

## IELTS WRITING TASK 1 ACADEMIC

### CAMBRIDGE 4 TEST 1

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

The table below shows the proportion of different categories of families living in poverty in Australia in 1999.

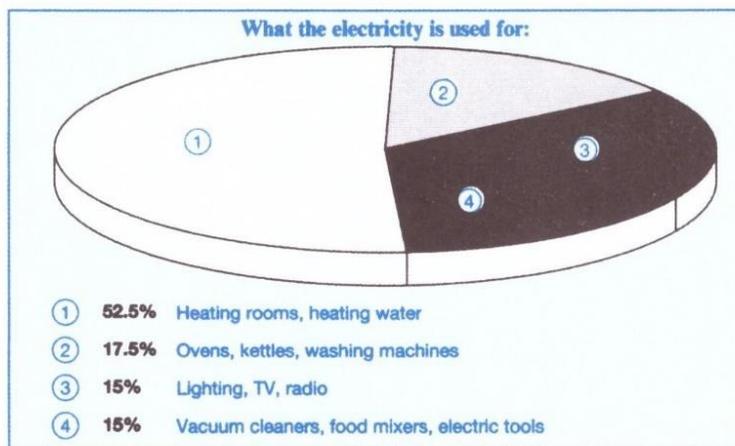
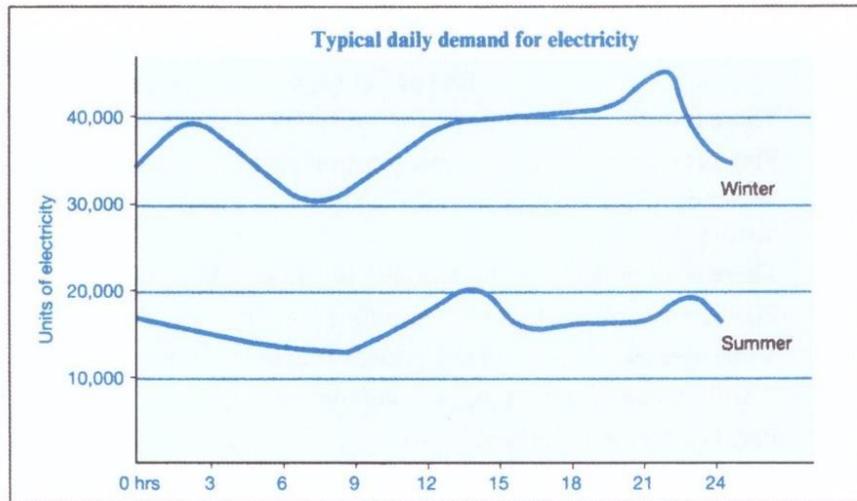
*Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.*

*Write at least 150 words.*

Family type	Proportion of people from each household type living in poverty
single aged person	6% (54,000)
aged couple	4% (48,000)
single, no children	19% (359,000)
couple, no children	7% (211,000)
sole parent	21% (232,000)
couple with children	12% (933,000)
<b>all households</b>	<b>11% (1,837,000)</b>

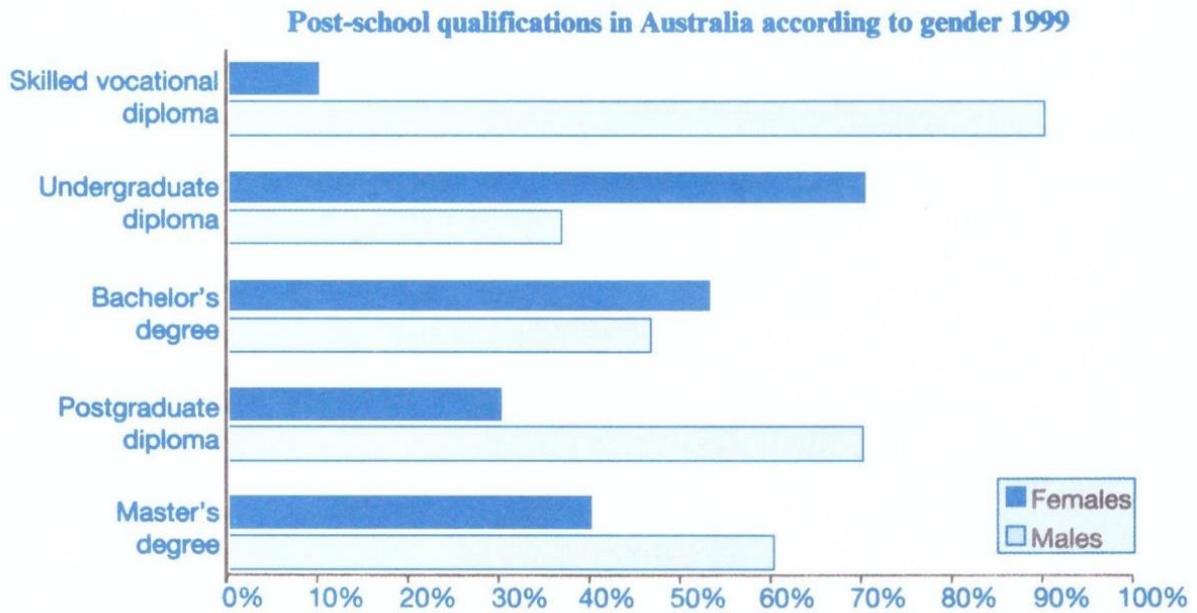
**CAMBRIDGE 4 TEST 2**

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.



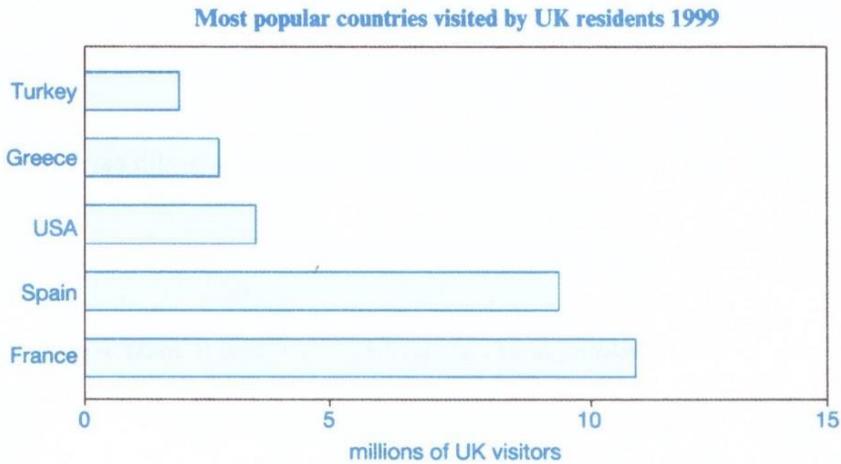
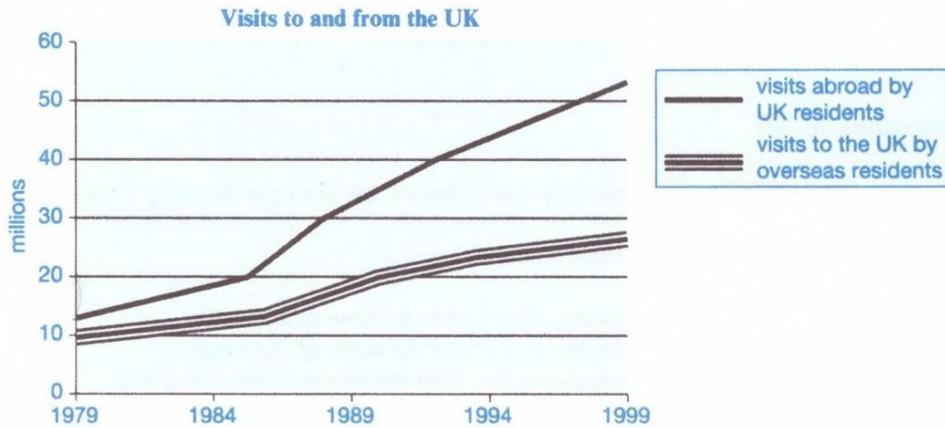
**CAMBRIDGE 4 TEST 3**

The chart below shows the different levels of post-school qualifications in Australia and the proportion of men and women who held them in 1999.



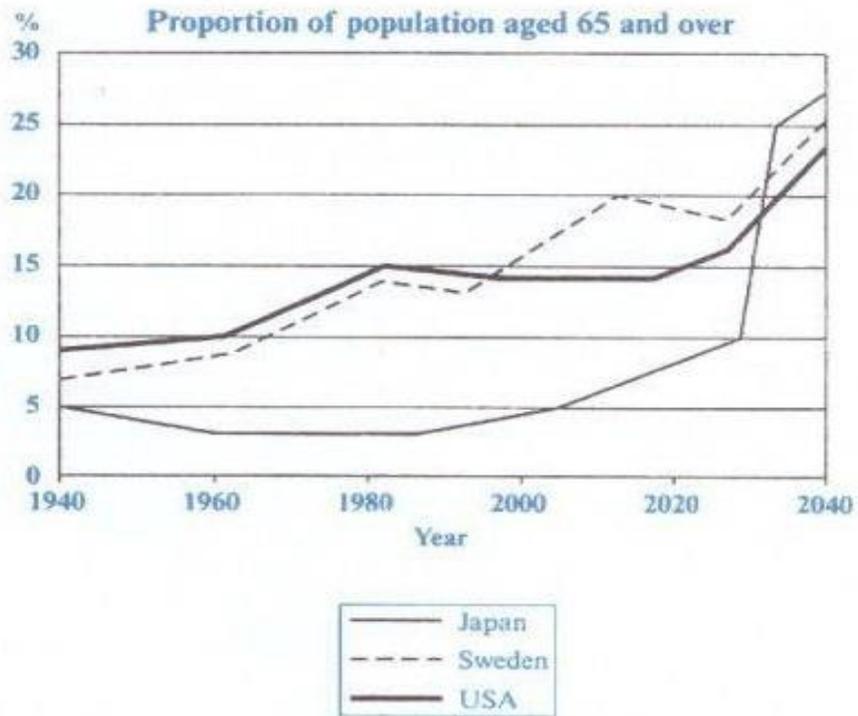
**CAMBRIDGE 4 TEST 4**

The charts below give information about travel to and from the UK, and about the most popular countries for UK residents to visit.



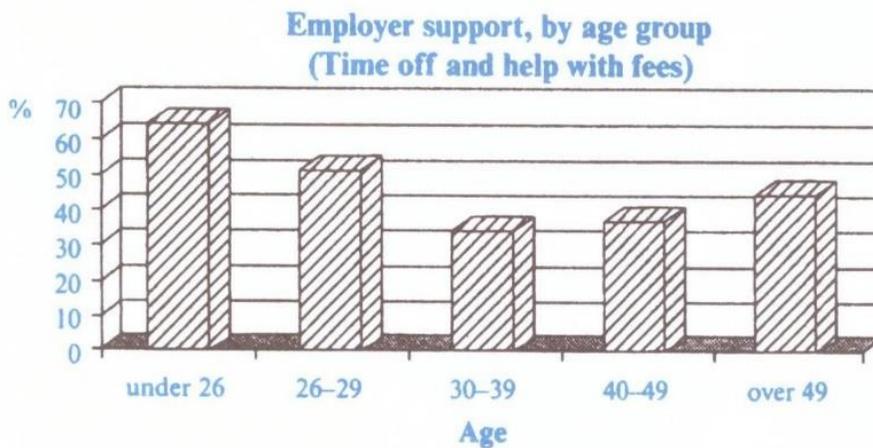
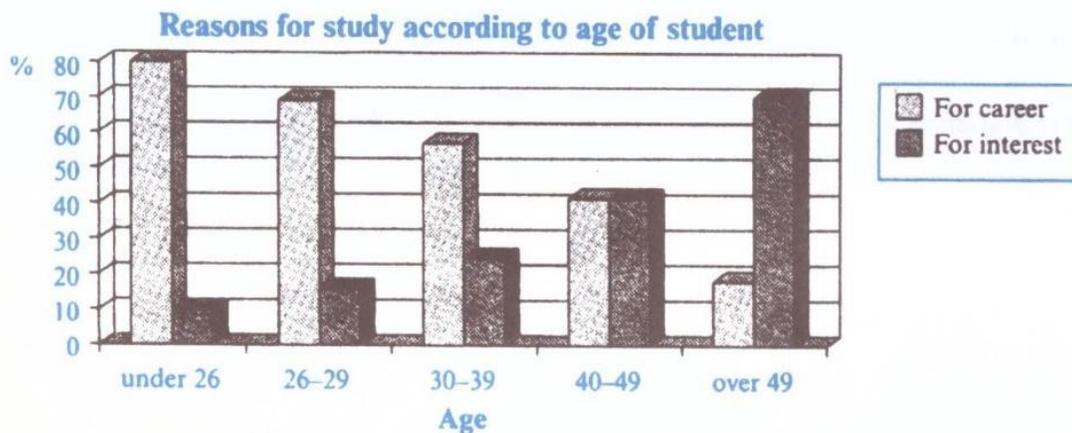
**CAMBRIDGE 5 TEST 1**

The graph below shows the proportion of the population aged 65 and over between 1940 and 2040 in three different countries.



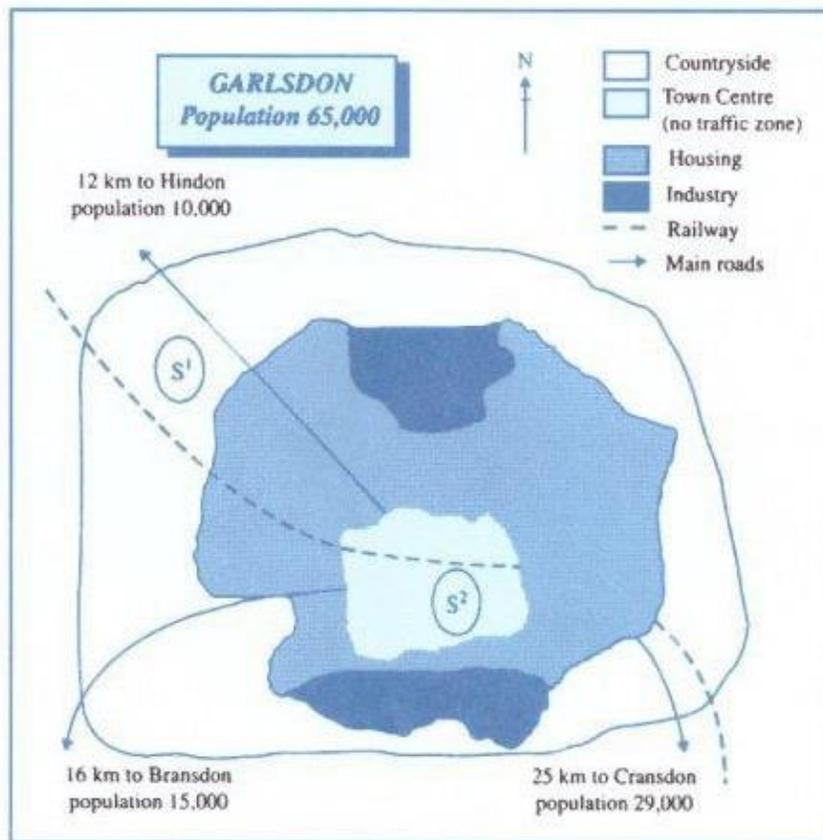
**CAMBRIDGE 5 TEST 2**

The charts below show the main reasons for study among students of different age groups and the amount of support they received from employers.



**CAMBRIDGE 5 TEST 3**

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.



**CAMBRIDGE 5 TEST 4**

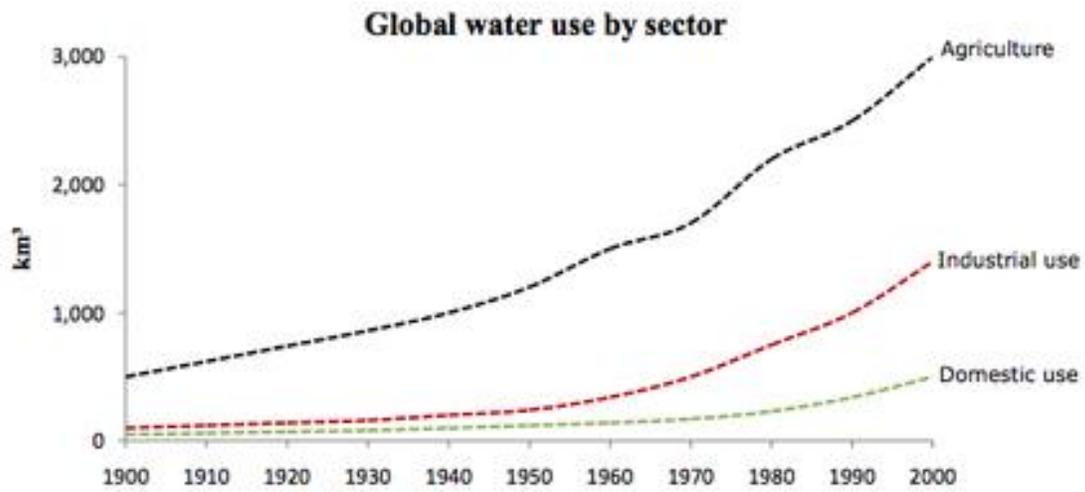
The table below gives information about the underground railway systems in six cities.

**Underground Railway Systems**

<b>City</b>	<b>Date opened</b>	<b>Kilometres of route</b>	<b>Passengers per year (in millions)</b>
<b>London</b>	1863	394	775
<b>Paris</b>	1900	199	1191
<b>Tokyo</b>	1927	155	1927
<b>Washington DC</b>	1976	126	144
<b>Kyoto</b>	1981	11	45
<b>Los Angeles</b>	2001	28	50

**CAMBRIDGE 6 TEST 1**

The graph and table below give information about water use worldwide and water consumption in two different countries.



**Water consumption in Brazil and Congo in 2000**

Country	Population	Irrigated land	Water consumption per person
Brazil	176 million	26,500 km <sup>2</sup>	359 m <sup>3</sup>
Democratic Republic of Congo	5.2 million	100 km <sup>2</sup>	8 m <sup>3</sup>

**CAMBRIDGE 6 TEST 2**

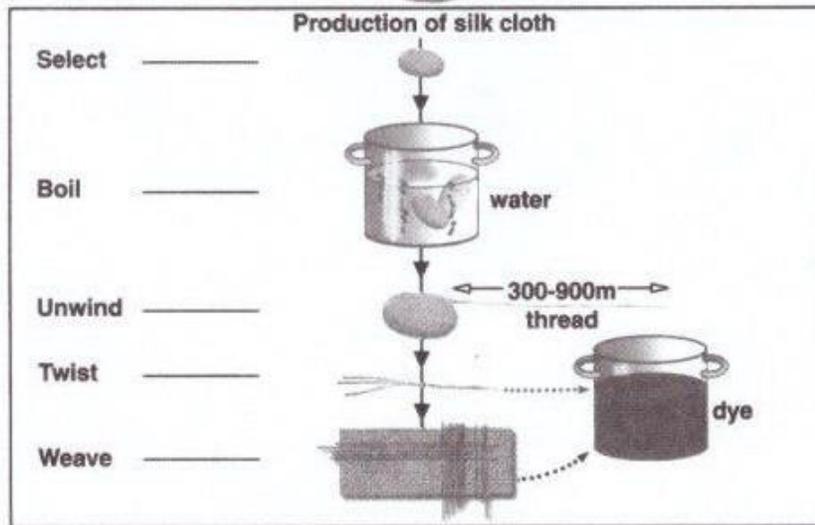
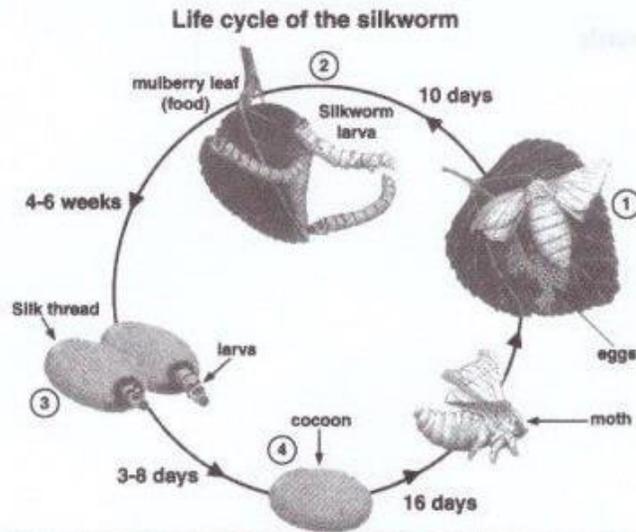
The table below gives information about changes in modes of travel in England between 1985 and 2000.

**Average distance in miles travelled per person per year, by mode of travel**

	<b>1985</b>	<b>2000</b>
<b>Walking</b>	255	237
<b>Bicycle</b>	51	41
<b>Car</b>	3,199	4,806
<b>Local bus</b>	429	274
<b>Long distance bus</b>	54	124
<b>Train</b>	289	366
<b>Taxi</b>	13	42
<b>Other</b>	450	585
<b>All modes</b>	<b>4,740</b>	<b>6,475</b>

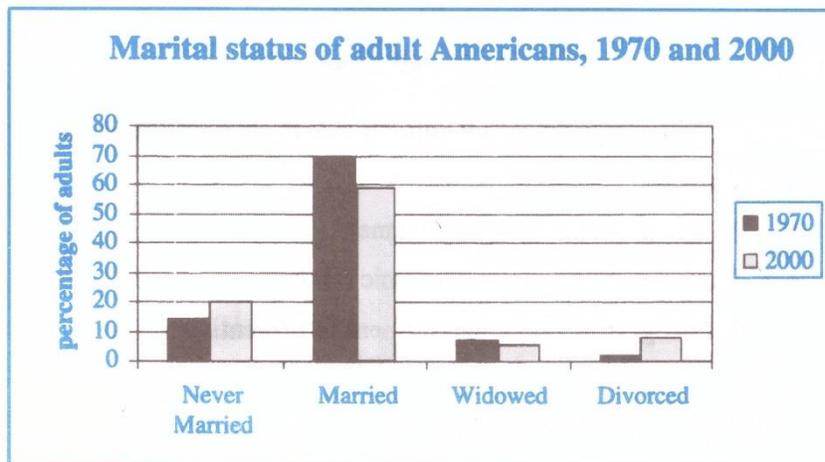
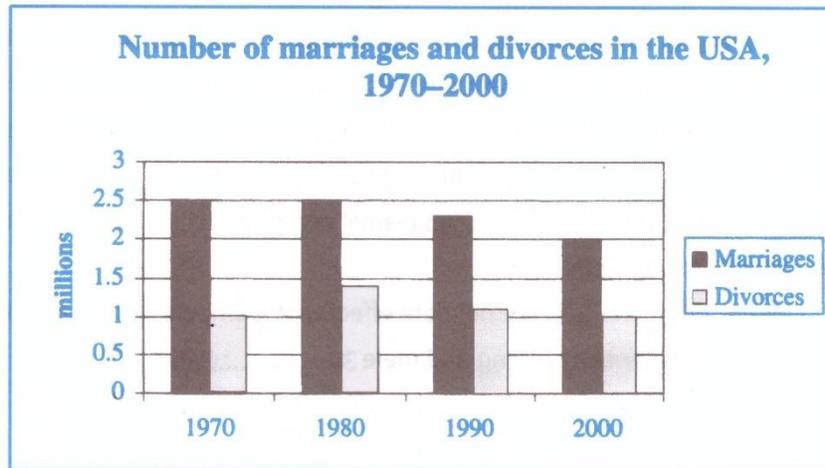
**CAMBRIDGE 6 TEST 3**

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



**CAMBRIDGE 6 TEST 4**

The charts below give information about USA marriage and divorce rates between 1970 and 2000, and the marital status of adult Americans in two of the years.



**CAMBRIDGE 7 TEST 1**

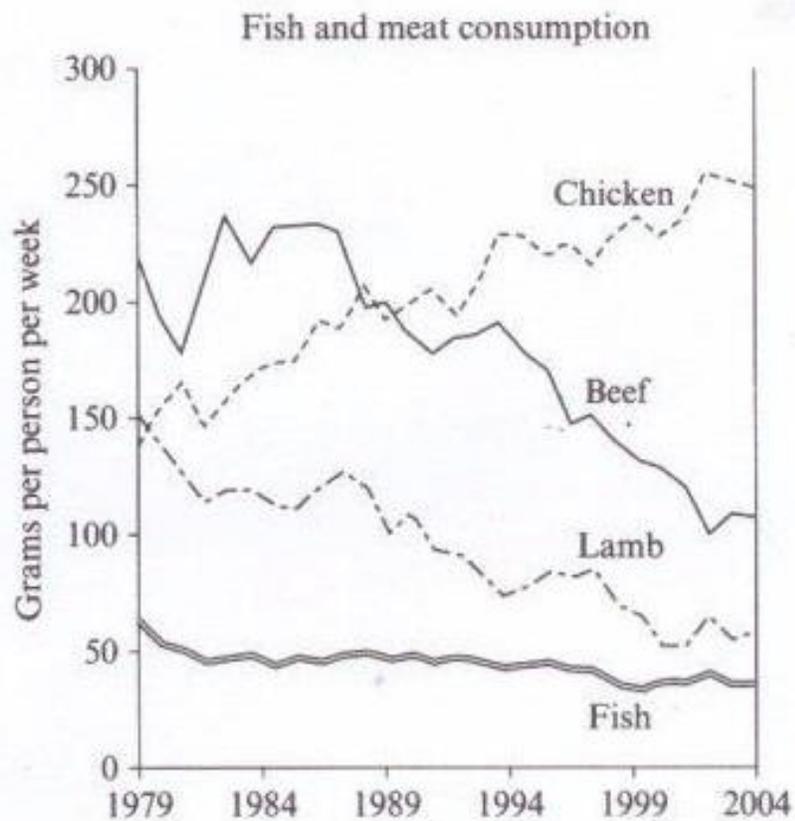
The table below gives information on consumer spending on different items in five different countries in 2002.

**Percentage of national consumer expenditure by category – 2002**

Country	Food/Drinks/Tobacco	Clothing/Footwear	Leisure/Education
Ireland	28.91%	6.43%	2.21%
Italy	16.36%	9.00%	3.20%
Spain	18.80%	6.51%	1.98%
Sweden	15.77%	5.40%	3.22%
Turkey	32.14%	6.63%	4.35%

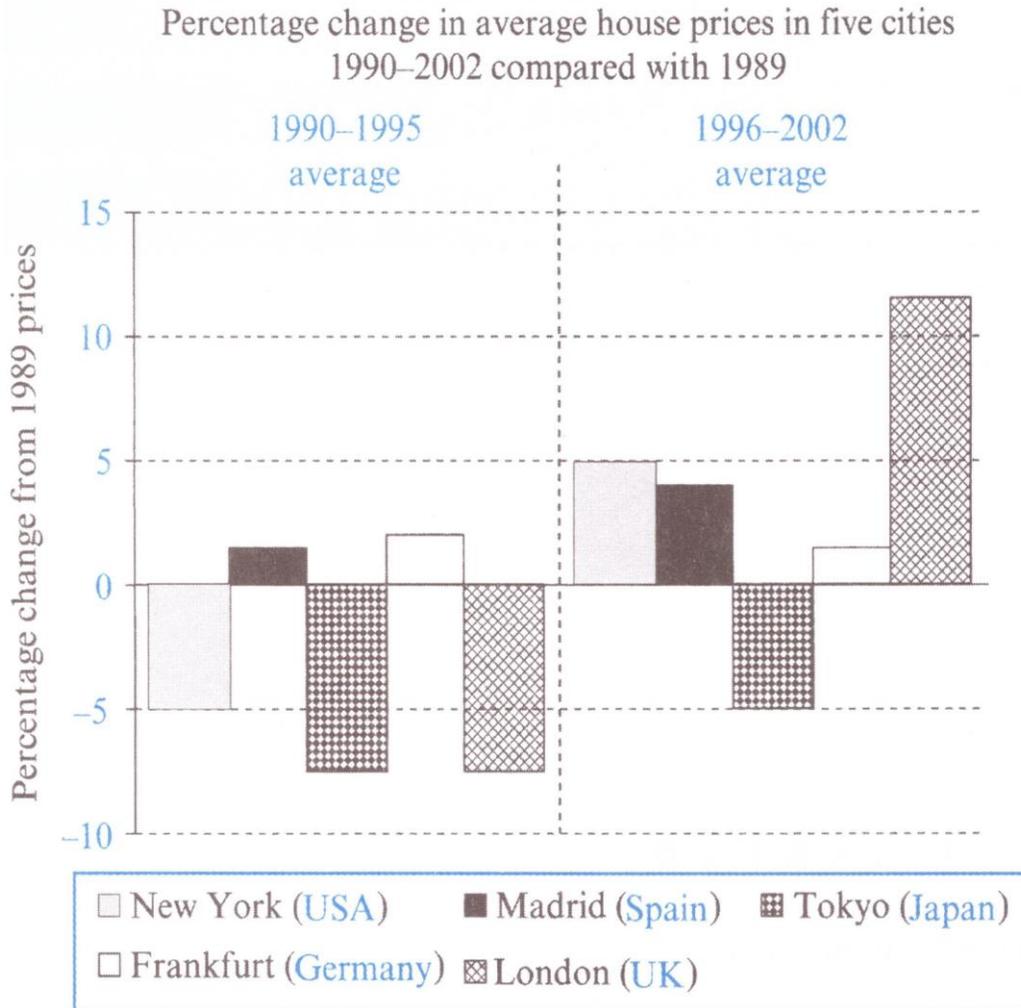
**CAMBRIDGE 7 TEST 2**

The graph below shows the consumption of fish and some different kinds of meat in a European country between 1979 and 2004.



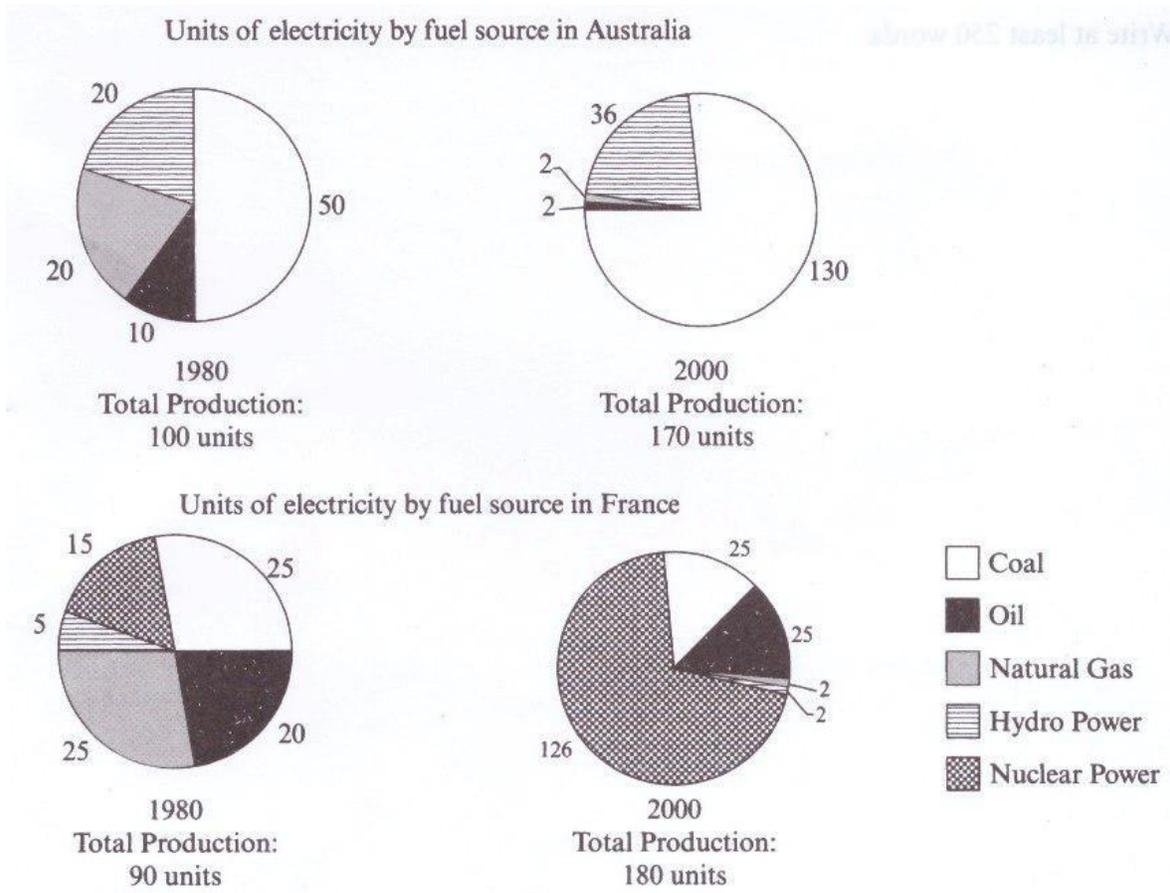
**CAMBRIDGE 7 TEST 3**

The chart below shows information about changes in average house prices in five different cities between 1990 and 2002 compared with the average house prices in 1989.



**CAMBRIDGE 7 TEST 4**

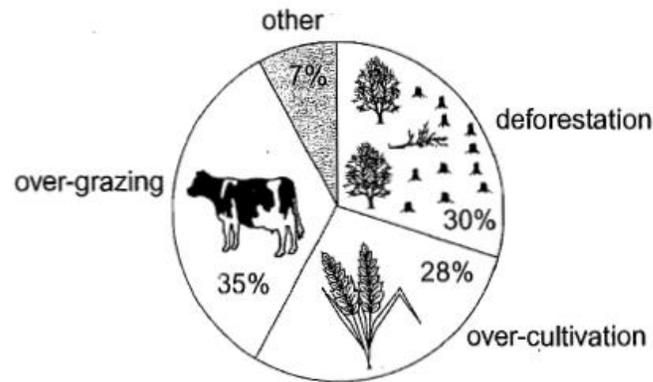
The pie charts below show units of electricity production by fuel source in Australia and France in 1980 and 2000.



**CAMBRIDGE 8 TEST 1**

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.

**Causes of worldwide land degradation**



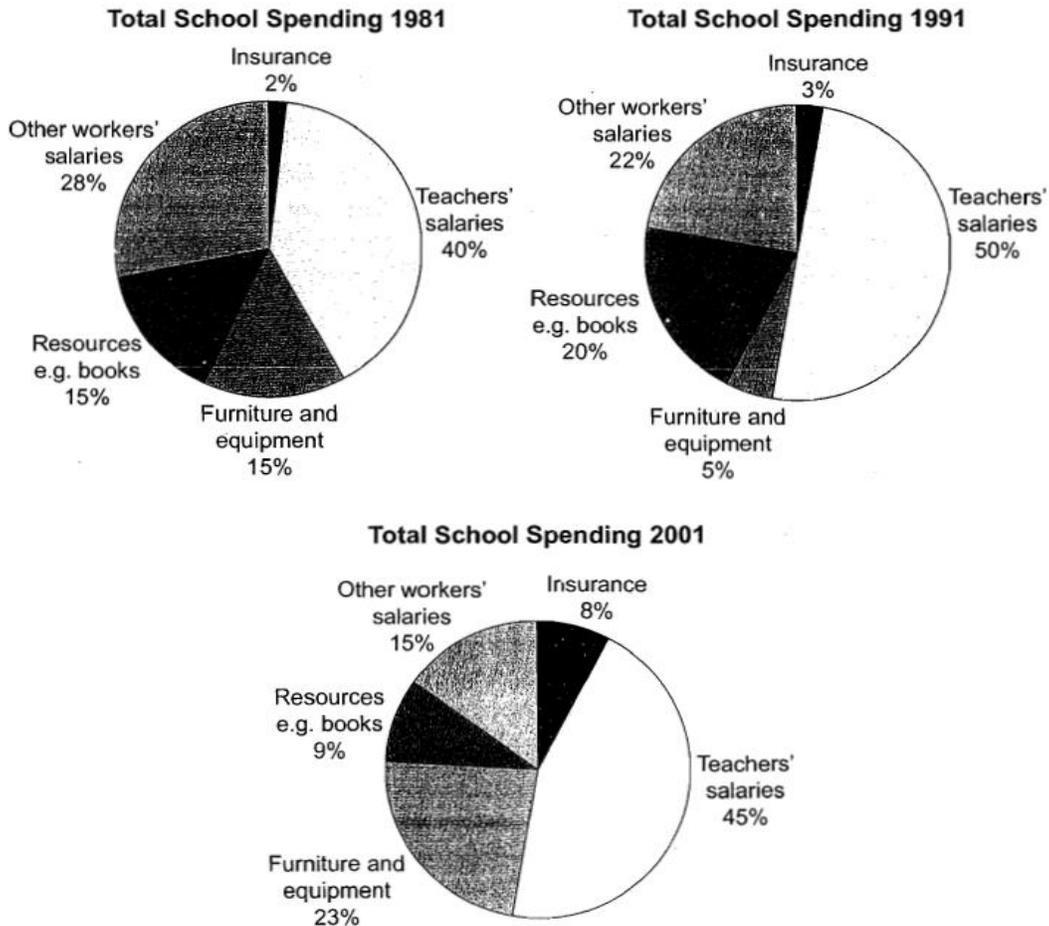
**Causes of land degradation by region**

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

\* A large group of islands in the South Pacific including Australia and New Zealand

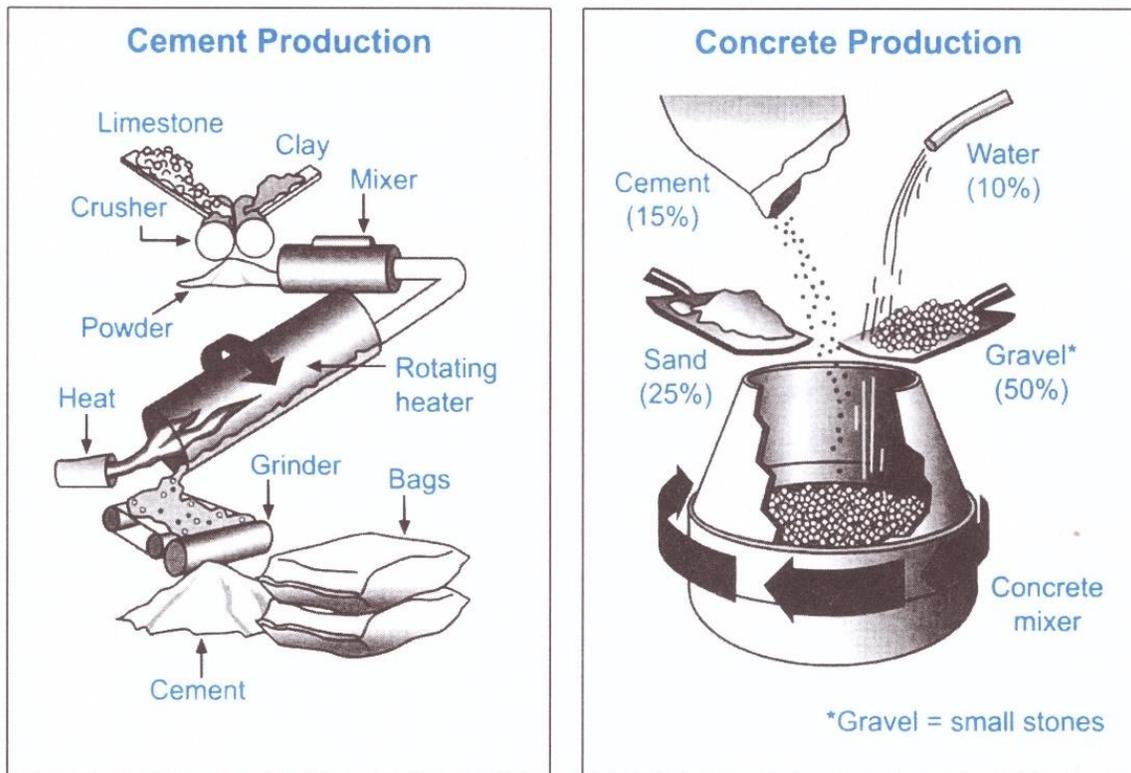
**CAMBRIDGE 8 TEST 2**

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



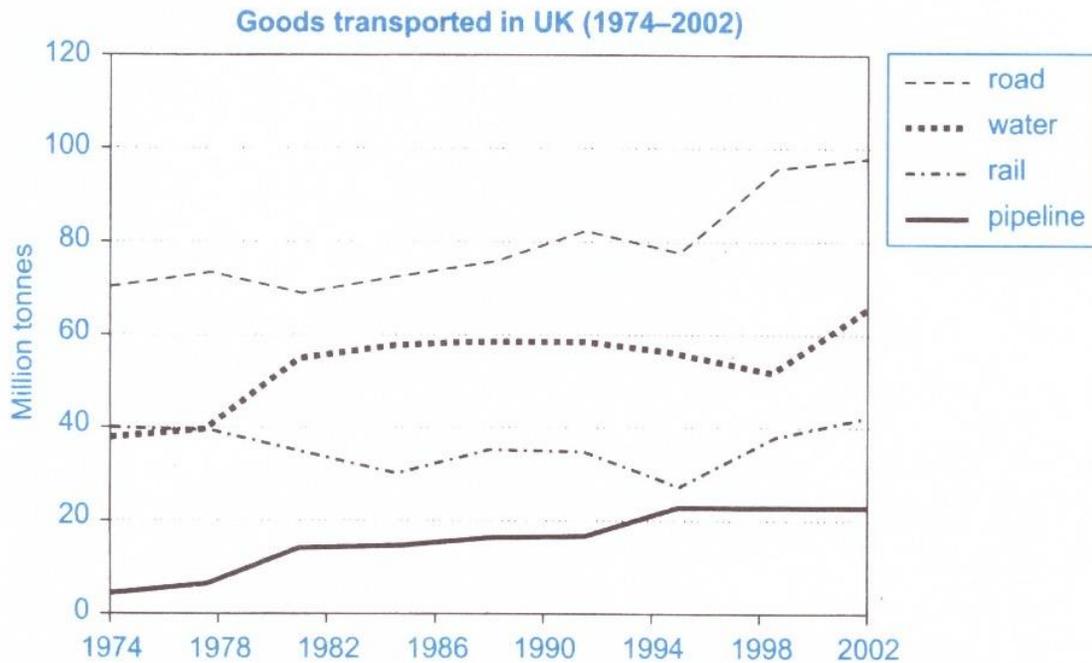
**CAMBRIDGE 8 TEST 3**

The diagrams below show the stages and equipment used in the cement-making process, and how cement is used to produce concrete for building purposes.



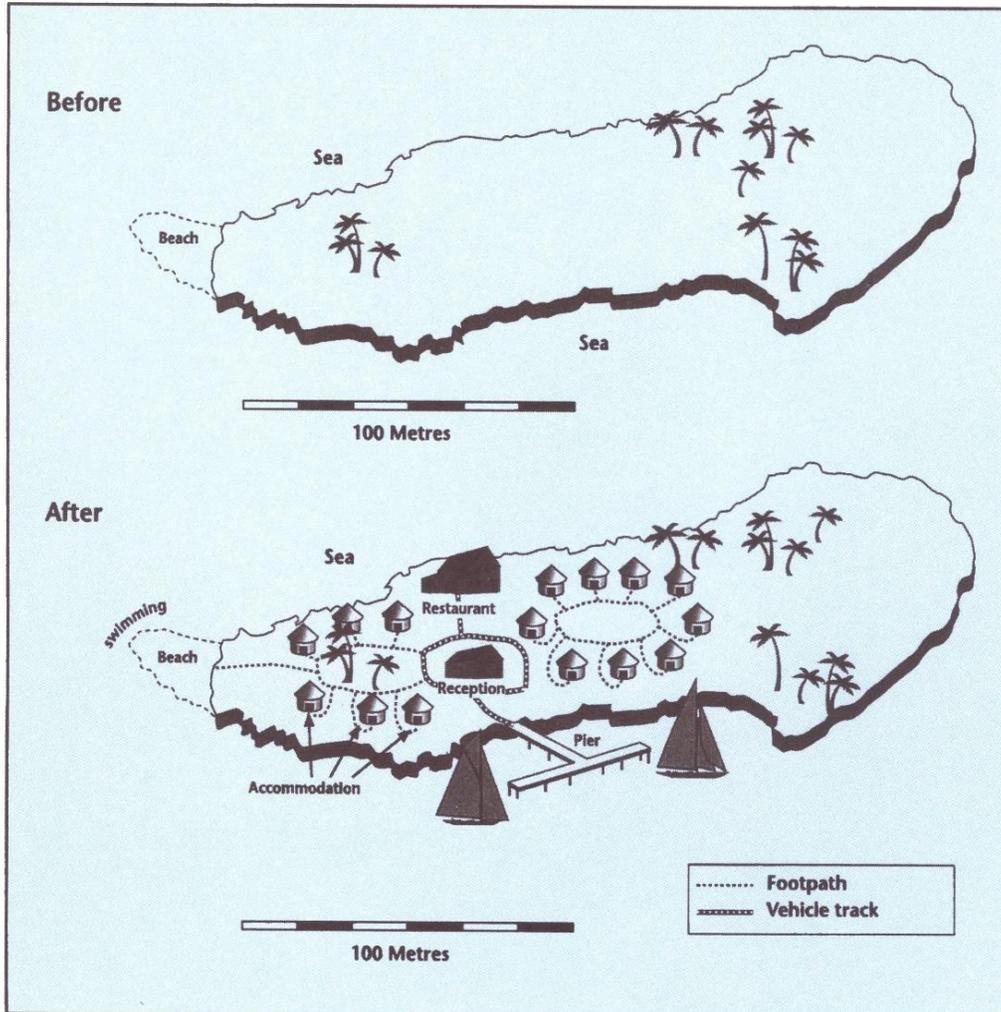
**CAMBRIDGE 8 TEST 4**

The graph below shows the quantities of goods transported in the UK between 1974 and 2002 by four different modes of transport.



**CAMBRIDGE 9 TEST 1**

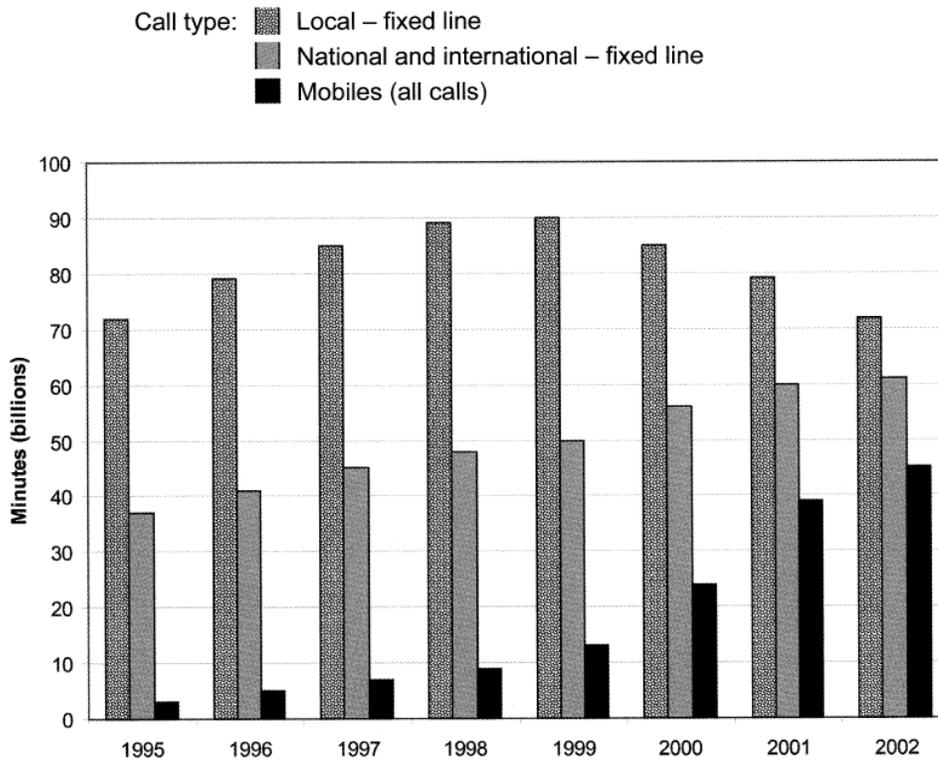
The two maps below show an island, before and after the construction of some tourist facilities.



**CAMBRIDGE 9 TEST 2**

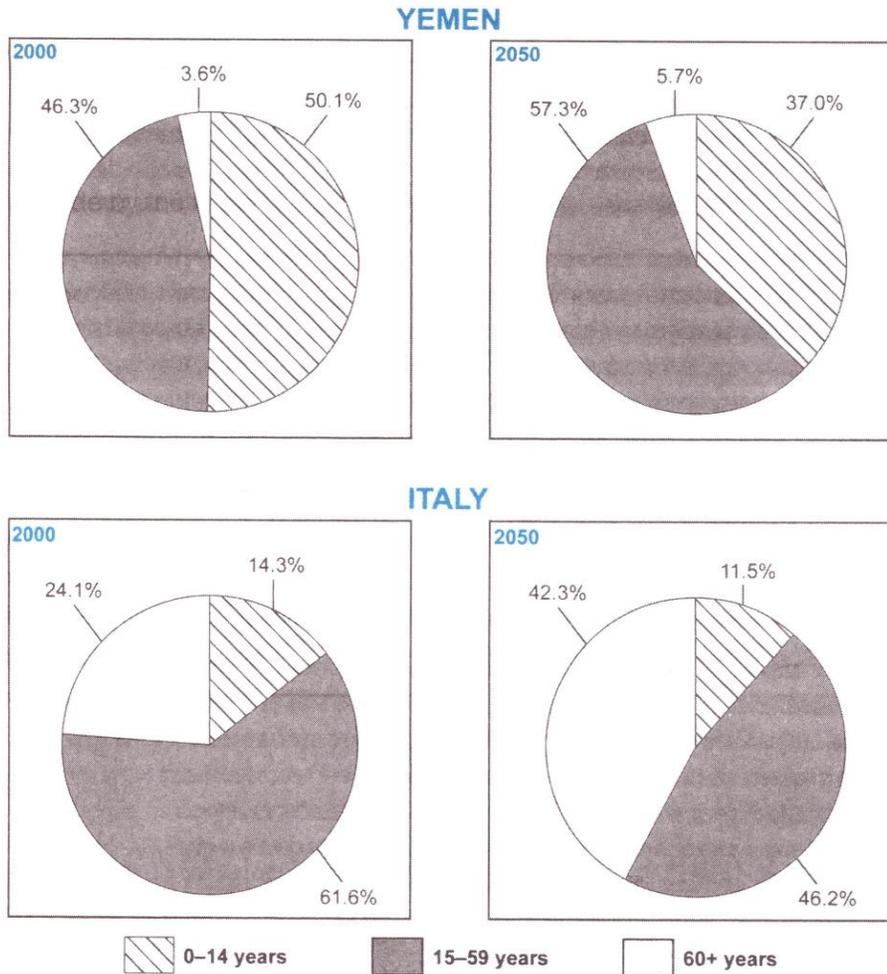
The chart below shows the total number of minutes (in billions) of telephone calls in the UK, divided into three categories, from 1995-2002.

**UK telephone calls, by category, 1995-2002**



**CAMBRIDGE 9 TEST 3**

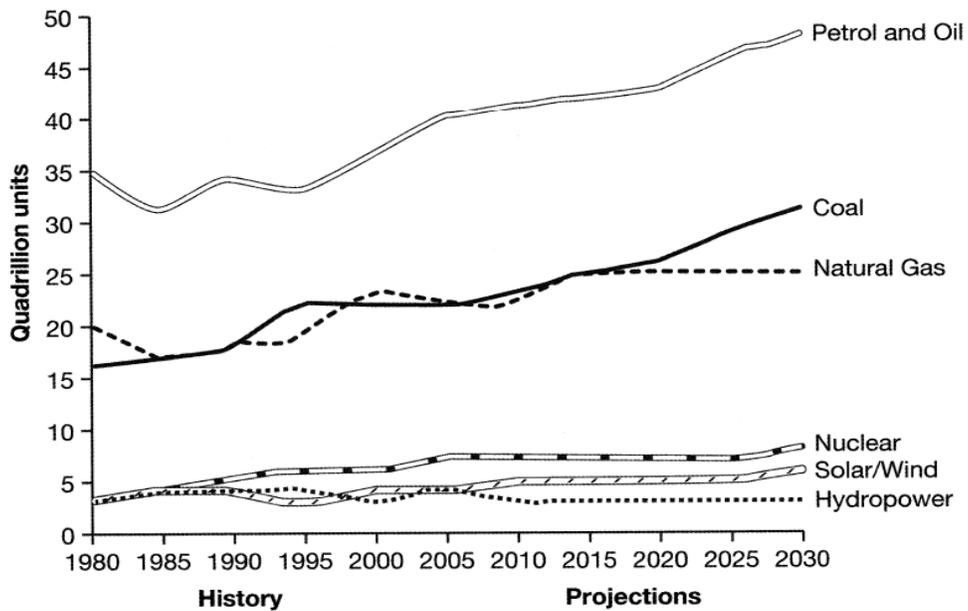
The charts below give information on the ages of the populations of Yemen and Italy in 2000 and projections for 2050.



**CAMBRIDGE 9 TEST 4**

The graph below gives information from a 2008 report about consumption of energy in the USA since 1980 with projections until 2030.

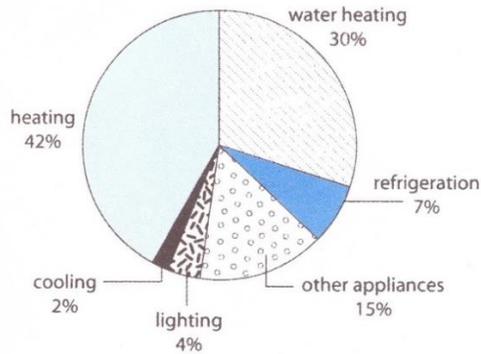
**U.S. Energy Consumption by Fuel (1980-2030)**



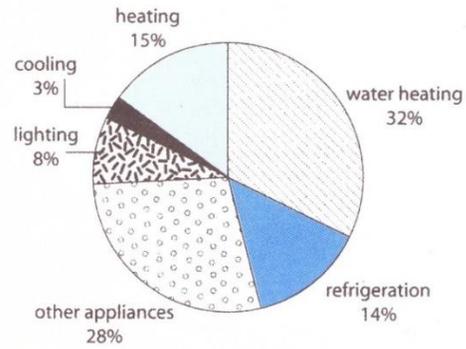
**CAMBRIDGE 10 TEST 1**

The first chart below shows how energy is used in an average Australian household. The second chart shows the greenhouse gas emission which result from this energy use.

**Australian household energy use**



**Australian household greenhouse gas emissions**



**CAMBRIDGE 10 TEST 2**

The tables below give information about sales of Fairtrade\*-labelled coffee and bananas in 1999 and 2004 in five European countries.

**Sales of Fairtrade-labelled coffee and bananas (1999 & 2004)**

<b>Coffee</b>	<b>1999 (millions of euros)</b>	<b>2004 (millions of euros)</b>
UK	1.5	20
Switzerland	3	6
Denmark	1.8	2
Belgium	1	1.7
Sweden	0.8	1

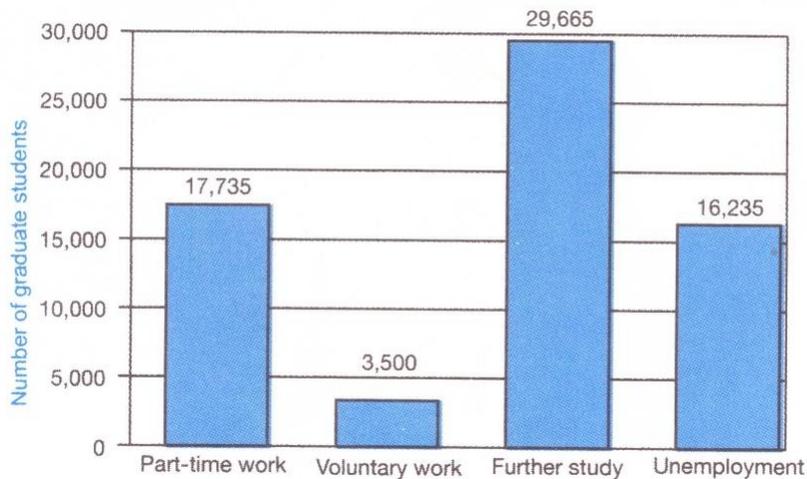
<b>Bananas</b>	<b>1999 (millions of euros)</b>	<b>2004 (millions of euros)</b>
Switzerland	15	47
UK	1	5.5
Belgium	0.6	4
Sweden	1.8	1
Denmark	2	0.9

\* Fairtrade: a category of products for which farmers from developing countries have been paid an officially agreed fair price.

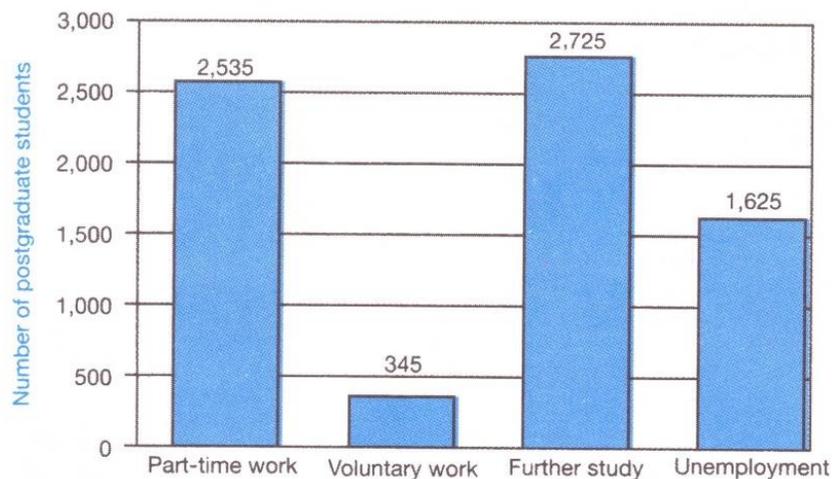
**CAMBRIDGE 10 TEST 3**

The charts below show what UK graduate and postgraduate students who did not go into full-time work did after leaving college in 2008.

**Destination of UK graduates (excluding full-time work) 2008**

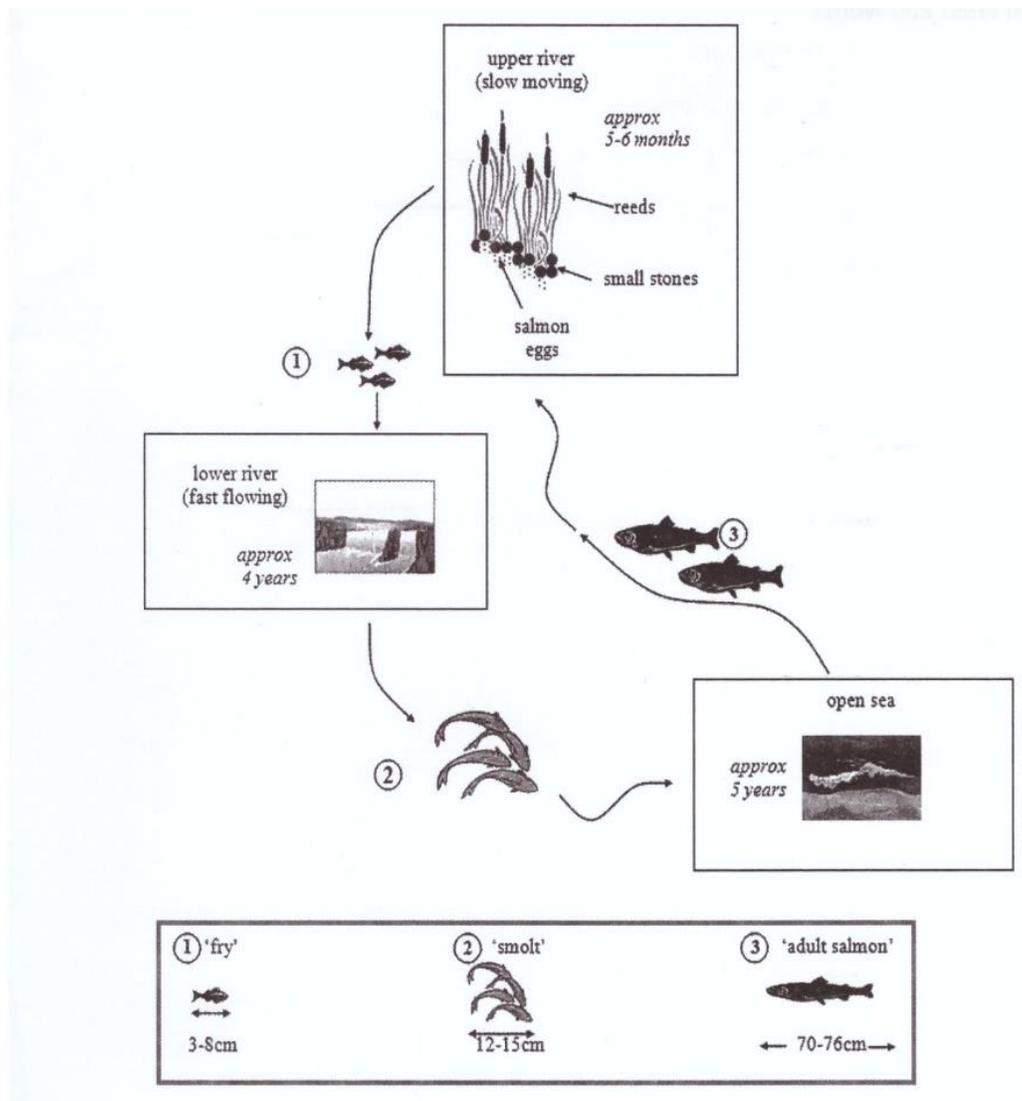


**Destination of UK postgraduates (excluding full-time work) 2008**



**CAMBRIDGE 10 TEST 4**

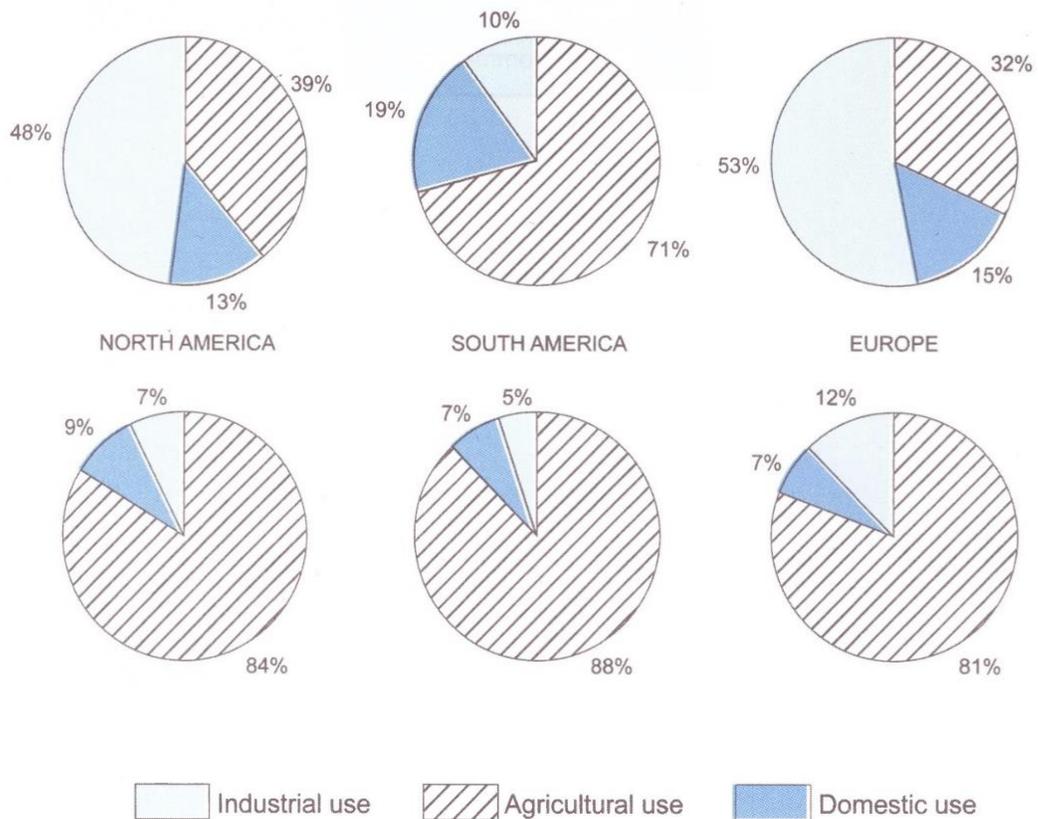
The diagrams below show the life cycle of a species of large fish called the salmon.



**CAMBRIDGE 11 TEST 1**

The charts below show the percentage of water used for different purposes in six areas of the world.

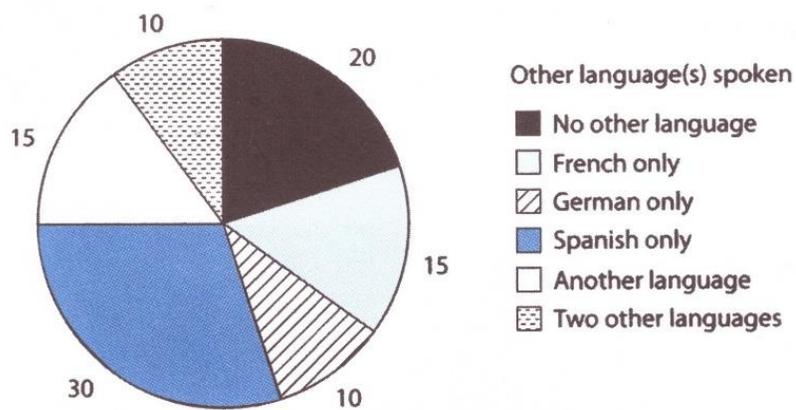
**Percentage of water used for different purposes in six areas of the world**



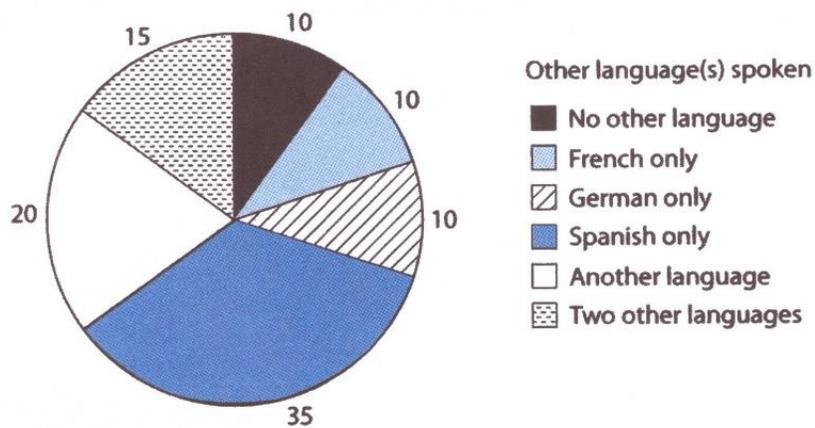
**CAMBRIDGE 11 TEST 2**

The charts below show the proportions of British students at one university in England who were able to speak other languages in addition to English, in 2000 and 2010.

% of British Students able to speak languages other than English, 2000



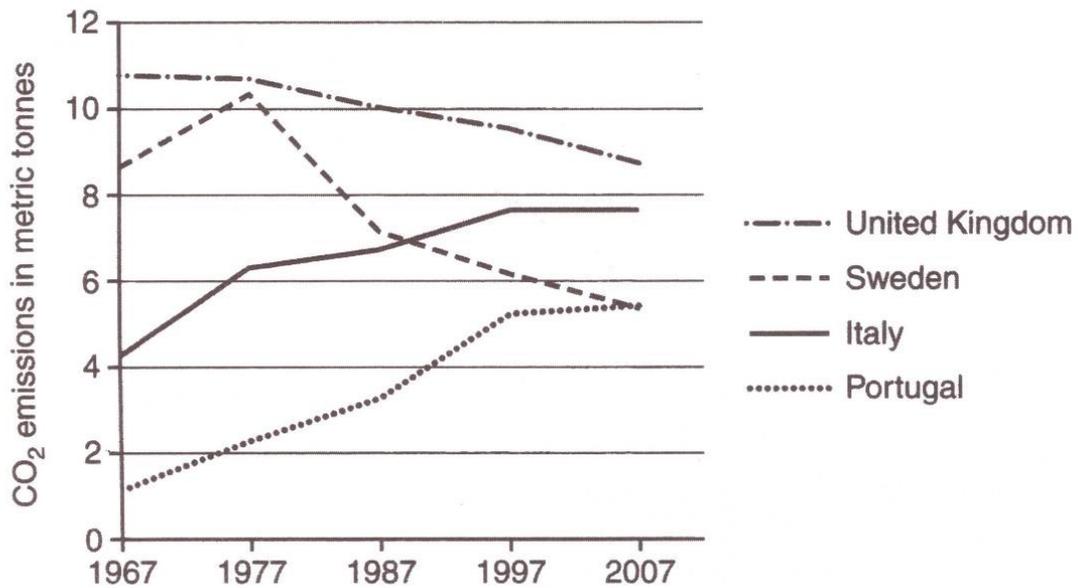
% of British Students able to speak languages other than English, 2010



**CAMBRIDGE 11 TEST 3**

The graph below shows average carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions per person in the United Kingdom, Sweden, Italy and Portugal between 1967 and 2007.

**Average carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions per person, 1967–2007**

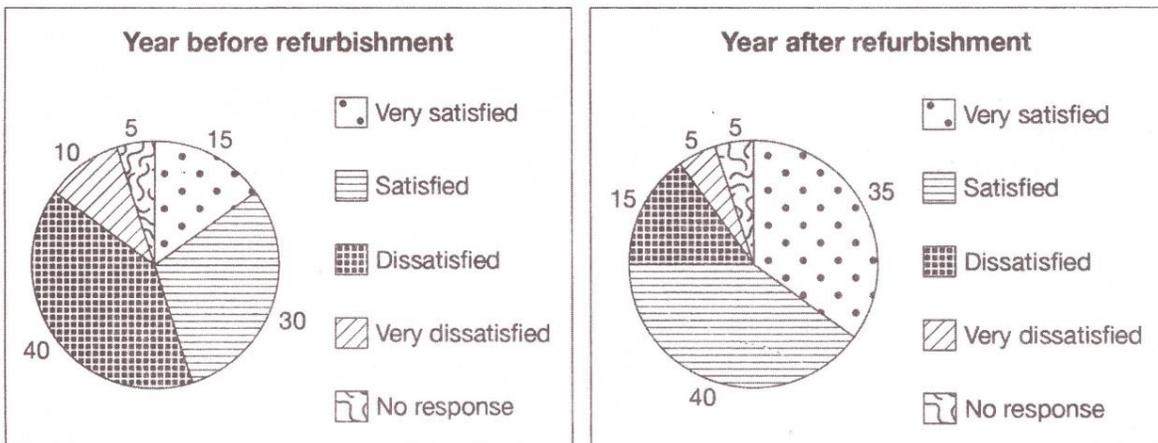


**CAMBRIDGE 11 TEST 4**

The table below shows the numbers of visitors to Ashdown Museum during the year before and the year after it was refurbished. The charts show the result of surveys asking visitors how satisfied they were with their visit, during the same two periods.

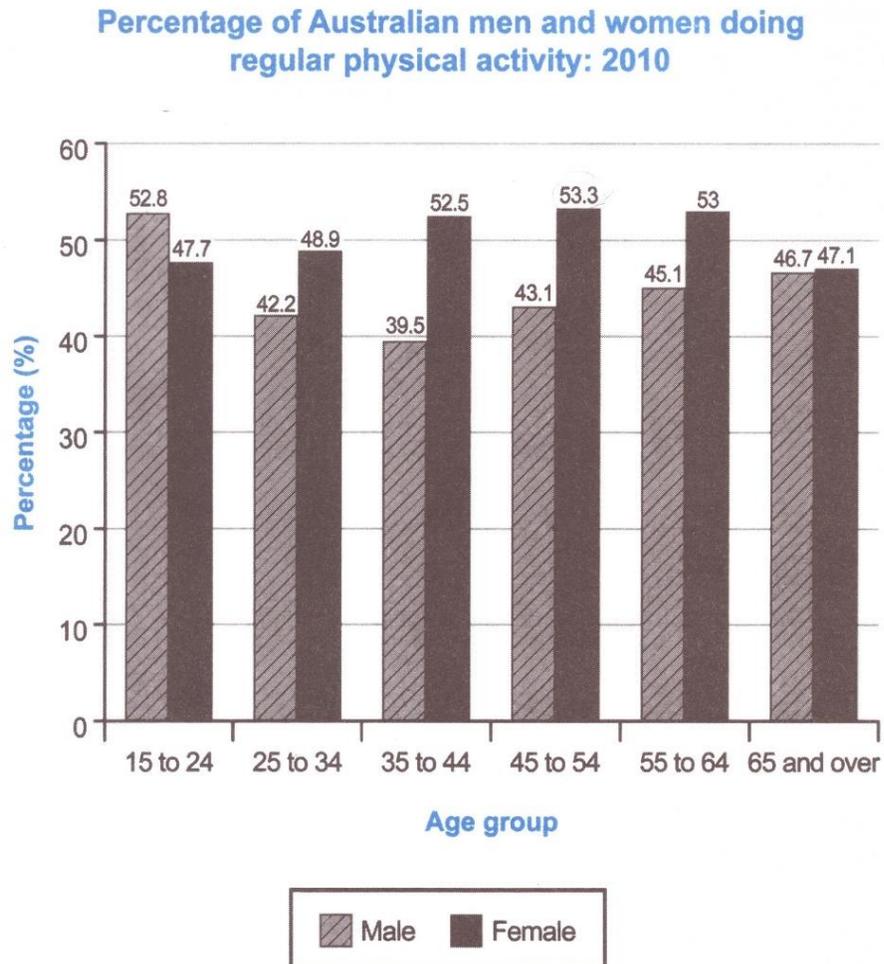
Total number of visitors to Ashdown Museum	
During the year before refurbishment:	74,000
During the year after refurbishment:	92,000

**Results of surveys of visitor satisfaction**



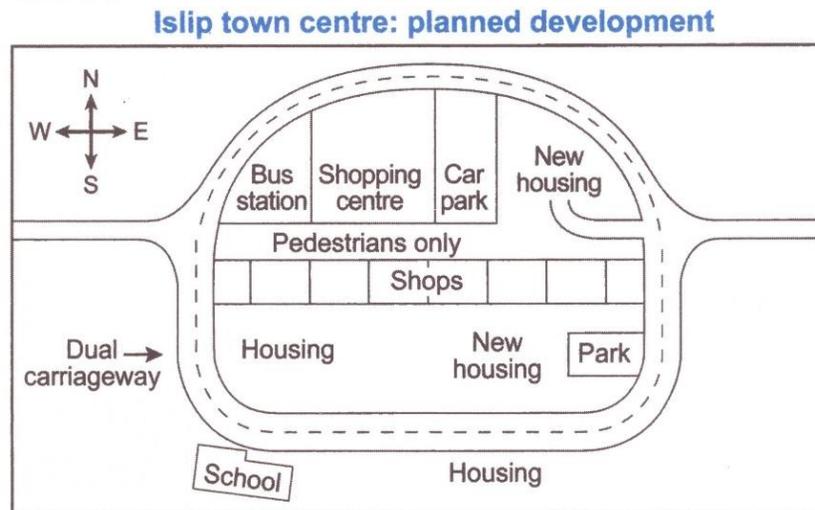
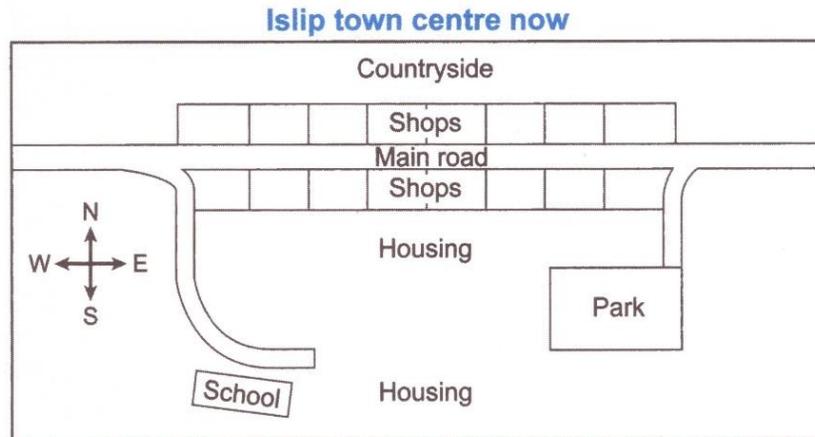
**CAMBRIDGE 12 TEST 1**

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



**CAMBRIDGE 12 TEST 2**

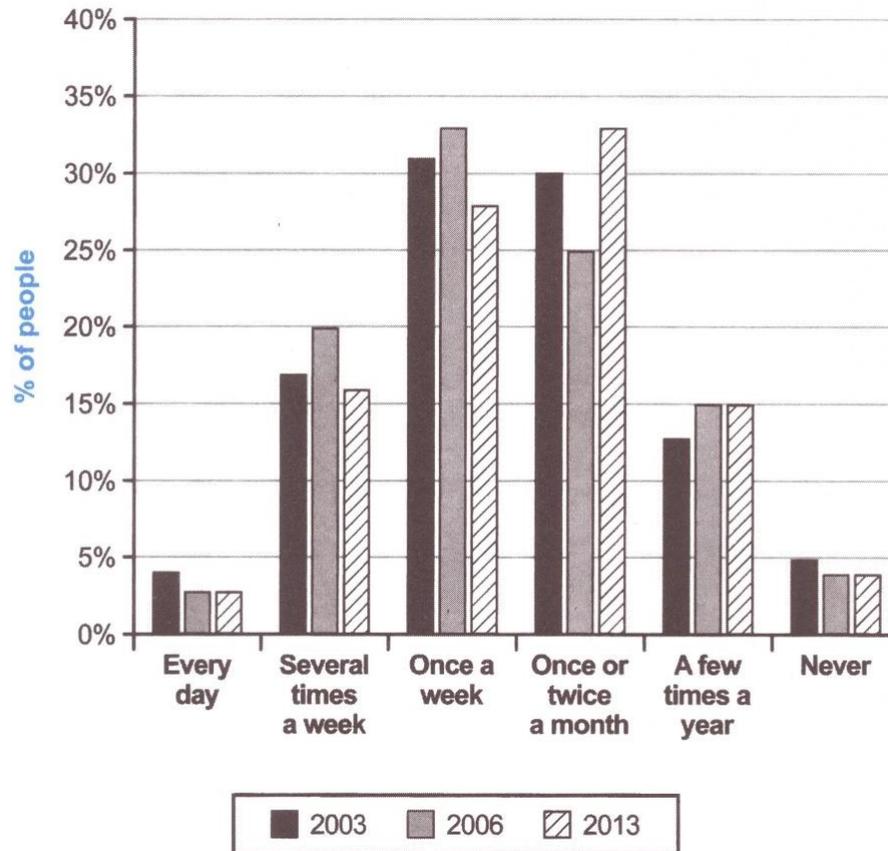
The maps below show the centre of a small town called Islip as it is now, and plans for its development.



**CAMBRIDGE 12 TEST 3**

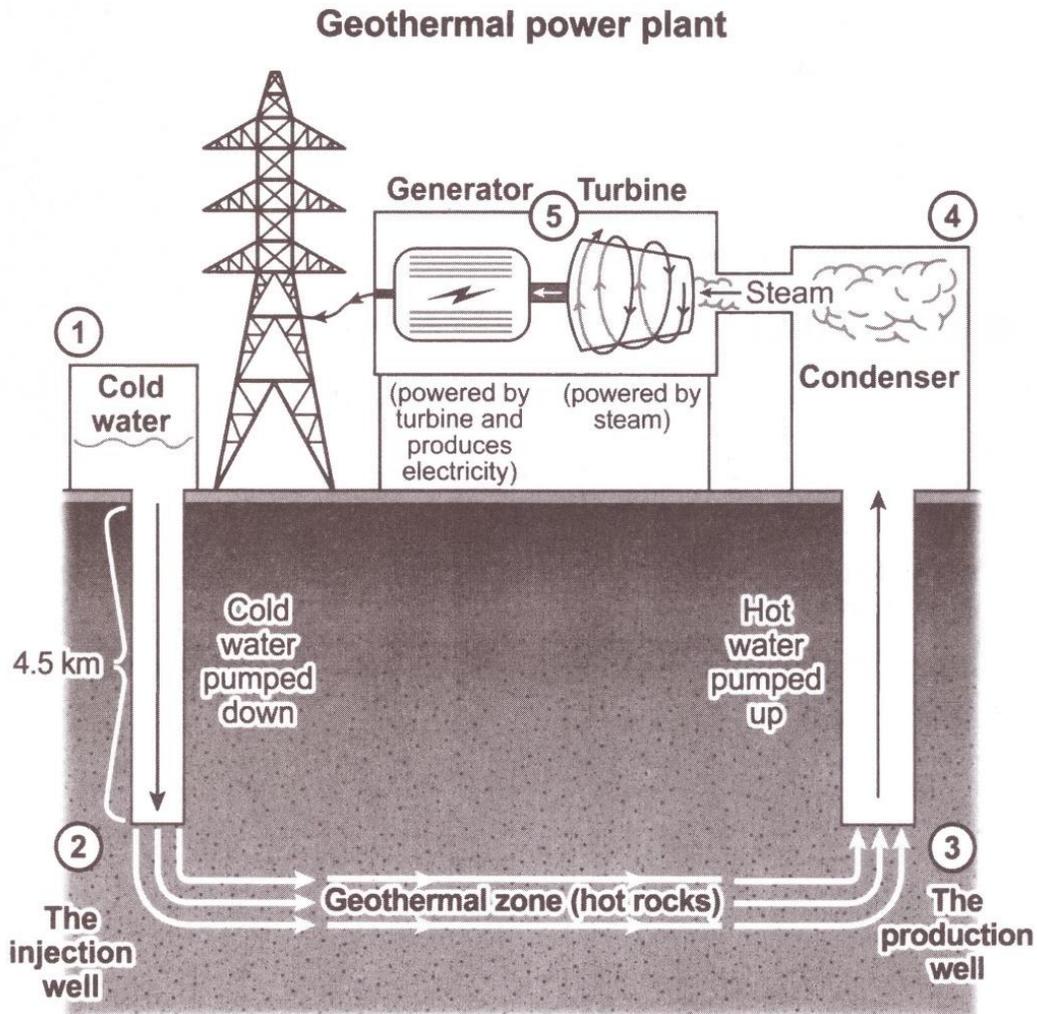
The chart below shows how frequently people in the USA ate in fast food restaurants between 2003 and 2013.

**Frequency of eating at fast food restaurants among people in the USA (2003–2013)**



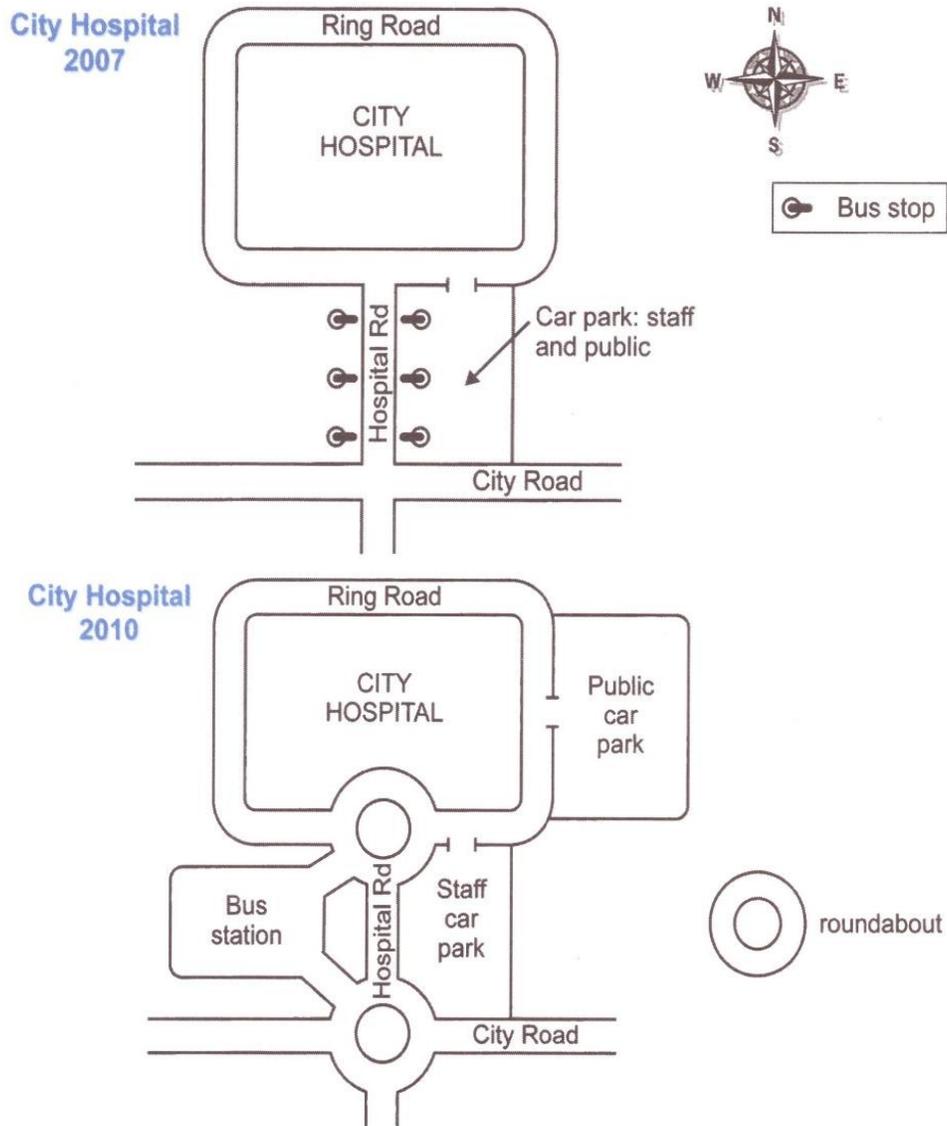
**CAMBRIDGE 12 TEST 4**

The diagram below shows how geothermal energy is used to produce electricity.



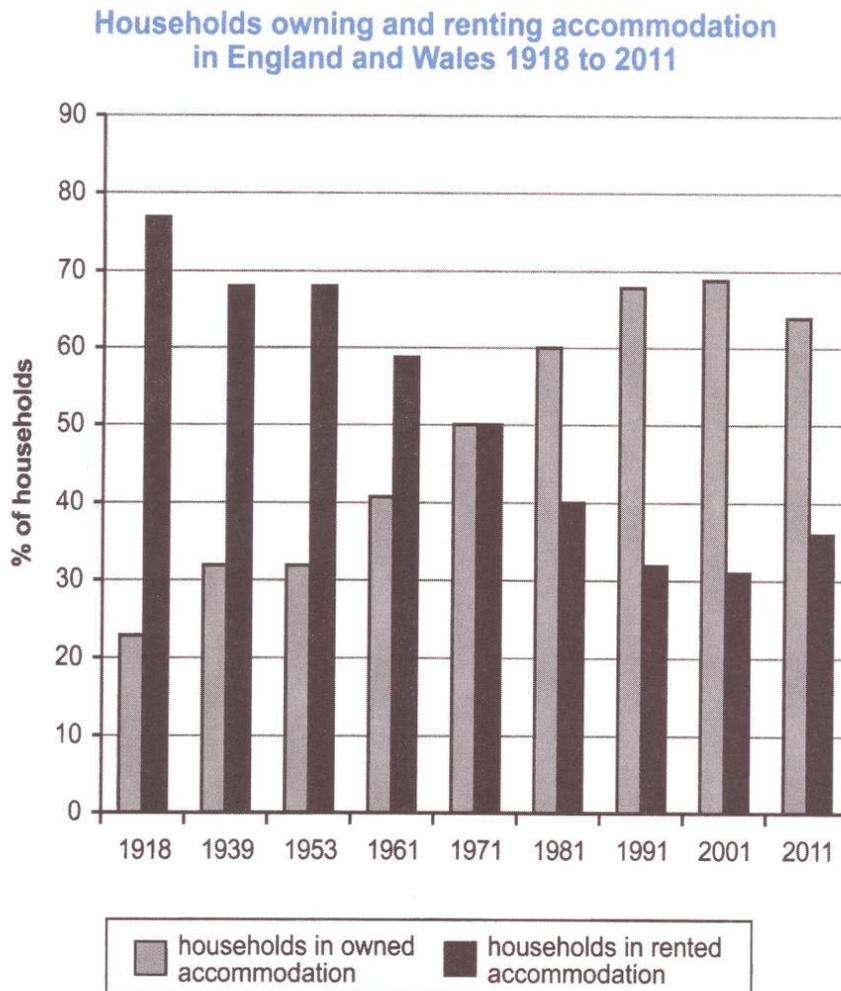
**CAMBRIDGE 13 TEST 1**

The two maps below show road access to a city hospital in 2007 and in 2010.



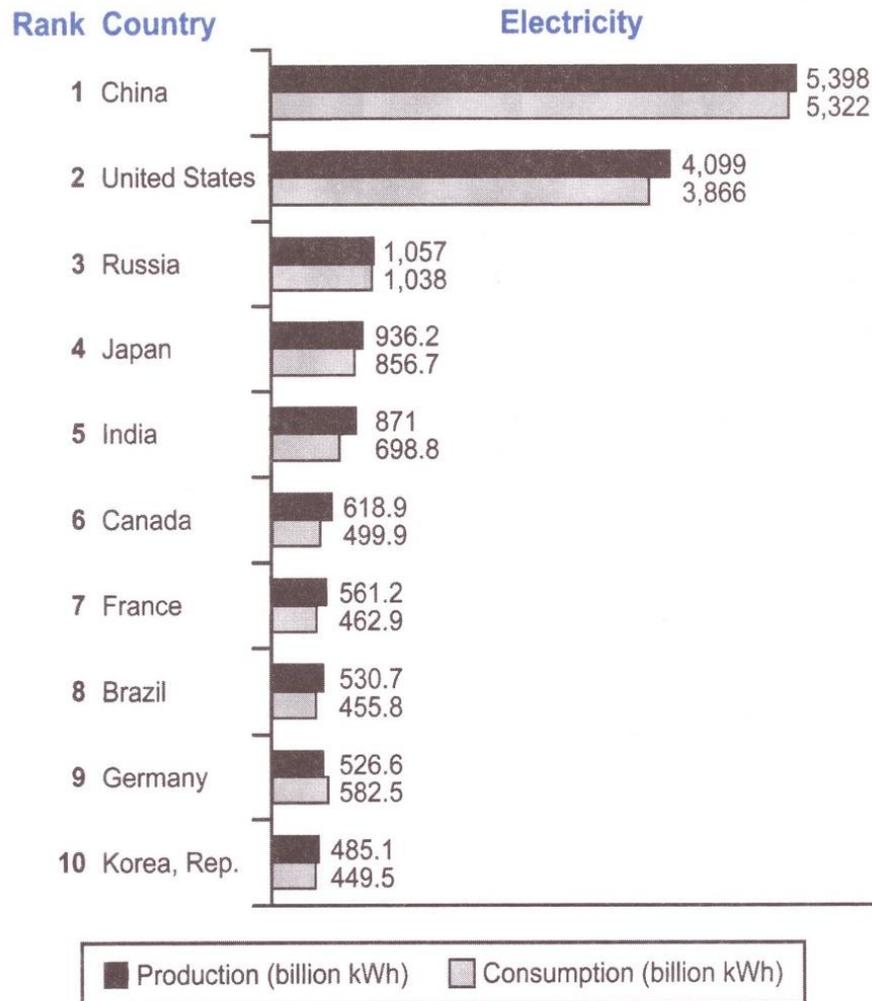
**CAMBRIDGE 13 TEST 2**

The chart below shows the percentage of households in owned and rented accommodation in England and Wales between 1918 and 2011.



**CAMBRIDGE 13 TEST 3**

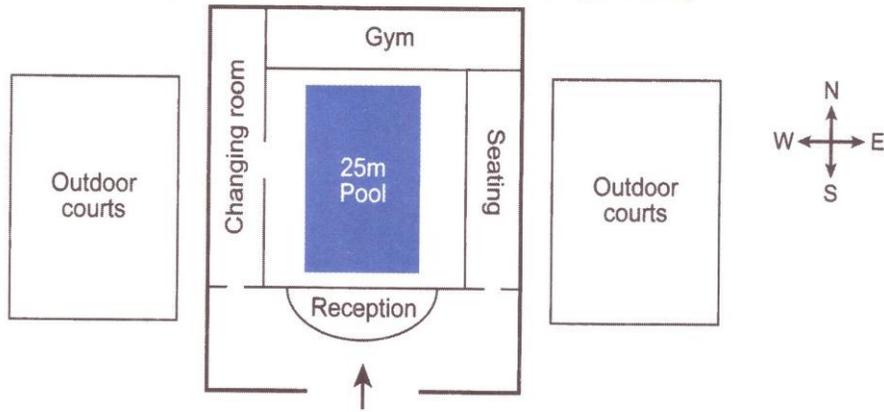
The bar chart below shows the top ten countries for the production and consumption of electricity in 2014.



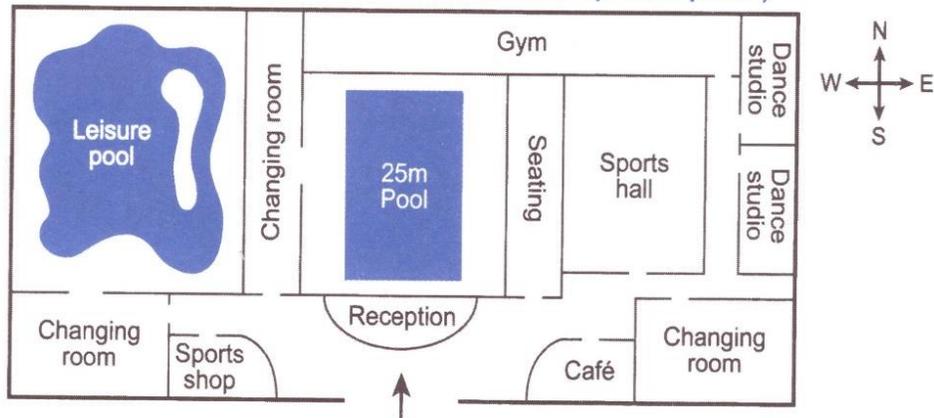
**CAMBRIDGE 13 TEST 4**

The plans below show the layout of a university's sports centre now, and how it will look after redevelopment.

**UNIVERSITY SPORTS CENTRE (present)**



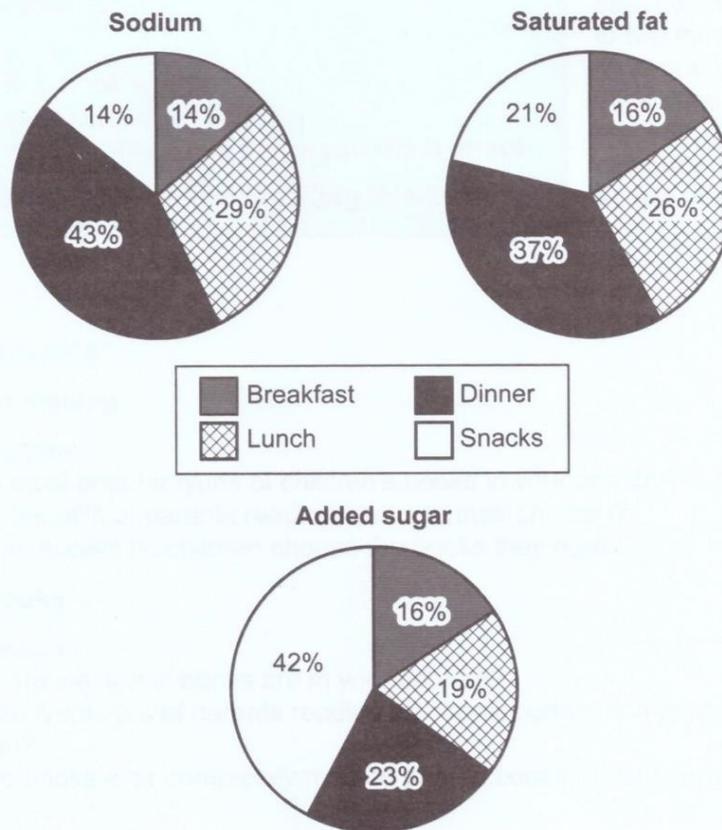
**UNIVERSITY SPORTS CENTRE (future plans)**



**CAMBRIDGE 14 TEST 1**

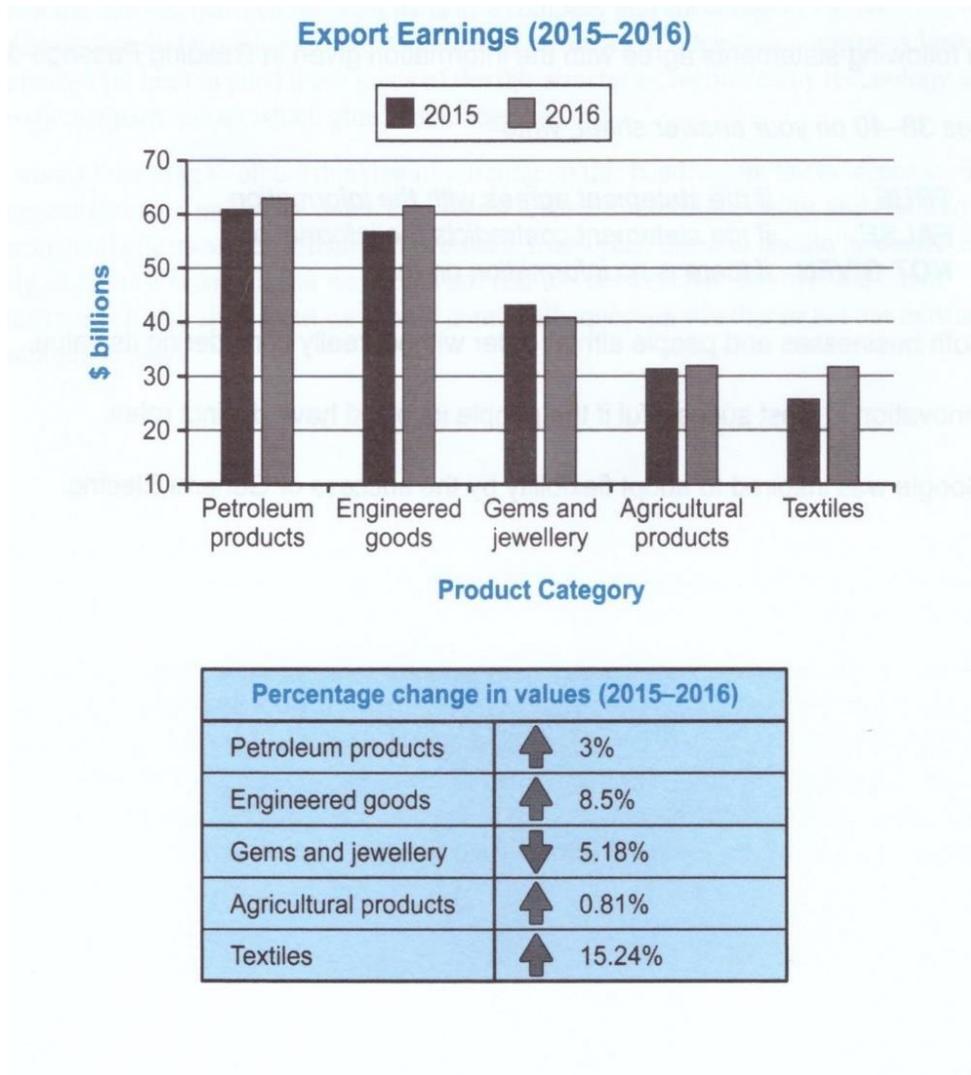
The chart below show the average percentages in typical meals of three types of nutrients, all of which may be unhealthy if eaten too much.

**Average percentages of sodium, saturated fats and added sugars in typical meals consumed in the USA**



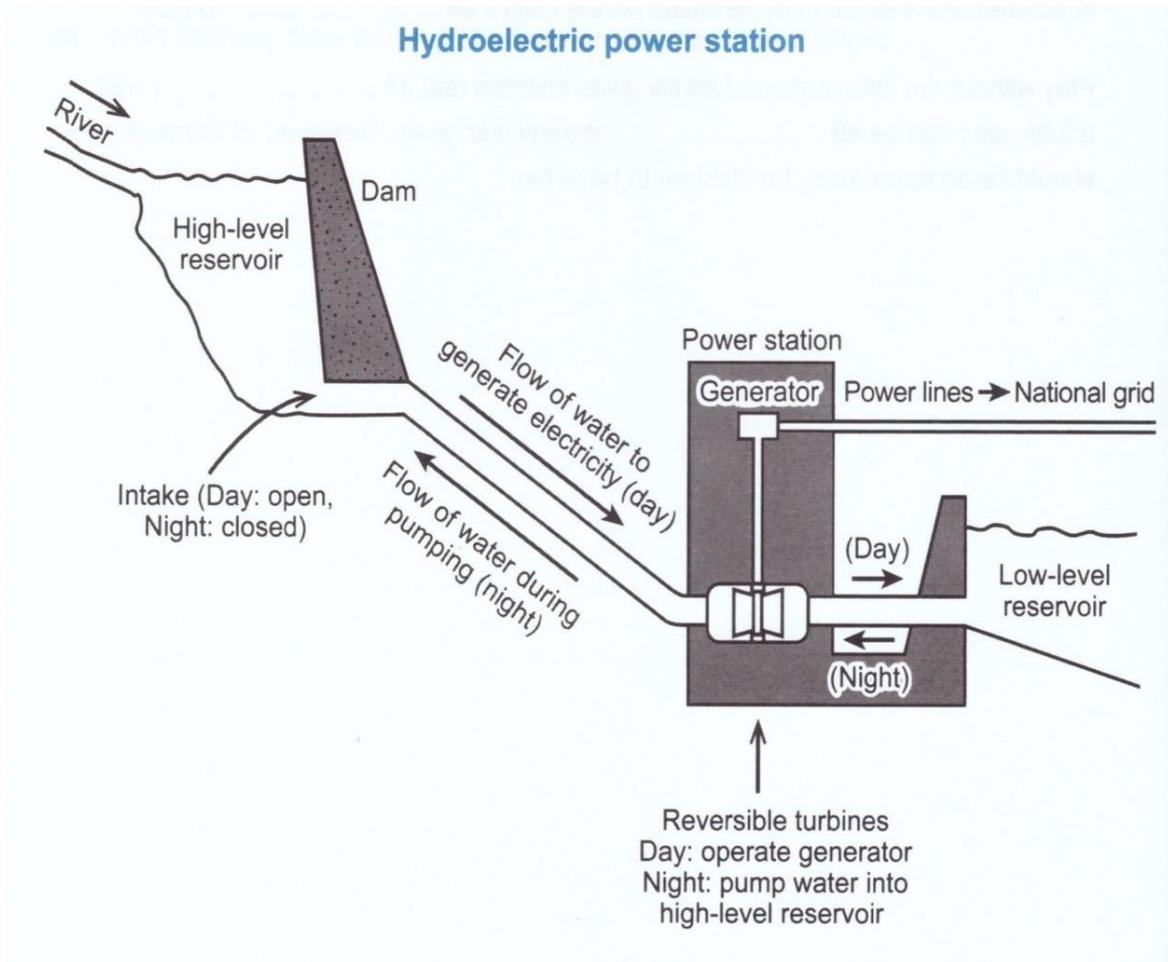
**CAMBRIDGE 14 TEST 2**

The chart below shows the value of one country's exports in various categories during 2015 and 2016. The table shows the percentage change in each category of exports in 2016 compared with 2015.



**CAMBRIDGE 14 TEST 3**

The diagram below shows how electricity is generated in a hydroelectric power station.



**CAMBRIDGE 14 TEST 4**

The plans below show a public park when it first opened in 1920 and the same park today.

