## IELTS Writing Part 1 <br> Describing Graphs <br> 20 minutes / 150 words

## General Overview

## Types



# Flow chart / process diagram / life cycle / map 

Table


|  | 2012 | 2013 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Play games | 17 | 40 |
| Search <br> Internet | 41 | 73 |
| Play music | 12 | 18 |

## Pie chart

Structure

- Introduction: no numbers
- 1 sentence - give a general idea. What? Where? When? Paraphrase the task.
- (optional) Summary/Overview: no numbers
- 2 sentences - "big picture"/main features/overall trend
- Paragraph 1: Trend 1
- Paragraph 2: Trend 2
- (optional) Summary/Overview


## Structure - example

- Introduction:

The bar chart shows average weekly spending by households different areas of England between 2007 and 2009


## - (optional) Summary/Overview:

Households in the south of the country spent more on average than those in the north Average weekly spending by households was highest in London and lowest in the North East

## - Paragraph 1: Trend 1:

English households spent on average around $£ 470$ per week. The average expenditure for households in London was about $£ 560$ per week, almost $£ 100$ more than the overall figure for England. Households in the South East, East and South West also spent more than the national average. Weekly household spending figures for those three regions were approximately $£ 520, £ 490$ and $£ 480$ respectively.

## - Paragraph 2: Trend 2

Similar levels of household spending were seen in the West Midlands, the North West and the East Midlands, at about £430 to $£ 450$ per week. In the region of Yorkshire and the Humber, households spent approximately $£ 400$ per week, while expenditure in the North East was around $£ 10$ per week lower than this.
It is noticeable that average weekly expenditure by households in the North East was around $£ 80$ less than the national average, and around $£ 170$ less than the London average.

## Some advice

- Don't give any opinions (I think, I feel, as you can see, etc.)
- Separate paragraphs clearly
- Don't write about everything. Pick the main points
- Don't describe items separately. Group similar things together and try to compare them
- Make sure you write about the idea. Don't use shorthand
NO: Car was the highest form of transport
YES: People travelled more miles by car than by any other form of transport


## Tenses

- Present Simple
- Past Simple (in, between):
- It is clear that Italy had the older population in the year 2000, and the same is predicted for the year 2050
- Present Perfect (by, since)
- The UK unemployment rate has fallen to its lowest level since 2009


## Language

- Use simple language and structures
- The graph shows = illustrates = compares
- Describe numbers
- Compare numbers
- Describe changes


## Nouns of increase

- an upsurge in
- a surge of/in
- a boom in
- a jump in
- a boost in
- a peak
- a maximum
- stabilisation of
- a pick-up in
- a rebound in
- a recovery in
- an improvement in
- an increase in
- an upward trend in
- a growth
- an upturn in
- a rise in

France enjoyed a 4\% increase in domestic demand last year

There was a $4 \%$ increase in domestic demand last year

The oil market is enjoying an unpredecented boom

## Verbs of increase

- reach an all time high peak
- boom
- rocket
- double/triple
- soar
- take off
- shoot up
- surge
- jump
- go up
- rise
- increase
- climb
- grow
- improve
- edge up
- creep up

The percentage rose from $60 \%$ to $80 \%$ The figure stays/stands at 3\%
Profits rose by $25 \%$
The rate of increase peaked at $34 \%$

## Nouns of decrease

- a slackening
- a fall in
- a decrease in
- to be at a standstill
- a decline in
- a drop in
- a downturn in
- a downward trend
- a fall off
- a reduction in
- a slump in
- a collapse of
- a tumble

There was a reduction in investment in March Last year saw a steady decline in profits

## Verbs of decrease

- slacken
-slow down
- fall back
- go down
- decrease
- drop back
- decline
- slip
- stay the same/at the same level
- remain unchanged
- level out/off
- flatten out
- stagnate
- bottom out
- hit/reach a low (point)
- hit/reach rock bottom
- plunge
- plummet
- slump
- tumble
- collapse

The figure fell from 80\% to 60\%
Production fell by $25 \%$

## Scale and Speed of Change



## Exercise

1. The market is showing some signs of growth
2. The market is extremely volatile
3. The pound slipped back against the dollar
4. The Swiss franc is staging a recovery
5. The lira lost ground slightly
6. There has been a dramatic downturn in the market
7. There has been an upsurge of interest in gold
8. The share price bottomed out at 115p
9. Sugar peaked at $\$ 400$ a ton
10. Profit will level off at around L1
11. Sales hit an all-time low
12. There has not been much improvement in the price of tin

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## Useful links

- Office for National Statistics
www.ons.gov.uk/ons/browse-by-theme/index.html
- Process
www.eurima.org/about-mineral-wool/production-pr ocess

