

# IELTS 一 take 過滿分 9 分 HKDSE 7 科 5\*\* 狀元

## IELTS Writing Task 1 Notes (2019)

## Content

- Introduction, General Structure and Skills
- Line Graph
- Bar Chart
- Table
- Pie Chart
- Diagram
- Map
- How to tackle “Mixed Type” Questions

Written by Melody Tam — Who got **Band 9 (FULL MARK)** in IELTS at her **FIRST** attempt

## Writing Task 1

### Table

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

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

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

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

**Sample Essay (Written by Melody Tam — Who got Band 9 (FULL MARK) in IELTS at her FIRST attempt):**

The given diagram demonstrates the data about changes in traveling modes in the United Kingdom from 1985 to 2000, where the figures are measured in terms of the average distance travelled by each mode of travel.

Generally, it is noticeable that car was the most popular mode of transport throughout the years. It is also patently obvious that there was an increasing trend in almost all types of transport so the average distance travelled by each person in England increased.

The figure for car was the highest among all modes of travel in both years, increasing from 3199 miles in 1985 to 4806 miles in 2000, which was around 13 times of the distance travelled by train, 366 miles, in 2000. While the distance travelled by walking also slightly decreased from 255 miles in 1985

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to 237 miles in 2000, a more significant drop was seen in local bus, falling from 429 miles to 274 miles.

Another traveling mode with a downward trend was bicycle, with its figure dropping from 51 miles in 1985 to 41 miles in 2000. By contrast, although the figures for taxi and long distance bus were low in both years, they both saw a drastic increase. While the distance travelled by taxi tripled from 13 miles to 42 miles, that of long distance bus increased more than twofold from 54 miles to 124 miles.

*(229 words; written in 13 minutes)*

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### Paragraph 1: paraphrase the question

\* More examples will be included in the full version notes, available at [www.hkdsetopscore.com](http://www.hkdsetopscore.com)

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

The **given diagram** demonstrates the **data** about changes in **traveling modes** in the **United Kingdom from 1985 to 2000**, where the figures are measured in terms of the average distance travelled by each mode of travel.

### Common Interchangeable Words

- Graph = Line graph
- Chart = Bar chart
- Diagram/ Table = Figure
- Shows = Illustrates/ Demonstrates/ Compares
- Proportion = Percentage
- Information = Data
- The number of = the figure for
- People in Australia = Australians; People in the USA = Americans; People in France = French
- From 1999 to 2009 = Between 1999 and 2009 = Over a period of 10 years
- In three countries = in the UK, France and Spain (Name the countries.)

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## Paragraph 2: Overview

\* *More examples will be included in the full version notes, available at [www.hkdsetopscore.com](http://www.hkdsetopscore.com)*

Generally, it is noticeable that *[highest figure]* car was the most popular mode of transport throughout the years. It is also patently obvious that *[general trend]* there was an increasing trend in almost all types of transport so the average distance travelled by each person in England increased.

- **2** main points:
  - **General Trend (Increase/ Decrease?)**
  - **Most obvious changes**
  - **Highest/ Lowest figures**
- **DO NOT** include any actual number
- An overview can show that your writing is **highly organized**
- **NO CONCLUSION** is needed in IELTS Task 1 Essays
  - This task only requires you to describe what you are given. Conclusion usually appears in argumentative essays where you are required to give your own stance.
  - You won't be penalized for writing a conclusion, but this is a waste of time.

## Paragraph 3 & 4: Details and Comparisons

### 1. Try to divide your details into two groups

\* More skills about writing body paragraphs will be included in the full version notes, available at [www.hkdsetopscore.com](http://www.hkdsetopscore.com)

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

	1985	2000
Walking	255	237
Bicycle	51	41
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Taxi	13	42
Other	450	585
All modes	4,740	6,475

#### - Red = Bigger numbers (paragraph 3)

The total average distance travelled by all modes of transport increased by around 150%, from 4740 miles to 6475 miles. The figure for **car** was the highest among all modes of travel in both years, increasing from 3199 miles in 1985 to 4806 miles in 2000, which was around 13 times of the distance travelled by **train**, 366 miles, in 2000. While the distance travelled by **people who walk on foot** also slightly decreased from 255 miles in 1985 to 237 miles in 2000, a more significant drop was seen in **local bus**, falling from 429 miles to 274 miles.

#### - Green = Smaller numbers (paragraph 4)

Another traveling mode with a downward trend was **bicycle**, with its figure dropping from 51 miles in 1985 to 41 miles in 2000. By contrast, although the figures for **taxi** and **long distance bus** were low in both years, they both saw a drastic increase. While the distance travelled by taxi tripled from 13 miles to 42 miles, that of long distance bus increased more than twofold from 54 miles to 124 miles. Other modes of travel also saw an increase of 135 miles.

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2. Remember to make **COMPARISONS** and **CONTRASTS!**
3. Do **NOT** forget to mention about the overall/ other categories

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The total average distance travelled by all modes of transport increased by around 150%, from 4740 miles to 6475 miles. The figure for car was **the highest** among all modes of travel in both years, increasing from 3199 miles in 1985 to 4806 miles in 2000, which was around **13 times of** the distance travelled by train, 366 miles, in 2000. **While** the distance travelled by people who walk on foot also slightly decreased from 255 miles in 1985 to 237 miles in 2000, a **more significant drop** was seen in local bus, falling from 429 miles to 274 miles.

Another traveling mode with a downward trend was bicycle, with its figure dropping from 51 miles in 1985 to 41 miles in 2000. **By contrast**, although the figures for taxi and long distance bus were low in both years, they **both** saw a drastic increase. **While** the distance travelled by taxi tripled from 13 miles to 42 miles, that of long distance bus **increased more than twofold** from 54 miles to 124 miles. Other modes of travel also saw an increase of 135 miles.

### Common Words:

- By contrast
- While
- Both
- Highest/ Lowest/ Most \_\_\_\_ (adjective) \_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_ times of \_\_\_\_
- Double/ Triple/ Twofold/ Threefold

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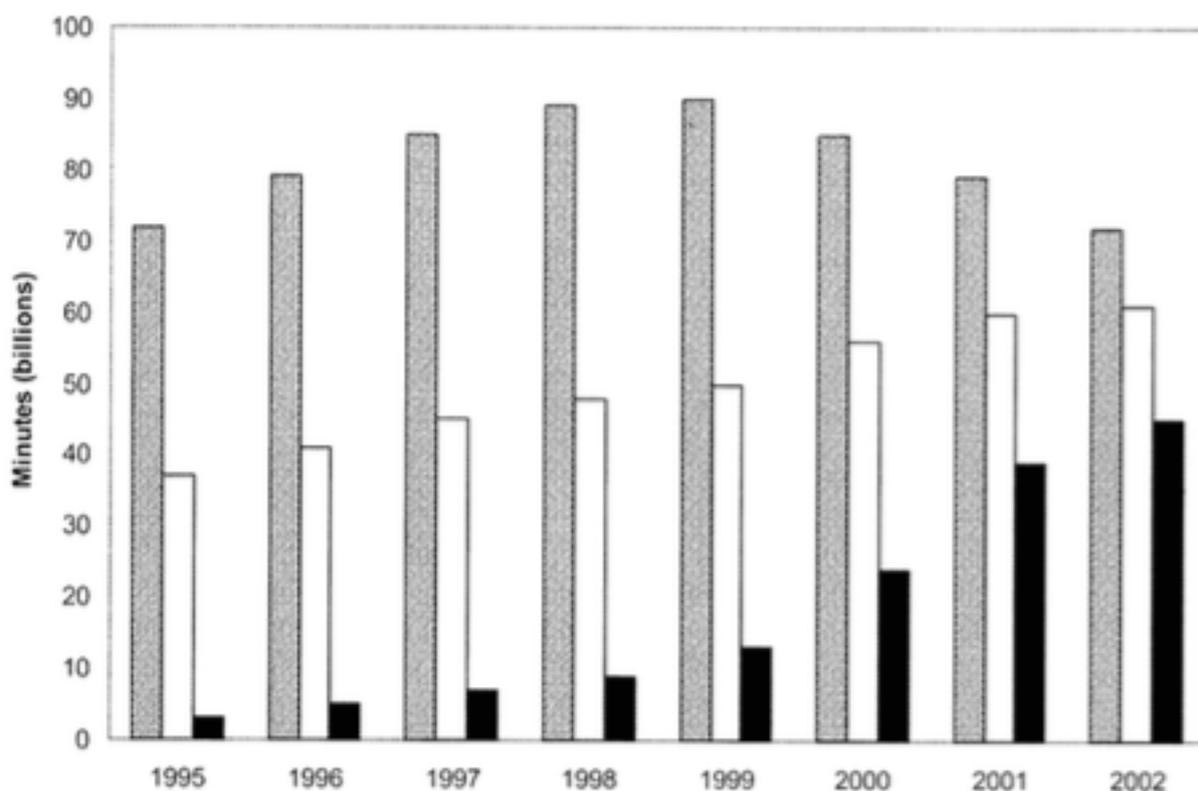
## Writing Task 1

### Bar Chart

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

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

*\* Grey=Local Fixed Line; White=National and International Fixed Line; Black=Mobile*



**Sample Essay (Written by Melody Tam — Who got Band 9 (FULL MARK) in IELTS at her FIRST attempt):**

The bar chart illustrates the total amount of time of phone calls by local fixed line, national and international fixed line and mobiles in England over a period of 8 years.

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Generally, there was an increasing trend in the number of minutes of telephone calls in the United Kingdom. Although phone calls made by local fixed line was the highest throughout the years, its figure remained the same in the initial year and the final year.

In 1995, English people made 70 billion minutes of phone calls by local fixed line. By contrast, the figure of national and international fixed line was only slightly above half of this figure, which was just under 40 billion minutes. Only little people used mobiles to make phone calls, where the total number of minutes was about about 3 billion.

From 1995 to 1999, the data for local fixed line increased slightly by 20 billion minutes, while that for national and international fixed line and mobiles increased even more slightly by 5 billion minutes respectively. However, in 2002, the figure of local fixed line fell steadily to its original level, at around 70 billion minutes. On a contrary, the total number of minutes of mobile phone calls rose more than threefold from 12 billion minutes to 45 billion minutes, while more people also made national and international fixed line calls, with the number reaching 60 billion minutes in 2002.

*(235 words; written in 12 minutes)*

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### Paragraph 1: paraphrase the question

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

The **bar chart** illustrates the **total amount of time** of phone calls by **local fixed line, national and international fixed line and mobiles** in England over a period of **8 years**.

### Common Interchangeable Words

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## Paragraph 2: Overview

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Generally, *[general trend]* there was an increasing trend in the number of minutes of telephone calls in the United Kingdom. Although phone calls made by local fixed line was the *[highest figure]* highest throughout the years, its figure remained the same in the initial year and the final year.

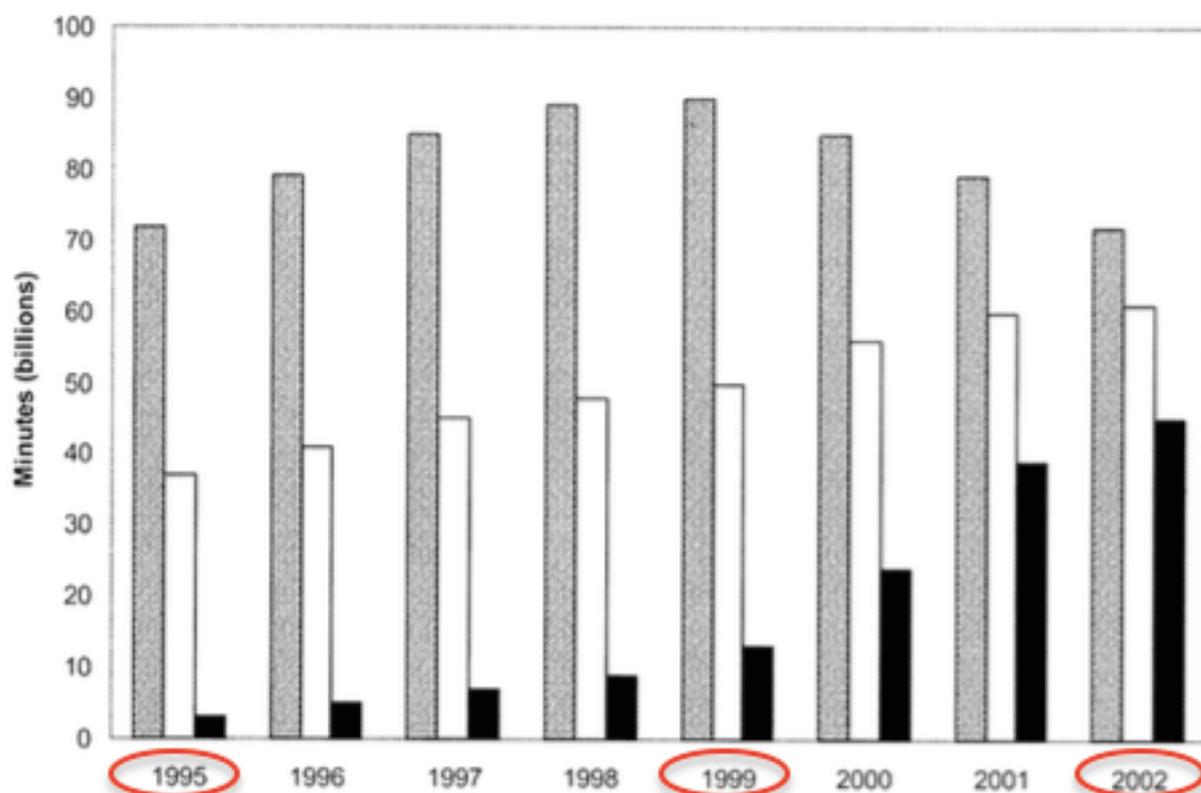
- 2 main points:
  - General Trend (Increase/ Decrease?)
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### Paragraph 3 & 4: Details and Comparisons

1. **DO NOT** describe each bar separately
2. **Choose 3 time points to make comparisons: the initial, middle and final years**

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In **1995**, English people made 70 billion minutes of phone calls by local fixed line. By contrast, the figure of national and international fixed line was only slightly above half of this figure, which was just under 40 billion minutes. Only little people used mobiles to make phone calls, where the total number of minutes was about about 3 billion.

From **1995** to **1999**, the data for local fixed line increased slightly by 20 billion minutes, while that for national and international fixed line and mobiles increased even more slightly by 5 billion minutes respectively. However, in **2002**, the figure of local fixed line fell steadily to its original level, at around 70 billion minutes. On a contrary, the total number of minutes of mobile phone calls rose more than threefold from 12 billion minutes to 45 billion minutes,

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while more people also made national and international fixed line calls, with the number reaching 60 billion minutes in **2002**.

### 3. Remember to make **COMPARISONS** and **CONTRASTS**!

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In 1995, English people made 70 billion minutes of phone calls by local fixed line. **By contrast**, the figure of national and international fixed line was only **slightly above half of** this figure, which was just under 40 billion minutes. Only little people used mobiles to make phone calls, where the total number of minutes was about about 3 billion.

From 1995 to 1999, the data for local fixed line increased slightly by 20 billion minutes, **while** that for national and international fixed line and mobiles increased **even more slightly** by 5 billion minutes respectively. **However**, in 2002, the figure of local fixed line fell steadily to its original level, at around 70 billion minutes. **On a contrary**, the total number of minutes of mobile phone calls **rose more than threefold** from 12 billion minutes to 45 billion minutes, **while** more people also made national and international fixed line calls, with the number reaching 60 billion minutes in 2002.

#### Common Words:

- By contrast
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