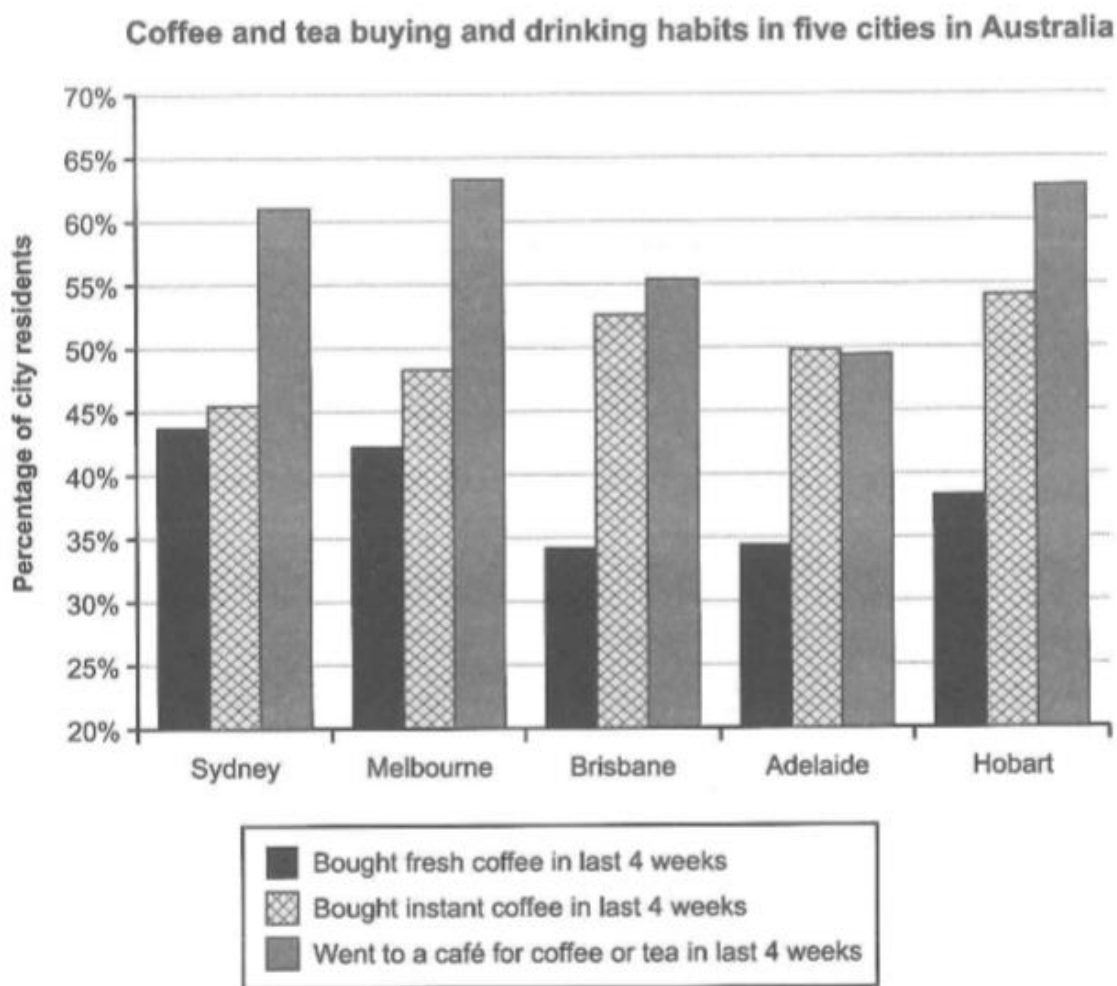


剑 15 第一套 Task1 题目: The chart below shows the results of a survey about people's coffee and tea buying and drinking habits in five Australian cities. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



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The chart compares people's habits of buying and drinking coffee or tea in the last 4 weeks in five Australian cities.

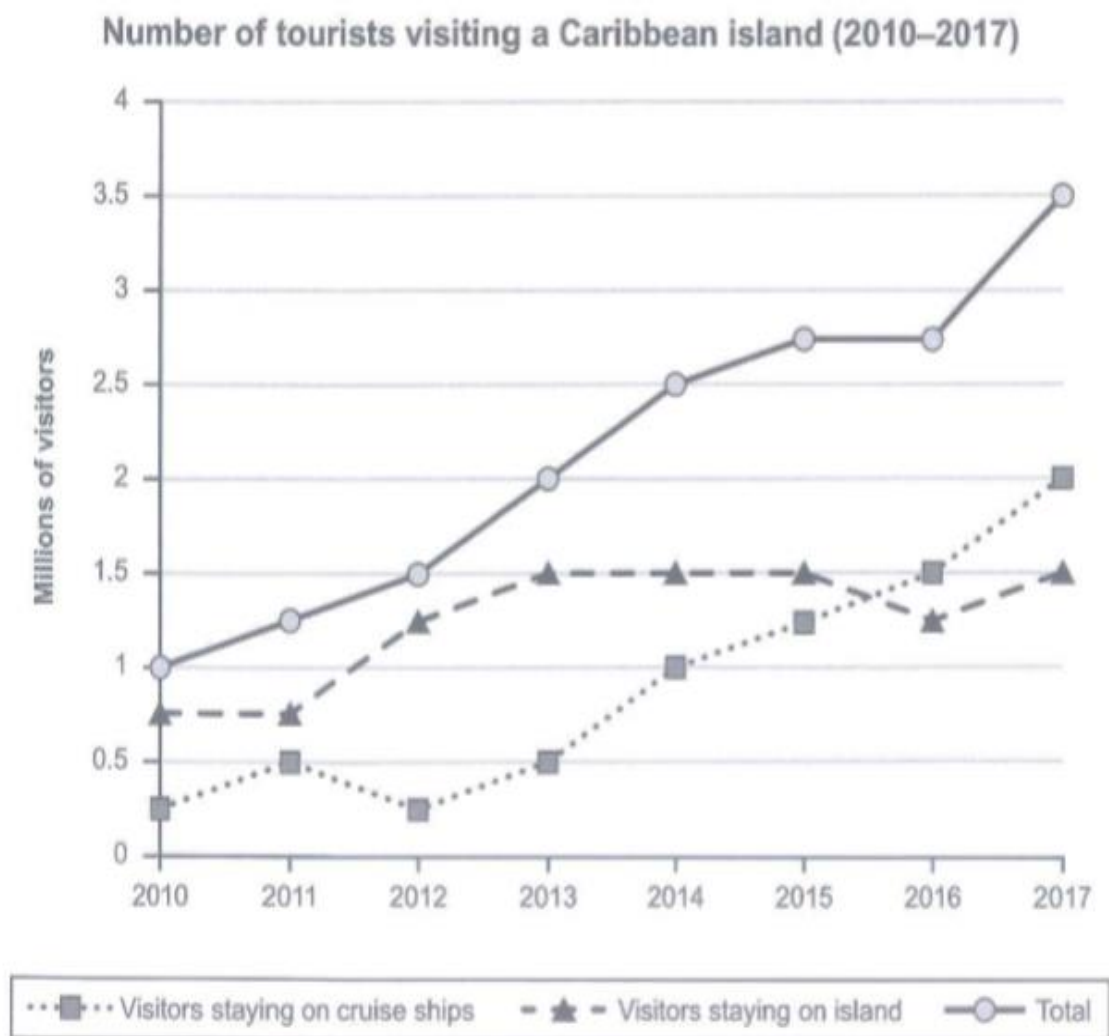
Over 60% of people went to a café for coffee or tea in the last 4 weeks in Melbourne, Hobart and Sydney. In Brisbane, about 56% of residents chose café, while in Adelaide this figure (49%) was the lowest in the five cities.

Another choice is to buy instant coffee, with Hobart ranking the first in this category, at 54%. The percentage in Brisbane, Adelaide and Melbourne was 52%, 50% and 48% respectively. Sydney had the lowest proportion and about 45% of residents chose instant coffee.

In comparison, Sydney had the highest proportion in buying fresh coffee, at 44% and Melbourne came next. In Hobart, 38% of people bought fresh coffee in the last 4 weeks, while only 34% of residents in both Adelaide and Brisbane drank fresh coffee.

It can be seen that going to a café was the most popular choice in all cities except Adelaide, while the least popular option was buying fresh coffee.

剑 15 第二套 Task1 题目: The graph below shows the number of tourists visiting a particular Caribbean island between 2010 and 2017. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



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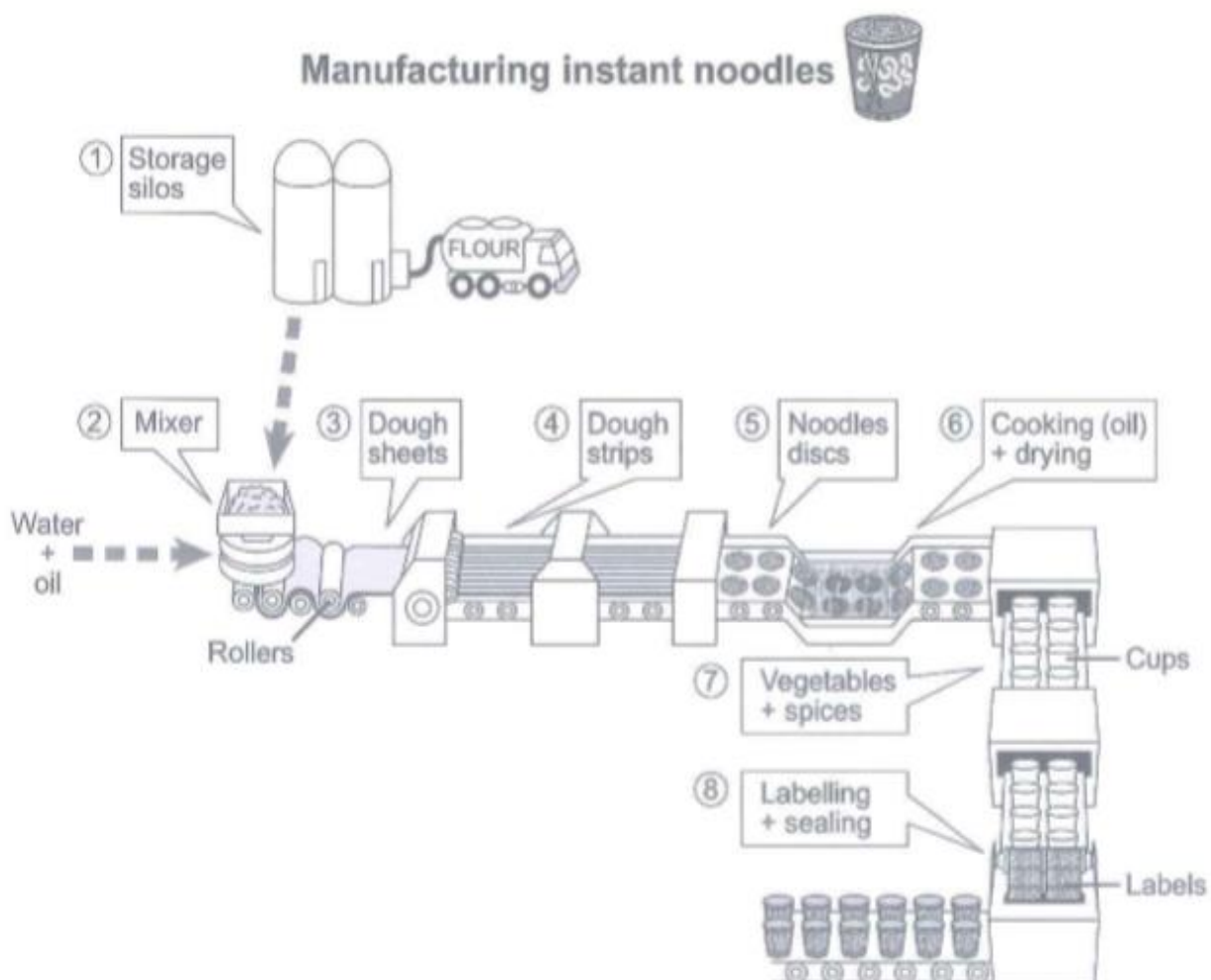
The graph shows the total number of visitors to a Caribbean island from 2010 to 2017 and compares their data of staying on cruise ships and on the island.

In 2010, 0.75 million visitors chose to stay on the island, and a **much smaller number** of visitors (0.25million) stayed on cruise ships. In 2011, the former number **remained unchanged**, but the latter one **doubled** to 0.5million.

After that, the number of visitors staying on the island **grew** to 1.5 million in 2013 and **kept stable** in the following two years. It **dropped** to 1.25 million in 2016, before **rising back** to 1.5 million in 2017. By contrast, the number of visitors who stayed on cruise ships **fell** to 0.25 million in 2012. It **grew steadily** to 2 million in 2017, overtaking the number of visitors staying on the island between 2015 and 2016.

Growing from 1 million to 3.5 million during the 2010-2017 period, the total number of visitors to this island **maintained an upward trend**, except that from 2015-2016, **the growth was not obvious**.

剑 15 第三套 Task1 题目: The diagram below shows how instant noodles are manufactured. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



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The diagram shows the process of manufacturing instant noodles.

In the first stage, flour, the raw material for making noodles, is transported to the factory by truck and then offloaded and stored in storage silos. The real production begins with adding the flour to the mixer, where the flour is fully mixed with water and oil. After passing the rollers, the dough sheets are produced and then cut into strips. Following that, the machine processes the dough strips into noodle discs, which are cooked with oil and dried to remove water.

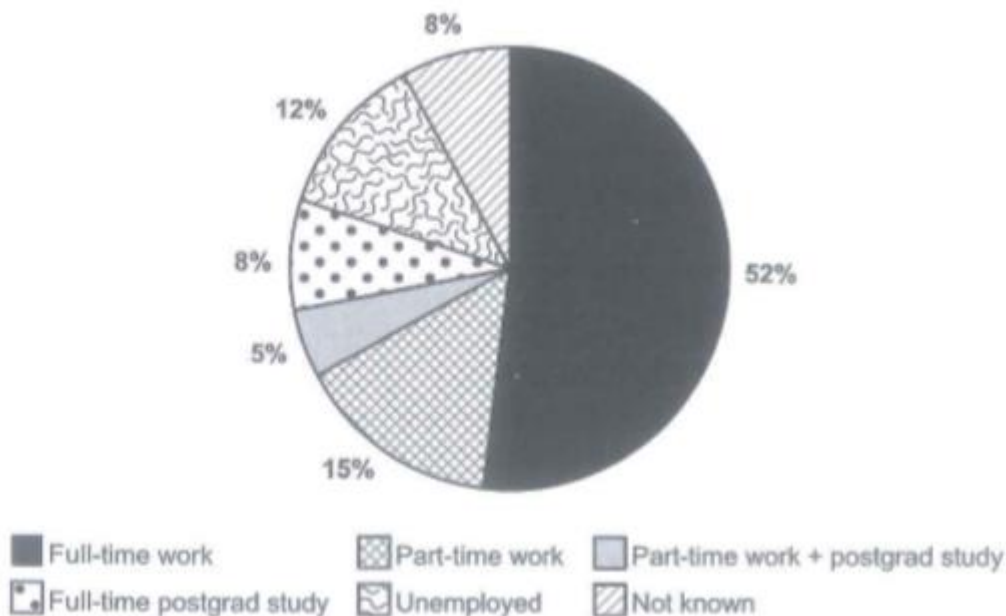
In the next step, the instant noodles are packed into cups, with vegetables and spices also put into the cups. These cups need to be labeled and sealed in the last stage, before the final products can be delivered to shops and markets.

It can be seen that the instant noodles can be produced through several steps and almost all steps are completed automatically on the production line.

剑 15 第四套 Task1 题目: The chart below shows what Anthropology graduates from one university did after finishing their undergraduate degree course. The table shows the salaries of the anthropologists in work after five years.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Destination of Anthropology graduates (from one university)



Salaries of Anthrhopology graduates (after 5 years' work)

| Type of employment | \$25,000–49,999 | \$50,000–74,999 | \$75,000–99,999 | \$100,000+ |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|
| Freelance consultants | 5% | 15% | 40% | 40% |
| Government sector | 5% | 15% | 30% | 50% |
| Private companies | 10% | 35% | 25% | 30% |

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The pie chart shows the percentage of anthropology graduates from one university regarding their employment status. **Over half of them** (52%) found full-time jobs, **while only** 15% did part-time work. The percentage of students who pursued postgraduate degree was 13%, **in which** 8% chose full-time study and 5% did part-time work during postgraduate study. 12% of anthropology graduates were unemployed **and** the information of the remaining graduates (8%) was unknown.

The table compares anthropologists' salaries after they work for five years. Half of them in the government sector earn more than \$100,000, **while** 40% of freelancers and 30% of private company employees can **reach this level**. 40% of freelancers' salaries are between \$75,000 and \$99,999, **and** the figures in the government and private companies are 30% and 25%. **Both** in government sectors and freelancers, the percentage of salaries at 50,000-74,999 and 25,000-49,999 is 15% and 5%. **In comparison**, those working with private companies **have higher proportion at lower levels**, **with** 35% earning \$50,000-74,999 and 10% earning \$25,000-49,999.

Overall, **the majority** of anthropology graduates are employed, and after working for 5 years, those who work with the government and as freelancers **have higher salaries** than private company employees.