IELTS Writing Task 1 Samples PDF

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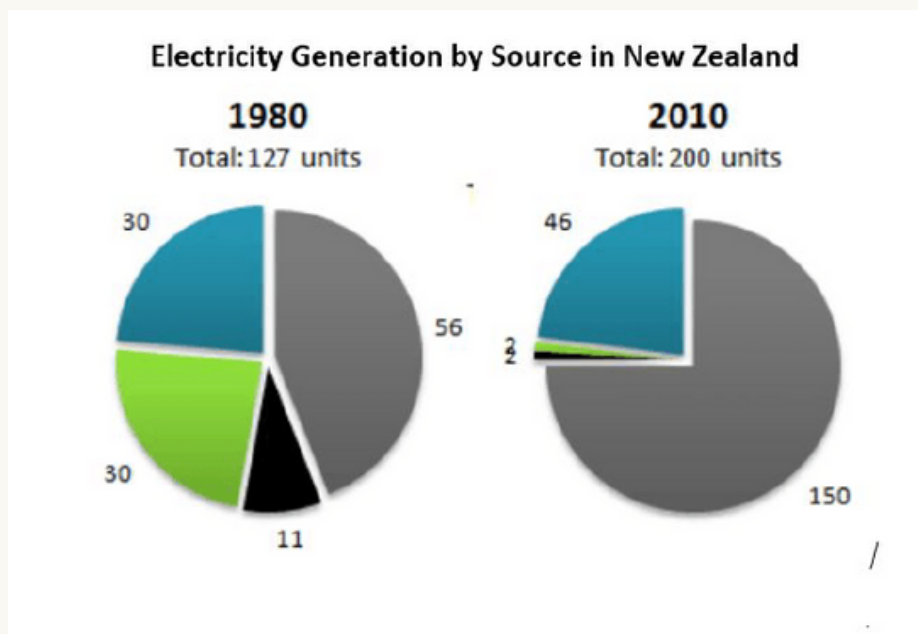Video Resources

IELTS PREPARATION

IELTS Writing Task 1 Pie Chart

1. The pie charts below show electricity generation by source in New Zealand and Germany in 1980 and 2010.

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

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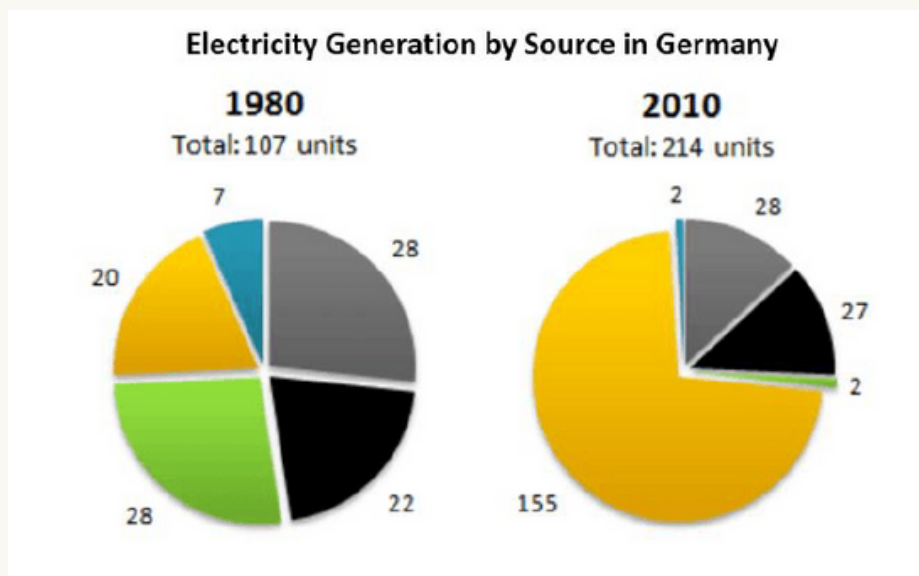
Write at least 150 words.

Electricity Generation by Source in New Zealand

1980
Total: 127 units

30
56
30
11

2010
Total: 200 units

46
2
150

Electricity Generation by Source in Germany

1980	2010
Total: 107 units	Total: 214 units

7 28
20
28 22

2 28
27
2
155

Essay for Electricity Generation by Source in New Zealand

The two pie charts emphasise the sources of electricity in New Zealand and Germany in the years of 1980 and 2010.

In New Zealand, the units were increased from 127 to 200 in the years of 1980 and 2010. And, In Germany also the units of electricity were raised from 107 to 214. It is evident that coal was the main source of electricity in New zealand and Nuclear generated more electricity in Germany.

New Zealand utilised coal as a major electricity source in 1980, which is 56 units. In 2010, it was dramatically increased to 150 units in the total of 200 units. The rest of the units are generated by petroleum, natural gas and hydro.

Nuclear contributed only 20 units in 1980 for Germany. But, it became 155 units by the year of 2010. And, the coal remained the same for both years with 28 units. Other sources include petroleum, natural gas and hydro.

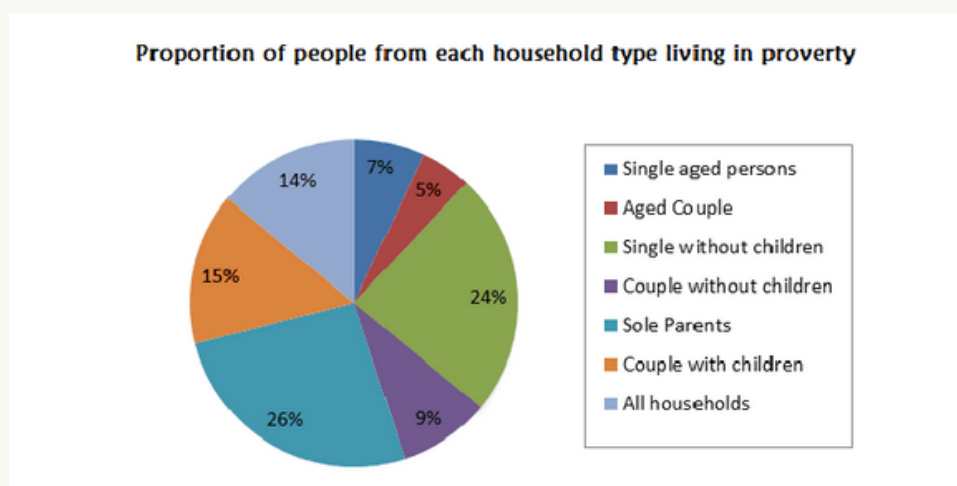(156 words)

IELTS Writing Task 1 Pie Chart

The pie chart shows the proportion of different categories of families living in poverty in the UK in 2002.

2. The pie chart shows the proportion of different categories of families living in poverty in the UK in 2002.

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

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

Write at least 150 words.

Proportion of people from each household type living in proverty

7%
5%
14%
15%
24%
26%
9%

- ■ Single aged persons
- ■ Aged Couple
- ■ Single without children
- ■ Couple without children
- ■ Sole Parents
- ■ Couple with children
- ■ All households

Essay for Proportion of people from each household type living in poverty

The pie chart displays the statistical information on different categories of people living in poverty in the UK during 2002.

Based on the overall data, sole parents and singles without children were mostly affected by poverty while the aged couple and single aged persons were least affected.

According to the chart, three categories of people were majorly affected. It includes 26% were sole parents, whereas 24% of singles without children. And, the next section of the people who are largely affected are couples with children which amounts to 15%. And, it is worth mentioning that couples without children took up 9% of the chart.

It is evident, as per the chart, that aged people were least affected by poverty, followed by single aged persons who were slightly higher in percentage. Former merely covered up about 5% and latter was around 7%. And, it should be noted that a total of 14% of all households lived in poverty.

(157 words)

IELTS Writing Task 1 Pie Chart

The pie chart below shows the main reasons why agricultural land becomes less productive. The table shows how these causes affected three regions of the world during the 1990s.

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

Write at least 150 words.

Causes of worldwide land degradation

other 7%

deforestation 30%

over-cultivation 28%
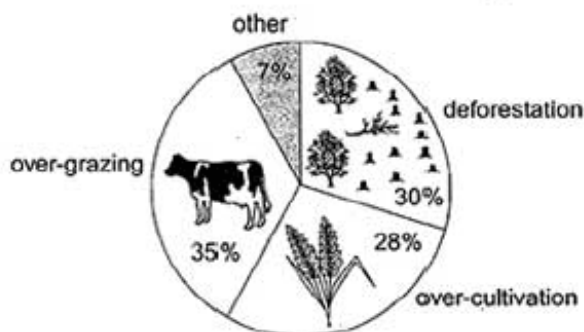
over-grazing 35%

Causes of land degradation by region

Region	% land degraded by...			
	deforestation	over-cultivation	over-grazing	Total land degraded
North America	0.2	3.3	1.5	5%
Europe	9.8	7.7	5.5	23%
Oceania*	1.7	0	11.3	13%

Essay for Causes of worldwide land degradation

The pie chart illustrates the causes of worldwide agricultural land degradation while the table displays the three regions of the world which are affected by the degradation of land.

As per the chart, the three major causes of land degradation were over-grazing, over-cultivation and deforestation. And, Europe is the country where the lands were degraded, largely due to deforestation.

Overgrazing is the main reason for global land degradation which comprises 35%. And, the two other major causes were deforestation which accounted for 30% and over-cultivation was about 28%.

In Europe, the percentage of degraded land was around 23%, and it should be noted that the major cause was deforestation. Over-cultivation was the second significant reason for the degradation of land, which accounted for 7.7 percent. In contrast, North America had 5 percent of land degradation with the result of 3.3 percent of over-cultivation. And, in Oceania, over-grazing had substantially degraded the agricultural land with the percentage of 11.3 in the total of 13%.

(166 words)

IELTS Writing Task 1 Pie Chart

The pie chart shows the percentage of persons arrested in the five years ending 1994 and the pie chart shows the most recent reasons for arrest.

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

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

Write at least 150 words.

Persons arrested in five years ending 1994 (%)

Males

32%
68%
■Arrested
□Not arrested

Females

9%
91%
■Arrested
□Not arrested
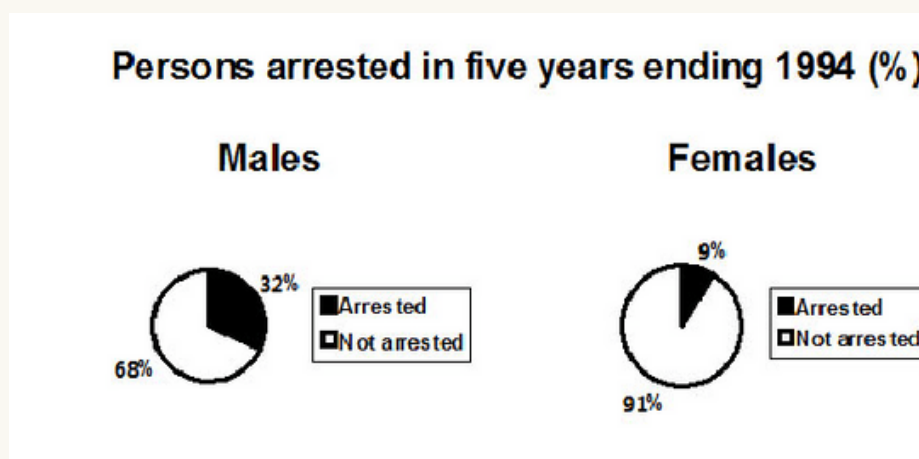
Essay for Persons arrested in five years ending 1994

The pie chart displays the percentage of people arrested from 1989 to 1994. And, the bar chart illustrated the males and females who were arrested in the recent years.

According to the pie charts, the males were largely arrested compared to females. And, with the bar chart, it is known that public drinking was the dominant reason for the recent arrests. Compared to males, females were arrested most.

From the year of 1989 to 1994, thirty two percent of males were arrested while the percentage of females who got arrested was nine. In the same range of year, the males who were not arrested accounted for 68%, whereas 91% of females were not arrested. It should be noted that males who were arrested were comparatively larger to females.

As per the bar chart, the top two reasons that males got arrested were Drink driving and public driving, at 27% and 31% respectively. And, a large number of females were arrested for public drinking, about 38%. And, assault was the second major reason. And, rest of them such as breach of order, theft and other reasons were slightly higher in males than females.

(192 words)

# IELTS Writing Task 1 Pie Chart

The charts below show the proportions of British students at one university in England who were able to speak other languages

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

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

Write at least 150 words.

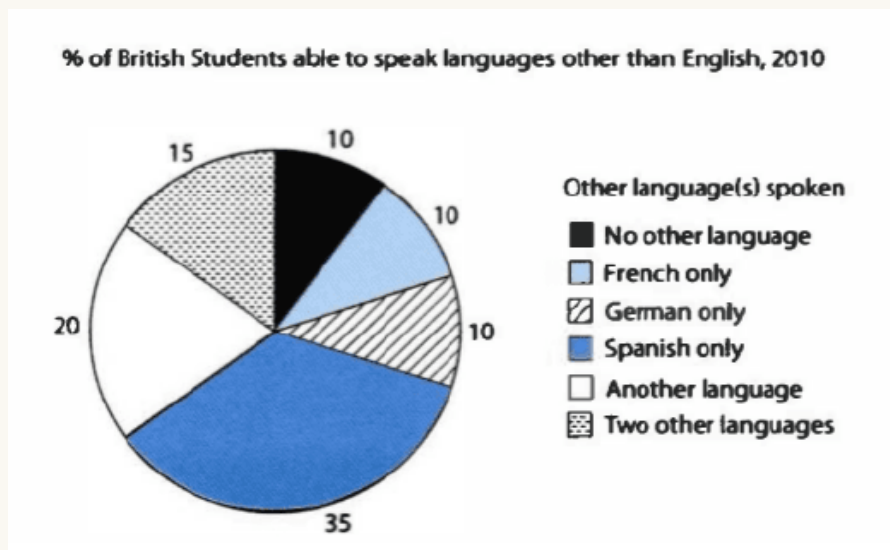% of British Students able to speak languages other than English, 2000
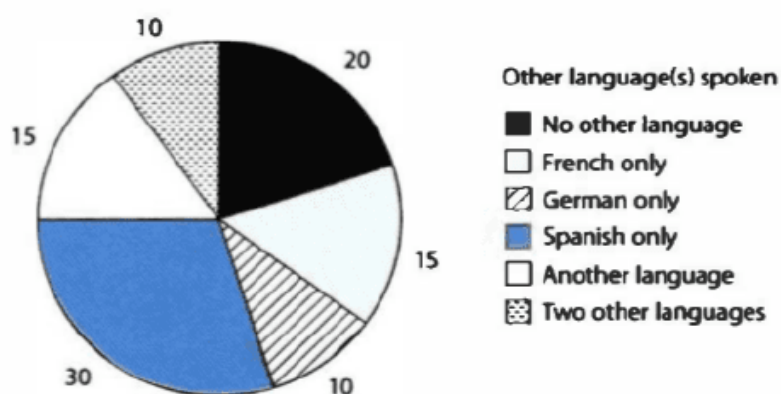
Other language(s) spoken

■ No other language
□ French only
▨ German only
■ Spanish only
□ Another language
▦ Two other languages

% of British Students able to speak languages other than English, 2010

Essay for Percentage of British Students able to speak languages other than English

The given pie chart depicts the information about the languages that British students from an England University were able to speak other than English, in the years 2000 and 2010.

In both years, British students mostly used Spanish as their spoken language and German was the least spoken language. Still, those years had several differences regarding the other languages.

In 2000, specifically, Spanish was spoken by 30% of British students, while it has increased by 5% after ten years. It should be noted that, in 2000, one-fifth of the British students were speaking only the English language. In 2010, this portion decreased and reached 10%, which was the same proportion that the German and French language sustained for the latter year. In contrast, 15 percent of British students spoke French in the year of 2000 while German was in the same proportion for both years.

At the same time, In 2000, 15% of students were speaking another language and 20% in 2010. It is worth mentioning that British students speaking two other languages increased from 10% in 2002 to 15% in 2010.
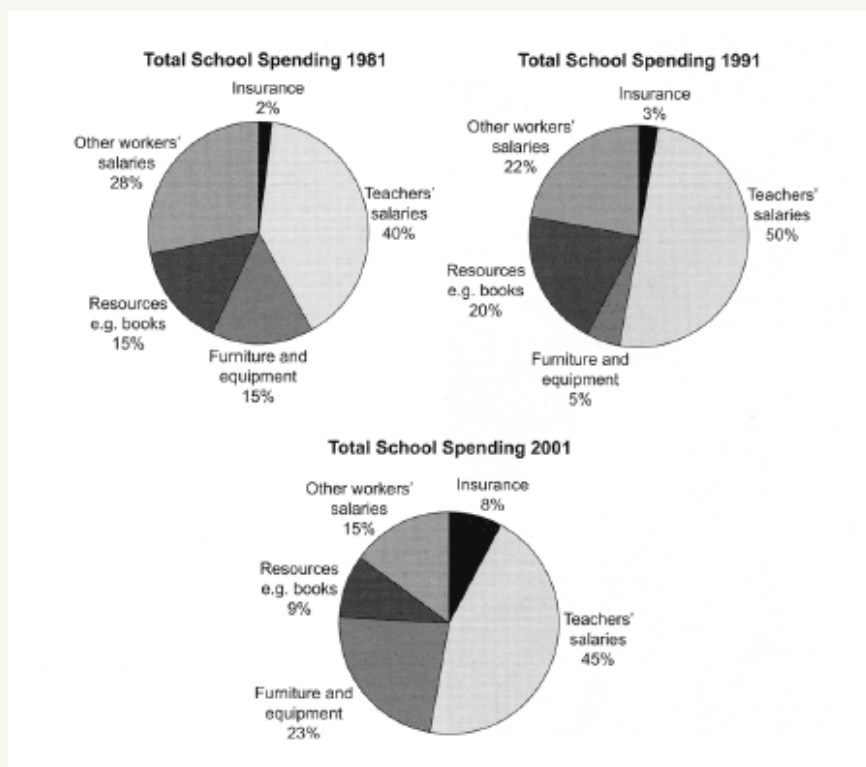
(182 words)

IELTS Writing Task 1 Pie Chart

The three pie charts below show the changes in annual spending by a particular UK school in 1981, 1991 and 2001

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

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

Write at least 150 words.

Total School Spending 1981
Insurance 2%
Other workers' salaries 28%
Teachers' salaries 40%
Resources e.g. books 15%
Furniture and equipment 15%

Total School Spending 1991
Insurance 3%
Other workers' salaries 22%
Teachers' salaries 50%
Resources e.g. books 20%
Furniture and equipment 5%

Total School Spending 2001
Other workers' salaries 15%
Insurance 8%
Resources e.g. books 9%
Teachers' salaries 45%
Furniture and equipment 23%

Essay for Changes in annual spending by a particular UK school

The three pie charts illustrate the amount of money that UK school spent annually for the years 1981, 1991, and 2001.

As per the pie chart, the salaries of the teachers had the highest percentage for both the years while the insurance accounted for the smallest percentage of money spent by the UK school in all of the three selected years.

A school spent 40% of the total spending amount for teachers' salaries in 1981 and it rose to 50% of the total amount in 1991. In 2001, the percentage was slightly declined which was 45% and it was 5% higher in 1981. The spending on other workers' salaries dropped gradually from 1981 to 2001. At the beginning, it was 28% in 1981, decreased to 22% in 1991 and in 2001, it dropped to 15% eventually.

The money spent on furniture and equipment and resources such as books were similar in 1981, which was fifteen percent of the total amount. In 1991, a lot of money was spent on resources rather than furniture and equipment, 20% and 5% correspondingly, but it reversed in the year 2001. 23% of money was spent on buying furniture and equipment while 9% of the amount was spent on resources like books. The amount spent on insurance gradually increased from the year 1981 to 2001. In 1981, a small proportion of money was allocated for insurance. It was 2%, rose to 3% in 1991 and eight percent in 2001.
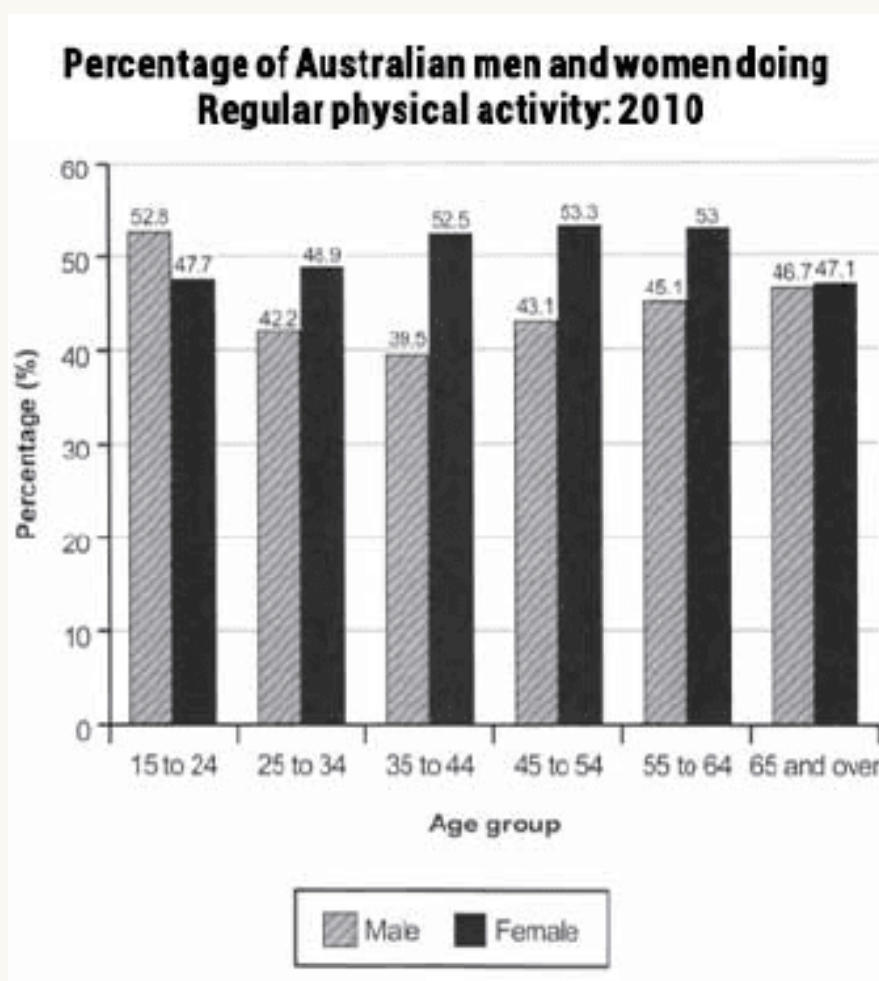
(255 words)

IELTS Writing Task 1 Bar Graph

Percentage of Australian men and women in different age groups doing regular physical activity in 2010

The bar graph below shows the percentage of Australian men and women in different age groups who did regular physical activity in 2010.

Summarise the information by describing the main features of the chart and making comparisons where appropriate. Write at least 150 words.

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

Percentage of Australian men and women doing Regular physical activity: 2010

Age group: 15 to 24 — Male 52.8, Female 47.7
Age group: 25 to 34 — Male 42.2, Female 48.9
Age group: 35 to 44 — Male 39.5, Female 52.5
Age group: 45 to 54 — Male 43.1, Female 53.3
Age group: 55 to 64 — Male 45.1, Female 53
Age group: 65 and over — Male 46.7, Female 47.1

Model essay for percentage of Australian men and women

The bar graph task 1 represent the percentage of Australian men and women of different age groups doing physical activity in the year 2010.

Analyzing the bar graph, women between the ages of 25 and 64 engage in more physical activity than men. Only the 15 to 24-year age group has higher male participation. Also, both men and women above 65 years are doing their exercises regularly.

More than 52% of males began to report greater physical activity participation between the ages of 15 – 24. Then their participation gradually lowers from 52.8% to 42.2% between 25 - 44 years of age compared to women. Again, there was an improvement found in male participation from age 55 onwards. Finally, they started giving equal toughness to females in doing exercises.

However, over 50% of women between the ages of 35 and 64 engaged in regular physical activity. Ages 65 and older and young women between 15 - 24 had the lowest rates of physical activity, respectively. It's interesting to note that, despite less regularity of physical activity than women do, the ratio was almost the same for men and women 65 and older.
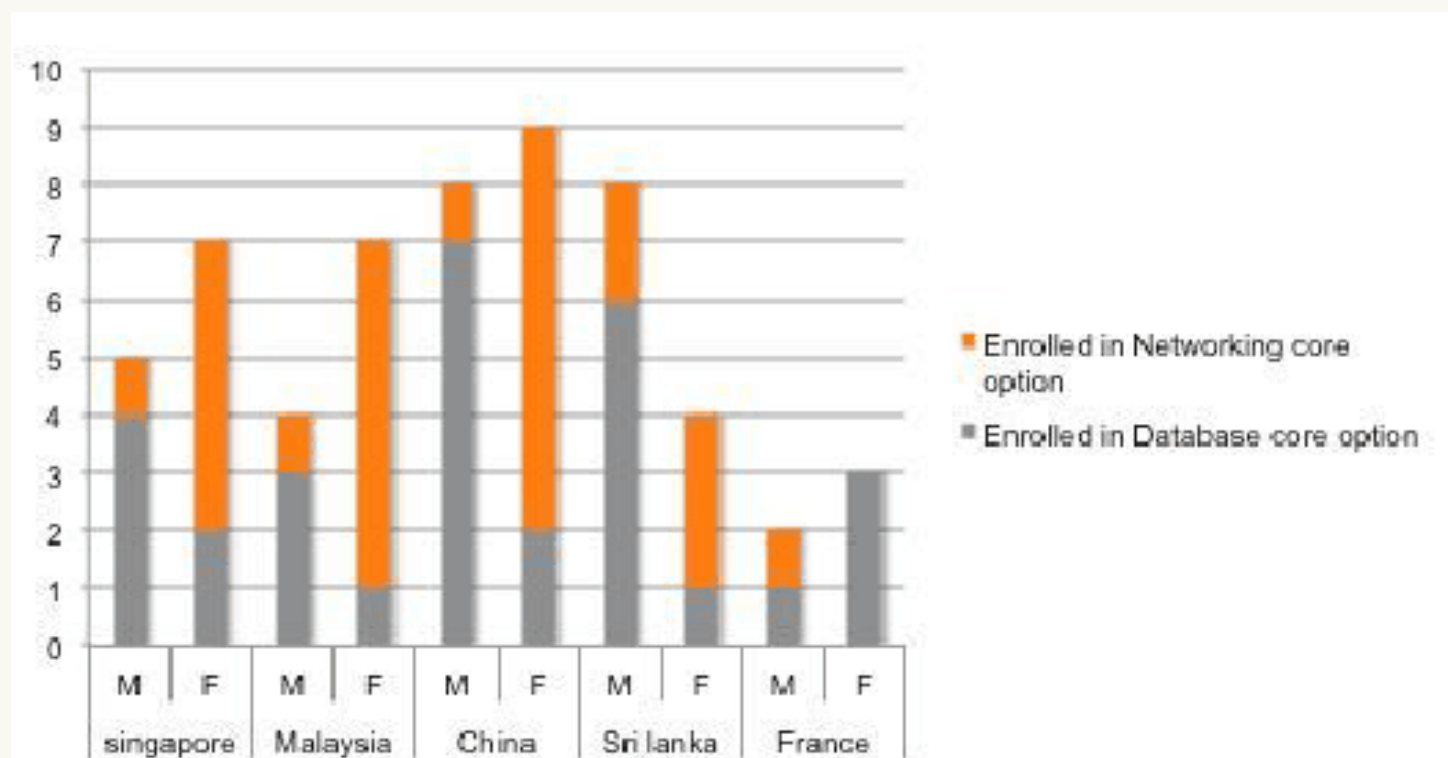
(189 words)

IELTS Writing Task 1 Bar Graph

Number of overseas students enrolled in a third-year Computer Science course at a Canadian college

The bar graph below shows the number of overseas students enrolled in a third-year Computer Science course at a Canadian college.

Summarise the information by describing the main features of the chart and making comparisons where appropriate. Write at least 150 words.

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

Model essay for Number of overseas students enrolled in a third-year Computer Science course at a Canadian college

The above given bar graph task 1 shows the statistics of the overseas students from four different countries who enrolled in two particular computer science courses offered by Canadian universities.

On the whole, it is evident that the Networking core option is dominated by women in all four countries except France women, whereas the Database core option is filled with more men.

The data in the graph shows that students are enrolled in the Networking core option from all five different countries. Moreover, The networking core option was not selected by any female students from France. 4 Singaporean male students were included in the database exam, while only 2 female students chose the same option. Furthermore, Chinese male students were among the highest who enrolled in the database options than other countries.

Similarly, Chinese female students were at the top in enrollment of the Networking core option compared to other countries. Only 2 men were enrolled in the Database and Networking core option. Additionally, only one male was enrolled in the Networking Core option from all four countries except Sri Lanka.

(179 words)

IELTS Writing Task 1 Bar Graph

Percentage of unemployed graduates aged 20-24 in one European country over two years

The bar graph below shows the percentage of unemployed graduates, aged 20-24, in one European country over two years.

Summarise the information by describing the main features of the chart and making comparisons where appropriate. Write at least 150 words.

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

Graduate unemployment by Gender, 2008 & 2009

Model essay for Percentage of unemployed graduates aged 20-24 in one European country over two years

The bar graph task 1 illustrates the unemployment rate for male and female graduates in Europe between the ages of 20 and 24 in the years 2008 and 2009. The X-axis holds the years while the Y-axis has percentages.

Overall, it is clear that across the period, the female graduate's unemployment rate is lower than that of male graduates. Finally, in October 2009 more than 20% of men were unemployed.

By observing the above graph, it can be seen that 10% of male students were jobless, while only less than 8% of women were unemployed in Jan 2008. Moreover, from January 2008 to July 2008, the unemployment rate continued to decline. However, this again increased to more than 15% for men and 10% for women.

After Oct 2008, the unemployment rate again started to decrease for both men and women till April 2009. Suddenly, there was an increment in unemployment of women in July 2009. Ultimately, unemployment rates for both men and women peaked in Oct 2009.
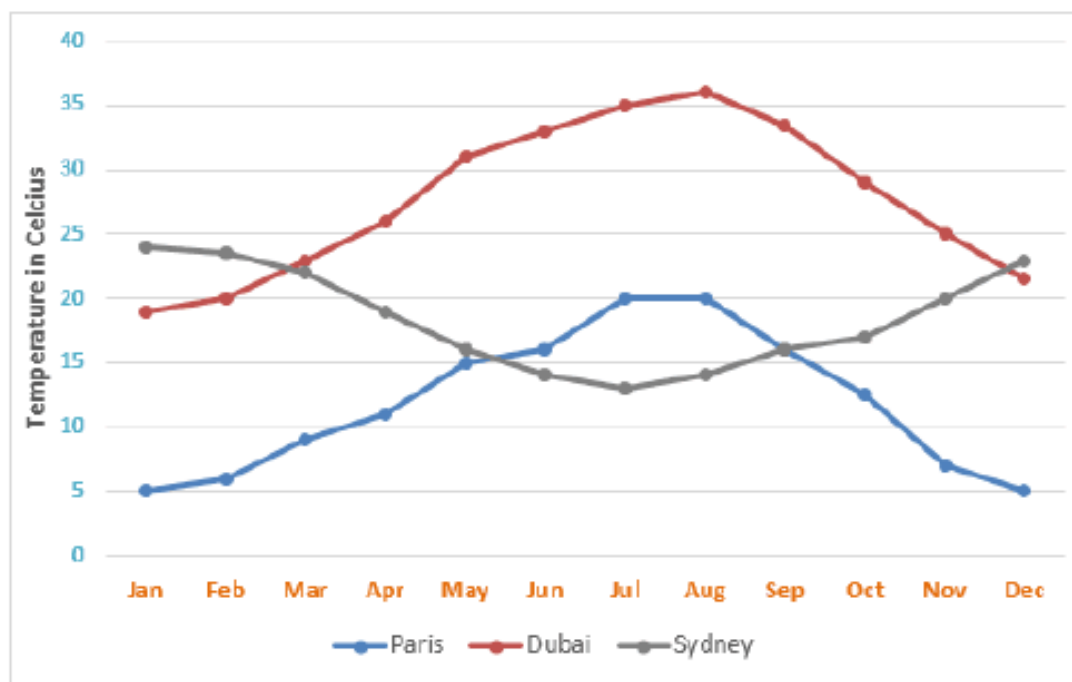
(165 words)

IELTS Writing Task 1 Line Graph

The line graph below shows the average monthly temperatures in three major cities.

1. You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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

You should write at least 150 words.

Model essay for Line graph showing temperature:

The line graph illustrates changes in average temperatures in a month in three different cities: Paris, Dubai and Sydney. The temperature is displayed in Celsius degrees.

According to the graphic presentation, the weather report in Sydney is not the same as in Dubai and Paris. Moreover, Paris is the coldest city compared to Dubai and Sydney.

To start with, the temperature range in Paris never rises beyond 20 degrees. Whereas the temperature range in Dubai hardly reduced from its average level, except during January (19 degrees C). Nevertheless, the temperatures in Paris and Dubai still have some commonalities, as their temperatures rise gradually at the beginning of the year and reach the maximum of 20 and 36 respectively in August. Later, both temperatures will reduce sharply.

When it comes to Sydney, the place experiences a 24-degree temperature in January. Then immediately after that, the temperature drops to the lowest point of 14 degrees in July. Similarly, at the end of the year, the temperature shoots up to 23 degrees.

(169 words).

IELTS Writing Task 1 Line Graph

The graph below shows average carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions per person in the United Kingdom, Sweden, Italy and Portugal between 1967 to 2007.

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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

You should write at least 150 words.
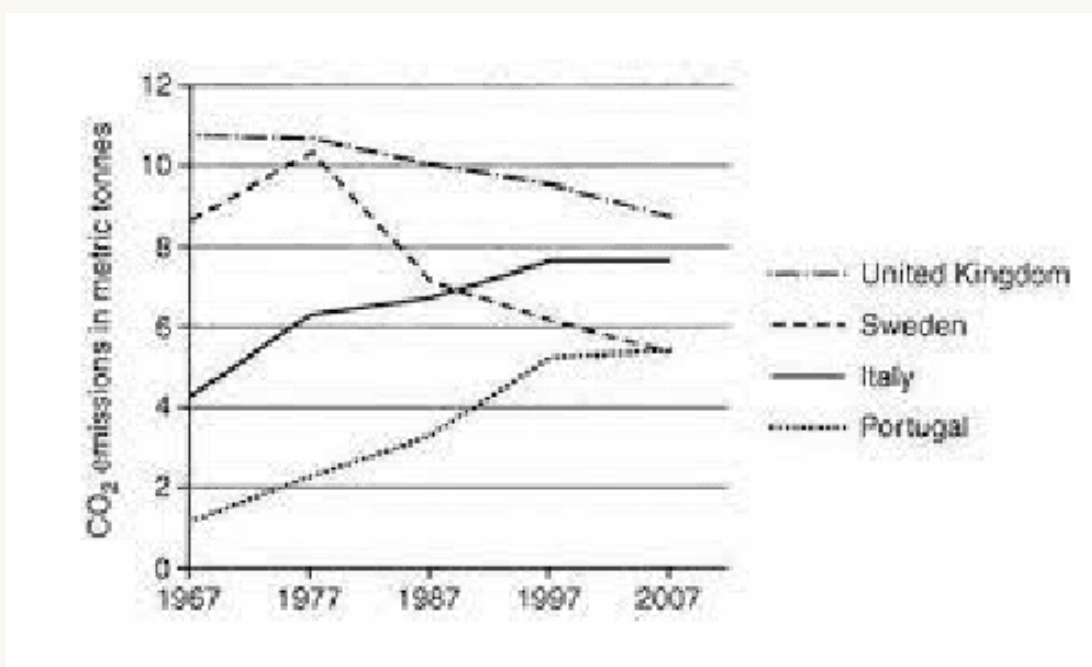
Model essay for the line graph shows average carbon dioxide emissions per person:

This IELTS writing line graph reveals the average carbon dioxide emissions in metric tonnes in four major countries: the UK, Sweden, Italy and Portugal during the period of 1967 to 2007.

On the whole, carbon emissions swept down in the UK and Sweden in terms of per capita, but they rose in Italy and Portugal in the last 40 years.

Besides a downward trend from 11 to 9 metric tonnes, carbon emissions in the UK seem to be still over these four decades in comparison to the other three countries. Sweden's emissions rose steadily from nearly 9 metric tonnes in 1967 and reached a maximum of 10.5 metric tonnes in 1977, which is 10 years. Then it decreased dramatically to about 5.5 metric tonnes in the year 2007. It eventually made Sweden the lowest carbon emitting country in per capita emissions out of other countries in that year.

During 1967 and 2007, an individual's average emissions in Italy contributed gradually from 4.5 to nearly 8 metric tonnes of carbon dioxide. Similarly, in Portugal, an individual's carbon emissions amounted to 1.5 metric tonnes in 1967. Over the same period, the country's emissions surmounted to an optimum level similar to that of Sweden's by 2007, at a rate of 5.5 metric tonnes.

(213 words)

IELTS Writing Task 1 Line Graph

The graph shows underground station passenger numbers in London.

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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

You should write at least 150 words.

Model essay for the line graph shows underground station passenger numbers in London:

The line graph provides information about the numbers of commuters using the underground station in London around the clock of a typical day. Being said that, the busiest times at the underground station would be 8:00 am, followed by 6:00 pm.

The highest numbers of passengers who commute using the underground station are in the morning, 8:00 am, to be specific. Notably, there is a sharp increase in the number of people between 6.00 am, and 8.00 am when nearly 400 people travel through the underground station. After that, the number dropped to below 200 at 10.00 am. Then again, it rose between 11.00 am and 3.00 pm where about 300 people travelled using the underground station with slight fluctuations.

During the afternoon, there was a downward trend with less than 100 people using the station at 4:00 pm. In the evening, at 6:00 pm, this number touched almost 380. Again after 7:00 pm, the total number of riders reduced significantly and varied for the last two hours from 8:00 pm to 10:00 pm.

Overall, the number of people in London keeps the underground station busy at the beginning of the day and in the early evening.

(210 words)

IELTS Writing Task 1 Table Chart

Sales at a small restaurant in a downtown business district

The table below shows the sales at a small restaurant in a downtown business district.

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

You should write at least 150 words.

Sales: week of October 7-13

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
Lunch	$2,400	$2,450	$2,595	$2,375	$2,500	$1,950	$1,550
Dinner	$3,623	$3,850	$3,445	$3,800	$4,350	$2,900	$2,450

Model essay for table chart showing the sales at a small restaurant in a downtown business district.

The chart depicts the daily sales of a small restaurant in a downtown business district. It shows the sales of lunch and dinner in dollars during the 7 days of the week.

The sales are generally higher on weekdays than weekends. The sale of lunch is the highest on Wednesday and the sale of dinner is highest on Friday. The sale on Saturday and Sunday is below the average sales seen on weekdays.

The sale of lunch on Monday is $2400 and then steadily increases till Wednesday. During weekdays, Thursday saw the least sales of lunch in this restaurant. The sale of dinner is around $3500 from Monday to Thursday and then sees a spike on Friday when the restaurant gets a sale of $4350.

During the weekends, the sale is lower than on weekdays. The sale of lunch is only $1950 on Saturday and $1550 for dinner. Whereas, the sales of lunch and dinner on Saturday and Sunday are $2,900 and $2,450 respectively.
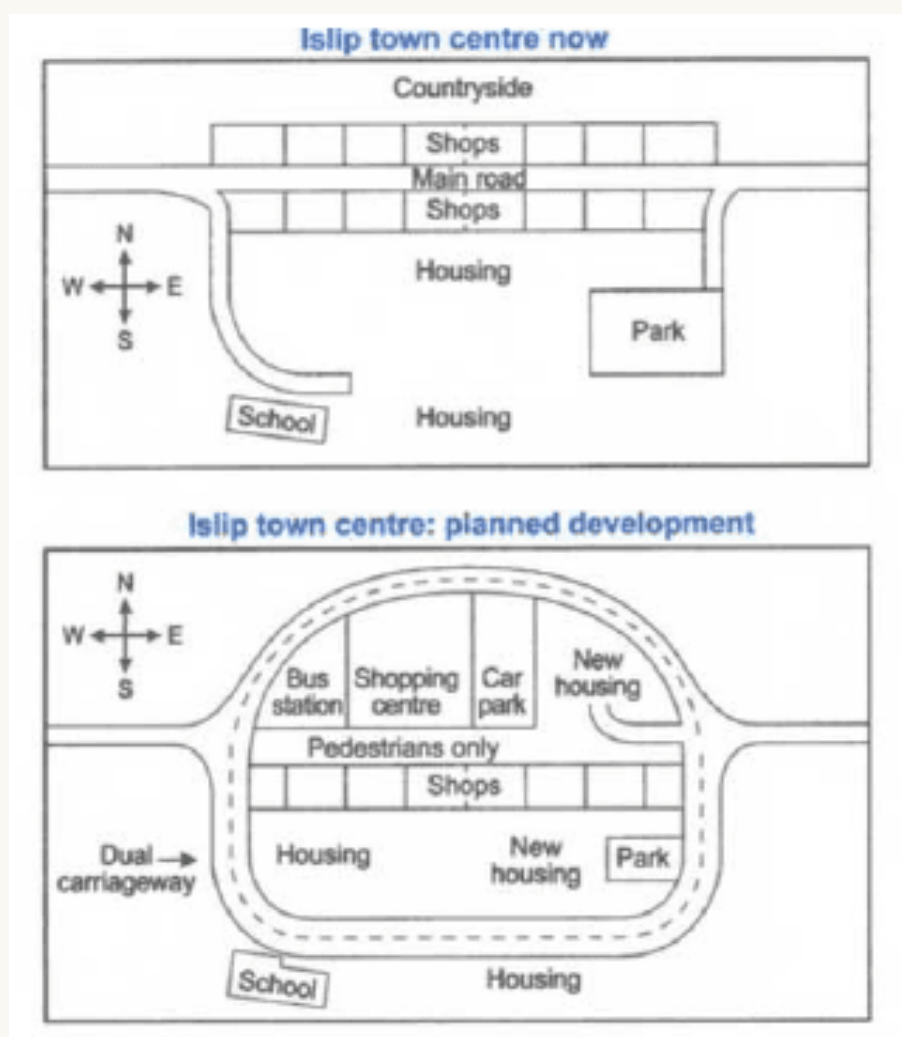
Word Count: 164

IELTS Writing Task 1 Map

Development plans for the centre of Islip town

The maps below show the centre of a small town called Islip as it is now, and plans for its development.

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

Write at least 150 words.

Islip town centre now

Countryside
Shops
Main road
Shops
Housing
Park
N W E S
School
Housing

Islip town centre: planned development

N W E S
Bus station | Shopping centre | Car park
New housing
Pedestrians only
Shops
Dual carriageway
Housing
New housing | Park
School
Housing

Model essay forDevelopment plans for the centre of Islip town

The map reflects the current structure of the small town called Islip and the expected future development plan of the town.

Overall, the town will get new amenities such as bus stations, shopping centre, car parking, and new housing.

In the east-west of the town centre there is a main road. This main road leads to two side roads. One is heading to the school which is situated in the southwest of Islip and the other is a park in the southeast. In the future plan, the main road will be for pedestrians and the two side roads will be a dual carriageway extending towards the countryside. In the north of the main road, there are shops situated which might be demolished and a bus station, shopping centre, a car park and also some new housing will take place.

The shops that are at the south of the main road will remain there but the housing will be relocated. The portion of the park located nearby will be removed and the new residential buildings will come into place and the school will get extended.

(184 words)

IELTS Writing Task 1 Map

Proposed sites for a new shopping mall in Brandfield

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

Below is a map of the city of Brandfield. City planners have decided to build a new shopping mall for the area, and two sites, S1 and S2 have been proposed.

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

Write at least 150 words.
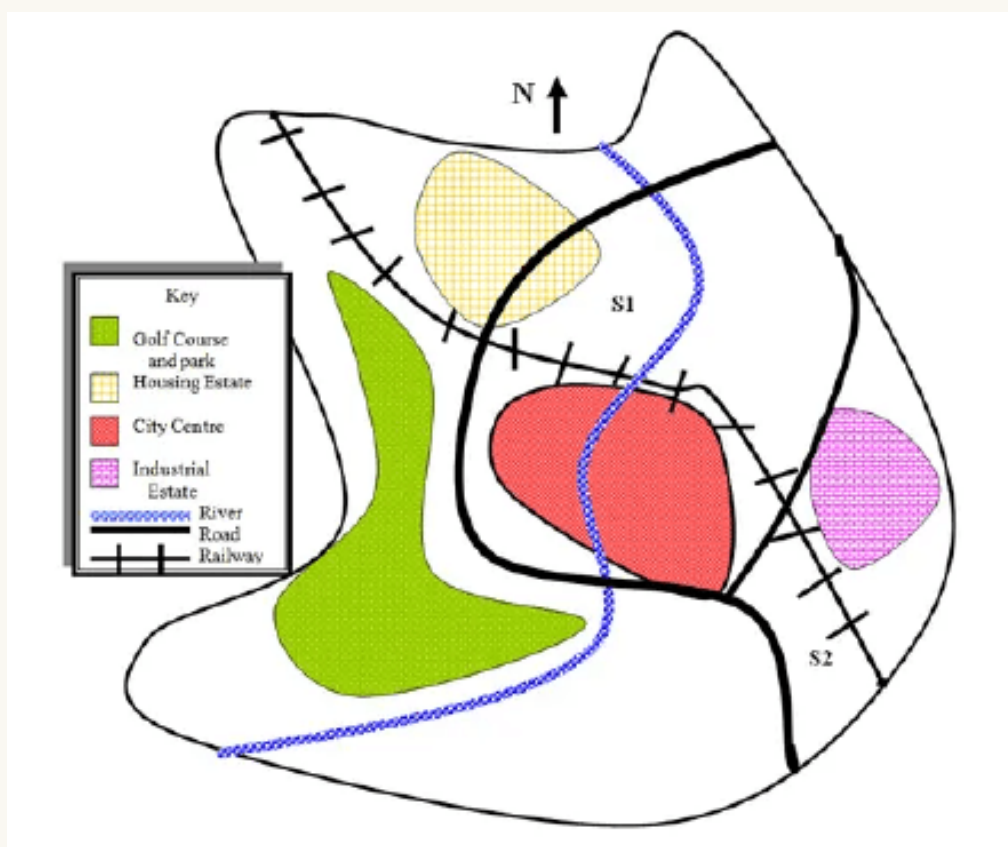
Model essay for Proposed sites for a new shopping mall in Brandfield

The map illustrates the two proposed sites for the new shopping mall in the city of Brandfield.

By comparing these two sites S1 and S2, it is shown that S1 is located near the residential area whereas S2 is situated near the industrial region.

In the north of the city the first site (S1) is situated close to the city centre and housing estate. There was a railway line passing near the site which is above the city centre. Towards the south, there was a river running through the city centre which is easily accessible by the site. Intersecting the river, there was a road passing through the residential area which is convenient to access from the site.

Site 2 is located far from the housing plots and close to the industrial area. Nearby the site there were two main roads in the west and the railroad in the north east was in place.

(154 words)

IELTS Writing Task 1 Map

Possible sites for a new supermarket in Garlsdon town

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The map below is of the town of Garlsdon. A new supermarket(s) is planned for the town. The map shows two possible sites for the supermarket.

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

Write at least 150 words.
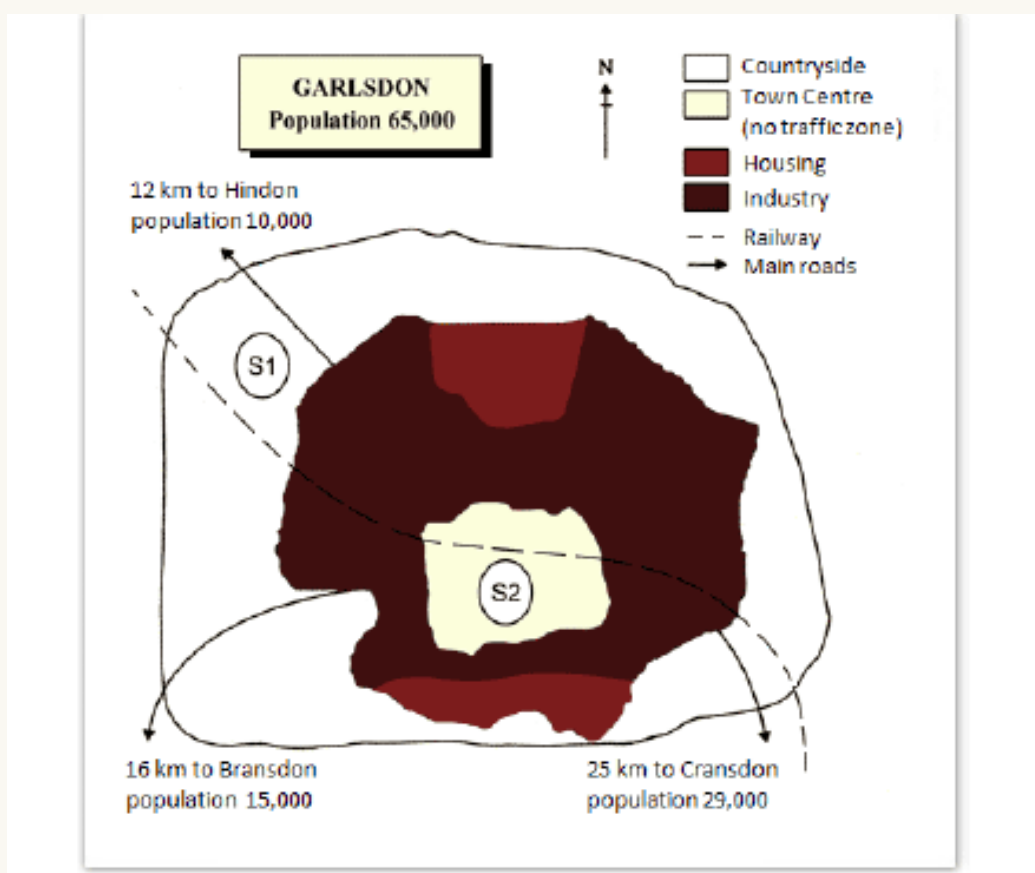
Model essay for Possible sites for a new supermarket in Garlsdon town

The map shows the town of Garlsdon which has an overall population of 65,000. There were two locations planned to construct a new supermarket for the town.

The map gives information about the sites of the supermarket where one is located in the countryside and the other is located in the town centre.

Site 1 of the supermarket is situated away from the town centre which is majorly covered by industries. There is no housing nearby, however, those people can reach here by train and transport. The site is in between the railway line and a main road. This site is commutable only by the Hindon people rather than the Brandson and Grandson people who are more in population.

While looking at the second possible site of the supermarket, it is clear that the site is situated in the centre of the town. It is easily reachable by the Brandson and Grandson people and also by the people living in the Hindon by train and from the main road. As this site is located near the residential area it is way more convenient for people to access.

(189 words)

IELTS Writing Task 1 Process Chart

The diagrams below show the life cycle of the silkworm and the stages in the production of silk cloth.

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

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

The diagram below shows the life cycle of the silkworm
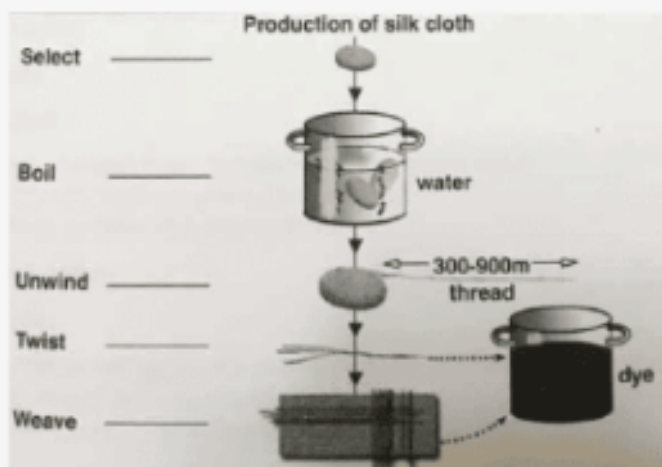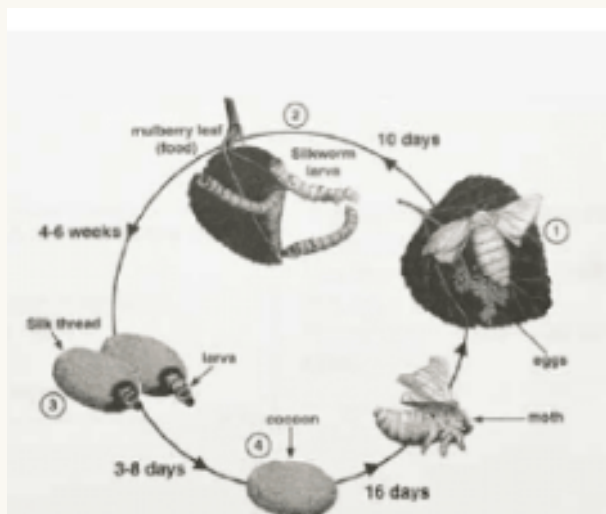
The diagrams below show the life cycle of the silkworm – Model Answer 1

The diagrams below show the silkworm's life cycle and the steps in the production of silk cloths.

Overall, there are four steps in the silkworm's life cycle and six stages in the production of silk cloth.

Initially, the female moth lays eggs on the mulberry leaves and larvae are produced after 10 days. Larvae are fed on mulberry leaves by their mom and after 4 - 6 weeks silk thread is created from the larvae and then a cocoon is produced after 3 - 8 days. Finally, the creation of the moth completes the final stage of the life cycle.

The second diagram shows that silk production starts by selecting silk threads and it is boiled in water in the second stage. The next stage is unwinding the boiled threads and then the threads are twisted and dyed before they are weaved to silks. Finally, the last three steps will repeat once for quality.

Word count – 152 words

The diagrams below show the life cycle of the silkworm – Model Answer 2

The diagram provided above illustrated the life cycle of the silkworm & the stages in silk production.

On the whole, the life cycle of the silkworm is a cyclical process that starts from eggs and it repeats the full cycle after the moth grows up.

Firstly, eggs are laid by the female moth on the mulberry leaves and after 10 days they become larvae and fed on mulberry leaves by the mother moth. Within 4 - 6 weeks, silk thread is formed, and again in the next 3 to 8 days, a cocoon is created. After 16 days, the cocoon transformed into a moth.

By observing the second diagram, before boiling the silk thread in water, the selection process occurs. After boiling, the silk threads are sent for unwinding and then all will be twisted and dyed in dyers. The process of dying, twisting, and weaving will be repeated to offer good quality.

Word count – 151 words

The diagrams below show the life cycle of the silkworm – Model Answer 3

The above given diagrams represent two different processes, the life cycle of silkworms and the creation of silkworm cloths.

Analysing both diagrams, it is clear that the life cycle is a cyclic process with 4 stages and silk production is a linear process with 6 stages.

In the first diagram, the life cycle starts with eggs, and then it becomes larvae after 10 days. The mother silkworm feeds the larvae with mulberry leaves. Silk thread is produced after 4 - 6 weeks and then it takes 3 to 8 days to become a cocoon. Ultimately, the moth grows up after 16 days.

In another diagram, it is clearly shown how the silk cloth is made from silk thread. First, the thread should be selected and boiled in water, then unwind for some time before it is twisted and dyed. Finally, those are weaved to produce silk. To enhance the silk quality, the last three processes, twisting, dying, and weaving will repeat again.

Word count – 161 words

The diagrams below show the life cycle of the silkworm – Model Answer 4

The two diagrams which are given above show how the silkworm life cycle occurs and the different stages of creating silk cloths.

By considering the given diagrams, it is known that both diagrams are related to each other and one has four stages while the other has six.

The first process begins with the eggs laid by the female moth and it transforms into larvae within 10 days. Silkworm larva turns into silk thread before the 6th week and again it is transformed into a cocoon between 3 to 8 days. Lastly, the silkworm grows up after 16 days. This is the way the cycle repeats.

The manufacturing process starts with the selection process and it takes to the next level of boiling the thread in water. Next, threads are unwinded subsequently and then they are twisted, dried, and weaved to produce silk cloth. These three steps are repeated to make sure of the quality.

Word count – 155 words

IELTS Writing Task 1 Process Chart

The diagrams below show the process of producing olive oil.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. Write at least 150 words. You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The diagram below shows the production of olive oil

The diagrams below show the process of producing olive oil – Model Answer 1

The diagram which is given above clearly illustrates how the step-by-step processes occur to deliver quality olive oil to the customers.

In general, the making of olive oil involves seven different steps that start from picking olives from trees and successfully end with storage and sale of the olive oil.

In the first step, olives harvesting takes place and it will be sent to the rinsing machine to wash with cold water and thus the second stage. The next step is shifting the olives to another machine to smash and separate the seeds from the fruits. Then the olive paste without olive stones is ready to pack in the bag with holes.

Subsequently, the bags will be sent through a pressing machine to separate the excess water from the olive oil. Finally, the olive oil is ready for packaging. Once olive oil packaging is done, it will be delivered to the shops for storage and sale.

Word count – 156 words

The diagrams below show the process of producing olive oil – Model Answer 2

The process chart provided above demonstrates the process that includes several steps to manufacture the olive oil from olive fruits.

Overall, the complete process involves seven lengthy and complex stages as well. The process begins with plucking fruits from trees and completes with storing and selling the final product which is quality olive oil.

First, humans are allowed to pick the fruits from the trees and let the fruits go through the rinsing process with cold water. After rinsing, olives were sent to the smashing machine through the belt. Because the olives stones must be separated from the fruits before they are packed into the bag with holes.

A smashing machine separated the olive stones and turned olives into a paste. Then the olive paste is packed into the bag with holes. The fifth step is pressing the paste to separate the water from the oil by pressing the machine. Ultimately, the olive oil is ready for storage and sale.

Word count – 160 words

IELTS Writing Task 1 Process Chart

Australian Bureau of Meteorology

The diagram below shows how the Australian Bureau of Meteorology collects up-to-the-minute weather information to produce reliable forecasts.

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

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

The diagram below shows how the Australian Bureau of Meteorology
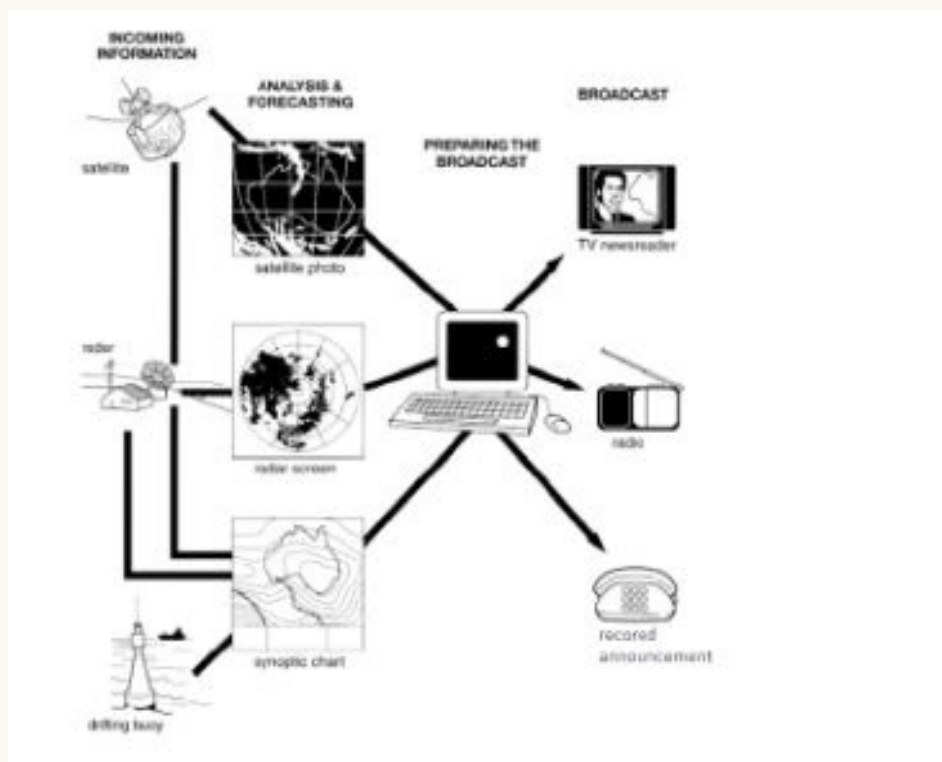
Model Answer 1

The process diagram given above explains the different options and different processes involved in gathering up-to-the-minute weather information to broadcast trustworthy forecasts.

After observing the whole diagram, it can be concluded that the information on the weather is collected through three different options—satellite, radar, and drifting buoy—to convey the correct information to the people.

Based on the given process chart, the Australian Bureau collects information from three different techniques like satellite, radar, and drifting buoy. Satellite analysis will be understood by satellite photos while radar study about the weather can be known via radar screen. The next option is a drifting buoy that offers the weather information through a synoptic chart.

Once the weather information is gathered, then the preparation for the broadcast will take place. After broadcast preparation is over, finally the reliable weather information will be published to the public through TV newsreaders on television, radio, and recorded announcements, thus the final stage of this process.

Word count – 160 words

Model Answer 2

The above-described process diagram highlights the various alternatives and procedures involved in acquiring up-to-date weather data to broadcast reliable forecasts.

After carefully examining the entire representation, it is clear that in order to provide the public with accurate weather information, three separate methods are used to gather data: satellite, radar, and drifting buoys.

The Australian Bureau gathers information using three different methods, including satellite, radar, and drifting buoy, as shown in the process chart. Satellite images can help you understand satellite analysis, and a radar screen is another option to acquire weather information. Furthermore, the following alternative is a drifting buoy that provides weather data via a synoptic chart. The preparation for the broadcast will begin after the weather data has been collected. The reliable weather information will ultimately be released to the public after broadcast preparation is finished via TV newsreaders on television, radio, and recorded announcements, marking the end of this process.

Word count – 154 words

Model Answer 3

The given figure presents the method that is used by the Australian Bureau of Meteorology to gather up-to-date, accurate weather forecasts and share them with a large audience.

In general, the process comprises three key processes, including receiving information, analysing it, and anticipating it, as well as preparing the broadcast and presenting it.

The graph makes it perfectly visible that there are three sources—satellite, radar, and drifting buoys—to acquire the right weather information. In the first phase, the Australian Bureau of Meteorology uses a satellite option to collect weather data, then analyzes that data from satellite images and evaluates them to provide forecasts to the public. Following the computer's preparation of the broadcast, the data is broadcast by radio, recorded announcements, and TV newsreaders.

The second technique of gathering weather information is radar, which allows for analysis and forecasting using a radar screen and synoptic chart from drifting buoys. Once the broadcast is made, it is aired on television, radio, and recorders.

Word count – 164 words

Model Answer 4

The above diagram shows the various ways the Australian Bureau of Meteorology collects weather data and the ways in which the latest information is made available to the public.

All things considered, it is obvious that the data is received from satellites, radars, and drifting buoys and released to the public via TV, radio, and recorded audios.

As shown in the diagram, there are three primary types of sources used to gather weather data—they are satellites, radars, and drifting buoys. These three sources of data are input into a computer system to analyse and prepare the weather news for broadcasting to the public. Radar information is viewed from radar screens, synoptic charts are produced from drifting buoys, and satellite photographs make up the majority of the raw data gathered from satellites.

The weather and news are transformed into the public media, including televisions, radios, and recorded announcements. Ultimately, the public is updated by the weather's most up-to-date information via radio broadcasts, TV news, and recorded announcements.

Word count – 167 words

Model Answer 5

The Australian Bureau of Metrology's investigation into weather forecasting is highlighted in the provided visual representation, which appears in the form of a process chart.

On the whole, the procedure consists of four steps. Beginning with the gathering of weather data, following analysis and preparation for the presentation, this data is subsequently broadcast to the general public.

When examining the first and second stages of the procedure, there are three methods for gathering weather information and three methods for processing it. First, incoming data can be gathered by a satellite and displayed as a satellite image for study. Second, radar may directly gather incoming data and analyse it on a radar screen. Finally, drifting buoys also collect data that can be displayed on a synoptic chart.

The third step of the procedure involves the preparation of the weather broadcast using computers. Finally, it is broadcast to the whole public via radio, television, or a recorded telephone announcement.

Word count – 157 words

IELTS Writing Task 1 Process Chart

The diagram below shows the process for recycling plastic bottles

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. Write at least 150 words. You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The diagram below shows the recycling process of plastics

Model Answer 1

The above given diagram shows the detailed process for recycling plastic bottles.

On the whole, nine steps make up the entire process, which begins with the gathering of bottles for recycling and ends with the production of new plastic goods.

In the first stage, used plastic bottles are gathered in various locations using garbage cans. Trucks take them to the recycling centre once the trash containers are full. The collected bottles are manually separated at the recycling company. Bottles that can be recycled are transferred to the compressing unit, while non-recyclable ones are disposed of.

Then, the bottles are compressed with the compressing equipment into big blocks that resemble cubes. These cubes are crushed into smaller bits in a crusher, and the smaller pieces are then let fall into a big container where they are cleaned to get rid of any contaminants. These are drained and put through a machine, which makes tiny plastic pellets out of them. These pellets are heated in the following stage to produce the raw materials used to build final plastic products like bottles, containers, t-shirts, and carry bags.

Word count – 184 words

Model Answer 2

The process diagram which is given above illustrates the process of recycling bottles.

In general, there are nine stages to produce new plastic products from the old plastic bottles, which start from collecting bottles and end with the manufacture of new products.

According to the given diagram, old plastic bottles are collected from different areas in trash containers in the initial stages. Then the collected bottles are taken to the recycling centre to separate them manually. In the next step, bottles are sent to the compressing machine to make them into huge blocks that look like cubes.

Subsequently, the cubes are transferred to a crushing machine to break them into small pieces, and they are allowed to fall into water to remove the pollutants. The pieces of plastic are poured into a machine which turns them into little plastic pellets. In the following step, these pellets are heated to generate the raw materials needed to create completed plastic goods like bottles, containers, t-shirts, and carry bags.
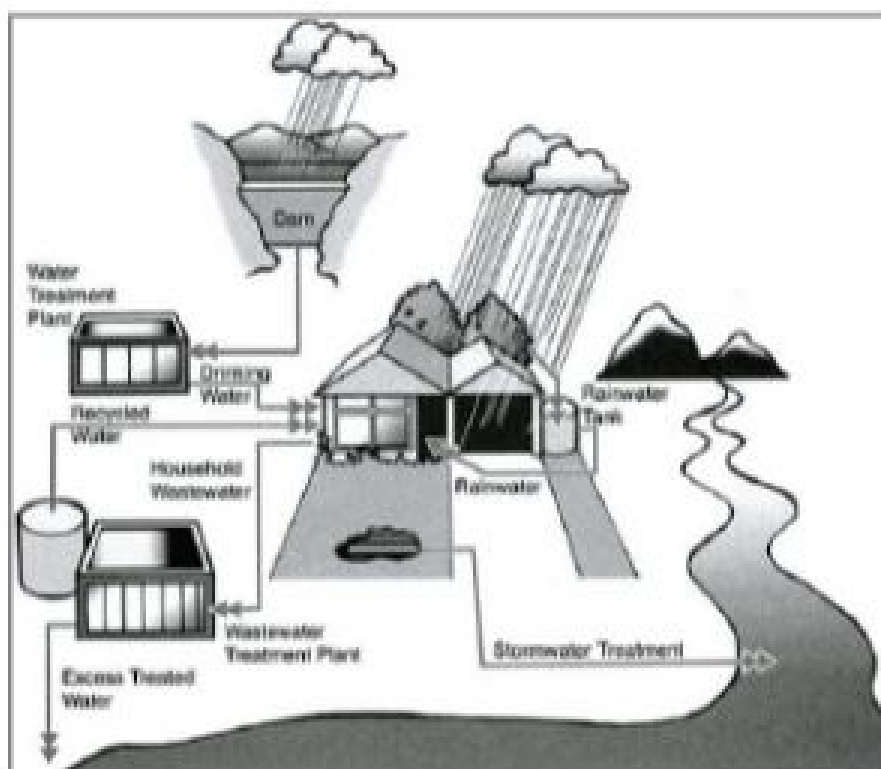
Word count – 168 words

IELTS Writing Task 1 Process Chart

The diagram below shows how rainwater is reused for domestic purposes

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

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

The diagram below shows how rainwater is reused

Model Answer 1

The diagram below shows how rainwater is reused by using different methods and various processes for domestic purposes.

Altogether, it is obvious that reusing rainwater entails five primary steps, starting with rain falling on trees and dams and finishing with the excess cleansed water being discharged into rivers.

Rainwater is collected by a dam when it falls to the ground, and this water is then used to generate drinking water at a water treatment facility. The water is subsequently made available for domestic usage. Moreover, each home has a rainwater tank that is installed next to it and used to collect rainwater that falls from the rooftops. Domestic uses for rainwater that has been kept in tanks are also common.

Finally, the excess treated water is then released into the river, and the corrected water is brought back to be used for domestic purposes once more after the household wastewater has been transported to the wastewater treatment facility for recycling. Stormwater, or surface runoff water, is stored and directed to flow straight into nearby rivers in the meantime.

Word count – 178 words

Model Answer 2

The process diagram given below demonstrates how rainwater is recycled for household usage using several techniques and methods.
In general, the processes of using rainwater are divided into a number of linked stages, where dams, rainwater tanks, and water treatment plants play a major role.

In the first stage, dams hold back the water when rain falls on the earth. After that, the water treatment facility is used to purify the rainwater. Then, as drinking water, this water is distributed to nearby residences. In order for the water to reach the rainwater tank, another method of collecting rainwater is to use a rooftop drain. For home use, rainwater that has been collected in tanks may first go through a water filter.

Moreover, household wastewater is also cleansed and reused in addition to the rainfall that has been collected. Subsequently, rainwater enters the wastewater treatment plant right after leaving the house. The recycled water is kept in a water tank and is readily available for home use. In the meanwhile, stormwater, also known as surface runoff water, is collected and directed to flow directly into local rivers.

Word count – 186 words

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