IELTS Charts (Bar Graph)

Introduction: The easiest way to write an introduction is to paraphrase the task sentence and it can be done by using synonyms. We can add or change the information regarding type of the graph, title of the graph, period of the graph and scale of the graph.

Introduction 1: The bar graph illustrates the weekly income consumed by families in a particular country on eight different items in the years of 1968 and 2018. The data is measured in percentages.

Introduction 2: The given bar chart shows the percentage of weekly income disbursement on eight different things in a country in 1968 and 2018.

Introduction 3: The provided bar chart illustrates the proportion of weekly income expenditure across eight different categories in a country for the years 1968 and 2018.

Overview: Choose 2-4 most significant features you observe and write them in general terms. Main features are highest/lowest, increasing/decreasing trend, overall significant difference or similarities, Volatile or fluctuation situation or any significant exceptions

Overview 1:

It is evident that in 1968, families spent the highest portion of their weekly budget on food, whereas leisure emerged as the predominant category in 2018. However, spending on fuel and power remained relatively low in both years.

Overview 2:

It is clear that the weekly cost of food was the highest for families in 1968, while the highest category turned out to be leisure in 2018. However, spending on fuel and power remained relatively low in both years.

Overview 3:

It is clear that the weekly cost of food was the highest for families in 1968, while the highest category turned out to be leisure in 2018. However, spending on fuel and power remained relatively low in both years. Although all categories experienced changes, household goods remained unchanged.

Overview 4:

Overall, the weekly cost of food was the highest for families in 1968, whereas leisure activities dominated weekly income in 2018. Spending on fuel and power was the lowest in both years. Moreover, expenditure on food, clothing and footwear, personal goods, and fuel and power declined, while showing an opposite trend for others except household goods, which remained unchanged.

Body 1:

According to the chart, families spent 35% of their weekly income on food in 1968, while in 2018, this proportion fell to around 17%. Expenditure on clothing and footwear, as well as personal goods, was reduced by half in 2018, with figures showing exactly 5% for clothing and 4% for personal goods. Additionally, the least expenditure was on fuel and power, at 4% in 2018, with a slight decrease from 1968.

Body 2:

By contrast, leisure activities experienced a noticeable rise of 13% from 1968 to 2018, reaching nearly 23%. However, in 2018, housing and transport accounted for 20% and 14% of total expenditure, respectively, which was almost double their proportions in 1968. Meanwhile, expenditure on household goods remained stable at 8% in both years.

**Complete task:**

The provided bar chart illustrates the proportion of weekly income expenditure across eight different categories in a country for the years 1968 and 2018.

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The chart below gives information about how families in one country spent their weekly income in 1968 and in 2018.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. Write at least 150 words.

