

## WRITING TASK 1

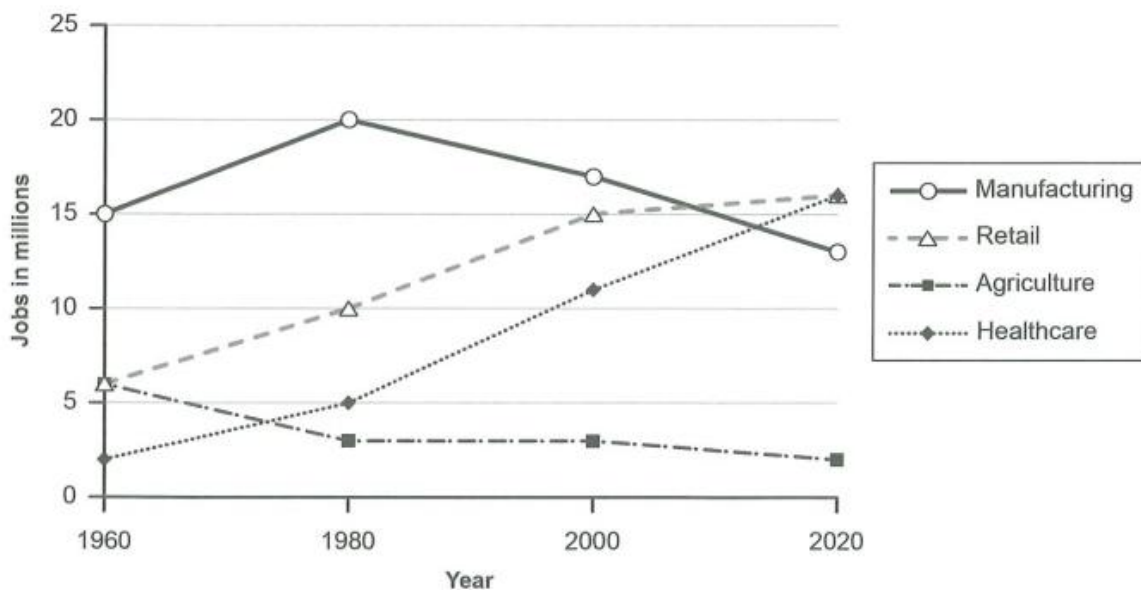
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

*The graph below gives information about the number of jobs in four sectors of the economy in the US between 1960 and 2020.*

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

Write at least 150 words.

Number of jobs in four sectors of the economy in the US, 1960-2020



The line graph shows the number of jobs in four sectors of the US economy—manufacturing, retail, agriculture and healthcare—from 1960 to 2020. Figures are given in millions.

Overall, employment in retail and healthcare increased, while the number of agricultural jobs fell. Manufacturing employed the most people until 2000, but retail and healthcare had become the largest sectors by 2020.

In 1960, there were 15 million manufacturing jobs, compared with approximately 6 million in both retail and agriculture. Healthcare had the lowest figure, at just 2 million. Manufacturing employment rose to a peak of 20 million in 1980, before declining to 17 million in 2000 and around 13 million in 2020.

Retail employment increased steadily, reaching 10 million in 1980 and 15 million in 2000, followed by a smaller rise to 16 million in 2020. Healthcare experienced the greatest overall growth. Its figure climbed to 5 million in 1980, then to 11 million in 2000, before reaching the same level as retail at the end of the period. In contrast, agricultural employment dropped to 3 million in 1980, remained stable for the next 20 years and then fell to 2 million in 2020.

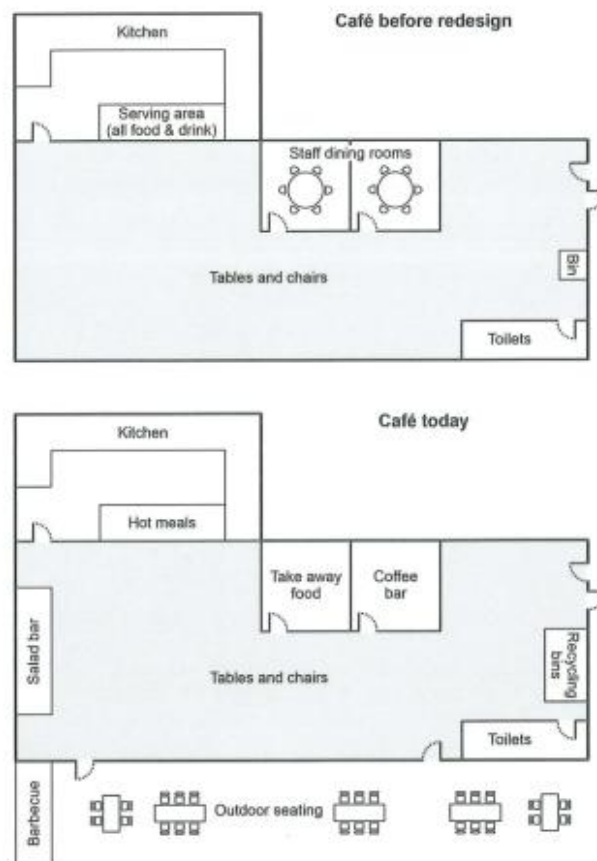
## WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

*The plans below show a college café before it was redesigned and how it looks now.*

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

Write at least 150 words.



The two plans show the layout of a college café before it was redesigned and its current arrangement.

Overall, the café now offers a wider range of food and drink facilities, and an outdoor seating area has been added. While the kitchen, toilets and main indoor seating area remain in their original locations, the staff dining rooms have been replaced by facilities for customers.

Before the redesign, the kitchen was situated in the upper-left section, with a single serving area providing all food and drinks. Two separate staff dining rooms occupied the upper-central part of the main building. Tables and chairs were located in the large central area, while a bin stood against the right-hand wall and the toilets were in the lower-right corner.

Today, the former serving area is used specifically for hot meals. The two staff dining rooms have been converted into a takeaway food outlet and a coffee bar, and a salad bar has been installed along the left-hand wall. On the opposite side, recycling bins have replaced the original bin.

Another major change is the addition of outdoor seating below the main café, with a barbecue at its left-hand end. New doorways in the lower wall provide access to this area.

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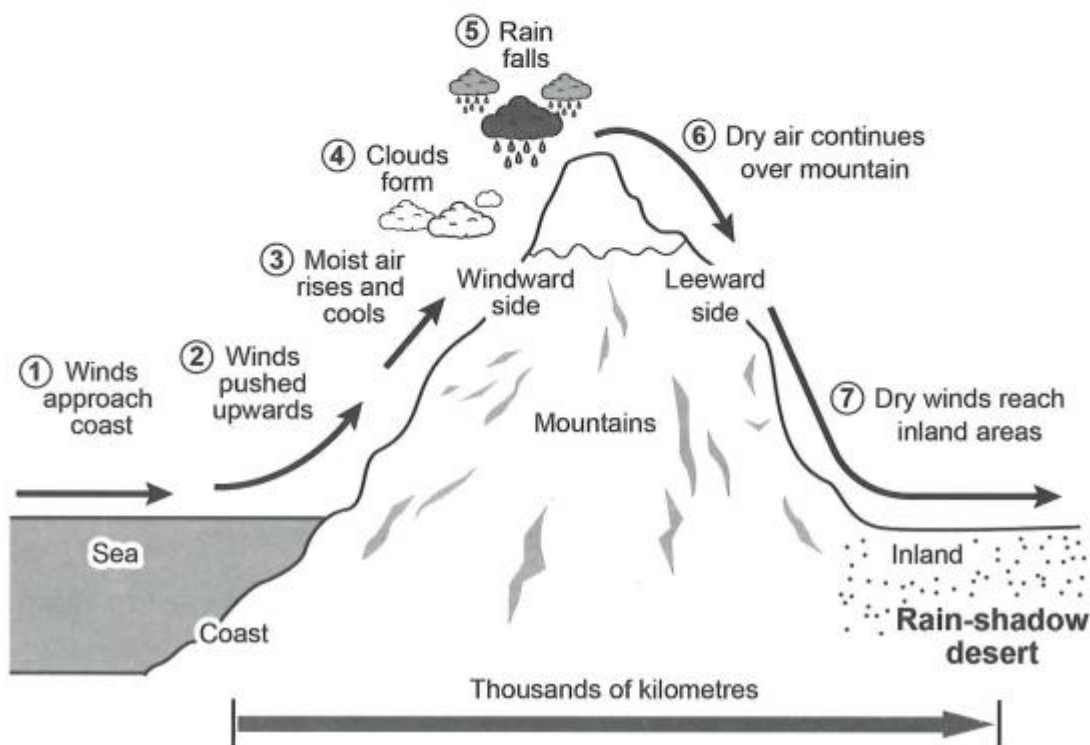
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

*The diagram below shows how one type of desert, known as a rain-shadow desert, is formed.*

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

Write at least 150 words.

### The formation of rain-shadow deserts



The diagram illustrates how a rain-shadow desert forms as winds travel from the sea across a mountain range towards inland areas.

Overall, the process consists of seven stages, beginning with winds approaching the coast and ending with dry air reaching the interior. The mountains play a central role by forcing moist air upwards, causing rainfall on the windward side and leaving dry conditions on the leeward side.

Initially, winds blow from the sea towards the coast. When they reach the mountains, they are pushed upwards along the windward slope. As the moist air rises, it cools, leading to the formation of clouds. Rain then falls over this side of the mountains, removing moisture from the air before it passes over the summit.

In the remaining stages, the now-dry air continues across the mountain and descends along the leeward slope. These dry winds eventually reach inland areas, where a rain-shadow desert forms. In contrast to the windward side, which receives rainfall, the land beyond the mountains lies in the path of air that has already lost its moisture. The diagram also indicates that the distance from the coastal region to the inland desert can extend over thousands of kilometres.

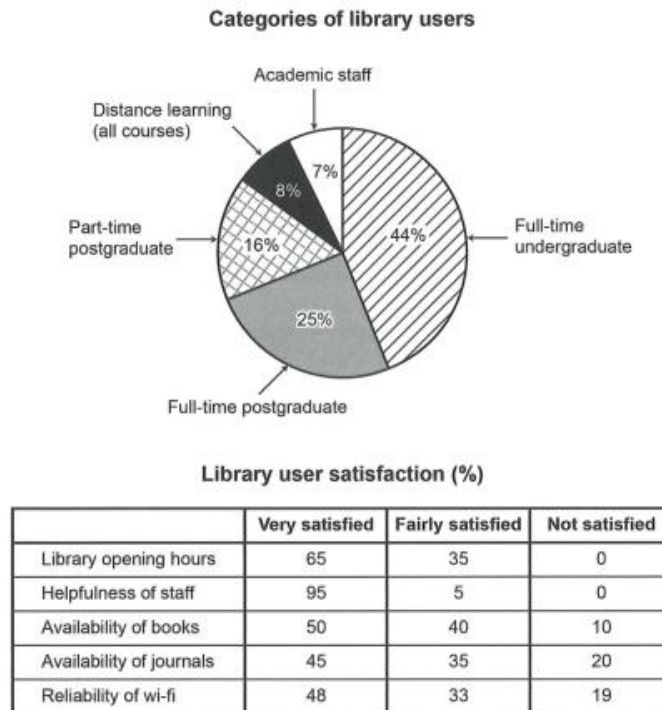
## WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

*The chart and table below show the results of a survey of library users at a university.*

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

Write at least 150 words.



The pie chart shows the proportions of different categories of users at a university library, while the table presents their satisfaction levels with five aspects of its service.

Overall, full-time undergraduates formed the largest group of library users, whereas academic staff accounted for the smallest share. Staff helpfulness received the most positive feedback, while journal availability and Wi-Fi reliability attracted the highest levels of dissatisfaction.

Full-time undergraduates represented 44% of library users, followed by full-time postgraduates at 25%. Part-time postgraduates made up a further 16%, meaning that postgraduate students together accounted for 41%, slightly below the undergraduate figure. Distance-learning students and academic staff comprised the remaining 8% and 7%, respectively.

Regarding satisfaction, 95% of respondents were very satisfied with the helpfulness of staff, and the other 5% were fairly satisfied. Opening hours also received no negative responses, with 65% very satisfied and 35% fairly satisfied.

Opinions on the remaining services were less favourable. Half of respondents were very satisfied with book availability, compared with 48% for Wi-Fi reliability and 45% for journal availability. The proportions who were fairly satisfied were 40%, 33% and 35%, respectively. Journal availability had the highest dissatisfaction rate, at 20%, closely followed by Wi-Fi at 19%, while only 10% were dissatisfied with the availability of books.

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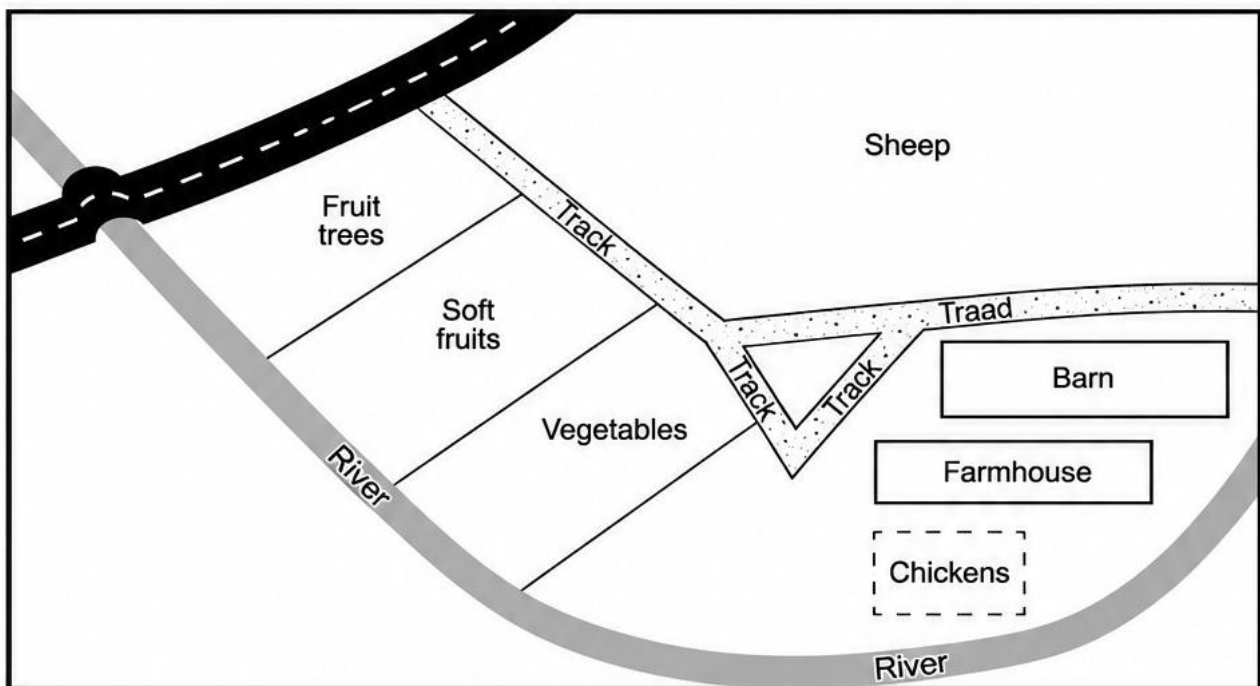
The plans below show the site of a farm in 1950 and the same site today.

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

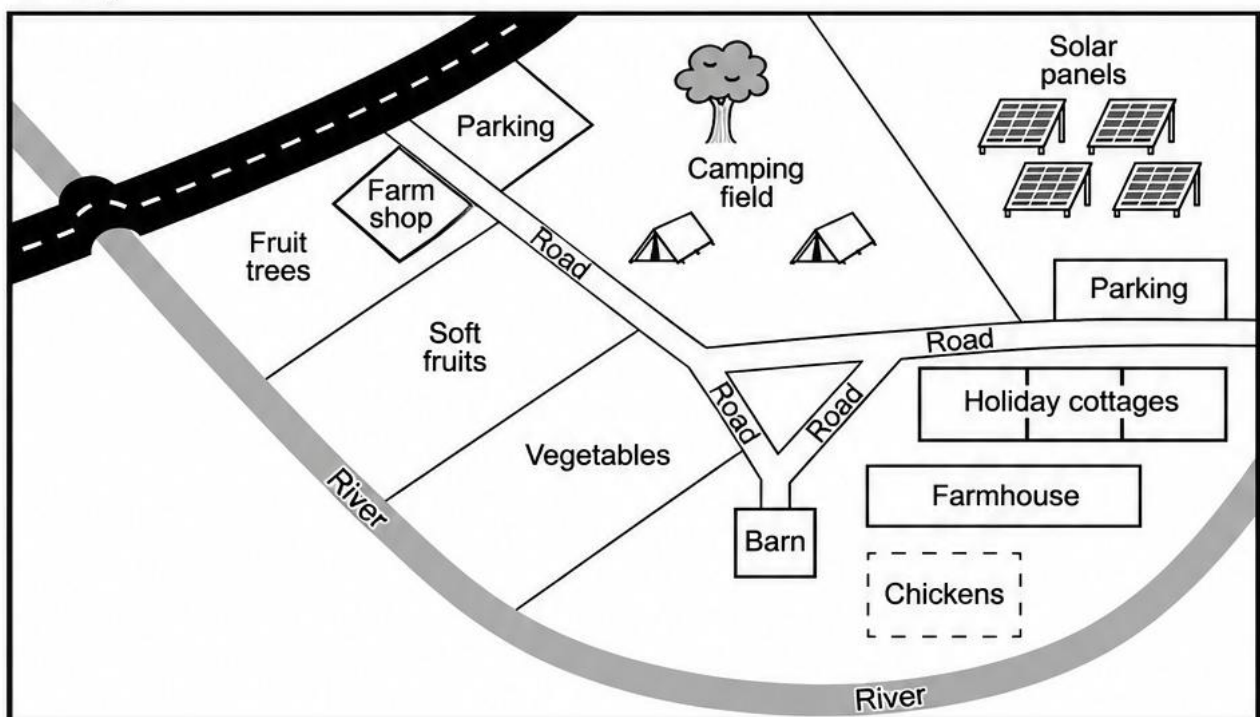
Write at least 150 words.

## Beechwood Farm

1950



Today



## **Band 8 sample answer**

The two plans illustrate how Beechwood Farm has changed from 1950 to the present day.

Overall, the farm has been transformed from a predominantly agricultural site into a mixed-use development incorporating tourism, retail and renewable energy facilities. While the areas devoted to growing produce have remained largely unchanged, the former sheep field has been replaced, and the farm's access routes have been upgraded.

In 1950, the land between the river and the main track was divided into three sections containing fruit trees, soft fruits and vegetables. A large sheep field occupied the upper-right portion of the site. To the east of the vegetable plot stood a barn and a farmhouse, with a chicken enclosure immediately south of the latter. These facilities were served by a network of tracks connected to the main road.

Today, the sheep field has given way to a camping field and an area of solar panels, with a car park beside the latter. A second parking area and a farm shop have been added near the main road, adjacent to the fruit trees. Meanwhile, the original barn has been replaced by holiday cottages, and a smaller barn has been constructed to the west of the farmhouse. The tracks have also been converted into roads. Despite these changes, the farmhouse, chicken enclosure and river remain in their original locations.

# WRITING TASK 1

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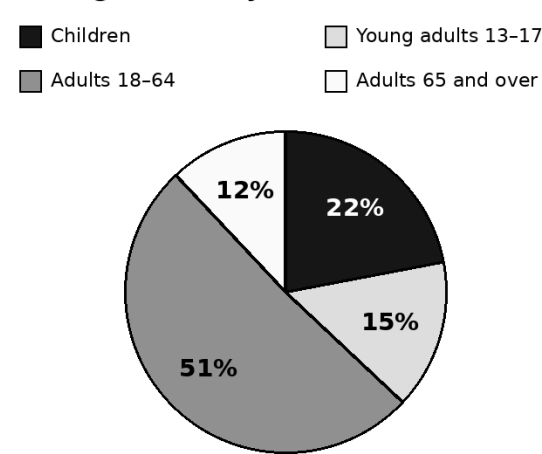
The charts below give information about a public library in a town called Little Chalfont.

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

Write at least 150 words.

## Little Chalfont Library

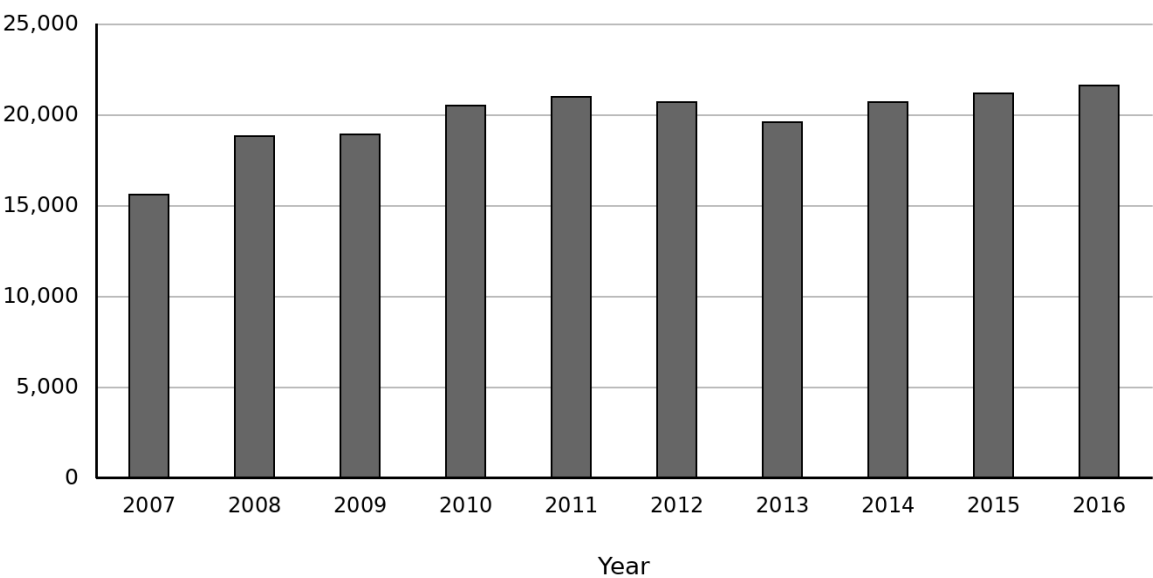
Age of library members (2016)



Total loans by category (2016)

| Total loans by category (2016) |     |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| Children's fiction             | 38% |
| Children's non-fiction         | 6%  |
| Children's DVDs                | 1%  |
| Young adults                   | 2%  |
| Adult fiction                  | 38% |
| Adult non-fiction              | 13% |
| Adult audio books              | 2%  |

Total number of loans (2007-2016)



## **Band 8 sample answer**

The charts provide information about the age profile of members and the distribution of loans at Little Chalfont Library in 2016, together with changes in annual lending between 2007 and 2016.

Overall, adults aged 18–64 constituted the largest membership group, while adult and children's fiction jointly dominated borrowing. The total number of loans increased over the period, despite a temporary decline after 2011.

In 2016, just over half of library members (51%) were aged between 18 and 64. Children accounted for a further 22%, compared with 15% for teenagers aged 13–17. Those aged 65 and over represented the smallest proportion, at 12%.

Turning to borrowing categories, adult fiction and children's fiction each accounted for 38% of total loans, giving them a combined share of 76%. Adult non-fiction was a distant third at 13%, more than double the figure for children's non-fiction, at 6%. The remaining categories were considerably less popular: young adult materials and adult audiobooks each represented 2%, while children's DVDs accounted for just 1%.

Annual lending rose from approximately 15,500 loans in 2007 to around 21,000 in 2011. It then fell to roughly 19,500 in 2013 before recovering steadily, reaching a peak of about 21,500 in 2016.

# WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The first table below shows changes in the total population of New York City from 1800 to 2000. The second and third tables show changes in the population of the five districts of the city (Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx, Queens, Staten Island) over the same period.

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

Write at least 150 words.

| New York City (all five districts) |            |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| Year                               | Population |
| 1800                               | 79,216     |
| 1900                               | 3,437,202  |
| 2000                               | 8,009,185  |

| Manhattan |            |                                       |
|-----------|------------|---------------------------------------|
| Year      | Population | As percentage (%) of total population |
| 1800      | 60,515     | 76%                                   |
| 1900      | 1,850,093  | 54%                                   |
| 2000      | 1,538,096  | 19%                                   |

| Other districts (Brooklyn, Bronx, Queens, Staten Island) |            |                                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|
| Year                                                     | Population | As percentage (%) of total population |
| 1800                                                     | 18,701     | 24%                                   |
| 1900                                                     | 1,587,109  | 46%                                   |
| 2000                                                     | 6,471,089  | 81%                                   |

### **Band 8 sample answer**

The tables show changes in New York City's total population in 1800, 1900 and 2000, comparing the figures for Manhattan with those for the other four districts combined.

Overall, the city's population increased dramatically over the period. However, Manhattan's share declined steadily, and its population fell during the twentieth century, whereas the other districts experienced substantial growth throughout.

In 1800, New York City had just 79,216 residents, of whom 60,515 lived in Manhattan. This represented 76% of the total, leaving only 18,701 people, or 24%, in Brooklyn, the Bronx, Queens and Staten Island collectively. By 1900, the city's population had risen sharply to approximately 3.44 million. Manhattan remained home to a narrow majority, with 1.85 million residents accounting for 54%, while the combined population of the other districts reached almost 1.59 million.

Over the following century, the overall population more than doubled to just over 8 million. This growth was concentrated entirely outside Manhattan, where the combined number of residents increased approximately fourfold to 6.47 million, representing 81% of the city's population. In contrast, Manhattan's population decreased by roughly 312,000 to 1.54 million, and its share fell to just 19% by 2000.

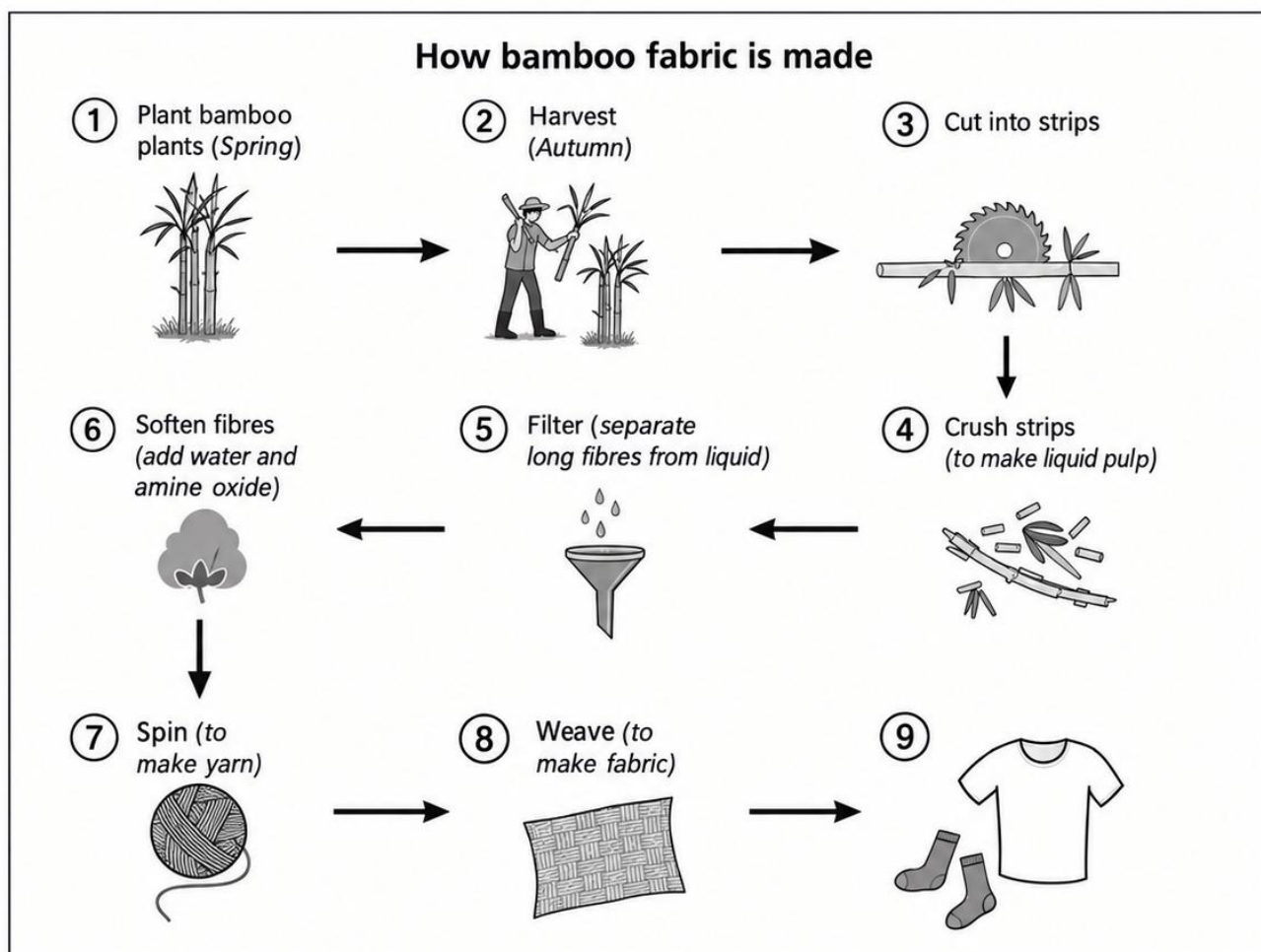
## WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

*The diagram below shows how fabric is manufactured from bamboo.*

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

Write at least 150 words.



### Band 8 sample answer

The diagram illustrates the process of manufacturing fabric from bamboo, from the initial planting stage to the production of finished clothing.

Overall, this is a linear, nine-stage process that begins with growing and harvesting bamboo and ends with making garments. The intermediate stages involve converting the harvested plants into fibres, which are then softened, spun into yarn and woven into fabric.

Initially, bamboo is planted in spring and subsequently harvested in autumn. The harvested stems are then cut into strips using a mechanical saw. Following this, the strips are crushed to produce liquid pulp, which undergoes filtration to separate the long fibres from the liquid.

Once these fibres have been extracted, they are softened by adding water and amine oxide. The resulting material is then spun to form yarn, marking the transition from fibre processing to textile production. In the next stage, the yarn is woven into fabric. Finally, this fabric is used to manufacture clothing, with a T-shirt and a pair of socks shown as examples of the finished products.

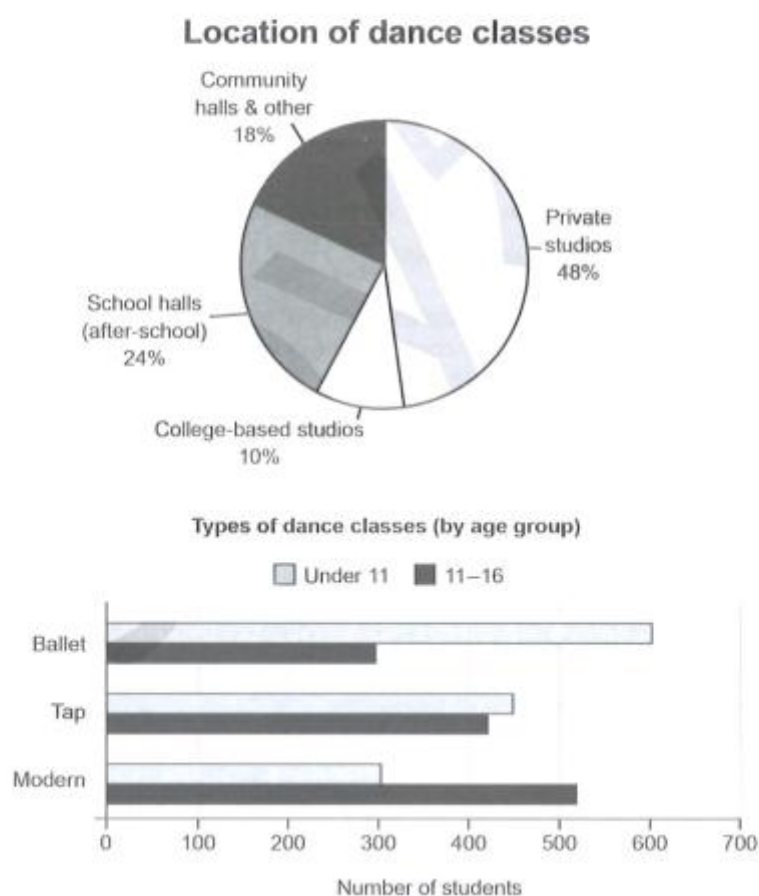
## WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

*The charts below give information on the location and types of dance classes young people in a town in Australia are currently attending.*

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

Write at least 150 words.



### Band 8 sample answer

The charts show where young people in an Australian town currently attend dance classes and compare participation in three dance styles among those aged under 11 and those aged 11–16.

Overall, private studios are the most common venue, while college-based studios account for the smallest proportion of classes. Preferences differ noticeably between the two age groups: ballet attracts the most younger children, whereas modern dance is the leading choice among older students. Attendance figures for tap are relatively similar.

Almost half of all classes (48%) take place in private studios, exactly twice the proportion held in school halls as after-school activities (24%). Community halls and other venues together account for a further 18%, leaving just 10% of classes based in college studios.

Regarding dance styles, approximately 600 children under 11 attend ballet classes, compared with around 300 students aged 11–16. The opposite pattern is evident in modern dance, which attracts roughly 520 older students but only about 300 younger participants. Tap shows a much smaller difference between the groups, with approximately 450 children under 11 attending, compared with around 420 in the older category. Thus, ballet and modern dance display contrasting age profiles, while tap has a more balanced distribution.

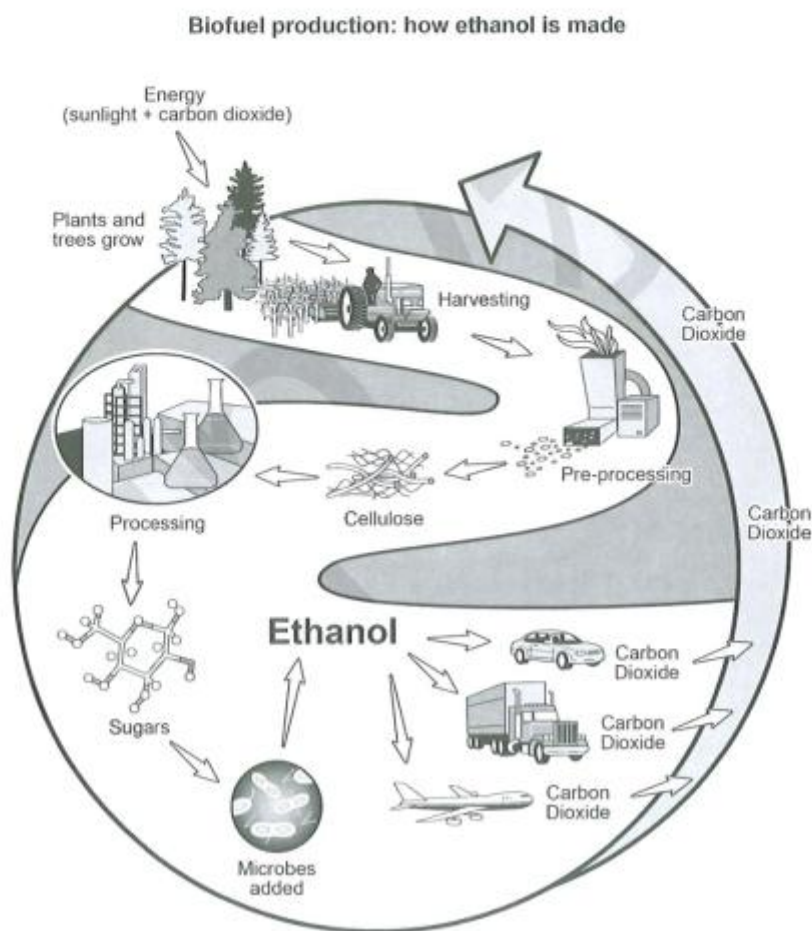
## WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

*The diagram below shows how a biofuel called ethanol is produced.*

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

Write at least 150 words.



### Band 8 sample answer

The diagram illustrates how ethanol biofuel is produced from plant material and shows how carbon dioxide circulates through the production and consumption cycle.

Overall, the process is cyclical, beginning with the growth of plants and trees and continuing through several stages that convert the harvested material into ethanol. The fuel is then used in transport, releasing carbon dioxide that is subsequently absorbed by growing vegetation.

Initially, plants and trees grow using sunlight and carbon dioxide. Once ready, they are harvested and sent for pre-processing, during which some carbon dioxide is released. The resulting material provides cellulose, which is transferred to a processing facility. Here, the cellulose is converted into sugars.

In the next stage, microbes are added to the sugars to produce ethanol. This finished biofuel is then used to power various forms of transport, including cars, trucks and aircraft. Each of these releases carbon dioxide when consuming the fuel.

The carbon dioxide emitted during both pre-processing and fuel use returns to the atmosphere and is taken up by plants and trees as they grow. Together with sunlight, it supports the production of further plant material, allowing the cycle to begin again.

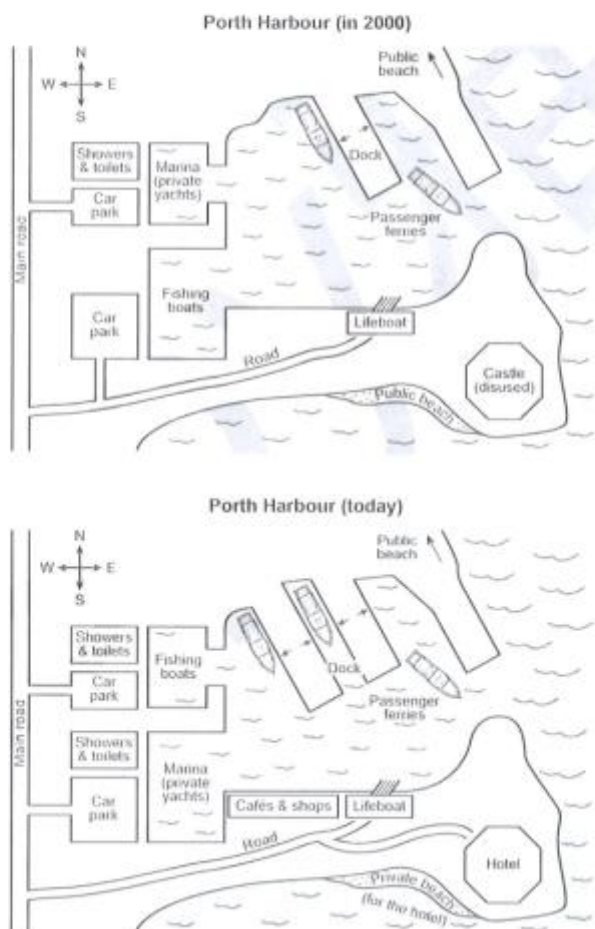
## WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

*The plans below show a harbour in 2000 and how it looks today.*

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

Write at least 150 words.



## **Band 8 sample answer**

The two plans illustrate the changes that have taken place at Porth Harbour between 2000 and the present day.

Overall, the harbour has been developed to provide more tourist amenities and greater capacity for passenger ferries. The most notable changes are the replacement of the disused castle with a hotel, the addition of cafés and shops, and the exchange of locations between the fishing boats and private yachts.

In 2000, the marina for private yachts occupied the north-western section of the harbour, beside a car park and shower and toilet facilities. Fishing boats were moored further south, adjacent to a second car park. Today, these two mooring areas have swapped positions. Both car parks remain, while an additional block of showers and toilets has been constructed beside the southern one.

Elsewhere, a second dock has been added, increasing the space available for passenger ferries. Cafés and shops now stand along the southern waterfront, immediately west of the lifeboat station, which remains in its original location.

On the south-eastern headland, the former castle has been replaced by a hotel, and the access road has been extended to serve it. The nearby southern beach, previously open to the public, is now reserved for hotel guests. In contrast, the public beach to the north-east remains unchanged.

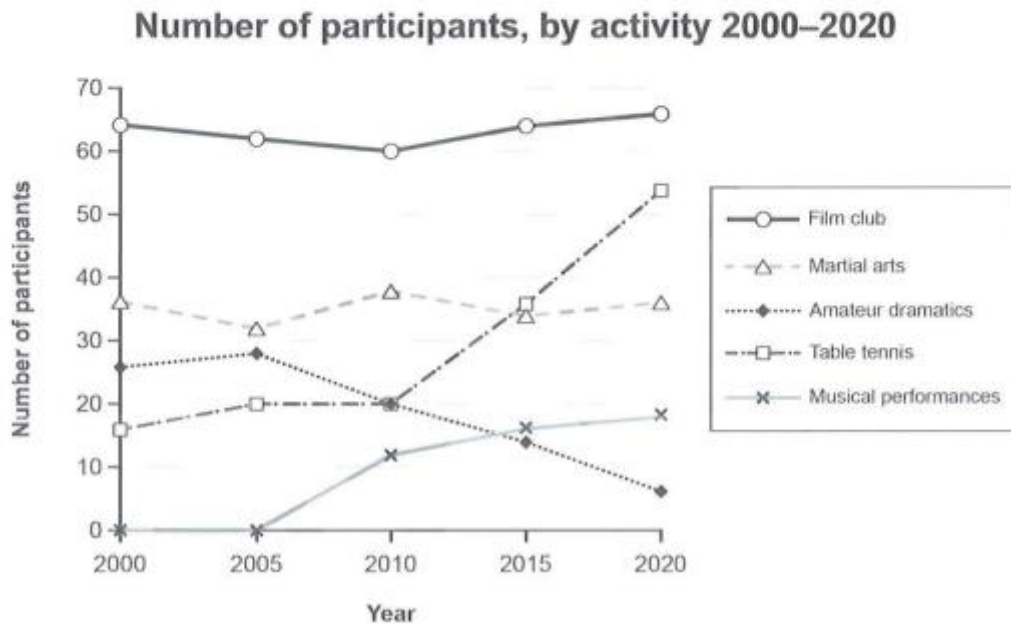
## WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

*The graph below gives information on the numbers of participants for different activities at one social centre in Melbourne, Australia for the period 2000 to 2020.*

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

Write at least 150 words.



### Band 8 sample answer

The line graph compares participation in five activities at a social centre in Melbourne, Australia, between 2000 and 2020.

Overall, the film club remained the most popular activity throughout the period, while table tennis experienced the strongest growth. By contrast, participation in amateur dramatics declined considerably, making it the least popular activity by 2020. Martial arts fluctuated within a relatively narrow range, whereas musical performances attracted an increasing number of participants.

In 2000, the film club had approximately 64 participants, considerably more than martial arts, at around 36. Film club attendance gradually fell to 60 in 2010 before recovering to roughly 66 by 2020. Meanwhile, the figure for martial arts varied between approximately 32 and 38, ending the period at about its initial level.

Table tennis began with just 16 participants in 2000. This number rose to 20 in 2005 and remained unchanged in 2010, before climbing sharply to around 35 in 2015 and 54 in 2020. It therefore became the second most popular activity.

In contrast, amateur dramatics increased slightly from 26 participants to 28 between 2000 and 2005, then declined steadily to just six by 2020. Musical performances had no participants in either 2000 or 2005, but attendance subsequently grew to approximately 12 in 2010 and 18 by the end of the period.

