



QUICK IELTS BOOKLET

Writing Task One

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IELTS Live! Online! By Kru. Jaem

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5. เรียนออนไลน์สด ผ่าน zoom

6. หากนักเรียนมีข้อสงสัยในการเรียนสามารถสอบถามครูได้ทันที

7. เรียนครบทุกทักษะ (Writing, Speaking, Reading, Listening)

8. การันตี คะแนน 7.0+

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11. มีวิดีโอให้ดูย้อนหลัง ไม่หมดอายุ

12. เรียนแบบกลุ่มออนไลน์

13. ส่งการบ้านให้ครูตรวจพร้อม feedback ได้ตลอด ไม่จำกัดครั้ง

14. มีกลุ่มไลน์และกลุ่มเฟซบุ๊กสำหรับติดต่อกัน

15. ฟรี กิจกรรมพิเศษเพื่อพัฒนาทักษะ speaking และ writing ของนักเรียนนอกห้องเรียน

16. ฟรี คอร์สปูพื้นฐาน grammar ให้อีก 2 คอร์ส

17. มีให้สอบวัดระดับก่อนเรียนเพื่อเข้ากลุ่มเก่ง กลาง อ่อน ทำให้พัฒนาได้อย่างเหมาะสมกับผู้เรียน หรืออยากเข้าทุกกลุ่มเลยก็ได้ (ความแตกต่างเบื้องต้น คือ ถ้ากลุ่มเก่งจะสอนภาษาอังกฤษล้วน ๆ กลุ่มกลางจะมีภาษาไทยปนนิด ๆ และจะพูดภาษาอังกฤษช้าลง ส่วนกลุ่มอ่อนจะพูดภาษาไทยและภาษาอังกฤษอย่างละครึ่ง)

18. นักเรียนสามารถเลือกเรียนได้ถึง 5 กลุ่ม คือ ให้เลือกกลุ่มหลัก 1 กลุ่ม และอีก 4 กลุ่ม เข้าตอนไหนก็ได้ สามารถดูย้อนหลังได้ทั้ง 5 กลุ่ม (เกิน 400 คาบก็ได้)

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ครูเจมเกิดที่เมือง Auckland ประเทศนิวซีแลนด์ในปี 1987 เรียนชั้นประถม มัธยมต้นและมัธยมปลายที่อำเภอ Te Atatu เมือง Auckland จนถึงปี 2003 และเรียนจบมหาวิทยาลัยด้านการศึกษาด้านจิตวิทยา ด้านธุรกิจ และด้านการสื่อสารในนิวซีแลนด์และต่างประเทศ คุณแม่ของครูเจมเกิดที่จังหวัด Tokoroa และคุณพ่อของครูเจมเกิดที่จังหวัด Rotorua ประเทศนิวซีแลนด์ ปัจจุบันครูเจมมีงานประจำเป็นครูสอน IELTS โดยเริ่มสอนมาตั้งแต่ปี 2008

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An Introduction to IELTS Writing Task One

In IELTS Writing Task 1 (Academic), you are given visual data, such as graphs, tables, charts, diagrams, or maps. Your task is to summarize the information, highlight key trends or comparisons, and explain the data in a clear and organized way. This task evaluates your ability to interpret visual information and present it in writing using appropriate language. You are required to write at least 150 words.

Task Requirements:

- You must summarize the information presented in the visual. This is a factual task, so you should avoid giving personal opinions or delving into unnecessary details.
- Your response should be at least 150 words.

Common Mistakes to Avoid:

- No Personal Opinion: Task 1 is about describing data, not sharing your views
- Over-explaining: Focus on the most important trends, not every single detail
- Incorrect Grammar or Vocabulary: Use a variety of structures and vocabulary to demonstrate language proficiency
- Poor Organization: Keep your writing structured logically for clarity and coherence
- Do not put your overview/summary at the end of your task.

IELTS Writing Task One Question Types

In IELTS Academic Writing Task 1, you might encounter the following types of diagrams:

- **Process Diagrams:** These illustrate a sequence of steps or stages.
- **Maps:** These show geographical locations or layouts.
- **Line Graphs:** These show trends over time.
- **Bar Charts:** These compare different categories or groups.
- **Pie Charts:** These show proportions or percentages of a whole.
- **Tables:** These present data in rows and columns.

Remember, you might also encounter combinations of these diagrams, like a line graph and a bar chart, or a map and a table.

Common Sense for All Questions:

- Always use adjectives and/or adverbs
- Consider different parts of speech for statistical diagrams such as Nouns to Verb or Nouns to Adjectives, for example:
 - Increase can be a verb: The population will increase.
 - Increase can be a noun: The increase was significant.
 - Increased can be an adjective: The increased taxes has gradually fallen.

Process Diagrams and Maps

Process Diagrams

Example Response

The diagram provides a visual representation of the process of sugar production from sugarcane. Overall, the process involves a number of different stages, beginning with the cultivation of sugarcane and ending with the storage of sugar.

It can be seen from the flowchart illustration that the process begins with growing sugarcane in large agricultural fields. After the sugarcane has been grown to maturity, it is either harvested using specialized machinery or hiring manual labor. Following this, it can be seen that the harvested sugarcane is then crushed in order to extract the juice.

In the next step of the process, it is clearly shown that the extracted juice is completely purified through a series of stages before it is heated and filtered to remove a range of different impurities. After that, it is evaporated to concentrate the sugar solution. Finally, the concentrated sugar solution is crystallized to form sugar crystals.

150 words

Tense:

- Present Tense
 - Simple
 - Perfect (when used with 'after' or 'before' as a subordinating conjunction)

Process Terminology

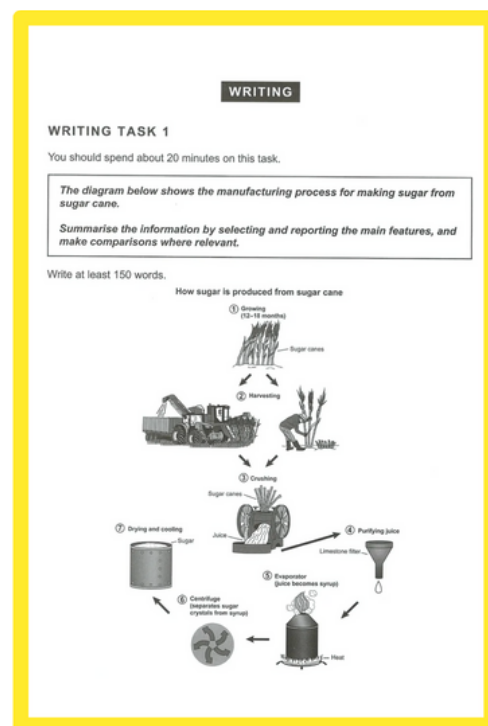
- After
- Following this,
- Then,
- Next,
- In the next step...
- After that...
- Finally...

Active Voice:

- The diagram provides a visual representation...
- The process involves a number of different stages...
- The process begins with growing sugarcane...

Passive Voice:

- After the sugarcane has been grown...
- It is either harvested using specialized machinery...
- Before it is heated and filtered to remove impurities...



Maps

The two maps provide a visual illustration of the current state and proposed future development of an industrial area in Norbiton. Overall, the maps highlight significant changes in the layout and function of the site.

Currently, the industrial area is dominated by factories, with a small residential section in the north-west corner. A major road runs through the middle of the area, connecting it to the town. There is also a railway line on the eastern edge.

The planned future development envisions a complete transformation of the area. The residential section will be expanded significantly, with new housing built in the south-east corner. The industrial area will be reduced in size, with factories replaced by a school and a park. The road will be widened and extended, and a new road will be built to connect the area to the highway.

161 words

Map Terminology

- In the north-west corner/ Eastern edge
- Through the middle
- Changes / Expanded / Reduced / Widened

Present Simple (Active/Passive)

- The two maps provide a visual representation...
- The maps highlight...
- The industrial area is dominated by factories...

Future Simple:

- The residential area will be expanded...
- The industrial area will be reduced in size...
- The road will be widened...

Adjectives

- significant
- major
- small
- new

WRITING

WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The maps below show an industrial area in the town of Norbiton, and planned future development of the site.

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

Write at least 150 words.

Norbiton industrial area now

Planned future development

Statistical Diagrams

Line Graphs

Unique Terminology

- Trend: Overall direction of the data (upward, downward, fluctuating)
- Increase: Rising values over time
- Decrease: Falling values over time
- Fluctuation: Alternating periods of increase and decrease
- Peak: Highest point in the data
- Trough: Lowest point in the data
- Steady: Consistent level of data
- Sharp: Sudden and significant change
- Gradual: Slow and steady change
- Period: Specific time interval shown in the graph

Overall Trend:

- Trend: The overall trend for most activities was a gradual decrease in participation over the 20-year period.

Specific Trends:

- Increase: The number of participants in Martial Arts experienced a sharp increase between 2010 and 2015.
- Decrease: Amateur dramatics saw a steady decrease in participation throughout the entire period.
- Fluctuation: Table tennis had a more fluctuating trend, with periods of increase and decrease.
- Peak: Musical performances reached a peak in participation around 2005.
- Trough: Film club experienced a trough in popularity around 2010.
- Steady: The number of participants in Film club remained relatively steady from 2000 to 2005.
- Sharp: There was a sharp decline in Musical performances after 2010.
- Gradual: The increase in Martial Arts participants was gradual from 2015 to 2020.
- Period: During the period 2000-2010, Amateur dramatics consistently had the highest number of participants.

Line Graphs

The line graph provides a visual representation of the quantity of stores that opened and closed in a specific country from 2011 to 2018. Overall, it can be seen that the graph illustrates a fluctuating trend for both stores types, and there was a significant decline in closures after 2015.

In 2011, it is shown that the number of shop closures was considerably higher than the number of openings. The following year, both closures and openings were decreasing, but closures still outnumbered openings. In 2013, it is obvious that there had been a sharp increase in closures before there was a slight decrease in 2014.

Furthermore, a dramatic fall in closures occurred in 2015, reaching the lowest point in the entire period. Stores that opened also declined but remained steady until 2017. In 2017, there was a slight rise in new stores opening, and in 2018, both closures and openings remained relatively stable.

153 words

Specific Changes

- The number of shop closures decreased significantly after 2015.
- There was a sharp increase in closures in 2013.
- A dramatic fall in closures occurred in 2015.
- Openings remained steady until 2017.

Adjectives:

- considerable
- sharp
- slight
- dramatic
- steady

Nouns:

- trend
- decline
- increase
- fall
- point

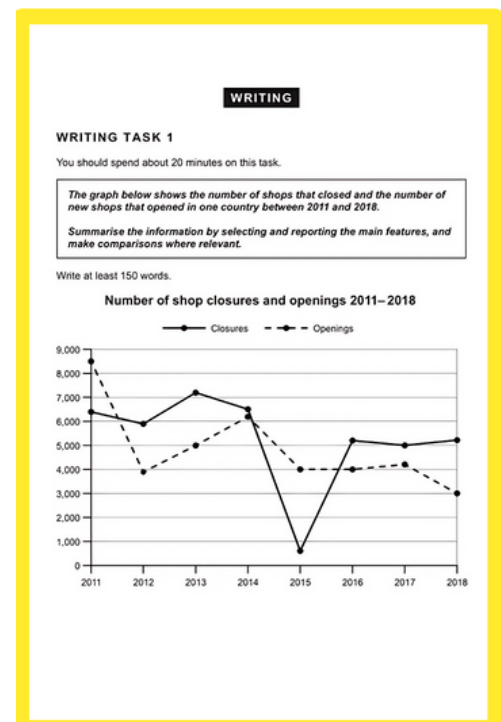


Table and/or Pie Graph

The table provides a visual representation of the funds allocated to the police for 2017 and 2018 in a specific area of Britain whereas the pie charts illustrates how the funds had been allocated. Overall, it can be seen that the total budget increased slightly between these two years.

In terms of funding sources, the state government provided the highest amount of the budget in both years, which increased from 175.5 million to 177.8 million. However, the contribution from Local Taxes saw a the greatest increase from 91.2 million to 102.3 million, which saw the highest increase among all groups that provided funding.

Moving on to expenditure, the cost of salaries had remained the biggest expense in both years with 75% in 2017 and 69% in 2018, consuming around three-quarters of the budget. The expenses for Buildings and Transport accounted for a smaller though stable, proportion of spending with 17% in both years.

When comparing the two pie graphs, it is interesting to note that between both years, the cost of Technology had almost doubled from 8% to 14%.

180 words

Specific Changes

- The contribution from Local Taxes increased significantly from 2017 to 2018.
- Other sources of funding experienced a slight rise.
- Salaries remained the largest expense in both years.

Adjectives:

- significant
- slight
- largest
- stable

Nouns:

- funding sources
- expenditure
- contribution
- rise
- expense
- proportion

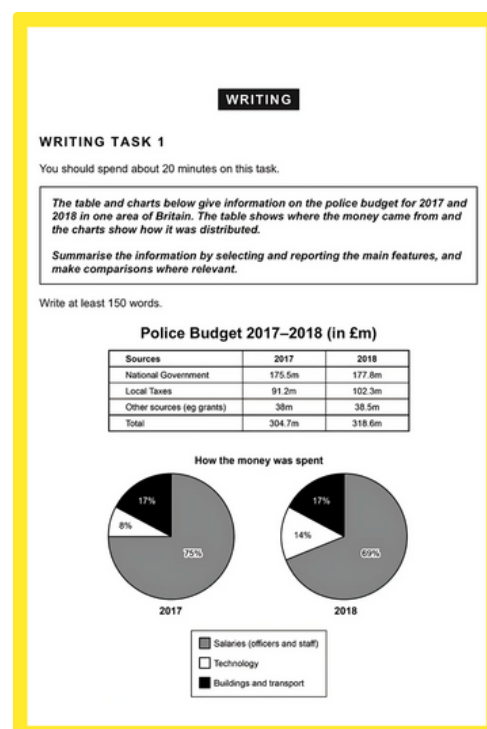


Table or Bar Graph or Multiple Diagram

The bar chart and table illustrate the value of a country's exports in various categories in 2 years, namely 2015 and 2016. Overall, the data reveals that export earnings increased significantly in 2016 compared to 2015, with the most notable growth occurring in the petroleum and engineered goods sectors.

In 2015, petroleum products were the highest-earning export category with around \$61 billion, and this figure then slightly increased by \$1 billion to around \$62 billion in 2016. This was followed closely by engineered goods with roughly \$58 billion, which then rose to about \$62.5 billion later.

The table highlights the substantial percentage increases in petroleum and engineered goods exports in 2016. While gems and jewelry also experienced growth, the percentage change was considerably smaller. Agricultural products and textiles, however, showed a decline in export value.

It is interesting to note that gems and jewellery had been the only category that decreased in value from around \$42 billion to about \$41 billion, which was a fall of 5.18%.

168 words

Specific Changes

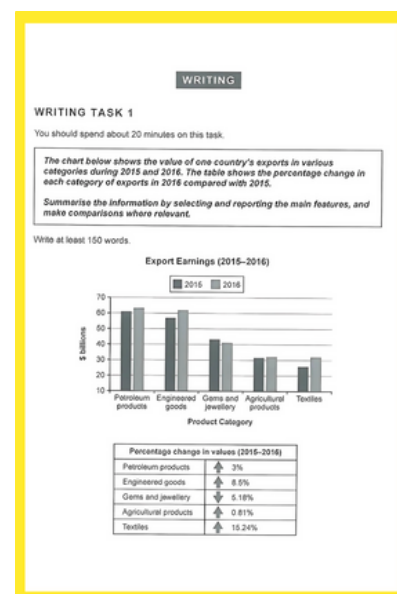
- Petroleum and engineered goods were the highest-earning export categories.
- Petroleum and engineered goods experienced the most substantial percentage increases.
- Gems and jewelry also experienced growth, but the percentage change was considerably smaller.
- Agricultural products and textiles showed a decline in export value.

Adjectives and Adverbs:

- significant / substantial
- notable
- closely
- considerably
- smaller

Nouns:

- export earnings
- categories
- growth
- percentage increase
- decline
- value



Parts of Speech for Task One

Parts of Speech for Task One

On the following pages, I've put together a summary of the key terminology for describing diagrams in IELTS Writing Task 1:

ADJECTIVES:

1. Significant – Noticeable or important change.
2. Substantial – Large in amount or degree.
3. Moderate – Average or medium.
4. Sharp – Sudden or drastic change.
5. Minimal – Very small or slight.

Describing Trends with Adjectives

When describing a diagram, one of the most important tasks is to highlight the trends or changes shown in the data. You'll want to use adjectives that help explain some changes.

For example:

- Significant means a noticeable or important change. You can use it when a change is clearly visible in the diagram.
 - "There was a significant increase in the number of visitors between 2017 and 2018."
- Substantial refers to a large or considerable change. Use it when the change is quite large.
 - "There was a substantial drop in sales during the second quarter."
- Moderate means an average or medium-level change. Use it when the change is neither too small nor too large.
 - "The number of students registering remained moderate throughout the year."
- Sharp describes a sudden or drastic change. It's ideal for sudden spikes or drops.
 - "The graph shows a sharp decline in revenue in the final quarter."
- Minimal means very small or slight. Use it when there's a small or barely noticeable change.
 - "There was a minimal increase in production levels during the final month."

Parts of Speech for Task One

NOUNS:

1. Trend – General direction of change.
2. Variation – Difference or change in level.
3. Proportion – Relative amount or share.
4. Increase – Rise in value, quantity, or amount.
5. Fluctuation – Rise and fall in numbers or levels over time.

Describing Changes with Nouns

Next, let's look at nouns that help us describe the changes in the diagram. These nouns will help you express the type and extent of the change.

- Trend refers to the general direction of change over time.
 - "The trend shows an upward movement in smartphone sales over the past three years."
- Variation means a difference or change in level or amount.
 - "There was a noticeable variation in the number of tourists visiting different countries."
- Proportion refers to the relative amount or share of something.
 - "The proportion of the budget spent on education increased significantly."
- Increase is a rise in value, quantity, or amount. While it's a noun, it's often used when explaining growth
 - "There was a sharp increase in consumer spending in 2020."
- Fluctuation refers to changes that go up and down over time.
 - "The chart shows frequent fluctuations in temperature throughout the year."

Parts of Speech for Task One

ADVERBS:

1. Significantly – In a noticeable way.
2. Substantially – To a large degree.
3. Slightly – To a small degree.
4. Dramatically – In an extreme way.
5. Gradually – Over time, step by step.

Using Adverbs to Show the Degree of Change

You can further refine your descriptions by using adverbs to show how much change occurred.

- Significantly means in an important or noticeable way.
 - "The population grew significantly over the decade."
- Substantially means to a large degree.
 - "The number of mobile phone users rose substantially."
- Slightly means to a small degree.
 - "The amount of rainfall slightly increased in the second half of the year."
- Dramatically means in an extreme or noticeable way.
 - "Sales of electric cars increased dramatically in recent years."
- Gradually means slowly or over a period of time.
 - "The number of international tourists grew gradually from 2015 to 2020."

Parts of Speech for Task One

VERBS:

1. Fluctuate – To change frequently.
2. Stabilize – To become steady.
3. Rise – To go up.
4. Plummet – To fall suddenly.
5. Level off – To stop changing, stabilize.

Verbs to Describe Movement or Change

Now, let's talk about verbs that describe how the data moves or changes over time. These verbs can help you describe the dynamics shown in the diagram.

- Fluctuate means to change frequently, rising and falling.
 - "The number of visitors fluctuated throughout the year."
- Stabilize means to become steady after a period of change.
 - "The market began to stabilize after a period of rapid fluctuations."
- Rise means to go up.
 - "The cost of living rose steadily over the past five years."
- Plummet means to fall suddenly and sharply.
 - "The value of the currency plummeted following the economic crisis."
- Level off means to stop increasing or decreasing and remain steady.
 - "The production rates leveled off towards the end of the year."

Parts of Speech for Task One

PREPOSITIONS:

Prepositions for Time:

1. During – Refers to a time period.
2. Before – Earlier in time.
3. After – Later in time.
4. By – No later than a specific point.
5. Since – Starting from a specific point in time.

Prepositions to Indicate Time

- During is used to refer to a specific time period.
 - "During the summer months, sales were at their highest."
- Before indicates an earlier point in time.
 - "Before 2015, the company's profits were relatively low."
- After refers to a later point in time.
 - "After the new policy was introduced, customer satisfaction improved."
- By shows a point in time no later than.
 - "By the end of 2018, the company had expanded its operations."
- Since refers to a starting point in time and continues up to the present.
 - "Since 2010, the population has grown steadily."

Parts of Speech for Task One

Prepositions for Quantity:

- Of – Indicates amount or part of something.
- In – Refers to a specific category.
- At – Refers to a specific level.
- To – Indicates a range or change between amounts.
- By – Shows the amount of change.

For Quantity:

- Of is used to refer to the amount or part of something.
 - "A large proportion of the budget is allocated to healthcare."
- In refers to a category or specific group.
 - "The sales in Europe showed the most growth."
- At shows a specific level.
 - "The cost of production remained steady at 10%."
- To shows a range or change between two amounts.
 - "The population grew from 1 million to 3 million."
- By shows the amount of change.
 - "The number of employees increased by 20% last year."

Parts of Speech for Task One

PHRASES:

Phrases for Describing Diagrams:

1. "The diagram illustrates..." – Introduces the diagram.
2. "As can be seen from the diagram..." – Points out key features.
3. "The data shows that..." – Introduces findings.
4. "There was a steady increase in..." – Describes consistent growth.
5. "In contrast to..." – Highlights differences.

Key Phrases for Introducing and Explaining the Data

These are some phrases you can use to introduce and explain what the diagram shows.

- "The diagram illustrates..." – Used to introduce the diagram.
 - "The diagram illustrates the rise in internet usage over the past decade."
- "As can be seen from the diagram..." – Used to point out key features.
 - "As can be seen from the diagram, the number of students enrolling has been increasing steadily."
- "The data shows that..." – Used to introduce the findings.
 - "The data shows that sales peaked during the holiday season."
- "There was a steady increase in..." – Describes consistent growth.
 - "There was a steady increase in the number of people using electric vehicles."
- "In contrast to..." – Highlights differences between two things.
 - "In contrast to the rise in online shopping, in-store shopping decreased."

Parts of Speech for Task One

CONJUNCTIONS:

1. And – Connects similar points.
2. But – Shows contrast.
3. While – Used with the continuous tense form to show two things happening at the same time
4. However – Introduces a contrast.
5. After – Used with the perfect tense form to show an action happening after something else.
6. Before - Used with the perfect tense form to show an action happening before something else.

Using Conjunctions for Complex Ideas

Also, I would always like to recommend using conjunctions to connect ideas and show relationships between different parts of the data since this will definitely increase your score.

- And – To connect similar points.
 - "Sales increased in January, and they remained steady in February."
- But – To show contrast.
 - "The population grew, but unemployment remained high."
- While – To compare two things.
 - "While production rose, prices remained stable."
 - "Profits were rising while expenses were decreasing"
- However – To introduce a contrast.
 - "There was a steady increase in revenue; however, expenses also grew."
- Therefore – To show cause and effect.
 - "There was a sharp drop in demand, therefore, the company reduced its prices."
- After - Used with the perfect tense form to show an action happening after something else.
 - "The crops were harvested after the sugarcane was crushed."
- Before - Used with the perfect tense form to show an action that happened before something else.
 - "Before the sugarcane was crushed, the crops were harvested."

Comparative Sentences

Object: การเปรียบเทียบของ 2 สิ่ง

- Noun + Verb + Comparative Adjective + than + Noun

Object: การเปรียบเทียบขั้นสูงสุด

- Noun + Verb + the + Superlative Adjective + Noun

Object: การเปรียบเทียบสิ่งที่มีค่าเท่าๆกัน

- Noun + V + as + Adjective + as + Noun

Object: การเปรียบเทียบสิ่งที่ไม่เท่ากัน

- Noun + Verb + not as + Adjective + as + Noun

Kru. Jaem

Advanced Grammar

Example Comparative Sentences

Location of Dance Classes:

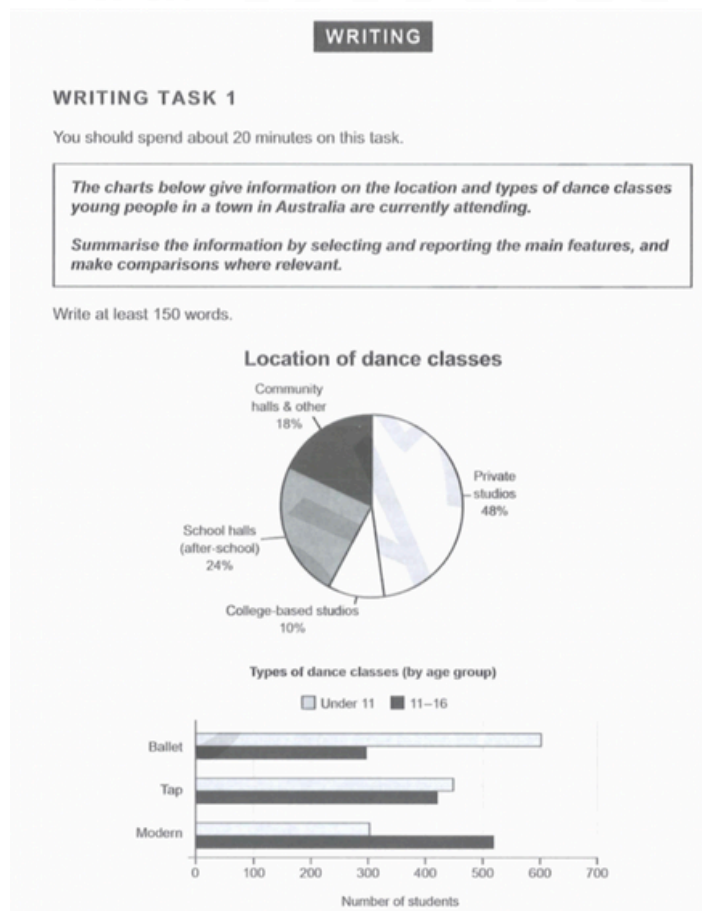
- Private studios are more popular than any other location for dance classes.
- Community halls and other locations are less popular than school halls.
- College-based studios are the least popular location for dance classes.
- School halls are not as popular as private studios.

Types of Dance Classes (by Age Group):

- Ballet is more popular among students aged 11-16 than those under 11.
- Tap dance is less popular than ballet in both age groups.
- Modern dance is not as popular as ballet or tap dance among students under 11.
- Ballet is the most popular dance style among students aged 11-16.
- Modern dance is the least popular dance style in both age groups.

Combining Patterns:

- Ballet is more popular among students aged 11-16 than any other dance style.
- Tap dance is not as popular as ballet but more popular than modern dance among students aged 11-16.



Example Comparative Sentences

Energy Use:

- Heating accounts for more energy use than any other category.
- Water heating uses more energy than refrigeration.
- Cooling uses less energy than lighting.
- Other appliances use not as much energy as heating.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions:

- Water heating contributes to more greenhouse gas emissions than any other category.
- Cooling produces less greenhouse gas emissions than lighting.
- Refrigeration contributes to not as much greenhouse gas emissions as other appliances.
- Heating produces less greenhouse gas emissions than water heating.

Comparing Energy Use and Emissions:

- While heating accounts for the largest share of energy use, water heating contributes to the highest amount of greenhouse gas emissions.
- Other appliances contribute to a larger share of greenhouse gas emissions than their energy use suggests.
- Cooling, while using a small portion of energy, contributes to a relatively large share of greenhouse gas emissions.

WRITING

WRITING TASK 1

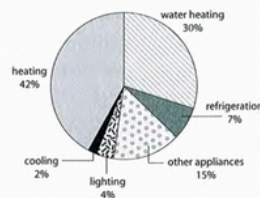
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The first chart below shows how energy is used in an average Australian household. The second chart shows the greenhouse gas emissions which result from this energy use.

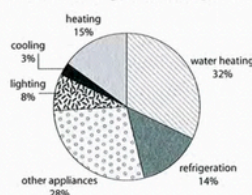
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Australian household energy use



Australian household greenhouse gas emissions



Example Comparative Sentences

Overall Comparison:

- The online sales of books and clothes in New Zealand increased from 2003 to 2013.
- The online sales of travel, film/music, and travel decreased from 2003 to 2013.
- Clothes became the most popular online purchase in 2013.

Specific Comparisons:

- The online sales of books in 2013 **were not as high as** in 2003.
- The online sales of clothes in 2013 **were higher than** in 2003.
- The online sales of travel in 2013 **were lower than** in 2003.
- The online sales of film/music in 2013 **were not as high as** in 2003.

Additional Observations:

- The online sales of books and clothes increased by a **larger percentage than** the decrease in sales of travel, film/music, and travel.
- The online sales of clothes increased **the most** from 2003 to 2013.
- The online sales of travel decreased **the most** from 2003 to 2013.

WRITING

WRITING TASK 1

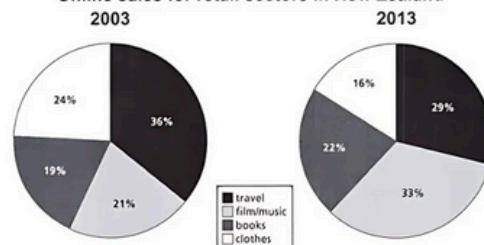
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The pie charts below show the online shopping sales for retail sectors in New Zealand in 2003 and 2013.

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

Write at least 150 words.

Online sales for retail sectors in New Zealand



Example Comparative Sentences

Overall Comparison:

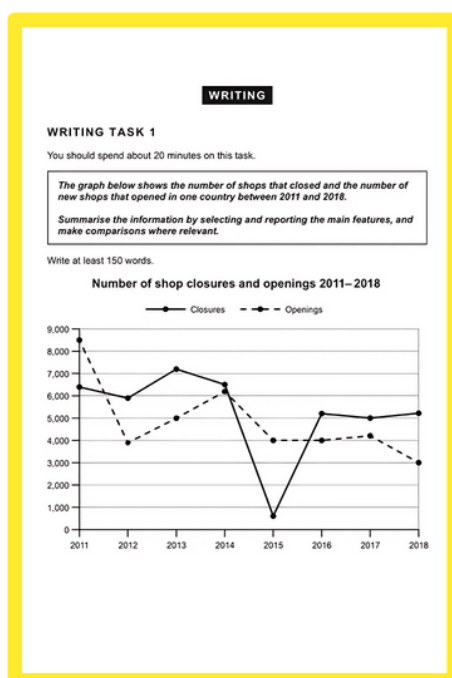
- The number of shop closures **was higher than** the number of shop openings in 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018.
- The number of shop openings **was lower than** the number of shop closures in 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018.
- The number of shop closures increased from 2011 to 2014 and then decreased from 2014 to 2018.
- The number of shop openings decreased from 2011 to 2015 and then increased from 2015 to 2017.

Specific Comparisons:

- The number of shop closures in 2014 **was higher than** the number of shop openings in 2014.
- The number of shop openings in 2017 **was lower than** the number of shop openings in 2018.
- The number of shop closures in 2011 **was not as high as** the number of shop closures in 2014.
- The number of shop openings in 2015 **was not as low as** the number of shop openings in 2014.

Additional Observations:

- The number of shop closures peaked in 2014 and then declined.
- The number of shop openings reached its lowest point in 2015 and then increased.
- The gap between the number of shop closures and shop openings was the widest in 2014.



General Patterns for Statistical Diagrams

General Patterns:

1. Direct Comparison:

- **Structure: Subject + Verb + (more/less) + Adjective/Adverb + than + Subject**
- Example: The national government contributed more to the police budget in 2018 than in 2017.

2. Superlative Comparison:

- **Structure: Subject + Verb + the + Superlative Adjective/Adverb + Noun**
- Example: Salaries remained **the largest** category in both 2017 and 2018.

3. Equal Comparison:

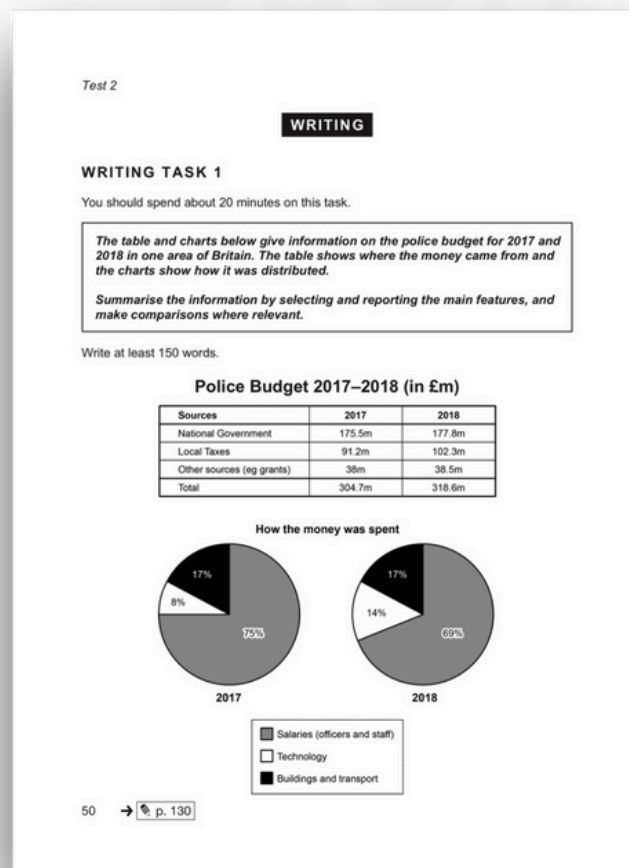
- **Structure: Subject + Verb + as + Adjective/Adverb + as + Noun**
- Example: The proportion of the budget spent on salaries in 2017 was as stable as 2018.

4. Unequal Comparison:

- **Structure: Subject + Verb + not as + Adjective/Adverb + as + Subject**
- Example: The proportion spent on technology in 2018 was not as high as in 2017.

5. Trend Description:

- **Structure: Subject + Adverb + Verb (e.g., steadily, gradually, significantly) + Object**
- Example: The police budget steadily rose from 2017 to 2018.



Tenses

<u>Tenses</u>	<u>Active Voice</u>	<u>Passive Voice</u>
Past Simple	S + V2 + O	S + was/were + V3 + O
Past Continuous	S + was/were + V~ing + O	S + was/were + being + V3 + O
Past Perfect	S + had + V3 + O	S + had + been + V3 + O
Past Perfect Continuous	S + had been + V~ing + O	S + had been + being + V3 + O*
Present Simple	S + V1 + O	S + is/am/are + V3 + O
Present Continuous	S + is/am/are + V~ing + O	S + is/am/are + being + V3 + O
Present Perfect	S + has/have + V3 + O	S + has/have + been + V3 + O
Present Perfect Continuous	S + has/have been + V~ing + O	S + has/have been + being + V3 + O*
Future Simple		
• for spontaneous decisions	S + will + V1 + O	S + will be + V3 + O
• for plans and intentions	S + is/am/are + going to + V1 + O	~
Future Continuous	S + will be + V~ing + O	S + will be + being + V3 + O*
Future Perfect	S + will have + V3 + O	S + will have been + V3 + O
Future Perfect Continuous	S + will have been + V~ing + O	S + will have been + being + V3 + O*

**These are not commonly used*

Example Answer Sheet

Part 1

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

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	1902	199	1191
Tokyo	1927	155	1927
Washington DC	1979	126	144
Kyoto	1961	11	45
Los Angeles	2001	28	50

Word count: 0

ฟิล์มพ์คำตอบได้ในบริเวณนี้



BRITISH COUNCIL idp Cambridge Assessment English

IELTS Writing Answer Sheet - TASK 1

Candidate Name: _____

Candidate No.: _____ Centre No.: _____

Test Module: ☐ Academic ☐ General Training Test Date: Day _____ Month _____ Year _____

If you need more space to write your answer, use an additional sheet and write in the spaces provided to indicate how many sheets you are using: Sheet _____ of _____

Writing Task 1 Writing Task 1 Writing Task 1 Writing Task 1

Do not write below this line

Do not write in this area. Please continue your answer on the other side of this sheet.

23505



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