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Here you will get the IELTS Writing Task 1 pdf With its Sample Question and Answers.



What Is IELTS Writing Task 1?

In IELTS Writing Task 1, you have to write a summary of some visual information, usually in the form of a graph or chart, that is at least 150 words long. You'll have to pick out the most important parts and describe and compare the given information.

Task 1 of the IELTS Writing test can be hard, especially if you haven't studied for it. There are some things that all types of graphs and charts have in common, and there are other things that set them apart. Depending on the graph or chart that comes up on the day of the exam, you'll need a different kind of language. But what they all have in common is the way they are put together.

Types of Questions In IELTS Writing Task 1

- Bar Chart
- Line Graph
- Pie Chart
- Process Diagram
- Map
- Table Chart
- Multiple Graphs



IELTS Writing Task 1 Academic PDF

Sample Question and Answers

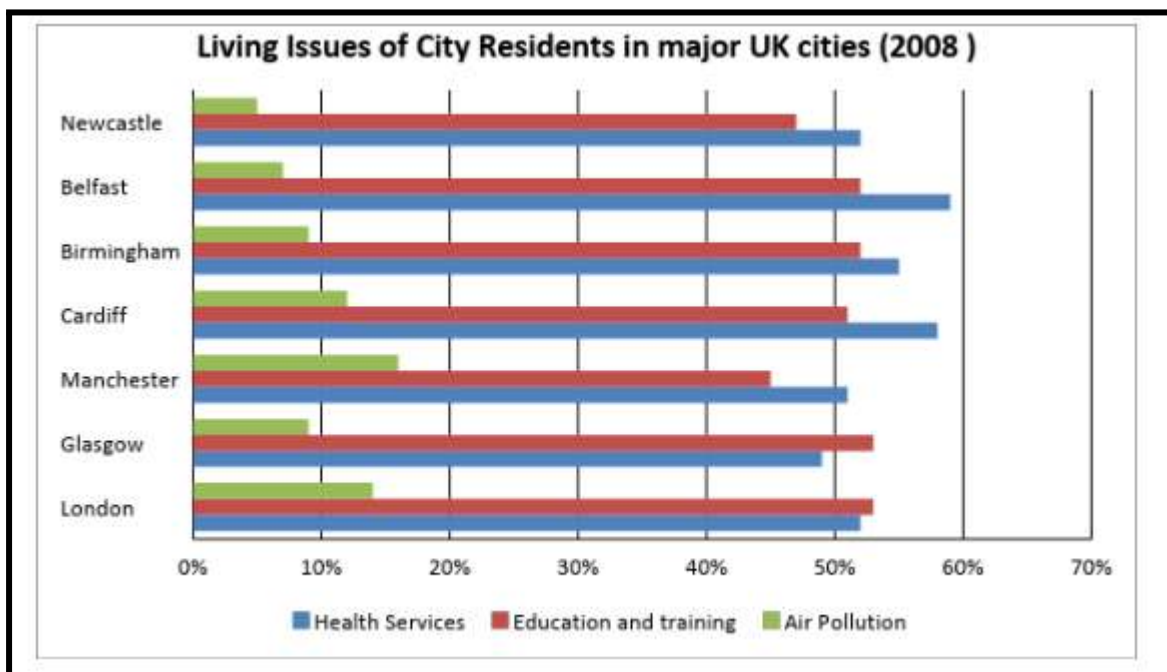
Bar Chart Sample Question

Question 1

In 2008 (%), the chart below shows some of the most common problems that people in UK cities mentioned.

Summarise the information by highlighting and discussing the most important details. When required, perform comparisons.

There should be at least 150 words.



Answer

The chart shows how many of the biggest problems people in seven different cities in the UK had in 2008, broken down into three categories.

Overall, the most complaints were made about the health services and the education system. Most of the problems in Belfast and Cardiff, 59% and 57% respectively, were with health services. This number, 55%, was a little low in Birmingham. Around 50% of the people in the other four cities (Newcastle, Manchester, and Glasgow) complained about their health. Education and training problems were mentioned by the most people, 53%, in both Glasgow and London. The same was true in Belfast and Birmingham, where the number was 52%. But only 45% of people in Manchester said they had educational problems. When it came to air pollution, the number of reported problems went from 5% in Newcastle to 12% in Cardiff. Then, this number went up very quickly to 16% in Manchester, before going back down to 9% in Glasgow and 13% in London.

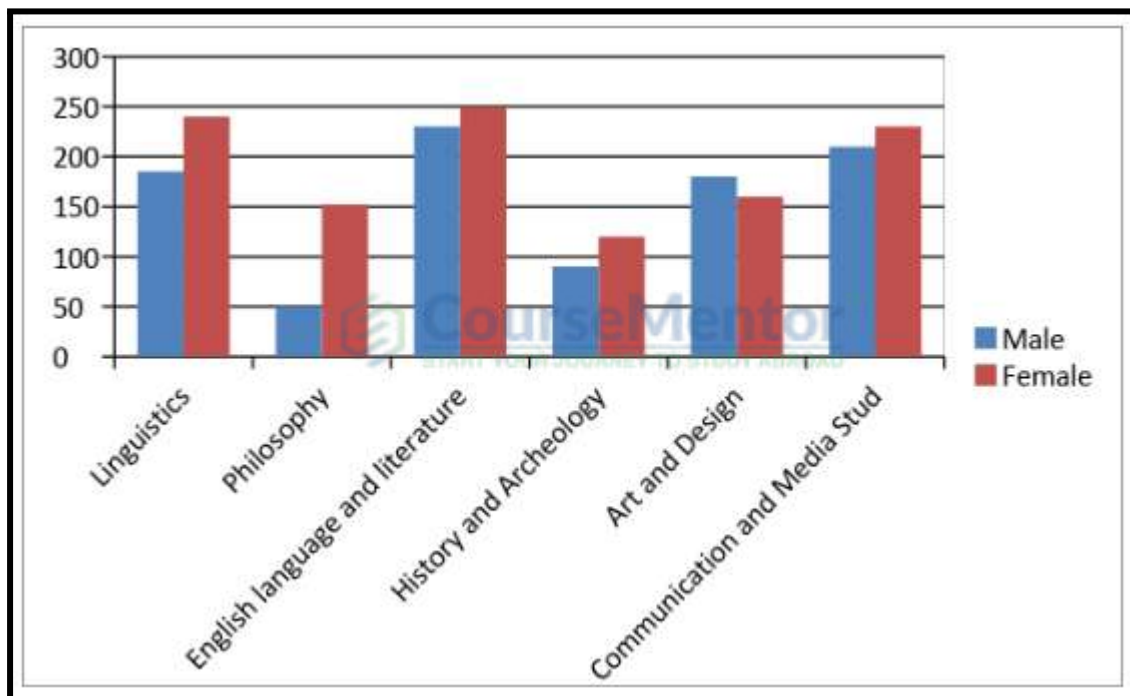
So, there were a lot less complaints about air pollution in all seven of the UK's cities in 2008.

Question 2

The chart below shows how many male and female students at a UK university studied six art-related subjects in 2011.

Summarise the information by selecting the most essential details and discussing them. Whenever required, make comparisons.

There should be at least 150 words.



Answer

The presented bar chart shows how many male and female students are in each of six arts-related programs at a university in the United Kingdom.

In general, both male and female students wanted to take courses in linguistics, communication and media studies, and English language and literature. But, with the exception of Arts and Design, more women were enrolled in all of the other programs. Philosophy was the most unequal between men and women because there were a lot of women there.

Linguistics, English Language and Literature, and Communication and Media Studies had the most students overall, with about 400, 500, and 450 students in each, regardless of gender. English Language and Literature had the most students of these three programs, with about 250 male and 230 female students. Linguistics, on the other hand, had almost 180 male and 240 female students, making it the second most popular major. Communication and Media Studies had about 210 male and 230 female students, making it the third largest group of students.

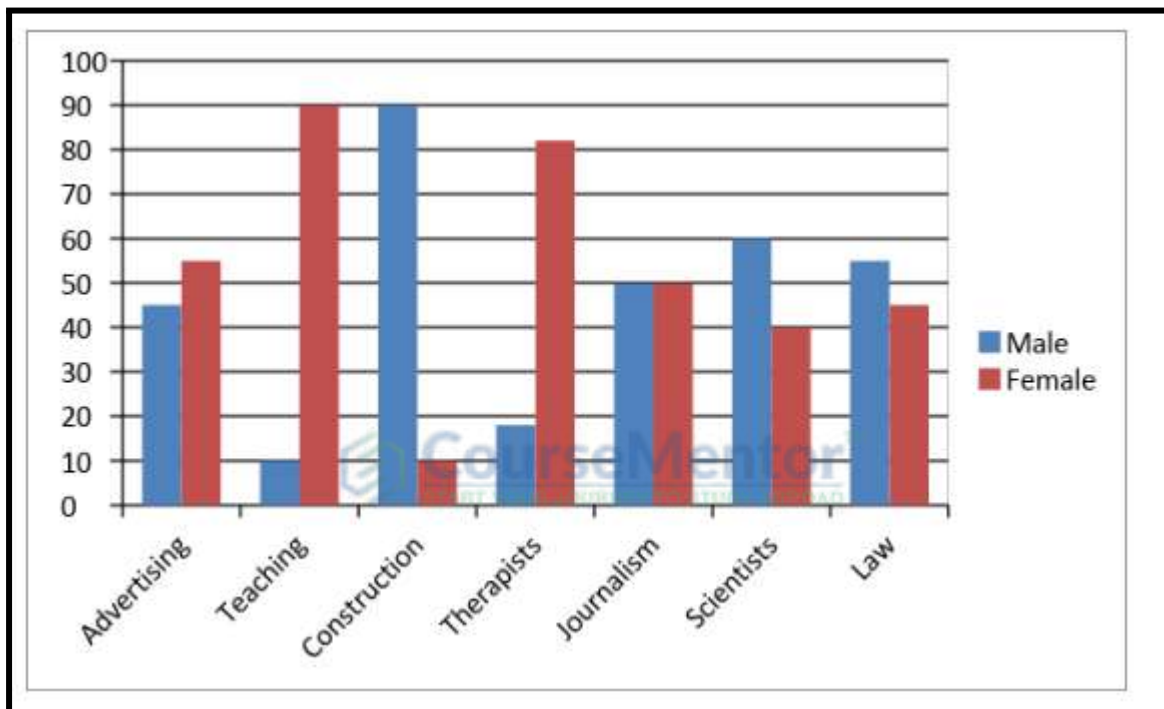
Philosophy, on the other hand, was an exception, with 150 female students compared to 50 male students, which was a big difference. In fact, with the exception of Arts and Design, there were more women in all of the other programs than in Arts and Design. In Arts and Design, the number of male students was only slightly higher, with just 15 more students.

Question 3

The chart shows the number of men and women in executive positions in six different types of jobs in the UK in 2007.

Summarize the information by picking out the most important parts and telling about them. If necessary, make comparisons.

There should be at least 150 words.



Answer

The chart shows how many men and women worked as executives in six different types of jobs all over the United Kingdom in 2007. (23)

Overall, the construction industry had the most male executives, while the teaching industry had the most women executives. In advertising, on the other hand, there were about 10 women who worked there. When it came to teaching, there were a lot more women than men—90 compared to 10—while the exact opposite was true for construction. For therapists, too, there was a huge difference between men and women in executive positions. But there were exactly as many men and women in charge of journalism at 50. The difference between the number of men and women who worked in science and law was 20 and 10.



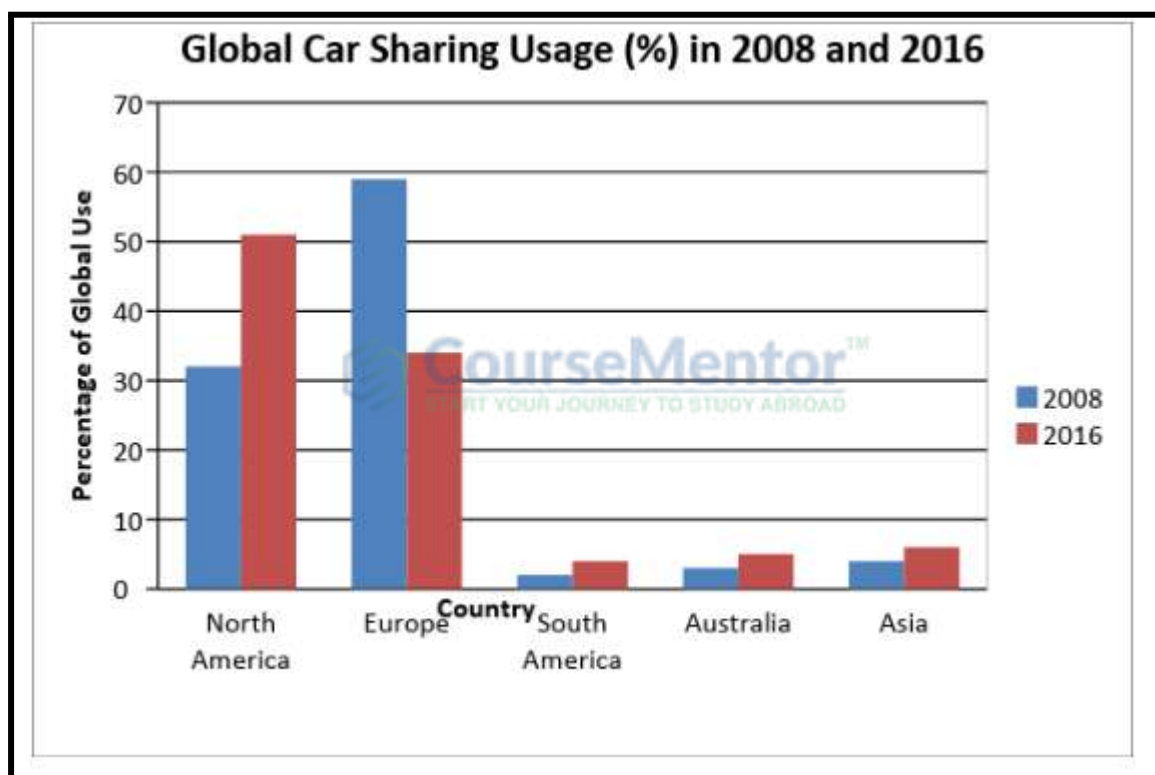
In conclusion, the number of male and female executives in each profession changed, but teaching and construction had the lowest percentages of both male and female executives.

Question 4

The chart below shows how many car-sharing schemes there were around the world in 2008 and 2016.

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

There should be at least 150 words.



Answer

From 1980 to 2021, 31 years, this map shows how the island of Paradise has changed. There have been many changes, but the biggest ones are the loss of research land, the growth of cities, and the addition of recreational facilities.

From the small pier, people took boats to the Island in 1980. On the beach in the northwest of the map, people were not allowed to swim in the water. Island was surrounded by water, and the Scientific Research Station near the trees showed that some of the people who lived there were interested in science. Just beyond it is Natural Spring, which helped both people get better and have fun. On the north-east side of the map, rocks were put there.

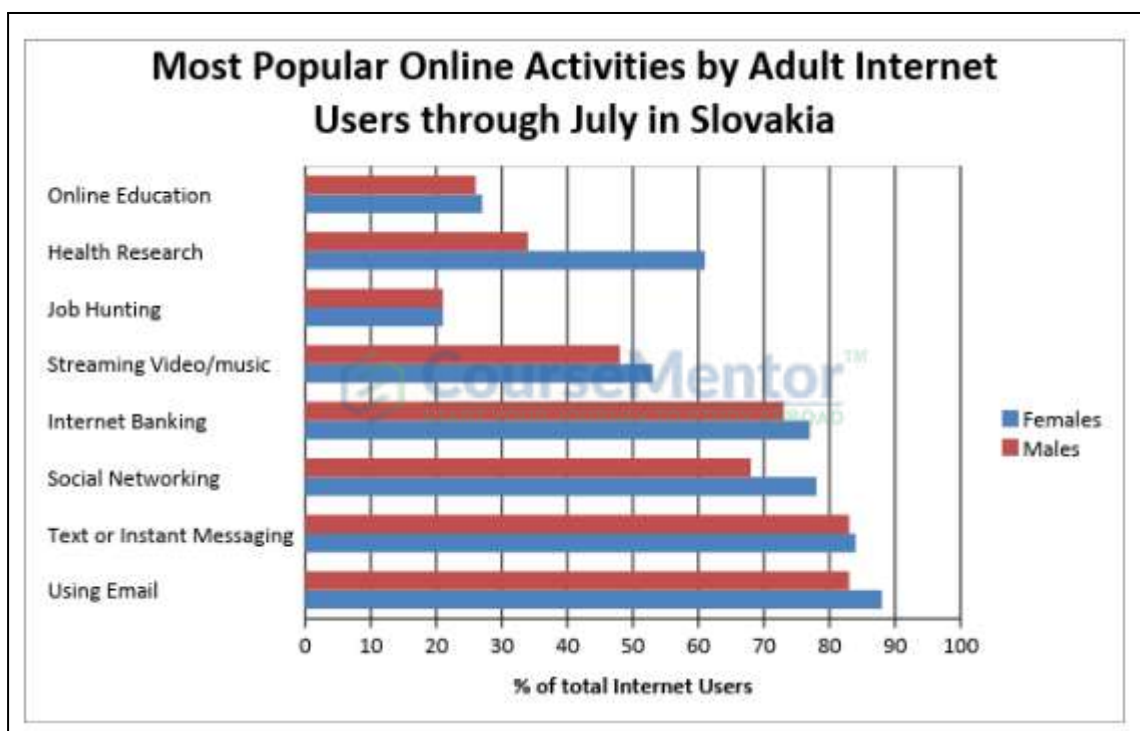
In 2021, the only way to get around will be on cruise ships, and the roads will be bigger and better than they are now. As long as people can swim, the beach stays the same, which is good for the people who live on the Island. The fact that there are more and more infrastructures shows that there are more and more people. The Scientific Research Station was taken down, and in its place, the Hotel Complex and Swimming Pool were built to the north. The buildings next to the Hotel Complex are meant to help people relax, like an open restaurant with a BBQ area and a cafe on the way to the east of the island. On the south side of the open restaurant, there is now a bike path to help tourists. One of the most beautiful things on the island is the lookout next to the rocks.

Question 5

In a given month, the bar chart shows the top eight online activities in Slovakia.

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

There should be at least 150 words.



Answer

The chart shows how many young people in Slovakia, of both sexes, used the internet in July to do eight popular things online.

Overall, more men and women used the internet to send and receive emails and messages than to look for jobs. 82% of women, on the other hand, only used email, while 82% of men used both email and messaging. About the same number of women did both online banking and social networking, but 73% more men did online banking than women. In health studies, almost twice as many women as men used it (just over 60%), while only about 33% of men did. When it came to online learning and streaming video/games, there were 1% and 5% more women than men. Also, 21% of both men and women looked for jobs online.

In short, a lot more women used Health Services, but the number of women looking for jobs didn't change.



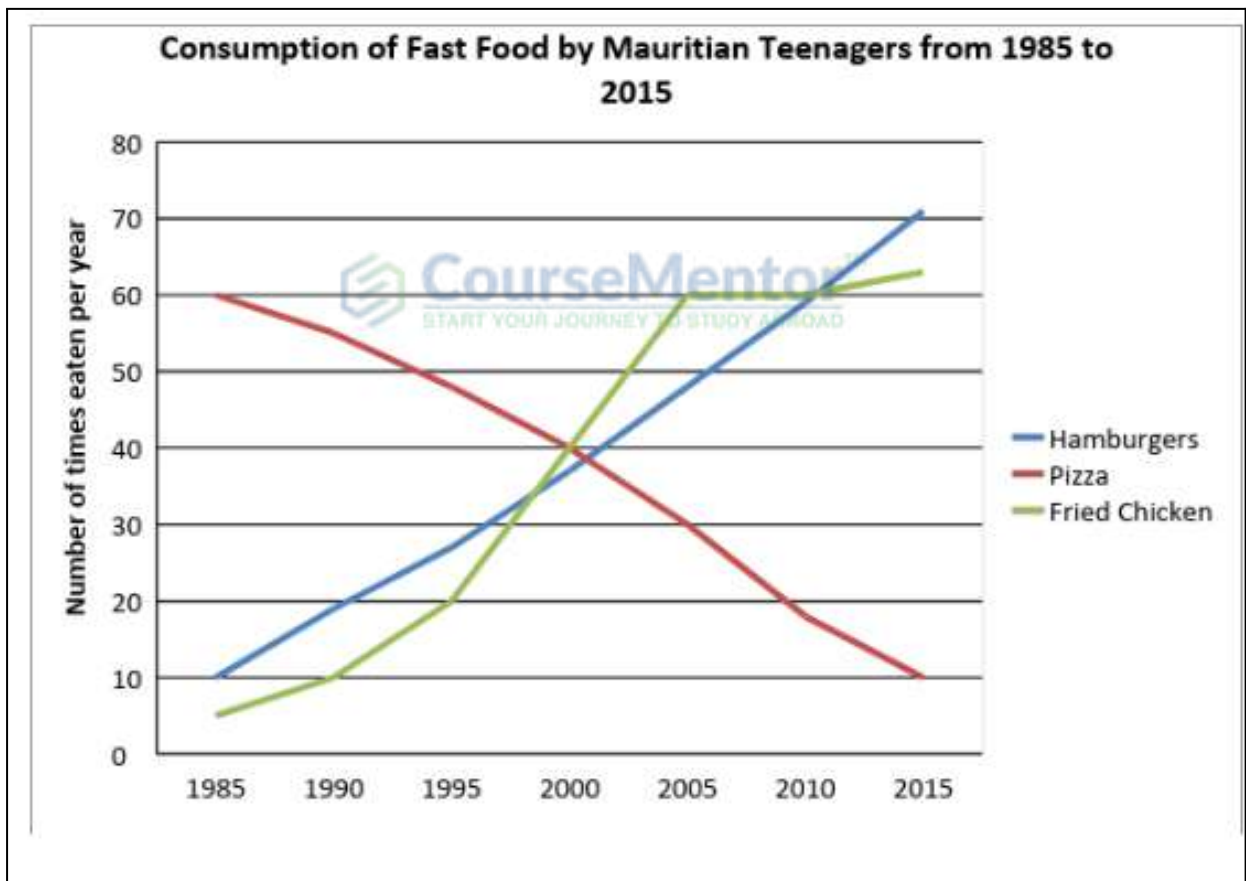
IELTS Academic Writing Task 1 - Line Graphs Questions

Question 1

From 1985 to 2015, the chart shows how much three types of fast food were eaten by teenagers in Mauritius.

Select and summarize the most important aspects, drawing comparisons as necessary to simplify the data.

There should be at least 150 words.



Answer

The line graph shows how teenagers in Mauritius ate three types of fast food from 1985 to 2015.

From the graph, it's clear that during the given time period, teenagers in Mauritius switched from liking pizza to liking hamburgers and fried chicken.

In 1985, the average teenager in Mauritius ate pizza much more often than the other two types of fast food. This was 60 times per year, while hamburgers and fried chicken were eaten 10 and 5 times per year, respectively. But as the years went by, its popularity slowly went down, reaching 10 per year in 2015.



On the other hand, the number of hamburgers eaten by teenagers in Mauritius has gone up at a steady rate of 10 every five years, reaching just over 70 by 2015.

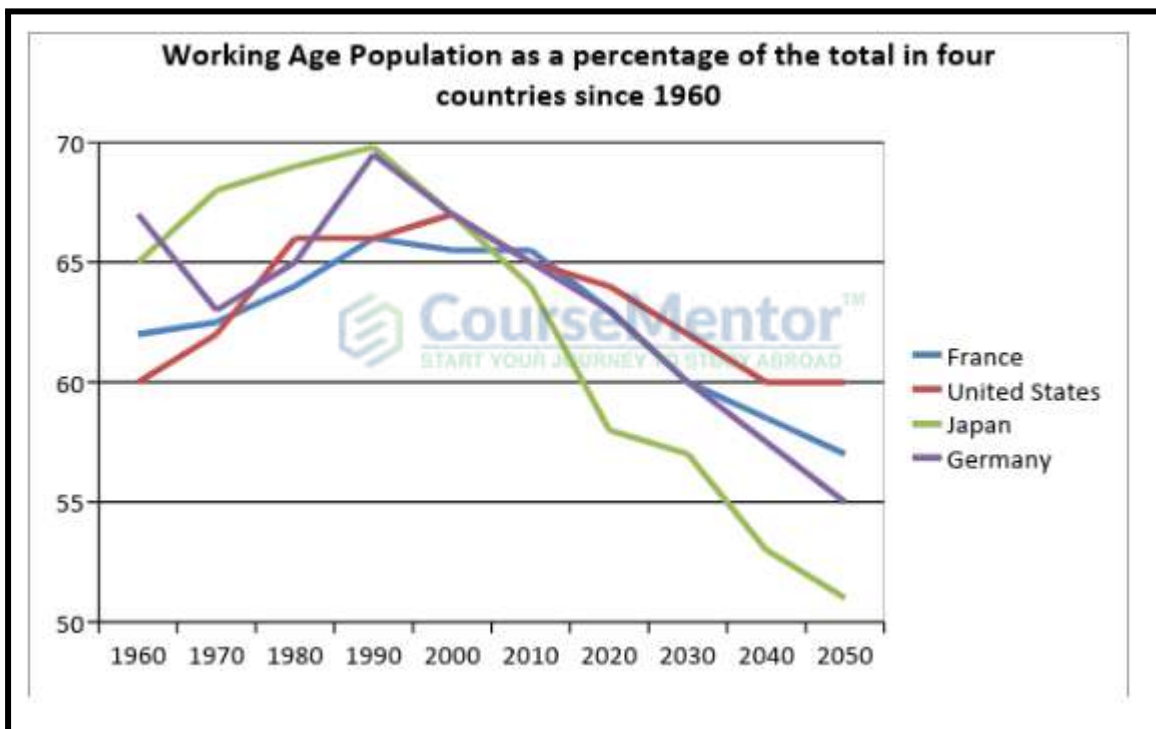
When it comes to fried chicken, the way people eat it is changing at an irregular rate. From 1985 to 1990, the number of times it was used went from 5 per year to 10 per year. It doubled again in the next 5 years. In the next 10 years, from 1995 to 2005, its popularity went from 20 to 60 per year, which is a big change. After that, it didn't become more popular in a big way.

Question 2

From 1960 to 2015, the chart shows the number of adults of working age in four countries. Percentages are used to talk about units.

Select and summarize the most important aspects, drawing comparisons as necessary to simplify the data.

A minimum of 150 words is required.



Answer

From 1960 to 2015, the line graph shows the percentage of adults of working age in France, the US, Japan, and Germany.

Overall, there are more people of working age in Japan and Germany than in the U.S. and France, but there are fewer people working in Japan.

First of all, in 1990, a lot of people in Japan and Germany were at their best working age. Germany's active labor force, on the other hand, dropped to 55% in 2050, while Japan's fluctuated to more than 50% of people of working age.

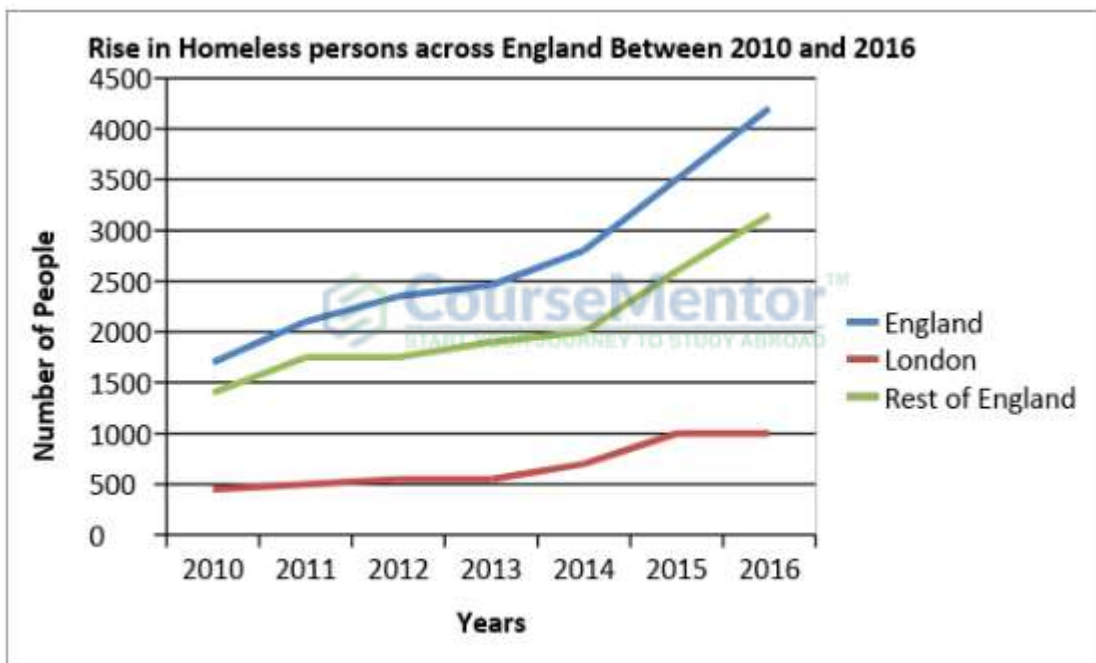
On the other hand, three-fifths of the working-age population in the U.S. went up slightly to about 67% in 2000, then went down and stopped. During the time I was in France, about 63% of people who could work were over 65%, and more than half of the people there were working. In the meantime, people thought that both countries would get worse over time.

Question 3

From 2010 to 2016, the number of homeless people in England went up, as shown by the line graph.

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

Write at least 150 words.



Answer

The line graph shows how the number of people without homes in the UK changed from 2010 to 2016.

Overall, it's clear that England was by far the most popular country in all three types of regions for most of the 6 years. But there has been a big rise in London and the rest of England.

From 2010 to 2013, there were 1600 homeless people in England. After three years, that number went up a little. During the same time, the number of homeless people in the rest of England fell below 1500 and stayed around 1900 until 2013. There were no big changes in how many homeless people there were in London.

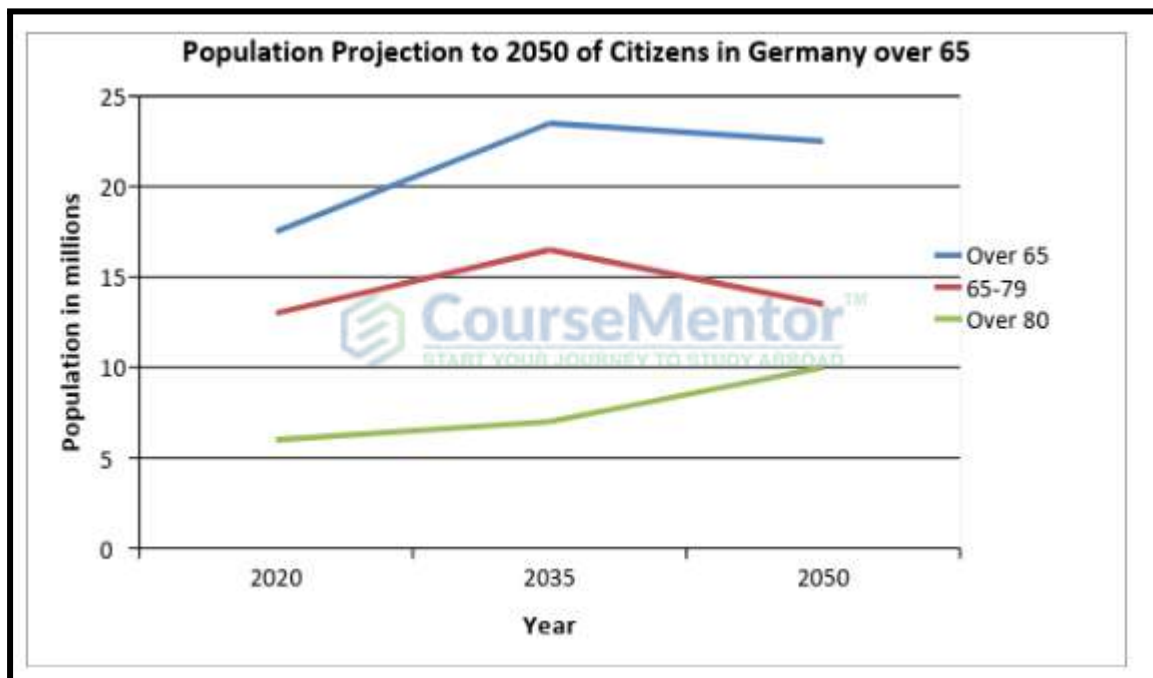
By 2016, there were 4400 homeless people in England, which was the most ever. After England, the number of homeless people in the rest of England rose by 3,100, which is a big change. Aside from that, the number of homeless people in London went up by 1000.

Question 4

The line graph below shows population projections (millions) for German citizens over 65 from 2020 to 2050.

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

Write at least 150 words.



Answer

The line graph shows the number of people in Germany who are 65 or older from 2020 until now and what is expected to happen until 2050.

From the graph, it's easy to see that the number of people in three different age groups is expected to go up between 2020 and 2035, and the population of people over 65 will always grow at a faster rate than people in other age groups. But between 2035 and 2050, the number of people between 65 and 79 years old and over 65 years old is expected to go down. On the other hand, the number of people over 80 years old is expected to go up.

On the one hand, there were about 17 million people over the age of 65 in the world in 2020. On the other hand, there were about 13 million people between the ages of 65 and 79 and 6 million people over the age of 80. Also, the number of people over 65 is expected to grow and reach a peak of nearly 25 million in 2035. Also, the population of people between 65 and 79 years old and those older than 80 is expected to grow slowly for the first 15 years.

On the other hand, three different age groups are expected to change slowly after 2035. Estimates say that the number of people over 65 will go down slightly, to about 24 million in 2050. However, the number of people ages 69 to 74 will drop quickly, going back to their original number of about 13 million in 2050. On the other hand, it is expected that the number of people over 80 will continue to rise, reaching 10 million in 2050.

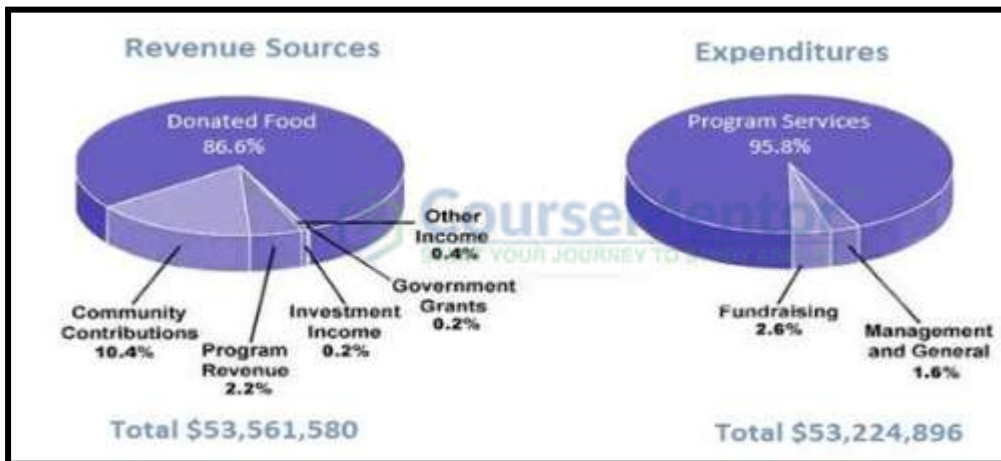
IELTS Academic Writing Task 1 - PIE Chart Sample Question and Answer

Question 1

The pie chart shows how much money a charity for kids in the United States spent and got in one year.

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

Write at least 150 words.



Answer

The pie charts show how much money a charity for kids in the United States made and spent in 2016. The percentage is used to calibrate dates.

Overall, the amount of money coming in was just enough to pay for everything. Also, the most money was made from donated food, while the most money was spent on program services.

First of all, 86% of the charity's income came from people giving them food. In the same way, program services made up 95.8% of all outgoings when it came to spending. The size of the other groups was much smaller. Community donations were the second largest source of income, bringing in 10.4% of the total income. Program income was the third largest source of income, bringing in 2.2% of the total income. On the other hand, income from investments, government grants, and other sources was very small, making up only 0.8% of all income.

There were only two other types of costs: fundraising and management and general. Both of these cost 2.6% and 1.6%, but there was a small difference between them.

Question 2

The two pie charts below show how much money Canadians spent on online shopping in 2005 and 2010.

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

Write at least 150 words.



Answer

Overall, the number of online sales of electronics and home furnishings went down over the past five years. On the other hand, the number of online sales of food and video games went up.

In 2005, electronics and appliances made up 35% of all online sales. By 2010, this number had dropped to 30%. During the same five-year period, more people decided to buy food and drinks online, and the number of transactions went from 22% to 32%, making it the retail sector with the most online sales.

In 2005, 25% of all online sales in Canada were made in the home furnishings industry. But by 2010, the number had gone down a lot, to 15%. In a strange turn of events, online sales of video games eventually surpassed sales of home furnishings, even though video games still only made up 23% of the market.

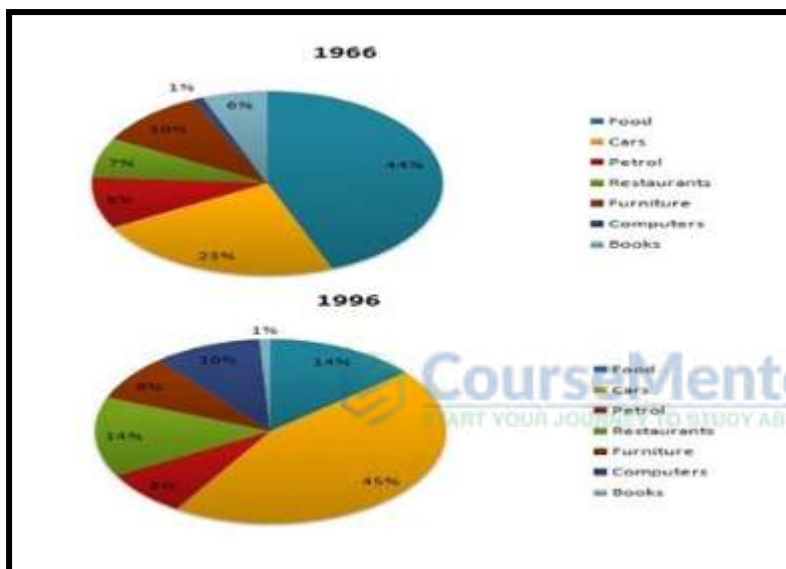


Question 3

The given pie charts show how much Americans spent in 7 different categories in 1966 and 1996.

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

Write at least 150 words.



Answer

From 1966 to 1996, the two pie charts compare the costs of living in the US in two different years in seven different ways. The information is given as a percentage.

Overall, spending on cars, restaurants, and computers showed a positive trend, but spending on everything else went down during the time period.

It's clear that most of what Americans spent money on went toward food and cars. On the other hand, the lowest percentages on the chart were for computers and books in 1966 and 1996, respectively. But in 1996, 45% of people had a car. That was almost twice as many as in 1980. On the other hand, people spent 44% of their money on food in 1966, but only 14% in 1996.

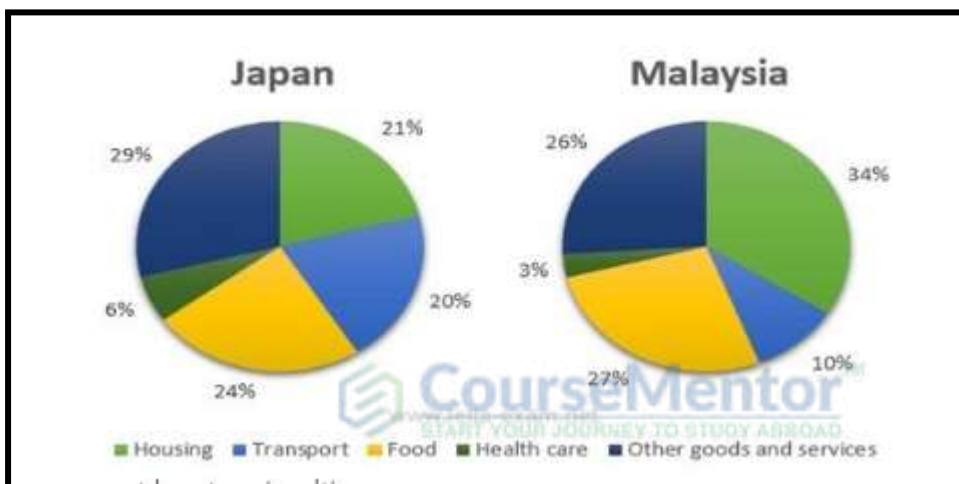
In 1966, computers were used by only 1% of people, but by 1996, that number had jumped to 10%. From 1966 to 1996, Americans spent 7% of their income in restaurants. In 1996, that number was 14%. On the other hand, the number of books bought went down a lot. Surprisingly, the amount of gasoline to furniture didn't change much over time.

Question 4

The pie charts below show how much people in Japan and Malaysia spent on average in 2010.

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

Write at least 150 words.



Answer

The two pie charts show how much money was spent on different household items in 2010 in Malaysia and Japan. The data is given as a percent.

Overall, the data show that in both cases, the biggest costs were for food, housing, and other goods and services. The least was spent on health care in both cases.

From the chart, it's easy to see that 34% of all spending in Malaysia went toward housing, while only 21% of all spending in Japan went toward housing. The next biggest cost was for other goods and services, which was 29% in Japan and 26% in Malaysia.

Also, food was in second place in Japan with 24%, but it was in first place in Malaysia with 27%. At 20%, transportation was another big cost in Japan, but it was only 10% in Malaysia. Surprisingly, the least amount of money was spent on health care in both countries.

IELTS Academic Writing Task 1 - Process Diagram

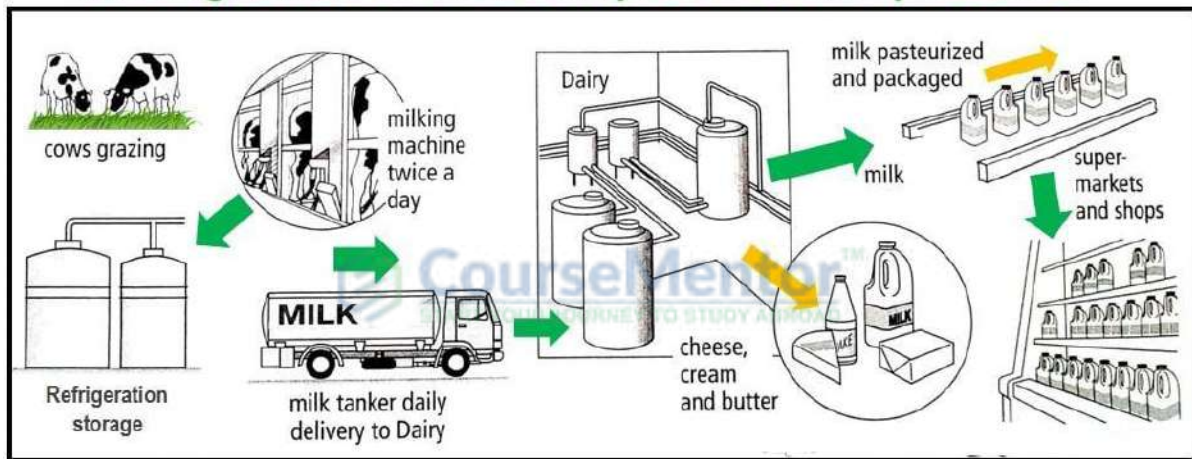
Question 1

The diagram shows how milk and other products made from milk are made.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features.

Write at least 150 words.

The diagram below shows the process of milk production



Answer

The diagram shows the different steps of how milk is processed and how dairy products and milk packets are made, as well as the methods used to do these things.

When you look at the picture as a whole, it's clear that there are eight steps in the process of making milk, which starts with cows grazing and ends when the finished products are delivered to customers.

The cows start making milk by grazing, and then they are milked twice a day by an automatic milking machine. The next step is to put the fresh milk in the big refrigerator storage until it can be taken to the dairy. Every day, milk is collected, stored, and taken to dairy plants in the same way.

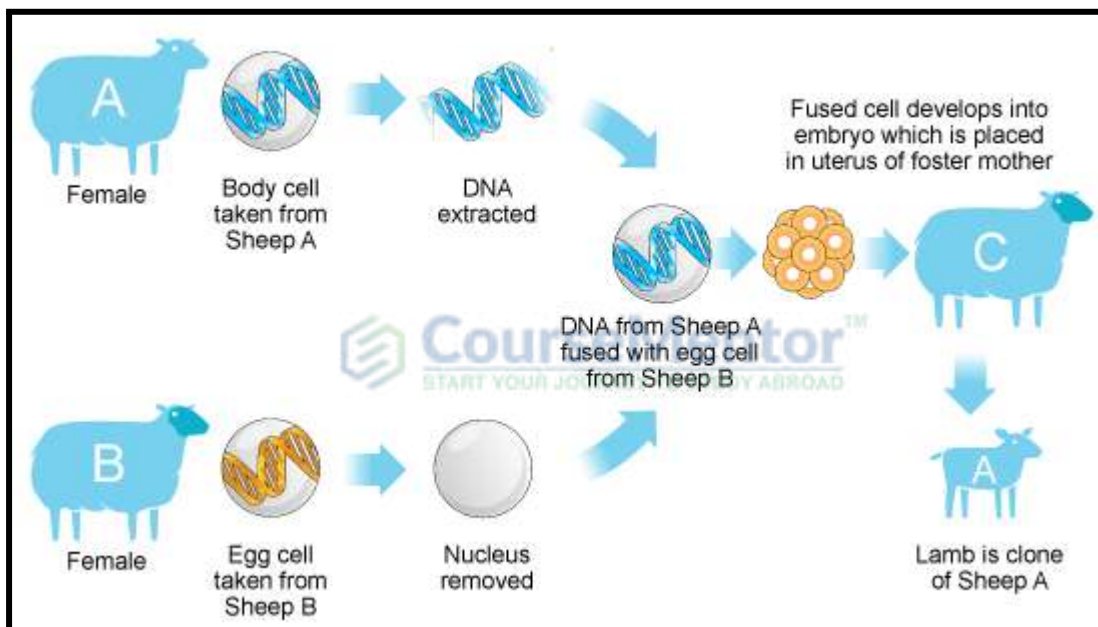
When fresh milk is brought to the dairy, some of it is pasteurised and put into packages to be sent out. Also, the milk that is left over is turned into things like cheese, cream, and butter. In the end, the finished goods are taken to stores where they are sold to customers.

Question 2

The picture shows how embryos from sheep are cloned.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features.

Write at least 150 words.



Answer

The picture shows how eggs from sheep are cloned. Steps from the lab and three female sheep are needed for the process.

In more depth, the first step is to take cells from different sheep, including a body cell from sheep A and an egg cell from sheep B. Then, the nucleus is taken out of the body cell of sheep A and blue DNA without a nucleus is taken from the body cell of sheep B. The nucleus is then taken out of the egg cell of sheep B. In the next step, the DNA from sheep A will be fused with the egg cell from sheep B to make two new things. This single, fused cell should be put into the uterus of the foster mother, and it will take a certain amount of time for it to grow into a baby. Lastly, the cloned sheep A will be born from sheep C's kid.

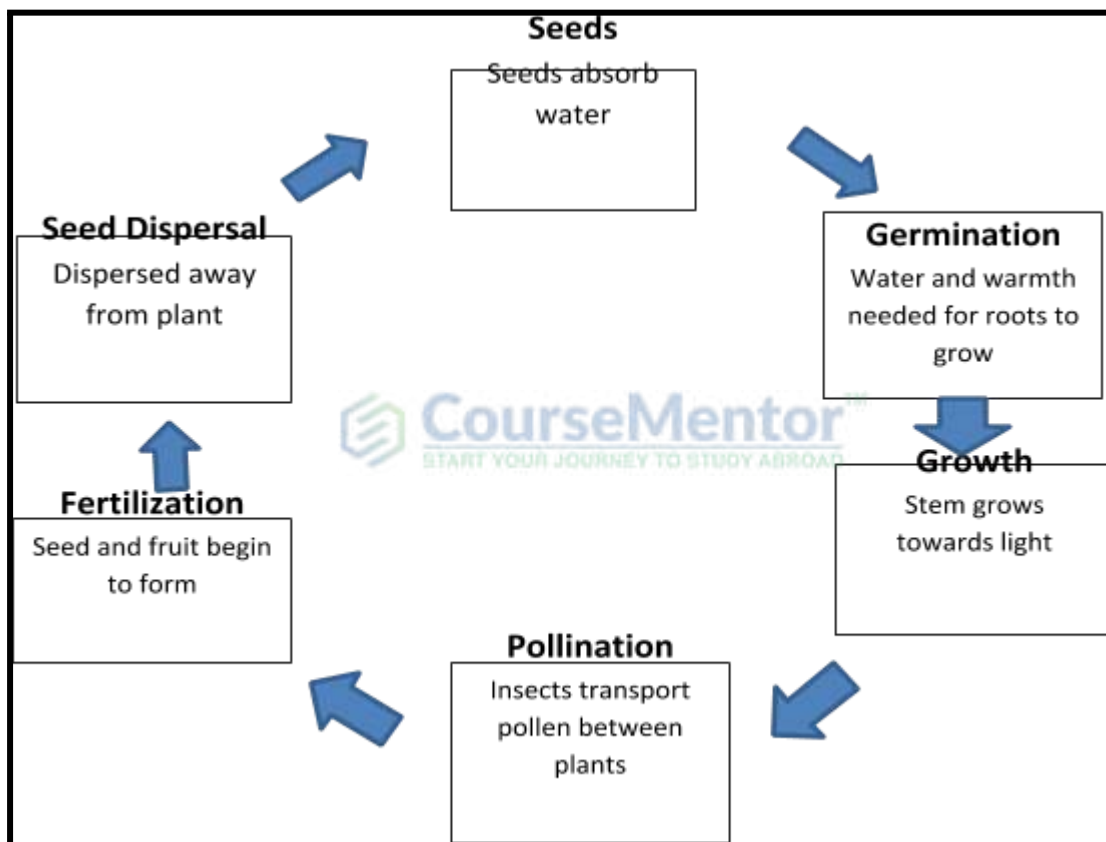
Overall, it is a 5-step process that was made by humans. It starts with taking different types of cells from a female sheep and ends with a baby lamb.

Question 3

The picture shows how flowering plants grow and die.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features.

Write at least 150 words.



Answer

The diagram shows the different steps of a flowering plant's life cycle.

In general, the cycle is a natural, repeating process with three main steps: the seed changing into a plant, the plant growing up, and the plant flowering.

When a mature seed from a tree is placed in the ground and water is added to help it grow, the process begins. During this stage, the roots form, and then the sprout with its first leaves appears. It will take this young plant a week to grow up and be fully grown.

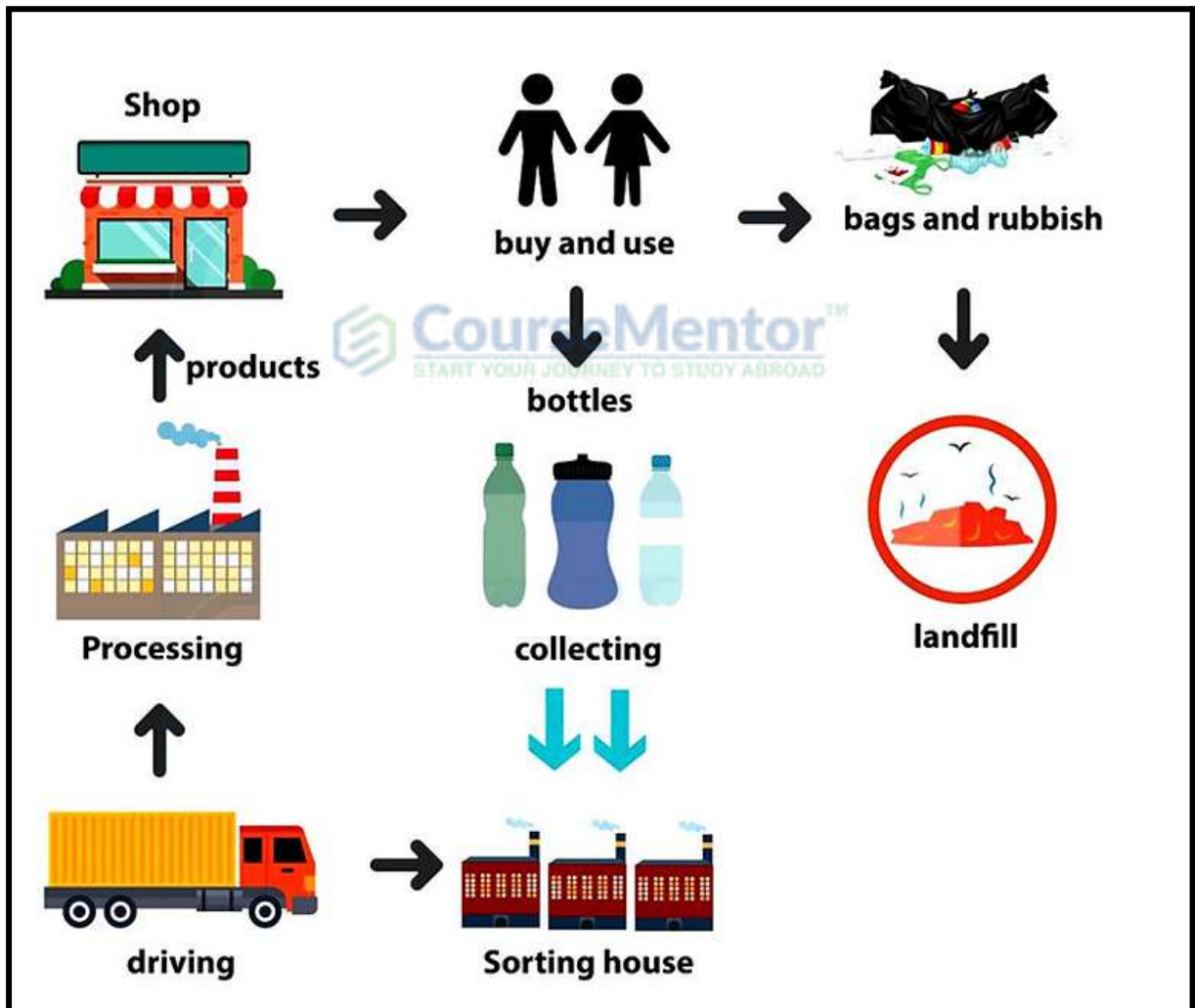
After this stage, the plant's leaves get bigger and it turns into a baby. As they grow up, they come out of the plant as buds. They turn into flowers after three days. The flowers stay on the plant for a while before they start to change color. This is also when new seeds are made, let to grow, and then planted. The whole cycle then starts over again.

Question 4

The process of recovering plastics is shown in the picture below.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features.

Write at least 150 words.



Answer

This picture shows how things made of plastic can be recycled. Overall, smaller parts of plastic or plastic bags are dumped in landfills, while some plastic items, like bottles, are recycled after they have been used. In the next few lines, we'll talk about how plastic trash can be recycled.

When plastic trash that can be recycled is picked up, it is first taken to a sorting center. Plastics are sorted by color, shape, and size before being temporarily stored in the plant's warehouse while they wait to be sent to their next location.

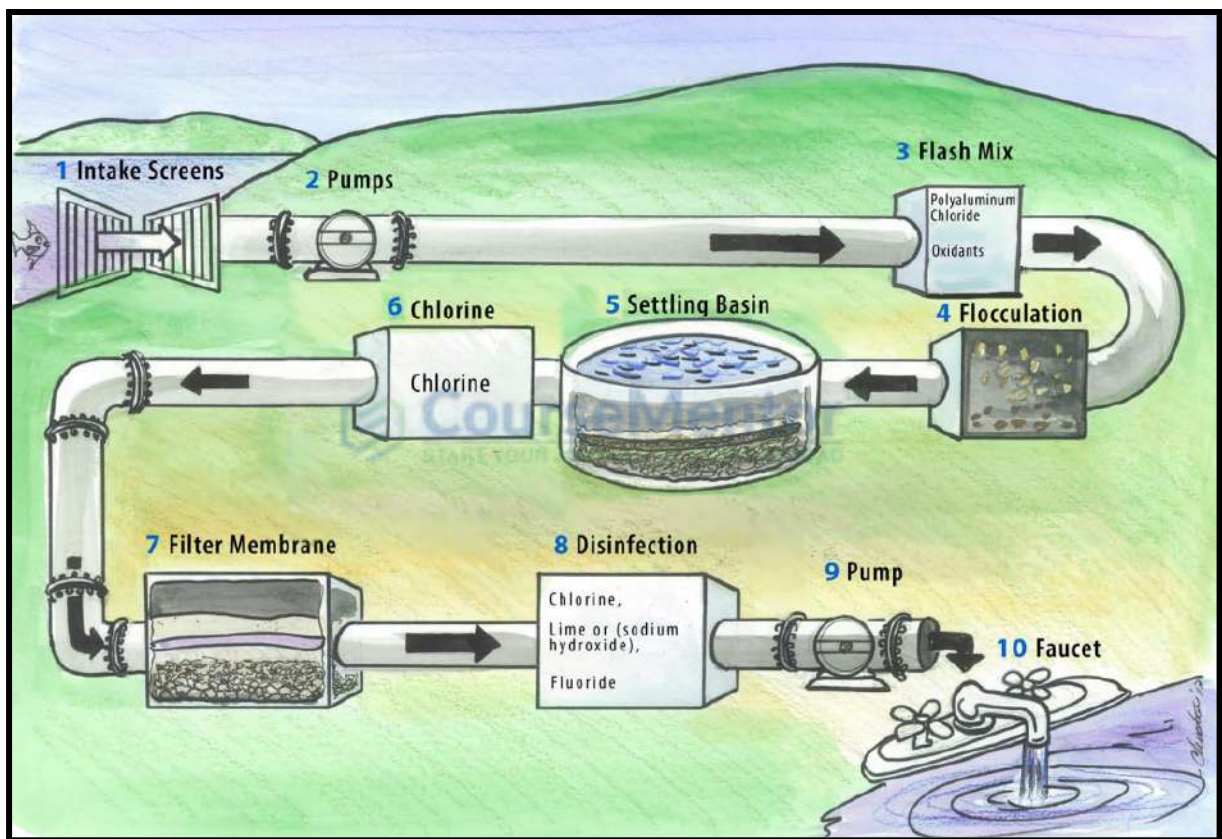
Then, the sorted plastics are driven to the end place where they will be processed. When they get to the factory, which is set up to handle plastic waste, they are first melted down with heat and then reshaped into new goods. After going through these three steps, plastic bottles are turned into new goods that are sold in stores.

Question 5

The diagram shows how the water is cleaned up.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features.

Write at least 150 words.



Answer

The image shows the steps that need to be taken to clean the water. Overall, there are 10 steps. The water comes in through the intake screen, is pumped to other stages, and then comes out of the tap.

Through the entry screen, water from the ocean flows into the pumps. The water is then pumped into the flash mix, which has poly aluminum chloride and oxidants, and mixed with them. The water then runs out of the flash mix and into the flocculation chamber. It then flows into the settling basin, where the larger particles settle at the bottom.

The water then flows into a chamber with chlorine, where it is filtered, leaving any remaining particles in the water in the chamber. The filtered water, called the filtrate, then flows into a chamber with chlorine, lime or sodium hydroxide, and fluoride, which cleans the water as it flows through. The water then goes into the pump, where it is pumped into the faucet for everyone to use.

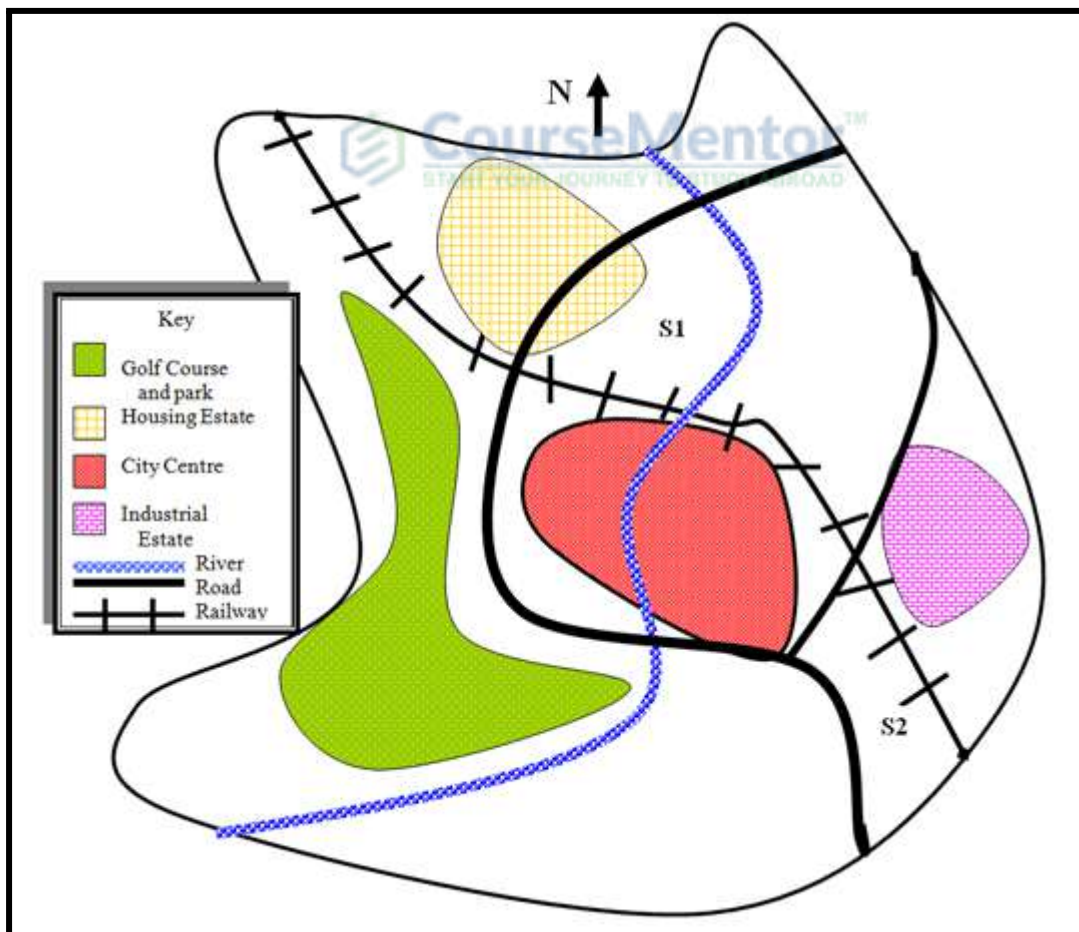
IELTS Academic Writing Task 1 - Map Sample Question and Answer

Question 1

A map of Brandfield is shown below. City planners have decided to build a new mall in the area and have come up with two sites, S1 and S2.

Summarize the information by picking out the most important parts and reporting them. If necessary, make comparisons.

At least 150 words are required.



Answer

The map shows plans for two possible shopping mall locations in the city of Brandfield. The two sites that are being considered are in the north and south-east parts of the town.

The first possible place for the mall, S1, is just north of the city center, on top of the railroad line that goes from the south east to the north west of the city. If it is built here, it will be close to a large housing estate, making it easy for people to get to both the city center and the housing estate. It will also be near the river that runs through the town.

The S2 site in the south-east is also right by a train track and not too far from the city center, but it is near an industrial estate instead of homes.

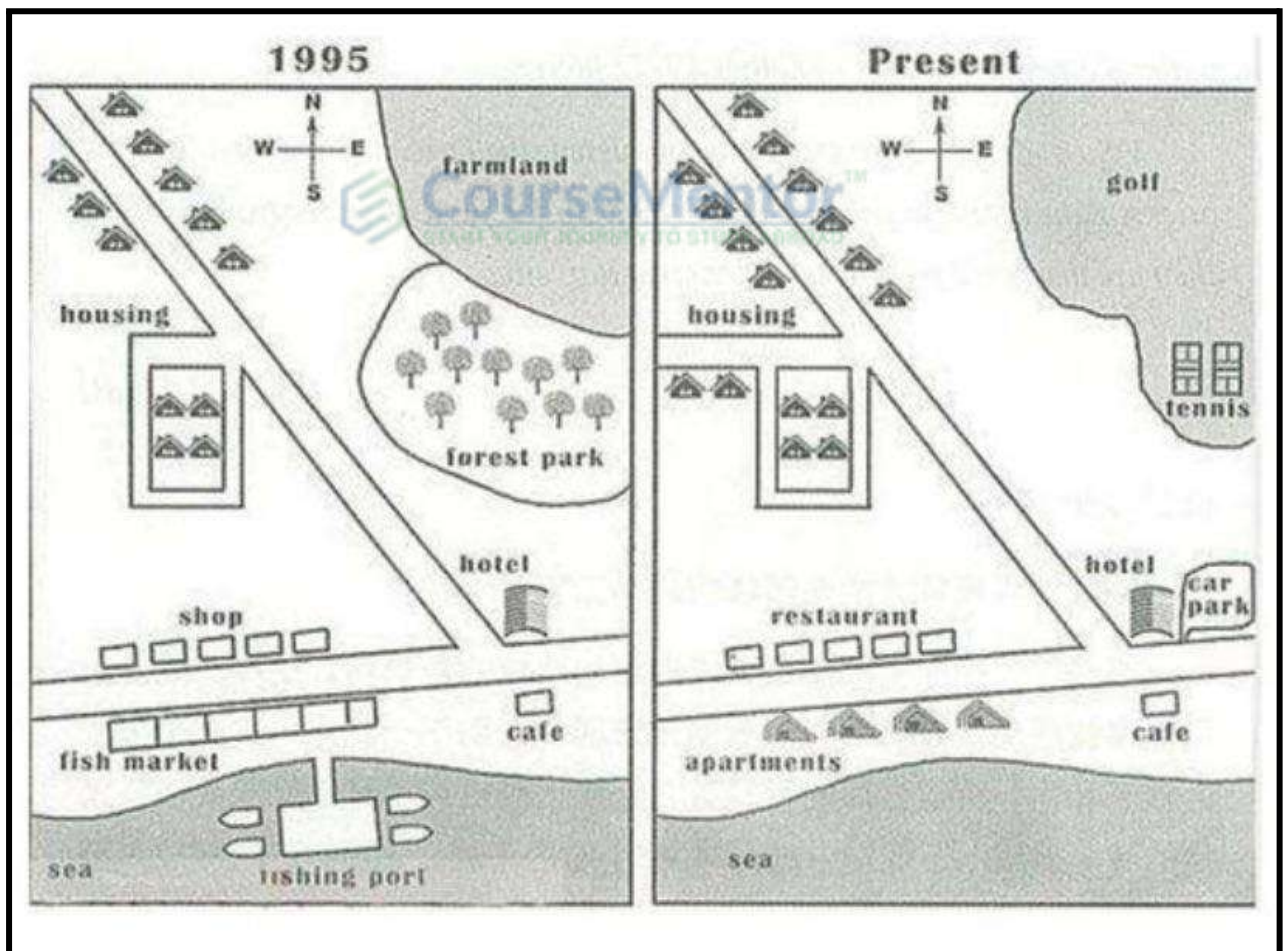
There is a main road that goes through the city and is near both sites. This makes it easy to get to either place by car. This part of town can't be used as a site because there is a large park and golf course there.

Question 2

On the map below, you can see how the village of Ryemouth has changed since 1995.

Summarize the information by picking out the most important parts and reporting them. If necessary, make comparisons.

At least 150 words are required.



Answer

The map shows how the village of Ryemouth has changed in the past 25 years. There have been many changes, but the ones that stand out the most are the increase in housing, the end of fishing, and the addition of sports facilities.

In 1995, there was a fishing industry to the south of the village, near where the sea is. There was a fishing port and a pretty big fish market. A small cafe was right next to this. On the other side of the road that ran along the water, there was a row of five shops and a hotel. In the north-east part of the village, there was farmland and a tree-filled park. The village's main homes were in the north-west, near a main road that ran from the coastal road. There were twelve houses in this area, and four of them were surrounded by a smaller side street.

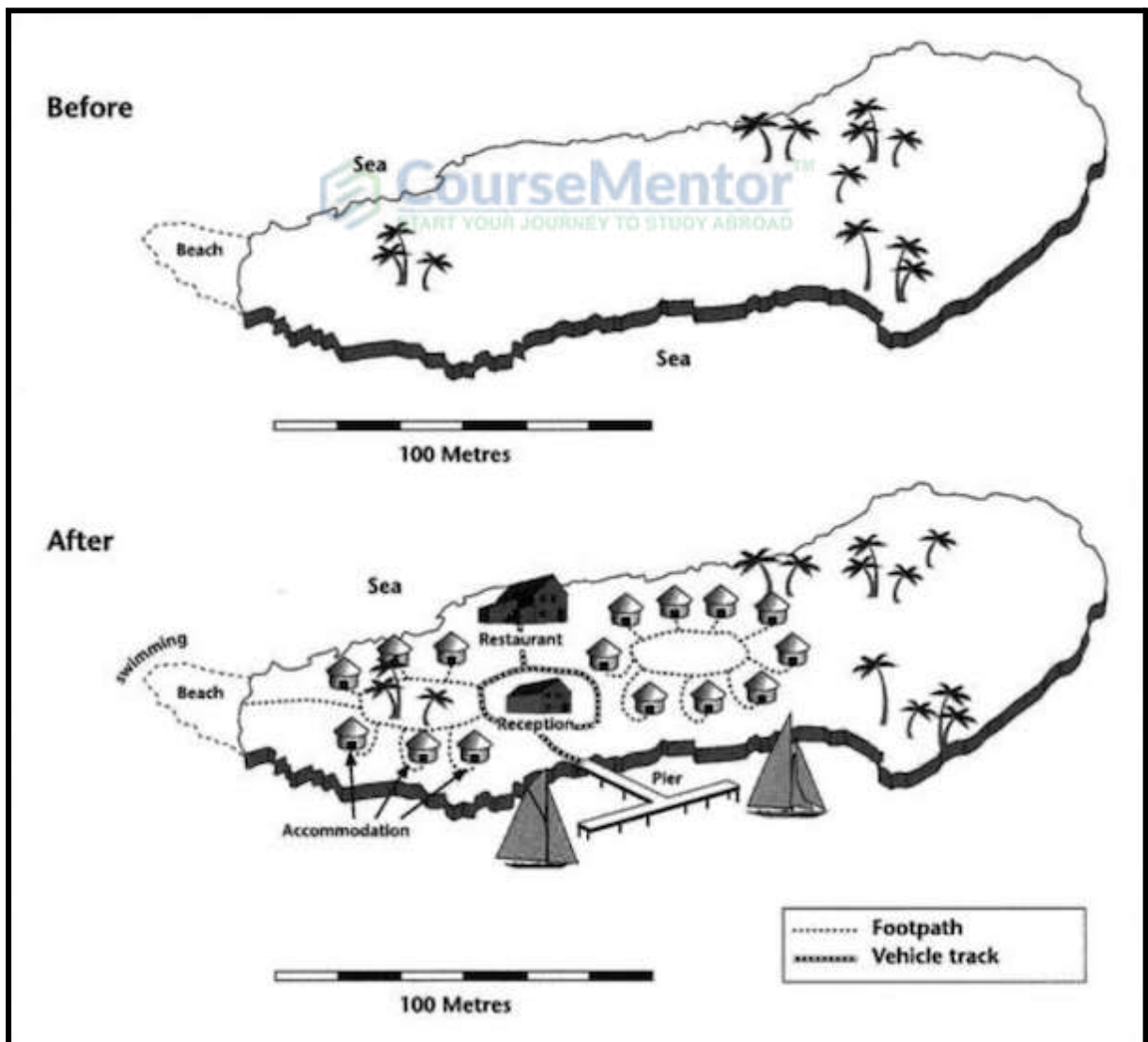
When you look at the map of today, you can see that all of the fishing facilities are gone and have been replaced by four apartments. The shops have also changed into restaurants. The cafe and hotel are still there, but the hotel now has parking, which it didn't have before. The farmland is no longer there because it was turned into a golf course. The forest park has also been taken down so that tennis courts can be built there. Even though the old houses are still there, new ones have been built. A new road with two new houses on either side has also been built.

Question 3

The two maps below show what an island looked like before and after some tourist facilities were built on it.

Summarize the information by picking out the most important parts and reporting them. If necessary, make comparisons.

At least 150 words are required.



Answer

The maps show how a small island has changed since tourist facilities have been built there.

The island used to only have palm trees and a beach, but now, even though the palm trees are still there, it has a lot more to offer tourists, like restaurants, places to stay, and places to swim.

The island is about 200 meters long, and the western end has a small beach. It used to be empty, with only a few palm trees here and there. Now, though, there are a lot of places to stay. Fifteen beach huts are set up in a circle in the middle of the island and to the west.



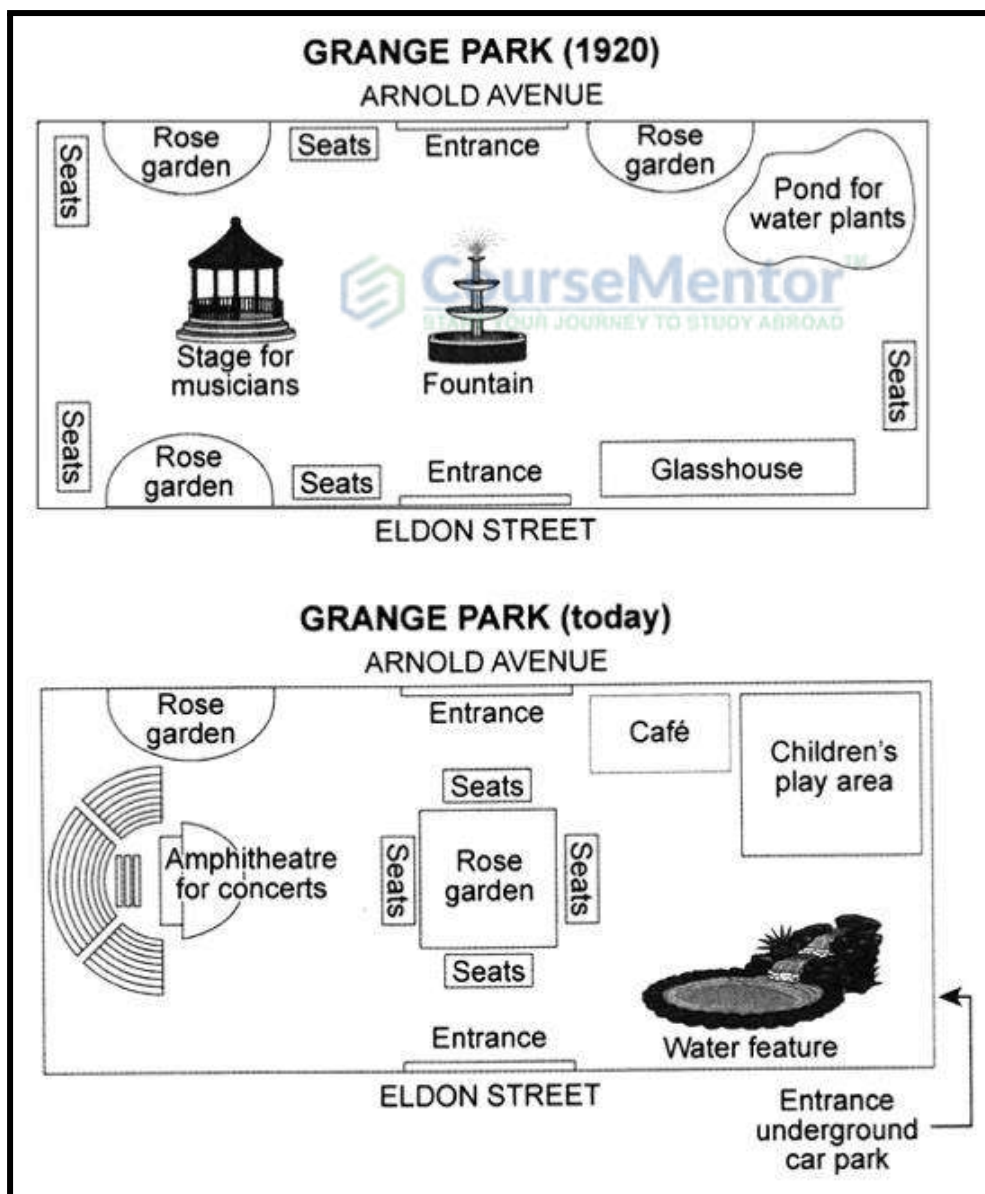
Between these two sets of housing, there is also a new large restaurant and a reception building, both of which are served by new vehicle tracks. In the south, there is a pier in the shape of a "T" where ships can dock. Sailing boats can now be seen in this part of the sea. There are now footpaths that go all over the island and lead to the new buildings and the beach, where tourists can now swim.

Question 4

The plans below show what a public park looked like when it opened in 1920 and what it looks like now.

Summarize the information by picking out the most important parts and telling about them. If necessary, make comparisons.

At least 150 words are required.



Answer

The map shows how Grange Park looked in 1920 and how it looks now. Several things have moved, but an amphitheater, a water feature, and the removal of the fountain are the most important changes.

In terms of access, the park still has its two original entrances on Arnold Avenue and Eldon Street, which have been there since it opened in 1920. However, a map from today shows that they have also added underground parking for cars off of Eldon Street.

In 1920, they decided to put seats all around the park's edge. However, the new map shows that most of the seats are now around the central park feature. The park used to have many rose gardens, but now there is only one rose garden in its original spot. The other rose gardens have been moved to a central location.

In the west of the park, there is still a place for entertainment, but it has been changed from a stage to a full amphitheatre. The water attraction in the park used to be a pond with water plants in the northeast corner. Now, it is a water feature where the glasshouse used to be.

The central fountain is no longer in the park, but there is now a cafe and a play area for kids. There is also a lot of open space around the features.

IELTS Academic Writing Task 1 - Table Chart Sample Question and Answer

Question 1

The table shows how many students went to each type of secondary school between the years 2000 and 2009.

Summarize the information by picking out the most important parts and reporting them. If necessary, make comparisons.

At least 150 words are required.

Secondary School Attendance

	2000	2005	2009
Specialist Schools	12%	11%	10%
Grammar Schools	24%	19%	12%
Voluntary-controlled Schools	52%	38%	20%
Community Schools	12%	32%	58%

Answer

From 2000 to 2009, the table shows the percentage of high school students who went to four different types of schools. During the time period, it is clear that the number of people attending community schools went up significantly, while the number of people attending the other schools went down.

From 2000 to 2009, the number of students in voluntary-controlled schools dropped from just over half to only 20%, or one fifth. In the same time period, just under a quarter of the children who went to grammar schools dropped by half. As for specialty schools, the small number of students (12%) who went to these types of schools also went down, but not by much.



But while the other three types of schools became less important, community schools became more important. In fact, in 2000, only 12% of students went to these schools. In the nine years that followed, that number jumped to well over half of all students.

Question 2

The table shows how much of a family's monthly income is spent on food and drink, housing, clothes, and fun in five European countries.

Summarize the information by picking out the most important parts and reporting them. If necessary, make comparisons.

At least 150 words are required.

	Food and drink	Housing	Clothing	Entertainment
France	25%	31%	7%	13%
Germany	22%	33%	15%	19%
UK	27%	37%	11%	11%
Turkey	36%	20%	12%	10%
Spain	31%	18%	8%	15%

Answer

The table shows how much monthly household income in five European countries is spent on four things. Overall, it's clear that all five countries spend most of their money on food and drink, housing, and transportation, and much less on clothes and entertainment.

France, Germany, and the UK all spend about a third of their income on housing (30%, 33%, and 37%, respectively). This is their biggest expense. On the other hand, they spend about a quarter of their money on food and drink. Turkey and Spain, on the other hand, spend about a fifth of their income on housing while spending about a third on food and drinks.

The last two things are where all five countries spend much less. France and Spain spend the least on clothing, at less than 10%. The other three countries spend about the same, between 11% and 15%. Germany spends the most on entertainment, at 19% of its GDP. The UK and Turkey spend about half as much, and France and Spain spend about the same as those other three countries.

Question 3

In the survey, 6800 Scottish adults aged 16 and up were asked if they had done any cultural activities in the past 12 months. The results are shown in the table below.

Summarise the information by picking out the most important parts and reporting them. If necessary, make comparisons.

At least 150 words are required.

Participation in cultural activities, by age				
	16-24	25-44	45-74	All aged 16 and over
	%	%	%	%
Any performance*	35	22	17	22
Undertaking any crafts	11	17	22	19
Cultural purchases	11	17	18	16
Any visual arts	30	16	11	15
Any writing	17	6	5	7
Computer based	10	9	5	6

* Dancing, singing, playing musical instruments and acting

Answer

The table shows the results of a study done in Scotland with adults between the ages of 16 and 74 to find out what kinds of cultural activities they did over the course of a year. Overall, it's clear that people of all ages liked taking part in performances and making crafts the most.

The age group of 16–24 had the most people doing any kind of activity, with 35% doing performance arts and 30% doing visual arts. On the other hand, only 10% of the time was spent on other activities, especially those that involved computers.

Comparing the 25-44 age group to the under-25 age group, performance had the highest participation rate, but only 22% of people in this age group took part. Crafts, which were the most popular thing to do for people aged 45–74, had the same rate of 22%. Again, only a small number of people over 25 were interested in computers, and the same was true for writing.

Across all age groups, performance and crafts were the most popular at over 19%, while cultural purchases and visual arts were a little less popular at 16% and 15%, respectively. Lastly, writing and computers didn't get much attention.

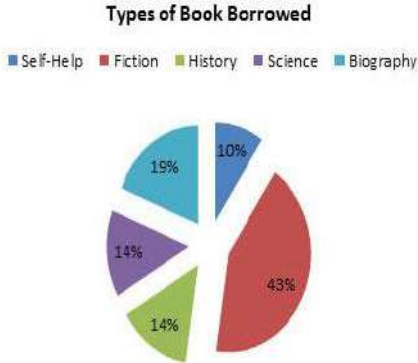
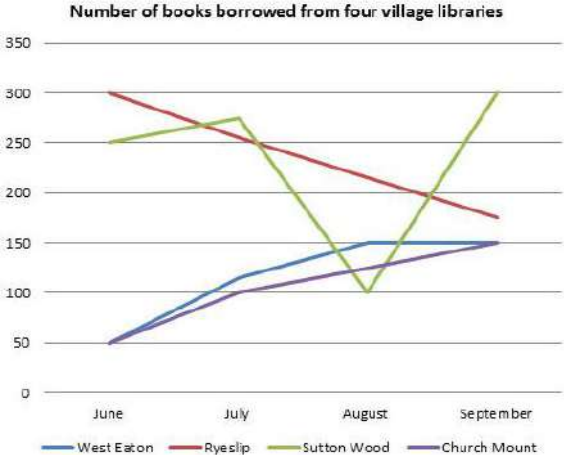
IELTS Academic Writing Task 1 - Multiple Graphs Sample Question and Answer

Question 1

The line graph shows how many books were checked out from four village libraries in four different months in 2014. The pie chart shows how many of each type of book were checked out during this time.

Summarize the information by picking out the most important parts and reporting them. If necessary, make comparisons.

At least 150 words are required.



Answer

The line graph shows how many books were borrowed from four libraries over the course of four months. The pie chart shows how many books were borrowed from each genre. It's clear right away that each library's borrowing habits were very different, and that fiction was by far the most popular type of book.

At first, a lot of books were checked out at Sutton Wood and Ryeslip. In June, 250 and 300 books were checked out each month, respectively. But while the number of books checked out at Ryeslip steadily went down to about 175 by the end of the time period, the number of books checked out at Sutton Wood was much more unpredictable. It dropped all the way down to 100 in August and then quickly went back up to 300, which was the highest level of borrowing of the four.

Borrowing at West Eaton and Church Mount, on the other hand, happened in a very similar way. It started out low, at 50 per month, but gradually went up until it reached 150.

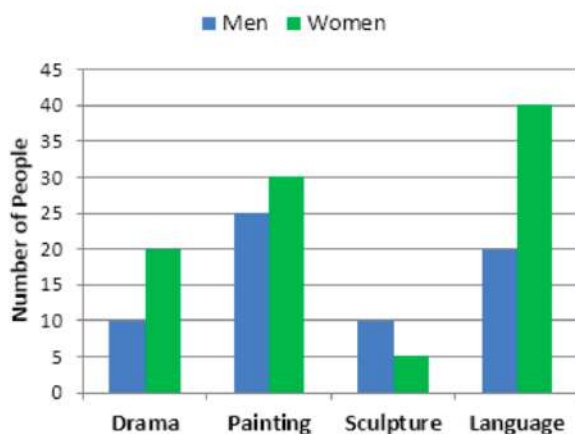
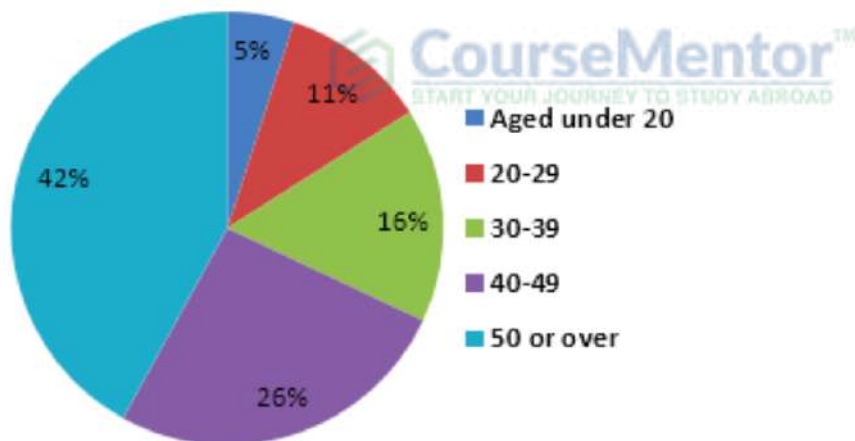
When it came to the types of books that were borrowed, 43% of the books were fiction. Biographies were the next most popular type of book, making up about a fifth of the total. Both science and history were borrowed 14% of the time, while self-help was borrowed only 10% of the time.

Question 2

In 2009, the bar chart below shows how many men and women took different evening classes at an adult education center. The pie chart shows how old these people are who are taking this course.

Summarize the information by picking out the most important parts and telling about them. If necessary, make comparisons.

At least 150 words are required.



Answer

The bar graph shows how many men and women went to different evening classes at an adult education center in 2009. The age of each student is shown in the pie chart. Overall, it seemed like more women than men were interested in the classes. When it came to age, older people were more interested in night classes than younger people.

As the bar graph shows, more women than men went to the classes. The class that women liked the most was languages (40), where twice as many women as men showed up. Painting classes were also popular and had about the same number of men and women, with 30 women and 25 men. Again, drama had twice as many women as men in the audience. The only class with more men than women was sculpture, which had 10 men but only 5 women.

In terms of age, most of the people who took the course were either over 50 or in their 40s. 42% and 26% of the people in the course were over 50 or in their 40s, respectively. Then came people who were thirty (16%) and twenty (11%) years old. Very few of the people who went to the evening classes were younger than 20.