

IELTS

Write Right

Writing Task 1: Academic Module

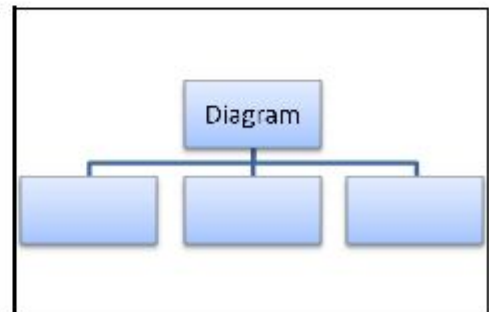
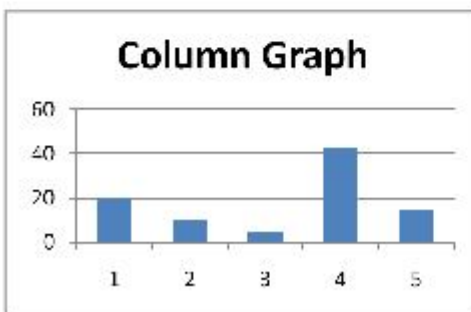
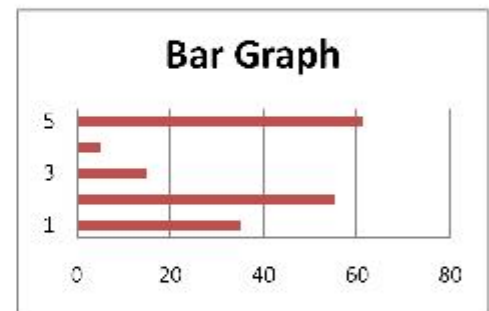
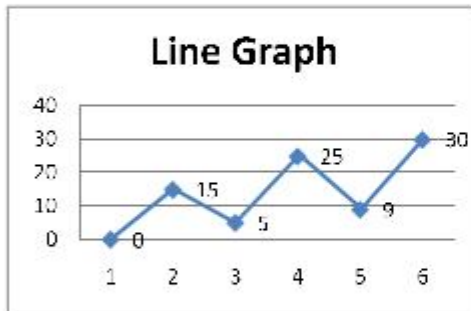
www.Khaki.Academy

Question Types

One particular challenging aspect of Academic Writing Task 1 is the range of different question types used (see below). Although this may seem daunting at first, it is important to remember that the same data can be presented in many different ways and that two very different graphs or diagrams are often very similar to column graphs. It is, therefore, often possible to use exactly the same sentence structures and vocabulary to describe them. A wide range of different question types have been included in the following pages in order to highlight the similarities and differences in the language needed to describe each of the various question types that you may face. Note that the words “*graphs*” and “*chart*” are used interchangeably and that the word “*figure*” is used to refer to any graph, chart or diagram.



Table



Line Graph

Question 1

Birth Rates In China and the USA

WRITING TASK 1

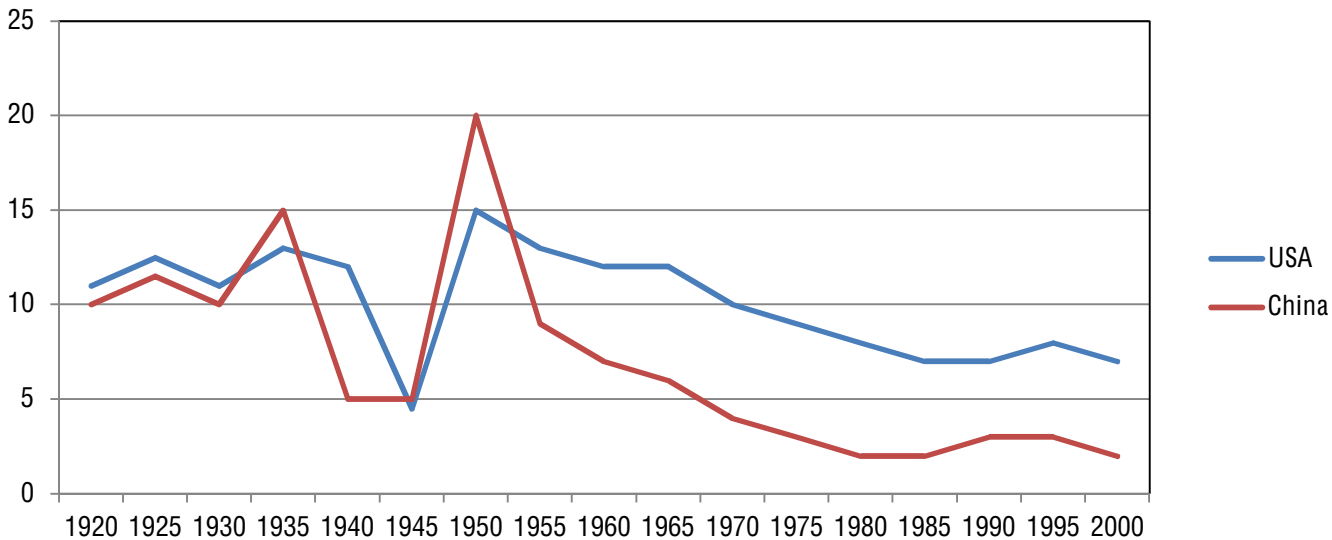
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph below compares changes in the birth rates of China and the USA between 1920 and 2000.

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

Write at least 150 words.

Birth Rates in China and the USA



Model Answer A: IELTS Band 5+

The figure given shows the birth rates of China and the USA between 1920 and 2000. Clearly, both rates fluctuated dramatically during this period.

China's birth rate rose from around 10 percent in the 1920s to 15 percent in 1935. Then it fell sharply to around 5 percent in both 1940 and 1945. It increased rapidly to a peak of 20 percent in 1950. After this it fell dramatically to less than 10 percent in 1955. Finally, it decrease steadily to about 2 percent in 1980 and remained at this level until 2000.

Meanwhile, the US birth rate fluctuated at around 12 percent from 1920 to 1940. It decreased dramatically to under 5 percent in 1945. Next it increased rapidly to a peak of about 15 percent in 1950. After 1950, it fell gradually to about 12 percent in the 1960s and around 7 or 8 percent during the last 20 years of this period.

Therefore, although the US birth rate generally higher than the birth rate of China (especially after 1950), both birth rates followed a very similar trend.

(190 words)

Model Answer B: IELTS Band 7+

A glance at the graph provided reveals some striking similarities between the Chinese and US birth rates during the period from 1920 to 2000. It is evident that both nations saw considerable fluctuations in fertility, with lows during the 1940s and highs during the 1950s.





Increasing from approximately 10 percent in 1920 to 15 percent in 1935, China's birth rate then plunged to a low of just 5 percent in the 1940s. This was followed by a period of exponential growth, with fertility in the country reaching a peak of 20 percent in 1950. The latter half of the century, however, brought a sustained decline in this figure.

The US birth rate, meanwhile, fluctuated at somewhere between 11 and 13 percent prior to 1940, before dropping sharply to less than 5 percent in 1945. The following 5 years saw a rapid climb in this rate, to somewhere in the vicinity of 15 percent in 1950, followed by a steady fall.

It is interesting to note that while the birth rates of both countries were comparable until 1950, the gap between the two widened after this time as fertility in China slid away.

(207 words)

MODEL SENTENCE STRUCTURES

Sentence 1	IELTS 5	There graph shows some similarities between the birth rates of China and the USA from 1920 to 2000.
	IELTS 6	The graph provided reveals some surprising similarities between the Chinese and the US birth rates during the period from 1920 to 2000.
	IELTS 7+ 	A glance at the graph provided reveals some striking similarities between the Chinese and the US birth rates during the period from 1920 to 2000.
Sentence 2	IELTS 5	Clearly, the birth rates of both countries fluctuated dramatically, with lows in the 1940sand highs in the 1950s.
	IELTS 6	It is evident that the fertility rates of both nations fluctuated considerably, with lows during the 1940s and highs during the 1950s.
	IELTS 7+ 	It is evident that both nations saw considerable fluctuations in fertility, with lows during the 1940s and highs during the 1950s.
Sentence 3	IELTS 5	First, China's birth rate increased from about 10 percent in 1920 to 15 percent in 1935. Then it decreased sharply to just 5 percent in the 1940s.
	IELST 6	China's birth rate increased from approximately 10 percent in 1920 to 15 percent in 1935, then plunged to a low of just 5 percent in the 1940s.
	IELTS 7+ 	Increasing from approximately 10 percent in 1920 to 15 percent in 1935, China's birth rate then plunged to a low of just 5 percent in the 1940s.
Sentence 4	IELTS 5	Then the US birth rate increased markedly to over 15 percent in 1950.
	IELST 6	There was then a marked increase in the US fertility to over 15 percent in 1950.
	IELTS 7+ 	The US then saw a marked increase to over 15 percent in 1950.

ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

<i>BASIC</i>	<i>INTERMEDIATE</i>	<i>ADVANCED</i>
Show (v)		Reveal (v)
Increase (v)	Rise (v) Climb (v) Grow (v)	
Increase (n)	Rise (n) Growth (n)	
Decrease (v /n)	Fall (v/n) Drop (v/n)	Decline (v/n)
Sharp (adj)	Dramatic (adj)	Rapid (adj) Considerable (adj) Exponential (adj) Marked (adj)
Sharply (adv)	Dramatically (adv)	Rapidly (adv) Considerably (adv) Exponentially (adv) Markedly (adv)
Fall sharply	Decrease dramatically	Slide away Plunge (v)
	Gradual (adj)	Steady (adj)
	Gradually (adv)	Steadily (adv)
	Birth rate	Fertility
About (adv)		Approximately (adv) Somewhere in the vicinity of

TEST YOUR COMPREHENSION

Answer these question by circling A, B or C

1. Which of these is the best way to start your essay?
 - A. The graph shows.....
 - B. A glance at the graph provided reveals
 - C. The figure given shows
2. What is the past tense form of “**rise**”?
 - A. Rose
 - B. Rised
 - C. Rising
3. What verb tense(s) does the writer use in these two essays?
 - A. Present tense
 - B. Past tense
 - C. Present and past tense

Answer these questions by writing YES or NO

4. In paragraph 3 of Model Answer B, “**climb**” is a verb
5. In both of these essays, the word “**peak**” is a verb which means “**low point**”
6. The sentence structures used in Model Answer A are too repetitive.
7. Model Answer B is too long.
8. The US and Chinese birth rates remained relatively stable between 1920 and 2000.

CHECK YOUR ANSWER

1. B

“**The graph shows**” is not the best way to start your essay because many other candidates will write exactly the same thing. If you want a higher score than other candidates, you should try to be different from them

2. A

3. C

The writer mostly uses past tense in these model answers because the years on the graph are in the past (1920 -2000). However, present tense is used in sentences starting with **“the graph”** because the graph is here, now. So you can write **“ The graph shows that the Chinese birth rate increased”**

4. NO

“Climb” is often a verb. However, in paragraph 3 of Model Answer B, it is used as a noun. So you could write, **“The birth rate climbed”** or **“There was a climb in the birth rate”**. Both are acceptable

5. NO

“Peak” means **“high point”** and is a noun in both of these model answers. It can also be used as a verb so you could actually write, **“The birth rate reached a peak”** or **“ The birth rate peaked”**

6. YES

Model Answer A uses the same sentence structure several times. Two examples of this structure, **“It fell sharply”** and **“It increased rapidly”**. Model Answer B is better

7. NO

Remember that 150 words is a minimum word limit – there is no maximum word limit. After you pass 150 words, time is more important than the number of words you write. Do not work on Writing Task 1 for more than 20 minutes

8. NO

The birth rates of both countries fluctuated

LINE GRAPH AND PIE CHART

Question 2	CRIME IN THE UK
-------------------	------------------------

WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task

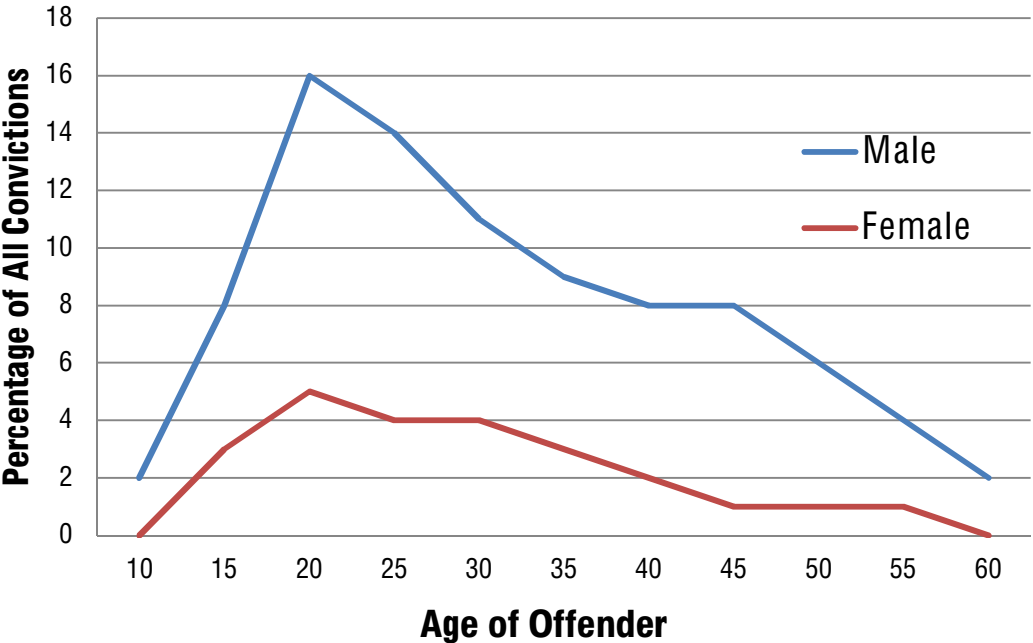
The two figures below show the rate of criminal convictions among men and women of different ages in the UK and the proportion of male and female prison inmates in the British prison system.

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

Write at least 150 words



Criminal Convictions in the UK by Age and Gender



Model Answer A : IELTS Band 5+

The first figure shows the percentage of criminal convictions in the UK that occur among men and women of different ages, while the second compares the percentage of male and female prisoners in British gaols.*

It is clear from the graphs that most convicted criminals in the UK are in their early twenties and that men are much more likely to be convicted than women. The male conviction rate increases sharply from just 2 percent among 10 – year – olds to about 16 percent among 20 – year – olds. Meanwhile, the rate of convictions among female rises from 0 percent at the age of 10 to around 5 percent at 20. After this, the percentage of criminal convictions for both men and women decreases. According to the figures, 60 – year – old men only commit about 2 percent of all crimes and 60 – year – old women do not commit any crime at all.

Not surprisingly, the second graph shows that 96 percent of all prisoners are men while only 4 percent are female.

(162 words)

Note: *This word is spelt “gaol” in British/ Australia English, but “jail” in American English. The pronunciation is virtually the same*

Model Answer B: IELTS Band 7+

Given are two figure concerning criminality in Britain. The first provides data on the rates of conviction among men and women of various ages, while the second indicates the gender balance of the UK prison population

It is apparent from the information supplied that the rate of conviction among Brits of both sexes increases exponentially during adolescence and peaks at the age of about 20. Also evident is the fact that men are far more likely to offend than women. From a negligible 2 percent among 10-year-old boys, the male conviction rate soars to approximately 16 percent among 20-year-olds. The percentage of female offenders, meanwhile, climbs from 0 percent among girls of 10 to some 5 percent for 20-year-olds. The subsequent decades, however, see dramatic decreases in criminality among both sexes. A mere 2 percent of crimes are committed by 60-year-old men and 0 percent by women of the same age.

As for the proportion of male and female prison inmates, men outnumber women 24 to 1. Some 96 percent of all prisoners are men, while the remainder are female.

(180 words)

MODEL SENTENCE STRUCTURES

Sentence 1	IELTS 5	These two figures are about crime in Britain
	IELTS 6	The two figures given concern criminality in Britain
	IELTS 7+	Given are two figures concerning criminality in Britain
Sentence 2	IELTS 5	The rate of conviction among males increases sharply from just 2 percent among 10-year-old boys to about 16 percent among 20-year-olds
	IELTS 6	The male conviction rate soars from a negligible 2 percent among 10-year-old boys to about 16 percent among 20-year-olds
	IELTS 7+	From a negligible 2 percent among 10-year-old boys, the male conviction rate soars to approximately 16 percent among 20-year-olds.
Sentence 3	IELTS 5	However, crime decreases dramatically among men and women over the following 20 or 30 years
	IELTS 6	However, there are dramatic decreases in criminal convictions among both sexes over the subsequent decades
	IELTS 7+	The subsequent decades, however, see dramatic decreases in criminality among both sexes
Sentence 4	IELTS 5	Clearly, the rate of conviction among British men and women increases sharply during the teenage years and reaches a peak when they are about 20 years old.
	IELTS 6	It is clear from the information given that the rate of conviction among British people of both sexes increases exponentially during adolescence and peaks at the age of about 20.
	IELTS 7+	It is apparent from the information supplied that the rate of conviction among Brits of both sexes increases exponentially during adolescence and peaks at the age of about 20.

ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

<i>BASIC</i>	<i>INTERMEDIATE</i>	<i>ADVANCED</i>
Goal (n)	Prison (n)	
Increase (v)	Climb (v) Rise (v)	
Sharp (adj)	Dramatic (adj)	Exponential (adj)
Sharply (adv)	Dramatically (adv)	Exponentially (adv)
	Increase dramatically	Increase exponentially Soar (v)
Just (adv)	Only (adv)	A negligible/ a mere
About (adv) Around (adv)	Some (adv)	Approximately (adv)
	Prisoner (n)	Offender (n) Convicted criminal/ Prison inmate
About (prep)	On (prep)	Concerning (prep)
Clear (adj)		Apparent (adj) Evident (adj)

TEST YOUR COMPREHENSION

Answer these questions by circling A, B or C

1. What verb tense(s) does the writer use in these two essays?
 - A. Future tense
 - B. Present and past tense
 - C. Present tense
2. Which of these sentence is wrong?
 - A. 96 percentage of people in gaol are men
 - B. A large percentage of people in gaol are men
 - C. 96 percent of people in gaol are men.
3. Which of these phrases is a bad way to start your essay?
 - A. Given are two figures concerning.....
 - B. A glance at the two figures provided reveals.....
 - C. These two figures show.....
4. Which age group has the highest incidence of criminality in Britain?
 - A. The aged
 - B. Children
 - C. Adolescents
5. In Model Answer B, the word “**subsequent**” means:
 - A. Later
 - B. Earlier
 - C. At the same time

Answer these questions by writing YES or NO

6. In Model Answer B, the word “**peak**” is used as a noun.
7. In Model Answer B, the phrase “**men outnumber women 24 to 1**” means that there are more women than men

8. In the phrase “**data on the rates of conviction**” (see Model Answer B), the word “**on**” means “**about**”
9. “**occur**” (see Model Answer A) is a more formal, and better way to say “**happen**”

CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

1. C

The writer uses present tense because the question does not mention any year

2. A

The word “**percent**” must be used with a number, while the word “**percentage**” can only be used with adjectives like “**high**” or “**low**”. This, you could write, “**80 percent of people in France can speak English**” or “**A high percentage of people in France can speak English**”.

3. C

“**These two figures show**” is not a good way to start because it is too simple.. It is also exactly what every IELTS text book and every other IELTS student writes. Be different!

4. C

There is more crime among teenagers than any other group.

5. A

6. NO

In this case, it is a verb. Remember that “**peak**” can be a verb or a noun.

7. NO

In fact, it means that there are more men than women.

8. YES

“**On**” sometimes means “**about**”. For example, you might write “**I am reading a book on endangered animals**”.

9. YES

“**Happen**” is often used in spoken English, while “**occur**” and “**take place**” are used in formal English, especially writing.

PIE CHART

Question 3

LEISURE ACTIVITIES IN EUROPE

WRITING TASK 1

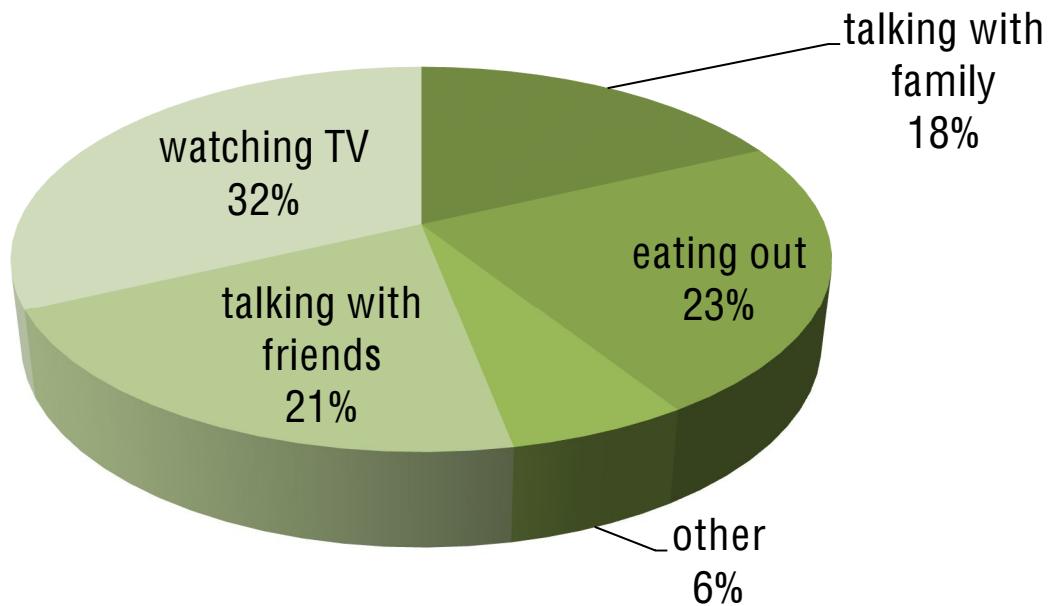
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task

The following two pie charts show the results of a survey into the popularity of various leisure activities among European adults in 1985 and 1995.

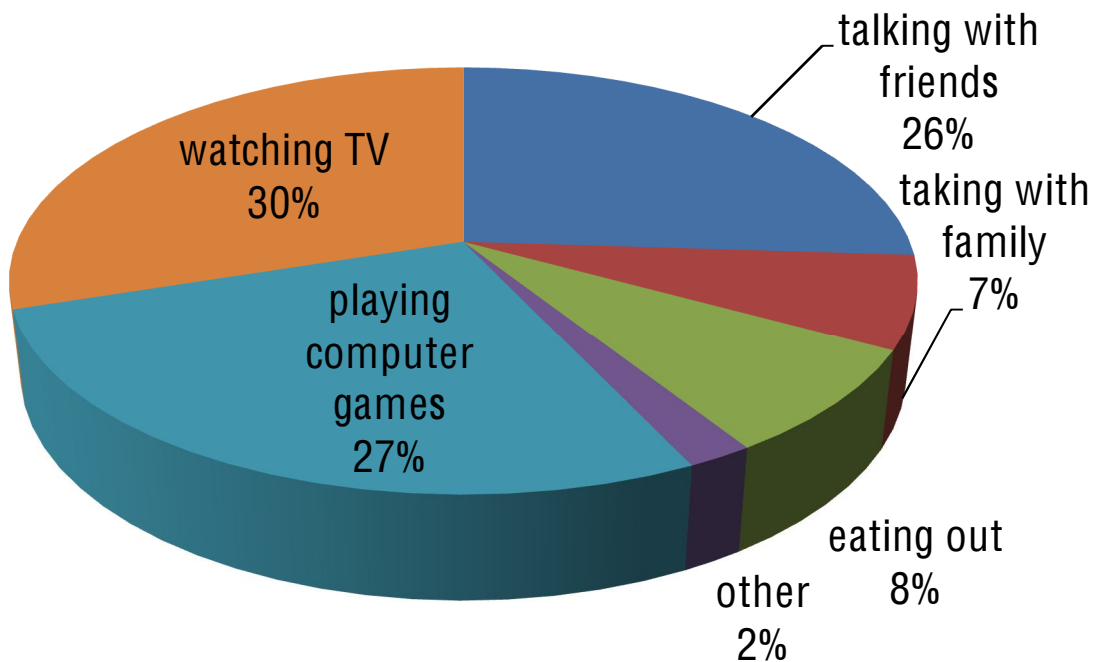
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Leisure activities of European Adults (1985)



Leisure activities of European Adults (1995)



Model Answer A: IELTS 5+

The two pie charts given show the popularity of several different hobbies among European adults in 1985 and 1995.

Clearly, watching television was the number one leisure activity in both years, at 32 percent in 1985 and 30 percent in 1995. However, the most obvious change to occur during this time was that computer games became much more popular. In 1985, nobody said that playing computer games was their favourite leisure activity, but in 1995 some 27 percent of European adults named this as the activity that they enjoyed the most. The only other hobby that became more popular was talking with friends, which rose from 21 percent in 1985 to 26 percent in 1995.

By contrast, all other activities became less popular. For instance, while 23 percent of European adults named eating out as their favourite leisure activity in 1985, this figure was just 8 percent in 1995. Similarly, the percentage of people who said that they liked talking with family, other activities or watching TV also decreased.

(169 words)

Model Answer B: IELTS 7+

A glance at the two pie charts provided reveals the relative popularity of various leisure activities among European adults in 1985 and 1995.

Of these activities, watching TV was the most widely enjoyed in both years, at 32 percent in 1985 and a slightly lower 30 percent in 1995. Yet, by far the most significant change to take place during this period was the increased popularity of computer games. Not a single respondent to the survey rated playing computer games as their preferred leisure activity in 1985. However, by 1995 this figure stood at 27 percent – the second highest overall. Also more popular in 1995 was talking with friends, at 26 percent compared to 21 percent a decade earlier.

In stark contrast, however, all other activities decreased in popularity. Eating out – which was the second most widely enjoyed pastime in 1985, accounting for 23 percent of respondents – slipped to a mere 8 percent in 1995. Likewise, there were also considerable decreases in the popularity ratings of talking with family, other activities and (as previously mentioned) watching television.

(177 words)

MODEL SENTENCE STRUCTURES

Sentence 1	IELTS 5	None of the people who were surveyed said that playing computer games was their favourite leisure activity in 1985
	IELTS 6	None of the respondents to the survey named playing computer games as their preferred leisure activity in 1985
	IELTS 7+	Not a single respondent to the survey rated playing computer games as their preferred leisure activity in 1985
Sentence 2	IELTS 5	Talking with friends was more popular in 1995 too, at 26 percent compared to 21 percent 10 years before.
	IELTS 6	Talking with friends was also more popular in 1995, at 26 percent compared to 21 percent a decade earlier
	IELTS 7+	Also more popular in 1995 was talking with friends, at 26 percent compared to 21 percent a decade earlier
Sentence 3	IELTS 5	On the other hand, all other activities became less popular
	IELTS 6	In stark contrast, however, the popularity of all other activities decreased.
	IELTS 7+	In stark contrast, however, all other activities decreased on popularity.
Sentence 4	IELTS 5	Eating out was the second most popular hobby in 1985, at 23 percent of all people surveyed. However, it fell to just 8 percent in 1995.
	IELTS 6	Eating out was the second most widely enjoyed pastime in 1985, accounting for 23 percent of respondents. However, it slipped to a mere 8 percent in 1995
	IELTS 7+	Eating out – which was the second most widely enjoyed pastime in 1985, accounting for 23 percent of respondents – slipped to a mere 8 percent in 1995.

ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

<i>Basic</i>	<i>Intermediate</i>	<i>Advanced</i>
Decrease (n/v)		Slip (v)
Just (adv) Only (adv)		A mere
Several different	Various (adj)	
Hobby (n)		Pastime (n) Leisure activity
Popular (adj)		Widely enjoyed
*favourite (adj)	Preferred (adj)	
	Likewise (adv) Similarly (adv)	
	However (adv)	Yet (adv)
	By contrast	In stark contrast, however..

***Note:** this word is spelt “favourite” in British/ Australian English, but “favorite” in American English. Some other words that follow this rule are “neighbour/neighbor”, “flavour/ flavor”, “colour/ color” and “honour/ honor”.*

TEST YOUR COMPREHENSION

Answer these question by circling A, B or C

1. Which was the least popular leisure activity in 1985
 - A. Other
 - B. Talking with family
 - C. Watching TV
2. “**Popular**” is an adjective. The noun is:
 - A. Popularity
 - B. Popularness
 - C. Population
3. In Model Answer B, the word “**likewise**” means:
 - A. Similarly
 - B. Such as
 - C. Enjoy
4. What is the most formal?
 - A. As previously mentioned
 - B. Like I said before
 - C. As I mentioned before

Answer these questions by writing YES or NO

5. “**For instance**” (see Model Answer A) means “**for example**”, but is slightly better because it sounds a little more formal and fewer candidates use it.
6. “**Respondents**” (see Model Answer B) are people who ask questions, carry out surveys and make charts/ graphs

7. “**Not a single respondent to the survey rated playing computer games as their preferred leisure activity in 1985**” (see Model Answer B) means that very few people said they liked playing computer games in 1985.
8. The writer uses the word “**similarly**” (see Model Answer A) to connect “**eating out in restaurants**” and “**chatting with friends**” because both of these leisure activities became less popular.

CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

1. A

Remember that “**least**” is the opposite of “**most**”

2. A

When you learn vocabulary, try to learn all the different forms of a word.

3. A

Do not forget that the word “**like**” can mean “**enjoy**” or “**similar to**”

4. A

“**As previously mentioned**” is a good way to say “**like I said before**” in academic writing

5. YES

Try to be different

6. NO

“**Respondents**” are people who answer questions in a survey. You can also say “**respondents to the survey**”

7. NO

“**Not a single respondent**” means “**nobody**”

8. YES

“**Similarly**” is always used to connect facts which are the same or similar

TABLE AND PIE CHART

Question 4	INTERNET USE IN EUROPE
-------------------	-------------------------------

WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task

The figures below compare the number of internet users in several European nations as well as the prevalence of online shopping in these countries

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

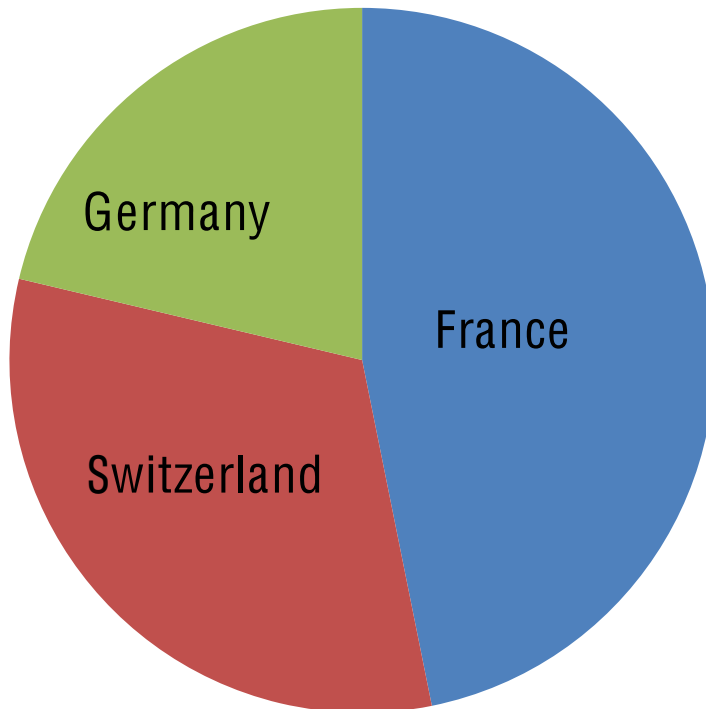
Write at least 150 words.

Total number of Internet users (in millions)

COUNTRY	1995	2000	2004
Switzerland	1	2	4
Germany	5	314	15
France	2	3	6
Spain	0.5	0.7	2
UK	16	22	41

Internet shopping in Europe (2004)

Sales



Model Answer A: IELTS Band 5+

The first figure compares the number of people connected to the Internet in five European countries in 1995, 2000 and 2004, while the second shows the level of internet shopping in these countries in 2004.

Clearly, Britain had the most internet users. The number of British people using the Internet increased dramatically from 16 million in 1995 to 22 million in 2000 and then 41 million in 2004. Germany was second. The number of internet users in this country rose from 5 million in 1995 to 14 million in 2000 and then 15 million in 2004. France had the third most users during this time, with 2 million in 1995, 3 million in 2000 and 6 million in 2004. Meanwhile, the countries with the fewest internet users were Switzerland and Spain.

Interestingly, Britain also had the highest level of internet shopping in 2004. It had twice as much online shopping as Germany and three times as much as Switzerland. Meanwhile, the levels of internet shopping in France and Spain were slightly lower than that of the UK.

(177 words)

Model Answer B: IELTS 7+

Given are two figures providing a comparison of internet use in five European countries (namely Switzerland, Germany, France, Spain and the UK) in 1995, 2000 and 2004, as well as the popularity of internet shopping in these countries.

It is evident from the information provided that Britain had by far the highest number of internet users in all three years. From 16 million in 1995, the number of British user climbed steadily to 22 million in 2000, before soaring to a staggering 41 million in 2004. Second in terms of internet use was Germany. This country saw a threefold increase during the period in question, from 15 million people in 1995 to 14 million in 2000 and 15 million in 2004. A similar increase took place in France. The two nations with the fewest internet users, meanwhile, were Switzerland and Spain.

It is also interesting to note that internet shopping was far more common in the UK than in any other country listed. In fact, the prevalence of internet shopping in Britain was double that of Germany and triple that of Switzerland. France and Spain, meanwhile, had moderate levels of online shopping.

(192 words)

MODEL STENCE STRUCTURES

Sentence 1	IELTS 5	Germany was the second when it came to internet use
	IELTS 6	Germany was the second in terms of internet use
	IELTS 7+	Second in terms of internet use was Germany
Sentence 2	IELTS 5	The number of internet users in this country increased threefold during this time
	IELTS 6	There was a threefold increase in the number of internet users in this country during the period in question.
	IELTS 7+	This country saw a threefold increase during the period in question.
Sentence 3	IELTS 5	There was a similar increase in France
	IELTS 6	France saw a similar increase
	IELTS 7+	A similar increase took place in France
Sentence 4	IELTS 5	Actually, internet shopping was two times as popular in Britain as it was in Germany and three times more popular than in Switzerland.
	IELTS 6	In fact, internet shopping was twice as prevalent in Britain as it was in Germany and three times more prevalent than in Switzerland.
	IELTS 7+	In fact, the prevalence of internet shopping in Britain was double that of Germany and triple that of Switzerland.

ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

<i>Basic</i>	<i>Intermediate</i>	<i>Advanced</i>
	Compare (v)	Provide a comparison of
Level (n)		Popularity (n) Prevalence (n)
Increase (n/v)	Rise (n/v) Climb (n/v)	
Increase dramatically		Soar (v)
Clearly (adv)		It is evident from the information provided that
	Interestingly (adv)	It is interesting to note that
Internet shopping	Online shopping	
	Britain (n) The UK	

TEST YOUR COMPREHENSION

Answer these question by circling A, B or C

1. Which of these synonyms should only be used when speaking?
 - A. Happen
 - B. Occur
 - C. Take place
2. Which sentence is correct?
 - A. British had the most internet users
 - B. Britain have the most internet users.
 - C. Britain had the most internet users.
3. “**Staggering**” (see Model Answer B) means:
 - A. Only
 - B. Very big
 - C. Stumbling
4. Which of these sentences is not correct?
 - A. The number of people using the Internet increased threefold.
 - B. There was a threefold increase in internet use.
 - C. Internet use have threefold increased.

Answer these questions by writing YES or NO

5. “**Internet**” always start with a CAPITAL LETTER
6. You must always put “**the**” before “**Internet**”.
7. “**A threefold increase**” (see Model Answer B) is a 300 percent increase.
8. “**Meanwhile**” (see both model answers) should always come at the start of a sentence.
9. Internet use in France doubled between 2000 and 2004.

CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

1. A

“**Take place**” and “**occur**” are good words to use in formal writing such as academic essays. “**Happen**” is better used when speaking or writing informally.

2. C

“**Britain**” is a place, “**British**” is an adjective for people or things from Britain.

3. B

“**Stagger**” sometimes means “**stumble**”, but in this case “**staggering**” means “**very large**”.

4. C

5. NO

When you use “**Internet**” as a noun, you must use capital letter, but when you use it as an adjective you should not.

6. NO

You should only use “**the**” if “**internet**” is a noun, not if it is an adjective. So the sentence, “**Many internet users shop on the Internet**” is correct.

7. YES

“**A threefold increase**” is a 300 percent increase. Similarly, “**a twofold increase**” is a 200 percent increase, “**a fourfold increase**” is a 400 percent increase and so on.

8. NO

“**Meanwhile**” goes at the start of the sentence in Model Answer A, but after the subject in Model Answer B. Model Answer B is better.

9. YES

TABLE

Question 5 | WORLD METRO (MRT) SYSTEMS

WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The table below provides statistics on several major metro (MRT) systems around the world.

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

Write at least 150 words

City	Year completed	Total length (km)	Carrying capacity per year (millions)
London	1863	1100	548
Paris	1890	594	850
Tokyo	1904	149	1434
Washington DC	1921	114	70
Kyoto	1980	11	11
Los Angeles	2001	14	90

Model Answer A: IELTS Band 5+

The table given compares the age, length and annual carrying capacity of metro systems in London, Paris, Tokyo, Washington DC, Kyoto and Los Angeles.

It is clear that the newer metro systems are generally much shorter than the older ones. The oldest metro system is that of London. It was built in 1863 and is 1100 kilometres long. Meanwhile, the second oldest metro system is in Paris. This metro was built in 1890 and is also the second longest, at 594 kilometres. On the other hand, the Kyoto and Los Angeles metro systems are much newer and shorter. They were built in 1980 and 2001, and are just 11 and 14 kilometres in length respectively.

We can also see from the table that the carrying capacities of these six metro systems are very different. The Tokyo metro system can carry the most people each year. At 1434 million. The Paris metro comes second, with 850 million. By contrast, the metro systems with the smallest carrying capacities are Kyoto and Washington DC. These two metros can only carry 11 million and 70 million people per year respectively.

(187 words)

Model Answer B: IELTS Band 7+

A glance at the table provided reveals a number of clear differences between the major metro systems of the world in terms of age, scale and annual carrying capacity.

One particularly interesting fact highlighted by the figure is that the more recently established metro systems are considerably shorter than the older ones. Completed in 1863, the London underground is the oldest of the metro systems listed and also the longest, extending for 1100 kilometres. Likewise, the second oldest system is also the second longest: built in 1890. The Paris metro is some 594 kilometres in length. In stark contrast, however, the Kyoto and Los Angeles metro system – established in 1890 and 2001 respectively – are far shorter. The former covers a mere 11 kilometres and the latter just 14 kilometres.

With regard to yearly carrying capacity, the metro systems mentioned in the table vary greatly. The Tokyo metro is equipped to carry the largest number of passengers, at 1434 million. With 850 million, meanwhile, the Paris metro has the second largest carrying capacity. The systems with the smallest capacities are those of Kyoto and Washington DC, transporting just 11 million and 70 million people per year respectively.

(196 words)

Sentence 1	IELTS 5	Interestingly, the newer metro systems are shorter than the older ones
	IELTS 6	It is interesting to note that the more recently established metro systems are far shorter than the older ones
	IELTS 7⁺	One particularly interesting fact highlighted by the figure is that the more recently established metro systems are considerably shorter than the older ones.
Sentence 2	IELTS 5	The London metro was finished in 1863. It is the oldest metro system in the table and also the longest, at 1100 *kilometres
	IELTS 6	The London underground was completed in 1863. It is the oldest of the metro system listed and also the longest, stretching for 1100 kilometres.
	IELTS 7⁺	Completed in 1863, the London underground is the oldest of the metro system listed and also the longest, extending for 1100 kilometres.
Sentence 3	IELTS 5	The metro systems mentioned in the table are very different in terms of how many passengers they can transport each year.
	IELTS 6	The metro systems mentioned vary greatly with regard to yearly carrying capacity.
	IELTS 7⁺	With regard to yearly carrying capacity, the metro systems mentioned in the table vary greatly.
Sentence 4	IELTS 5	At the same time, the Paris metro can transport the second largest number of people, at 850 million.
	IELTS 6	Meanwhile, the Paris metro has the second largest carrying capacity, at 850 million.
	IELTS 7⁺	With 850 million, meanwhile, the Paris metro has the second largest carrying capacity.

Note: this word is spelt “kilometre” in British/Australian English, but “kilometer” in American English. Other examples of difference in spelling are “centre/center, “metre/meter” and “theatre/theater”

ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

Basic	5	Intermediate	6	Advanced	7+
new (adj)				recently established	
		yearly (adj/adv)			
are very different				vary greatly	
much (shorter)		far (shorter)		considerably (shorter)	
on the other hand		by contrast		in stark contrast, however,...	
build (v)				establish (v)	
length (n)				scale (n)	
transport (n/v)		carry (v)			

TEST YOUR COMPREHENSION

Answer these questions by circling A, B or C

Questions 1-3 relate to the following two statements from Model Answer B.

- A. The more recently established metro systems are considerably shorter than the older ones.**
- B. The London underground is the oldest of the metro systems listed and also the longest, extending for 1100 kilometres.**

1. Which is the most general statement?
2. Which statement is an example?
3. Which statement goes at the start of the paragraph?
4. In Model Answer B, "**completed**" means:
 - A. finished
 - B. 100 percent
 - C. complex

Answer these questions by writing YES or NO

5. “**The table given compares**” (see Model Answer A) means “**the table which the examiner has given to me compares**”.
6. The Paris metro is the third oldest metro (see both model answers)
7. “**The former**” refers to the Kyoto metro system while “**latter**” means the Los Angeles metro system (see Model Answer B).
8. “**With regard to**” (see Model Answer B) means “**about**” and is often used to start talking about a new subject.
9. “**The Kyoto metro system can carry 11 millions of passengers per year**” is grammatically correct.

CHECK YOUR ANSWER

1. **A**
This statement does not mention name or numbers.
2. **B**
The London metro is an example of an old and long metro system.
3. **A**
This kind of general sentence at the start of a paragraph is called a topic sentence. It is a very good idea for you to practise writing a topic sentence at the start of every paragraph you write, then giving examples and supporting information later.
4. **A**

5. **YES**

The word “**given**” makes the sentence structure a little more complex and interesting. Other ways to say the same thing are “**provided**” and “**supplied**”.

6. **NO**

It is the second oldest.

7. **YES**

“**The former**” means “**the first one that I mentioned**”, while “**the latter**” means “**the last one that I said**”. Use these two words if you talk about two different places or things. For example, “**Sidney is the largest city in Australia. Melbourne is second. The former is in the state of New South Wales, while the latter is in Victoria**”.

8. **YES**

“**With regard to**” is a very good phrase to use in academic writing.

9. **NO**

You should write “**The Kyoto metro system can carry 11 million passengers per year**”.

Column Graph

Question 6	Global Education Rates
-------------------	-------------------------------

WRITING TASK 1

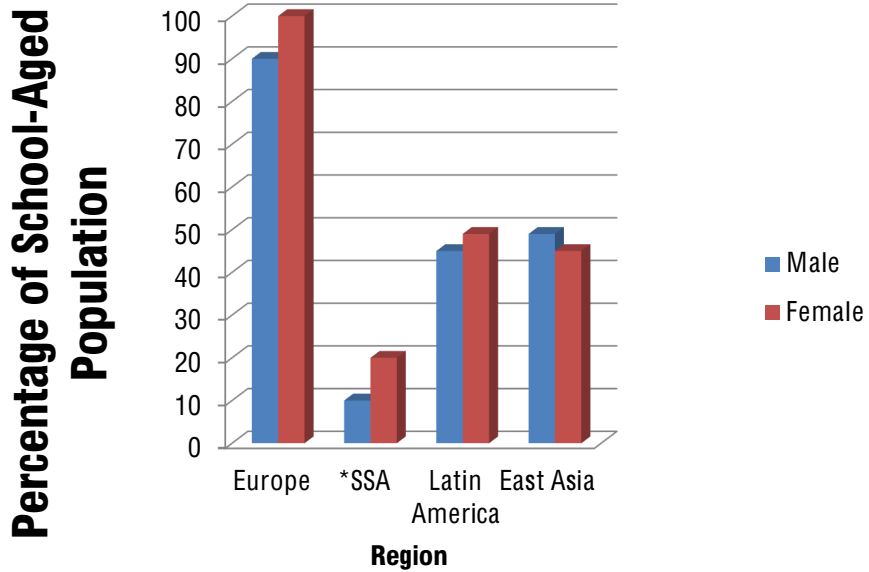
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graphs below show current rates of secondary and higher education among people in various parts of the world.

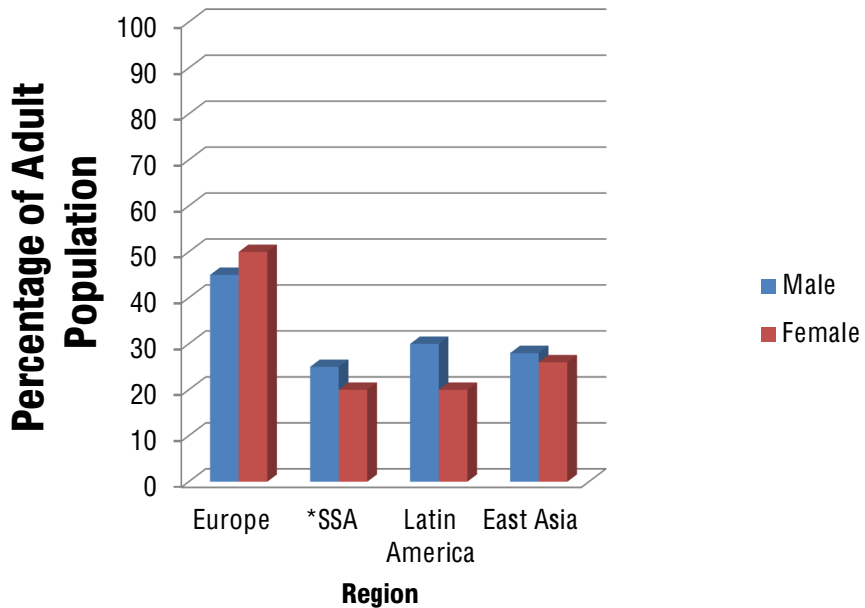
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Secondary Education by Region and Gender



Higher Education by Region and Gender



***SSA: Sub-Saharan Africa**

Model Answer A: IELTS band 5+

The graphs provided show the percentage of males and females with secondary and higher education in four parts of the world.

Clearly, Europe has much higher levels of education in general than any other region. While 100 percent of school – aged girls and 90 percent of school – aged boys in Europe get a secondary education, the figures for girls and boys in Sub – Saharan Africa are just 20 and 10 percent. Meanwhile, the figures for Latin America and East Asia are between 40 and 50 percent.

We can also see from the graphs that higher education is more common in Europe. About 50 percent of adult females and 45 percent of adult males in this region have a higher education. By contrast, just 20 percent of women and 25 percent of men in Sub – Saharan Africa have this level of education. The figures for Latin America and East Asia are only a little higher than those for Africa.

Finally, it is interesting to note that females are generally more likely to get a secondary education, but less likely to get a tertiary education.

(179 words)

Model Answer B: IELTS Band 7+

Given are two column graphs comparing the rates of secondary and tertiary education among males and females in various different parts of the world.

While Europe enjoys relatively high levels of education overall, it seems that people in less affluent regions are far less likely to be educated. All European girls of school age and 90 percent of boys receive of girls and 10 percent of boys in Sub – Saharan Africa Latin. America and East Asia, meanwhile, have moderate levels of secondary education – between 40 and 50 percent for both sexes.

With regard to higher education, the figures are much lower throughout the world. In Europe, some 50 percent of adult females and 45 percent of adult males gain a higher education. Conversely, only 20 percent of females and 25 percent of males in sub – Saharan Africa attend college or university. The figures for Latin America and East Asia are marginally higher than those of Africa.

Also note worthy is the fact that females are more likely to receive a secondary education in all regions except East Asia, but less likely to receive a tertiary education in all regions except Europe.

(196 words)

MODEL SENTENCE STRUCTURES

Sentences 1	IELTS 5	Generally, Europe has quite high levels of education. However, it seems that far fewer people in poorer parts of the world get an education.
	IELTS 6	Overall, Europe enjoys relatively high levels of education. However, it seems that people in less affluent regions are much less likely to be educated.
	IELTS 7+	While Europe enjoys relatively high levels of education overall, it seems that people in less affluent regions are far less likely to be educated.
Sentences 2	IELTS 5	Levels of higher education are much lower in parts of the world.
	IELTS 6	The figures for higher education are much lower throughout the world.
	IELTS 7+	With regard to higher education, the figures are much lower throughout the world.
Sentences 3	IELTS 6	On the other hand, just 20 percent of women and 25 percent of men Sub – Saharan Africa go to college or university.
	IELTS 7+	Conversely, only 20 percent of females and 25 percent of males in Sub - Saharan Africa attend college or university.
Sentences 4	IELTS 5	It is also important to note that more girls go to high school in all parts of the world except East Asia.
	IELTS 6	It is also worth noting that females are more likely to attend secondary school in all regions except East Asia.
	IELTS 7+	Also noteworthy is the fact that females are more likely to receive a secondary education in all regions except East Asia.

ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

Basic (5)	Intermediate (6)	Advanced (7)
	Higher education	Tertiary education
Get (v.)		Receive (v.)
		Gain an education / receive an education
		Gain a higher education/ attend college or university
	In general overall (adv.)	
Woman (n.)	Females (n/adj.)	
Man (n.)	Male (n/adj.)	
A little		Marginally (adv.)
	Part of the world	Region of the world
		Conversely (adv.) By contrast
	Percentage (n.) Rate (n.)	

TEST YOUR COMPREHENSION

Answer these questions by circling A, B or C

Questions 1-3 relate to the following two statements from Model Answer B.

- A. All European girls of school age and 90 percent of boys receive a secondary education.**
- B. Europe enjoys relatively high levels of education overall.**

1. Which is the most general statement (the topic sentence)?
2. Which statement is an example?
3. Which statement should be placed at the start of a paragraph?
4. In these two essays, “**figure**” means:
 - a. number
 - b. graph
 - c. both graph and number
5. Which of these is incorrect?
 - a. We can also see from the graphs...
 - b. We can also find from the graphs...
 - c. According to the graphs...
6. In Model Answer B, “**relatively**” means:
 - a. quite
 - b. like family
 - c. very

7. In Model Answer B, “**affluent**” means:
- poor
 - rich
 - not fluent
8. Which of the following phrases is wrong?
- between 40 and 50 percent
 - from 40 to 50 percent
 - between 40 to 50 percent

Answer these questions by writing YES or NO

9. “**Throughout the world**” (see Model Answer B) means “**worldwide**”.
10. “**School**” and “**university**” are the same thing.
11. The most impoverished region has the lowest rate of university attendance.

CHECK YOUR ANSWER

- 1. B**
There are no percentages or other specific details in this sentence.
- 2. A**
“**All European girls of school age and 90 percent of boy**” is a good example of Europe’s high level of education.
- 3. B**
This is the topic sentence of paragraph 2.
- 4. C**

“Figure” has two meanings

5. B

“We can find” is wrong.

6. A

Other words for **“relatively”** include **“comparatively”** and **“rather”**. The word **“relative”** means **“family member”**.

7. B

Another word for **“affluent”** is **“wealthy”**. A good way to write **“poor”** is **“impoverished”**.

8. C

The word **“between”** should not go with **“to”**.

9. Yes

Make sure you spell **“worldwide”** correctly. **“Worldwild”** is wrong.

10. No

In American English the words **“school”** and **“university”** can mean the same thing.

However, in British Australian English **“school”** means **“primary school”** or you go to get a higher education after you graduate from **“school”**.

11. Yes

Sub-Saharan Africa is the poorest region of the world and it has the lowest rate of university attendance.

Question 7

Plastic surgery in Korea

WRITING TASK 1

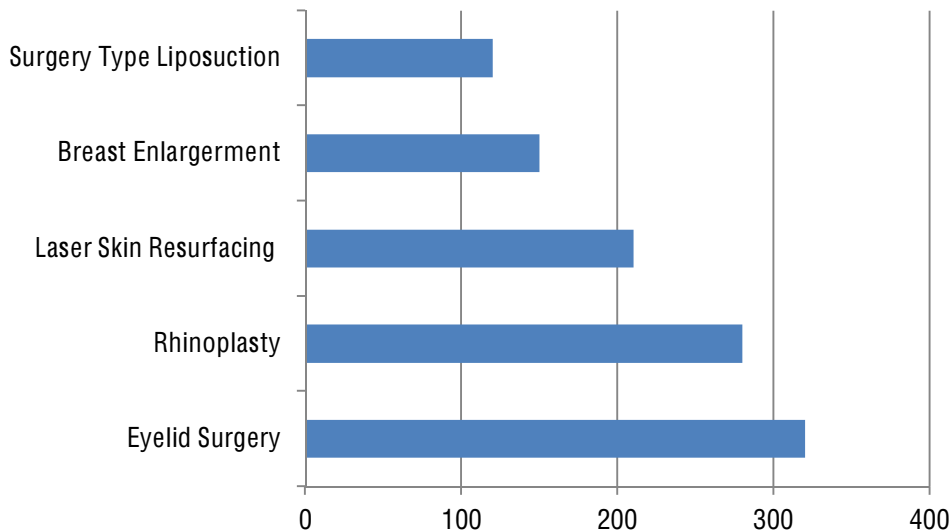
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task

The graphs below compare the number of cosmetic procedures performed on males and females in Korea in 2004.

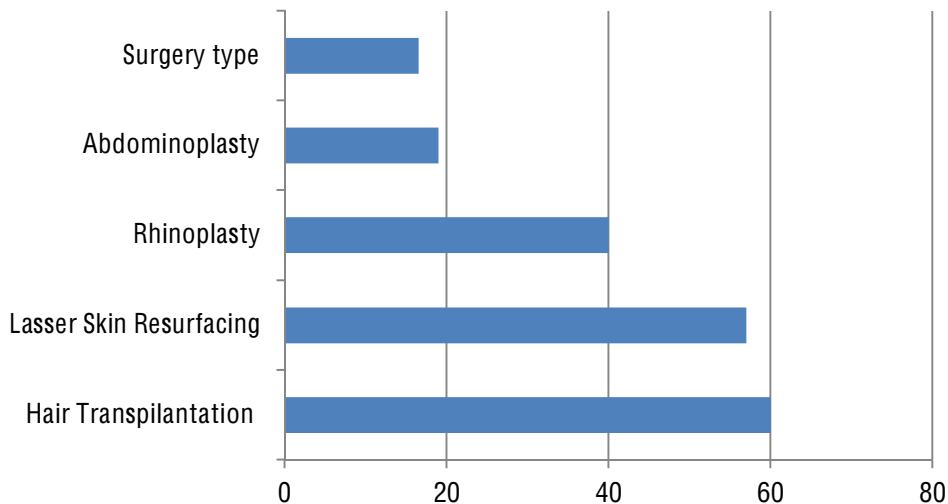
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Cosmetic Surgery among Korean Women (2004)



Series 1 Cosmetic Surgery among Korean Men (2004)



*Total Number of Procedures (000)

Model Answer A: IELTS Band 5⁺

The two graphs provided show how popular different kinds of plastic surgery were among Korean men and women in 2004.

It is clear that plastic surgery was quite popular among women. The most common types of surgery for this group were eyelid surgery and rhinoplasty, with 320,000 and 275,000 operations respectively. Laser skin resurfacing was third, at 215,000. Meanwhile, breast enlargement and liposuction were a little less common. There were just 145,000 and 120,000 of these operations.

As for Korean men, most kinds of plastic surgery were much less popular. Hair transplantation was the most common type of surgery for this group; however, there were only 60,000 of these operations. The second most popular kind of plastic surgery for men was laser skin resurfacing, with 55,000 operations. Rhinoplasty was the third most common, at 40,000 operations. Last of all, abdominoplasty and facelifts were much less popular-there were just 19,000 and 14,000 of these operations respectively.

Interestingly, no hair transplantation, abdominoplasty or facelift operations were reported among Korean women in 2004. Similarly, no liposuction, breast enlargement or eyelid surgery procedures were conducted on men.

(184 words)

Model Answer B: IELTS Band 7+

A glance at the two figures provided reveals the popularity of various forms of cosmetic surgery among Korean men and women 2004.

Not surprisingly, plastic surgery enjoyed widespread popularity among women. By far the most common forms of cosmetic procedure for this group, eyelid surgery and rhinoplasty were performed a staggering 320,000 and 275,000 times respectively. Third in terms of popularity, meanwhile, was laser skin resurfacing. An approximate 215,000 of these procedures were conducted on women during the year in question. Breast enlargement and liposuction were considerably less common, at 145,000 and 120,000 operations respectively.

Equally predictable is the fact that plastic surgery was far less popular among men. In contrast to women, hair transplantation was the most common cosmetic procedure. There were just 60,000 of these operations among Korean males. Numbering some 55,000 procedures, laser skin resurfacing was second for this group. Third was rhinoplasty, at approximately 40,000 operations. Finally, a relatively small 19,000 abdominoplasty and 14,000 facelift procedures were carried out on men during 2004.

It is interesting to note that hair transplantation, abdominoplasty and face lift patients were exclusively male, while 100 percent of liposuction, breast enlargement and eyelid surgery patients were female.

(196 words)

MODEL SENTENCE STRUCTURES

Sentence 1	IELTS 6	It is not surprising to see that plastic surgery was quite popular among women.
	IELTS 7⁺	Not surprisingly, plastic surgery enjoyed widespread popularity among women.
Sentence 2	IELTS 5	Eyelid surgery and rhinoplasty were the most common types of plastic surgery for this group. There were 320,000 and 275,000 of these operations.
	IELTS 6	Eyelid surgery and rhinoplasty were by far the most common forms of cosmetic procedure for this group. These operations were performed a staggering 320,000 and 275,000 times.
	IELTS 7⁺	By far the most common forms of cosmetic procedure for this group, eyelid surgery and rhinoplasty were performed a staggering 320,000 and 275,000 times respectively.
Sentence 3	IELTS 5	Laser skin resurfacing was the second most popular type of plastic surgery for this group, at about 55,000 procedures
	IELTS 6	Laser skin resurfacing was second for this group, numbering some 55,000 procedures.
	IELTS 7⁺	Numbering some 55,000 procedures, laser skin resurfacing was second for this group.

ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

Basic (5)	Intermediate (6)	Advanced (7 ⁺)
Graph (n./v.)		Figure (n.)
Kind (n.) Type (n.)		Form (n.)
Different kinds		Various forms
	Some (adv.)	Approximately (adv.) An approximate
		Conduct (v.) Perform (v.) Carry out
	Not surprising	Predictable (adj.)
	Common (adj.) Popular (adj.)	
Much less popular	Far less popular	Considerably less common
	Operation (n.)	Procedure (n.)
	Plastic surgery	Cosmetic procedure/ Cosmetic surgery
	Interestingly (adv.)	It is interesting to note that
Woman (n.)	Female (n.adj.)	
Man (n.)	Male (n.adj.)	

TEST YOUR COMPREHENSION

Answer these questions by circling A , B or C

Questions 1-3 relate to the following two statements from Model Answer B.

- A. Eyelid surgery and rhinoplasty were performed a staggering 320,000 and 275,000 times respectively.
- B. Plastic surgery enjoyed widespread popularity among women.

1. Which statement is the topic sentence (the sentence that introduces a new idea in the general way)?
2. Which statement comes at the start of a paragraph?
3. Which statement gives examples of different kinds of plastic surgery?
4. Which of these words does not belong in this list? Why not?
 - A. Eyelid surgery
 - B. Abdominoplasty
 - C. Plastic surgery
5. How many verb tenses does the writer use in these essays?
 - A. one
 - B. two
 - C. three

Answer these questions by writing YES or NO

6. The two model answers discuss men and women in the same paragraph.
7. In Model answer A, the writer says “**as for Korean men**” after he has finished discussing Korean women

8. In Model Answer B, “**Hair transplantation...patients were exclusive male**” means that most hair transplant patients were men.
9. These essays have no conclusion.

CHECK YOUR ANSWER

1. **B**

This statement introduces the topic of plastic surgery and women

2. **B**

This sentence comes at the start of paragraph 2.

3. **A**

The two examples given are “**eyelid surgery**” and “**rhinoplasty**”.

4. **C**

“**Plastic surgery**” is a category, whereas “**eyelid surgery**” and “**abdominoplasty**” are examples of it. Category words or phrases are best used at the start of a paragraph, in the topic sentence.

5. **B**

The writer uses present tense to talk about the graphs and past tense to discuss trends in plastic surgery in 2004. Note the verb tenses used in the phrases, “**a glance at the two figures provided reveals**” and “**it is clear that**”.

6. **NO**

Each new topic needs a new paragraph-one paragraph is written about men and one is written about women.

7. **YES**

“**As of Korean men**” is the same as “**with regard to Korean men**”. This is a good way to change the subject.

8.**NO**

It actually means that all hair transplant patients were men.

9.**YES**

It is not necessary to write a conclusion for Writing Task 1. Instead, you may choose to highlight a point that you think is interesting.

DIAGRAM

Question 8

River Pollution

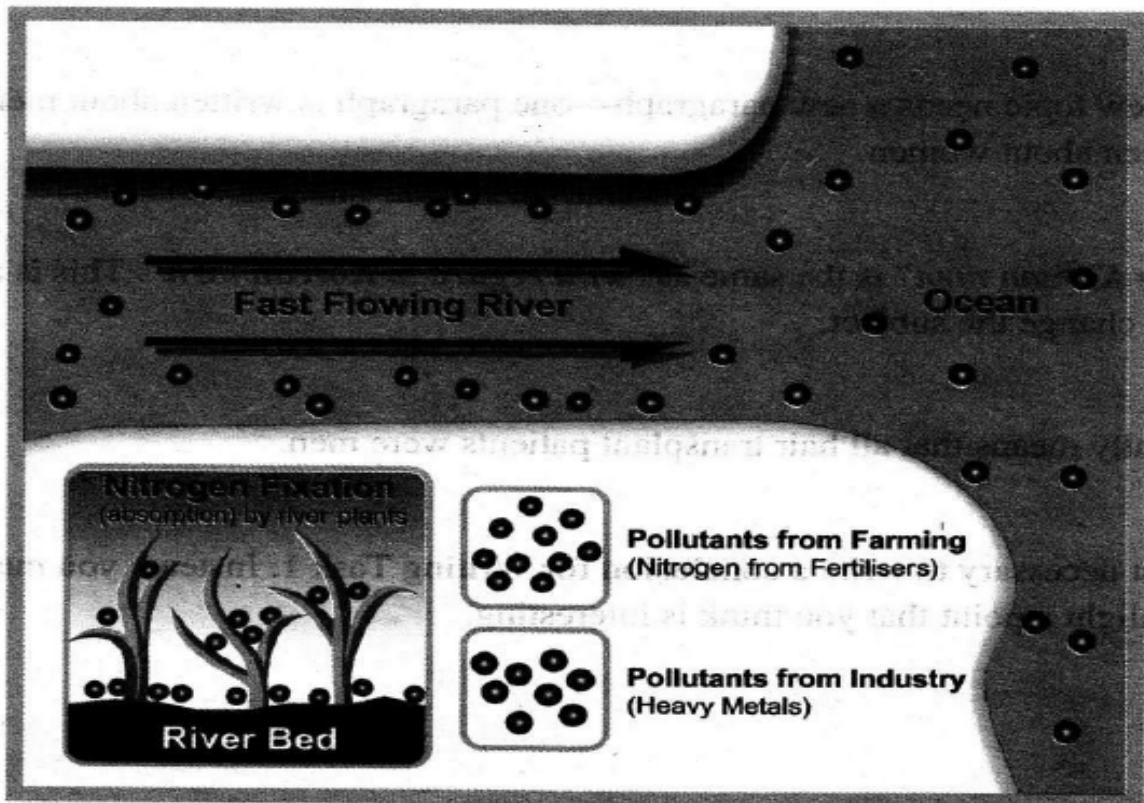
WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The diagram below shows what happens to pollutants from farming and industry once in a river system.

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

Write at least 150 words.



Model Answer A : IELTS Band 5+

The diagram given shows a river flowing quickly towards the ocean and what happens to two different kinds of pollutants when they enter it. The pollutants that are mentioned in the diagram are fertilizers from farming and heavy metals from industry. The fertilizers are shown as blue spots, while the heavy metals are shown as black spots.

It is clear that the pollutants from industry stay in the river for a longer period of time than the pollutants from farming. According to the diagram, plants growing on the river bed remove fertilizers from the water through a process called nitrogen fixation. However, they do not absorb heavy metals in the same way. These industrial pollutants either sit on the bottom of the river or flow into the sea.

Therefore, the effects of heavy metals on the environment probably continue for longer than those of fertilizers.

(145 words)

Model Answer B: IELTS Band 7+

Given is a diagram illustrating the interaction between two types of pollutants – namely fertilizers from farming and heavy metals produced by industry – and the ecosystem of a fast flowing river. The fertilizers are denoted by blue spots, while the heavy metals are marked as black spots.

From the information supplied, it is evident that fertilizers are more readily removed from the water through natural processes than heavy metals, and that the latter tend to remain in a river system for much longer periods of time. In the lower section of the diagram, plants growing on the river bed are shown to absorb fertilizers from the water through a process known as nitrogen fixation. By contrast, heavy metals are not filtered from the river system in this way and instead either settle on the bottom or are emptied into the sea.

Thus, it is reasonable to surmise that the effect of heavy metals on the environment is longer lasting than that of fertilizers.

(162 words)

MODEL SENTENCE STRUCTURES

Sentence 1	IELTS 5	The blue spots show fertilizers. At the same time, the black spots denote heavy metals.
	IELTS 6	The fertilizers are shown as blue spots. Meanwhile, the heavy metals are denoted by black spots.
	IELTS 7+	The fertilizers are denoted by blue spots, while the heavy metals are marked as black spots.
Sentence 2	IELTS 5	The diagram clearly shows that natural processes in the river take fertilizers out of the water much more quickly and easily than heavy metals. These heavy metals usually stay in the river system for much longer.
	IELTS 6	From the information supplied, it is clear that natural processes in the river remove fertilizers from the water much more readily than heavy metals, and that these heavy metals tend to remain in the water for much longer periods of time.
	IELTS 7+	From the information supplied, it is evident that fertilizers are more readily removed from the water through natural processes than heavy metals, and that the latter tend to remain in a river system for much longer periods of time.
Sentence 3	IELTS 5	The lower part of the diagram shows that the river plants take fertilizers out of the water through nitrogen fixation.
	IELTS 6	In the lower section of the diagram shows that plants growing on the river bed absorb fertilizers from the water through a process called nitrogen fixation
	IELTS 7+	In the lower section of the diagram, plants growing on the river bed are shown to absorb fertilizers from the water through a process known as nitrogen fixation
Sentence 4	IELTS 5	On the other hand, plants do not remove heavy metals from the river system in the same way.
	IELTS 6	By contrast, plants do not filter heavy metals from the river system in this way.
	IELTS 7+	By contrast, heavy metals are not filtered from the river system in this way.

ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

Basic	Intermediate	Advanced
*show (v.)		Illustrate (v.)
*show (v.)	Mark (v.)	Denote (v.)
give (v.)	Supply (n./v.)	
Stay (v.)	Remain (v.)	
	According to the diagram/ the diagram given shows	
Clear (adj.)		Evident (adj.)
Sit (v.)		Settle (v.)
	Remove (v.)	Absorb (v.) Filter (n./v.)
	Therefore (adv.)	Thus (adv.)

Note: 1. “show” means “reveal”. Eg. “This catalogue shows how much a TV costs.”

2. “Show” means “stand for” or “symbolize”. E.g: “ The symbol \$ (the dollar sign) shows money.”

TEST YOUR COMPREHENSION

Answer these questions by circling A, B or C

1. What is the main idea of these tow essays?
 - A. Heavy metals are worse for the environment than fertilizers.
 - B. Fertilisers and heavy metals are equally bad for the environment.
 - C. Rivers carry fertilizers and heavy metals towards the sea.

2. Which is the American spelling?

- A. Fertiliser

B. Fertilizer

3. In Model Answer B, the word “**readily**” means:

A. Quickly and easily

B. Gradually

C. Sometimes

Answer these questions by writing YES or NO

4. The writer only uses past tense in these essays.

5. “**Surmise**” (see Model Answer B) is the more formal word for “**guess**”

6. In Model Answer B, “**tend to**” means “**seldom**”.

7. Model Answer A is not long enough to get a good score in the real test.

CHECK YOUR ANSWER

2. **B**

You can use either American spelling or British/Australian spelling, but you should try to be consistent. Choose one, not both.

3. **A**

4. **NO**

In fact, the writer only uses present tense in these model answers because there is no year given to indicate that this information is taken from the past. You should use present tense in most diagram questions.

5. **YES**

“**Surmise**” is a good word to use in academic English.

6. **NO**

“**Tend to**” means “**frequently**” or “**often**”. It is used to talk about a typical occurrence or trend.

7. **NO**

It all depends on the question. In this case, it only took 145 words to describe the diagram completely. The length of your essay is just one thing the examiner looks at, so if your essay is a little short you can still get a good score.

Diagram (Flow Chart)

Question 9	Mobile Phone Recycling
-------------------	-------------------------------

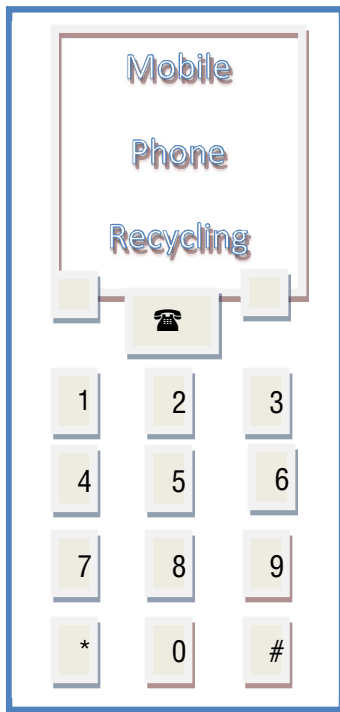
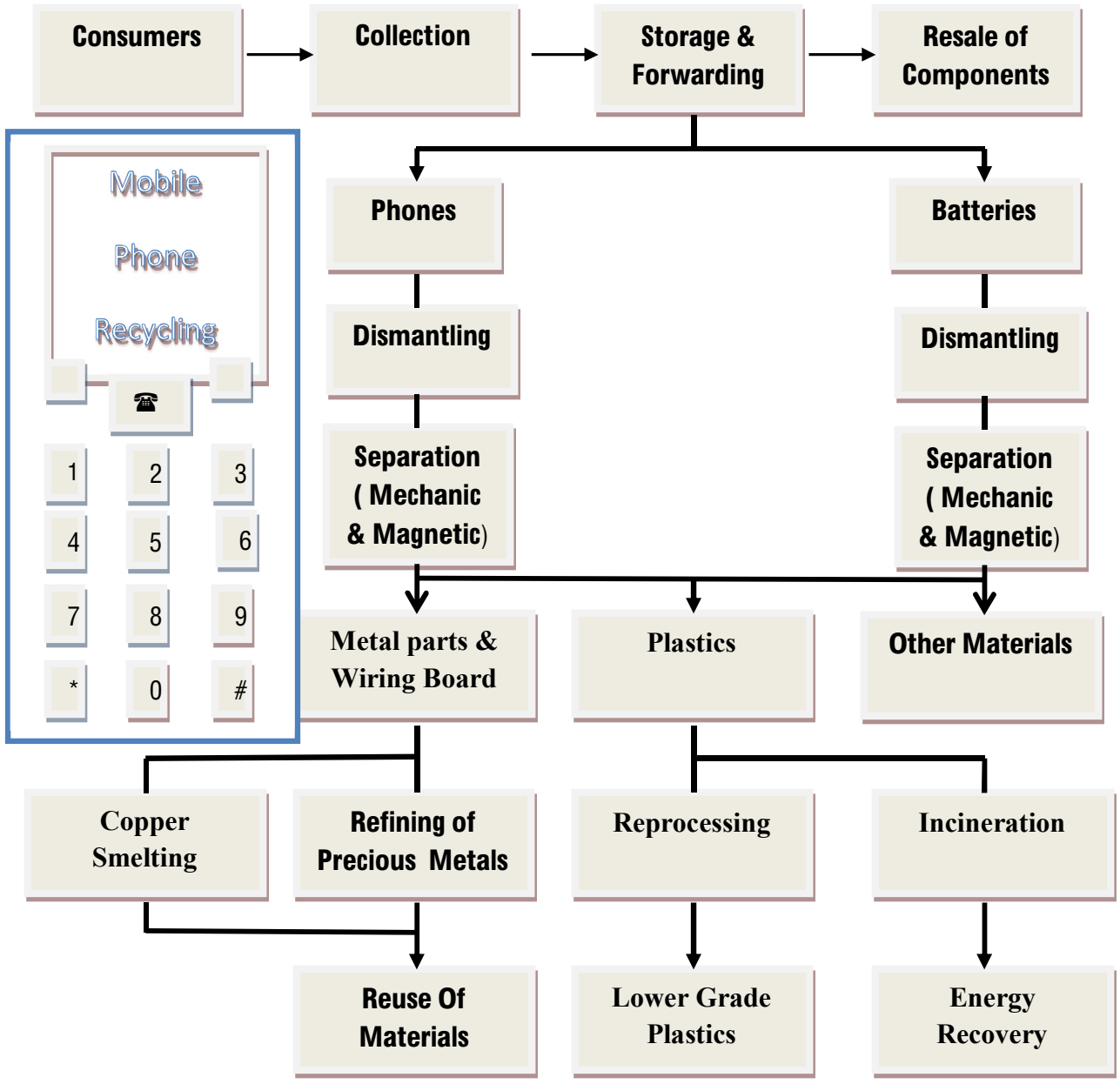
WRITING TASK 1:

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The following is a diagram of the mobile phone recycling process.

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

Write at least 150 words



Model answer A: IELTS Band 5⁺

The diagram given shows how mobile phones are recycled. Clearly, the recycling process has three main stages.

In the first stage of the process, the recycling company collects mobile phones from consumers. Then it stores or forwards the phones and resells some of the components.

In the second stage of the recycling process, the company separates the mobile phones from their batteries and dismantles both of these. Then it separates the phones and the batteries into mechanical and magnetic parts. After this, it divides these parts up into different kinds of material. The kinds of material that are mentioned in the diagram are metals parts and writing boards, plastics and other materials.

In the third part of the process, the recycling company removes copper and precious metals from the metal parts. It smelts the copper and refines the precious metal. Then it reuses these materials. As for the plastic parts, it reprocesses of these into lower grade plastics and incinerates the rest of them to recover energy. The diagram does not show what happens to the other materials.

(179 words)

Model Answer B: IELTS Band 7⁺

Given is a diagram illustrating the process by which mobile phones are recycled. It is evident from the information provided that there are three main phases involved.

Prior to the actual processing of the phones, it is first necessary for the recycler to collect them from consumers. They are then either placed into storage or forwarded directly. At this point, the resale of certain components occurs.

The second stage of the recycling process, meanwhile, entails the separation of the mobile phones from their batteries and the dismantling of both. Having further separated the phones and batteries into mechanical and magnetic parts, these parts are then divided into metals, plastics and other materials.

In the third and final phase, copper and precious metals are extracted from the metal components. The former is smelted while the latter are refined and the raw materials produced though these processes are subsequently reused. Meanwhile, plastic parts are either converted into lower grade plastics or incinerated to recover energy. The diagram does not indicate how other kinds of material are disposed of.

(176 words)

Sentence 1	IELTS 5	The diagram given shows how mobile phones are recycling
	IELTS 6	The diagram given illustrates the process by which mobile phones are recycling
	IELTS 7⁺	Given is a diagram illustrating the process by which mobile phones are recycled
Sentence 2	IELTS 5	The recycling company has to collect the phones from consumers before it actually processes them
	IELTS 6	Before it actually processes the phones, the recycler first has to collect them from consumers
	IELTS 7⁺	Prior to the actually processing of the phones, it is first necessary for the recycler to collect them from consumers
Sentence 3	IELTS 5	Then the recycling company resells some of the parts
	IELTS 6	Some of the components are then resold (by the recycling company)
	IELTS 7⁺	At this point, the resale of certain components occurs
Sentence 4	IELTS 5	The recycler separates the phones and batteries into mechanicals and magnetic parts. Then it divides these parts into metals, plastic and other materials.
	IELTS 6	After separating the phones and batteries into mechanicals and magnetic parts, the recycler then divides them into metals, plastics and other materials
	IELTS 7⁺	Having separated the phones and batteries into mechanical and magnetic parts, these parts are then divided into metals, plastics and other materials

Academic Vocabulary:

Basic (5)	Intermediate (6)	Advanced (7)
	Recycling company Recycler (n.)	
	Involve (v.)	Entail (v.)
Part (n.)	Stage (n.)	Phase (n.)
Then (adv.)	After this	Subsequently (adv.) At this point
	Divide (v.) Separate (v.)	
Part (n.)		Component (n.)
	Remove (v.)	Extract (v.)
Show (v.)		Indicate (v.)

TEST YOUR COMPREHENSION

Answer these questions by circling A, B or C:

- Which of the following sentences is grammatically correct?
 - The recycling company collect mobile phones from customers.
 - The recycle company collects mobile phones from customers.
 - The recycling company collects mobile phones from customers.
- In Model Answer B, “*convert*” means:
 - Transform
 - Mix
 - Recycle
- “*Dispose of*” (see Model Answer B) is a more formal way to say:
 - Sell
 - Throw away
 - Keep
- In Model Answer B, “*the former*” refer to:
 - Precious metals
 - Copper
 - Mobile phones
- “*Prior to*” (see Model Answer B) is a more formal way to say:
 - Before
 - After
 - During

Answer these questions by writing YES or NO:

- In Model Answer A, the writer begins too many sentences with “*the recycling company*”, “*the company*” or “*it*”
- “*Dismantle*” is a less formal word for “*build*” (see both model answers)
- “*Place*” (see Model Answer B) is a word we often use for “*put*” in spoken English
- The dismantling phase precedes the separation phase.

CHECK YOUR ANSWER

1. C

“*My brother*” is “*he*”; “*your friends*” are “*they*”; and “*the recycling company*” is “*it*”.

Therefore, the verb “*collect*” must take an “*s*”

2. A

The write uses the word “*convert*” followed by “*into*”. In most cases, you must use both.

So you could write, “*freezers convert water into ice*”

3. B

The phrase “*dispose of*” means “*get rid of*” or “*throw away*”. It is very useful in academic writing, especially when describing diagrams or flow charts. Do not forget “*of*”. For instance, “*Old furniture can be difficult to dispose of*”.

4. B

In the model answer, “*the former*” refers to “*copper*”; “*the latter*” means “*precious metals*”.

5. A

6. YES

Model Answer A contains too many active sentence. When describing diagrams, it is a good idea to try writing more passive sentences.

7. NO

The word “*dismantle*” is a more formal word for “*take apart*”

8. NO

Use “*put*” when speaking and “*place*” when writing.

9. YES

The dismantling phase comes before the separation phase.

Diagram (Map)

Question 10	Planned Shopping Centre Locations
--------------------	--

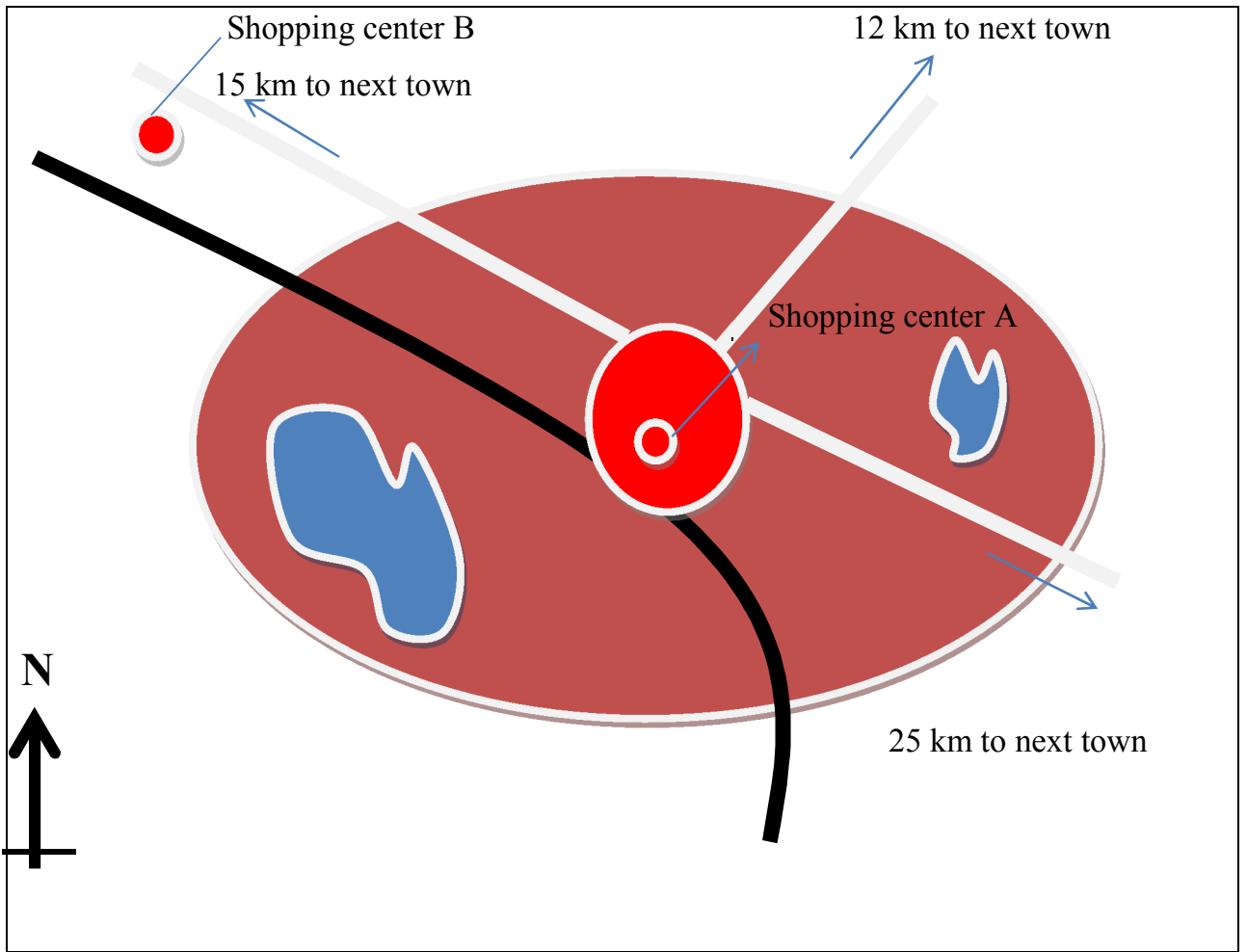
WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The figure below is a town planning map. Showing the likely position of new shopping centers as well as the various different zones and major transportation route of the town.

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

Write at least 150 words



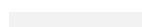
Rural Zone (Countryside)



Central Business District (no traffic)



Industrial Zone



Main Road



Residential Zone (Suburbs)



Railway line

Model Answer A: IELTS Band 5⁺

This is a map of a town showing where two new shopping centers will probably be built as well as different zones and transportation routes

In the middle of the town there is a small zone called the central business district. Cars are not allowed in this zone. Outside the central business district there is a larger residential zone and outside this there is an even larger rural zone. There is also a railway line running right through the town and three main roads which start on the edge of the central business district and go to nearby towns.

According to the diagram, one shopping center will probably be built in the middle of the town while the other one will be built in the northern rural area. People will be able to get to the first shopping center by train or park their cars on the edge of the central business district and walk to it. Meanwhile they will be able to get to the second shopping center by car or train because it will be located between the railway line and the main northwest road.

(187 words)

Model Answer B: IELTS Band 7⁺

Given is a map of an unnamed town illustrating the probable sites of two new shopping centers in the relation to various different zones as well as major transportation links.

As shown in the figure, the town has four main zones. Located at the apex of three arterial roads is a relatively small central business district. Cars are not permitted in this area and all major roads terminate at its outer edge. Surrounding the town center is a much larger residential zone which has within it two smaller industrial zones. Beyond this, meanwhile, is an even larger rural area. A railway line runs through the entire town from the northwest to the southeast

With regard to the planned locations of the two new shopping centers, one is likely to be situated in the town center and will be accessible by train or by parking on the edge of the central business district and walking. The other will probably be placed on the outskirts of the town to the northwest. Access to this shopping center will be by either car or train as it will be situated between the railway line and the main northwest road.

(194 words)

MODEL SENTENCE STRUCTURES

Sentence 1	IELTS 5	There is a small central business district at the intersection of three main roads
	IELTS 6	There is a relatively small center business district located at the apex of three arterial roads
	IELTS 7⁺	Located at the apex of three arterial roads is a relatively small central business district
Sentence 2	IELTS 5	At the same time, there is an even bigger rural area beyond this
	IELTS 6	Meanwhile, there is an even larger rural area beyond this
	IELTS 7⁺	Beyond this, meanwhile, is an even larger rural area
Sentence 3	IELTS 5	One of the new shopping centers will probably be located in the town center and people will be able to visit by train or by parking on the edge of the central business district and walking
	IELTS 6	As for the locations of the two new shopping centers, one will probably be situated in the town center and people will be able to access it by train or by parking on the edge of the central business district and walking
	IELTS 7⁺	With regard to the planned locations of the two new shopping centers, one is likely to be situated in the town center and will be accessible by train or by parking on the edge of the central business district and walking

Sentence 4	IELTS 5	People will be able to get to this shopping center by car or by train because it will be located between the railway line and the main northwest road
	IELTS 6	People will be able to access this shopping center by car or train as it will be situated between the railway line and the main northwest road.
	IELTS 7⁺	Access to this shopping center will be either car or train as it will be situated between the railway line and the main northwest road.

ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

Basic	Intermediate	Advanced
Show (v.)		Illustrate (v.)
	Will probably	(be) likely to
	Allow (v.)	Permit (v.)
	(be) located	(be) placed (be) situated
Middle (n.)	Center (n.)	

Test Your Comprehension

Answer these questions by circling A,B or C

Questions 1-3 relate to the following two statements from Model Answer B

A. The town has four main zones

B. Located at the apex of three arterial roads is a relatively small central business district

1. Which sentence is more general?
2. Which statement should be placed at the beginning of a paragraph?
3. Which statement names one of the zones in the town?
4. What verb tense(s) does the writer use in these essays?
 - A. Future tense
 - B. Present tense
 - C. Present and future tense
5. The future tense form of “**can**” is:
 - A. Will be able to
 - B. Will can
 - C. Can going to
6. How many times does the writer start sentences with “**there is**” or “**there are**” in Model Answer A?
 - A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 4
7. “**Rural area**” (see Model Answer B) is a more formal way to say:
 - A. The city
 - B. The country
 - C. The suburbs

Answer these questions by writing YES or NO:

8. In Model Answer B, “**terminate**” is more formal way to say “**end**”.
9. The word “**accessible**” (see Model Answer B) means that people can reach or get to a place or facility easily
10. “**The outskirts of the town**” (see Model Answer B) refers to the “**city center**”.

CHECK YOUR ANSWER

1. A

“*Four main zones*” is a general term.

2. A

This statement is found at the start of Model Answer B paragraph 2. It is a topic sentence (a general sentence that introduces a paragraph).

3. B

“**Central business district**” is one example of the “*four main zones*” mentioned in the topic sentence.

4. C

The writer uses present tense to talk about the map and the town, but future tense to talk about the planned shopping centers and how people will access them.

5. A

6. C

Model Answer A uses “*there is*” and “*there are*” too repetitively. Model Answer B is better because it has more variety.

7. B

“*Rural*” is an adjective that means “*country*”. A good adjective for “*city*” is “*urban*”

8. YES

“*Terminate*” is a good word to use in academic writing.

9. YES

The word “*access*” means “*reach*” or “*get to*”.

10. NO

“*The outskirts of town*” are the outer edges of a city.