The chart and graph below give information about sales and share prices for Coca-Cola.
Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.

- You should write at least 150 words.

- You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.
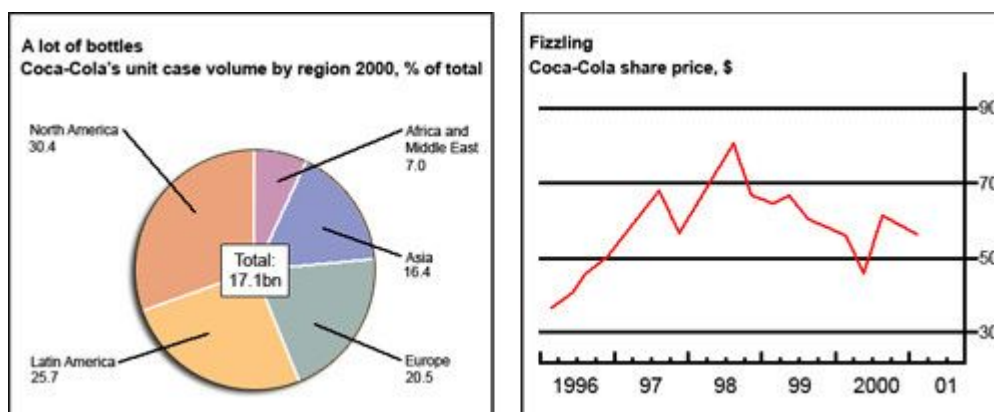
model answer:

The pie chart shows the worldwide distribution of sales of Coca-Cola in the year 2000 and the graph shows the change in share prices between 1996 and 2001.

In the year 2000, Coca-Cola sold a total of 17.1 billion cases of their fizzy drink product worldwide. The largest consumer was North America, where 30.4 per cent of the total volume was purchased. The second largest consumer was Latin America. Europe and Asia purchased 20.5 and 16.4 per cent of the total volume respectively, while Africa and the Middle East remained fairly small consumers at 7 per cent of the total volume of sales.

Since 1996, share prices for Coca-Cola have fluctuated. In that year, shares were valued at approximately $35. Between 1996 and 1997, however, prices rose significantly to $70 per share. They dipped a little in mid-1997 and then peaked at $80 per share in mid-98. From then until 2000 their value fell consistently but there was a slight rise in mid-2000.

The graphs below show the numbers of male and female workers in 1975 and 1995 in several employment sectors of the republic of Freedonia.
Write a report for a university teacher describing the information shown.

- You should write at least 150 words.

- You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

Employment in Freedonia by sex in 6 sectors, 1975

Employment in Freedonia by sex in 6 sectors, 1995
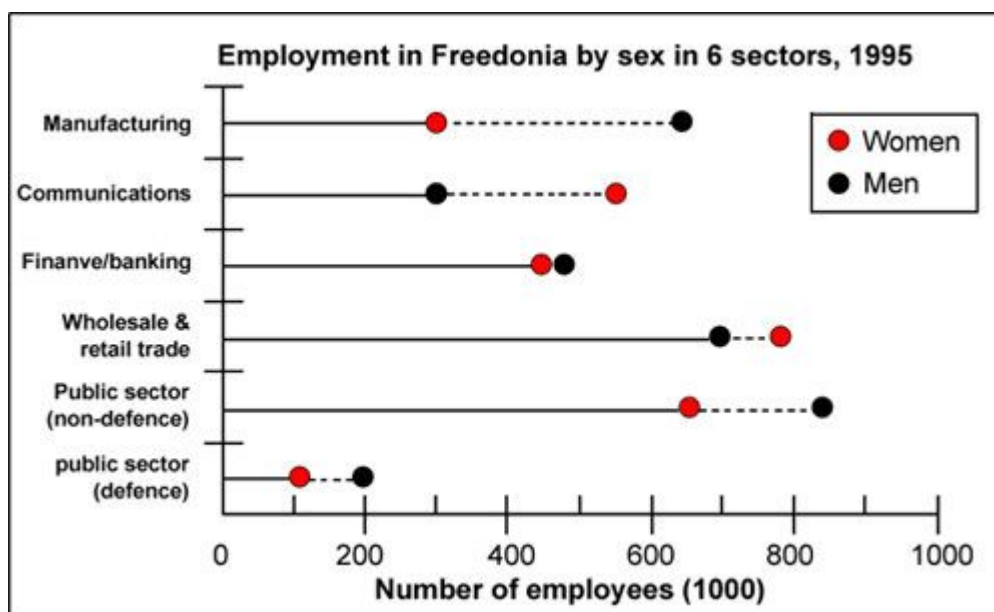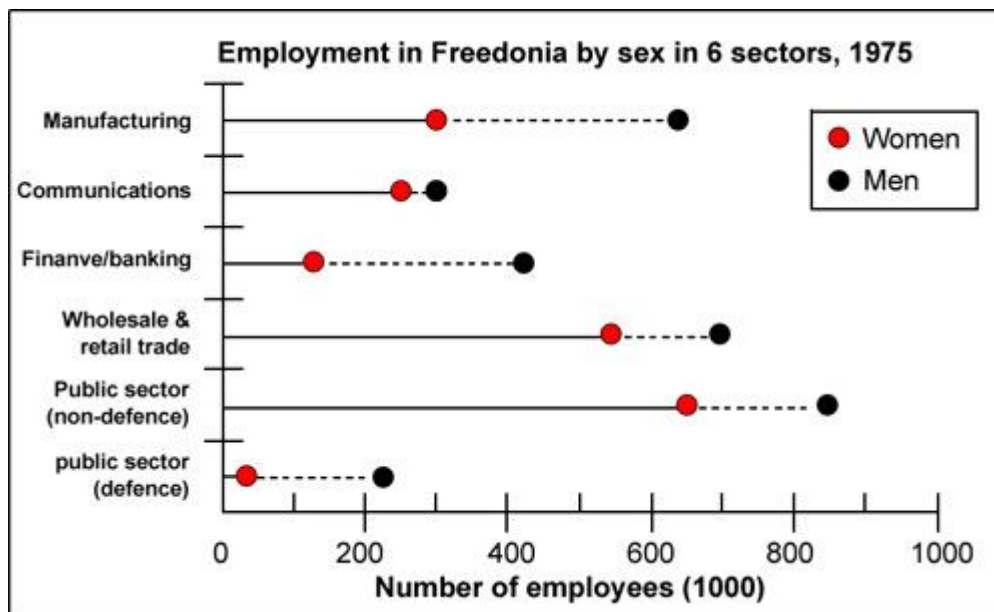
model answer:

The two decades between 1975 and 1995 brought significant changes in the representation of women in Freedonia's work force, according to the graphs.

In 1975, for example, some 300 000 men and 250 000 women worked in the communications sector. Twenty years later, though the number of men remained unchanged, the number of women rose to 550 000.

A similar situation was seen in the wholesale and retail trade sector, where the number of women rose from about 550 000 in 1975 to almost 800 000 two decades later. The number of men in this sector remained stable over the period, at around 700 000.

Women also made gains in both the finance/banking industries and in the defence-related public sector. Whereas some 125 000 women worked in finance and banking institutions in 1975, the number increased to 450 000 by 1995. The number of men grew only marginally from 425 000 to 480 000 over the same period. In defence, the number of men declined from 225 000 to 200 000, while the number of women rose from 25 000 to over 100 000.

Two sectors that retained stable employment numbers for both men and women were manufacturing, which had about 300 000 women and 650 000 men in both surveyed years, and the public sector (non-defence), which

employed 650 000 women and 850 000 men.

Thus, women appear to have made gains in the Freedonian work force but not at the expense of men.

The table below shows social and economic indicators for four countries in 1994, according to United Nations statistics.
Describe the information shown below in your own words. What implications do the indicators have for the countries?

- You should write at least 150 words.

- Allow yourself 20 minutes for this task.

Indicators	Canada	Japan	Peru	Zaire
Annual income per person (in $US)	11100	15760	160	130
Life expectancy at birth	76	78	51	47
Daily calorie supply per person	3326	2846	1927	1749
Adult literacy rate (%)	99	99	68	34

model answer:

A glance at four indicators of economic and social conditions in four countries, Canada, Japan, Peru and Zaire, in 1994 reflects the great differences that exist between wealthier and poorer nations.

The table shows that Japan and Canada had annual incomes of $15 760 and $11 100 per person, respectively. These figures were overwhelmingly greater than the corresponding figures of $160 in Peru and $130 in Zaire.

Health indicators, too, reflected overall levels of affluence in the four nations. Life expectancy at birth, for example, was higher among the more economically developed

countries. Japan reported the highest life expectancy, 78. This was followed by Canada, 76; Peru, 51; and Zaire, 47; This suggests that richer societies are able to put more money into health care than poorer ones.

The amount of calories consumed daily per person roughly followed the same ranking. Canadians each consumed some 3 326 calories per day while the Japanese took 2846 calories. The corresponding figures for Peru and Zaire were 1927 and 1749, respectively.

Literacy rates among adults, too, were higher in wealthier countries, no doubt a reflection of ability to invest in education. Canada and Japan both reported literacy rates of 99%, while Peru claimed 68%. Zaire, the least economically developed of the four countries, had a literacy rate of 34%.

The data appear to confirm the often cited link between national wealth and health and education standards.

The diagram below shows the average hours of unpaid work per week done by people in different categories. (Unpaid work refers to such activities as childcare in the home, housework and gardening.)
Describe the information presented below, comparing results for men and women in the categories shown. Suggest reasons for what you see.

- You should write at least 150 words.

- You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

Unpaid work hours per week
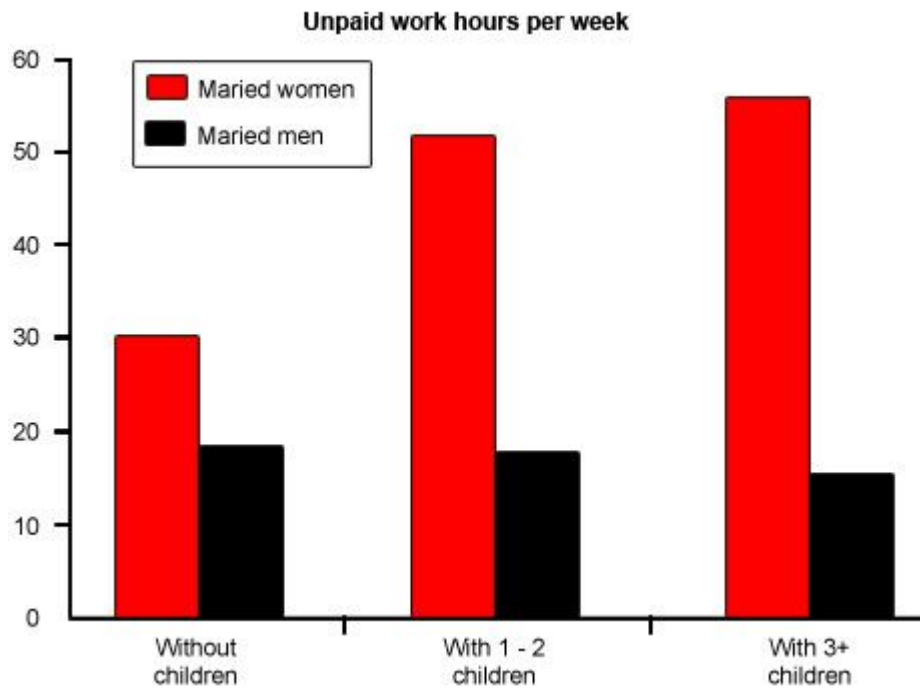
model answer:

The diagram reveals that the number of hours per week spent in unpaid work is unequally distributed between men and women.

In households where there are no children, women are reported to work some 30 hours per week in such tasks as housework and gardening. Men's contribution to these unpaid jobs averages a considerably lower 18 hours.
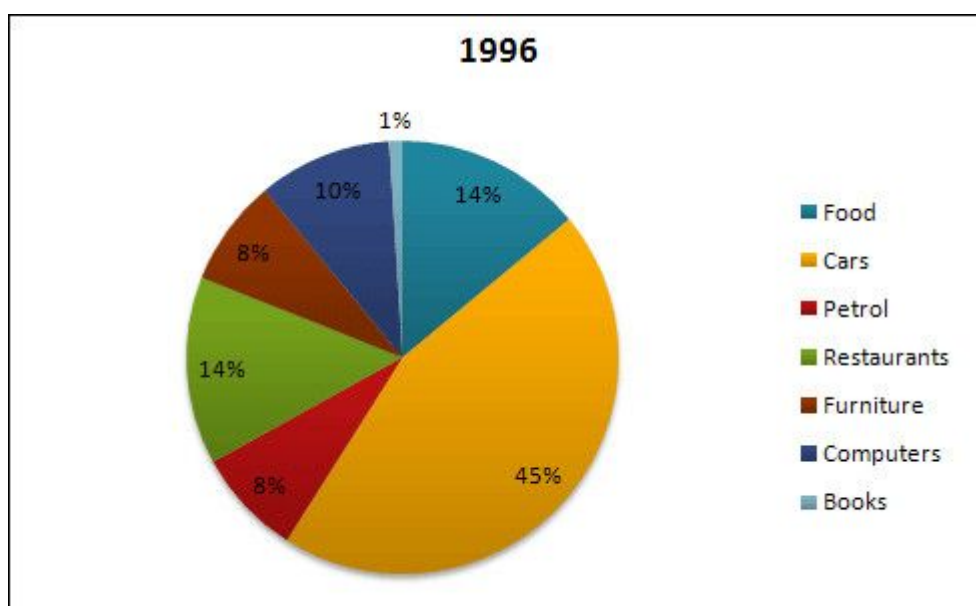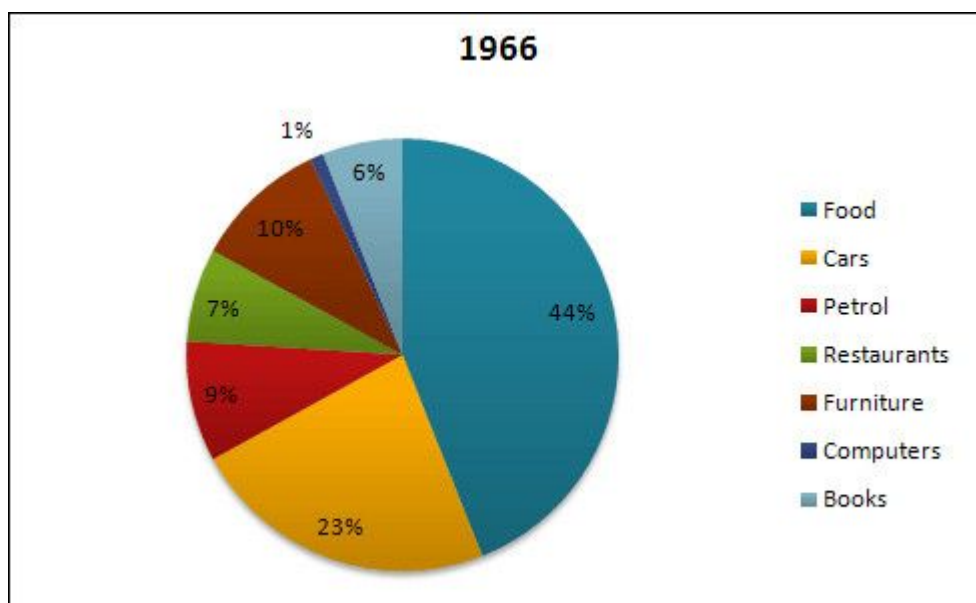
When children enter the household, however, the inequality becomes even more pronounced. In families of 1 - 2 children, men maintain approximately the same number of hours of unpaid work as in childless households, but the number of hours women work in the home rises to 52 per week, much of it, on doubt, due to childcare responsibilities.

Interestingly, when there are three or more children in the household, men are found to work even fewer hours around the house than before the appearance of the third child. Whereas women's unpaid hours rise to approximately 56 per week, the corresponding figure for men, 16, actually represents a decrease.

The data suggest that the increased presence of women in the paid work force has yet to lead to an increased role for men in the home.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information below.

雅思吧官方交流群 495982589

1966

1%	
6%	
10%	
7%	
9%	44%
23%	

- Food
- Cars
- Petrol
- Restaurants
- Furniture
- Computers
- Books

1996

1%	
10%	14%
8%	
14%	
8%	45%

- Food
- Cars
- Petrol
- Restaurants
- Furniture
- Computers
- Books

model answer:

The pie charts show changes in American spending patterns between 1966 and 1996.

Food and cars made up the two biggest items of expenditure in both years. Together they comprised over half of household spending. Food accounted for 44% of spending in 1966, but this dropped by two thirds to 14% in 1996. However, the outlay on cars doubled, rising from 23% in 1966 to 45% in 1996.

Other areas changed significantly. Spending on eating out doubled, climbing from 7% to 14%. The proportion of salary spent on computers increased dramatically, up from 1% in 1996 to 10% in 1996. However, as computer expenditure rose, the percentage of outlay on books plunged from 6% to 1%.

Some areas remained relatively unchanged. Americans spent approximately the same amount of salary on petrol and furniture in both years.

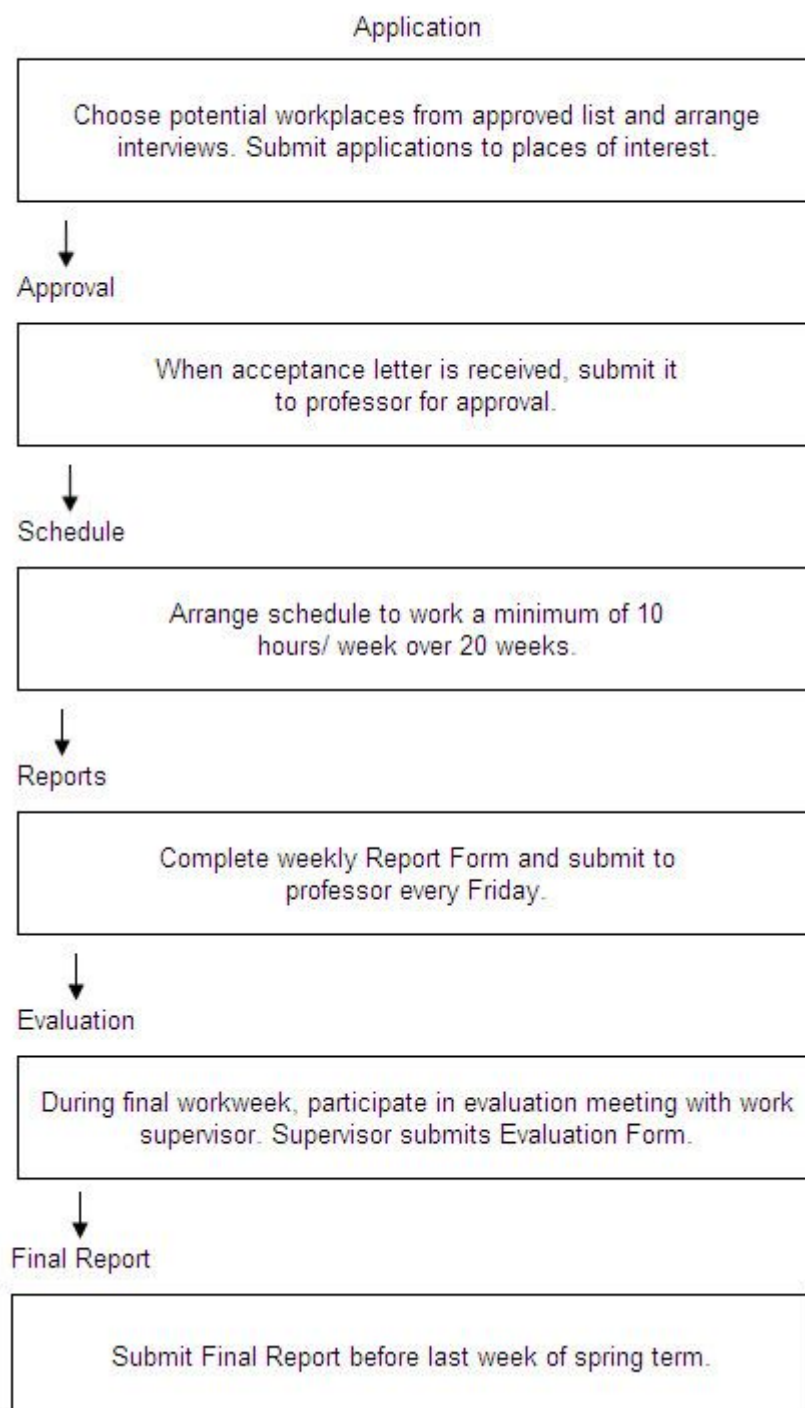In conclusion, increased amounts spent on cars, computers, and eating out were made up for by drops in expenditure on food and books.

The table below shows the sales at a small restaurant in a downtown business district.
Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

- You should write at least 150 words.

- You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

Fulfilling the Work Experience Requirement
Credits will be awarded when the final report is submitted.

Application

Choose potential workplaces from approved list and arrange interviews. Submit applications to places of interest.

↓

Approval

When acceptance letter is received, submit it to professor for approval.

↓

Schedule

Arrange schedule to work a minimum of 10 hours/ week over 20 weeks.

↓

Reports

Complete weekly Report Form and submit to professor every Friday.

↓

Evaluation

During final workweek, participate in evaluation meeting with work supervisor. Supervisor submits Evaluation Form.

↓

Final Report

Submit Final Report before last week of spring term.

model answer:

Gaining work experience prior to graduation helps university students to succeed in getting their first job. For this reason, some universities insist that all students must complete a Work Experience Requirement. Completing the following six stages results in the requirements' fulfillment.

The process begins with the Application stage. A student reviews an approved list of workplaces and submits applications to places where he would like to work. Next is the Approval stage. When a student receives an acceptance letter, he gives it to the professor for approval. The third stage, Schedule, requires a student to arrange his work schedule. The student should work at least 10 hours/week over 20 weeks. Reports are next. The student must complete a Weekly Report Form and turn it in to the professor every Friday.
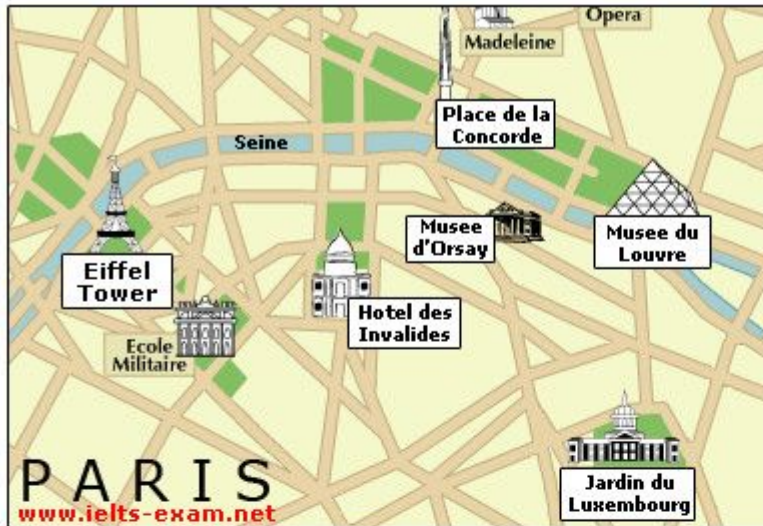
The fifth stage, Evaluation, takes place during the final work week. A student participates in an evaluation meeting with his work supervisor, who submits an Evaluation Form. The last stage requires that a student submit a Final Report before the last week of spring semester.

By following these stages and subsequently submitting the final report, the student receives credit from the university.

The diagrams below give information about the Eiffel Tower in Paris and an outline project to extend it underground.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown.

- You should write at least 150 words.

- You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

PARIS
www.ielts-exam.net

Opera
Madeleine
Place de la Concorde
Seine
Musee d'Orsay
Musee du Louvre
Eiffel Tower
Hotel des Invalides
Ecole Militaire
Jardin du Luxembourg

Viewing platforms (1,665 steps)

Foundations of tower

Glass ceiling

First level
Ticket office and access to tower

Lift

Second level
Shops and restaurants

Third level
Cinema and museum

Fourth level
Parking

Fifth level
Parking

EIFFEL TOWER

Height: 324m

Weight of metal structure: 10,100 tonnes

First platform: 57m

Second platform: 115m

model answer:

The Eiffel Tower is situated close to the Seine River in Paris. It is a metal

structure that is 1,063 feet high and weighs 7,417 tonnes. The tower has been

a tourist attraction since 1889, when it was built, and there are 1,665 steps

that can be climbed in order to reach the two viewing platforms.

There are now plans to build below the foundations of the tower. These plans include the development of five underground levels that will incorporate the tower's ticket office, shopping facilities, a cinema and museum and two floors of underground parking.

Although details have yet to be finalised, the principle is that the five floors will be connected by two vertical passenger lifts on either side of the tower. In addition, the floor immediately below the tower, which is planned to house the ticket office, will also consist of a large atrium with a glass ceiling so that visitors can look directly up at the tower itself.