I'm not a bot

In IELTS Writing Task 1 of the IELTS Academic section, there will be a visual representation or a diagram on which you have to write a paragraph. One of these visual representations may be pie charts. The IELTS line graph shows how data changes over time. These line graphs will have 2 axes, one is X-axis and another is Y-axis. While the X-axis shows the time period and the Y-axis shows what is being measured.The line graph highlights the trends when the data goes up and down. You should take only 20 minutes to complete this task and it should be a 150-word report. As a result, it is important for you to familiarize with the different types of IELTS line graphs as discussed in the next section of this article and practice them on a regular basis. Check out the IELTS Writing Task 1 Line Graph below to know how to identify them among the various types of other graphs given in IELTS Writing Task 1. There are three types of line graphs in IELTS exam. They are:Simple line graphMultiline graph (or) Polyline graphCompound line graph Definition: These types of graphs have just a single line plotted on them.Example:You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information in the graph below.Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.Write at least 150 words.Sample AnswerThe given image depicts a line graph representing the trend in the occurrence of X disease in Someland from 1960 to 1995.The line graph represents the presence of X disease in Someland in varying numbers at different time intervals until it is wiped out entirely from the place.It is clear from the line graph that the number of people affected by X disease did not cross 100 between 1960 -1965. The number of affected individuals began rising after the year 1965 and reached 200 in 1970 and 500 in 1975 respectively. The occurrence of X disease remained stagnant between 1975-1980 at 500 affected individuals. After the year 1980, the number of cases took a downward trend, falling down to almost 350 in 1985 before being completely eradicated by the year 1990. The number of people affected by X disease in Someland has been zero from 1990 till 1995.Multiline graph (or) Polyline graph Task 1:Definition: They are commonly used for comparison. These types of graphs have more than one line. (on the same axis).Example:You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.The graph below shows the consumption of 3 spreads from 1981 to 2007.Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.Write at least 150 words. The graph portrays the consumption of three kinds of spread, namely, Margarine, Lowfat and reduced spreads and butter, over 26 years, from 1981 to 2007.It is evident that butter and margarine were the primary spreads used until the introduction of low-fat and reduced spreads.The staple spread from the early 1980s till the early 1990s was butter. The consumption of margarine followed a fluctuating trend over the years, from 1981 to 1986. The consumption decreased but then rose till 1991 and remained stagnant till 1996 after which it started declining. The use of low-fat and reduced spread began from 1996 and rose sharply from the first year till 2001 after which its preference decreased.With regards to quantity, butter peaked at about 160 grams after which it followed a downward trend. The quantity of Margarine was within 80-100 grams for 20 years till 2001 after which it fell to 40 grams in 2007. The number of low-fat spreads crossed 80 grams in 2001 after which its consumption quantity fell. Definition: It is an advanced version of the multi-line graph. The area between two lines is shaded indicating the size of that part.Example:You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.The graph below shows the frequency of 3 kinds of vehicles at different times of day on a road.Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.Write at least 150 words.The given graph shows the frequency of three different kinds of vehicles, which are, vans, trucks and tricycles on a road at different times of the day.It is clear from the graph that at any point in time, the number of vans on the road are the highest among the three vehicles, followed by trucks and then tricycles. The peak hour of vans and trucks falls between 2-3 pm.The number of vans on the road increases from 1-2 pm till 2-3 pm and then gradually decreases. The number of trucks on the road remains the same till 2-3 pm after which their number also starts declining. The number of tricycles is highest at 1-2 pm and then it follows a downward trend all throughout the day.The road in question is dominated by vans for most of the day and trucks are also quite frequent during the afternoon. The number of tricycles are less as compared to the other two types of vehicles. In the introduction part, you can paraphrase the question asked or the topic of the essay.When you explain the overall trend, identify the main feature and explain it.Ensure that each paragraph has examples that are percentages or numbers to support the sentence written as an explanation. You can look into the various lessons available on the line graph in order to answer the complex questions.The last tip is to practice as much as possible so that you get a good hold on what to write in the examination when questions become complex.You also need to use appropriate IELTS Writing Task 1 line graph vocabulary like suitable verbs, nouns, adverbs, adjectives, prepositions related to time.Writing the exam without practicing is a waste because you will not be able to understand anything in the exam. It may become complex and test-takers may skip the question which in turn will reduce your IELTS band score. Details Last Updated: Wednesday, 11 April 2018 18:48 Written by IELTS Mentor Hits: 779170 The following IELTS Academic Writing Task 1 questions are taken from recent IELTS exams. If you are preparing for the Academic IELTS or planning to take the test soon, practise those samples and submit a worth sharing answer in the comment section. If you have recently taken Academic IELTS test, you can share your Writing Task 1 question in this section. Recent IELTS Graph 1: The chart below shows how much money is spent in the budget on different sectors by the UAE government in 2000. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. Click here for Answer: Recent IELTS Graph 2: The charts below show the growth in the population in some of the worlds largest cities as well as the population distribution in urban and rural areas. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. Click here for Answer: Recent IELTS Graph 3: The average prices per kilometre of clothing imported into the European Union from six different countries in 1993 and 2003 are shown in the bar chart below. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. Click here for Answer: Recent IELTS Graph 4: The bar charts below show the number of hours each teacher spent teaching in different schools in four different countries in 2001. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. Click here for Answer: Recent IELTS Graph 5: The line graphs below show the production and demand for steel in million tonnes and the number of workers employed in the steel industry in the UK in 2010. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. Click here for Answer: Recent IELTS Graph 6: The bar charts and line graph below show the results of a survey conducted over a three-year period to discover what people who live in London think of the city. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. Click here for Answer: Recent IELTS Graph 7: The pie charts below show the online sales for retail sectors in New Zealand in 2003 and 2013. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. Click here for Answer: Recent IELTS Graph 8: The number of tourists visiting Malaysia and Dubai from 1995 to 2003 is presented below. Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown in the diagrams below. Click here for Answer: Recent IELTS Graph 9: The bar chart below shows the estimated sales of jeans for two companies next year in Turkey. The pie chart shows the projected market share of the two companies in jeans at the end of next year. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant. Click here for Answer: Recent IELTS Graph 10: The graph below shows a survey result of 4000 participants who expressed what important aspects they have learned from the internship they have completed. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant. Click here for Answer: Recent IELTS Graph 11: The graph below shows the top priorities by business companies in the USA in 2016. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant. Click here for Answer: Recent IELTS Graph 12: The graphs below show the average monthly expenditure on childrens sports and participation in different sports in the UK from 2008 to 2014. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant. Click here for Answer: Recent IELTS Graph 13: The pie charts below show the online shopping sales for retail sectors in Australia in 2010 and 2015. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant. Click here for Answer: Recent IELTS Graph 14: The bar chart below shows Scotlands exports to the rest of the UK and the rest of the world for the year 2014. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant. Click here for Answer: Recent IELTS Graph 15: The chart below shows the changes in sales of four different types of books from 2002 to 2012. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. Click here for Answer: Recent IELTS Graph 16: The diagram shows the procedure for university entry for high school graduates. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. Click here for Answer: Recent IELTS Graph 17: The chart below shows Moroccos income from different economic sectors in 2003 as well as its income from fishing from 1982 to 2003. Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information in the charts below. Click here for Answer: Recent IELTS Graph 18: The bar chart below shows the proportions of English men and women of different ages who were living alone in 2011. The pie chart compares the numbers of bedrooms in these one-person households. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant. Click here for Answer: Recent IELTS Graph 19: The diagram below shows the life cycle of a salmon, from egg to adult fish. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant. Click here for Answer: Recent IELTS Graph 20: The table below shows the worldwide market share of the notebook computer market for manufacturers in the years 2006, 2007 and 2014. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant. Click here for Answer: {jcomments on} IELTS Computer Delivered Tests + Band Score Continuing with the sites IELTS line graph examples, this is an example of a line graph comparing car theft.It's important to organise your graph clearly, draw out the key trends and make comparisons.That has been done well in this answer. You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.The line graph shows thefts per thousand vehicles in four countries between 1990 and 1999.Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.Write at least 150 words.Line Graph Examples - Comparisons of Car TheftIELTS Line Graph Examples - Model Answer The line graph compares the number of cars stolen for every 1000 vehicles in four countries from 1990 to 1999. Overall, it can be seen that car thefts were far higher in Great Britain than in the other three counties throughout the whole time frame.To begin, car thefts in Sweden, France and Canada followed a fairly similar pattern over the first five years, all remaining at between 5 and 10 per thousand. The general trend though for France and Canada was a decline in the number of vehicles stolen over the period, with both at around 6 in 1999. In contrast, Sweden experienced an upward trend, starting the period at approximately 8, and finishing at just under 15.Interestingly, car thefts in Great Britain started at 18 per thousand, which far exceeded that of the other countries. It then fluctuated over the next nine years, reaching a peak of 20 thefts per 1000 in 1996, and ending the period slightly lower than where it began, at approximately 17 per thousand.(Words 174)CommentsThis graph would score highly in the IELTS test.The graph starts with an overview that highlights the key information presented in the graph.It has also been organised very clearly around the main trends.The first body paragraph describes Sweden, France and Canada together as they follow a very similar pattern, whereas Great Britain is discussed separately in the second body paragraph as this follows a very different pattern.This makes the description easy to follow and read and shows the writer has been able to make comparisons of the data.There is also a good range of vocabulary and accurate grammar. Join IELTS buddy for Free IELTS Tips! CommentsAny comments or questions about this page or about IELTS? Post them here. Your email will not be published or shared. Band 7+ eBooks"I thinkthese eBooks are FANTASTIC!!!I know that's not academic language, but it's the truth!"Linda, from Italy, Scored Band 7.5 03 Exam step 1: Analyzing & Planning.Before you plan, you need to analyze the question. Many students fail to do this and as a result make silly mistakes and lose easy marks for Task Achievement.In this step, you should;01 Read all parts/explanations of the diagram/chart to understand what you are looking at. Many students fail to do this and as a result make silly mistakes and lose easy marks for Task Achievement.02 Identify key or interesting features.For trends you should look at the chart or graph and take note of. Starting and finishing figures for each category/group.Major changes in direction.Large/dramatic movements.Highest/lowest figures. For example. 04 Exam step 2: Paraphrasing the question.In order to get a high score in IELTS writing you must show the examiner your ability to paraphrase. You can use synonyms to paraphrase the question but make sure you are 100% correct. Many students paraphrase incorrectly making their writing difficult to understand and often inaccurate. You should not aim to use high level words here. Simply, use synonyms and/or change the grammatical structure of the sentence.Lets take a look at an example of how we might do this.Original questionThe chart below shows the number of computers sold at three computer stores in Ho Chi Minh City between 2000 and 2005.Introduction line (paraphrased question)The line graph illustrates/depicts how many books were sold from 2000 to 2005 at three computer shops located in Ho Chi Minh City.Below are some useful synonyms that you can use to paraphrase the question. Graph/Line graph/Chart/Table/Bar chart DiagramShows illustrates depictsThe number of how manyThe amount of how muchFrom 2000 to 2005 between 2000 and 2005Shop storeIn located in 05 Exam step 3: Writing an overview.The overview should come after the introduction line. In this paragraph, you should do the following. Give a summary of major movements.Mention highest and general direction of movements ie, increase/decrease/fluctuation. *Do not include figures in this paragraph.Take a look at the below example. Overview Example Overall, the figure at The Tech Guys rose steadily and accounted for the highest sales during the period, peaking in 2005. In contrast, sales at Laptop Plus, which had the lowest sales of the three stores, decreased considerably while figures at Computer Plus fluctuated over the period. 06 Exam step 4: Writing body paragraphs.In order to get a high score in IELTS writing task 1 your writing needs to flow(progress naturally) and include some complex sentences. To create a flow in your report, you should use some linking words like following this or then to describe when something happened. You should also use linking words to compare like similarly or On the other hand. If youre not familiar with complex sentences, it is a good idea to check out our lesson on them here.Before and after are very useful for describing trends and along with some linking words can help you to group information and maintain a natural flow in your writing. Previously in this lesson, we looked at some vocabulary and structures to use. Now take a look at the below examples in which I group information paying attention to the key or interesting features we identified in the analyzing and planning stage. 07 Sample AnswerThe chart below shows the number of computers sold at three computer stores in Ho Chi Minh City between 2000 and 2005.Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant. Sample AnswerOverall, the figure at The Tech Guys rose steadily and accounted for the highest sales during the period, peaking in 2005. In contrast, sales at Laptop Plus, which had the lowest sales of the three stores, decreased considerably while figures at Computer Plus fluctuated over the period.Standing at about 5,000 in 2000, computer sales at The Tech Guys remained stable for the first year before increasing steadily to 8,000 in 2003. Following this, there was a considerable rise until the end of the period when it reached a peak of 14,000 units. Sales at Computer Plus grew significantly, from 4,000 units to 10,000, in the first 2 years of the period. The figure then fell dramatically to a low of about 3,000 before rising substantially in the final year to finish at 6,000 units.On the other hand, the number of computers sold at Laptop World began at about 8,000, and dropped slightly in 2001 before remaining unchanged for the following 2 years. After witnessing another decrease in 2004, the figure levelled off and ended the period at 4,000 units.(204 words) I hope you found this useful for your IELTS preparation. If you any questions, please put them in the comments below. If you liked this lesson you can see more of our lessons a the link below. Don't forget to subscribe so that you don't miss out on new lessons! Master the IELTS Task 1 line graph analysis with precision and confidence. Key Features of the IELTS Task 1 Line Graph: Learn to identify and describe the main components crucial for a high-scoring response. Descriptive Vocabulary for Line Graphs: Enhance your descriptive language tailored specifically for line graph presentations in IELTS Task 1. Interpreting Data Over Time: Gain proficiency in articulating changes and trends presented in various line graphs. Refine your skills in the IELTS Task 1 line graph section with smart strategies. When youre gearing up to tackle the IELTS Writing Task 1, its crucial to get acquainted with line graphs, as theyre a common feature of the exam. A line graph presents data changes over time and is your opportunity to demonstrate an ability to interpret and describe these changes in written form. To set yourself up for success, remember the line graph will typically measure a particular variable over time intervals, such as years, quarters, or months. Youre not just recounting the data; youre enabling a reader to visualize the trends without seeing the graph. A line graph in the IELTS context will often display comparative data between different elements across various time frames. Your job is to pinpoint and articulate the critical trends and fluctuations, all within a structured and coherent write-up. When you first encounter an IELTS Task 1 line graph, its essential to adopt a methodical approach to understand and describe the information displayed. Study the Title: Start by observing the title of the line graph to grasp the overall context. Look at the Axes: Check the units and time frames referenced on both the X (horizontal) and Y (vertical) axes.Notable Changes: Seek out significant changes such as peaks, troughs, or intersections. Trend Lines: Consider overall trends across the entire time period.Differential Analysis: Compare different elements in the graph, such as multiple lines representing varied categories or demographics. Being structured in your response ensures that your description of the IELTS Task 1 line graph is clear and easy for the examiner to follow. Begin with a succinct introduction where you paraphrase the title and overview of the graph. Directly after, you provide a summary of the main trends without digging into details. Main Body This is where youll spend the bulk of your time, describing in detail each trend or change over time, organizing it either by time periods or categories of data, whichever creates a clearer descriptive flow. In the line graph task, nailing the introduction sets the tone for the rest of your writing. Paraphrase: Start by paraphrasing the line graphs title. Introduction Example: If the title is Internet Usage Over Time, you might say, The graph outlines how internet usage has fluctuated over several years. In your overview, you aim to summarize the most noticeable trends without attaching any data points yet. Highlight Extremes: Mention the highest and lowest points or any other striking feature to give a snapshot of the graphs range. Describing trends and changes requires you to move beyond simply stating figures; you should interpret what they mean in real-world terms. Steady Rise: Use phrases like a gradual increase to describe a steady upward trend. Sharp Increase: For a more dramatic rise, a sharp spike conveys urgency and speed.Continuous Decline: Talk about a steady decrease when the graph shows a persistent drop. Rapid Decline: Phrases like a significant fall capture quick and substantial reductions.Consistent Fluctuations: Use a series of fluctuations to indicate ongoing instability. Single Fluctuation: A momentary dip or temporary peak can describe a one-off variation. Remember, when youre preparing for your IELTS Task 1 line graph, clarity is king. Ensure each sentence stands on its own, supporting the cohesiveness of your analytical narrative. Use effective transitions like In contrast, or Similarly, to connect ideas smoothly. Keep your wording straightforward and choose simpler alternatives to complex words whenever possible. This approach not only makes your writing accessible but also showcases your ability to communicate complex information effortlessly. To excel in the IELTS task 1 line graph analysis, a rich vocabulary is your ally. By employing diverse expressions, you can depict the nuances of data with precisionand this is what scores high with examiners. Verbs are the engines of your sentences when describing movements in a line graph: Rose / Increased: These versatile verbs effectively describe any upward trend. Fell / Decreased: Perfect for those times when the data takes a downward turn. Leveled off: A go-to choice when the data evens out after a period of change. Peaked: Use this when the data reaches its highest value. Bottomed out: Applies when the data hits its lowest point. Modify your verbs with adjectives and adverbs to provide intensity and depth to the trends: Gradual / Gradually: Indicates a smooth, steady change rather than an abrupt swing. Sudden / Suddenly: Suggests an immediate shift that stands out in the data. Marked / Remarkably: These words are invaluable when emphasizing significant trends. When it comes to nouns, context is king: Increase / Decrease: These nouns allow you to discuss the trend itself as a concept. Peak / Trough: Useful when you need to pinpoint specific features within the graph. Fluctuation: This term captures the instability in the data. The foundation of an impactful IELTS Task 1 line graph description is a tight grammatical structure. This is where you channel your inner architect to construct sentences that stand the test of rigorous examination. Time contexts dictate the tense you should use: Past Simple: If the data deals with past years, the past simple tense will likely be your mainstay. Present Perfect: Use this to connect past data with the present, especially when the latest data impact is still relevant. Will / Future Simple: Employ these when the graph makes projections about the future. Prepositions often come in small packages but play a pivotal role in relating elements within your sentences: Fromto / Betweenand: These prepositions are perfect for discussing the span of time or range in data. By: When you need to quantify the change, by is your go-to preposition. For instance, Sales increased by 10%. An impactful conclusion echoes the main trends without introducing new information, serving as a coherent endpoint to your analysis. Think of it as your final note that resonates with clarity and conciseness. Heres how you might craft this crucial part of the essay: Reiterate the most significant trends. Connect your conclusion back to the overview. Even the most diligent students can stumble when analyzing IELTS task 1 line graph. Forewarned is forearmedso lets tackle these pitfalls head-on. Avoid blanket statements that dont reflect the datas detail: Incorrect: Sales were always increasing. Correct: Sales mostly increased, with some minor fluctuations. Conversely, minutiae can be as unhelpful as vagueness: Incorrect: Sales increased by 0.1% in the first week, then by 0.15% in the second week Correct: There was a gradual increase in sales over the first month. Repeating the same terms can tire the reader. Mix it up: Instead of Increase: Try surge, climb, or grow. Practice is a non-negotiable part of preparing effectively for the IELTS task 1 line graph. Use authentic material for a training session as close to test conditions as possible. Get a feel of the real deal by engaging with practice material that mirrors the IELTS standard. Utilize the following for targeted practice: Official sample tasks: The official IELTS website contains sample tasks for Writing Task 1 line graphs. IELTS Liz: A treasure trove of lessons and tips, including practices for line graphs. Analyzing model answers can provide insights into effective structuring and phrasing: Having equipped yourself with strategies for dealing with line graphs in IELTS Task 1, the next steps involve honing these skills. Regular practice, coupled with a critical evaluation of your work, is pivotal. Learn to leverage online resources that provide comprehensive input on every aspect of your learning journey. Stay committed, practice with intent, and let your preparation pave your way to IELTS success. Master IELTS Task 1 line graph analysis with our expert tips, essential vocabulary, and structured approach for high scores. by Liz Essential vocabulary to describe an IELTS writing task 1 line graph. To get a good band score you must show the examiner a range of different words to show upward and downward trends as well as key features. IELTS line graphs show change over a period of time and you must vary your language and vocabulary when you write your report.Important: This page is about line graphs. But it is possible to use some of this language with bar charts that show change over time as well as tables or pie charts that show change over time.This page contains:VERBS & NOUNS WITH PRACTICE LESSONADVERBS & ADJECTIVES with PRACTICE LESSONSTIME PHRASESLINK TO MODEL LINE GRAPH1. IELTS Line Graph Verbs & NounsBelow are lists of verbs and nouns that can be used to describe a line graph in IELTS writing task 1. You should alter your sentences to use the noun form of the word and the verb form of the word. Upward Trend Wordsto rise / a riseto increase / an increaseto climb / a climbto grow / a growthto go upPast Tense Verbs:to rise / roseto increase / increasedto climb / climbedto grow / grewto go up / went upDownward Trend Wordsto decrease / a decreaseto drop / a dropto fall / a fallto decline / a declineto go downPast Tense Verbs:to decrease / decreasedto drop / droppedto fall / fellto decline / declinedto go down / went downQuestion: Can you use the verb increase and the noun an increase in the same writing or is it considered repetition of words?Answer: You can definitely use the verb and noun form of the same word. This shows great flexibility that you can change word form. Your task is to show the examiner this flexibility. You will use these verbs and nouns in all line graphs because all line graphs show upward and downward trends.Other Vocabularyto fluctuate / a fluctuationto dip / a dipto remain steadyto remain stableto remain unchangedto level offto rocket / to soarPeaks & Lowsto peak at(reach) a peak ofhit a high ofhit a low ofbottom outplateau Tips: You will use the above words according to what is shown in the line graph you are given. Fluctuations are when a line goes up and down repeatedly. A dip is when the line goes down but then returns to its previous point. Nearly all line graphs will have a peak, which means the highest point. Each line only has one peak, which is good to highlight in your report. To rocket and soar are both verbs that describe extremely dramatic increases. Never use these two verbs unless the increase truly is dramatic.Mistakes when using words will affect your band score. This includes spelling.Band 6 = some vocabulary errors.Band 7 = few vocabulary errors.2. Practice with Nouns and VerbsFill in the gaps using the vocabulary above. Look at the graph below and then fill in the gaps in the sentences 1-5 below.IELTS Line graphs never have one line, except occasionally in a multiple task. So, this isnt a line graph to practice with for a full model answer. For sample charts, click here: Sample Practice ChartsQUESTIONS: 1-5Fill in the gaps with the correct nouns and verbs. You should use no more than two words for each gap.The number of reported cases of influenza began at 40 in 1985 after which the figure (1). steadily to reach about 55 in 1987. In 1988, there was a (2) . in the number to below 50 before (3) . to reach a (4) (5) .. approximately 75 in 1991. After that date, the figure dropped to about 55 in the final year.ANSWERSClick below to reveal the answers:Answersrose / increased / climbed / grew / went upa fall / a decline / a drop / a dip / a decreaseclimbing / increasing / rising / going up / growingpeakofNOTICE: to peak at / a peak of (the preposition changes when you use the verb or noun).3. Line Graph Adverbs & AdjectivesBelow are useful adverbs and adjectives to describe change. Adverbs for Line Graphssteadily / gradually /eventuallyslightly / marginallyrapidly / dramaticallysignificantly / considerablyrelativelyAdjectives for Line Graphssteady / gradualslight / marginalrapid / steep / dramaticconsiderable / significant Adjective Definition Exercise:What is the real meaning of these adjectives and adverbs? Below you will find a table with adjectives and meanings. Match the adjectives with the correct meaning. 1) rapid / steep / dramaticA) the change took a long time2) marginal / minimalB) a change that went from very low to very high 3) steady / gradual C) a change that went from about 50 to 100 out of 1,0004) considerable / significantD) a big change that happened over a very short period of time ANSWERSClick below to reveal answers:Answers .4. Time Expressions for Periods of ChangeIELTS line graphs show change over a period of time. Below are some expressions to help you describe the passing of time without too much repetition.Time phrases:steady / gradual = these words do not show how much change, but rather that it took a long time for the change over the next three daysthree days laterafter three daysover the following three daysthe next three days showfromto / between andthe last year / the final yearthe first year / initiallyover the period / given period / period givenat the beginning of the periodat the end of the periodover a ten-year periodyou must have an article (a/the)the word year has no sten-year has a hyphen RECOMMENDED FOR YOU:IELTS LINE GRAPH MODEL ANSWERMultiple Task: Line Graph & Bar Chart ModelALL MODEL ANSWERS & TIPS FOR WRITING TASK 1I hope you found this page useful. All the best, Liz. by Liz Learn how to describe a line graph for IELTS writing task 1. IELTS Line graphs are common in writing task 1 along with bar charts, tables, maps, diagrams and pie charts. This lesson was last up-dated in 2018.The guidelines below will help you structure your line graph answer and focus on the right aspects for a high score.Steps: How to write IELTS Line GraphsHave a clear introduction.try to include all information from the two axis and the names of categories.Put all main trends in an overview statement this should be contained in one paragraph.do not divide your key points into different paragraphs. Make sure you include the main increases and decreases shown.Use a range of vocabulary and do not make spelling mistakes.Use different verbs and nounsUse a range of adjectives and adverbsVary your time phrasesClick here to get a word list: LINE GRAPH VOCABULARYDont always give from to for the amounts, sometimes you can give the difference it increased by double...Put numbers or percentages to support your sentences in the body paragraph. Failure to do that will result in a low score.Organise your body paragraphs logically so it is easy for the examiner to read.Leave an empty line between paragraphs to make them easier to see. This is not a rule, it is a strong recommendation.If the line graph contains many lines and a lot of movement, be selective. You are being marked on your ability to select key features.Dont spend more than 20 mins on task 1. You will need a full 40 mins for task 2.Write 150 words or more. Aim for about 160-190 words. Dont write under the word count.Follow well-written model answers.Click here: IELTS Writing Task 1 Model Answers It is not common to be given only one line in IELTS writing task 1. However, this answer will provide you will an example of vocabulary, layout and general content. Line Graph Model AnswerThe graph illustrates how many people from the age of 65 and above were reported to have contracted influenza in a particular village in the UK from 1985 to 1995.Overall, the number of cases of elderly people with influenza increased over the period given. The highest number of people with the illness can be seen in 1991.In 1985, the number of cases of influenza stood at 40 and then rose steadily over the next three years to reach 55 in 1987. In the following year, 1988, the figure dipped slightly to below 50 after which it rose significantly to reach a high of 75 in 1991.From 1991, there was a decrease to about 60 in 1993 of the number of reported cases of influenza. From this point, except for a slight increase of about 5 cases, the number remained at about 60 at the end of the period.151 wordsFocus Points:Take time to read through the model and pay attention to:the content of each paragraphthe use of verbs, nouns, adverbs and adjectivesthe logical order of information in the body paragraphsPlease note: this is a practice exercise lesson. It is rare for IELTS to give a one-line graph. So, use this to practice language and technique.RecommendedIELTS Writing Task 1: Tips & Model AnswersAll the bestLiz Updated: January 2023Line graphs are very common in IELTS academic task 1 writing. In this lesson, we will look at a Model Answer for CO2 emissions for 4 European countries and an analysis.This line graph comes from Cambridge IELTS 11 academic. Use only official IELTS material when doing practice tests as there is a lot of fake IELTS material out there on the web.Source: Cambridge IELTS 11 Academic.See a lesson on the grammar used in this type of task click here Model Answer Word countKeep your report at under 190 words. I have seen many task 1 reports with over 200 words which is far too long. Remember that you only have 20 minutes to write this. For task 1 academic its a good idea to aim for about 170 to 190 words to cover the task well. 150 words is considered the minimum but there is no penalty for going under this. However, you dont get a higher band score for writing a very long report.It is important to understand how the task is marked to give the examiner what they need for a higher band score.Writing Task 1 is marked on 4 criteria:Task Achievement (accurately write about the information presented)Coherence and Cohesion (easy to understand, clear and logical)Grammatical range and accuracy (using the correct grammar to describe the trends, numbers, comparisons)Lexical Resource (accurate clear vocabulary that is relevant to the task, good paraphrasing skills) Grouping the informationYou need to spend at least 3 minutes analysing the task and planning where to put the information. Grouping the information is crucial for a coherent logical response and a good band score in coherence cohesion. The IntroductionI have paraphrased the task question here. You can use synonyms or you can change the grammatical structure of the sentences so that it retains the same meaning. Paraphrasing is not just about synonyms, you can re-arrange the sentences, this is a very important skill to practice. The OverviewThe overview is also an important feature in task 1 academic and your report must have one. The overview should not include any numbers, statistics or dates. Leave those details for the body paragraphs. You will need to look at the main trends of the graph and write briefly about those. Pick out the main trends and give a summary. Body ParagraphsNow we can write in more detail about the graph and the trends. Also, remember to be selective and do not write about everything in the graph. Grouping the information is very important in this part of the task. Take the 2 main trends and separate them into 2 body paragraphs as below. Language of approximationIn the graph, there is no figure in between the lines so you will need to use approximation for a better band score in vocabulary. It is important to notice this as it is common in many IELTS graphs or charts. Using more academic vocabularyFor a higher score in vocabulary use more academic vocabulary when describing the data. such as: proportion, figure, accounted for, amounted to, totalling, stood at, comprisingExample sentences:The proportion of C02 emissions stood at around 7 metric tonnes for Sweden in 1967.The figure for C02 output for Portugal totalled nearly 6 metric tonnes in 2007.The UK had the highest amount of emissions comprising nearly 11 metric tonnes in1967.C02 output for Italy accounted for just over 4 metric tonnes in 1967.To see lessons on the vocabulary to use in writing task 1 click on the links below:Writing task 1 vocabulary: number, total, amount, figure, accounted forWriting task 1 academic vocabulary Any questions? post a comment below by Liz This model line graph for IELTS is estimated at band score 9. The model answer below is for IELTS writing task 1 academic paper. Use this sample writing as a template for structure, key features and language for any IELTS line graph. There are also some tips given below to guide you and help you understand how to describe this type of graph.Line graphs will typically have between two or five lines. However, it is possible to have more than five lines. Depending on how many lines you have, youll need to decide how much data you present in your report. See the tips at the bottom of the page. This line graph is typical of IELTS writing task 1. It shows three lines and one of the lines doesnt have any data for the first few years. See the model answer below to learn how to tackle this task.The graph below shows the consumption of three spreads from 1981 to 2007.IELTS Line Graph Model AnswerThe line graph illustrates the amount of three kinds of spreads (margarine, butter, and low fat and reduced spreads) which were consumed from 1981 to 2007. Units are measured in grams.Overall, the consumption of margarine and butter decreased over the period given, while for low fat and reduced spreads, it rose. At the start of the period, butter was the most popular spread. Margarine was the most widely consumed in the middle of the period but, by the end, low fat and reduced spreads was most popular.With regards to the amount of butter used, it began at around 140 grams and then peaked at 160 grams in 1986 before falling dramatically to about 50 grams in the last year. Likewise, approximately 90 grams of margarine was eaten in the first year, after which the figure fluctuated slightly and dropped to a low of 40 grams in 2007.On the other hand, the consumption of low fats and reduced spreads only started in 1996 at about 10 grams. This figure, which reached a high of just over 80 grams five years later, fell slightly in the final years to approximately 70 grams in 2007. Essential tip for a line graph with many lines:Dont get lost in too much detail. Going beyond 200 words is very rare. Most tasks require only 170 and 190 words. Getting lost in detail and writing too much will give you a low score for Task Response, which counts for 25% of your marks. See this page: Band scores, Marking & Tips for bands 5 to 8. The line graph illustrates how many weekly hospital admissions there were in Fortsmith, Adlin, Stanton, Bardley and Oxley, which are hospitals located in a European country, between 2004 and 2018.Overall, for most of the period given Bardley had the most admissions, while Stanton had the least. Oxley was the only hospital to see a decline in admissions and Fortsmith was unique in that their admission figures remained relatively stable over the period. Admissions to all other hospitals increased during the years given.Admissions to Oxley hospital started at just under 250 a week in 2004 but more than halved by the final year (just over 100 admissions). Fortsmith weekly hospital admissions fluctuated at around 200 for the whole period.On the other hand, the number of people admitted to Adlin hospital rose dramatically from just over 100 in the first year to 250 by 2018. Likewise, Bardley also saw a rise from 200 to peak at over 250, the highest for any hospital. In terms of Stanton hospital, only approximately 70 people were admitted in 2008 and this gradually climbed to slightly over 150 in 2018.Words = 187 Tips for IELTS Line Graphs Below are key steps for tackling an IELTS line graph:Paraphrase the line graph information for your introduction.Add axis information to your introduction if needed, such as categories or units.Put main trends and any other key features in an overall statement. The overview is the most important statement in your writing task 1. One sentence for an overview usually isnt enough.Organise body paragraphs logically because you are being marked on this. Make sure to always have two body paragraphs (three occasionally). Decide which lines show trends that should be grouped together.Make sure each sentence in the body paragraphs has numbers and dates to support it. This is vital for Task Response.Ensure all data is accurate. If you are not sure the number is precise, write about or approximately.Use a range of linking words. Try not to repeat them.Aim for around 180 words for writing task 1. Try not to write over 200 words. More does not mean better.Line graphs have specific vocabulary that you must showcase. Learn nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs carefully: Line Graph VocabularyRECOMMENDED FOR YOU IELTS WRITING TASK 1Click below: .The provided pie charts show the proportions of different age categories in two countries (Yemen and Italy) in 2000 and the changes in these percentages that are forecasted for 2050.The two bar charts compare hou mey and women in a country take Partin four types of hoosework:The line graph provides information about the number of enquiries received by the tourist information office in one city over a six-month cycle in The year 2011. broken down by , in person , by telephone , by letter/ email.The line graph displays how much does a person pay for doing research on renewable power in UK, Spain, Denmark, and Switzerland from 1975 to 2000.The present graph illustrates how many UK children perform regular exercises in different age groups. In addition, the chart compares results by gender and the global average.The diagram illustrates information about individuals consumption and drinking behavior on coffee and tea in 5 cities of Australia.The bar chart depicts information about the proportion of social networking sites used by citizens in Canada in 2014 and 2015.The given line graph illustrates the quantity of fish and meat which were consumed per person per week in a European country from 1979 to 2004.The given chart shows the proportion of male and female students who perform physical activity regularly in the United Kingdom and the world average in 2018, measured in percentage.The given graphs illustrate the changes in household electronics possession and the average time spent doing household chores within a nation between 1920 and 2019.The line graph provides information about the Regional household percentages in The UK ,France and Germany, from 2005 to 2015.the graph illustrates the rate of Boy, Girls and the global average on bodies activity in 2018.The two pie charts give information about the distribution of communication class by different types in an international company and the reason why they take the lesson.The table illustrates the three different items consumers spend on in 5 different countries, Ireland, Italy, Spain, Sweden and Turkey in 2002. Overall, all 5 countries have a similar tendency that they consume the most for Food, Drinks and tobacco. In contrast, they spend the least on Leisure and Education.The charts presents information on the number of men and women educators who teache in six diverse sectors of education in the united kingdom 15 years ago.The line graph illustrates data about the percentage of urban residents living in cities of four Asian countries during the period of 1970 to 2020, and also is projected the data for 2030 and 2040 years.The table displays the amount of non-permanent migrant workers in 2003 and 2006 in Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States. It also shows the workers ratio per 1000 people in each country in 2006.The current bar chart compares the proportion of citizens of five cities in Australia in terms of their hot drinks usage habits in the last 4 weeks.The pie chart illustrates the percentage of university students in different occupations who completed Anthroplogy while the table provides information of type of employment and payroll of anthropologists after working for a period of five years.The bar graph illustrates the proportion of males and females belonging to different age groups in Australia who performs physical excercises regulary during 2010.The line chart illustrates the crime rate by age (in tens of thousands), while the pie chart displays the types of crimes committed in the UK last year.The maps illustrate the changes that will occur in a town of Norbiton during the present and in the future, as shown in two different maps.The line graph provides information about the exports of rubber dusk to The US,UK and EU, between 2013 and 2017.The line graph provides information about the percentages of enquiries received by the tourist information office in one city over a six-month cycle in the year 2011.THE TABLE AND PIE CHART COMPARE THE NUMBER OF RESEARCH IN THE UNIVERSITIES OF AUSTRALIA FROM 2001 TO 2010.THE BAR CHART ILLUSTRATE THE PROPORTION OF PEOPLE IN THE UK WHO HAVE BEEN CONSUMING THE RECOMMENDED DAILY AMOUNT OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES FROM 2002 TO 2010.The pie charts illustrate the percentage of spending for different purposes in the United Kingdom and New Zealand in two different years.The line graph below illustrates the difference in the cost of copper, nickel and zinc in 2014.The line graph display how many stores opened and closed for a specific country from 2011 to 2018.The bar chart illustrates the difference of the proportion of the people in the United Kingdom who eaten healthy food during the period from 2002, 2006 and 2010.The table depicts the data regarding the underground railways. The information came from six cities on various continents.The graph displayed the number of men and women who live in Australia in six age categories work out regularly in