

The image features the word "hello" in a black, elegant cursive script centered on a white background. In the corners, there are decorative geometric elements: a light blue square with a darker blue diamond inside in the top-left; a yellow square with a darker yellow diamond inside in the top-right; and a light blue square with a darker blue diamond inside in the bottom-right.

hello

# Homework review

- Correction code:
  - Singular/plural: the noun is wrongly put as singular or plural.
  - Subject-verb agreement (This means they don't go together e.g \*He have, \*She were).
  - Punctuation: missing or wrong use of punctuations (. , ?).
  - Spelling: Wrong spelling of the word
  - article: Missing or wrong use of “a, an, the”
  - Verb form: wrong form of the verb (e.g. verb-ing is used when to verb is the correct form to use)
  - Tense: wrong tense
  - Word choice: unsuitable word used, another word is needed
  - Missing verb: a verb is missing in the sentence/phrase

# SPEAKING



# PRACTICE. PART 1

- Make sure to answer the actual question
- Expand your answer, but make it clear and neat
- 1-2 sentences are quite enough

# PRACTICE. PART 1

- Do you come from a large or a small family?
- As a child, who did you spend more time with, your family or your friends? Why?
- How do you usually spend time with your family?
- When you were a child, how did you spend your weekends?
- What did you enjoy most about school?
- Are your friends mostly your age or different age? Why?
- Do you prefer one or two close friends or many friends?
- Do you usually see your friends during weekdays or on weekends? Why?
- What do you prefer: going out with your friends or spending your spare time staying at home?
- What do you usually do with your friends?

# WRITING



# TASK 1

1 hour

- ~ 20 mins
- Min 150 words
- Describe a  
chart/graph/table/diagram/  
map
- 1/3 of the score

# TASK 2

- ~ 40 mins
- Min 250 words
- Write an essay
- 2/3 of the score





**TASK ACHIEVEMENT  
/RESPONSE**

**LEXICAL RESOURCE**

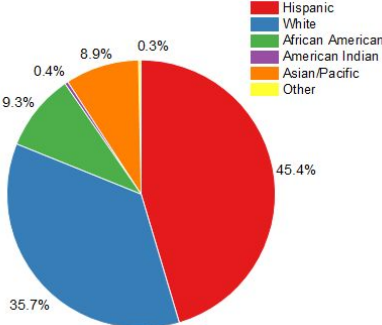
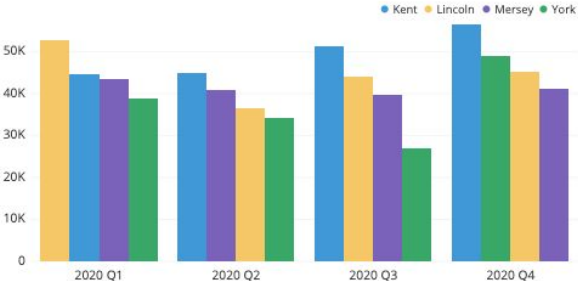
**COHERENCE AND  
COHESION**

**GRAMMATICAL  
RANGE AND  
ACCURACY**

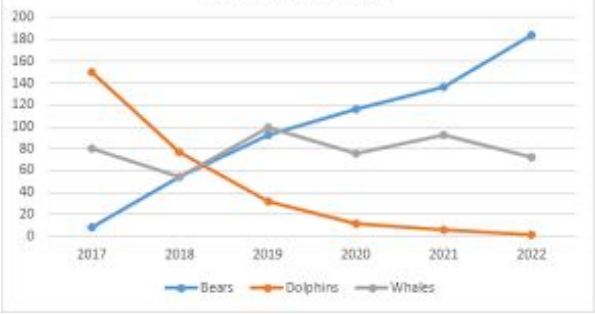


# WRITING TASK 1

New Revenue



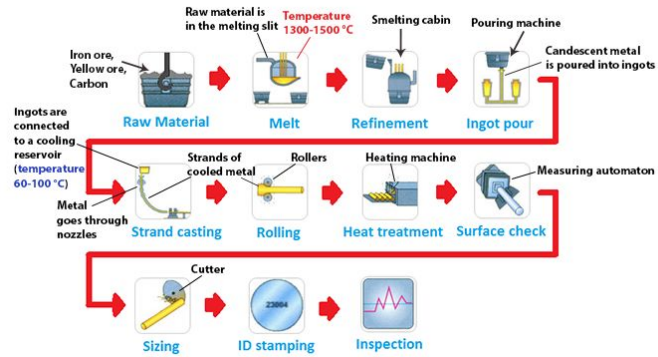
Wildlife Population



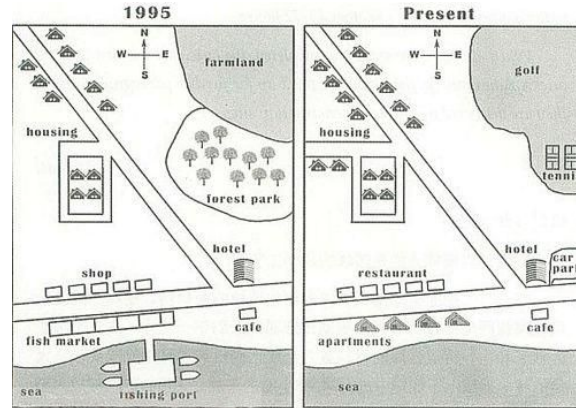
Percentages of mobile phone owners using various mobile phone features

	2006	2008	2010
Make calls	100	100	99
Take photos	66	71	76
Send & receive text messages	73	75	79
Play games	17	42	41
Search the Internet	no data	41	73
Play music	12	18	26
Record video	no data	9	35

- A diagram



- A map



## IELTS Writing Task 1 Structure

### Introduction

Paraphrase the Question

### Overview

Write general overview  
of the main features

### Body Paragraph 1

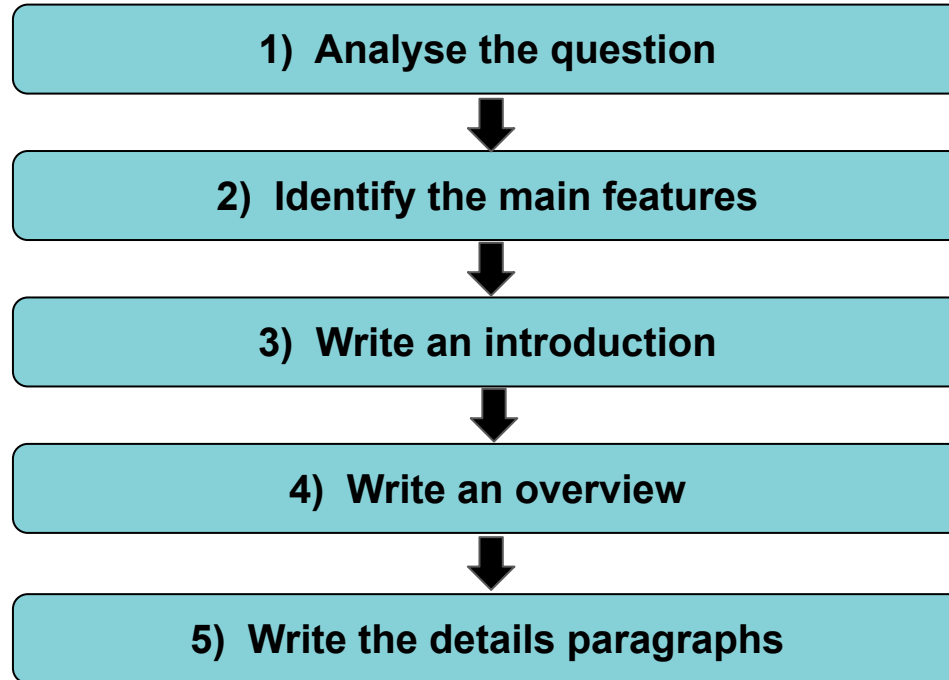
Write in detail about  
feature 1 in a logical way

### Body Paragraph 2

Write in detail about  
feature 2 in a logical way

**Note:** Data should be grouped into 2 body paragraphs, No conclusion is needed.

There are 5 steps to writing a good IELTS bar chart essay

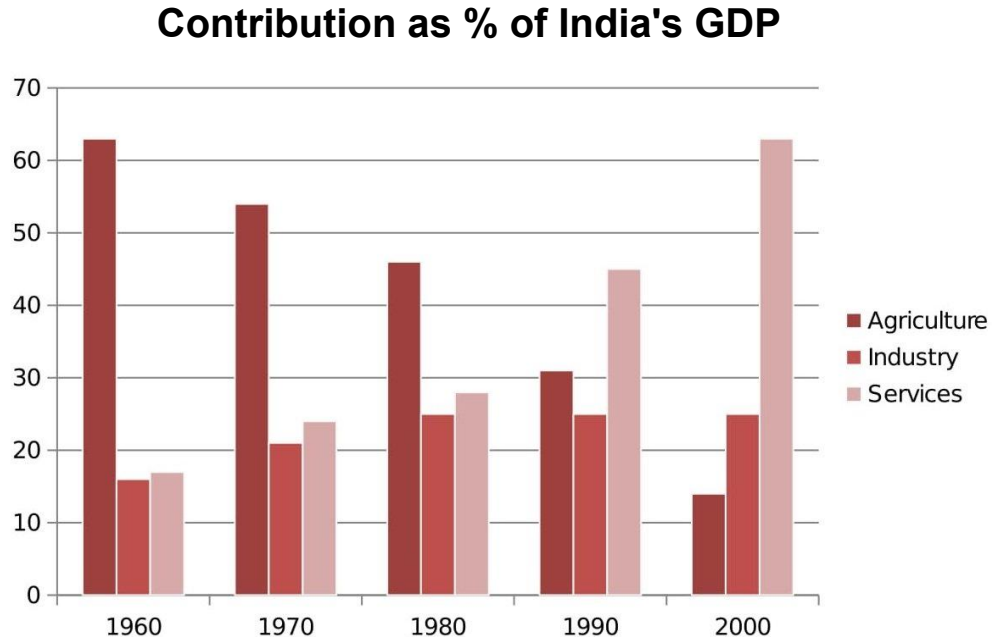


**DON'T:** Start writing your essay immediately.

*The bar chart below shows the sector contributions to India's gross domestic product from 1960 to 2000.*

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

Write at least 150 words.



## Step 1 – Analyse the question

The format of every Academic Task 1 question is the same.

*The bar chart below shows the sector contributions to India's gross domestic product from 1960 to 2000.*

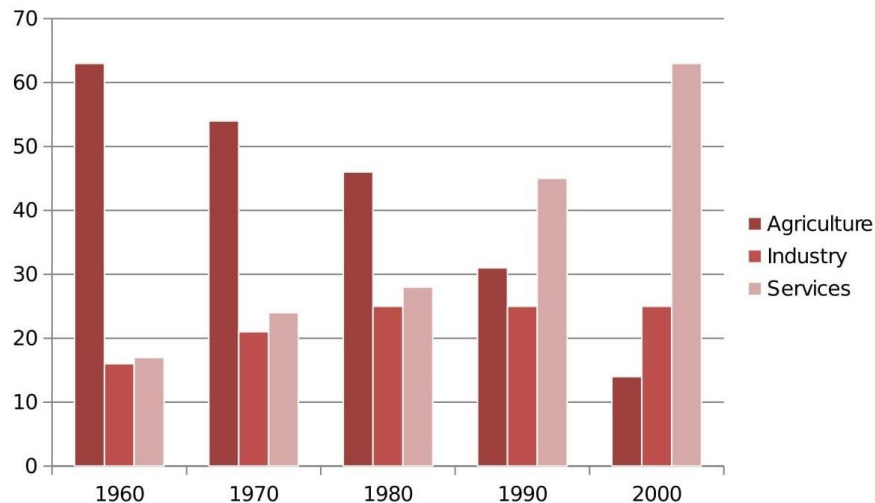
**Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.**

**What?** Agriculture, industry, services sectors

**Where?** India

**When?** 1960 to 2000

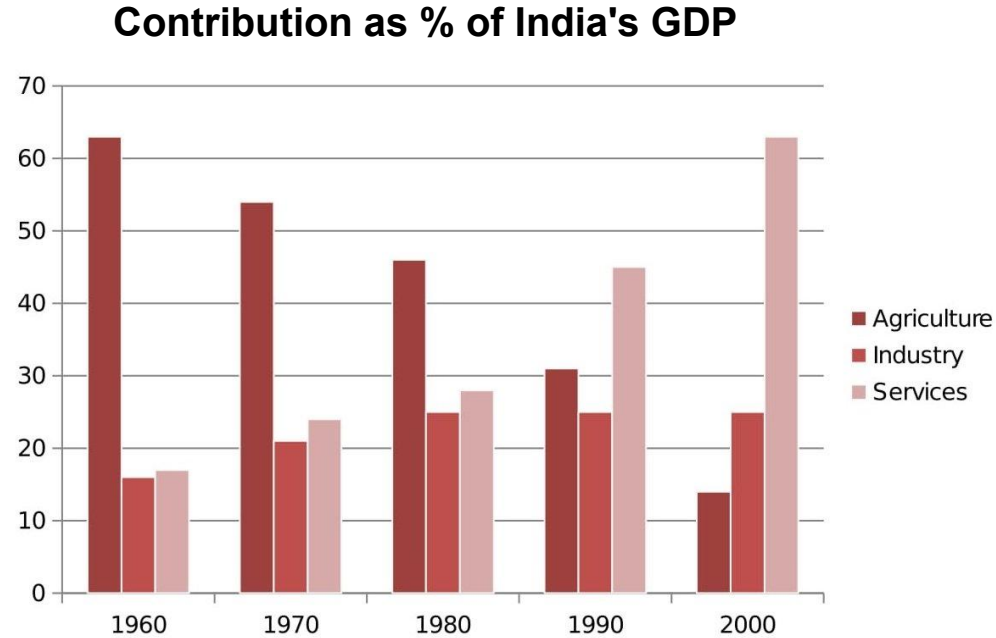
**How?** By percentages



## Step 2 – Identify the Main Features

All you are looking for are the main features. These will usually be the easiest things to spot.

- Which are the highest points?
- Which are the lowest points?
- How does each category change over time?
- What is the most obvious trend?
- Are there any notable similarities?



## Step 3 – Write an Introduction

- In the introduction, you should simply paraphrase the question. You can do this by using synonyms and changing the sentence structure.

### **The graph/chart/table/diagram:**

- gives information about/on
- provides information about/on
- shows
- illustrates
- represents
- depicts



## Step 3 – Write an Introduction

For example:

### Question:

- *The bar chart below shows the sector contributions to India's gross domestic product from 1960 to 2000.*

### Introduction (Paragraph 1):

- The bar graph illustrates the relative percentage contributions made by the agricultural, industrial and service sectors to the Indian economy between 1960 and 2000.

**DON'T:** Use synonyms for the category names.

## Step 4 – Write an Overview (Paragraph 2)

In the second paragraph, you should report the main features you can see in the graph, giving only general information (no data in the overview). The detail comes later in the essay. You should also make any clear comparisons you spot.

Your overview should be **2-3 sentences long**.

You can start with:

- Overall,
- Overall, it is clear that ...
- Overall, it can be seen that...
- Over the whole time period, ...

## Step 4 – Write an Overview (Paragraph 2)

This is where we write about the general trends. Here are the ones we picked out above.

**Main feature 1:** The contribution of the agricultural sector dropped steadily.

**Main feature 2:** The contribution of the service sector increased each decade.

**Main feature 3:** Industry remained static from 1980 to 2000.

Now form these ideas into two or three sentences with a total of around 40 words.

### Overview (Paragraph 2):

Over the whole time period, the significance of agriculture declined steadily while services grew in importance decade by decade. A different pattern emerged for industry, which initially showed a slowly increasing percentage but then plateaued from 1980 onwards.

## Step 5 – Write the Detail Paragraphs

Paragraphs 3 and 4 of your IELTS bar chart essay are where you include more detailed information about the data in the graphic. In paragraph 3, you should give evidence to support your first 1 or 2 key features.

- Analyze the information given in the chart.
  - The highs and lows
  - Similarities
  - Differences
  - Abnormalities (out of ordinary)
- Present the main features in details supporting with data from the chart
- Make comparisons when relevant

## Step 5 – Write the Detail Paragraphs

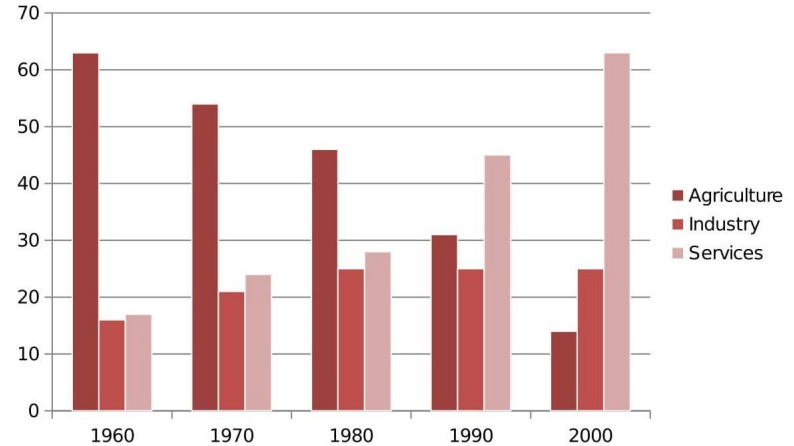
Here are our first 2 main features again:

**Main feature 1:** The contribution of the agricultural sector dropped steadily.

**Main feature 2:** The contribution of the service sector increased each decade.

### Paragraph 3:

In 1960, agriculture contributed by far the highest percentage of GDP, peaking at 62%, but it then dropped in steady increments to a low of 12% in 2000. The service sector, on the other hand, had a relatively minor impact on the economy in 1960. This situation changed gradually at first, then its percentage contribution jumped from 28% to 43% between 1980 and 1990. By 2000 it matched the high point reached by agriculture in 1960, showing a reversal of the trend demonstrated by agriculture.



## Step 5 – Write the Detail Paragraphs

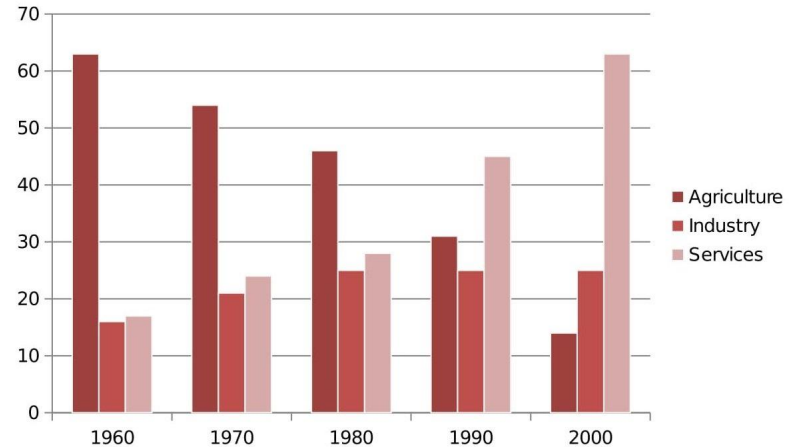
For the fourth and final paragraph, you do the same thing for your remaining feature/s. We have one main feature left to write about.

**Main feature 3:** Industry remained static from 1980 to 2000.

Here's an example of what you could write:

### Paragraph 4:

Industry remained a steady contributor to India's wealth throughout the period. As a sector, it grew marginally from 16% in 1960 to exactly a quarter in 1980 then remained static for the next two decades, maintaining a constant share of the overall GDP.



# Structure of a task 1 essay

Paragraph 1 – <b>Introduction</b>	The bar graph illustrates the relative percentage contributions made by the agricultural, industrial and service sectors to the Indian economy between 1960 and 2000.
Paragraph 2 – <b>Overview</b>	Over the whole time period, the significance of agriculture declined steadily while services grew in importance decade by decade. A different pattern emerged for industry, which initially showed a slowly increasing percentage but then plateaued from 1980 onwards.
Paragraph 3 – <b>1<sup>st</sup> main feature</b>	In 1960, agriculture contributed by far the highest percentage of GDP, peaking at 62%, but it then dropped in steady increments to a low of 12% in 2000. The service sector, on the other hand, had a relatively minor impact on the economy in 1960. This situation changed gradually at first, then its percentage contribution jumping from 28% to 43% between 1980 and 1990. By 2000 it matched the high point reached by agriculture in 1960, showing a reversal in the overall trend.
Paragraph 4 – <b>2<sup>nd</sup> main feature</b>	Industry remained a steady contributor to India's wealth throughout the period. As a sector, it grew marginally from 16% in 1960 to exactly a quarter in 1980 then remained static for the next two decades, maintaining a constant share of the overall GDP.

**DON'T:** Give explanations or include your opinion.

# Vocabularies for bar chart essays:

For the introduction	For the overview	Cohesive devices
illustrates	Overall,	Firstly...
shows	Overall, it is clear that...	In contrast...
depicts	Overall, it can be seen that...	In addition...
provides information about/on	The most notable change is...	Moreover...
represents	Over the whole time period...	Similarly...



# Vocabularies for bar chart essays:

Large changes	Small or moderate changes	Upward trend	Downward trend	Little to no change
significantly	slightly	To increase	To decrease	To remain static
rapidly	slowly	To rise	To fall	To remain unchanged
dramatically	steadily	To improve	To decline	To remain the same
considerably	gradually	To grow	To drop	To stabilize
sharply	moderately	To climb	To dip	To level out
steeply	marginally	To peak	To plummet	To plateau

# Vocabularies for bar chart essays:

Approximate	More	Less
Approximately	More than	Less than
Roughly	Well over	Well below
Almost	Just above	Just below
Nearly	Just over	Just under
About	A little more than	Slightly less than
Around	A large proportion	A small proportion

# Exercise

*The graph below shows the average daily sales of selected food items at the Brisk Café, by season.*

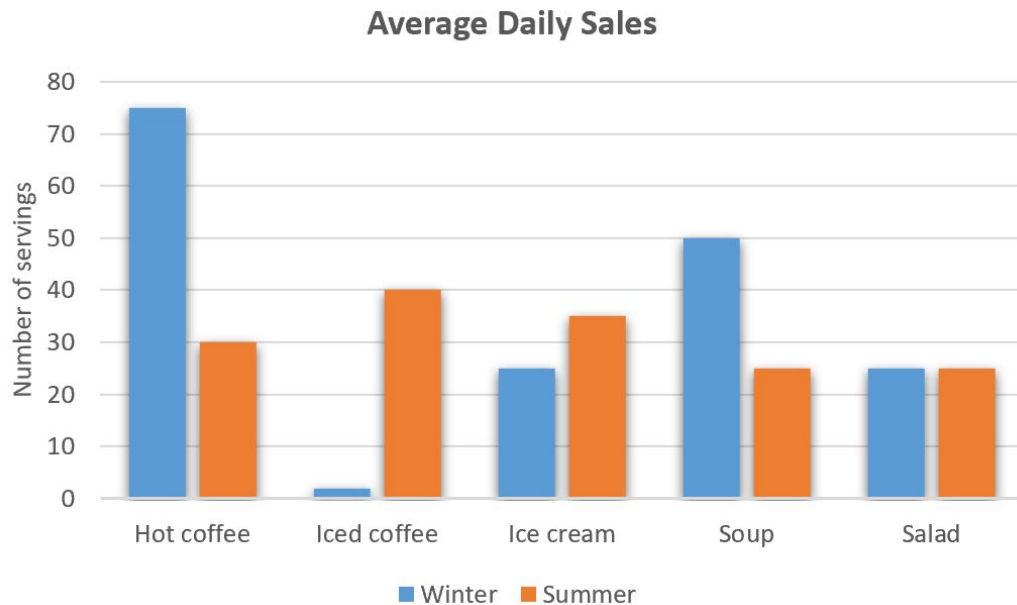
*Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.*

What? \_\_\_\_\_

Where? \_\_\_\_\_

When? \_\_\_\_\_

How? \_\_\_\_\_



# Exercise

Main feature 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Main feature 2: \_\_\_\_\_

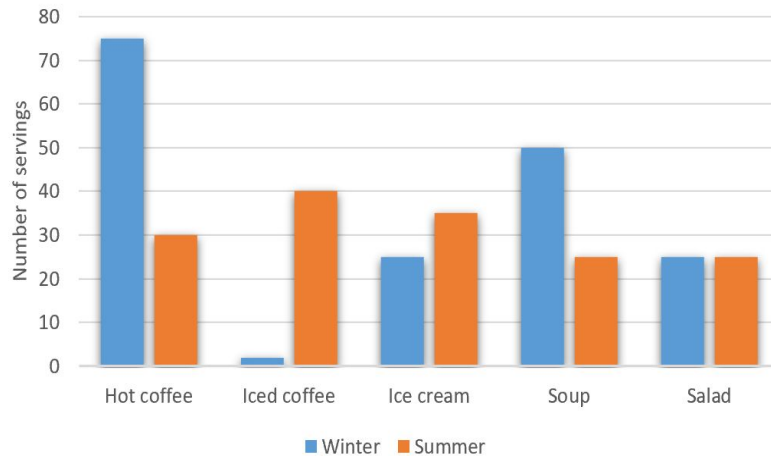
Main feature 3: \_\_\_\_\_

Alternative vocabs for feature 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Alternative vocabs for feature 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Alternative vocabs for feature 3: \_\_\_\_\_

Average Daily Sales



# *Making comparisons*



# Comparative & superlative adjectives

Adjective	Comparative Form	Superlative form
One syllable: hard	Adjective + er: harder	Adjective + est: the hardest
One syllable ending with e	Adjective + r: nicer	Adjective + st: the nicest
One syllable ending with vowel + consonant: fat	Adjective with last consonant in double + er: fatter	Adjective with last consonant in double + est: the fattest
Two syllable ending with y: happy	Adjective - y + ier: happier	Adjective - y + iest: happier: the happiest
Two or more syllables: enjoyable	More + adjective: more enjoyable	<b>The</b> most + adjective: the most enjoyable
Irregular: good, bad, far	Better, worse, farther/further	The best, the worst, the furthest/farthest

# Comparing adverbs

We can compare how things are done by using more/the most + adverb:

Runners aged 50 and above are speeding up **more rapidly** than younger people.

Women aged 60 to 68 are improving the most markedly.

Adverbs that have the same form as the adjective (hard, fast, straight, late, early, quick): add er/est.

Women aged 60 to 68 runs on average 4 minutes faster each year.

There are some **irregular adverbs** (e.g. well, better, best; badly, worse, worst; far, further, furthest; little, less, least).

I did worse than I expected in the exam, so I was disappointed.

# Comparing nouns

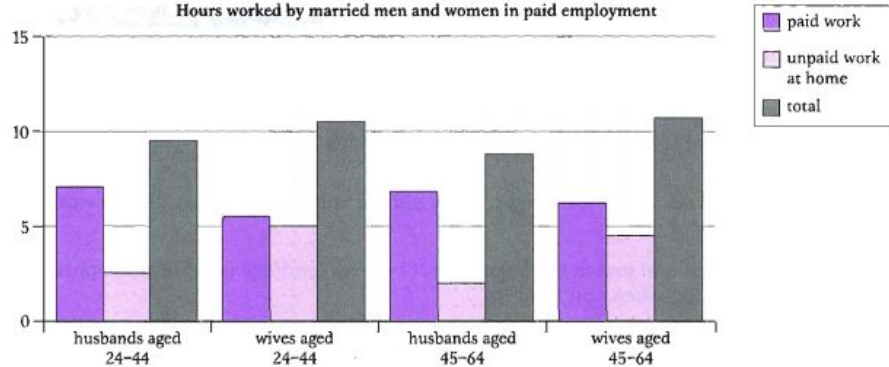
**as ... as**

## **Use**

This structure is used when the two nouns being compared are equal in some form.

- This kitchen is as big as the lounge room.
- Divorce rates were as high in 2010 as in 2020.





# PRACTICE

- The total number of hours worked by married women with children is greater than (great) the total number of hours worked by men.
- Whilst women aged 45 to 64 may work fewer (few) hours inside the home than younger women, overall they work the greatest (great) number of hours per day due to the extra hours of paid work that they do.
- Men aged 25 to 44 spend only slightly more (slight / more) time working outside the home than men aged 45 to 64, but this figure is significantly higher than (significant / high) the number of hours of paid work that women of the same age do.
- Women in the 25 to 44 age group work almost as many (many) hours inside the home as outside, and there is only a slight difference in the 45 to 64 age group.
- However, men work on average three times longer (three / long) outside the home than inside.



RECAP

# Homework



***The graph below shows the average daily sales of selected food items at the Brisk Café, by season.***

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

