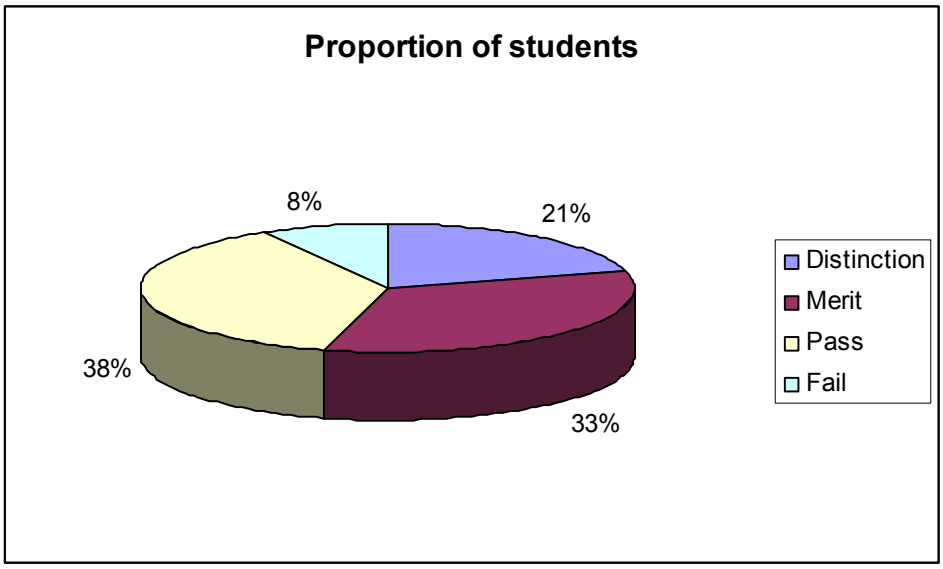
Pie-Charts 1: Student Grades



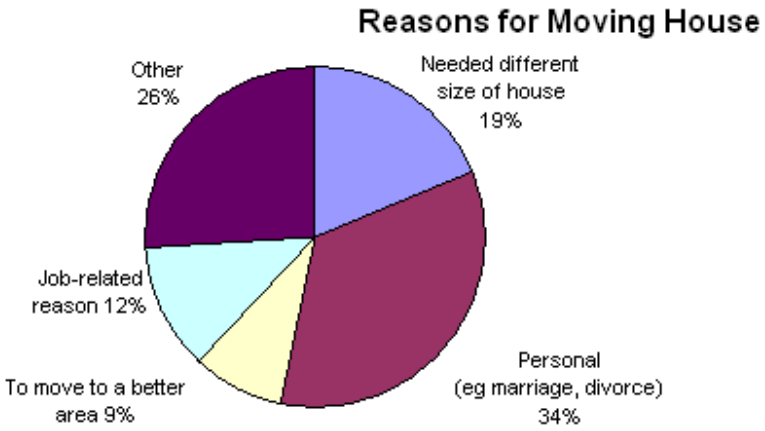
Suggested Answer

The chart **shows** the grades obtained by students in a class. **Overall** almost 90% of the students passed.

More than half of the students obtained a very good grade, with 21% getting a distinction and 33% getting a merit grade. Only 8% of the students failed.

Pie-Charts 2: Moving House

The chart shows the reasons given by people who were asked in a survey about why they moved house. Write a short description of the pie-chart.



Suggested Answer

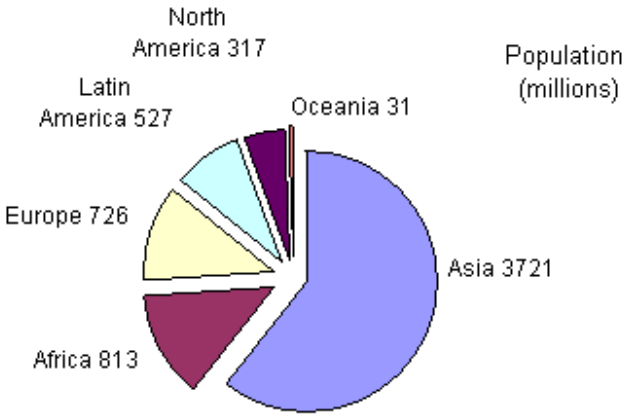
The graph **describes** the reasons for moving house. **Overall**, people move for personal reasons.

More than one third/ (34%) move due to divorce or marriage. The second reason is to look for a bigger or smaller house. **Almost** 20% of people moved for this reason. The other reasons for moves are job-related (12%) and to move to a better area (9%). Finally, other reasons **account for** 26% of moves.

In conclusion, people move for a variety of reasons, but bigger houses and personal reasons are the main ones.

Pie-Charts 3: World Population 2001

The chart shows the population of different regions of the world in 2001. Write a short description of the pie-chart.



WORD BANK							
Almost	**biggest**	**comprise**	**conclusion**	**data**	**majority**	**parts**	**quarter**
Second	**respectively**	**Oceania's**	**making up**	**Overall**	**totals**	**vary**	**with**

The pie-chart gives population **[?]** for different **[?]** of the world. **[?]**, the **[?]** of the world's people live in Asia and Africa.

The **[?]** regions of the world in terms of population are Asia, Africa, and Europe. Asia has **[?]** 60% of the world's people, **[?]** 3712 million. The **[?]** biggest area is Africa. It **[?]** 813 million, less than one- **[?]** the size of Asia's population.

Together, Europe, North and South America, and Oceania **[?]** just over quarter of the world's population. Europe has 726 million, while North and South America account for 525 and 317 **[?]**. Finally, **[?]** tiny population makes up less than one percent of the world total.

In **[?]**, populations **[?]** greatly by region, with Asia and Africa **[?]** the biggest proportion.

Suggested Answer

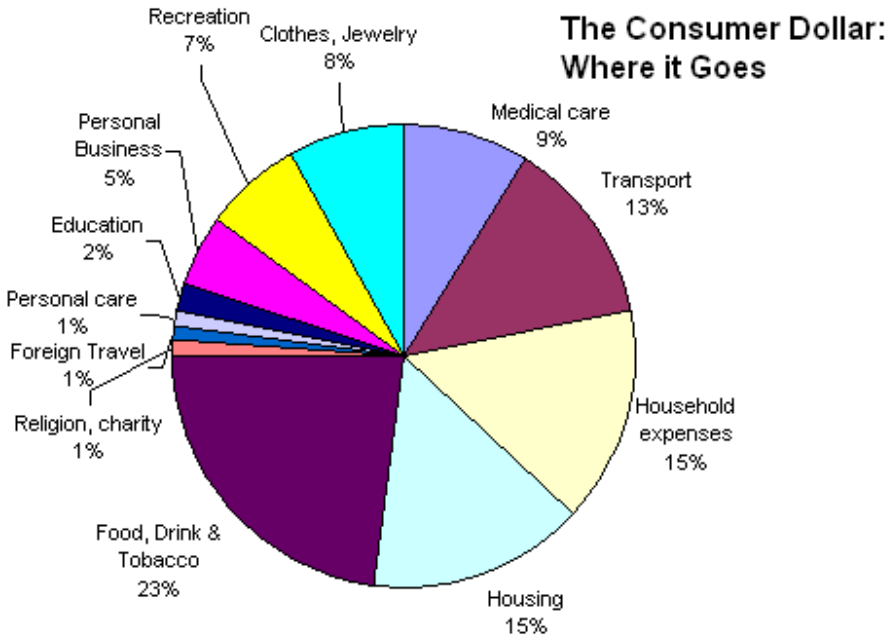
The pie-chart **gives information on** the world population figures in 2001. **Overall**, **almost three-quarters of** the world's population live in Asia and Africa.

Asia is by far the biggest region, with 3721 million people. The second largest area is Africa, with 813 million, less than a quarter of Asia's population. Europe has slightly fewer than three quarters of a billion people. Together, Latin America and North America have about 840 million. Finally, Australia and New Zealand have less than 31 million.

As can be seen, the greatest concentration of the world's population is in Asia, with Africa following far behind.

The Consumer Dollar: Version 1

The pie-chart gives information on how Americans spend their money of a total $1.2 trillion. Write a short description of the pie-chart.



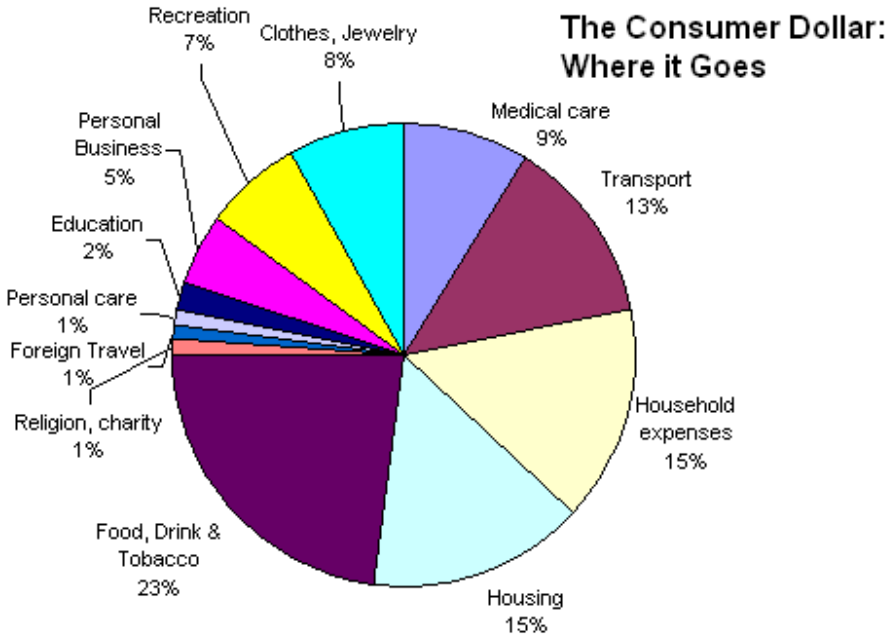
This pie chart tells us about how Americans spend their money. The total expenditure is $1.2 trillion, divided into eleven categories.

The highest percentage is spent on food, drink and tobacco: 23 cents in every dollar. Housing and household operations **account for** 15 cents each, followed by transportation with 13 cents. Medical care, clothing and jewellery, and recreation ranged from 9 to 7 cents. 5% of the total was spent on personal business while only 2% was spent on private education and research. At the bottom end were personal care, foreign travel and religious and welfare activities. All three took just 1% each of the total spent.

This chart shows us that **over half of** the money spent by Americans was on consumables such as food and drink, and homes and house maintenance. If we include transport then 63 cents in every dollar was spent in these areas. (148 words)

The Consumer Dollar: Version 2

The pie-chart gives information on how Americans spend their money of a total $1.2 trillion. Write a short description of the pie-chart.



The pie-chart shows how typical Americans spend their money. Overall, the biggest areas of expenditure are on food, housing and household expenses, and transport.

The biggest single area is food, drink and tobacco. This **accounts for** almost **a quarter of** spending. Housing and household maintenance make up 15% each, and another 13% goes on transport. Medical care **comprises** almost **one-tenth** of spending. This is **slightly more than** the amount spent on clothes and jewelry, at 8%, and recreation, at 7%.

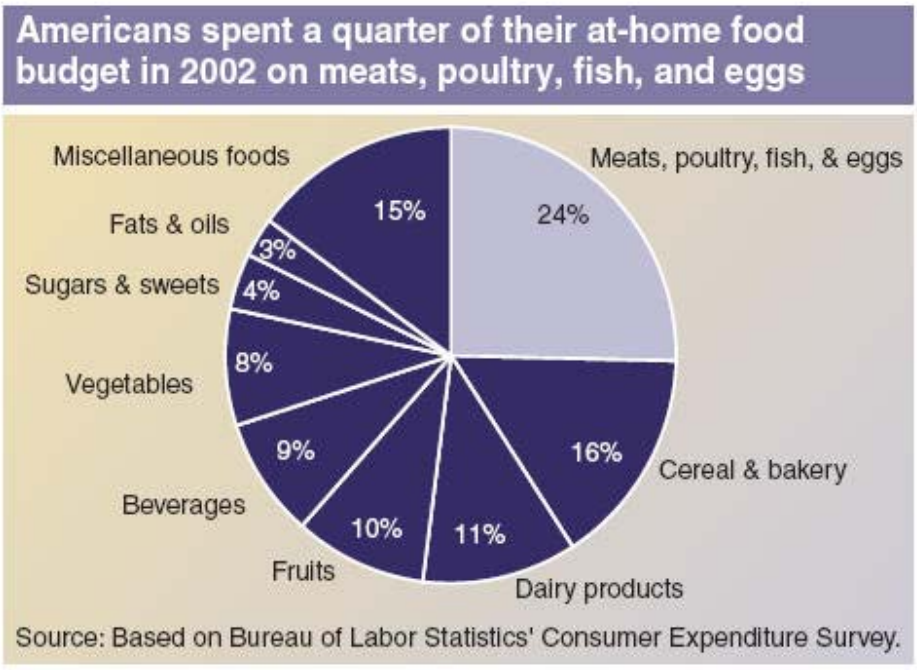
The remaining segments account for just 10% in total. Americans spend just 5% on personal business, and less than half of that on education. Personal care, foreign travel and spending on religion account for just one percent each.

In summary, half of the money spent goes on food and housing, while transport, medical care and clothes **make up** a further quarter.

141 words.

Pie Chart: US Food expenditure

The chart shows how Americans spend money on food in the home (not in restaurants).



The graph shows American spending on food for the home. Overall, the biggest areas of expenditure are on meats, fish and eggs, cereals and dairy products.

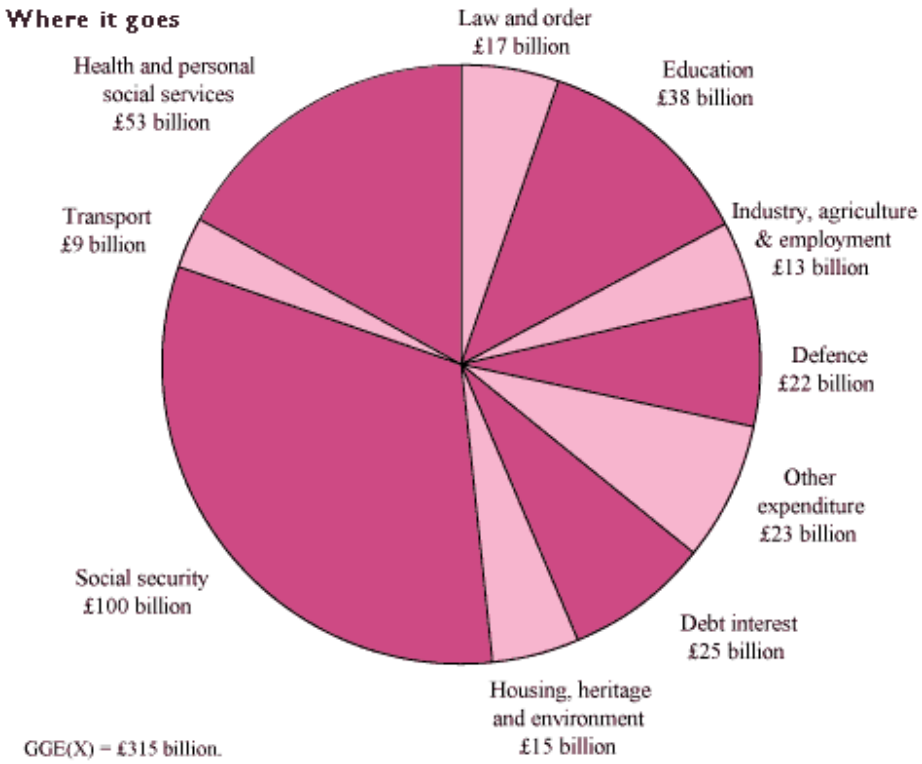
The biggest percentage of spending is on meats, fish and eggs. This **totals over** a quarter of the food budget. The second biggest area is cereals and bakery products. These account for 16% of spending. Dairy products **comprise** just over one-tenth of expenditure on food, while fruit and vegetables together account for almost 20% of spending.

Just under one-tenth of spending goes on beverages such as coffee, tea, and soda. The smallest categories in the typical US food budget are fats and oils, at 3%, and sugar and sweets, at 4%. **Finally**, miscellaneous food items comprise 15% of purchases.

In conclusion, dairy products, cereals, meat and fish constitute more than half of expenditure, while fruits and vegetables add up to a further 20%.

UK Budget: Where the money goes

The pie-chart gives information on UK government spending in 1996. The total budget was £315 billion.



The pie chart shows the budget of the UK government in 1996. Overall, social security, health, and education were the most important targets.

The biggest segment was social security including Pensions, employment assistance and other benefits which **made up slightly under one-third of total** expenditure. Health and personal social services was the second highest budget cost. Hospital and medical services accounted for £53 billion, or about 15% of the budget. Education cost UK $38 billion which **comprises** almost 12% of the whole budget. The government spent about seven percent of revenue on debt, and **roughly similar amounts** went towards defence (£22 billion) and law and order (£17 billion).

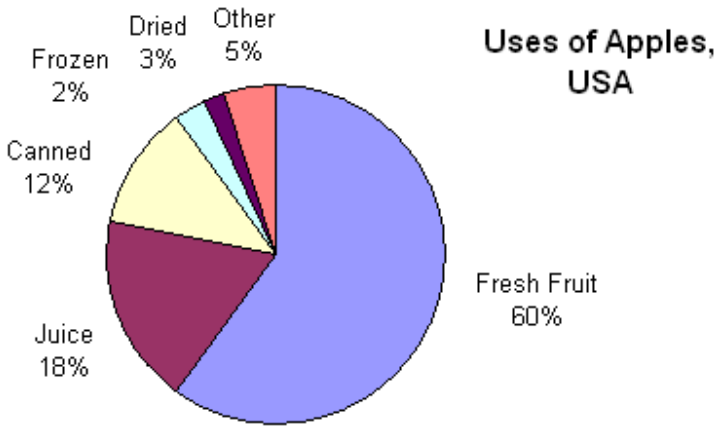
Spending on housing, transport and industry totaled £37 billion. Finally, other expenditure accounted for £23 billion.

In conclusion, the bulk of British government spending goes on social welfare and health. However, education, defence, and law and order are also major areas of spending.

151 words

Apple Pie: Suggested Answer

The graph shows what apples are used for in the US.



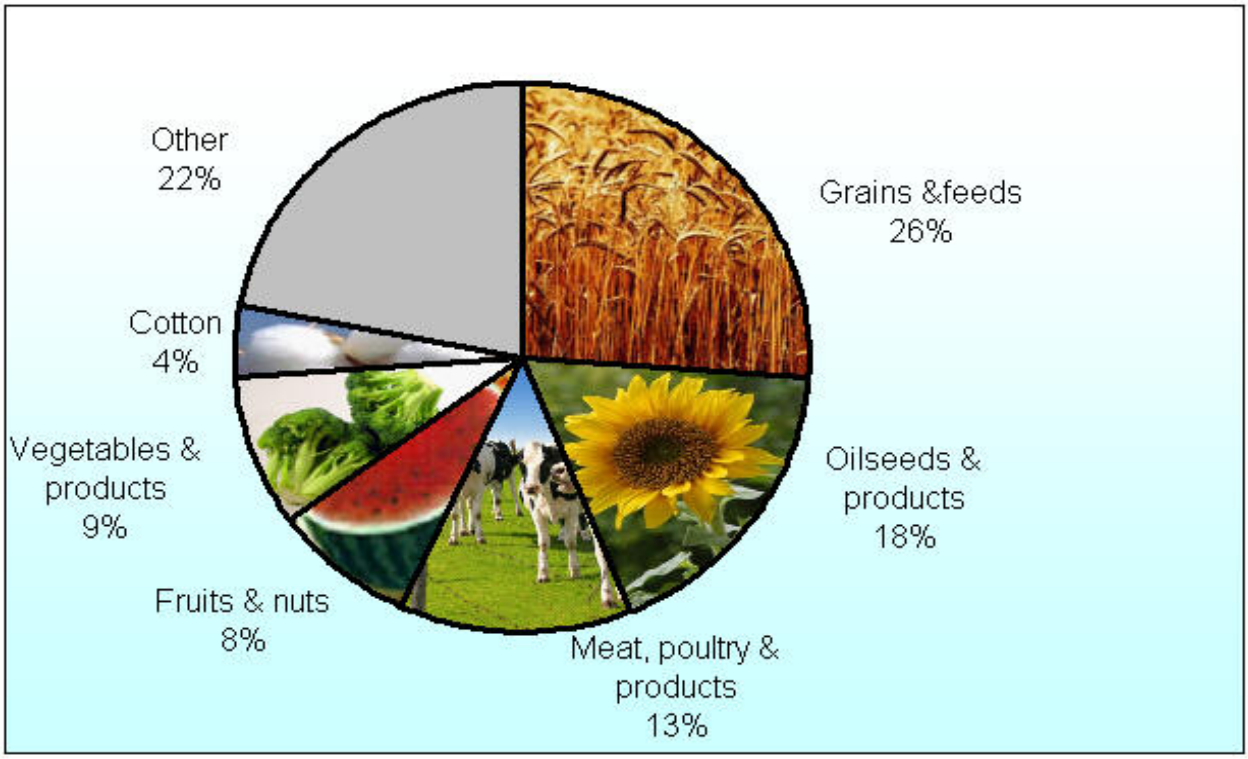
The graph **compares** the chief uses of the apple crop in the US. Overall, **the bulk of** the harvest is either eaten fresh or made into juice.

The biggest slice of the pie-chart is taken up by fresh fruit. About 60% of the crop is eaten fresh. This is three times as much as the next use, which is for juice. Less than 20% of apples in the US are turned into apple juice. **A further 12%** is canned, and **a total of 5%** is either frozen or dried. Other remaining uses, such as apple vinegar, account for just 5% of the crop.

It's clear that although a small amount of apples are processed into frozen, dried or canned products, the great bulk of the crop is sold straight from the tree.

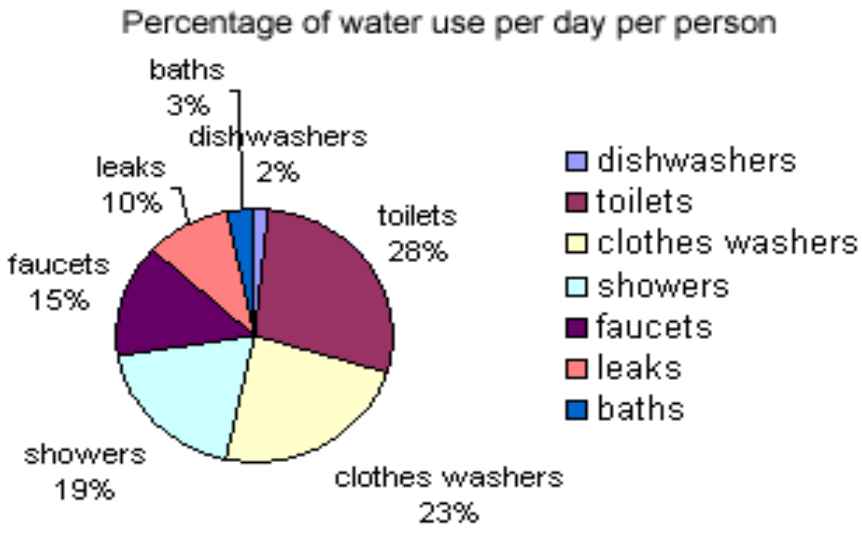
Pie Chart: US Agriculture Exports, 2002

The graph shows the main categories of US agricultural exports in 2002. Write a short description of the graph.



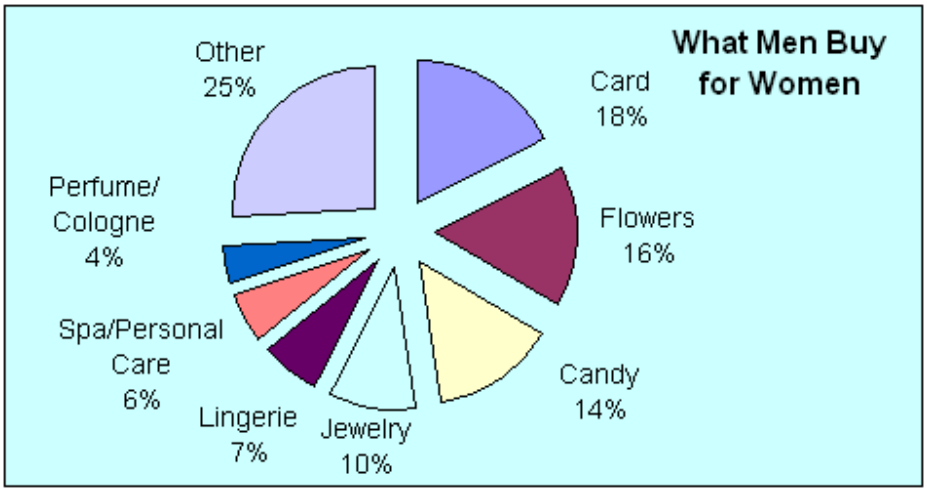
Pie Chart: Residential Water Use in Canada

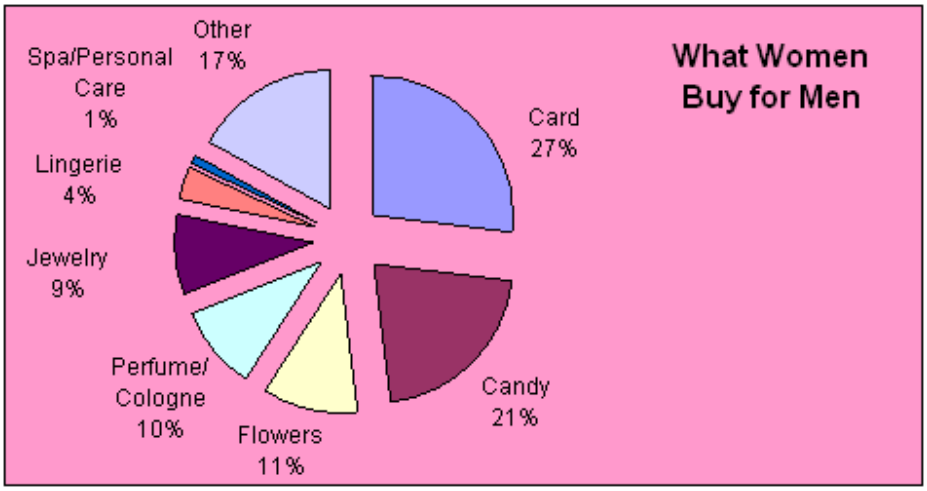
Water use in the residential sector accounts for about 52 per cent of all the water supplied in the City of Toronto. About 248 litres of water per person per day is used inside the home. See the graph below for a breakdown of indoor water use. Write a short description of the information in the graph.



Pie Charts: Valentine's Day Gifts

The graphs below show the types of gifts that men and women in the USA buy for each other on Valentine's Day.





Answer the following questions:

- What are the top three gifts?
- What is the most popular gift?
- What percentage of men buys Valentine's Day cards?
- What percentage of women buys Valentine's Day cards?
- Are there any differences in the second most common gift?
- What is the second most popular gift bought by men?
- What percentage of men bought this gift for their loved one?
- What is the second most popular gift that women give men?
- What is the third most popular gift bought by men for women?

Vocabulary Variety in Graph-Writing

("Valentine's Day Gifts" – 2 pie charts)

Students often repeat words that are given in graph titles and legends (e.g. "gifts", "men", "women", "buy", "card", "flowers", "candy", etc.).
This can lower the mark. To prevent repetition, students should

a) Think about what words they could use instead
(E.g. synonyms, the former/the latter, it/them)
b) Reread their essays and check whether they have used some words too many times and then change these words or the sentence structure.

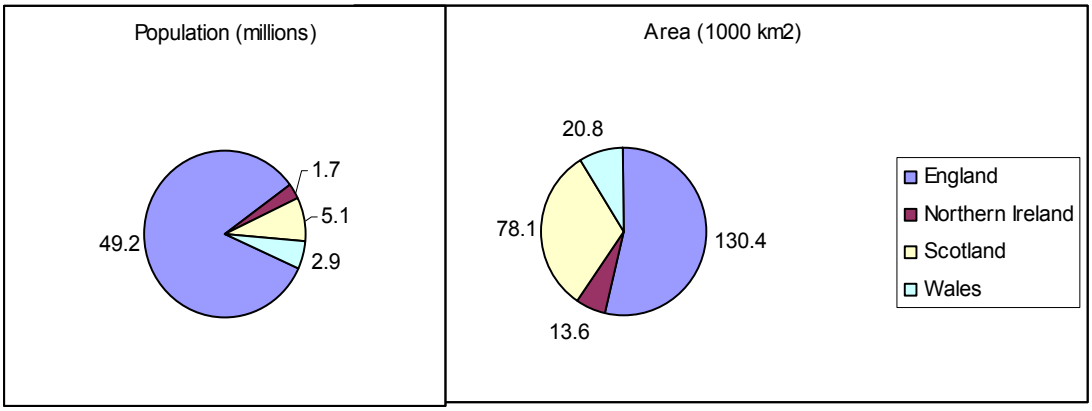
Task: Change the underlined words below to make the sentences less repetitious. Then compare in with a following sample provided.

Almost a quarter of women buy cards while **almost** a fifth of men buy **cards**. 21% of females buy candy, making it their second most popular **gift**, but 5% fewer males buy **candy**, making it their third most popular **gift**. Third, just over a tenth of ladies offer flowers to gentlemen, but 16% of **gentlemen buy flowers**. **Fourth**, 10% of **females** buy cologne **while** a mere 4% of **males** buy perfume. Jewelry is also a fairly frequent purchase with about a tenth for both **men and women**. Turning to smaller items, lingerie and spa/personal care take less than a tenth each for either **gender**. Last, 17% of women buy other gifts for their loved one **while** 8% more men **buy other gifts for their loved one.**

Almost a quarter of women buy cards while **Nearly** a fifth of men buy **them**. 21% of females buy candy, making it their second most popular **present**, but 5% fewer males buy **this item**, making it their third most popular **one**. Third, just over a tenth of ladies offer flowers to gentlemen, but 16% of **their counterparts purchase the same**. **Next**, 10% of **the former** buy cologne **whilst** a mere 4% of **the latter** buy perfume. Jewelry is also a fairly frequent purchase with about a tenth for both **genders**. Turning to smaller items, lingerie and spa/personal care take less than a tenth each for either **sex**. Last, 17% of women buy other gifts for their loved one **whereas** 8% more men **do so**.

Pie-Charts: UK Population and Area

The pie-charts below, give the population and area of each country in the UK in 2001.



Suggested Answer

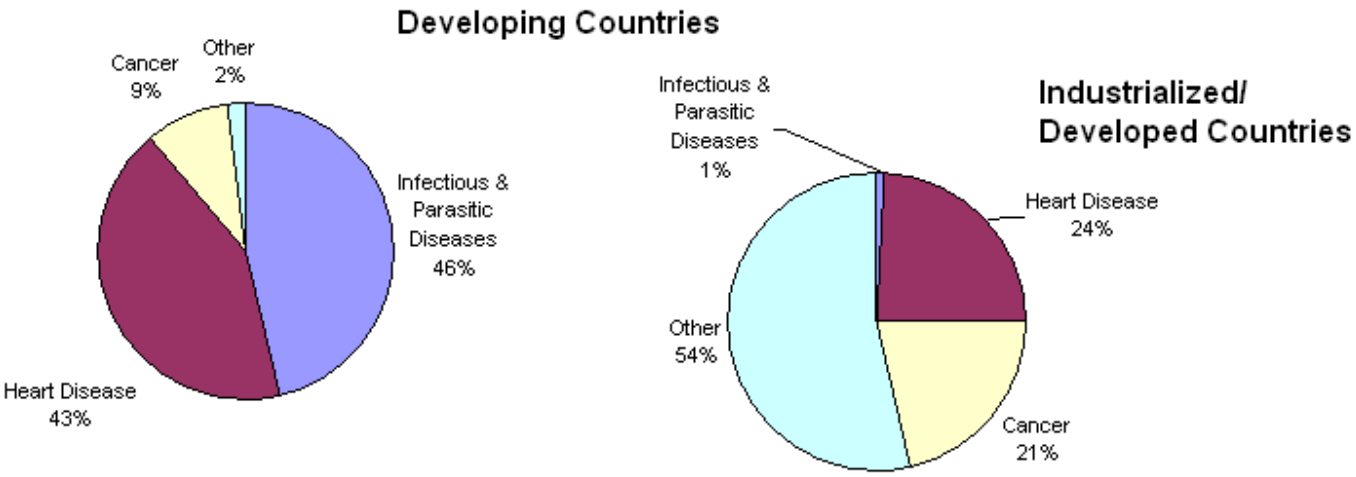
The two pie-charts **compare** the areas of regions in the UK with their populations. Overall, although England is the largest region by size, its population is much bigger than that of the other areas.

England has more than three-quarters of the population of the UK, but just over half the area, which makes it the most densely populated region with almost 377 people per square kilometer. In contrast, Scotland, with just 5 million people, or one-tenth the population of England, occupies over a quarter of the land area of the UK. Wales and Northern Ireland are more densely populated than Scotland. Their combined population is just under 5 million, but they have half the area of Scotland.

In conclusion, England is the most densely populated area, followed by Wales, Northern Ireland, and finally, Scotland with the population density indicators of 139, 125 and 65 respectively.

Pie Chart: 3: Causes of Disease.

Write 150 words discussing the information in the two graphs below.



Notes:

* Infectious diseases: diseases that spread easily from one person to another, e.g. TB
* Parasitic diseases: diseases spread by insects or worms, e.g. malaria
* Industrialized countries: rich countries, countries with developed economies

Types of Diseases in Developing and Developed Countries (4 paragraphs)

Fill in the blank with one of these (you can use a word more than once)

about, around, for, from, in, of, to, more than, down, up, over, with

The two pie charts show four diseases __ rich countries and the developing world. In general, the most significant difference is that infectious and parasitic diseases still plague millions of people ___ poorer countries but almost none in wealthier ones.

First, in developing countries, almost half, 46%, ___ all illnesses are due ___ infectious and parasitic diseases. Heart disease is a close second _____ just 3% less. Third comes cancer with only 9%. Finally other diseases account _____ just a fraction, 2%, _____ all the illnesses.

In contrast, in affluent countries, other diseases are the biggest segment. They account for _____ half, 54%, of all illnesses. Following them comes heart disease with 24%, _____ half the number recorded for developing countries. Cancer is not far behind at a staggering 21%. Last, infectious and parasitic diseases comprise a mere 1% _____ the ailments.

_____ conclude, there are major differences between the two regions in terms of diseases. Overall, most individuals in developing countries suffer _____ infectious and parasitic diseases whereas people in richer nations experience cancer, heart disease, and a wider range _____ other illnesses.

Types of Diseases in Developing and Developed Countries (3 paragraphs)

The two pie charts illustrate four diseases _____ developing and developed countries. Overall, the biggest difference is that infectious and parasitic diseases are almost non-existent _____ wealthier nations but still plague millions of people in poorer ones.

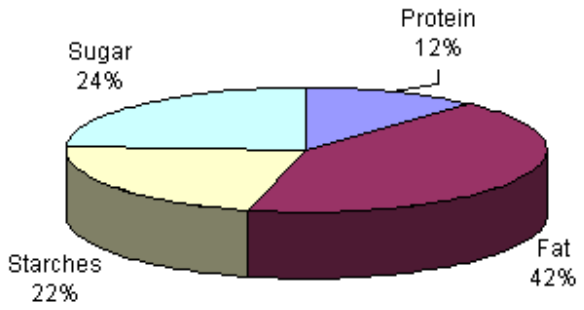
First, in developing countries, nearly half, 46%, of all illnesses stem _____ infectious and parasitic diseases. This is _____ stark contrast _____ their counterparts where they comprise only 1%. Next, heart disease takes a close second at 43% in developing nations; it also takes second place, comprising _____ a quarter of all illnesses, in developed ones. Cancer comes further _____ the scale in developing and developed countries, making _____ just 9% and a staggering 21% respectively. Finally, there are other diseases in both poorer and richer nations. _____ the former, they account _____ just a tiny segment, 2%, whereas in the latter they make up more than half, 54%.

All in all, there are significant differences between the two regions. _____ general, most individuals in developing countries suffer from infectious and parasitic diseases whereas people _____ richer lands experience cancer, heart disease, and a wider range of other illnesses.

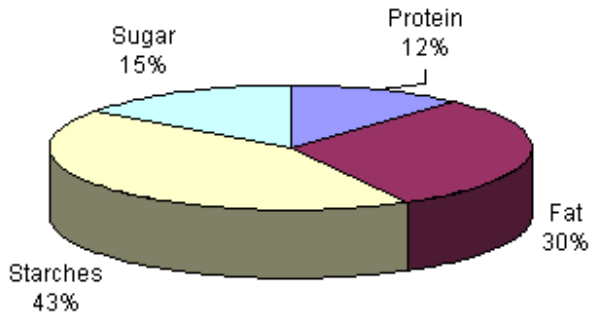
Pie Chart: Changes in the Average US Diet, 1990 and 2005.

Write 150 words discussing the information below about the average American diet.

1990



2005



Suggested Answer

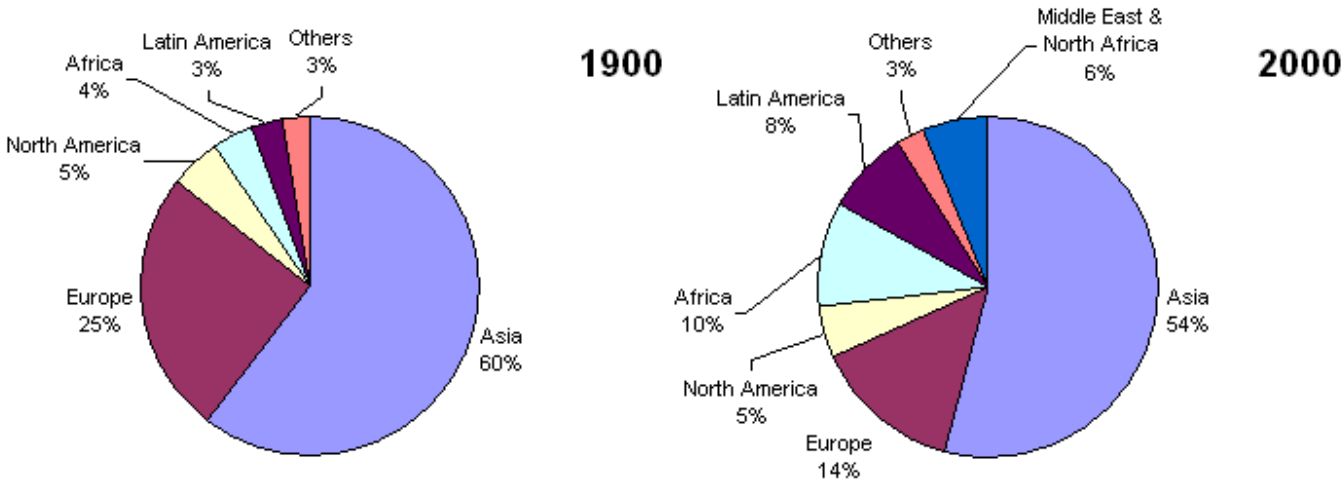
The two pie-charts show changes in diet of American consumers between 1990 and 2005. Overall, Americans are eating less fat and sugar but more starches.

The biggest change was in the consumption of starch. It accounted for just over **one-fifth** of the typical diet in the US in 1990, but this almost **doubled to** 43% in 2005. This **increase** was comparable to **a decrease** in the amount of fat consumed. It fell from 42% in 1990 to 30% fifteen years later. A similar decrease occurred in sugar intake, which **fell sharply** from 24% in 1990 to just 15% in 2005. Finally, the amount of protein **remained unchanged**, at just 12%.

In conclusion, it would appear that American consumers have restricted the amount of fat and sugar, but are now eating increasing amounts of starch in their diets.

Pie Charts: Changes in World Population, by Region

The charts show changes in the proportion of world population from different regions in 1900 and 2000.



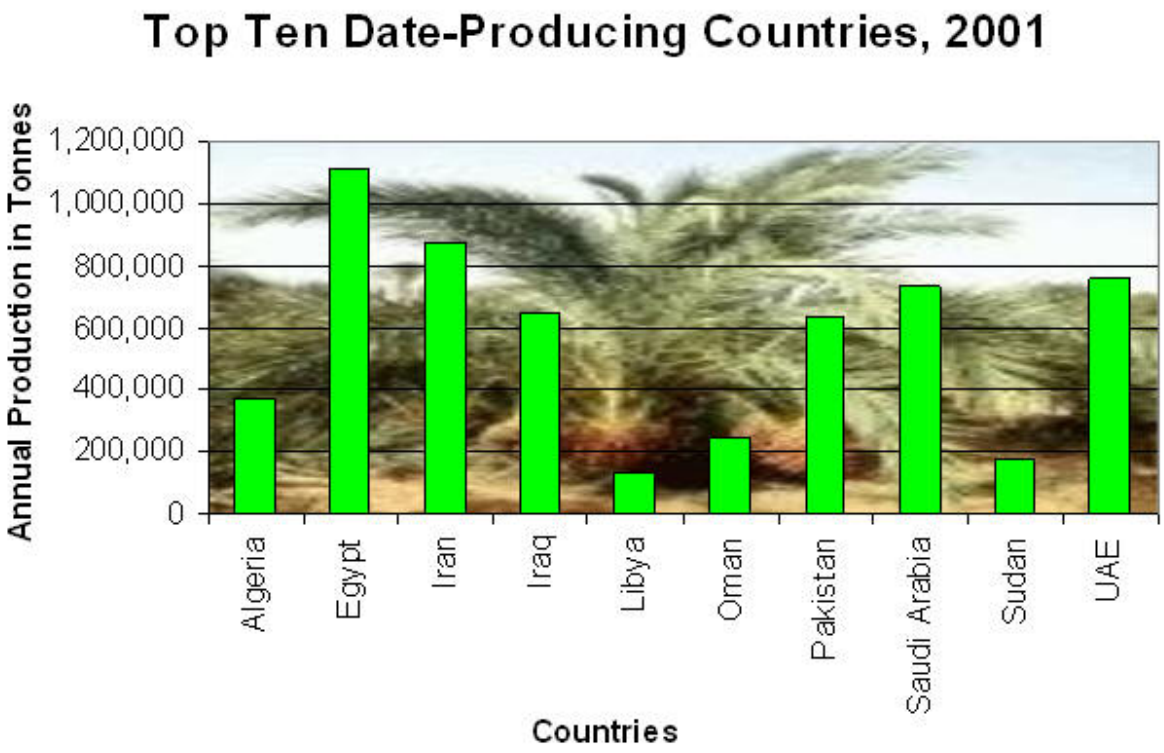
The two graphs show changes in the population of different areas of the world over the last century. Overall, although they still have most of the world's people, Asia and Europe's share of the world's population is decreasing.

The region with the biggest proportion of the world's population in 1900 was Asia, with 60%. This **dropped to** 54% in 2000. Europe's percentage **plunged from 25% in 1900 to 14% in 2000**. However, the share for all other regions **changed dramatically**. The percentage of people living in Africa more than doubled from 4.5% to 10%, while Latin America's **proportion** almost **tripled** in the same period. The Middle East and North Africa also increased their share. Only North America's percentage **remained constant**.

In conclusion, the percentage of the world's population living in areas such as Africa and Latin America **is growing**, while the proportion of people living in Europe and North America is unchanged or falling.

Bar Chart: Date Production

The chart shows the top ten date-producing countries and their annual production in tonnes, 2001.



Questions:

1. What does the bar graph show?
2. Overall, what were the top three or four producers?
3. Which country produced the most dates?
4. How much more did Egypt produce than Iran? (*in tonnes*)
5. What country was the second-highest producer in 2001?
6. How many tonnes of dates did Iraq, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and the UAE produce?
7. How does Algeria's production compare to the UAE's output?
8. Libya and Sudan each accounted for less than _____ tonnes.
9. Oman's production is _____ Egypt's figure. (*Insert a fraction*)
10. In summary, how many countries produce over half a million tonnes a year, and which country is the leading producer?

Use full answers to the sentences above to form the basis of your three-paragraph essay. Then write a short description of the information in the chart.

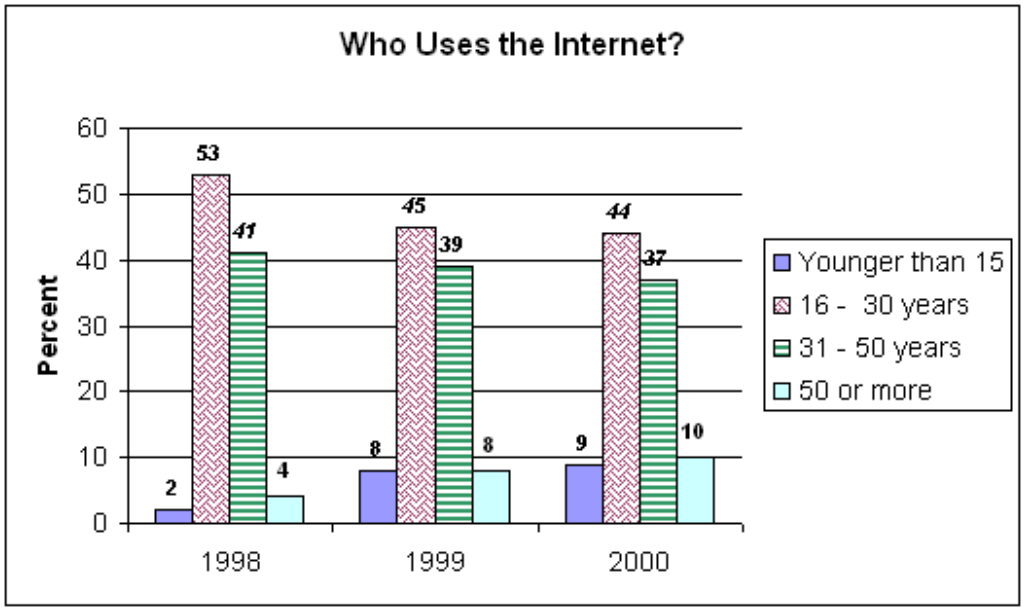
Exercise

Before you write, try this exercise. Find ONE error in each sentence below, then put the corrected sentences in order to make a model essay.

1. Finaly, Sudan's and Libya's crops yielded under 0.2 million each.
2. In summary, date production is the most abundant in Egypt and Iraq.
3. Pakistan and Iraq, with outputs of approximately 630,000, were not far ahead.
4. First, Egypt took the lion's share of production with over a million tonnes but Iran is a close second with almost .9 million.
5. The bar graph shows date production in tonnes for the world's top producer in 2001.
6. The rest nations, however, were far less productive.
7. Algeria supplied the world with nearly 400,000 tonnes and Oman around a half million.
8. Following them came the UAE and Saudi Arabia, rival each other with about 740,000 tonnes each.
9. Overall, Egypt and Iran account to the majority of goods whilst Sudan and Libya are in the minority.
10. In contrast, harvests in Oman and countries in northern Africa are far more plentiful.
11. Ten countrys in the Gulf region and northern Africa are featured.

Bar Chart: Who Uses the Internet?

The chart shows the percentage of Internet users by age between 1998 and 2000.



Write a short description of the graph.

Fill in the blanks from the box below.
This bar chart indicates the percentage of (1) _____ from 1998 to the year 2000. The users are divided into four groups: those less than 15, those between 16 - 30 years, those between 31 to 50 years and finally those 50 and above. There are several features that we can take note of according to (2) _____ and the (3) _____.

Turning to the (4) _____, it is clear that the people aged 16 to 30 (5) _____ the greatest percentage of internet users. This age group (6) _____ for an average of 47 percent of all users. The second highest (7) _____ of users was the 31 to 50 year olds whose average (8) _____ at 39. The other two groups scored (9) _____less in terms of the (10) _____ of all users.

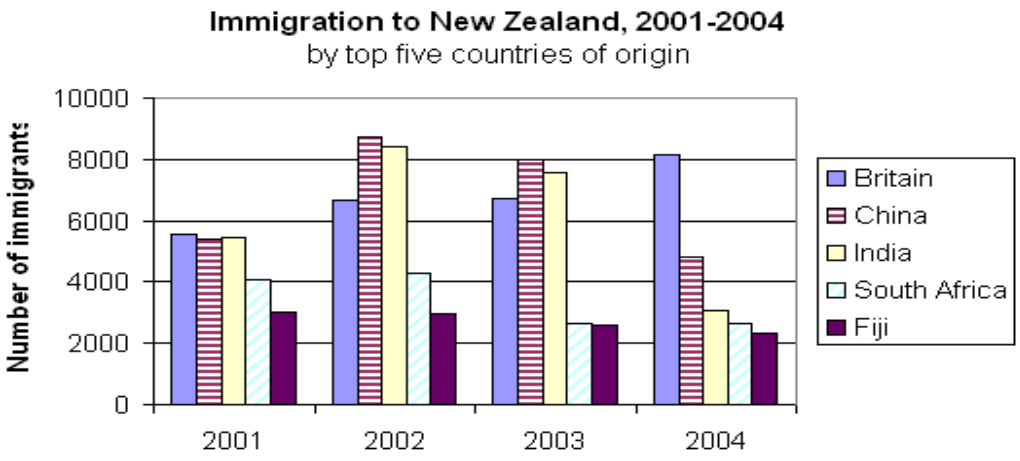
Looking at the time period from 1998 to 2000, for the 16 to 30 year olds there was a (11) _____ in their usage of the internet. In 1998, they (12) _____ 53 percent of all users, but this mark (13) _____ by the year 2000 to 37 percent. In terms of low end users, the 50 and above age group started off in 1998 at 2 percent, but (14) _____ increased to 9 percent in 2000.

To sum up, the overall picture tells us that the percentage of 16 to 30 and 31 to 50 year olds (15) _____gradually while the proportion of less than 15 year olds and the 50 and above age group (16) _____ increased.

Stood	significantly	made up	share	age groups	steadily
decreased	proportion	registered	Internet users	dropped	slightly
time period	accounted	gradually	declined	decrease	considerably
substantially					

Bar Graph: Immigration to New Zealand, 2001-2004

The graph shows the top five countries of origin of people moving to New Zealand to live between 2001 and 2004.



The graph shows the main countries of origin of immigrants to New Zealand between 2001 and 2004. Overall, the biggest groups are the Chinese and the British, followed by Indians. However, the number and origin of immigrants fluctuates from year to year.

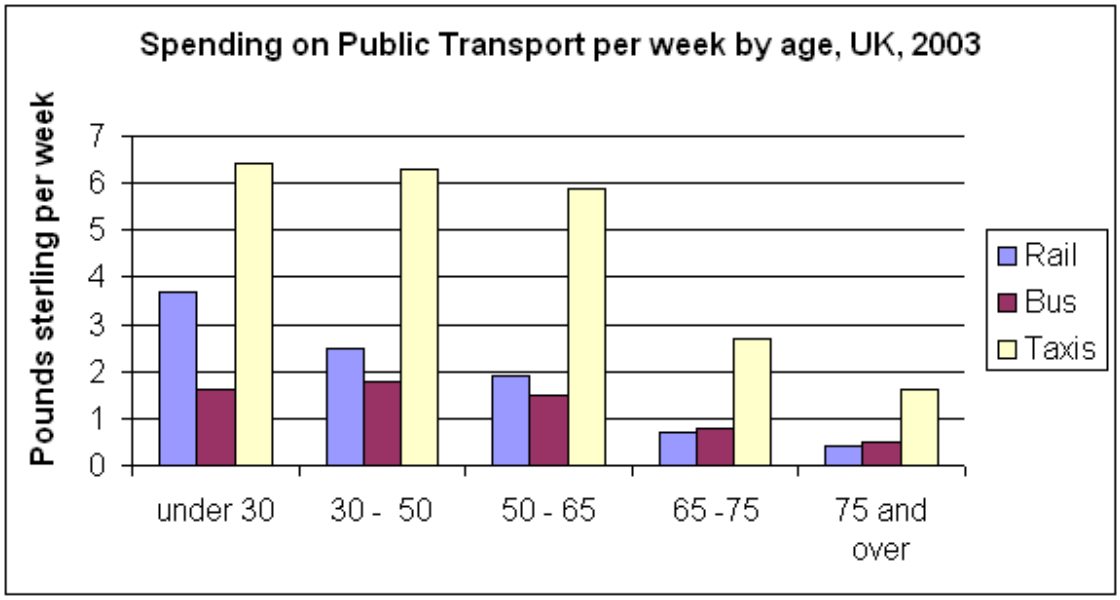
The biggest groups moving to New Zealand were the Chinese and the British. In 2001 about 5500 each of British and Chinese nationals settled in New Zealand. **Over the next three years**, British immigration **increased gradually and steadily to a peak of 8200 in 2004**. In contrast, immigration from China **fluctuated sharply rising to 8500 in 2002 and then plunging to just half, 4200, in 2004**.

Indian immigration **followed a similar pattern** to the Chinese settlers. It was also **around** 5500 in 2001 and then **rose to over** 8000 in 2001 before **falling back to just** 3000 in 2004. In contrast, immigration from South Africa and Fiji is much more constant at between 3000 and 4000 every year.

In conclusion, for some groups such as the Chinese and Indians, immigration to New Zealand varies from year to year, but for other groups such as the British, South Africans, and Fijians it is increasing or remaining constant.

Bar Chart: Money spent per week on public transport, by age, UK, 2002.

The chart shows spending in pounds per week by age on public transport (rail, bus and taxi) in the UK in 2002.



Questions:

1. Which group spends least on taxis?
2. Which group spends most on taxis?
3. Which group has the highest total expenditure (all means of transport)?
4. Which group has the lowest total expenditure (all means of transport)?
5. Bus transport is in second place for which two groups?

Public transport expenditures for British commuters (model answer)

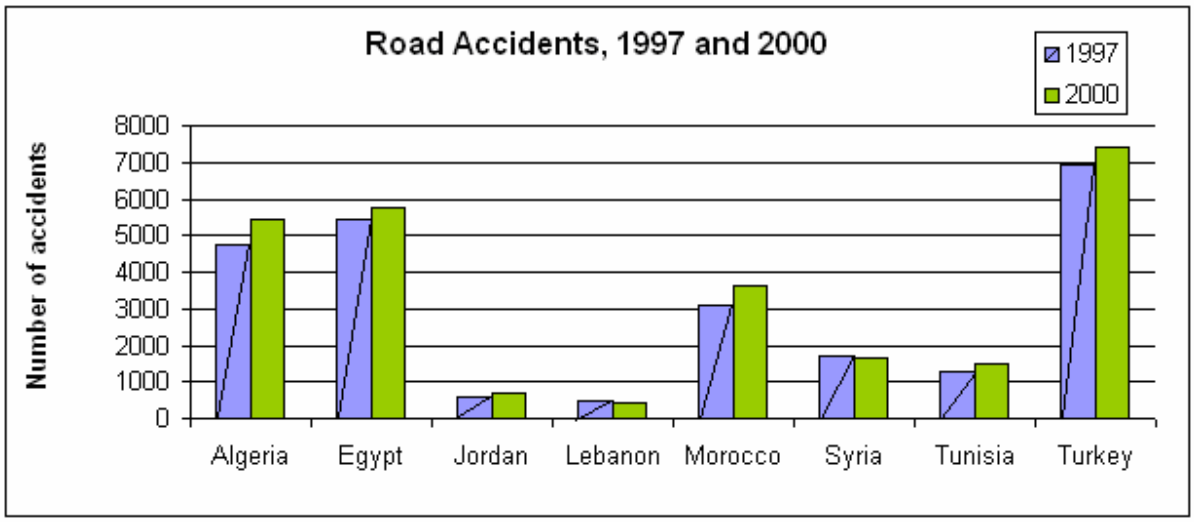
This bar chart _____ how many pounds sterling five age groups in Britain _____ weekly on three forms of public transport in 2003. Overall, the older people _____, the less they spend.
_____, the youngest, those under 30, spent about 6.3 pounds per week on taxis. The group age 30-50 spent almost as much, and those 50-65 marginally less, around 5.9 quid. In _____, the 65-75 year olds put out _____ than half that and the eldest group only about 1.5 pounds weekly. _____ to rail transport, _____ the youngest group allotted the _____ for this form of transport, nearly 4 pounds weekly. The two groups covering 30-65 years averaged approximately 2.2 _____ those over 65 spent, again, about half that. _____, bus took the smallest proportion of the transportation budget, roughly 1.7 quid for people up to 65. The last two groups spent slightly _____ on bus than train.
To sum up, cabs _____ the lion's share of the transportation budget for all. In general, those of working age _____ significantly more on public transport than the elderly. Word count: 176

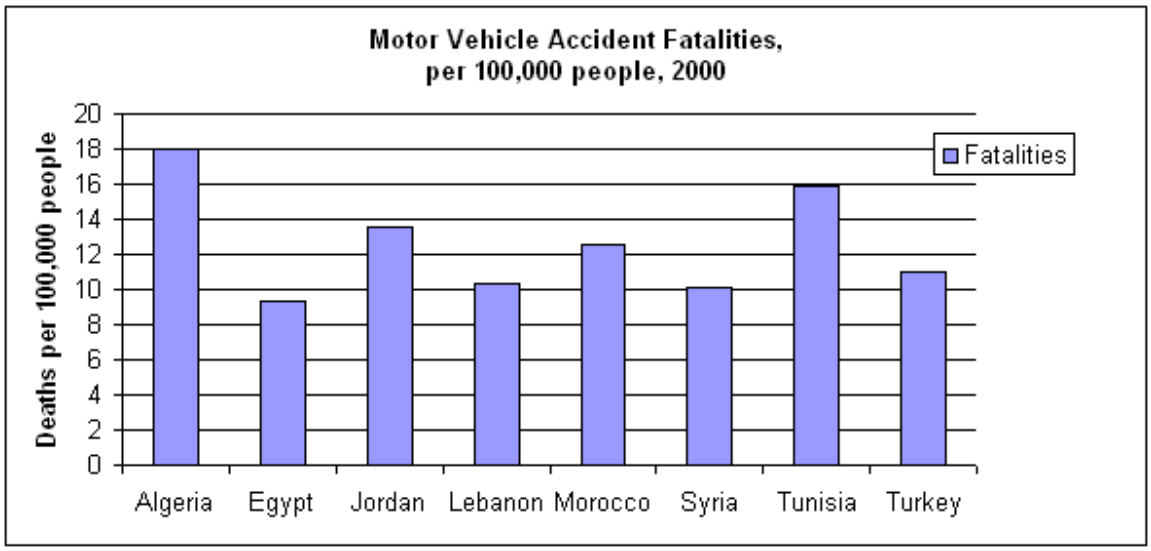
Fill in the gaps using the words below. Note: there are two extra words.

took	get	illustrates	contrast
turning	most	more	less
while	spend	spent	use
first	again	second	finally

Bar Chart: Accident numbers and rates, Selected Countries.

The two charts shows changes in the number of motor vehicle accidents in selected countries between 1997 and 2000, and the rate of deaths in motor vehicle accidents for those countries.

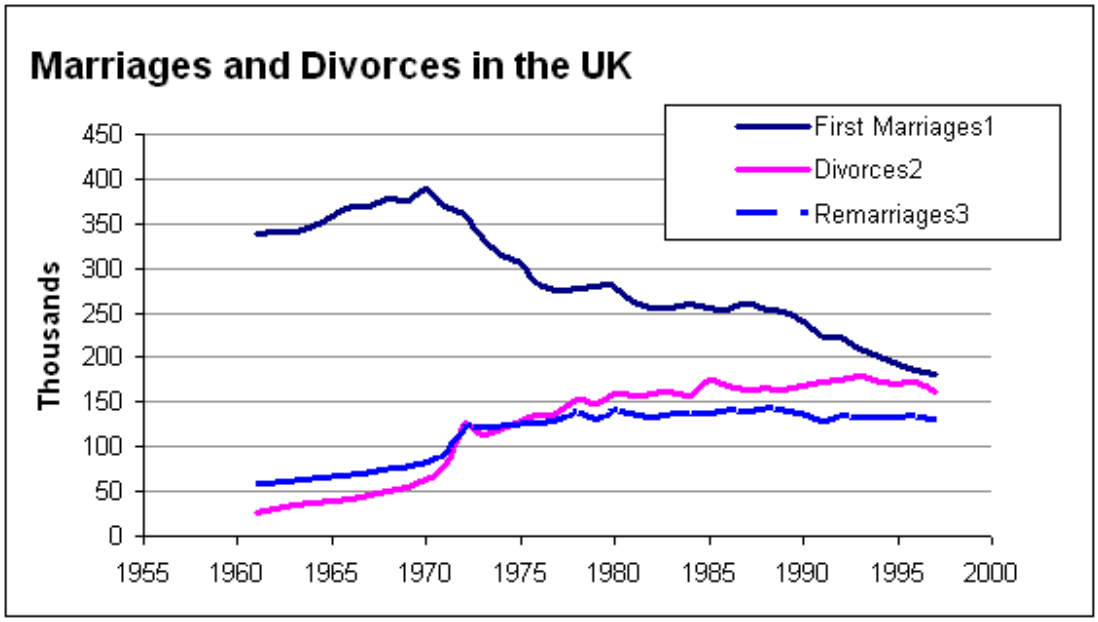




1. Which country had the most accidents in 1997?
2. Which country had the second highest number of accidents in 1997?
3. Which country had the lowest number of accidents in 1997?
4. Which country had the second lowest number of accidents in 1997?
5. Which two countries had a decline in the number of accidents between 1997 and 2000?
6. Which country had the biggest increase in accidents over the period?
7. Which country has the highest rate of accidents per capita?
8. Which country has the lowest rate of accidents per capita?
9. Which country is the safest in terms of motor accidents per capita?
10. Compared to Algeria, how much safer is Egypt?

Marriages, Divorce, & Remarriage

The graph shows statistics for first marriages, divorces and remarriages in the UK.



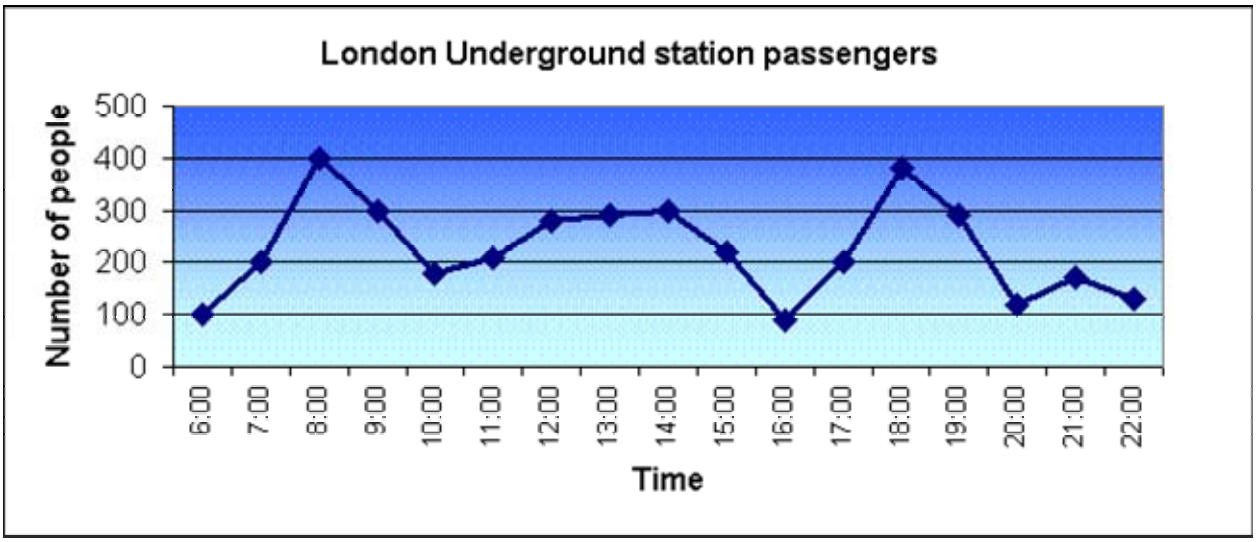
Here is the official description of the graph above, from the UK National Statistics office. Here the writer comments on the reasons of changes. While writing a report for an IELTS task **do not** give any comments on why the statistics are like this. You only need to describe the main features.

Changes in household and family patterns reflect changes in the partnering and marital status of the population over time. Marriage is still the usual form of partnership between men and women. However, the total number of marriages in the United Kingdom **has fallen from a peak in 1972**. In 1997 there were 310 thousand marriages, **among the lowest figures recorded during the twentieth century.**

The number of first marriages **has decreased substantially since its peak in 1970**. In 1997 there were 181 thousand first marriages for both partners, less than half the number in 1970.

Slightly over two-fifths of marriages in 1997 were remarriages for either or both partners. Early in the twentieth century remarriage was relatively uncommon, but since the 1960s the number of remarriages has increased. While most of the few remarriages at the turn of the century in England and Wales involved a widow or widower, more recently at least one partner remarrying has usually been divorced. These trends were notably accentuated following the implementation of the Divorce Reform Act 1969 in 1971

London Underground



Suggested Answer 1

The graph **indicates** the number of people using a London's underground stations over a given day of year.

The number of passengers **rises sharply** in the morning **reaching a peak of** 400 at 8 am. After the morning peak there is **a steady drop to** 300 at 9 am and less than 200 at 10 am. Between 10 am and 11 am there is **a slight increase**. The number **plateaus just below** 300 between 12 noon and 2 pm. In the afternoon, there is **a decline** in the number of citizens using the station to just 80 at 4 pm. The evening brings **a huge increase** from 200 at 5 pm to almost 400 at 6 pm. The number of passengers **tapers off slightly** after 6 pm, but **falls quickly to** 120 by 8 pm. After **a small rise** at 9 pm, the number **tails off to** 120 at 10 pm.

All in all, the time series show that the greatest number of passengers gather in the station early in the morning and also early in the evening.

Suggested Answer 2

The graph shows the **fluctuation** in the number of people at a London underground station over the course of a day.

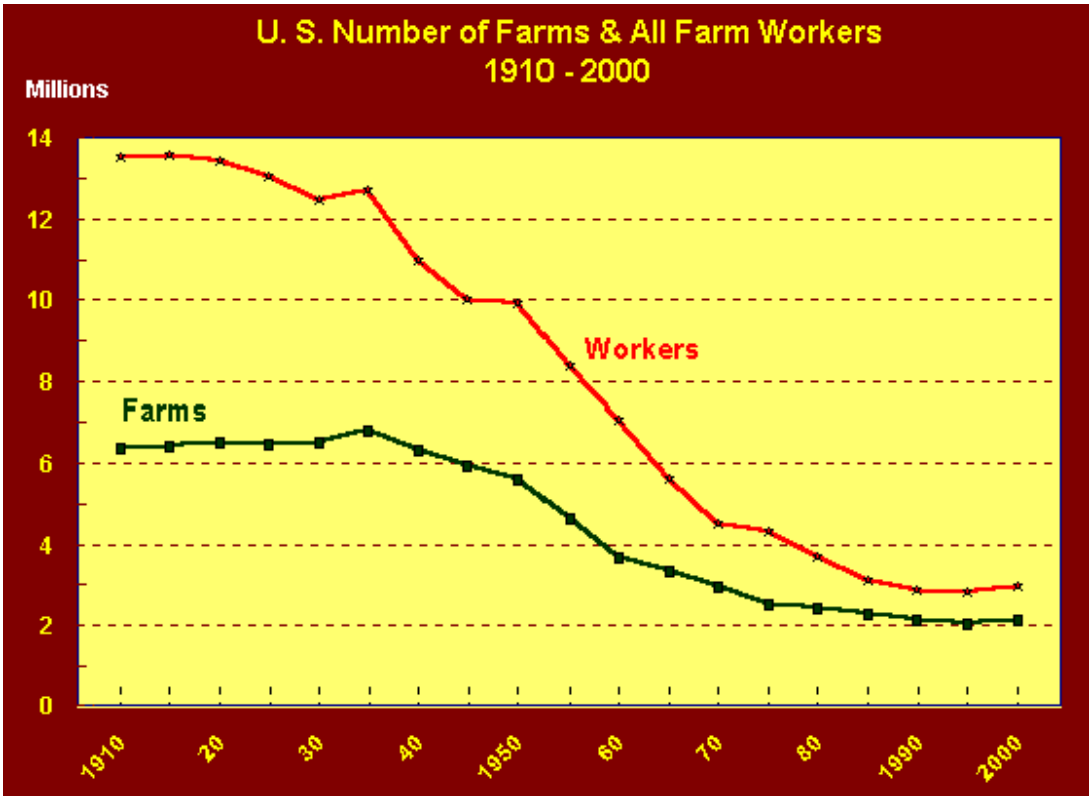
The **busiest time** of the day is in the morning. There is a s**harp increase** between 06:00 and 08:00, with 400 people using the station at 8 o'clock. After this the numbers **drop quickly to less than** 200 at 10 o'clock. Between 11 am and 3 pm the number rises, with a **plateau** of just under 300 people using the station.

In the afternoon, numbers **decline**, with less than 100 using the station at 4 pm. There is then **a rapid rise** to a **peak** of 380 at 6pm. After 7 pm, numbers fall **significantly**, with only a slight increase again at 8pm, **tailing off** after 9 pm.

Overall, the graph shows that the station is most crowded in the early morning and early evening periods.

US Farm Workers

US Farms and Workers, 1910 to 2000. Describe the data in the graph below



Suggested Answer:

The graph shows changes in the number of farms and farm workers in the USA between 1910 and 2000. Overall, there was **a huge drop** in the number of workers and farms over the period.

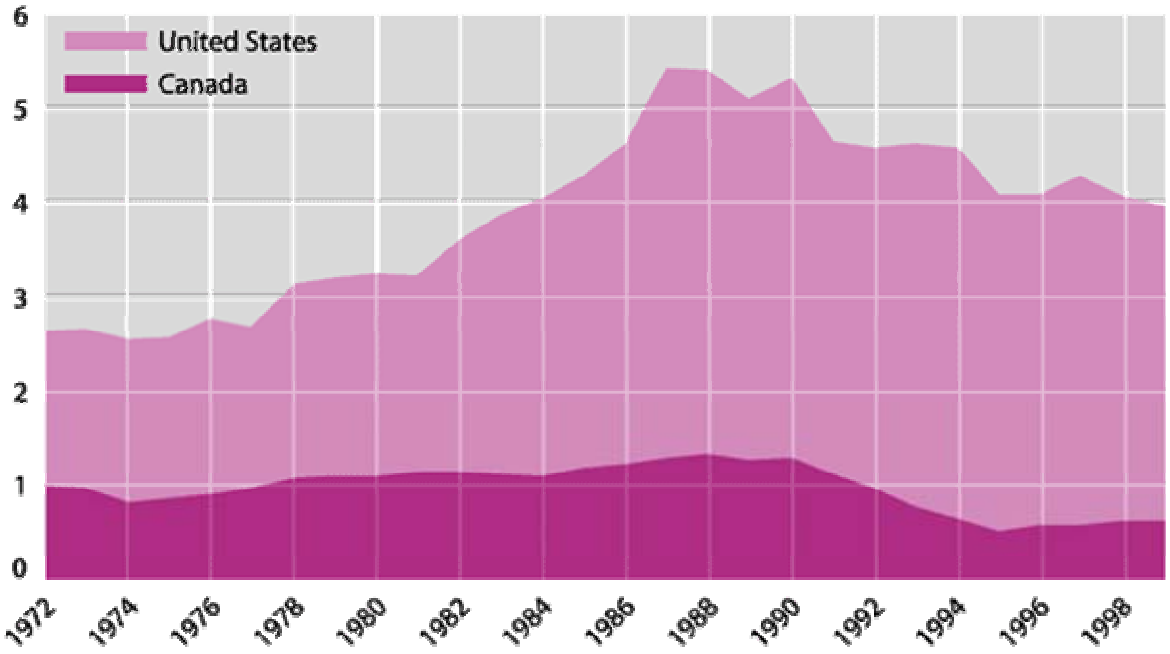
The biggest change was in the number of farm workers. In 1910 there were almost 14 million agricultural workers in the US, almost two workers per farm. This number **remained fairly stable for twenty years, dropping only to about** 13 million in 1930. However, between 1930 and 1975 the number of laborers **plunged**. It fell from 13 million in 1935 to just over 4 million in 1975, **a drop of about 66%**. From 1970 to about 1990 the number continued to decrease, but more slowly, and from 1990 numbers appeared to level off at about 3 million, which means **roughly** 1.5 workers per farm.

The number of farms **followed a similar decline**. Between 1910 and 1940 the number of farms **leveled off** at about 6.5 million. After 1945, the number **started to drop rapidly**. It fell from 6 million in 1945 to just under 3 million in 1975, **a fall of 50%**. In the last twenty years of the century however, the number remained relatively stable at just over 2 million.

In conclusion, the number of farms and workers in America has plummeted over the last 100 years. However, the drop now seems to have stabilized.

North American Fish Catch

Annual fish catch (millions of tones): North America



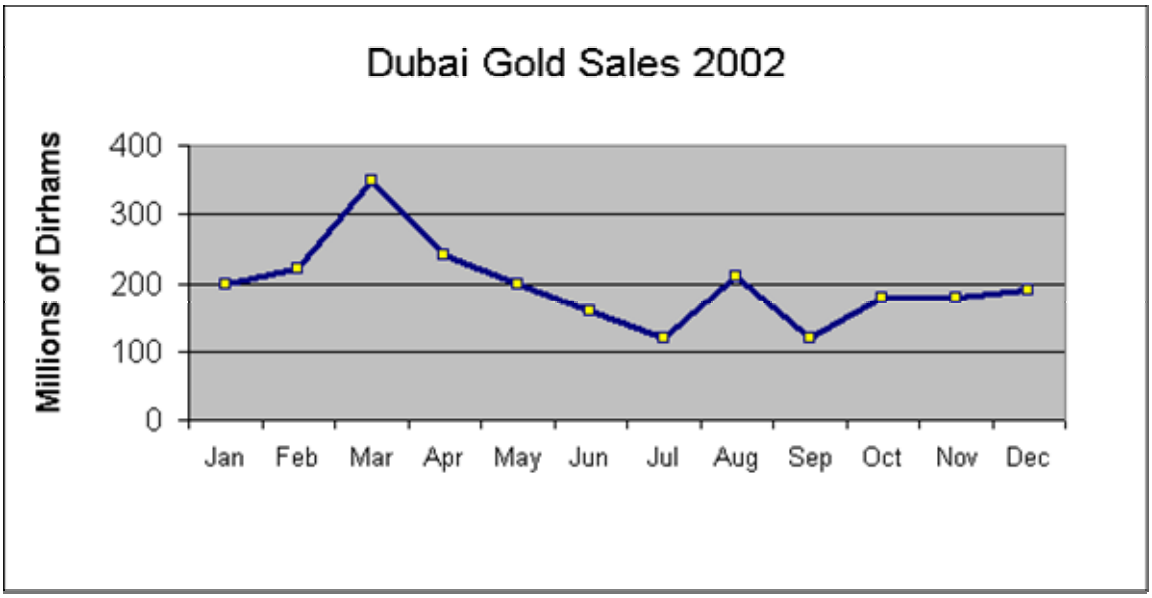
Suggested Answer:

The graph illustrates changes in the amount of fish caught in the North America from 1972 in the US and Canadian Fisheries.

The US **recorded fish catches of between** 2.5 and 2.75 between 1972 and 1977. Beginning in 1977 there was a huge increase in US catches, from 2.7 to 4 million tones in 1984. American fish landings **peaked at** 5.5 million tones in 1987. In 1990 fish catches began to decline sharply.

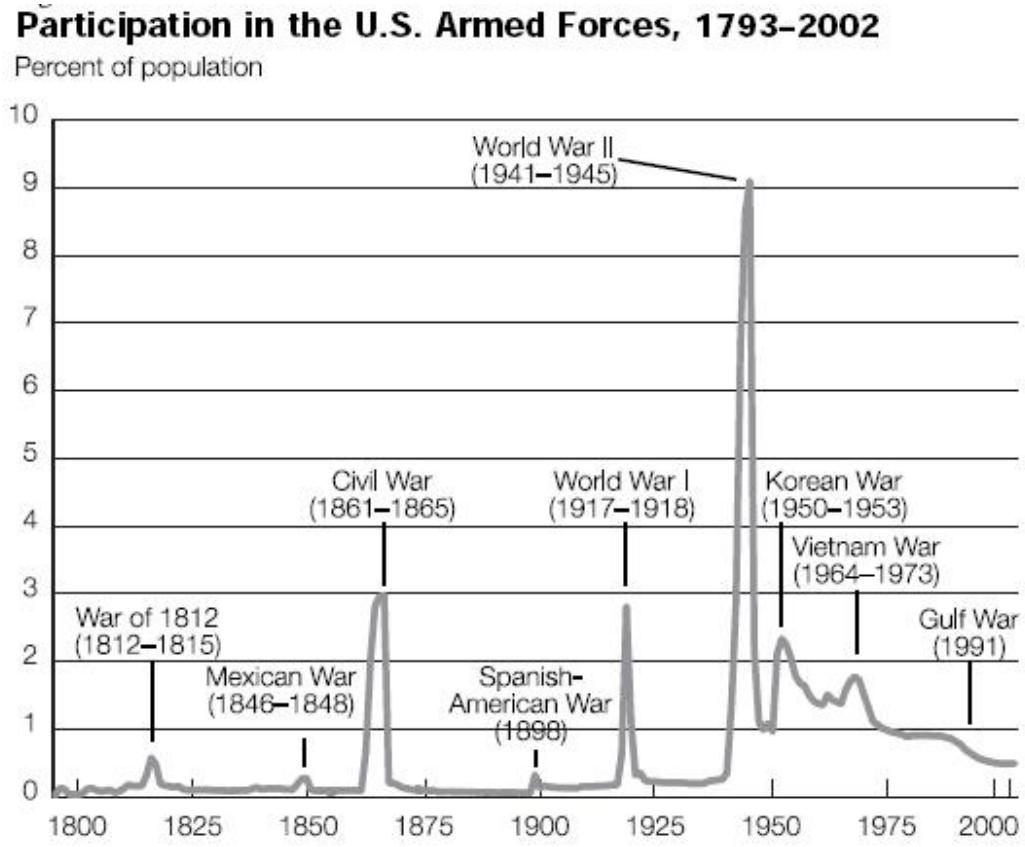
Although much lower, Canadian fish catches **mirror** US catches, increasing and **declining at similar rate**. Like the US, Canada also **experienced a drop** in fish catches **from 1989 onwards**. Since 1995 the amount of fish caught **has fluctuated around 4 million tones** in the US and 0.6 million tones in Canada.

To conclude, Although North American fisheries have been in severe decline since the late 1980s, Americans still catch 1.5 times as much fish as they did in the mid 1970s. In contrast, Canadians have cut their catches to almost half over the same period.



US Military as a percentage of the population, 1793 - present

The line graph shows the size of the US military as a percentage of the population from 1793 to the present.



Write a short description of the chart. You can find a good explanation on the website below.

Introduction to Tables

Write about a table in 20 minutes with 150 words.

The table below gives information about the number of children killed in road accidents in a 3-month period in 2004 in the UK.

Where accidents occurred	Age 2 - 4	Age 5 - 7	Ag 8 - 11	Age 12 - 14	Age 15 - 16	Total
Going to school	2	12	8	2	1	25
Returning from school	2	17	10	3	2	34
Playing in the street	98	81	28	5	2	214
Cycling in the street	1	10	25	8	1	45
Shopping for their parents	5	32	12	2	1	52
TOTAL	108	152	83	20	7	370

Tables introduction

Look at the table and decide what the table is describing.

In this case the table is concerned with the number of road accidents which involved children in the UK in 2004. There were 5 places where these accidents happened and 5 age groups.

Possible introduction to your essay:

This table shows the number of fatal accidents which took place on the roads in the UK in a 3-month period in 2004. Five places are mentioned where the accidents happened, and the information is divided into 5 age groups.

- Now you can look at the details in the table and decide how to use the information in the body of your essay. If you look at the total figures we can see one area where there were far more accidents than elsewhere
- We can write:

The highest number of accidents took place while playing in the street. Most of these accidents happened to children aged between 2 and 7. Older children were hardly involved at all with accidents in the street with only 7 cases between the ages of 11 and 16 out of 214.

- The next highest areas were shopping for parents and cycling in the street.

Shopping for parents accounted for 52 accidents, with 46 of these occurring between the ages of 5 and 11. The same age category was also involved in most accidents concerning cycling in the street, accounting for 45 out of the 52 accidents. Journeys to and from school had the least number of accidents, although younger school children were more involved than the older age groups.

- Now look at the overall picture for your conclusion. We can see younger children were involved in the majority of accidents

The table shows that the highest number of accidents involved younger children. Those between 2 and 7 accounted for almost two thirds of the total.

Here is a possible model answer for this table:

The table shows the number of road accidents which involved children in a 3-month period in 2004 in the UK. Five age groups were mentioned.

The highest number of accidents was playing in the street with 214 out of a total of 370. **The vast majority of** these involved children between 2 and 7. The number dropped in each age group and there were only 2 of this type of accident amongst 14 to 16 year olds. Shopping for parents accounted for 52 accidents, with the highest figure being in the 5 to 7 group. Cycling in the street came next with the most accidents amongst children aged between 5 and 13. Journeys to and from school were the least number of accidents although younger school children were more likely to be involved.

The table shows that the highest number of accidents involved younger children. Children aged between 2 and 7 accounted for 260 accidents which is around two thirds of the total.

Tables: types of cars

Write 150 words in 20 minutes on the table below which describes different types of cars

Make	Price	Country of origin	Engine size	Miles per gallon
Toyota Corolla	$15,550	Japan	1400cc	48
Volkswagen Golf	$18,250	Germany	1600cc	40
Ford Focus	$15,800	USA	1400cc	50
Nissan Micra	$15,500	Japan	1200cc	52

Possible model answer 1

This is a table which gives information about cars. Four different models are mentioned.

The Toyota Corolla and the Nissan Micra are both made in Japan, and have similar prices. **The former** costs $15,550 while **the latter** is a little cheaper. The Corolla has a bigger engine but the Micra runs for more miles per gallon. The Volkswagen Golf is made in Germany and is the most expensive of the four cars as it is priced at $18,250. The Golf has the biggest engine size at 1600cc and is the least economical as it only does 40 miles to a gallon. The Ford Focus is in the same price range as the Corolla and has the same engine size , although it runs for 2 more miles to a gallon in comparison with Corolla.

The table illustrates the similarities and differences between the four cars. It shows that the Micra is the cheapest while the Golf is the most expensive.

Possible model answer 2

The table **compares** four small cars on the basis of their price, engine size and fuel consumption. Overall, the biggest car, the VW Golf, is the most expensive and has the lowest fuel efficiency.

Cost is an important factor in buying a car. The most expensive car in the group is the VW Golf, at over $18,000. This is three thousand dollars more expensive than the other three cars, which all cost between $15,000 and $15,800. The German Volkswagen also has the biggest engine size. It has a 1600cc engine. In contrast, the cheapest car in the group, the Nissan Micra, has the smallest engine, at only 1200cc.

Fuel economy is also a significant factor to consider before buying a car. The cheapest car in the group, the Nissan Micra, has the lowest fuel consumption, at 52 miles per gallon. This figure is similar to the fuel consumption for the other Japanese car, the Toyota Corolla, and for the American car, the Ford Focus. However, the Volkswagen Golf has the worst fuel consumption, at only 40 miles per gallon. This must be due to its larger engine size.

In conclusion, the bigger the car, the more expensive it is and the lower the fuel efficiency. Customers have to choose carefully between power, features and cost before making their dream purchase!

Tables: types of sports injuries

Write 150 words in 30 minutes on the table below which describes sports injuries

Sport	Number of sports injuries	% of sports injuries	% admitted to Hospital	% of injuries during competition or practice
Australian football	10,122	24.5	7.5	83
Soccer	3777	9.2	7.1	84
Rugby	3636	8.8	10.9	95
Cricket	3408	8.3	5.4	83
Basketball	3228	7.8	4.1	83
Netball	3098	7.5	2.5	95
Hockey	1219	3.0	3.2	95
Martial Arts	882	2.1	5.6	71
Squash	787	1.9	6.4	91
Volleyball	776	1.9	2.2	79

Possible model answer

This table shows us about sporting injuries which led to emergency hospital treatment. 10 sports were looked at.

The highest number of injuries occurred in Australian football with over 10,000 reported cases. **This is a quarter of all the** injuries reported. Soccer, rugby, cricket, basketball and netball had similar numbers **ranging from 3,777 in soccer to 3098 in netball**. Rugby had the highest number amongst this group admitted to hospital with almost 11%. Basketball, **by comparison**, only had 4% hospital cases and netball 2.5%. Hockey, martial arts, squash and volleyball all **had significantly lower numbers of** injuries compared to the other sports mentioned. The vast majority of all sports injuries happened during practice or competition with the lowest figure being just over 70% for martial arts up to over 95% for hockey.

The table shows that Australian football had the most injuries with rugby having the highest percentage of injuries ending up in hospital.

Tables: Changes in China's Population, 1950 to 2050

	1950	1995	2010	2025	2050
Age/Total	556.7	1,226.7	1,380.5	1,488.1	1,484.4
0 - 4	76.2	103.7	92.7	86.3	78.1
5 - 19	165.0	319.6	290.4	278.1	245.6
20 - 49	228.4	594.7	665.0	597.9	529.7
50 +	87.1	208.8	332.4	525.8	631.0

The table shows changes in the number and age of the Chinese population between 1950 and 2050.

1. What was the population of China in 1950?
2. What was the population of China in 1995?
3. What happened to the population between those two years?
4. What will be the estimated population of China in 2010?
5. What will happen to the population of China between 2025 and 2050?
6. What was the biggest age-group in China in 1995?
7. What will be the biggest age-group in China in 2050?
8. What was the number of people over 50 in 1995?
9. What effects could a very large older age-group have on the country?
10. What percentage did the two age-groups 0-4 and 5-19 make up of the total population in 1995?
11. What will happen to the number (and percentage) of workers between 2010 and 2050?
12. What effect could this have on the country?