**IELTS WRITING TASK 1**

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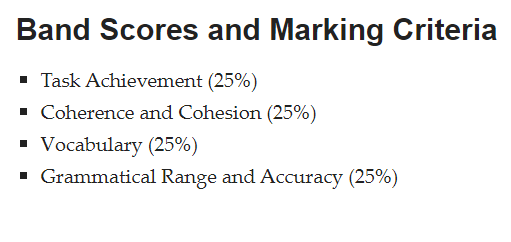
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* **Understand the marking criteria**: Familiarize yourself with how the test is graded to meet the examiner's expectations (discussed below)
* **Paraphrase the question:** Start by rephrasing the question in the first paragraph using synonyms, some of them are provided here
* **Write the overview paragraph:** Identify 3 or 4 main features and summarize them generally without including specific data. You may write this after the introduction para or at the end. There will be no extra separate conclusion, it is considered repetitive and you may be negatively marked.
* **Support main features:** In a separate paragraph, back up the key features with data provided. May be one or more paragraph, depending on your question structure to formulate your paragraphs, maybe, similarities, differences, description of each segment or maybe mixture of all.
* **Review your work:** Proofread your report for spelling and grammar errors, and verify the accuracy of the data. Take 20 mins to write this section, spend 5 mins to think and mark down (no brainstorming, you don’t have enough time), 10 mins to write atleast 150 words and 5 mins must be kept for revision and correction. Use pencil and you will be negatively marked for writing less. On the other hand, try to keep it max 160-170 words if you exceed the limit.

**Types of question**

* A process
* A map
* A bar chart
* A pie chart
* A line graph
* A table
* Multiple graphs



**Introduction Vocabulary:**

* **The chart/graph/table/map shows/demonstrates/illustrates/gives information about/represents/provides details of**: Phrases to introduce the visual data.
  + *Example*: The graph illustrates the growth in the population over the last decade.
* **Describes**: A general term to indicate what the chart is about.
  + *Example*: The bar chart describes the number of people visiting the museum each year.
* **Reflects**: Indicates what the data reveals or suggests.
  + *Example*: The chart reflects the trends in global temperatures over 20 years.
* **According to**: Refers to the data presented.
  + *Example*: According to the table, there was a sharp increase in exports in 2019.

**Vocabulary for Describing Trends:**

**For Increases:**

* **Increase/rise/grow/climb/go up**: Common verbs for describing an upward trend.
  + *Example*: The number of internet users grew steadily from 2005 to 2020.
* **Jump/rocket/surge**: These imply a sharp, rapid increase.
  + *Example*: The price of crude oil surged after 2010.
* **Peak**: Indicates the highest point.
  + *Example*: The stock market peaked in 2018.

**For Decreases:**

* **Decrease/fall/drop/dip/go down**: Used to describe a downward trend.
  + *Example*: The unemployment rate fell dramatically in the first quarter.
* **Plummet/plunge**: Describes a rapid and sharp fall.
  + *Example*: The value of the currency plummeted during the economic crisis.

**For Stability:**

* **Remain stable/unchanged**: When the values do not change over a period.
  + *Example*: The population remained stable between 2010 and 2015.
* **Level off/plateau**: Used when values reach a steady state after a rise or fall.
  + *Example*: The sales leveled off after a sharp increase.

**For Fluctuations:**

* **Fluctuate/vary**: Describes numbers that go up and down without a clear trend.
  + *Example*: The temperature fluctuated throughout the year, especially during the summer months.

**Adverbs for Describing Changes:**

* **Gradually/steadily/little by little**: Describes slow and continuous change.
  + *Example*: The price of gold increased gradually over the five-year period.
* **Sharply/dramatically/significantly/considerably**: Describes large or noticeable changes.
  + *Example*: The number of tourists dropped sharply after the pandemic.
* **Slightly/marginally**: Describes small changes.
  + *Example*: The price of coffee rose slightly over the summer.
* **Rapidly/quickly**: Describes fast changes over a short period.
  + *Example*: Sales grew rapidly after the product launch.

**Proportions and Comparisons (Useful for Pie Charts or Similar Visuals):**

* **Account for/make up/constitute**: Describes parts of a whole.
  + *Example*: Women accounted for 55% of the total workforce in 2019.
* **The majority/the minority**: Describes larger or smaller proportions.
  + *Example*: The majority of respondents preferred online shopping.
* **Twice as much/half as much as**: Used to compare proportions.
  + *Example*: The revenue in 2020 was twice as much as that in 2015.
* **More than/less than**: To compare values.
  + *Example*: The number of international students was more than domestic students.
* **The same as/similar to**: Describes equal or similar values.
  + *Example*: The rainfall in 2020 was the same as in 2015.
* **Compared to/in comparison with**: To compare different data points.
  + *Example*: In comparison with 2018, sales in 2019 increased by 10%.

**Describing Maps:**

* **Located/situated**: Describes where something is found.
  + *Example*: The factory is located in the southern part of the city.
* **In close proximity to/nearby/next to**: Describes places that are close together.
  + *Example*: The hospital is in close proximity to the railway station.
* **To the north/south/east/west of**: Describes relative directions.
  + *Example*: The residential area is situated to the east of the town center.
* **Across from/opposite**: Describes locations facing each other.
  + *Example*: The park is located opposite the school.
* **Runs along/passes through**: Describes a road, river, or railway line.
  + *Example*: The highway runs along the coast.

**Process Diagrams Vocabulary:**

* **First/next/then/finally**: Sequence words for describing processes.
  + *Example*: First, the raw materials are gathered. Then, they are transported to the factory.
* **Followed by/after that**: Indicates the next stage in a process.
  + *Example*: After the goods are packaged, they are distributed to retailers.
* **Stage/step/phase**: Refers to different parts of a process.
  + *Example*: The final stage of the process involves the assembly of parts.

**Overall Summary Vocabulary:**

* **Overall/in general**: Use these to begin your summary of the data.
  + *Example*: Overall, there was a steady increase in the population during the period.
* **To summarize/in summary**: To wrap up the key points.
  + *Example*: To summarize, sales increased in the first half of the year before stabilizing.
* **In conclusion/it can be concluded that**: Useful for concluding the essay.
  + *Example*: It can be concluded that the company’s profits rose steadily over the five-year period.

**Table and Data-Specific Vocabulary:**

* **Row/column/cell**: Terms for describing parts of a table.
  + *Example*: The first column shows the number of new enrollments.
* **Data/figures/statistics**: General terms for numerical information.
  + *Example*: The data suggests that there was an upward trend in smartphone usage.
* **Per week/month/year**: Used to describe frequency.
  + *Example*: Sales figures are updated on a per-month basis.
* **Range**: Describes the span of data.
  + *Example*: The temperatures ranged from 5°C to 30°C over the year.