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Dr. Kiranpreet Kaur Makkar

IELTS

Graphs from the past exams

By:

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About the book

I have been coaching IELTS students for over nine years now. Primarily being a gynaecologist, my passion for teaching landed me into IELTS coaching. Three books related to IELTS writing are already there in the market.

1. A Wealth of Academic IELTS Essays
2. A Wealth of Essays and Letters for General Training IELTS
3. A Wealth of Ideas for IELTS Speaking and Writing

This book is a collection of graphs that have been seen in the past actual IELTS exams. A few are those reproduced by my students after coming out of the examination hall and the rest are from the various forums on the net where different students share their IELTS questions. Not a single graph has been taken from any books available in the market.

The sample descriptions are just one way to write the graph. These have been written with the average student in mind. I have tried to simplify these graphs as much as possible. I sincerely hope that these graphs benefit you. You-Tube links have been provided in the index. All graphs in this book have been described in videos.

Happy reading and Happy watching!

Kiranpreet Kaur Makkar

Best Selling IELTS Books Authored by
Dr. Kiranpreet Kaur Makkar

➢ *A Wealth Of Academic IELTS Essays* (Available in Paperback edition) – This book contains more than 350 Academic IELTS essays which have been seen in the actual IELTS tests. The essays have been categorized into topics so that the ideas are easy to grasp.

➢ *IELTS Graphs from the Past Exams - 2016* (Available in Paperback edition – It's the only IELTS Graphs book available in the market and is being recommended by leading IELTS institutes in the country.

➢ *A Wealth of Essays & Letters for General IELTS* (Available in Paperback edition) – Contains 170+ Letters and 150+ essays that have been seen in actual IELTS General Training Tests.

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(Admissions Open and Books are also available here)

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   Distt. SAS Nagar (Mohali), Punjab
   Contact: 9988814322 Email:esspee52@yahoo.com

Index of Graphs Book

Vocabulary related to graphs – A-H

Page	Graph	Type	When seen
1.	The chart below shows the percentage of adults of different age groups in the UK who used the Internet everyday from 2003-2006. https://youtu.be/vxVwBmTeqzk	Column	10/1/2015 APAC
2.	The chart below shows the percentage of whole world population in four countries from 1950 to 2000, with projections till 2050. https://youtu.be/cBMl2ZXmjPI	Column	31/1/2015 APAC
3.	The chart below shows the expenditure on three categories among different age groups of residents in the UK in 2004. https://youtu.be/DBPZ0kpAhT4	Column	28/2/2015 APAC
4.	The charts below show the number of working hours per week, in industrial sector, in four European countries in 2002. https://youtu.be/Cx5ppvwbJdU	4 Columns	28/3/2015 APAC
5.	The chart below shows the aid from six developed countries to developing countries from 2008-2010. https://youtu.be/Hj1yHvAe4gg	Column	7/6/2015 APAC
6.	The graph below shows the information on waste disposal in a European country from 2005 to 2008. https://youtu.be/sV00YGdUWZE	Column	26/11/2012 APAC
7.	The chart below gives information about the growth of urban population in certain parts of the world including the prediction of the future. https://youtu.be/VoLRuMFR3tQ	Column	10/10/2013 APAC
8.	The graph below shows the changes in the places where people used to surf the Internet in the years 1998, 2000, 2002 and 2004. https://youtu.be/x3SQW6XWMFQ	Column	25/4/2015 China
9.	The charts below show the percentages of male and female students getting top grades	Column	21/5/2015 China

	in 1996 and 2000. https://youtu.be/JaRMrhjVRsk		
10.	The graph below shows the average class size in six countries and compares it with the world average class size in 2006. https://youtu.be/5vLDg7FAi5M	Column	30/5/2015 China
11.	The chart below shows information about the favourite subjects of 60 students from two schools, school A and school B. https://youtu.be/UsxWibtoiec	Column	3/9/2015 China
12.	The graph below shows four categories of citrus fruits and the top three countries to which these were exported in 2012. https://youtu.be/5-5JgYXnSxg	Column	7/11/2015 China
13.	The graphs below show the average retirement age for men and women in 2004 and 2008 in six different countries. https://youtu.be/efcuJXSaP4Y	Column	24/8/2013 APAC
14.	The graph below shows the percentage of dependents in 2000 and the predicted figures in 2050 in five countries and also gives the world average. https://youtu.be/3teexX6lBtg	Column	17/8/2013 APAC
15.	The chart shows the information relating to people within 15 minute drive service in a particular region in UK. It also compares the people living in urban areas and people living in rural areas. https://youtu.be/la_FbBnOdqA	Bar	24/8/2013 India
16.	The graph below shows the percentage of adults according to age and gender who do not do any physical activity in Australia. https://youtu.be/etnz3nHUJRQ	Column	7/9/2013 India
17.	The graph below shows the result of a survey of young people in four European countries on the most effective solution of global warming. https://youtu.be/db6XEz1QvaU		10/10/2013 India
18.	The graph below shows the way in which men and women used the internet in Canada in 2000 https://youtu.be/ZuHgCS7QJIc	Bar	10/3/2012 India

19.	The graph below shows the number of trips made by children in one country to travel to and from school in 1990 and 2010 using various modes of transport. https://youtu.be/C_16VOgL0Cc	Column	15/2/2014 India
20.	The bar chart below shows the average hours of housework done by women (unemployed, part time employed and full time employed) and full-time working men. https://youtu.be/hkBDbqM0U-Y	Column	9/3/2013 APAC
21.	The graph below shows the cinema attendance of people on different days of the week in 2003, 2005 and 2007. https://youtu.be/gQBz79v24t0	Column	8/12/2012 APAC
22.	The following graphs depict the reliability of print and non-print academic materials as voiced by undergraduates and postgraduates at 3 different British universities. https://youtu.be/tpVPWseB3m4	2 column	19/5/2012 India
23.	The graph below shows the average calorie intake per person in eight countries in 2003. https://youtu.be/SO1m_CSl4NE	Column	April 2012 India
24.	The chart below illustrates the results of a British survey taken in 2005 https://youtu.be/Mt_zLc4JAZw	Column	April 2012 India
25.	The following graphs illustrate electronic gaming trends in South Korea in 2006. The first outlines gamer age groups and gender demographics. The second indicates game type preference. https://youtu.be/gH_rPF4gpO8	2 Column	2012 India
26.	The bar graph below outlines literacy rates for a number of nations in 2004. https://youtu.be/LAKAtNeu5DE	Column	2012 India
27.	The graph below outlines paper and plastic cup production at a factory over the period of one year. https://youtu.be/oCjpvE4bixI	Column	2012 APAC
28.	The two bar charts show the proportion of 14-16-year-old students studying a modern foreign language in an English speaking country, and the top three popular foreign https://youtu.be/2x9LvlwPVww	2 columns	3/11/2012 APAC

29.	The graph chart shows the number of magazines sold in 5 different countries in these years. https://youtu.be/0JhM257GHRw	Column	28/5/2011 India
30.	The graph below shows the amount of tea and coffee imported by four different countries. https://youtu.be/btWN4pOAiWU	Column	15/9/2012 India
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33.	The column graph compares the percentage of males in a particular country who prefer watching sports to males who prefer participating in sports https://youtu.be/aZLfnLfQflQ	Column	24/4/2014 Australia
34.	The bar graph shows the global sales (in billions of dollars) of different types of digital games between 2000 and 2006. https://youtu.be/lpRqPS3ccbw	Column	India 13/3/2014
35.	The graph below shows the three different kinds of emission sources (oil / coal / gas) of greenhouse gas in the UK. https://youtu.be/iPLbVp0bOYE	Column	12/9/2013 Australia
36.	The graph below shows the participation of Australian children in sports outside school hours in 2014. https://youtu.be/6B_WjLfsBI0	Column	9/1/2016 China 19/3/2016 India
37.	The graph below shows the sales of children's books, adult fiction and educational books between 2002 and 2006 in one country. https://youtu.be/JW5-jJKapJU	Line	17/1/2015 APAC
38.	The line graph below shows the population size, birth rate and the death rate of England and Wales from 1700 to 2000.	Line	27/6/2015 India

	https://youtu.be/8oUiOR6BNPQ		
39.	The graph below shows the number of overseas visitors who came to the UK for different purposes between 1989 and 2009. https://youtu.be/vlpfm5wdkJc	Line	19/6/2014
40.	The graph below shows the spending on research into renewable sources of energy in four countries between 1975 and 2000. https://youtu.be/EWLyUj61Nv4	Line	8/8/2015 China
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42.	The graph below shows the total births and the deaths in a European country from 1950 to 2050. https://youtu.be/Kxq8FRH1z44	Line	24/10/2015 China
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44.	The graph below shows the number of students from the US, the UK and Australia who studied in universities in other countries from 2002 to 2007. https://youtu.be/wMiXDrQ0Zwk	Line	21/9/2013 APAC
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46.	The graph below shows the number of enquiries to tourist information office made by telephone, letter/email, and in person from January 2001 to June 2001. https://youtu.be/uzDoL-g1aQ8	2 line	12/4/2014, India
47.	The given graph shows the nitrogen oxide emissions produced by four vehicles. https://youtu.be/380oGrW7C5M	Line	30/6/2012 India 2010 Jan – USA
48.	The diagram below shows the percentage of good quality river water in four countries from 1995 to 2010. It also shows the prediction for 2015.	Line	15/2/2014 Australia 30/7/2016 China

	https://youtu.be/N3zZJDtcA5g		
49.	The line graph and the bar chart give the information and forecast about the vehicle numbers and CO2 emission in England and Wales between 2000 and 2020 https://youtu.be/Bei3CDCbd34	Line and column	11/4/2015 APAC
50.	The graph below shows the percentage of 18-25 year olds in universities in four different countries. https://youtu.be/0Xr9RskC5x4	Line	14/1/2016 India
51.	The diagram below shows the number of marriages in the UK between 1951 and 2001. The data given is for all marriages, remarriages (any partner) and first marriages. https://youtu.be/yBt9xnfonpA	Line	30/1/2016 India
52.	The first chart below shows the percentages of women and men in a country involved in some kinds of home tasks (cooking, cleaning, pet caring and repairing the house. The second chart shows the amount of time each gender spent on each task per day https://youtu.be/k_av-2RjhDM	Butterfly graph	29/8/2015 Australia
53.	The table and chart below show the time spent at leisure and household activities in Britain. https://youtu.be/XmYLxeKSSwM	Table and bar	7/2/2015 APAC
54.	The table below shows the percentage of first year students who gave "very good" rating to the resources provided by a college, for three courses. https://youtu.be/wHJ6Q6w_dXA	Table	12/2/2015 APAC
55.	The table below describes the number of people (in million) who went for international travel in 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2005. https://youtu.be/jfb2XoDnvpU	Table	12/3/2015 APAC
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57.	The table shows the population ratio of females per 100 males in six different areas in 1995 and 2005. (Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, Central America and Oceania).	Table	18/4/2015 China

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	https://youtu.be/niYCDzmGUHk		
58.	The two tables below show responses of different age groups to a questionnaire with their opinion about the range of books and the non-print material of a local library. https://youtu.be/x_sTJ0wGjs0	Table	3/9/2015 India
59.	The tables below show response to a questionnaire given by two groups of people (club members and the general public) who showed their opinions about a new theatre. https://youtu.be/oLKOIuauBC0	Table	13/8/2015 India
60.	The graph below shows the percentage of people who travelled by bus in the UK from 2009 to 2011. https://youtu.be/sharhH2V3Xo	Table	16/5/2015 India
61.	The two tables below show the number of international students from different resource countries in Canada and the USA in two school years. https://youtu.be/I12pxeRYYLE	Table	22/11/2014 APAC
62.	The graph below shows the number of cars produced in three countries in 2003, 2006 and 2009. https://youtu.be/xy6OSMhfTH8	Table	27/9/2014 China
63.	The graph below shows the average retirement age of males and females in six countries in 2003. https://youtu.be/ZJu_jG5jETY	Table	25/7/2015 India
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65.	The table below gives information about the percentage of workforce employed in six industries in Australia between 1989 and 2009. https://youtu.be/oKH_WX65has	Table	28/9/2013 APAC
66.	The tables below show the consumption and production of potatoes in different regions of the world in 2006. https://youtu.be/6cr7WgQzyDs	2 tables	26/10/2013 APAC
67.	The table below gives information related to population growth, average birth per woman, life expectancy at birth in countries with	Table	30/11/2013 APAC

	different income levels in 2000 and 2004. https://youtu.be/_sBi2TYGCQU		
68.	The table below gives information about the employment rates and the average annual salaries of new graduates in an Australian University in 2009. https://youtu.be/txk84l0XrSY		16/11/2013 APAC
69.	The graph below shows the fishing industry in a European country according to four indicators. https://youtu.be/VPEf7BFKGSQ	Table	2006, Australia
70.	The table below gives information about students studying in six departments in an Australian university in 2011. https://youtu.be/gAOarIjKCDg	Table	12/12/2013 Australia
71.	The table below shows the percentage of the population and the types of houses they live in 3 areas of a city. https://youtu.be/zlGz3BemtIc	Table	24/4/2012 India
72.	The table below gives information about population over 60-year-old in six regions in 2000,and the predicted numbers of population over 60 in 2050.It also shows the world population over 60 in 2000 and 2050. https://youtu.be/yNbWLSLnHrM	Table	14/1/2012 Australia
73.	The table below shows the production of cocoa beans in six regions between 1992 and 1998. https://youtu.be/wzRHq5LFphM	Table	27/4/2013 India
74.	The table below gives information about the situation of marriage and age from 1960 to 2000 in Australia. https://youtu.be/W0YkuLJZLG0	Table	24/4/2012 Australia
75.	The table shows the percentage of young people who were employed in different sectors in one country in 2005 and 2010. https://youtu.be/ZducXOC53Ro	Table	27/10/2012 Australia
76.	The table shows the number of mobile phones and personal computers per 1,000 people in 2003 in 6 different countries. https://youtu.be/GG963ZyKr00	Table	10/3/2012 APAC
77.	The table below depicts the information about the posts held by women in parliament	Table	9/1/2016

			Australia
	and in management in 5 countries in 2000. https://youtu.be/M_JJ8jOi_8c		
78.	The charts below give information about the amount and types of water in the world, and also tell the use of water in three areas in three countries. https://youtu.be/5t2V2e3n-zw	2 pie and 1 column	9/1/2016 India
79.	The charts below show the percentage of five kinds of books sold by a bookseller between 1972 and 2012. https://youtu.be/aKQJdw2tP34	3 Pie	13/8/2015 China
80.	The charts below show the proportion of the energy produced from different sources in a country between 1985 and 2003. https://youtu.be/uMXkX65w4tc	2 Pie	29/8/2015 China
81.	The graph below shows the number of people taking part in a wildlife survey in Britain between 2001 and 2009. https://youtu.be/JQ5PvnNGWQE	Table	14/1/2016 China
82.	The three pie charts below show the coffee production and consumption of coffee and where the profit goes around the world. https://youtu.be/imh6ssj_4Co	3 pie	23/1/2016 China
83.	The graphs below show the different reasons of two groups of students to choose Dorrifod University. https://youtu.be/KuOV92ievUQ	2 pie	9/11/2013 Australia
84.	The pie charts below show how the different types of courses were followed by the students during the years of 1984, 1994 and 2004. https://youtu.be/kkq2y2qI8Rk	3 pie	24/11/2012 – India
85.	The diagram below shows the multistage production of pears as canned fruits. https://youtu.be/d6VG5HrJetU	Process	29/1/2015 APAC
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87.	The diagram below shows the stages of processing cocoa beans. https://youtu.be/4gmMmcUpZkQ	Process	16/5/2015 China

88.	The following maps show the changes that have taken place in Sydney International airport since 1930. https://youtu.be/YbJ2X7pM2zs	Map	1/8/2015 India
89.	The picture below shows the changes of a park from 10 years ago to now. https://youtu.be/SXgOidop8ng	Map	21/6/2014 APAC
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95.	The graph below shows a typical American and a Japanese office https://youtu.be/oRImlJnKvVk	Map	7/9/2013 APAC
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97.	The flow chart below shows the recycling procedure of glass bottles. https://youtu.be/GRmMaBJH8c8	Process	11/1/2014 APAC
98.	The diagrams below show the water supply system in Australia at present and in future. https://youtu.be/FXKR1-aXeb0	Process	8/10/2015 USA
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102.	The table below shows information about age, average income per person and population below poverty line in three states in USA. https://youtu.be/5LlYPOVmync	Table	9/1/2014 APAC
103.	The line graph shows the average prices of tickets sold at a theatre and the bar chart shows the average percentage of tickets sold in 2010 and 2011. https://youtu.be/V1zSuyQU_0w	Line and bar	18/1/2014 APAC
104.	The charts below show the percentage of time working adults spent on different activities in a particular country in 1958 and 2008. https://youtu.be/RvwwGtNKXE4	2 pie	25/1/2014 APAC
105.	The diagram below shows the process of making soft cheese. https://youtu.be/N6aAKISfU0o	Process	8/5/2014 APAC
106.	The graph shows the spending on education, medical care and pension in a particular country from 2001 to 2051. https://youtu.be/iMJKP0dvVwA	Line	5/4/2014 APAC
107.	The graphs below show the total percentage of films released and the total percentage of ticket sales in 1996 and 2006 in a country. https://youtu.be/L_gHAmb-_mo	2 column	24/4/2014 APAC
108.	The charts below show temperature and rainfall in Equatorial climate and Mediterranean climate. https://youtu.be/vVBLW9Y2qtI	Column Line	15/5/2014 APAC
109.	The bar chart gives us the information about the life expectancy in Japan, United States, Korea and Indonesia and the table shows us the change in the life expectancy between 1953 and 2008.	Bar and Table	28/6/2014 APAC

	https://youtu.be/7uLl7phKQAk		
110.	The diagram shows the total length of high speed tram track (in kilometers) in three countries in 1990, 2010 and the projection for 2020. https://youtu.be/mfJx_rphre8	Table	26/7/2014 APAC
111.	The two pie charts show the percentage of pollutants entering a particular part of ocean in 1997 and 2007. https://youtu.be/-P094vkX8Hg	Pie chart	20/12/2014 APAC
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113.	The diagram below shows the plan of a library in 2001 and 2009. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.	Map	10/10/2013 India
114.	The graph below shows the average monthly salary and the prices of black and white and colour TV in Japanese yen from 1953 to 1973. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.	Line	18/2/2016 China
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126.	The graph below shows the information about medical care in three European countries between 1980 and 2000.	Table	30/7/2016 India
127.	The graphs below show the percentage of men and women aged 60-64 who were employed in four countries in 1970 and 2000.	Column	4/8/2016 India
128.	The graph below shows four methods of dealing with waste in four countries.	Column	5/6/2010 India
129.	Life cycle of salmon fish	Process	11/2/2010 India
130.	The diagram below shows the process of canning of fish. Write a report for a university lecturer describing the process below.	Process	07/02/2015 India
131.	The chart below shows the percentage of UK households with selected consumer durables between 1998 and 2005.	Column	12/03/2015 India
132.	The table below shows a survey on the preference of difference age groups in a European country on different TV programmes in 2012.	Table	16/07/2016 China
133.	The chart below shows the percentage of young people at a university in 2000 and 2007.	Column	14/07/2016 China
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137.	The table below shows the expenses per week of a retired single person and a couple	Table	09/07/2016

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	in Australia, for their comfortable lifestyle.		India
138.	The graph below shows the types of transport used by tourists who visited New Zealand from five countries in 2004.	Column	20/8/2016 China
139.	The graph below shows the total amount of waste produced by six countries in 1980, 1990 and 2000.	Table	20/8/2016 India
140.	The diagram below shows how rainwater is collected and converted to drinking water in an Australian town.	Process	September 2015 USA February 2013 China
141.	The graphs below show the viewership of different TV programmes among three different age groups.	3 pie	UAE 3/9/2016
142.	The pictures below show the differences in the layout of a conference centre between its present and its future plan.	Map – present and future	China 13/11/2014
143.	The bar chart below shows the number of miles travelled in a year by men and women for six different purposes in a particular country.	Bar	8/11/2014 China
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146.	The graph below shows the amount of energy lost from generation of electricity to the time it reaches the consumer from brown and black coal.	Flowchart	2010 India
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149.	The graph below shows a conference hall built in 1981 and planned for 2020.	Map	22/2/2014 India
150.	Two charts below show the percentage of qualified graduates in a particular country.	Pie	11/1/2014 India
151.	The charts provide information about students in 2007 who were happy with different facilities at a university of UK.	6 pie	25/1/2014 India
152.	The two diagrams describe the main parts of a hot air balloon and indicate how it works.	Process	12/2/2014 India
153.	The diagrams below show the present building of a college and the plan for changes to the college site in the future.	Map	1/3/2014 China

154.	The flowchart below compares three methods to recruit new employees.	Flowcharts	8/3/2014 China
155.	The following are two filter systems. Describe the processes and compare.	Process	18/12/2010 India
156.	The graphs below show the percentage of household energy used and the amount of greenhouse gases produced in Australia.	2 pie	11/6/2011 India
157.	The graph below shows the weekly spending of an average family in a European country.	Butterfly chart	8/10/2011 India
158.	The first chart below shows the value of goods that Australia imported from China and those exported to China from Australia. The second chart shows the types of goods imported from China.	Columns	1/11/2014 China
159.	The graph below shows the percentage of self employed workers of the total workforce in five countries in 1998 and 2008.	Column	15/9/2016 China
160.	The table below gives information about the weekly consumption of ordinary milk and butter, and high and low fat alternatives of milk and butter among different age groups in one European country.	Table	27/8/2016 India
161.	The plans below show the changes of the particular area from 1965 to the present-day and the plans also give a description of the proposed changes proposed changes proposed changes in future.	Map	30/4/2015 China
162.	The diagram below shows the production of olive oil.	Process	5/12/2015 China
163.	The diagram below describes the structure of a home smokery and how it works.	Process	2013 China
164.	The tables below are the results of research, which examined the average percentage marks scored by boys and girls of different ages in several school subjects.	Tables	30/8/2008 China
165.	The graphs below show the development of the cutting tools made by stone, one was made 1.4 million years ago, and the other was made 800 thousand years ago, viewing from back view, front view and side view.	Diagram	24/9/2016 India
166.	The table below shows the production of carbon dioxide in five different countries in 2006.	Table	24/9/2016 China
167.	The table below gives information about the average annual spending of university students in three different countries.	Table	24/9/2016 Australia

IELTS Academic Test - Types of Graphs

1. Line graph
2. Bar chart – OR – column graph
3. Pie chart
4. Table
5. Multiple charts
6. Process or cycle
7. Describing objects
8. Map

    Now, this number seems big, but fortunately the vocabulary you need to learn falls in only four categories

1. Line graph vocabulary also called the time graph vocabulary
2. Percentage vocabulary
3. Process vocabulary
4. Maps vocabulary

How to write a graph?

Introduction:

You need only one or two sentences describing the following:

The type of graph you are describing, the title of the graph, date of the graph and scale. You need not have all this information but you should report what you have.

Body:

What you need to do is to describe factually the graph. No specialized knowledge of your own is needed nor your opinion.

You don't need to analyze the data, for example you need not give the reason for why figures are high or low. Sometimes, when there is more than one graph, there is relationship between the two, and you can bring in some comparison between them but going beyond this is not necessary.

Ending:

You need not write a long and analytical conclusion. The introduction and the ending should be more or less the same.

1. The line or time graph vocabulary

All graphs which show changes over time – whether they are line graphs or bar graphs or a table need this vocabulary. All line graphs are time graphs but all time graphs are not line graphs.

Useful language:

Go down
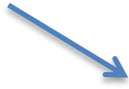
1. decreased
2. fell
3. dropped
4. declined
5. came down

Go up
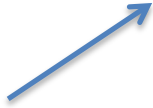
1. increased
2. rose
3. climbed
4. grew
5. went up
6. escalated

No change

1. remained stable
2. leveled off
3. stabilized
4. remained the same

Fluctuation – fluctuated
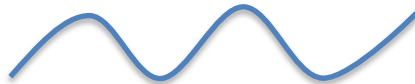
Peaked at OR reached a high of

Dipped OR reached a low of

Small change

```
1. slightly
2. slowly
3. minimally
```

Large change

```
1. sharply
2. rapidly
3. dramatically
4. significantly
5. considerably
6. substantially
```

Medium change - moderately, modestly

Time phrases

It is important that you know how to use the common <u>expressions of time.</u>

Here are the common ones:

- In:
    a. In 2000
    b. In the 20th century
    c. In the first ten years...

- For:
    a. For the first six months...
    b. For twenty years...

- During:
    a. During the first six months...
    b. During the first half of this century...
    c. During the remainder of the year...

- From – to
    a. From September to November...
    b. From 2000 to 2005...

- between —and:
    a. Between 1960 and 1970...

- Stood at / started at / finished at

Note that you can refer to a decade as the 1980s etc. There is no apostrophe before the s.

Sales of laptops 1995
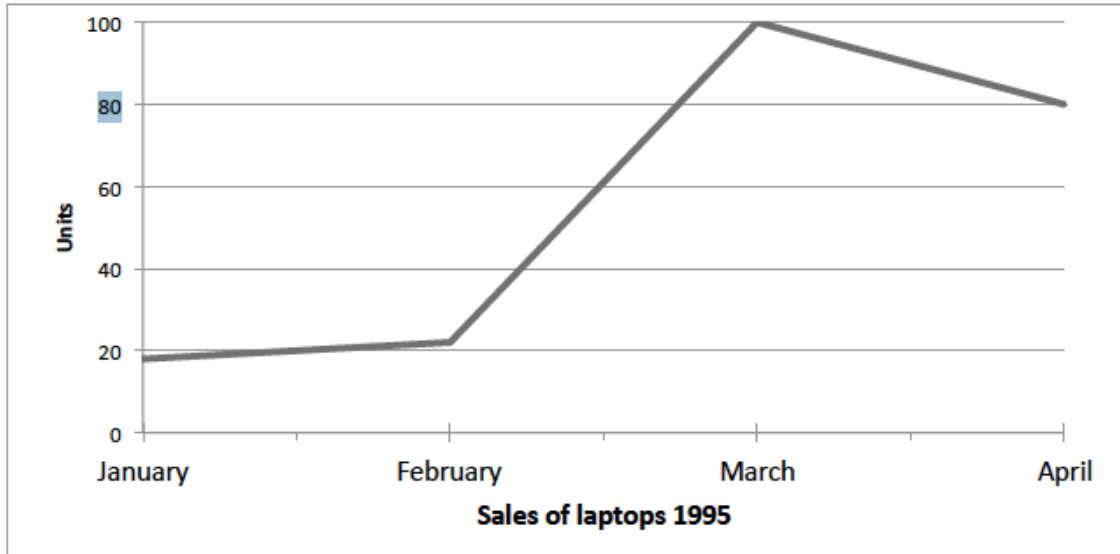
Two sentences to remember

From January to February, sales **increased slightly.**
From January to February, there was a **slight increase** in sales.

The above two sentences are foolproof sentences to get your sentence structuring right in the IELTS line graphs. Of course you must make these sentences longer by adding data and also make changes to words like January according to your graph (For e.g. there may be years in the graph you get) but the basic structure of sentence remains the same. When you use the adjective noun combination then the three words "there was a" always precedes the combination.

Talking about combinations – Only two types of word combinations can be used in the time graphs – The adjective noun OR the verb adverb. You must learn the relevant vocabulary by making a table like the one given below

Verb	Adverb	Adjective	Noun
increased	slightly	slight	increase
rose	rapidly	rapid	rise
decreased	moderately	moderate	decrease
grew	substantially	substantial	growth
escalated	sharply	sharp	escalation
dropped	dramatically	dramatic	drop
climbed	minimally	minimal	climb
Fell	Slightly	Slight	Fall

Remained stable – there was a stability
Leveled off – there was a leveling off

Using the right tenses.

It is important to select the correct tenses.

• For most graphs a specific time in the past will be given and you will need to use the past simple tense. If two things took place at the same time, you may use the past continuous tense for one of them. (While laptop sale was rising during this period, there was no change in cell phone sale).

• If you use since or recently it means that you are referring to events that have come up to the present. That means using the present perfect tense, (The use of the internet has risen enormously since the 1990s)

• With 'by' you will often need to use the past perfect or the future perfect tense. (by the end of the century the rate of urbanisation had doubled)

2. Percentage Vocabulary

You should not keep repeating the same structures. The key language of percentage graphs is proportions and percentages.

Common phrases to see are "the proportion of…" or "the percentage of…"

This table presents some examples of how you can change percentages to fractions or ratios:

Percentage	Fraction
80%	four-fifths
75%	three-quarters
50%	half
25%	a quarter
20%	a fifth
10%	one in ten

If the percentages are not exact as above, then you can use qualifiers to make sure your description remains accurate. Here are some examples:

Percentage	Qualifier
77%	just over three quarters
77%	approximately three quarters
49%	just under a half
49%	nearly a half
32%	almost a third

E

This table presents some examples of how you can change percentages to other phrases:

Percentage	proportion / number / amount / majority / minority
75% - 85%	a very large majority
65% - 75%	a significant proportion
10% - 15%	a minority
5%	a very small number

The words above are interchangeable, though number is for countable nouns and amount is for uncountable nouns.

How to incorporate data in the graph?

There are two ways of incorporating data

      1. By using brackets - (…..)
      2. By using – which +
- is
- makes up
- constitutes
- accounts for

Example sentences

- White is considerably more common than blue.
- White (55%) is considerably more common than blue (20%).
- White, which is 55%, is considerably more common than blue, which makes up 20%.
- Red, which constitutes 28%, is almost twice as popular as blue, which is 13.8%.
- The other colours, which constitute 8% are considerably less popular than blue (20%).

Grouping information

When you write a task 1, you should always group information in a logical way to make it easy to follow and read.

With an IELTS pie chart, the most logical thing to do is usually to compare categories together across the charts, focusing on similarities and differences, rather than writing about each chart separately.

If you write about each one separately, the person reading it will have to keep looking between the paragraphs in order to see how each category differs.

Language of comparison

Comparative form – when comparing 2 things

- Than
- In comparison with
- As compared to

As compared to/with // Than - used when comparing things or people, especially when comparing numbers or amounts:

Example:

- *This year's profits are much higher <u>as compared to</u> (than) (in comparison with) last year's.*
- *Mortality rates are lower for women <u>as compared with</u> (than) men.*

<u>as against/as opposed to</u> conjunction used when you are comparing two figures or pieces of information, in order to show how they are different:

Example:

- *The company achieved sales of $404 million, <u>as against</u> $310 million in the previous year.*
- *One study predicted that 42% of female university graduates would remain single the rest of their lives, <u>as opposed to</u> just 5% of male graduates.*

3. Process Vocabulary

The first step in learning to write about a process diagram is to see where the process starts and ends. This is important information as it will help structure your writing. The obvious thing to do is to start at the beginning and carry on until you get to the end.

Some of the most useful vocabulary for describing a process is the language of sequencing. This means that you need to find language to say in what order each thing happens. The key here is variation. Try not to use "and then" "and then" all the time.

Here are some alternatives –
• The first
• The second
• The next
• A further
• Eventually
• This step involves
• After this stage is complete
• At the same time / Meanwhile
• Finally

Passives

When we describe an IELTS process, the focus is on the activities, NOT the person doing them. When this is the case, we use the passive voice, not the active.

This is a brief explanation of how to use the passive voice, but if you are new or unsure about using it, you should do some further study and practice.

Most sentences use this structure:

Subject + Verb + Object
(S) Reeta (V) makes (O) tea.

When we use the passive voice, we make the object (tea) the subject, and make the subject (Reeta) the object. We also add in the verb 'to be' and the past participle (or Verb 3).

(O) Tea (be + V3) is made (S) by Reeta.

So throughout most of your description for your IELTS process diagram, you should be using

4. Maps Vocabulary

The knowledge of directions – north, east, south, west, northeast, southeast, northwest and southwest is very essential.
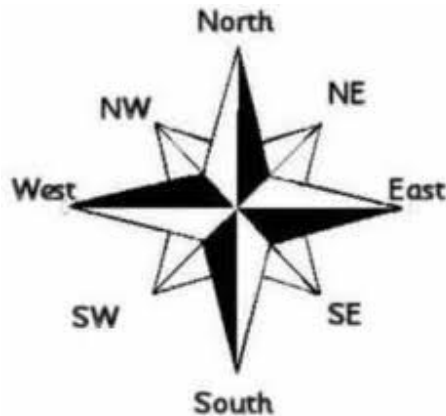
1. **The chart below shows the percentage of adults of different age groups in the UK who used the Internet everyday from 2003-2006. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.**

Percentage of adults by age group using the Internet from 2003 to 2006
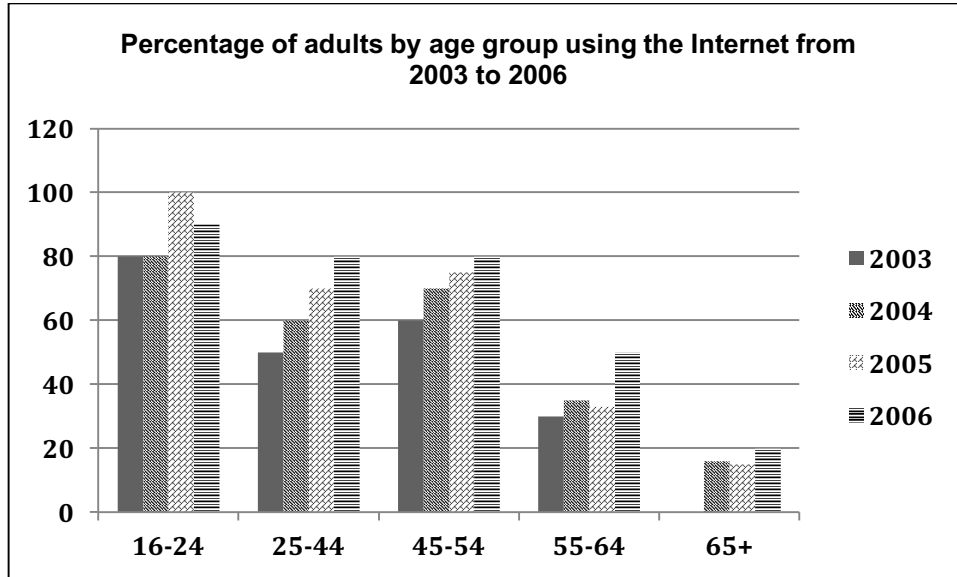
The given column graph illustrates the percentage of adults of different age groups using the Internet between 2003 and 2006, in the Great Britain. The over 65s had the least percentage of Internet users.

The main users of the Internet were young adults aged between 16 and 24 years. In 2003 and 2004, they shared the same percentage, which was 80%. In 2005, this figure increased significantly to 100%, but decreased slightly to 90% in the next year.

We can see from the chart that all the age groups experienced an upward trend as far as their daily use of the Internet is concerned. In the 25-44 group, there was a gradual growth in the percentage, from 50% to 80%, between 2003 and 2006. There were similar increases for the 45 to 54 year olds, rising from 60% in 2003 to 80% in 2006. As for the other two groups, although the percentages had minor fluctuation, the overall trend was upwards.

Overall, adults between 16 and 44 showed the greatest usage of the Internet and the users grew with time regardless of their age.

2. **The chart below shows the percentage of whole world population in four countries from 1950 to 2000, with projections till 2050. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.**
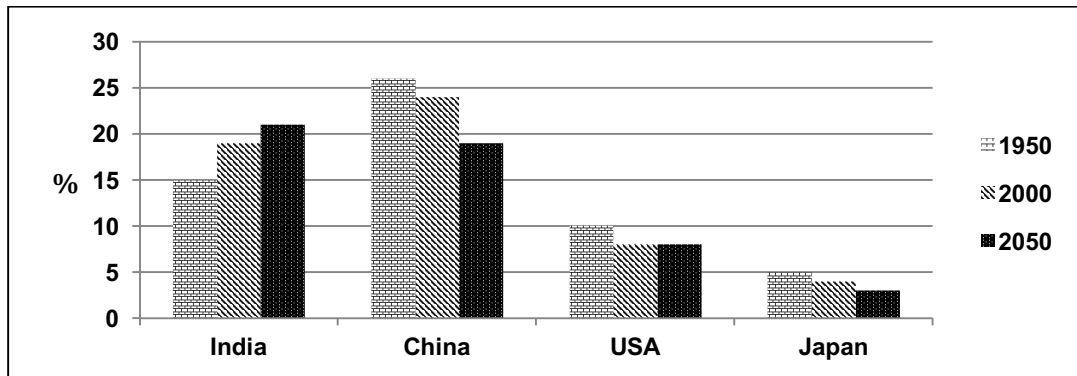
The column graph compares the changes in the proportion of population in India, China, the USA and Japan in 1950 and 2000, and also indicates the projections for 2050. It is clear from the graph that China had the highest percentage of world population in 1950 and 2000, but estimates show that India will take the lead by 2050.

In 1950, China accounted for a little over a quarter of the world's population. Although it decreased to a little under a quarter, it was still the highest in 2000, compared to the other three countries. It is estimated that the population of China will continue to drop and would reach approximately19% by 2050.

India showed an opposing trend to China. The population in India in 1950 was 15%, which was considerably lower than that of China. However, the population increased moderately to 19% by 2000 and is further expected to grow and reach nearly 20%, which would be the highest among the given countries by 2050.

When it comes to the population of the USA and Japan, both showed a decrease from 1950 to 2000. It is predicted that the percentage will remain the same in the USA, whereas in Japan, the population is likely to keep falling till 2050.

Overall, Japan had the least population in the given period, and the population is expected to decrease to approximately 3% by 2050.

3. **The chart below shows the expenditure on three categories among different age groups of residents in the UK in 2004. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.**


Citizens' expenditure in the UK
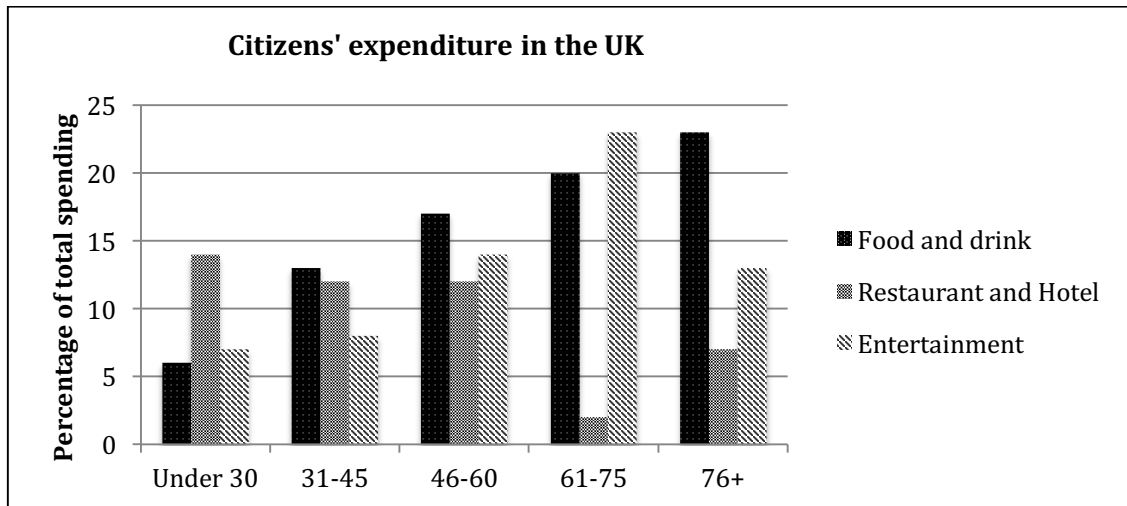
The given column graph compares the amount of money spent by five age groups of the British citizens on three different items, in the year 2004. It is interesting to note that the spending on food and drinks was the least by the under 30s, and the highest by the above 76 age group.

It is noticeable that the largest proportion of spending went on food and drinks in most age groups, except for the under 30s and those between 61 and 75 years of age. Expenditure on restaurant and hotel was almost similar among all age groups below 60 years. They spent 12-14% on this sector. The 61-75 and the 76+ age groups spent 2% and 7% respectively on restaurant and hotel. The under 45s spent lesser on entertainment than on restaurant and hotel, but the vice versa was true for all the other given age groups. The 61-75 year olds, showed the highest discrepancy in their spending on these two areas. They spent 2% and 23% on restaurant and hotel, and entertainment respectively.

Overall, it is observed that as age advanced, the spending priorities of people changed. Older age groups spent more on food and drink and entertainment. However, the 76+ age group did not give much importance to entertainment.

4. **The charts below show the number of working hours per week, in industrial sector, in four European countries in 2002. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons with relevant.**
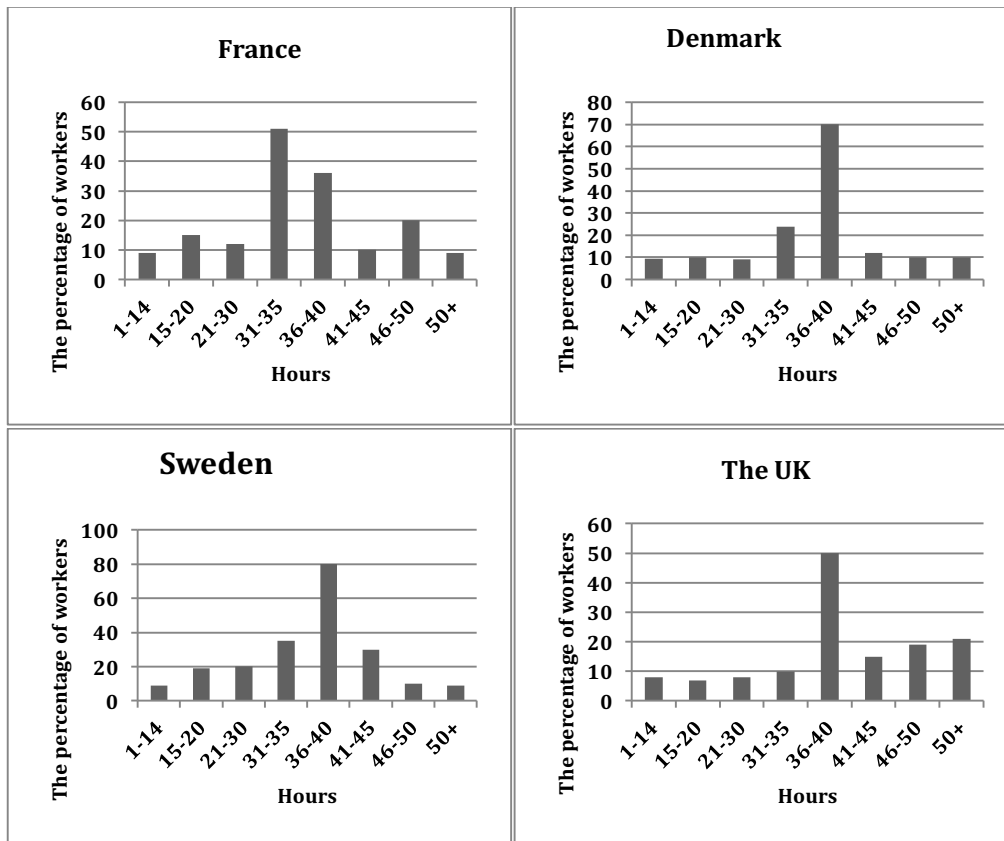
The given column graphs compare the number of hours spent on work per week by industrial workers in France, Denmark, Sweden and the UK in 2002. In three countries, it can be seen that the maximum workers worked 36-40 hours, but in France the maximum workers worked 31-35 hours per week.

In France, approximately half the workers worked for 31-35 hours per week. The percentage of people who worked for 36-40 hours and 46-50 hours was 35% and 20% respectively. The figures for the rest of the working hours accounted for around 10% workers each.

Denmark and Sweden witnessed the highest proportion of people working for 36-40 hours, which was quite different from that of France. The second and the third place came from 31-35 hours and 41-45 hours workers (25% and 10% in Denmark; 35% and 30% in Sweden). The proportion of people working for the remaining hours was higher in Denmark than in Sweden.

It is interesting to note that in the UK, the percentage of people working 50+ hours was the maximum. Almost 50% worked 36-40 hours per week.

Overall, France was a country where the people worked for the least hours, where as the Swedish people spent the most time on work among the people from four different countries.

5. **The chart below shows the aid from six developed countries to developing countries from 2008-2010. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.**
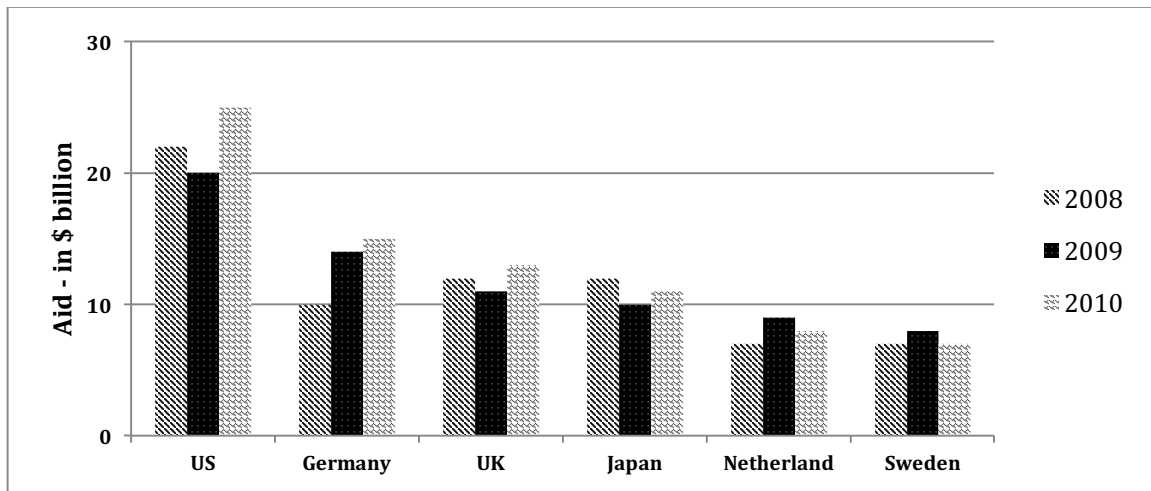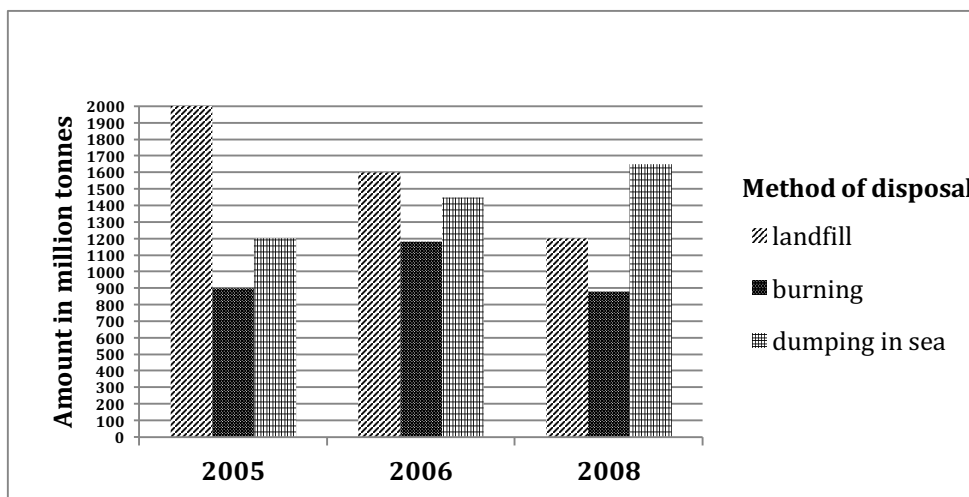

The given column graph illustrates the amount of aid given by six developed countries from 2008 to 2010, measured in billions of dollars.

The US provided the most aid in all three years and despite a slight drop in 2009 from 22 to 20 billion dollars in 2009, the figure rose to $25 billion in 2010. Germany, UK and Japan, were other three major donors, with figures ranging between 10 and 15 billion dollars. It is interesting to note that Germany increased its aid continuously over the years, but the aid from the other two showed fluctuations. The aid from Netherlands and Sweden was always under $10 billion, yet the three years saw similar changes in the figures.

Overall, the US contributed the most in supporting the developing world. whilst the aids of most countries fluctuated in three years, Germany was the only country with consistent increases.

6. **The graph below shows the information on waste disposal in a European country from 2005 to 2008. Summarise the information making comparisons where relevant.**

The given column graph illustrates three methods of disposal of waste materials in 2005, 2006 and 2008. It is clear that the landfill method was the most used for waste disposal in 2005 and dumping in sea was used the maximum in 2008.

It is clear that about 2000 million tonnes of waste was disposed by landfill method in 2005. Disposal of waste by this method lost popularity gradually and by 2008, only 1200 million tonnes was disposed off by this method. About 900 million tonnes of waste was burnt and about 1200 million tonnes was dumped in sea.

In 2006, again the most popular method of waste disposal was landfill, but the amount disposed was lesser than that in 2005. Just under 1200 million tonnes was disposed off by burning and a little over 1400 million tonnes was dumped in sea.

In 2008, the most popular method was dumping in sea and over 1600 million tonnes was disposed off like this. A little under 900 million tonnes was burnt.

Overall it can be seen that dumping in landfill sites lost popularity and dumping in sea gained popularity in the given time. The burning method of waste disposal fluctuated over the period.

7. **The chart below gives information about the growth of urban population in certain parts of the world including the prediction of the future. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.**

Population of towns and cities - percentage of total
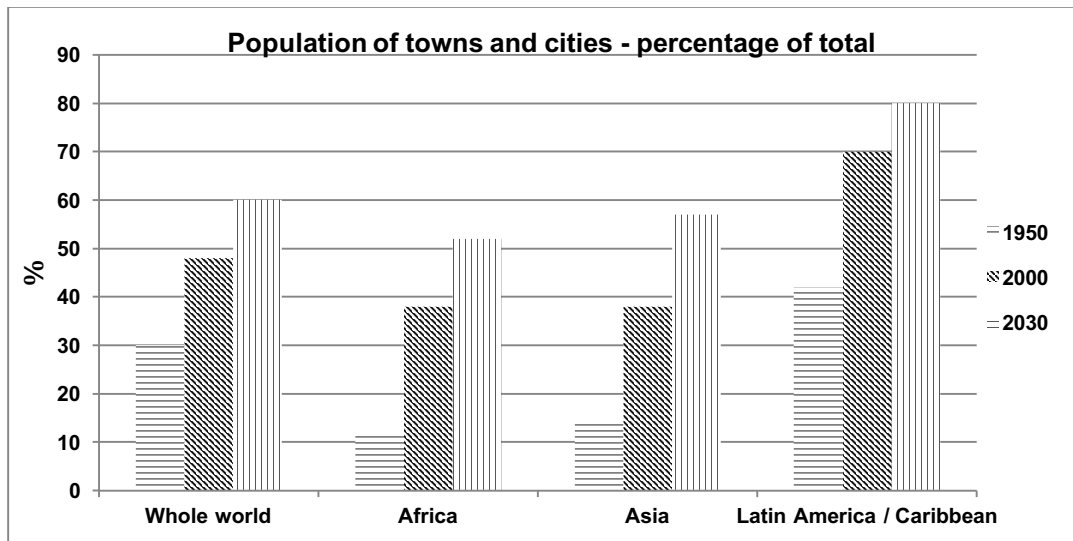
The given column graph depicts the increase in the percentage of urban population in Africa, Asia, Latin America / Caribbean and the whole world from 1950 to 2000 and also gives predictions for 2030. It can be seen that population escalated in all given areas of the world and is expected to grow further.

In 1950, Latin America and the Caribbean had the maximum urban population, which constituted 42% of the total population. In contrast, Asia and Africa had much lesser people living in cities at 14% and 12% of the total population respectively. Just under a third of the population was of urbanites in the whole world in 1950.

In 2000, Africa and Asia saw an almost threefold increase in urban population. In both these areas city population became approximately 38% of the total. Latin America and the Caribbean had over two thirds of the population in cities. However, the whole world had almost equal number of rural and urban people in 2000.

It is predicted that by 2030 the urban population will continue to grow in all areas by 10-15%. Almost 80% of people in Latin America and Caribbean are expected to live in cities, whereas in the whole world the percentage of urbanites is estimated to be 60%.

Overall, it is clear that urban population has grown in all the given areas and is expected to grow in the future.

8. **The graph below shows the changes in the places where people used to surf the Internet in the years 1998, 2000, 2002 and 2004. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.**

UK survey of the places where people mostly accessed the Internet (1998-2004)
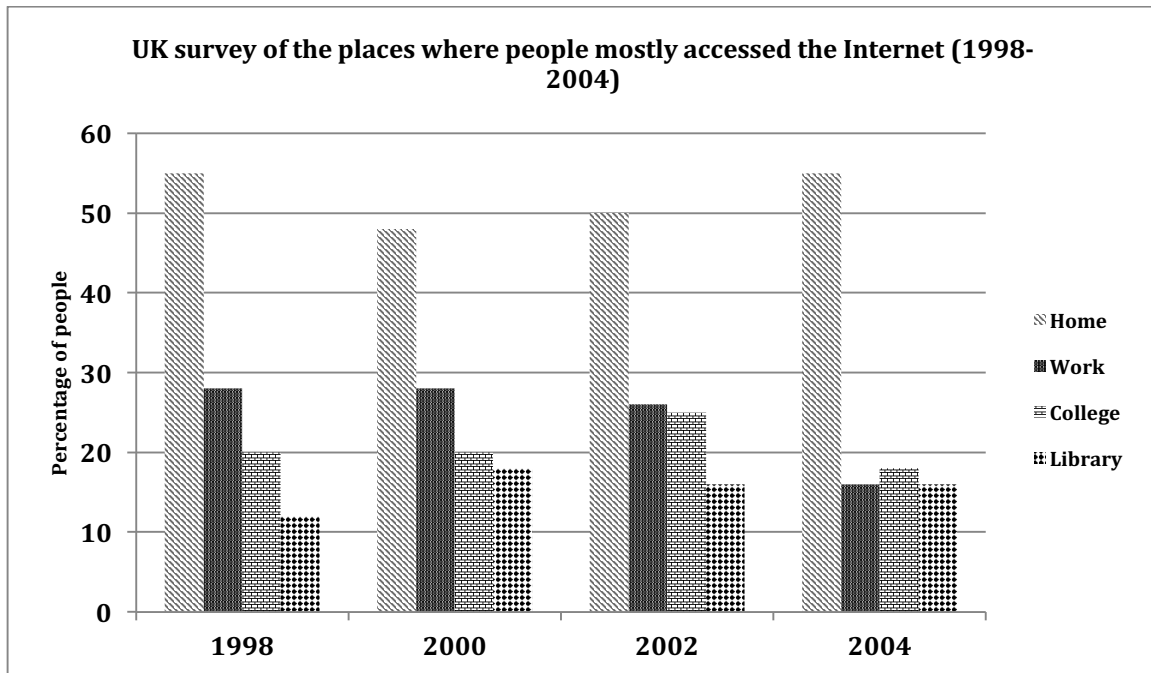
The given column graph compares the changes in the places where people accessed the Internet between 1998 and 2004. It is clear that the maximum people surfed the Internet from home in all the given years.

It can be seen from the graph that more people surfed the Internet at home and in their working places than in the colleges and libraries. The percentage of people who accessed the Internet from home fell from approximately 55 in 1998 to 48 in 2000. After that this percentage began to rise steadily and reached 55 in 2004. The second most common place where people accessed the net was office. The proportion of people who spent their online time at work was between 25% and 30% from 1998 to 2002, but fell to 15% in 2004. Approximately 18%-25% people used the Internet at college in all the given years. The least percentage surfed the net in libraries. This percentage fluctuated between 12% and 18% over the given years.

Overall, the discrepancy between people surfing the net from home and all other places was high in all the four given years.