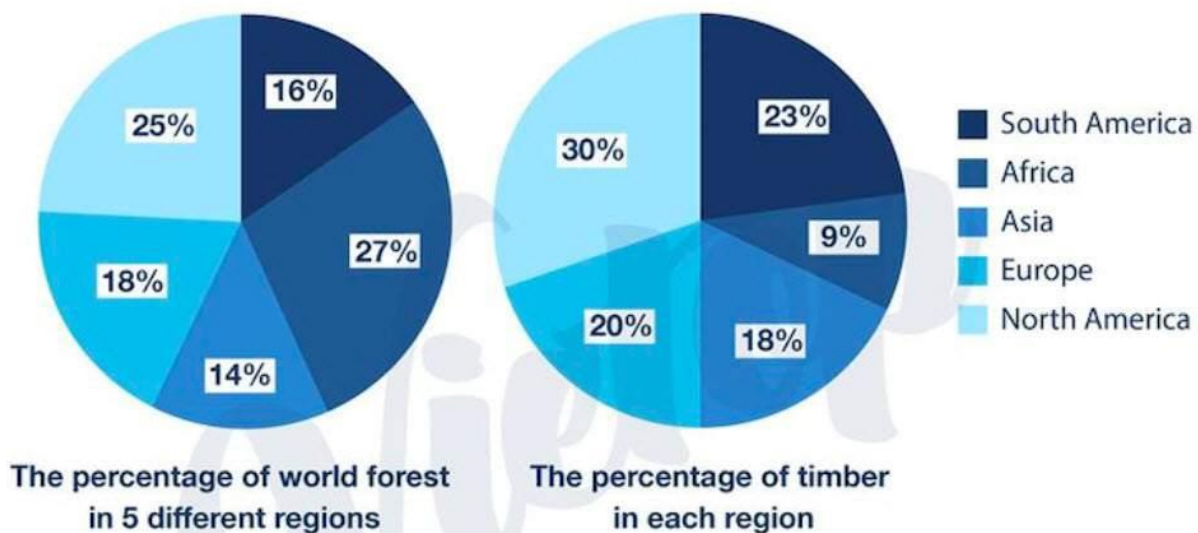


## IELTS Task 1 Essay: The World's Forests

<https://ieltscuecard.trendinggyan.com/>

The pie charts give information about the world's forest in five different regions. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



The pie charts break down information about the world's forests and timber by continent. Looking at the world as a whole, it is clear that Africa and North America have the most woodlands, followed by Europe, South America, and Asia. Africa, on the other hand, has the least amount of timber, while North America has the most.

Looking first at North America and Africa, the former continent accounts for 25% of the world's forest, while the latter accounts for 27%. In terms of timber, North America has a slightly higher figure (30 percent) and Africa has a much lower figure (9 percent).

In the other regions, the forest and timber ratios are more balanced. European countries account for 18% of the world's forests and 20% of its timber. South America has a marginally lower forest share of 16 percent and a moderately greater wood share of 23 percent. Therefore, Asian forests account for 14% of the global total and 18% of all timber.

## IELTS Essay Task 1: Age Groups and Cinema Attendance

The line chart shows average attendance at the cinema among various age groups in the US from 2000 to 2011.



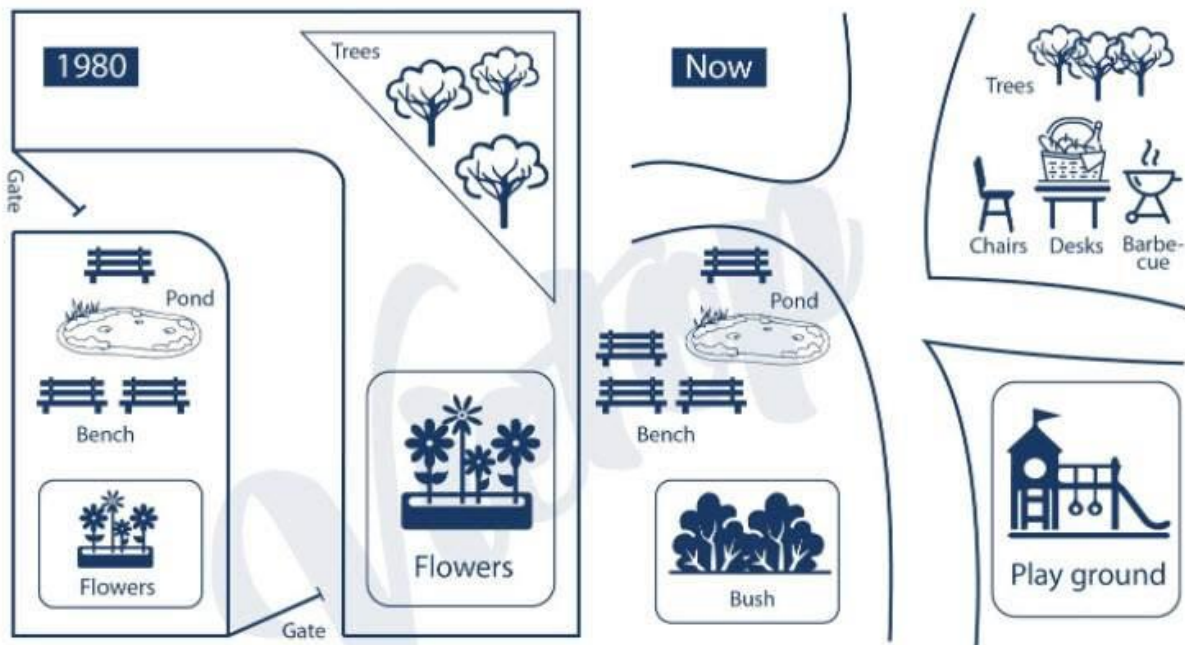
Between 2000 and 2011, the line chart depicts numbers for movie attendance among various age categories in the United States. In general, visitation has increased for all age categories, with younger individuals, particularly teenagers and young adults, watching movies the most frequently. People started going to the movies less regularly as they became older.

Those aged 15 to 24 had a tiny edge over the other demographics at the start of the period, with 15% going to the movies. This proportion subsequently progressively increased to more than 30% by 2004, fluctuating between 35% and 50% for the next several years before reaching 52 percent. Theater attendance from the age of 35 and up, on the other hand, was modest but climbed consistently beginning at 1% and increasing steadily.

The trends for 7-14 and 25-35-year-old film goers were comparable throughout, with the former starting twice as high at 10%. Attendance was thereafter variable but only slightly higher overall until 2005, when it jumped to 30%, followed by a peak of 38% in 2010 and a final total of 30% in 2011. The latter group showed an unstable trajectory with comparable percentages, overlapped with the aforementioned age bracket twice, and ended the period with a partial recovery to the same 30% level.

# Map of a Park

The map below describes changes to a park in 1980 and now.

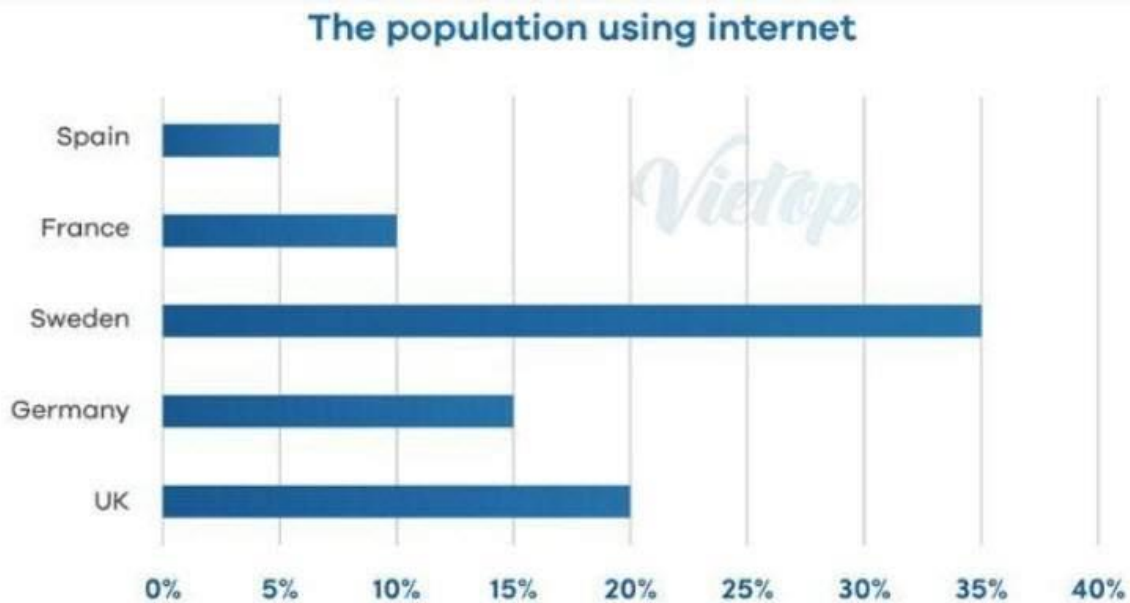


The map depicts changes to a park between 1980 and today. Looking at the park as a whole, it is clear that it has been more developed for tourists, with more recreational space for outdoor eating, seating, and playing. The sole omission concerns the flowers.

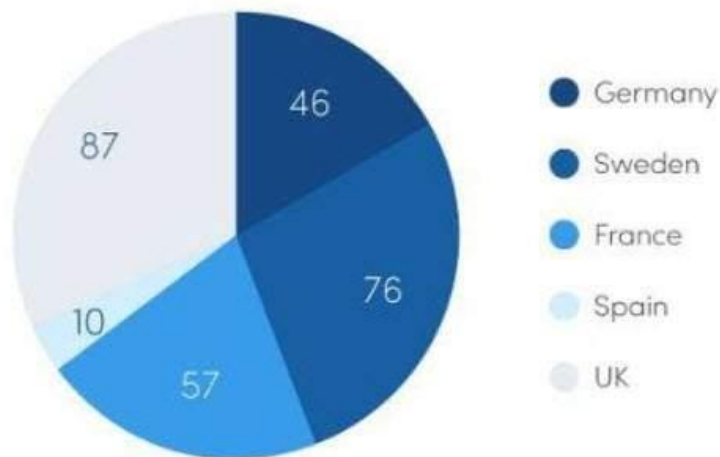
There was two way entrance on the west and south side and a pond surrounded by three benches in 1980. But now, The gate is no longer there, the path is less straight, and there are additional benches around the pond. There are two additional roads coming from the top and right of the diagram, which separate a space with trees, chairs, desks, and barbeque possibilities (previously only containing trees).

A playground has taken the place of a flowerbed in the bottom right corner of the map. A second flowerbed on the bottom left of the pond has been replaced with wild shrub.

## IELTS Task 1 Essay: Internet Use



**The Average spending on shopping on the Internet  
per person (€)**



The bar chart illustrates the percentage of internet users by country, and the pie chart shows how much money people in those same nations spent on average when buying online. Looking at the data as a whole, it is clear that Sweden had by far the highest proportion of its people utilising the internet, followed by the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and Spain. There were minor disparities in spending, with the UK spending the most, followed by Sweden, France, Germany, and Spain, which had a small figure overall.

First, according to the table, 35 percent of Swedish inhabitants used the internet. This percentage was over double that of the United Kingdom (20%), and each succeeding nation was 5% lower, with Germany at 15%, France at 10%, and Spain at 5%.

In terms of spending, the United Kingdom had the highest amount (87), slightly higher than Sweden's total of 76. There was a significant decline to France at 57 and Germany at 46. Spain lags well below the other countries, with citizens spending only \$10 per person on average.

## IELTS Task 1 Essay: International Students in Canada and the USA

The tables show how many international students studies in Canada and the United States by country of origin.

CANADA	Country of Origin	2002	2003	Change
	China	5,400	7,850	+45%
	The USA	5,000	5,450	+9%
	India	2,100	2,835	+35%
	Total	59,870	70,004	+17%

USA	Country of Origin	2002	2003	Change
	China	110,000	116,600	+6%
	India	200,000	182,000	-9%
	Canada	31,000	33,170	+7%
	Total	581,600	592,230	+2%

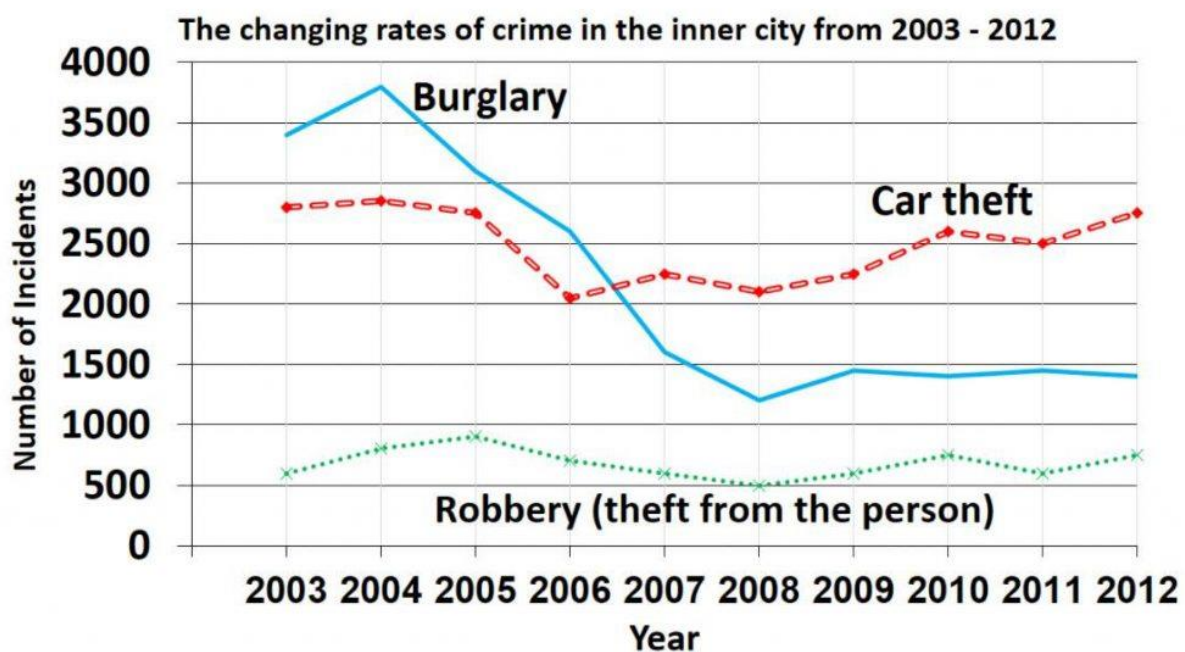
The data for international students studying in Canada and the United States in 2002 and 2003 are shown in the table. Overall, it is clear that data for all countries grew, with the exception of those travelling to the United States from India. Furthermore, there were much more international students in the United States, despite the fact that overall growth in Canada was higher.

In 2002, there were 5,400 international students from China in Canada, a figure that increased by 45 percent the following year to 7,850. In contrast, in the United States, this figure increased by only 6% to 116,600. There were more Indian students in the US both years (200,000 in 2002 and 182,000 in 2003, a

-9 percent reduction), but there were less in Canada, despite a 35% increase (2,100 and 2,835 for each year).

The number of American students in Canada increased by 9 percent, from 5,000 to 5,450, while Canadian students increased by a corresponding 7 percent, to 33,170. Finally, the overall number of international students in Canada jumped by 17 percent, or more than 11,000, to 70,004, while in the United States, the figure increased by only 2 percent, to 592,230.

The chart below shows the changes that took place in three different areas of crime in New Port city center from 2003 to 2012.



The line chart depicts data on robberies, car thefts, and burglaries in New Port city centre from 2003 to 2012. Overall, it is clear that burglaries have decreased considerably and have been supplanted as the most common crime by car thefts, which have decreased marginally overall. Robberies were the least common throughout, but they also increased slightly.

Burglaries occurred at a rate of about 3,500 per year in 2003. This figure then peaked at 3,750 the following year before plummeting to a low of 1,100 in 2008 and hovering around this level until the end of the period. Car thefts, on the other hand, began the period lower (2,800), dropped to 2,000 in 2006, and then grew with slight fluctuations to 2,750 by 2012.

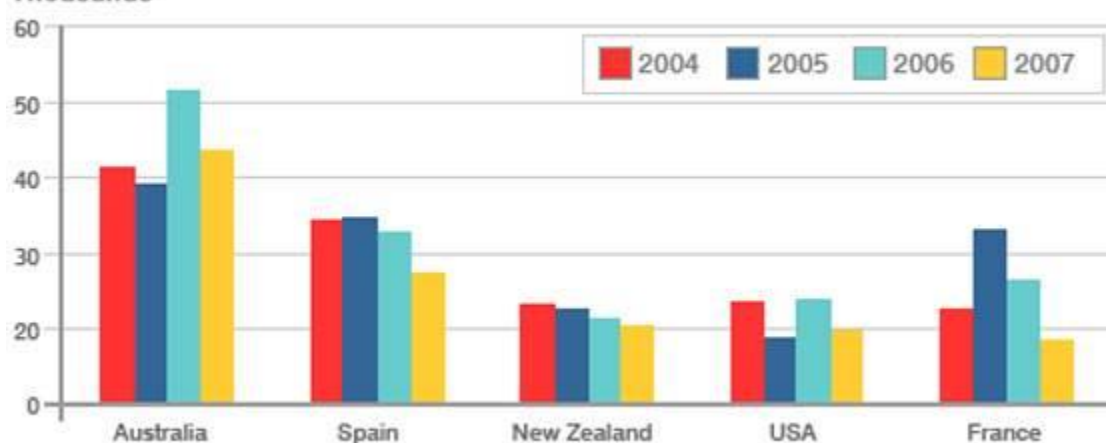


Robbery was the least common type of crime. Statistics showed that there were slightly over 500 robberies in 2003, and that the number of robberies stayed under 1000 for the whole time period studied, peaking at 750 in 2012.

## IELTS Task 1 Essay: British Emigration

**BRITISH EMIGRATION TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS - 2004-2007**

Thousands



SOURCE: International Passenger Survey/ONS

The bar chart compares emigration from the United Kingdom to five countries. From a broad perspective, it is clear that emigration to Australia was the most common during this time period. With the exception of Australia, all countries saw a decrease in British immigrants.

Australia and Spain were the countries that accepted the most British, with the former starting at over 40,000 in 2004 and declining slightly in 2005 before surging to over 50,000 in 2006 and falling back to around 44,000 by the end of the term. The latter, on the other hand, began around 34,000, rose slowly the following year, and then steadily declined to under 30,000 in 2007.

The other nations, beginning with New Zealand (which fell steadily from 23,000 to 21,000 in 2007) and the United States (which fell abruptly from the same starting point to under 20,000 in 2005, more than recovered to 24,000, and then fell again to 20,000), remained below 30,000 British emigrants. In France the first year, there was a fast increase of 10,000 immigrants to 33,000 before a dramatic decline to under 20,000, the lowest total of all countries.