Bài mẫu

**Các bạn chép phần này**

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| A graph of birth rate  Description automatically generated | THE LINE CHART ILLUSTRATES CHANGE**S** IN THE BIRTH RATES OF CHINA AND **THE** US FROM 1920 TO 2000, MEASURED IN BIRTH RATES **/** IN THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS.  OVERALL, THE BIRTH RATES **IN BOTH COUNTRIES CHINA AND THE USA** SHOWED A DOWNWARD TREND OVER THE PERIOD. |
| A graph of blue bars  Description automatically generated with medium confidence | BIỂU ĐỒ 2:  **The bar chart illustrates the GDP growth per year for three countries Tunisia, Japan and Ecuador, measured in percentage.**  **Overall, Japan showed an upward trend whereas Tunisia and Ecuador showed a downward trend over the period. In 2007, Tunisia had the highest percentage and in 2010, Japan had the highest figure.** |
| A graph of sales  Description automatically generated | **The bar chart illustrates the average daily sales of selected food items at the Vista Cafes, by season, measured in servings sold. / measured in the number of servings.**  **Overall,  it is obvious that hot coffee was the most popular choice in both seasons whereas the opposite was true for iced coffee. In addition, the biggest difference was in the number of hot coffee servings sold daily in summer and winter.** |
| Xu hướng trong Line Graph dưới 3 đường | **The line graph illustrates the average amount of money spent annually on mobile phone services, and national and international landline services in the US over a period of 9 years.**  **It is clear that while the yearly spending on mobile phones increased significantly, the opposite was true for national landline phone expenditure. Also, the figure for international fixed-line services was lowest during the period.** |
| Xu hướng trong Line Graph nhiều hơn 3 đường | **The line chart illustrates the percentage of visitors to four types of places in Scotland, including aquariums, castles, zoos and festivals over a period of 30 years.**  **It is clear that while the percentage of tourists visiting castles and zoos increased, the opposite was true for aquariums and festivals during the period. It is also notable that castles were the most popular tourist attraction in Scotland for most of the period.** |
| image-alt | **The line graph illustrates the amount of fruit production / how much fruit was produced in four countries named Spain, Turkey, France and Germany from 1970 to 2010, measured in million tons.**  **Overall, it can be seen that the amount of fruit produced in Turkey was generally on a gradual rise during the period, contrasting with Germany seeing a downward trend. In addition, Spain always remained the largest fruit producer from 1970 to 2010.** |
| The number of overseas visitors | **The given line graph depicts information about how many foreigners visited three separate regions in a European nation, during the span of 20 years from 1987 to 2007.**  **Overall, the most notable detail is that those three regions attracted an increasing number of foreigners/ the figures for the three regions showed an upward trend. In addition, except between 1997 and 2000, the coast consistently had the highest number of tourists, whereas the mountains recorded the lowest number of travelers during the period.** |
| cac-buoc-phan-tich-va-lam-bai-writing-task-1-dang-bieu-do-so-sanh-bieu-do-3 | **The given chart illustrates the number of students choosing six main subjects at a U.S university in 2010.**  ***Overall, it is clear that finance was the most popular subject among both genders in 2010, while the opposite was true for engineering. In addition, the biggest difference was seen in the number of males and females enrolling in mathematics courses.*** |
| đề IELTS Writing Task 1 của Test 5, sách IELTS Cambridge 12 | **The bar chart displays the proportion of people in Australia who exercised regularly in 2010, categorized by age and gender.**  **Overall, women exercised more regularly compared to men in Australia. In addition, the age groups of 15 to 24 for males and 45 to 54 for females had the highest proportions within the total population in 2010** |
| image-alt | **The pie charts illustrate the average expenditures of Japanese and Malaysian households in 2010./ the percentage of average expenditures of Japanese and Malaysian households in 2010. / how much Japanese and Malaysian households spent on Housing, Transport, Food, Healthcare, Other goods and services in 2010.**  **Overall, it is clear that householders in both countries spent the largest proportion of their income on Housing and Food, while Healthcare was the service receiving the lowest share of expenditure.** |