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In the IELTS Academic Writing module, Task 1 often includes a bar graph, an important section designed to test your ability to interpret and describe data effectively. This task involves analysing information presented in a bar chart, where data is visually represented using rectangular bars of varying lengths. Your task is to understand this data, identify key trends, make insightful comparisons, and craft a clear, cohesive written response. This section of the IELTS test is not just about reading numbers; it's about showcasing your ability to interpret complex information and communicate it effectively and accurately. You'll need to demonstrate proficiency in vocabulary, grammar, and sentence structure, all while working within a limited time frame. By doing so, you allow examiners to assess your analytical and descriptive writing skills, essential for academic success. Here, we will go through a sample of the IELTS bar chart task 1 and how you can answer it. Help me with the IELTS Registration! IELTS Bar Chart Task 1 question with answer Here is an IELTS writing task 1 bar chart sample question with answers for your reference: The bar chart below shows the number of cars sold by three different car manufacturers (Toyota, Ford, and Honda) in four different regions (North America, Europe, Asia, and South America) in 2023. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant. Answer: The bar chart illustrates the sales figures for Toyota, Ford, and Honda in 2023 across four regions: North America, Europe, Asia, and South America. Overall, Toyota emerged as the leading manufacturer in terms of sales, followed by Ford and then Honda. The most notable trend is that all three manufacturers had their highest sales in North America, while South America saw the lowest sales figures for all three brands. In North America, Toyota sold the most cars, with approximately 500,000 units. Ford followed with around 400,000 units, and Honda trailed behind with just over 300,000 units. Europe showed a different trend, with Toyota maintaining its lead at roughly 300,000 units. Ford and Honda had closer sales figures in this region, with Ford slightly ahead, selling around 250,000 units compared to Hondas 200,000 units. Asia had a significant shift in the ranking. Here, Toyota's sales reached about 400,000 units, Ford sold around 300,000 units, and Honda saw a slight increase compared to its European figures, with sales close to 250,000 units. Lastly, in South America, all manufacturers had the lowest sales figures. Toyota sold approximately 150,000 units, while Ford and Honda both sold around 100,000 units, with Honda slightly lagging. In summary, Toyota consistently led the sales in all regions, with Ford and Honda following. North America was the most lucrative market for all three manufacturers, while South America had the least sales, indicating a regional preference for these car brands. 10 tips to excel in the IELTS bar chart task 1 questions If you're looking for tips to approach the IELTS bar chart task 1 for beginners, here are some helpful tips that will help you approach the same: Understand the task: Understand the instructions and requirements, including details like time periods, data categories, and necessary comparisons or trends. Learn bar graph vocabulary: Familiarise yourself with terms for describing trends (increase, decrease), comparisons (higher, lower), and proportions (largest, smallest). This will help you interpret the data accurately. Analyse the graph: Carefully examine the graph's categories, labels, and any notable patterns or outliers. Start with an overview: Summarise the graphs main features, including key trends and comparisons, to set the context for detailed analysis. Organise your response: Structure your writing with an introduction, body paragraphs focusing on specific aspects, and a concluding summary of key findings. Use specific data: Support your analysis with precise data points and figures from the graph. Use proper grammar: Ensure correct grammar and sentence structure, and effectively use comparative and descriptive language. Manage your time: Practice writing within a time limit, including analysis, planning, writing, and review. Seek feedback and practice: Get feedback from others to improve and practice with various bar graph tasks. Review and revise: Check your response for errors, ensuring smooth flow and clarity in your writing. Download examiner approved Writing tips By following these tips and consistently practising, you can build your confidence and skills in tackling the IELTS bar graph task 1 as a beginner. Remember to focus on understanding the task, using appropriate vocabulary, organising your response, and supporting your analysis with specific data from the graph. Read more insightful articles: Book my test The bar chart compares the average prices of houses in five cities in 1990-1995 and 1996-2002 with average prices in 1989. Overall it can be seen that while the first period saw quite a significant drop in average prices compared to 1989 in several cities, the following time frame tended to experience a reversal of this trend in most of the locations. From 1990-1995, three of the cities, namely New York, Tokyo, and London, saw average prices that were around 5% to 7.5% lower than in 1989. On the contrary, the cost of houses in the cities of Madrid and Frankfurt were slightly higher, by approximately 2% and 2.5% respectively. Turning to 1996-2002, prices looked very different. Madrid and Frankfurt continued to see higher prices comparative to 1989, but while in Madrid they were now 4% higher, in Frankfurt they were only 2% above 1989 levels. In Tokyo, the only city to remain in negative territory, prices were still below 1989 levels, standing at -5%. The most noticeable changes, however, were evident in both New York and London, with the former seeing average prices at 5% above those of 1989, the exact opposite of the previous period. London, though, had had a significant turnaround, with prices now 12% higher. (210 words) Details Last Updated: Saturday, 24 March 2018 20:06 Written by IELTS Mentor Hits: 752104 A bar graph (also known as the bar chart) is a graph that contains either horizontal or vertical bars to present data comparison or contrast among categories or variables. In your IELTS Academic task 1, you might get a bar graph that will have numerical values of different variables shown by the length and height of lines or rectangular shapes or equal width. This bar graph will show the quantitative comparison of various data or categories and you are expected to write a report or summary of the diagram. Following are some of the bar graph examples to make thing clear: In your IELTS test, you are advised to finish your graph writing in 20 minutes. Your graph answer would be assessed best on your ability to: Objectively describe main information presented in the graph. Make compare and contrast. Report main features without the use of personal opinion. Links to all Bar Graph pages: Bar Graphs - | Part 1 | Part 2 | Part 3 | Part 4 | Part 5 | Part 6 | Part 7 | Following is the list of IELTS bar graphs (sample 1 to 20) with the links to model answers that you should practice for your Academic IELTS test. IELTS Bar Graph Sample 1: with the model answer [Bar Graph Topic: Amount of leisure time enjoyed by men and women of different employment status.] IELTS Bar Graph Sample 2: with the model answer [Bar Graph Topic: Unpaid work per week done by people in different categories.] IELTS Bar Graph Sample 3: with the model answer [Bar Graph Topic: Unpaid work per week done by people in different categories.] IELTS Bar Graph Sample 4: with the model answer [Bar Graph Topic: Results of a survey conducted by a personnel department at a major company.] IELTS Bar Graph Sample 5: with the model answer [Bar Graph Topic: Sampled a cross-section of 100,000 people asking if they traveled abroad and why they traveled.] IELTS Bar Graph Sample 6: with the model answer [Bar Graph Topic: Types of music albums purchased by people in Britain.] IELTS Bar Graph Sample 7: with the model answer [Bar Graph Topic: Types of music albums purchased by people in Britain.] IELTS Bar Graph Sample 8: with the model answer [Bar Graph Topic: Employment rates across 6 countries in 1995 and 2005.] IELTS Bar Graph Sample 9: with the model answer [Bar Graph Topic: What age they believed certain rights and responsibilities should be granted to young people.] IELTS Bar Graph Sample 10: with the model answer [Bar Graph Topic: Figures (in thousand) for imprisonment in five countries between 1930 and 1980.] IELTS Bar Graph Sample 11: with the model answer [Bar Graph Topic: Different modes of transport used to travel to and from work in one European city.] IELTS Bar Graph Sample 12: with the model answer [Bar Graph Topic: Amount of money per week spent on fast foods in Britain.] IELTS Bar Graph Sample 13: with the model answer [Bar Graph Topic: Expenditure in Million Pounds on fast food items by income groups in UK.] IELTS Bar Graph Sample 14: with the model answer [Bar Graph Topic: Expenditure on Health & Education, UAE as the percentage of GDP.] IELTS Bar Graph Sample 15: with the model answer [Bar Graph Topic: Reasons for study among students of different age groups.] IELTS Bar Graph Sample 16: with the model answer [Bar Graph Topic: Medical research funding amount in millions of Dollars in Someland.] IELTS Bar Graph Sample 17: with the model answer [Bar Graph Topic: Higher Colleges of Technology graduates in the UAE.] IELTS Bar Graph Sample 18: with the model answer [Bar Graph Topic: Information about Heart Attacks by Ages and Genders in the USA.] IELTS Bar Graph Sample 19: with the model answer [Bar Graph Topic: Computer and Internet users in different Arab countries.] IELTS Bar Graph Sample 20: with the model answer [Bar Graph Topic: An experimental flu vaccine was trialled in a large country town on females only.] NEXT (Bar Graph 21 - 40) In this lesson were going to learn how to tackle bar charts in IELTS Writing task 1 questions to get the highest score. To get a band 9 in IELTS Writing task 1, you should follow this answer structure: Introduction General overview Specific features Lets look in detail how to apply this structure to an IELTS bar chart question. IELTS bar chart Question: You can watch a video tutorial on how to describe bar charts in IELTS Academic Writing task 1: And now let's learn how to answer IELTS bar chart questions. IELTS bar chart answering strategy: 1. Introduction You should start your answer by writing an introduction. The introduction is 1 or 2 sentences, where you paraphrase the information from your question. You should mention two things in your introduction: what your graph shows for what period of time In our example, the introduction can look like this: The bar chart provides information about the percentages of divorces in Finland and Sweden between 2011 and 2015. See how I used synonyms to paraphrase the question: shows provides information about divorce rates percentages of divorces Two European countries Finland and Sweden (its good to be more specific) from 2011 to 2015 between 2011 and 2015. 2. General Overview The second paragraph of your answer is a general overview, where you briefly describe major trends on your graph. Ideally, you should describe 2-4 key features. To make major trends easier to notice, you can outline Swedens bars and Finlands bars like this: Now its obvious that: Sweden experienced a downward trend Finland experienced an upward trend both countries showed fluctuations Initially Finland had a lower rate, but in 2015 Finland outraced Sweden Use word overall to start your general overview. In our case, the overview may look as follows: Overall, Sweden experienced a downward trend, while Finland showed an upward trend throughout the period. Both countries divorce rates had some fluctuations. Although Finland initially had a lower rate, it outraced Sweden at the end of the period. 3. Specific details After were written the introduction and general overview, its time to give the specific details. You should describe the specific features in 2 or 3 (sometimes more) paragraphs. You can group data in such way: Details about Sweden Details about Finland When you have two countries (or two cities or any other two things depicted on the graph), the simplest way of grouping data - is to describe each countrys trend in a separate paragraph. When giving specific features, you have to write exact numbers/percentages and include as much details as you can. In our case, the specific details may look as follows: Swedens divorce rate was about 45% in 2011, being higher than Finlands rate by approximately 8%. Then, it rose to almost fifty percent in 2012. However, the figure showed a gradual decrease to about 47% in 2013, and continued to decline steadily to the end of the period, reaching around 45% in 2014 and hitting a low-point of about 37% in 2015. Percentage of divorces in Finland was less than 40% in 2011, and it decreased in 2012, when about one third of marriages in Finland ended with a divorce (as opposed to almost a half in Sweden). However, the figure experienced a steady growth during the next two years. It rose to approximately 39% in 2013, then increased by around 3% in 2014, and remained steady for the next year, outracing the rate of Sweden. (190 words) IELTS Computer Delivered Tests + Band Score This is a model of an IELTS bar graph. The topic is team scores. In a bar graph data is organised into columns showing the data. In this case the information is over time so you have to use the language of change to describe the data. You should spend about 20 minutes on this task. The bar chart shows the scores of teams A, B and C over four different seasons. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant. Write at least 150 words. IELTS Bar Graph IELTS Bar Graph - Model Answer The bar chart shows the scores of three teams, A, B and C, in four consecutive seasons. It is evident from the chart that team B scored far higher than the other two teams over the seasons, though their score decreased as a whole over the period. In 2002, the score of team B far exceeded that of the other two teams, standing at 82 points compared to only 10 for team C and a very low 5 for team A. Over the next two years, the points for team B decreased quite considerably, dropping by around half to 43 by 2004, but they still remained above the points for the other teams. However, though team A and C's points were lower, they were rising. Team As points had increased by 600% from 2002 to reach 35 points by 2004, nearly equal to team B. Team C, meanwhile, had managed only a small increase over this time. In the final year, team B remained ahead of the others as their points increased again to 55, while team A and C saw their point scores reverse and drop to 8 and 5 respectively. (Words 164) Comments The largest or biggest data is not always the most important but in this case you should see that what stands out above everything else is the size of Team B. It's much higher than the others throughout the period. So in this case this is likely to be a good piece of information to select for the overview (the main trend of the IELTS bar graph): It is evident from the chart that team B scored far higher than the other two teams over the seasons, though their score decreased as a whole over the period. It is then important in your description to pick out the main features and make comparisons as you are told to do in the prompt. What you should not miss as they are likely to be seen to be key features by the examiner are: The relative size of B over the other teams It's steep drop over the first three years The sudden rise in Team A in 2004 and its steep drop again The importance of Team B in this IELTS bar graph is highlighted in the first body paragraph, with detail on how it remained high and above the other two teams. It is then pointed out how Team A and C's points increased, especially A, then fell again, while Team B rose again at the end after falling. So the IELTS bar graph picks out the key features of the graph and makes comparisons, which are important for a good score. Learn more about how to respond to a graph over time. As with all graphs and charts, you will also need to make sure you are comparing and contrasting the data. Join IELTS buddy for Free IELTS Tips! Comments Any comments or questions about this page or about IELTS? Post them here. Your email will not be published or shared. Band 7+ eBooks I think these eBooks are FANTASTIC!!!! I know that's not academic language, but it's the truth! Linda, from Italy, Scored Band 7.5 by Liz Below is a band score 9 sample answer for an IELTS bar chart in writing task 1. Below the model is a link to a video lesson about how to describe an IELTS bar chart. Watch the video to learn essential tips for each paragraph for a high score bar chart. The bar chart illustrates how many children, divided by gender, played six kinds of sports (tennis, badminton, cycling, swimming, football and hockey) in a town in England in 2012. Overall, the number of boys playing sport exceeded that of girls in the given period and the sport with the most significant difference between the genders was football. Football was also the most popular sport for boys, while the majority of girls preferred swimming. Furthermore, both males and females least preferred playing hockey. There were four sports in which boys participated more than girls. While 60 boys played football, the number of girls playing that sport was considerably lower (around 20). With regards to tennis, the figure for boys who played that sport was 50 as opposed to just under 40 for girls. Similarly, more boys cycled than girls (approximately 35 and 20 respectively). The difference in hockey was minimal with only about 5 more boys playing that sport than girls. On the other hand, more girls took part in the two remaining sports which both showed a difference of about 10 between the genders. As many as 50 girls took part in swimming in comparison to 40 girls for badminton. All my model answers are designed to teach you all about language, structure, paraphrasing, organisation and fulfilling the task. The way the answer is structured and written is the same for people aiming for band 7 or band 9. Also note the length longer is not better. Recommended Lessons. Below are sample IELTS charts to practise writing task 1 at home. In the IELTS writing task 1 (academic paper), you will be given one of the following and will have 20 mins to write a full report: bar chart/line graph/pie chart/diagram or process map/combination of the above (multiple tasks) This collection of IELTS charts represents the main types of charts that you can be given in writing task 1, including tasks with two or three charts combined. Please remember that writing task 1 is not an essay, it is a report. Use the sample practice charts, tables and diagrams below to practise and develop your IELTS writing task 1. Some charts below have links to model answers. Charts not created by myself have the known source stated when possible. Practice Charts for IELTS Writing Task 1 Instructions from IELTS: You must write a report of at least 150 words. You have 20 mins for this task. Please note that the instructions show that you must write over 150 words. The word limit of 150 words is the least you should write. Most reports are between 170 and 190 words. The time of 20 mins is a recommendation, but you manage the one hour for the writing test yourself. IELTS Bar Chart Practice Samples The bar chart below shows the expenditure of two countries in consumer goods in 2010. Click here: MODEL ANSWER The bar chart below shows the percentage of people who ate five portions of fruit and vegetables per day in the UK from 2001 to 2008. The bar chart below shows the hours per week that teenagers spend doing certain activities in Chester from 2002 to 2007. Source: English-in-Chester Click here: MODEL ANSWER The chart below shows the global sales of different kinds of digital games from 2000 to 2006. Source: Chart not by IELTS Liz. Source unknown. IELTS Line Graph Practice Samples The graph below shows the consumption of three kinds of spreads between 1981 and 2007. Click here: MODEL ANSWER The graph below shows the population figures for different type of turtles in India from 1980 to 2012. Source: Graph not designed by IELTS Liz. Source unknown. The graph below shows the amount of goods transported in the UK from 1974 to 2002. Source: IELTS Cambridge English Test Books Click here: USEFUL TIPS The line graph below shows the consumption of 4 kinds of meat in a European country from 1979 to 2004. Source: IELTS Cambridge English Test Books IELTS Table Practice Samples Source: IELTS Liz Click here: MODEL ANSWER Source: IELTS Liz, Reported by IELTS Candidate Click here: MODEL ANSWER The table below shows the proportion of income spent on 4 common items in the UK in 1998. Source: Table not designed by IELTS Liz. Source unknown. Source: IELTS Liz, Reported by IELTS candidate Click here: MODEL ANSWER The table below gives information about the underground railway systems in 6 countries. Source: IELTS Cambridge English Test Books The table below shows consumer spending on different items in 3 countries in 2002. Source: IELTS Cambridge English Test Books Click here: MODEL ANSWER The table below gives information about the employment sectors in which people from 3 age groups worked. Source: Table not designed by IELTS Liz. Source unknown. IELTS Pie Chart Practice Samples The pie charts below show the average household expenditures in a county in 1950 and 2010. Source: Charts not designed by IELTS Liz. Source unknown. The charts below show the percentage of students joining North West University. Source: Charts not designed by IELTS Liz. Source unknown. The charts below give information about the electricity generation in two countries in 2009. Source: Charts not designed by IELTS Liz. Source unknown. The pie charts below show the spending of a school in the UK from 1981 to 2001. Source: IELTS Cambridge English Test Books IELTS Diagram Practice Samples The diagram below shows how rainwater is collected for the use of drinking water in an Australian town. Source: IELTS Liz, Reported by IELTS Candidate Download Click here: MODEL ANSWER The diagram below shows the water supply in Australia at present and in the future. Source: IELTS Liz, Reported by IELTS Candidate Click here: MODEL ANSWER The diagram below shows how the water cycle works. Source: New Insight into IELTS Although this book was published years ago, I still recommend it for practise at home. The diagram shows the process of making coffee. Source: Diagram not designed by IELTS Liz. Source unknown. The diagram below shows how coal is used to generate electricity. Source: mstworkbooks.co.za, natural sciences. IELTS Map Practice Sample The maps below show an island, before and after the constructions of some tourist facilities. Source: IELTS Cambridge English Test Books IELTS Multiple Charts Practice Samples Two Bar Charts Bar Chart & Two Pie Charts The charts below give information about levels of education in Glasgow, a city in Scotland, in 2010. Source: IELTS Liz, Reported by IELTS Candidate Click here: MODEL ANSWER Table & 3 Pie Charts Source: IELTS Liz, Reported by IELTS Candidate click here: MODEL ANSWER Two Pie Charts & Bar Chart Source: IELTS Liz, Reported by IELTS Candidate Click here: MODEL ANSWER Useful Links for FREE IELTS Preparation IELTS Writing Task 1: ALL TIPS, MODEL ANSWERS, VIDEOS etc (FREE) IELTS Writing Task 2: Model Essays, Linking Words & Videos (FREE) All the best Liz, by Liz The model answer below is for an IELTS bar chart in writing task 1 of the academic paper. This model answer comes from the video tutorial I made, see the following link: Free Video Tutorial: How to Describe an IELTS bar chart IELTS Bar Chart Source: Bar chart above from unknown source. IELTS Bar Chart Sample Answer The chart illustrates the amount of money spent on five consumer goods (cars, computers, books, perfume and cameras) in France and the UK in 2010. Units are measured in pounds sterling. Overall, the UK spent more money on consumer goods than France in the period given. Both the British and the French spent most of their money on cars whereas the least amount of money was spent on perfume in the UK compared to cameras in France. Furthermore, the most significant difference in expenditure between the two countries was on cameras. In terms of cars, people in the UK spent about 450,000 on this as opposed to the French at 400,000. Similarly, the British expenditure was higher on books than the French (around 400,000 and 300,000 respectively). In the UK, expenditure on cameras (just over 350,000) was over double that of France, which was only 150,000. On the other hand, the amount of money paid out on the remaining goods was higher in France. Above 350,000 was spent by the French on computers which was slightly more than the British who spent exactly 350,000. Neither of the countries spent much on perfume which accounted for 200,000 of expenditure in France but under 150,000 in the UK. EXAMINER COMMENTS: The report has been organised into logical paragraphs with flexible use of linking. The overview is very clear with key features well highlighted. Accurate data is used to support sentences in the body paragraphs. There is a range of complex structures and vocabulary which are all flexibly used. This is an estimated band score 9 writing task 1 report for the academic paper. As you can see, the structure and information are presented in a way that is easy to understand, while the language offers complexity. RECOMMENDED FOR YOU FOR WRITING TASK 1: ALL WRITING TASK 1 MODEL ANSWERS & TIPS. .

**Writing task 1 bar chart band 9. Writing task 1 bar chart sample. Ielts writing task 1 bar chart example. Writing task 1 bar chart template. Writing task 1 bar graph example. Writing task 1 bar chart sample answer. Writing task 1 bar graph with answer.**