

20 actual Writing task 1 questions with sample answers

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Đề thi IELTS Writing task 1 ngày thi 20.07.2017 (Table)

The table below gives information on visitor statistics for 1996, 1998 and 2000 for various World Heritage sites in Australia

Site	1996	1998	2000
Great Barrier Reef	1,670,000	2,950,000	3,200,000
Central Eastern Rainforest Reserve	810,000	790,000	770,000
Blue Mountains	526,000	565,000	581,000
Tasmania Wilderness	450,000	475,000	483,000
Shark Bay	84,000	102,000	89,000
Macquarie Island	350	310	330

The table compares the number of people who paid visits to six World Heritage sites in Australia from 1996 to 2000.

It is clear that the period witnessed the increase in the quantity of travelers visiting those places, except Central Eastern Rainforest Reserve and Macquarie Island. Great Barrier Reef was the most attractive tourist destination over the period shown.

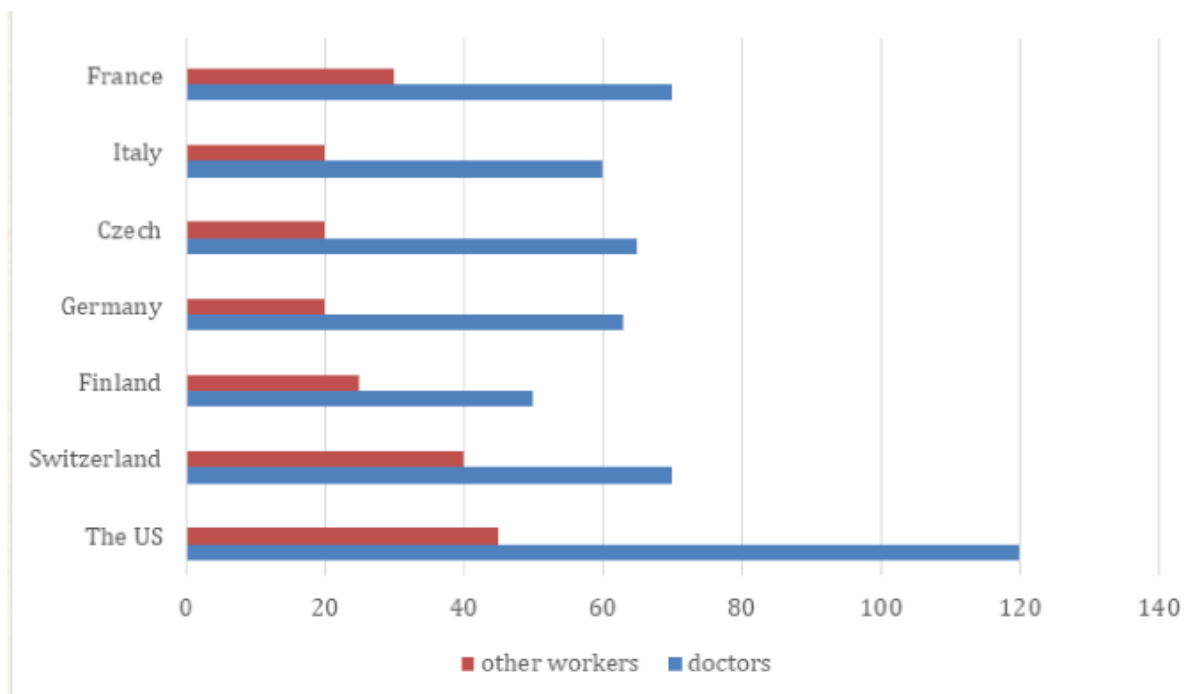
In 1996, Great Barrier Reef appealed to 1,670,000 tourists, doubling the figure for Rainforest Reserve located in the Central Eastern which attracted only 810,000 people. Over the four-year period, visitor statistics for Great Barrier Reef increased moderately to nearly 3,000,000 in 1998 before another 200,000 climb from that time to 2000. In contrast, there was a minimal fall in the figure for Rainforest Reserve to 790,000 and 770,000 respectively.

Many fewer travelers visited the other destinations in comparison with the two first ones. Roughly 500,000 people went to Blue Mountains and Tasmania Wilderness each, which went up to 581,000 and 483,000 in 2000. In comparison, 84,000 travelers selected Shark Bay in 1996, exponentially higher than Macquarie Island's with only 350 visitors. While the former showed a rise to 89,000, the latter dropped marginally to only 330 in the end of the period.

(200 words)

Đề thi IELTS Writing task 1 ngày thi 03.03.2018 (Bar chart)

The chart below shows the annual pay (thousands of US dollars) for doctors and other workers in seven countries in 2004



The bar chart compares the payment each year for doctors and other workers in different nations in 2004.

Overall, the US paid the largest annual salary for both positions and also recorded the widest gap between these two figures. Doctors' salaries were always higher than other workers'.

In 2004, annual payment for doctors in the US was 120 thousand US dollars, which nearly tripled the amount of money that other workers in this country received. The figures for doctors in France and Switzerland were equal, at about 70 thousand US dollars, but other workers in the former were paid lower than in the latter, at about 40 and 30 thousand dollars.

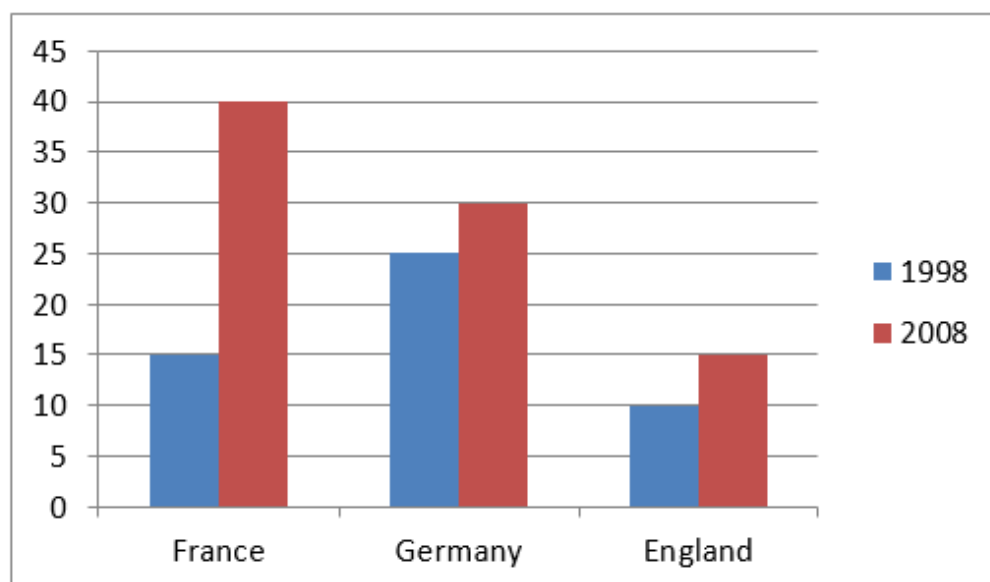
In Germany and Czech, doctors were offered roughly 65 thousand dollars each year, compared to 60 in Italy. The lowest payment for this job was found in Finland, with only 50 thousand US dollars. Meanwhile, this nation offered a higher annual payment for other workers, at 25 thousand US dollars, than in Italy, Czech and Germany where they were offered equally, at 20 thousand dollars.

(176 words)

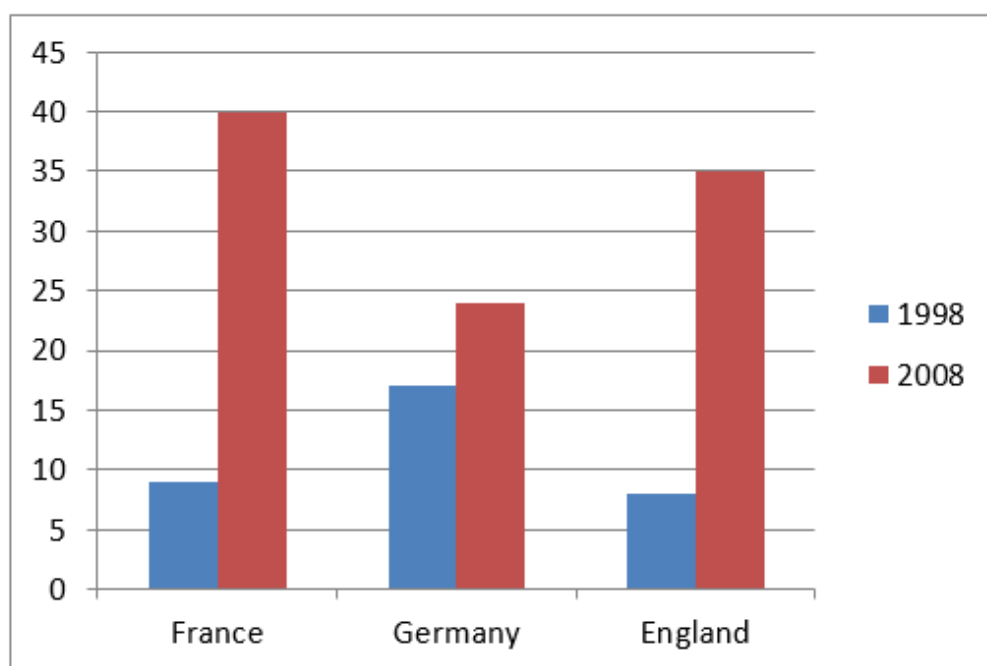
Đề thi IELTS Writing task 1 ngày thi 11.02.2017 (Bar charts)

The charts show the percentage of income spent on food and other goods in 3 European countries from 1998 – 2008.

1. Food



2. Other goods



The two bar charts compare the proportion of income paid for food and other goods in France, Germany and England in two years, 1998 and 2008.

Overall, a higher percentage of earnings was used for those two categories in each country over the 10-year period. In 1998, Germany recorded the highest proportions of spending but in 2008, the figures for France ranked top.

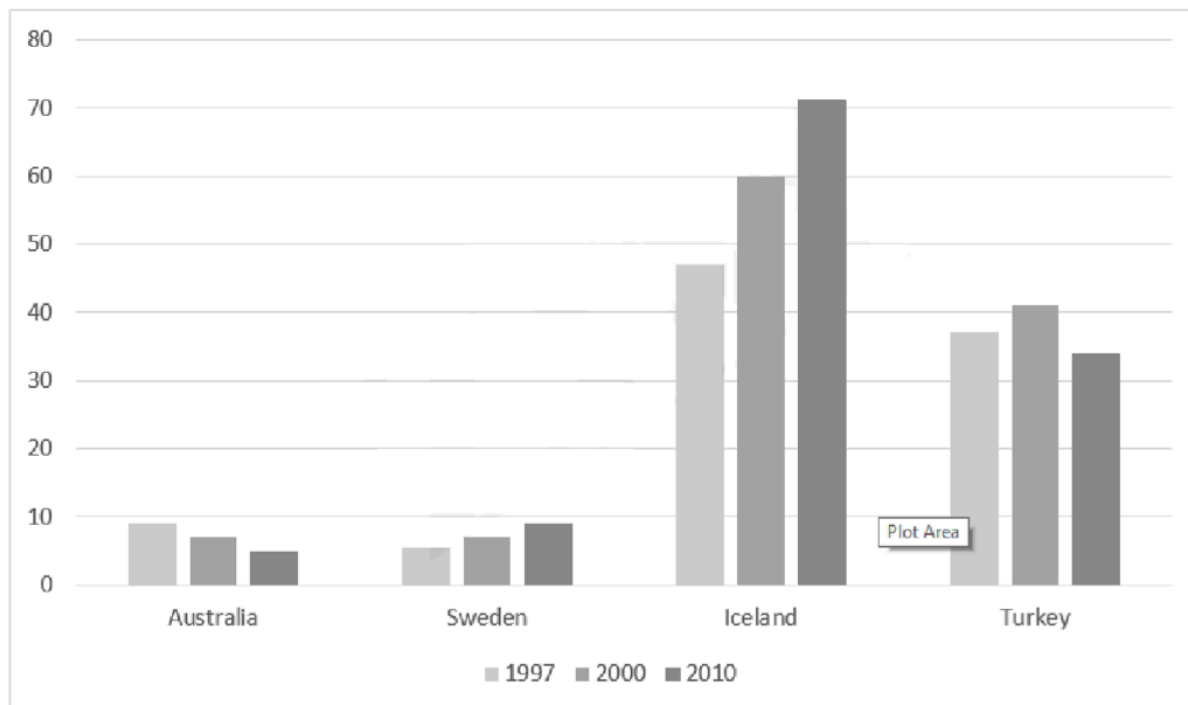
As for food, Germans expended a quarter of their income on this category in 1998, which increased by only 5% after 10 years. However, France experienced the most significant increase from 15% to reach a peak of 40% in 2008. In England, they did not allocate much of their income for this category, at 10% and 15% respectively.

In terms of other goods, roughly 17% of income in Germany went on this group, doubling the figures in France and England. However, after a decade, while Germany only recorded a marginal increase of just over 5%, spending of France and England took up 40% and 35% respectively.

(169 words)

Đề thi IELTS Writing task 1 ngày thi 12.01.2017 (Bar chart)

The chart shows the proportion of renewable energy in total energy supply in four countries from 1997 to 2010



The bar chart compares the proportion of renewable energy used in Australia, Sweden, Iceland and Turkey in three years, 1997, 2000 to 2010.

It is clear that Iceland had the highest renewable energy consumption over the period shown. The percentages of this energy source in the total energy supply increased in Iceland and Sweden but decreased in Australia and Turkey.

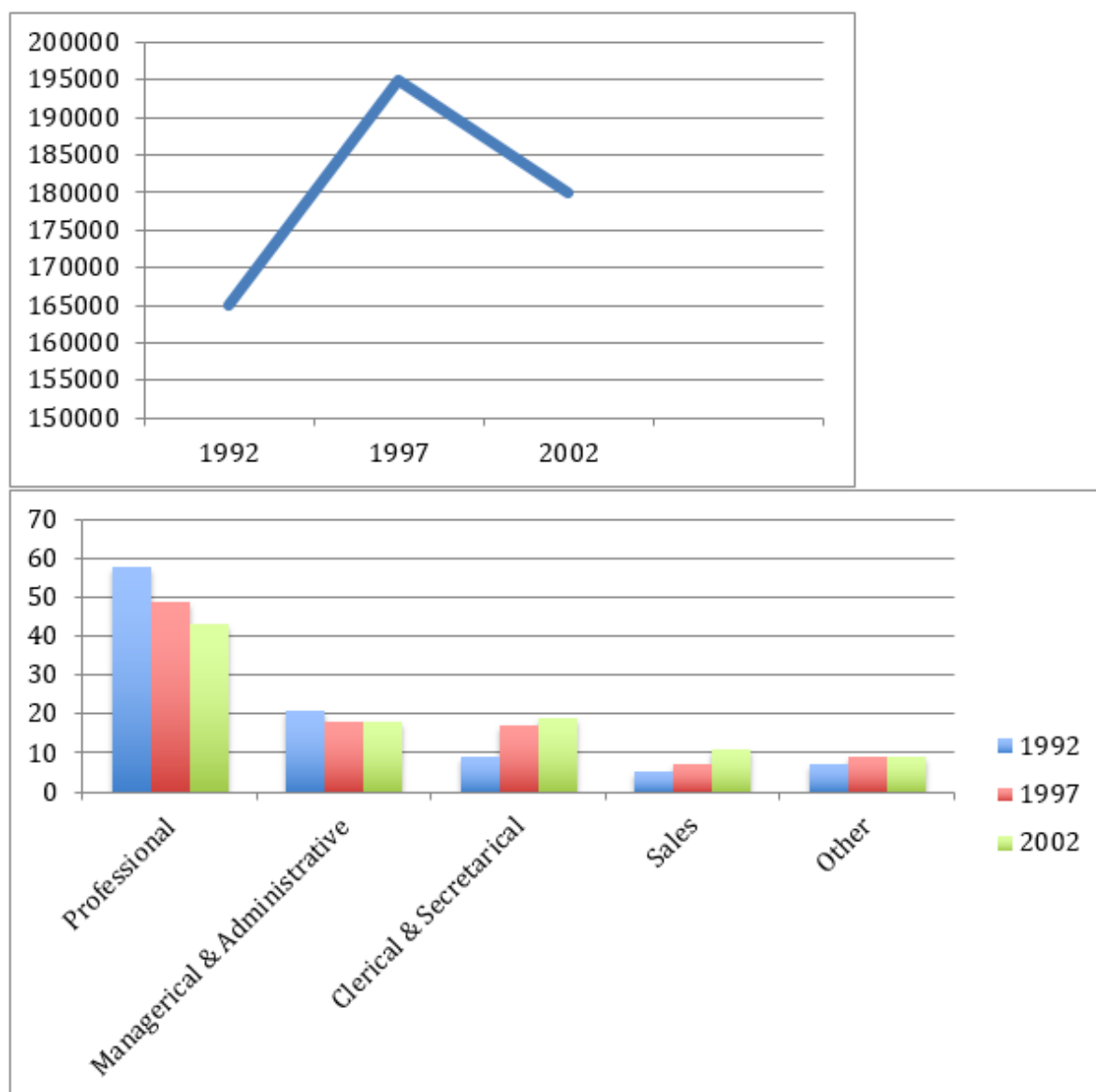
In 1997, nearly a half of total energy consumed in Iceland was renewable, which climbed gradually by around 12% each period and still ranked top. In comparison, renewable energy accounted for roughly 37% of the total supply in Turkey in 1997, but then this figure rose to just over 40% in 2000 before a decline to around 34% in 2010.

Australia and Sweden only used a trivial percentage of renewable energy. Under 10% of the total energy supply in the former was renewable, which declined marginally to a half in 2010. However, the opposite was true for Sweden.

(158 words)

Đề thi IELTS Writing task 1 ngày thi 03.08.2017 (Mixed)

The graph and the chart give information about the number of new graduates and their employment in the UK from 1992 to 2002.



The line graph shows the number of graduates in the UK and the bar chart compares their occupations between 1992 and 2002.

Overall, the quantity of UK students graduating from university increased in the first five years before declining in the later five-year period. Most students worked in professional fields.

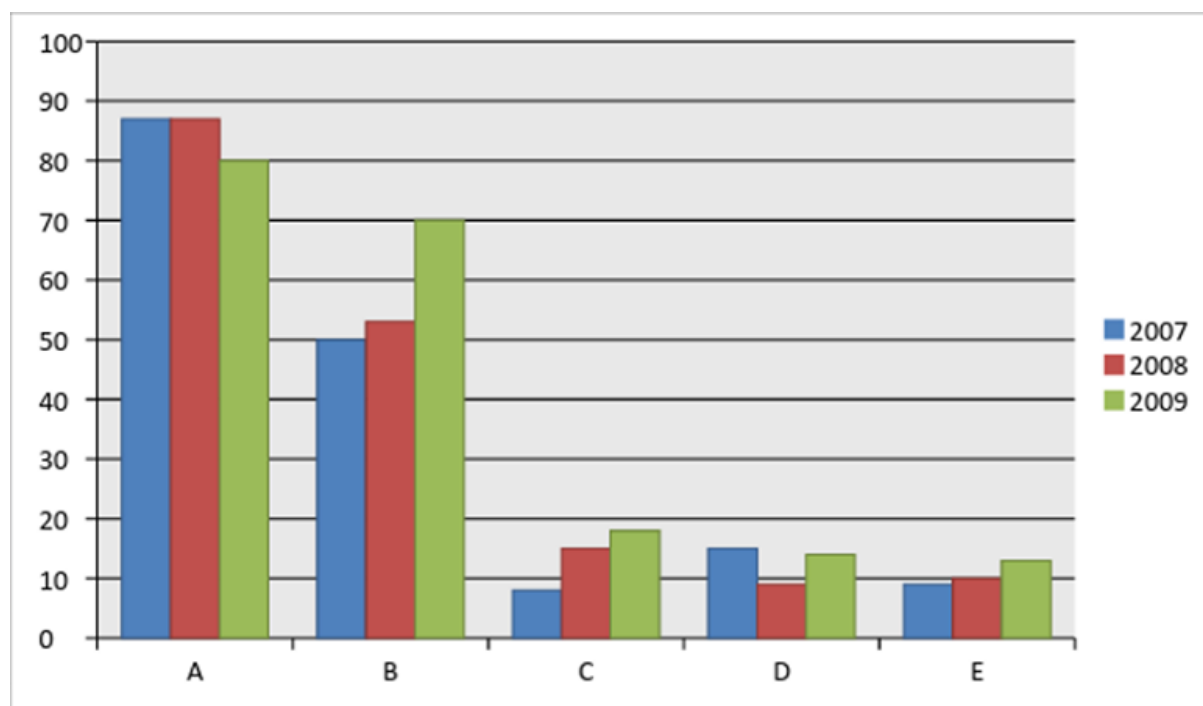
Looking at the line graph, about 165 thousand students graduates from university in 1992, which increased by 30 thousand after five years. Then, this figure declined to 180 thousand at the end of this period.

In terms of the bar chart, just under 60% of graduates worked in professional positions, which declined by about 5% each five-year period. The similar trend was repeated in the figure for managers and administrators, but its figure was only equal to a third. In contrast, despite a rise, the percentages of students working as clerks & secretaries, sales and others were trivial, ranging from about 5% to 18% only.

(155 words)

Đề thi IELTS Writing task 1 ngày thi 06.05.2017 (Bar chart)

The chart below shows the number of films produced by five countries in three years.



The bar chart compares the production of films in five nations from 2007 to 2009.

Obviously, A was the largest film producer among those countries in this period. The numbers of films that B, C and E produced increased over that time, but the figures for A and D showed some fluctuations.

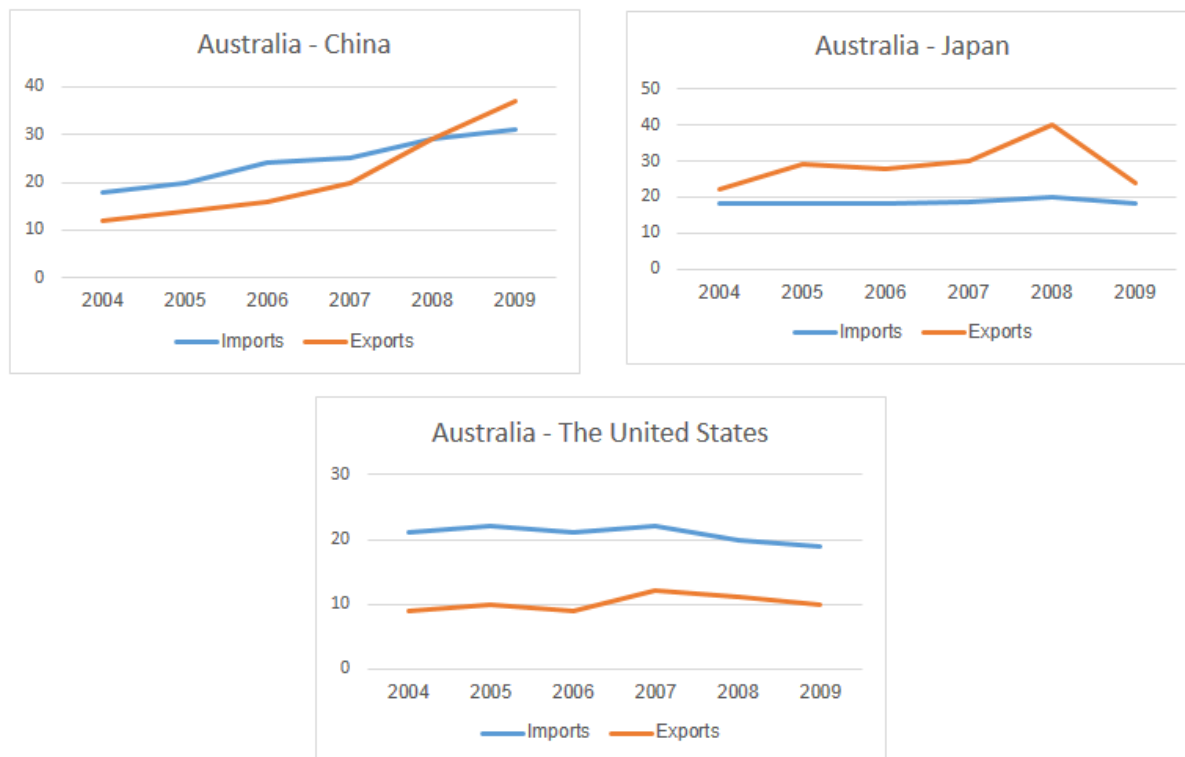
In 2007, the quantity of films produced in country A was highest, at nearly 90, which then stabilized till 2008 before a minimal fall of about 8 films in 2009. Ranking at the second position in country B, which was responsible for the production of 50 films initially. After that, its production rose by 20 films in the following two years.

Countries C, D and E were not much famous for film production. In 2007, D produced around 15 films, doubling the figures for C and E. Two years after that, while the former production oscillated slightly to end at the beginning point, the latter figures grew gradually to nearly 20 and 12 respectively.

(166 words)

Đề thi IELTS Writing task 1 ngày thi 14.10.2017 (Line graphs)

The charts below show Australian dollars in Australia's trade in three nations from 2004 to 2009 (in billion dollars)



The three line graphs show the import and export levels of Australia in China, Japan and the US between 2004 and 2009.

Overall, imports from China and the US were higher than exports but the opposite was true for Japanese market.

In 2004, Japan was the largest export market of Australia, recording over 20 billion dollars, which was around 3 billion dollars higher than the import volume. In contrast, Australia imported from the US more than exported to this nation, with the former figure doubling the latter one, at over 20 and 10 billion dollars. A similar pattern was repeated in China but its gap was smaller, at about 18 and over 12 billion dollars.

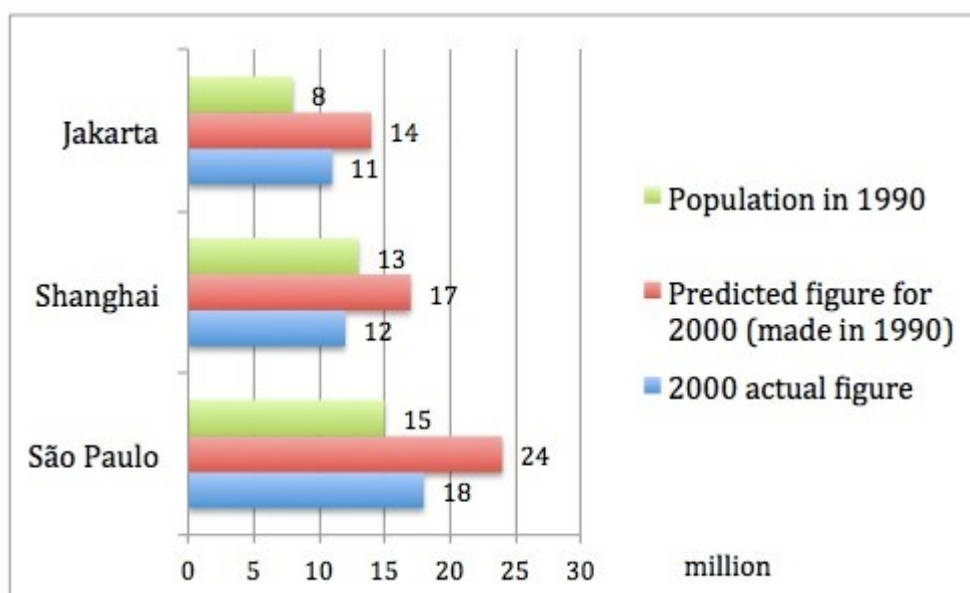
After five years, export value to China rocketed to nearly 40 billion dollars and surpassed the import one (30 billion dollars), making this country the largest export market. While import values in the two other nations showed no significant changes, export number in Japan climbed to 40 billion dollars in 2008 before declining to around 25 billion dollars in 2009, compared to a fall of only about 2 billion dollars in the US.

(188 words)

Đề thi IELTS Writing task 1 ngày thi 24.06.2017 (Bar chart)

The chart below shows predicted and actual figures for the population of three cities in the world in both years 1990 and 2000.

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



The bar chart compares the population in Jakarta, Shanghai and Sao Paulo in 1990 with the prediction for 2000 and actual figures in that year.

It is clear that population in those cities all increased over the last decade of the 19th century, with the highest figures recorded in Sao Paulo. Furthermore, the expected figures made in 1990 about the population in 2000 were always higher other the actual ones.

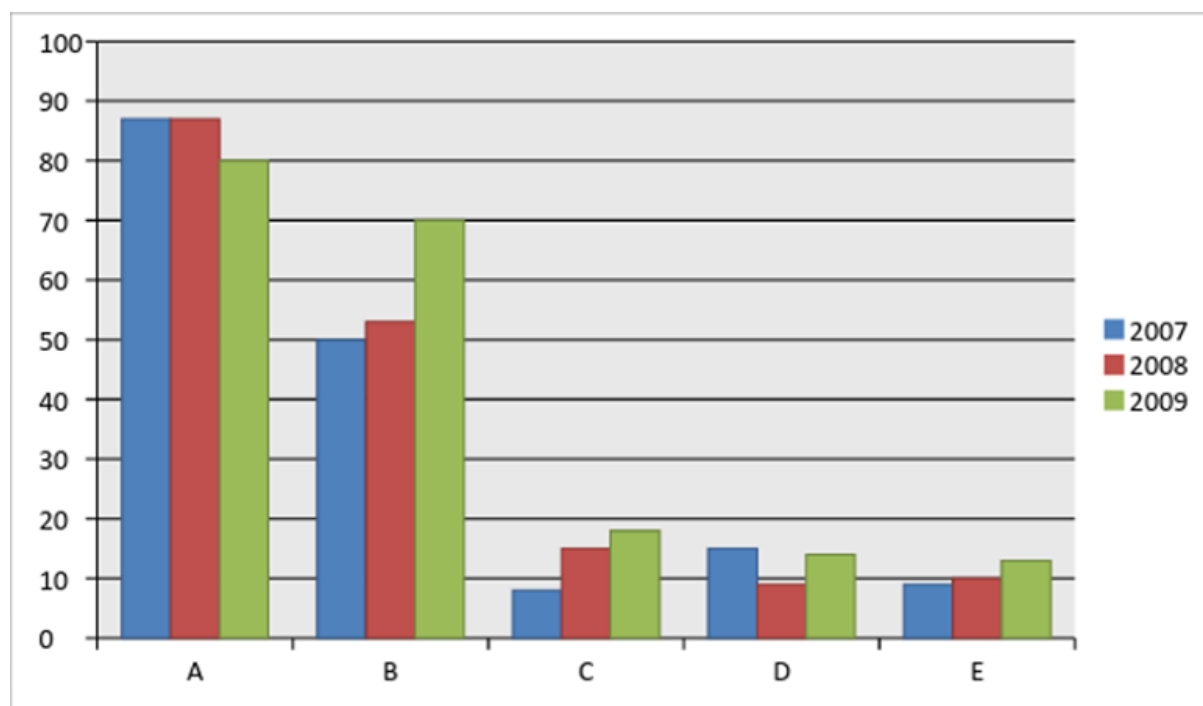
In 1990, Sao Paulo was the most populated place, with 15 million people settling there. This figure was 2 million higher than the population in Shanghai, while 8 million people lived in Jakarta.

At that year, it was predicted that the population in Sao Paulo would climb to 24 million but the actual figure was only 18 million. Similarly, Shanghai and Jakarta were expected to have 17 and 14 million inhabitants in 2000, but the real figures were much lower, at 12 and 11 million respectively.

(156 words)

Đề thi IELTS Writing task 1 ngày thi 06.05.2017 (Bar chart)

The chart below shows the number of films produced by five countries in three years.



The bar chart compares the production of films in five nations from 2007 to 2009.

Obviously, A was the largest film producer among those countries in this period. The numbers of films that B, C and E produced increased over that time, but the figures for A and D showed some fluctuations.

In 2007, the quantity of films produced in country A was highest, at nearly 90, which then stabilized till 2008 before a minimal fall of about 8 films in 2009. Ranking at the second position in country B, which was responsible for the production of 50 films initially. After that, its production rose by 20 films in the following two years.

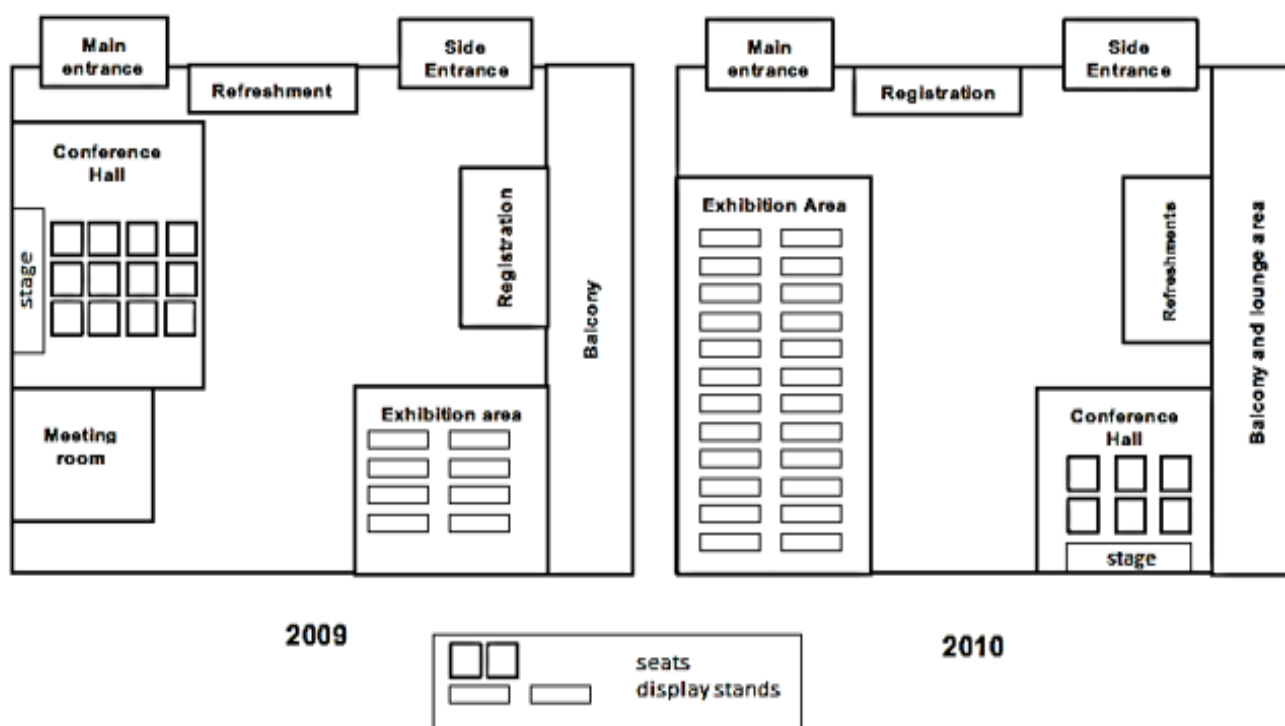
Countries C, D and E were not much famous for film production. In 2007, D produced around 15 films, doubling the figures for C and E. Two years after that, while the former production oscillated slightly to end at the beginning point, the latter figures grew gradually to nearly 20 and 12 respectively.

(166 words)

Đề thi IELTS Writing task 1 ngày thi 12.08.2017 (Map)

The diagram below shows the plans for designing a trade show floor from 2009 to 2010.

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

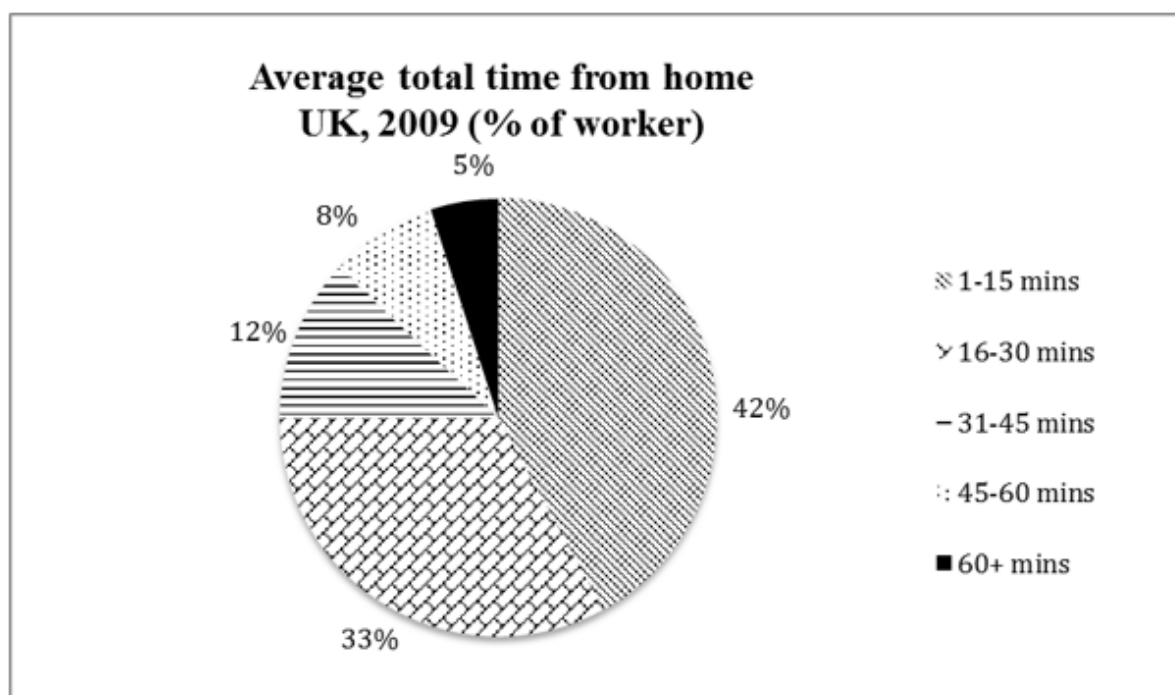


The two maps show how a trade show floor was planned to change between 2009 and 2010. It is clear that most changes were about the position of rooms in the floor but not many places were about to be newly constructed.

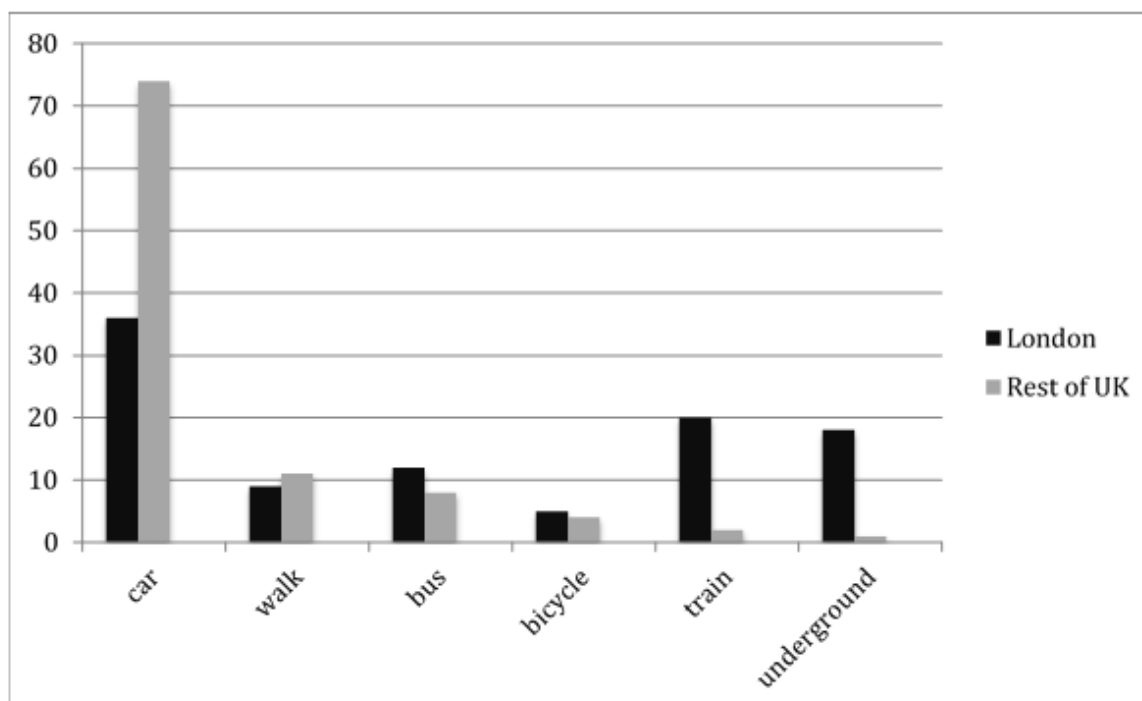
In the north side of this floor, there was no change expected to be done with both the main entrance and side entrance over that time. As for the wide balcony running along the width of this floor in the east, it was added with a lounge area.

However, the refreshment sandwiched between these two sites was planned to exchange the location with the registration which was located in the east. Similarly, this floor had a spacious conference hall with 12 seats and a stage in front in 2009, but the 2010 plan picture shows that it would be moved to the southeastern corner and narrowed to have 6 seats only. Conversely, the southeastern exhibition area was expected to be relocated to the previous position of the conference hall and cover all the square of the nearby meeting room, with the number of display stands rising more than twofold.

Đề thi IELTS Writing task 1 ngày thi 14.12.2017 (Mixed)



**Methods of travel to work, London and Rest of UK, 2009
(% of worker)**



The pie chart compares the average amount of time to commute to work while the bar chart shows the means of transport chosen by workers in the UK in 2009.

It is clear that most people spent around 1 to 15 minutes from home to work and the most common way was driving.

Looking at the pie chart, it took about 1 to 15 minutes of 42% of workers to go to office, compared to 33% wasting 16 to 30 minutes. The percentage of workers spending more than half an hour commuting to work was minimal, with 25% in total.

In terms of the bar chart, just over 35% of Londoners traveled to office by car, equaling to a half of car usage in the rest of the UK. Train and underground railway were quite common in London, with about 20%, but mostly not used in the rest of the UK. As for other means of transport such as walk, bus or bicycle, there was not much difference between these two regions.

(172 words)

Đề thi IELTS Writing task 1 ngày thi 21.01.2017 (Pie charts)

The charts show the Australian school leavers did immediately after leaving secondary school.



The three pie charts compare the employment destinations of school leavers in Australia after dropping out of secondary school in 1980, 1990 and 2000.

Overall, after secondary education, most students either were employed or continued their higher study. While the proportion of students starting working right after secondary school increased over the period shown, the opposite was true for unemployment and further education.

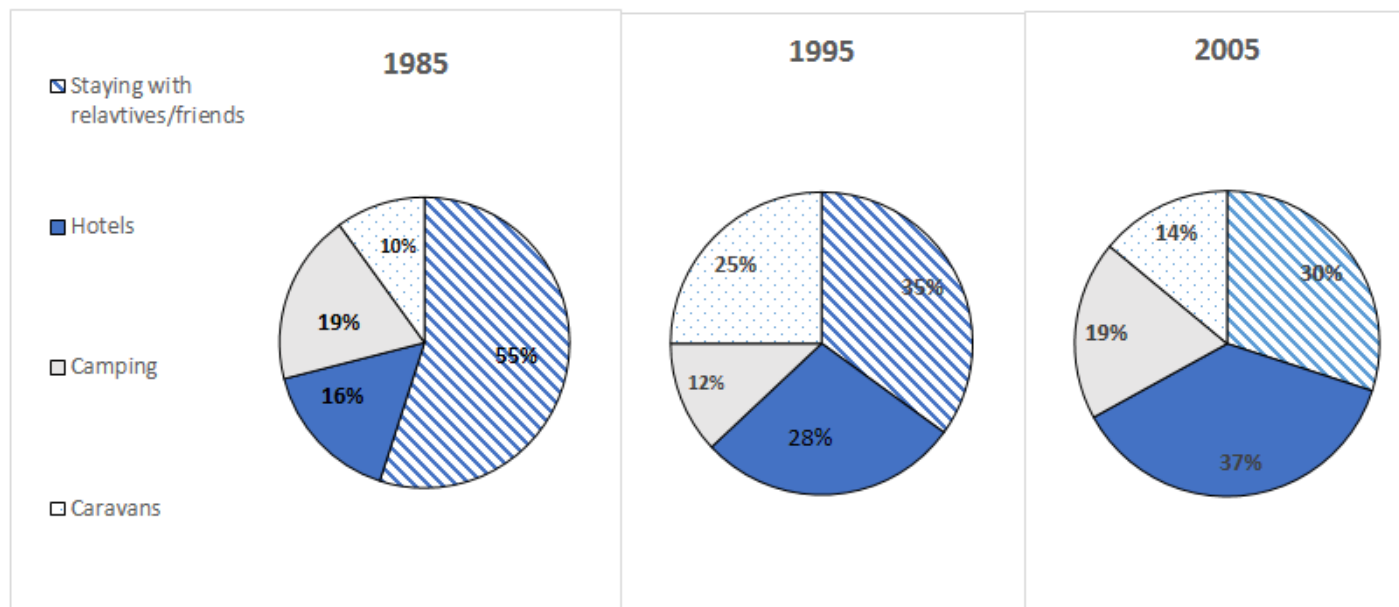
In 1980, a half of secondary school graduates decided to study higher, compared to 40% securing a job. In comparison, only 10% of them were jobless.

After the initial decade, students furthering their study accounted for a lower percentage, at 38% which continued to decline by 1% in 2000. In contrast, a half of secondary school leavers started working straight after this level in 1990, which grew to a peak of 55% in 2000. Unemployment always took up minimal percentages only, at 12% and 8% in 1990 and 2000 respectively.

(153 words)

Đề thi IELTS Writing task 1 ngày thi 21.09.2017 (Pie charts)

The graph shows information about types of accommodation of people on holiday in 1985, 1995 and 2005



The three pie charts compare the percentage of visitors who chose different types of accommodation from 1985 to 2005.

It is clear that staying with relatives or friends was the most common choice in 1985 and 1995 but in 2005, the proportion of tourists living in hotels was highest.

In 1985, over a half of travelers cohabitated with their relatives and friends, which declined to 35% after the next 10 years and continued to fall to 30% in 2005. In contrast, although only 16% of them rented a room in hotels in the initial year, this figure climbed to 28% in 1995 and peaked at 37% in 2005.

Camping and caravan were always the less popular types of accommodation. In 1985, the percentage of people selecting the former choice doubled the figure for the latter one, at 19% and 10% respectively. Then, after falling to 12% in 1995, the percentage of campers recovered to its initial point at the end of the period. As the caravan, its proportion increased to a quarter in the following 10 years before falling back to 14% in 2005.

(184 words)

Đề thi IELTS Writing task 1 ngày thi 10.03.2018 (Table)

The table shows the amount of money given in aid of technology of developing countries by charities in the US, EU and other countries from 2006 to 2010

	Billions of USD				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
The US	9.7	10.5	13.5	18	22.7
EU countries	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.7	4.0
Other countries	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.6	3.3
Total	15.7	16.8	20.4	24.3	30

The table compares the quantity of money that charity organizations in the US, EU and other nations supported the development of technology in poor countries between 2006 and 2010.

Overall, the US was the largest supporter in this field. Much more money was spent on aiding developing countries over that time.

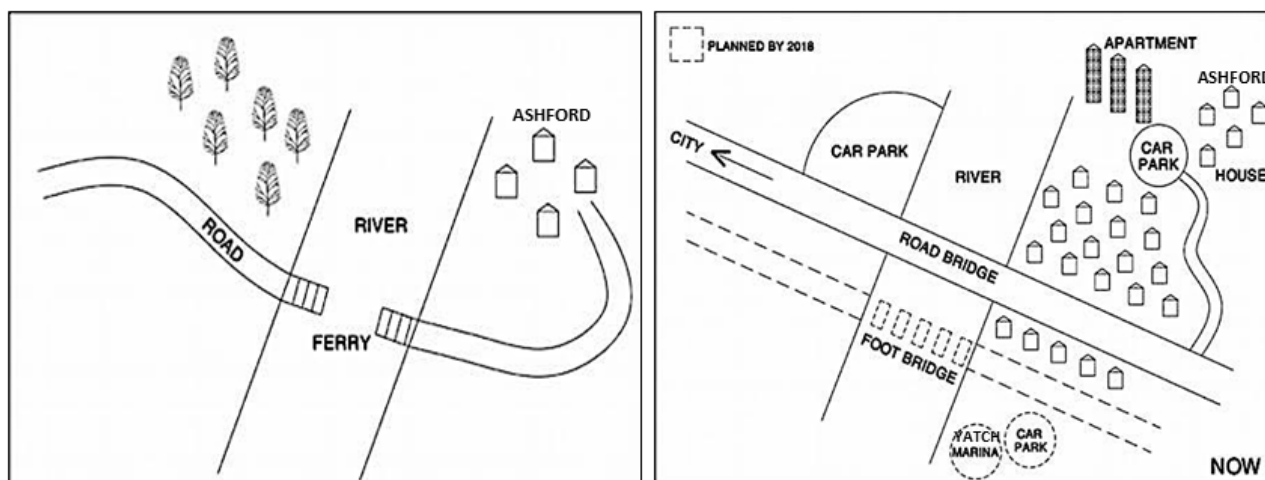
In 2006, the total money from all charity sources to help underdeveloped nations upgrade technology was 15.7 billion USD, in which the US accounted for 9.7 billion USD. Over the four-year period, the sum increased twofold to 30 billion USD, while there was a faster rise in the latter to 22.7 billion USD.

EU countries always recorded a slightly higher contribution in comparison with others, at 3.3 and 2.7 billion USD in 2006. Then, both figures climbed gradually by 0.5 and 0.4 billion only after the initial two years. However, there was a marginal fall in the financial support in these two regions in the next year before they recovered to 4.0 and 3.3 respectively in 2010.

(168 words)

Đề thi IELTS Writing task 1 ngày thi 16.09.2017 (Maps)

The diagram shows the development of a particular area from 1995 to the present day



1995

NOW

The two maps show changes that have taken place in a region called Ashford from 1995 to the present day.

It is obvious that transportation between two banks of a river flowing through this area has developed significantly over the period shown. This area has become more densely-populated, with the mushrooming of houses and modern buildings.

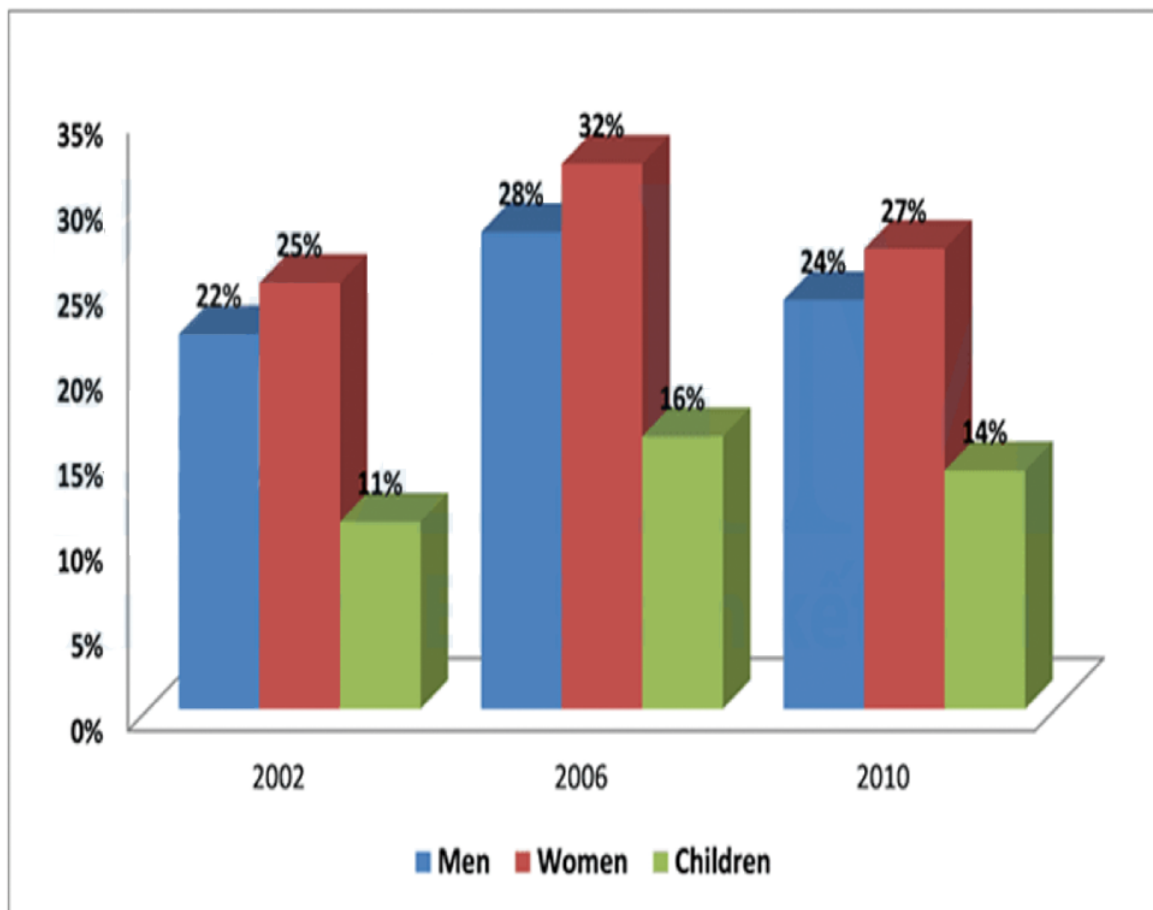
In 1995, although there was a road running from east to west of this area, it did not go over the river, so dwellers in two sides of the river had to connect mostly by ferry. This area was also thinly populated, with some trees and houses in the north only.

Until now, people have two ways to go to the other bank of the river, either by a new road bridge upgraded from the old one or a newly-constructed foot bridge. On the western corner right on the bank of this river, trees have been all cut down and a spacious car park is now erected, together with a smaller one in the center and another in the south, to cater for the need of inhabitants there. In the northeast, houses and three high-rise apartments were built near the river, with a small road leading to this place. Furthermore, a yacht called Marina also emerge next to the southern car park.

(218 words)

Đề thi IELTS Writing task 1 ngày thi 24.02.2018 (Bar chart)

The chart below shows the percentage of the population in the UK who consumed the recommended daily amount of fruit and vegetables in 2002, 2006 and 2010.



The bar chart illustrates the proportions of UK males, females and children who followed a suggested diet from 2002 to 2010.

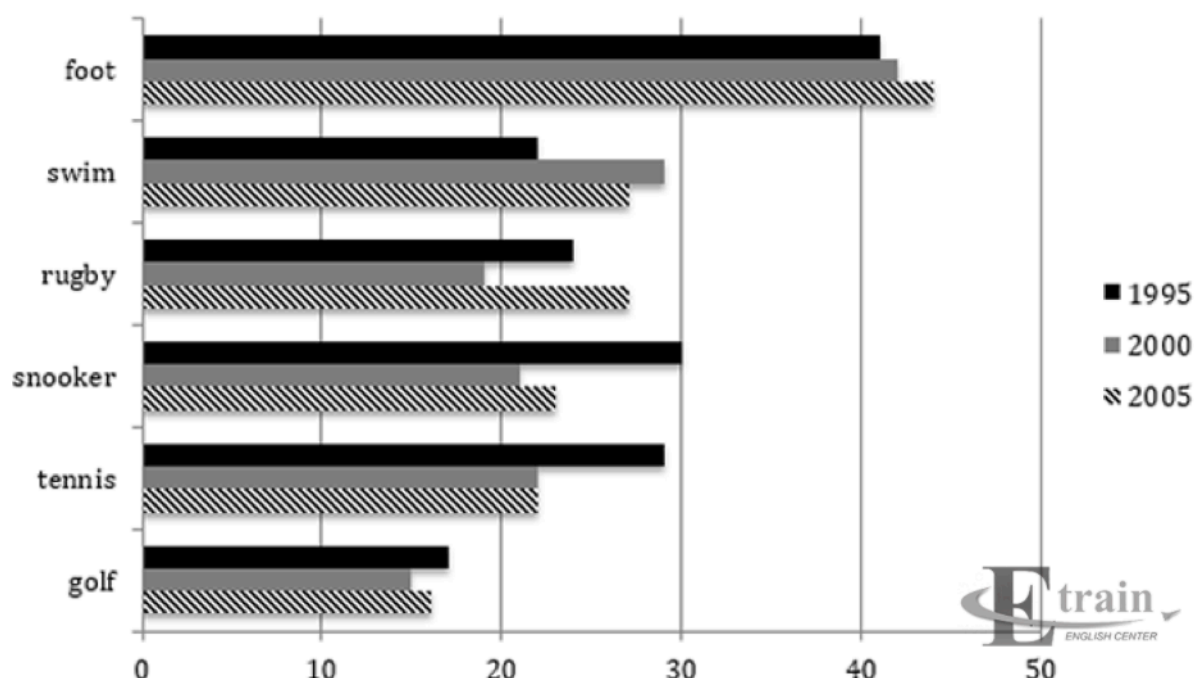
It is obvious that there were increases in the percentages of those three groups eating fruit and vegetables at the advised amount. The percentage of women having this diet was highest in each year.

In 2002, a quarter of females in the UK ate fruit and vegetables at the recommended quantity, slightly higher than that of men, at 22%. In comparison, only 11% of children consumed those foods daily.

From that time onwards, women eating fruit and vegetables accounted for a higher proportion, at 32%, which fell to 27% after four years. The similar trends were repeated in the proportion of males, which reached 28% in 2006 and then decreased to 24% after that. As for children, 16% of them consumed the recommended daily amount of fruit and vegetables, which then recorded a 2% fall in 2010.

Đề thi IELTS Writing task 1 ngày thi 15.03.2018 (Bar chart)

The chart shows the proportion of people in a UK survey carried out in three different years who said they were interested in certain sports.



The bar chart compares the percentage of people in the UK who liked different sports from 1995 to 2005.

It is clear that walking was the most common choice in the period shown. The interest of UK people in walking, swimming and rugby rose over that time, but the opposite was true for snooker, tennis and golf.

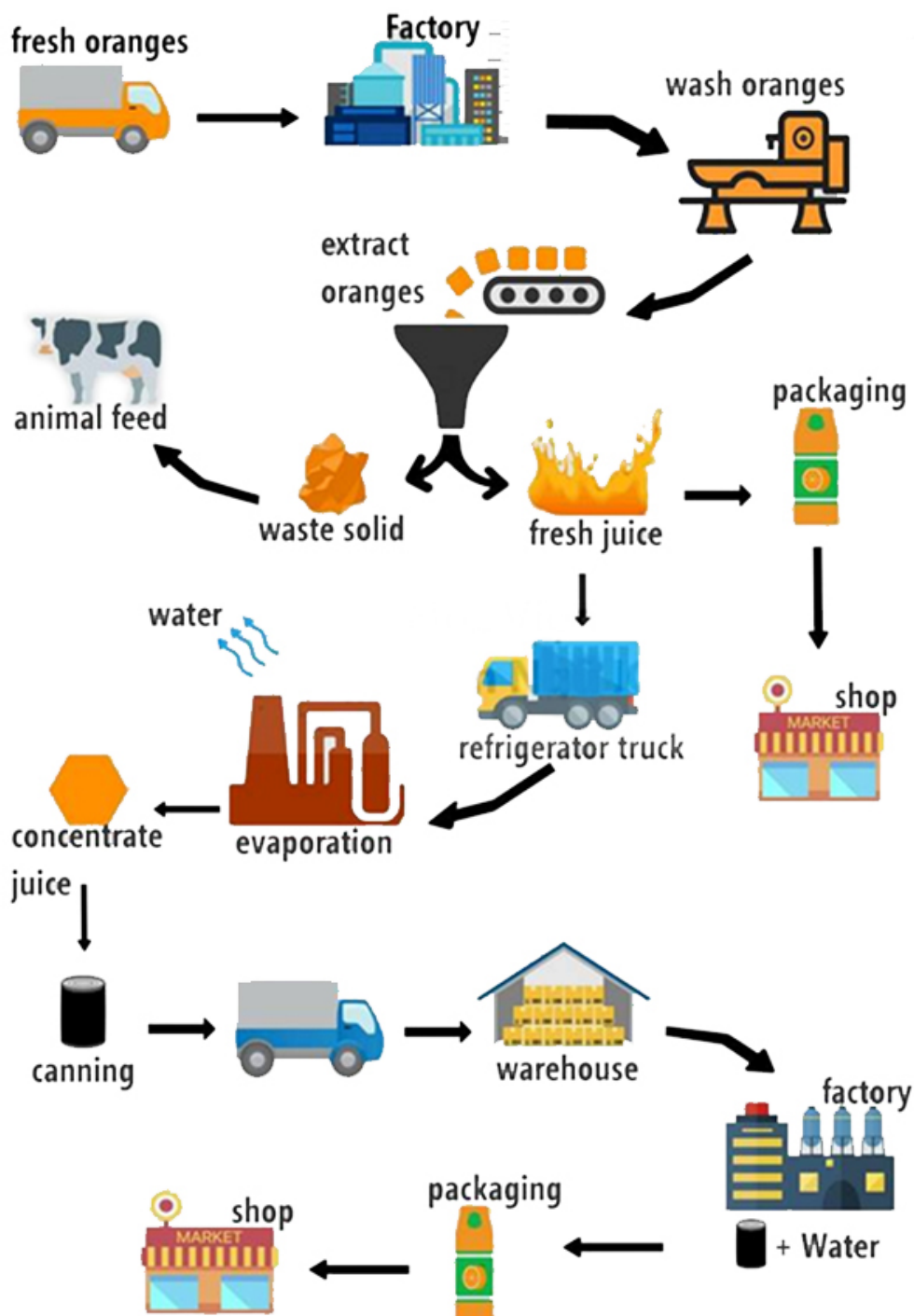
In 1995, over 40% of survey participants said they liked walking, compared to around 30% choosing snooker and tennis. Golf was the least common choice at that time, which was selected by only about 17%.

After 10 years, the percentage of people who were interested in walking increased gradually to around 45% and was still highest. Despite some fluctuations, the figures for swimming and rugby climbed to an equal proportion, at around 27% in 2005. In contrast, snooker and tennis were chosen by a lower percentage, at nearly 23%, and playing golf still attracted the lowest percentage of UK people, at 16% in 2005.

(161 words)

Đề thi IELTS Writing task 1 ngày thi 18.01.2018 (Process)

The diagram below shows how orange juice is produced.



The diagram shows the process in which orange juice is produced.

Overall, there are two different ways to produce orange juice, including eighteen steps in total. The process starts at delivering fresh oranges and ends at selling finished orange juice bottles.

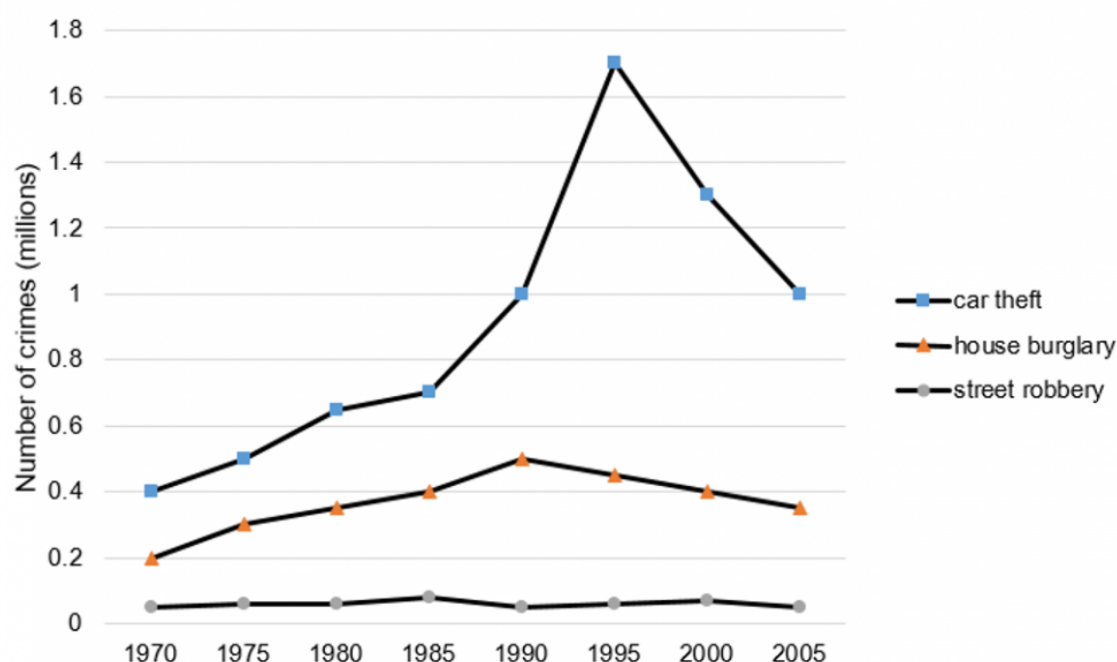
Firstly, fresh oranges are picked and delivered by truck to factories where they are washed and squeezed so as to extract juice. The waste solid becomes food for animals while the juice is processed in two different ways. The simpler one is that fresh juice is pasteurized and packaged before being dispatched to shops.

The second way is to produce concentrate juice by shipping this juice in a refrigerator truck to another factory for water to evaporate. The resulting product is then canned and transported to a warehouse. At the final stage, this concentrate juice is mixed with water in a factory and then poured into bottles, ready for sale.

(151 words)

Đề thi IELTS Writing task 1 ngày thi 28.10.2017 (Line graph)

The graph below shows three different crimes in England and Wales from 1970 to 2005



The line graph compares the number of crimes committed in England and Wales between 1970 and 2005.

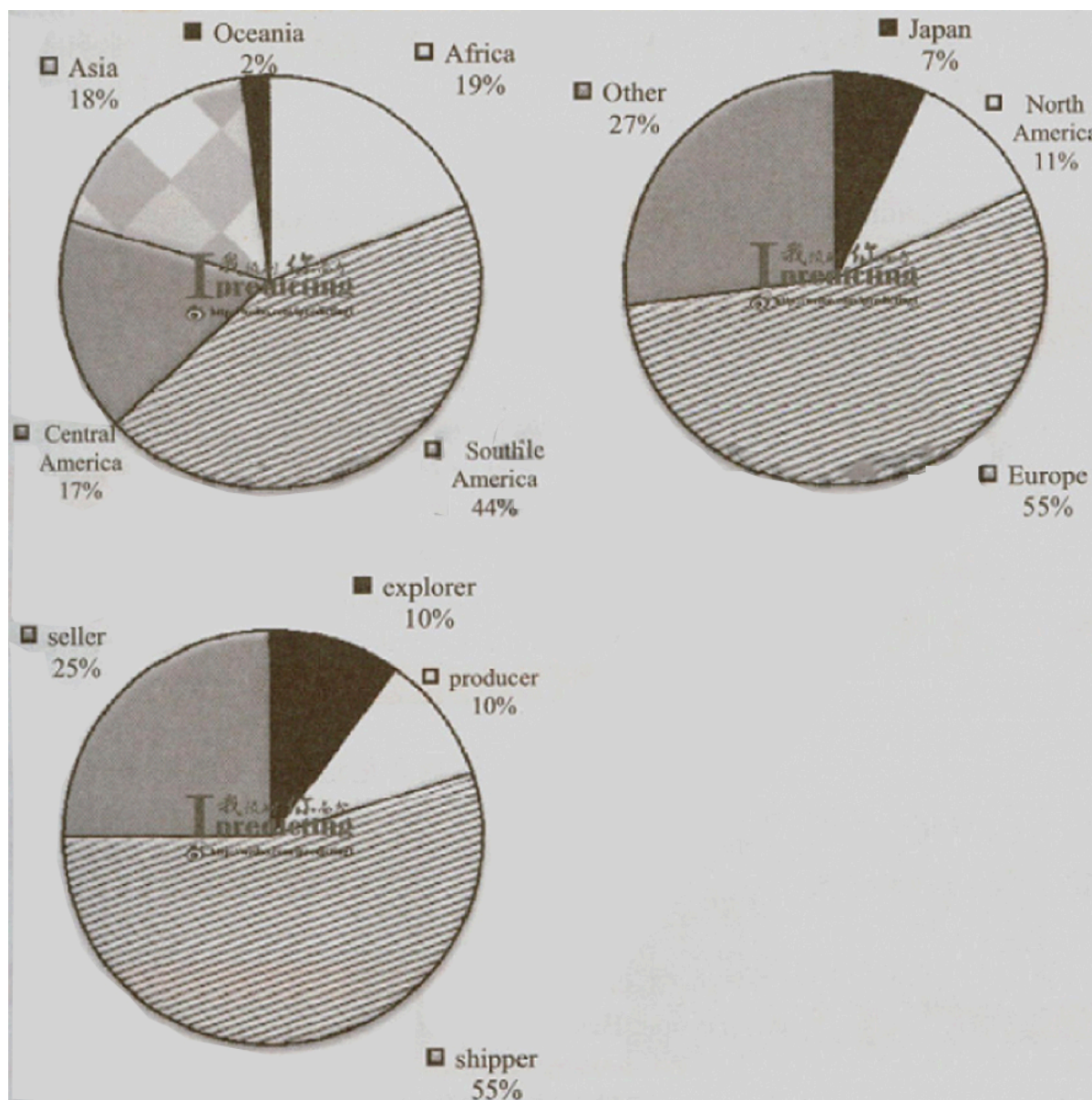
It is obvious that among those three kinds of crimes, car theft was the most common one, with its figure rocketing until 1995 and then declining. The figures for house burglary and street robbery did not change much.

In 1970, about 0.4 million cars were stolen, doubling the figure for house burglaries. The number of robberies happening on street was trivial, at only about 0.05 million. Over the next 25 years, car theft happened much more frequently, and its number climbed exponentially to a peak of approximately 1.7 million in 1995, compared to a minimal increase to around 0.5 million in the figure for house burglaries, but there was no dramatic change recorded in the frequency of street robbery.

The period from 1995 to 2005 witnessed a plunge in the quantity of car thefts to 1 million only, and similarly slightly fewer house burglaries were registered, at under 0.4 million. However, this time still saw the stability in the number of street robberies at the beginning point.

Đề thi IELTS Writing task 1 ngày thi 25.11.2017 (Pie charts)

The pie chart below shows the information about where coffee is produced, consumed and where its profit goes.



The pie charts give information on the production and consumption of coffee in different places and its profit distribution.

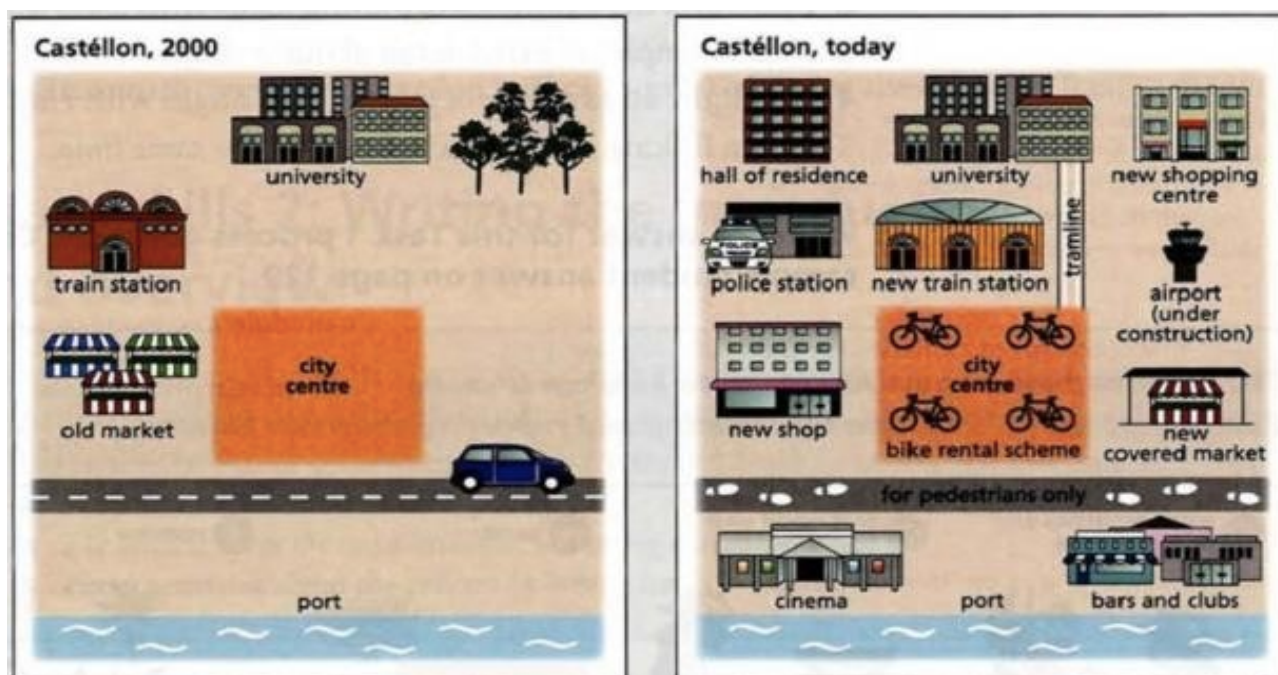
It is clear that coffee is produced mostly in South America, but the main consumers are people in Europe. In addition, shippers gain the highest rate of profit from the trade of coffee.

Regarding the manufacture of coffee, South America is the largest coffee producer, accounting for 44% of the total production. The percentages of coffee generated in Asia, Africa and Central America are not much different, ranging from 17% to 19%, but only 2% originates from Oceania. Looking at the second pie chart, over a half of coffee is to cater for Europeans, doubling the figure for other regions. In contrast, only a minority of coffee is used in North America and Japan, at 11% and 7% respectively.

The profit earned from this commodity is not distributed equally. To specify, 55% of the total profit belonged to shippers, twofold higher than the profit distributed for sellers. By comparison, this trade benefits explorers and producers evenly, at 10% each.

Đề thi IELTS Writing task 1 ngày thi 08.07.2017 (Maps)

The maps below show changes in the Spanish city of Castellon in recent times.



The two maps show how a Spanish city called Castellon has changed from 2000 to the present day.

It is obvious that this city has been upgraded with many new public services but transportation was developed in a more environmentally-friendly way.

In 2000, the city center next to the road running from west to east served car and other vehicles, but now it only allows bike, with a bike rental scheme and the road is used for pedestrians only. There was a university located in the north with some trees on the right, but recently, a new hall of residence was constructed on the left while the nearby trees are all cut down to make room for a new shopping centre and the university is currently connected with the centre by a tramline. A train station and an old market were situated in the west, which are now replaced by a police station and a new shop respectively.

To the east and along the ocean, it was mostly pristine and uninhabited in 2000, but an airport is under construction and a covered market is operating in the eastern part. Beside the port, there are newly-built cinema and bars, clubs.

(199 words)