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Ielts writing task 1 sample answers band 9 pdf

The opening paragraph contains all the key information about the graph, but to paraphrase the question. It's very important. Make sure you use synonyms and paraphrase your response. For example, in this case: shows illustrates the oil capacity by the amount of oil from 1990 to 2010 until between 1990 and 2010 Item 2 This paragraph gives a clear overview of the chart. The general trend is that the potential has increased, but there is a big difference between Saudi Arabia and qatar. This item demonstrates an excellent knowledge of the required grammar and vocabulary. Aims to increase: 20-year period (not 20-year period); much higher than. Paragraph 3 of the paragraph details the two most important countries: Saudi Arabia and qatar. This is clearly derived from the previous paragraph, which covered the two countries. The entire key vocabulary to describe movement on the graph is used correctly (significant increase; steady growth; peak; remained relatively stable). There are two sentences about Saudi Arabia, and then two about qatar, correctly using the binding phrase as opposed. This item is very well structured and cohesive, without grammatical errors and an excellent choice of vocabulary. Paragraph 4 of paragraph 4 details the four remaining countries. Again, all the wording to describe the graph is accurate - saw a slight increase, peaking in 2010. Prepositions are also used correctly (something students often mix) - production growth, in 1990, compared to the peak in 2010 in Iran of more than 4 million barrels Overall, this response displays everything needed for Band 9 response to IELTS Task 1. The answer is clear and well structured with skillful use of paragraphs and references. There is a wide range of very natural vocabulary required to describe the schedule and there are no spelling errors. The answer is no grammatical errors and there is a great range of complex structures. IELTS Challenge One Labeling Scheme: IELTS Challenge 1 Writing Group Of Descriptors PDF This post is Everest Language School teacher and literary podcaster Conor Reed You can prepare for the IELTS exam in Dublin in one of our IELTS training courses. On February 18, 2015, Liz below quotes the IELTS table model for writing Task 1. The IELTS table below is taken from IELTS Cambridge 7. The answer sample is rated at point 9. The last page was dated 2019. The table below provides information on consumer spending for various items in five different countries in 2002. Source: IELTS Cambridge English Test Book 7 Table illustrates the share of national expenditure in Ireland, Italy, Spain, Sweden and Turkey for three types of consumer goods in 2002. In general, the consumer category that all countries spend the most on food, beverages and tobacco, which is three times higher than on other types of goods. The lowest costs can be seen in the leisure and education categories in all five countries. Turkey's spending is generally higher than in the other four countries. In the case of food, beverages and tobacco, Turkey spent 32.14%. Ireland's spending was also high (28.91 per cent) and Ireland's spending was also high (28.91 per cent) and Ireland's spending. Spain and Italy spent 18.80% and 16.36% respectively. Clothing and footwear were the third category of consumer goods and the cost of these products was between 9% in Italy and 5.40% in Sweden, giving medium or ranges. Be selective. Don't wash too many details in the report. Make sure you write more than 150 words, but the goal is less than 200. Use a number of link devices, for example, compared to / as opposed to / in terms / etc. try to avoid repetitive with your sentence structures. Some words will be repeated. There is always a limit to how many synonyms one word has. As long as you show skill or paraphrase and avoid mistakes, this is normal. Other Models 1 Models MainPage IELTS Develop Your IELTS Skills with Tips, Model Answers, Lessons, Free Videos and More. January 3, 2020 Liz This chart model line for IELTS is rated in the range of a score of 9. The answer pattern is below for IELTS writing Task 1 academic work. Use this sample of writing as a template for structure, key functions, and language for any IELTS line schedule. There are also some tips below to guide you and help you understand how to describe this type of graph. The IELTS Line Schedule Example Task Chart below shows the consumption of 3 spreads from 1981 to 2007. Source: Chart above, not created by IELTS Liz. The source is unknown. The IELTS Line Graf Answer Line chart illustrates the number of three types of spreads (margarine, low-fat and reduced spreads and butter) that were consumed over 26 years from 1981 to 2007. Units are measured in grams. In general, the consumption of margarine and butter decreased during this period, while for low-fat and reduced spreads it increased. At the beginning of the period, the oil was popular spread, which was replaced by margarine from 1991 to 2001, and after that low fat and spread reduction became the most widely used spread in the final final As for the amount of oil used, it started at about 140 grams, and then peaked at 160 grams in 1996, and then dropped sharply to 50 grams last year. Similarly, about 90 grams of margarine was eaten in the first year, after which the figure fluctuated slightly and fell to a low of 40 grams in 2007. On the other hand, low fat intake and spread reductions only began in 1996 at about 10 grams. This figure, which peaked at just over 80 grams five years later, has dropped slightly in recent years to about 70 grams in 2007. Tips for linear graphs to paraphrase the line graph information for your introduction. Put the main trends and any other key features in the general statement. Make sure that each item of the proposal body has numbers and dates to support it. Check out the video lesson below to learn how to write a complex sentence for the IELTS chart report. Practice!! Click here: Practice Line Graphics to get sampling samples of linear schedules to practice writing for your writing task 1 training. Recommended tutorials.....

Subscribe to get new emails Bar shows the percentage of people otherwise in cinemas in one European country on different days. The chart illustrates the proportion of people attending..... The diagram of the lawyers details the amount of waste that has been disposed of through landfill, burning and burial at sea, in a particular European country since 2005..... The chart below shows the percentage of the population in the UK who consumed the recommended daily amount of fruit and vegetables in 2002, 2006..... The diagram shows actual and expected population figures in three cities: Jakarta, Sao Paulo and Shanghai. This bar chart illustrates..... The chart below shows the percentage of public expenditure on roads and transport in 4 countries in 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005. Sample..... The chart below shows the number of films produced in five countries in three years. The bar chart example provides information about the production of films in five..... The chart shows the share of renewable energy in total energy supply in 4 countries in 1997-2010. An example of this bar chart presents..... The chart shows the daily average minimum and the maximum levels of air pollutants in 4 cities in 2000. An example of this bar chart presents daily..... Vocabulary to describe charts 1. Introducing graph/table/pie charts/bar charts/charts..... gives information about/on..... Information about/on..... Shows..... Shown..... IELTS Writing Challenge 1: Chart gives information on the proportion of students choosing different subjects of science at the university in 1992 and 2000 Example..... The pie chart shows the amount of money the children's charity based in the U.S. spent and received in one year. Summary Summary information by selecting and reporting basic functions and making comparisons where appropriate. Write at least 150 words. Pie charts show income and spending in 2016 and for children's charity in the US. The date calibration is done as a percentage. Overall, the total income was sufficient to cover the costs. In addition, donated food accounted for the highest share of total income, while the maximum money spent on software services. To begin with, donated food provided most of the income to charity, by 86%. Similarly, with regard to costs, programme services calculated at almost all costs are at 95.8 per cent. Other categories were much smaller. Community contributions were the second-largest source of income, generating 10.4% of total income, followed by program revenue, up 2.2%. On the other hand, investment income, government subsidies and other income are very small sources of income, representing only 0.9 per cent of the combined income. There were only two other items of expenditure, fundraising and management and overall, with a small difference, both accounted for 2.6% and 1.6% respectively. NOTE: In your IELTS writing task is one solution every time, making any form of schedule, practice selecting major changes and general trends. The two pie charts below show online sales for retail sectors in Canada in 2005 and 2010. Summarise the information by choosing and reporting the main functions, and making comparisons where appropriate. The two pie charts compare the percentage of online sales in different retail sectors in Canada over two different years, 2005 and 2010.Overall, online sales of electronic goods and home furnishings have fallen, however, the craze for food and video games has increased over five years. Let's start with the fact that in 2005 most of the online sales accounted for the electronics and home appliances sector with 35%, but by 2010 this figure fell to 30%. In the same five years, the number of people choosing to buy food and drink online has increased, and the number of transactions has increased from 22% to 32%, making it the retail sector with the largest share of the online market. In 2005, the home furnishing industry boasted n an impressive 25% of total online sales in Canada. By 2010, however, this figure had dropped significantly to 15%. Interestingly, online video game sales eventually outpaced home furniture sales, although video games still make up only 23% of the market. NOTE: In IELTS, writing a task 1 answers questions do not draw a review that does not support information or differs from your explanation. These pie charts compare spending in 7 different categories in 1966 and 1996 by American Citizens. Summarise information, selecting and reporting the main features, and making comparisons where appropriate. circles are compared Residents of the United States in two different years from 1966 to 1996. The data is calibrated as a percentage. Overall, the consistency and cohesion of your response is also assessed in writing for Task 1. There's a fore, in IELTS writing a task 1 answers that you need to organize your letter. The table illustrates the proportion of monthly household income that five European countries spend on food and drink, housing, clothing and entertainment. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main functions and making comparisons where appropriate. The table shows the amount of household income that five European countries spend per month on four items. The data was percentage. Overall, all five countries spend most of their income on food, beverages and housing. Accommodation, costs were much less on clothing and entertainment. It is clear from the chart that housing is the largest expense for France, Germany and the UK, as they all spend about a third of their income on it, at 30%, 33% and 37% respectively. In contrast, they spend about a quarter on food and drink. Surprisingly, this picture is exactly the opposite of Turkey and Spain, which spend a fifth of their income on housing, but a third on food and drink. In addition, the cost of clothing and entertainment are two items that all five countries spend much less on. In terms of clothing, France and Spain spend the least, less than 10%, on the other hand, the other three countries spend about the same amount in the range of 12% to 15%. Germany spends a fifth on entertainment, at 19%. While the UK and Turkey spend about half this amount. NOTE: Use a wide range of lexical resources to solve the IELTS writing 1 problem, for example, to increase the tilt of the record, lift, lift, surge. The table shows the proportions of students attending four types of secondary schools between 2000 and 2009. Write at least 150 words. Attendance High School 2000 2005 2009Specialist Schools12%11%10%Grammar Schools24%19%12%Voluntary-controlled schools52%38%20%Community Schools12%6%58% Tablar chart shows the proportion of students attending four different types of secondary school over nine years. The data is calibrated as a percentage. Overall, it is clear that the four types of schools, the attendance of three schools has shown a negative trend, while community schools have shown a positive trend over these years. The graph shows that the majority of students were seen in community schools in 2009 with 58%, while the lowest number of students found in specialized schools in the same year by 10%. Eye-catching chart points, there was a meager change in the attendance of a specialist student, their attendance remained about one tenth in all three years. Note-worthy point, attendance at grammar schools showed a negative trend as attendance dropped to its half after all from 24% in 2000 to 12% in 2009. The voluntary controlled school was the most popular school with the second highest attendance in the school in the initial year however, as a result, it fell from 52% to 20%. NOTE: You will be given 20 minutes, which is the best IELTS writing task 1 time to complete the task. Make sure you don't miss important information. The two pie charts show the sources of income for ANU theatres and the government-funded heritage fund in the 1980s and 2000s. Revenue sources at ANU theatres and Heritage Trust depicted two pie charts in 1980 2000. Calibration of data data percentage. In general, the contribution of incomes of individuals and other organizations indicates an upward trend, while all other sources indicate a downward trend. The graphs clearly show that income from individuals and other companies accounted for about one-third of its revenue in 1980, which doubled in 20 years. While government contributions were almost 25 per cent in 1980, which fell slightly to 20 per cent in 2000. However, the diet plummeted to 11 per cent in 2000. In addition, the last source of income, tickets were significantly less at 7% in 2000, up from 22% in 1980. NOTE: In both IELTS writing module your handwriting should be legible and clear for good scoring. Careful and clean handwriting is a key feature to succeed in IELTS writing task 1. The table below shows the monthly expenses of An Australian family in 1991 and 2001. The table shows changes in the spending patterns of the average Australian household between 1999 and 2001. The data is calibrated in the Australian dollar per month. In general, the costs of food, electricity, housing and good services have increased to a greater or lesser extent, while clothing and transport have declined. To begin with, the monthly cost of electricity and water will increase sharply over a ten-year period from \$75 to \$120. Although in terms of spending on non-holy goods and services, the upward trend was less evident with a slight increase of \$20. At the same time, only a five percent increase was seen in food and housing. However, the costs of the other two items have decreased. Australians spent less than a third on clothing, which fell from \$30 to \$20. Similarly, transportation costs have dropped from \$70 in 1991 to \$45 in 2001.NOTE: You are evaluated on a wide range of supply structure, so use three and four types of sentences in your IELTS written task 1 answers. The table illustrates the breakdown of points by the overall IELTS test in 2010. The data was calibrated in numbers. Overall, after noting the grades of each section, it is interesting to know that on average all students scored the highest scores in the reading section. This is clear from the chart, from a general point of view. German speakers achieved the highest scores with an average score of 6.7 in all four sections. In addition, The French-speaking scored the second highest score overall, closely followed by Malay and Indonesian speakers. Although French speakers are not very good at reading, speaking and listening sections than Indonesian and Malay speakers. There was a significant difference in the evaluation of their written part. These estimates were high compared to Indonesian and Malay candidates. Surprisingly, the Malay speakers who the second lowest result overall achieved. The highest results among all four language groups for reading the section. NOTE: In addition to writing skills, highly advanced analytical skills are also needed in IELTS, which you can see in these IELTS writing task 1 sample Answers. The table below shows sales made by a coffee shop in an office building on a typical weekday. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main functions, and make comparisons where appropriate. You must write at least 150 words. On the table is information about the sale of food and drinks in the cafe on a certain weekday. The data is calibrated in quantity. Overall, coffee was the preferred drink, while a sandwich was the least preferred item. This is clearly seen from the table chart, the sale of drinks was more during rush hour in the morning at 7:30 and in the evening at 5:30. Coffee sales were highest with 265 cups at 7:30 and 200 at 5:30 and the same pattern followed by tea as it was at 110 and 75 at the same time. Coffee and tea both experienced a decline in 10:30-2:30 and 2:30-5:30. Also, a larger decline was seen in tea with the lowest selling of 35 at 2:30-5:30.In the case of pastries and sandwiches, baking was sold with a maximum of 275 people in the early morning. Almost half of this was seen at 1:50 at 2:30-5:30. However, the sale was much smaller at 10:30 and 5:30 with 95 and 80 respectively. This trend was the opposite for sandwiches as more sales were seen at 10:30 and 5:30. NOTE: Be sure to leave at least 5 minutes to revise at the end. These two diagrams illustrate the contribution of various industrial sectors to the Turkish economy between 2000 and 2016. The data is calibrated as a percentage. In general, in this period of time, construction, manufacturing, trade, utilities and finance, business showed an upward trend, while agriculture, public leisure and hospitality portrayed a downward trend in the Turkish economy. Health and education remained unchanged during this period of time. Let's start with the fact that in 2000 the construction sector in the Turkish economy amounted to 3%, while by 2016 it had more than tripled to 10%. Production in trade, utilities and transport at the beginning of the year was 14%, and in 2016 slightly increased by 2%. In 2000, manufacturing and other services accounted for 8% and 5% of Turkey's economy, followed by a ratio of 12% and 9% in 2016, respectively. The agricultural sector accounted for almost a quarter of Turkey's economy in 2000, falling to 14% in 2016. In 2000, economic revenues from public and leisure and hospitality fell by 3% after 16 years. Health and education, on the other hand, remained unchanged throughout the year. NOTE: You are asked to spend 5 to analyze problem 1 that will help you maintain the flow of letter writing your task of writing IELTS 1 solution.12. The pie charts below show a comparison of different types of energy production in France over two years. The two pie charts compare the proportion of five energy sources produced by different sources in France in 1995 and 2005.Overall, the main sources of energy were gas and coal in both years while nuclear and other energy sources generated the minimum amount of energy in France. Gasoline was the only source that declined last year. From the chart clear, the graph, in 1995, the energy produced by coal was 29.80% and experienced a very small growth of about 1% in 2005.Likewise, in the first year, gas generated 29.63%, which rose slightly to 30.1% last year. In the case of nuclear power and other sources, energy production increased by 5% to 10.10% and 9.10% respectively. On the other hand, gasoline was the only source that fell from 29.27% in 1995 to 15.55% in 2005.NOTE: Whether it is a line, bar, pie, table, process and painting, in general is highly achievable for a good score band in IELTS writing a task 1 question answers. Two diagrams compare mortality rates from infectious diseases in Canada between 1900 and 1930. The data are calibrated as a percentage, and the chart chart shows the number of deaths from infectious diseases per 1,000 people in Canada over the same year. In general, at the beginning of the year diphtheria was the leading cause of death, after thirty years, no pandemic became the main disease, while cause-and-effect measles relationships remained the same during this period. During this period, mortality rates from infectious diseases fell sharply. It is clear from the graph that in 1900 the mortality rate from diphtheria was at 37%, which decreased to 24% in 1930.Typhoid and scarlet fever fell from 29% to 18% and 9% to 5% respectively. On the other hand, whooping cough mortality rates rose from 11% to 15%, while the number of other non-pandemic diseases increased 13 times compared to the original mortality rate for thirty years. Measles was the only disease with a constant mortality rate of 12 per cent. Going to the chart table, in 1900, 86 out of 1,000 people died of infectious diseases in Canada. However, in 1930 the mortality rate dropped significantly to 32.NOTE: IELTS Writing Task 1 is a report, so there is no room for independent assumptions.14 Pie charts the electricity generated in Germany and France from all sources and renewable sources in 2009.Four pie charts compare electricity produced between the two countries, namely Germany and France in 2009. The data is calibrated in kWh.Overall, the overall result of electricity production was more due to renewable and other sources in Germany than France. In Germany, traditional thermal water was the main source of electricity, while nuclear it is clear from the graph that in Germany the total electricity generated from conventional thermal power was more than half, at 59.6%, while France, where it was only 10.3%, with a significant ratio of nuclear power from 76%. In Germany, electricity production accounts for only one fifth of total electricity production. In terms of renewable energy, in Germany most of the renewable energy sources consisted of wind and biomass, a total of about 75%, which was much higher than hydroelectric power and solar power, which accounted for 17.7% and 6.1% respectively. While in France hydroelectric power accounts for 80.5% of renewable electricity and biomass, wind and solar energy account for 8.1%, 10.5% and 0.9% respectively. NOTE: As this is a reporting writing, your language should be formal (Check out some written tasks 1 Example Answers for guidance).15. The pie charts below show the results of a survey of children's activities. The first graph shows cultural and recreational activities in which boys participate, while the second graph shows activities in which girls participate. The two diagrams compare the results of a survey in which boys and girls will participate in various activities of free time and culture. The data is calibrated as a percentage. Overall, most boys are very prone to playing while a significant ratio of girls have chosen dancing. This is evident on the schedule, with just over a third of boys playing computer games, while 2.6% preferred to play basketball. In addition, more than one-tenth of them liked to skateboard and football preferred 17% of boys. A very small proportion of boys preferred to read books, by 2%. Surprisingly, listening to music was an activity that boys and girls enjoyed equally, by 10%. Going to classes for girls, the most popular interest among girls were dancing with 27% and reading at 21% as opposed to boys. 11% and 15% preferred gymnastics and netball. Interestingly, the game of computer games was not very well known among girls compared to boys. NOTE: There is a certain sentence structure in what should be practiced for the exam in writing your IELTS written task 1 answers. Answers. ielts writing task 1 sample answer band 9. ielts writing task 1 sample answer band 9 pdf. ielts writing task 1 sample answer band 9 general. ielts writing task 1 sample answer band 9 liz. ielts writing task 1 sample answer band 9 line graph. ielts writing task 1 sample answer band 9 bar chart. ielts writing task 1 sample answer band 9 pie chart. ielts writing task 1 sample answer band 9 process

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