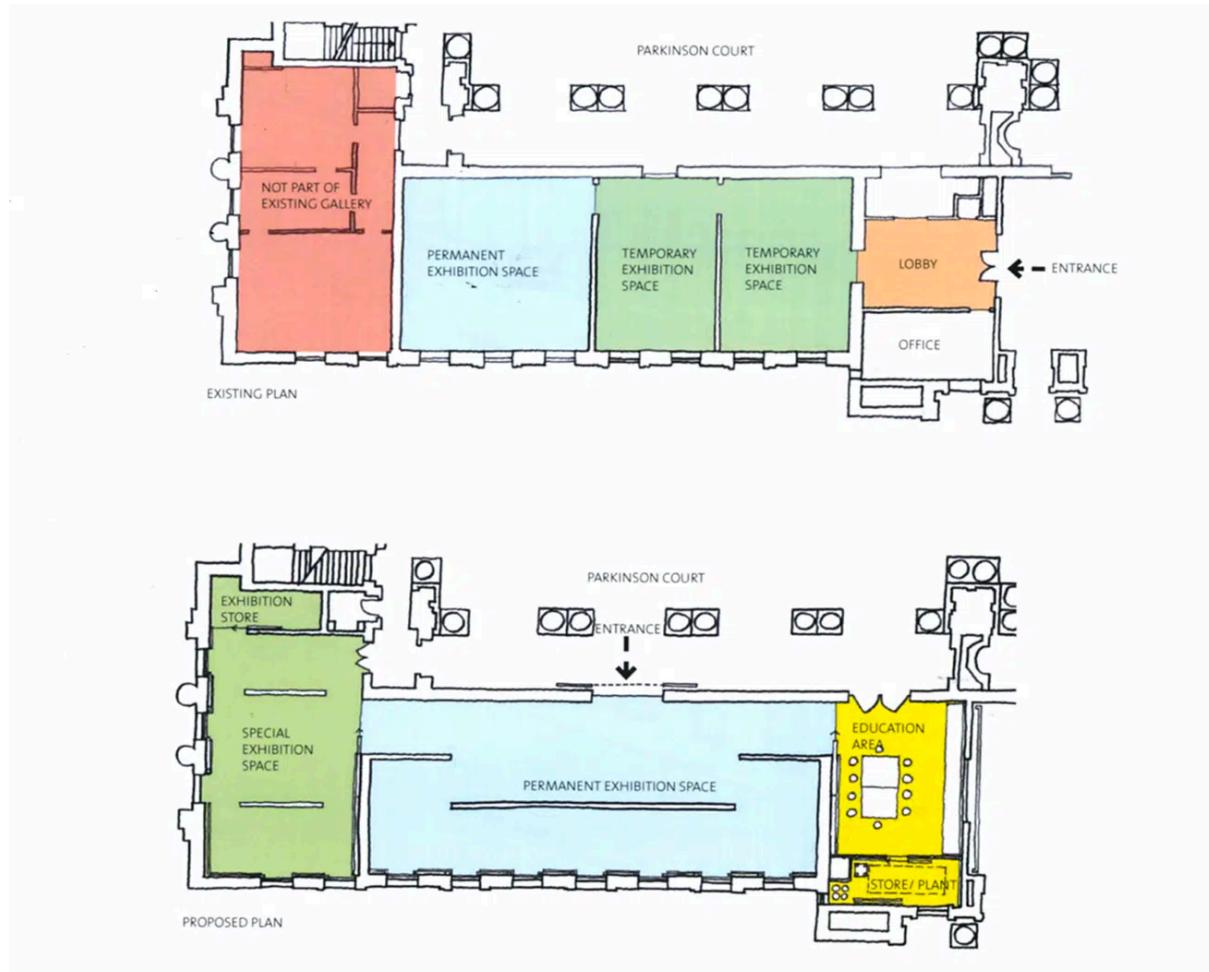
Looking at the map of Islip as it is now, we can see that a main road runs through its centre from east to west. The second map shows the planned pedestrianisation of this road. Traffic will be diverted on to a dual carriageway that will form a ring around the town centre.

Currently there is a row of shops along either side of the main road. However, it appears that the shops along the north side of the new pedestrian street will be demolished to make way for a bus station, shopping centre, car park and new housing area. The shops along the south side of the street will remain, but it seems that the town's park will be reduced in size so that more new houses can be built within the ring road.

范文（二）Art Gallery redevelopment

The diagrams are the existing and proposed floor plans for the redevelopment of an art gallery.

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



The first picture is the map of the current layout of an art gallery, and the second one shows the proposed plan of the new interior design for the same space.

Overall, the way the space is being used will be reconsidered to a great extend.

There will be rooms occupying a few others, and some will even serve new purposes. In addition, there will be more space for exhibitions.

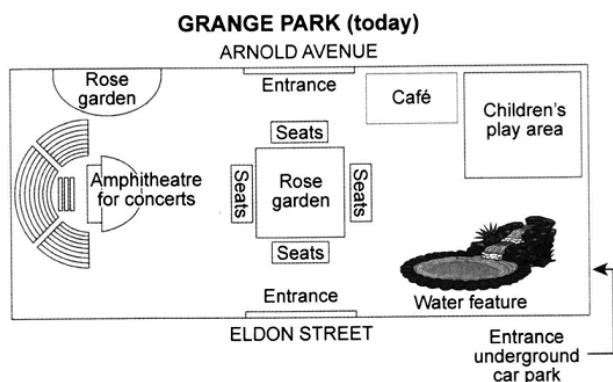
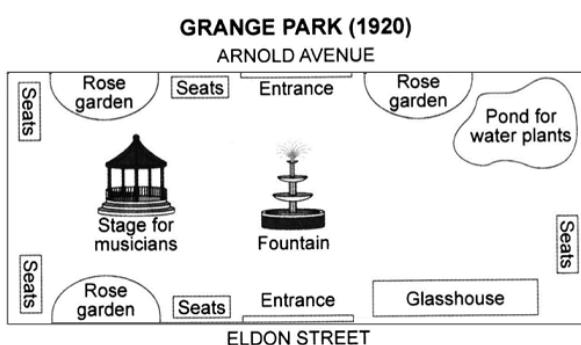
As for the right and middle sections, the lobby will merge with the adjacent empty space and almost half of the office to make room for the new education area. The other half of the office will serve as a small room for storage and plants. To the left of these sections, the temporary exhibitions will be occupied by the permanent one, which will be nearly twice as large. Finally, the new entrance, which currently leads to the lobby, will open to the new permanent exhibition area from the Parkinson Court side.

In terms of the large area to the left of the gallery, once the plan is executed, it will be added to the floor in order to be used for special exhibitions. Right next to it, there will also be a new exhibition store.

范文 (三) Park plans

The plans below show a public park when it first opened in 1920 and the same park today.

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



The maps outline the changes that took place in a public park called Grange Park from 1920 to today. Overall, the park was changed and renovated to offer people more possibilities than they used to have decades ago such as a cafe, theatre,

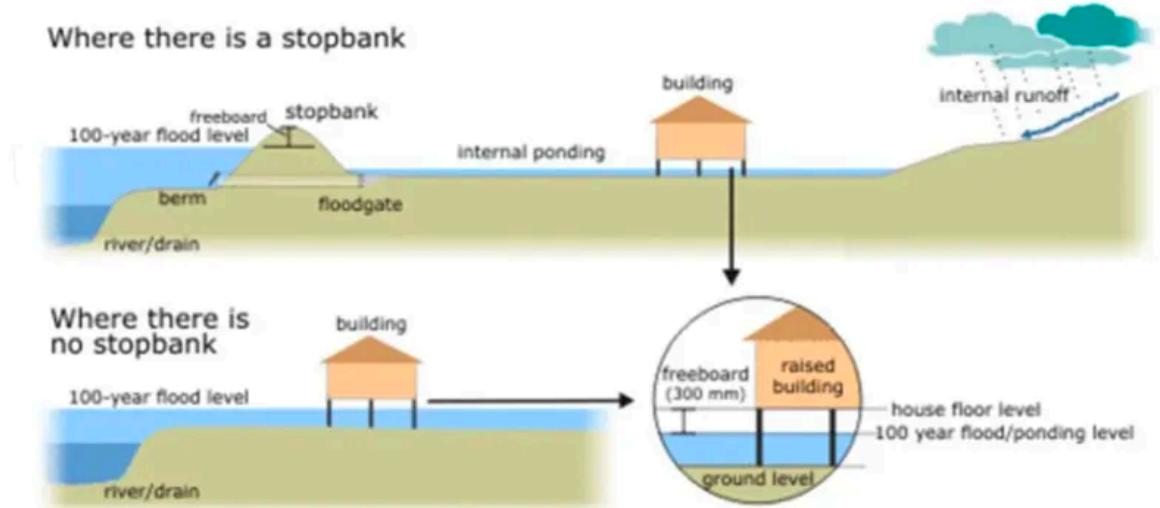
playground and parking.

In details, the park was opened in 1920 and entertainment facilities including a larger stage and various areas for recreation have since been added to it. There was also notable relocation in terms of seats and the only areas that remained unchanged were the entrances and one minor garden. Besides, the fountain has been removed in favour of a rose garden with full seating arrangements around it. To the left of the new garden, the previous stage for musicians has been turned into a much larger amphitheatre facing the opposite direction that will allow for concerts in the park. This change has necessitated the removal of both seatings on the far left side as well as the rose garden in the bottom left corner of the map.

Moreover, the pond for water plants was removed from the right-top part of the garden and a children's play area was introduced in the right-top of the park, and near this area, a cafe was built. Instead of the pond, a water feature has been built occupying the bottom right corner. Interestingly, the number of rose gardens was reduced to two. Besides, an underground car park was built in the lower right corner of the park.

范文 (四) Flood protection methods

The diagrams below show how houses can be protected in areas which are prone to flooding.



The diagrams compare two different methods of defence for homes which are at risk of being flooded.

The key difference between the diagrams is that they show flood protection with and without a stopbank. In either case, the at-risk home is raised on stilts above ground level.

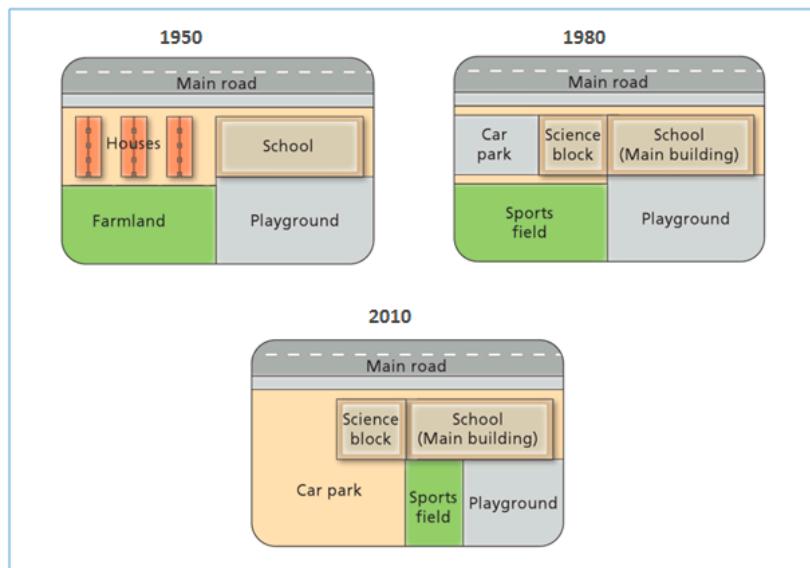
The first diagram shows how a stopbank acts as a flood barrier to stop river water from flooding homes. The stopbank is a small mound of land next to the river that is higher than the 100-year flood level, and prevents the river from bursting its banks. Nearby houses can be built on stilts to prevent flooding from rainwater, and a floodgate beneath the stopbank can be opened to allow this ‘ponding’ to drain off into the river.

When there is no stopbank, as shown in the second diagram, there will be nothing to stop the river from flooding. In this case, the solution is to put buildings on stilts. The height of the stilts is measured so that the floor of the house is 300mm above the 100-year flood level. This measurement is called the ‘freeboard’.

范文（五）School changes

The diagram shows the changes that have taken place at West Park Secondary School since its construction in 1950.

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



The diagram illustrates how West Park Secondary School has transformed over a period of 60 years since its establishment in 1950.

Overall, it can be seen that the school had undergone some significant changes

throughout the period with the expansion of the school building, as well as the addition of a sports field and car park.

As the diagram shows, in 1950, the school had one building just right next to some houses. There was also a playground immediately behind the school and farmland located south-west to it. After 30 years, the houses were demolished to build a car park. Moreover, the building was expanded into two parts, one called science block and the other was used as the main building. Another noteworthy change that happened was the conversion of farmland to the sports field.

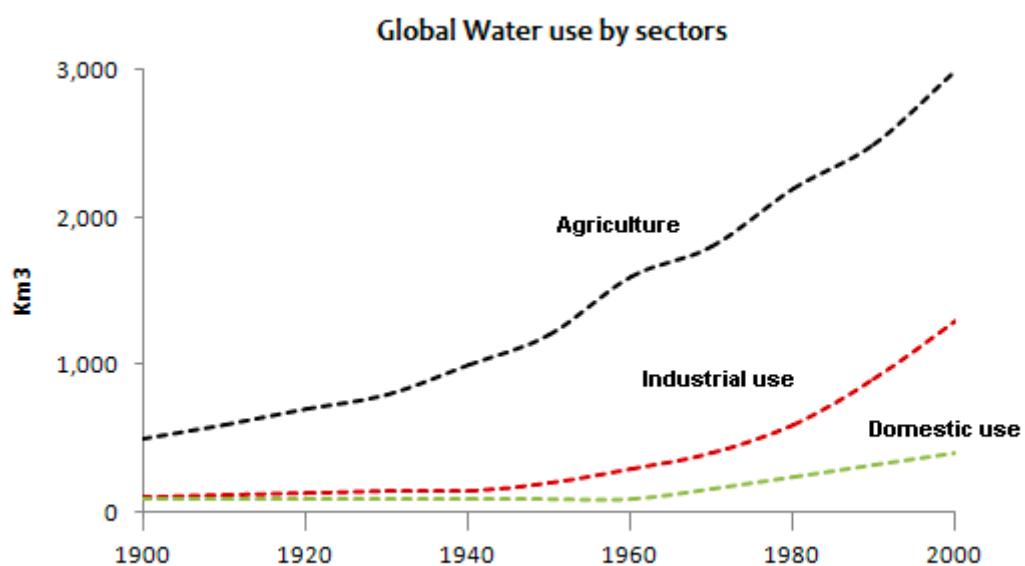
Looking at the school in 2010, the only marked change that occurred was the extension of the car park that occupied almost half of the total area of the school. As a result, the size of the sports field and the playground had to be shrunken to make way for the enlargement of the car park.

两种图表对比题

范文（一）Water use

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

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



Water Consumption in Brazil and Congo in 2000

Country	Population	Irrigated land	Water consumption per person
Brazil	176 million	26,500 km ²	359 m ³
Democratic Republic of Congo	5.2 million	100 km ²	8 m ³

The graph shows how the amount of water used worldwide changed between 1900 and 2000 and water consumptions of two countries compared to their population.

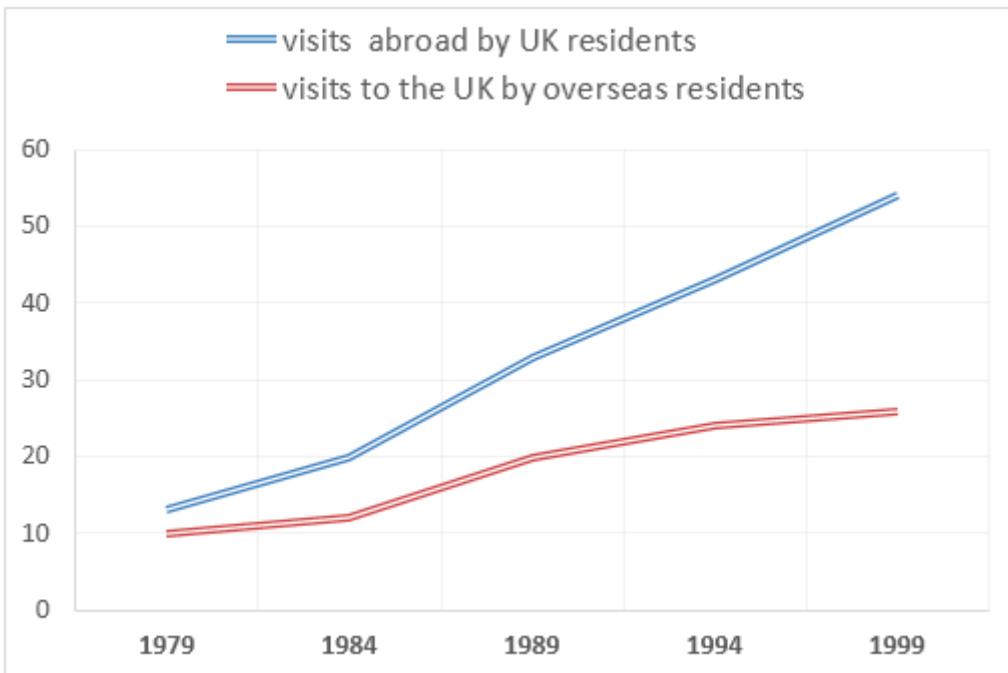
Throughout the century, the largest quantity of water was used for agricultural purposes, and this increased dramatically from about 500 km³ to around 3,000 km³ in the year 2000. Water used in the industrial and domestic sectors also increased, but consumption was minimal until mid-century. From 1950 onwards, industrial use grew steadily to just over 1,000 km³, while domestic use rose more slowly to only 300 km³, both far below the levels of consumption by agriculture.

The table illustrates the differences in agriculture consumption in some areas of the world by contrasting the amount of irrigated land in Brazil (26,500 km³) with that in the D.R.C. (100 km²). This means that a huge amount of water is used in agriculture in Brazil, and this is reflected in the figures for water consumption per person: 359 m³ compared with only 8 m³ in the Congo. With a population of 176 million, the figures for Brazil indicate how high agriculture water consumption can be in some countries

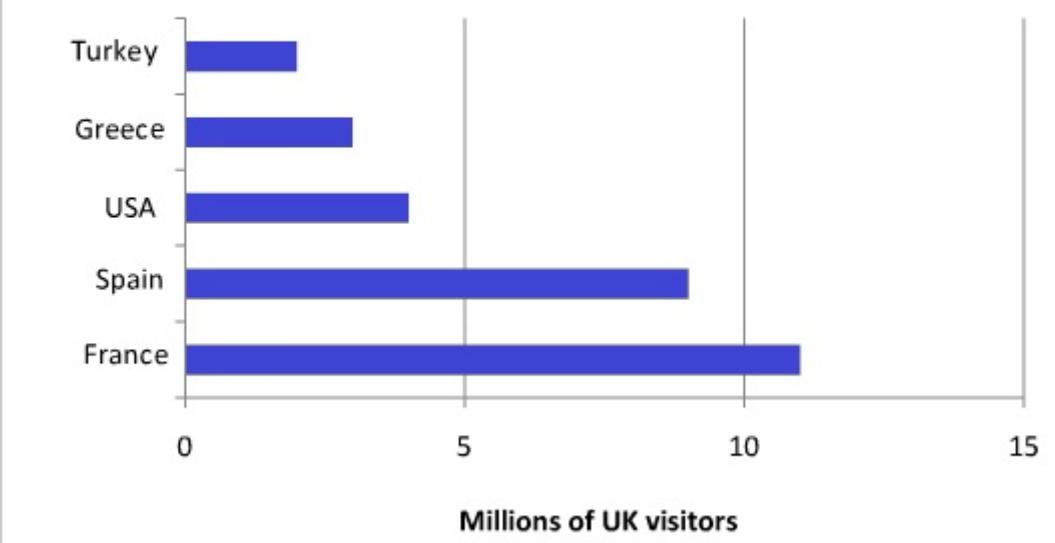
范文 (二) Travel

The charts below give information about travel to and from the UK, and about the most popular countries for UK residents to visit.

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



Most popular countries visited by UK residents 1999



The illustration outlines how many foreign tourists travelled to the UK and how many UK residents went out to travel between 1979 and 1999. Moreover, it also shows where those UK citizens went in 1999.

Overall, the influx of tourists in the UK was fewer than the number of British who travelled outside, and France was their favourite destination.

In details, 10 million tourists visited the United Kingdom in 1979 while around 13

million British spent their holidays out of the country. From 1979 to 1999, the outbound UK residents' number was higher than the inrush of foreign tourists in the UK. The gap widens in later years and finally in 1999, almost 55 million British left the country to travel outside while just over 25 million other nationalities entered the UK border as tourists.

France was the favourite destination to British travellers as more than 10 million British travelled there in 1999. With around 2 million UK tourists, Turkey was their least preferred holiday place. Spain was visited by approximately 8 million UK travellers which made it the second most popular destination this year. USA and Greece received the third and fourth most-visited places by UK tourists with between 2 to 3 million tourists each.

范文 (三) Land degradation

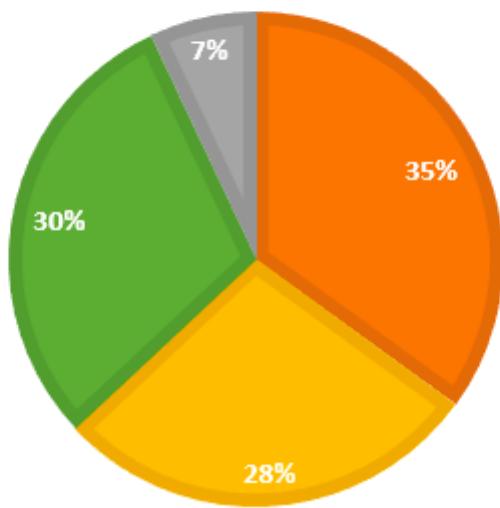
The pie chart below shows the main reasons why agricultural land becomes less productive. The table shows how these causes affected three regions of the world during the 1990s.

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

CAUSES OF WORLDWIDE LAND DEGRADATION

www.ielts-exam.net

■ over-grazing ■ over-cultivation ■ deforestation ■ other



CAUSES OF LAND DEGRADATION BY REGION

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

The pie chart shows that there are four main causes of farmland becoming degraded in the world today. Globally, 65% of degradation is caused by too much animal grazing and tree clearance, constituting 35% and 30% respectively. A further 28% of global degradation is due to over-cultivation of crops. Other causes account for only 7% collectively.

These causes affected different regions differently in the 1990s, with Europe having as much as 9.8% of degradation due to deforestation, while the impact of this on Oceania and North America was minimal, with only 1.7% and 0.2% of land affected respectively. Europe, with the highest overall percentage of land degraded (23%), also suffered from over-cultivation (7.7%) and over-grazing (5.5%). In contrast, Oceania had 13% of degraded farmland and this was mainly due to over-grazing (11.3%). North America had a lower proportion of degraded land at only 5%, and the main causes of this were over-cultivation (3.3%) and, to a lesser extent, over-grazing (1.5%).

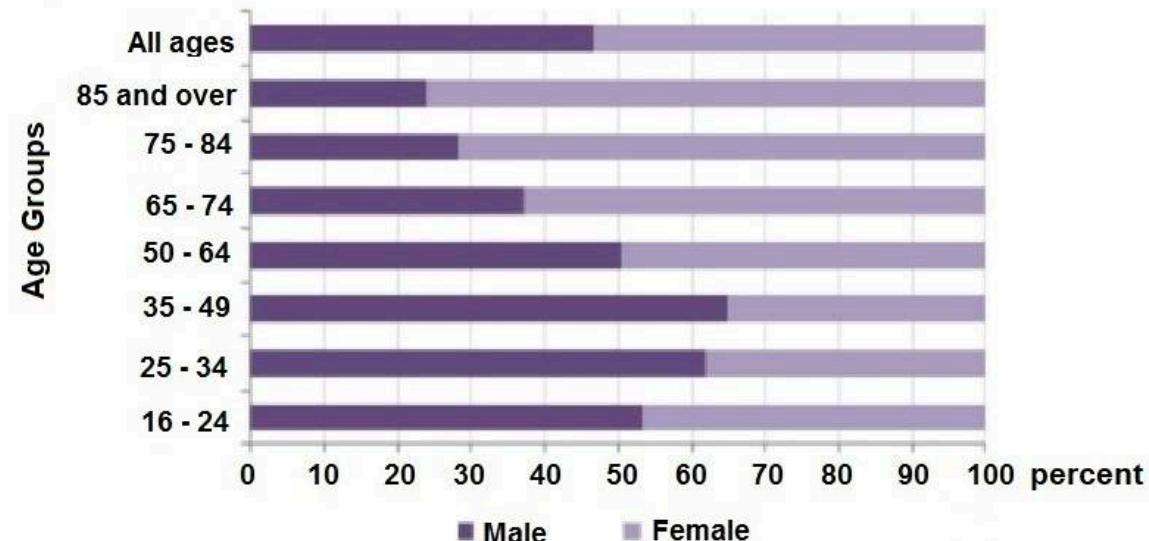
Overall, it is clear that Europe suffered more from farmland degradation than the other regions and the main causes there were deforestation and over-cultivation.

范文 (四) Living alone

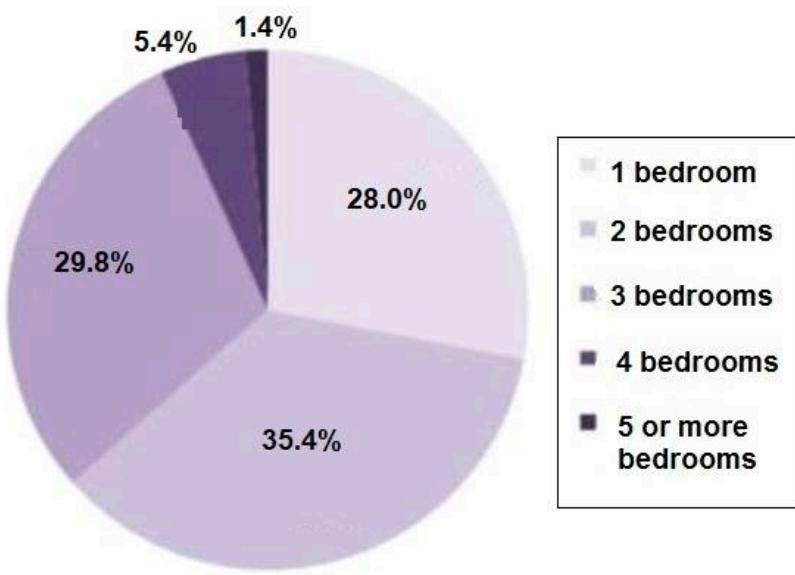
The bar chart below shows the proportions of English men and women of different ages who were living alone in 2011. The pie chart compares the numbers of bedrooms in these one-person households.

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

Living alone in England by age and gender, 2011



Number of bedrooms in one-person households (England, 2011)



The last decade has seen the rise in people who live alone, particularly in large cities in developed world. In my opinion, this trend can have both positive and negative consequences in equal measure.

The rise in one-person households has some great positive effects for both personal and broader economic reasons. On an individual level, people who choose to live alone tend to become more independent and self-reliant than those who live with their family members. Certain things like paying electricity bills, managing budget, cleaning and taking care of oneself can be learnt only when you have to live alone.

From an economic perspective, the trend towards living alone will result in a greater demand of housing, leading the construction industry, estate agents and other companies that rely on homeowners to buy their products or services.

However, there are certain negative impacts as well of living alone. Firstly, people living alone often get surrounded by increased feelings of loneliness, isolation and worry. Most people miss out on the emotional support that only family and friends can provide. Secondly, with increase in the demand for housing, there will be a rise in the property prices and rents. While this may benefit some businessmen, for the general population, this is an issue that might hinder their living alone decision.

In conclusion, the increase in one-person households will have both beneficial and detrimental effects on the individuals and on the economy.

写作贴士和技巧

1. Describing line graphs

Line graphs always show **changes over time**. Here are 8 tips about how to describe them:

- 1) Try to write 4 paragraphs – introduction, summary of main points, 2 details paragraphs.
- 2) For your summary paragraph, look at the “big picture” – what changes happened to all of the lines from the beginning to the end of the period shown (i.e. from the first year to the last). Is there a trend that all of the lines follow e.g. an overall increase?
- 3) Don’t give numbers in your summary paragraph. Numbers are specific details. Just mention general things like ‘overall change’, ‘highest’ and ‘lowest’, without giving specific figures.
- 4) Never describe each line separately. Examiners want to see comparisons.
- 5) If the graph shows years, you don’t have time to mention all of them. The key years to describe are the first year and the last year, and any ‘special’ years e.g. a peak or a significant rise/fall.
- 6) Start 第三段落: with a comparison of the lines for the first year shown on the graph e.g. In 1990, the number of...
- 7) Use the past simple (increased, fell) for past years, and ‘will’ or ‘is expected/predicted to’ for future years.
- 8) Don’t use the passive (e.g. the number was increased), continuous (e.g. the

number was increasing), or perfect tenses (e.g. the number has increased).

2. Avoid these mistakes

Here's some advice to help you avoid six common mistakes in writing task 1:

Mistake 1: copying the question

Don't copy the question for your introduction. You should paraphrase the question (i.e. rewrite it using some different words). **Mistake 2: no paragraphs**

Don't forget to separate your paragraphs clearly. **Mistake 3: no summary**

Don't forget to write a good summary/overview of the information. A quick one-sentence conclusion is not good enough. I prefer to put 总体概括段落: straight after 介绍段落: , and I try to write 2 sentences describing the information in general. You won't get a high score if you don't write a good overview.

Mistake 4: describing items separately

Don't describe items separately (e.g. 2 lines on a graph). You should always try to compare things if it is possible to do so. Instead of describing 2 lines separately, compare the 2 lines at key points.

Mistake 5: trying to include every piece of data

Don't try to describe every number on a chart or graph (unless there are only a few numbers). A key skill in task 1 is being able to select the key information and describe or compare it well. I usually mention around 6 or 7 numbers in my main paragraphs.

Mistake 6: spending too long on task 1

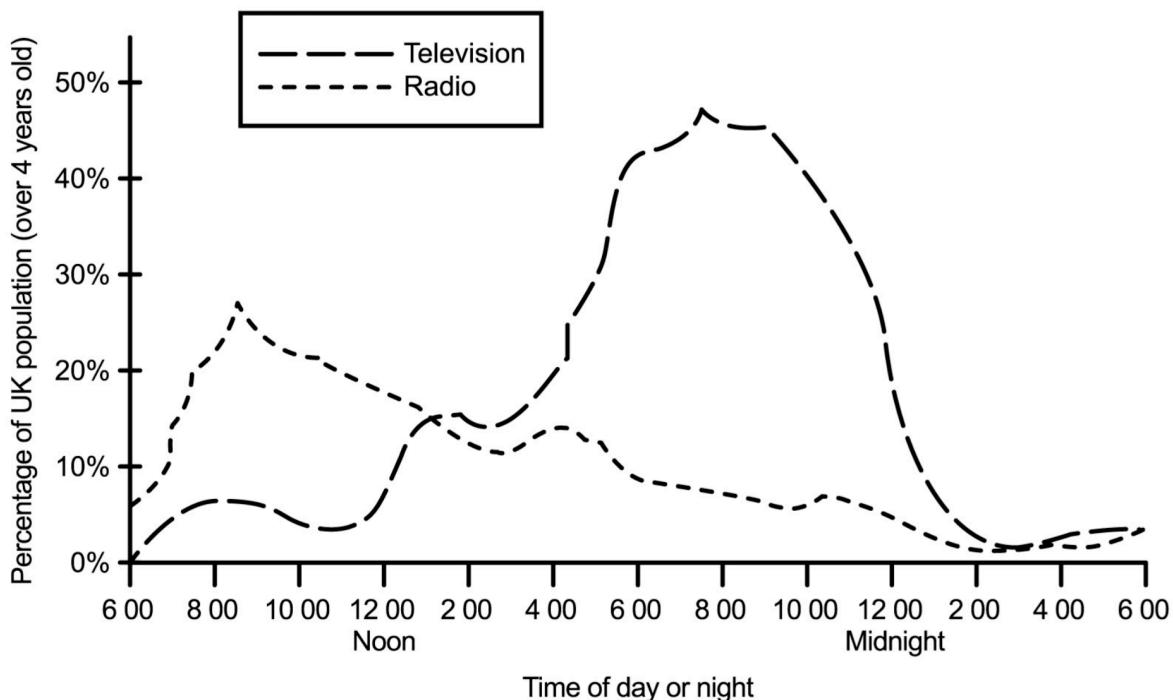
Don't spend longer than 20 minutes on task 1. Practise spending 5 minutes on each of your 4 paragraphs. Stop yourself after 20 minutes; remember that task 2 is worth more marks.

3. First impressions / outline

Let's start work on a new task from the official IELTS website (ielts.org). In this lesson, I'll show you my outline, and I'll ask you to begin writing the report.

The graph below shows radio and television audiences throughout the day in 1992. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Radio and television audiences in UK, October – December 1992



First impressions

It's always a good idea to look at the graph, chart or diagram, and notice your own first thoughts or impressions.

In this case, the first things that I noticed were the two peaks: radio audiences in the morning and television audiences in the evening.

I also checked the units carefully. On the x-axis we see times of the day, beginning at 6am. On the y-axis we notice that the figures are percentages of the whole UK population. It's interesting to note that almost half of UK residents watched television in the evening back in 1992.

Outline

Here's my outline for a 4-paragraph report:

1. Introduction: Paraphrase the task statement.
2. Overview: Write two sentences to describe two main / general things that you see on the graph.
3. Compare figures for half of the day e.g. 6am to 6pm.
4. Compare figures for the other half of the day e.g. 6pm to 6am.

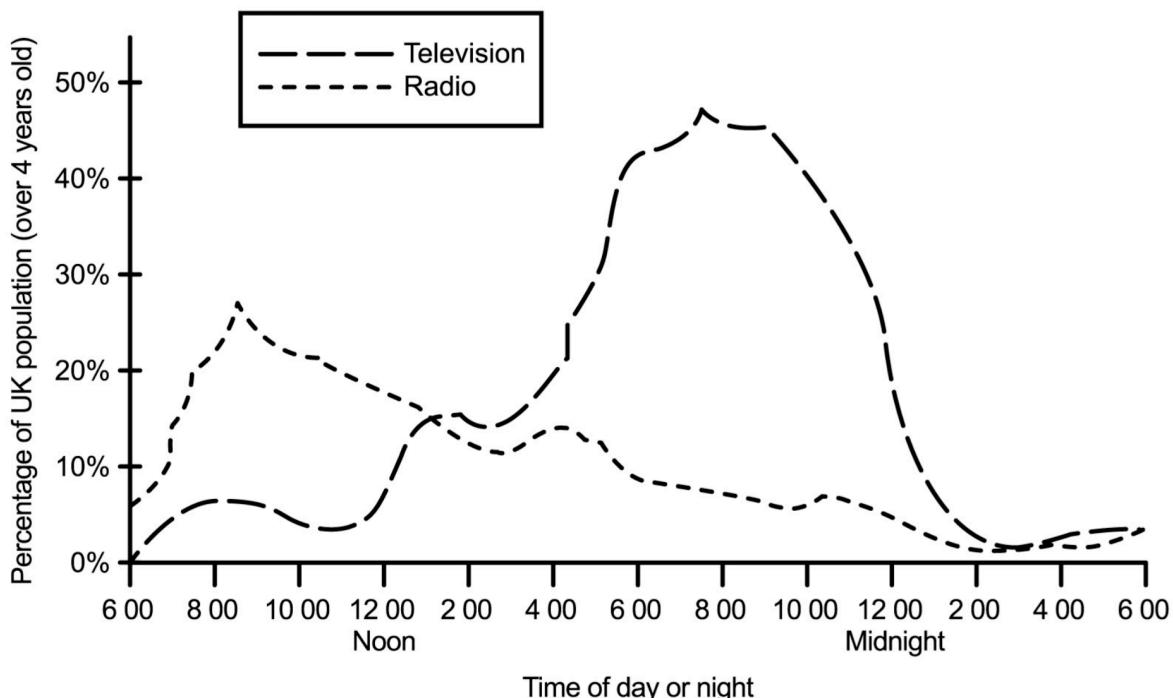
Notice that I don't want to describe each line separately. It's important to compare audience figures within each paragraph and also within sentences.

4. Line graph overview

In this lesson, I'll show you my introduction for the graph task below, and I'll ask you to write a two-sentence overview / summary paragraph.

The graph below shows radio and television audiences throughout the day in 1992. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Radio and television audiences in UK, October – December 1992



Introduction

As you probably know, my method for 介绍段落: is simple: We write one sentence by paraphrasing the task statement. For example:

The line graph compares percentages of UK residents who watched television and listened to the radio over the course of an average day between October and December 1992.

Notice the paraphrasing:

- The graph below shows = The line graph compares
- radio and television audiences = percentages of UK residents who watched television and listened to the radio
- throughout the day = over the course of an average day

Paraphrasing is a key skill that will impress the examiner.

Overview / Summary

I recommend that you write 总体概括段落: straight after your introduction. It is a key part of your report (if you want a good score), so take some time to do it well.

I always try to write two sentences. For example:

1. Write a sentence about the television audience being larger overall.
2. Then write a sentence about the two peak viewing times: radio in the morning and TV in the evening.

Remember: Look for the main points or overall trends, and don't mention specific numbers yet.