

## Academic IELTS writing task 1 sample

1) The maps below show the town of Langley in 1910 and 1950.

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

### Langley, 1910



### Langley, 1950



**Model answer:**

The two maps show the town of Langley in the years 1910 and 1950 and the urban developments that took place. Overall, there were a number of notable changes to the buildings and amenities of this area.

In 1910, the area had a combination of residential and industrial features, but by 1950 the industrial features had largely disappeared. Whereas in 1910 a railway line ran through the neighbourhood, by 1950 this had been removed. Furthermore, the townhouses which used to dominate the 1910 map had been replaced by blocks of flats by 1950, and the areas of wasteland had gone.

Another major change to the area in 1950 was the development of more commercial and recreational features. The demolition of a second row of houses on Sherman Street and the removal of the railway line made room for a spacious park and children's play area. On the commercial side, to the right of the park some new stores were built on the aptly named New Lane, replacing the small store of 1910, and the cafe and laundry were relocated.

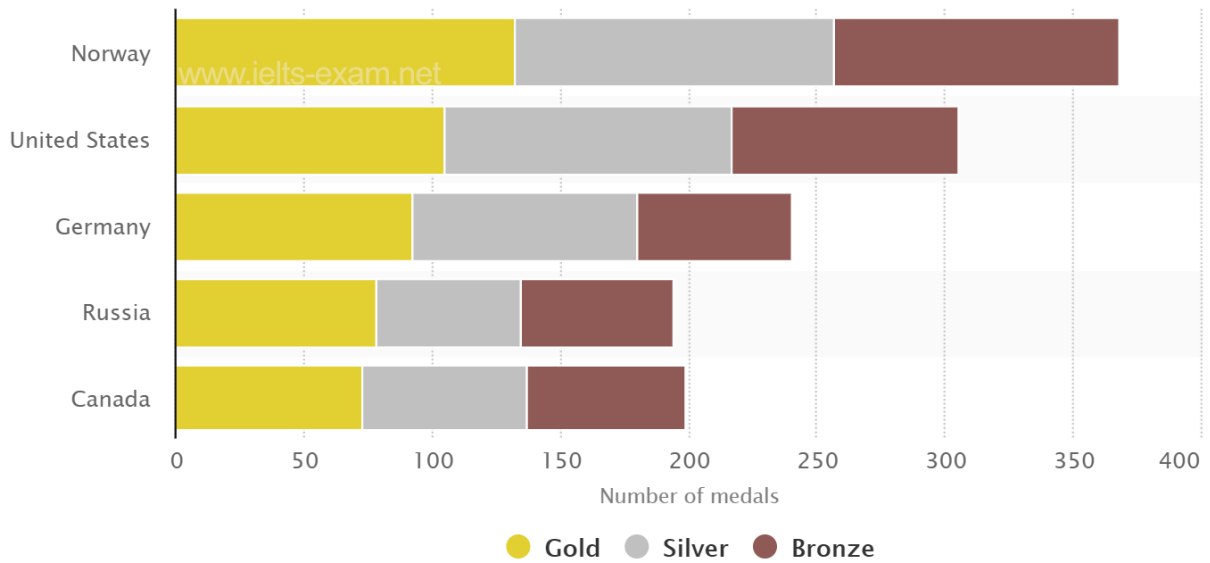
To sum up, the area was renovated extensively, seeing fundamental changes to its residential accommodation, and its commercial and recreational facilities were developed.

(202 words)

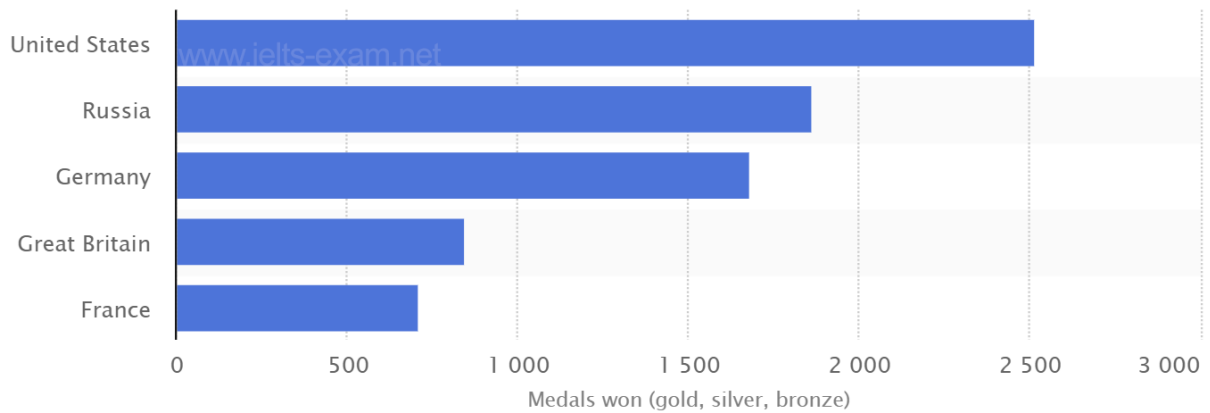
2) The graphs below show the number of medals won by the top five countries in the summer and winter Olympics.

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

### Winter Olympics – highest ranking medal winners of all time



### Summer Olympics – highest ranking medal winners of all time



**Model answer:**

The first bar chart shows which countries have won the most medals in the winter Olympics. It also states how many gold, silver and bronze medals each country has achieved. In contrast, the second graph shows which nations have won the most medals in the summer Olympics.

Overall, the first graph shows that in the winter Olympics, Norway has gained the most medals, winning approximately an equal number of gold, silver and bronze medals. It has won about 370 medals, whereas Canada, in fifth place, has won approximately 200 medals.

The results of the summer Olympics are quite different, however, with the USA having won the most medals. Overall, the USA has won just over 2,500 medals, a much higher number than the other four countries on the graph. Russia is the second highest, winning approximately 1,800 medals.

To summarise, the bar charts illustrate how many medals the highest-ranking countries have won in the summer and winter Olympics. The results of each Olympics are very different, with the USA, Russia and Germany being successful in both.

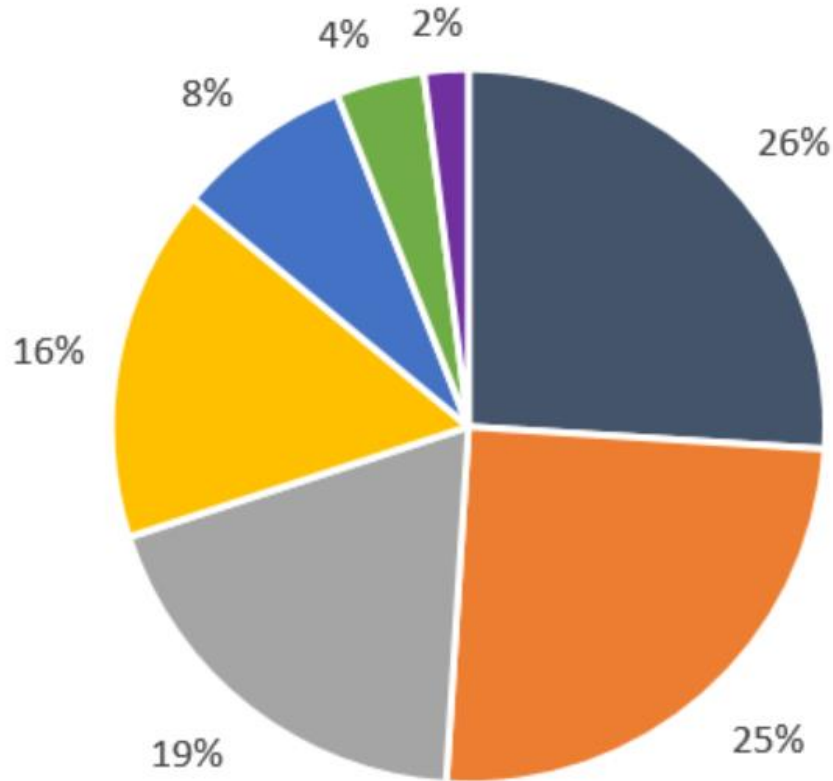
(176 words)

3) The graph shows data on the manufacture of passenger cars in 2015.

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

## World passenger car production, 2015

[www.ielts-exam.net](http://www.ielts-exam.net)



■ Greater China

■ Europe

■ North America

■ Japan / Korea

■ South Asia

■ South America

■ Middle East / Africa

**Model answer:**

The pie chart gives the percentage of passenger cars manufactured by different regions of the world. For the purposes of this data set, the world is divided into seven regions.

What stands out is that the regions of Greater China and Europe lead the way in terms of the manufacture of passenger cars, with 26% and 25% respectively. By contrast, very few cars are produced in the Middle East and Africa: just 2% originate from that area.

Turning next to the Americas, a sharp contrast can be seen between the Northern and Southern parts of the continent. Whereas North America can boast 19% of the world's passenger car production, South America manufactures just 4% of this type of vehicle.

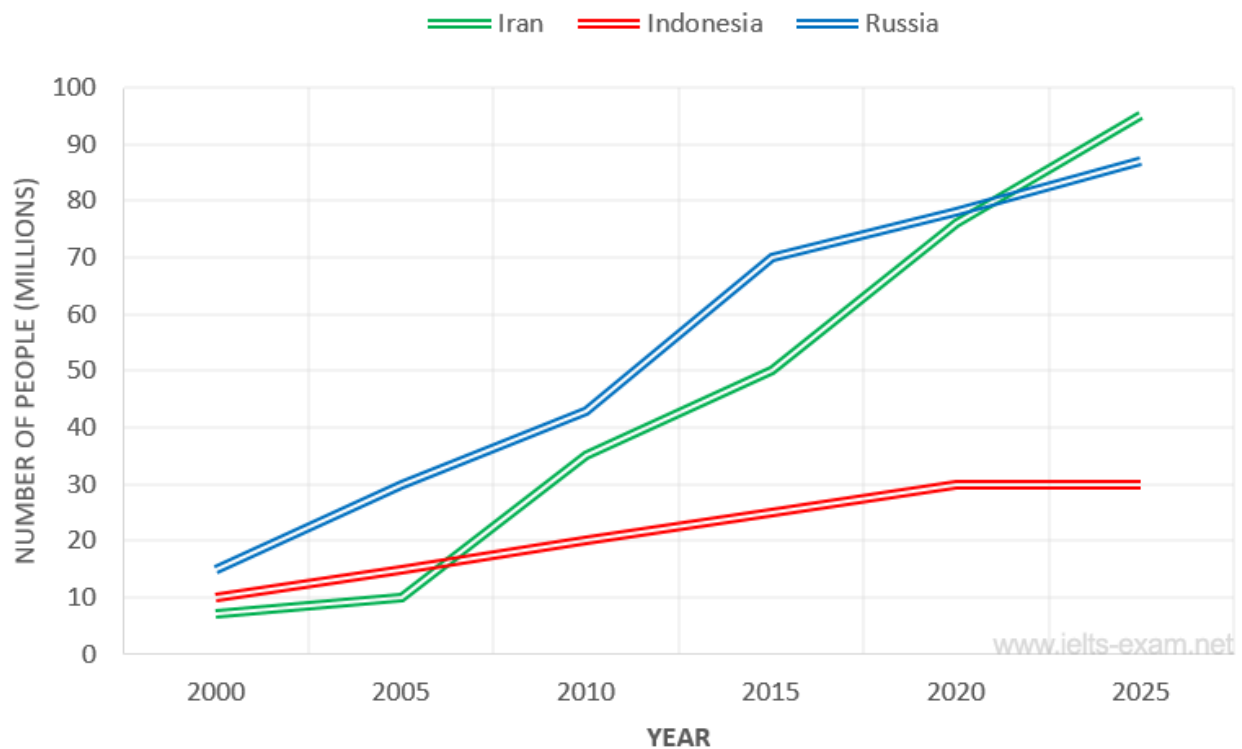
Finally, moving on to Japan and Korea, despite the fact that they are just two countries rather than a whole region, they account for a sizeable proportion of the total, at 16%.

(151 words)

4) The chart below shows the movement of people from rural to urban areas in three countries and predictions for future years.

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

## PEOPLE MOVING FROM RURAL TO URBAN AREAS



### **Model answer:**

The line graph shows the figures in millions for the migration of people from the countryside to cities in three different countries over the period 2000 to 2025, including future predictions. Overall, it is clear that the shift from rural communities towards urban metropolitan areas is upwards.

All three countries began the period with similar numbers of urban migrants. Russia started with the most migrants (around 15 million) and over the period sees significant increases, particularly between 2010 and 2015 (around 42 to 70 million) with this upward trend predicted to continue (reaching approximately 86 million by 2025). Similarly, Iran after a slow start between 2000 and 2005 sees a dramatic rise in urban migration, and after 2015 is predicted to see an even more dramatic increase, surpassing Russia's figures in 2020 reaching around 95 million by 2025.

However, Indonesia bucks the trend somewhat. Whilst consistently steady between 2000 and 2020, its growth is far less dramatic than the other two countries (10 to 30 million). Furthermore, post 2020, it is predicted to level off at around 30 million.

To sum up, while all three countries have seen growth up to 2015, only the figures for countries Russia and Iran are predicted to see continued growth up to 2025.

(209 words)



5) The table below shows top ten countries with largest population in 2019, and how it is projected to change by 2100.

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

---

## Top ten countries with largest population, in million

2019		2100 projection	
China	1,439	India	1,551
India	1,380	China	941
USA	331	Nigeria	730
Indonesia	274	USA	478
Pakistan	221	Pakistan	316
Brazil	213	D.R. Congo*	296
Nigeria	206	Indonesia	292
Bangladesh	165	Ethiopia	212
Russia	146	Tanzania	178
Mexico	129	Brazil	177

\* Democratic Republic of Congo

**Model answer:**

The table compares the population of the world's top ten countries in 2019 with projected numbers in 2100.

In 2019, China had the highest population of 1,439 million, with India second on 1,380 million. However, by 2100, India is projected to have the highest population of 1,551 million with China second on 941 million - down 498 million since 2019. Although the USA is projected to increase its population from 331 million to 478 million, it steps down from third to fourth place, being overtaken by Nigeria, which moves up from seventh place with 206 million, to a total of 730 million, representing a massive increase of 524 million. Brazil drops from sixth place in 2019 with 213 million, down to tenth in 2100 on 177 million - a decrease of 36 million.

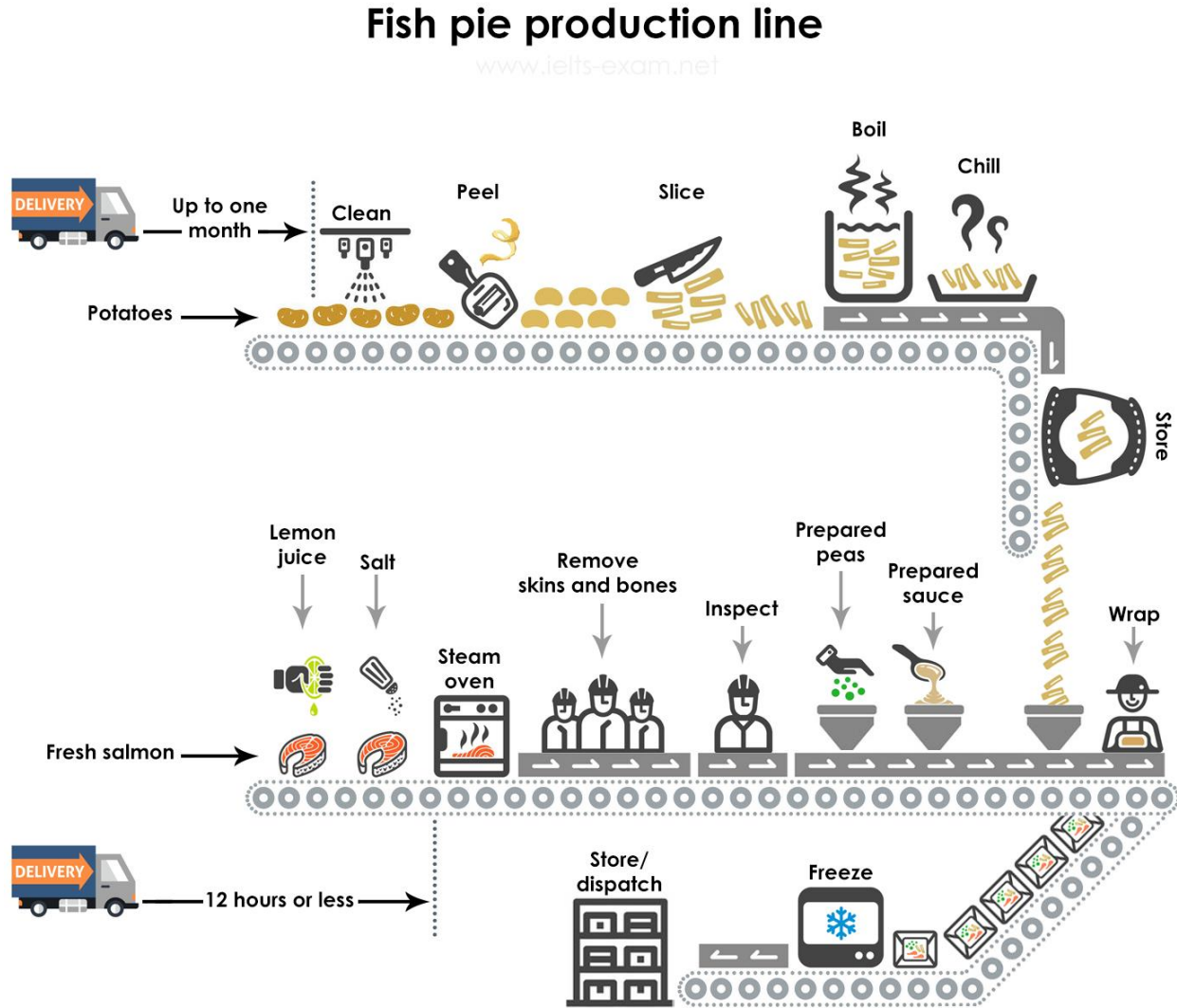
Three of the ten most populous countries in the world will no longer be among the top ten in 2100, and all three will be supplanted by rapidly growing nations in Africa.

Except for China and Brazil, all other projections show an increase between 2019 and 2100, but there is a significant shuffling of position by some countries, the elimination of others, and the introduction of new contenders for a top-ten placing

(203 words)

6) The diagrams below give information about the manufacture of frozen fish pies.

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



**Model answer:**

This diagram shows that there are a number of processes involved in the commercial production of frozen fish pies.

The main ingredients consist of fresh salmon, peas and sauce, with sliced potatoes, and they are prepared separately.

The potatoes, which may have been delivered up to a month in advance, are cleaned, peeled and cut into slices. The slices are boiled and then chilled before being stored until needed. The preparation of the fish is more labour intensive than the preparation of the potatoes. Within twelve hours of being delivered to the factory, the fresh fish is cooked by being steamed with lemon juice and salt. Then the skin and bones are removed by hand and disposed of, before a visual inspection takes place.

After this, the pies are assembled in microwaveable containers. Peas and sauce, which have also been prepared, are added to the fish and then the pie is covered with a layer of cooked potato slices. The pies are then wrapped and frozen. At this point they are ready for dispatch, or they may be stored at the factory before being dispatched.

(185 words)