



Cubic Education

Sarfaraj Khan

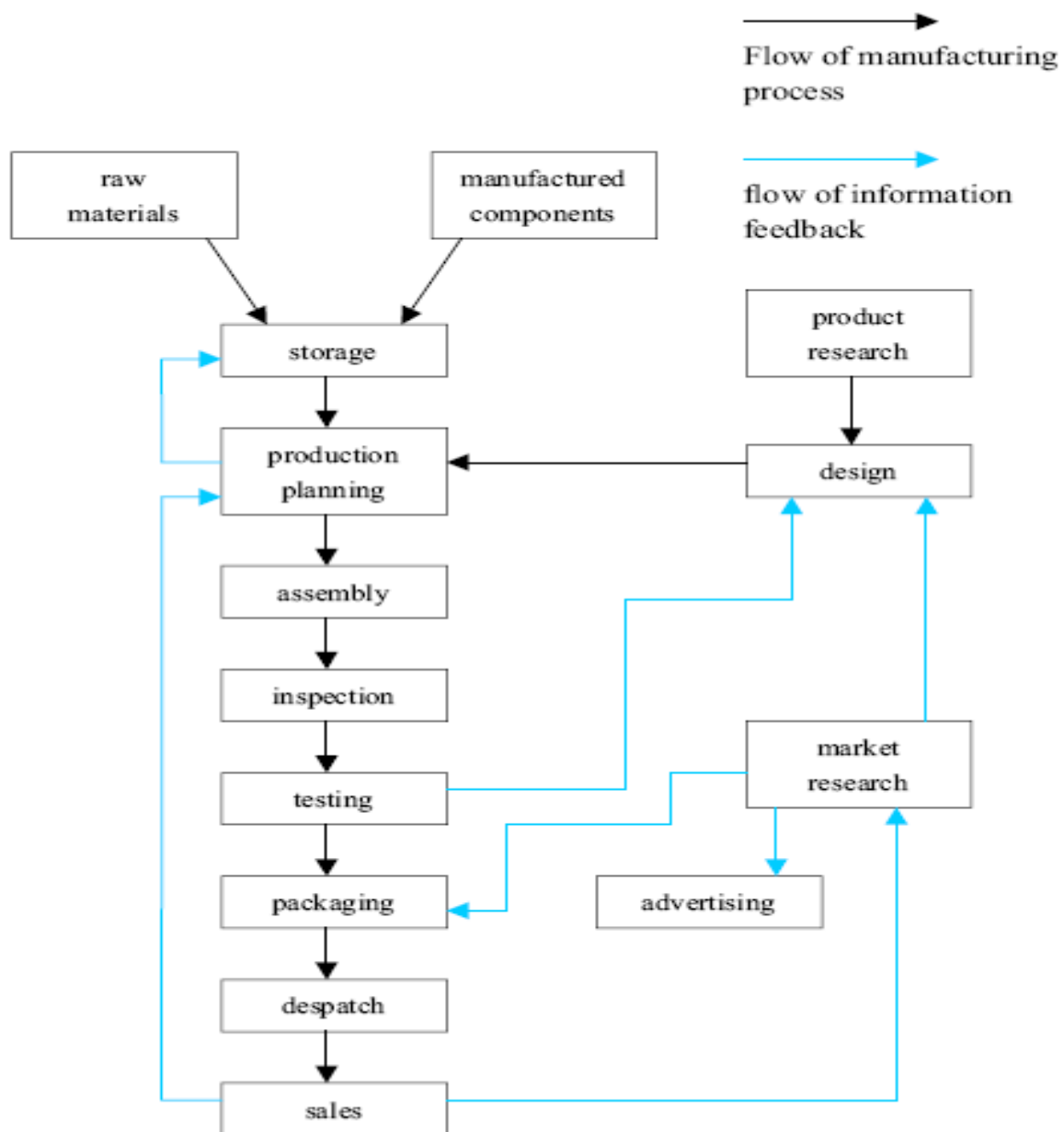
# IELTS WRITING TASK I

## Academic IELTS Writing task 1 Sample 1 - The diagram below shows the typical stages of consumer goods manufacturing

The diagram below shows the typical stages of consumer goods manufacturing, including the process by which information is fed back to earlier stages to enable adjustment.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the process shown.

- » You should write at least 150 words.
- » You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.



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### Sample Answer 1:

The given diagram shows the stages of manufacturing and process adjustment of the consumer goods. As is observed from the flow chart, the goods manufacturing is a complex process which is done in several stages and information is sometimes fed back to earlier stages to make some adjustments.

Firstly, raw materials and other components are stored together and production planning is done. There are two major process involves in the overall manufacturing process: one is manufacturing process itself and another one is the information feedback process with which the adjustment of the manufacturing is done. After the product research, the design part is done and this input is used in product planning stage. After the production planning is complete the assembly, inspection, testing and packaging stages are done sequentially. Feedback from testing phase is used in design stage and which led back to product planning stage. Again, the market research affects the design and advertising stages and inputs from the market research stage is used in packaging stage. The final two stages are dispatch and sales. The information flow stages gives feedback to other stages to refine and adjust the process.

In summary, the consumer goods manufacturing process involves both the multi-staged manufacturing and research methods. The manufacturing stages involve the storage, assembly, inspection, packing to the sales methods whereas the research stages include market & product research, design and advertisement.

### Sample Answer 2:

The given diagram shows the steps of consumer products manufacturing process, as is clearly show in the diagram that goods manufacturing is a complex process from collection of raw materials to the end product.

As the process clearly shows the first stage of product development is collection and storage of raw materials and manufacturing components. The second stage is designing of the products and production planning and it's a lengthy process which includes supervision and monitoring designing progress frequently, and before market survey it is necessary to test the product to being aware the quality of the product. If the product is quality wise good then the next stage is packing of the products and make advertise for sale. In this production and manufacturing process there are mainly two types of process: flow of manufacturing process and flow of information feedback.

In summary, it is value chain development process that starts from collection of raw materials to the end or final product for sale, in each stage of this manufacturing process value is added to products.

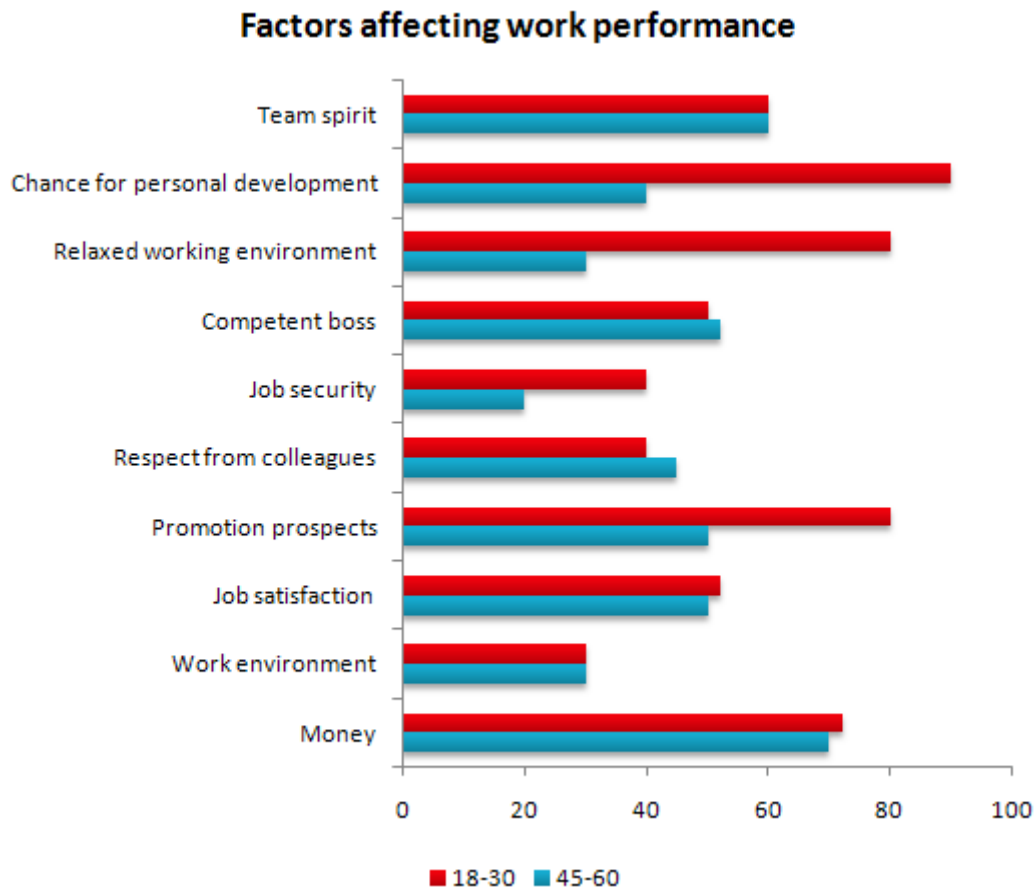
### Academic IELTS Writing task 1 Sample 2 - The bar chart below shows the results of a survey and shows factors affecting work performance

» You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The bar chart below shows the results of a survey conducted by a personnel department at a major company. The survey was carried out on two groups of workers: those aged from 18-30 and those aged 45-60, and shows factors affecting their work performance.

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

» You should write at least 150 words.



#### Sample Answer:

The supplied bar graph compares different factors which affect the work performance of two different age group.

## IELTS Writing task I

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As is presented as a result of a survey in the given bar chart, for the both age group of 18-30 and 45-60, team spirit affects work performance equivalently and that is little over 60%. The reason 'chance for personal development' works for the younger age group about 90% which is more than twice than the older age group. The similar scenario is true for the relaxing environment too and this reason affects more than 80% to the 18-30 age group workers and about only 30% to the 45-60 years workers. About 45% younger workers' work performance is affected by the job security compared to little over 20% older workers. The only case where 45-60 years workers are influenced more than their younger counterpart is 'respect from colleagues' which is about 50% for these age group workers in contrast to 40% (approximately) for the 18-30 years age group. Promotional prospects is a reason that drive younger employees to work better and this reason affects 80% younger workers compared to almost 45% aged job holders. For the lower age group job satisfaction, work environment & money affects their job performance about 50%, 30% & about 75% consecutively compared to about 45%, 30% and 70% of 45-60 years job holders.

In short, workers job performances are highly affected by chance for personal development, team spirit, promotion prospects, job satisfaction and salary.

### Alternative Answers

#### Answer 1:

The given bar graph shows the results of a survey conducted by a company and gives data on the important factors that determine the work performance. The survey was conducted among the employees dividing them in to two age groups, namely 18-30 and 45-60. As is observed from the comparison bar graphs chance for personal development, relaxed working environment, promotion prospects and salary are the main motivating factors for young people for their work performance. On the contrary, comparatively aged people's work performance are affected by the factors like money, competent boss and team spirit.

The survey results are presented in a bar graphs and there are total ten factors that affect the employees' work performance. The survey was done on two age groups: 18-30 and 45-60 years. The young employees put the 'chance for personal development' as the most important factor for work performance and more than 80% of them consider this as the most important factor. Relax working environment, promotion prospects and money are three other important factors for work performance for this age group. The employees of the young group place the work environment, job security and respects from colleagues are the least preferred reasons for work performance for comparatively young employees.

On the contrary, the aged people who are over 45 years old and are less than 60, consider the money and team spirit are two most important issue for their performance in job place. Job security, relaxed working environment and work environment affect this group the least. Interestingly, the issues which are preferred by the same percentage of both age groups of employees are team spirit (60%), competent boss (50%) and job satisfaction (50%).

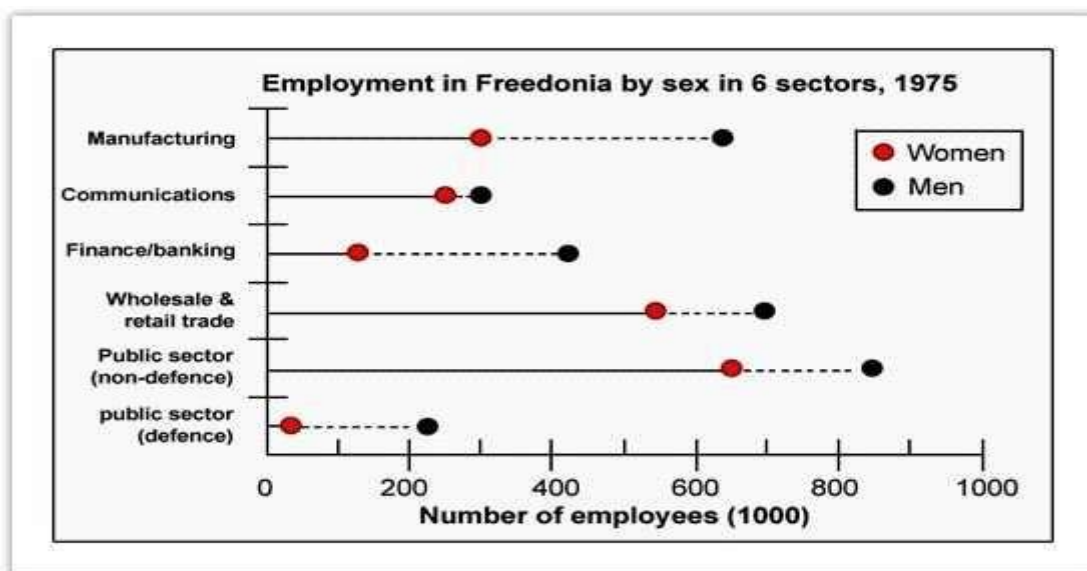
In summary the survey makes it clear that the young people work hard for their personal development, promotions, money and relaxed working environment whereas the aged people perform better for money, team spirit, competent boss, promotion and job satisfaction.

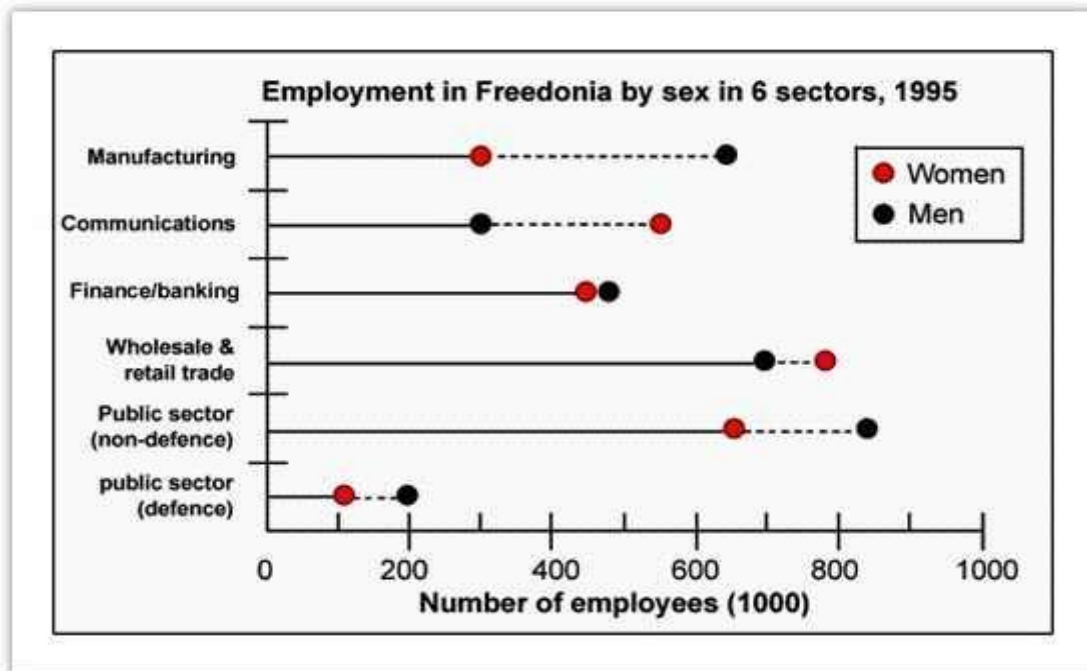
### Academic IELTS Writing task 1 Sample 3 - Male and female workers in 1975 and 1995 in several employment sectors of the republic of Freedonia

The graphs below show the numbers of male and female workers in 1975 and 1995 in several employment sectors of the republic of Freedonia.

Write a report for a university teacher describing the information shown.

- » You should write at least 150 words.
- » You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.





## Sample Answer:

The provided line graphs compare the employment history of men and women in 1975 and 1995 dividing in six major sectors namely: manufacturing, communications, finance/banking, wholesale & retail trade, non-defence public sectors and defence public sectors. As is observed from the given illustration, significant changes have been made in women's employment and women appear to have made remarkable improvements in almost the entire job sectors in Freedonia and in some sectors women went well ahead of men.

Initially in 1975, men were notably ahead of women in every sector of employment. For example, in communication sector about 260 men worked against 220 women in every thousand employees. Twenty years later, though the number of men remained unchanged, the number of women rose to over 550 in one thousand. A similar trend can be seen in the wholesale and retail trade sector, where the number of women rose from about 550 to almost 800 in every 1000 employees of this sector two decades later. The number of men in this sector remained stable over the period, at around 700 / thousand.

Women also made their prominence in both the finance/ banking industries and in the defense-related public sector during this period. Where 125 women among one thousand employees worked in finance & banking institutions in 1975, this number increased to 450 by 1995. The number of men grew only marginally from 425 to 480 over the same period. In defense sector, the number of men declined from 225 to 200 per thousand, while the number of women rose from 25 to over 100 per thousand. Two sectors that remained almost stable in terms of men and women employee ration are manufacturing and public sector. In manufacturing about 300 women and 650 men worked in both surveyed years, and in public sector (non-defence), which employed 650 women and 850 men.

In conclusion, we can say that, women appear to have made gains in the work force in Freedonia and in some sectors they went well ahead compared to men.

### Alternative Answer:

The provided illustrations compare the male and female workers in different employment sectors in Freedonia over 20 years of time by providing data for the years 1975 and 1995. As is observed from the given line graphs, women were far behind in employment in Freedonia in 1975 but within 20 years they made remarkable progress almost in all sectors and went well ahead of men in communications and wholesale & retail trade sectors.

The graphs compare the number of male and female workers in 6 different sectors of Freedonia per thousand. In 1975, more men than women were employed in almost all the mentioned sectors of job categories. For instance, approximately 650 men were employed in manufacturing related jobs compared to only 300 women per thousand of total employees in the same sectors. In almost all other cases, the numbers of male employees were much higher than the women and in communication sectors men were bit ahead than female in their employment ration. After 20 years, in 1995, women made outstanding progress in Freedonian job sectors. For instance, in communication sectors almost 600 female were employed compared to 300 male workers per thousand. Women went ahead of men in wholesale & retail trade sectors too. Except for the public sectors (non-defense) women hold the trends of progress compared to men in all other sectors. In 1975 only about 40 women worked in defense sectors and this number grew to more than 100 per thousand after 20 years.

In summary women did remarkable progress in Freedonian job fields over 20 years and they went ahead of men in many job sectors.

### Tips for Answering this Academic Writing Task 1 Question:

1. Two line graphs are provided in this writing task 1, so start the introduction part as follows:

**The given line graphs provide data on.....**

Do not use, **the give line graph shows...** as there are more than one graphs present in this question.

2. The two line graphs compare the number of male and female employees in 6 employment sectors in Freedonia. The first graph shows the data for the year 1975 while the second graph shows data for the year 1995.

3. The first graph shows that the male employees were well ahead in all the job sectors of Freedonia. But after 20 years that scenario has significantly changed and women did a remarkable progress in the job sectors.

4. Initially in 1975, men were higher in number in terms of their involvement in different sectors. Only in Finance and Banking sector, female were close to the male.

5. After 20 years in 1995, the number of women employees crossed the number of men employees in communications & wholesale & retail trade sectors.

6. In communication sector, the number of women employees reached to 550 per thousand while this number was only 210 per thousand in 1975.



7. Do not only give the numbers of male and female employees in 6 job sectors of Freedonia for 1975 and 1995. Rather make the comparison of the male and female employee numbers and show some of the comparisons for women about how many of them were employed in 1975 and how these numbers have increased in 1995. Keep in mind that the writing expects you to be able to compare the women's improvement and increasing involvement in job sectors of Freedonia.

### **Summary of the graphs:**

In Freedonia, women's involvement in major job sectors has increased remarkably in 20 years. Initially in 1975, they were less in number than the male employees in all the 6 major job sectors. But within 20 years, they did significant progress and have crossed the number of male employees in some sectors.

### **Alternative Answer**

#### **Answer 1:**

The provided line graphs compare the number of male and female workers in 6 broad job sectors of Freedonia. As is presented on the two line graphs, women have made significant improvement in Freedonian job sectors over the 20 years.

Initially in 1975, men were ahead in all job sectors than women. In manufacturing job fields, around 220 women were employed while the number of male employees was well over 600 per thousand. Men were ahead of women in terms of their involvement in jobs in all of the mentioned 6 broad sectors. In Finance/ Banking, whole sale & retail trade, non-defense public sector, women were far more behind than their male counterpart. Only in communications sector women were close to men. Among 1000 employees in defense public sector women were less than 50 where men were around 250. The first graph thus depicts the men and women workforce in Freedonia in 1975.

But after 20 years in 1995, the scenario had changed significantly. Women crossed men in terms of their job involvement in communication and wholesale & retail trade. In defense, the number of women workers doubled that the number of 1975, where as the number of men had decreased to 200. In non defense sector, the differences had not changed that much but in communications and Finance/ Banking sector women have done significant improvement compared to their number 20 years back.

In summary, women in Freedonia had done a remarkable progress in job sectors and in some cases had superseded their male counterparts.

#### **Answer 2:**

The line graph illustrates the number of male and female workers in various sectors in Freedonia in 1975 and 1995. It is evident that manufacturing, trade and non defence public sector employed most number of people.

From the graph it is clear that in 1975, male workers were involved in much greater numbers than females especially in manufacturing where about 700 men were involved which was more than twice the number of females. Similarly men were employed over five times the number of females in banking. In all the other sectors men were considerably ahead in terms of employment in 1975.

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Then in 1995 female employment rocketed in communications, becoming almost double of that for males (300). It surpassed the male employment in retail trade as well (800 women per thousand employees). Except in manufacturing where the situation remained the same as 1975, women employment increased significantly in all the other sectors.

Thus it is clear that male employment was much higher in 1975 compared to women but women employment have rocketed through the 20 years and has surpassed the male employment in some sectors.

### **Academic IELTS writing task 1 Sample 4 - Average hours of unpaid work per week done by people in different categories**

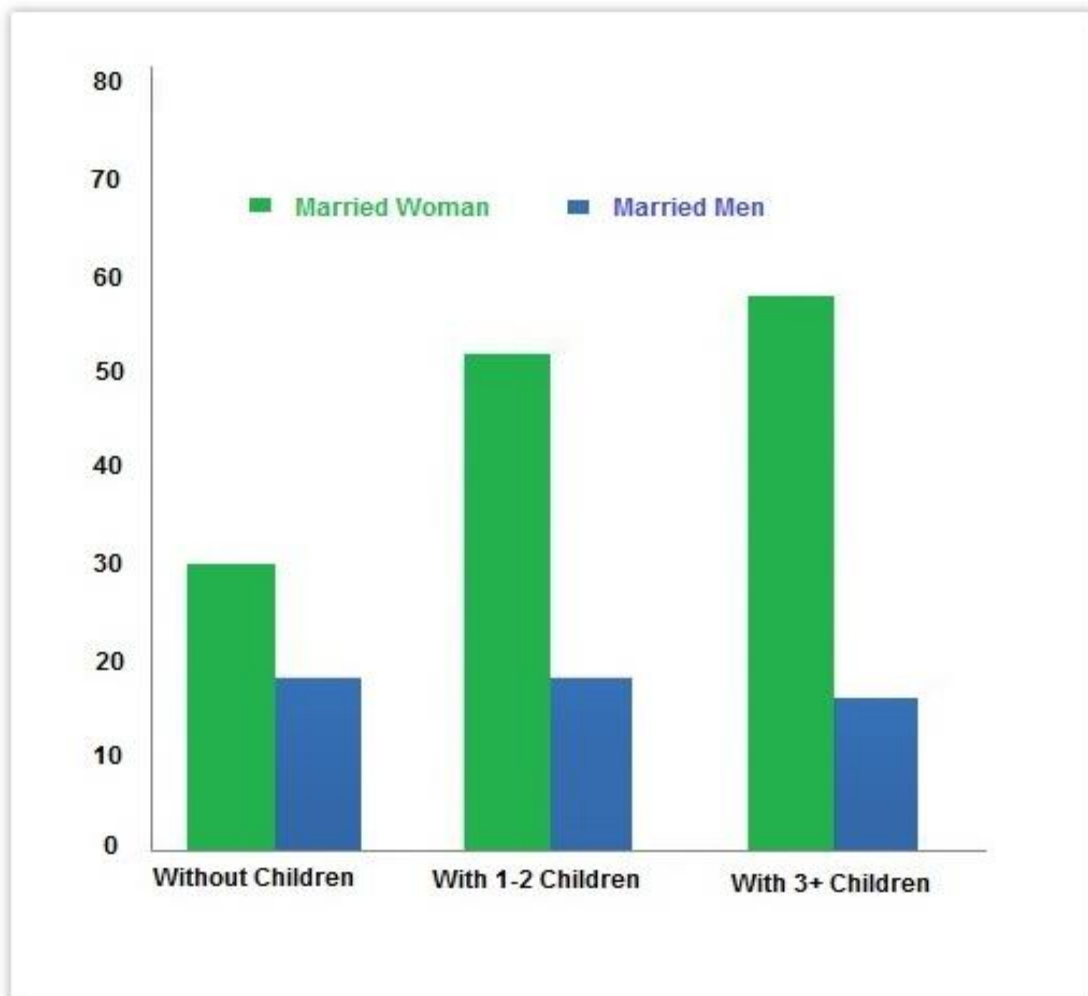
» You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

**The diagram below shows the average hours of unpaid work per week done by people in different categories. (*Unpaid work refers to such activities as childcare in the home, housework and gardening.*)**

**Describe the information presented below, comparing results for men and women in the categories shown. Suggest reasons for what you see.**

» You should write at least 150 words.

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### Sample Answer:

The given column graph shows information on the amount of unpaid works done by men and women of different categories.

As is presented in the illustration, married women who don't have children do the unpaid-works (gardening, child care and household works) 30 hours per week whereas married men do the similar unpaid jobs for about 18 hours per week. Women, who have one or two children do such work for 50 hours/week but the men from the same category do only 17hours (approximately) each week. The women who have more than 3 kids seem to work highest amount of unpaid works per week and that is nearly 60 hours. Surprisingly male from the same category work even less; amounting only 16 hours (approximately) of unpaid works.

In summary, women do the most of the unpaid jobs compared to men and with the increased number of children this workload for women increases. This is possibly because more men than women get busy at paid job and women stay home more than men do. As a consequence, women have to do more unpaid jobs like childcare, gardening, cooking and household tasks than men.

### Tips for answering this Academic IELTS writing task 1:

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1. Look at the question carefully. It asks you to compare the result shown for men and women. So you should not only mention the figures given in the graph. Rather you should use comparisons. An example of comparison is: "The number of unpaid working hours increases for women with the increase of their children's number but that does not affect the total unpaid works done by the men."
2. The question also asks you to suggest reason for what you see. So you would require to give reasons why the women works more unpaid works than men do and why their working hours in unpaid works increases with the number of total children.
3. There is an interesting fact in the result of the bar graph i.e. men with more than 3 children work even less for the unpaid jobs. Mention this interesting fact in your writing.
4. Since, no past year or month is mentioned in this bar graph, your answer should be in present tense. Example: *Women spend more time on such unpaid household works than men do.*

### Summary of the bar graph:

This graph shows the total hour of unpaid jobs like child rearing, house hold works, cooking, cleaning, gardening etc done by male and female per week. The result of this graph is not related to the paid job of men or women. The result suggests that females spend more time on such jobs than men do. Again, female with more children works more hours than other females. Interestingly the numbers of hours men work in such unpaid works remain almost same regardless of their children number.

### Alternative Answers:

#### Answer 1:

The given line graph compares the hours of non-paid jobs done by male and female with different number of child in an average week. As is observed from the graphs, women worked significantly more hours than men for the house hold works like child caring, gardening etc. Also the number of hourly works done as un-paid works got higher with the increase of child number.

As is presented in the line graph, married women work around 30 hours per week for household unpaid works while the men from same category work for only 18 hours. The works done by female with 1-2 children per week is more than 50 hours and with 3 plus children the work done by female is 60 hours. Interestingly, amount of unpaid jobs done by male does not change with the number of kids they have except for the men with more than three kids who works even less in unpaid household works.

In conclusion we can say that, the amount of unpaid works like household works and child caring increases for women with the increase of their kids number but for men this remain same. And female works significantly more hours for that type of house hold works than the men do.

### Academic IELTS Writing task 1 Sample 5 - The table below gives information about the underground railway systems in six cities

The table below gives information about the underground railway systems in six cities.

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

- » You should write at least **150** words.
- » You should spend about **20** minutes on this task.

**Underground Railways Systems**

City	Date opened	Kilometres of route	Passengers per year (in millions)
London	1863	394	775
Paris	1900	199	1191
Tokyo	1927	155	1927
Washington DC	1976	126	144
Kyoto	1981	11	45
Los Angeles	2001	28	50

#### Sample Answer:

The supplied table gives data on underground railway system in six metropolitan cities namely: London, Paris, Tokyo, Washington DC, Kyoto and Los Angeles. As is observed, London railway system is the oldest among six and has the longest rail route and the most recent railway system in Los Angeles having a small route and fewer passengers using the railway system each year.

London railway system was opened in 1863 and has a total of 394 km. route. Paris railway system was started in 1900 and has 199 km. route but has a larger passengers (1191 million per year) than the London railway (775 million passengers per year). Again, Tokyo railway has the largest passengers using the system and this railway station was started in the year 1927.

Two most recent railway stations are Kyoto and Los Angeles those started in the year 1981 and 2001 consecutively and have 11 and 28 km. of route only. The 11 km. route of Kyoto railway station is the smallest route among the mentioned six cities.

#### Alternative Answer:

##### Answer 1:

The given table shows data on underground railway system of six cities namely London, Paris, Tokyo, Washington DC, Kyoto and Los Angeles and compares these rail stations

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opening date, route and passengers number. As is observed from the given data, London underground railway system was established before other railway systems of other cities and they have the largest route for this rail road. But Tokyo railway system has the highest number of passengers per year among the given cities.

London railway system was established in 1863, which makes it the oldest underground railway system and it has more than 390 km of route which is also the largest route among these six cities. Each year more than 700 million passengers use these underground railway stations of London. Paris underground railway system was started in 1900 and it has almost 200 km route with more than 1190 millions of passengers. Again Tokyo underground railway system has the largest passengers (more than 1900 millions) and it was established in 1927 that has 155 km of route. Kyoto underground railway system was opened in 1981 and it has the smallest route of 11 km and least passengers (45 millions) use this system among the mentioned six cities. Washington Dc and Los Angeles underground railway system were established in 1976 and 2001 with comparatively smaller routes and few passengers. The Los Angeles underground railways system is the latest railway system in terms of the date it was opened and has second smallest number of route (28 km) and passengers (50 millions).

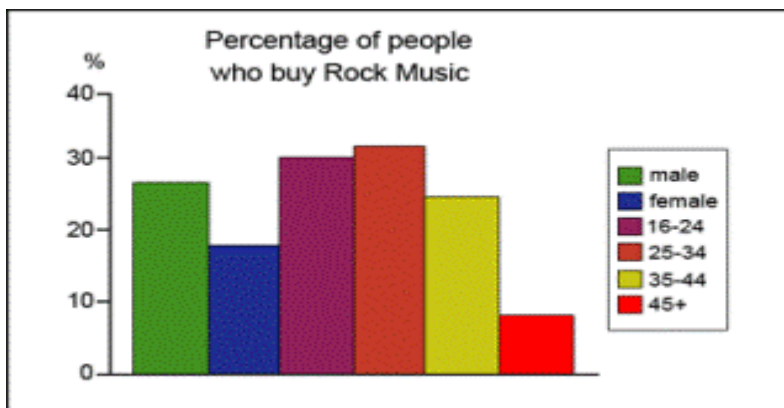
In conclusion, the oldest underground railway system is in London and Tokyo has the largest number of passengers of their underground railway system.

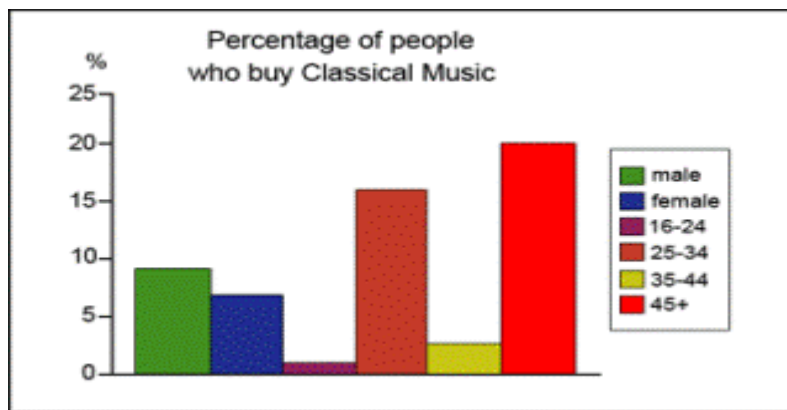
## Academic IELTS Writing task 1 Sample 6 - Music albums purchased by people in Britain according to sex and age

The graphs below show the types of music albums purchased by people in Britain according to sex and age.

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

- » You should write at least 150 words.
- » You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.





## Sample Answer 1:

The three provided graphs represent data on the type of music albums purchased by the different age group and sex in England.

As is observed, Rock music is most popular among the three music types mentioned here and people purchasing classical music album are mostly over 45 years.

In all cases, men purchase more music album than women. Rock and pop is most popular among young people while classical among the people over 45 years. The market of rock music is mainly dominated by men with a purchase record of 30% compared to 17% purchase done by women. From the first graph it is obvious that interest in pop music seems steady among the population who aged from 16 to 44 with 20% and after getting 45 years old people continue to buy pop type music albums.

Among the population of 25 to 34 years old, the rock music is most revered and it reaches its pick. Opposite to the classic music graph, the interest in rock music keep falling after the 35 years age and a sharp fall after the age 45.

## Alternative Answer:

### Answer 2:

The given charts present data on rock and classic music albums purchased by different age groups of British male and female. As is observed from the given illustration, rock music is more popular among the young people while classic music is preferred by the people over 45 years old.

According to the two bar graphs, more than 25% British male purchased rock music albums while less than 10% preferred classic music albums. Similarly 8% British female purchased rock music albums while 6% from this same category purchased classic music albums. This data depicts that more British men purchased music albums than woman.

According to age group, rock music is most preferred by the 25 to 34 age group who purchased around 31% rock music while they purchased only 16% classic music. British people from 16 to 24 years old purchased 30% rock music while their percentage for buying classic music is significantly less amounting only 1%. Rock music is also popular than classic music among the 35 to 44 years age group who bought 26% rock music albums compared to the only 3% classic music albums. But a completely different trend can be observed among the people over 45 years old who prefer classic music over the rock music. People from this age group purchased 20% classic music albums while the rock music albums they purchased amount only 8%.

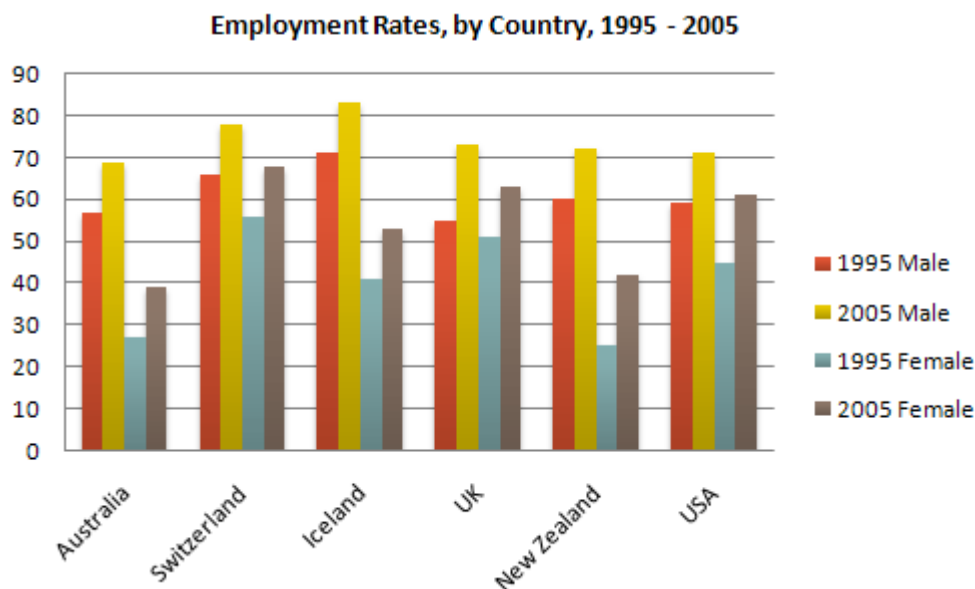
In summary, young British males purchased comparatively more music albums that show that they are more interested in music than females of same age groups or male over 45 years old. Besides, rock music is more popular among young British while aged people like classic music.

### Academic IELTS Writing task 1 Sample 7 - Employment rates across 6 countries in 1995 and 2005

The graph below shows information of employment rates across 6 countries in 1995 and 2005.

Summarize the information by choosing and describe the main idea, and make comparisons where appropriate.

- » You should write at least **150** words.
- » You should take **20** minutes to complete this task.



#### Sample Answer:

The supplied bar graph shows changes in employment rates in six countries namely Australia, Switzerland, Ireland, UK, New Zealand and USA between 1995 and 2005. As is observed, more and more people of working age are employed, and there have been significant improvements for women, although they lag behind men in entering the workforce.

The most obvious trend in the graph is that women have lower employment rates in most of the countries in the graph. For example, in Australia in 1995, 57 percent of men could find work or retain a job, but only 27 percent of women. The difference was even bigger in New Zealand, with 60 percent of men. Even in Switzerland and Iceland, slightly more men than women were in the job market.

The second biggest trend in the graph is the improvement in employment between 1995 and



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2005. In all countries shown, figures for both men and women improved. The biggest change was in the United Kingdom, from 55 percent of men in 1995 to 73 percent over the ten years period. Furthermore, the increases in employment rates for women were much higher in New Zealand. The percentage of working women jumped from 25 percent to 42 percent, and in the United States from 45 percent to 61 percent over the decade.

In conclusion, all the countries in the graph showed at least a 12 percent increase in employment rates of both men and women over the ten years. While men had relatively higher employment rate throughout the period, more and more women appear to be entering the labor market.

### Alternative Answers:

#### Answer 1:

The supplied bar graph compares the employment rates between men and female in 6 different countries for the years 1995 and 2005. As is observed from the given data, the male employment percentage was higher than the female employment percentage in all of the given six countries and the overall employment conditions in Iceland, Switzerland is comparatively better than the other four countries.

As is given in the presentation, initially in 1995, more than 65% male were employed in Switzerland and in Iceland while in other four countries this rate was less than 60%. After 10 years, the male employment percentage reached over 70% except Australia. On the contrary, in 1995, the female employment percentage was over 50% only in Switzerland and for the rest of the countries this was from 28 to 58%. This percentage also increased over the 10 years and in 2005, female employee percentage reached to almost 70% in Switzerland and for the rest of the countries it was 50%.

In summary, male had a better employment record than the female and in 10 years the employment opportunity for male and female both increased.

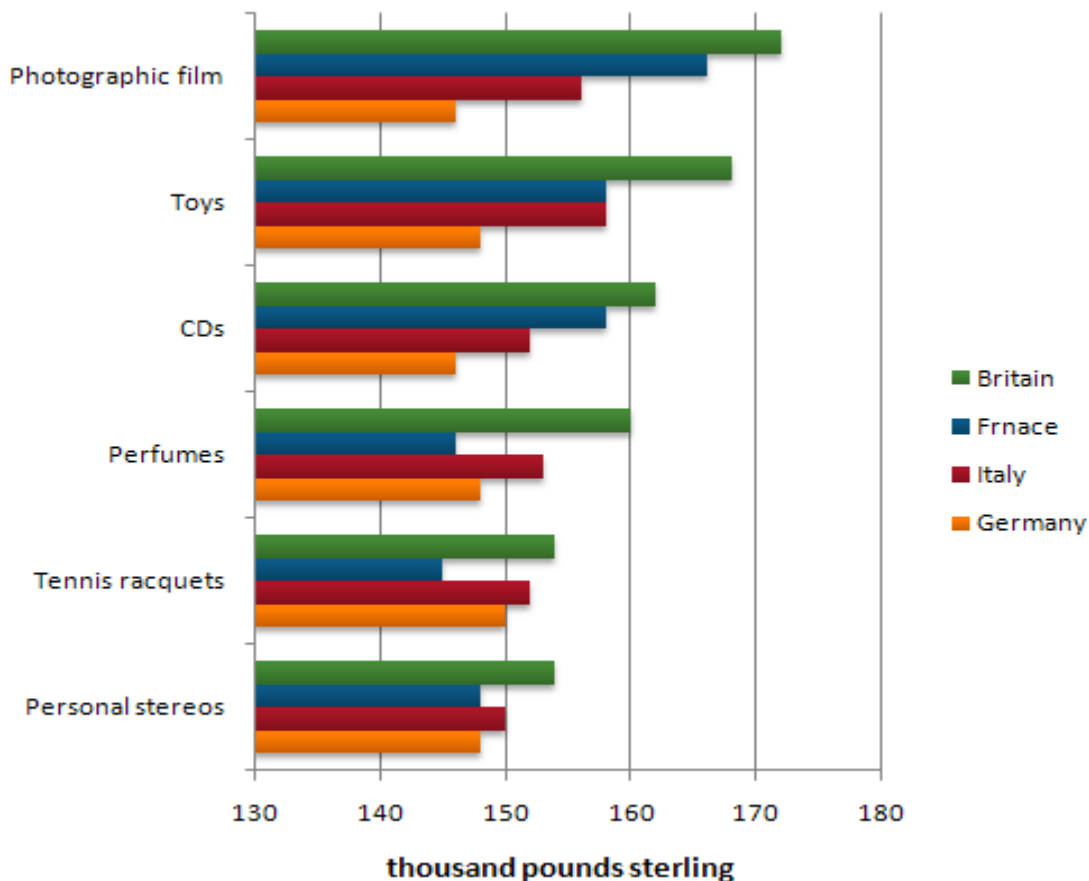
## Academic IELTS Writing task 1 Sample 8 - Amount spent on six consumer goods in four European countries

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

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

- » You should write at least **150** words.
- » You should spend about **20** minutes on this task.

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### Sample Answer:

The given bar chart compares the money spent on different consumer goods by the people of four European countries namely Britain, France, Italy and Germany. As is observed from the illustration, British people spent more money on those consumer goods while Germans spent the least to buy them.

As is given in the bar graph, British people spent more than 170 thousand pound sterling for photographic films which is the highest amount spent on any consumer good by them as well as than other countries. British people also spent more than 160 thousand pound sterling for purchasing Toys and CDs, which is more than any other given nation. For perfumes, Tennis racquets and personal stereos they spent more than other nations as well. On the other hand, French people spent around 165 thousand pounds sterling on purchasing photographic films which makes it the highest amount they spent on consumer goods.

They spent about 158 thousands on Toys which is a tie with the Italian people. For photographic films, toys and CDs, their spending totaled second highest among the given four nations. Finally they spent less than 150 thousand on remaining consumer goods. Italian citizens spent around 150 thousands on personal stereos, tennis racquets and CDs while they spent about 5 thousand more on photographic films and toys. Finally, German people spent less in all consumer good items than any other nation and their average spending was 145 thousand which is less than the other nations.

**Academic IELTS Writing task 1 Sample 9 - The table below shows the figures for imprisonment in five countries**

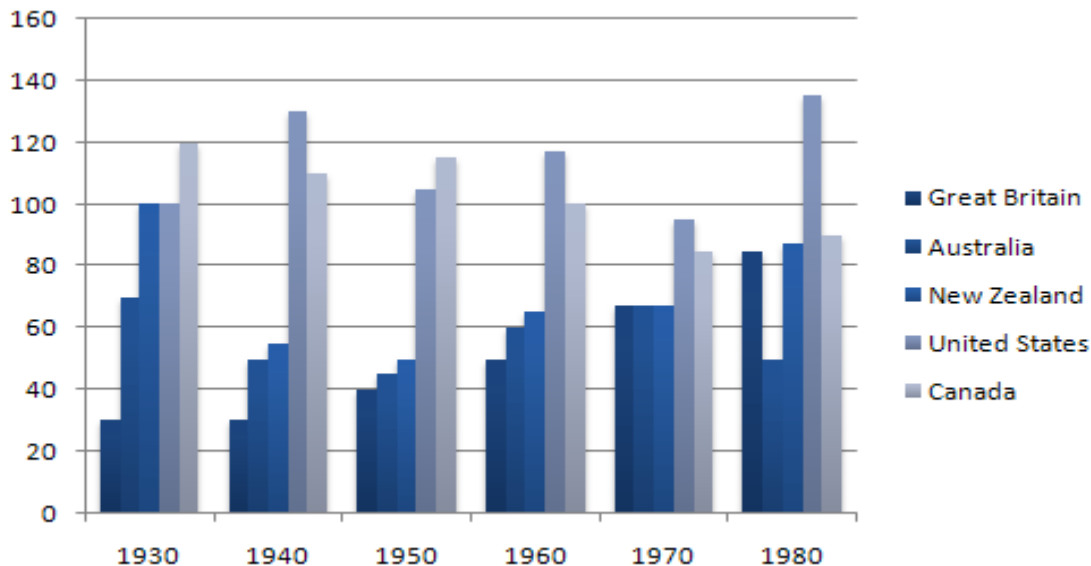
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» You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

**The table below shows the figures (in thousands) for imprisonment in five countries between 1930 and 1980.**

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

» You should write at least 150 words.



### Sample Answer:

The given bar graph shows data on the number of prisoners in five countries namely Britain, Australia, New Zealand, US and Canada between 1930 and 1980. As is given on the graph, Canada had the highest number of prisoners initially in 1930 while Great Britain had the least prisoners in the same year but after 50 years in 1980 the number of total prisoners decreased in Canada and United States had the largest number of prisoners.

Initially in 1930, there were 120 thousand prisoners in Canada which was the largest number among the given five countries. There were 100 thousand prisoners both in US and New Zealand which was second largest in this year. Australia had around 70 thousand prisoners and Great Britain had only 30 thousand prisoners which was least in number. After ten years in 1940, Prisoners' number in Britain remained same while the number decreased in Australia, New Zealand and Canada. But this year the total number of prisoners increased in US by 30 thousand and reached to 130 thousand which was highest among the five countries for this year. In 1950, the prisoners' number increased in Britain and slightly decreased in Australia and New Zealand. On the other hand the prisoner in Canada increased and got highest among the five countries and decreased in US. In 1960, the prisoners, number increased in all the countries except Canada and US had the largest number of prisoners. Interestingly in 1970, the number became same in Britain, New Zealand and Australia which was about 63 thousand and both Canada and US had more than 80 thousand prisoners in this year. Finally in 1980, the prisoners' number all of the countries increased while the number decreased in Australia. US had the highest number of prisoners in this year amounting around 137 thousand and Great Britain, Canada and New Zealand had more than 80 thousand

prisoners in this year.

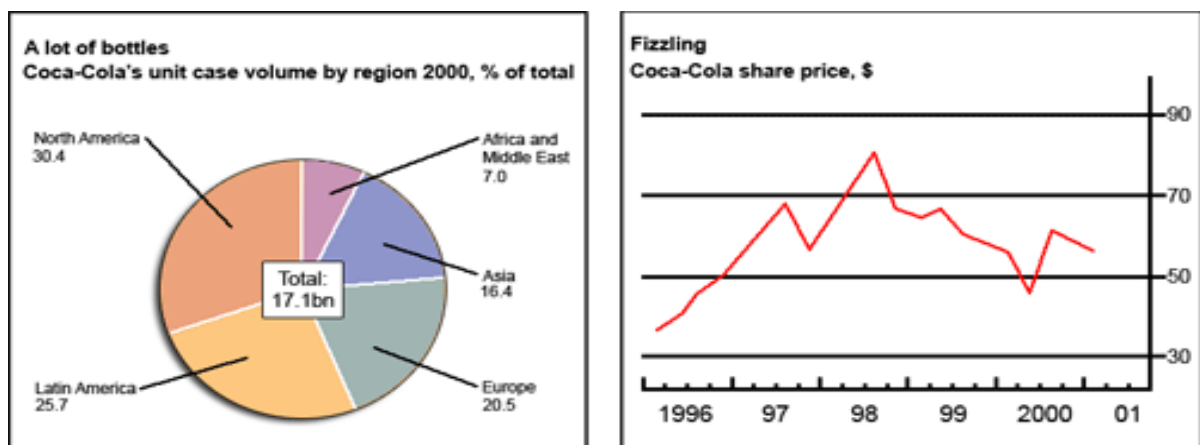
In summary, over the 50 years period the crime and imprisonment number got worse in US and Britain while Australia, Canada and New Zealand did some progress in it. In 1980, Australia had the least number of prisoners which indicate their improvement in law and order.

### Academic IELTS writing task 1 Sample 10 - Information about sales and share prices for Coca-Cola

The chart and graph below give information about sales and share prices for Coca-Cola.

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

- » You should write at least 150 words.
- » You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.



#### Sample Answer:

The given pie chart and line graphs show the data on sales volume and share price of Coca-Cola. As is given in the illustration, in the year 2000, Coca-Cola was sold most in America where it had more than 55% sales volume. The share price of Coca-Cola was highest in 1998 and reached to around 55 in 2001 with some fluctuation.

As is presented in the pie chart, in 2000, Coca-Cola had more than 55% sales in Latin and North America. In Europe it had more than 20% sales volume, in Asia 16.45% and in Africa it had 7% sales volume. This indicates that American continent has the largest market for Coca-Cola while this market is least in African Continent.

Again, the share price of Coca-Cola was only \$ 33 in 1996 and this price increased to \$ 68 in 1997. The price reached to the highest in 1998 when it was \$ 80 per share. The price then started dropping and with some fluctuations it reached it around \$ 60 in 2001.

In summary, the American Continent was the largest market for Coca-Cola in 2000 and the average share price of it is \$60 though this price varies year to year.

## Academic IELTS writing task 1 Sample 11

The table below gives data on the hour of leisure time / year for people in Someland.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information in the table below.

- » You should write at least 150 words.
- » Allow yourself 20 minutes for this task.

Hours of leisure time per year in Someland							
	Teens	20s	30s	40s	50s	60s	70s +
Watching TV/videos	1,200	700	400	500	600	700	1,100
Socialising with 4 or less people	150	150	300	250	250	200	200
Socialising with 4 or more people	350	350	50	50	25	25	25
Individual exercise	150	100	200	200	50	75	150
Group exercise/sport	450	350	200	150	50	0	0
Cinema	100	75	50	25	25	50	75

### Sample Answer:

The table shows how people in different age groups spend their leisure time in Someland over the course of a year. It can be clearly seen that the amount of leisure time available varies considerably across the age groups and that people of different age levels have very different ways of spending their leisure time.

According to the figures, as people age in Someland their social lives reduce. Teenagers and people in their twenties spend on average 500 hours per year on socializing and 350 hours of that time is with a group of more than 4 people. Although the total hours of socializing in their 30s, 40s, 50s and 60s is fairly constant (between 300-350), socializing with more than 4 people drops dramatically to 50 hours in the 30s and 40s age groups and only 25 from 50 years old. Group and individual exercise follow a similar pattern.

People of all ages spend a good part of their leisure time on entertainment such as TV/ video viewing and cinema. In both cases, teenagers and retired people spend around twice as much time as those who are at working age. Home entertainment ranges from just over a thousand hours for teenagers and retired people and an average of 600 hours for everyone else. Cinema accounts for 100 hours of the teenagers and retired people's leisure time and 25-50 hours for the rest.

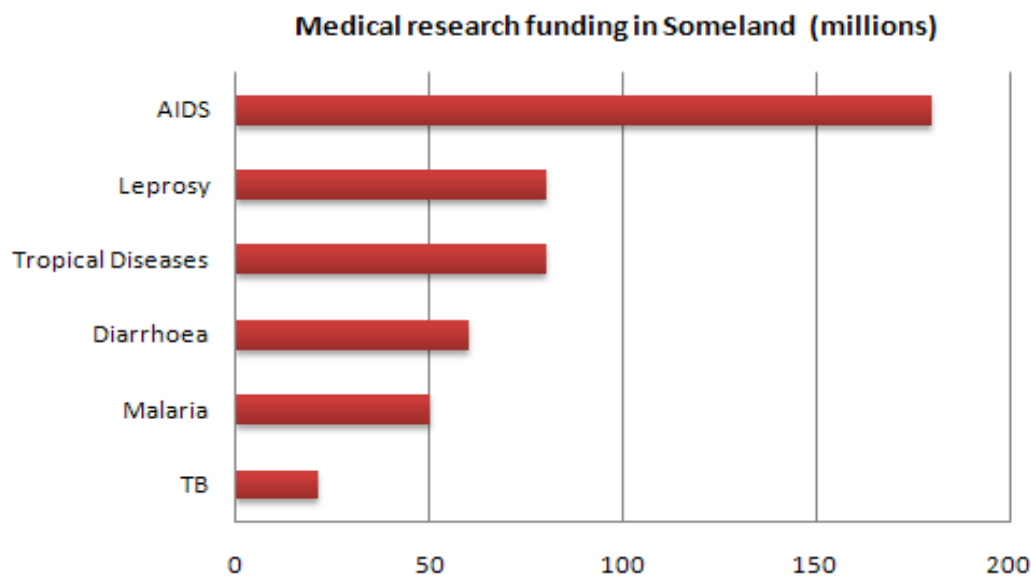
In conclusion we can see there is a significant trend towards solitary and smaller group activities as people grow older and that teenagers and retired people spend a lot more time on entertainment than those of working age do.

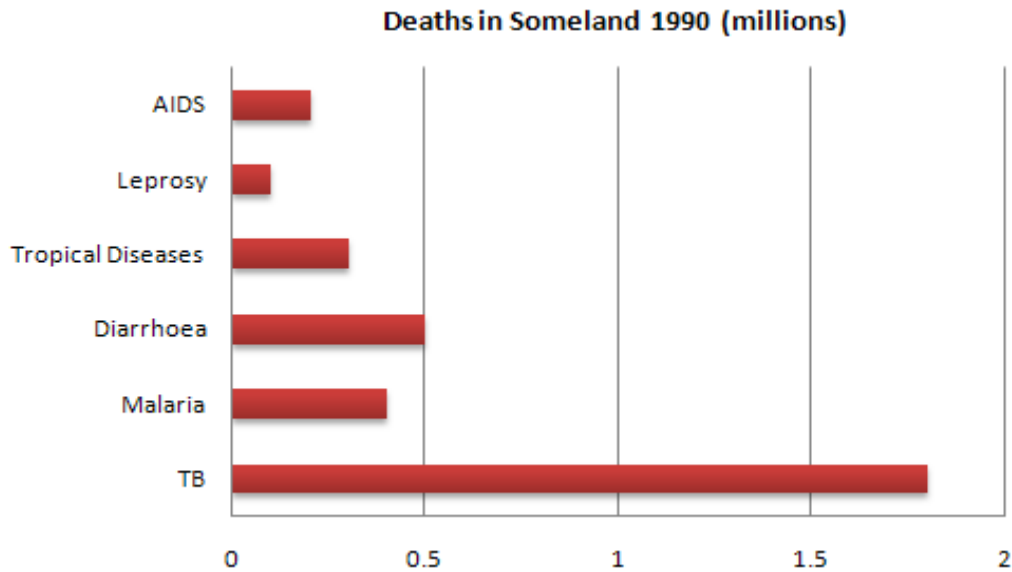
### Academic IELTS Writing task 1 Sample 12 - Medical research funding amount in millions of Dollars in Someland and also shows the death number

The charts below show the Medical research funding amount in millions of Dollars in Someland and also shows the death number for this area.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information in the graphs below.

- » You should write at least 150 words.
- » Allow yourself 20 minutes for this task.





### Sample Answer:

The graphs compare the number of deaths caused by six diseases in Someland in 1990 with the amount of research funding allocated to each of those diseases. It can be clearly seen that the amount of research funding in many cases did not correlate with the seriousness of the disease in terms of numbers of deaths.

In 1990 there were around 0.2 million deaths from AIDS, 0.1 million deaths from leprosy, 0.3 million deaths from tropical diseases, 0.5 million deaths from diarrhoea, 0.4 million deaths from malaria and 1.8 million deaths from TB. These figures can be contrasted with the amount of funding allocated for each disease. In 1990 AIDS received 180 million dollars in research funding, leprosy 80 million dollars in research funding, tropical diseases 79 million dollars in research funding, diarrhoea 60 million dollars in research funding, malaria 50 million dollars and TB 20 million dollars in research funding.

In conclusion it is clear that funding allocation for disease research in Someland is not wholly determined by the number of deaths for which each disease is responsible in a given year.

## Academic IELTS Writing task 1 Sample 13 - An experimental flu vaccine was trialed in a large country town on females only

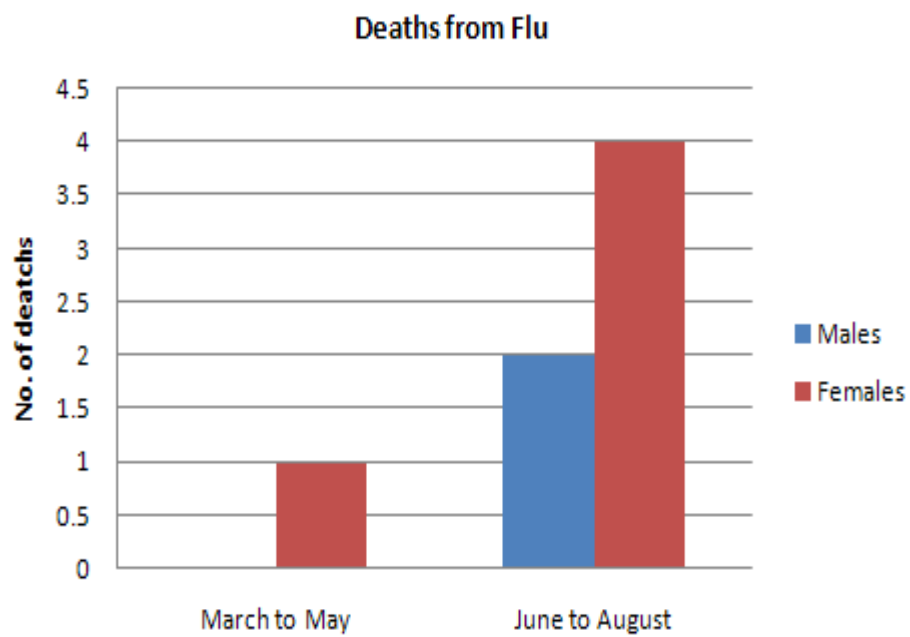
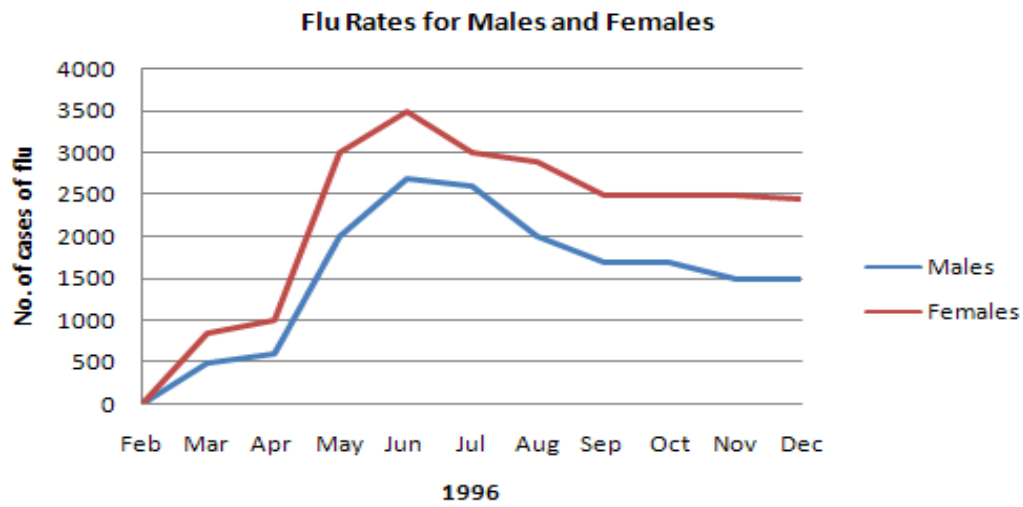
**In June 1996, an experimental flu vaccine was trialed in a large country town on females only. The result of this survey is presented in the following illustration.**

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

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

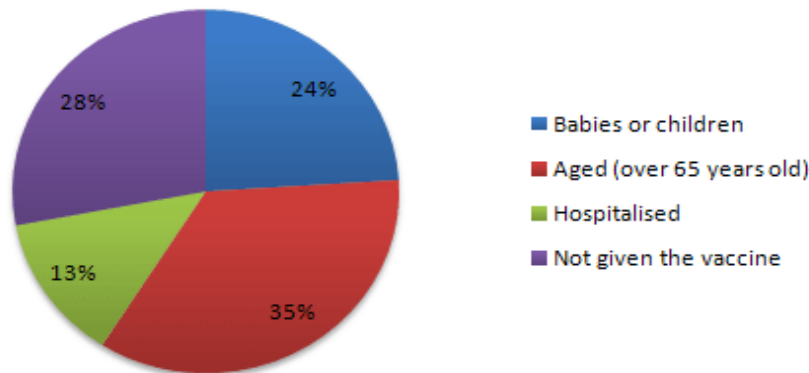
## IELTS Writing task 1

- » You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.
- » You should write at least 150 words.





Female recipients of new vaccine groups most at risk



### Sample Answer:

The given illustration presents data on the result of a survey made in a large town on flu vaccine. As is presented on the graphs, more female got affected by the flue than men and female death rate from this flu was more than the male counterpart.

As is presented in the first line graph, from February to September the number of people who were attached by the flu increased and after that the rate become stable. More female got attached by the flue than men and in the middle of the year this infection were spread among more than 3500 female and more than 2500 men. The bar graph shows the death rate from the flu and it can be observed that female death case was much more than the male death case. From June to august, 2 men died from the flu infection where 4 women died from the same flu.

Finally, the pie chart presents data on the aftermath of the vaccination. It can be observed that, older women and children were in more risk than other age groups of female.

## Academic IELTS writing task 1 Sample 14 - Fertility rate of women of different Gulf Countries

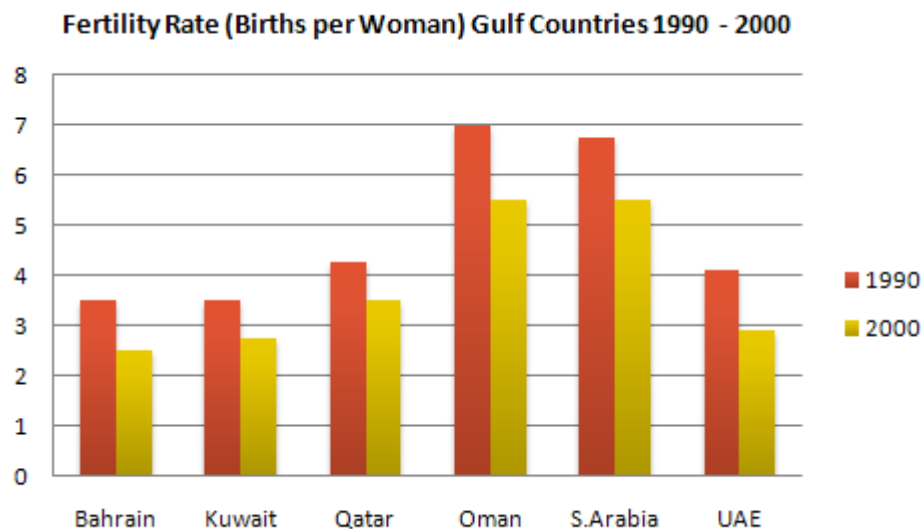
The graph below shows the fertility rate of women of different Gulf Countries from 1990 to 2000.

Write a report describing the information in the graph below.

» You should write at least 150 words.

## IELTS Writing task 1

» You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.



**Sample Answer:** The given bar chart compares the fertility rates of women from six Gulf countries for 1990 and 2000. As is observed from the given data, fertility rate has decreased over the decade and women of Oman and Saudi Arabia had more fertility rates than women of other Gulf countries.

According to the bar graph, initially in 1990, the fertility rates (child birth rate in percentage) of women from Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and UAE were from 3-4; meaning on an average 100 women gave birth of 3-4 children in this year. Women from Oman and Saudi Arabia gave birth (in percentage) of more than 6 children in this same year. After ten year, the birth of children per women reduced in all of the given 6 countries. This indicates either the less fertility rate or the tendency of taking fewer children by the women of the Gulf countries. The declination maintained a ratio for each country and in the year 2000, the women from Oman and Saudi Arabia produced more children than women of other 4 countries.

## Academic IELTS writing task 1 Sample 15 - CO<sub>2</sub> emissions for different forms of transport in the European Union

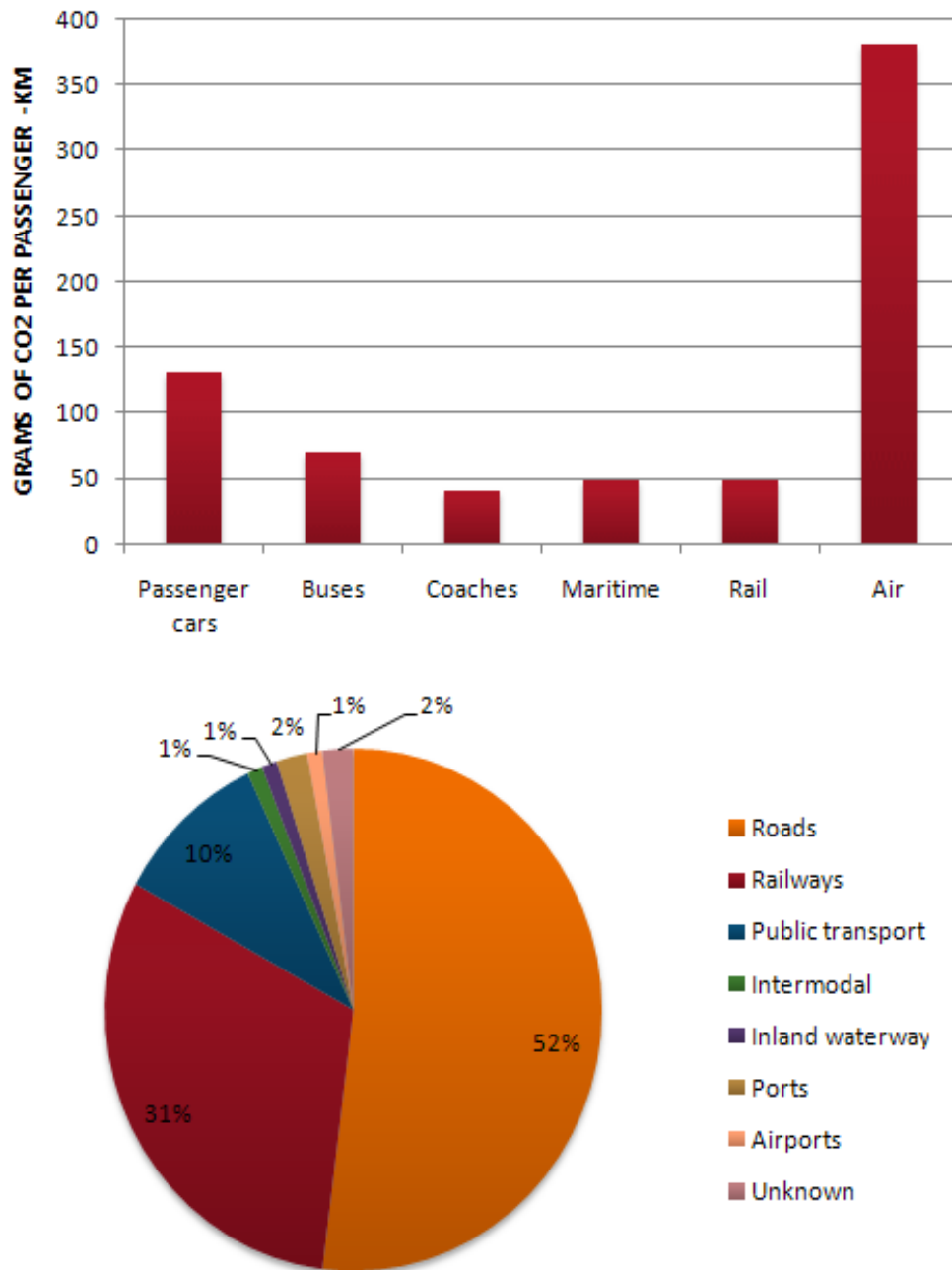
» You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

**The table below shows CO<sub>2</sub> emissions for different forms of transport in the European Union. The Pie Chart shows the percentage of European Union funds being spent on different forms of transport.**

**Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information in the graph below.**

» You should write at least 150 words.

## IELTS Writing task 1



### Sample Answer:

The given graphs provide information on the amount of Carbon dioxide emission per person from different vehicles in the European Union and also show the expenditures on different modes of transportations. As is observed from the given illustration, the highest amount of CO<sub>2</sub> per person is emitted by the Air transports and European Union spends highest percentage of funds for the road transportation system.

According to the bar graph, a single passenger of a personal cars emit around 130 gm of CO<sub>2</sub> per kilometer while a passenger in a bus contribute to 65 gm of emission per kilometer. Coaches, maritime and rail passengers emit the lowest amount of CO<sub>2</sub> which is about 40 grams per passenger in a kilometer. Finally a single passenger of airplane contributes to 370 gm of CO<sub>2</sub> per kilo which is the highest amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emission among the given

transportations.

Based on the pie chart, the European Union spent the highest amount (52%) on the road transportation system while spent only 1% or 2% on ports, waterway airport intermodal and other transport systems. They spent 31% on rail system and 10% on public transportation system. This indicates the European Union spent the majority of the budget on public transportations.

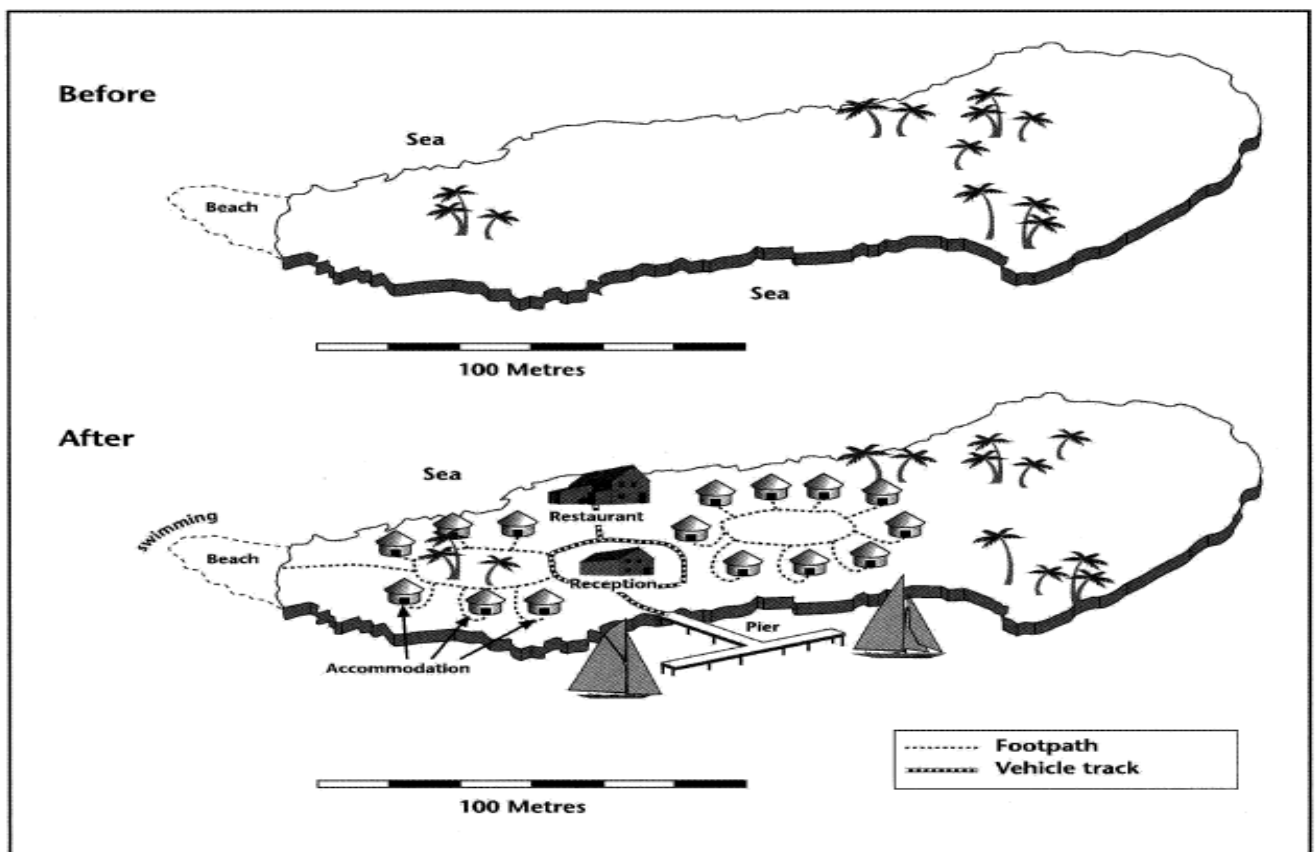
In summary, Airplanes and personal car using passengers per person cause more CO<sub>2</sub> emission than other mode of public transportation and European Union spend more on road and railways than other mode of transports.

### Academic IELTS writing task 1 Sample 16 - The two maps below show an island, before and after the construction of some tourist facilities

» You should spend about 20 minutes on this task. » Write at least 150 words.

**The two maps below show an island, before and after the construction of some tourist facilities.**

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



### Sample Answer:

The given picture compares an island before and after some constructions of tourists facilities and compares the changed made on the island for the contractions. As is observed from the given illustration, many new facilities have been constructed for the tourists' including accommodations, restaurant, swimming facilities etc. and those have been constructed without affecting the natural resources that much.

Before the facilities were constructed, there were only trees and beach on the island and most of the places were empty. In this island many new tourists' facilities have been made including the many accommodation facilities, restaurant, reception center, pier for boating, swimming facility in the beach. Interestingly plants and trees were not cut to build these constructions and most of the constructions were made near the beach. Beside, Footpaths and roads for automated transportation have been done to facilitate the tourists. The footpaths were made to walk among the residing places and to the beach while the motor tracks were created to visit among the restaurant, reception area, and pier for bating.

In summary, the construction was mainly made to facilitate the tourists' stay, visit and amusement and for that no plants or trees were cut. Furthermore, roads have been made for walking as well as vehicles and the whole contractions seem like has been made with a good planning.

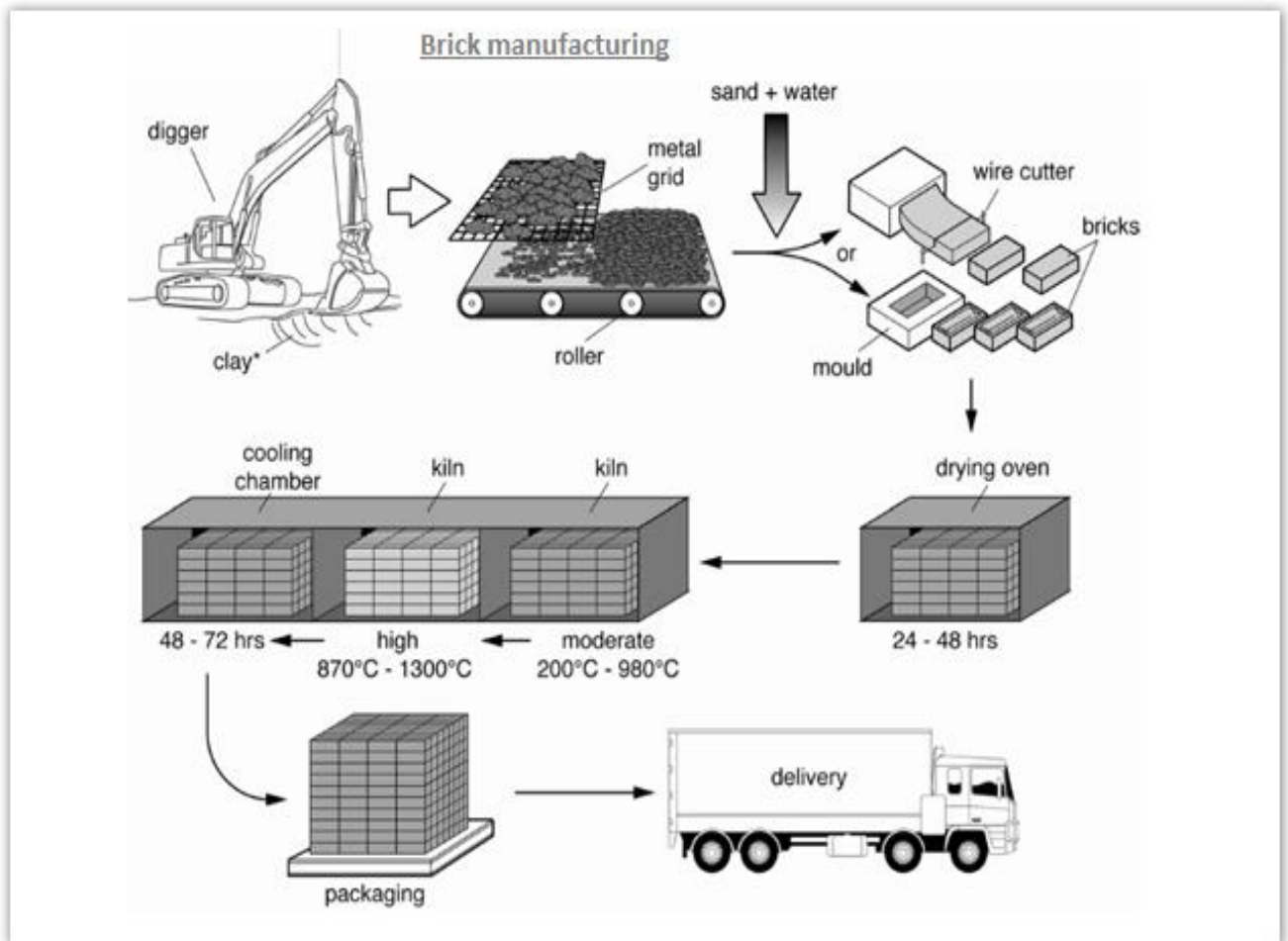
## Academic IELTS writing task 1 Sample 17 - Process by which bricks are manufactured for the building industry

» You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

**The diagram below shows the process by which bricks are manufactured for the building industry.**

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

» Write at least 150 words.



### Sample Answer:

The given diagram shows the process of brick manufacturing process in different stages for the building industries. As is presented in the diagram, brick manufacturing involves about 7 steps including the digging stages to delivery stage.

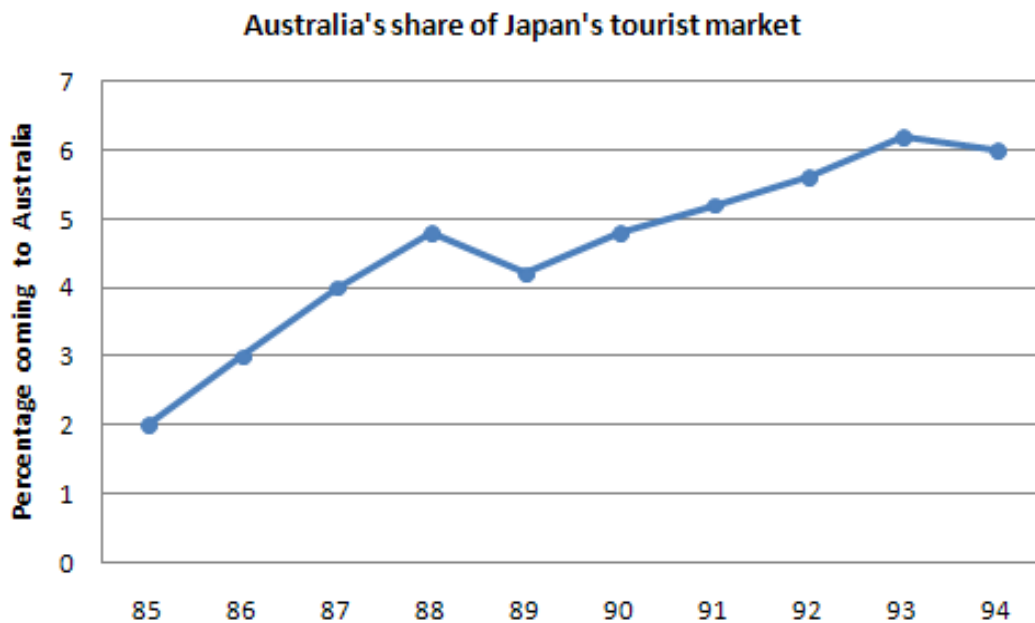
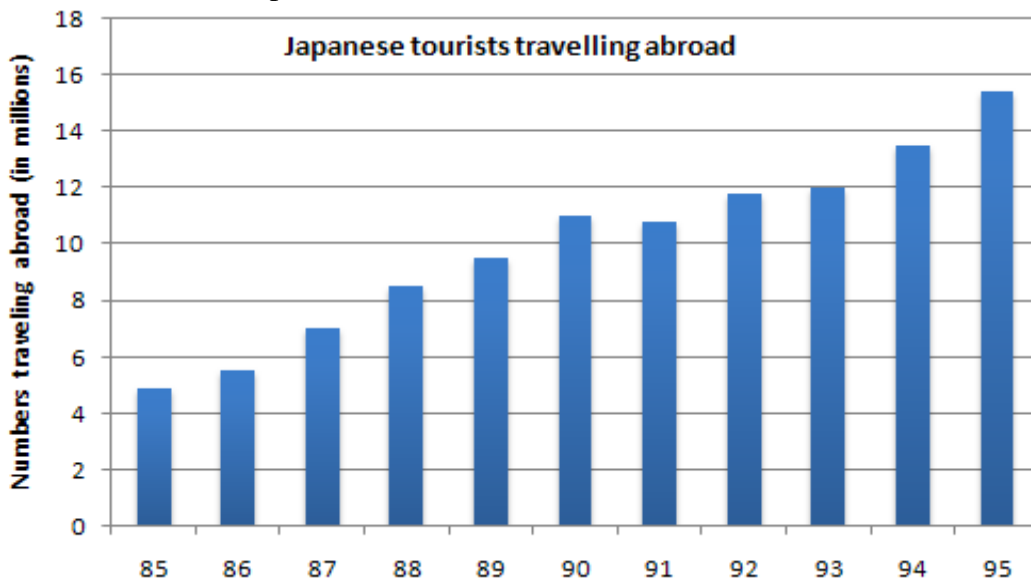
As is given in the graph, the first step of brick manufacturing is digging the clay with a large digger. This clay is then filtered and processed in a roller machine and then mixed with sand and water. In the third stage, the mixture is either kept in a mould or cut in a wire cutter to make the raw shape of the bricks. In the next stage, the shaped raw bricks are dried for 24 to 48 hours in drying oven. After that, the dried raw bricks are kept in kiln both in moderate and high temperature in up to 1300 degree centigrade and then placed in a cooling chamber for about 48 to 72 hours. This process makes the brick to be packed and delivered in the final two steps. The delivery process is the final process of brick manufacturing and as it is observed, brick making is a moderately complex process that requires some predefined stages to make it deliverable.

## Academic IELTS writing task 1 Sample 18 - Japanese tourists traveling abroad between 1985 and 1995 and Australia's share of the Japanese tourist market

The charts below show the number of Japanese tourists traveling abroad between 1985 and 1995 and Australia's share of the Japanese tourist market.

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

- » You should write at least 150 words.
- » You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.



## IELTS Writing task 1

### Sample Answer:

The supplied graphs compare the number of Japanese tourists travelled different countries from 1985 to 1995 and give data on Australia's share market in Japanese tourist sector.

According to the first bar graph, the number of Japanese tourists travelled abroad had increased in each year except for 1991. Initially in 1985, around 5 million tourists from Japan traveled abroad and after 10 years, in 1995, this number grew more than 3 times amounting over 15 millions. About 2 million Japanese tourists went to Australia in 1985. From 1985 till 1988, the number of foreign country visiting tourists in Japan increased sharply. Beginning from 2 million tourists in 1985, it reached to around 5 millions in 1988. In 1989, the number fall slightly but from 90 to 94 numbers went up. However in 1994 the number of people who went to Australia decreased a bit.

The two graphs represent the steady increase of total Japanese tourists travelling different countries as well as the number of tourists visiting Australia in Particular.

### Academic IELTS Writing task 1 Sample 19 - The graph below shows the Alcohol-related deaths in 7 different countries and the average beer consumption

» You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph below shows the Alcohol-related deaths in 7 different countries and the average beer consumption in 2005.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting description of the correlation of the table that follow.

» Write at least 150 words.

Alcohol-Related Deaths 2005				beers consumption per capita, 2002 (liters)
	Total	Male	Female	
Lithuania	125,000	112,000	13,000	91
Ireland	582,000	413,000	169,000	104
Czech Republic	1,369,000	900,000	469,000	132
Canada	580,000	505,000	75,000	86
Estonia	383,000	332,000	51,000	98
Germany	1,185,000	986,000	200,000	107
Austria	913,000	783,000	130,000	106



## IELTS Writing task 1

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### Sample Answer:

The provided data shows the alcohol related deaths for the year 2005 in 7 different countries and the beer consumption of people of these countries.

As is presented in the table, alcohol related death was highest in Czech Republic while the beers consumption in this country was also highest and more men died in alcohol related problem than females.

In the given seven countries more than 500, 0000 people died in 2005 for the alcohol related problem where men were significantly more than the female. There is a connection between the per capita beer consumption with the death from alcohol related problems. In Czech Republic, on an average 132 litre of beers were consumes in 2005 and that caused the highest number of alcohol related death in this country (about 136, 9000 death). German people consumed the second largest amount of beer on an average and that caused the second highest death in this country which was about 118, 5000. Lithuanian population drank the comparatively fewer litres of beers on an average and that make them to be the country where least number of people (about 125,000) died for alcohol related problem. Other countries that had higher numbers of beer consumption and higher number of alcohol related deaths were Austria, Ireland, Canada and Estonia. Interestingly the alcohol related death in Canada was higher than the Estonia and Lithuania though Canadian people consume comparatively less beers per person on an average than the later two countries. Finally the percentage of female who died from alcohol related problems were much lesser than the male counterparts.

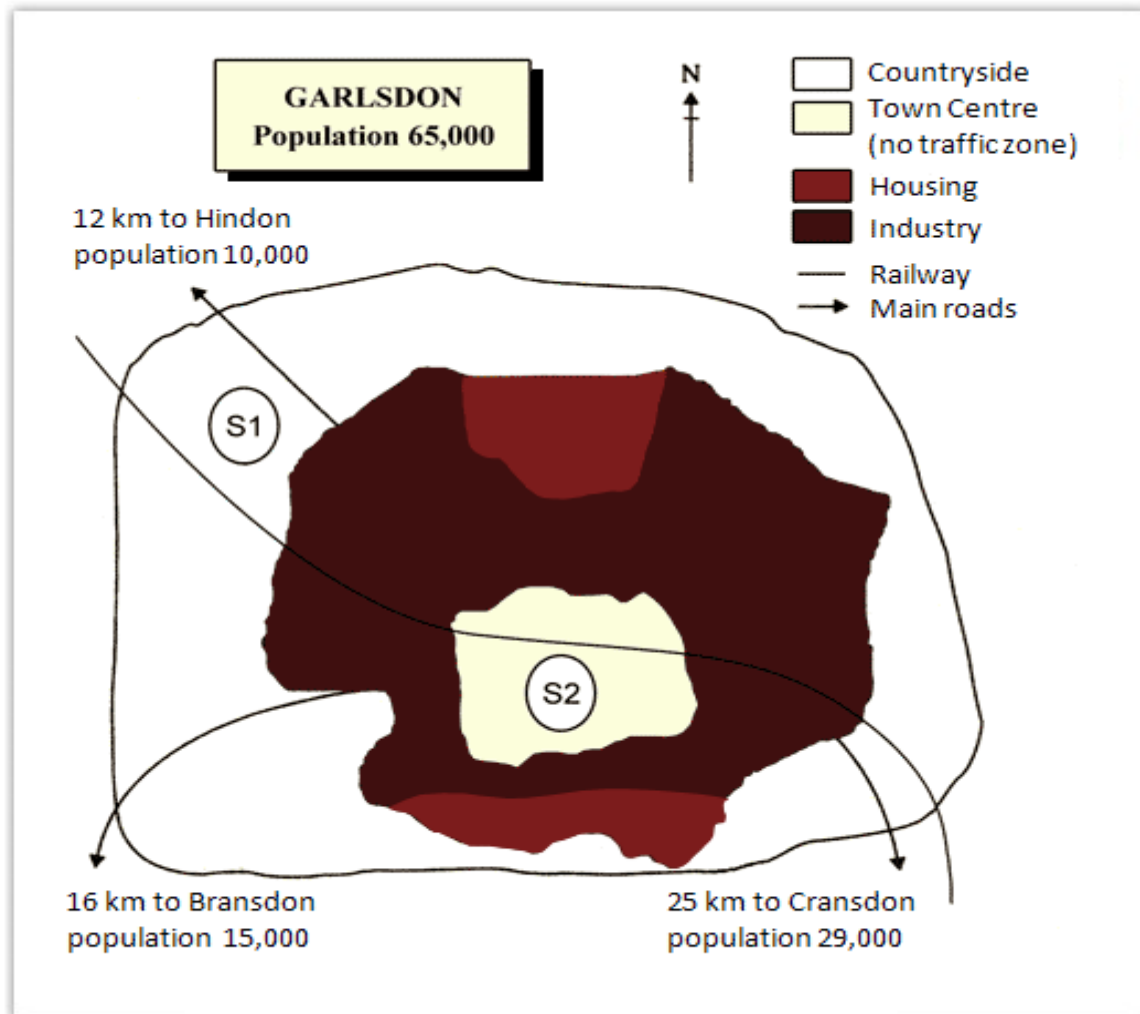
## Academic IELTS Writing task 1 Sample 20 - The map shows two possible sites for the supermarket

» You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

**The map below is of the town of Garlsdon. A new supermarket (S) is planned for the town. The map shows two possible sites for the supermarket.**

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

» You should write at least 150 words.



## Sample Answer:

The given map shows two possible locations for the planned supermarket in the Garsdon city. As is presented in the illustration, the city has a population of more than 65 thousand and the two possible locations for the supermarket are near Hindon and in the middle of the industrial area.

According to the map, the railway surrounds the city and intersects the city almost in the middle. There are main roads for transportation and countryside surrounds the main housings and industries of the city. The housing of the city is mainly in the North and South sides of the city and the town center is in the middle of the industrial area. The first possible location for the planned supermarket is near the Hindon area where almost ten thousand inhabitants live and the location is in the north-west corner. This location would be ideal for the Hindon people for shopping but the people of Crandon and Brandon, which have great more population, would be far away from this supermarket. The second possible location which is almost in the centre of the city would be surrounded by industrial zones and housings in North and South sides of the city. This would be an ideal place as it would connect all the shoppers in the three parts of the city. Since the railway passes near this location, this would be a better place in terms of communication as well.

In summary, the second location (S2) would be a better place for the supermarket between

the possible two locations though the first location would be advantageous for the people of Hindon area and would be out of crowd.

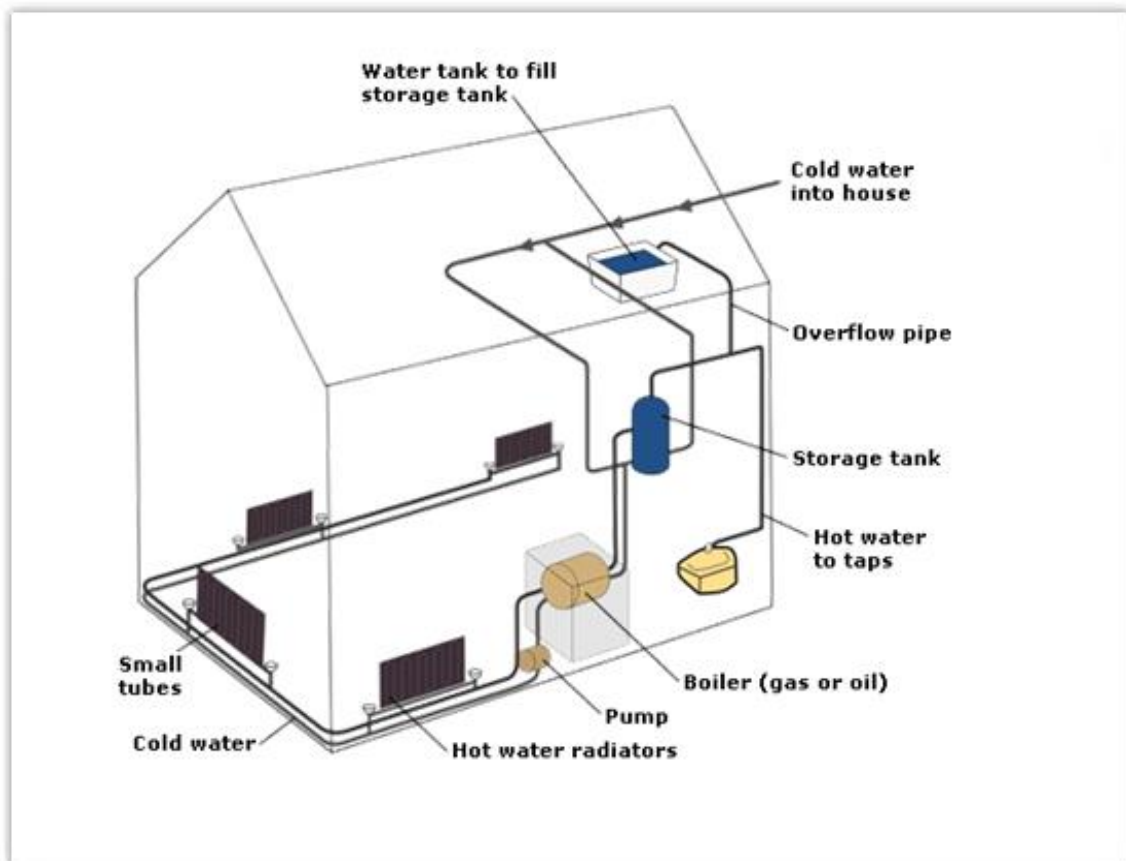
### Academic IELTS writing task 1 Sample 21 - How a central heating system in a house works

» You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

**The diagram below shows how a central heating system in a house works.**

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

» write at least 150 words.



#### Sample Answer:

The given diagram shows how a central heating system of a house works. As is observed from the illustration, the central heating machine comprises several mechanical aspects and forms a complex system.

According to the given illustration, for the central heating machine to work the cold water supply is required and this water flows to the storage tank and the overflow pipe is there to store the excess water in storage. The water is passed through a boiler which is either gas or oil driven and a pump is connected with it. The radiators are connected with the boiler and

## IELTS Writing task 1

these radiators are made of small tubes. When the cold water passes through the pump and boiler, it gains temperatures and become hot water and from the water taps the house members get hot water. Thus the whole system that covers the house keeps it warm.

In summary, the central heating system mainly works by flowing water through the house and increasing the temperature of it.

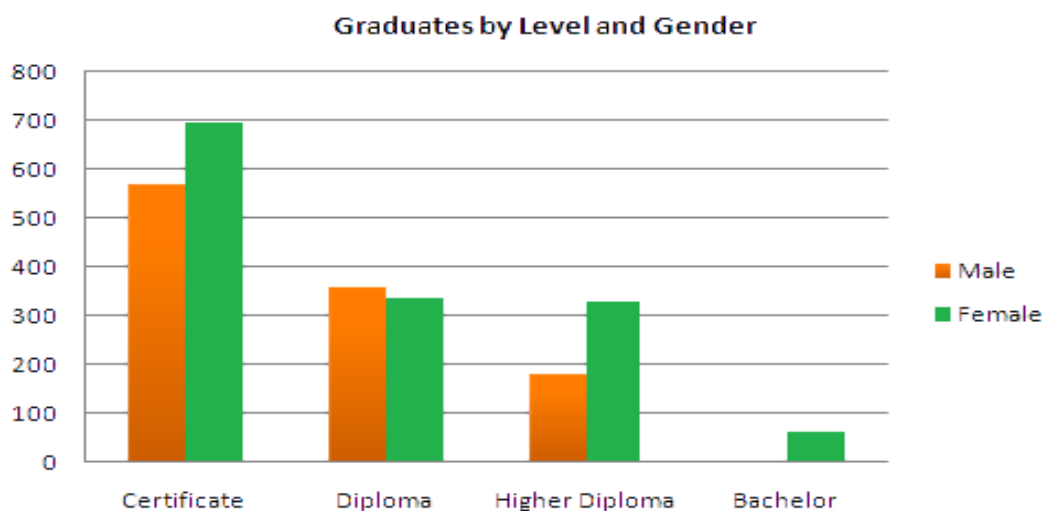
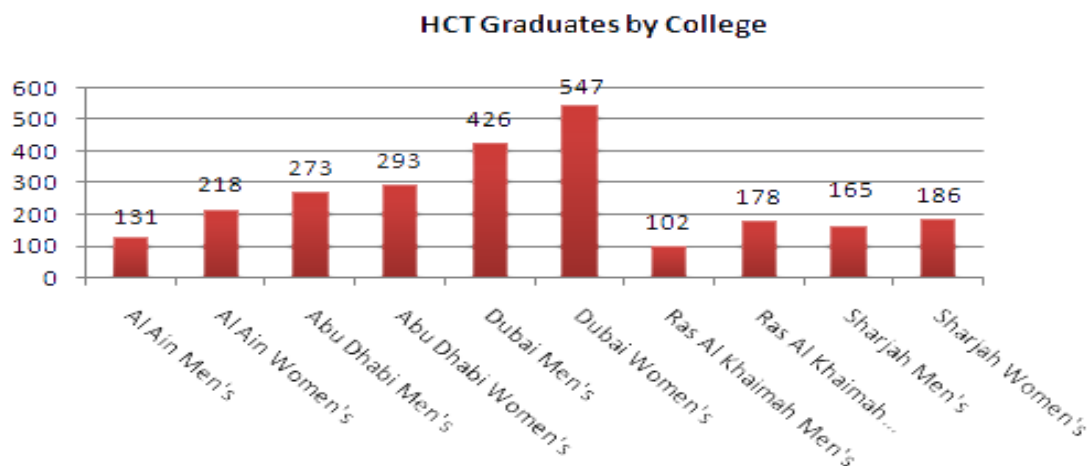
### Academic IELTS writing task 1 Sample 22 - Enrolment in different colleges in the Higher Colleges of Technology

» You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

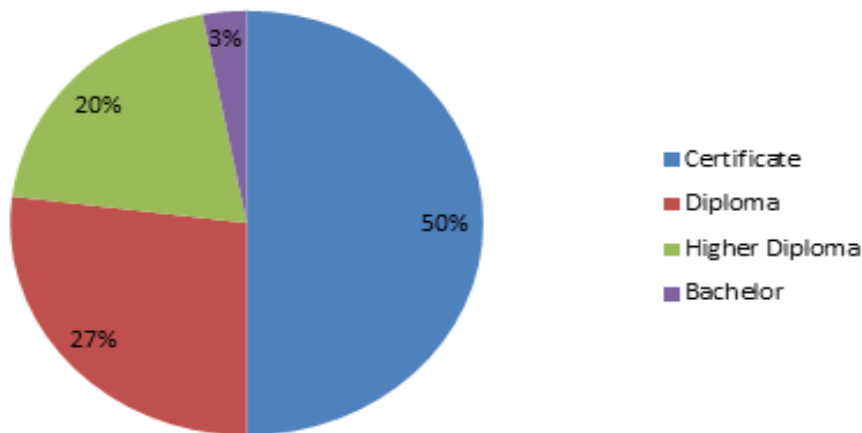
The graphs show enrolment in different colleges in the Higher Colleges of Technology in 1999.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information given.

» Write at least 150 words.



**Total Graduates by Number**



**Sample Answer:**

The given graphs show the students' enrollment in the Higher College of Technology for the year 1999. As is presented in the graphs, Dubai University had the largest number of male and female enrolled in 1999 and majority of those students achieved their certificates than other degrees.

According to the graphs, more women got enrolled in the Higher College of Technology and the number ranges from 100 to almost 600. Among the enrolled students, the number of female was more than the male. No data for the male graduate was given and for higher diploma and certificate courses, women exceeded the number of male.

According to the pie chart, half of the enrolled for certification courses while 27% had been in Diploma courses. 20% of the total students got enrolled in higher diploma while only 3% got enrolled in bachelor degree.

In summary, the number of diploma and certificate students was significantly more than the number of bachelor degree students in Higher College of technology and female superseded the male in terms of their number on those courses.

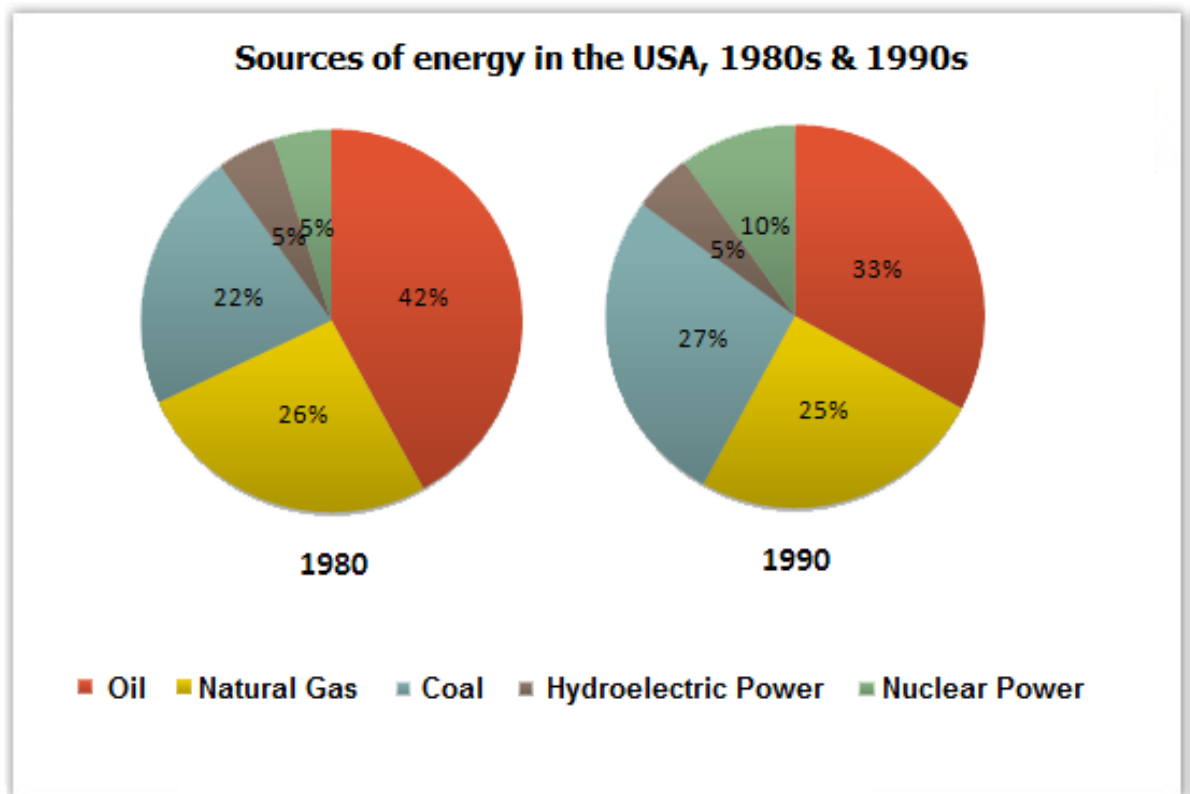
### **Academic IELTS writing task 1 Sample 23 - The two graphs show the main sources of energy in the USA**

» You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

**The two graphs show the main sources of energy in the USA in the 1980s and the 1990s.**

**Write a report for a university lecturer describing the changes which occurred.**

» Write at least 150 words.



### Sample Answer:

The given pie charts show data on the main energy sources in the United States of America for two decades. As is presented in the pie charts, oil was the main energy source for the USA both in the 80s and 90s.

According to the given data, oil was the main energy source in the USA which was 42% in 1980. The second largest energy source in this decade was the natural gas which supplied 26% of total energy in the same period. Then coal supplied more than 20 percent energy demand in USA while hydroelectric power and Nuclear power both supplied 5% of the total energy.

In the next decade, the Nuclear power produced one tenth of total energy demand and that was almost double that it was in the previous decade. The hydroelectric power as an energy source remained unchanged as it provided 5% of total energy demand in this decade also. The two other main sources for energy in the USA remained almost unchanged in this decade and those two sources were Coal and Natural Gas. Finally the use of oil as an energy source reduced to 33%, which is almost 10% less than the previous decade, but remained the largest source albeit the reduction in this 90s decade.

In summary, the use of oil and coal had reduced and their places as energy sources were replaced by the use of Nuclear power in the USA.

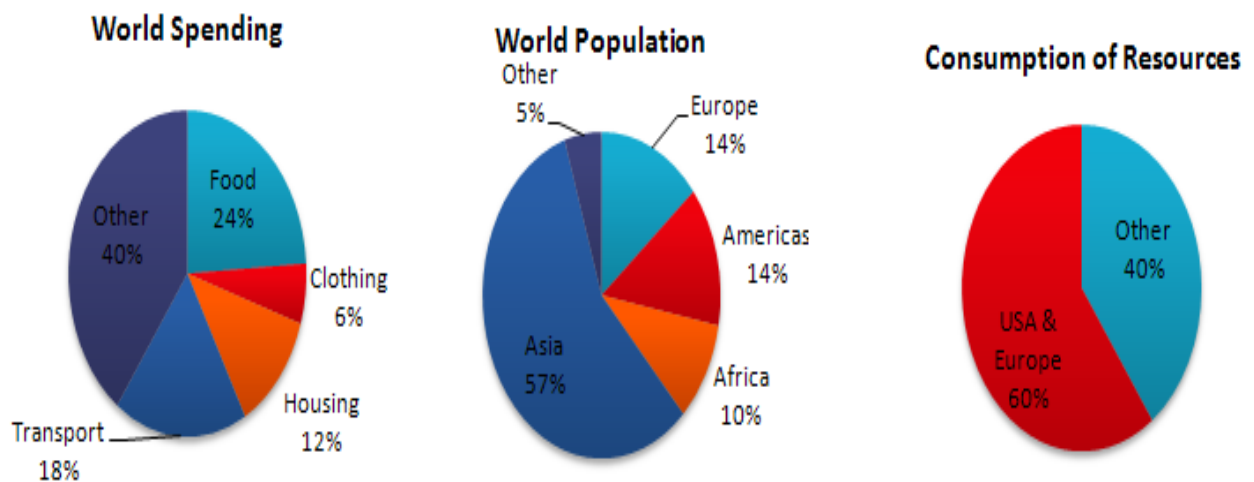
### Academic IELTS Writing task 1 Sample 24 - Pie charts below give data on the spending and consumption of resources

» You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The pie charts below give data on the spending and consumption of resources by countries of the world and how the population is distributed.

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

» Write at least 150 words.



#### Sample Answer:

The given pie charts show data on world population, spending of people in basic needs and their share of resource consumption. As is presented in the graph, people of the world spent most of their amount for their foods and more than half of the population lives in Asia whereas more than half of the resources are consumed by USA and European people.

According to the first pie chart, people of the world on an average spent 24% on foods. In clothing they spent 6% while this percentage is double for housing and triple for the transport. The remaining 40% is the combination of other categories for spending.

The second pie chart shows that, more than half of the world populations live in Asia continent while Europe & America have both only 14% of the total population. One tenth of the world population live in Africa and rest of the 5% people live in other places of the world.

Finally the third pie chart shows that though that 60% of world resources are consumed by the population of USA and Europe though their percentage is only 28% in total. The remaining 40% resources are shared among the rest of the 72% world population of other regions of the world.

## Academic IELTS writing task 1 Sample 25 - Favorite Pastimes in different countries

» You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The table below gives information about Favorite Pastimes in different countries.

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

» Write at least 150 words.

From 30 - 50 years old							
	TV	Sport	Reading	Hobbies	Music	Beach	Sleep
Canada	60	22	15	40	3	0	2
France	/	/	30	20	4	/	/
England	/	/	30	21	4	/	20
Australia	65	30	15	45	5	30	4
Korea	22	21	60	45	2	2	4
China	15	25	60	50	0	5	5
USA	60	23	15	42	23	30	2
Japan	/	/	62	/	/	/	/

### Sample Answer:

The given table data shows the favourite pastime activities of 30 to 50 years old people's in eight different countries. As is observed from the provided information, watching Television is the most popular leisure activity of majority of the people and based on country the interests vary a great deal.

According to the given figures, Watching TV is the most popular pastime activity among the 30 to 50 years old people in Canada, Australia and the USA. The people of these three countries who are between 30 to 50 years old spent their 60-65 of past time watching TV. Korean, Japanese and Chinese people of this age group prefer to read books while listening music is most popular among the people of this age group in the USA. Participating in sports is higher in Korea, China, Australia, USA, and Canada than other countries. Interestingly Sleeping and going to beach are two least preferred activities and English citizens of this age group spend their pastime mostly by reading, sleeping and spending time in their hobbies. No data apart from reading is given for the Japanese people and French people prefer to read than any other activity. Sleeping is least popular in Canada and the USA where only 2% people of this age group spend their leisure time sleeping.



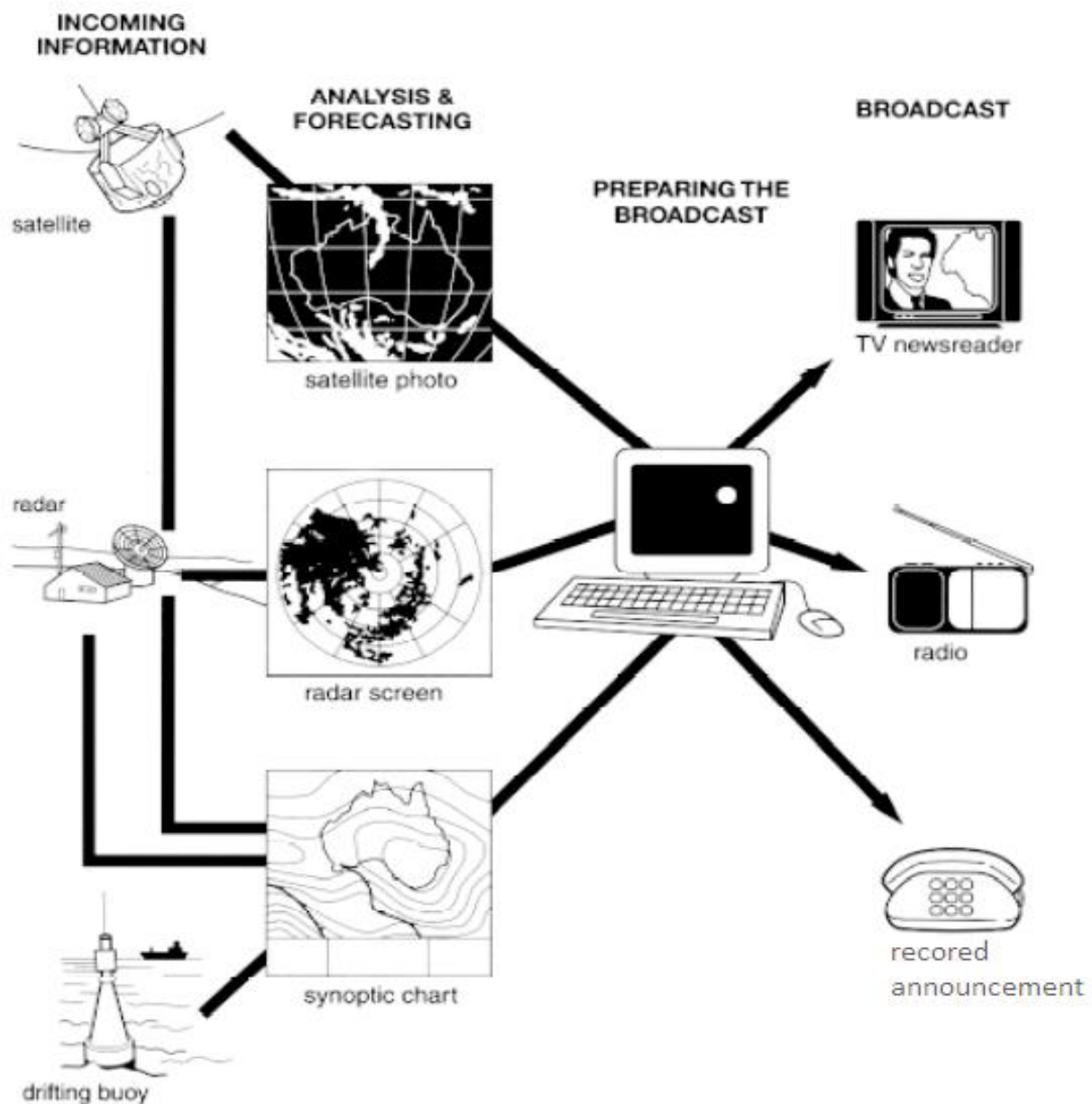
## Academic IELTS Writing task 1 Sample 26 - Australian Bureau of Meteorology collects up-to-the-minute information on the weather

» You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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.

» You should write at least 150 words.



## IELTS Writing task 1

### Sample Answer:

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 analyzed 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 are observed from the radar screens and the synoptic charts are yielded from the drifting buoys and these three types of data are fed in a computer system to analyze and prepare the weather news for broadcasting.

After than the weather 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 recorded announcement in devices like telephones.

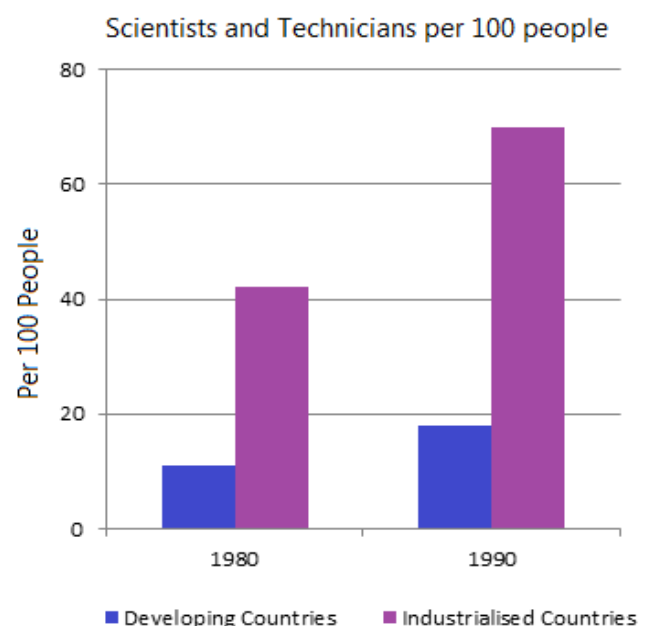
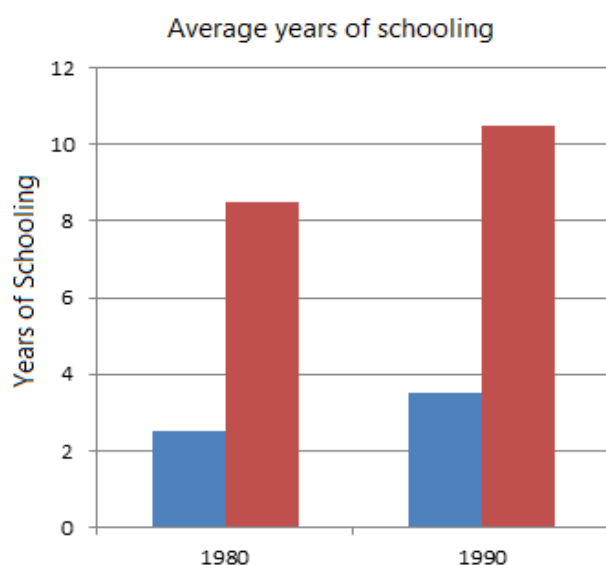
## Academic IELTS writing task 1 Sample 27 - Levels of participation in education and science in developing and industrialized countries

» You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

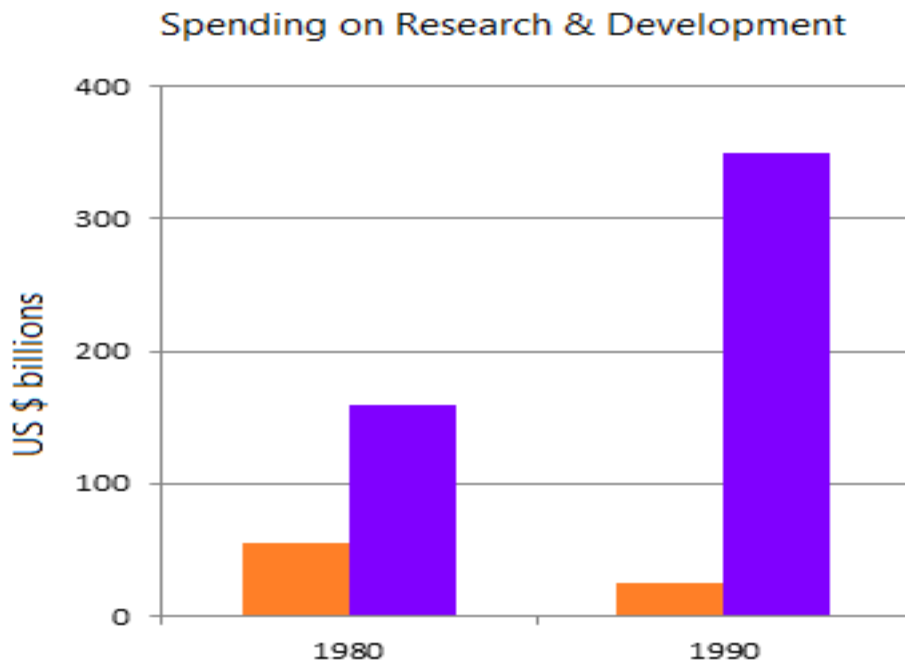
**The charts below show the levels of participation in education and science in developing and industrialized countries in 1980 and 1990.**

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

» You should write at least 150 words.



## IELTS Writing task 1



### Sample Answer:

The given bar charts compares the educational involvements of students in terms of total years of education and their participation in science related subjects and study in developing and industrialized countries from 1980 to 1990.

According to the first bar graph, the average years of schooling in developing counties was only about 2 while this was over 8 years in industrialized countries in 1980. After ten year, the number of year in school in an average increased both in the developing and industrialized countries reaching just over 3 years in developing countries while over 10 years in developed countries.

According to the second graph, the number of Scientist and Technician was much higher in developed countries than the developing countries. The percentage of Scientist and Technician in developing countries both in 1980 and 1990 was below 20 while this was around 50 on an average in developed countries.

Finally, the third graph represents that the amount spent on Research and Development in industrially developed countries was much higher than the spending in developing countries. In 1980 the spending was around 50 billion US dollar in developing countries while this amount was more than 150 billion US dollar in developed countries. Interestingly, after 10 years the spending in Research & Development in developed countries was doubled while that amount decreased almost by 50% in developing countries.

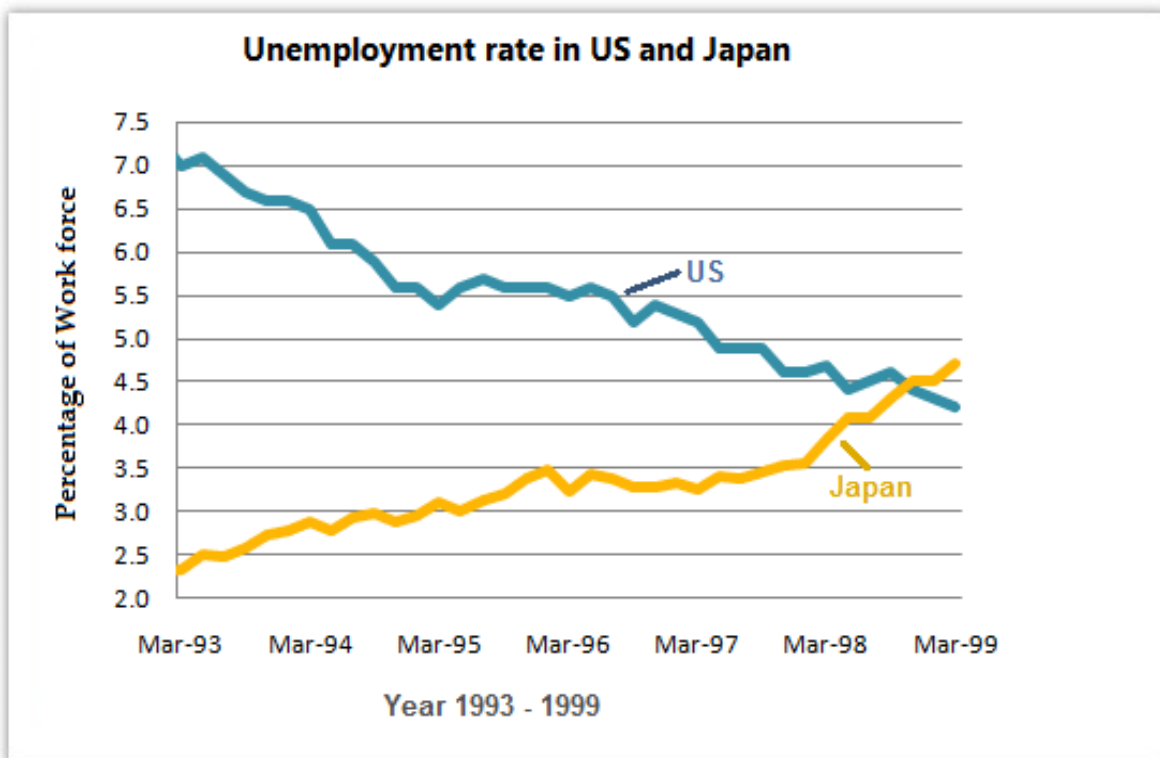
## Academic IELTS Writing task 1 Sample 28 - The graph below shows the unemployment rates in the US and Japan

» You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph below shows the unemployment rates in the US and Japan between March 1993 and March 1999.

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

» You should write at least 150 words.



### Sample Answer:

The given graph compares the unemployment rates in Japan and the USA from 1993 to 1999. As is observed from the given graph, initially in 1993, USA has a higher unemployment rate than it was in Japan but in few years, the USA managed to control this rate and got in a better position than Japan.

According to the line graphs, the unemployment rate in USA was over 7% in 1993 and over time this rate kept on decreasing. Finally in 1999, the unemployment rate in the USA decreased to just over 4.5% which shows the improvement the USA had been able to achieve. On the contrary, in 1993, Japan had about 2% unemployment rate but that kept on increasing over the year and after 6 years it reached to over 4.5%. Japanese job market showed a completely opposite trend than the USA job market.

In summary, the USA managed to control the unemployment rate better than Japan did for the given period though initially Japan had less unemployment problem than the USA.

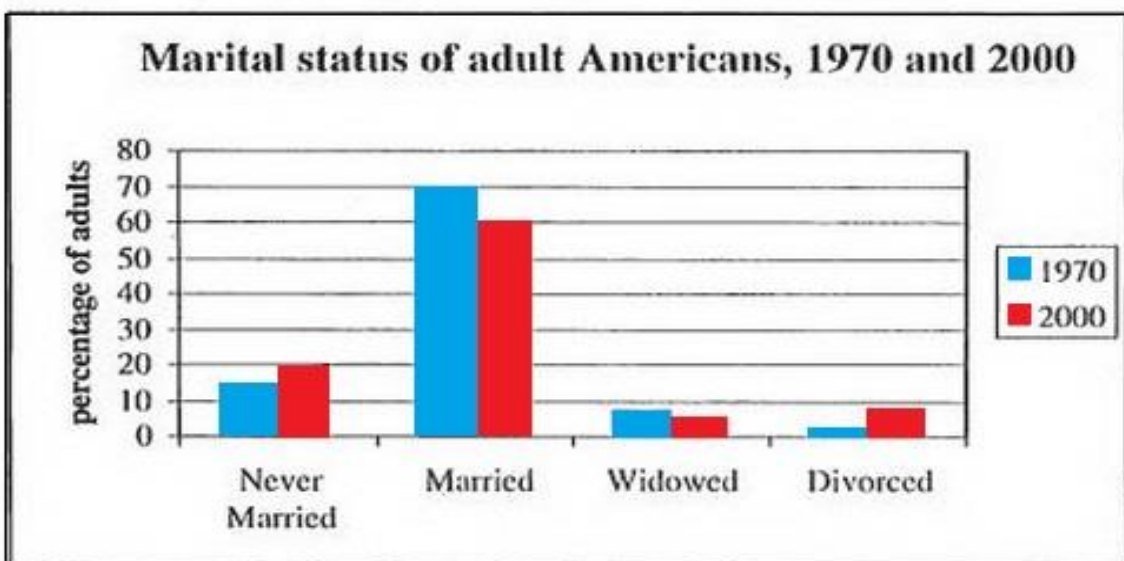
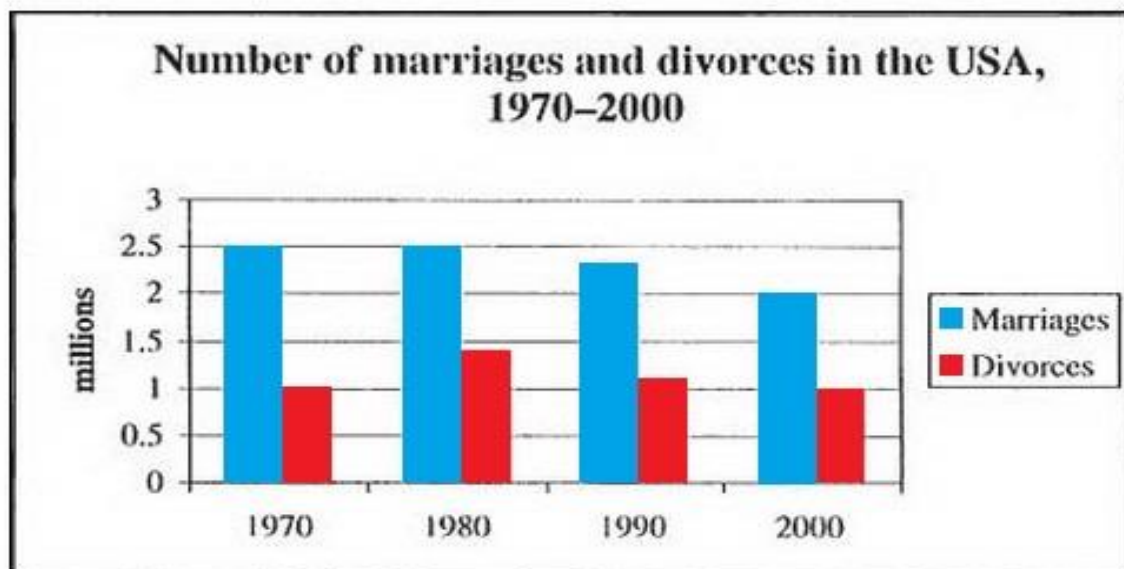
## Academic IELTS writing task 1 Sample 29 - USA marriage and divorce rates between 1970 and 2000

» You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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.

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

» Write at least 150 words.



### Sample Answer:

The given bar graphs show data on the marriage and divorce rate in the USA from 1970 to 2000 and also show the marital statuses of the US citizens in these two years.

According to the first bar graph, the marriage rate in 1970 & 1980 was 2.5 million and this rate decreased to 2 million in the year 2000. On the contrary, the divorce rate in the USA was 1 million in 1970 and this rate increased to almost 1.5 million in 1980 and after that it kept decreased to around 1 million again in the year 2000.

From the second graph, we can observe that in 1970 70% of adults were married while less than 15% never got married. The percentages of widowed and divorced people were less than 10% in this year. After 30 years, in 2000, the percentages of married population decreased by 10% and the percentage of people who either never got married or got divorced increased.

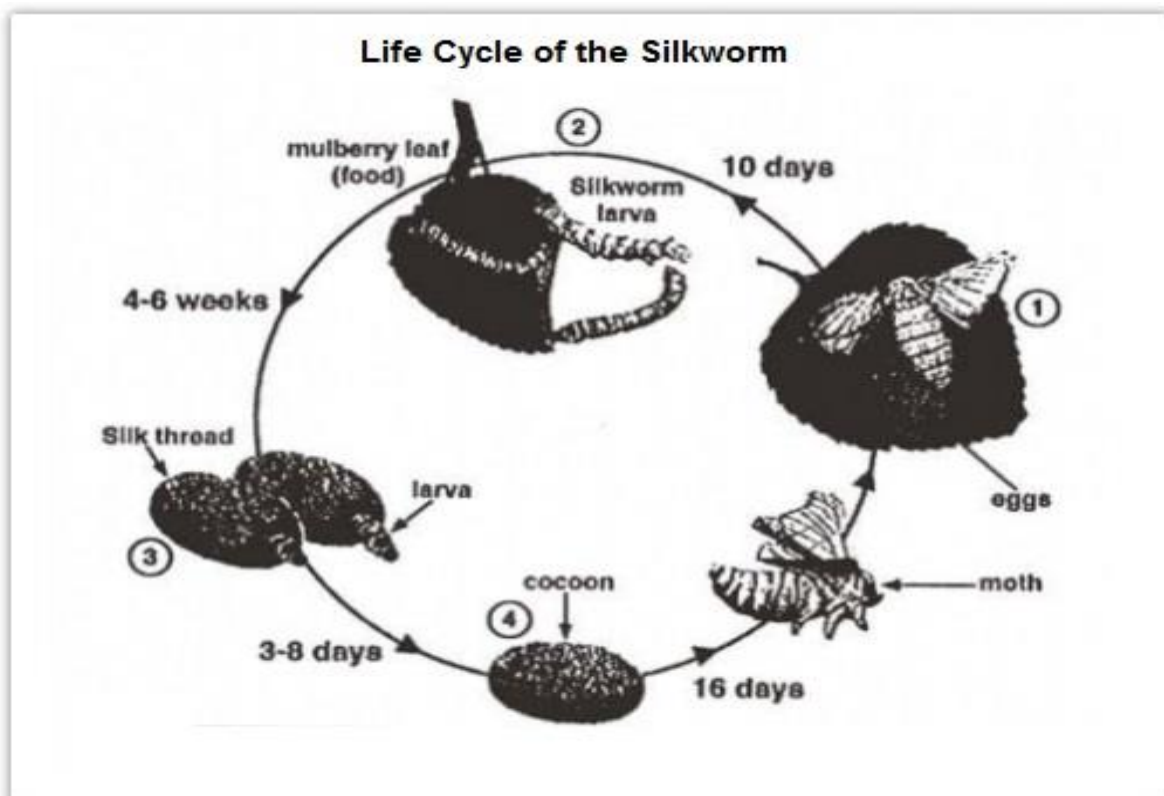
## Academic IELTS writing task 1 Sample 30 - Life cycle of the silkworm and the stages in the production of silk cloth

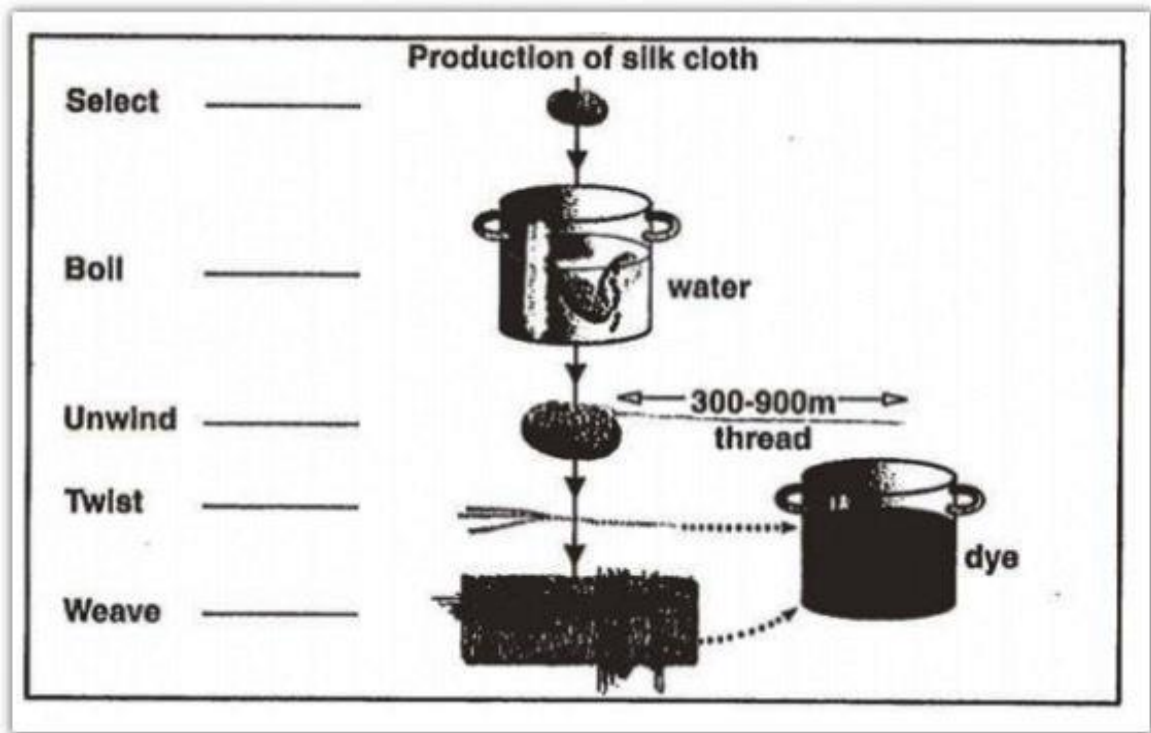
» You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The diagrams below show the life cycle of the silkworm and the stages in the production of silk cloth.

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

» Write at least 150 words.





### Sample Answer:

The given pictorials show the life cycle of the silkworm and also shows the processes of silk cloth productions.

The life cycle of a silkworm begins from the eggs laid by the mother worm and from these eggs the silkworm larvae are generated after 10 days. The silkworm larva usually eats leaf like mulberry leaf and completes the second stage of the life cycle in 4-6 weeks. In their third stage, they create silk thread shells and remain there for another 3 to 8 days and then create an oval cocoons. The cocoon-stage lasts for around 16 days and they become moth in the final stage. With time the moths become grown-up and recycle the processes again.

The second picture describes the processes of the silk cloth production which has more than 5 stages. In the initial stage, the silk thread shells of the silk worm are selected and then boiled in the next stage. After boiling in water the threads are unwinded and they are usually 300 to 900 meter long. Then these are twisted and dried and finally those are weaved to silks. The twisting, drying, weaving and then drying again process is done more than once as per necessary to produce fine quality silks.

## Academic IELTS writing task 1 Sample 31 - Why agricultural land becomes less productive

» You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

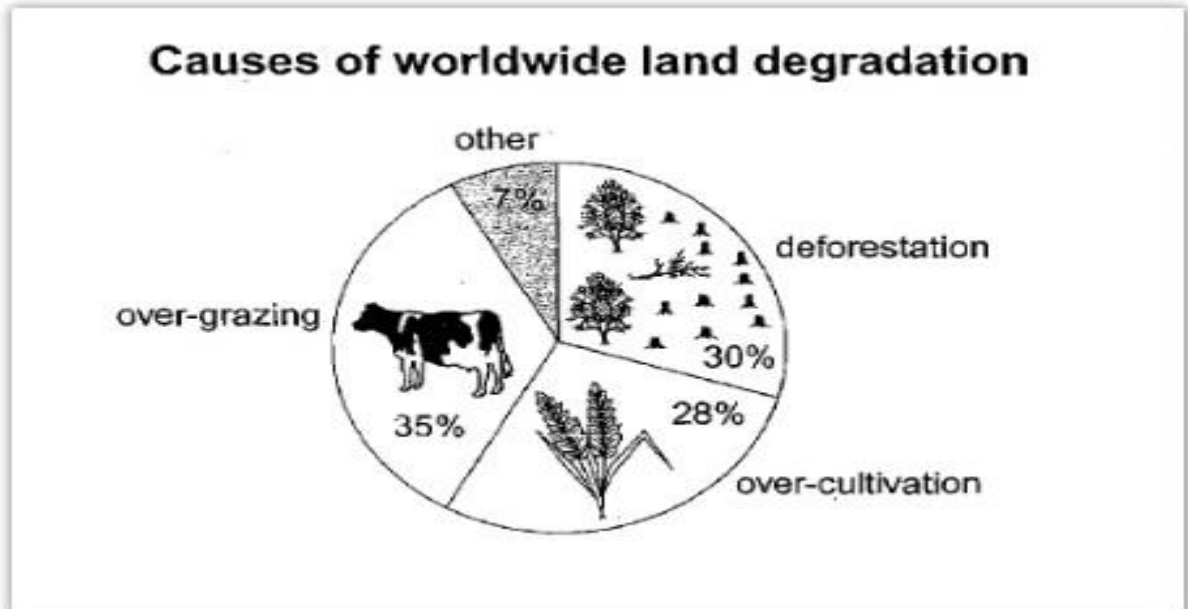
The pie chart below shows the main reasons why agricultural land becomes less productive. The table shows how these causes affected three regions of the world during the 1990s.



## IELTS Writing task I

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

» You should write at least 150 words.



**Cause of land degradation by region**

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

\*A large group of islands in the South Pacific including Australian and New Zealand

### Sample Answer:

The given information shows the main reasons of lands get less productive and also shows the effect of land losing its productivity in three different regions of the world during 1990s.

As is presented in the graphs, over-grazing & deforestation are two main reasons for lands becoming less productive and these two reasons contribute to 65% of this short of less productivity of lands. Another important reason for lands are getting less productive is over cultivations which is 28% reason for this effect. All other reasons cause 7% of this decreased productivity of land.

The reasons for which the lands degraded vary region to region and according to the table data, European lands are getting less productive by 23% in 1990s because of deforestation,



## IELTS Writing task 1

over-cultivation and over-grazing. Deforestation was the major reason why the European lands got less productive and it was 9.8% while two other reasons were around 5% to 7%. In Oceania region which comprised a large portion of South Pacific Islands, Australia and New Zealand had 13% decrease of land's procuring capability and over-cultivation was not the reason there. Finally North American countries were less affected (only 5%) for those man created reasons of land's decrease in productivity.

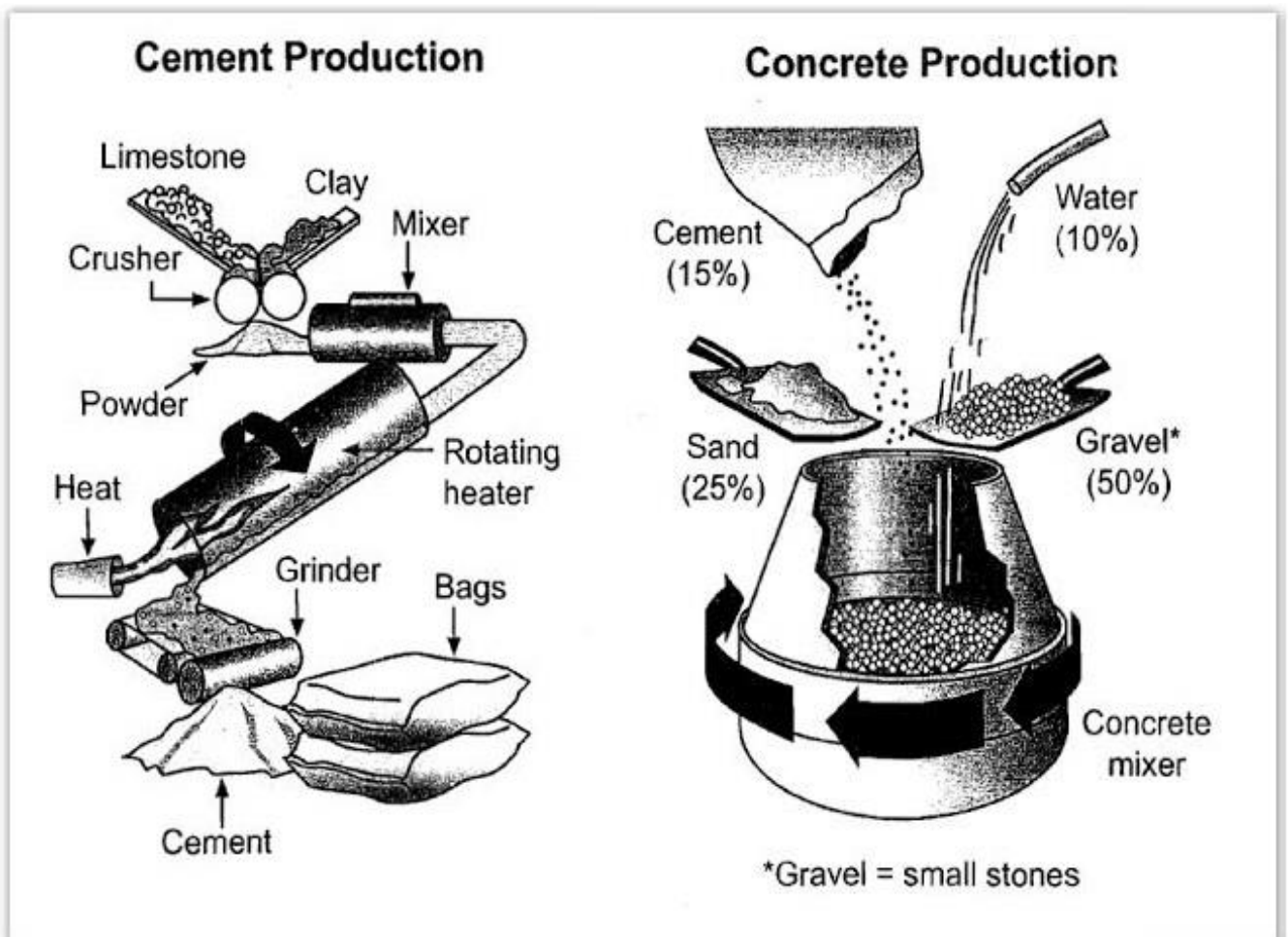
### Academic IELTS Writing task 1 Sample 32 - Stages and equipment used in the cement-making process, and how cement is used to produce concrete

» You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The diagram below shows 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.

» You should write at least 150 words.



### Sample Answer 1:

The given diagram shows the process of cement production and then how this cement is used for concrete production. As is observed from the graph, cement production involves some complex processes and concrete production is done using the water, cement and sand in a concrete mixer.

The first diagram depicts that, to produce cement first the limestone and clay are crushed and the produced powder from this is passed through a mixer. The power is then passed via a rotating heater where heat is supplied constantly and this process creates the raw cement materials which is passed on a grinder machine to finally produce the cement. The cement is then packed and marketed for sell.

The second diagram presents how the concrete is produced for housing and building work. In the first stage, 15% cement, 10% water, 25% sand and 50% small stones are mixed in a concrete mixer machine and the machine rotates fast to have the ingredients mixed together to create the concrete.

### Sample Answer 2:

The two diagrams illustrate the cement-making process. We can see from the given illustration that cement is manufactured first, and then it's used in the concrete production.

In the first diagram, we can see that limestone is the raw material with which clay added. Firstly, the two materials are crushed to form the powder. Then this powder passes through a mixer and a heater through which the powder is exposed to flame. The powder now is in the form of paste. This paste is grinded to be cement to pass through the last process; packing in bags.

The second diagram shows that cement can be used to produce concrete. This process is simpler than cement production; concrete is a mixture of: 15% cement, 10 % water, 25% sand and 50 % small stones which is named as "Gravel". The four elements are poured in a huge mixer which rotates producing concrete. We can see that once the cement is produced after several steps and equipment, it can be used in other less complicated processes, for instance, concrete production.

## Academic IELTS Writing task 1 Sample 33 - Ages of the populations of Yemen and Italy In 2000 and projections for 2050

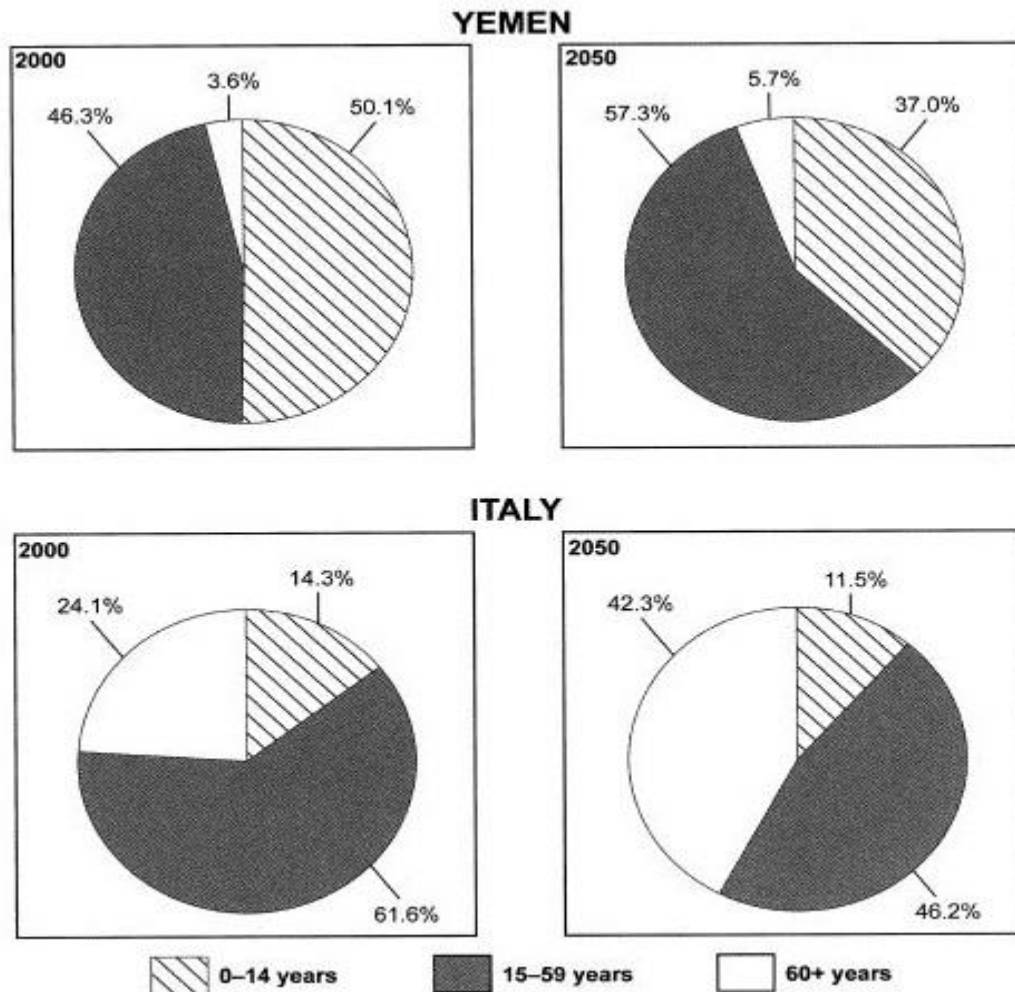
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

**The charts below give Information on the ages of the populations of Yemen and Italy In 2000 and projections for 2050.**

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

You should write at least 150 words.

## IELTS Writing task 1



### Sample Answer 1:

The given pie charts show data on the population ages in Yemen and Italy in the year 2000 and also projected these portions of population for the year 2050.

According to the given data, more than half of the population of Yemen was below 14 years old in the year 2000. In this same year their population from 15 to 59 years old was just over 46% and only about 3% of their population was over 60 years old. In this year there were one-fourth population in Italy over 60 years old and more than 60% of their population was from 15 to 59 years old. The percentage of aged people in Italy was much higher than Yemen in 2000. Finally the percentage of population up to 14 years in Italy was less than 15% in this year was.

The pie charts also give the projection of the percentage of population based on age group for the year 2050 and according to this projection the percentage of younger people in Yemen would decrease while the number of aged people over 60 years would increase only by 2%. On the contrary, the aged people in Italy in 2050 would be more than 40% while they would have less young people.

## IELTS Writing task 1

### Sample Answer 2:

The pie charts illustrate the proportion of populations in Yemen and Italy according to 3 different age groups in 2000, with future forecast for 2050. It can be seen that in both countries the general trend is for a predicted increase in population of people aged 60+ and a decrease in those aged 0-14 by 2050.

Looking at Yemen in 2000, around half of the population was aged 0-14 but this is predicted to decline by 13% by 2050. On the contrary, the 60+ age group will increase by 2% by 2050 to a figure of 5.7%. Likewise, those aged 15-59 years is forecast to increase from 46.3% to 57.3%.

Turning now to Italy in 2000, there is a similar rise predicted for 60 plus age group; from around 24% in 2000 to 42.3% by 2050. The 0-14 age-groups, like in Yemen, is predicted to decrease by around 3% by 2050 to a figure of 11.5%. Those aged 15-59 years is forecast to plummet by about 15% to a figure of 46.2%.

To conclude, in Yemen and Italy we would expect to observe an increase in elderly in 60+ by 2050. By contrast, it is predicted that the 0-14 age group would plummet by 2050.

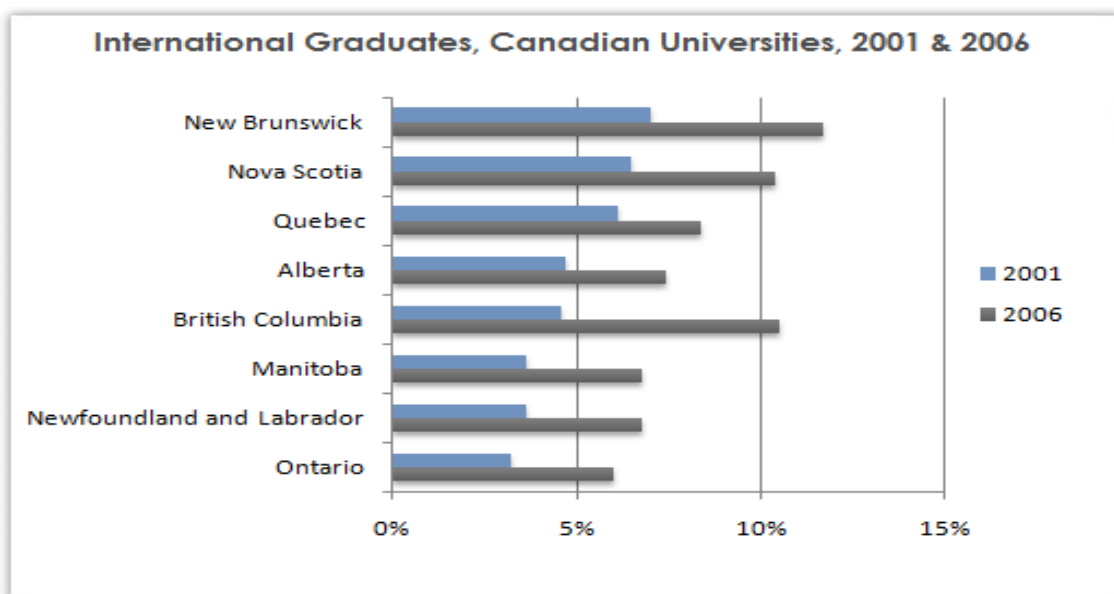
### Academic IELTS writing task 1 Sample 34 - Percentage change in the share of international students among university graduates

» You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

**The chart below shows the percentage change in the share of international students among university graduates in different Canadian provinces between 2001 and 2006.**

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

» Write at least 150 words.



## IELTS Writing task I

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### Sample Answer:

The given line graph shows data on the international students in eight different provinces of Canadian Universities between 2001 and 2006. As is presented in the graph, the percentage of international students among those provinces increased significantly.

According to the given data, New Brunswick had about 7% share of international students in 2001 which was the largest percentage. In this year, Nova Scotia and Quebec both had more than 5% share of international students. All other provinces listed in the graph had less than 5% share of those international students.

After 5 years in 2006, the percentages of international students in these provinces increased significantly and New Brunswick had the highest percentage of international students (about 12%) while Nova Scotia and British Columbia both had over 10% such students. The percentage of international students in all other provinces increased noticeably and these shares were between 6% - 8%.

In summary, more international students went to study in Canadian Universities in 2006 than 2001 and New Brunswick and British Columbia were two most favourite provinces for them in 2006.