<http://www.ielts-exam.net/index.php?option=com_content&task=category&sectionid=7&id=20&Itemid=32>

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| **Academic Writing Sample Task 1 #71** | **[Print](http://www.ielts-exam.net/index2.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=679&pop=1&page=0&Itemid=32)** | **[E-mail](http://www.ielts-exam.net/index2.php?option=com_content&task=emailform&id=679&itemid=32)** |

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| Tuesday, 12 June 2012 | | | |
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| You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.  **The chart below shows information about the challenges people face when they go to live in other countries.  Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.**  Write at least 150 words.  IELTS  *model answer:*  The chart shows the challenges people face when they settle in a new country and how the challenges vary according to people’s ages.  The most challenging aspect for young people aged 18 to 34 is making new friends, a problem experienced by 46% of the people in this age group. However, only 36% of 35 - 54 year olds find it hard to make friends, while even fewer people over 55 (23%) have this problem.  54% of the older age group finds learning the local language the biggest obstacle when settling. In comparison, the youngest age group finds this easier, and the percentage of people who have problems learning the language is much lower, at only 29%.  In contrast to their language-learning difficulties, only 22% of people in the oldest age group have trouble finding accommodation. However, this is the second most significant problem for the other two age groups with 39% to 40% of the people in each group finding it hard.  In general, all age groups experience the same problems to some extent, but people over the age of 55 reported that they face markedly fewer challenges settling in a new country than their younger respondents.  (198 words) | | | |
| **Academic Writing Sample Task 1 #70** | | **[Print](http://www.ielts-exam.net/index2.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=673&pop=1&page=0&Itemid=32)** | **[E-mail](http://www.ielts-exam.net/index2.php?option=com_content&task=emailform&id=673&itemid=32)** |

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| Tuesday, 29 May 2012 | | | |
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| s1~predominated~s2~compared~s3~accounted~s4~opposed/compared~s5~dropped/fell~s6~fell/dropped~s7~recovered~s8~stood~s9~increased  s1~....................~s2~....................~s3~....................~s4~....................~s5~....................~s6~....................~s7~....................~s8~....................~s9~....................  The charts A and B show the share of the UK and Australian cinema market in 2001 and cinema admission in the UK and Australia from 1976 to 2006.  Write a report for a university lecture describing the information shown below.  You should write at least 150 words.  IELTS  Sources: Admission data: BFI, Motion Picture Distributors Association of Australia (MPDAA).  **Vocabulary in the report** Read this sample report and fill each space by choosing one of the words in the box.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | accounted compared dropped stood fell | increased opposed predominated recovered |   Chart (A) shows the cinema industry’s share of the Australian and UK cinema market by origin in 2001. In both countries, films made in the United States **....................** with 77% of the market in the UK **....................** to 67% in Australia. UK films **....................** for 21% of the UK cinema market and 6% of the Australian market. On the other hand, while 11% of the films shown in Australia were Australian, no Australian films were shown in the UK. Films from other countries had 16% of the market share in Australia as **....................** to just 2% in the UK.  Chart (B) shows cinema admissions in the UK and Australia since 1976. In both countries cinema admissions **....................** in the early 1980s. In Australia admissions **....................** from just under 40 million in 1980 to about 30 million in 1984–6 while in the UK the decrease was far more dramatic (from 100 million in 1980 to less than 60 million in 1984). Since then, however, the industry has **....................** in both countries. In 2001, cinema admissions in the UK **....................** at over 150 million, whereas in Australia they reached 90 million.  Overall, the charts show that the cinema has **....................** in popularity in both countries over the last 15 years, but that the origins of the films projected in Australia are more diverse than in the UK.  [**Show Answer**](javascript:void(0)) - [**Hide Answer**](javascript:void(0)) | | | |
| **Academic Writing Sample Task 1 #69** | | **[Print](http://www.ielts-exam.net/index2.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=672&pop=1&page=0&Itemid=32)** | **[E-mail](http://www.ielts-exam.net/index2.php?option=com_content&task=emailform&id=672&itemid=32)** |

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| Monday, 28 May 2012 |
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| You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.  **The graph below shows the demand for electricity in England during typical days in winter and summer. The pie chart shows how electricity is used in an average English home.  Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.**  You should write at least 150 words.  IELTS Graph  *model answer:*  The Demand for electricity in England during typical days in winter and summer is illustrated in the graph. The use of electricity in an average English home is shown in the pie chart. From the graph it is generally obvious that the demand is in its maximum around 2100 in winter times and in its minimum around 400 being almost constant between 1200 and 2100 in winter times. During summer times on the other hand the demand reaches its top point around 1300 and the bottom point around 900 being almost constant between 1550 and 2000.  In wither times the curve gradually increases to reach 40000 units of electricity by 3 o’clock in the morning. This is followed by gradual decline to its lowest limit of 30000 units at 9 o’clock. A gradual rise is obvious again to reach a stationary level between 3 o’clock and 9 o’clock of about 40000 units again. Then there is a sharp rise in the next hour to reach its maximum before collapsing again to a lower level by the end of the day.  In summer time the curve gradually decrease to reach its lower limit around 9 o’clock of a bit more that 10000 units. A gradual increase is noticed to reach its top of 20000 after which a stationary phase is obvious between 3 o’clock and 10 o’clock at night of about 15000 units.  The pie chart on the other hand shows that 52.5% of the electricity is used for heating rooms and water. 17.5% is consumed for ovens kettles and washing machines 15% is used in lighting TV and radio and finally 15% is consumed in the sue of vacuum cleaners food mixtures and electric tools.  (285 words) |