

# IELTS Academic Writing Task One

## Practice and Model Answers

### **Below there are twelve task one questions:**

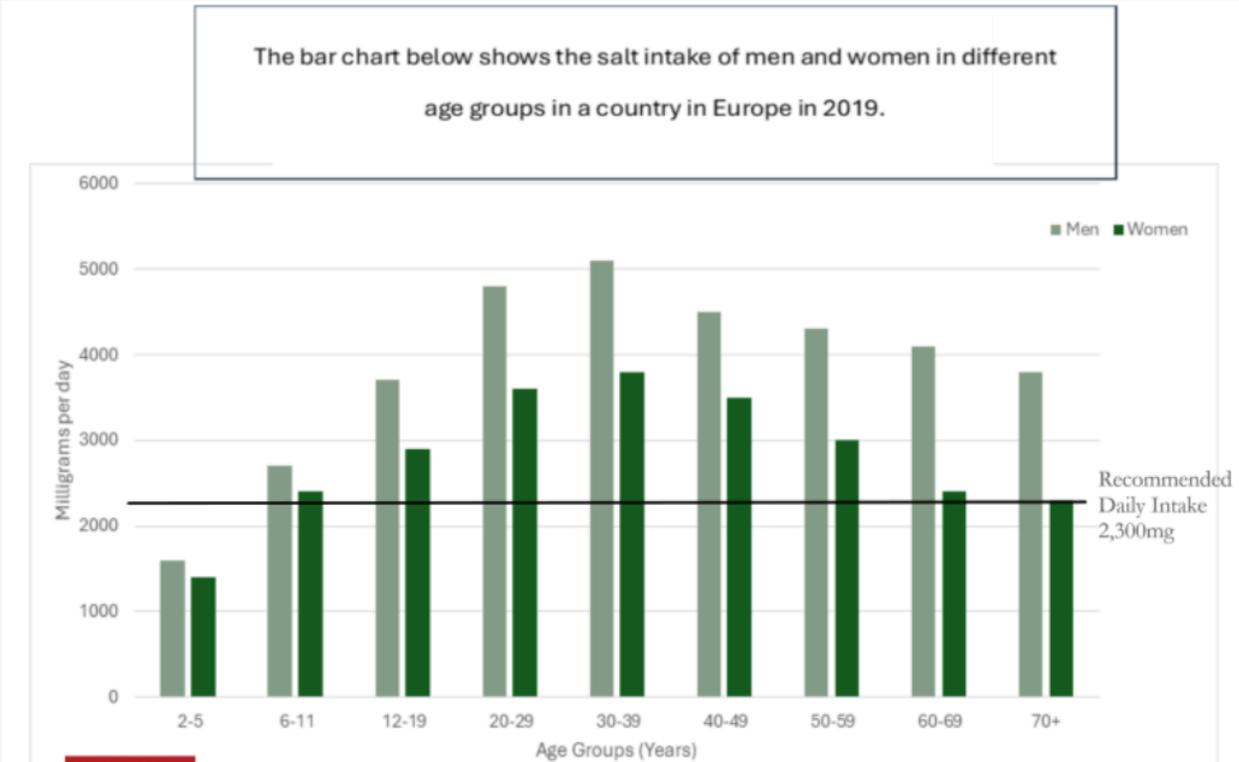
1. Bar Graph (Salt Consumption) (page 2)
2. Pie Chart (Energy Production in France) (page 3)
3. Bar Graph (Expenditures in France & UK) (page 4)
4. Bar Graph (Teenage Activities in Chester) (page 5)
5. Line Graph (Consumption of Spreads) (page 6)
6. Line Graph (Weekly Hospital Admissions) (page 7)
7. Bar Graph (Wind Energy) (page 8)
8. Line graph (Radio and TV Audiences in the UK) (page 9)
9. Diagram (Life cycle of a ladybug ) (page 10)
10. Line graph (Dairy Consumption in the US) (page 11)
11. Table (UK expenses on common items) (page 12)
12. Table and Pie Chart (Fish imports) (page 13)

Practice writing task one responses before looking at the model answers, the page of the corresponding model answer is provided under each question.

### **When reviewing model answers, pay attention for the following information:**

- What information is being included in each paragraph?
- What information is different or the same in each paragraph? Are there any patterns to this?
- Is there any new vocabulary that is being used, such as special descriptive words and cohesive devices?
- How can I copy the structure of this answer?
- Is the model answer better than my answer? If so, how?

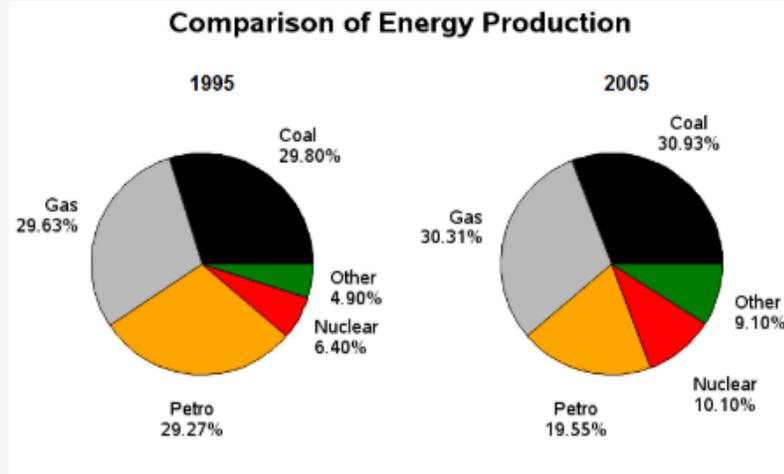
# 1. Salt Consumption in a European Country (2019)



*\*\*see model answer - page: 14*

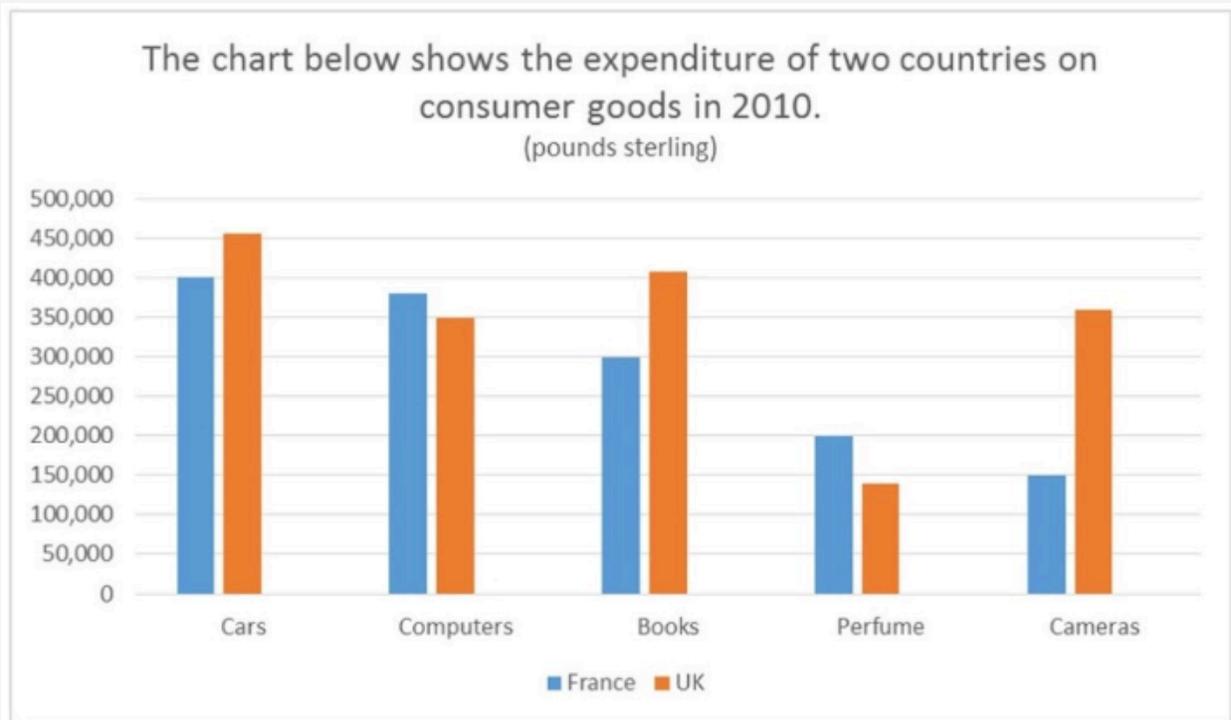
## 2. Energy Production in France (1995 and 2005)

The pie charts below show the comparison of different kinds of energy production of France in two years.



*\*\*see model answer - page:15*

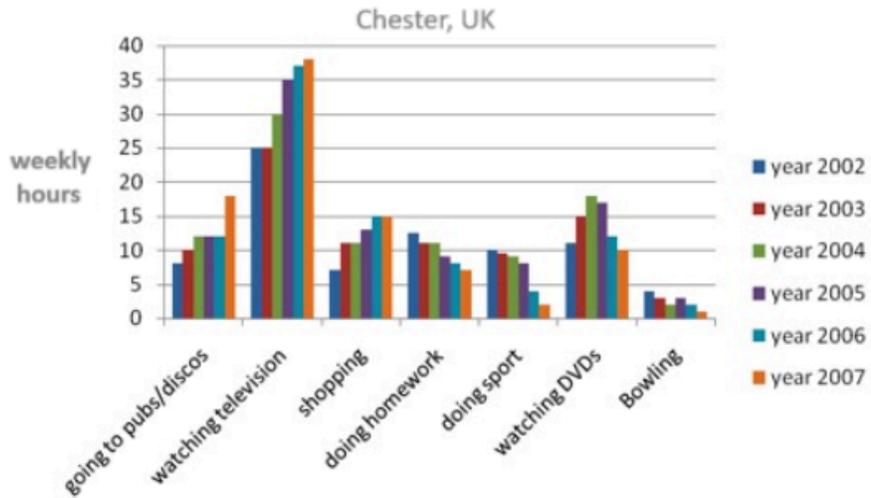
### 3. Consumer Expenditure in France and the UK (2010)



*\*\*see model answer - page:16*

## 4. Teenage Activities in Chester (2002–2007)

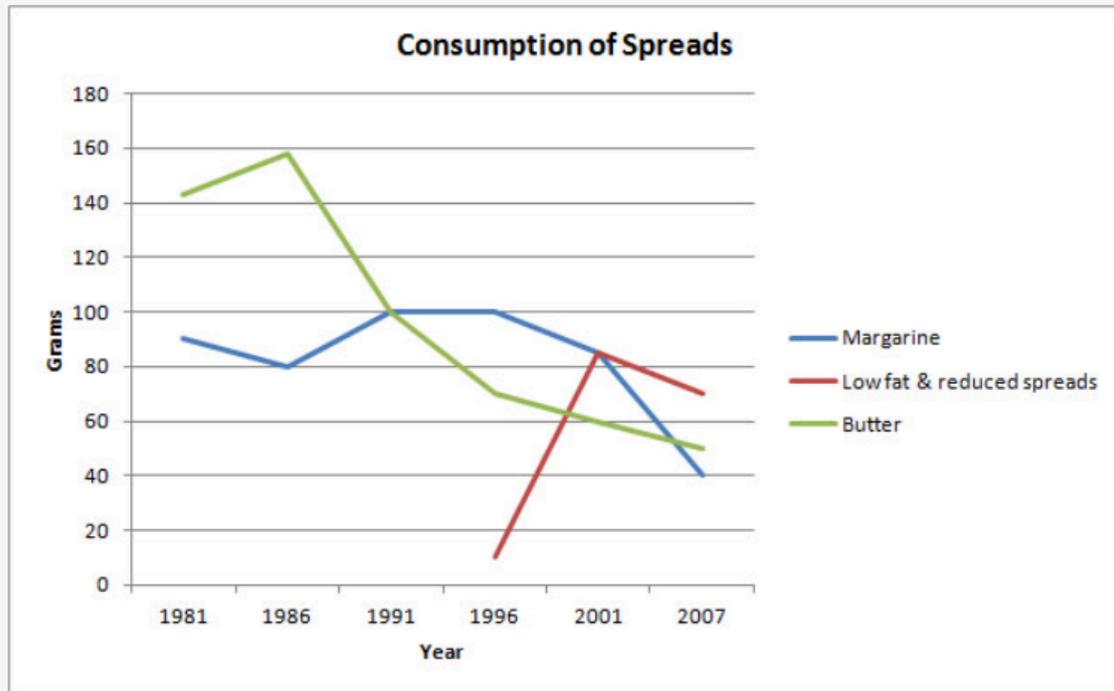
The chart below shows the activities that teenagers in a town in the UK engaged in from 2002 and 2007.



*\*\*see model answer - page:17*

## 5. Consumption of Spreads (1981–2007)

The graph below shows the consumption of three spreads from 1981 to 2007.

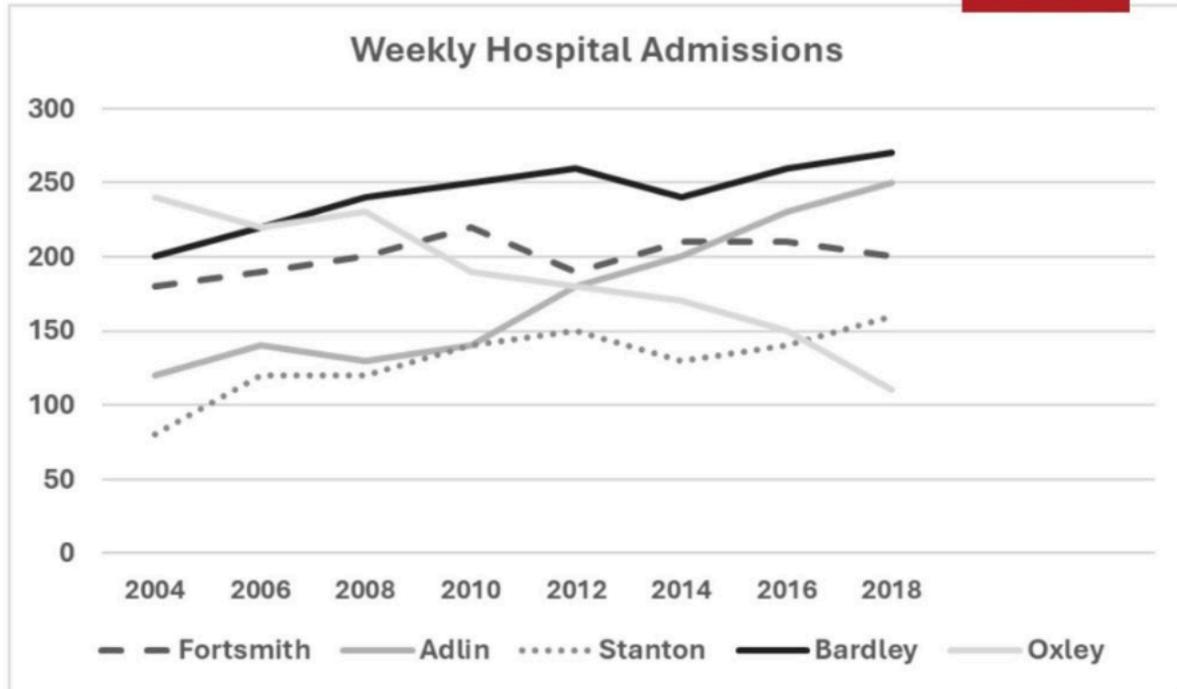


*\*\*see model answer - page:18*

## 6. Weekly Hospital Admissions (2004–2018)

The graph below shows the hospital admissions for five hospitals in a European country from 2004 to 2018.

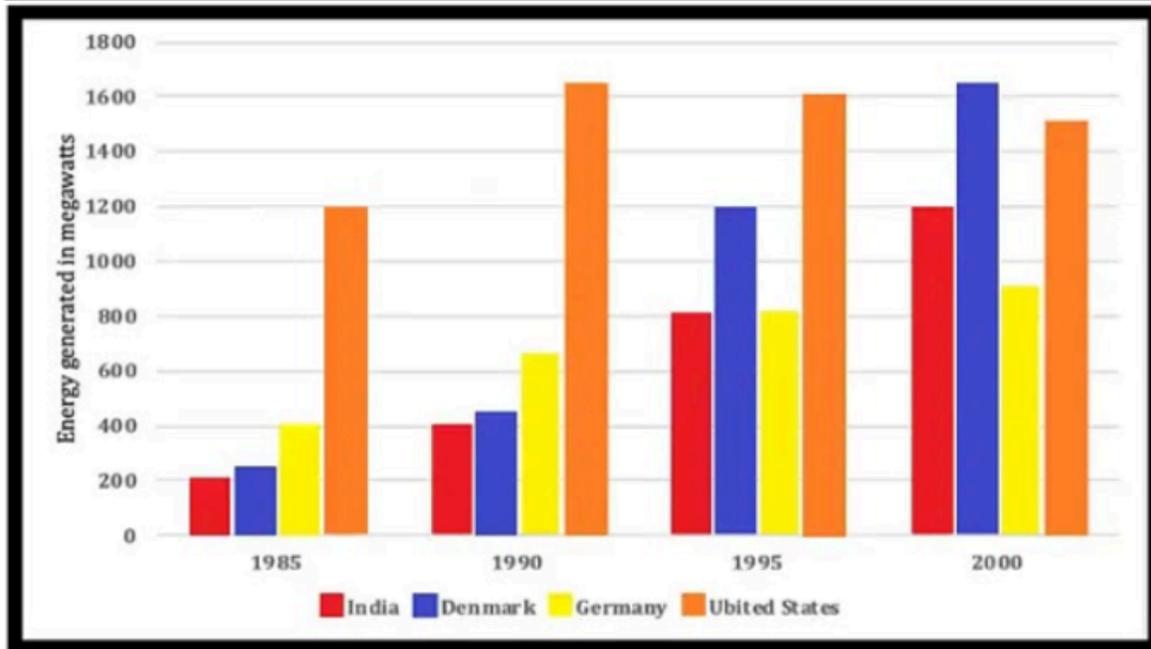
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\*\*see model answer - page:19

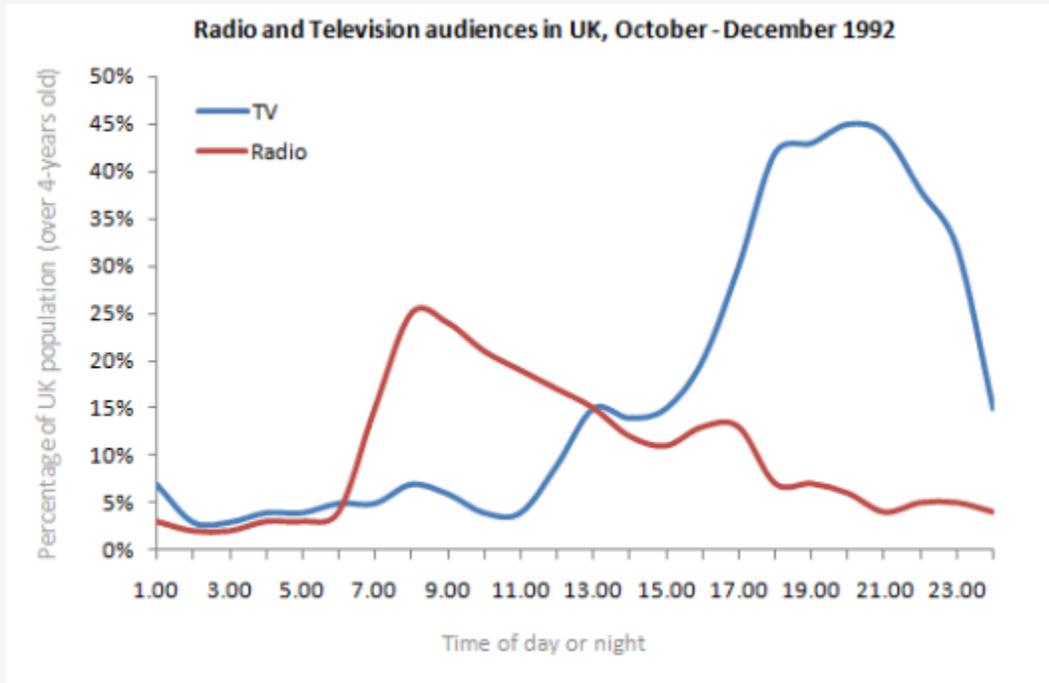
## 7. Wind Energy Production (1985–2000)

The bar chart shows the amount of energy generated by wind in four countries from 1985 to 2000.



*\*\*see model answer - page:20*

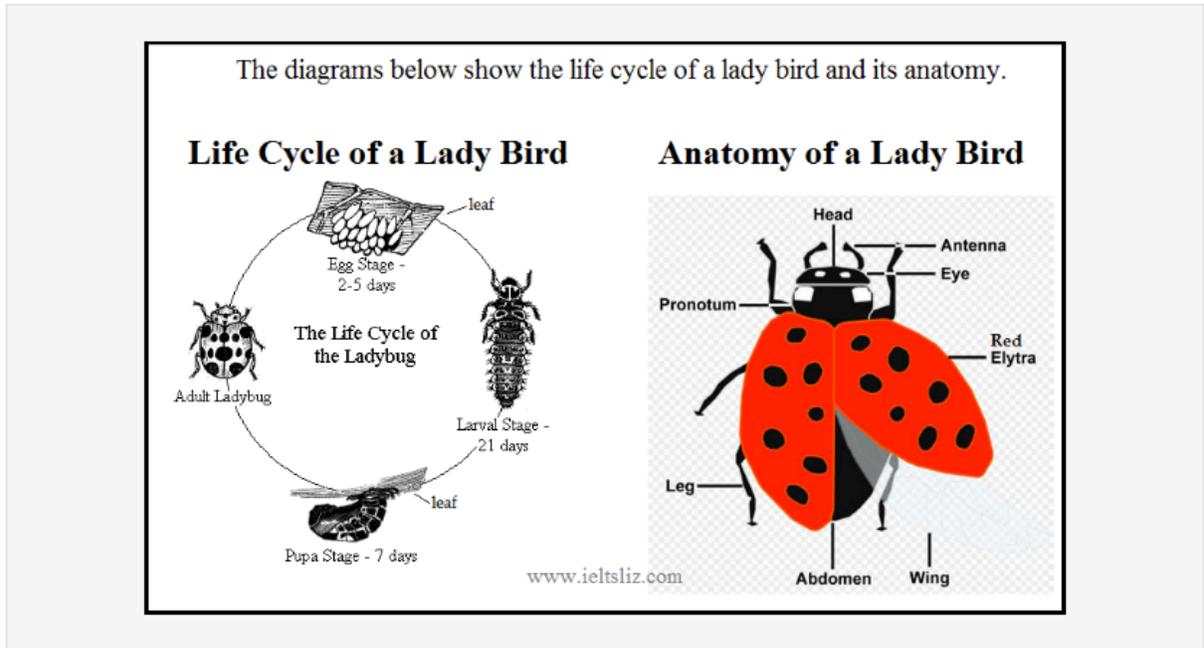
## 8. Radio and TV Audiences in the UK (1992)



*\*\*see model answer - page:21*

## 9. Life Cycle and Anatomy of a Ladybird

### IELTS Life Cycle Diagram with Two Diagrams



*\*\*see model answer - page:22*

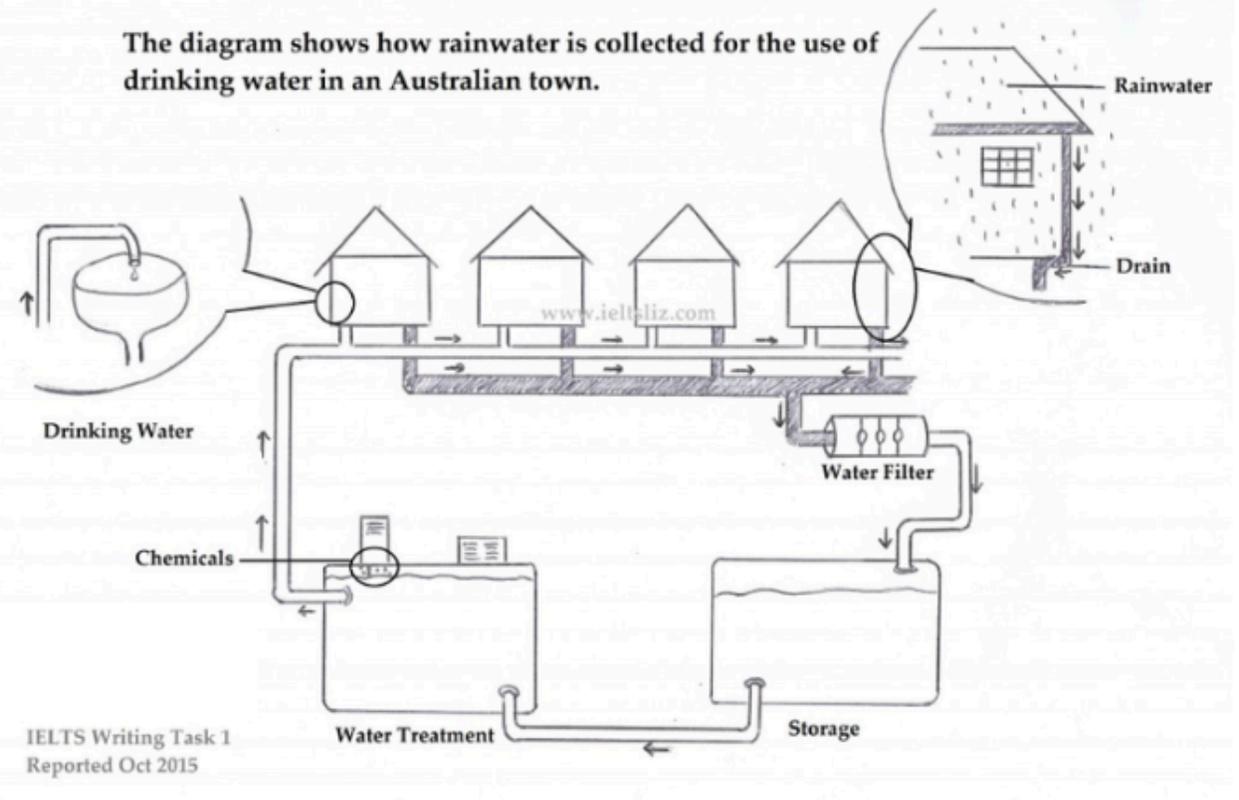
## 10. UK Expenditure on Common Items (1998)

The proportion of income adults and children spent on 4 common items in the UK in 1998

	food	electronic equipment	music	videos
adults	25%	5%	5%	1%
men	14%	10%	5%	2%
women	39%	1%	5%	0.5%
children	10%	23%	39%	12%
boys	9%	18%	38%	18%
girls	11%	5%	40%	17%

*\*\*see model answer - page:23*

# 11. Rainwater Collection and Treatment in an Australian Town



*\*\*see model answer - page:24*

## 12. Fish Imports to the US (1988–2000)

The table and pie charts give information about the total value and sources of fish imported to the US between 1988 and 2000.

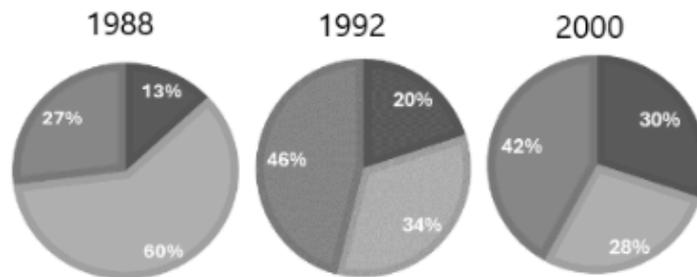
Total Value in Billions of Dollars	
1988	6.57
1992	8.52
2000	10.72

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Source of fish imported to the US

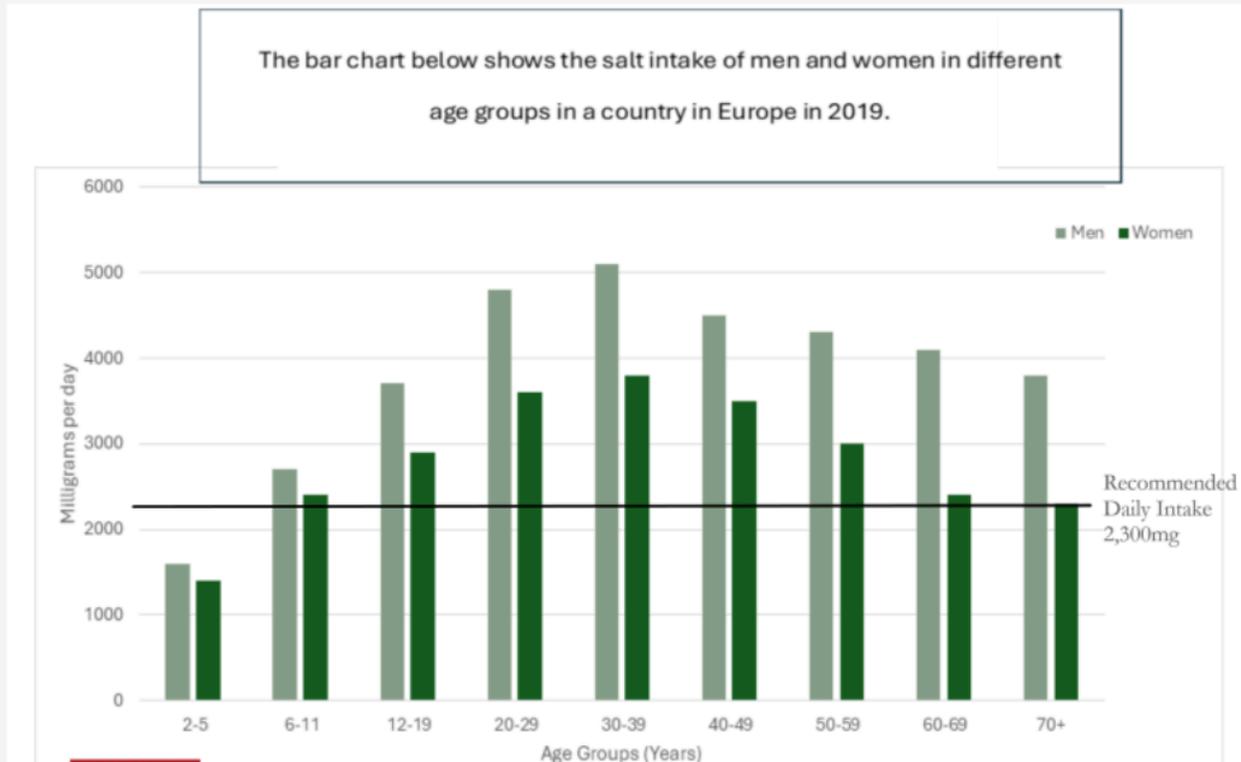
■ China ■ Canada ■ Others



*\*\*see model answer - page:25*

## MODEL ANSWERS:

### 1. Salt Consumption in a European Country (2019)



The bar chart illustrates the amount of salt an average man and woman consumed per day (divided into nine age groups) in a European country in 2019. Units are measured in milligrams.

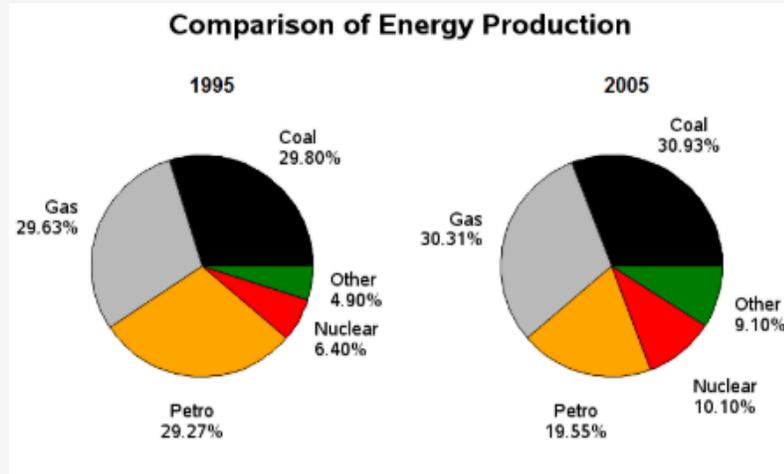
Overall, men had a higher intake of salt compared to women and salt intake was above the recommended daily amount in most age groups. Furthermore, middle aged men and women had the highest intake of salt, as opposed to young children who had the lowest. A greater difference in salt intake between the sexes could be seen as men and women aged.

The salt consumed by the youngest age group was just under 2000mg each day for boys but only 1500mg for girls aged five and below. Salt intake then increased in both sexes to reach a high of over 5000mg in men and almost 4000mg in women aged 30 to 39.

Regarding the 40 to 49 age group, salt intake stood at about 4500mg daily for men, whereas for women it was around 3500mg. This decreased for both genders and by the age of 70 or more, consumption was still relatively high in men (just under 4000mg), while women took the recommended daily amount of 2,300mg.

## 2. Energy Production in France (1995 and 2005)

The pie charts below show the comparison of different kinds of energy production of France in two years.



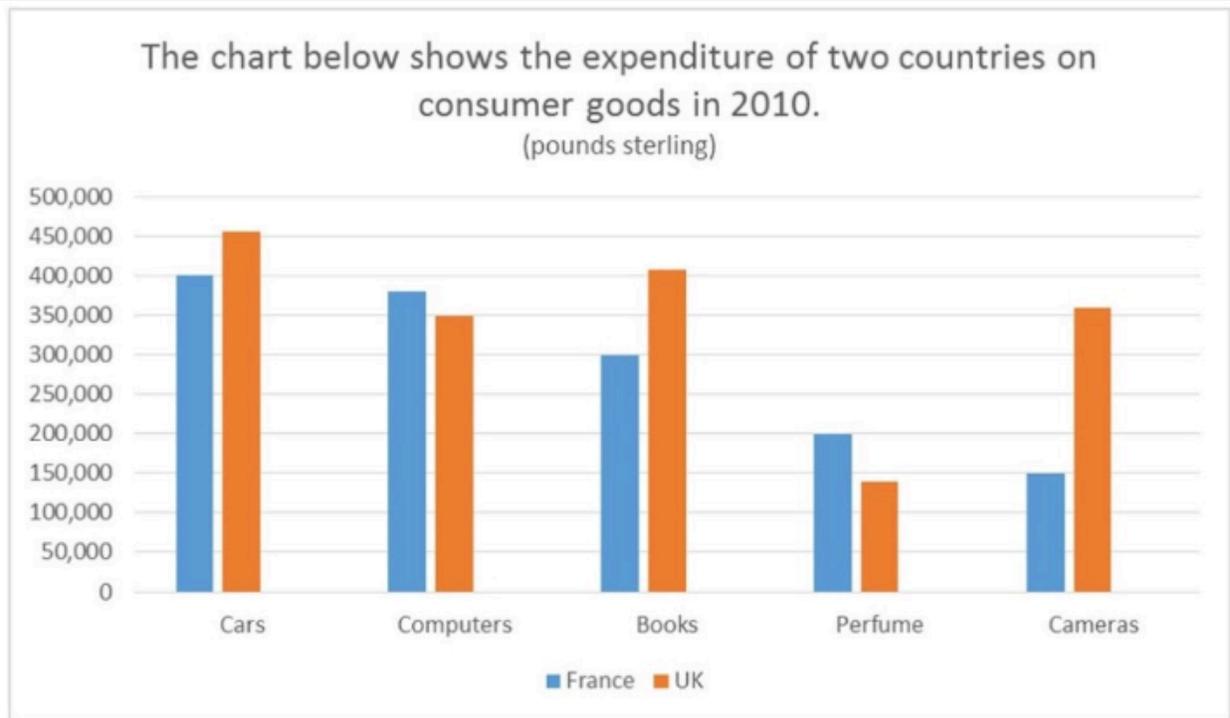
The two pie charts illustrate the proportion of five sources of energy production (coal, gas, nuclear, petrol and other sources) in France in two years (1995 and 2005).

Overall, in both years coal and gas accounted for over half of all energy production, while the least was other energy sources. There was only a very minimal increase in production from gas and coal, whereas nuclear and other sources almost doubled. Petrol was the only energy source to decrease over the period.

Energy produced by coal comprised of 29.80% in 1995 and by 2005, it increased by about 1% to 30.9%. Likewise, the amount of energy generated by gas went up by approximately 1% from 29.63% in the first year to 30.1% by the final year. The use of nuclear power rose significantly from 6.40% in 1995 to 10.10% in 2005. Other sources of energy production accounted for 4.90% but then climbed to 9.10%.

Petrol, on the other hand, produced 29.27% of all energy in 1995 but 10 years later only 19.55% of energy came from this source.

### 3. Consumer Expenditure in France and the UK (2010)



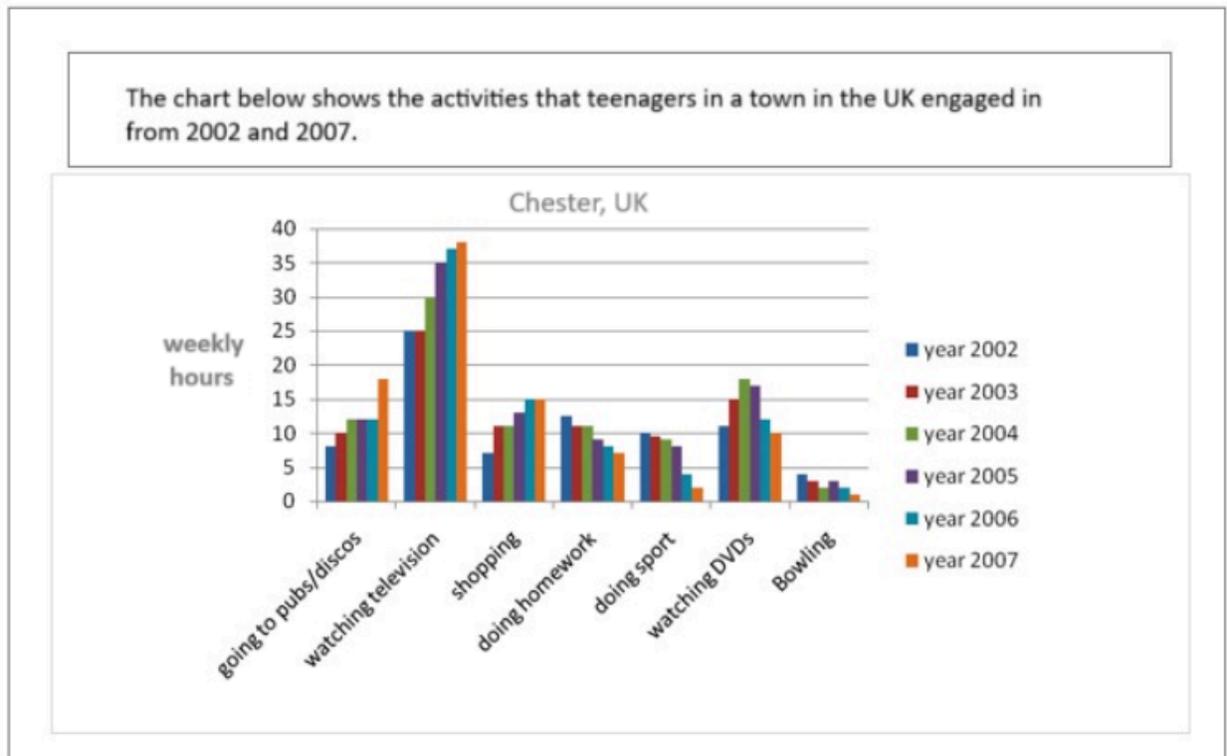
The chart illustrates the amount of money spent on five consumer goods (cars, computers, books, perfume and cameras) in France and the UK in 2010. Units are measured in pounds sterling.

Overall, the UK spent more money on consumer goods than France in the period given. Both the British and the French spent most of their money on cars whereas the least amount of money was spent on perfume in the UK compared to cameras in France. Furthermore, the most significant difference in expenditure between the two countries was on cameras.

In terms of cars, people in the UK spent about £450,000 on this as opposed to the French at £400,000. Similarly, the British expenditure was higher on books than the French (around £400,000 and £300,000 respectively). In the UK, expenditure on cameras (just over £350,000) was over double that of France, which was only £150,000.

On the other hand, the amount of money paid out on the remaining goods was higher in France. Above £350,000 was spent by the French on computers which was slightly more than the British who spent exactly £350,000. Neither of the countries spent much on perfume which accounted for £200,000 of expenditure in France but under £150,000 in the UK.

## 4. Teenage Activities in Chester (2002–2007)



The bar chart illustrates how many hours adolescents in Chester spent on seven activities each week between 2002 and 2007.

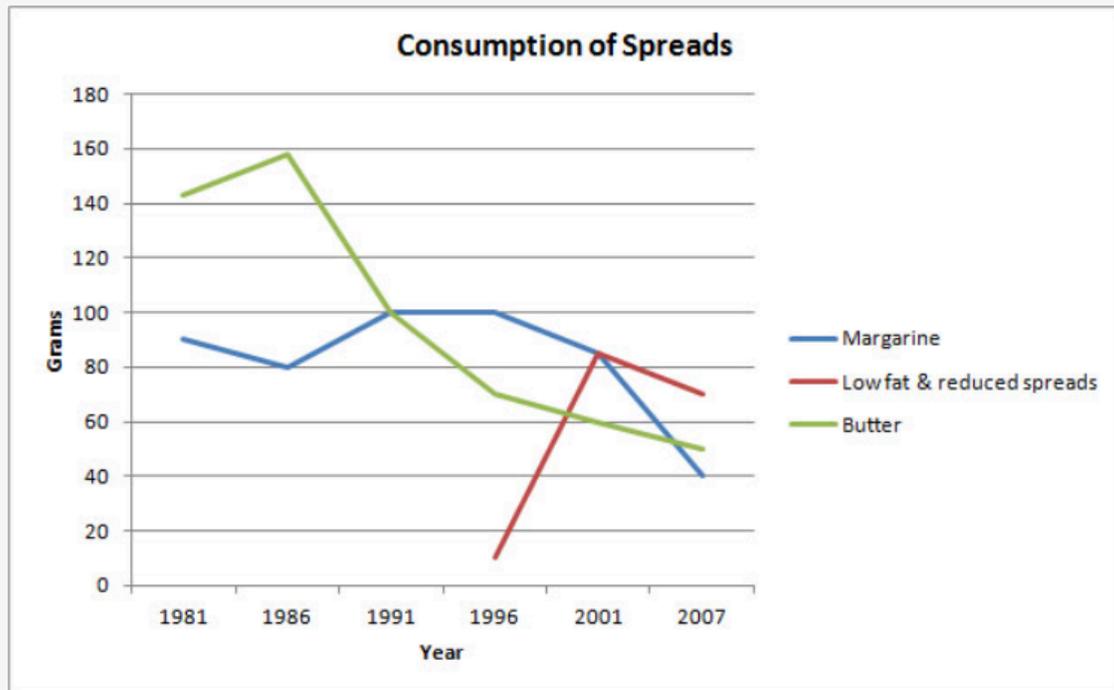
Overall, the most popular activity over the period given was watching TV, whereas bowling was the least favourite. Going to pubs or discos, watching TV, and shopping all showed an increase in the number of hours teenagers spent on these activities. The other pursuits showed a decrease in hours, except watching DVDs which fluctuated.

Teenagers spent 25 hours on watching television in 2002 which increased to almost 40 hours in the final year. Both going to pubs and discos, and shopping more than doubled in hours from over 5 to 15 or slightly above.

While teenagers occupied 10 hours doing homework in 2002, this figure dropped to just over 5 in 2007. Playing sport fell more dramatically from 10 hours to around 3 hours. Bowling was under 5 hours throughout the entire period declining by about 4 hours in total. The number of hours teenagers dedicated to watching DVDs was only 10 hours in first and final years, but reached a peak of over 15 hours in 2004 and 2005.

## 5. Consumption of Spreads (1981–2007)

The graph below shows the consumption of three spreads from 1981 to 2007.



The line graph illustrates the amount of three kinds of spreads (margarine, butter, and low fat and reduced spreads) which were consumed from 1981 to 2007. Units are measured in grams.

Overall, the consumption of margarine and butter decreased over the period given, while for low fat and reduced spreads, it rose. At the start of the period, butter was the most popular spread. Margarine was the most widely consumed in the middle of the period but, by the end, low fat and reduced spreads was most popular.

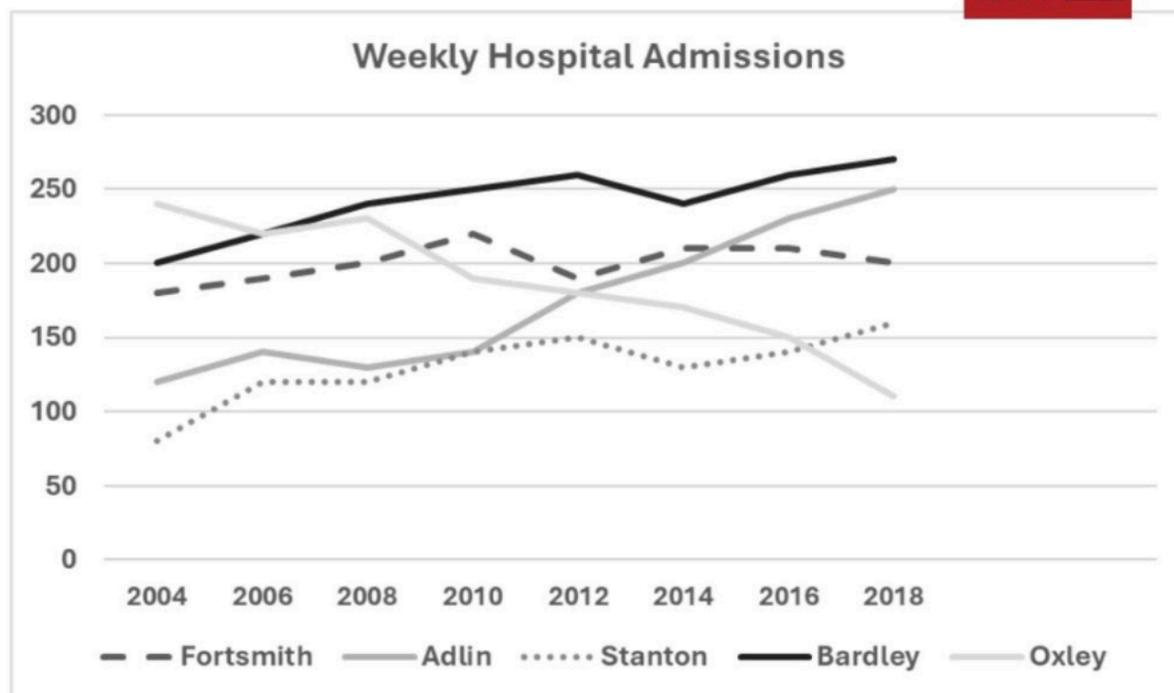
With regards to the amount of butter used, it began at around 140 grams and then peaked at 160 grams in 1986 before falling dramatically to about 50 grams in the last year. Likewise, approximately 90 grams of margarine was eaten in the first year, after which the figure fluctuated slightly and dropped to a low of 40 grams in 2007.

On the other hand, the consumption of low fats and reduced spreads only started in 1996 at about 10 grams. This figure, which reached a high of just over 80 grams five years later, fell slightly in the final years to approximately 70 grams in 2007.

## 6. Weekly Hospital Admissions (2004–2018)

The graph below shows the hospital admissions for five hospitals in a European country from 2004 to 2018.

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The line graph illustrates how many weekly hospital admissions there were in Fortsmith, Adlin, Stanton, Bardley and Oxley, which are hospitals located in a European country, between 2004 and 2018.

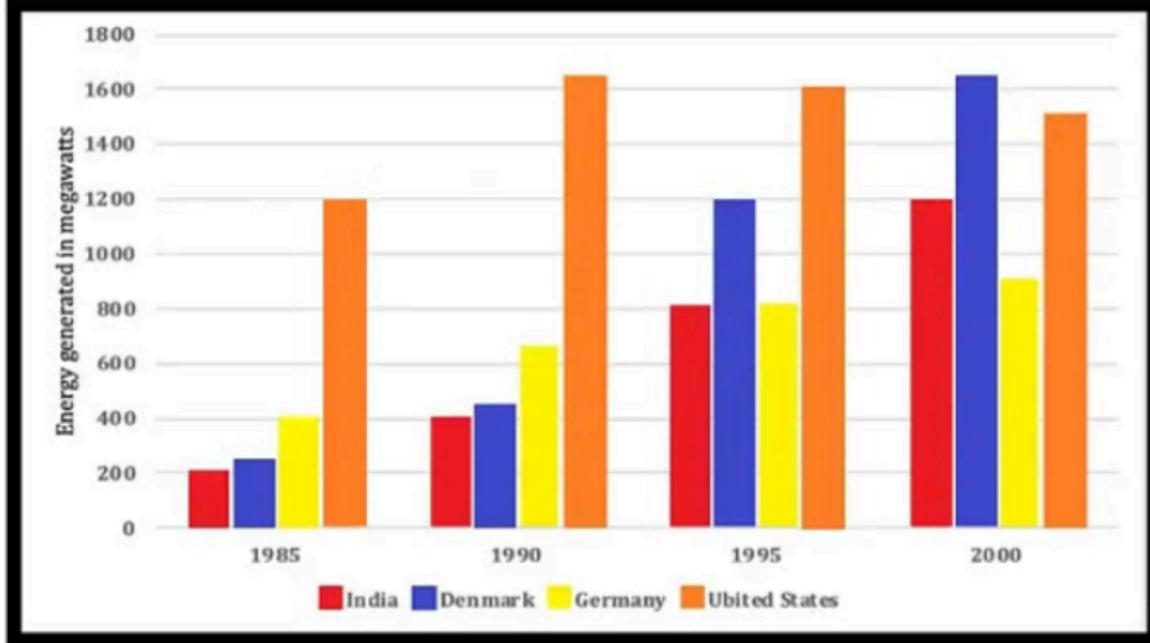
Overall, for most of the period given Bardley had the most admissions, while Stanton had the least. Oxley was the only hospital to see a decline in admissions and Fortsmith was unique in that their admission figures remained relatively stable over the period. Admissions to all other hospitals increased during the years given.

Admissions to Oxley hospital started at just under 250 a week in 2004 but more than halved by the final year (just over 100 admissions). Fortsmith weekly hospital admissions fluctuated at around 200 for the whole period.

On the other hand, the number of people admitted to Adlin hospital rose dramatically from just over 100 in the first year to 250 by 2018. Likewise, Bardley also saw a rise from 200 to peak at over 250, the highest for any hospital. In terms of Stanton hospital, only approximately 70 people were admitted in 2004 and this gradually climbed to slightly over 150 in 2018.

## 7. Wind Energy Production (1985–2000)

The bar chart shows the amount of energy generated by wind in four countries from 1985 to 2000.



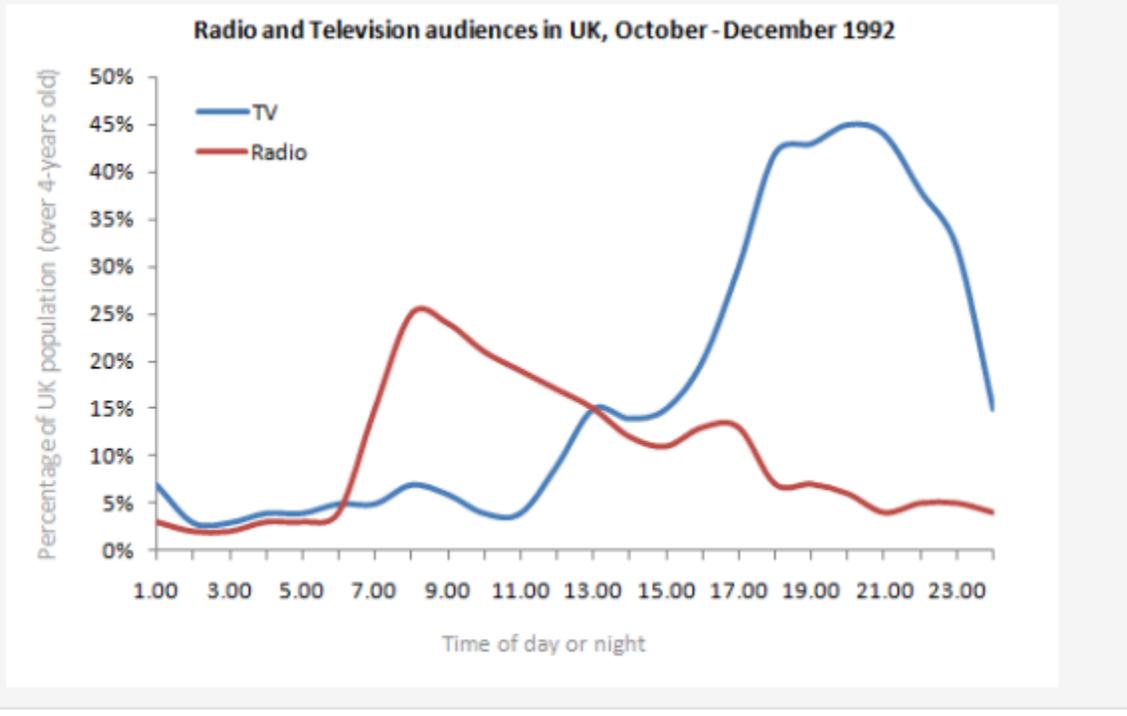
The bar chart illustrates how much energy was produced by wind in four countries (India, Denmark, Germany and the United States) in four years (1985, 1990, 1995 and 2000). Units are measured in megawatts.

Overall, the US produced the most wind energy over the period given except in the final year when Denmark produced the most. India, Denmark and Germany witnessed a steady climb over the years in the amount of energy they generated, whereas the US showed an initial increase followed by a slight decline.

In terms of the US, energy production stood at 1200 megawatts in 1985. It peaked in 1990 at just over 1600 before falling by around 100 to 1500 in the final year.

On the other hand, the energy generated in Denmark was just over 200 megawatts in 1985 and then rose almost eight-fold over the years to peak at just over 1600 in 2000. India also saw a significant rise in energy generation, starting at 200 and ending at 1200. Lastly, Germany saw a much lower growth rate only doubling over the period to reach just over 800.

## 8. Radio and TV Audiences in the UK (1992)



The line graph illustrates the proportion of people listening to the radio and watching TV who were over the age of 4 in a 24 hour period, in the UK from October to December 1992.

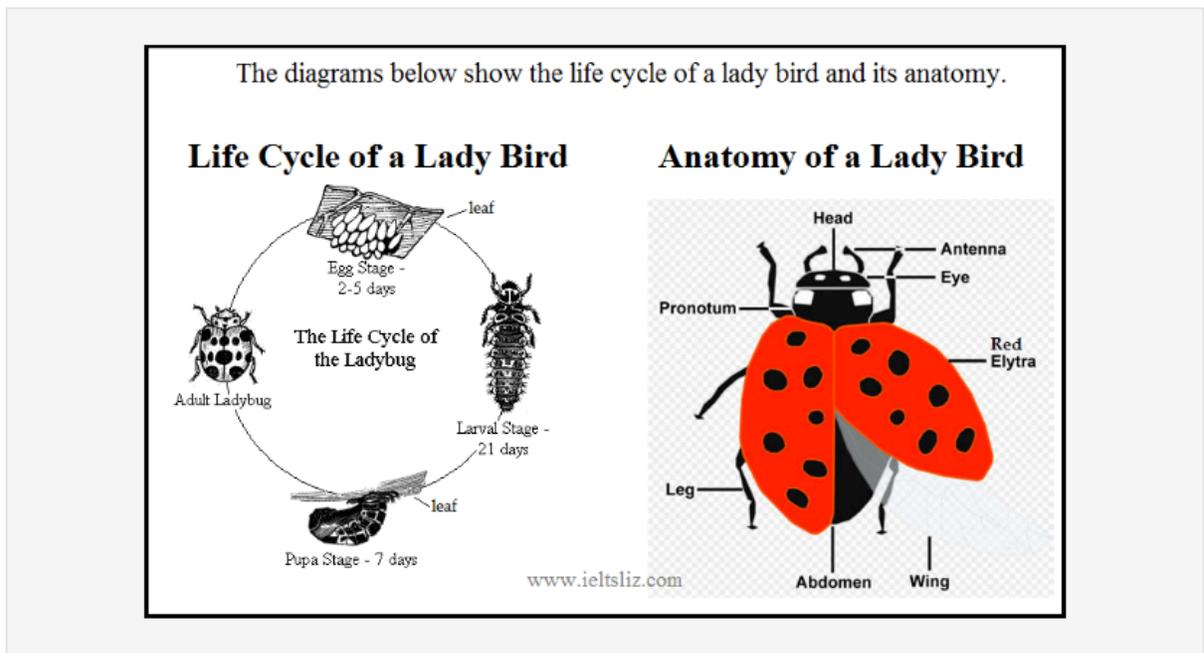
Overall, the majority of people listened to the radio in the morning while most people watched TV in the evening. Over the 24 hour period, there were more people watching TV than there were listening to the radio.

Regarding the TV, at 1am there were under 10% of people watching TV. This figure remained relatively stable until 11am when there was a steady increase in people watching TV before peaking at approximately 45% at around 9pm. After that time, there was a sharp drop in viewers to under 20% by midnight.

Similarly, the percentage of listeners to the radio also began low at under 5%. After continuing at under 5%, the figure then rose sharply to a peak of almost 30% at about 8am. From that point, the proportion of audience fluctuated in a gradual downward trend to 5% at the end of the day.

## 9. Life Cycle and Anatomy of a Ladybird

## IELTS Life Cycle Diagram with Two Diagrams



The first diagram illustrates the stages in the life of a ladybird, while the second diagram shows its body structure.

Overall, there are four stages in the life cycle of a ladybird from egg to adult insect. The ladybird's anatomy is characterised by colourful elytra of red with black dots that cover its abdomen.

Initially, eggs are laid on the underside of a leaf and remain there for between two to five days. After this, larvae emerge from the eggs and continue in that form for 21 days. At the end of the three weeks, the pupa stage begins where the larvae pupate by curling into a pupa on the backside of a leaf and this lasts for 7 days. At the end of this stage, an adult ladybird emerges and the life cycle starts again.

The second diagram shows that the ladybird has bright red elytra with black spots that cover both the wings and the abdomen. It also has six legs in total, three on each side. On its head, it has eyes and antennae, while just behind the head there is the pronotum.

## 10. UK Expenditure on Common Items (1998)

**The proportion of income adults and children spent on 4 common items in the UK in 1998**

	food	electronic equipment	music	videos
adults	25%	5%	5%	1%
men	14%	10%	5%	2%
women	39%	1%	5%	0.5%
children	10%	23%	39%	12%
boys	9%	18%	38%	18%
girls	11%	5%	40%	17%

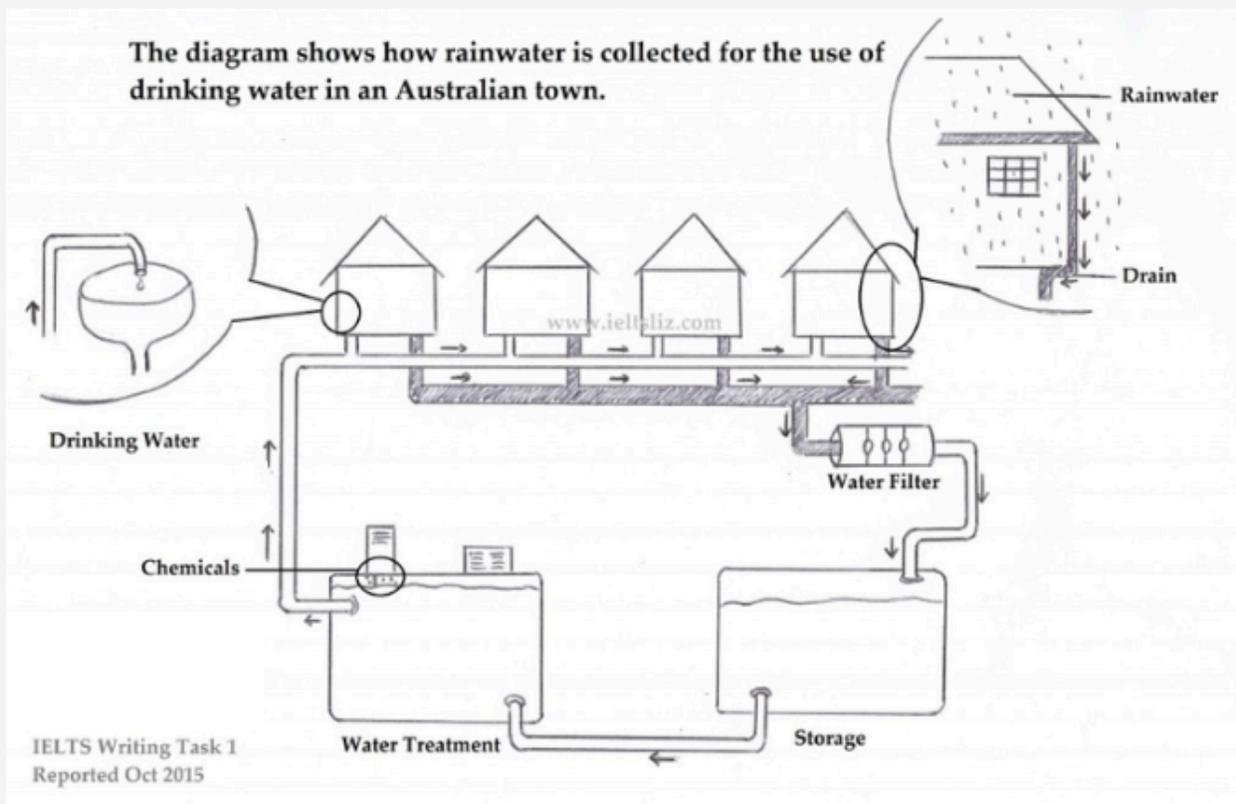
The table illustrates the percentage of income that was spent on food, electronic equipment, music and videos by both adults and children, divided by gender, in the UK in 1998.

Overall, adults spent less of their whole income on the four items compared to children. Adult spending was mainly on food, with women spending double that of men on that item, and little was spent on other items. For children, a large proportion of their money was spent on music and spending on other items was also significant with the least spent on food.

For adults, 25% of their money went on food with women using up to 39% of their income on it, compared to only 14% for men. Expenditure on electrical equipment accounted for 10% of men's income but only 1% for women. Less than 5% was spent on all other items by both genders.

In terms of children, expenditure on music was 39%, with girls spending 40% (2% more than boys). Spending on electrical equipment was 23% overall, although girls only used 5% of their money on this. For videos, both genders used around 18% of their income. However, food accounted for only about 10% of spending in total and by each gender.

## **11. Rainwater Collection and Treatment in an Australian Town**



The diagram illustrates how an Australian town processes rainwater to use as drinking water.

Overall, rainwater is collected from houses and then passes through a filter into storage where it is then treated with chemicals to make it fit for human consumption.

Initially, the rain which falls on the rooftop is collected by the gutter and then runs down the pipe at the side of the house into the drain at the bottom. Each house collects rainwater in this way and the rainwater is then passed along underground drains to the water filter.

The rainwater passes through the water filter to remove any impurities. Once it has been filtered, it continues along the pipes to a storage tank. From this point, the water goes from storage to the water treatment. At this stage of the process, the water is treated with chemicals in order to make it fit for consumption. When the water is ready for drinking, it travels along pipes that lead back into the houses in the town where people can use the water for daily consumption.

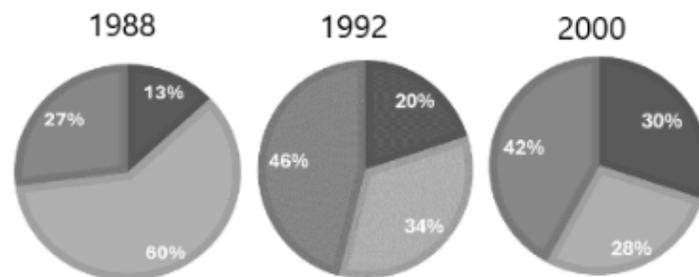
## 12. Fish Imports to the US (1988–2000)

The table and pie charts give information about the total value and sources of fish imported to the US between 1988 and 2000.

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

Source of fish imported to the US

■ China ■ Canada ■ Others



The table shows the value of fish (in billions of dollars) that was imported to the US in 1988, 1992 and 2000, while the three pie charts illustrate the proportion of fish that the US brought in from China, Canada and other countries in the same three years.

Overall, the value of imports rose by just under double over the period given. At the start of the period, the US imported fish predominantly from Canada but, by 1992 other countries became the main source.

Regarding the table, the value of imports started at \$6.57 billion in the first year, increasing to \$8.52 in 1992 and reaching \$10.72 in the last year.

In terms of the source of fish importation, Canada supplied the overwhelming majority in 1988 (60%) compared to China and other countries which provided only 13% and 27% respectively. The imports from Canada then proceeded to fall to 28% in the final year. Conversely, by 1992, other countries had replaced Canada as the main supplier and made up 46% of all imports in 1992 and 42% by 2000. Likewise, imports from China rose over the period to reach 30% in 2000.