

IELTS WRITING TASK 1 SAMPLE – ANSWER KEY

1. The upgradation of the road access to the city hospital in 2010 from how it was in 2007 is pictured in the given maps. The three visible changes which can be observed are two roundabouts, a bus station and a separate car park for the public. In 2007, the hospital, which was located inside the Ring Road Circle, had only one access to the City Road, and it was via the Hospital Road at the South. This straight road had six bus stops on either side and towards its East; there was a car park accessible for both the staff and the public. The most notable developments in 2010 were the changes in the public transportation system, which is evidenced by the transformation all the six bus stops to a larger bus station towards the West of the Hospital Road and the construction of two roundabouts, one at the intersection of the road with the Ring Road and the other at the intersection with the City Road. Finally, the provision of car parking towards the East of the Hospital Road was made exclusively for the staff and a new public car park facility was set up at the East end of the hospital.
2. The chart illustrates the proportion of households in owned and rented accommodation in two countries (England and Wales) between 1981 and 2011. Overall, the percentage of households in rented accommodation was higher than the percentage of households in owned accommodation over that period. In addition, the highest percentage of households in owned accommodation was in 2001 whilst the percentage of households in rented accommodation was the lowest. On the other hand, the biggest percentage of households in rented accommodation was in 1971 while the percentage of households in owned accommodation was the smallest. Furthermore, households in owned and rented accommodation had the same percentage in 1971. In terms of the percentage of households in owned accommodation, it was around 23% in 1981. Then, it increased to be around 32% in 1939 and 1953. It considerably increased from 1939 to 2001 (about 32% and 69% respectively). However, it slightly decreased to be around 64% in 2011. The year 1980 didn't only witness the lowest percentage of households in owned accommodation, but it also witnessed the highest percentage of households in rented accommodation that it was around 86%. It slightly decreased to have the same value (around 68%) in 1939 and 1953. It significantly decreased from around 68% to 31% from 1953 to 2001 . After that, it increased a little to be around 36% in 2011.
3. The given line graph depicts the Australian teenagers' habit of fast food consumption between 1975 and 2000 years. It can be seen from the graph that the popularity of hamburgers rose dramatically among the Australian teenagers whereas the fish and chips gradually decreased. According to the graph, in 1975, the fish and chips were very famous among the teenagers of Australia. Moreover, at that time, it was eaten almost 100 times per year. After that in 1980, the popularity of fish and chips decreased consistently; again it increased slightly in 1985. Then from 1985 to 2000 the demand for this fast food fell significantly: just under the 40 times eaten per year. On the other hand, it appears from the graph that the popularity of pizzas and hamburgers rose substantially. Nevertheless, the demand for pizza was constant over a period of 1995 to 2000 and it was nearly eaten 85 times in a year. On the other side, the consumption rate of hamburgers exponentially increased from 1985 to 2000 and the number of eaten times per year was just above 100 times.
4. The table compares The number of visitors who visit Ashdown museum before and after of museum refurbishment and the charts illustrate the polls asked visitors Satisfaction before and after this change Overall, what stands out is that the number of people visiting have risen considerably. Moreover, high proportion of visitors were not satisfied before reconstruction, while vast majority of individuals are content with New

changes. As can be seen, exactly half of visitors were very dissatisfied and dissatisfied before redecorating, with 10 and 40 percent respectively, whereas 3/4 of visitors have become satisfied and very satisfied after refurbishment, with 40 and 35% respectively. before refurbishment just 15% of visitors were very satisfied which it is 35% after it which is considerable change. Another remarkable change refers to dissatisfied group which decrease from 40% before to 15% after refurbishment. Also, very dissatisfied declined by half. In addition the same person of people don't answer or participate to the surveys in both time period come on with just 5%. this is evident from table that this change was satisfactory attracting more visitors to museum in comparison with the past.

5. The supplied graph represents data on the challenges people face when they start living in a different country and compares this data based on different age groups. As is presented in the graph, younger people struggle to make new friends while the aged people face difficulty to learn the local language in a new country. As is given in the graph, people from 18-34 years old find it most difficult to make new friends when they start living in a new country. The second most challenging issue they face is the issue of finding a living place. Learning the local language is another problem they face but this is least among the people of this age group. Secondly, among the 35-54 age group, people who go to live in a different country find it most difficult to find places to live. About 36% of people find it difficult to find places to live in while about 35-36% of people find it difficult to learn the local language and to make friends there. Finally, the aged people who are over 55 years old, find it most difficult to learn the language than any other age group. Approximately 54% of aged people face this challenge when they start living in a new country. Among this age group, 22% of people face the living place issue while 23% find it hard to make new friends. In summary, aged people can make friends more easily than the young age group when they start living in a new country while young population finds it easier to learn the loan language than the aged people in a new country.
6. The charts give information about the genres of TV programmes that Australian men and women and different age groups watch. It is clear from the charts that women tend to watch more television than man overall, although they watch slightly fewer game shows. The people who watch the most television are in the 45+ age group. Nearly 70% of women watch reality shows, which is almost twice as many as the percentage of men who choose this genre of programme. Nevertheless, most age groups watch more reality shows than game shows revealing that game shows are generally less popular than reality shows. The percentage of people watching reality shows increases steadily from ages 16 to 45 with the lowest / smallest percentage of viewers, at just over 50% of the age group 16-24 and the highest / biggest / largest / greatest percentage, at 68% of the over-45s. However, the pattern is different for game shows. The number of programmes watched by 25- to 44-year-olds is significantly / considerably lower than the number watched by 16- to 24-year-olds and those over 45. Just over 50% of 16- to 24-year-olds watch game shows, but this share is not as high as the share of people aged 45 and over watching game shows, at nearly 70%. Only 41% of 35- to 44-year-olds watch game shows, and the share of 24- to 34-year-olds is slightly / even lower at 38%.
7. A gas-cooled nuclear reactor consists of the reactor itself and a heat exchanger. The reactor contains uranium fuel elements which are surrounded by graphite moderators and topped by charge tubes for loading fuel elements, and boron control rods. The whole reactor is contained in a pressure vessel surrounded by a concrete shield. From

the reactor the hot gas flows through a duct into the heat exchanger which is outside the concrete radiation shielding. In the heat exchanger, steam is generated in a secondary loop. There a pipe brings in water which is heated to steam, and this then flows out to the turbo-alternator. Meanwhile the hot gas sinks to the bottom of the heat exchanger and passes through a gas blower which pushes it into a cool gas duct and back to the reactor. As can be seen, this is a continuous cycle that keeps the reactor from overheating, while carrying away the heat and steam, which will power the turbines.

8.

Overall, the total number and both types of visitors experienced an upward trend over time, while the figure for visitors who stayed on cruise ships surpassed those staying on the island in 2016, becoming the biggest group of visitors. As the graph shows, the total number of visitors started at 1 million in 2010 and continued to grow between 2010 and 2017. The figure reached a peak of 3.5 million in 2017. Similarly, starting at approximately 0.25 million in 2010, the figure for visitors who stayed on cruise ships rose to 0.5 million in 2011, followed by a slight decrease to 0.25 million in 2012. Afterward, it witnessed a steady increase to 2 million in 2017. By contrast, the number of visitors staying on the island stood at 0.75 million in 2010 and remained constant in 2011. Then, it rose rapidly to 1.5 million in 2013 but leveled off between 2014 and 2015. More visitors preferred staying on the island than on cruise ships before the decrease to 1.25 million in 2016. The figure subsequently rose to 1.5 million in 2017.

9. The table displays the data for international students studying in Canada and the United States in 2002 and 2003. When seen in aggregate, it is clear that data for all countries increased, with the exception of those travelling to the United States from India. Furthermore, the United States had much more international students, despite Canada's overall increase being higher. In 2002, there were 5,400 international students from China in Canada, an increase of 45 percent to 7,850 the following year. In comparison, in the United States, this number increased by only 6% to 116,600. In both years, there were more Indian students in the US (200,000 in 2002 and 182,000 in 2003, a -9 percent reduction), but there were less in Canada (despite a 35 percent increase) (2,100 and 2,835 for each year). In Canada, the number of American students rose by 9% from 5,000 to 5,450 and in the US, Canadian students grew by a comparable 7% to 33,170. Finally, the total number of international students in all of Canada increased 17%, a growth of more than 11,000, to 70,004 while in the United States this figure climbed just 2%, ending at 592,230.

10. The maps below depict the modifications that are planned for the town of Birshire. In conclusion, Birshire will have undergone a significant shift in the future from a rural community to an urbanised area. New infrastructure, such as roads, a parking lot, a supermarket, and a sports facility, will be built. First and foremost, all of Birshire's farms will be demolished in the coming days. Griffiths Farm, in the top right corner of the map, will be demolished to make room for a supermarket, while Hoolahan Farm, on the right side of McGoldrick Road, will be demolished to make way for a parking lot. Furthermore, the Farmer's Market, which is located adjacent to Corbie Road, will be demolished. Furthermore, apart from the addition of a roundabout at the junction of McGoldrick Road and That Street, Corbie Road will be extended beyond That Street. The open field at the bottom right of the map will be the venue for the construction of a Sports Center. Together with the removal of the shops from the the bottom left, more houses will have been erected.