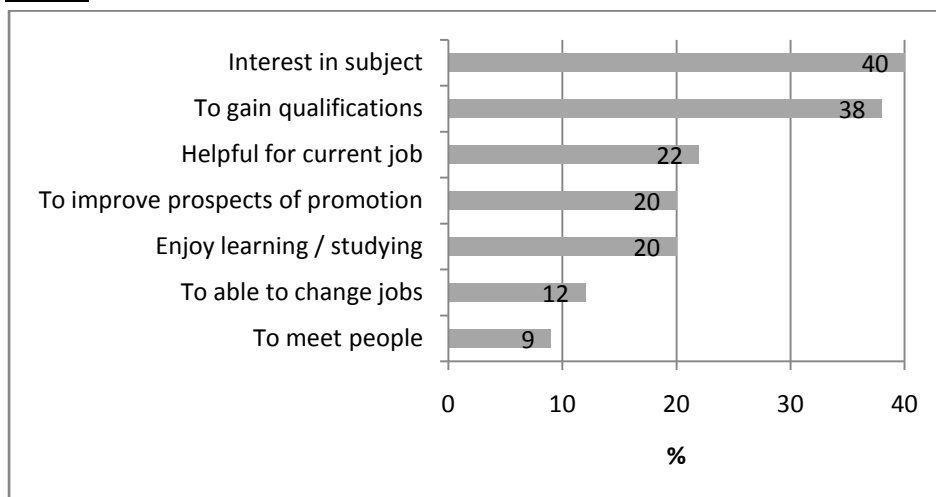


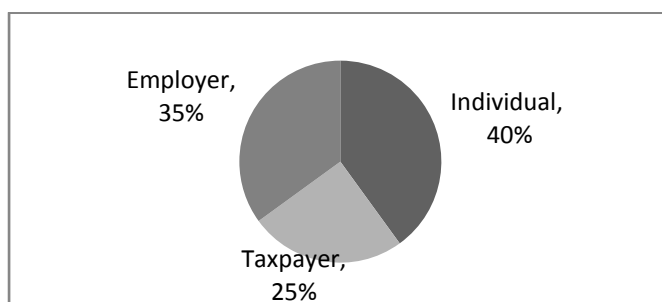
IELTS GRAPHS

Cambridge 1 test 1

The charts below show the results of a survey of adult education. The first chart shows the reasons why adults decide to study. The pie chart shows how people think the cost of adult education should be shared. Write a report for a university lecturer, describing the information shown below.



How the cost of each course should be shared



I am going to describe two graphs. The bar graph shows the reasons why adults choose to study and the pie charts show how the adults think the cost of each course should be shared.

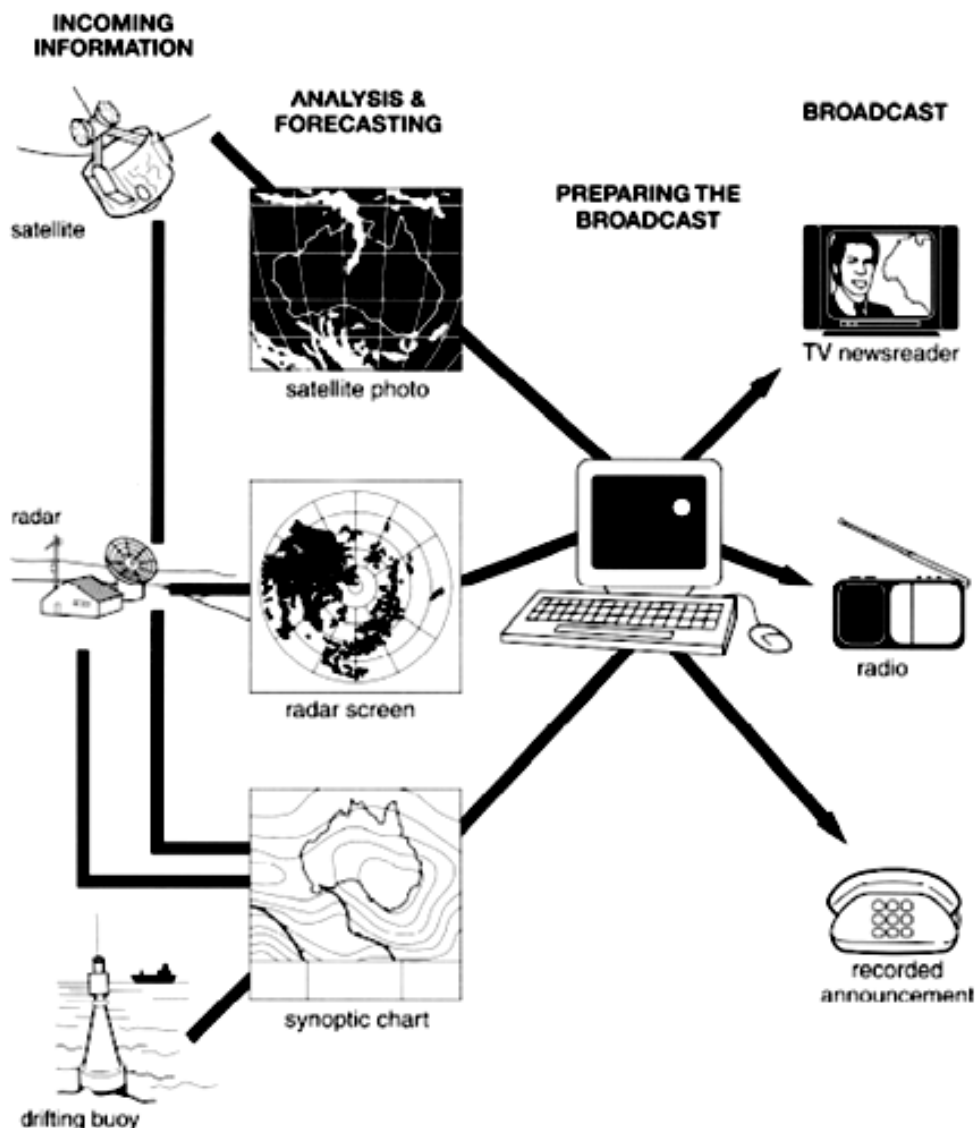
From the bar graph it is clear that the main reasons why adults opted for higher study were because of interest in subject and to gain qualifications. Nearly 40% gave this reason in the survey. Approximately 20% studied further because it was helpful for their present job and to improve their prospects of promotion. The same percentage also studied because they enjoyed studying. Around 12 % chose to study to be able to change jobs and the least 9% studied just to meet new people.

From the pie chart we can infer that the individuals themselves wanted to spend only 40% of their fees for higher education. They wanted the employer to spend 35% and the taxpayer to spend 25% of their course fees.

This ends my report.

Cambridge 1 test 2

The diagram shows how the Australian Bureau of Meteorology collects up-to-the-minute information on the weather in order to produce reliable forecasts. Write a report for a university lecturer, describing the information shown below.



The given picture graph illustrates the process of latest information on the weather so as to produce dependable forecasts. It is clear from the graph that mainly four steps are involved in the process.

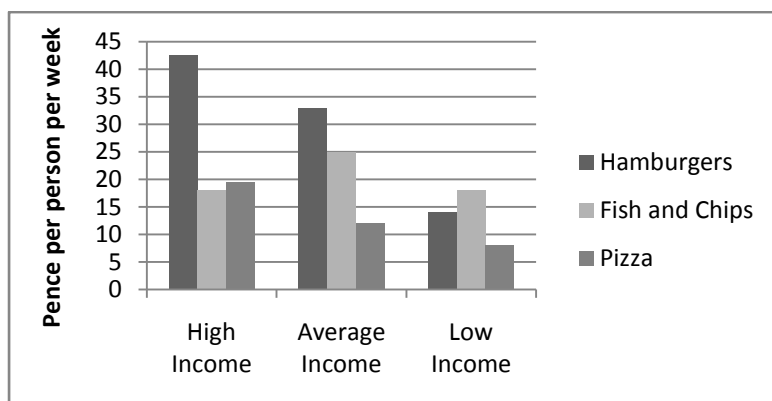
The first stage in the process is the collection of the incoming information. This can be done through the satellite, radar and the drifting buoy. The data is collected on the satellite photo, radar screen and the synoptic chart. All this is then analysed for forecasting and fed into the computer. Finally it is broadcast on radio, telecast on TV and communicated as a recorded announcement through the phone.

So, it can be seen that to produce authentic forecasts the data is collected through various sources, analysed and finally broadcast so that we can know beforehand what sort of weather we have to face in the coming time.

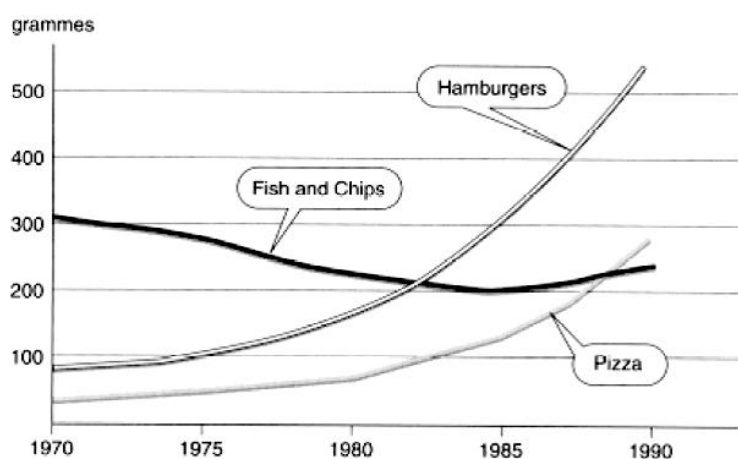
Cambridge 1 test 3

The chart below shows the amount of money per week spent on fast foods in Britain. The graph shows the trends in consumption of fast foods. Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information below.

Expenditure on fast foods by income groups



Consumption of fast foods 1970-1990



Two graphs are given. The column graph depicts the expenditure on fast foods by different income groups in Britain and the line graph shows the trends in consumption of fast foods from 1970 to 1990.

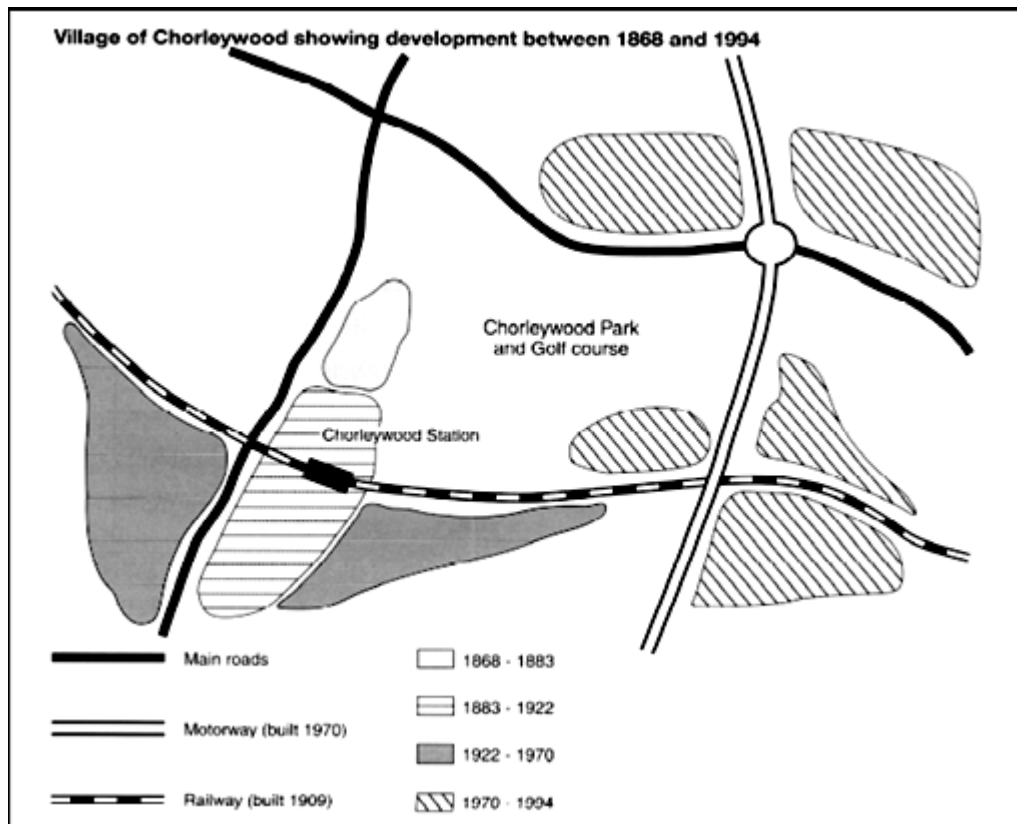
The chart shows that high income earners consumed considerably more fast foods than the other income groups. They spent more than twice as much on hamburgers (43 pence per person per week) as on fish and chips or pizza (both under 20 pence). Average income earners spent 33 pence per person per week on hamburgers, which was the maximum they spent on any given fast food. This was followed by fish and chips at 24 pence, then pizza at 11 pence per person per week. Low income earners spent less than other income groups on fast foods, though fish and chips remains their most popular fast food, followed by hamburgers and then pizza.

From the line graph we can see that in 1970, fish and chips were the most popular fast food where as burgers and pizza were the least popular fast food at that time. The consumption of hamburgers and pizza rose steadily over the 20 year period to 1990 while the consumption of fish and chips declined over that same period. There was a slight increase in popularity from 1985 to 1990.

This ends my report.

Cambridge 1 test 4

Chorleywood is a village near London whose population has increased steadily since the middle of the nineteenth century. The map below shows the development of the village.



The map shows the development of Chorleywood village in between 1868 and 1994. Chorleywood park and golf coast lies in the centre of layout. To the south of this is the Chorleywood station. To the south of the Chorleywood Park, the darkly shaded area is developed in between 1922 and 1970. The horizontally shaded area around the station is developed in between 1883 and 1922. It can be seen from the graph that the area north of Chorleywood station and the west of Chorleywood park and the golf course developed in between 1868 and 1883.

The north, south and east of the Chorleywood Park, which is the diagonally shaded area, developed in between 1970 and 1994. We can assume from the map that on the west and north of Chorleywood Park and golf course, the dark line represents the main roads which run from north to south and west to east. On the east of Chorleywood Park and the golf course runs the motor way, which was built in 1970. The railway line south of Chorleywood Park and the golf course was built in 1909.

It can be seen there has been development around Chorleywood station and along the motorway which runs from south to north.

We can arrive at inference that there has been a considerable development in the village Chorleywood during the period of 1970 to 1994.

Cambridge 2 test 1

The table below shows the consumer durables (telephone, refrigerator, etc) owned in Britain from 1972 to 1983. Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information given below

Consumer durables	1972	1974	1976	1978	1979	1981	1982	1983
Percentages of households with								
Central heating	38	43	48	52	55	59	60	64
Television	93	95	96	96	97	97	97	98
Video								18
Vacuum cleaner	87	89	92	92	93	94	95	
Refrigerator	73	81	88	91	92	93	93	94
Washing machine	66	68	71	75	74	78	79	80
Dishwasher				3	3	4	4	5
Telephone	42	50	54	60	67	75	76	77

The given table illustrates the percentage of British households who owned a range of consumer durables between 1972 and 1983. It is clear from the graph that this percentage increased over the years.

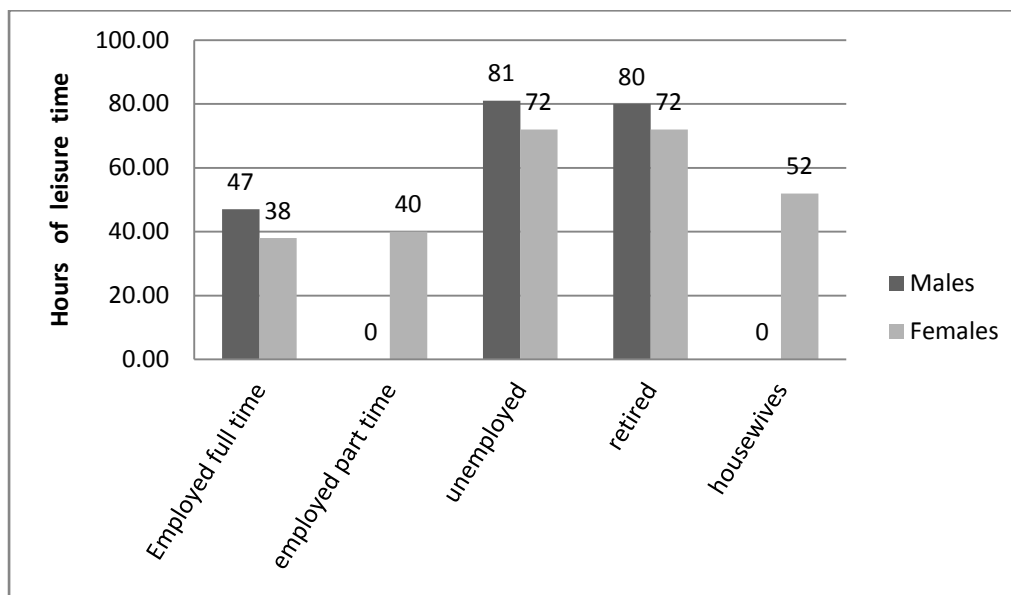
The greatest increase was in telephone ownership, rising from 42% in 1972 to 77% in 1983. Next was the central heating ownership, rising from 37% of households in 1972 to 64% in 1983. The percentage of households with a refrigerator rose by 21% over the same period and of those with a washing machine by 14%. Households with vacuum-cleaners, televisions and dishwashers increased by 8%, 5% and 2% respectively. In 1983, the year of their introduction, 18% of households had a video recorder.

Over the period the proportion of British houses with central heating doubled and of those with a phone increased from under a half to over three-quarters. There were also big increases in the ownership of washing machines and refrigerators, which suggests rising living standards of the British people over the period.

Cambridge 2 Test 2

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.

Leisure time in a typical week : by sex and employment status, 1989-99



The given column graph illustrates the hours of leisure time enjoyed by men and women in a typical week in 1998-99, according to gender and employment status.

Among those employed full-time, men on average had a little less than fifty hours of leisure, whereas women had approximately thirty-eight hours. There were no figures given for male part-time workers, but female part-timers had forty hours of leisure time. This number was slightly more than women in full-time employment.

In the unemployed and retired categories, leisure time showed an increase for both sexes. Here too, men enjoyed more leisure time - approximately eighty hours, compared with seventy-two hours for women.

Housewives enjoyed approximately fifty-two hours of leisure, on average. There were no figures given for men (househusbands). Overall, the chart demonstrates that in the categories for which statistics on male leisure time were available, men enjoyed at least ten hours of extra leisure time.

Cambridge 2 test 3

The first chart below shows the results of a survey which sampled a cross-section of 100,000 people asking if they travelled abroad and why they travelled 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.

VISITS ABROAD BY UK RESIDENTS BY PURPOSE OF VISIT (1994-98)					
	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
DESTINATIONS OF VISITS ABROAD BY UK RESIDENTS BY MAIN REGION (1994-98)					
	Western Europe	North America	Other areas	TOTAL	
1994	19,371	919	1,782	22,072	
1995	18,944	914	1,752	21,610	
1996	21,877	1,167	1,905	24,949	
1997	23,661	1,559	2,227	27,447	
1998	24,519	1,823	2,486	28,828	

The given tables illustrate the reasons why U.K. residents visited abroad and the countries they visited between 1994 and 1998. The data is based on a survey conducted on 100,000 people.

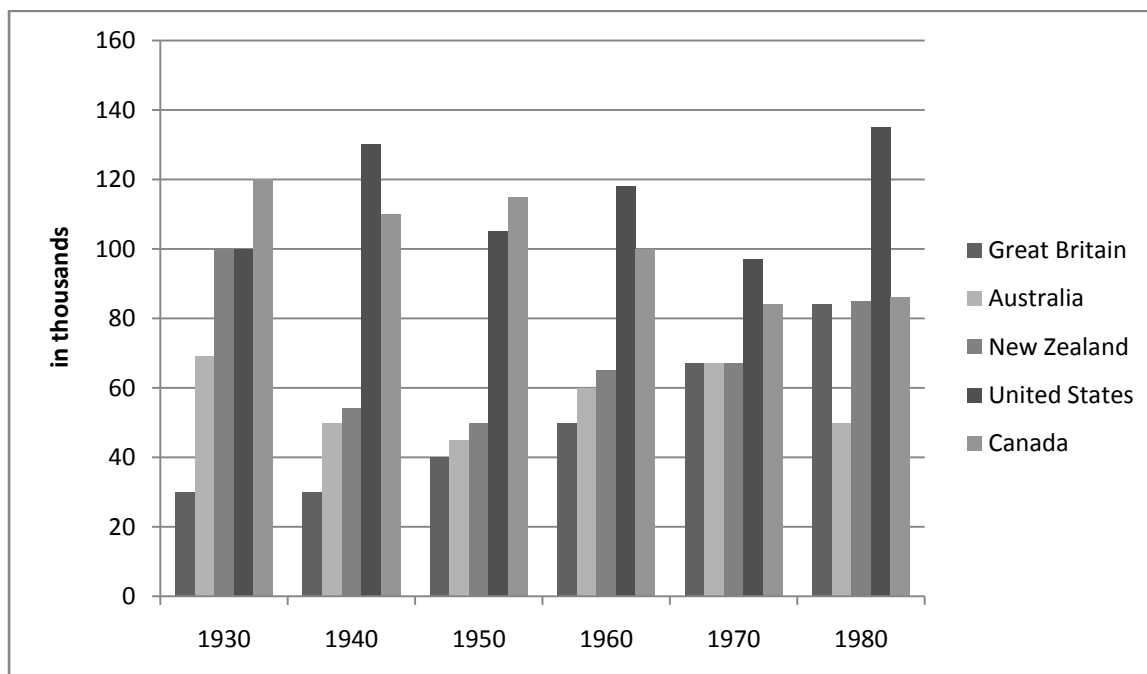
According to statistical information, the main reason for traveling abroad was holidays, business, and visits to friends and relatives. Indeed, there was a steady increase in the number of holiday makers. While in 1996 there were about 17,896 who travelled abroad, in 1998 there were 20,700 of them. Travelling for business also increased from 3155 travellers in 1994 to 3957 travellers in 1998. Traveling abroad for visiting friends and relatives showed a steady increase over the period. While there were about 2,628 travellers in 1995, the number increased to 3,181 in 1998. The number of people who travelled for other reasons not mentioned in the graph showed fluctuations.

There was also a change in the destinations which people preferred for travelling. Western Europe was the most popular destination. In 1994, only 19,371 of the sample preferred to spend their holiday in that main region. There was an increase to 24,519 in 1998. North America and other areas also appeared favourable. In 1996, there were 1,167 going to North America and 1,905 to other areas. These numbers increased to 1,823 and 2,486 respectively.

This ends my report.

Cambridge 2 test 4

The table below shows the figures for imprisonment in five countries between 1930 and 1980. Write a report for a university, lecturer describing the information shown below.



The given column graph illustrates the figures for imprisonment in Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, United States and Canada from 1930 to 1980. It is clear from the graph that there is considerable fluctuation in the figures for imprisonment from country to country.

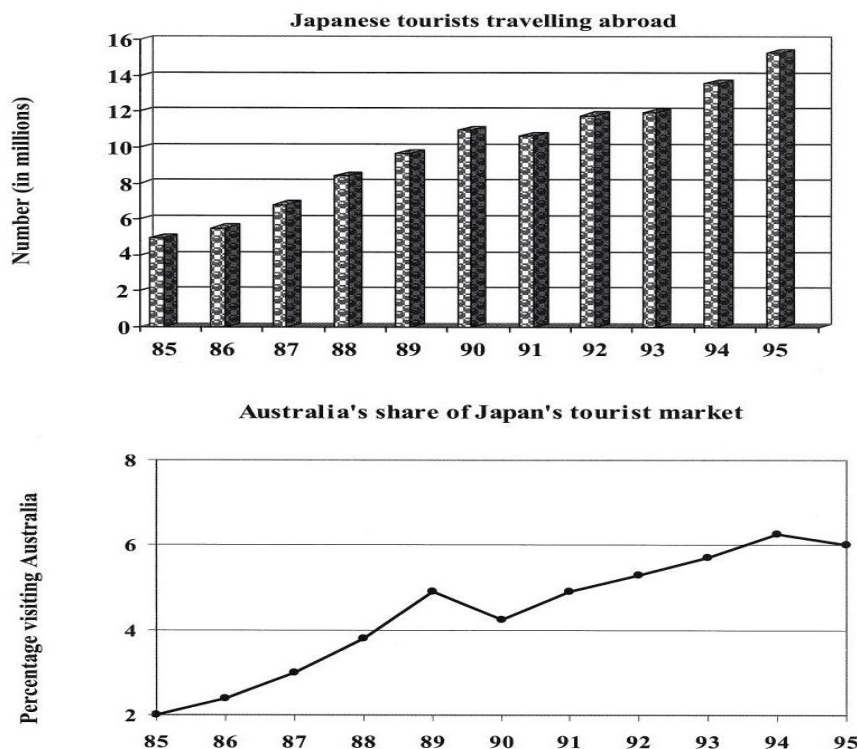
In Great Britain the numbers in prison have increased steadily from 30 000 in 1930 to 80,000 in 1980. On the other hand, in Australia, and particularly in New Zealand the numbers fell markedly from 1930 to 1940. Since then they increased gradually and reached 50,000 and approximately 85,000 for Australia and New Zealand respectively. Canada is the only country in which the numbers in prison decreased over the fifty year period, although there were fluctuations in this trend. The figures for the United States indicate the greatest number of prisoners compared to the other four countries. The prison population in the United States increased very rapidly from 1970 to 1980.

This ends my report.

Cambridge 3 task 1 (Same in Official materials)

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

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



In this report I am going to describe a column graph and a line graph. The column graph shows the number, in millions, of Japanese tourists visiting other countries from 1985 to 1995 and the line graph shows the percentage of those Japanese tourists visiting Australia over the same period.

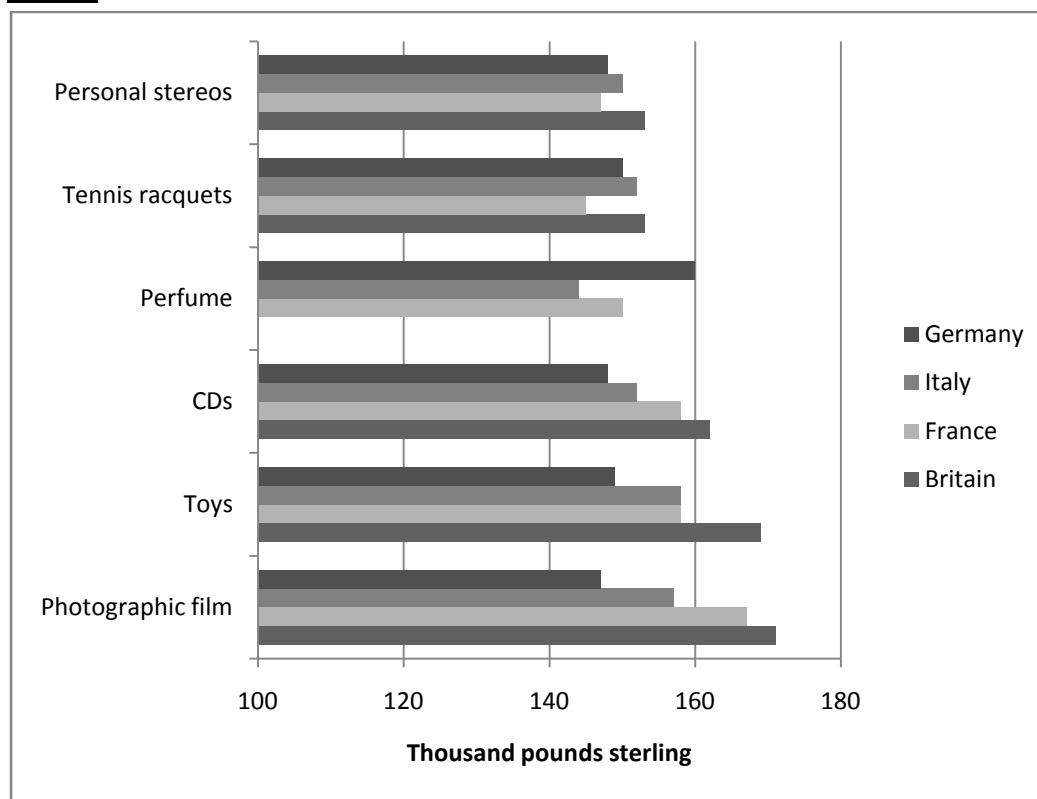
The column graph clearly shows an upward trend in the number of Japanese tourists. This number was approximately 5 million in the year 1985 and reached 15 million by the year 1995. This number trebled over the decade. There were, however, minor fluctuations over the period.

It is clear from the line graph that Australia got 2% share of Japan's tourist market. This number also grew three times and by 1995, reached 6% with some minor ups and downs in between.

It can be concluded that Australia's share of Japan's tourist market grew comparably over the period.

Cambridge 3 Test 2

The chart below shows the amount spent on six consumer goods in four European countries. Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.



The given bar graph shows the amount of money the Germans, Italians, French and the British spend on consumer goods such as personal stereos, tennis racquets, perfumes, CDs, toys and photographic films.

It is clear from the graph that Britain spends most heavily on the range of consumer goods included. In every case, British spend more than other countries. However, in the case of tennis racquets another country, Italy, spends almost the same.

In contrast, Germany is generally the lowest spender. This is most evident in photographic film, where Germany spends much less than Britain. However, in tennis racquets and perfumes, Germany spends more than France.

Meanwhile, France and Italy generally maintain middle positions. France spends more on CDs and photographic film but less on tennis racquets than Italy does. Italy's spending on personal stereos is only marginally greater than that of France, while spending on toys is equal between the two.

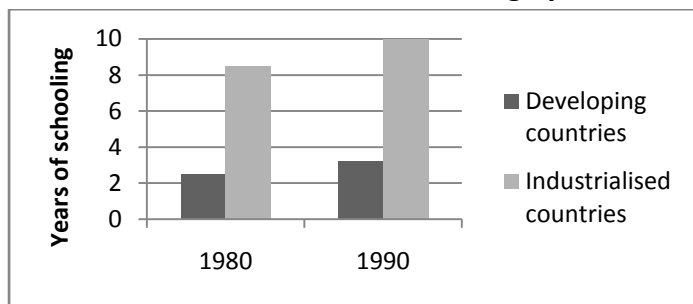
It is clear from the data given that there are some significant differences in spending habits within Europe.

Cambridge 3 test 3

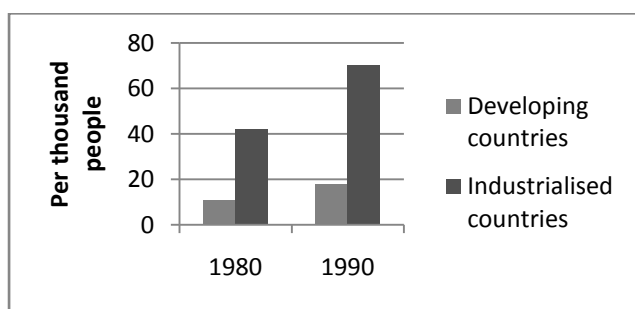
The charts below show the levels of participation in education and science in developing and industrialised countries in 1980 and 1990.

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

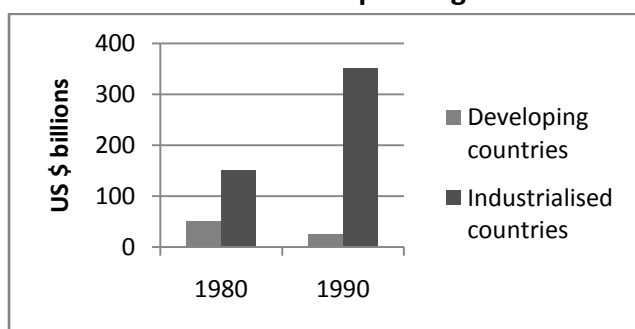
Average years of schooling



Scientists and technicians per thousand people



Spending on research and development



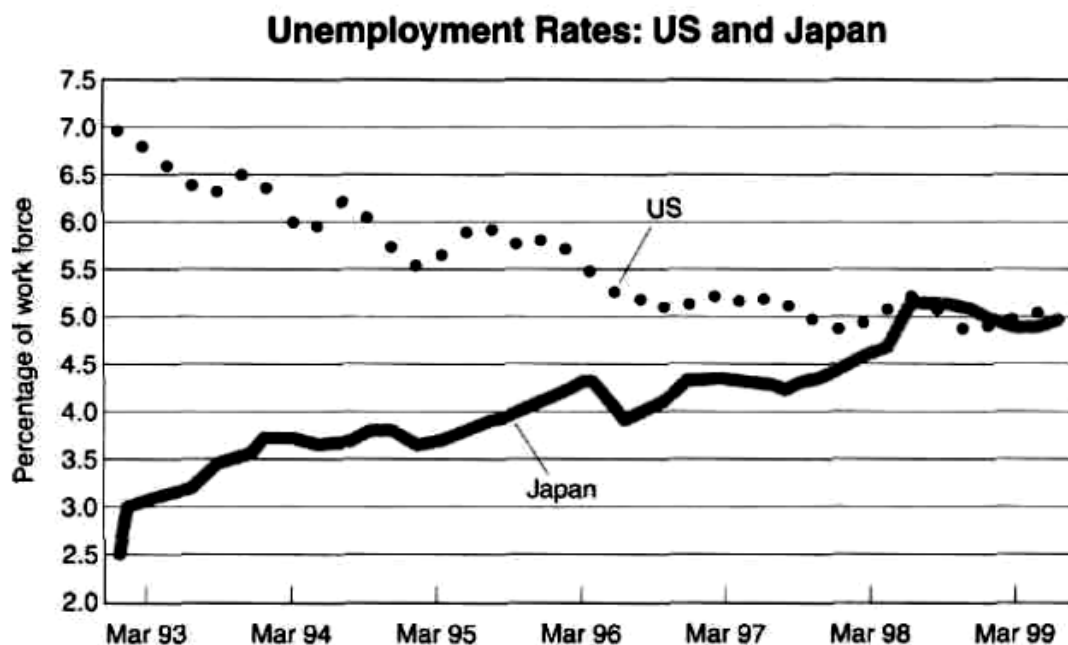
The three column graphs illustrate the average years of schooling, numbers of scientists and technicians, and the spending on research and development in developing and developed countries. Figures are given for 1980 and 1990. It is clear from the charts that the figures for developed countries are much higher than those for developing nations. Also, the charts show an overall increase in participation in education and science from 1980 to 1990.

People in developing nations attended school for an average of around 3 years, with only a slight increase in years of schooling from 1980 to 1990. On the other hand, the figure for industrialised countries rose from nearly 9 years of schooling in 1980 to nearly 11 years in 1990. From 1980 to 1990, the number of scientists and technicians in industrialised countries almost doubled from a little over 40 to about 70 per 1000 people. Spending on research and development also saw rapid growth in these countries, reaching \$350 billion in 1990. By contrast, the number of science workers in developing countries remained below 20 per 1000 people, and research spending fell from about \$50 billion to only \$25 billion.

This ends my report.

Cambridge 3 Test 4

The graph below shows the unemployment rates in the US and Japan between March 1993 and March 1999. Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below



The given line graph compares the unemployment rates between U.S. and Japan from March 93 to March 99. It can be seen from the graph that the unemployment rates in Japan increased over the period whereas that of America decreased over the period.

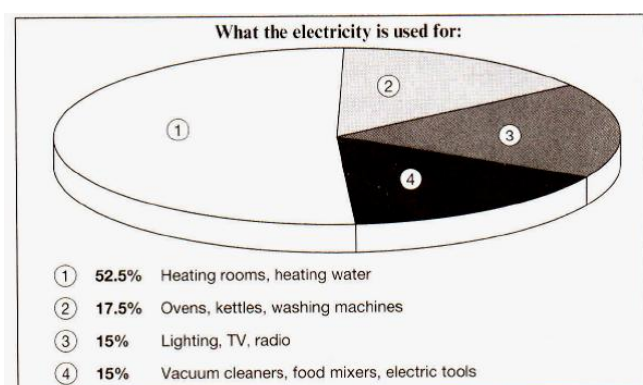
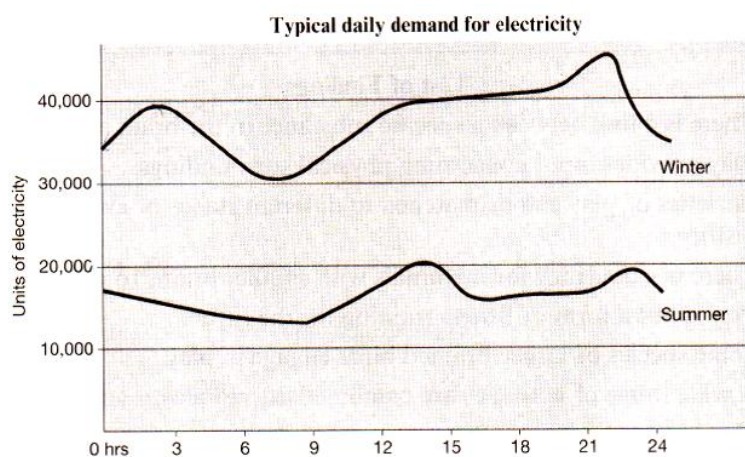
In March, 1993, United States had seven percent of unemployed workforce which was three times more than that of Japan, where 2.5% were unemployed. However, the unemployment rate in United States began declining slowly since March 1993, and reached 5% mark in the middle of 1996. Japan's unemployment rate, however, doubled in three years. From then on, the percentage of unemployed workforce in United States remained roughly the same at about 5% until March 99, although there were minor fluctuations in the unemployment rate. As for Japan, the percentage of unemployed grew steadily but with fluctuations to reach 5.0% in March 1999.

The major conclusion that can be drawn using the graph, is that number of unemployed in USA decreased by about 2.0% in the course of six years, while in Japan it actually increased by 2.5% percent. As a result, in March 99, both Japan and U.S. had about 5% of their work force unemployed.

This ends my report.

Cambridge 4 AC Task 1

The graph below shows the demand for electricity in England during typical days in winter and summer. The pie chart shows how electricity is used in an average English home. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



The given line graph illustrates the daily demand for electricity in England during typical days in winter and summer while the pie chart outlines how electricity is taken into use in an average English household.

From the graph, it is evident that the daily demand for electricity is generally more in winter than in summer. The consumption of electricity fluctuates at an average level of 40,000 units in winter. The least demand for electricity is at about 7 am and after that, it increases steadily and peaks at nearly 10 pm after which it again falls at midnight. As for summer, the demand for electricity is just under 20,000 units throughout the day. It gets to its peak at 2 pm 10 pm and bottoms at 9 am.

The pie chart illustrates that 52.5% of electricity is used for heating rooms and water. Around 17.5% of electricity is provided for ovens, kettles, washing machines. 15% each is used for lighting, TV, radio and for vacuum cleaners, food mixers and electric tools.

This ends my report.

Cambridge 4 AC task 2

The table below shows the proportion of different categories of families living in poverty in Australia in 1999. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Family type	Proportion of people from each household type living in poverty
single aged person	6% (54,000)
aged couple	4% (48,000)
single, no children	19% (359,000)
couple, no children	7% (211,000)
sole parent	21% (232,000)
couple with children	12% (933,000)
all households	11% (1,837,000)

The given table illustrates the breakdown of the different type of families who were living in poverty in Australia in 1999.

On average, 11% of all households, comprising almost two million people, were in this position. However, those consisting of only one parent or a single adult had almost double this proportion of poor people, with 21% and 19% respectively.

Couples without children generally tended to be better off with only 7% in poverty whereas those with children were 12% . It is noticeable that for both types of household with children, a higher than average proportion were living in poverty at this time.

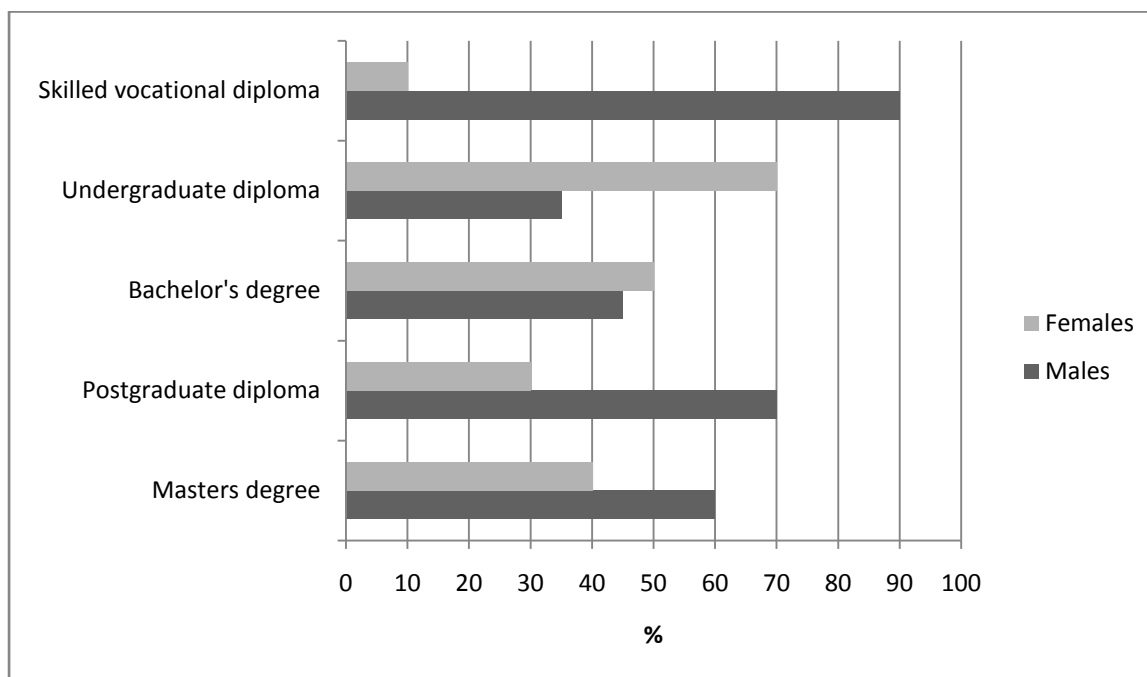
Older people were generally less likely to be poor, though once again the trend favoured elderly couples (only 4%) rather than single elderly people (6%).

Overall the table suggests that households of single adults and those with children were more likely to be living in poverty than those consisting of couples.

Cambridge 4 AC task 3

The chart below shows the different levels of post-school qualifications in Australia and the proportion of men and women who held them in 1999. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Post-school qualifications in Australia according to gender 1999



The given bar graph gives information about the percentage of men and women who held different levels of post-school qualifications in Australia in 1999. It is clear that gender differences were more pronounced in some fields than others.

We can see immediately that there were substantial differences in the proportion of men and women at different levels. The biggest difference was at the lowest post-school level, where 90% men held a skilled vocational diploma compared with only 10% women. By contrast, more women held undergraduate diplomas (70%) and marginally more women reached degree level (55%).

At the higher levels of education, men with postgraduate diplomas clearly outnumbered their female counterparts (70% and 30%, respectively), and also constituted 60% of Master's graduates.

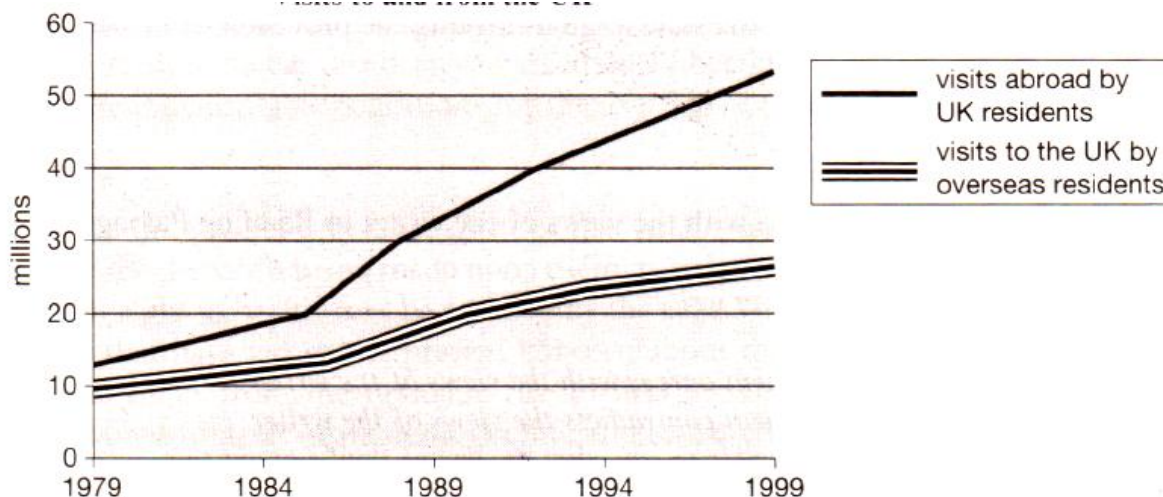
Thus we can see that more men than women hold qualifications at the lower and higher levels of education, while more women reach undergraduate diploma level than men. The gender difference is smallest at the level of Bachelor's degree, however.

This ends my report.

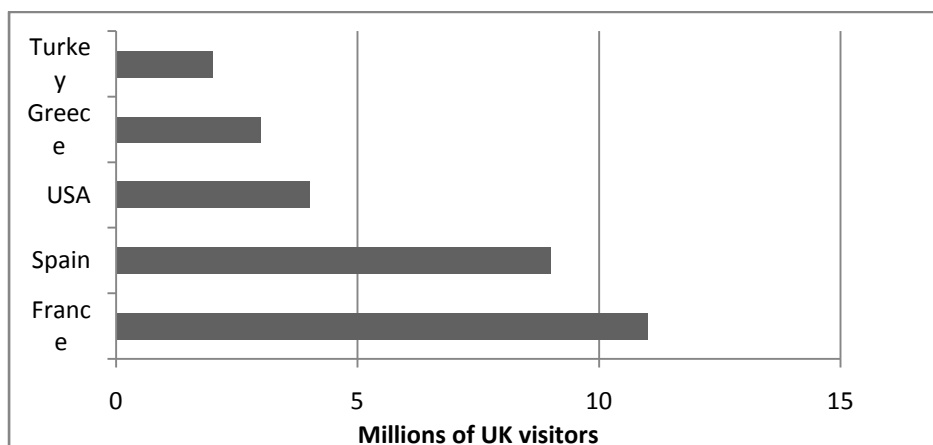
Cambridge 4 test 4

The charts below give information about travel to and from the UK, and about the most popular countries for UK residents to visit. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Visits to and from the UK



Most popular countries visited by UK residents 1999



Two graphs are given. The line graph shows data on the number of visits abroad by British people and visits from overseas residents to the UK, while the bar chart provides the figures of the popular countries chosen by UK residents to travel to.

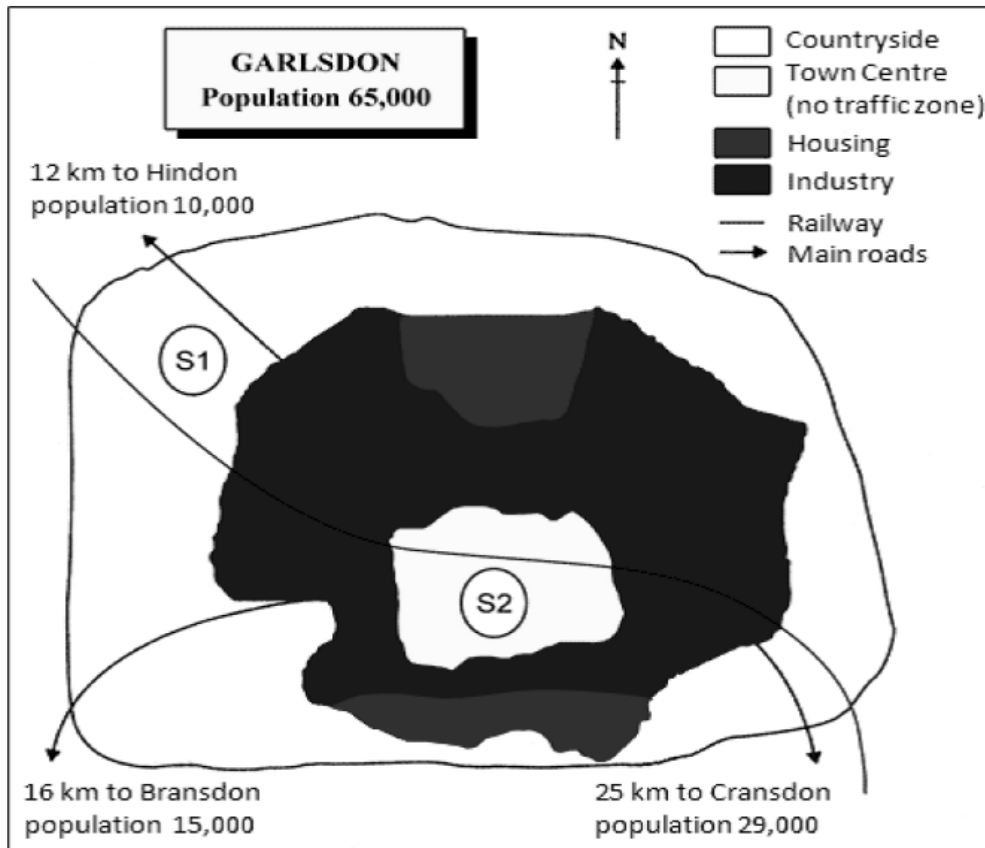
It is clear from the graph that the visits made by UK residents are more than the visits made to the UK by overseas residents.

The trend for overseas visitors climbed steadily over the period of 20 years, from 10 million visits in 1979 to over 25 million in 1999. On the other hand, the visits made by the British had a significant increase of 41 million trips in the same period, from 11 million to 52 million.

In 1999, over 12 million UK residents visited France, which was the most popular country of all, while a lesser number (9 million) of travellers went to Spain. Visitors from other countries such as the USA, Greece, and Turkey had approximately 9 million visitors altogether.

Cambridge 5 Test 1

The map below is of the town of Garlsdon. A new supermarket (S) is planned for the town. The map shows two possible sites for the supermarket. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



The given picture graph shows two potential sites for a supermarket that is planned there. Both sites have their pros and cons.

The first potential location (S1) is outside the town itself, and is sited just off the main road to the town of Hindon which is 12 kms to the north-west. This site is in the countryside and so would be able to accommodate a lot of car parking. This would make it accessible to shoppers from both Hindon and Garlsdon who could travel by car. As it is also close to the railway line linking the two towns to Cransdon (25 km to the south-east), a potentially large number of shoppers would also be able to travel by train.

In contrast, the suggested location, S2, is right in the town centre, which would be good for local residents. Theoretically the store could be accessed by road or rail from the surrounding towns, including Bransdon, but as the central area is a no-traffic zone, cars would be unable to park and access would be difficult.

Overall, neither site is appropriate for all the towns, but for customers in Cransdon, Hindon and Garlsdon, the out-of town site (S1) would probably offer more advantages.

This ends my report.

Cambridge 5 test 2

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.

Underground Railway systems

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

The given table illustrates data about the underground railway systems in six cities which are London, Paris, Tokyo, Washington DC, Kyoto and Los Angeles.

London has the oldest underground railway systems among the six cities. It was opened in the year 1863, and it is already 147 years old. Paris is the second oldest, which was opened in the year 1900. This was then followed by the opening of the railway systems in Tokyo, Washington DC and Kyoto. Los Angeles has the newest underground railway system, and was only opened in the year 2001.

In terms of the size, London has the largest underground railway systems. It has 394 kilometres of route in total, which is nearly twice as large as the system in Paris. Kyoto, in contrast, has the smallest system. It only has 11 kilometres of route, which is more than 30 times less than that of London.

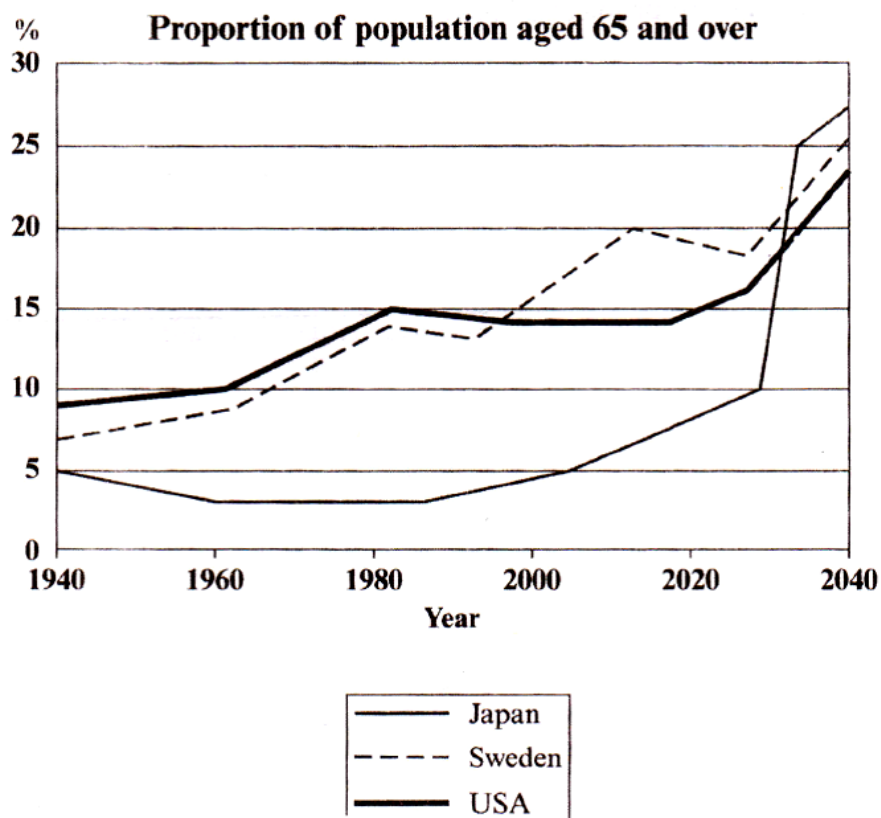
Interestingly, Tokyo, which only has 155 kilometres of route, serves the greatest number of passengers per year, at 1927 million passengers. The system in Paris has the second greatest number of passengers, at 1191 million passengers per year. The smallest underground railway system, Kyoto, serves the smallest number of passengers per year.

Overall it can be seen that, the underground railway systems in different cities vary a lot in the size of the system, the number of passengers served per year and in the age of the system.

Cambridge 5 test 3

The graph below shows the proportion of population aged 65 and over between 1940 and 2040 in three different countries.

Summarise the information



The given line graph illustrates the proportion of 65+ year olds in Japan, Sweden and U.S.A. from 1940 to the present time with a prediction till 2040. Overall, it can be seen from the graph that in all three countries, the percentage of elderly people is expected to increase by the year 2040.

In 1940, the proportion of people aged 65 or more stood at only 5% in Japan, approximately 7% in Sweden and 9% in the U.S. However, while the figures for U.S.A. and Sweden grew to about 15% in 1990, the figure for Japan dipped to only 2.5% for much of this period before rising to almost 5% again at the present time.

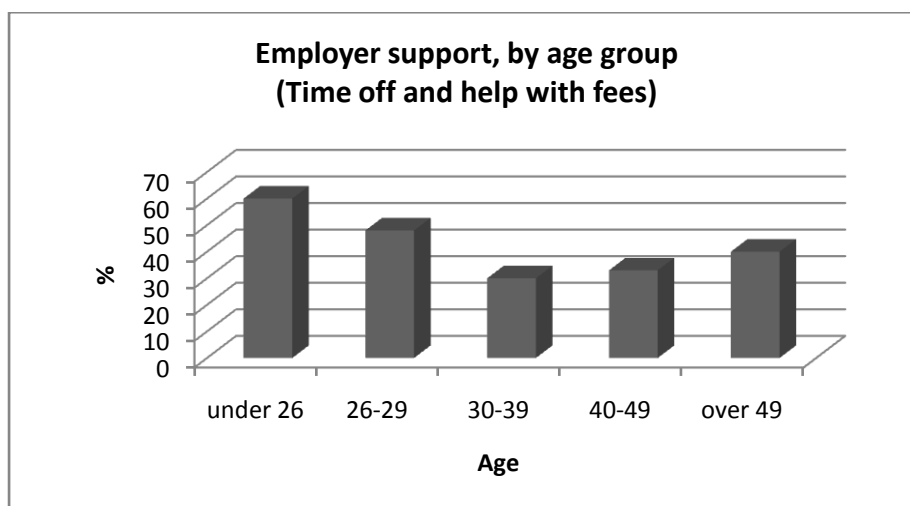
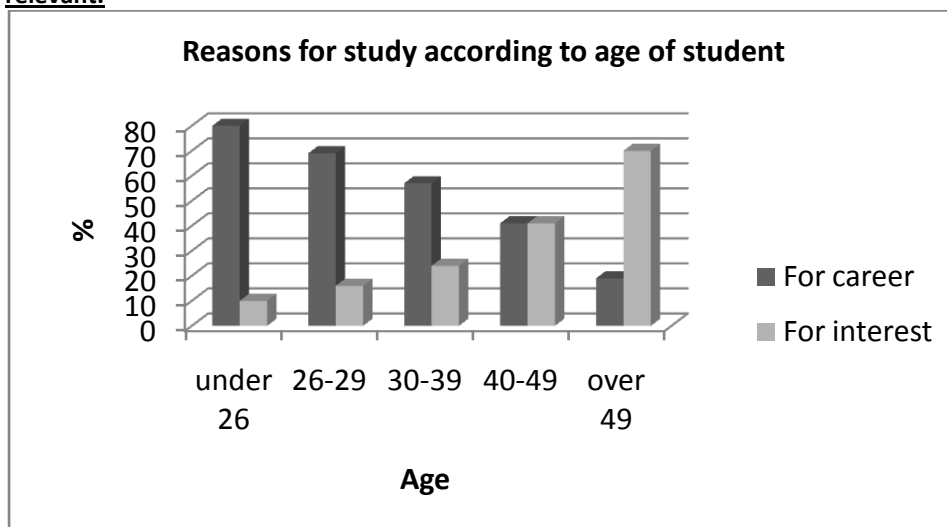
It is expected that, the proportion of the elderly will continue to increase in the next two decades in the three countries. A most dramatic increase is predicted between 2030 and 2040 in Japan, by which time it is projected that the proportion of the elderly will be similar to all the three countries.

This ends my report.

Cambridge 5 test 4

The charts below show the main reasons for study among students of different age groups and the amount of support they received from their employers.

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



Two column graphs are given. The first column graph shows the proportion of people of different age groups who studied for career or for interest. The second graph shows the amount of support they got from their employers in terms of time off or fees.

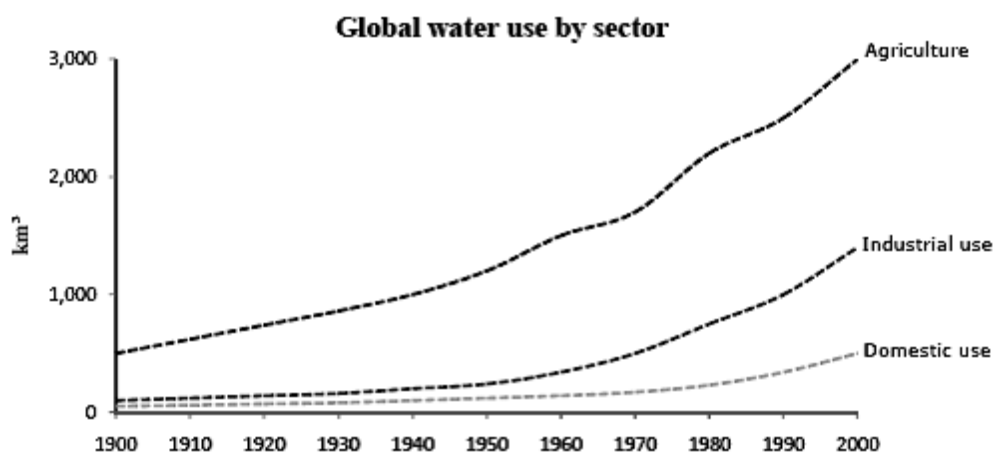
From the first graph it is clear that there is a gradual decrease in study for career reasons with age. Nearly 80% of students under 26 years, study for their career. This percentage gradually declines by 10-20% every decade. Only 40% of 40-49yr olds and 18% of over 49yr olds study for career reasons. In contrast, the study because of interest increases with age. There are only 10% of under 26yr olds studying out of interest. The percentage increases slowly till the beginning of the fourth decade, and increases dramatically in late adulthood. Nearly same number of 40-49yr olds study for career and interest. However 70% of over 49yr olds study for interest in comparison to 18% studying for career reasons in that age group.

The second graph shows that employer support is maximum (approximately 60%) for the under 26yr students. It drops rapidly to 32% up to the third decade of life, and then increases in late adulthood up to about 44%. It is unclear whether employer support is only for career-focused study, but the highest level is for those students who mainly study for career purposes.

This ends my report.

Cambridge 6 Test 1

The graph and table below give information about water use worldwide and water consumption in two different countries. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



Water consumption in Brazil and Congo in 2000

Country	Population	Irrigated land	Water consumption per person
Brazil	176 million	26,500 km ²	359 m ³
Democratic Republic of Congo	5.2 million	100 km ²	8 m ³

A line graph and a table are given. The line graph shows the water used worldwide in industries, agriculture and in households from 1900 to 2000. The table shows the water consumption in Brazil and Congo in 2000.

It is clear from the line graph that throughout the century, the largest quantity of water was used for agricultural purposes, and this increased dramatically from about 500 km³ to around 3,000 km³ in the year 2000. Water used in the industrial and domestic sectors also increased, but consumption was minimal until mid-century. From 1950 onwards, industrial use grew steadily to just over 1,000 km³, while domestic use rose more slowly to only 300 km³, both far below the levels of consumption by agriculture.

The table illustrates the differences in agriculture consumption in Brazil and the Democratic Republic of Congo in 2000. The amount of irrigated land in Brazil was 26,500 km² whereas that in the D.R.C. was only 100 km². This means that a huge amount of water was used in agriculture in Brazil, and this is reflected in the figures for water consumption per person: 359 m³ compared with only 8 m³ in the Congo. With a population of 176 million, the figures for Brazil indicate how high agriculture water consumption can be in some countries.

This ends my report.

Cambridge 6 test 2

The table below gives information about changes in modes of travel in England between 1985 and 2000. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Average distance in miles travelled per person per year by mode of travel

	1985	2000
Walking	255	237
Bicycle	51	41
Car	3,199	4,806
Local bus	429	274
Long distance bus	54	124
Train	289	366
Taxi	13	42
Other	450	585
All modes	4,740	6,475

The given table demonstrates the different modes of travel in England in 15 years from 1985 to 2000. In general, some modes gained popularity while the others became less popular.

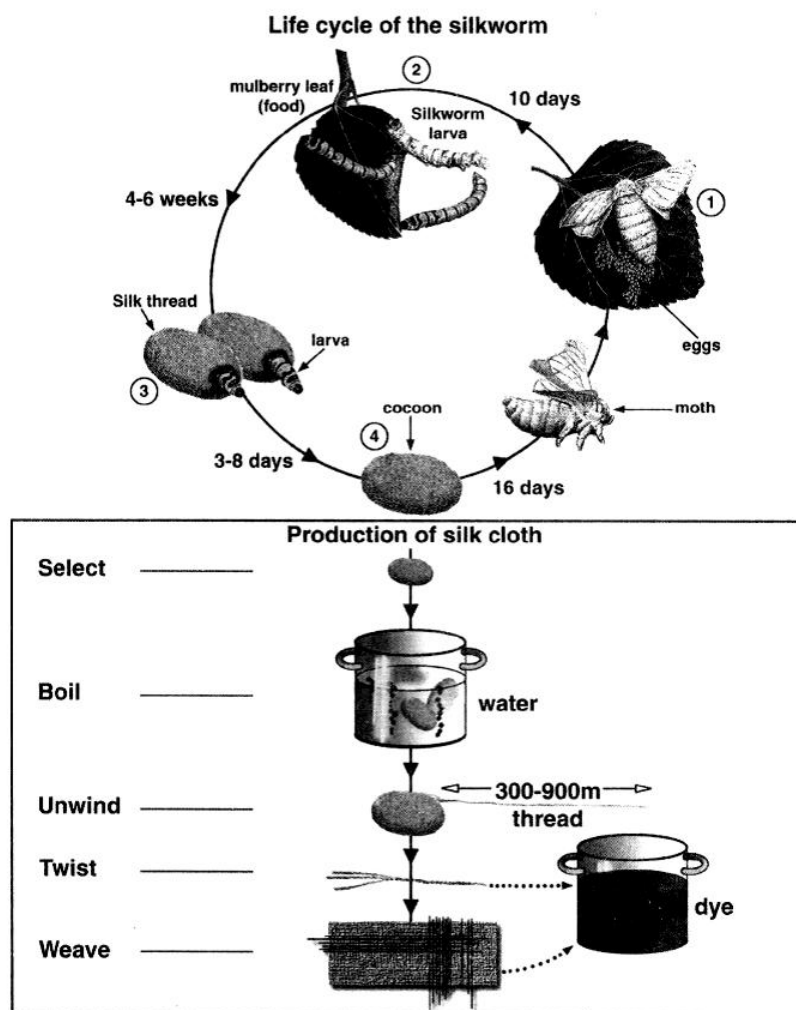
The travel modes which gained popularity in the period included cars, long distance buses, trains, taxis and others. Cars remained top among the modes in the 15 years, with their average miles increasing considerably from 3,199 in 1985 to 4,806 in 2000. The average miles covered by distance buses and taxis trebled over the period.

Travelling on foot, by bicycles and by local buses lost popularity in the one and a half decade. Average travelling distance by local buses suffered the biggest decrease, dropping from 429 to 274, whilst the number of miles covered on foot and bikes fell mildly from 255 to 237 and from 51 to 41 respectively. Despite the decreases, however, the total miles travelled grew from 4,740 to 6,475.

Overall, the total travelling distance in the country grew in 15 years. Cars, long distance buses, trains, taxis and other modes of travel were more popular and walking, bicycling and local transportation less popular.

Cambridge 6 test 3

The diagrams below show the life cycle of the silkworm and the stages in the production of silk cloth. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



Two processes are given. The cyclical process shows the lifecycle of the silkworm. The linear process shows the production of silk cloth.

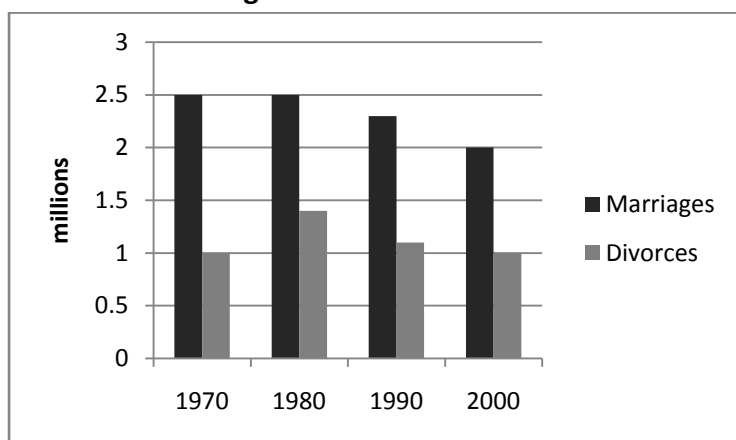
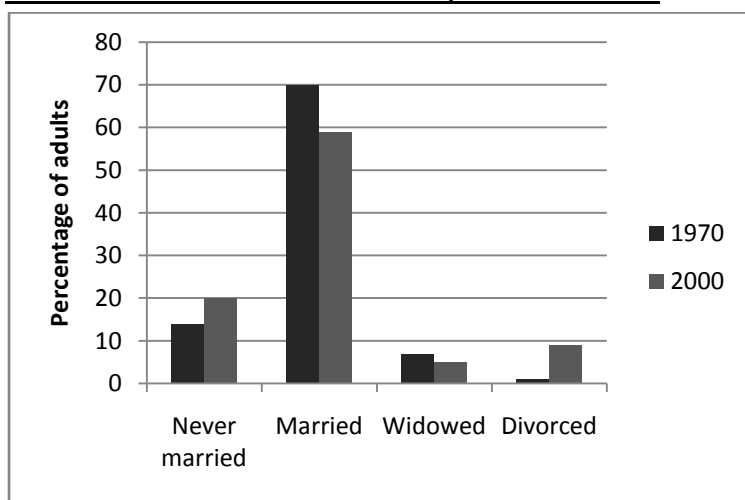
It can be seen from the first diagram that there are four main stages in the life of the silkworm. First of all, eggs are produced by the moth and it takes ten days for each egg to become a silkworm larva that feeds on mulberry leaves. This stage lasts for up to six weeks until the larva produces a cocoon of silk thread around itself. After a period of about three weeks, the adult moths eventually emerge from these cocoons and the life cycle begins again.

The cocoons are used for the production of silk cloth. First of all, they are boiled in water and the threads can be separated by unwinding them. Each thread is between 300 and 900 metres long. The threads are then twisted together, dyed and finally used to produce cloth in the weaving stage.

Overall, the diagrams show that the cocoon stage of the silkworm can be used to produce silk cloth through a very simple process.

CAMBRIDGE 6 TEST 4

The charts below give information about USA marriage and divorce rates between 1970 and 2000, and the marital status of adult Americans in two of the years. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Number of marriages and divorces in the U.S.A. 1970-2000**Marital status of adult Americans, 1970 and 2000**

The two bar charts compare the number of married and divorced people in USA over a span of 30 years from 1970 to 2000 and the overall marital status of US adults in 1970 and 2000.

As can be seen from the first chart, over the period of 30 years, the number of marriages experienced a steady fall while the number of divorces fluctuated. To begin with, in 1970 and 1980, the number of marriages in USA stood at 2.5 million. However, divorces were 1 million in 1970 and increased to 1.4 million in 1980. There was a steady fall in the numbers of marriages after 1980 and the number reached 2 million by 2000. Divorces decreased slightly from 1.1 million in 1990 to 1 million in 2000. The year 1980 witnessed the greatest number of divorces and meanwhile, the number of divorces in 2000 drew even with that in 1970.

As we look at the other chart, we see that the percentages of those who were never married increased from 14% to 20% and those who chose to end their marriages by divorce increased from 1% to 9% by 2000. In terms of the other two categories, namely, married and widowed, the figures for 1970 were higher than those for 2000. The percentage of married decreased from 70% to 60% and those widowed decreased from 8% to 5% over the years.

This ends my report.

Cambridge 7 test 1

The table below gives information on consumer spending on different items in five different countries in 2002. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Percentage of national consumer expenditure by category - 2002

Country	Food/Drinks/tobacco	Clothing/Footwear	Leisure/Education
Ireland	28.91%	6.43%	2.21%
Italy	16.36%	9.00%	3.20%
Spain	18.80%	6.51%	1.98%
Sweden	15.77%	5.40%	3.22%
Turkey	32.14%	6.63%	4.35%

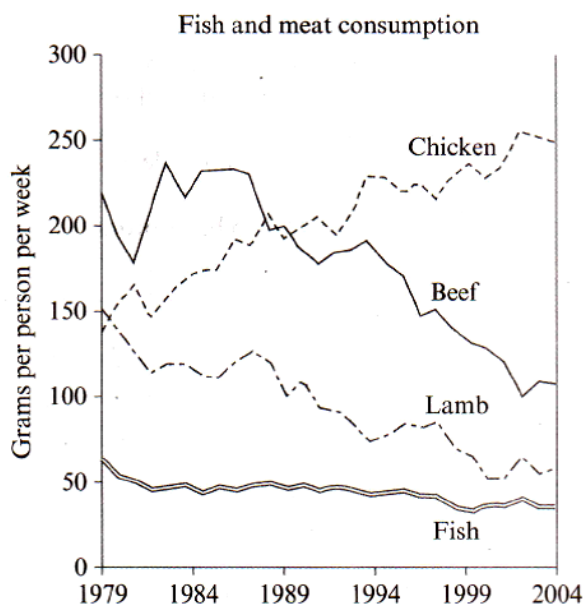
The given table illustrates the amount of money spent by the Irish, Italians, Spanish, Swedes and Turks on different items in 2002. Overall, it can be seen that people of all countries spent the maximum on food/drinks and tobacco and the minimum on leisure and education.

The people of Turkey spent approximately a third of their income (32.14%) on food, drink and tobacco which was closely followed by the people of Ireland at 28.91%. The Italians, Spanish and Swedes spent 15-20 % on these items. The Italians outstripped all others in spending on clothing and footwear. They spent 9% on these items whereas all others spent between 5% and 7% on these items. All the countries spent the least amount on leisure and education (less than 5%). However the Spanish spent below 2% on these which was the lowest among all.

It can be said that in 2002, the consumer expenditure on various items had some similarities and some differences.

Cambridge 7 test 2

The graph below shows the consumption of fish and some different kinds of meat in a European country between 1979 and 2004. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



The given line graph illustrates the changes in the amounts of beef, lamb, chicken and fish consumed in a particular European country between 1979 and 2004.

In 1979 beef was by far the most popular of these foods, with about 225 grams consumed per person per week. Lamb and chicken were eaten in similar quantities (around 150 grams), while much less fish was consumed (just over 50 grams).

However, during this 25-year period the consumption of beef and lamb fell dramatically to approximately 100 grams and 55 grams respectively. The consumption of fish also declined, but much less significantly to just below 50 grams. Therefore, although it remained the least popular food, consumption levels were the most stable.

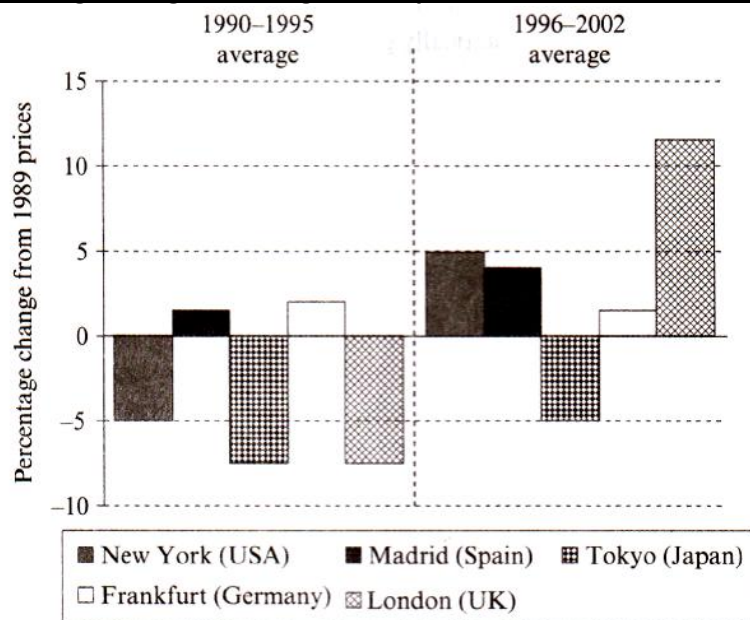
The consumption of chicken, on the other hand, showed an upward trend, overtaking that of lamb in 1980 and that of beef in 1989. By 2004 it had soared to almost 250 grams per person per week.

Overall, the graph shows how the consumption of chicken increased dramatically while the popularity of these other foods decreased over the period.

Cambridge 7 test 3

The chart below shows information about changes in average house prices in five different cities between 1990 and 2002 compared with the average house prices in 1989. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Percentage change in average house prices in five cities 1990-2002 compared with 1989



The given column graph illustrates the changes in average house prices in five different cities located in five different countries from 1990 to 2002 as compared to the prices in 1989. There were considerable variations in the average house prices over the period.

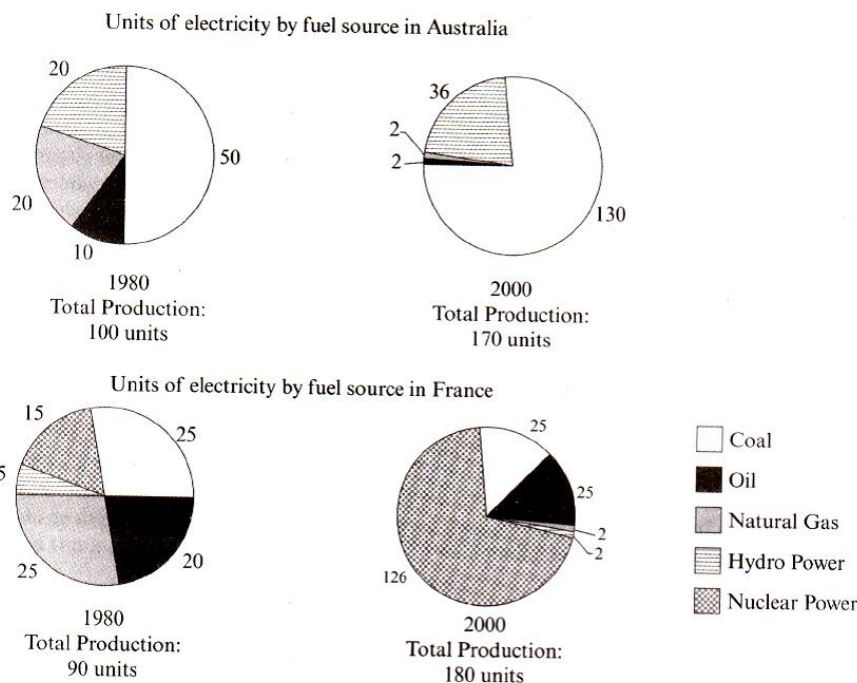
During the period from 1990 to 1995, the average house prices fell significantly by 5% in New York (U.S.A.), 7.5% each in Tokyo (Japan) and London (U.K.) whereas the average house prices increased slightly by 2% and 2.5% in Madrid (Spain) and Frankfurt (Germany) respectively.

In the next seven year period, the average house prices fell only in Tokyo by 5% whereas the prices increased in all other four cities. The increase was most pronounced in London, where it was 12%. In all other cities it was below 5%, the least (2%) being in Frankfurt.

It is clear that the average house prices picked up most in the latter seven years of this 12 year period.

Cambridge 7 test 4

The pie charts below show units of electricity production by fuel source in Australia and France in 1980 and 2000. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



The given pie charts compare the sources of electricity in Australia and France in the years 1980 and 2000. Between these years electricity production almost doubled, rising from 100 units to 170 in Australia, and from 90 to 180 units in France.

In 1980 in Australia, a total of 100 units of electricity were produced out of which half the amount of electricity was produced from coal and the rest was produced from natural gas, hydro power (each producing 20 units) and oil (which produced only 10 units). By 2000, coal was used to produce more than 75% of electricity and only hydro continued to be another significant source supplying approximately 20%. A negligible amount (2 units each) was produced from oil and natural gas.

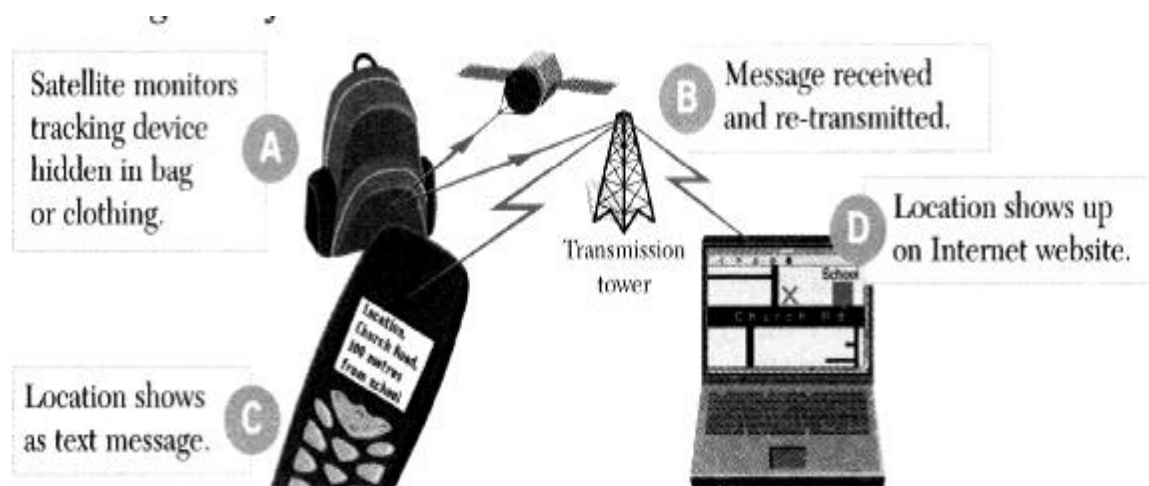
In contrast, France used coal as a source for only 25 units of electricity in 1980, which was matched by natural gas. The remaining 40 units were produced largely from oil and nuclear power, with hydro contributing only 5 units. But by 2000, nuclear power, which was not used at all in Australia, had developed into the main source, producing almost 75% of electricity, at 126 units, while coal and oil together produced only 50 units. Other sources were no longer significant.

Overall, it is clear that by 2000 these two countries relied on different principal fuel sources: Australia relied on coal and France on nuclear power.

GRAPHS FROM IELTS BOOKS

Step up to IELTS

The pictures below show how someone can be tracked using an electronic tracking device. Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown.



The diagram illustrates how an electronic tracking device can be fitted to someone's clothing or hidden in a bag, in order to allow that person to be tracked and located. There are three basic stages to the process.

The first stage in the tracking process is to hide the device (the tracker) in an appropriate place such as a bag or the person's clothing. The location of the device is monitored by satellite.

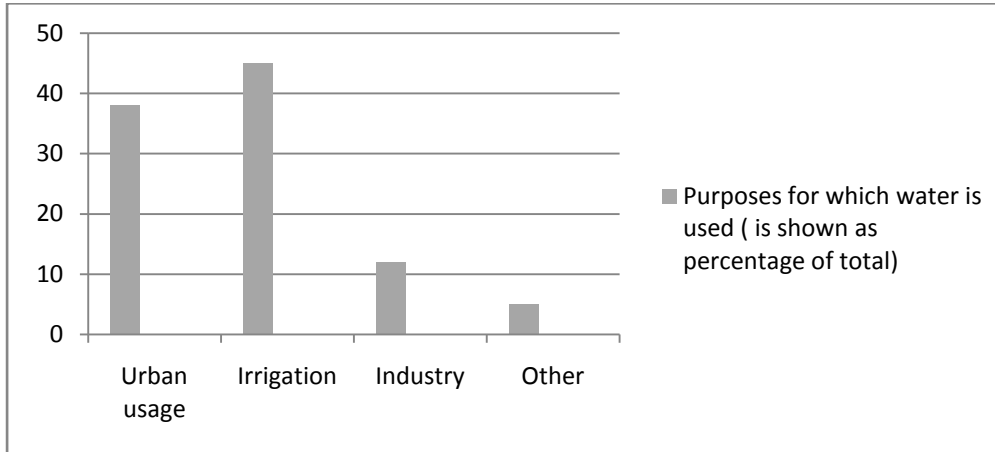
A message is transmitted from the device to a transmission tower. It is received and then re-transmitted as a text message to a mobile phone indicating exactly where the person is. His or her location can also be picked up on a computer / internet website. The device is able to provide details such as the name of the street or pinpoint a specific place on a map/screen.

A device of this nature could be very effective as a means of tracking and locating someone such as a school child.

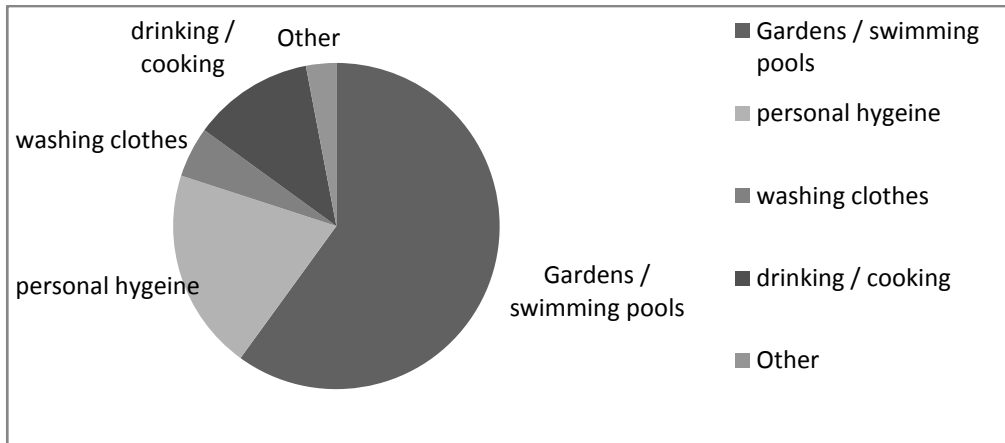
Step up to IELTS

The diagram below contains information about distribution of water usage in Australia and the average household water usage in Australia. Write a report for a university lecturer.....

A. Distribution of water usage in Australia



B. Average household water usage in Australia



The given column graph and pie chart relate to different aspects of water consumption in Australia. The column graph provides an overview of how water is used generally, whereas the pie chart gives a breakdown of household water usage.

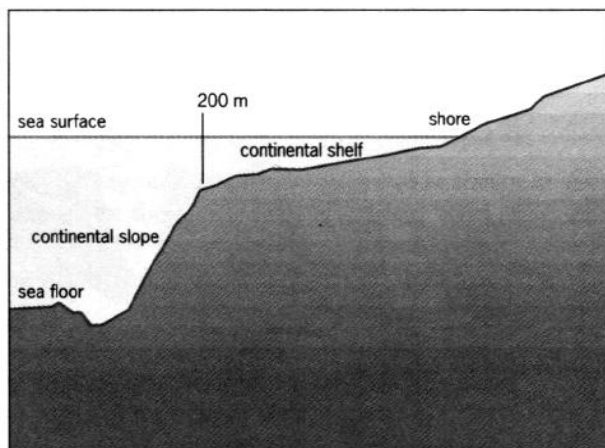
From the column graph we can see that a slightly higher percentage of water goes on irrigation than on urban usage, 45 per cent in fact, while the proportion of water used in industry is approximately 10 per cent, is far smaller than in either of these other areas.

From the chart we can see that by far the largest proportion of domestic water, well over 50% in fact, goes into gardens and swimming pools. Drinking and cooking account for a smaller volume of water consumption than personal hygiene and clothes washing, which together make up about 25%. A very small percentage of water is used for other purposes which are not identified in the chart.

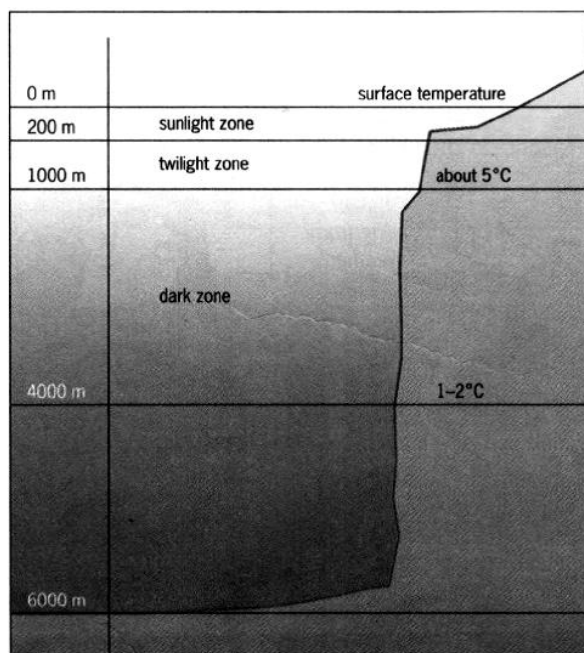
When read together, the two charts provide a useful overview of water use in Australia.

Step up to IELTS

The diagrams below contain information about land and light penetration under the ocean. Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.



Profile across the sea coast of a continent (not to scale)



Depth zones of the ocean

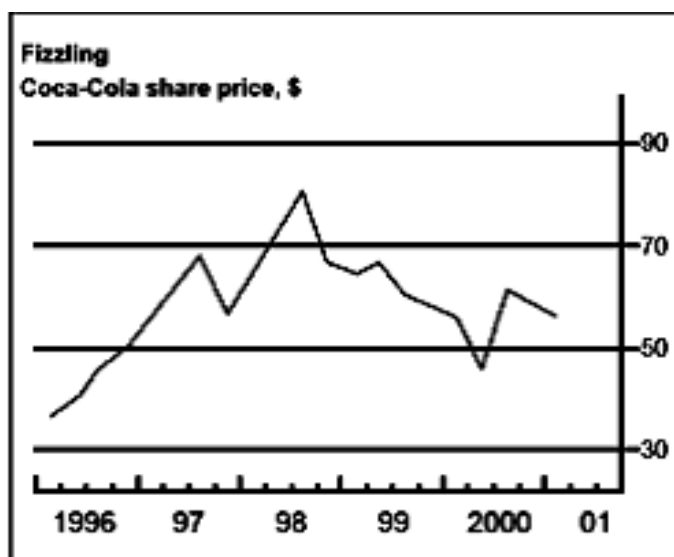
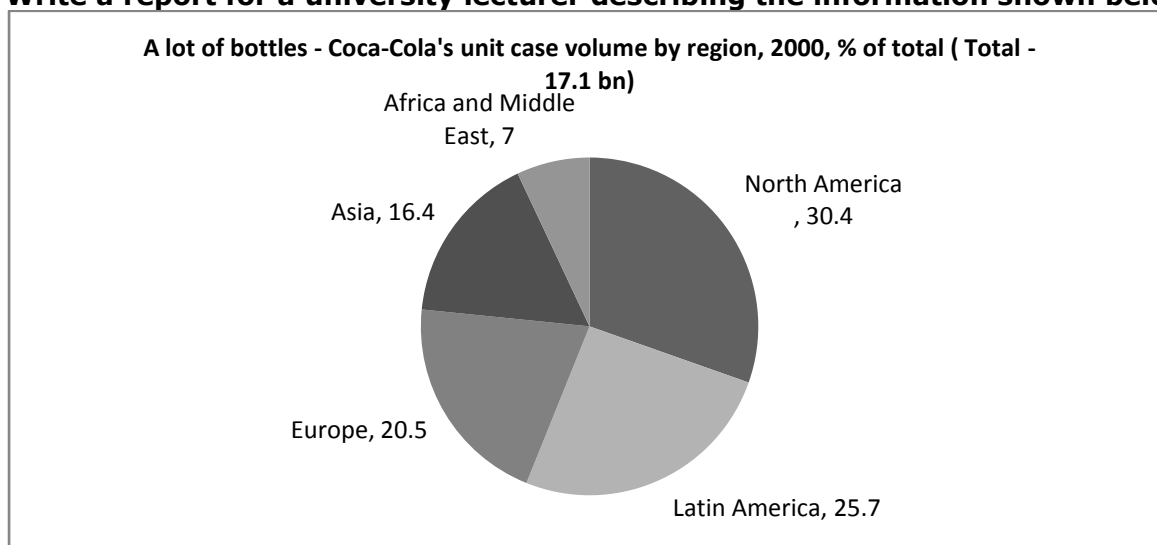
The two diagrams illustrate the shape and formation of the land under the sea. The first profile provides a cross section of the coast of a continent beneath the surface of the sea, and illustrates that the continental shelf goes to a depth of approximately 200 metres below sea level. The land then drops abruptly to the bottom of the ocean, which is known as the sea floor.

The second diagram focuses on the depth of the ocean and the amount of light that penetrates to the bottom. Sea level is shown as 0 m and the first 200 m below the surface is referred to as the sunlight zone. This is where the continental shelf ends. Below this is the twilight zone, which descends for 800 m. The water temperature shown is approximately 5°C in this zone. The area between 1000 m and 4000 m is known as the dark zone, with a water temperature of 1-2°C. Almost no light can penetrate this far down.

Step up to IELTS

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

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



Two graphs are given. The pie chart shows the worldwide distribution of sales of Coca-Cola in the year 2000 and the line graph shows the change in share prices between 1996 and 2001.

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

Form the line graph it is clear that since 1996, share prices for Coca-Cola have fluctuated. In that year, shares were valued at approximately \$35. Between 1996 and 1997, however, prices rose significantly to \$70 per share. They dipped a little in mid-1997 and then peaked at \$80 per share in mid-98. From then until 2000 their value fell consistently but there was a slight rise in mid-2000.

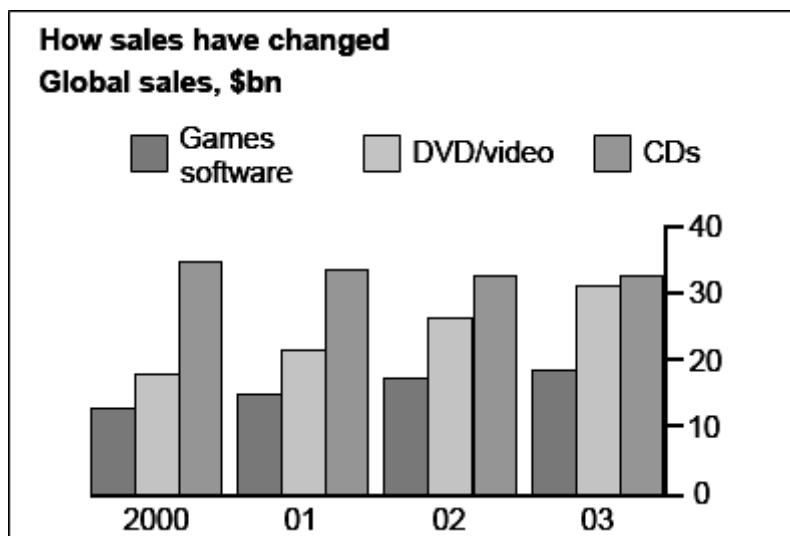
This ends my report.

Step up to IELTS

The chart below gives information about global sales of games software, CDs and DVD or video.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information.

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



The given column graph shows the sales of video material / DVDs, games software and CDs around the world in billions of dollars from 2000 to 2003. It can be seen that the sales of videos / DVDs and games software increased considerably, while the sales of CDs went down slightly over the three year period.

Between 2000 and 2003, the sale of videos and DVDs rose by approximately 13 billion dollars. In 2000, just under 20 billion dollars worth of these items were sold, but in 2003, this figure had risen to a little over 30 billion dollars.

The sales of games software also rose during this period, but less sharply. Sales increased from about 13 billion dollars in 2000 to just under 20 billion dollars three years later. By contrast, during the same time period, the sale of CDs fell from 35 billion dollars in 2000 to about 32.5 billion dollars in 2003.

Step up to IELTS

The tables below show average yearly temperatures and rainfall for two cities in Australia. Describe the charts and make comparisons where relevant.

Average yearly temperatures and rainfall for Brisbane and Melbourne in Australia

Brisbane climate	Jan.	Apr.	July	Oct.
Max° C	29	27	21	26
Min° C	21	17	11	16
Rainfall mm	169	86	66	102
Rainy days	14	11	7	10

Melbourne climate	Jan.	Apr.	July	Oct.
Max° C	26	20	13	20
Min° C	14	11	4	9
Rainfall mm	48	57	49	67
Rainy days	8	12	15	14

The given tables compare the average annual temperatures and rainfall for two cities Brisbane and Melbourne in Australia. It can be seen from the tables that there are some similarities and some differences in the climates.

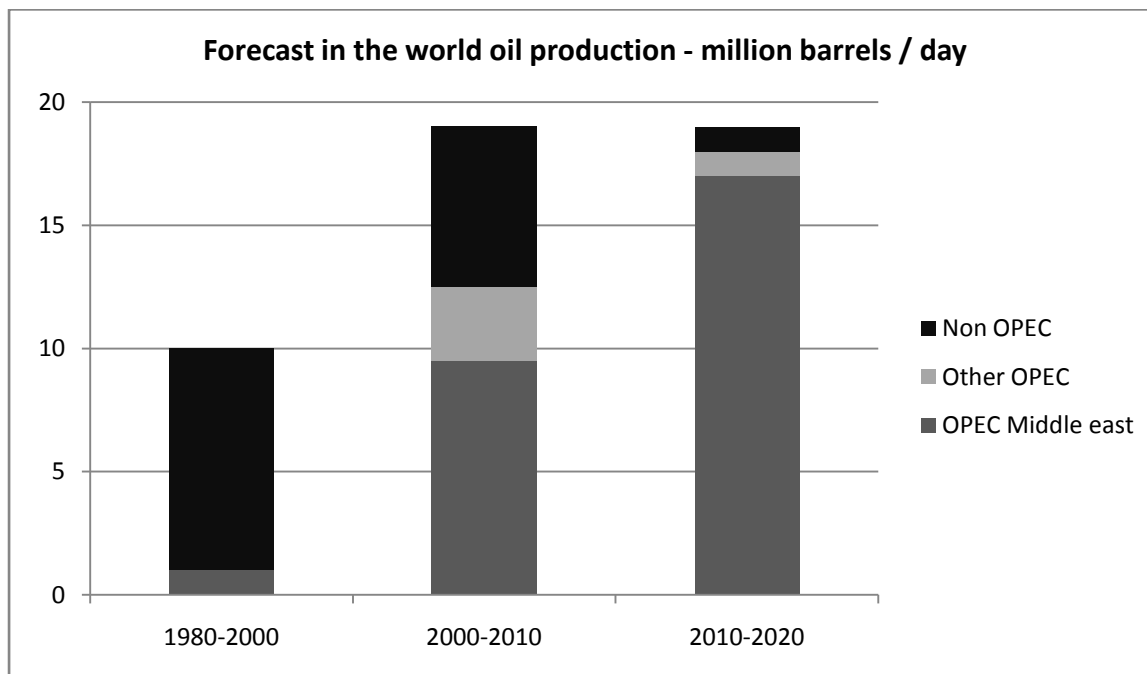
Brisbane and Melbourne have similar climates. However, we can see from the information provided that Brisbane is warmer than Melbourne although the differences in temperature are not huge. One interesting point is that the temperature in Brisbane never falls below 11° C, even in winter in July. Melbourne on the other hand experiences colder winters with average minimum temperatures as low as 4°.

Both Melbourne and Brisbane have good annual rainfall. Brisbane, however, receives almost twice as much rain as Melbourne, while it has fewer wetter days. The wettest months in both cities are January and October, although neither city has a totally dry season, according to the data.

So we can see that the climates of both cities have some similarities and some variations.

Step up to IELTS

The graph below shows the world oil production since 1980 with a forecast till 2020. Write a report



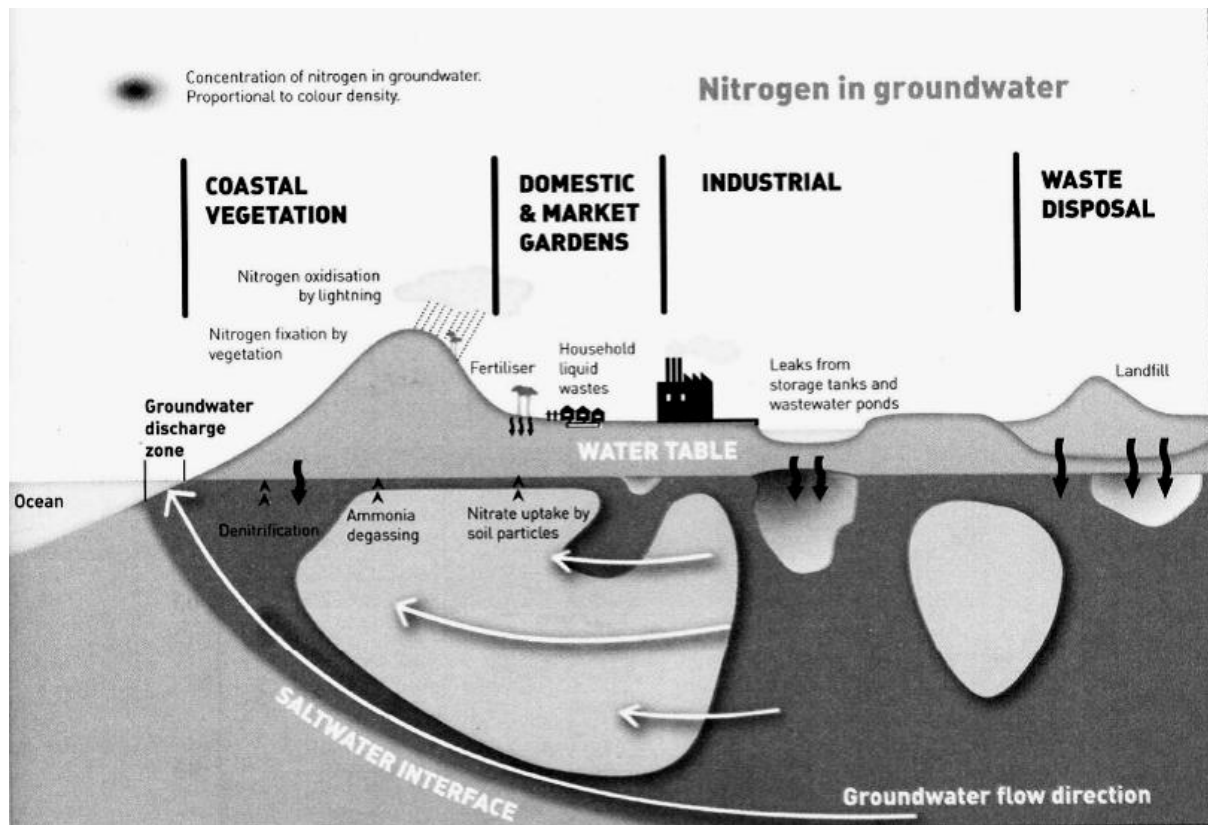
The graph gives the past, present and future data concerning the production of the world's oil in OPEC and non-OPEC countries. The figures show that while the production of oil in Middle Eastern OPEC countries is predicted to increase considerably, oil production elsewhere is likely to fall.

Between 1980 and 2000, most of the world's oil came from non-OPEC countries; only two million barrels were produced by OPEC countries. Since then these figures have changed considerably. Between 2000 and 2010, it is shown that approximately 10 million has come from Middle Eastern OPEC countries, while a further 10 million barrels has been provided by other OPEC or non-OPEC countries.

It is predicted that oil production is likely to stabilise between 2010 and 2020. However, a lot more of this oil is expected to come from the Middle Eastern OPEC countries, and under 5 million barrels per day from other areas.

Prepare for IELTS – AC

The following diagram shows nitrogen sources and concentration levels in the groundwater of a coastal city. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features.



This diagram shows the sources and concentration levels of nitrogen in the groundwater of a coastal city.

It can be seen from the diagram that nitrogen is oxidised by lightning or fixed by vegetation. Domestic wastes and fertilizers used in gardens also add to the nitrogen in the water table. Industries add nitrogen through leaks from storage tanks and wastewater ponds, and the disposal of waste in landfills may lead to more nitrogen entering the water table. The heaviest concentration of nitrogen comes from industry, from household liquid waste, and from landfill.

The groundwater flows toward the sea and discharges into the ocean in the groundwater discharge zone. From the water table, some nitrogen is taken up by soil particles. Nitrogen is also added back to the soil by de-nitrification and degassing of ammonia. Therefore the concentration tends to decrease near the saltwater interface and between the areas of high concentration of nitrogen which descend from industry and waste disposal.

In this way the nitrogen cycle goes on.

Prepare for IELTS – AC – Insearch

The table below shows consumer preferences for the features of automatic washing machines in different countries. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

EXHIBIT ONE:**CONSUMER PREFERENCES AS TO AUTOMATIC WASHING MACHINE FEATURES, BY COUNTRY**

FEATURES	UNITED KINGDOM	GERMANY	FRANCE	SWEDEN
Shell dimensions [height and width]	34" & narrow	34" & wide	34" & narrow	34" & wide
Drum material	Enamel	Stainless steel	Enamel	Stainless steel
Loading	Top	Front	Front	Front
Capacity	5 kilos	6 kilos	5 kilos	6 kilos
Spin speed	700 rpm	850 rpm	600 rpm	800 rpm
Water heating system	Yes	No	No	Yes
Styling features	Inconspicuous appearance	Indestructible appearance	Elegant appearance	Strong appearance
Washing action	Agitator	Tumble	Agitator	Tumble

The table shows consumer preferences for washing machines in four different European countries.

In the United Kingdom [UK] and France consumers prefer 34" and narrow shells whereas in Germany and Sweden they prefer 34" and wide shells. The load capacity varies slightly between 5 and 6 kilos. The preferred spin speed ranges from 850 rpm [Germany], 800 rpm [Sweden], 700 rpm [UK], to 600 rpm [France].

The preferred drum material is enamel in the UK and France whereas it is stainless steel in the other countries. Consumers in every country except the UK prefer front loading to top loading machines. The British and the Swedes opt for a water heating system, but this is not so elsewhere.

Each country has a different preference for styling features, the British favouring an inconspicuous appearance, the Germans requiring a machine which looks indestructible, the French an elegant machine and the Swedes a strong-looking machine. The final feature, the washing action, sees a division between the UK and France where consumers prefer an agitator, and the other countries where a tumble action is preferred.

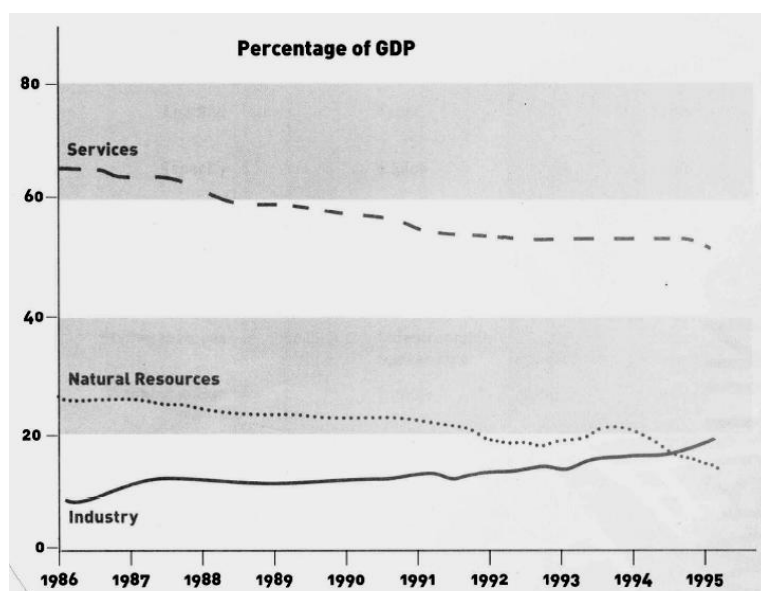
This ends my report.

Prepare for IELTS – AC – Insearch

The following graphs give information about the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employment sectors of a developing country. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Sectoral distribution of employment and GDP, 1992

		Employment	GDP
Natural Resources		77.4%	19.2%
Industry		3.6%	15.4%
Services	Trade, restaurants, hotels	4.9%	37.1%
	Transport. communication	1.6%	8.4%
	Government	8.7%	12.5%
Other		3.8%	7.4%
TOTAL		100%	100%



The table shows the percentage of people employed in different sectors of the economy in 1992, and the percentage of GDP which they produced. The main economic sectors are natural resources, industry and services. The line graph shows the trends in the percentage of GDP between 1986 and 1995.

The first graph reveals that although 77.4% of the population worked in natural resources in 1992, they produced only 19.2% of GDP. However, the 3.6% of the population who worked in industry produced 15.4% of GDP, and the 15.2% who worked in the service sector produced 58% of GDP.

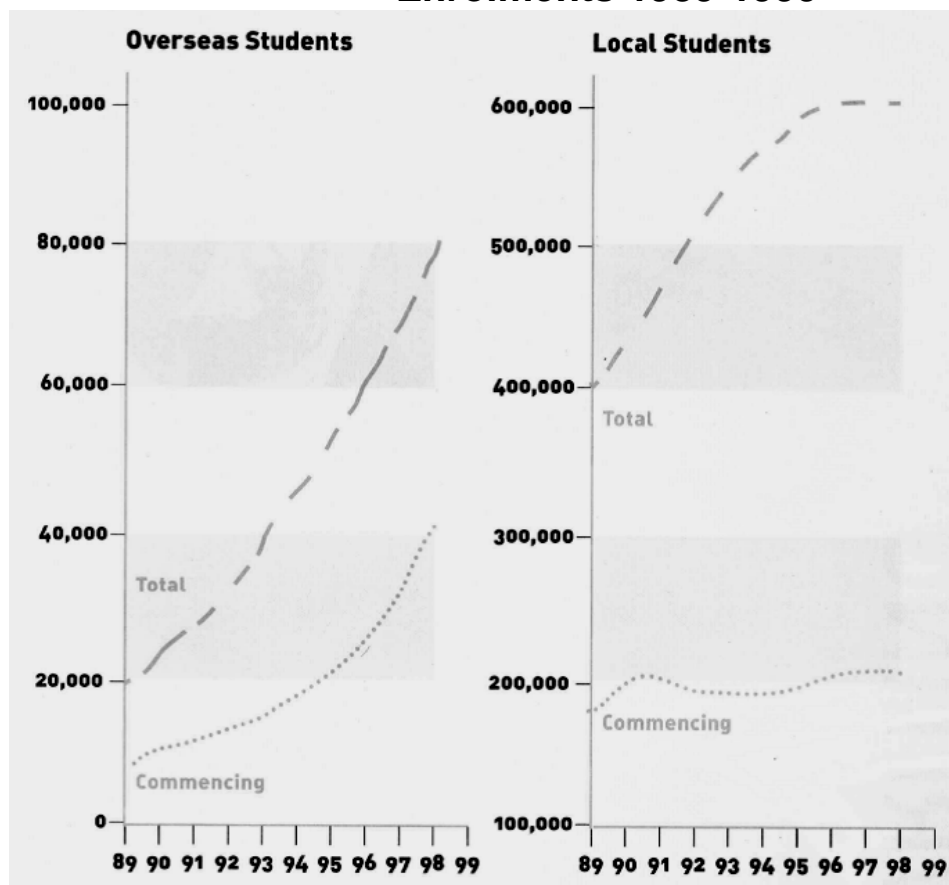
The second graph shows that the percentage of GDP in the services sector fell steadily from approximately 65% to 53%. In 1986 natural resources provided more than 25% of GDP, but this declined to less than 20% in 1992, recovered in 1993 but fell below 20% in 1995. Industry earned less than 10% of GDP in 1986, but rose to almost 20% in 1995.

The two graphs reveal that GDP was earned primarily by the service sector.

Prepare for IELTS – AC – Insearch

The graphs below show the enrolment of overseas students and local students in Australian universities over a ten year period. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Enrolments 1989-1999



The two graphs show student enrolment trends over a ten-year period, from 1989-1999, in Australian universities. The first graph illustrates overseas student enrolments and the second local student enrolments.

The first graph clearly shows that new overseas students continue to enrol in Australian universities. In 1999 there were approximately 80,000 overseas students [around half of whom were new students]. The rate of increase in the number of overseas students has been dramatic, doubling every five years, from just under 9,000 in 1989, to 20,000 in 1994 and then over 40,000 in 1999.

The local student population was around 600,000 in 1999 with just 200,000 of these being new students. This was just 33% of the local total. It was a significant decline from 50% ten years before, when the total local student population was 400,000 out of which approximately 200,000 were new students. The trends clearly demonstrate that growth can be expected to continue from overseas students but not for local students.

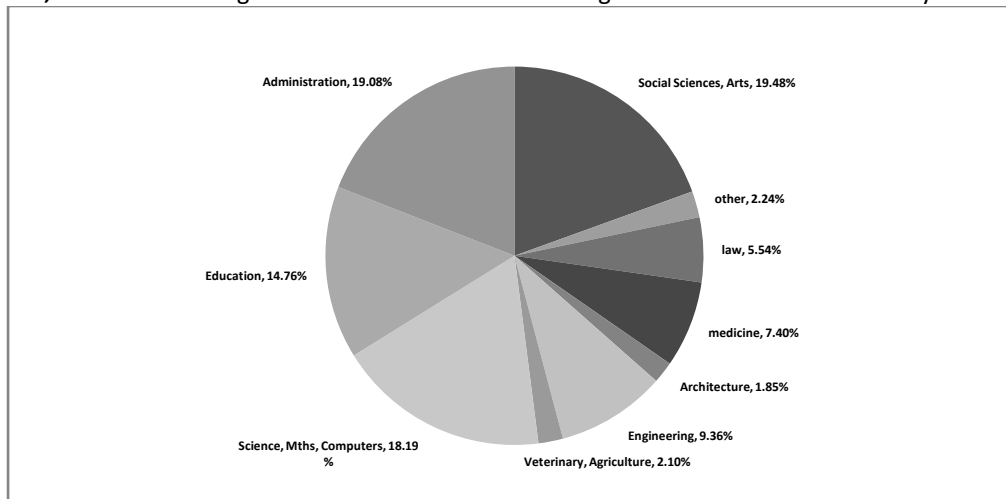
The two graphs clearly demonstrate increasing demand for Australian university education by overseas students [increasing 400%] with a significantly smaller increase by local students [just 50%] for this period.

Prepare for IELTS – AC – Insearch

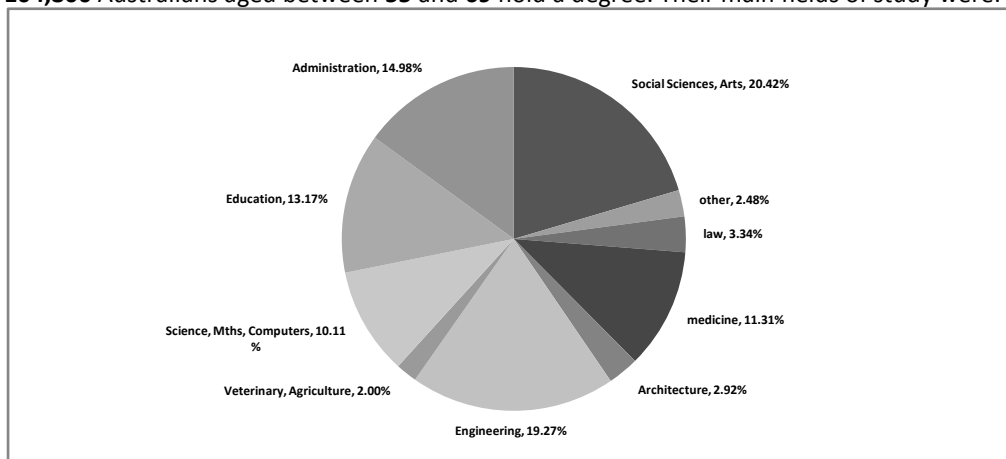
The graphs below show the post-school qualifications held by Australians in the age groups 25 to 34 and 55 to 69. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

POST SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS

357,500 Australians aged between **25** and **34** hold a degree. Their main fields of study were:



104,800 Australians aged between **55** and **69** hold a degree. Their main fields of study were:



These two pie charts show the differences between two groups of Australians [25 to 34 and 55 to 69 year olds] in terms of their post-school qualifications.

The most striking feature of the pie charts is the huge number of people with qualifications. The younger group is more than three times bigger than the older group [347,500 compared to 104,800].

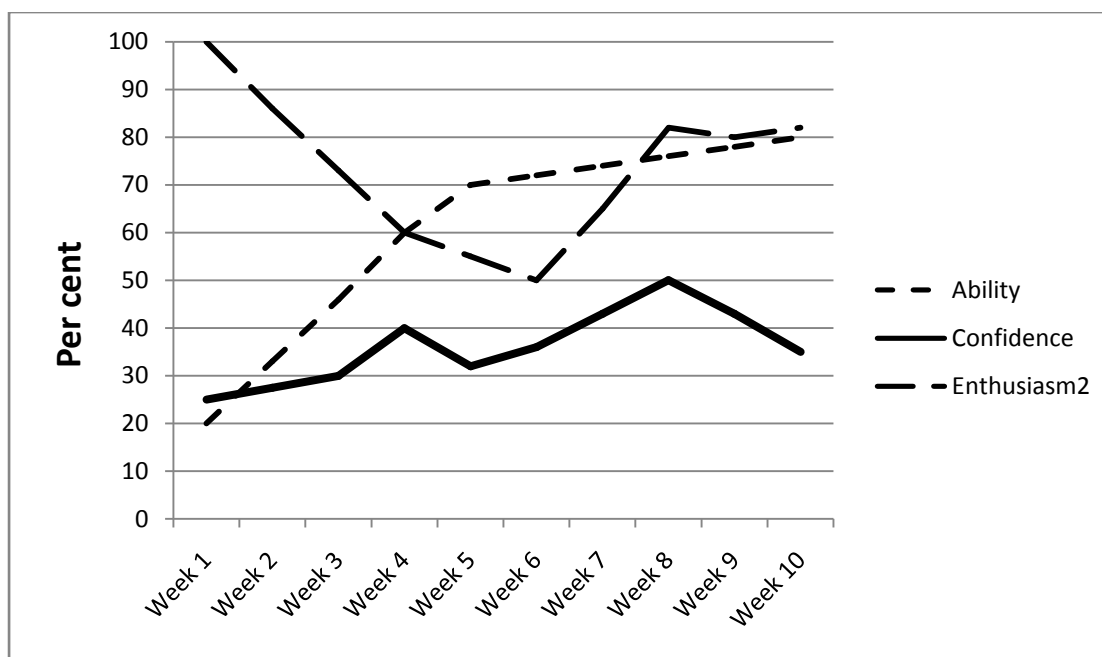
Comparing the two groups, architecture and medicine were less popular with younger graduates; medicine was lower in popularity by almost 4%. However, the biggest loss was to engineering, which was preferred by 19.27% of the older age group as compared to 9.35% of the younger age group.

Some subjects were more popular with the younger age group. The biggest gains in graduate numbers were made by Science, Maths and Computers which, as a group, were held by 18.19%. Administration was 4.1% more popular in the 25 to 34 year olds.

To sum up, the graphs show that the number of young graduates were threefold more than the number of older graduates.

Ac task 1 High Impact

The graph shows typical levels in enthusiasm, confidence and ability of students attending a ten week IELTS class. Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information given below.



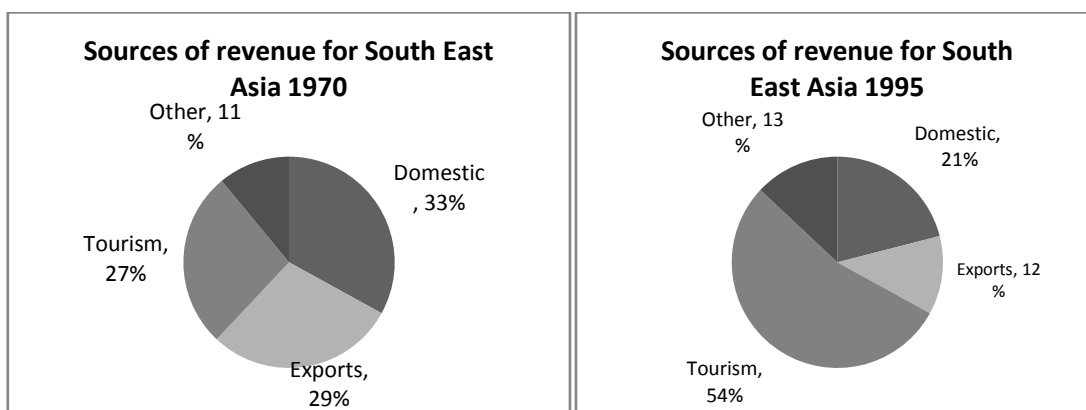
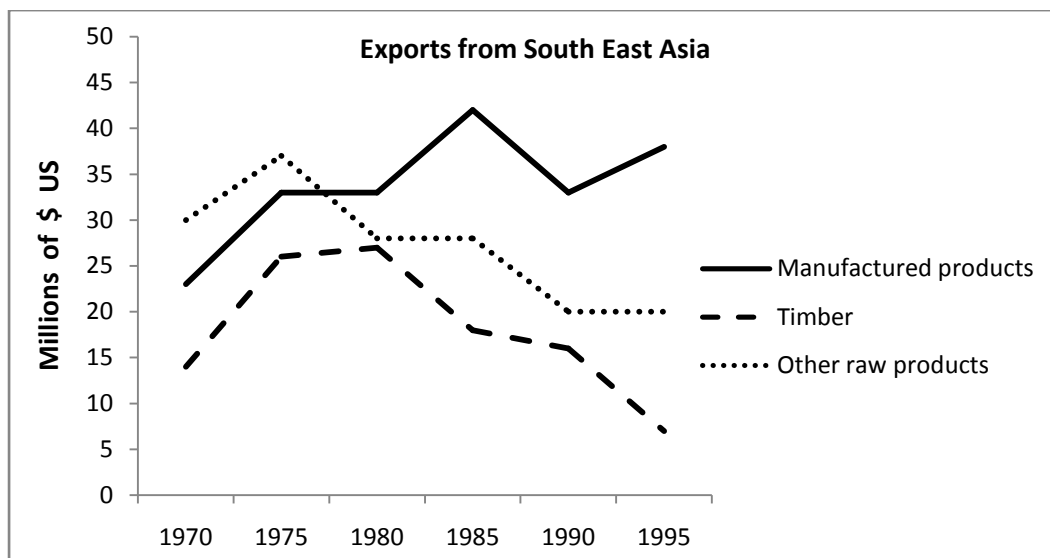
The given line graph shows the changes in three factors affecting students over a ten week period in an IELTS class. Overall it can be seen that ability increases a lot over the ten week period and confidence also increases but enthusiasm drops over the time.

The most striking point is that at the beginning of the course, students' enthusiasm is almost 100 per cent whereas confidence and ability are only slightly above 20 per cent. Over the first four weeks, both confidence and ability increase, while enthusiasm declines steadily until the sixth week. Confidence takes a sharp fall but then rises again until week 8, while ability continues to climb. Between weeks 7 and 8, enthusiasm overtakes ability at about 70 per cent, finishing on approximately 85 per cent by the end of week 10. Confidence, however, continues to decline from week 8 ending at approximately the level in week 2.

Overall, confidence and enthusiasm show fluctuations, whereas ability increases throughout.

Ac task 1 High Impact

The graphs below show three exports from South East Asia and the four sources of revenue for 1970 and 1995. Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information given below.



The three graphs present changes in exports and revenue in South East Asia from 1970 to 1995.

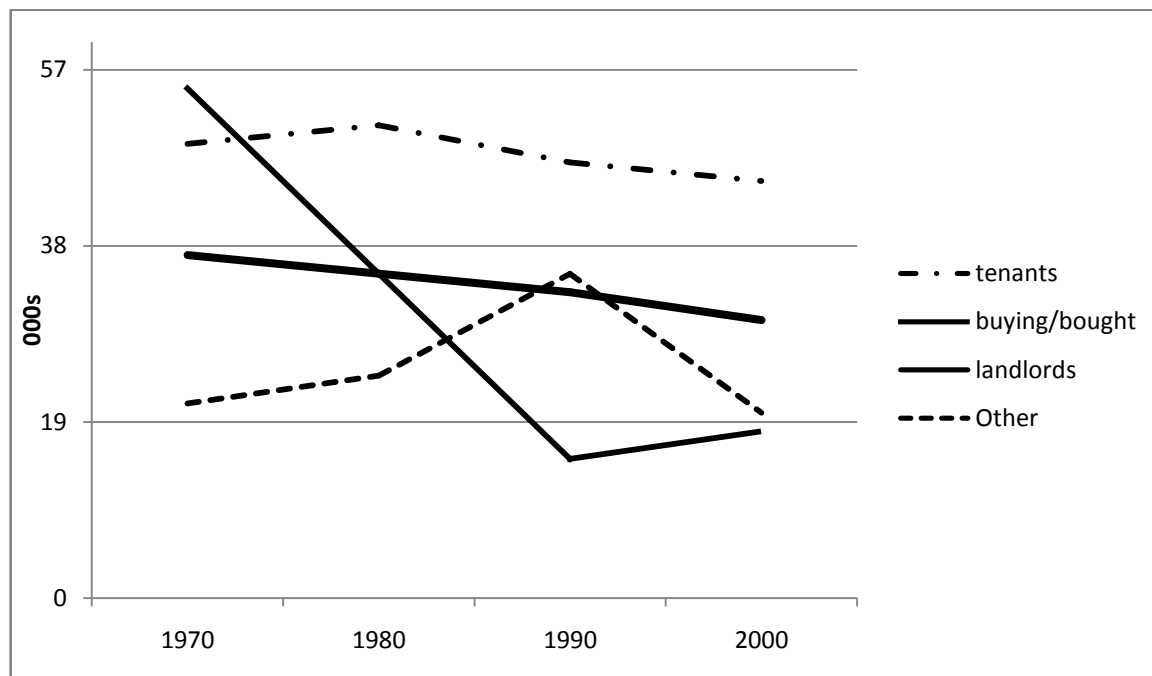
The line graph shows three different exports, namely manufactured products, timber and other raw materials. From 1970 to 1975, these three exports rose, with timber increasing most dramatically by \$20 million US dollars. From 1975, exports from both timber and other raw materials declined whereas exports from manufactured products continued to increase with a peak of approximately \$43 million US dollars in 1988.

From the pie charts it is clear that the source of revenue from tourism doubled in 1995 as compared to 1970. It was 27% in 1970 and 54% in 1995. However, this was accompanied by a decline of over one third in domestic revenue (from 33% to 21%). The remaining named source of income, classed as 'other', experienced only a slight increase of 2% over the same period. The revenue from exports decreased markedly from 29% to 12%.

In conclusion, it can be observed that while timber and raw material exports fell, revenue from tourism markedly increased.

Ac task 1 High Impact

The graph below shows four areas of accommodation status in a major European city from 1970 to 2000.



The graph shows trends in a European city in four different types of accommodation position over a thirty year period.

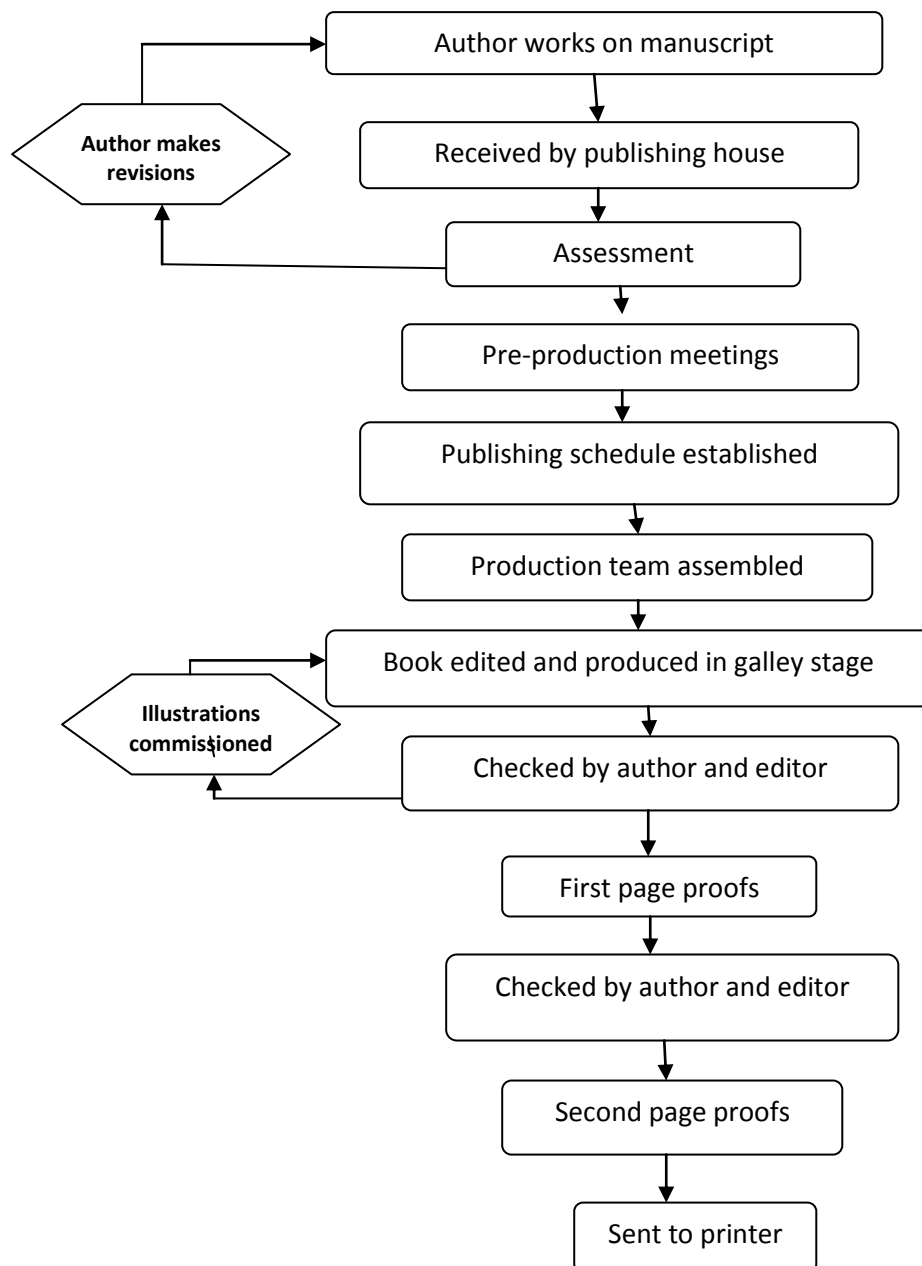
The most striking trend is the overall decline in the number of people having bought or in the process of buying, their own property, falling from approximately 55,000 in 1970 to approximately 15,000 by 1990. There was a slight recovery to about 19,000 by 2000. In contrast, the number of people in the category 'other', increased from 20,000 in 1970 to 35,000 in 1990. However, after that the number of people in this category fell dramatically and reached 19,000 again by 2000.

A similar correlation can be observed between the number of tenants and the number of landlords, with nearly 50,000 tenants and just over 10,000 fewer landlords in 1980. From that point to 2000, both numbers declined, although the number of landlords declined at a marginally faster rate.

Overall, all categories of accommodation declined over the period, with the sharpest decline coming from those buying a property.

Ac task 1 High Impact

The diagram below shows the process of publishing a book. Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information given below



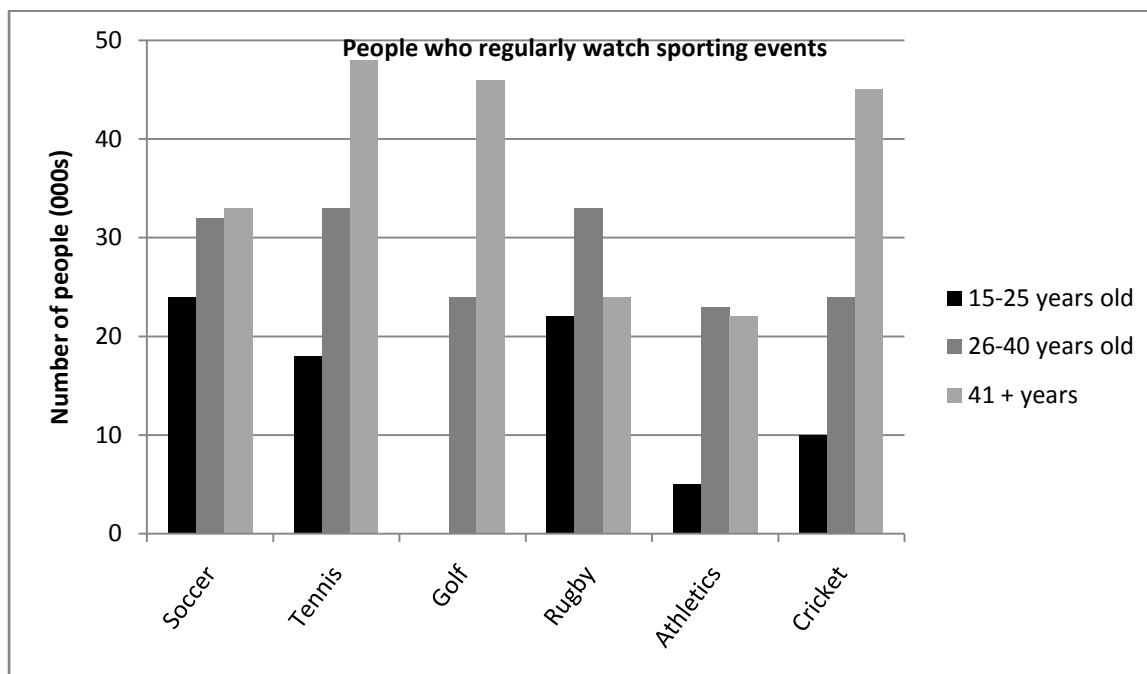
The given flow chart illustrates the process of developing a manuscript into a published book. It is clear from the linear process that many steps are involved in publishing a book.

The process begins with the initial writing, which is then sent to a publishing house for assessment. If necessary, the material is then returned for revisions by the writer and this cycle of the process is repeated until it passes the assessment stage. Following that, the project is discussed in pre-production meetings. Once a schedule has been arranged, a team is brought together for production and the work is edited and produced in the galley stage. This goes to the editor and the writer, following which illustrations are commissioned and the work is checked by the author and the editor. This is then converted into first page proofs which are once again checked by both the editor and the author before moving on to second page proofs. The process is concluded when these proofs are sent to the printer.

This ends my report.

Ac task 1 High Impact

The graph shows the most popular sports watched by different age groups in an average European city. Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information given below.



The column graph illustrates the number of people of different age groups, who watch various sports such as soccer, tennis, rugby, golf, athletics and cricket in a typical city in Europe.

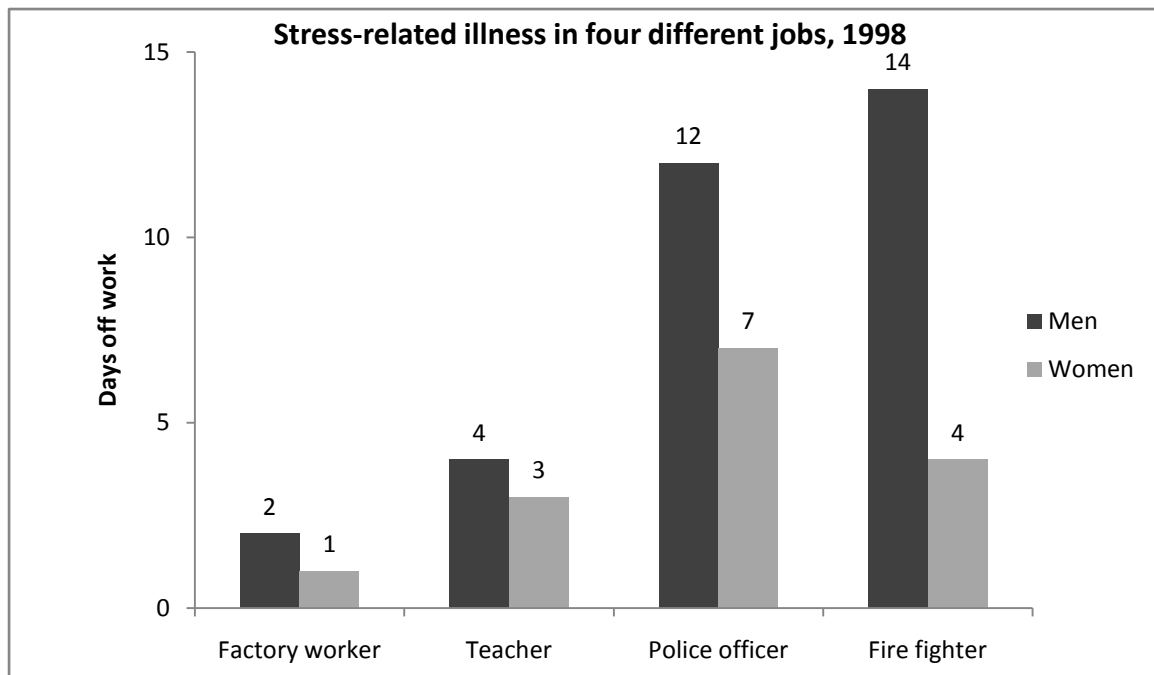
The most notable trend is that people aged between 15 and 25 always rank the lowest regardless of sport. The graph shows that in this age category, golf is not watched at all, and athletics and cricket are not popular (5,000 and 10,000 spectators respectively). Soccer attracts the most spectators for this age range, closely followed by rugby (24,000 and 22,000 viewers respectively).

Those people aged 41 or over account for the highest number of spectators of most sports, particularly in golf and cricket. Rugby and athletics, however, are favoured by those in the middle category, aged between 26 and 40, being the clear majority of rugby spectators.

Of all the sports, cricket and golf show the widest disparity between the age groups, with soccer being the sport that draws an almost even number of spectators.

Ac task 1 High Impact

The chart below shows days taken off work due to stress-related illnesses by job for men and women.



The given column graph illustrates the number of days taken off from work, in four types of jobs, because of stress related problems among men and women in 1998. The chart illustrates the impact of illness due to stress and its correlation to days absent from work for both sexes.

The most obvious point is that men rated higher than women across the chart, with the most striking difference coming from those employed as fire fighters. In this occupation, men took more than three times as many days off, averaging 14 days in the year compared with four days for women. A similar trend can be observed with police officers, with men being absent for nearly twice the number of days.

The result for factory workers and teachers is not so pointed, but still with women taking fewer days off than men. For both groups, the difference between the sexes was only one day a year. Stress-related absence from work only accounted for one day a year for women in factory positions rising to three for teachers. Men were absent for two days and four days respectively.

On the whole police officers and fire fighters take more days off from work than teachers and factory workers. However, even in these professions women are better at coping with stress than men and take fewer days off.

AC task 1 High Impact

The table below shows the attitudes to recycling of people in different age groups. Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below

	Age groups					
	5-14	15-25	26-40	41-55	56-70	71+
opinion						
Actively recycle	8	59	48	47	39	8
Recycle when they remember	21	20	34	26	16	34
Don't know anything about recycling	52	8	4	7	28	42
Prefer not to comment	19	13	14	20	17	16

All data is in percentages

The table gives opinions on recycling in percentages of people in six different age categories.

At less than 10 per cent, those under 15 and over 71 represent the lowest percentage of people that actively recycle. This figure increases over five-fold to 59 per cent for those aged 15 to 25. The remaining age categories vary between just under half to over one-third of people.

The under 15s remain the largest per cent of people who do not know about recycling. The lowest percentage is those aged 26 to 40, although this figure doubles to eight percent for those just under this age. Slightly more than a quarter of those aged 56 to 70 know nothing about recycling, a figure which is four times higher than those aged 41 to 55.

One-fifth of people aged 41 to 55 opt not to give their opinions on recycling, with those under 15 just one per cent behind. The remaining four categories are within a four per cent range.

Ac task 1 High Impact

The table below shows the production and consumption of natural gas in different countries in 2001. Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below

Natural gas consumption and production, 2001

Country	Consumption*	Production*
The USA	588.9	500.0
The United Kingdom	86.1	97.3
The former Soviet Union	7.1	0.4
The United Arab Emirates	30.0	35.9
Australia	19.1	28.0
Japan	68.6	-
New Zealand	4.9	5.1
South Korea	18.9	-
China	24.3	25.0

*In millions of tonnes

The table provides data about the use and production of natural gas in nine different countries in 2001.

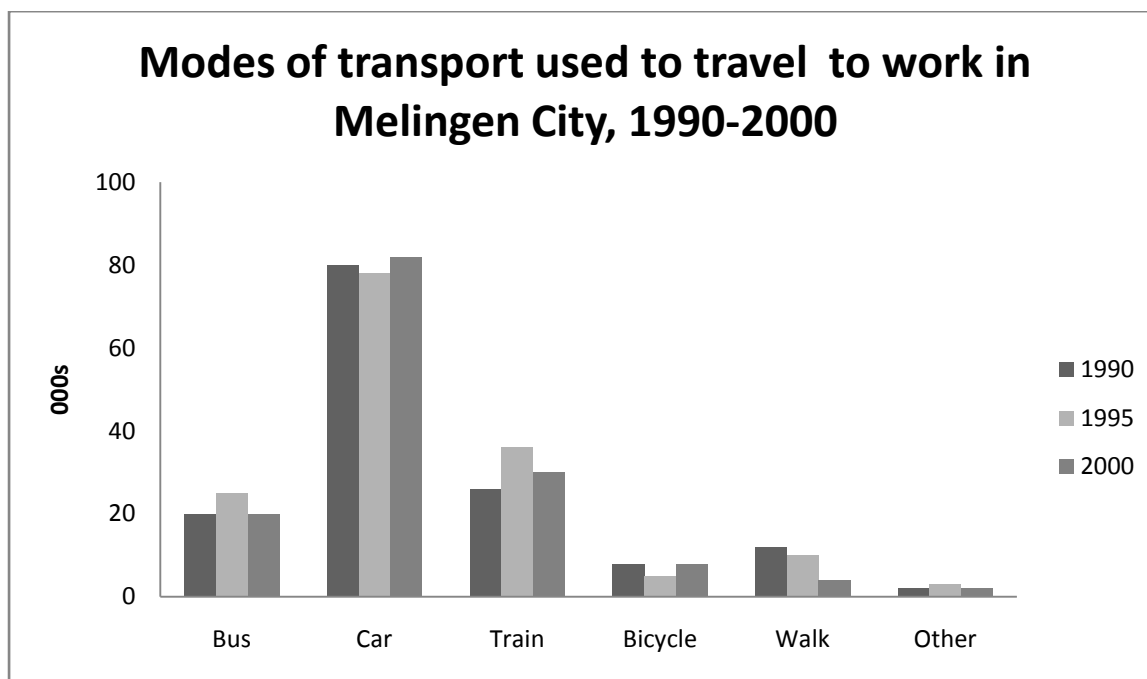
The most striking trend can be seen in The USA, where figures are over five times higher than those of any other country. With the exception of the former Soviet Union, other countries' production figures are higher than their consumption figures although there are no figures provided for either Japan or South Korea.

New Zealand had the lowest consumption and the closest correlation to its production, with 0.2 million tonnes excess. In contrast, the former Soviet Union accounted for far less production than it consumed, using nearly 15 times the amount it produced. Australia produced nearly one-third more natural gas than it consumed. The United Kingdom produced over 10 million tonnes more than it used, twice the excess produced by the United Arab Emirates. China consumed only 0.7 million tonnes less than its production.

Although the majority of countries produced more gas than they used in the same year, the rate of both production and consumption was markedly different between them.

AC task 1 High Impact

The graph shows the number of people using different modes of transport to travel to work in 1990, 1995 and 2000 in Melingen City. Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information given below.



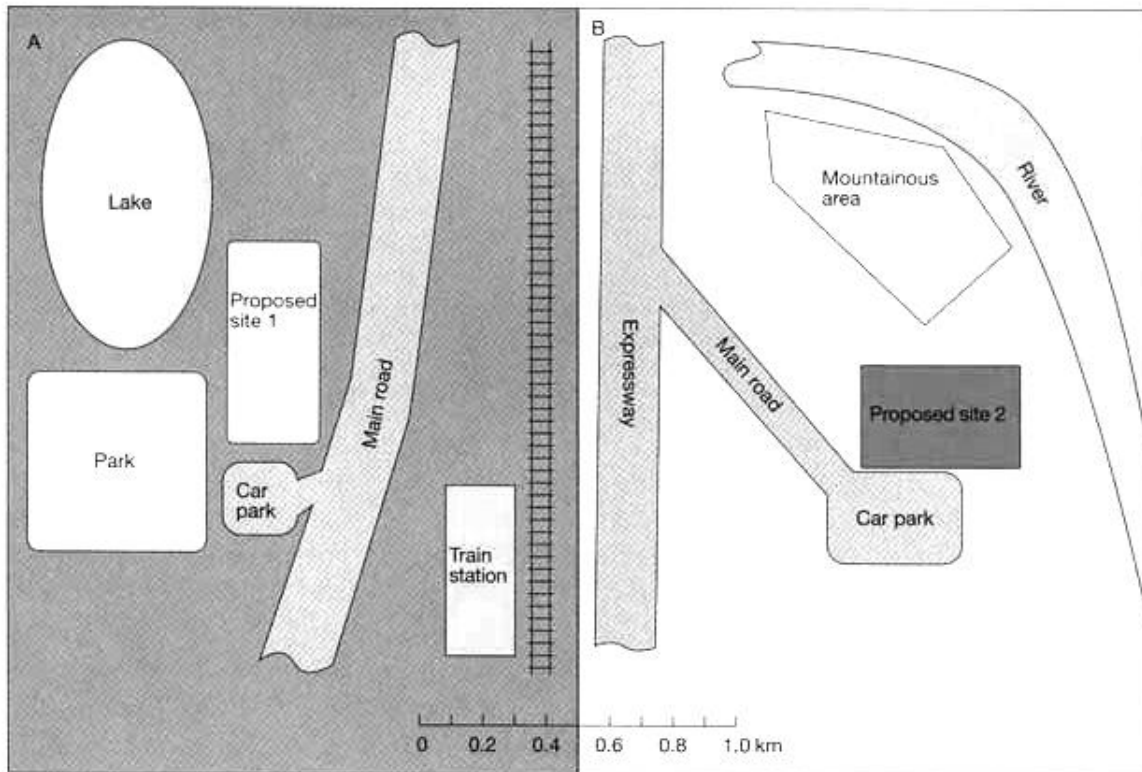
The given column graph illustrates the number of citizens who used different transportation to work in three separate years, namely 1990, 1995 and 2000 in Melingen City. The vertical axis represents the number of people in thousands and the horizontal stands for the different modes of transport like bus, car, train, bicycle and so on.

The number of people who drove to work was dramatically higher than others. The number of citizens who went to work by bus was 20,000 in 1990. It rose to 25,000 in 1995 and then dropped to 20,000 in 2000. In contrast, the number of people who travelled by train was slightly higher than those who travelled by bus. The number was approximately 26,000 in 1990. In 1995, the highest number of people travelled by train. The number of people who used bicycle and walking was not very high. An insignificant number used other modes of transport not mentioned in the graph.

On the whole, the column graph shows that cars were the most popular form of transport over the three years.

Ac task 1 High Impact

The diagram below shows two proposed sites for a hospital. Which would be better for a hospital.



In both plans a proposed site for a hospital has been marked, and there are a number of similarities and differences between the proposed sites.

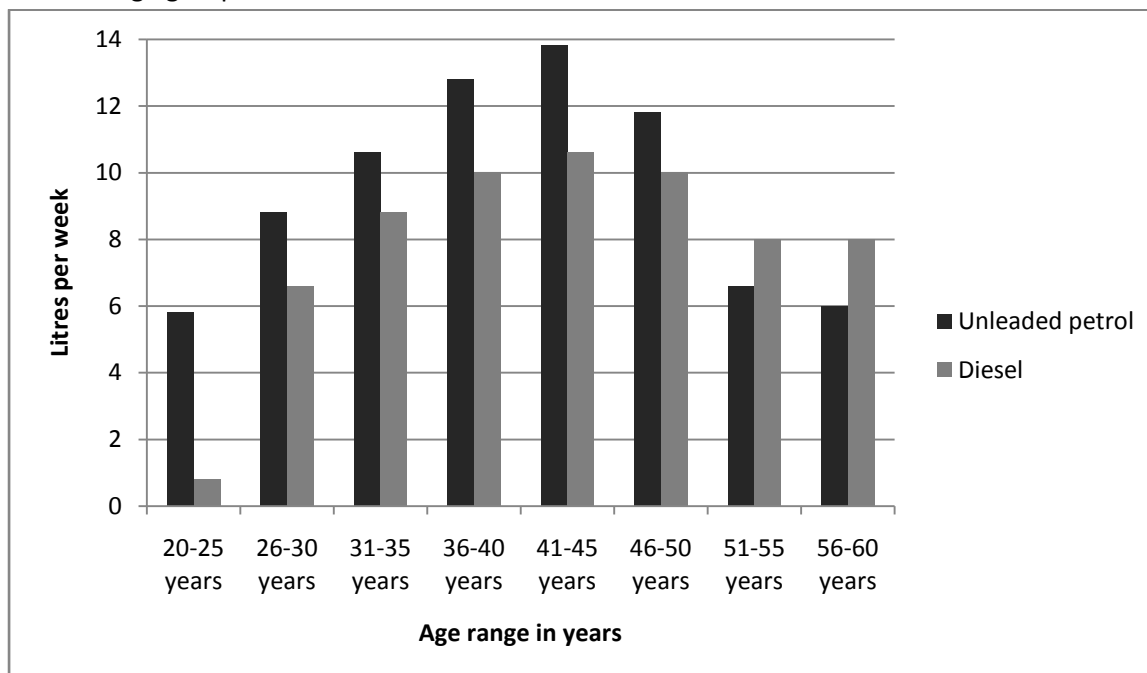
Both are situated beside a main road and have a car park although in plan A the car park is slightly further from the suggested site. In plan B, the main road terminates at the car park, whereas in the first plan it continues. Added to this, the route of the main road passes much closer to the hospital site which could cause problems due to traffic noise. On the other hand, plan A also has access by train even though the station is half kilometre away and requires crossing a main road.

Around the site, both plans have natural features. In plan B there is a mountainous area and a river but these may be less accessible than the park and lake offered in plan A.

Overall, plan A is superior because of the amenities it allows for patients, staff and visitors.

IELTS Graduation Student's Book

The bar chart shows the average consumption by car drivers of two types of fuel for a range of different age groups in 2005. Summarise the info.....



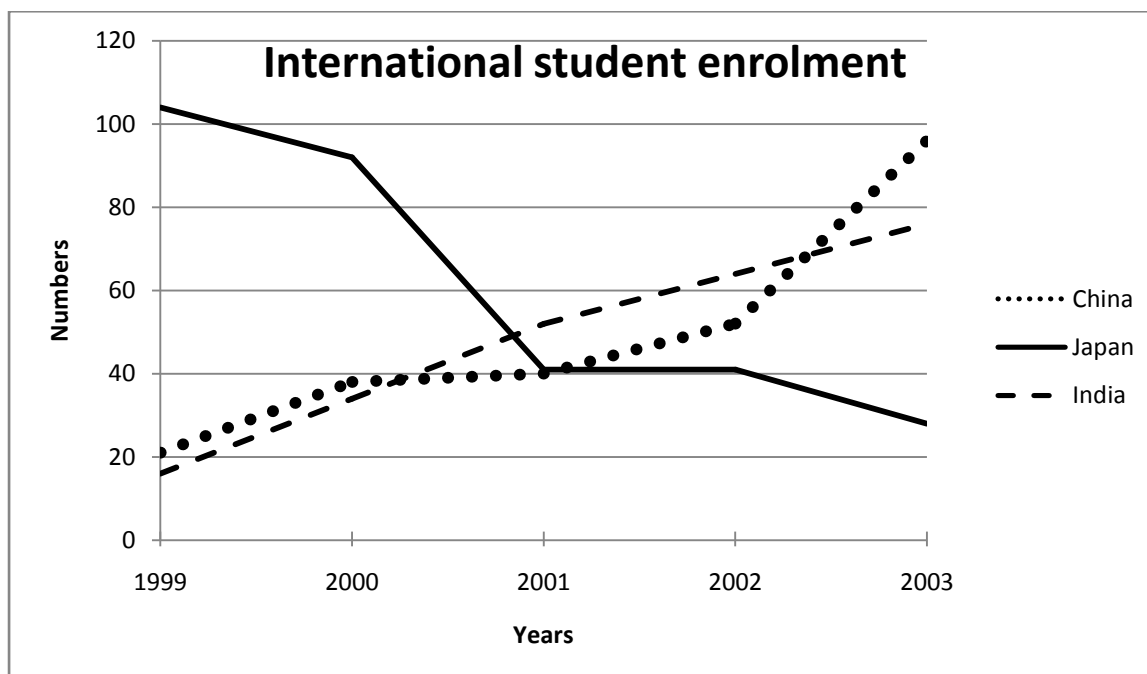
The given column graph illustrates the average amount of diesel and unleaded petrol consumed in a week for age groups ranging from 20 to 60 years of age. Generally unleaded petrol was consumed at a much higher rate than diesel, the highest being 14 litres of unleaded petrol per week for the 41-45 year age groups. This is a difference of three litres in comparison with diesel.

The 20 to 25 year age group shows the largest variation in fuel use with unleaded petrol consumption being over five times as large as diesel. In contrast, for the two oldest age groups the pattern is reversed with the amount of diesel consumed being about 1 litre higher. In addition, the consumption of diesel was the same for 51 to 55 age group and the 56 to 60 age group (7 litres per week).

Overall it can be seen that there is a significant difference in consumption across the age ranges with the middle range using the most fuel.

IELTS Graduation Student's Book

This graph illustrates the number of Chinese, Japanese and Indian students who enrolled at North Dean University over a five year period. Summarise the information.....



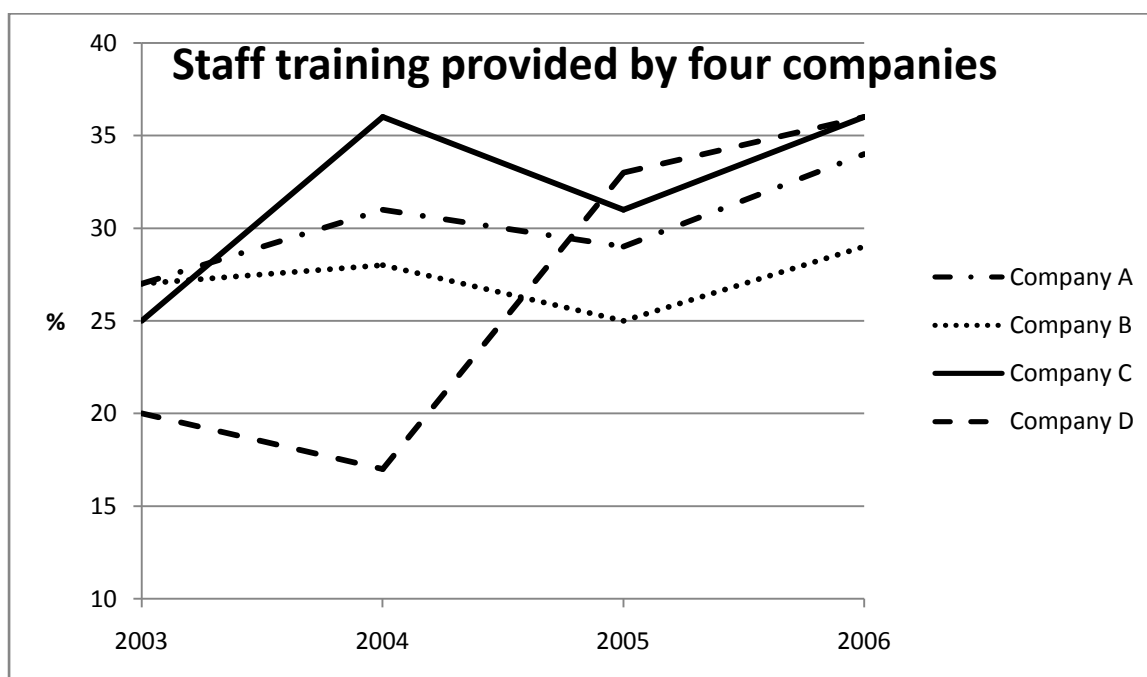
The given line graph illustrates the enrolment of Chinese, Japanese and Indian students at North Dean University from 1999 to 2003. During the period, enrolment of both Chinese and Indian students more than trebled. However, Japanese admissions fell substantially with numbers being almost the reverse of those for Chinese students.

Chinese numbers increased slightly up to 2002 followed by a sharp growth reaching almost 100 students by 2003. Similarly, numbers of Indian students showed a steady growth throughout the period from about 10 in 1999 to over 70 in 2003. In contrast, enrolment of Japanese students dropped from a number of over 100 students in 1999 to over 90 in 2000 to just over 40 in 2001. Numbers then stabilised throughout 2001, finally dropping again to a low of around 30 in 2003. A further point of interest is that in 2001, enrolments in all the three countries were very similar, the average difference being approximately 10 students.

Overall, the graph highlights a considerable difference between growth of Chinese and Indian enrolments but reduction in Japanese enrolments.

IELTS Graduation Student's Book

The graph shows the percentage of staff trained by four different companies between 2003 and 2006. Summarise the information.....



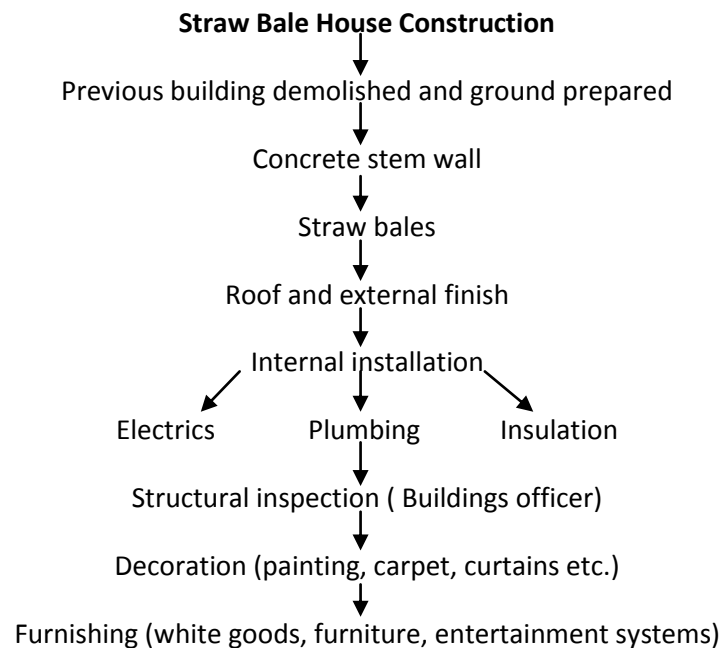
The given line graph illustrates the staff trained by four companies for the period 2003 to 2006. In 2003, companies A, B and C had similar levels (between 25% and 28%), with company D significantly lower at 20 %. By 2006, all companies had increased their training with D rising substantially to become the second largest at 35% whilst A grew less, ending about 10 % lower than the others.

A and B showed similar trends rising slightly in 2004, falling a little in 2005 with the gap between them gradually increasing. In contrast C and D showed very different changes. In 2003, training by D fell to a low of about 17% whilst C rose steeply reaching a high of over 35%. After significant growth by D and a steady decline by C in 2004, the two companies converged in 2005, with C peaking at around 37% and D at 35%.

Overall, it can be seen that staff training for all four companies increased, although following very different trends.

IELTS Graduation Student's Book

The diagram shows the different stages in the making of a straw bale house. Summarise the information.....



The given flowchart illustrates the different stages in the construction of a straw bale house. It is seen from the graph that several steps are involved in the construction of the straw bale house.

The process commences with the demolition of the previous building and the preparation of the ground in order to give a solid base for the new building. After this the bales are positioned and secured. At this point, the roof is installed and the external finish is completed.

Following that, work commences on the inside of the house with several steps happening simultaneously. Electric and plumbing work is completed to provide heat, light and water and the house is insulated to reduce energy loss. The next stage in the process is when the structure is inspected by the buildings officer to ensure that safety requirements are met. Before the property can be furnished it must be decorated. This step involves painting and carpeting as well as putting up curtains as well as other decorative fittings.

Finally, the construction is finished and the new house is ready for sale.

IELTS Graduation Student's Book

The table below shows the percentage use of four different fuel types to generate electricity in five European countries in 2001. Summarise the info.....

Fuel types used to generate electricity (%)

	Nuclear	Coal and lignite	Petroleum products	Hydro and wind	Other
Germany	29	50	1	6	13
Britain	23	34	2	2	39
Italy	0	11	27	20	42
Sweden	45	1	2	49	44
Belgium	58	12	2	2	26

The table shows different sources of fuel for producing electricity and their percentage use in five European countries in 2001. Generally, the five European countries showed a significant difference in their patterns of consumption.

Taking nuclear fuel first, Belgium had the highest percentage with 58% with Sweden second with 45%. In marked contrast, Italy used no nuclear power at all.

Turning to coal and lignite, Germany and Britain used this to generate a large proportion of their electricity (50% and 34% respectively), a much higher percentage than remaining countries.

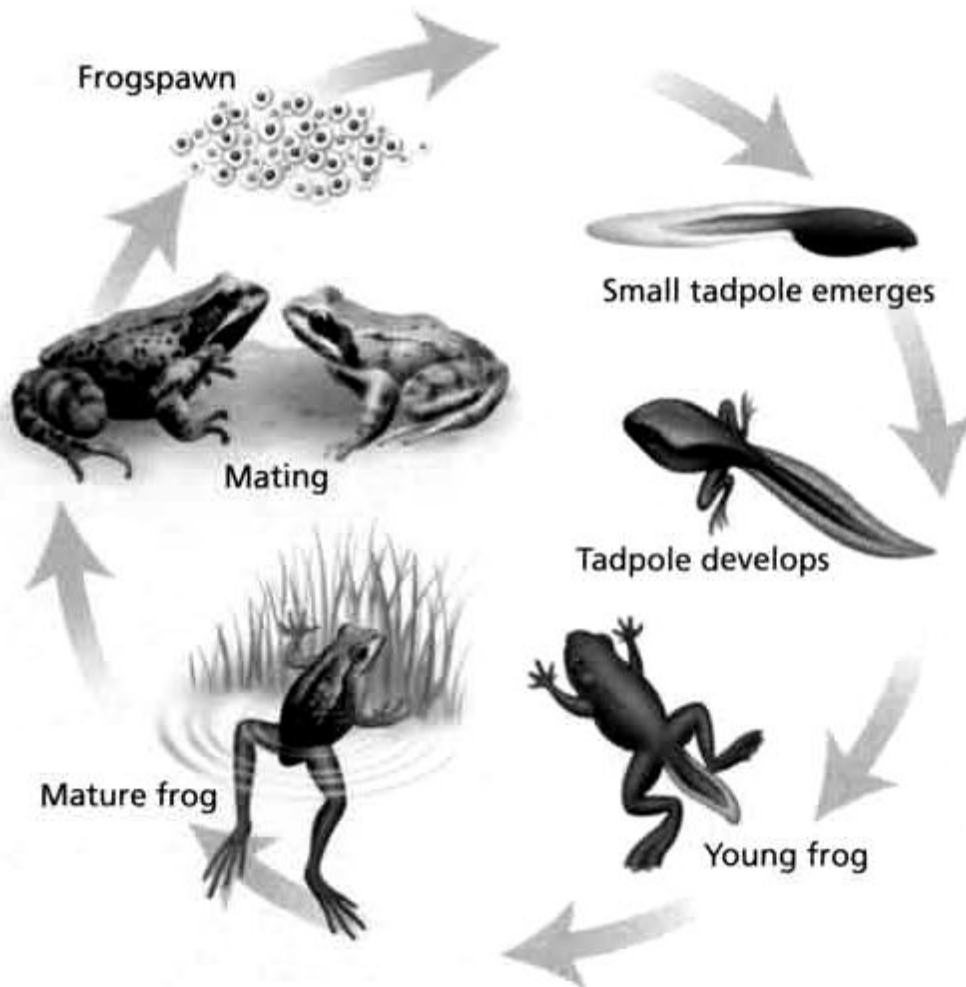
Regarding petroleum products, Italy produced 27% of its electricity from this source. In comparison, the other countries only generated 2% or less of their electricity from this fuel. However, hydro and wind reveal another pattern with Sweden producing almost half of the electricity this way (over twice as high as Italy which had the second highest percentage at 20%)

Finally, a significant amount was produced from other sources with three countries (Britain, Italy and Sweden) generating about 40% of their electricity from other fuels.

Overall, it can be seen that there was a significant variation in which fuels countries used to generate electricity.

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The diagram below shows the life cycle of a frog. Summarise the information



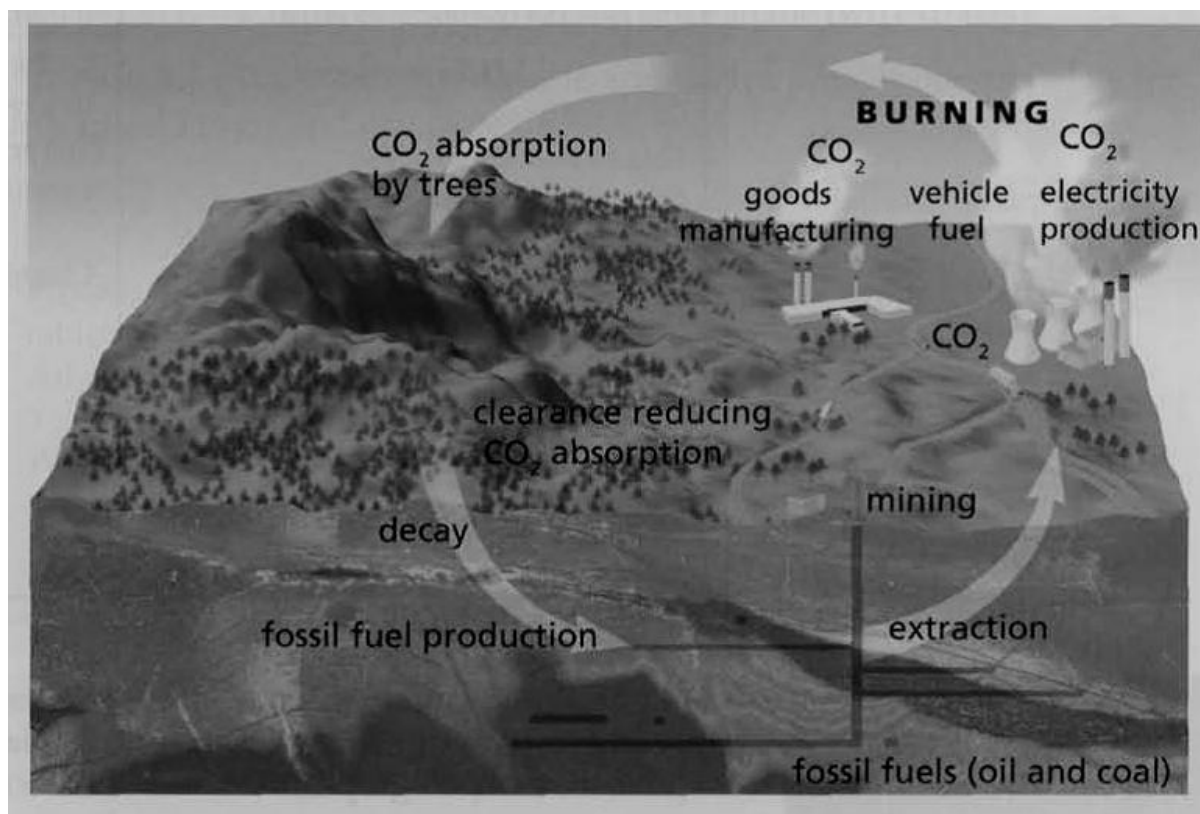
The diagram shows the life cycle of a frog from the egg to the mature frog.

Initially, the eggs, which are called frogspawn, float on the surface of the pond. The step after this is the emergence of the small tadpole, which has a small body and a long tail. Over time, the tadpole develops and its body enlarges while the tail becomes longer. Gradually, the legs appear in order to prepare the tadpole for its future life on land.

Eventually, the tadpole starts to change into a young frog with a wider mouth, a reduced tail and bigger legs. At this point, the young frog continues to live in the pond. Finally, the frog matures and moves onto the land. As a result of being on land, it breathes air it loses its tail. The mature frog then finds a mate so as to produce eggs and the lifecycle begins again.

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The diagram below shows the carbon cycle. Summarise the information.....



The diagram shows the different changes carbon goes through as it is transported from fossil fuel to atmospheric gas and back again.

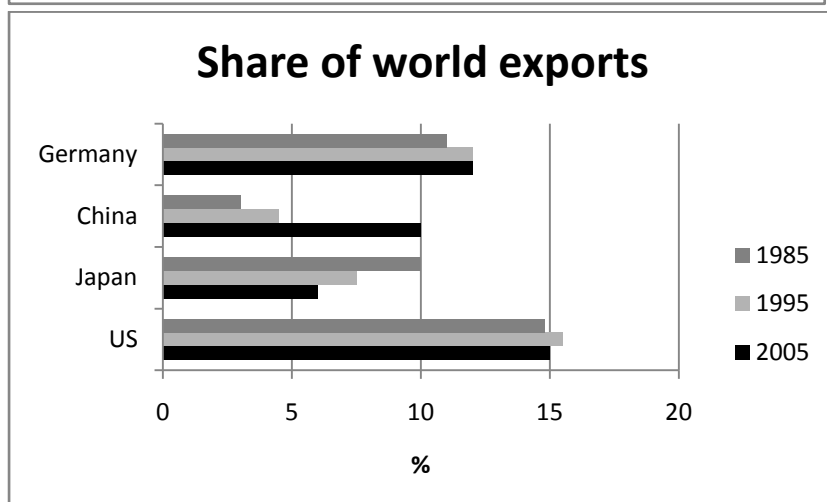
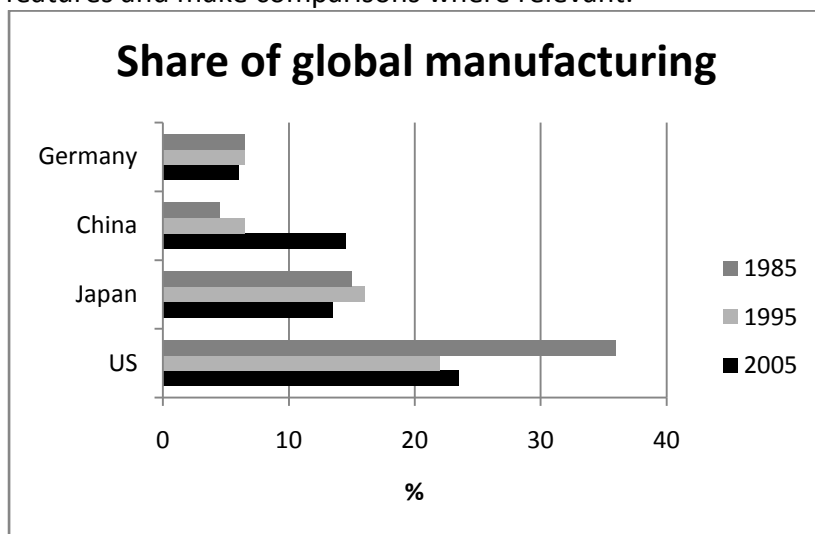
To begin with, carbon, in the form of coal and oil, is extracted from within the earth by mining. After this stage is complete, these fossil fuels are burnt so as to provide energy for goods manufacturing, the production of electricity and transport, in fuels such as petrol and diesel.

As a result of burning fossil fuels, carbon dioxide is released into the atmosphere which causes pollution and contributes to global warming. The negative effects of this step in the cycle are balanced by the CO₂ being absorbed by the trees. Any reduction in trees caused by forest clearance reduces CO₂ absorption and adds to global warming. The final stage in the process is when trees decay and gradually form back into coal and oil.

Once the final stage has been completed, the carbon returns to its original state as a fossil fuel and the cycle continues again.

IELTS Graduation Student's Book

The charts below show the share of global manufacturing and exports for four countries between 1985 and 2005. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.



The given bar graphs compare the worldwide manufacturing and exports as a percentage, from 1985 to 2005 in Germany, China, Japan and the US.

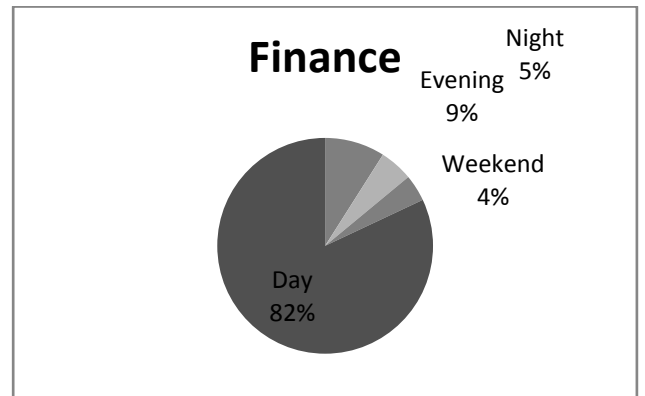
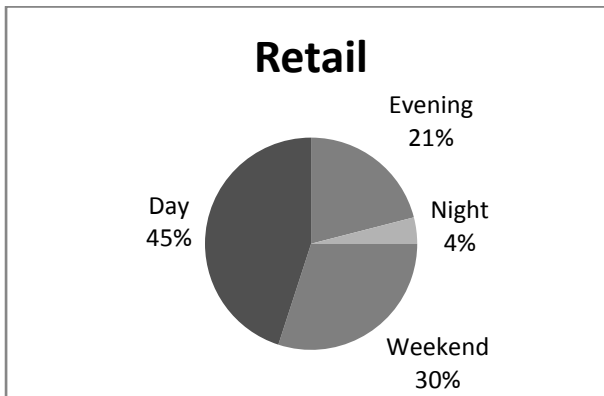
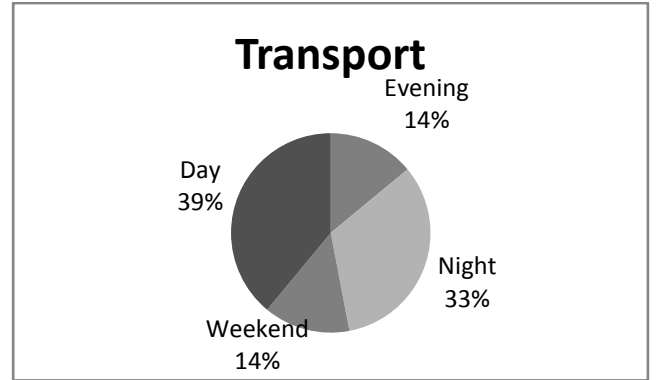
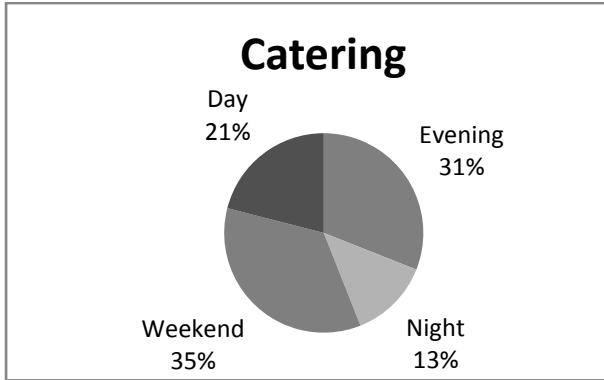
The U.S. had the largest share of global manufacturing and exports although its manufacturing percentage dropped significantly from around 36 % in 1985 to under 24% in 2005. In contrast, China's manufacturing and exports represented the smallest share of the four countries. However, it was the country with the greatest growth with manufacturing up from 5% to just under 15% and exports up from 3% to 10%.

Turning to Japan, it had the second largest percentage of manufacturing although by 2005, it was equalled by China. However, its exports experienced a steady fall ending as the lowest exporter of the group. Despite Germany's manufacturing being the lowest of the countries, it remained steady throughout the period. Its exports, however, represented the second largest percentage, showing a slight increase from about 11 to 12%.

Overall it can be seen that U.S. remained the largest manufacturer and exporter, although the steady growth in China was significant.

IELTS Graduation Student's Book

The charts below show the work pattern for employees in four industries. Summarise the information



The given pie charts show the pattern of work for workers employed in four industries which are catering, retail, transport and finance.

Firstly, looking at daytime work, the vast majority of finance staff work at this time (82%) while well under half of retail and transport workers follow this pattern (45% and 39% respectively). Conversely, only slightly over two fifths of catering employees work in the day with 35% working at the weekends, which is similar to retail staff at 30%.

For the catering, finance and retail sector, only a minority work at night (13%, 5% and 4% respectively)

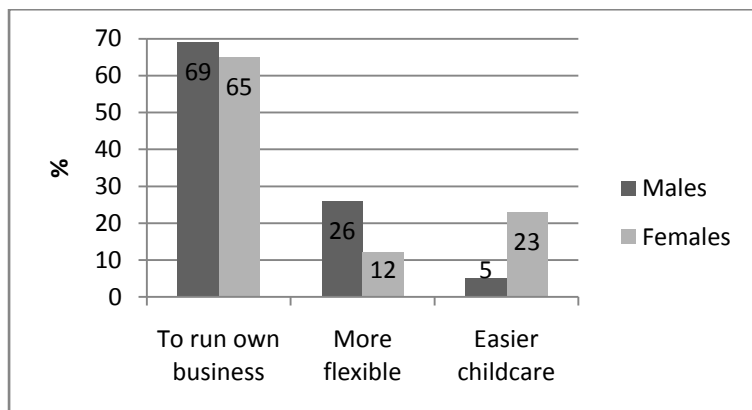
In contrast, a third of transport staff are employed at night which is almost equal to the number working in the day. Finally, for catering, transport and retail, the numbers in evening work is approximately the same as those in weekend work. For the finance sector, evening work is equal in size to the combined total of night and weekend work.

To sum up, it can be seen that there is a wide variation in work patterns in the four sectors with only the finance sector employing the majority of workers in daytime work.

IELTS Graduation Student's Book

The diagrams below show the main reasons workers chose to work at home and the hours males and females worked at home for the year 2005. Summarise the info

Main reasons for working at home 2005



Hours worked at home - 2005

Hrs worked per week	Males(%)	Females(%)
Under 10	2	73
10-30	16	22
31+	82	5

A column graph and a table are given. The column graph shows the reasons why men and women chose to work at home in 2005. Overall, running their own business was the main reason for both males and females (69% and 65% respectively). In contrast, approximately a quarter of the males put flexibility a reason, which was twice as high as the female response (26% and 12% respectively). For childcare, the pattern was different again with almost a quarter of females giving this reason compared with very few males (5%).

The second diagram shows the hours men and women worked at home in 2005. The vast majority of males worked over 31 hours a week (82%) contrasting with a minority of females (5%) doing similar hours. The pattern is reversed when examining the under 10 hours category with almost three quarters of females working this amount compared to only 2% of the males. The 10-30 hours category shows fewer marked differences.

To sum up, it can be seen that men and women do not always give the same reason for home working and in general, men work longer hours at home.

IELTS Graduation Student's Book

The illustrations show two stages in the development of the mobile phone. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.



The given picture show two mobile phones, an early model and a more recent design. Despite the many differences, both phones show the same basic design principle.

The main part of both phones is a keypad which is used to enter information. Above this are the control buttons for selecting different functions. The top sections of the phones contain the display and the earphone.

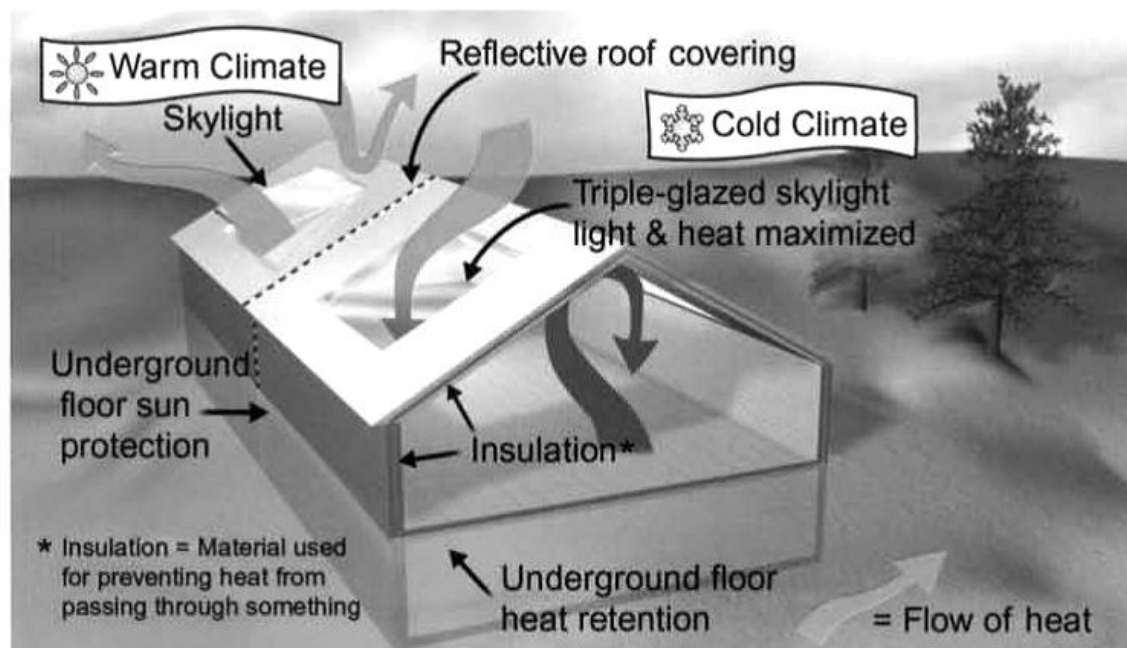
However, there are several major differences. The most significant difference is that the contemporary model is a folder type phone. The length is reduced by 40mm and width by 10 mm compared to the earlier phone. It is also under half the weight of the earlier model (150 grams and 70 grams respectively). Another variation is that the contemporary mobile has greater functions and can access e-mail and the internet, play music and has a multiplayer game facility as well as a camera with video capability. The much larger colour display is clearly the most useful of these extra functions.

Overall, it can be seen that both function as telephones but the contemporary mobile is much more advanced despite its reduced size.

IELTS Graduation Student's Book

The diagram below shows some design principles for an energy-efficient house and how they work in different climates.

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



The illustration shows a house designed to use energy efficiently all year round. The house follows a conventional design but with number of innovations. The first floor of the house is situated underground whilst the upper floor consists of a wide low-angled roof. Along the length of this roof are a series of oblong shaped skylights.

In the summer, the skylights open fully, which allows heat to be released. The roof covering which reflects heat reduces heat penetration and helps to protect the house from being too hot in the summer. Similarly, the underground floor remains cool in the summer months as a result of being protected from the sun's rays.

In the winter, these features function differently and are used to retain heat. The skylights maximise the amount of heat and light entering the house and wall insulation prevents this from escaping. The underground floor is less affected by cold weather as the surrounding earth helps to retain warmth.

To summarise, it can be seen that the house uses design features which maximise heat retention in winter and heat loss in summer.

IELTS Graduation Student's Book

The map below shows three potential sites for a leisure centre. Summarise the information and make comparisons where relevant.



The diagram shows a map with three potential sites for a leisure centre.

If the leisure centre was located in between the factories to the right of the map, at (A), the site would not be very attractive, but would be easily accessible to the workers. Also, its proximity to the river would benefit users interested in water sports.

Location B is in the middle of the residential area in the top left hand corner of the factories. It would be easier access for local residents, who would create less car pollution as they would not need to drive there although one disadvantage would be problem of congestion if people from out of town used these facilities.

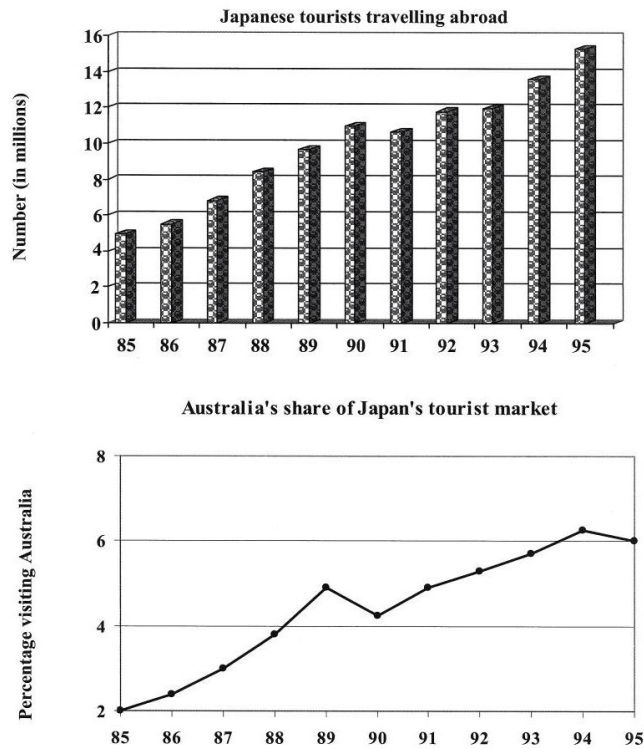
Turning to location C in the lower left part of the map, it would have the most attractive setting due to being surrounded by forest. However, environmental destruction caused by the construction of this centre, and the ongoing pollution would be major disadvantages.

Overall, building the leisure centre in position B would combine the easiest access for users with low environmental impact.

OFFICIAL MATERIALS TASK 1

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

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



In this report I am going to describe a column graph and a line graph. The column graph shows the number, in millions, of Japanese tourists visiting other countries from 1985 to 1995 and the line graph shows the percentage of those Japanese tourists visiting Australia over the same period.

The column graph clearly shows an upward trend in the number of Japanese tourists. This number was approximately 5 million in the year 1985 and reached 15 million by the year 1995. This number trebled over the decade. There were, however, minor fluctuations over the period.

It is clear from the line graph that Australia got 2% share of Japan's tourist market. This number also grew three times and by 1995, reached 6% with some minor ups and downs in between.

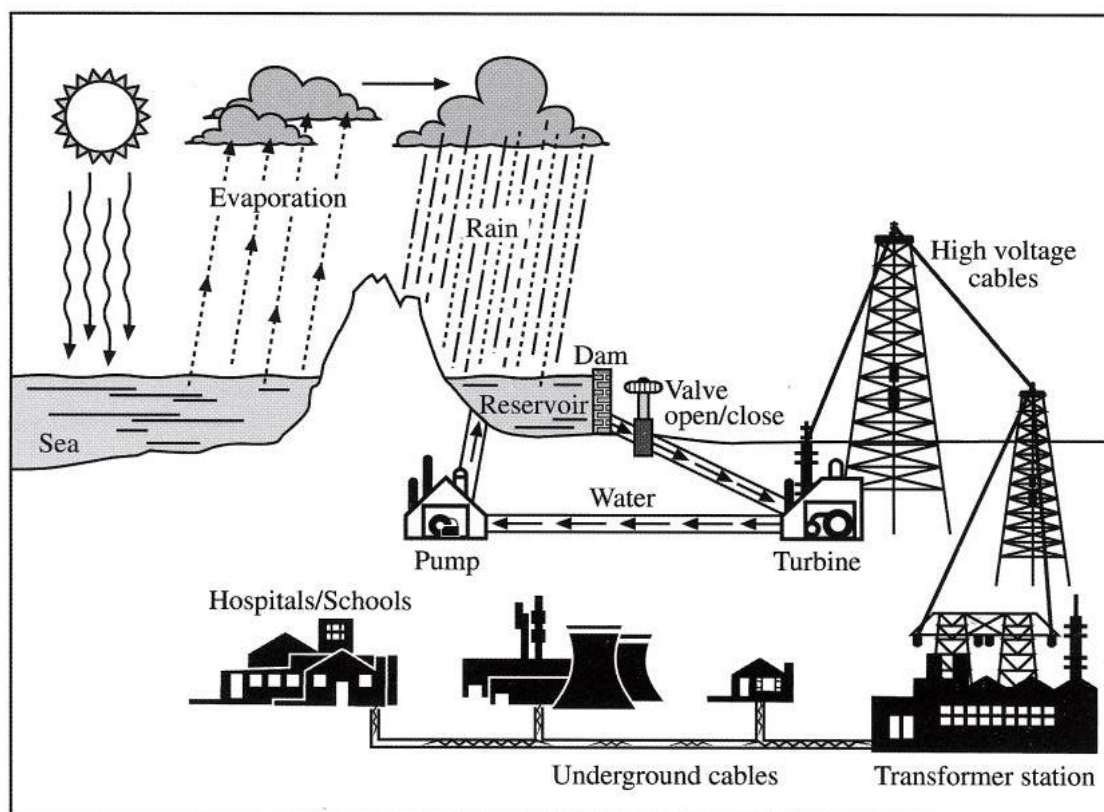
It can be concluded that Australia's share of Japan's tourist market grew comparably over the period.

OFFICIAL MATERIALS TASK 1

The diagram below shows the process of using water to produce electricity.

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

Hydro-electric power generation



The given picture graph illustrates the process of hydro-electric power generation. It can be seen from the diagram that four main steps are involved from the collection of water to the supply of electricity.

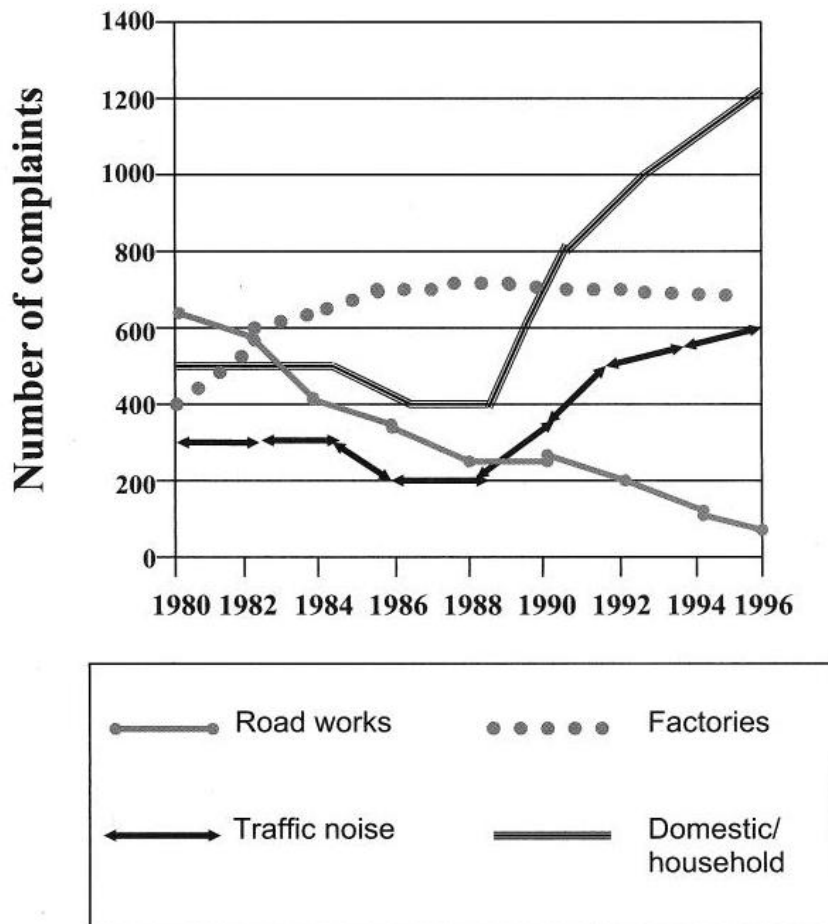
In the first stage the sun's rays fall on the sea because of which water evaporates and turns into clouds. Then, rain falls and this rain water is collected in a reservoir made by a dam. This dam has a valve opening. When this valve is opened, then the water falls with great pressure on a turbine. Because of this the turbine rotates and electricity is generated which is then transferred through high-voltage cables and then stored in transformer stations. Finally, from there it is supplied through underground cables to various places like homes, schools, hospitals and so on. The water which falls on the turbines is reused by pumping it back to the reservoir.

This ends my report.

OFFICIAL MATERIALS TASK 1

The graph below shows the number of complaints made about noise to Environmental Health authorities in the city of Newtown between 1980 and 1996.

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



The given line graph illustrates the number of complaints made about noise from road works, traffic and households in Newtown from 1980-1996.

It is clear from the graph that, complaints of households and traffic followed a similar trend although the number of domestic complaints were much higher than those of traffic. From 1980 to 1984, the complaints about traffic noise were stable at around 300. From 1984 to 1986, this number decreased significantly and reached 200. Again, from 1986-1988, the number of complaints against traffic stabilised and after 1988 there was a rapid increase in this number and it reached 600 by 1996. The number of domestic complaints were approximately 500 in 1980 and after following a similar pattern of increases and decreases ended at 1200 by 1996.

The complaints against factories and road works followed opposite trends. There were 400 complaints against factories in 1980. This number increased rapidly to 600 by 1982. Then there was a slight increase till 1988 and this number was a little over 700 by 1988 and then there was a slight fall and by 1996, the number of complaints were 700.

The complaints against road works stood at above 600 in 1980 and after minor fluctuations reached an all time low of around 90 by 1996. These were the only complaints which had a downward trend.

This ends my report.