

IELTS

WRITING

TASK 1

(ACADEMIC)

Actual Tests
With Sample Answers

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Preface

"IELTS Academic Writing Recent Actual Tests (Task 1) & Sample Answers" provides both IELTS learners and trainers with an extensive collection of writing task one topics. It covers a rich variety of subjects needed to master this most challenging part of the IELTS writing test. In other words, it provides IELTS trainers with up-to-date, and authentic IELTS writing part one charts, maps or diagrams with sample answers.

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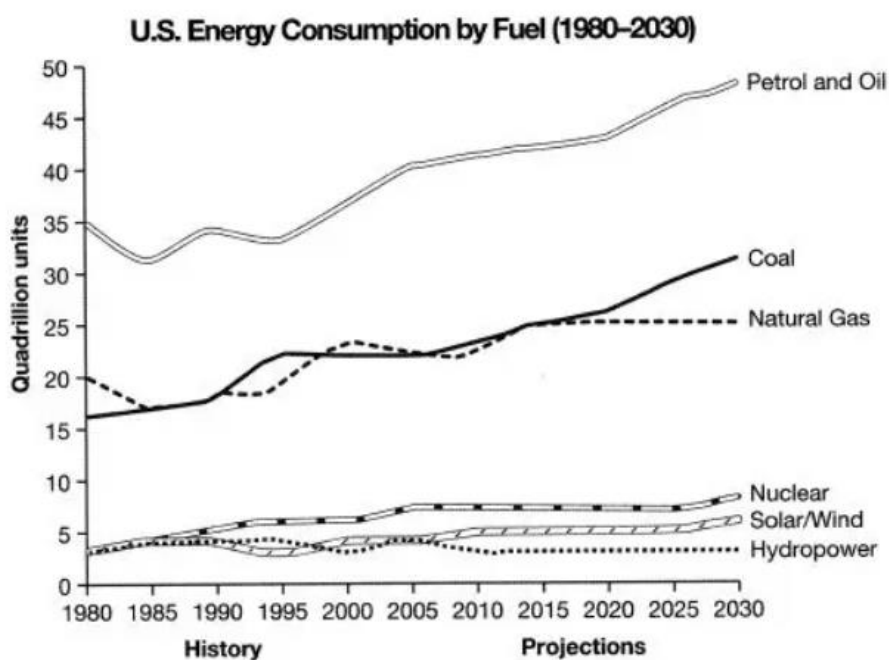
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Line Graph

Report 1

The graph below gives information from a 2008 report about consumption of energy in the USA since 1980 with projections until 2030. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and making comparisons where relevant.



Sample answer:

The line graph illustrates the consumption of different forms of fuels and energy in America between 1980 to 2030.

Overall, all the fuel resources showed an oscillating trend till the year 2005. However, with the exception of hydropower, nearly all other fuels have increased in consumption since 2010.

From 1980, the consumption of petrol and oil was the highest, as it was at 35 quadrillion. By the end of 2005, it had surpassed the 40 quadrillion unit milestone. It is also expected to reach about 50 quadrillion units by 2030. Coal and natural gas were ranked second and third highest in 1980, respectively. They grew from a market of roughly 17 and 20 quadrillion units to a market of about 25 quadrillion units by 2015. Coal consumption is anticipated to increase by about 30 quadrillion units by 2030, while natural gas usage is expected to stay stable.



Other energies, such as nuclear, solar/wind, and hydropower, were almost 3 quadrillion units in 1980. Until 2008 all the three fuels showed a fluctuating trend. It is speculated that solar/wind and nuclear power are expected to grow slightly by 2030. In contrast, hydropower which declined until 2010, is expected to remain stable at about 2 quadrillion units until 2030.

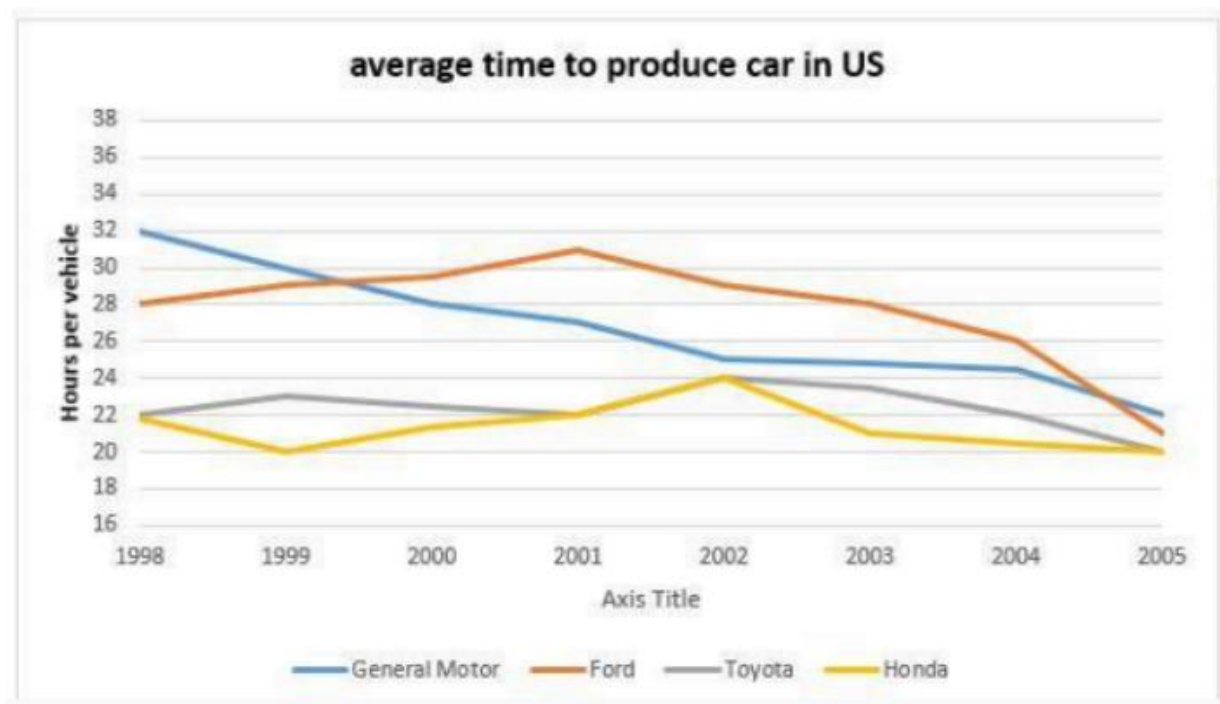




Report 2

A line graph shows the amount of time to produce a vehicle by four US car manufactories between 1998 to 2002.

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



Sample answer:

The line graph demonstrates the average time spent by General Motors, Ford, Toyota, and Honda to produce cars in the US for over 17 years, between 1998 to 2005.

Overall, it is evident that the amount of time spent by each automobile company to produce cars has decreased over time, and General Motors suffered the greatest drop of all four automobile companies.

In 1998, the production of General Motors was at its zenith, at 32 hours per vehicle, while the number of cars of Honda was lowest at 22. The average time spent by Toyota and Ford to produce cars was slightly higher at 23 and 28 respectively. The production of Ford cars reached its peak in 2001, whereas the production of Honda and Toyota cars reached its peak in 2002.



After observing the oscillating trends, there was a substantial drop in automobile manufacturing in the United States by 2005. General Motors clocked in at 22 hours, Ford at 21, Honda and Toyota at 20 respectively.

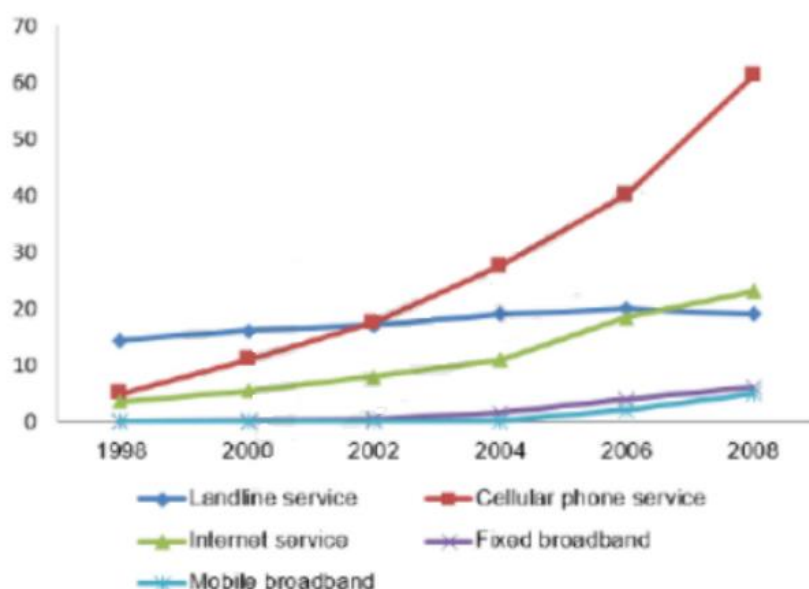




Report 3

The line graph shows the percentage of people who used five different communication methods between 1998 and 2008.

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



Sample Answer:

The line graph illustrates the percentage of individuals who utilized various forms of communication channels from 1998 to 2008.

From the given information, we can infer that the cellular phone service witnessed the highest growth in users over time out of all the communication methods. The landline service remained mostly stable but declined towards the end of 2008.

In 1998, the prevalent medium of communication was the landline service, which was utilized by 15 percent of the population, higher than the other services at that time. Over the next few years, the demand for cellular phone service climbed progressively from 5 and reached 65 percent in 2008. After 2004, people's demand for internet service rose progressively, and soared to nearly 20% of the population in 2008. Although both fixed broadband service and mobile broadband service remained stagnant at 0% until 2002, both broadband services saw steady growth, afterwards, reaching approximately 3%.

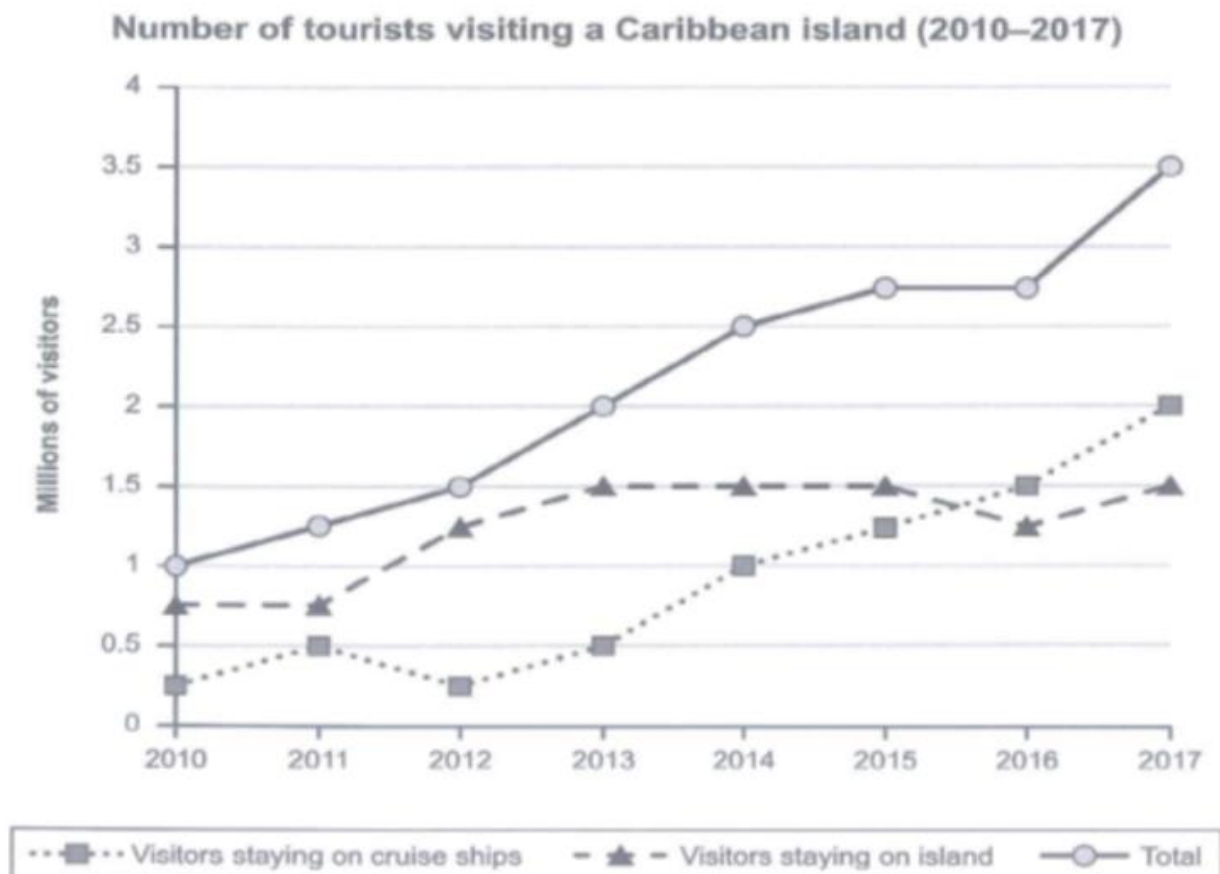


Report 4

The graph below shows the number of tourists visiting a particular Caribbean island between 2010 and 2017. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Instructions to follow

- You should spend about 20 minutes on this task
- Write at least 150 words





Sample Answer:

The given line graph shows the number of tourists who visited the Caribbean island from 2010 to 2017. In general, the total number of tourists in the Caribbean island increased from 1 million to 3.5 million by 2017.

As per the given information in the graph, tourists who visited Caribbean island liked to stay on the island until 2015. This number decreased to 1.2 million in 2016 but rose to 1.5 million in 2017.

Tourists who stayed on cruise ships were only 0.3 million in 2010. Although the figures improved by 2011 to 0.5 million it took a dip in 2012 and reached 0.3 million in 2013. After that, there was a steady increase in tourists on cruise ships and it increased to 2 million by 2017.

Tourists who initially liked it more on the island moved to cruise ships by 2017.





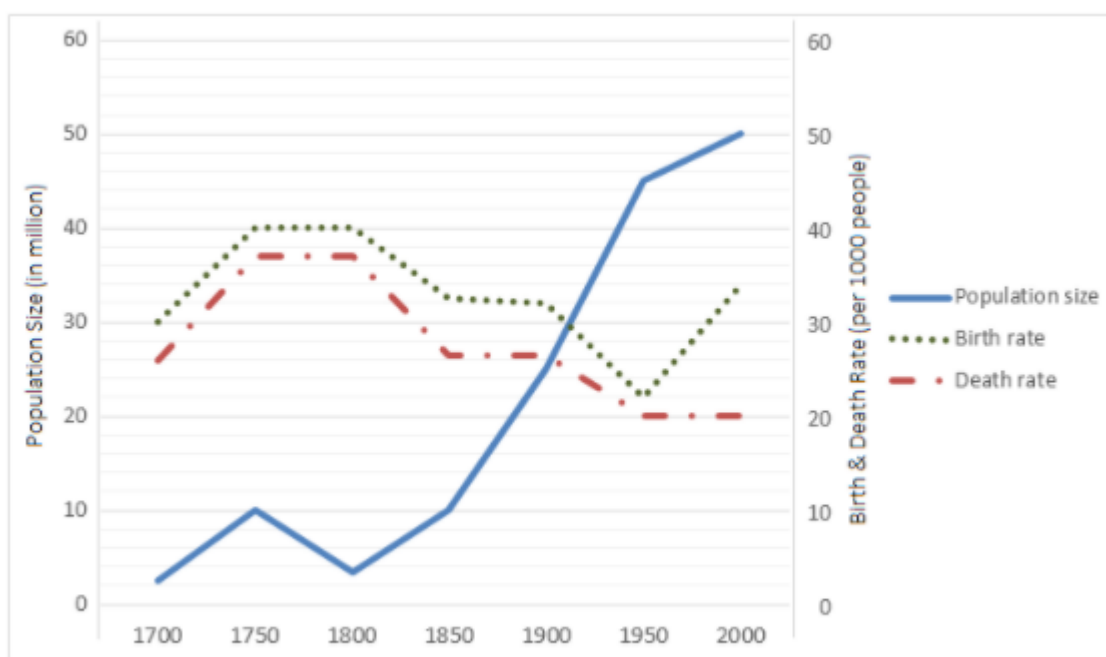
Report 5

A chart shows the changes in the total population of England and Wales from 1700 to 2000 and changes in birth and death rates.

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

Instructions to follow

- You should spend about 20 minutes on this task
- Write at least 150 words



Sample Answer:

This line graph illustrates the birth rate, death rate, and total population of England and Wales for a period of 300 years, from 1700 to 2000. Overall, the population of England and Wales showed an upward trend after 1800, while birth and death rate followed an oscillating trend.



By observing the graph, from 1700 to 1750, an increase can be observed in both birth and death rate, with the birth rate rising from 30 to 40 per 1000 people and death rate rising from 26 to 37 per 1000 people. In contrast, both birth and death rate remained stable from 1750 to 1800. From 1800 onwards, a sharp decline can be observed with both the rates reaching approximately 20 to 23 per 1000 people until 1950. The death rate remained stable from 1950 to 2000, but the birth rate dramatically increased.

Furthermore, the population of England and Wales was only 2 million in 1700, which surged to 10 million by 1750. The following 50 years showed a severe decline and reached 5 million. However, rapid growth can be observed from 1800 onwards, surpassing 50 million until 2000.



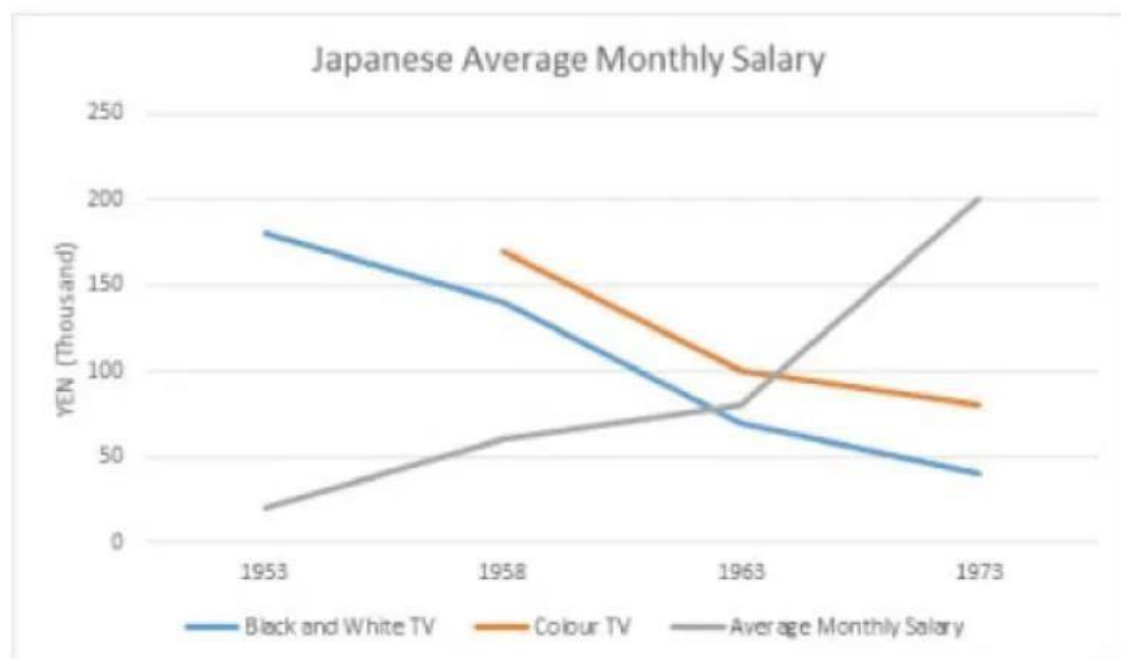


Report 6

The line chart shows the retailing price of black and white TV, the retailing price of Colour TV, and the average monthly salary of retailers in the Japanese market from 1953 to 1973, respectively.

Instructions to follow

- You should spend about 20 minutes on this task
- Write atleast 150 words



Sample Answer:

The line graph **reflects** the retail prices of black and white TV, color TV and the average monthly salary of Japanese people over a period of 20 years.



In the initial stages, salaries were **considerably lower** than the retail prices of black and white and color TVs. But after **nearly** two decades, the salaries **rose dramatically** with a **sharp decrease** in the prices of televisions.

In the beginning, the average salary of Japanese people was **approximately** 20,000 yen. Then there was a **gradual increase** in the salary rising to **almost** 80,000 yen after a decade. From 1963 there was a **steep rise** in the salary reaching 200,000 yen in 1973, which is nearly a tenfold increase from 1953.

From the graph, it is evident that black and white TVs existed from the beginning and color TVs were introduced only in 1958. During the early stages, black and white TVs were priced **heavily** at nearly 170,000 yen. Color TVs were also presented at almost the same cost. But there was a **gradual decrease** in the retail prices of both the TVs. The retail prices of black and white tv **fell rapidly** to 40,000 yen, and the color TV price reached 90,000 yen in 1973.

In summary, there was a **dramatic increase** in the salaries of Japanese people while the retail prices of both types of TVs experienced a **rapid decline**.





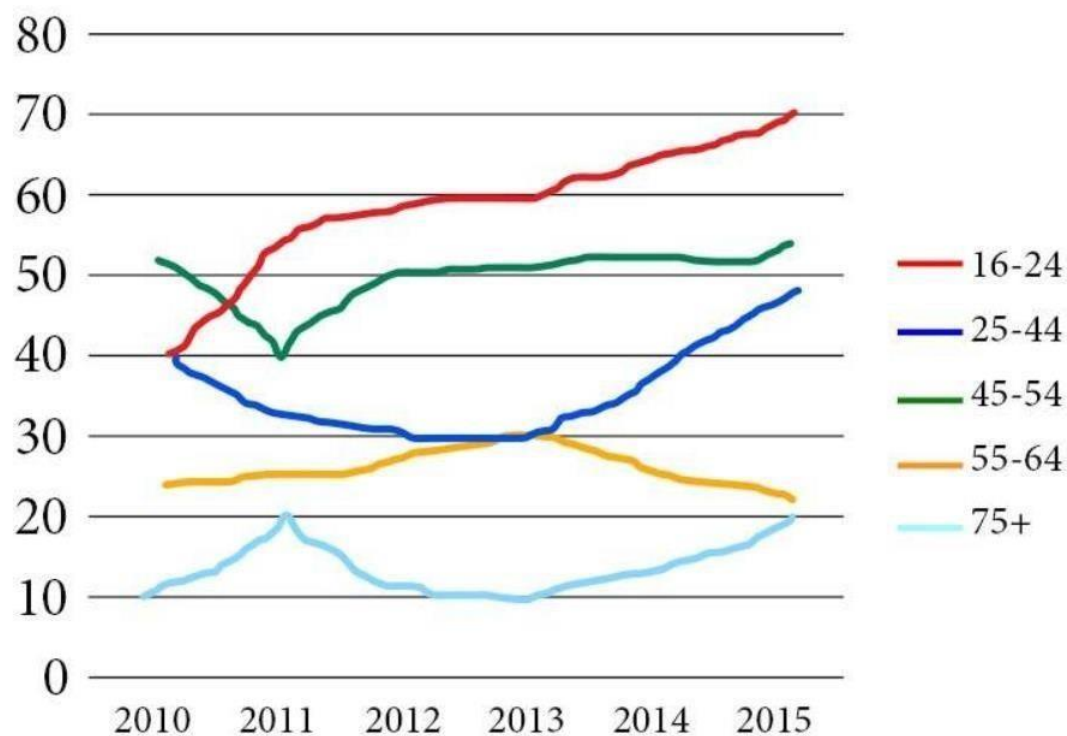
Report 7

Instructions to follow

- You should spend about 20 minutes on this task
- Write at least 150 words

Please find the question below:

The graph below shows the percentage of people in different age groups in one city who attended music concerts between 2010 and 2015.



Sample Answer:

The line graph **depicts** different age groups who went to music concerts percentage-wise between 2010 and 2015.



Overall, there was a **growing trend** among all age groups except for the age group 55-64, which featured a reverse trend.

Initially, the age group 45-54 stood first, with **nearly** 52% of them attending music concerts. But there was a **dip** to 40% in 2011, after which the percentage **steadily increased** to nearly the same as 2010 in 2015. The age group 16-24, which started at 40%, showed a **rapidly increasing** trend skyrocketing to 70% in 2015.

The age group 25-44 started at 40% but **dipped** to 30% in 2013, after which the percentage **steadily increased** and reached **around** 48% in 2015. The age group 55-64 began with a bit more than 20%, peaked 30% in 2013, and then followed a downward course that hit almost 20% in 2015.

The age group above 75 started with 10%, reached their peak of 20% in 2011, **dipped** to 10% in 2013, and **increased steadily** upwards, hitting 20% again in 2015.

From the graph, it is clear that young people aged between 16 - 24 showed great interest in attending music concerts.





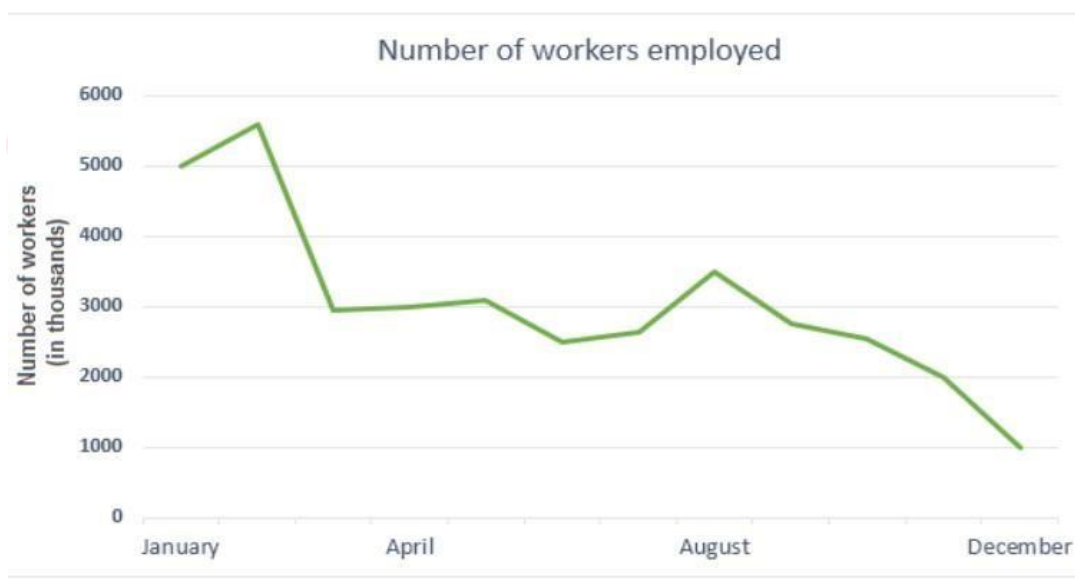
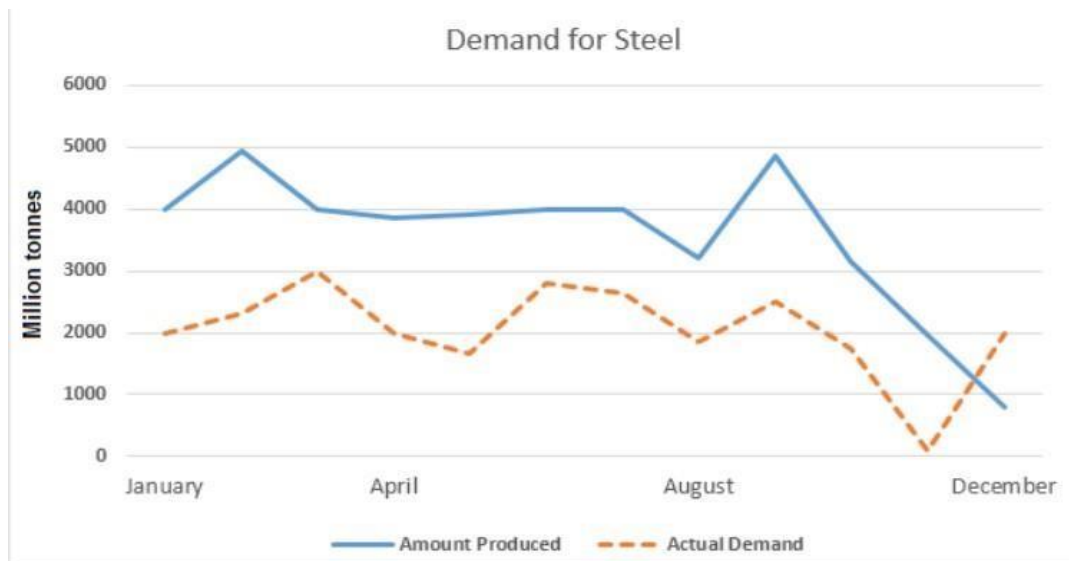
Report 8

Two line graphs: one line graph shows the demand for the metal used for production and exports in a country, another shows the number of people employed in the metal industry in the UK in 2010. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Instructions to follow

- You should spend about 20 minutes on this task
- Write at least 150 words





Sample Answer:

There are two-line graphs. The first line graph **depicts** the production and demand for steel in the UK in 2010 and the second graph shows the number of workers employed in the same year.



From an overall perspective, it is evident that the production of steel was **higher** than the demand for most part of the year except for December when the demand was **higher** than production, and the **maximum** number of workers were employed in January.

As per the first graph, the UK produced an **enormous** amount of 4000 million tons of steel in January whereas the **demand** was only for half of it. In April, the demand and production remained **nearly the same**. In August the production went down by almost 1000 million tons while the demand was **nearly the same** as it was in January and April. From January to November, the production of steel was **higher** than the demand. But the situation reversed towards the end of the year. In the last quarter, except for December, the production **declined**, and so did the demand. In December, the demand for steel **increased** and was **higher** than the production.

As per the second line graph, 5 million workers were employed in January. The numbers **fell** to roughly 3 million at the beginning of the first quarter. There were some fluctuations in the second quarter, and nearly 0.5 million more workers were employed towards the end in August. From then on, the numbers **declined gradually** and reached 1000 million in December.

In summary, the production of steel was **fairly high** but failed to meet the demand only in December. Initially, 5 million workers were employed, but after some fluctuations, the numbers **declined steadily**, and only 1000 million workers were employed in December.

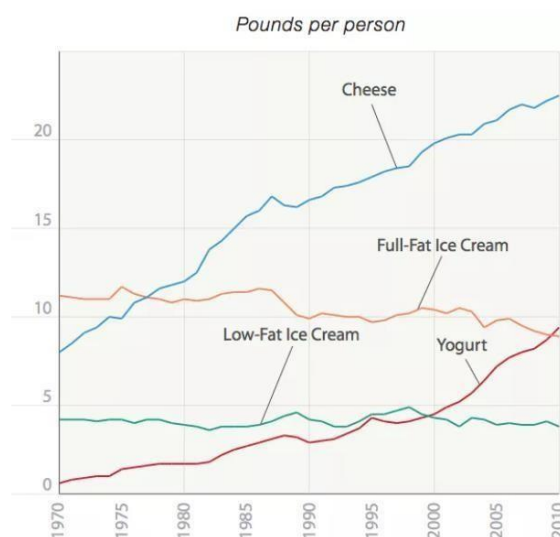


Report 9

The graph below shows the consumption of four types of dairy products in the USA from 1970 to 2010.

Instructions to follow

- You should spend about 20 minutes on this task
- Write at least 150 words



Sample answer:

The chart **displays** a ratio of four different dairy product low-fat ice cream, yoghurt, high-fat ice cream and cheese consumed per person in the USA **over** 40 years from 1970 to 2010. **Overall**, the graph displays a significant increase in the usage of cheese.

In 1970, Full-fat ice cream was the most consumed dairy product, at **almost** 11 pounds per person, while the low-fat ice cream was consumed 4 pounds per person. The cheese was consumed 8 pounds per person while yoghurt was consumed by **barely** 1 pound per person and is the **least** consumed dairy product.

By 2010, the end of these 40 years, cheese consumption **increased** to 22.5 pounds per person and became the **highest** consumed dairy product followed by yoghurt, at almost 10 pounds per person as the **second-highest** consumed dairy product. Full-fat ice cream and low-fat ice cream shows a fluctuation in the consumption of ice creams to a **decline** towards the **end** of the whole period reaching 8 pounds and 4 pounds per person respectively.



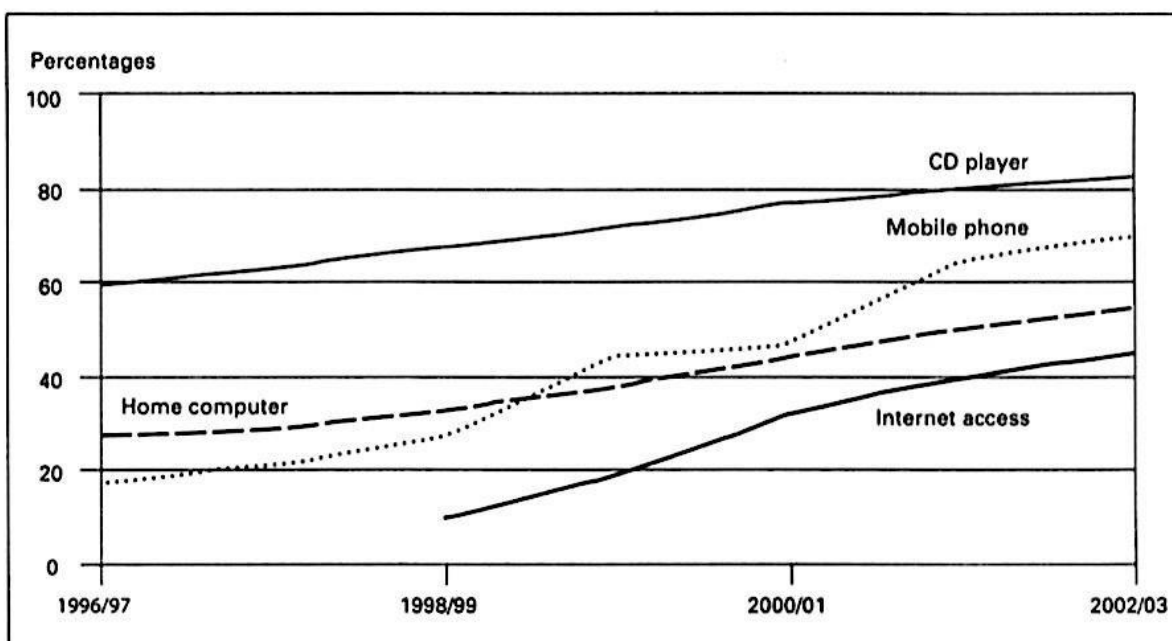
Report 10

The graph below shows in percentage terms the changing patterns of domestic access to modern technology in homes in the UK.

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

Instructions to follow

- You should spend about 20 minutes on this task
- Write at least 150 words



Sample Answer:

It is clear from the charts, domestic usage for all technology continuously **increased** from 1996-2002. There was a **dramatic increase** in the sales of the CD player and personal computer, which is recorded from 1996 to 2003. **Similarly**, the trend for internet usage also increased, from 10% in 1998 to more than 40% above in 2003. Phone usage also **increased dramatically**.

Between 1996 to 2003, the personal computer **significantly grew** from 30% to just over 50% by 2003. Similarly, CD player sales also **steadily** increased by about 23% from 60% to



83% domestic usage. The mobile phone started at the **lowest** with only 18% usage in 1996, and climbed **enormously** to 70%, outdoing home computers at the beginning of 1999 to about 70% usage by 2003.

Overall, The domestic usage for all four technologies firmly **increased**, the percentage of mobile phone usage and internet access increased dramatically. But the CD player and Home computer also increased at a **slow pace**.





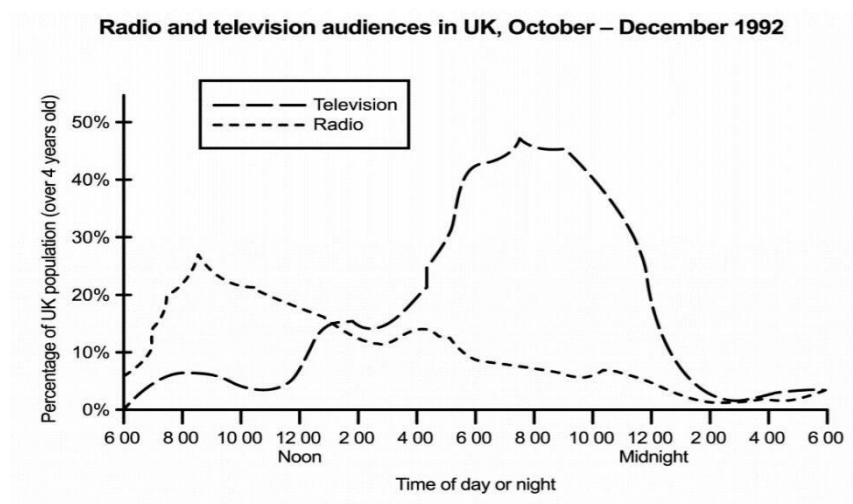
Report 11

The graph below shows radio and television audiences throughout the day in 1992.

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

Instructions to follow

- You should spend about 20 minutes on this task
- Write at least 150 words



Sample Answer:

This graph **illustrates** the number of people who listen to the radio and watch television throughout the day in 1992. **Overall**, the number of people watching television reaches a **peak** at 8.00 pm and hits a **low** at 4.00 am while the number of people listening to the radio is the highest at 8.00 am and lowest at 2.00 am.

Observing the graph, we know that **approximately** 7% of the UK population started listening to radio from 6:00 am whereas nobody watched TV at this time of day. The radio audiences **slowly increased** to reach a peak of approximately 26% of people between 8 AM to 10 am. Then, this trend **decreased gradually** to less than 10% of the audiences at 6 pm. Furthermore, the **majority** of TV audiences were watching TV between 6.00 pm to 12.00 am with the **highest point reaching almost** 50% at 8.00 pm.

To sum up, the **majority** of the UK population were watching TV than listening to the radio.



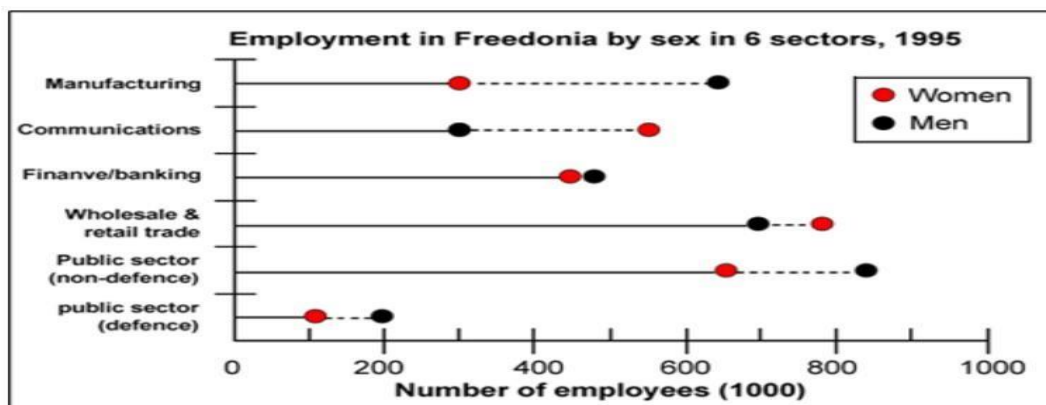
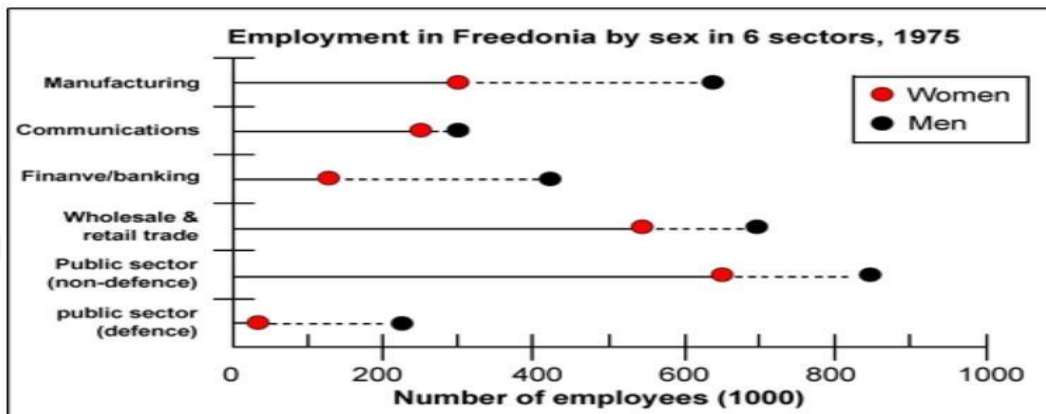
Report 12

The graphs below show the numbers of male and female workers in 1975 and 1995 in several employment sectors of the republic of Freedonia.

Write a report for a university teacher describing the information shown.

Instructions to follow

- You should spend about 20 minutes on this task
- Write at least 150 words



Sample Answer:

These two-line graphs **show** the number of male and female employees in 1975 and 1995 in various employee sectors of the republic of Freedonia.



According to the first graph that **represents** the employment status in 1975, there were far **more** male employees in all the employment sectors than the female employees. Nearly **half of the employees** in the manufacturing industry were men. **Most strikingly**, about 75% of financial sector employees were male. **However**, the number of women in the communication sector was relatively close to the number of male employees.

Looking closely at the 1995 data represented in the graph, females have made a **significant improvement** in securing jobs in different employment sectors. On top of that, women **outmatched** male employees in securing jobs in communication and wholesale & retail trade industry. **Furthermore**, **nearly half** of the communication sector employees were women. In the finance sector as well, women employees were **not very far behind**.

Comparing the two graphs, it seems very clear that in between those twenty years 1975 to 1995 the number of male employees in these sectors had remained **considerably the same**, but there was an increase of female employees in the **majority** of these job sectors except for non-defence public sectors in which their number of employees remained **stagnant**.



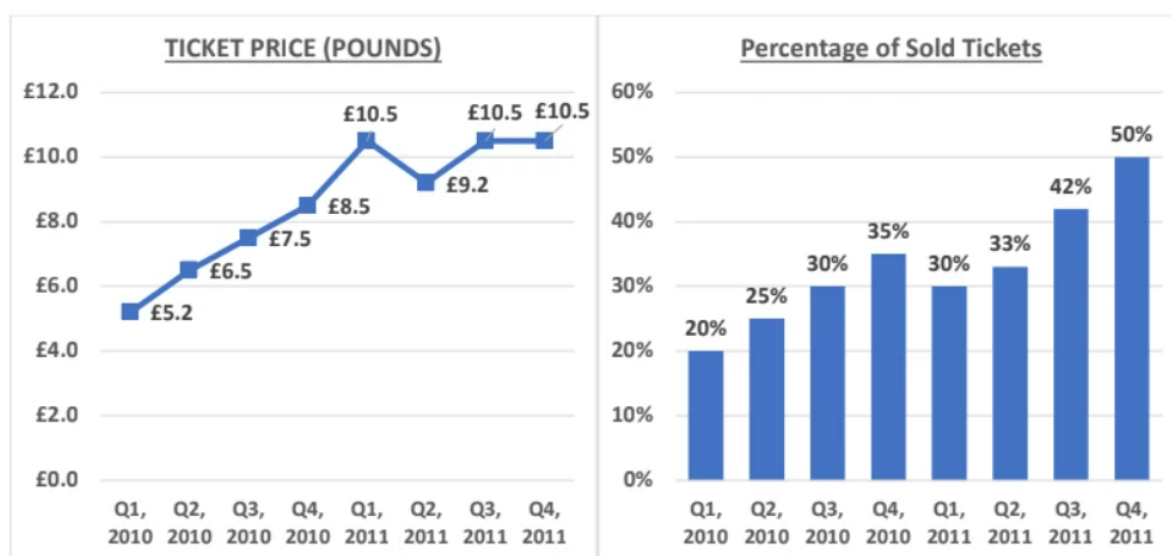


Combinations

Line Graph And a Bar Chart

The charts (line chart and bar chart) show the average ticket prices and the average percentage of tickets sold in Merrington theatre in the four quarters from 2010 to 2011

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



Sample Answer:

The line graph and bar graph depict the average ticket price and the average percentage of tickets sold each quarter in Merrington theatre in 2010 and 2011.

Overall, from the line graph, we can clearly observe that the price of tickets increased dramatically from the first quarter of 2010 to the fourth quarter of 2011.

The line graph shows that ticket prices grew from 5.2 pounds in the first quarter to 8.5 pounds in the fourth quarter of 2010. Quite contrary to this, the prices of the tickets which were at 10.5 pounds in the first quarter of 2011 dropped to 9.2 pounds in its 2nd quarter. However, it scrambled again to 10.5 pounds in the third quarter and remained stable till the fourth quarter.

Besides that, the bar graph shows that from the first to the fourth quarters of 2010, the proportion of tickets sold increased by almost 15%. Although the proportion of tickets sold fell



by 5% in the first quarter of 2011, it increased by 20% in its last quarter. Overall, both the fourth quarter of 2010 and 2011 saw the highest sale of tickets.

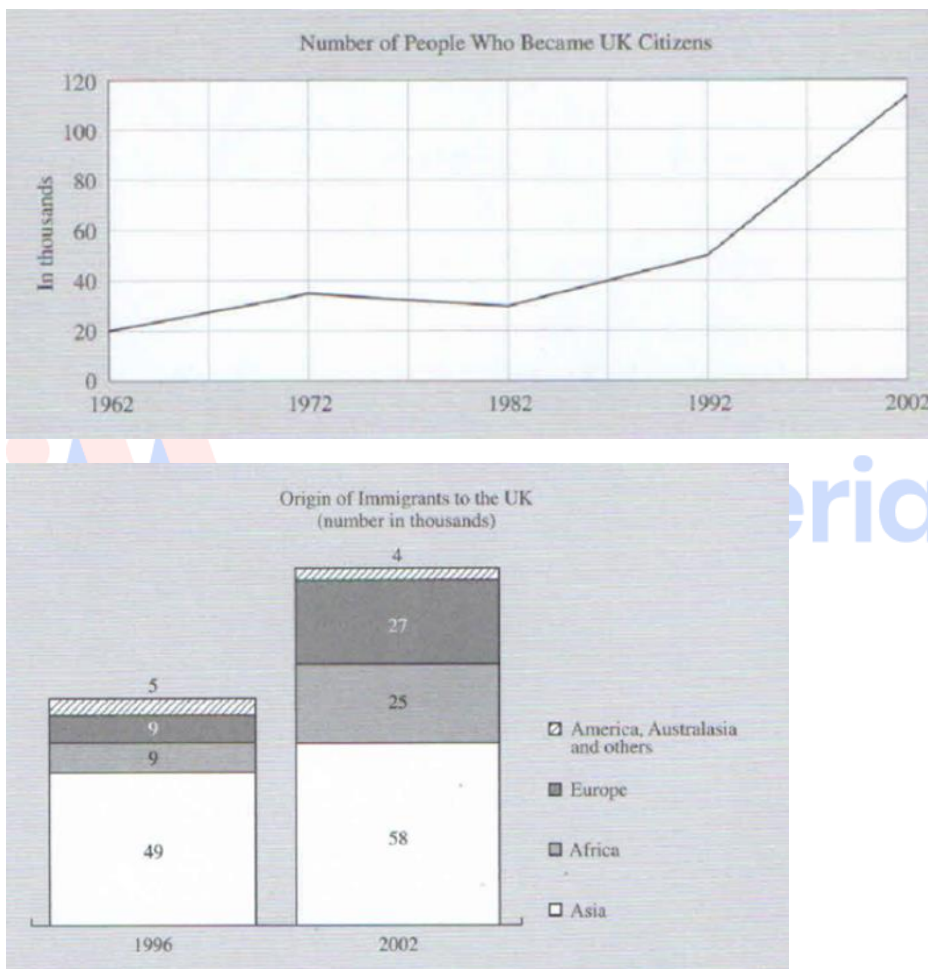




Line Graph And a Bar Chart

Two charts: a line graph shows the number of people granted UK citizenship (in thousands) from 1962 to 2002 and a bar graph illustrates the number of people (in thousands) from Asia, Africa, America, Europe, Australia, and others, receiving UK citizenship in 1996 and 2002.

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



Sample Answer:

The line graph depicts the number of persons who were granted British citizenship from 1962 to 2002. The bar graph depicts the origins of immigrants to the United Kingdom in 1996 and 2002 respectively.



In general, the line graph shows that the number of immigrants increased dramatically from 1992 to 2002. According to the line graph, the proportion of persons who became British citizens was almost 55 thousand in 1992 and increased to over 120 in ten years.

The bar graph indicates that most of these immigrants to the UK in 1996 were from Africa, Asia, and Europe, followed by America, Australia, and other countries. The figures in 1996 show the preponderance of Asians amongst other immigrants. People from America, Australia, and other nations made up the smallest percentage of those who obtained British citizenship in 1996. The number of persons who moved to the UK from Africa and Europe was almost identical at 9, according to the 1996 figures. While Asia, Africa, and Europe witnessed a rise in these statistics in 2002, America and Australia had a 1% decline.

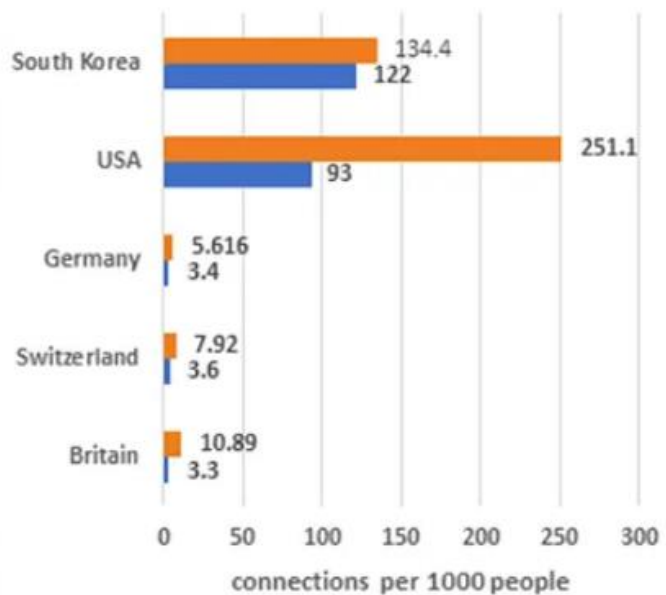




Table And a Bar Chart

Two charts show the use of broadband connections in several developed countries.

Country	Percentage change
South Korea	+20
USA	+170
Germany	+80
Switzerland	+120
Britain	+230



Sample Answer:

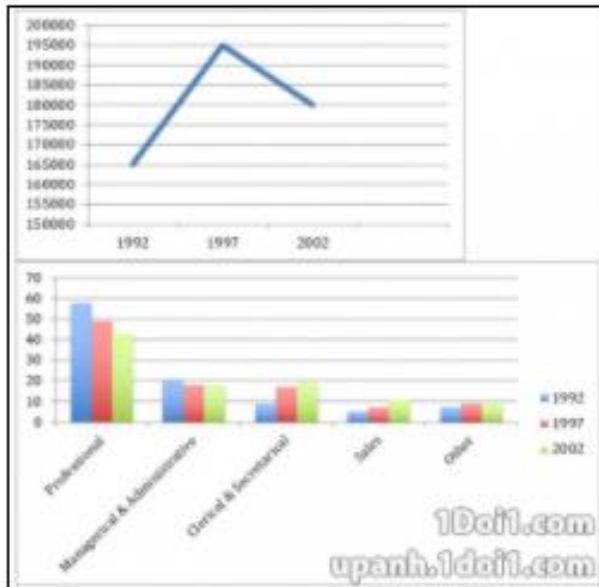
The table and the bar graph illustrate the usage of broadband connection in several developed countries such as South Korea, USA, Germany, Switzerland and Britain. In terms of broadband connection, the use of the internet was highest in the USA and South Korea. Also, the change in consumption of broadband was highest in Britain as compared to any other developed country.

In South Korea, the consumption increased by about 13.4% with 20 plus connections. Britain showed 10.8% of growth with 230 plus connections, which is the highest number of connections witnessed by any developed country. Similarly, the use of broadband connection increased in the USA from 9.3% and reached 25.1% with 170 plus connections. Whereas, the use of broadband connections in Germany and Switzerland only increased to 5.6% with 80 plus connections, and 7.9% with 120 plus connections respectively. Regardless of the change, the consumption of broadband significantly increased in all the developed countries.



Line Graph And a Bar Chart

The number of new graduates and their employment in the UK from 1992 to 2002.



Sample Answer:

The line graph and bar graph depict the number of new graduates and their employment status between 1992 to 2002.

Overall, that chart depicts that a lot of students graduated in 1997 as compared to 1992, but this number reduced by 2002. Moreover, these fresh graduates showed more interest in professional jobs as compared to the other.

In the line graph, 165 thousand students graduated from college in 1992. By 1997 this number increased to 195 thousand. But in 2002 there was a sharp decline in the number of graduates, as the number was reduced to 180 thousand.

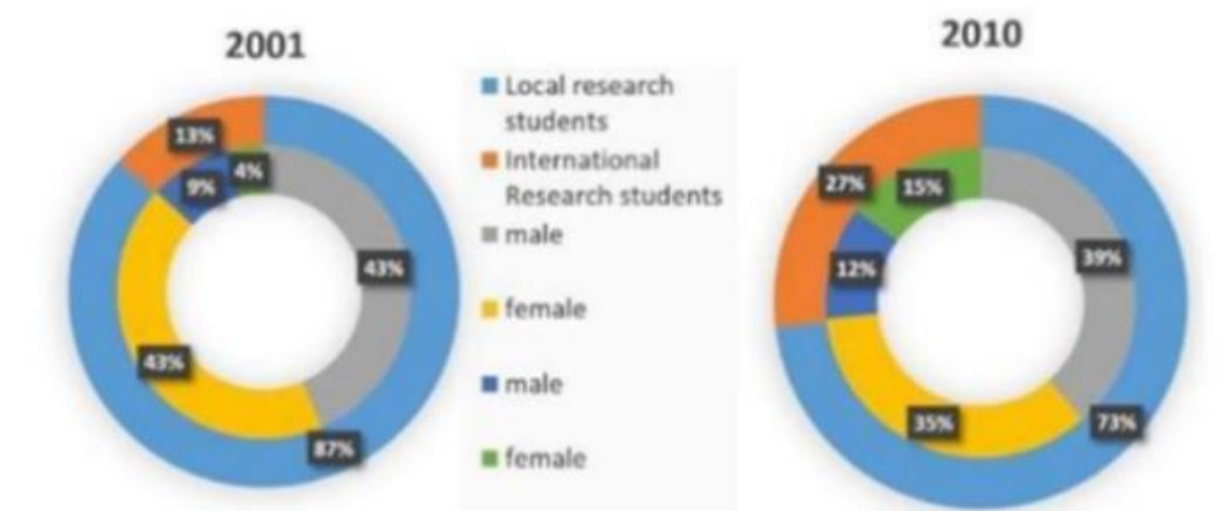
In the bar graph, the professional job category remained high in demand by these graduates in all the three years. But by 2002 the demand in this category reduced by 10%. In contrast clerical and secretarial jobs saw a steady increase. In 1992, only 9% of graduates showed interest in this field but this number increased to 20% by 2002. While in the managerial and administrative field and other field graduates showed almost similar interest in 2002 as they showed in 1992 and 1997. Although no graduates showed interest in the sales field in 1992, this figure went up by 10% in 2002.



Table And a Pie Chart

The table and pie chart show the number of research students in Australian universities in 2001 and 2010. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

Years	Local research students	International research students	Total
2001	33,657	5,192	38,849
2010	39,488	14,593	54,081



Sample Answer:

The table and the pie charts show the local and international research students in Australian universities between 2001 to 2010.

In general, the strength of local research students in Australian universities remained higher than the international research students in both the years and with time the strength of both local and international students increased in universities.

According to the table, the strength of local research students in 2001 was 33,657 whereas the strength of international research students was only 5,192. On the other hand, the strength of both international and local research students increased to 39,488 and 14,593 in 2010. Overall by 2010, 15,232 research students took admission in colleges.

The given pie charts provide an estimate of local students and international research students. The ratio of local students was 87% and international students was 13% in 2001. Whereas, this ratio changed by 2010 as the strength of international students increased to 27% and local



students' strength reduced to 73%. Moreover, the pie charts are further divided into male and female categories and provide information about the amount of local and international research students based on gender. The percentage of international research students increased from 9% male and 4% female to 12% male and 15% female respectively.

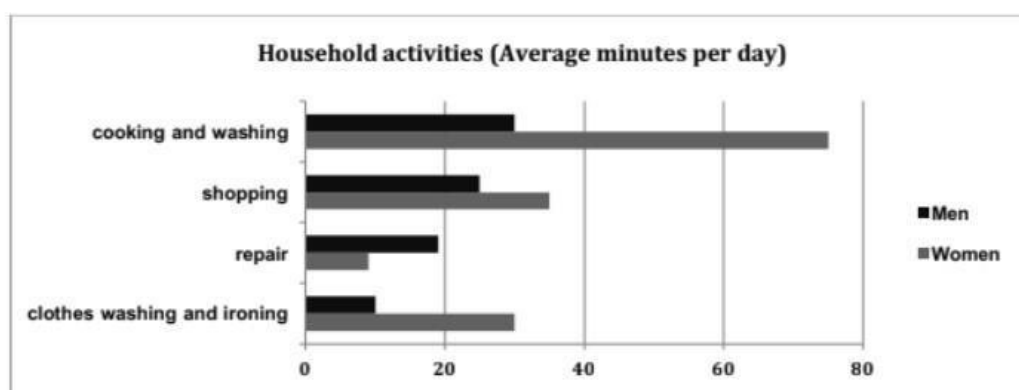




Table And a Bar Chart

The table and chart below show the time spent at leisure and household activities in Britain. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

Leisure activities (Average minutes per day)	Men	Women
TV, video, radio	137	118
Reading	18	19
Sport	15	11



Sample Answer:

The table and the bar chart **compare** the amount of time men and women spend on household chores and leisure activities.

Closer inspection of the table and the bar chart shows that women spend **more time** on household activities than men except for repair work. But both spend an almost equal amount of time on leisure activities.

In terms of household work like cooking and washing, women spend approximately 75 minutes, which is more than an hour per day and **nearly** double the time that men spend on it. Washing and ironing clothes consume 30 minutes per day for women, which is **roughly twofold** the time that men spend on the same activity. There is almost an **insignificant difference** between men and women at the time that they spend on shopping. Women spend nearly 35 minutes per day shopping while men spend **approximately** 25 minutes on the same.



Interestingly, men spend **almost** 19 minutes per day on repair work, which is nearly **double the time** that women spend on it.

In terms of leisure activities, both of them spend **nearly** the same amount of time. Both spend **almost** 2 hours per day watching TV, video and listening to the radio. Both of them spend **approximately** 20 minutes per day reading books and nearly a quarter of an hour on sports. There are no huge differences, but men spend a bit more time on sports and watching TV.

In summary, women spend more time on household chores than men, but both spend a **nearly equal** amount of time on leisure activities.



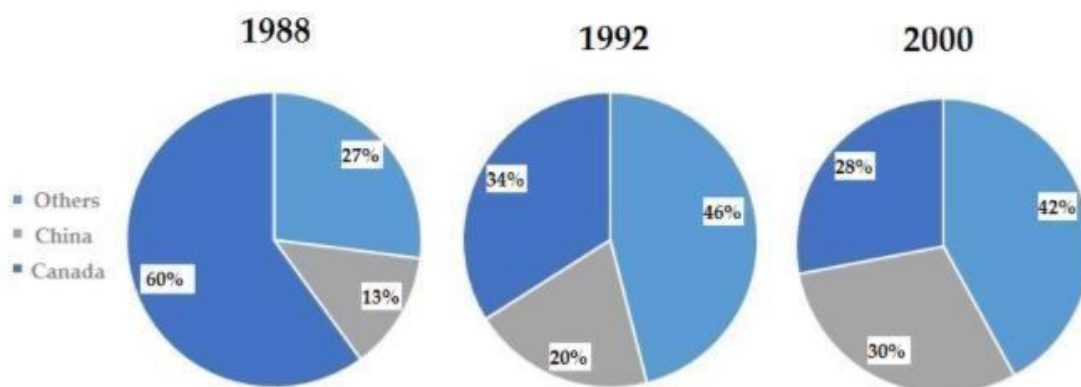


Pie Chart And a Table

A pie chart and a table show the source and the total value of fish imported to the U.S in 1988, 2002 and 2007.

Total Value in Billions of Dollars	
1988	6.57
1992	8.52
2000	10.72

Source of fish imported to the US



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Sample Answer:

The table **elucidates** the total value of fish imported to the US in billions of dollars in 1988, 1992, and 2000. The pie charts **represent** the amount of fish imported to the US in these years from Canada, China, and other countries percentage-wise.

From an overall perspective, there was a **gradual increase** in the value of imports. In the beginning, the US imported large amounts of fish from Canada, but other countries became primary sources of import by 2000.

From the table, it is clear that the value of imports started at 6.57 billion dollars in 1988, **rose** to 8.52 billion dollars in 1992 and **hit** 10.72 billion dollars in 2000.



Initially, Canada was the **chief source** of imports for fish and supplied 60% of the imports. China supplied a meagre 13%, and other countries supplied 27%. But in 1992, Canada was **no longer** the primary source of import. Other countries had replaced it and provided 46% of the imports. By 2000, other countries had wholly replaced Canada and became principal sources of fish, supplying 42% of the imports. China supplied 30%. The US imported only 28% from Canada in 2000.

In summary, imports from Canada **decreased** in the three years, whereas imports from China gradually increased from 13% in 1988 to 30% in 2000.





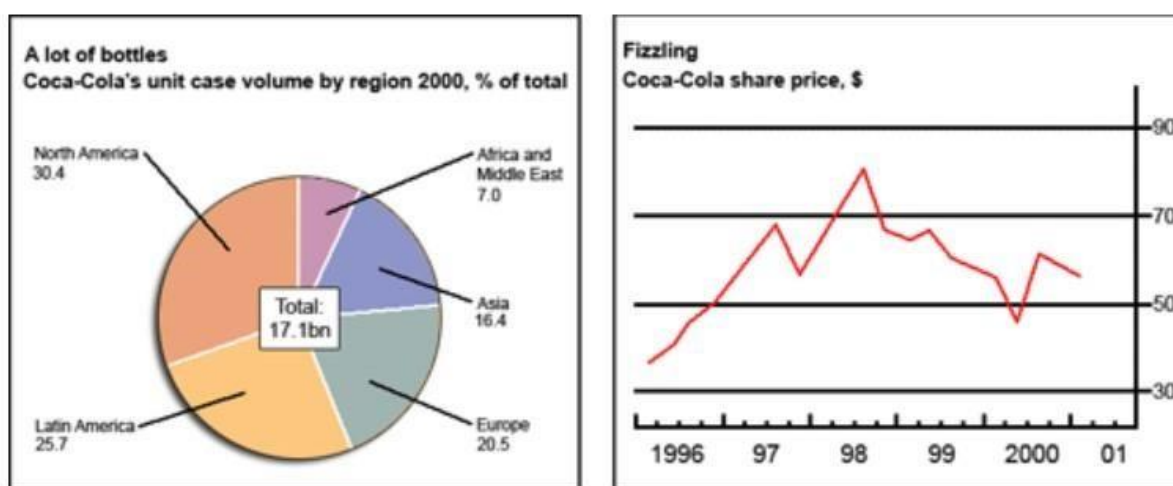
Pie Chart And a Line Graph

The chart and graph below give information about sales and share prices for Coca-Cola.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.

Instructions to follow

- You should spend about 20 minutes on this task
- Write at least 150 words



Sample Answer:

The chart **represents** the number of Coca-Cola bottles sold and the line graph **illustrates** the share prices for Coca-Cola. **Overall**, the largest number of sales are in North America **while** the least number of sales are in Africa and the Middle East. The share price of Coca-Cola **increased** from 30\$ in 1996 to more than 70\$ in 1998.

In the year 2000, Coca-Cola sold a total of 17.1 billion cases of their fizzy drink product worldwide. The **largest consumer** was North America, where there was 30.4 per cent of the total sales. The **second-largest consumer** was Latin America. Europe and Asia purchased 20.5 and 16.4 per cent of the total sales **respectively**, while Africa and the Middle East remained **fairly** small consumers at 7 per cent of the total sales.

Since 1996, share prices for Coca-Cola have **fluctuated**. In that year, shares were valued at **approximately** \$35. Between 1996 and 1997, prices rose **significantly** to almost \$70 per



share. They **dipped** a little in mid-1997 and then **peaked** at \$80 per share in mid-98. From then until 2000 their value **fell consistently** but there was a **slight rise** in mid-2000.



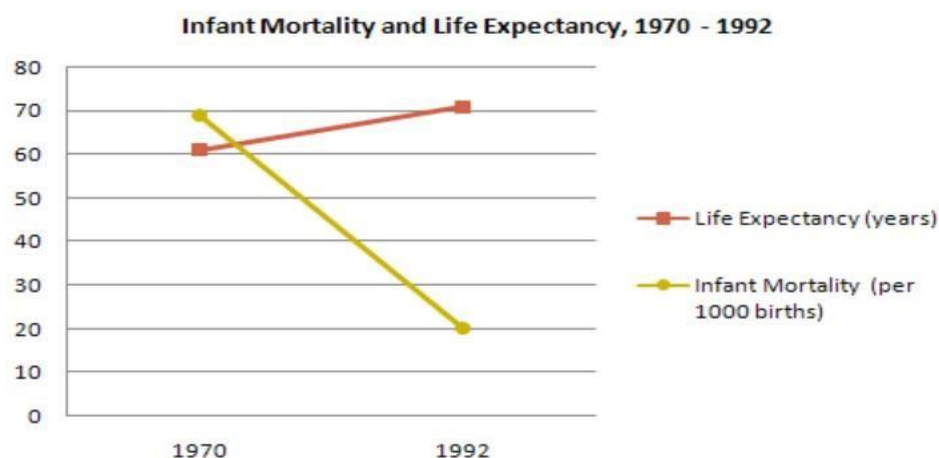
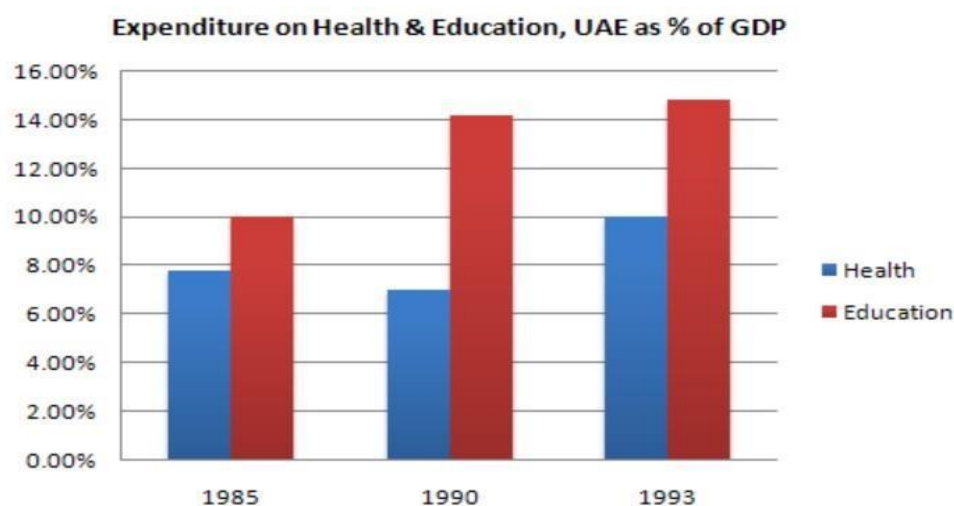


Bar Chart And a Line Graph

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information below.

Instructions to follow

- You should spend about 20 minutes on this task
- Write atleast 150 words



Sample Answer:

The bar graph **resembles** the UAE government's expenditures on health and education sectors in three different years with a 5 years gap. The line graph shows the infant



mortality rate and citizens' life **expectancy** from the year 1970 to 1992. **As observed in the graphs**, the UAE government spent **more** on healthcare and education in 1993 than they did in the past. As the citizens' life expectancy **enhanced**; we could see a **severe decline** in the infant mortality rate.

As given in the graphs, the UAE government allocated **less than** 8% of its GDP on healthcare in 1985 and just 10% on education. After 5 years, spending on healthcare **decreased significantly** while it **increased dramatically** in the education sector. In the final year, both sectors got preference and the **allocated** 10% of the GDP in the Health sector while in the Education sector it was about 15% of the GDP.

The line graph **represents** the percentage of funding in the UAE that had a direct influence on their citizens' life expectancy and infant's mortality rate. While life expectancy in the UAE was **just** 60 years in 1970, it **increased to over** 70 in 1992. On the other hand, the infant mortality rate **decreased** to just 20% in 1992 from the **surprising** 70% in 1970.





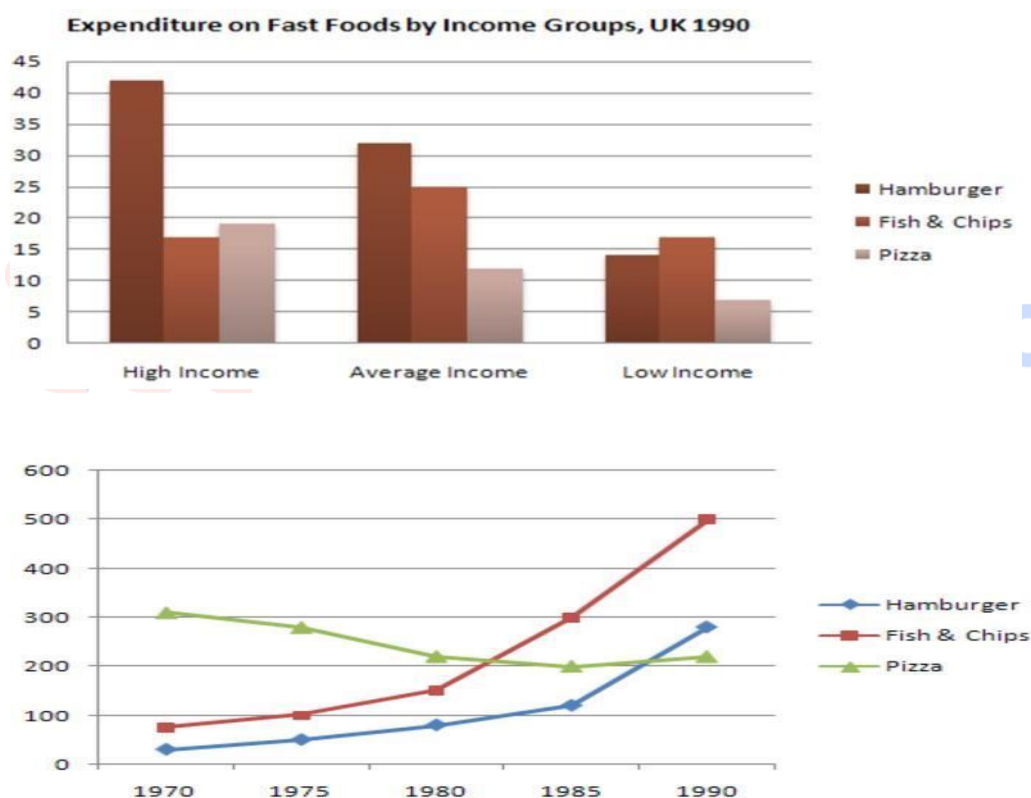
Bar Chart And a Line Graph

The chart below shows the amount of money per week spent on fast foods in Britain. The graph shows the trends in consumption of fast foods.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.

Instructions to follow

- You should spend about 20 minutes on this task
- Write atleast 150 words



Sample Answer:

The graph **illustrates** the money spent by the British on fast food in 1990 and the intake of three junk foods over 30 years. The money spent is given in Pence for each person in a week **whereas** the intake is presented in gram per person.



To begin with, hamburgers were **majorly** bought by wealthy British while the **low-income** class spent more on fish and chips. A wealthy British would spend about 45 pence per person in a week on hamburgers while he **spends** only 15-20 pence on the other two items. Although the moderate-income class preferred hamburgers, they only spent **around** 33 pence on them. They spent 25 pence on fish & chips and **less than** 15 pence on pizza. The low-income class spent **very less** on fast foods, despite fish and chips being their favourite.

Moving on to the consumption of fast food in 30 years, it is observed that the consumption of fish and chips **increased drastically** by going from nearly 100 grams to **precisely** 500 grams. In 1970, pizza was the most consumed food with over 300 grams. In 30 years, hamburger **gained more popularity** than a pizza.

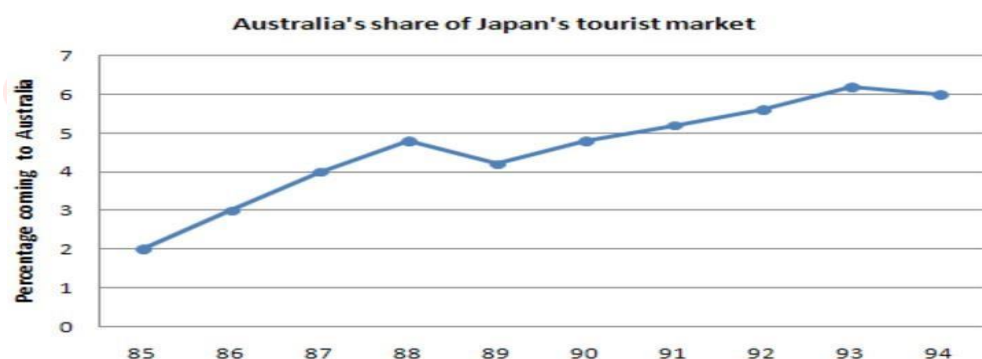
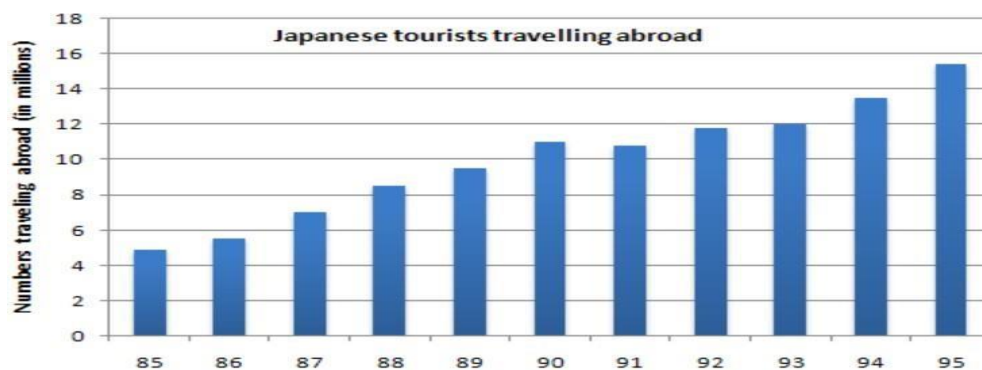




Bar Chart And a Line Graph

The charts below show the number of Japanese tourists travelling abroad between 1985 and 1995 and Australia's share of the Japanese tourist market.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.



Sample Answer:

The graphs **illustrate** the number of tourists travelling to other countries in Japan and the proportion of Japanese visitors visiting Australia in from 1985-1995. **Notably**, the number of tourists travelling abroad **increased gradually** along with an **increase** in the percentage of people visiting Australia.

From the graphs, it can be seen that the number of Japanese tourists travelling abroad **gradually increased** from 5 million people in 1985 to **approximately** 15 million people in 1995 with **small fluctuations** in between. There was a **negligible dip** in the number of Japanese tourists in the year 1991 and later began to **rise gradually** again until 1995.



From the 5 million travellers that travelled abroad from Japan in 1985, only 2 percent of them went to Australia. The percentage of Japanese tourists **rose steadily** up to almost 5 percent in 1988. There was a **drop** in 1989, where the percentage of Japanese tourists was only **approximately** 4.2 percent. From 1989 to 1993, there was a **steady rise** with about 6.2 percentage of Japanese tourists in Australia, marking the **highest percentage** of Japanese tourists in Australia.



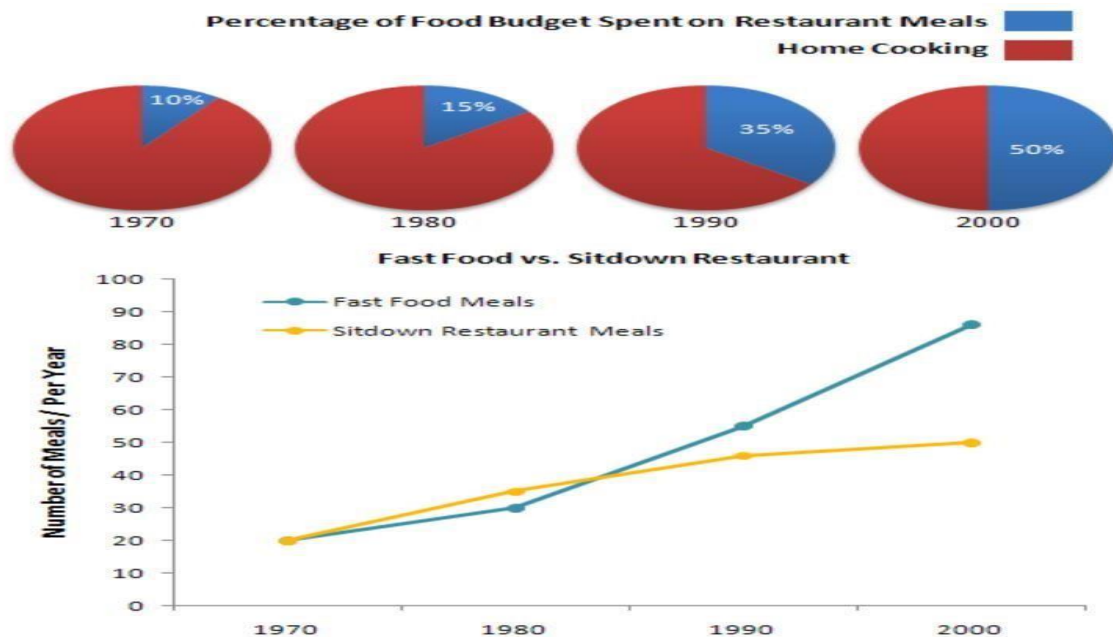


Pie Chart And a Line Graph

The charts below show the percentage of their food budget the average family spent on restaurant meals in different years. The graph shows the number of meals eaten in fastfood restaurants and sit-down restaurants.

Instructions to follow

- You should spend about 20 minutes on this task
- Write atleast 150 words



Sample Answer:

The pie chart **represents** the percentage of food budget spent by an average family on restaurants meals and at home in 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000, while the line graph **represents** the meals eaten in **two types** of restaurant - in fast food shops and sit-down restaurants in the year 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

It can be observed that the proportion of food budget spent on restaurant meals had **increased** over the period. In 1970, just 10% of the **total** food budget was spent on restaurant meals and 90% was spent on home food. The amount spent on restaurant meals



increased to 15% in 1980. The amount spent on restaurant meals continued to increase to 35% in 1990 and the year 2000, the amount of food budget spent on restaurants and home cooking had been **equal** to 50-50% each.

From the graph, it is visible that the number of meals eaten both in fast food and sit-down restaurants had **increased** during the period. In 1970, the number of eaten meals in those two kinds of restaurants were the **same** 20 meals per year. The number of meals eaten in sit-down restaurants **went-up slightly**, from 20 meals per year in 1970 to 35 meals per year in 1980 and 45 meals per year in 1990 and 50 meals per year in 2000. It is obvious from the graph that fast food gained **more popularity** over sit-down restaurants during the period and the number of meals eaten outside increased compared to home food **significantly**.

