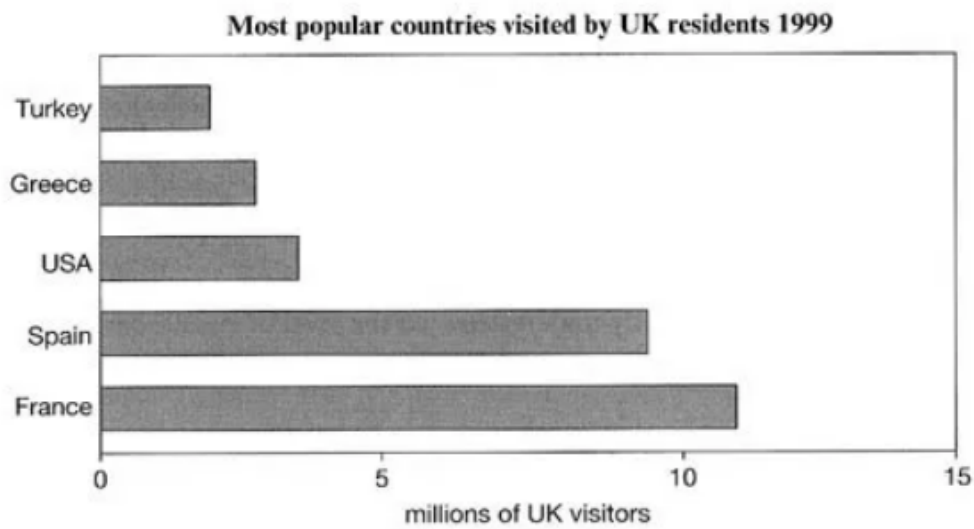
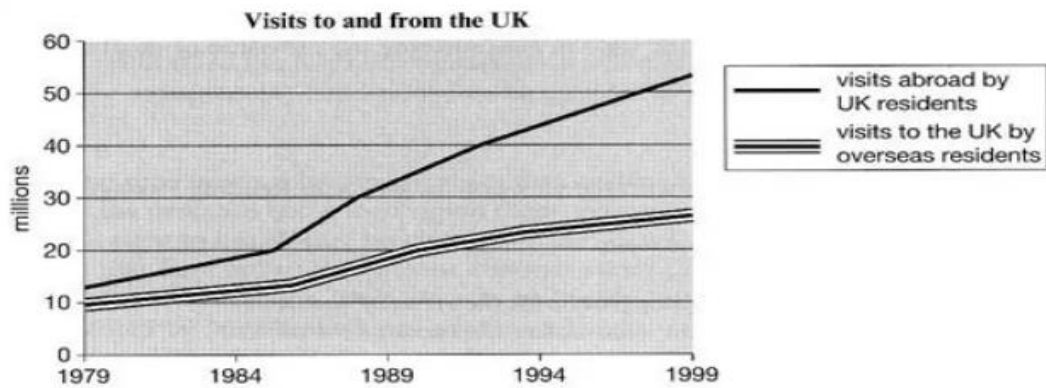


## IELTS Line Graph & Bar Chart

The line graph shows visits to and from the UK from 1979 to 1999.  
The bar chart shows the most popular countries visited by UK residents in 1999.

Source: IELTS Cambridge English Test Books



## Line Graph & Bar Chart Model Answer

The line graph illustrates the number of UK residents going abroad from the UK and overseas residents visiting the UK between 1979 and 1999, while the bar chart gives information about how many UK residents travelled to five of the most popular countries in 1999. Units are measured in millions of people.

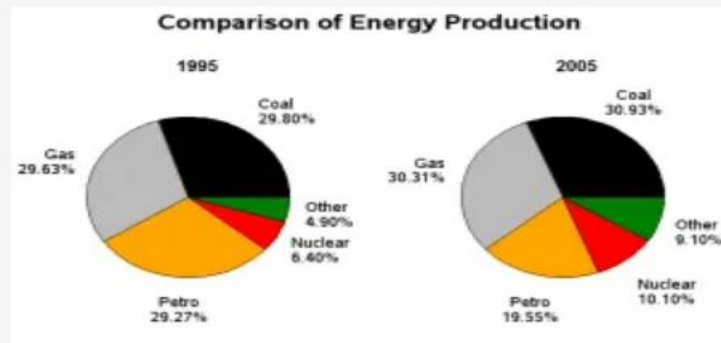
Overall, there was an increase in the number of visits to and from the UK and there were more visits abroad by UK residents than visits to the UK by overseas residents over the period given. Furthermore, the most popular country to visit by UK residents was France in 1999.

The number of UK residents visiting overseas began at just under 15 million in 1979 and rose significantly to reach over 50 million in 1999. Around 10 million overseas residents visited the UK in the first year before climbing steadily to just under 30 million by the final year.

In 1999, France was visited by over 10 million UK residents, followed by Spain at approximately 9 million. The USA and Greece had about 4 million and 3 million visitors respectively. The least popular country visited was Turkey which had only about 2 million UK residents going there.

## IELTS Pie Charts

The pie charts below show the comparison of different kinds of energy production of France in two years.



Source: Above pie charts not created by IELTS Liz.

### Pie Chart Sample Answer

*The two pie charts illustrate the proportion of five types of energy production in France in 1995 and 2005.*

*Overall, in both years, the most significant sources of energy were gas and coal, which together accounted for over half the production of energy, while nuclear and other kinds of energy sources generated the least amount of energy in France. In all types of energy production there was only minimal change over the 10 year period.*

*Energy produced by coal comprised of 29.80% in the first year and this showed only a very slight increase of about a mere 1 % to 30.9% in 2005. Likewise, in 1995, gas generated 29.63% which rose marginally to 30.1% 10 years later.*

*With regards to the remaining methods of producing energy, there was an approximate 5% growth in production from both nuclear power and other sources to 10.10% and 9.10% respectively. Petrol, on the other hand, was the only source of energy which decreased in production from 29.27% in 1995 to around a fifth (19.55%) in 2005.*

### Pie Chart Tips

- Always highlight the largest and smallest proportions
- If there are two pie charts in different time periods, then you must highlight the key changes / trends
- Use pie chart language – accounts for / comprises of / represents
- The phrase “Units are measured in ...” should be used when the units have not been stated in the previous sentence.

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

Source: IELTS Cambridge English Test Book 7

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%

## IELTS Table Model Answer

The table illustrates the proportion of national expenditure in Ireland, Italy, Spain, Sweden and Turkey on three types of consumer items in 2002.

Overall, the category of consumer goods that all countries spent most on was food, drinks and tobacco, which was three times higher than on the other types of goods. The lowest spending could be seen in the category of leisure and education in all five countries. The outlay of Turkey was generally higher than the other four countries.

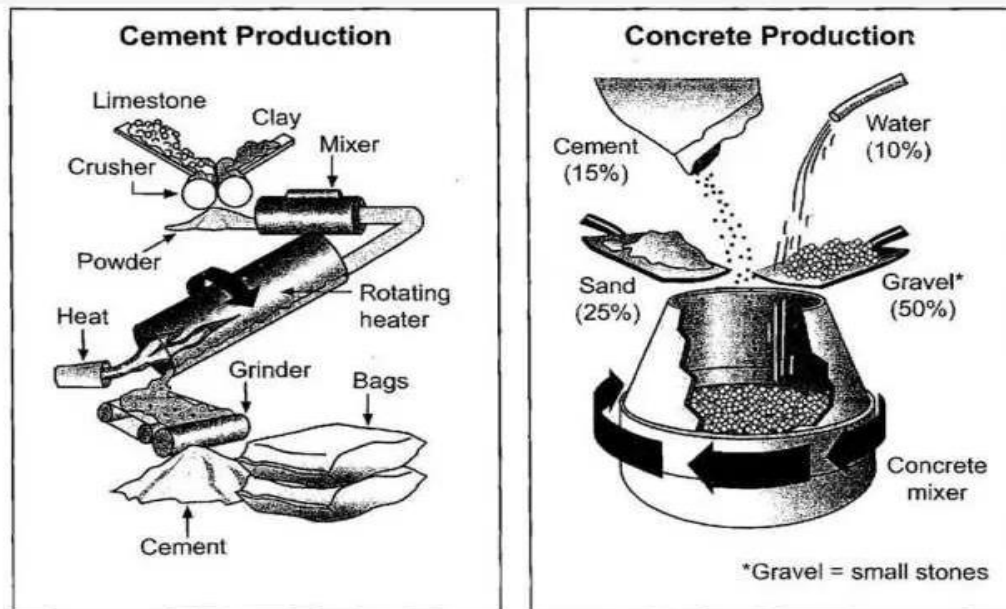
In terms of food, drinks and tobacco, Turkey spent the most at 32.14%. The expenditure of Ireland was also high (28.91%) compared to Sweden which spent the least (15.77%). Spain and Italy spent 18.80% and 16.36% respectively. On the other hand, the lowest expenditure was on leisure and education which accounted for under 5% in all countries. Turkey spent most on these items at just 4.35% of their national expenditure which is around double that of Spain (1.98%).

Clothing and footwear was the third category of consumer goods and outlays for those items were between 9% in Italy and 5.40% in Sweden. The national spending in this area for the remaining countries averaged around 6.5%.

## Tips for IELTS Tables

- Put all your key features in the overview. Note one key feature is not enough for a high score.
- Divide your body into paragraphs.
- You don't have to give all details. You can group details together by giving averages or ranges.
- Be selective. Don't put too many details in your report.
- Make sure you write over 150 words but aim for less than 200.
- Use a range of linking devices eg compared to / as opposed to / in terms of / while etc
- Try to avoid being repetitive with your sentence structures.
- Some words will be repeated. There is always a limit to how many synonyms one word has. As long as you show the skill or paraphrasing and avoid errors, it's fine.

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



- Source: Above diagram is from IELTS Cambridge English Test Book 8

## Diagram Model Answer

The diagrams illustrate the way in which cement is made and how it is then used in the process of making concrete. Overall, limestone and clay pass through four stages before being bagged ready for use as cement which then accounts for 15% of the four materials used to produce concrete. While the process of making cement uses a number of tools, the production of concrete requires only a concrete mixer.

In the first stage of making cement, limestone and clay are crushed together to form a powder. This powder is then combined in a mixer before passing into a rotating heater which has constant heat applied at one end of the tube. The resulting mixture is ground in order to produce cement. The final product is afterwards put into bags ready to be used.

Regarding the second diagram, concrete consists of mainly gravel, which is small stones, and this makes up 50% of the ingredients. The other materials used are sand (25%), cement (15%) and water (10%). These are all poured into a concrete mixer which continually rotates to combine the materials and ultimately produces concrete.