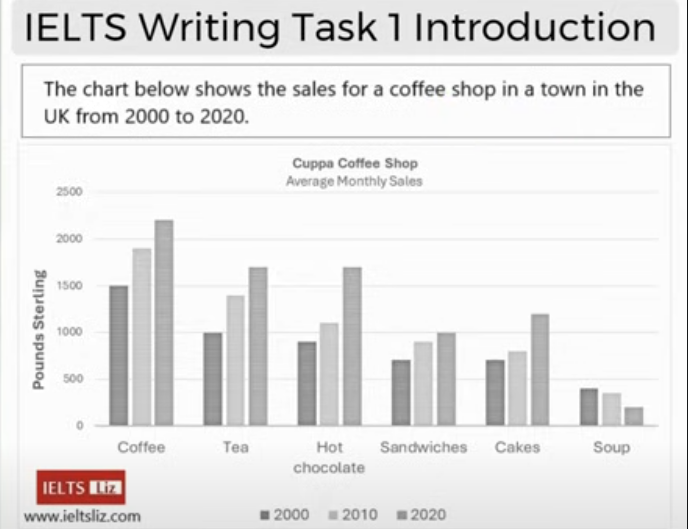
**IELTS Writing Task**

**Task 1**

***1, How to wrtie an introduction paragraph?***

**1.1, Bar Charts**



***A wrong example***

The diagram below give ~~the~~ information for the sales of, for example tea, coffee, hot chocolate, food in a café, which locates in an English village, from 2000 to 2020. Units measure in Pounds Sterling.

***After corrected***

The bar chart gives information for the typical monthly sales of coffee, tea, hot chocolate, sandwiches, cakes and soup for Cuppa Coffee Shop, which is located in a British town, between 2000 and 2020. Units are measured in pounds sterling.

Analyses:

There are 15 mistakes in total.

1, It is not a diagram but a bar chart.

2, “below” : The bar chart is neither below nor above.

3, “the information”: The definite article “the” should not be used here because “infromation” is mentioned for the first time.

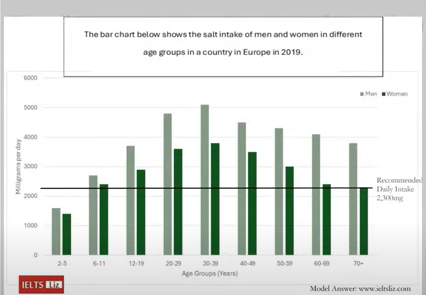
4, “the sales” : It only gives an overall/general idea. Use “typcally monthly sale”

5, “for example”: We are going to report the factual information in Task 1 not give examples.

**“tea, coffee, hot chocolate, food…”**

6, These categories are in wrong order.

7, The last three categories should not be summarised because the three drinks have been listed one by one. If there were only a few categories in a bar chart, it would be no problem to list them all. But if there were many ones, they should be summarised. In the following bar chart(Figure 1.1), we should write that “nine ages groups” instead of listing them all because there are many groups.

 Figure 1.1

8, There should be an “and” before the last category.

9, “cafe”: This word could not used to paraphrase “coffee shop” because it has a different meaning.

**“which locates in an English village”:**

10, “locates” : is located (passive voice)

11, “in English” : In the description it is “UK” which means the whole Britain while “English” just means “of England”. It is a big mistake here.

12, “village”: It is a town not a village. “cities > towns > villages > hamlets”

13, “from…to…”: They are in the description we should easily paraphrase it by “between…and…”. Don’t ignore it and everyone of all levels of English should use different words from the decription if possible.

**“Units measure in Pound Sterling”**

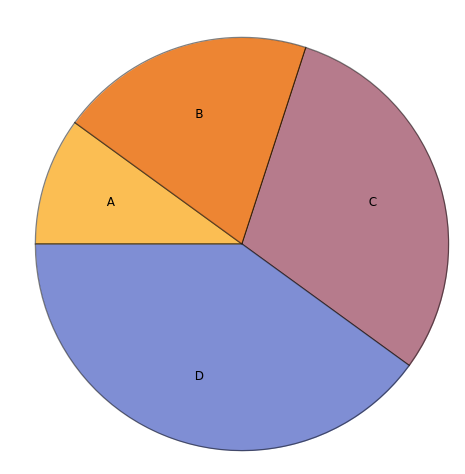
14, “measure”: are measured (It should be a passive voice.)

15, “Pound Sterling”: Initial capital words are usually used in titles and bar charts like this one but when you use them in sentences they should be grammatically correct, namely they can’t be capitialised.

**2. Exercises**

**I, Pie Charts**

**1.1 A Demo**



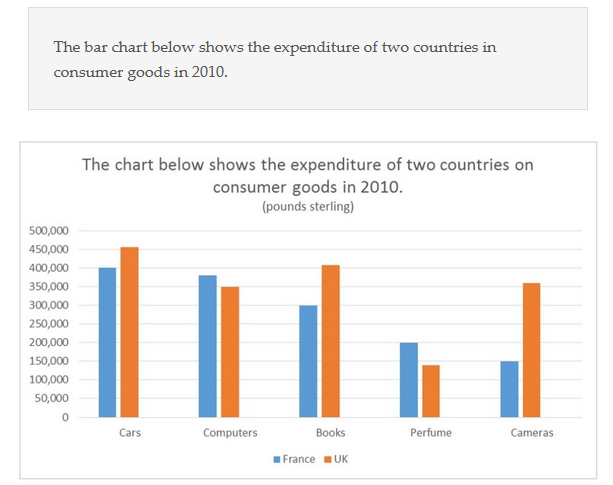
It is evident that A is the smallest segment, accouting for around 10%. On the contrary, D is the largest part, and approximately 40% is representd by D. While a total of 50% is made by B and C, but B is slightly larger than C.

***A Model Answer***

The pie chart illustrates the distribution of four categories: A, B, C, and D. It is clear that Category A is the smallest segment, accounting for just over 10% of the total. In contrast, Category D is the largest, representing approximately 40% of the pie chart. Categories B and C are similar in size, each making up roughly a quarter of the total. While Category B is slightly larger than Category C, the difference is not significant. In conclusion, the pie chart shows a clear disparity between the smallest and largest categories, with Category D being nearly four times the size of Category A. The remaining categories, B and C, together account for half of the total.

**II. Bar Charts**

2.1 Expenditure on consumer goods



The bar chart illustrates how much money consumers spend on five categories which are cars, computers, books, perfume and cameras in France and UK in 2010 and the currency unit is pound sterling.

Consumption of cars, and books in UK are relatively higher than them in France. Moreover, the sales of cameras in the former country are significant and more than two times as in the latter. Whereas, French buy more computers and perfume than British.

On ther other hand, in Britain, the numbers of buyers in these goods are not remarkably distinct while in France purchasers tend to spend much more on the first three than the rest two. Cars are the largest amount of money spent in both countries.

In general, people in UK consume more these products than in France, especially in books and cameras, either of which cost more than forty thousand pounds. But French buy more computers and perfume.

***Analyses (plural)***

1, The report doesn’t incorporate numbers in body paragraphs to support the theses or statement.

2, Some verbs should be past tense, as highlighted in yellow background.

3, The overview paragraph is not quite clear. It is better to summarise in three aspects which are British consuming more goods than French, both countries spending the most on cars and spending the least on perfume.

4, For body paragraphs, there are two altenative ways to organise them logically.   
The first one is, as in the order of the overview paragraph, that cars, perfume and cameras are in a body paragraph and computer and books are in the other. Because the expenditure of cars are the highest in the two countries while perfume and cameras are the least in UK and France, respectively. Then the rest two categories are in the other body paragraph.   
The second is that cars, books and cameras are in one, and computers and perfume are in the other. Apparently, British spent more money on the former while French spent more on the latter.   
I prefer to choose the second way.

***(My report is revised as follows.)***

The bar chart illutrates the amount of money spent on five categories of consumer goods, which are cars, computers, books, perfume and cameras, in UK and France in 2010. Currency unit is pound sterling.

Overall, the total expenditure in Britain was higher than in France. Customers from both countries spent their most money on cars. On the other hand, British bought the least perfume while French purchased the least cameras.

Specifically, British spent about £450,000 on cars comparing with French at exact £400,00. Similiarly, the expenditure of books in UK was much higher than in France, which were slightly over £400,00 and nearly £300,000, respectively. Whereas, the expenditure of cameras in Britain(over £350,000) were more than two times of in France, which was only £150,000.

On the contrary, people in France paid more on the rest goods than in UK. The amount of money French spent on computers was £350,00, which was more than it (£300,00) spent by British. Both countries spent a little money on perfume, purchasers in France paid £200,000 and those in British paid less than £150,000.

***A model answer***

