

IELTS Writing Task 1

Tips for IELTS Writing Task 1 – Describing Graphs!

1. You need to write 3-4 paragraphs and 150 words. If you don't, you will be penalized.
2. In the initial paragraph, you need to paraphrase the question. Start the paraphrase with one of the following prompts,
 - 'The table shows/illustrates the trends in between
 - The graph shows.....
 - The chart shows how the have changed
3. Don't include below in your paraphrase.
4. Write an overview as your second sentence of your introduction. Look at the beginning and the end of the chart to help determine your overview.
5. Decide if the graph you are describing is a comparison, progression or both. You will need to use the appropriate language for each type. For example, if it is comparative, use 'the same as' or if it is progressive, use 'a slight increase'.
6. Change noun and adjective phrases into verbs and adverbs to create a range of expressions, for example 'a slight increase' to 'increase slightly'. Also, try to learn a few different ways to say the same thing so you don't have to repeat yourself ('increase', 'go up', 'rise'). Remember you will be marked on your language range and accuracy.
7. Describe the most general trends in second paragraph, including the most striking characteristics.
8. You need to add linker to help your essay to help with its cohesion and coherence; in other words, it's flow. Here are some useful expressions: in addition, furthermore, however, although.
9. In the 3rd paragraph you need to give a more detailed description. You still need to focus on main trends, but focus more on elements within each part of the graph (For 10 years, there was a gradual upward trend until it peaked at 250 units in 2002, followed by a dip.). Add data to support your information.
10. Don't describe all small details as this creates lists which sound mechanical.
 - Instead of writing :It went up by 2% and then dropped up 5%, then rose again for 2 years, and again dropped by 2%.
 - Write: It fluctuated between 5% and 2% for the first quarter of the year.
11. You don't have to write a conclusion, but it makes the writing seem more complete if you do

12. Don't forget spelling and punctuation count towards accuracy

Use Synonyms

- **Increase** = rise / go up / uplift / rocketed / climb / upsurge / soar.



- **Cars** = automobile, motor vehicle, vehicle.

The general format for writing academic writing task 1 is as follows:

Introduction(Paraphrasing) + Overview + Details in Min 2 and Max 3 Body Para + Summary (**optional**).

Each part has a specific format and therefore being equipped with the necessary vocabulary will help you answer the task 1 efficiently and will save a great deal of time.

Vocabulary for the Introduction Part:

Starting	Presentation Type	Verb	Description
The/ the given / the supplied / the presented / the shown / the provided	diagram / table / figure / illustration / graph / chart / flow chart / picture/ presentation/ pie chart / bar graph/ column graph / line graph / table data/ data / information / pictorial/ process diagram/ map/ pie chart and table/ bar graph and pie chart ...	shows / represents / depicts / enumerates / illustrates / presents/ gives / provides / delineates/ outlines/ describes / delineates/ expresses/ denotes/ compares/ shows contrast / indicates / figures / gives data on / gives information on/ presents information about/ shows data about/ demonstrates/ sketch out/ summarises...	the comparison of... the differences... the changes... the number of... information on... data on... the proportion of... the amount of... information on... data about... comparative data... the trend of... the percentages of... the ratio of... how the...

Example:

1. The diagram shows employment rates among adults in four European countries from 1925 to 1985.

2. The chart gives information about consumer expenditures on six products in four countries namely Germany, Italy, Britain and France.
3. The supplied bar graph compares the number of male and female graduates in three developing countries while the table data presents the overall literacy rate in these countries.
4. The bar graph and the table data depict the water consumption in different sectors in five regions.
5. The bar graph enumerates the money spent on different research projects while the column graph demonstrates the fund sources over a decade, commencing from 1981.
6. The line graph delineates the proportion of male and female employees in three different sectors in Australia between 2010 and 2015.

Tips:

1. For a single graph use 's' after the verb, like - gives data on, shows/ presents etc. However, if there are multiple graphs, DO NOT use 's' after the verb.
2. If there are multiple graphs and each one presents a different type of data, you can write which graph presents what type of data and use 'while' to show a connection. For example - 'The given bar graph shows the amount spent on fast food items in 2009 in the UK while the pie chart presents a comparison of people's ages who spent more on fast food.'
3. Your introduction should be quite impressive as it makes the first impression to the examiner. It either makes or breaks your overall score.
4. For multiple graphs and/ or table(s), you can write what they present in combination instead of saying which each graph depicts. For example, *"The two pie charts and the column graph in combination depicts a picture of the crime in Australia from 2005 to 2015 and the percentages of young offenders during this period."*

Caution:

Never copy word for word from the question. If you do do, you would be penalised. always paraphrase the introduction in your own words.

Overview

A good Overview statement should always begin with

In general, In common, Generally speaking, Overall, It is obvious, As is observed, As a general trend, As can be seen, As an overall trend, As is presented, It can be clearly seen that, At the first glance, it is clear, At the onset, it is clear that, A glance at the graphs reveals that...

Example:

1. In general, the employment opportunities increased till 1970 and then declined throughout the next decade.
2. As is observed, the figures for imprisonment in the five mentioned countries show no overall pattern, rather shows the considerable fluctuations from country to country.
3. Generally speaking, citizens in the USA had a far better life standard than that of remaining countries.
4. As can be seen, the highest number of passengers used the London Underground station at 8:00 in the morning and at 6:00 in the evening.
5. Generally speaking, more men were engaged in managerial positions in 1987 than that of women in New York in this year.

Introduction + Overview/ General trend.		
Main features in the Details/diagrams	+	Comparison and Contrast of the data.
Conclusion (Optional)		

Tips:

DO NOT give numbers, percentages, or quantity in your general trend. Rather give the most striking feature

and should present highest and lowest of the graph that could be easily understood at a glance.

Vocabulary to Start the Report Body:

Just after you finish writing your 'Introduction' (i.e. General Statement + General overview/ trend), you are expected to start a new paragraph to describe the main features of the diagrams. This second paragraph is called the 'Body Paragraph / Report Body'. You can have a single body paragraph/ report body or up to 3, (not more than 3 in any case) depending on the number of graphs provided in the

question and the type of these graphs. There are certain phrases you can use to start your body paragraph and following is a list of such phrases ---

1. As is presented in the diagram(s)/ graph(s)/ pie chart(s)/ table...
2. As (is) shown in the illustration...
3. As can be seen in the...
4. As the diagrams suggest...
5. According to the...

It is apparently seen that...

In terms of

In case of Regarding

With Regards to

15. Vocabulary to show the changes:

Trends	Verb form	Noun Form
Increase	rise / increase / go up / uplift / rocket(ed) / climb / upsurge / soar / shot up / improve / jump / leap / move upward / skyrocket / soar / surge.	a rise / an increase / an upward trend / a growth / a leap / a jump / an improvement / a climb.
Decrease	fall / decrease / decline / plummet / plunge / drop / reduce / collapse / deteriorate / dip / dive / go down / take a nosedive / slump / slide / go into free-fall.	a fall / a decrease / a reduction / a downward trend / a downward tendency / a decline / a drop / a slide / a collapse / a downfall.
Steadiness	unchanged / level out / remain constant / remain steady / plateau / remain the same / remain stable / remain static	a steadiness / a plateau / a stability / a static
Gradual increase	-----	an upward trend / an upward tendency / a ceiling trend
Gradual decrease	-----	a downward trend / a downward tendency / a descending trend
Standability/ Flat	level(ed) off / remain(ed) constant / remain(ed) unchanged / remain(ed) stable / prevail(ed) consistency / plateaued / reach(ed) a plateau / stay(ed) uniform / immutable / level(ed) out / stabilise / remain(ed) the same.	No change, a flat, a plateau.

Examples:

1. The overall sale of the company increased by 20% at the end of the year.
2. The expenditure of the office remained constant for the last 6 months but the profit rose by

- almost 25%.
3. There was a 15% drop in the ratio of student enrollment in this University.
 4. The population of the country remained almost the same as it was 2 years ago.
 5. The population of these two cities increase significantly in the last two decades and it is expected that it will remain stable during the next 5 years.

Tips:

1. Use **'improve' / 'an improvement'** to describe a situation like economic condition or employment status. To denote numbers use other verbs/nouns like increase.
2. Do not use the same word/ phrase over and over again. In fact, you should not use a noun or verb form to describe a trend/change more than twice; once is better!
3. To achieve a high band score you need to use a variety of vocabulary as well as sentence formations

Vocabulary to represent changes in graphs:

Type of Change	Adverb form	Adjective form
Rapid change	dramatically / rapidly / sharply / quickly / hurriedly / speedily / swiftly / significantly/ considerably / substantially / noticeably.	dramatic / rapid / sharp / quick / hurried / speedy / swift / significant / considerable / substantial / noticeable.
Moderate change	moderately / gradually / progressively / sequentially.	moderate / gradual / progressive / sequential.
Steady change	steadily/ ceaselessly.	steady/ ceaseless.
Slight change	slightly / slowly / mildly / tediously.	slight / slow / mild / tedious.

Example:

6. The economic inflation of the country increased sharply by 20% in 2008.
7. There was a sharp drop in the industrial production in the year 2009.
8. The demand for new houses dramatically increased in 2002.
9. The population of the country dramatically increased in the last decade.
10. The price of the oil moderately increased in last quarter but as a consequence, the price of daily necessity rapidly went up.

Vocabulary to represent frequent changes in graphs:

Type of Change	Verb form	Noun form
Rapid ups and downs	wave / fluctuate / oscillate / vacillate / palpitate	waves / fluctuations / oscillations / vacillations / palpitations

Example:

1. The price of the goods fluctuated during the first three months in 2017.
2. The graph shows the oscillations of the price from 1998 to 2002.
3. The passenger number in this station oscillates throughout the day and in early morning and evening, it remains busy.
4. The changes of car production in Japan shows a palpitation for the second quarter of the year.
5. The number of students in debate clubs fluctuated in different months of the year and rapid ups and downs could be observed in the last three months of this year.

Tips:

1. DO NOT try to present every single data presented in a graph. Rather pick 5-7 most significant and important trends/ changes and show their comparisons and contrasts.
2. The question asks you to write a report and summarize the data presented in graphs(s). This is why you need to show the comparisons, contrasts, show the highest and lowest points and most striking features in your answer, not every piece of data presented in the diagram(s).

Types of Changes/ Differences and Vocabulary to present them:

Great change / Huge difference:

Adjectives

Overwhelming

Substantial

Enormous

Adverbs

Overwhelmingly

Substantially

Enormously

Big change / Big difference:

Adjectives

Adverbs

Significant	Significantly
Considerable	Considerably

Medium change / Moderate difference:

Adjectives	Adverbs
Somewhat	Somewhat
Moderate	Moderately

Minor change / Small difference:

Adjectives	Adverbs
Fractional	Fractionally
Marginal	Marginally
Slight	Slightly

Dates, Months & Years related vocabulary and grammar:

- » From 1990 to 2000, Commencing from 1980, Between 1995 and 2005, After 2012.
- » By 1995, In 1998, In February, Over the period, During the period, During 2011.
- » In the first half of the year, For the first quarter, The last quarter of the year, During the first decade.
- » In the 80s, In the 1980s, During the next 6 months, In the mid-70s, Next 10 years, Previous year, Next year, Between 1980 - 1990.
- » Within a time span of ten years, within five years.
- » Next month, Next quarter, Next year, Previous month, Previous year.
- » Since, Then, From.

Percentage, Portion and Numbers:**Percentages:**

10% increase, 25 percent decrease, increased by 15%, dropped by 10 per cent, fall at 50%, reached to 75%, tripled, doubled, one-fourth, three-quarters, half, double fold, treble, 5 times higher, 3 times lower, declined to about 49%, stood exactly at 43%.

Fractions:

4% = A tiny fraction.
24% = Almost a quarter.
25% Exactly a quarter.
26% = Roughly one quarter.
32% Nearly one-third, nearly a third.
49% = Around a half, just under a half.
50% Exactly a half.
51% = Just over a half.
73% = Nearly three quarters.
77% = Approximately three quarter, more than three-quarter.
79% = Well over three quarters.

Proportions:

2% = A tiny portion, a very small proportion.
4% = An insignificant minority, an insignificant proportion.
16% = A small minority, a small portion.
70% = A large proportion.
72% = A significant majority, A significant proportion.
89% = A very large proportion.

Words/ Phrases of Approximation - Vocabulary:

» Approximately
» Nearly
» Roughly
» Almost
» About
» Around
» More or less
» Just over
» Just under
» Just around
» Just about
» Just below
» A little more than
» A little less than.

Tips:

1. Do not incorporate more than 3 paragraphs.
2. Do not use a single paragraph to describe everything.³
3. The conclusion part is optional. If you think that you have already written more than 170 words

and havenothing to say, you can skip the conclusion.

Tips

Do not use the same sentence structure and data comparison/ contrasting style over and over again. Bring a variety in your writing to show that you can formulate different sentence structures without making any grammatical mistakes.

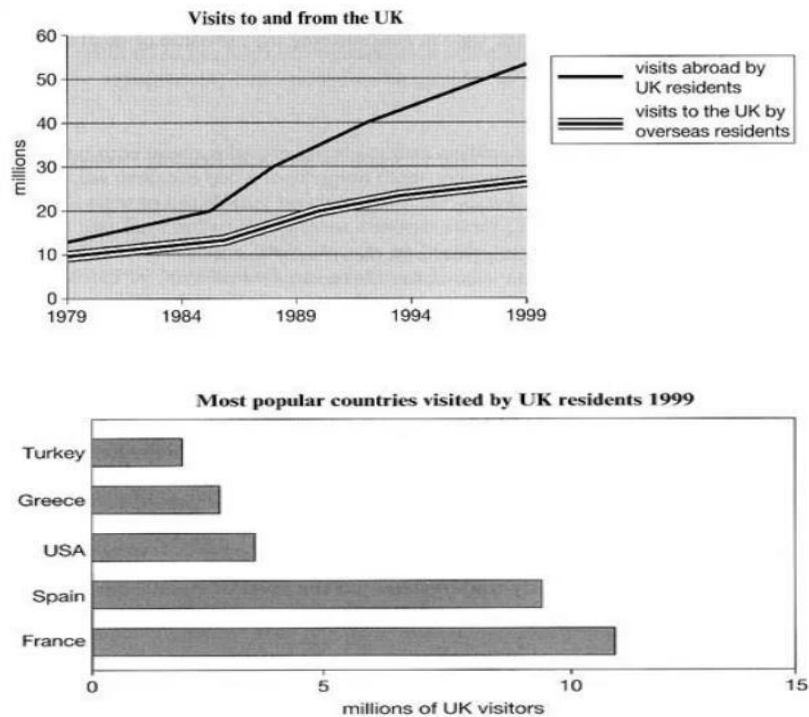
Do NOT use words/ phrases that are already given in the question. Do so only if there is no alternative word(s)/ phrase(s) to convey the same meaning/idea.

Samples

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



Model Answer

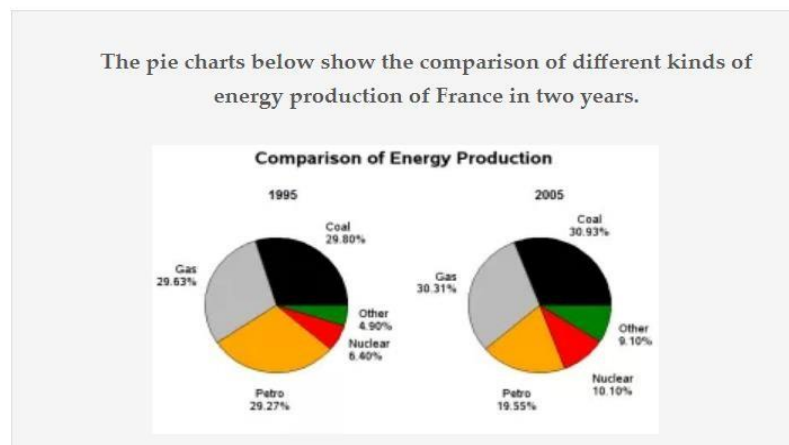
The line graph illustrates the number of UK residents going abroad from the UK and overseas residents visiting the UK between 1979 and 1999, while the bar chart gives information about how many UK residents travelled to five of the most popular countries in 1999. Units are measured in millions of people.

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



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.

IELTS Table

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

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.

IELTS Diagram

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.

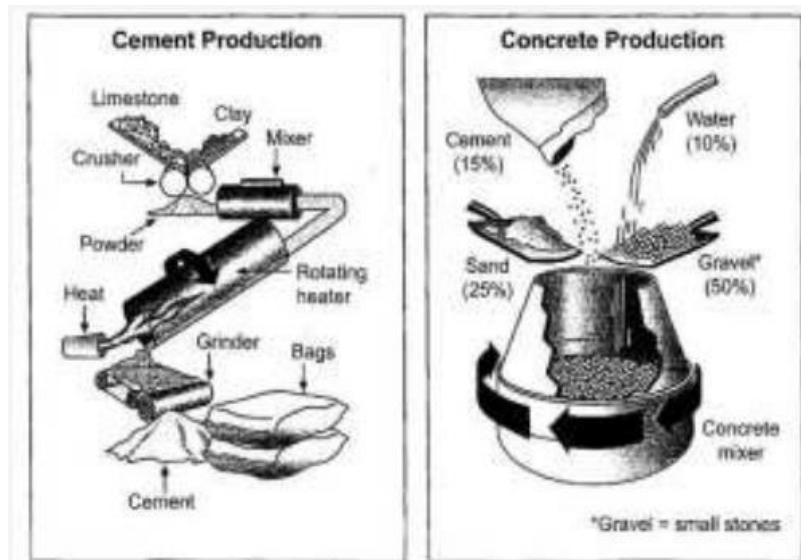


Diagram Model Answer

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.

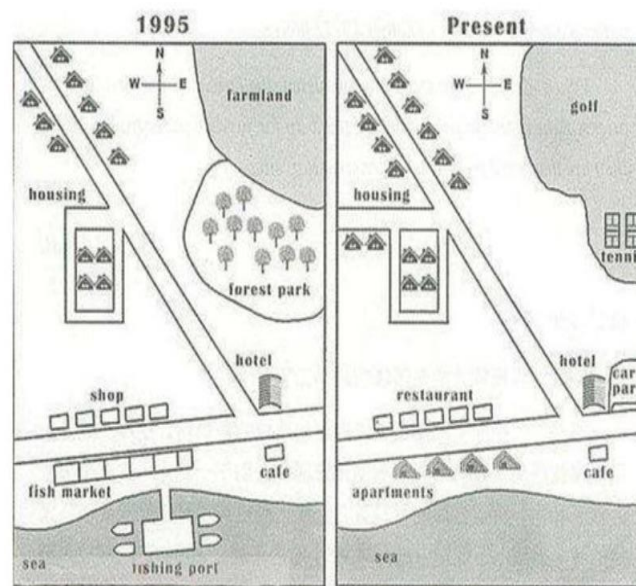
Map

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The map below is of the town of Canterbury. A new school (S) is planned for the area. The map shows two possible sites for the school.

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

Write at least 150 words.



Map Model answer

The map shows how a village called Rye mouth has developed over the last twenty-five years. There have been several changes, the most noticeable being the increases in accommodation, the elimination of the fishing industry, and the introduction of sports facilities.

In 1995, to the south of the village where the sea is there was previously a fishing industry, with a fishing port and quite a large fish market as well. Next to this was a small cafe. On the other side of the road running by the sea stood a line of five shops and a hotel, while situated in the north east part of the village was farmland and a park with trees. The main housing of the village was located in the north west around a main road that runs from the coastal road, with twelve houses, four of them encircled by a smaller side-street.

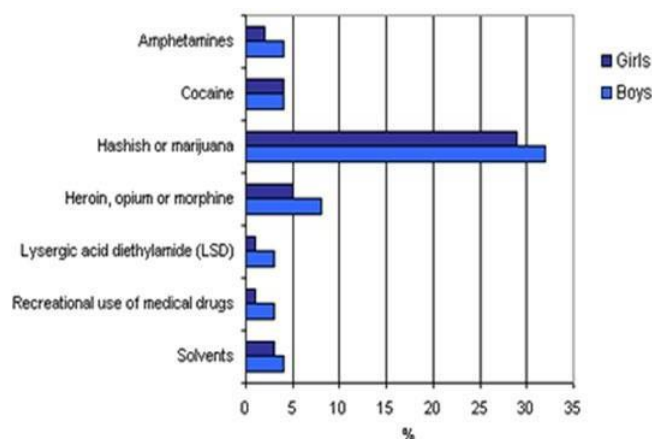
Turning to the present day map, it can be seen that the fishing facilities have all gone, being replaced by four apartments, and the shops have become restaurants. The cafe remains, as does the hotel, albeit with parking facilities which it did not have before. Having been converted into a golf course, the farmland has now gone, while the forest park has been removed to make way for tennis courts. Although the old houses remain, new ones have been built, along with a new road with two new houses beside it.

Exercise: Language of comparison, contrast and percentages

Bar Chart Gap Fill

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The chart shows the percentage of drugs taken by girls and boys in a school in New Zealand. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant. Write at least 150 words.



Instructions: Place the right word into the space. Make sure you write (or copy and paste) the word exactly as it appears in the box and also don't leave a space after the word. Doing either of those things will mean it gets marked as wrong.

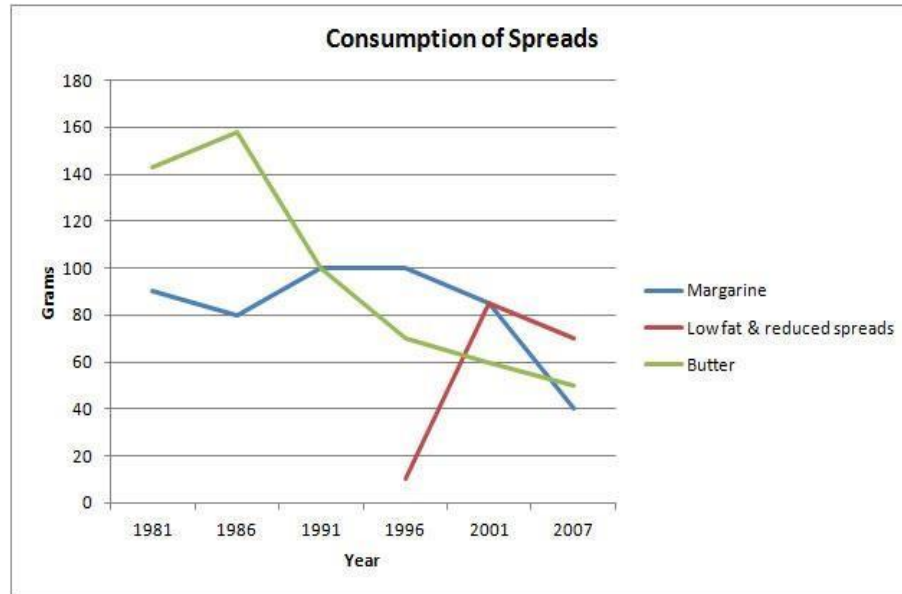
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> at approximately 8% in percentages at only 5% are similar gender 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the least more than around 33% at the same level percentages for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> school children equal is exactly 4% for bar chart illustrates
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Place the correct word in the gap

The 1. information on the quantity of drugs 2. in New Zealand take, divided by 3. and measured 4. . Overall, it is immediately apparent that hashish or marijuana is used 5. any of the other drugs, whereas LSD and medical drugs are used 6. . At first glance we can see that boys take more drugs than girls for 6 out of 7 of the drugs listed, however an 7. number of boys and girls take cocaine. To begin with, boys use more hashish or marijuana than girls at 8. . And 29% respectively. Following this, boys take heroin, opium or morphine 9. but girls 10. . On the other hand, the 11. amphetamines and solvents 12. for both boys and girls at 2% and 3% for girls and 13. both drugs for boys. Next, the pattern for LSD and medical drugs 14. the same for both genders at 1% for girls and 3% for boys. Finally, boys and girls take cocaine 15. , 4%.

Line Graph

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task. The line graph illustrates the amount of spreads consumed from 1981 to 2007, in grams. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant. Write at least 150 words.



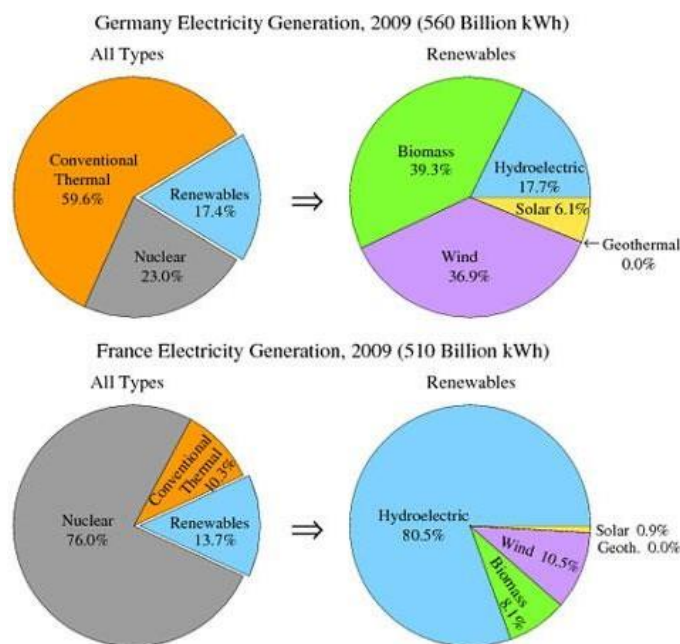
Reached a peak	A Steady Downward Trend	A Marked Increase
More popular	A Sharp Decline	A Significant Decrease
A Significant Rise	Exceeded	

The graph shows the quantity of margarine, low fat spreads and butter consumed between 1981 and 2007. The quantities are measured in grams. Over the period 1981 to 2007 as a whole, there was 1.----- in the consumption of butter and margarine and 2.-----in the consumption of low-fat spreads. Butter was the most popular fat at the beginning of the period, and consumption 3-----of about 160 grams in 1986. After this, there was 4. ----- .The consumption of margarine began lower than that for butter at 90 grams. Following this, in 1991, it 5.-----that of butter for the first time, but after 1996 there was 6.----- in the amount consumed, which seemed set to continue. Low-fat spreads were introduced in 1996, and they saw 7.-----in their consumption from that time, so that by about 2001 they were 8.----- than either butter or margarine.

Pie Chart

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The pie charts show the electricity generated in Germany and France from all sources and renewables in the year 2009. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant. Write at least 150 words.



was lower	was very different	at approximately	the remaining	compare
the proportion of	was far higher	accounted for	one fifth	whereas

The four pie charts 1_____ the electricity generated between Germany and France during 2009, and it is measured in billions kWh. Overall, it can be seen that conventional thermal was the main source of electricity in Germany, 2. _____ nuclear was the main source in France. The bulk of electricity in Germany, whose total output was 560 billion kWh, came from conventional thermal, at 59.6%. In France, the total output 3_____, at 510 billion kWh, and in contrast to Germany, conventional thermal 4_____ just 10.3%, with most electricity coming from nuclear power (76%). In Germany, 5. _____ nuclear power generated electricity was only 6_____. of the total. Moving on to renewables, this accounted for quite similar proportions for both countries, 7_____. 15% of the total electricity generated. In detail, in Germany, most of the renewables consisted of wind and biomass, totaling around 75%, which 8. _____ than for hydroelectric (17.7%) and solar (6.1%). The situation 9_____ in France, where hydroelectric made up 80.5% of renewable electricity, with biomass, wind and solar making up 10_____ 20

Table Gap

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The table illustrates the proportion of monthly household income five European countries spend on food and drink, housing, clothing and entertainment. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant. Write at least 150 words.

Proportion of household income five European countries spend on food and drink, housing, clothing

and entertainment

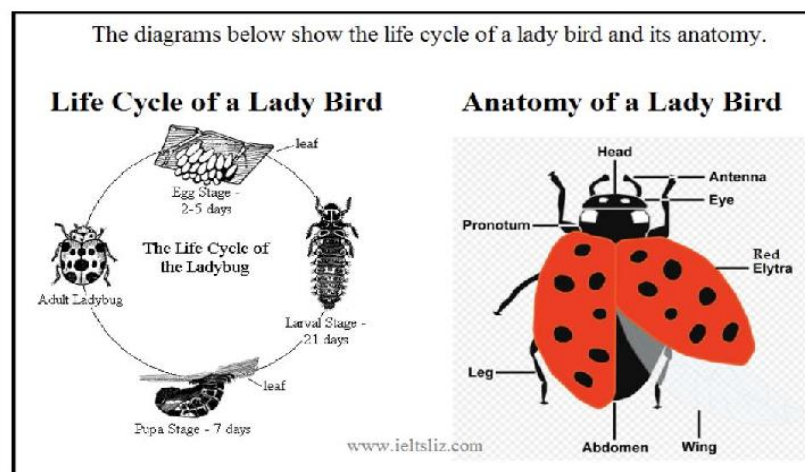
	Food and drink	Housing	Clothing	Entertainment
France	25%	31%	7%	13%
Germany	22%	33%	15%	19%
UK	27%	37%	11%	11%
Turkey	36%	20%	12%	10%
Spain	31%	18%	8%	15%

it is evident that	However	shows	a quarter on	the largest
the remaining	ranging between	respectively	while	much less on

The table 1_____ the amount of household income that five countries in Europe spend per month on four items. Overall, 2._____ all five countries spend the majority of their income on food and drink and housing, but 3._____ clothing and entertainment. Housing is 4_____ expenditure item for France, Germany and the UK, with all of them spending around one 5._____ third of their income on this, at 30%, 33% and 37%_____. In contrast, they spend around 6._____ food and drink. 7_____, this pattern is reversed for Turkey and Spain, who spend around a fifth of their income on housing, but approximately one third on food and drink. All five countries spend much less on 8._____ two items. Regarding clothes, France and Spain spend the least, at less than 10%, 9._____ the other three countries spend around the same amount, 10 _____ 12% and 15%. At 19%, Germany spends the most on entertainment, whereas UK and Turkey spend approximately half this amount, with France and Spain between the two.

Process Gap

IELTS Life Cycle Diagram



IELTS Diagram Model Answer & Practice

This gap fill gives the first two paragraphs of the above IELTS practice diagram.

Use the words listed to fill in the gaps. You may need to alter the form of the word to ensure the sentence is grammatically correct, for example singular or plural nouns or verb form. Not all words are used.

wing fix spot remain hatch end behind stage emerge
eggs lay structure elytra finish curl over

The first diagram illustrates the (1)..... in the life of a lady bird, while the second diagram shows its body (2)..... Overall, there are four stages in the life cycle of a lady bird from (3)..... to adult insect. The lady bird's anatomy is characterised by colourful (4)..... of red and black.

Initially, eggs are (5)..... on the underside of a leaf and (6)..... there for between two to five days. After this, larvae (7)..... from the eggs and continue in that form for 21 days. At the end of the three weeks, the pupa stage begins where the larvae pupate by (8)..... into a pupa on the backside of a leaf and this lasts for 7 days. At the (9)..... of this stage, an adult lady bird emerges and the life cycle starts again.

The second diagram shows that the lady bird has bright red elytra with black (10)..... that cover both the wings and the abdomen. It also has six legs in total, three on each side. On its head, it has eyes and antennae, while just (11)..... the head there is the pronotum.