

IELTS

WRITING ACADEMIC

EXERCISES - 1 to 10

FREE



Entenda como é o IELTS

Existem dois tipos de testes, o IELTS Academic, para quem deseja estudar fora; e o IELTS General Training, que avalia o domínio do inglês em situações práticas do dia a dia.

O IELTS General Training é o teste que você vai precisar fazer para aplicar para a residência permanente. Por ele, você será avaliado em sua capacidade de conversação, de compreender informações; de interpretar textos e escrever redações.

O exame é dividido em seções com diferentes tempos de duração. Os testes de interpretação oral e de texto e a redação são feitos em sequência, já o teste de conversação pode ser feito até 7 dias antes ou depois da data do exame, de acordo com a disponibilidade do centro que aplicar o teste. No infográfico abaixo você confere mais detalhes do formato do exame e do tempo disponível para cada etapa:

Listening - 30 minutos

O candidato ouve 4 textos gravados, monólogos e conversas com diferentes sotaques nativos, e em seguida escreve as respostas para uma série de perguntas. As conversas são divididas das seguintes formas e ouvidas apenas uma vez:

Parte 1 Uma conversa entre duas pessoas em um contexto social. ex: Uma entrevista de emprego.

Parte 2 Um monólogo sobre um momento do cotidiano. ex: Uma apresentação sobre serviços disponíveis em algum lugar.

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- Parte 3** Uma conversa entre até 4 pessoas em um contexto educacional ou de treinamento. ex: Uma conversa entre professor e alunos
- Parte 4** Um monólogo sobre um tema acadêmico. ex: Uma palestra

Reading - 60 minutos

A parte de leitura é formada por textos autênticos extraídos de livros, revistas, jornais, anúncios e guias, seguidos por 40 questões variadas para testar a habilidade de interpretação do candidato.

Writing - 60 minutos

A parte escrita é composta de duas redações sobre tópicos de interesse geral.

- REDAÇÃO 1** Os candidatos são apresentados a uma situação e devem escrever uma carta solicitando mais informações ou explicando a situação. Ela pode ter de ser no estilo pessoal, semiformal ou formal.
- REDAÇÃO 2** Escrever uma composição em resposta a um ponto de vista, argumento ou problema.

Speaking - 11 a 14 minutos

A parte falada do IELTS avalia a capacidade do candidato de se expressar verbalmente em inglês. Tudo é gravado, e as questões são feitas de uma forma que os candidatos não podem ensaiar suas respostas antes.

PARTE 1 Candidatos respondem perguntas gerais sobre eles mesmos e sobre uma variedade de tópicos familiares. Duração de 4 a 5 minutos.

PARTE 2 Os candidatos recebem um cartão com um tópico sobre o qual eles devem falar. Eles têm apenas um minuto para se preparar para falar até dois minutos, e em seguida devem responder a uma ou duas perguntas do examinador sobre o mesmo assunto.

PARTE 3 São feitas mais perguntas relacionadas ao tópico da parte 2. Essas perguntas dão ao candidato a possibilidade de falar mais sobre ideias e de uma forma mais abstrata. Duração de 4 a 5 minutos.

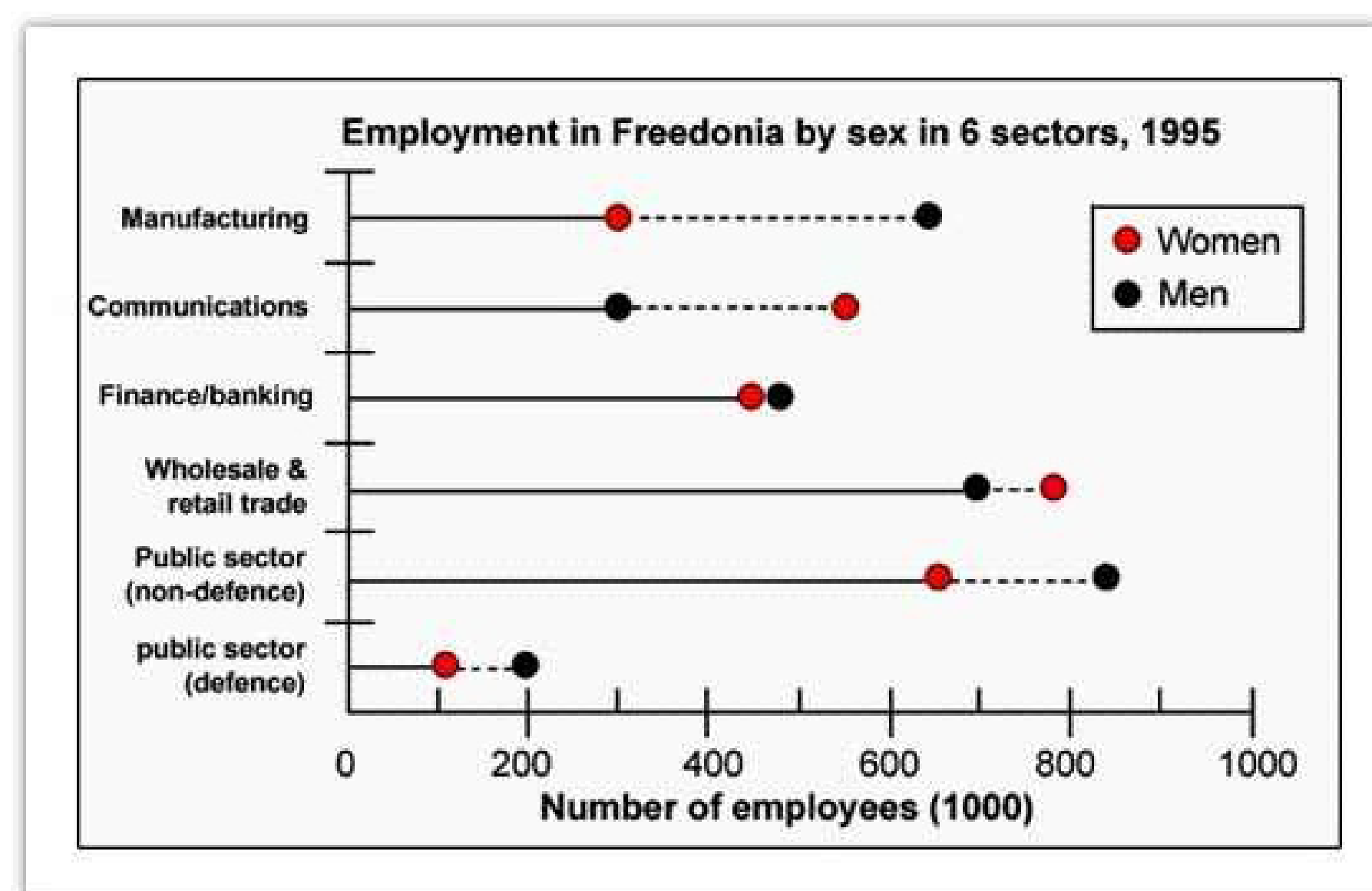
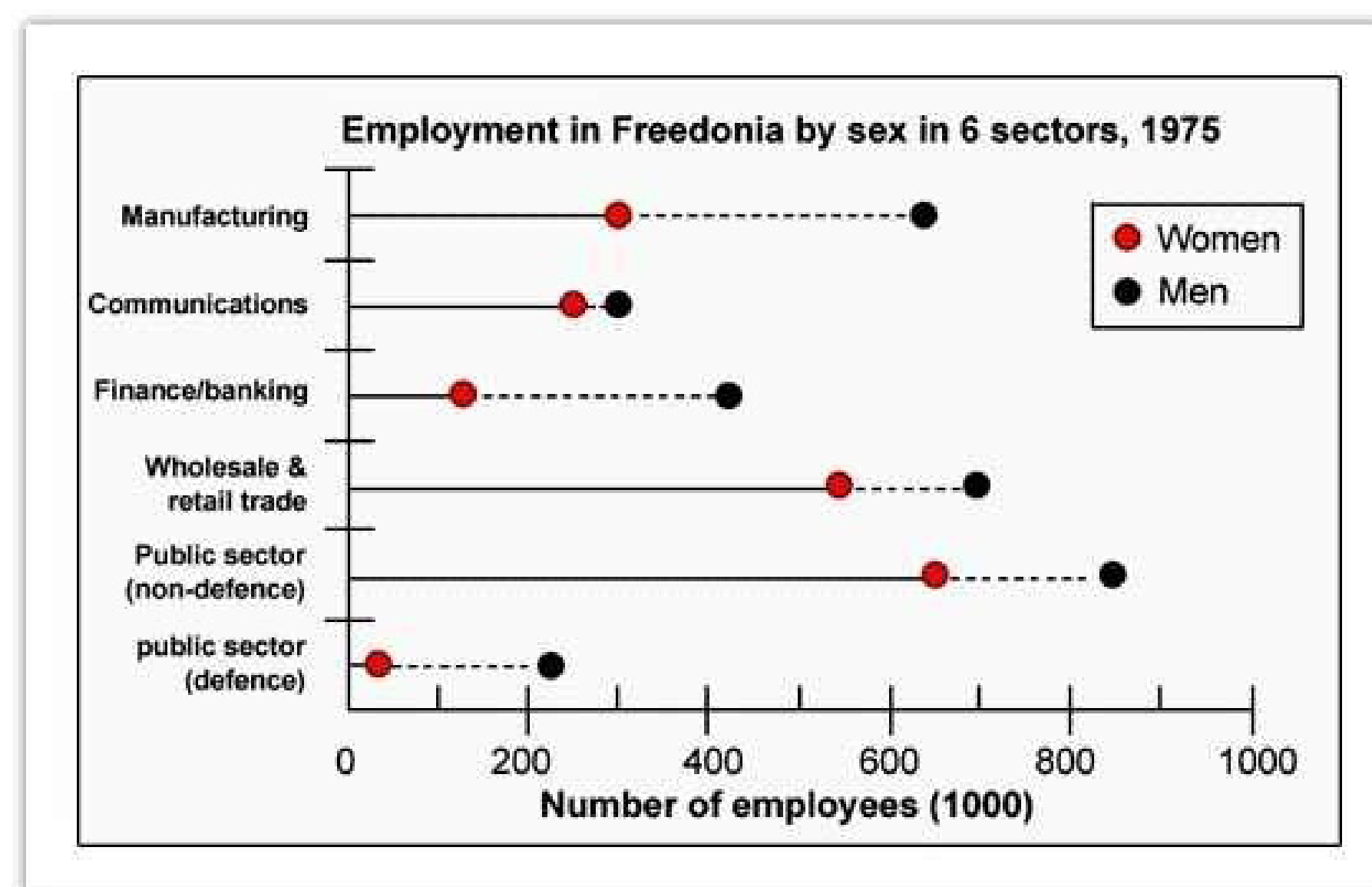
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Exercise 1

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.

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



Sample Answer 1:

The diagrams compare the male and female employment status in six different job sectors in two different years – 1975 & 1995. As is seen from the given illustration, men were well ahead of women in all the job sectors in Freedonia in 1975. However, the scenario changed in the 1995 and women did a remarkable progress in their professions.

According to the given diagrams, men in Freedonia were well ahead of female in manufacturing, finance/banking, wholesale & retail trade, defence and non-defence sectors. In manufacturing more than 600 male employees could be seen against only 300 female employees out of a thousand employees. Except in communication sector, the proportion of male employees was far greater than that of females. Among the given job sectors, the public /non-defence sector had the highest number of employees while the defence sector had the least number of employees.

After 20 years, women showed an outstanding advancement in the job sectors and they went well ahead of men in communication, wholesale & retail trade sectors. They become almost equal in number in finance and banking jobs while the gap between male and female employees' numbers reduced in defence jobs. The only sector that was still male dominant was manufacturing and the job ratio in this sector remained almost same as it was 20 years earlier.

Sample Answer 2:

The line graphs show the information about employment scenario in Fredonia by gender in six different employment sectors during 1975 and 1995. It is very clear from the overall trend that men were pretty much dominating the job markets both during 1975 and 1995, but women made progress in the given 20 years period.

According to the first graph that depicts the employment status in 1975, there were far more male employees in all the employment sectors than its opposite sex. Nearly half of the employees in the manufacturing industry were men. Most strikingly, 75% of finance sector employees were male. However, women appeared to be competing shoulder to shoulder against their male counterpart in the communication sectors.

Turning to the 1995 data, females had made a significant improvement in securing jobs in different employment sectors. On top of that, women outmatched the male counterpart in securing jobs in communication and wholesale & retail trade industry.

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Furthermore, nearly half of the communication sector employees were women. In finance sector as well, women were not very far behind.

Comparing the two graphs, it seems very clear that in between those twenty years the number of male employees in these sectors had remained considerably the same, but there was a considerable increase of female employees in the majority of these job sectors.

[Written by - Dorji]

Sample Answer 3:

The line graphs provide data on the workforce in six different professions in the republic of Freedonia in 1975 and 1995. As is observed, the graphs illustrate the progress of empowering women in the work market over the twenty years, even the number of females exceeded the number of males in some work fields.

In 1975, the number of employed men was considerably higher compared to the number of women in all sectors, in particular, manufacturing, finance and banking and public sector (defence). By 1995 there was a significant increase in the number of working females in communication, finance and marketing and wholesale and retail trade, where the number of employed women in these sectors was around 250, 120 and 550 out of a thousand respectively and it rose by approximately 300 out of thousand in each sector. Taking into consideration the number of women surpassed the number of men in communication and wholesale and retail sectors, it is evident that women empowerment in employment sectors in Freedonia had significantly progressed in the given period.

[Written by - Philomina]

Tips for Answering this Academic Writing Task:

1. Two line graphs are provided in this writing task 1, so start the introduction part as follows:

The given line graphs provide data on.....

Do not use, 'the give line graph shows...' as there are more than one graphs present in this question.

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2. The two line graphs compare the number of male and female employees in 6 employment sectors in Freedonia. The first graph shows the data for the year 1975 while the second graph shows data for the year 1995.
3. The first graph shows that the male employees were well ahead in all the job sectors in Freedonia. But after 20 years that scenario changed and women did a remarkable progress in the job sectors.
4. Initially, in 1975, men were higher in number in terms of their involvement in different work sectors. Only in Finance and Banking sector, female were close to the male.
5. After 20 years in 1995, the number of women employees crossed the number of men employees in communications & wholesale & retail trade sectors.
6. In communication sector, the number of women employees reached to 550 per thousand while this number was only 210 per thousand in 1975.
7. Do not only give the numbers of male and female employees in 6 job sectors of Freedonia in 1975 and 1995. Rather make a comparison of the male and female employee numbers and show some of the comparisons for women about how many of them were employed in 1975 and how these numbers have increased in 1995. Keep in mind that the writing expects you to be able to compare the women's improvement and increasing involvement in job sectors of Freedonia.

Summary of the graphs:

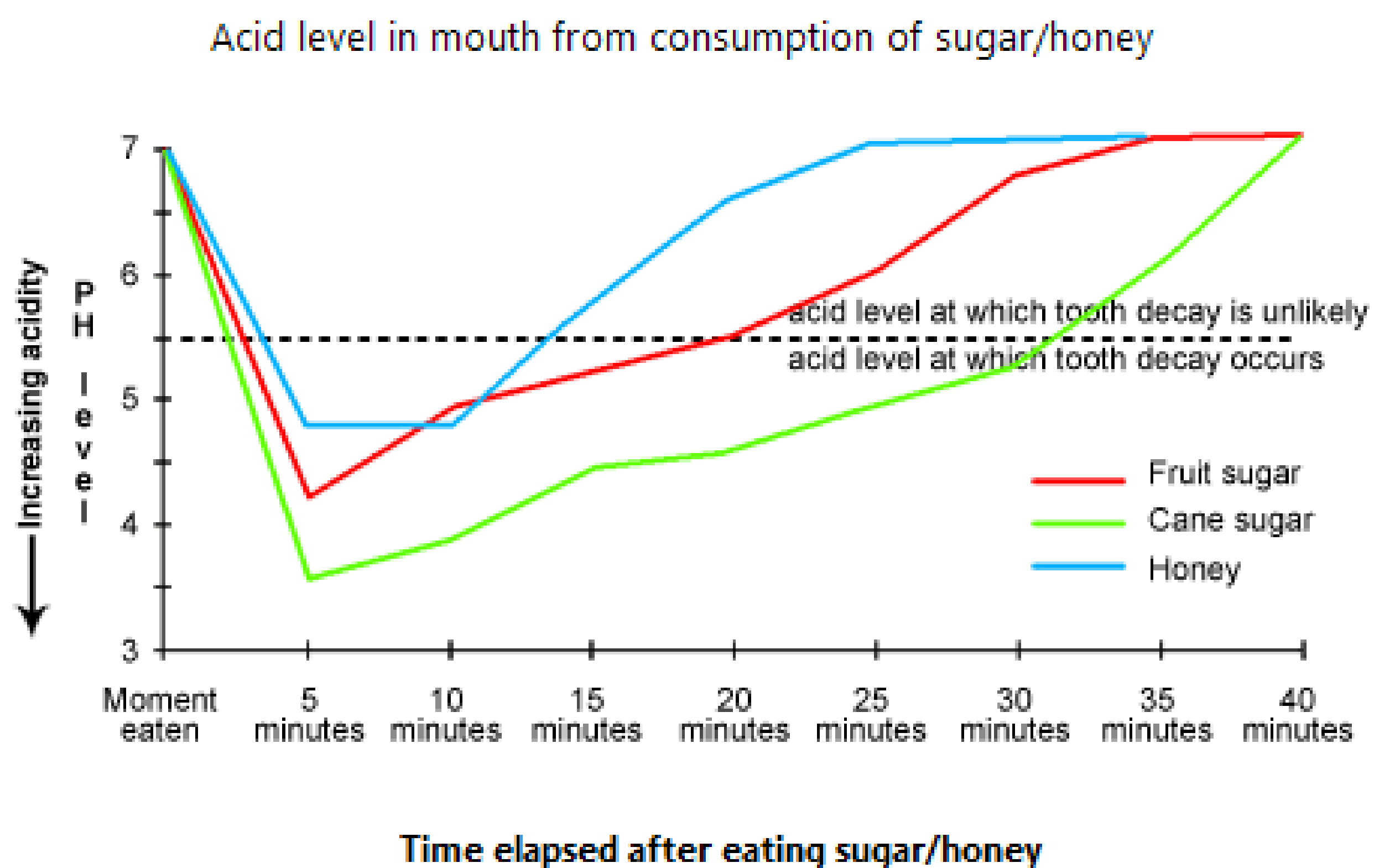
In Freedonia, women's involvement in major job sectors has increased remarkably in 20 years. Initially, in 1975, they were less in number than the male employees in all the 6 major job sectors. But within 20 years, they did significant progress and have crossed the number of male employees in some sectors.

Exercise 2

Eating sweet foods produces acid in the mouth, which can cause tooth decay. (High acid levels are measured by low pH values)

Describe the information below and discuss the implications for dental health.

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



Sample Answer 1:

The provided line graph illustrates the acid level in the mouth which is created by consuming sweet foods specifically sugar and honey and possibility of tooth decay

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because of this acid level. As is presented in the line-graph, the higher the acid level the lower the pH value and a pH level less than 5.5 is detrimental for the tooth and causes the tooth decay.

The given graph shows that the initial pH level of our mouth is 7 which begin to fall after consuming sweet foods. When we eat sweet item like cane sugar, the pH level drops to 3.5 in 5 minutes and remain in danger level (below pH level 5.5) for more than 30 minutes. Consuming fruit sugar drops the pH level nearly to 4 and remains in danger level for about 20 minutes. And finally, when we eat honey, the pH level falls below 5 and it remains under risk level for about 13 minutes. As the low pH level means higher acidity and causes tooth decay, cane sugar among the mentioned three food items is the most harmful for our tooth.

(Approximately 186 words)

Sample Answer 2:

The provided line graph shows the acid level of our mouth which is created by the consumption of fruit sugar, cane sugar & honey and compares their effects on our tooth decay.

When the pH level in the mouth is above 5.5, acidity remains in such a level that teeth are unlikely to be in danger from decay. Sweet foods, however, cause pH in the mouth to drop for a time, and the longer the pH levels remain below 5.5, the greater the possibility for decay to occur. The illustration compares the fruit sugar, cane sugar and honey, which are the most common ingredients of sweet foods, causes the pH level to drop below the danger level after 5 minutes.

Among these 3 sweet items, cane sugar decreases the pH level most quickly and causes to remain the level under the danger level for the longest period (over 30 minutes) and thus produce the greatest risk among the three. After consuming the cane sugar, the pH level drops to level 3.5 and remains there for over half an hour. On the other hand, fruit sugar causes the acidity level of mouth to fall under pH level 4 in 5 minutes and remains under threat level for 20 minutes. Finally, the honey appears to be less risky among the three causes the pH level to drop to 4.7 in 5 minutes and proceed to above pH 5.5 level within 15 minutes of consumption.

In conclusion, all of the sweet items possess the possibility of causing tooth decay and honey and fruit sugar are likely to cause less decay than the cane sugar does.

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(Approximately 271 words)

Sample Answer 3:

The bar graph illustrates the acid level of mouth after consumption of three different nutrients such as fruit sugar, cane sugar and honey over the period of forty minutes. According to the bar graph, it is obvious that cane sugar is the most acidic nutrient.

After the consumption of cane sugar, acidity level of mouth increased sharply in five minutes and reached 3.5 pH level. From now onwards acidity level of mouth decreases steadily and reached the normal level after thirty-five minutes. However, teeth remained in dangerous level more than 25 minutes.

Another acidic nutrient is fruit sugar. After the consumption, the pH level of mouth decreased hurriedly and reached 4.25 in five minutes. After that, the level of acidity of mouth reached a normal level in 15 minutes. Therefore, teeth remained in dangerous level for 15 minutes. The last and the least acidic nutrient is honey, after the consumption of honey acidity level of mouth increased dramatically in five minutes and reached 5 pH level and then, plateau for 5 minutes and from now onward decreased moderately. However, teeth remained in an acidic environment for 10 minutes.

To conclude, the more hazardous nutrient for teeth is cane sugar because teeth remained in an acidic environment for more than 25 minutes.

(Approximately 208 words)

Tips for answering this Academic Writing Task:

1. Please note that the question asks you to “describe the information presented in the graph and also discuss the implications for dental health”. So you have to mention which food item creates the highest acid level for a longer time and are comparatively injurious for our teeth. You must classify which food items are comparatively safe as well. First, compare the three food items in terms of the acid level they create in our mouth and how long this acid level remains in danger level. Then suggest which food items among cane sugar, fruit sugar and honey are comparatively safer and which item/ items are not.

2. Notice the following trends from the given line graphs:

a) Higher the acid level, the lower the pH level.

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b) pH level below 5.5 is dangerous for the tooth as the tooth decay occurs below 5.5 pH level.

c) Honey is comparatively safer than other two food items as it decreases the pH level of the mouth slowly and the acid level goes to the safe level very quickly. On the other hand, after consuming cane sugar the pH level falls under danger level quickly and remains there for the longest time among the three food items.

3. To answer this question first mention the acid / pH level which occurs the tooth decay and the level when it is safe. Now take the three given food items and mention them individually: how longer it takes to reach the pH level of mouth below 5.5 after consuming this food item and then how longer this level remains under 5.5. Finally suggest which food items are comparatively safer and which are not.

Summary of the Line Graph:

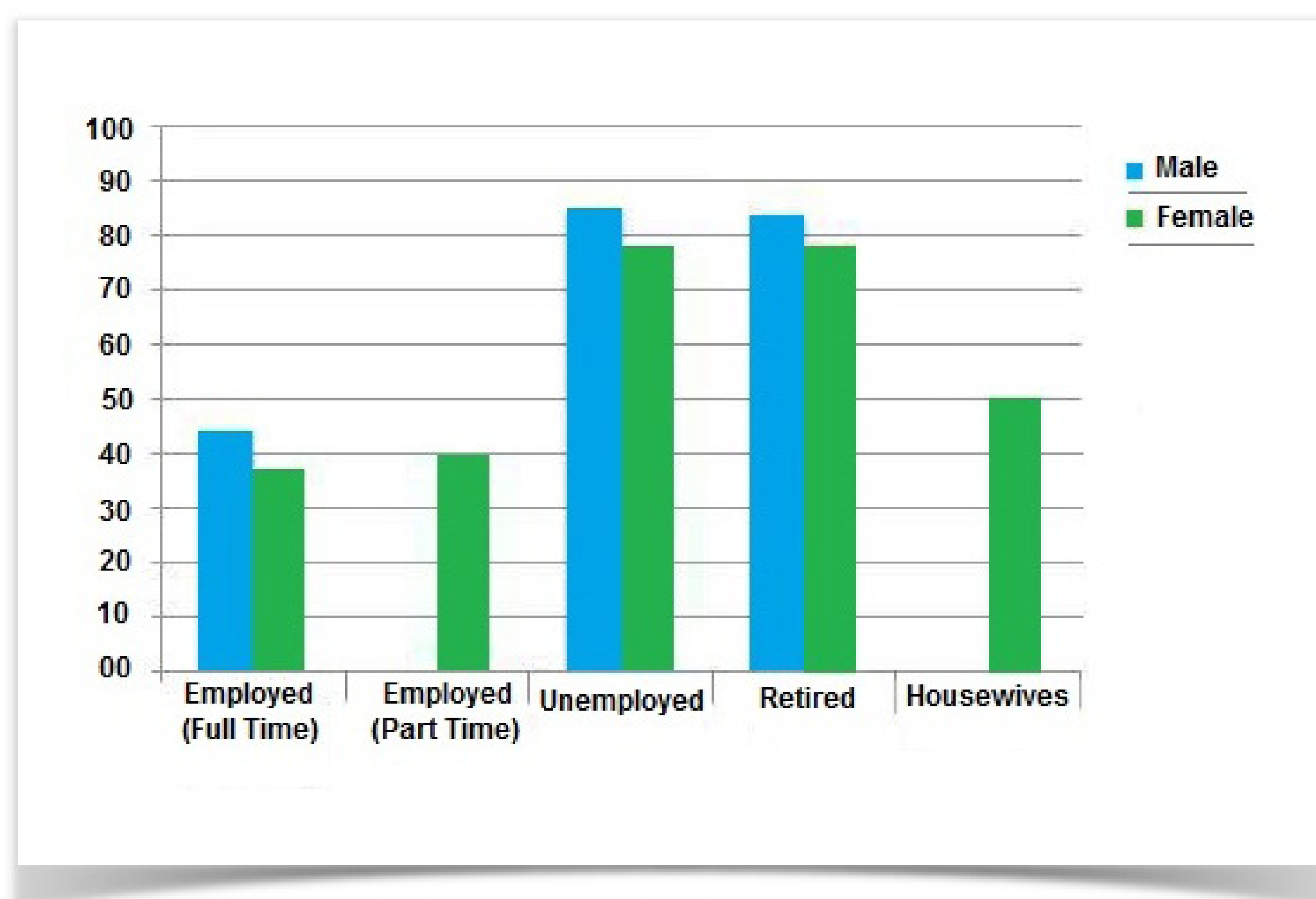
After consuming different sweet food items, the acid level of our mouth increases. The higher acid level is presented by the lower pH value. When the pH value gets under 5.5, the tooth decay occurs. Among the given three food items i.e. cane sugar, fruit sugar and honey, the third item (honey) is comparatively safer for our dental health. This is because after consuming all the honey the pH level remains under danger level for about 12 minutes compared to the 20 minutes for the fruit sugar and 31 minutes for cane sugar. This also indicates that the cane sugar is more likely to damage our tooth among the provided three sweet food items.

Exercise 3

The chart below shows the amount of leisure time enjoyed by men and women of different employment status.

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

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



Sample Answer 1:

The provided chart shows the number of leisure hours enjoyed by men and women in a typical week in 1998-99, according to gender and employment status. As is observed from the graph, the unemployed and retired men and women had more leisure time than the other type of people.

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Among the full-time employed people, men had about 45 hours of leisure time on an average per week compared to the 38 hours of leisure time for women. No data is given for the part-time employed men and women from this category enjoyed 40 hours of leisure time in a week. This figure is slightly more than the employed women perhaps because of their employment nature.

Unemployed and retired people had the longest period for leisure activity both for men and women and men had a bit more hours than the women. As expected the retired and unemployed people enjoyed about 78 to 82 hours per week which is longer than people from other employment statuses. Lastly, housewives enjoyed approximately 50 hours of leisure time which is more than the employed women but less than the unemployed and retired women. The graph reflects that men had more leisure time from all employment statuses than women which indicates that women spent more time working at home than their male counterparts.

The graph summarises that the male enjoyed more leisure time than women and employed people had less time for leisure activities than retired and unemployed people.

(Approximately 244 words)

Sample Answer 2:

The graph compares the amount of leisure time enjoyed by people of different employment levels in a typical week in the year 1998-1999.

In the given column graph, no data has been provided for the part-time employed and house-staying men. For rest of the cases, Men have more leisure time than women of the same category. The highest amount of leisure hours is enjoyed by those, who are unemployed. Unemployed men had approximately 85 hours of spare time and women from the same category had about 83 hours. The retired people also enjoyed the same amount of leisure activities as did the unemployed men and women. On the contrary, full-time employed men had a total of 40 hours leisure time compared to about 37 hours of women from the same status. Finally, women with part-time jobs had 40 hours to spend for their leisure activities and housewives had 50 hours leisure time per week.

In conclusion, unemployed and retire people, both men and women enjoyed more leisure time than employed people and men compared to women had more time for leisure activities.

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(Approximately 181 words)

Sample Answer 4:

The bar chart compares the leisure hours enjoyed by male and female based on the employment status during the year 1998 to 1999.

It is clearly evident from the graph that female in all respective of employment status enjoys time killing when compared to male. Men and women, who are unemployed and retired, spent more leisure hours when compared to employed people. Unemployed males (85 hours per week) and females (78 hours per week) only show a slight difference in hours spent for leisure time. Similarly, retired employees (male 75 hours per week, female 82 hours per week) spent almost same leisure hour irrespective of gender.

In contrast, the number of leisure hour spent by employed males is 42 hour weekly and by female employees, this was around 40 hours per week. Housewives spent almost 10 hours more than employed females (50 hours per week).

Overall, the bar chart shows the number of leisure hours spent during retirement and unemployment is high when compared to employment period. In addition, males enjoy more leisure hours per week when compared to females.

(Approximately 174 words) - [written by - Rija Varghese]

Tips for writing answer for this Academic Writing Task:

1. The given bar graph compares the data for the year 1998 and 1999. So your answer should be in past tense. For instance: Full time employed men enjoyed about 44 hours of leisure time while the female of this category had approximately 38 hours of leisure time.
2. Notice that no data for the home staying husbands and part-time employed men are given in the graph. So mention that fact as well. Example: No data for the part-time employed men and house-staying men are given in the illustration....
3. Observe that men and women of retired and unemployed categories had more free times than the employed people. This is an important fact of the graph. So mention this fact in your writing.
4. Female had less leisure time than the men in the given categories. As this is an

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important factor of the graph, mention this and also give a hint that this might have happened because of the females' engagement of household works, child rearing etc.

Summary of the graph:

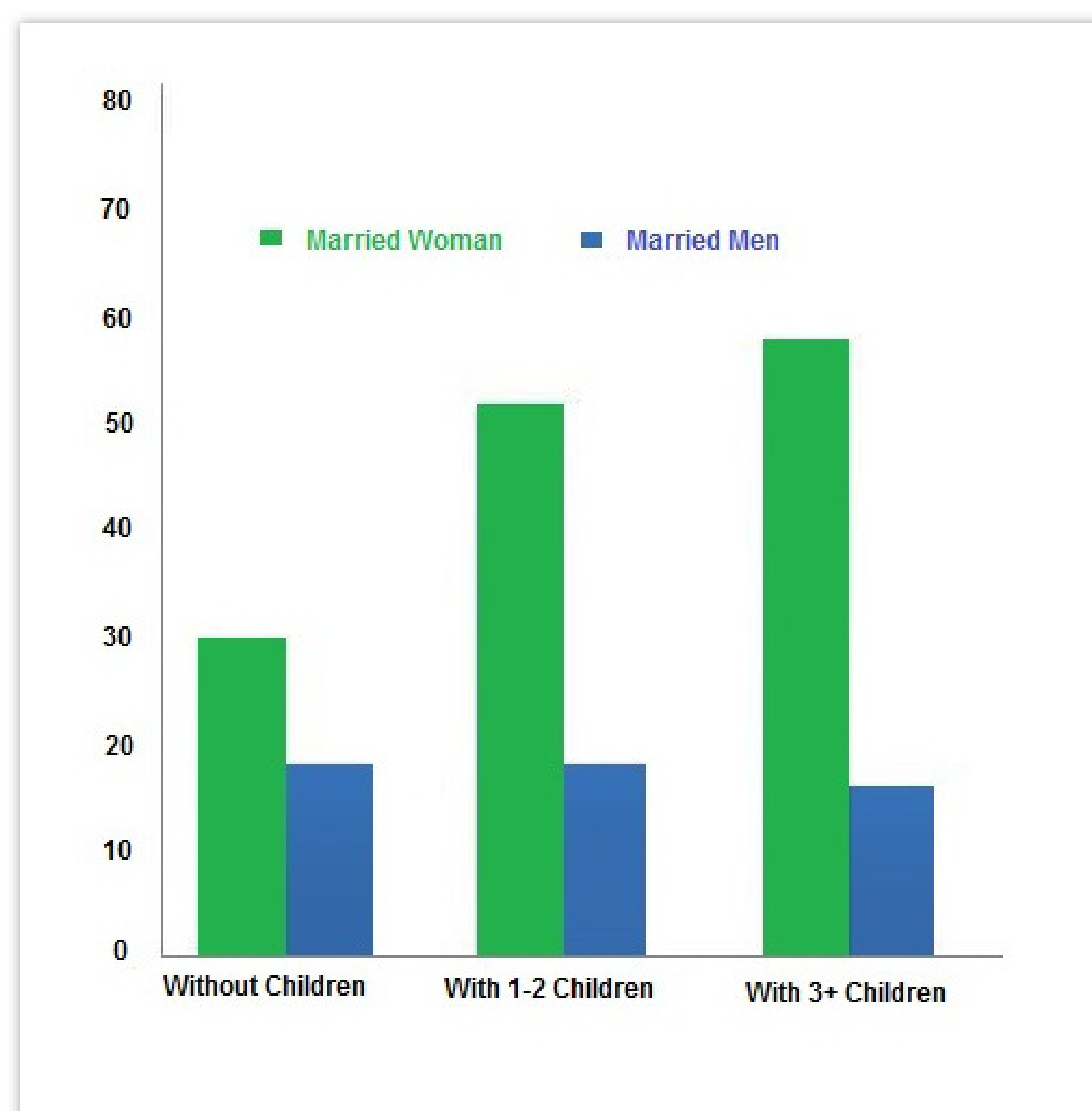
Unemployed and retired people had more leisure time than the part-time and full-time employed men and women. Also, women enjoyed less leisure time than men as they have more involvement in household works. No data was given for the part-time job holding and house-staying male.

Exercise 4

The diagram below shows the average hours of unpaid work per week done by people in different categories. (Unpaid work refers to such activities as childcare in the home, housework and gardening.)

Describe the information presented below, comparing results for men and women in the categories shown. Suggest reasons for what you see.

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



Sample Answer 1:

The graph shows data between married men and women of the number of hours spent per week on unpaid work. At first glance at the chart, it is noticeable that from all the three categories (without children, with 1-2 children and with 3 or more children), married

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women spend more hours involved in unpaid work such as housework, gardening and childcare than expected from men.

Married women with children spend more time than without children as the chart shows while having more than three children have invested around 60 hours of unpaid work. This is probably due to the extra load of housework and childcare that is evidently needed to run such a big family.

Furthermore, though there are visible variations of the number of hours of unpaid work carried out by married women, there is no significant variation among all three categories for married men in terms of work hours that is not paid (30 or fewer hours). In fact, it is observed that married men with three or more children spent slightly less number of unpaid work hours. This might be due to the high requirement of commitment needed for a paid job to meet financial requirements for a big family.

In conclusion, married women with three or more children spent the highest number of hours, yet married women from all categories spent a dramatically higher number of hours for unpaid work than married men.

[Written by - Menu Anju]

Model Answer 2:

The given column graph elucidates the unpaid work done by both married men and women having different numbers of children. A cursory glance is adequate to mention that most women, with or without children, have to do the unpaid household works more than men and more children means more work for women.

As is seen in the given illustration, married females who do not have any child do around 30 hours of unpaid work weekly, while, male from the same category do only 18 hours of such work. Whilst, men who have one or two children spend an equal amount of time for household works as do the males without children, this is in contrast nearly fifty hours for women. In the case of women, who nurture more than three offspring, spend the highest hours on unpaid works -58 hours per week. Men on the other hand, surprisingly do fewer household works with the increase of their child number.

[Word count = 152, Written by - Arora]

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Sample Answer 3:

The given column graph shows information on the amount of unpaid works done by men and women of different categories.

As is presented in the illustration, married women who don't have children do the unpaid-works (gardening, child care and household works) 30 hours per week whereas married men do the similar unpaid jobs for about 18 hours per week. Women, who have one or two children do such work for 50 hours/week but the men from the same category do only 17 hours (approximately) each week. The women who have more than 3 kids seem to work the highest amount of unpaid works per week and that is nearly 60 hours. Surprisingly male from the same category work even less; amounting only 16 hours (approximately) of unpaid works.

In summary, women do the most of the unpaid jobs compared to men and with the increased number of children this workload for women increases. This is possibly because more men than women get busy at paid job and women stay home more than men do. As a consequence, women have to do more unpaid jobs like childcare, gardening, cooking and household tasks than men.

(Approximately 191 words)

Tips for answering this Academic IELTS writing task 1:

- 1.** Look at the question carefully. It asks you to compare the result shown for men and women. So you should not only mention the figures given in the graph. Rather you should use comparisons. An example of comparison is: "The number of unpaid working hours increases for women with the increase of their children's number but that does not affect the total unpaid works done by the men."
- 2.** The question also asks you to suggest reasons for what you see. So you would require giving reasons possibly why the women work more unpaid works than men do and why their working hours in unpaid works increases with the number of total children.
- 3.** There is an interesting fact in the result of the bar graph i.e. men with more than 3 children work even less for the unpaid jobs. Mention this interesting fact in your writing.
- 4.** Since no past year or month is mentioned in this bar graph, your answer should be in present tense. Example: Women spend more time on such unpaid household works than men do.

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Summary of the bar graph:

This graph shows the total hour of unpaid jobs like child rearing, household works, cooking, cleaning, gardening etc done by male and female per week. The result of this graph is not related to the paid job of men or women. The result suggests that females spend more time on such jobs than men do. Again, female with more children works more hours than other females. Interestingly the numbers of hours men work in such unpaid works remain almost same regardless of their children number.

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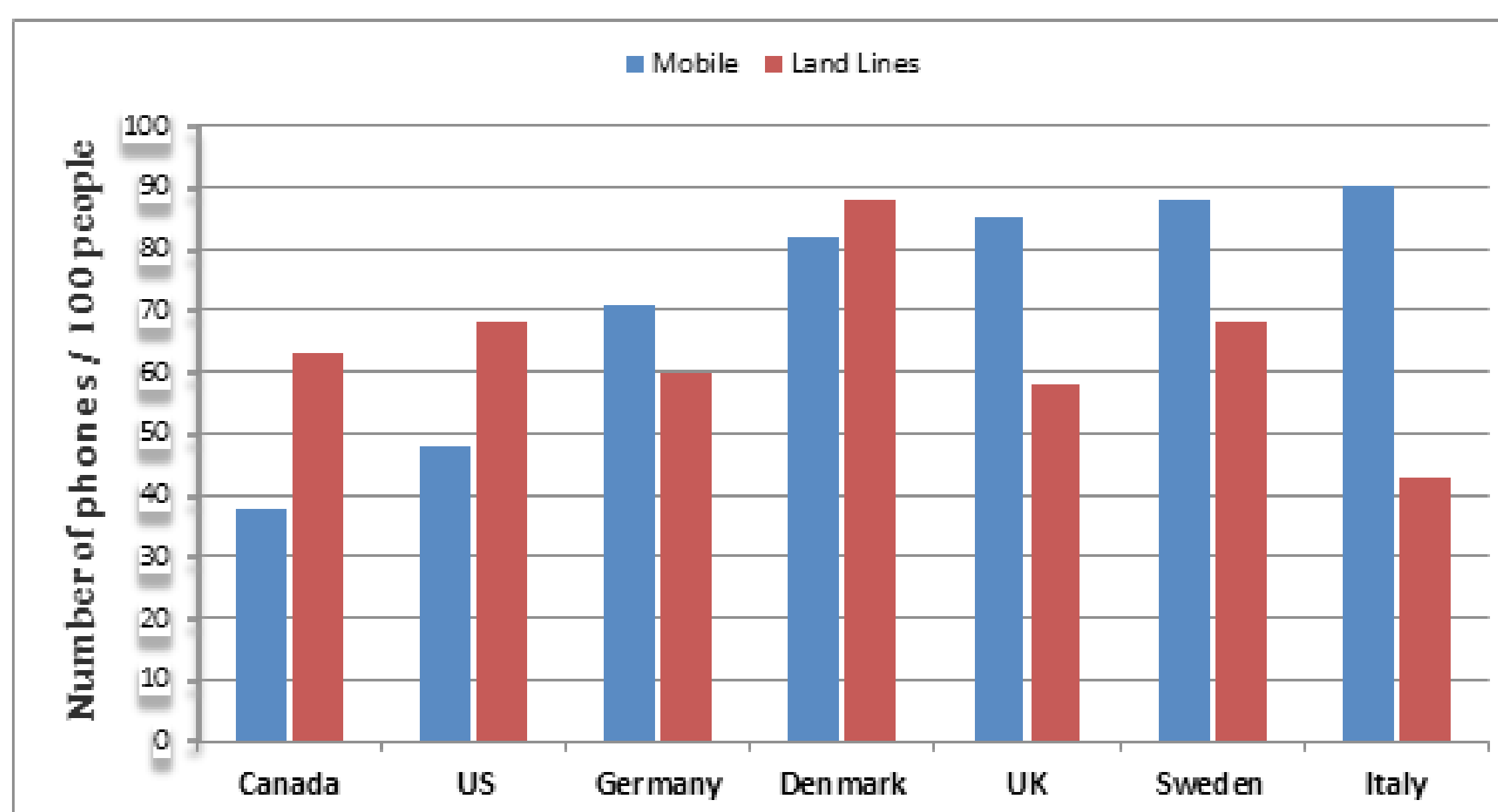
Exercise 5

The chart shows the number of mobile phones and landlines per 100 people in selected countries.

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

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

Mobile Phones and Land Lines per 100 people



Sample Answer 1:

The supplied bar graph shows data on the number of cell phone and land phone users in 6 countries in the Europe and the American regions. As is observed from the presentation, the number of landline users in Denmark, US and Canada are higher than the number of cell phone users in these countries. On the contrary, in Italy, Sweden, Denmark and Germany the cell phone users are higher in number than that of land phone users.

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In Italy, Sweden, UK and Denmark almost 80-90 percent people use the cell phone. Among these six countries, Italian people are highest in percent in terms of cell phone usages whereas the highest percentages of land phone users are found in Denmark which is almost 90%.

The difference between cell phone and land phone users is highest in Italy and in Denmark these two types of users are almost similar. The lowest number of land phone users can be found in Canada.

In summary, North America has more Land phone users than their cell phone users and most of the European people prefer to use mobile phones over land phones.

(Approximately 187 words)

Sample Answer 2:

The given illustration gives data on the number of mobile and land phone users in six different countries namely: Canada, US, Germany, UK, Sweden and Italy.

As is presented in the chart Canada, US and Denmark have more land line users than the cell phone users while the opposite is true for Germany, UK, Sweden and Italy where the cell phone users exceed the number of land phone users. In Canada, the US and Denmark the numbers of cell phone users per 100 are consecutively 38, 48 and 71 while the landline users are 61, 38 and 87. On the other hand, the remaining 4 countries have much more mobile phone users than the land line users. The Italian people use the highest percentage of land phones and lowest percentage of cell phones on an average. On the contrary, Canadians use the lowest number of cell phones per 100 people while the mobiles phone users are almost half of the total land phone users.

In summary, US and Canada have higher land phone users than the cell phone users while the European prefers to use cell phones than the land phones.

(Approximately 191 words)

Sample Answer 3:

The given bar graph depicts the mobile or land phone numbers per 100 people in different seven countries. The first point to note is that highest number of phones used by the people in Denmark.

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It occupied almost an equal number of mobile and land phones that is 82% and 86% respectively. Canada and the USA have almost half of it users of mobile phones which are 38% and 48% respectively. 70% German people has mobile phones while other British countries like UK, Sweden and Italy has more than the number of Denmark with 85%, 88% and 90% respectively. In the case of land phones, the lowest number was in Italy with 42% and the UK with 58%. Whereas Germany, Canada and Sweden have almost equal numbers with 60%, 62% and 65% respectively.

To sum up, it is clear from the graph that, the number of mobile phones has variations, whereas land phones have average use in all the given countries.

(Approximately 157 words | Written by - Jayesh Joseph)

Tips for answering this writing question:

- 1.** The graph does not mention any year from past so your answer should be in present tense. Example: Around 70% German people use mobile phones whereas the land phone users of this country are 60%.
- 2.** Notice the fact that, in USA, Canada and Denmark, the number of land phone users are higher than the mobile phone users. In other four European countries, the opposite trends can be observed where cell phone users are more than the land phone users.
- 3.** The data are given in percentage so mention them as percentages, not in an absolute value.
- 4.** No past year is mentioned in the illustration, so use present tense to present your writing. Example: 90% Italian people use cell phone whereas only 41% of them use the land lines.
- 5.** Mention which countries have the highest and lowest land phone and cell phone using percentage in your answer as these are two important facts are present in the graph. For instance: The highest percentage of cell phone users are Italian whereas their percentage of using the land phone is lowest among the given countries. On the contrary, Denmark has the highest percent of land phone users and this percentage is lowest in Canada.

Summary of the bar graph:

The given graph compares the percentages of land phone and cell phone users in 7

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different European and American countries. As is given in the illustration, the numbers of cell phone users are higher than the land phone users are in Italy, Sweden, UK and Germany. On the contrary, the land phone users are higher than cell phone users are in Canada, US and Denmark. Also, Italy has the highest percentage of mobile phone users and also the lowest land phone users. Finally, Denmark has the highest percentage of landline users and Canada has the lowest percentage of land phone users among the given 7 countries.

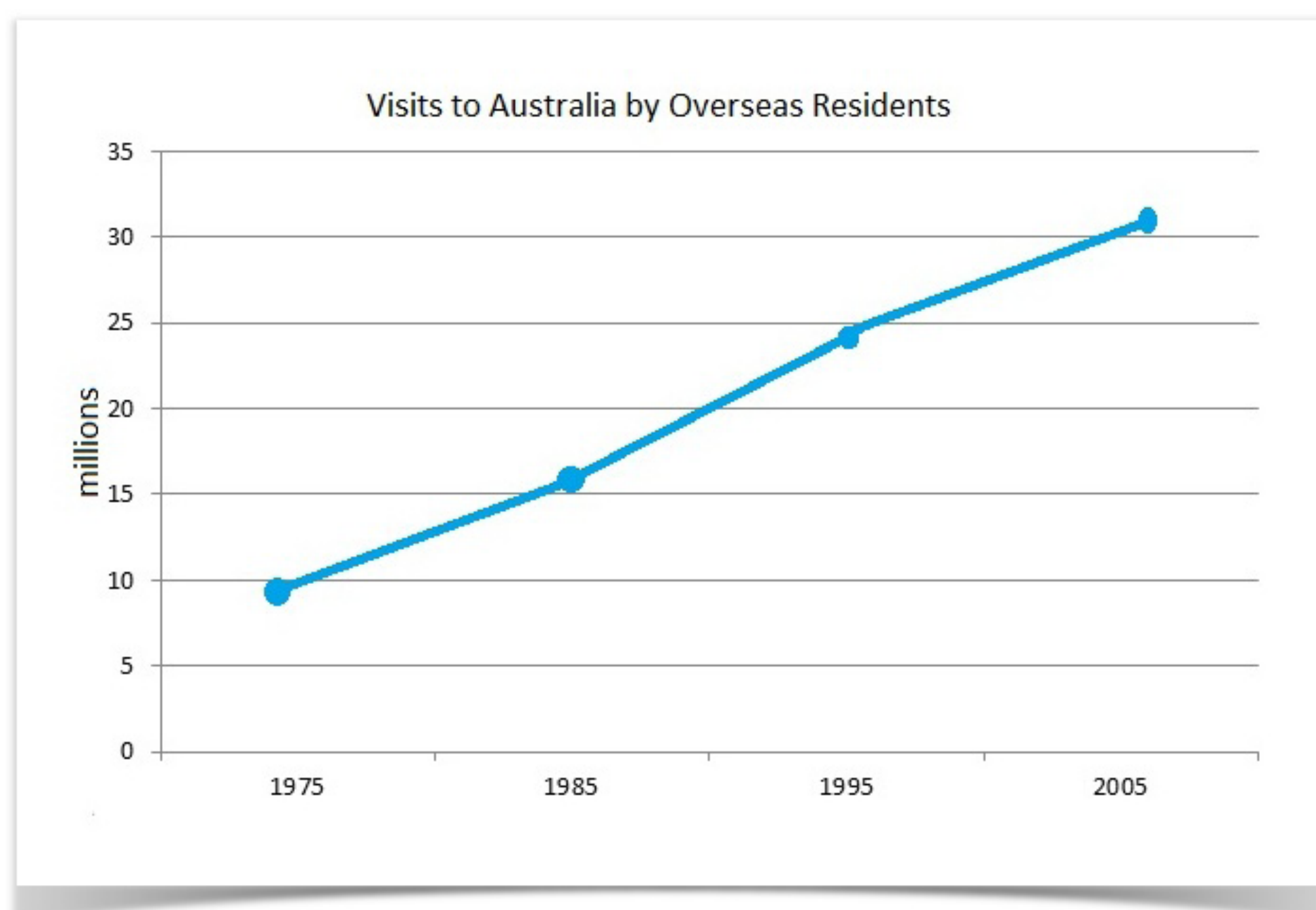
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Exercise 6

The line graph below shows the number of annual visits to Australia by overseas residents. The table below gives information on the country of origin where the visitors came from.

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

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



Number of Visitors (million)

	1975	2005
SOUTH KOREA	2.9	9.1
JAPAN	3.2	12.0
CHINA	0.3	0.8
USA	0.4	1.1
BRITAIN	0.9	2.9
EUROPE	1.1	4.5
Total	8.8	30.4

Sample Answer 1:

This line graph presents the number of visits to Australia by foreign citizens per year while the table specifies the visits per country that took place in the year 1975 and 2005. There has been a gradual increase from 1975 to 1985 while the number doubled from 1984 to 1995 as seen on the chart. However, compared to 1975, in 2005 the number of foreign visitors has increased drastically (Total 8.8 in 1975; 30.4 in 2005).

Furthermore, an interesting fact is that among the six countries given, South Korea and Japan had the most number of foreign visitors to Australia in 2005 compared to 1975 (South Korea: 2.9 in 1975 and 9.1 in 2005; Japan: 3.2 in 1975 and 12.0 in 2005). Meanwhile, China having had 0.3 million people visiting Australia in 1975 but 0.8 million in 2005 which is quite less in terms of changes that took place over the years compared to other countries over the past years.

Overall, compared to 1975 the number of foreign visitors has been increasing, reaching quite a high number of visitors of 32 million to Australia, while having a majority of visitors from South Korea and Japan. On the other hand, the least number of travels was from China but it is safe to say that the majority of the visits that took place to Australia were from Asian countries than Western countries.

[Written by - Menu Anju]

Sample Answer 2:

The given line graph and table give data on the number of overseas visitors travelling to Australia in millions of people from the year 1975 to 2005 and shows the number of travellers from 6 different parts of the world.

As is presented in the illustration, the number of visitors travelling to Australia raised steadily and the majority of these visitors came from Japan, South Korea and Europe. Almost 10 million people visited Australia in the year 1975 and this amount increased to over 15 million after 10 years. In the year 1995, the total visitor travelled Australia was approximately 24 million and finally in 2005 well over 30 million.

The second table gives data on the number of visitors from 6 different regions who came to visit Australia in 2 different years with a 30 years interval. Both in 1975 and in 2005, Australia had the largest number of Japanese tourists followed by South Korea. In 2005, tourists from these 2 countries who came to visit Australia were about 20 million while 4.5 million tourists came from Europe and only 1.1 million from the USA. The least

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number of tourists came to Australia during this period are from China which was only 0.3 million in 1975 and 0.8 million in 2005. The statistics of the table shows that the total tourist visited Australia from 6 different parts of the world increased significantly in 30 years amounting well over 30 million in 2005 compared to the total number of 8.8 million 30 years earlier.

(Approximately 250 words)

Sample Answer 3:

The given line graph and table give data on the number of foreign travellers who visited Australia from the year 1975 to 2005 and shows where they came from. As is observed from the given illustrations, the number of overseas visitors increased steadily each year and the highest number of tourists came to Australia from Japan and South Korea.

As is presented in the given line graph, around 9 million tourists came to Australia initially in 1975. This number kept on increasing steadily and reached over 15 million in 1985. In the year the number of tourists who visited Australia reached to 24 million and finally in 1995 this number rocketed to well over 30 million. The number increased each year starting from 1975 and in 30 years, the total tourists' number got well over 30 million.

The table then compares the foreign tourists who visited Australia in 1975 and 2005 and shows the origins of these tourists. In 1975, total 8.8 millions of tourists visited Australia and among them 2.9 million came from South Korea and 3.2 million from Japan. The remaining travellers came from China, USA, Britain and Europe. After 30 years in 2005, the total Australia visiting tourists increased to 30.4 million compared to the 8.8 million in 30 years back. 9.1 millions of South Korean tourists came to visit Australia in 2005 and this number is more than 3 times compared to tourists number of 1975. In 2005 the Japanese tourists' number increased to almost four times than the tourists' number of 1975. The tourists' number increased for all the given six countries in 2005 than the tourists of 1975. The majority of the tourists came to visit Australia from Asia than the USA and Europe. In 2005, around 22 millions of tourists came to Australia from Asian countries compared to the remaining 8.5 millions of tourists from Britain, USA and Europe.

In conclusion, the number of tourists who visited Australia increased continuously and a majority of these tourists came from three Asian countries namely Japan, South Korea and China.

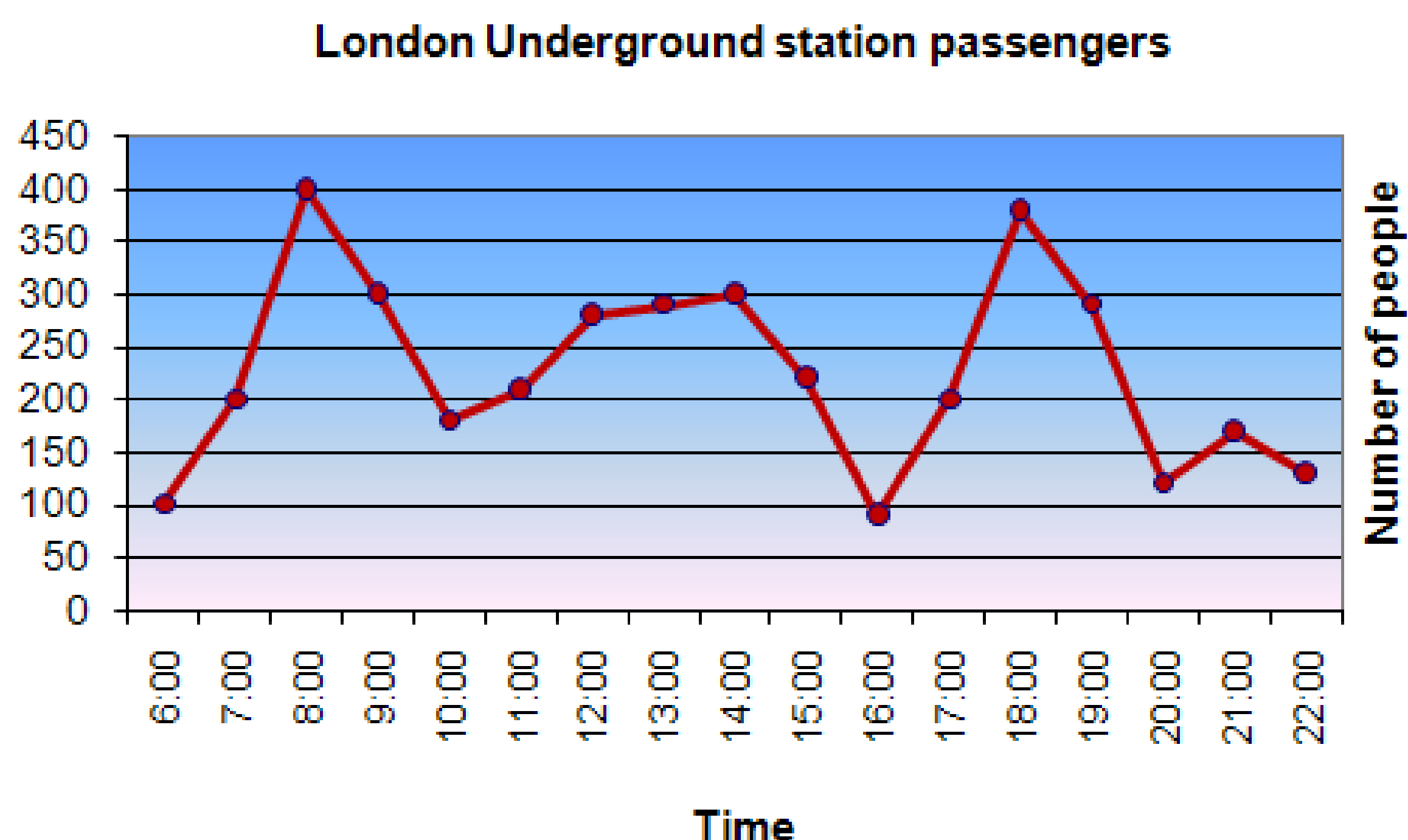
(Approximately 340 words)

Exercise 7

The graph shows Underground Station passenger numbers in London.

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

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



Sample Answer 1:

The given line graph shows data on the number of underground station passengers of London city from 6:00 am till 10:00 pm. As is observed from the graph, the highest number of people use the underground stations of London at 8:00 am and 6:00 pm.

At 6:00 am around 100 underground passengers can be found at the stations and this number increases seamlessly until 8:00 am when the passengers' number reaches to 400. After 8:00 am the number declines steadily until 10:00 am when it reaches at around 180. The number keeps fluctuating until 4:00 pm and on an average 200

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passengers can be observed during this period. After 4:00 pm the passenger number increases and reaches at 380 at around 6:00 pm. After 6:00 pm, the passenger number decreases with some fluctuations until 10:00 pm.

In summary, the highest number of passengers of London underground stations can be found in the stations during the office going and office leaving times in a day.

Sample Answer 2:

The graph shows the number of passengers travelling at various times in an underground station in London. As per the chart, there are 400 passengers travelling at 8.00 am and this seems to be the time that majority of the travelling takes place. This might be because people usually go to work or children to school at this time; hence, 8.00 am has the highest number of people using the underground station.

Moreover, the second highest numbers of travellers were, with a slightly less number than 8.00 am is the evening travel, at 18.00 having 390 travellers. Hence, the immediate justification would be as it is the time, people travelling back after work. However, it is noticeable that the least number of people use the underground at 4.00 pm and 6.00 am assuming it is the same type of people travelling back and forth at different times for starting work and finishing work. It is also observed that the number of people travelling (300) seems to happen frequently at different times during the day.

Overall, the time of the day that shows a high number of people using the underground station in London are at 8.00am and 6.00pm.

[Written by - Menu Anju]

Sample Answer 3:

The provided line graph shows information about the numbers of people who use the underground station in London around the clock of a typical day. As is observed from the graph, the busiest times at underground station are 8:00 am and 6:00 pm.

The highest numbers of people use the station in the morning and more specifically at around 8:00 in the morning. A rapid growth can be observed between 6:00 am and 8:00 am in the morning when around 400 people use the station at around 7:30 am. This number then quickly drops to below 200 at around 10:00 am. Again this number rises between 11:00 and 3:00 pm when around 300 people use the underground

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station with some fluctuations.

In the afternoon, this number decline, with less than 100 people using the station at 4:00 pm. At 6:00 pm this number reaches at 380. After 7:00 pm, the total number of passengers declines significantly and fluctuates for last two hours from 8:00 pm to 10:00 pm.

In summary, London underground station remains busy in the starting of the day at morning and in the early evening.

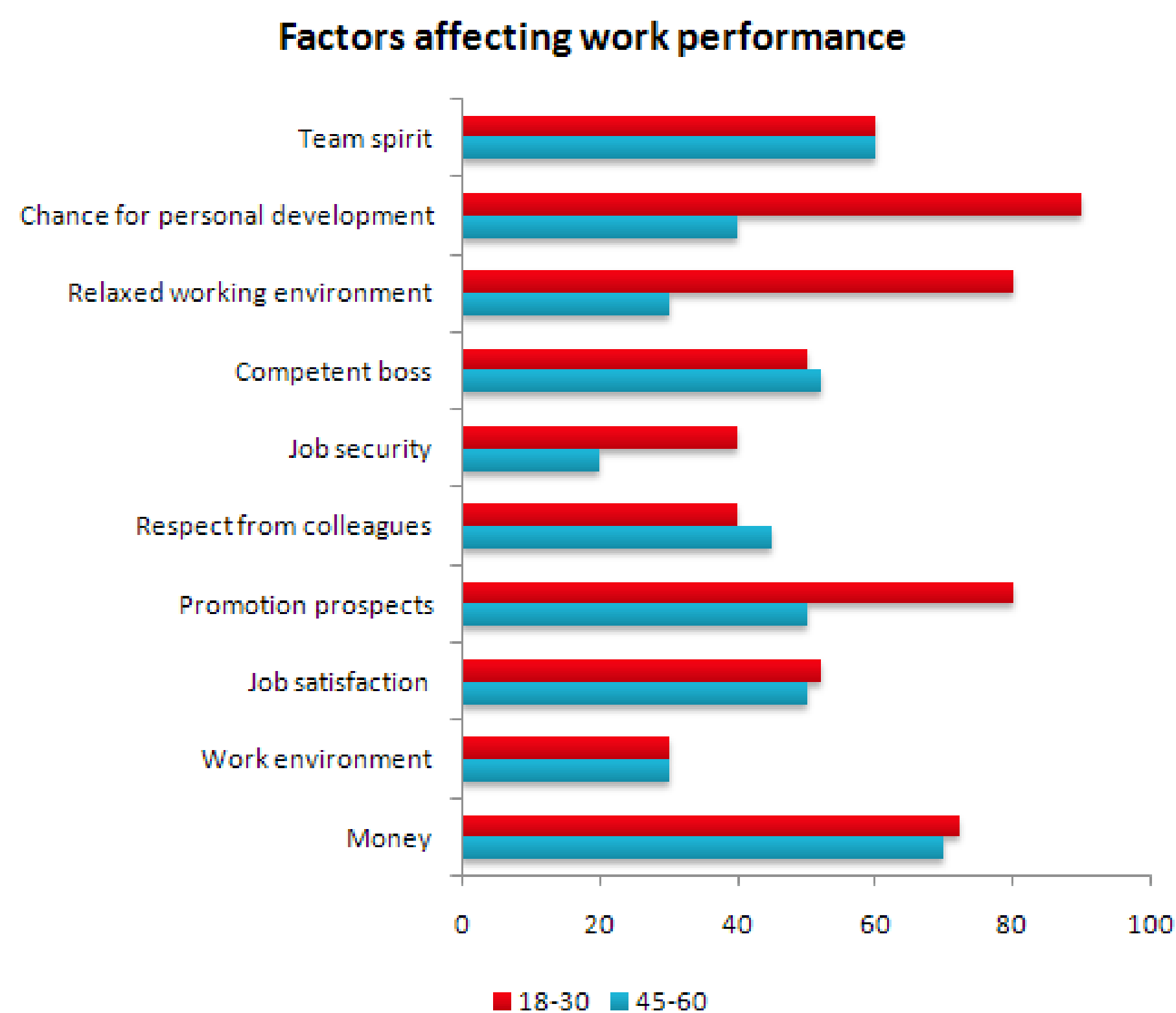
(Approximately 185 words)

Exercise 8

The bar chart below shows the results of a survey conducted by a personnel department at a major company. The survey was carried out on two groups of workers: those aged from 18-30 and those aged 45-60, and shows factors affecting their work performance.

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

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



Sample Answer 1:

The supplied bar graph compares different factors which affect the work performance of two different age groups.

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As is presented as a result of a survey in the given bar chart, for the both age group of 18-30 and 45-60, team spirit affects work performance equivalently and that is little over 60%. The reason 'chance for personal development' works for the younger age group about 90% which is more than twice than the older age group. The similar scenario is true for the relaxing environment too and this reason affects more than 80% of the 18-30 age group workers and about only 30% of the 45-60 years workers. About 45% younger workers' work performance is affected by the job security compared to little over 20% older workers. The only case where 45-60 years workers are influenced more than their younger counterpart is 'respect from colleagues' which is about 50% for this age group workers in contrast to 40% (approximately) for the 15-30 years age group. The promotional prospect is an important reason that drives younger employees to work better and this reason affects 80% younger workers compared to almost 45% aged job holders. For the lower age group job satisfaction, work environment & money affects their job performance about 50%, 30% & about 75% consecutively compared to about 45%, 30% and 70% of 45-60 years job holders.

In short, workers job performance are highly affected by chance for personal development, team spirit, promotion prospects, job satisfaction and salary.

(Approximately 249 words)

Sample Answer 2:

The given graph presents information on a variety of reasons that tend to impact job performance and it is divided by differentiating between two age categories of 18-30 years and 45-60 years. The data sample is collected from a personnel department at a big company

Firstly, the graph shows that 90% value personal development between the age ranges of 18-30; followed by comfortable work environment and promotional prospects at an 80%. Secondly, the age range of 45-60 are motivated by monetary aspects as 70% of the mentioned age group seem to perform better in this category. Thereafter, the particular age group values team spirit as 60% of the age range is provided in the graph chose this category after money. However, though each group varied on their factors affecting their work performance, both age groups were highly motivated and at par by team spirit (60%) and Money (70%-74%).

[Written by - Rashidah]

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Sample Answer 3:

The given bar graph shows the results of a survey which was conducted by a company and gives data on the important factors that determine the work performance. The survey was conducted among the employees dividing them into two age groups, namely 18-30 and 45-60. As is observed from the comparison bar graphs chance for personal development, relaxed working environment, promotion prospects and salary are the main motivating factors for young people for their work performance. On the contrary, comparatively aged people's work performance are affected by the factors like money, competent boss and team spirit.

The survey results are presented in a bar graph and there are total ten factors that affect the employees' work performance. The survey was done among the people of two age groups: 18-30 and 45-60 years. The young employees put the 'chance for personal development' as the most important factor for work performance and more than 80% of them consider this as the most important factor. Relax working environment, promotion prospects and money are three other important factors for work performance for this age group. The employees of the young group place the work environment, job security and respects from colleagues are the least preferred reasons for work performance for comparatively young employees.

On the contrary, the aged people who are over 45 years old and are less than 60, consider the money and team spirit are two most important issue for their performance in the job place. Job security, relaxed working environment and work environment affect this group the least. Interestingly, the issues which are preferred by the same percentage of both age groups of employees are team spirit (60%), competent boss (50%) and job satisfaction (50%).

In summary, the survey makes it clear that the young people work hard for their personal development, promotions, money and relaxed working environment whereas the aged people perform better for money, team spirit, competent boss, promotion and job satisfaction.

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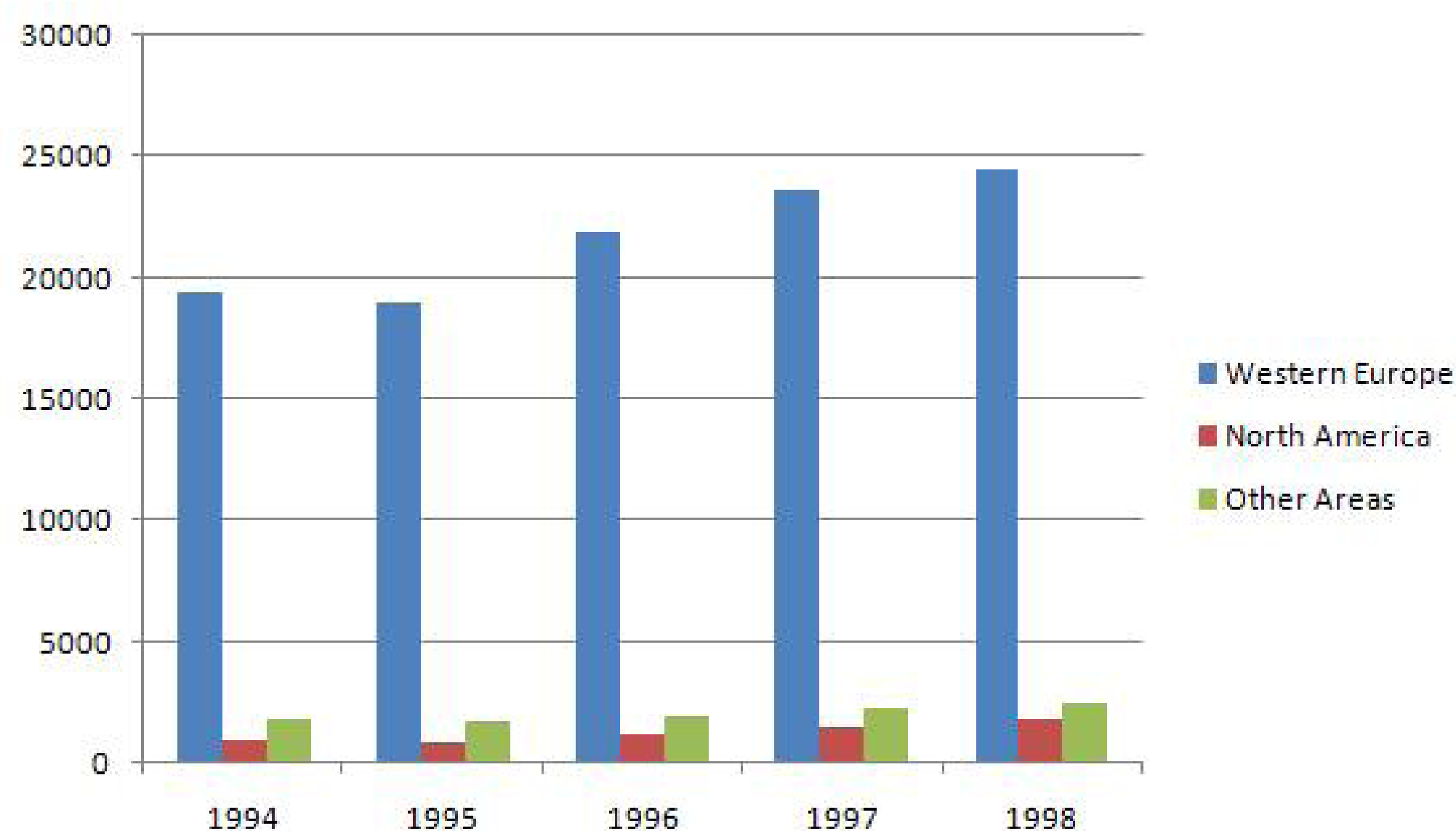
Exercise 9

The first chart below shows the results of a survey which sampled a cross-section of 100,000 people asking if they traveled abroad and why they traveled for the period 1994-98. The second chart shows their destinations over the same period.

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

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

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Holiday	15,246	14,898	17,896	19,703	20,700
Business	3,155	3,188	3,249	3,639	3,957
Visits to friends and relatives	2,689	2,628	2,774	3,051	3,181
Other reasons	982	896	1,030	1,054	990
TOTAL	22,072	21,610	24,949	27,447	28,828



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Sample Answer 1:

The given table compares the figures of a research on why 100 thousand of the UK residents visited overseas from 1994 to 1998, and the given bar chart illustrates which countries they travelled during this time.

As a whole, the majority of the UK citizens travelled abroad for entertainment, and Western Europe was their most favourable destination. By looking at the table, it can be seen that generally there was a growing tendency for the UK people to travel into other countries from 1994 to 1998. During the second year, in 1995, the total number of travellers marginally declined from just over 22000 to nearly 21500; however, it steadily grew and reached the peak of approximately 29000 in the year 1998.

These people gradually became more interested in traveling to all three regions during this period, but Western Europe was the best option. In 1994, just below 20,000 of the UK citizens went into Western Europe, compared with only almost 1000 into the North America. Furthermore, after a small drop in 1995, the population of Western Europe visitors remarkably increased and reached the maximum of above 24000 in 1998, which was far more significant than the other two locations.

In conclusion, the most proportion of the UK citizens had a trip to Western Europe to spend their holidays and for business trips.

[Written by - Rambod]

Sample Answer 2:

The provided charts show the data of a survey conducted on 100,000 people and the statistics shows the number of UK citizen travelled abroad during 1994 to 1998 for different purposes and their destinations. As is observed from the given graphs, most of the UK residents travelled on their holidays and Western Europe was their most favourite destination.

Initially, in 1994, more than 22 thousand UK resident traveled different foreign countries and among them more than 15 thousand went on their holidays. For business tours, more than 3 thousand people travelled in other countries in the same year while more than 2 thousand people visited their friends and relatives. After 1 year, this number slightly decreased and for the rest of the years until 1998, the number steadily increased in almost all of the categories. Finally, in 1998, the total traveler number reached to more than 28 thousand and among them more than twenty thousand people travelled

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to enjoy their holidays.

In 1994, almost 18 thousand people out of 22 thousand went to Western Europe which is significantly larger than the number of people traveled to North America and other parts of the world. The similar trends can be observed for the remaining years and the majority people of the UK went to Western Europe which makes this place the most popular tourist's destination of UK people.

Sample Answer 3:

The supplied charts depict an outcome of a survey conducted among 100,000 people and the survey asks the reason behind the journey and preferred destinations between the periods of 1994 and 1998.

In the first graph, in 1994, the holiday was the most significant reason behind the United Kingdom citizen's travel and it accounted 15.246 people whereas, 982 people were traveled because of unspecified reasons. Interestingly, in the case of business and visit to friends and relatives, there was almost equal number of people visited 3115 and 2689 respectively. In the number of holiday goers, though, there was a slight decrease in the figure in 1995, rest of the years there was a gradual increase in the account and reached above 20 thousand. In spite of some downward trends in the initial year (1995), there was a marginal increase in all the categories.

From the year 1994 to 1998, it is clearly seen the trend that North America and other areas obtained a rock bottom position with less than 2000 people. On the contrary, the number of visitors to Europe at a zenith level with around 20,000 per year, besides it showed a gradual hike in the total number of visitors to all the three destinations.

[Written by - Tony]

Exercise 10

The table below gives information about the underground railway systems in six cities.

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

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

City	Date opened	Kilometres of route	Passengers per year (in millions)
London	1863	394	775
Paris	1900	199	1191
Tokyo	1927	155	1927
Washington DC	1976	126	144
Kyoto	1981	11	45
Los Angeles	2001	28	50

Sample Answer 1:

The table provided gives information on the underground railway systems in terms of the routes covered, passengers travelling annually and the year the railway system was initiated. The indicated information in the table is for six cities.

As per the table, the oldest underground railway service provider is in London and also covers the longest rail routes (1863 and 394 km of routes). On the other hand, Los Angeles is the latest as it opened in 2001 and covers the second least railway route of 28 km.

Furthermore, Tokyo railway service initiated in 1927 but consists the largest number of travellers (1927 passengers) among all other six cities, while It is Kyoto that consists of the least number of travellers (45 passengers).

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Overall, two of the oldest systems are London and Paris but it is Paris and Tokyo that has a large number of passengers travelling annually; meanwhile, it is London that has the largest route travelled (394 km).

[Written by - Menu Anju]

Sample Answer 2:

The supplied table gives data on underground railway system in six metropolitan cities namely: London, Paris, Tokyo, Washington DC, Kyoto and Los Angeles. As is observed, London railway system is the oldest among six and has the longest rail route and the most recent railway system in Los Angeles having a small route and fewer passengers using the railway system each year.

London railway system was opened in 1863 and has a total of 394 km. route. Paris railway system was started in 1900 and has 199 km. route but has a far larger passenger (1191 million per year) than the London railway (775 million passengers per year). Again, Tokyo railway has the largest passengers using the system and this railway station was started in the year 1927.

Two most recent railway stations are Kyoto and Los Angeles those started in the year 1981 and 2001 consecutively and have 11 and 28 km. of routes only. The 11 km. route of Kyoto railway station is the smallest route among the mentioned six cities.

(Approximately 171 words)

Sample Answer 3:

The given table shows data on underground railway system of six cities namely London, Paris, Tokyo, Washington DC, Kyoto and Los Angeles and compares these rail stations opening date, route and passengers number. As is observed from the given data, London underground railway system was established before other railway systems of other cities and they have the largest route for this railroad. But Tokyo railway system has the highest number of passengers per year among the given cities.

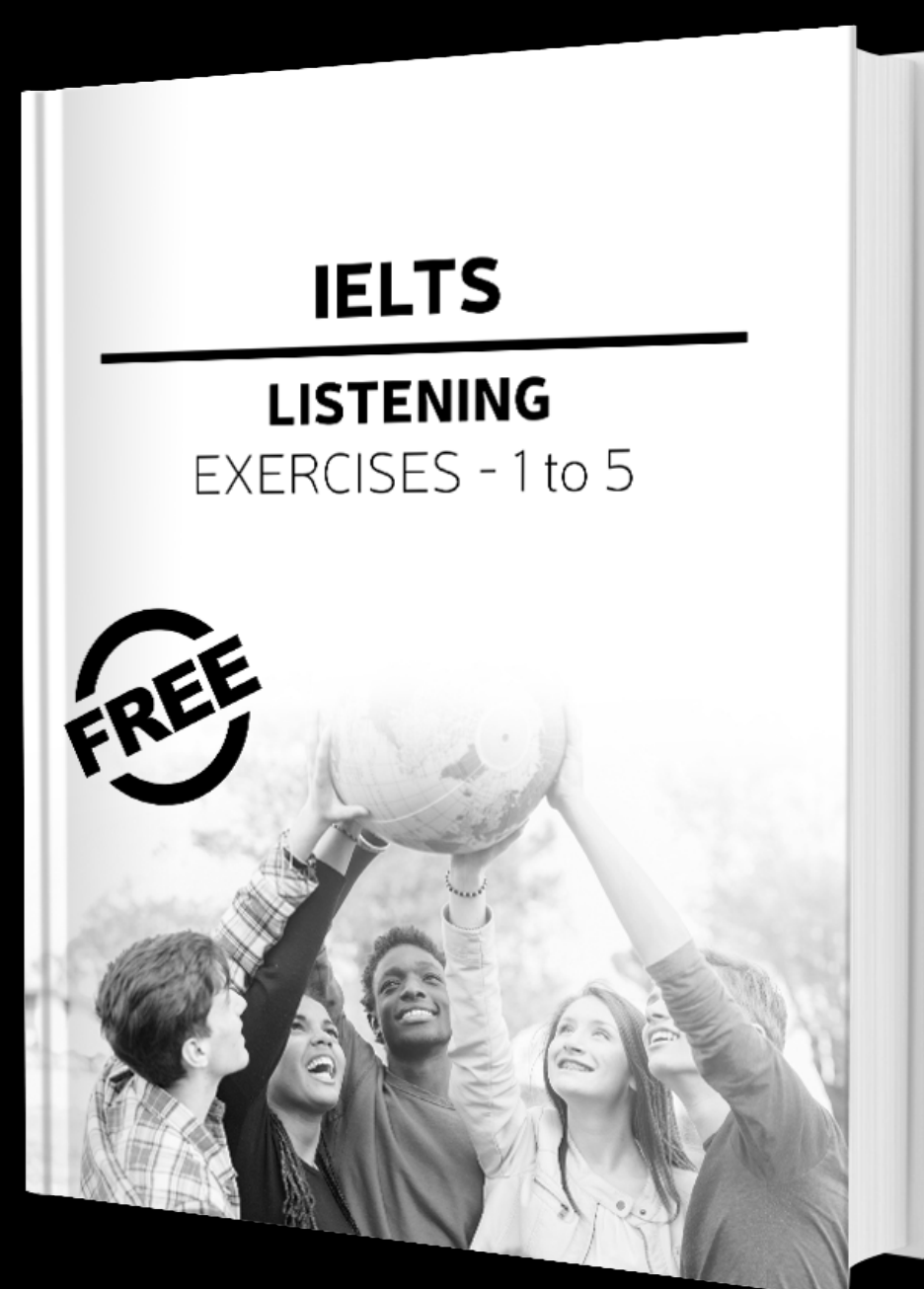
London railway system was established in 1863, which makes it the oldest underground railway system and it has more than 390 km route which is also the largest route among these six cities. Each year more than 700 million passengers use these underground railway stations of London. Paris underground railway system was started in 1900

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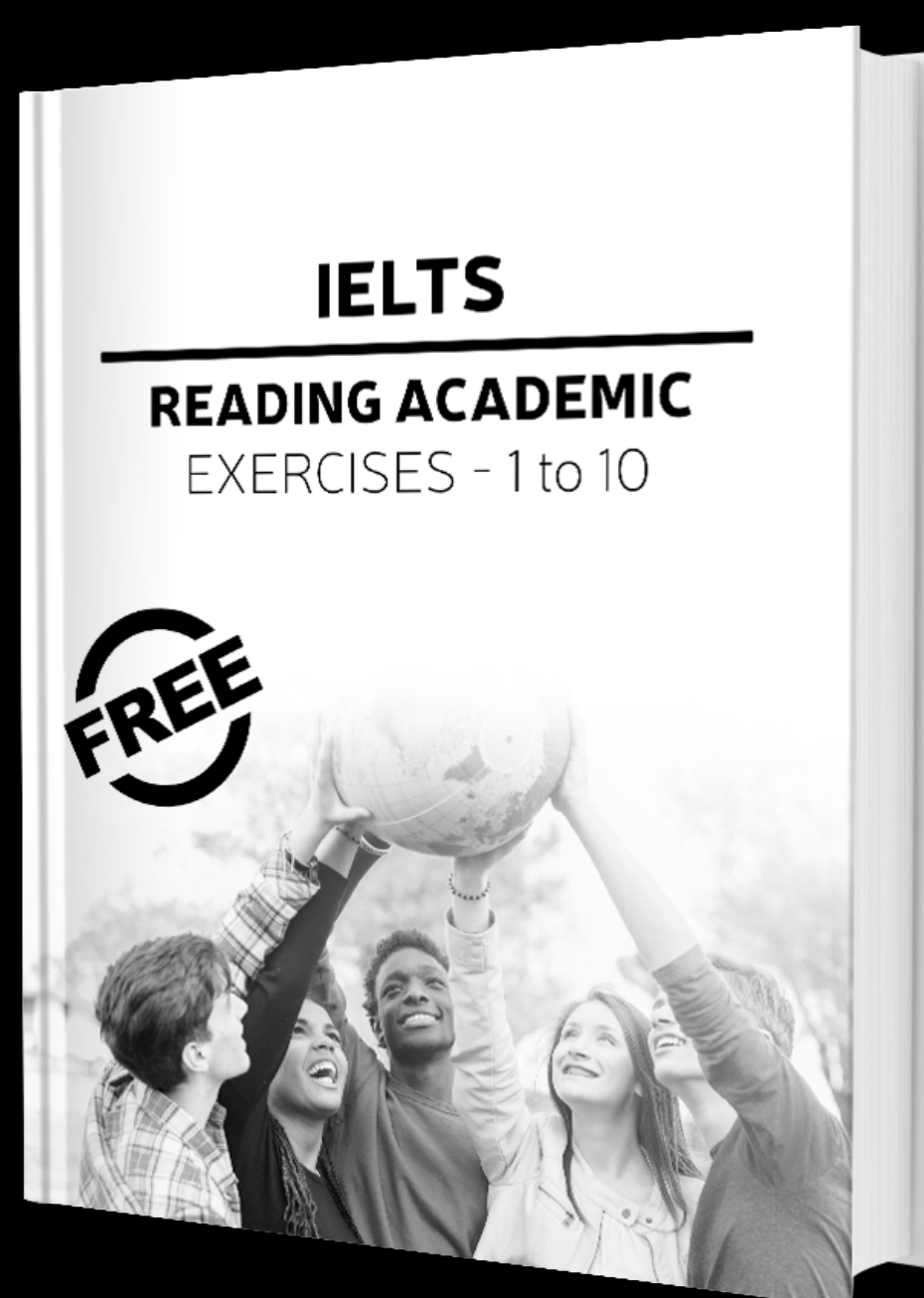
and it has almost 200 km route with more than 1190 millions of passengers. Again Tokyo underground railway system has the largest passengers (more than 1900 millions) and it was established in 1927 that has 155 km of route. Kyoto underground railway system was opened in 1981 and it has the smallest route of 11 km and least passengers (45 millions) use this system among the mentioned six cities. Washington Dc and Los Angeles underground railway system were established in 1976 and 2001 with comparatively smaller routes and few passengers. The Los Angeles underground railway system is the latest railway system in terms of the date it was opened and has the second smallest route (28 km) and passengers (50 millions).

In conclusion, the oldest underground railway system is in London and Tokyo has the largest number of passengers of their underground railway system.

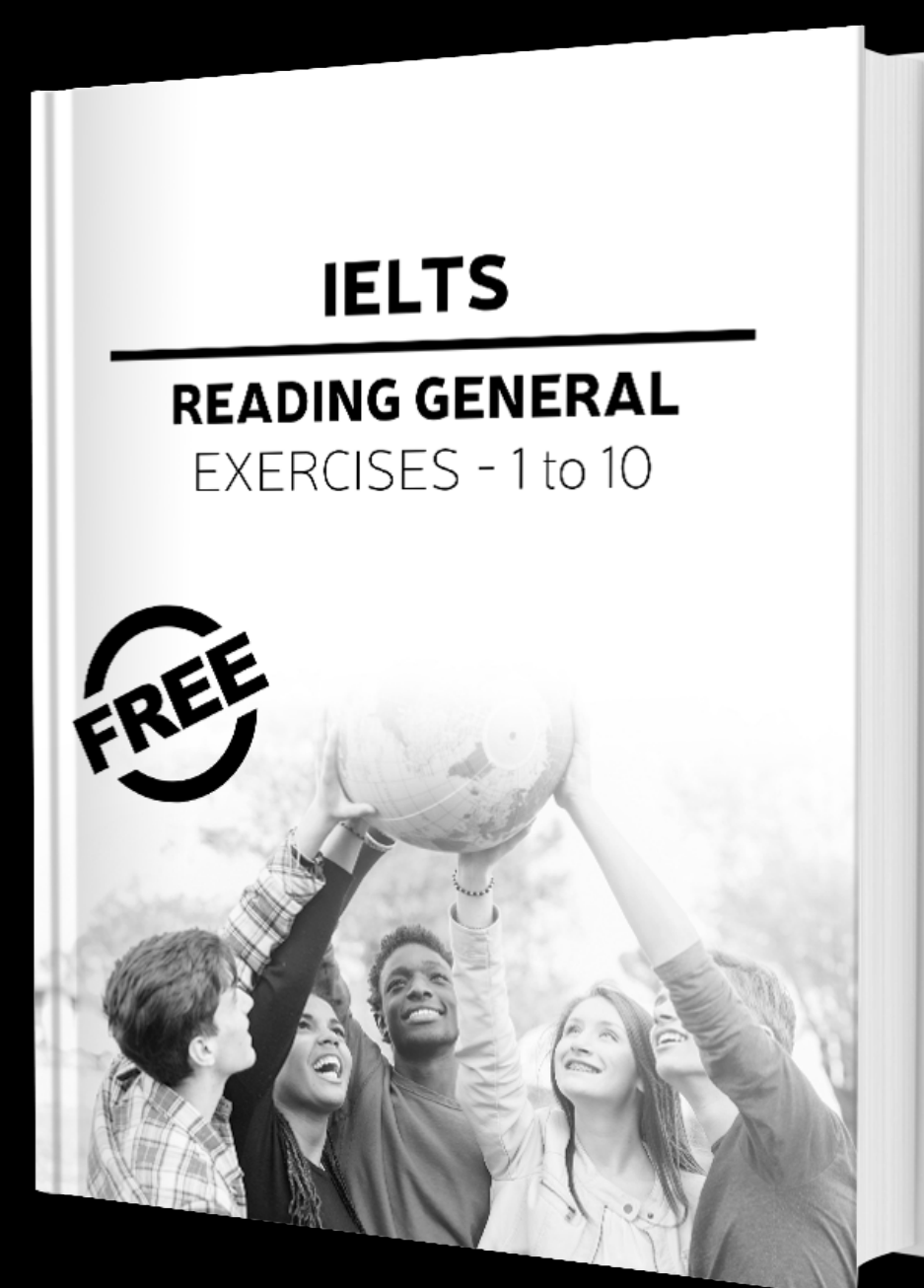
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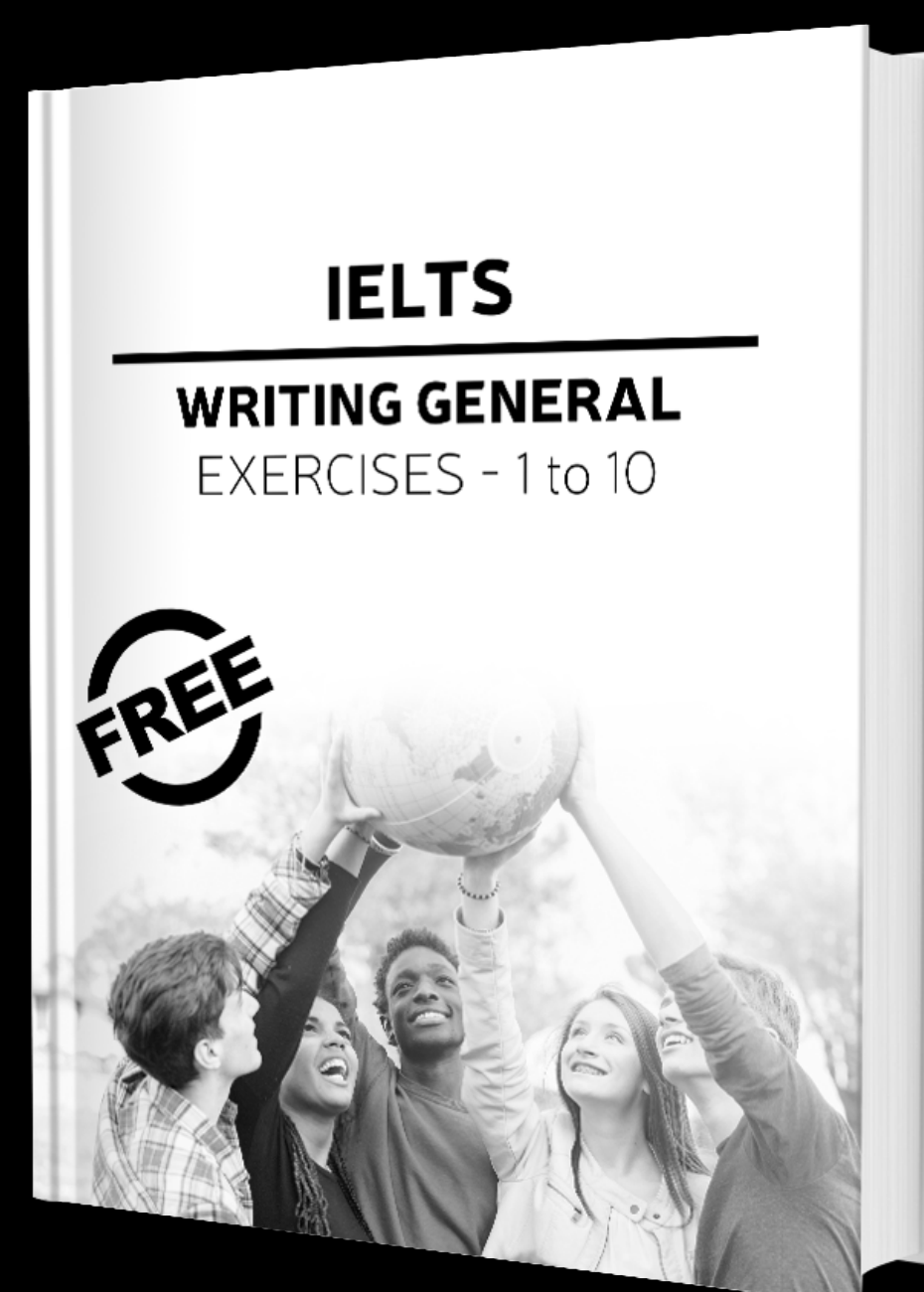
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