

## IELTS WRITING (TASK-1)

### Special Vocabulary 1: The Language of Graphs

In the IELTS exam, you have to write only 150 words, so show how much vocabulary you know. You don't need to repeat the same word!

#### Prepositions

- Between 1995 and 2000
- From 1995 to 2000
- plummeted (=suddenly and quickly decrease) *e.g. Profits plummeted from £49 million to £11 million.*
- plunged (=plummeted)

#### Movement: Down

- Fell
- Declined
- Dropped
- Decreased
- Sank
- Went down

#### Movement: Up

- Rose
- Went up
- Increased
- Grew

#### No Movement

- remained steady
- were unchanged
- did not change
- remained constant
- remained stable
- stabilized

#### Strong Words (Use Carefully!)

- Fell
- Shot up (=to suddenly increase)
- Rocketed
- Surged (= to shoot up)

#### Adverbs

- slightly
- a little
- a lot
- sharply
- suddenly
- steeply
- gradually
- gently
- steadily

#### Tops and Bottoms

- reached a peak
- peaked
- reached their highest level
- fell to a low
- sank to a trough (= the lowest point)
- reached a bottom

- **to start highest/lowest at** 2.4 percent
- **to end highest/lowest at** 2.9 percent with a constant increase
- **The main trend is that** all groups including Group X is growing for every year.  
Group 2  
shows a little different trend.
- Inflation **declines** a little bit in 2000. Car sales have **declined** by a quarter.
- Inflation increases **sharply / steeply / considerably / dramatically** in 2002
- Inflation increases **slowly / gradually**.
- Inflation **increases / drops / falls** sharply / considerably / dramatically in 2002.
- Inflation **increases / drops / falls** slowly / gradually.
- a **gradual / slow** decrease/fall in unemployment
- a **dramatic / considerable / sharp** decrease/fall in unemployment
- Employment is **holding steady** at 96%. It is seen that food donations **remained steady**.
- Crime rates **have a slow but steady growth** through all six years.
- Massachusetts' unemployment rate **rises to** 5.2 percent in June from 5.1 percent in April.
- Only a year after, the percentage **drops to** well under three percent, **stays there** on roughly three percent till 2000.
- The stock opened at 201 / 4, **peaked at** 203 / 4 and now trades at 9.
- In 2002 the wages **reach the lowest point of** just one percent growth.
- The number of children in the school **fluctuates** around 100.
- The car industry's annual production **fluctuates between** 5.1 million **and** 9.2 million vehicles.
- Insect populations **fluctuate wildly** from year to year.
- The student population **remained the same** until the end of February.

| <i>1000 people asked</i> | <b>2001</b> | <b>2004</b> | <b>2007</b> |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Attending concerts       | 24%         | 48%         | 73%         |
| Member of drama group    | 47%         | 48%         | 46%         |
| Attending art galleries  | 61%         | 55%         | 51%         |
| Play musical instrument  | 75%         | 50%         | 25%         |

- 1 There has been a **sharp rise** in the number of people attending concerts.
- 2 **Three times as** many people attended concerts in 2007 **as** in 2001.
- 3 There has been **very little change** in the number of people joining drama clubs.
- 4 The number of people attending concerts **doubled** between 2001 and 2004.
- 5 **A small minority of** people are members of drama groups.
- 6 The number of people who play a musical instrument **halved** between 2004 and 2007.
- 7 **About half as** many people played a musical instrument in 2007 **as** attended art galleries.
- 8 **Three quarters of** people played a musical instrument in 2001.
- 9 **Only twenty four percent of** people attended a concert in 2001.
- 10 There has been a **gradual fall** in the number of people attending art galleries.
- 11 There has been a **significant increase** in the number of people attending concerts.
- 12 The number of people attending concerts more than **tripled** between 2001 and 2007.
- 13 **Just under half of** all people are members of drama clubs.
- 14 The number of people attending concerts rose by **twenty four percent** between 2001 and 2004.
- 15 **A large majority of** people now attend concerts.
- 16 **Fewer** people attend art galleries than attend concerts.
- 17 **About twice as** many people attended art galleries in 2007 **as** played musical instruments.
- 18 **Only a quarter of** all people played a musical instrument in 2007.
- 19 The number of people who are members of drama groups almost **stayed the same** between 2001 and 2007.

## Special Vocabulary 2: Numbers

There are some special words for numbers, fractions and percentages.

Look at the following table which shows a number in different years (1990-1995):

| 1990 | 1995 |
|------|------|
| 1200 | 1800 |

You could describe the above table using **numbers**, **fractions** or **percentages**:

- The number went up **by 600**, from 1200 to 1800. (*Number*)
- The number went up **by half**, from 1200 to 1800. (*Fraction*)
- The number went up **by 50%**, from 1200 to 1800. (*Percentage*)
- The number went up **150%**, to 1800. (*Percentage*)

| 1992 | 1994 | 1996 | 1998  |
|------|------|------|-------|
| 500  | 1000 | 3000 | 12000 |

Use "**trebled**," "**-fold**," and "**times**:"

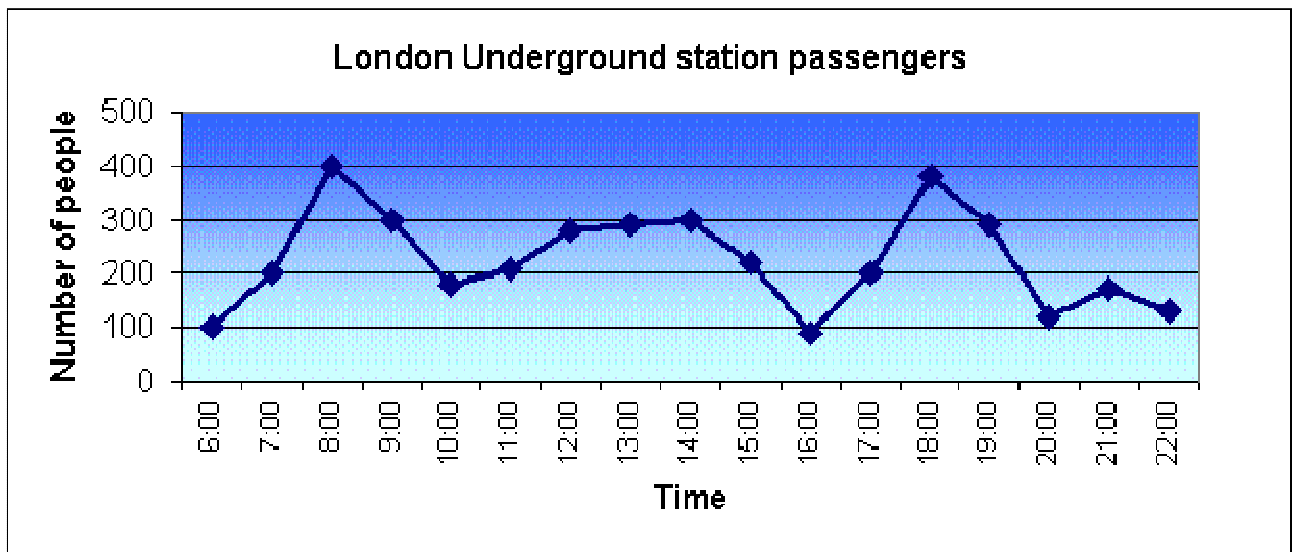
- The number **doubled** between 1992 and 1994.
- The number **trebled** between 1994 and 1996.
- The number **quadrupled** from 1996 to 1998
  
- There was a **twofold increase** between 1992 and 1994.
- The number went up **sixfold** between 1992 and 1996.
  
- The figure in 1996 was **three times** the 1994 figure.
- The figure in 1998 was **four times** the 1996 figure.

| 1992 | 1994 | 1996 | 1998 |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1000 | 800  | 400  | 100  |

**Use Fractions:**

- Between 1992 and 1994, the figure fell by **one-fifth**.
- Between 1994 and 1996, the number dropped by **a half**.
- The figure in 1998 was **one-tenth** the 1992 total.

## A MODEL PARAGRAPH-1



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 sharp 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.