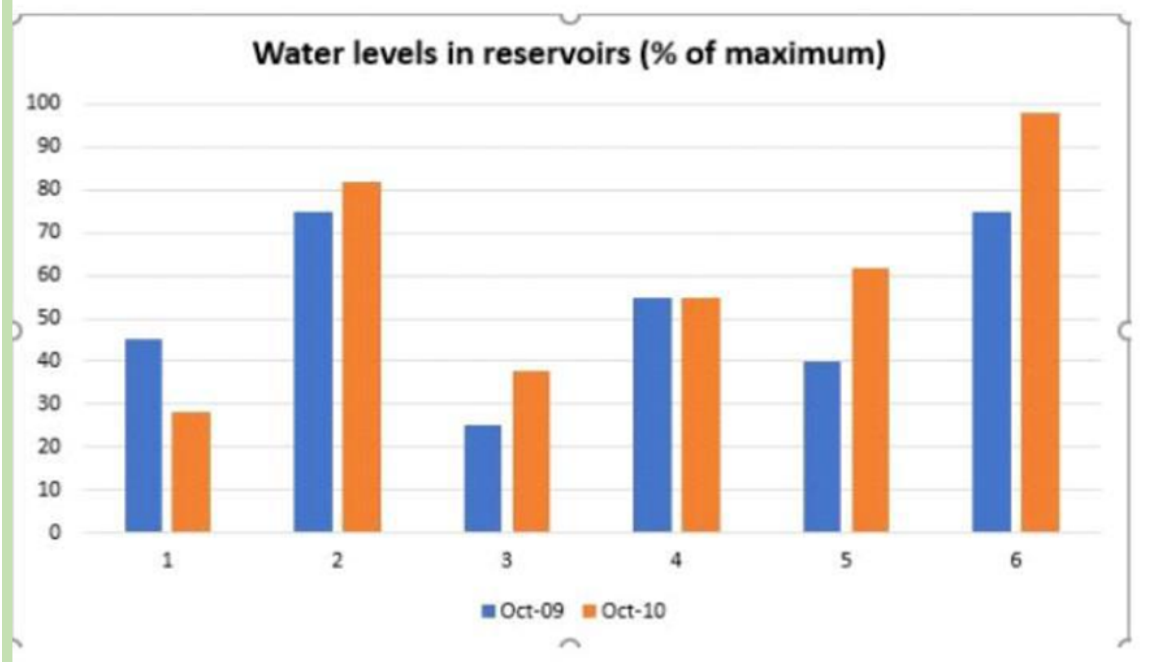


Sample

We are adding a few samples for you to better understand the IELTS Writing Task 1.

1) Bar graph:

The chart shows the water levels of 6 cities in Australia {Darwin (1), Sydney (2), Melbourne (3), Brisbane (4), Perth (5) and Canberra (6)} in October 2009 and October 2010.



Sample answer:

The bar graph illustrates the water storage capacity of 6 cities in Australia from October 2009 to October 2010.

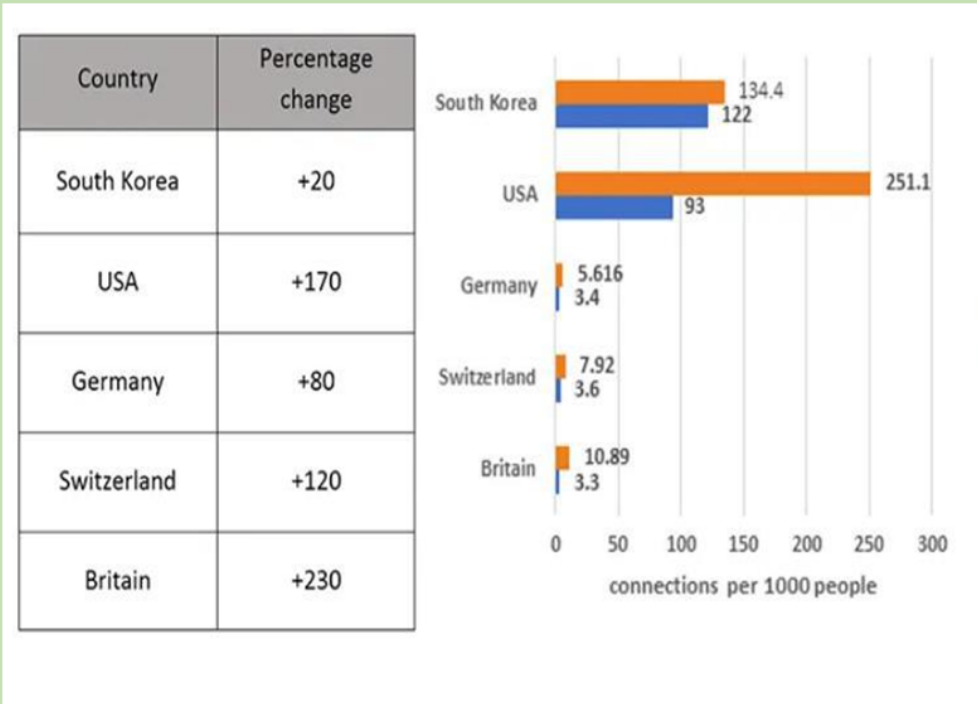
Overall, it can be observed that while all the cities showed some change in their water levels, Brisbane's water storage capacity did not fluctuate at all. Moreover, in Perth and Canberra, a significant rise in storage capacity can be witnessed, while Darwin is the only city where the levels decreased in the subsequent year.

In terms of the water storage capacity, Canberra city records the highest-level growth with 22%, followed by Perth showing a similar pattern of upswing. In Sydney, it increased by 7% approximately in October 2010. Likewise, Melbourne’s water level had an upward trend of about 8 percent in the next year.

Although most of the towns expanded their water storage capacity, Darwin showed a decline in water storage capacity. By 8% decrease, Darwin became the only city with the lowest water storage capacity out of the other 5 cities. Further, Brisbane was the only city which indicated no change and remained constant at approximately 55% in both the years.

2) Table and a bar chart

Two charts show the use of broadband connections in several developed countries.



Sample answer:

The table and the bar graph illustrate the usage of broadband connection in several developed countries such as South Korea, USA, Germany, Switzerland and Britain.

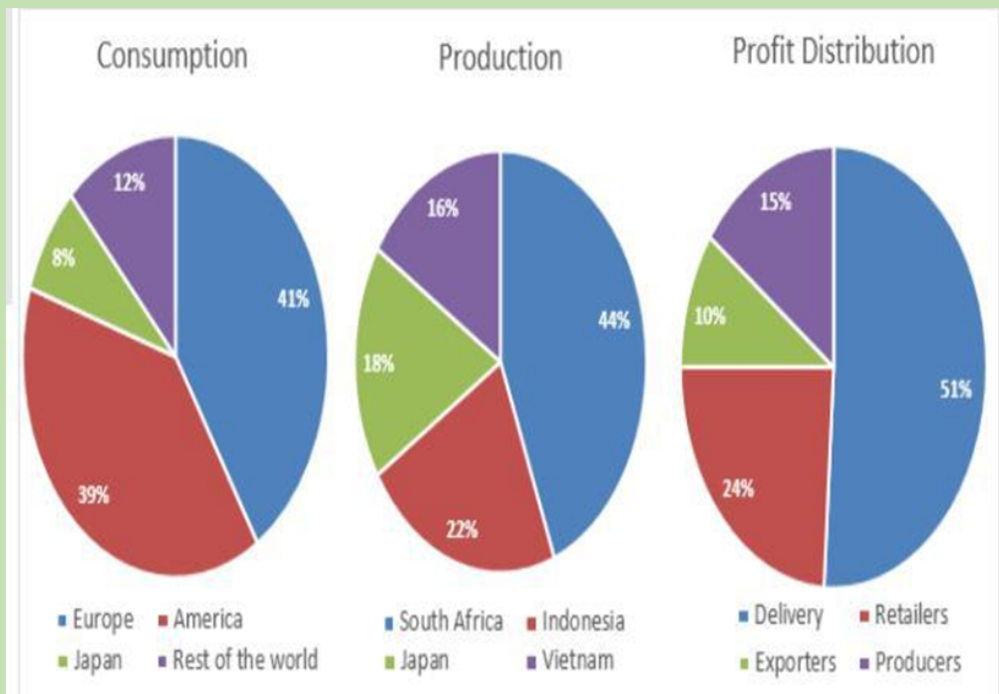
Overall, in terms of broadband connection, the use of the internet was highest in the USA and South Korea. Additionally, the change in consumption of broadband was highest in Britain as compared to any other developed country.

Britain Showed 10.8% growth with 230 plus connections, which is the highest number of connections witnessed by any developed country. Similarly, the use of broadband connection increased in the USA from 9.3% and reached 25.1% with 170 plus connections.

On the other hand, the use of broadband connections in Germany and Switzerland only increased to 5.6% with 80 plus connections, and 7.9% with 120 plus connections respectively. Furthermore, in South Korea, the consumption increased by about 13.4% with 20 plus connections.

3) Pie charts

The three pie charts show the production, consumption of coffee and where the profit goes around the world.



Sample answer:

The pie charts provide information about how much coffee is consumed, produced, and the net profit distribution worldwide.

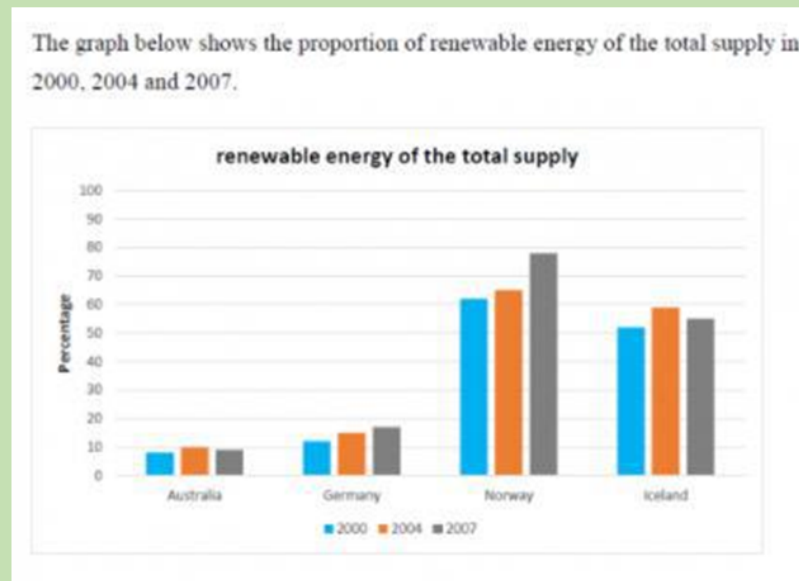
Overall, Europeans are heavy consumers of coffee, followed by Americans. In contrast, South Africans are the largest coffee producers. Notably, the companies that deliver coffee enjoy the most profit compared to the other businesses in this industry.

Based on these pie charts, coffee consumption in Europe is 41%, which is the highest in the world, while Japanese coffee consumption is minimal (at 8%). But in the production sector, Japan contributes only 18%, and the contribution made by Indonesia and Vietnam is 22% and 16% respectively, whereas it is South Africa's contribution which is the highest with 44%.

Finally, the profit from the coffee industry is enjoyed most by the delivery sector, which is more than half, with 51%, while the exporters make the least, only 10% of the gain from the coffee industry. Moreover, Retailers obtain almost a quarter of the surplus.

4) Bar chart

A bar chart shows the proportion of renewable energy in the total energy of three periods in four countries. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.



Sample answer:

The given bar graph illustrates the amount of renewable energy in the total supply in 2000, 2004 and 2007 for Australia, Germany, Norway and Iceland.

Overall, Norway has the highest percentage of renewable energy in all the three given periods, followed by Iceland, whereas Australia has the lowest percentage. Further, the supply of the energy is inconsistent, with it increasing for Norway and Germany but showing a decline for Australia and Iceland.

In 2000, Norway had the highest renewable energy with 62% and in 2007, it saw a significant increase up to 78%. Likewise, Germany followed the same pattern with about 12% renewable energy in 2000, then rising consistently and finally reaching more than 15% in the last year.

In contrast, for Australia, the highest percentage of energy was in 2004 (10%), followed by a decline witnessed in 2007 at about 8%. Similarly, Iceland got almost 52% renewable energy, then in 2004, it rose by around 4% to 58% but saw a decline in renewable energy with 55 percent in 2007.