



**IELTS**

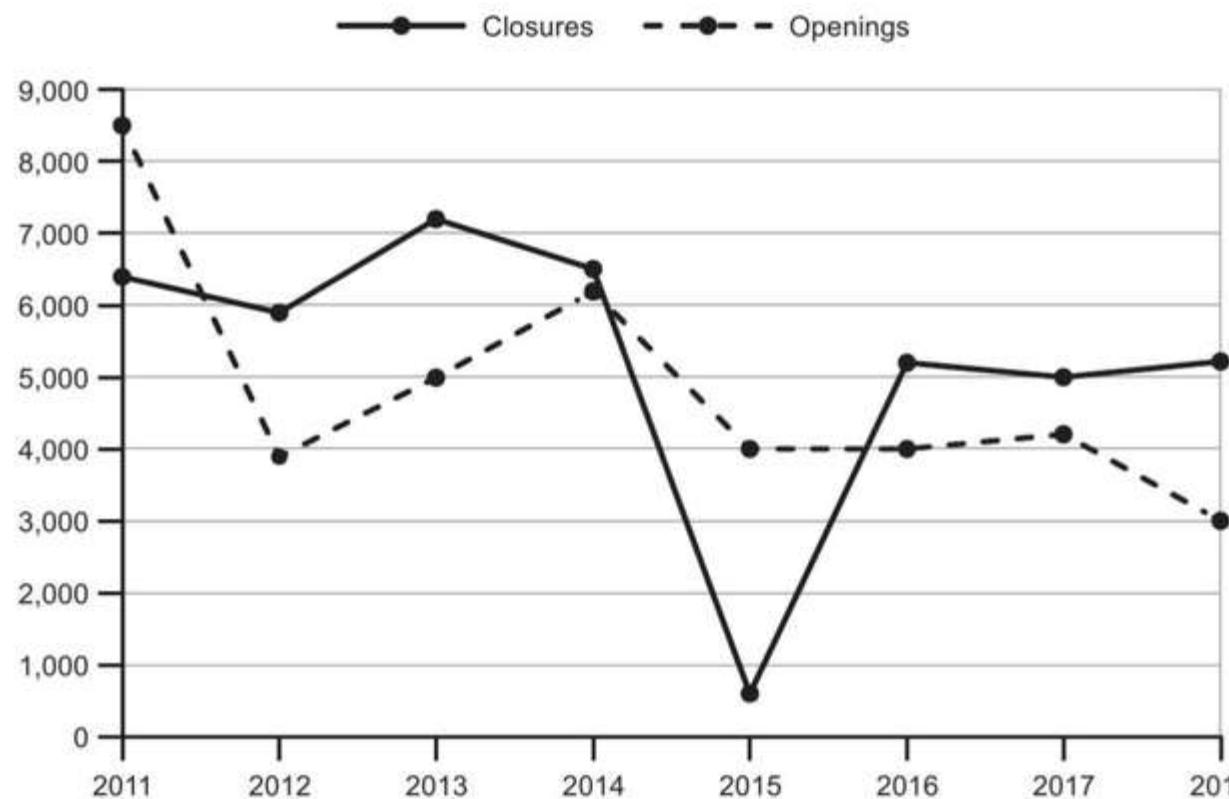
# **IELTS Writing Task 1 (practice )**



# Practice Review (set-1)

The graph below shows the number of shops that closed and the number of new shops that opened in one country between 2011 and 2018.

Number of shop closures and openings 2011–2018

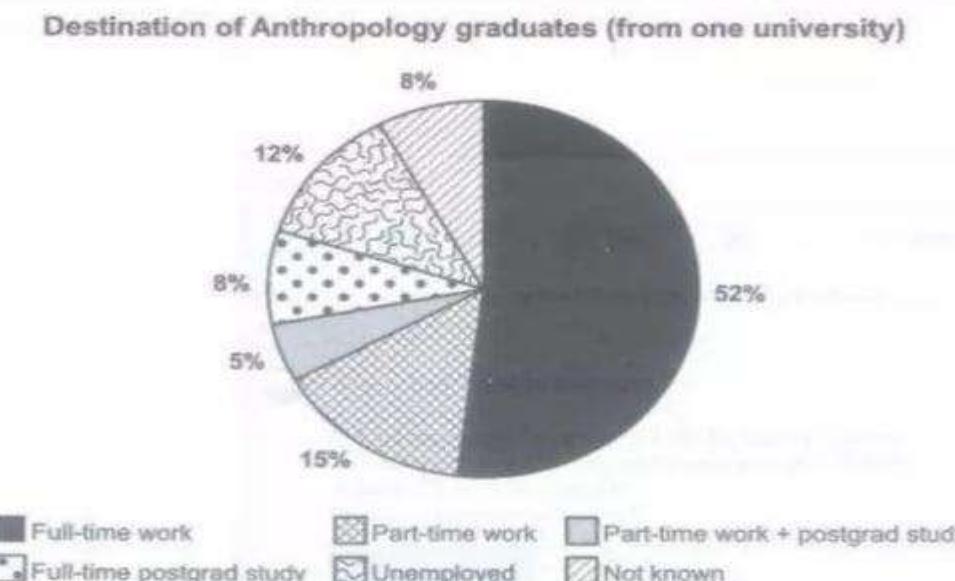


The graph below illustrates the number of shops that shut down and the number of new shops that opened in a country from 2011 to 2018.

Overall, the data highlights a significant fluctuation in shop dynamics, with closures consistently outnumbering openings, particularly during the peak years of 2013 and 2016.

# Practice Review (set-2)

The chart below shows what Anthropology graduates from one university did after finishing their undergraduate degree course. The table shows the salaries of the anthropologists in work after five years.



Salaries of Anthropology graduates (after 5 years' work)

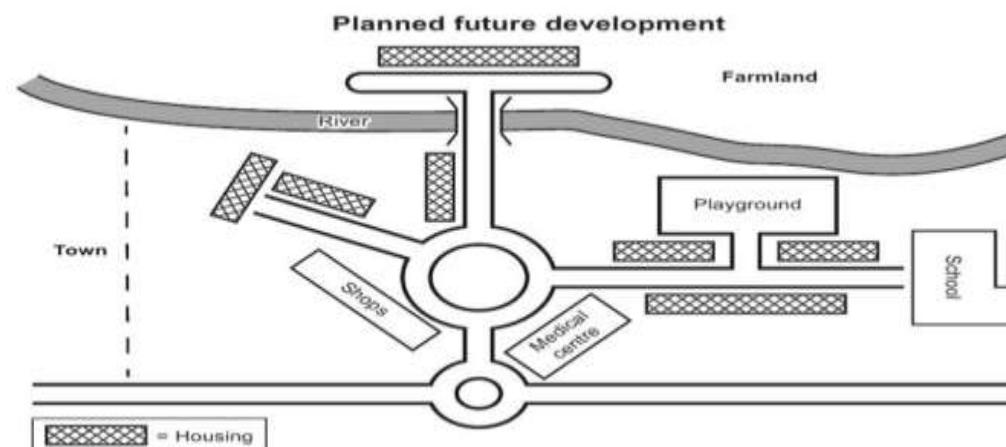
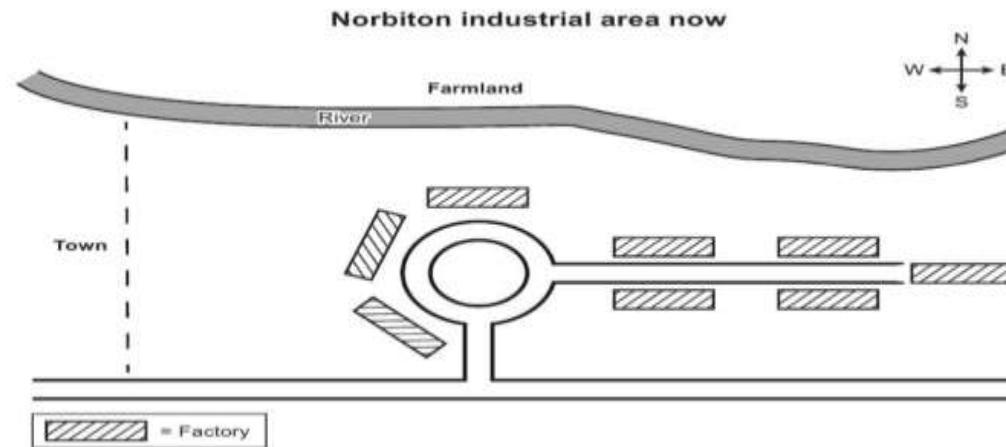
Type of employment	\$25,000–49,999	\$50,000–74,999	\$75,000–99,999	\$100,000+
Freelance consultants	5%	15%	40%	40%
Government sector	5%	15%	30%	50%
Private companies	10%	35%	25%	30%

The pie chart shows what one university's graduating Anthropology students went on to do after completing their undergraduate degree, while the table illustrates how much the anthropologists who found jobs earned after 5 years.

Overall, the majority of the graduates had full-time jobs. In terms of salaries, while a significant proportion of the freelance consultants and government employees earned at least \$75,000, only roughly half of the private sector employees did.

# Practice Review (set-3)

The maps below show an industrial area in the town of Norbiton, and planned future development of the site.

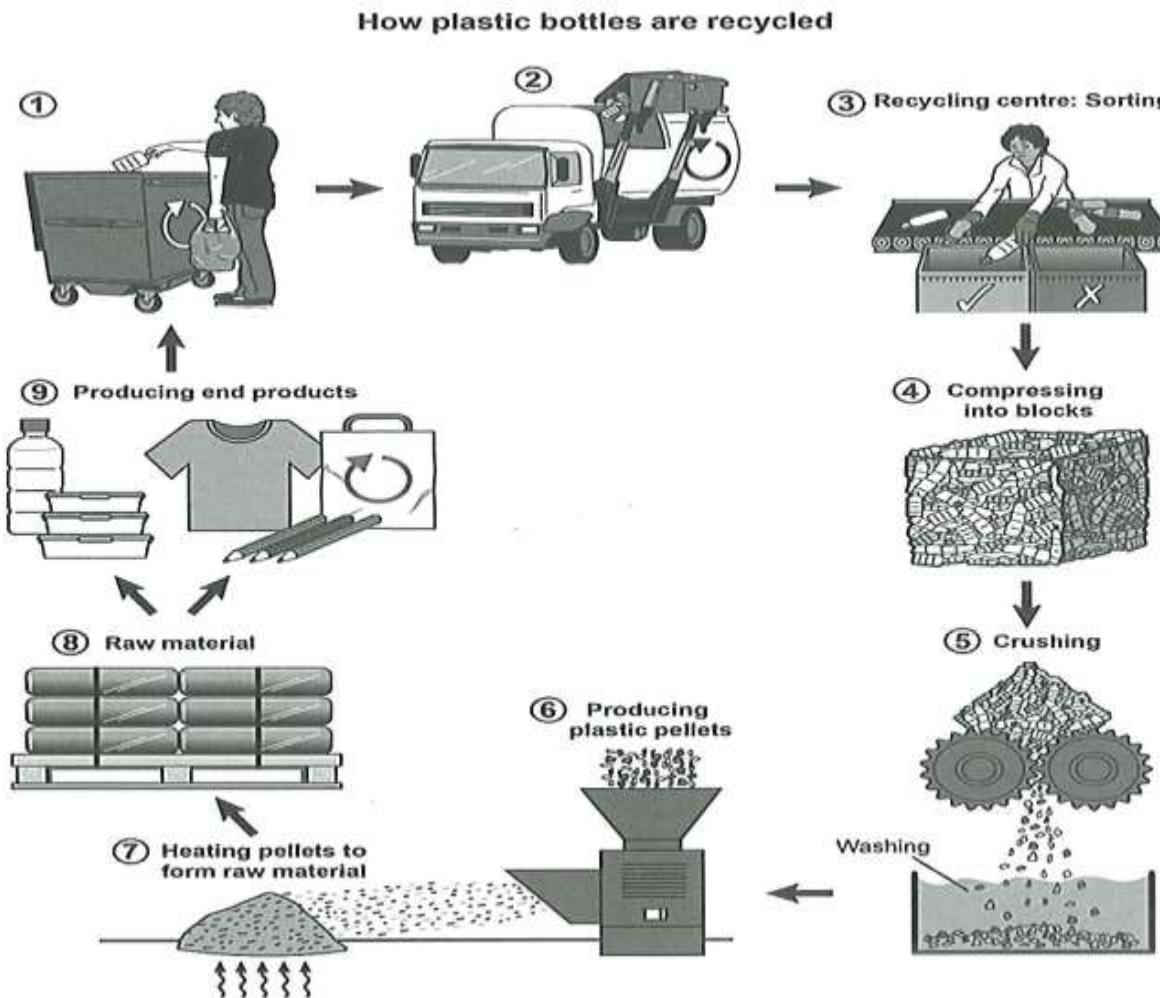


The maps below depict the current industrial area in the town of Norbiton and the proposed future development for the site.

Overall the goal is to redevelop into a residential neighborhood, with additional housing and other supporting facilities.

# Practice Review (set-4)

The diagram below shows the process for recycling plastic bottles.



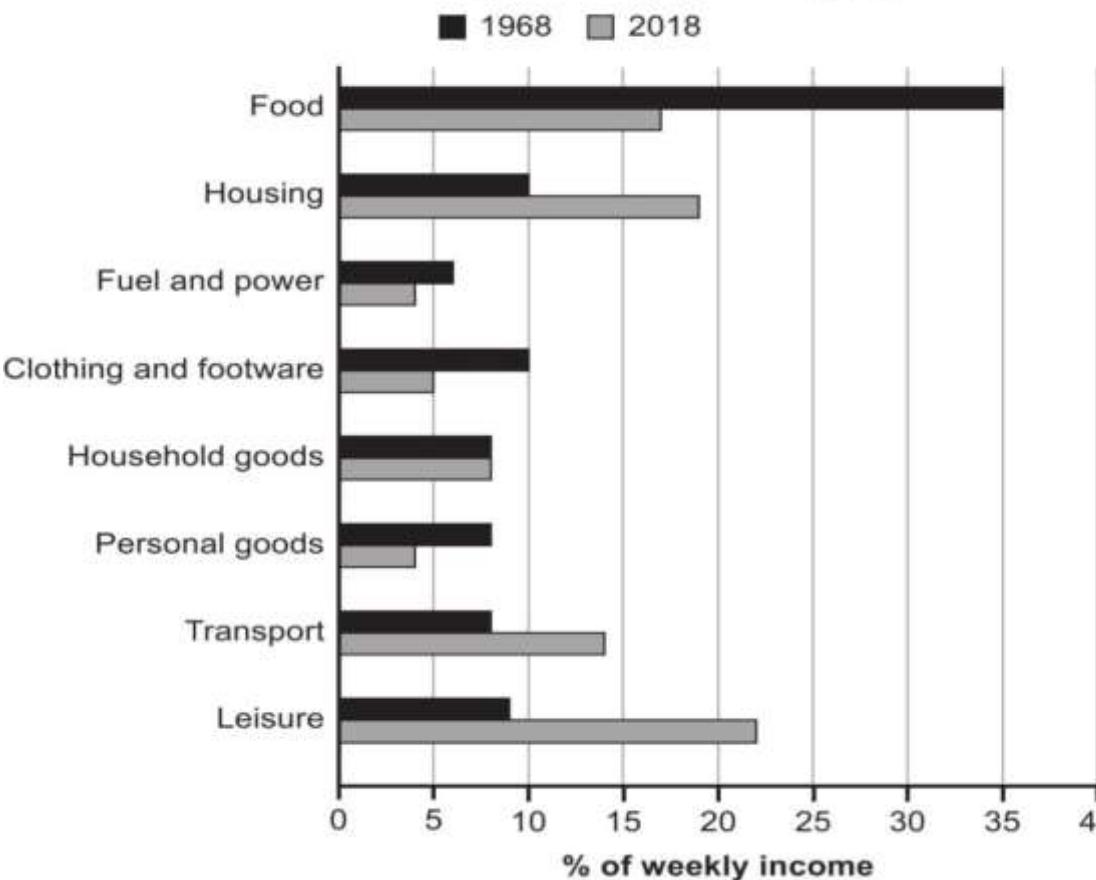
The diagram below illustrates the procedure for recycling plastic bottles.

Overall, the recycling of plastic bottles is a cyclical process that consists of use, collection, making new plastic products, and reuse.

# Practice Review (set-5)

The chart below gives information about how families in one country spent their weekly income in 1968 and in

1968 and 2018: average weekly spending by families



The chart below presents data on how families in a particular country expended their weekly income in 1968 and 2018.

Overall, the way families spent their income had changed significantly by 2018 compared with 1968. Most notably, leisure and housing had overtaken food as the largest source of expenditure.

# Practice Review (set-6)

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

**Sales of Fairtrade-labelled coffee and bananas (1999 & 2004)**

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)
UK	15	47
Switzerland	1	5.5
Belgium	0.6	4
Sweden	1.8	1
Denmark	2	0.9

The tables below provide data on the sales of Fairtrade-labelled coffee and bananas in five European countries in the years 1999 and 2004.

Overall, while sales of bananas increased in Switzerland, the UK and Belgium and decreased in Sweden and Denmark, coffee sales showed a climb in all 5 countries.

\* Fairtrade: a category of products for which farmers from developing countries have been paid an officially agreed fair price.

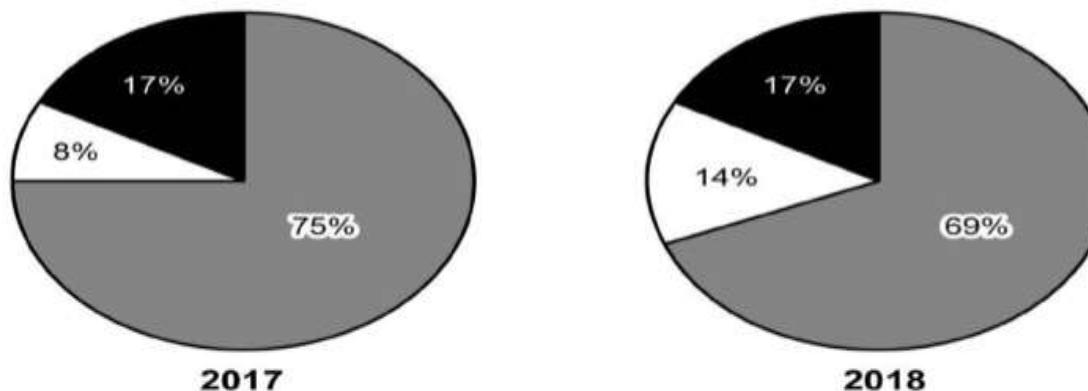
# Practice Review (set-7)

The table and charts below give information on the police budget for 2017 and 2018 in one area of Britain. The table shows where the money came from and the charts show how it was distributed.

**Police Budget 2017–2018 (in £m)**

Sources	2017	2018
National Government	175.5m	177.8m
Local Taxes	91.2m	102.3m
Other sources (eg grants)	38m	38.5m
Total	304.7m	318.6m

**How the money was spent**



- Salaries (officers and staff)
- Technology
- Buildings and transport

The table and charts below present information about the police budget in a specific area of Britain for the years 2017 and 2018. The table details the sources of funding, while the charts illustrate how the budget was allocated.

Overall, the total police budget increased with the national government being the biggest funder in both years. In terms of expenditure, salaries remained the primary form.