

HAVE A PROBLEM?

EASY WRITING

for IELTS Task 1

**THIS BOOK IS ADAPTED
FROM RYAN HIGGINS'
BOOK WRITTEN ABOUT
IELTS WRITING TASK 1**

Band	Task Achievement	Coherence and Cohesion	Lexical Resources	Grammar
9	-indistinguishable from a native English user	-indistinguishable from a native English user	-indistinguishable from a native English user	-indistinguishable from a native English user
8	-report accurately reflects data source(s) -can be read and understood as though it were written by a native English user	-logical thoughts link seamlessly -rare awkwardness makes it possible to distinguish from a native English user	-almost flawless word choices and usage -rare issues with minor words may be apparent	-grammatically accurate sentences almost all of the time
7	-mostly accurate reflection of data source(s) but may lack some depth in response	-displays effective use of several cohesive devices -slight awkwardness is present at times -most text can be understood by examiner without having to reread	-writer understands and can use specialized vocabulary -prefix and suffix word structures are used with fair accuracy	-grammatically accurate sentences at least 50% of the time
6	-accurate reflection of data source(s) but may contain inaccurate or irrelevant details -lacks in depth response -improper tone	-cohesive devices sound unnatural -examiner needs to reread parts to fully understand	-regular wording mistakes are seen -weakness in specialized vocabulary use is apparent	-grammatically accurate sentences less than 50% of the time

Vocabulary resource for working with Graphs

Data referred to as	the figure the trend the data the number(s) the value the amount
Increase	peaked at... <i>(this phrase marks the highest point)</i> topped at... <i>(this phrase marks the highest point)</i> shot to... rocketed to... jumped to... swelled to... ballooned to... gradually climbed to... modestly climbed to... inched to... crawled to...

Decrease	dropped to... fell to... slid to... deflated to... shrunk to... bottomed at... <i>(this phrase marks the lowest point)</i> hit a trough at... <i>(this phrase marks the lowest point)</i>
Volatile state	experienced volatility for... unstable figures between _____ and _____ the figures became turbulent jumped back and forth erratically
Unchanging state	maintained a value of... went without change for... went unaltered... remained stable held steady at... reached a plateau of...
State transition	...before it... following this, the trend... a period of _____ ensues... after reaching _____ the trend is... _____ marks the moment when...
Examples demonstrating some of the above phrases in action.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The figure began at 1% before it swelled to 17%.</i> • <i>After the following month, the value inched its way to 18 before undergoing a period of volatility.</i> • <i>From here, the trend appears to have experienced a brief period of stability before sliding to 11 and then hitting a trough at 5.</i>

Vocabulary resource for working with Tables

Describing repeating data/data at intervals	<i>cyclical</i> <i>regular</i> <i>every...</i> <i>_____ follows a cycle</i> <i>repeating every...</i>
Describing time	<i>commences at ...</i> <i>departs at ...</i> <i>from _____ to _____</i> <i>concludes at...</i>
Describing an exception	<i>except between _____ and _____</i> <i>save _____</i>
Examples demonstrating some of the above phrases in action.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The schedule for Saturday commences at 9 am and concludes at 3 pm. • A train departs every 30 minutes, except at rush hour when it operates at intervals of 15 minutes. • There is a plane to London every day of the week, save Tuesday.

Vocabulary resource for working with Charts

Describing majority	<p><i>the lion's share of...</i></p> <p><i>the vast majority...</i></p> <p><i>by far the most...</i></p> <p><i>_____ has a slight majority</i></p>
Describing minority / insignificance	<p><i>a small stake</i></p> <p><i>holds a rather miniscule share</i></p> <p><i>makes up an insignificant part</i></p> <p><i>is rather negligible</i></p> <p><i>next to none</i></p>
Describing share	<p><i>roughly a quarter of</i></p> <p><i>half of the pie is allotted to...</i></p> <p><i>the chart is partitioned into eight sections</i></p> <p><i>contains four items of equal size</i></p>
Examples demonstrating some of the above phrases in action.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The chart is partitioned into six sections, three of which make up more than a 60% share. • The countries of Lebanon, Syria and Kuwait, make up a rather miniscule part of the Arab world geographically. • Africa takes the lion's share of the pie, producing over 50% of the world's diamonds in 2009.

Vocabulary resource for working with Diagrams

time sensitive:

Phases	first second the initial step following this initial phase from here, ... before this can occur; ... after this occurs, ... _____ is the next phase of the process. finally, ... Concluding the process is the _____ step. _____ wraps up the process
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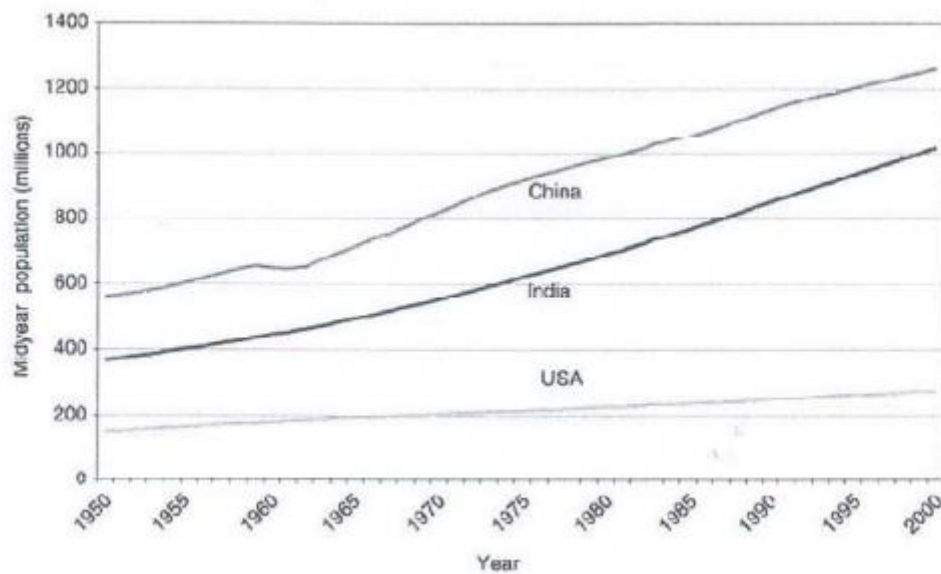
non time sensitive:

Direction/location	to the right of adjacent the... directly below sitting flush on the ... / laying flat on the ... below hovering above about _____ (measurement) from _____ (object) at opposite ends of
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Texture	<p>which appears to have a rough texture</p> <p>smooth</p> <p>lacquered</p> <p>flexible</p> <p>pliable</p> <p>solid</p> <p>fragile</p> <p>brittle</p> <p>gritty</p> <p>unfinished</p> <p>splintered</p> <p>metallic</p> <p>rubbery</p>
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Motion	<p>alternating</p> <p>moving straight along</p> <p>moving perpendicular to</p> <p>moving away from</p> <p>back and forth</p> <p>pulsating</p> <p>static</p> <p>coursing towards</p> <p>mechanical</p> <p>rebounding</p> <p>rotating</p> <p>orbiting</p> <p>pivoting</p> <p>undulating</p>
Examples demonstrating some of the above phrases in action.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A pendulum swings back and forth below the clock's face to maintain time. • The hockey helmet in the diagram appears to have its interior lined with soft, pliable foam. • The steering wheel looks to be made of a metallic material and can be rotated to maneuver the direction of the vehicle.

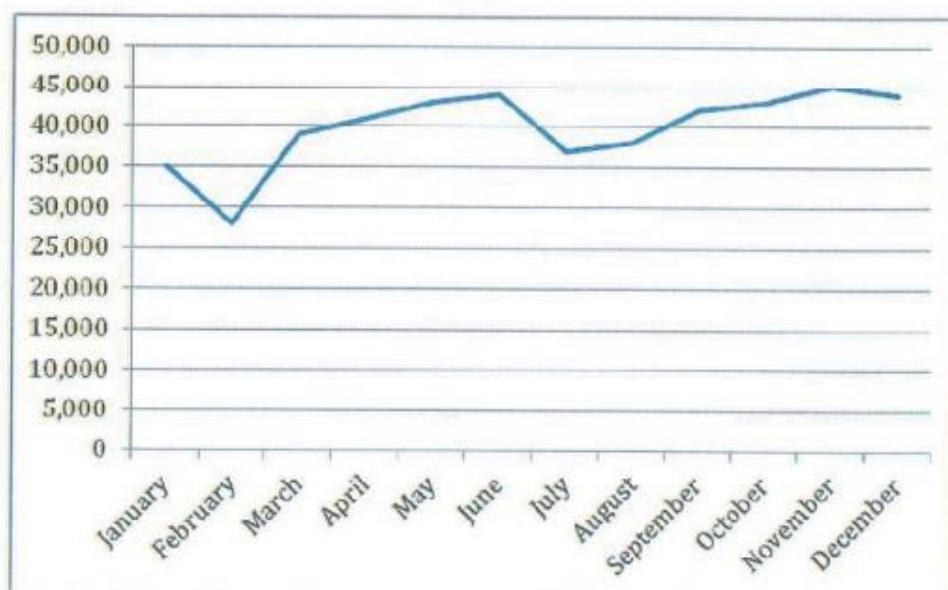
Examples:



This line graph outlines population growth patterns in China, India and the United States. All trends exhibit positive growth, albeit at different rates.

China's population growth starts at just below 600 million in 1950. The following decade would see a swell to roughly 650 million people. After a slight lull in the early 1960s, Chinese population growth accelerates, and increases of almost 200 million people per decade are apparent. China hits a population of 800 million in 1970, one billion in 1980, 1.16 billion in 1990 and 1.25 billion in 2000. India's growth is very similar. Starting with a population just shy of 400 million, India swells to 430 million in 1960 and then continues a very stable climb with slight acceleration over the following forty years. Its growth concludes at 1.1 billion in the year 2000. Although American population growth is much more modest, this trend's progression moves with greater predictability. The population of 160 million in 1950 expands in a gradual and unremarkable manner to 270 million by the year 2000. The upward trend seen in all three countries is expected to continue into the foreseeable future.

Study the following graph, which depicts monthly attendance rates for the Shanghai Library in 2010. Write a report for a university lecturer summarizing the information below.



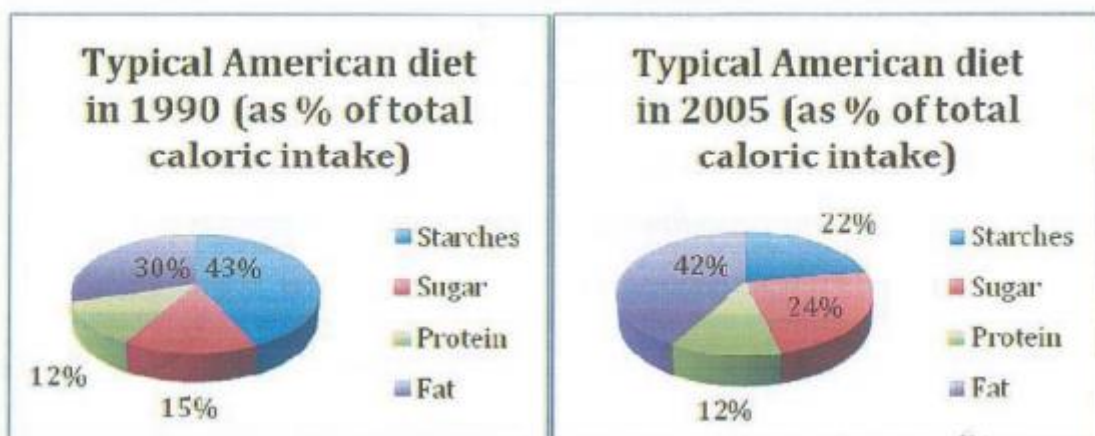
The graph presents the monthly attendance rates experienced by the Shanghai Library in 2010. The overall trend of the data depicts a somewhat steady increase; however, minor downward deviations occur at two points in the year.

Following the year's start of 35,000 library visitors in January, a clear drop in attendance rates can be seen, with the data showing its most major trough in February at about 28,000. But attendance rebounds in March to approximately 39,000, and climbs steadily by about 5000 people over the next three months to its first peak of 44,000 in June. Then attendance drops again to the year's second trough of 37,000 in July before starting a four-month climb to 45,000 in November. This month marks the second and highest peak depicted in the chart. December finishes just slightly weaker than the previous month at 44,000. The year-end figure marks a 9,000-person increase on January.

Cohesion:

The graph presents the monthly attendance rates experienced by the Shanghai Library in 2010. The overall trend of the data depicts a somewhat **steady increase**, however minor downward **deviations** occur at two points in the year.

Following **the year's** start of 35,000 library visitors in January, a clear drop in attendance rates can be seen, with **the data** showing its **most major trough** in February at about 28,000. But attendance rebounds in March to approximately 39,000, and climbs steadily by about 5000 people over the next three months to its first peak of 44,000 in June. Then attendance drops again to the year's **second trough** of 37,000 in July before starting a four-month climb to 45,000 in November. This month marks the second and highest peak depicted in the chart. December finishes just slightly weaker than the previous month at 44,000. The year-end figure marks a **9,000-person increase on January**.



The two charts show the difference in American eating habits over a 15 year period between 1990 and 2005. The trend that is created between these charts reveal a negative correlation between the spike in fat and sugar consumption and the drop in starch consumption.

When looking at the 1990 chart, it is apparent that starches account for the lion's share of the pie, at 43% of the typical American diet. Intakes of fat, sugar and protein at this time makes up the remaining 30%, 15% and 12% respectively.

However, the second pie chart illustrates a drastic change to these figures. In only 15 years, fat and sugar intake rises significantly to make up 42% and 24% of the average American's caloric intake, while starch consumption shrank to 22%, almost half of its original 1995 value. Protein is the one section of the American diet that remains constant between 1990 and 2005.

London

- *Subway (19%)*
- *Bus (39.3%)*

New York City

- *Subway (28.6%)*
- *Bus (12%)*

Tokyo

- *Subway (33.3%)*
- *Bus (4.4%)*

Urban population density in 2009 (people/square kilometer)

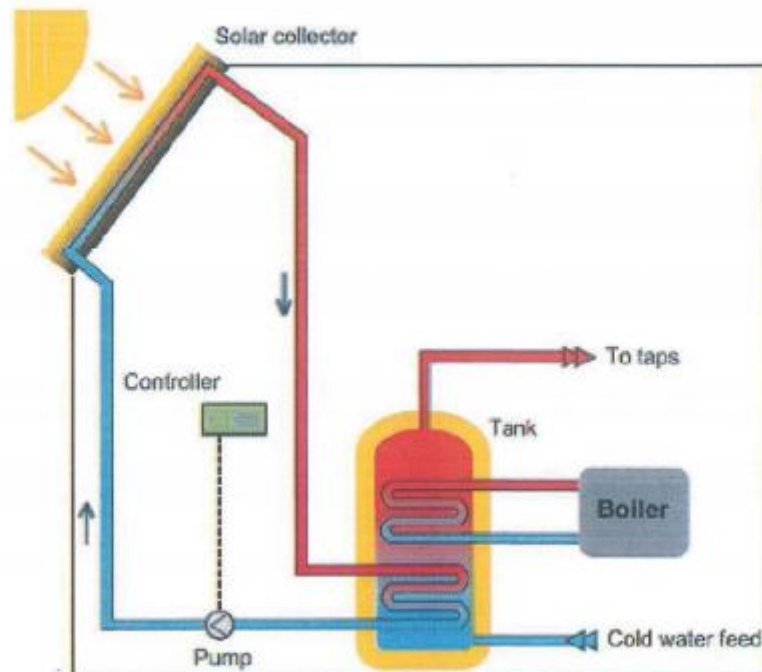


The table and graph show 2009 figures for bus ridership and urban population density in London, New York City and Tokyo. The data shows a very loose relationship between the ridership levels of certain forms of public transit and population density.

According to the table, subway use is lowest in London and highest in Tokyo, where a third of the local population commutes by metro. Bus service presents an opposite trend, with only about 4% of the population in Tokyo using it versus 40% in London. New York City figures for both transit systems fall between Tokyo and London in all categories.

The graph, on the other hand, outlines population density for the above three cities. Tokyo is considered to have the densest population of the three, at just shy of 6000 people per square kilometer. London boasts slightly less than 5000 and New York City is just a shade higher than 2000 people per square kilometer.

The pipe running from the solar collector to the tank is filled with an anti-freeze fluid that is heated via the sun.



This diagram outlines the manner in which water can be heated for domestic use via the sun.

The household's water tank is fed cold water (presumed to be coming from the city) at its base and dispenses hot water from its top. The tank water is heated in two ways. The first is via a traditional boiler heater, which likely circulates a heated anti-freeze solution through a pipe that coils within the upper part of the tank. The second connects another coil of pipe in the bottom of the tank to a pump and circulates the same anti-freeze solution to the roof of the house. From here, the solution is heated in a solar collector by the sun before circulating back to the tank. Water temperature is set using a controller, which dictates the rate at which anti-freeze solution is pumped to the roof for heating. In the event of inclement weather, tank water can be heated via a traditional boiler.

This diagram outlines the floor plan of the A350, a super luxury jumbo jet.

Write an accurate description of the diagram for a university professor.



This image outlines the interior floor plan of the A350 jumbo jet from nose to tail. As a luxurious item, its floor plan appears to include all of the basics of a modern house and a select number of extravagant extras.

Immediately behind the cockpit is the VIP Galley, followed by the master bathroom, bedroom and office. The first pair of emergency exit doors can be seen after these amenities on opposite sides of the plane. The bar and lounge, executive seating area and dining room appear to be connected by a hallway that snakes through all three. The second pair of emergency exits follows this, also on opposite sides of the aircraft. A central corridor, lined by two guest rooms on one side and a VIP and master guest room on the other, connects the dining area to the back of the plane, where a cinema room large enough to seat 12 can be found.