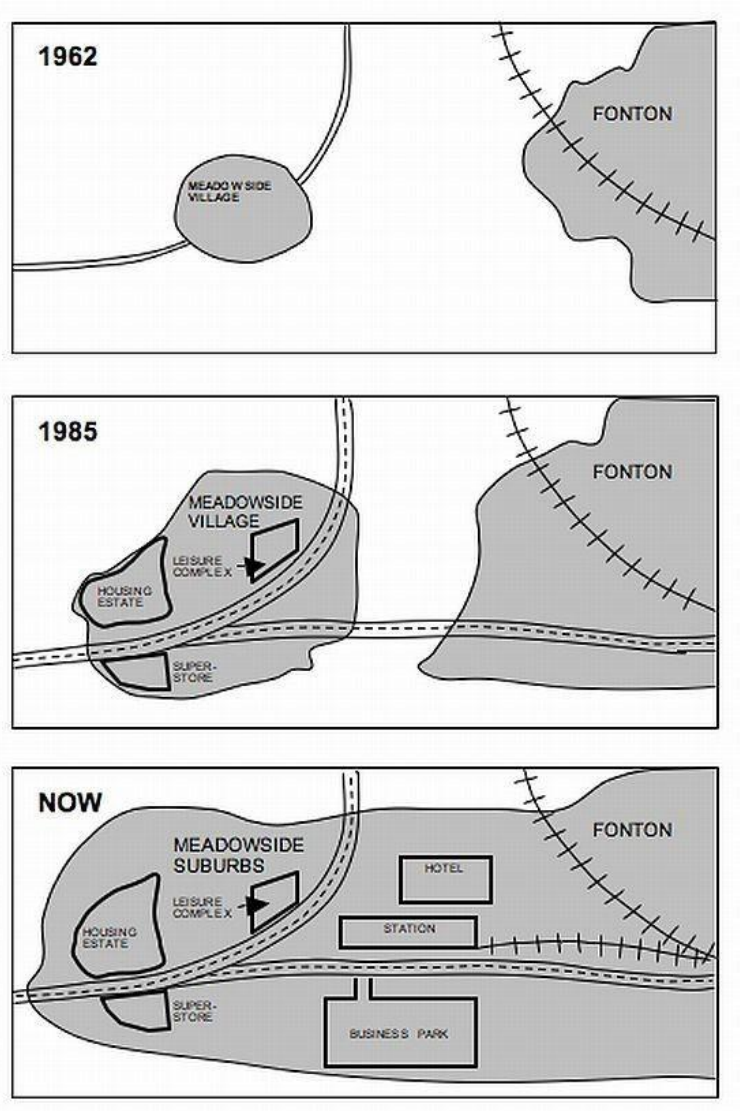
14 Task 1 Model Answers

IELTS 7 Plus

1.



The map above shows Meadowside Village and Fonton, two neighbouring regions over different time periods. Summarize and report the main features of the map.

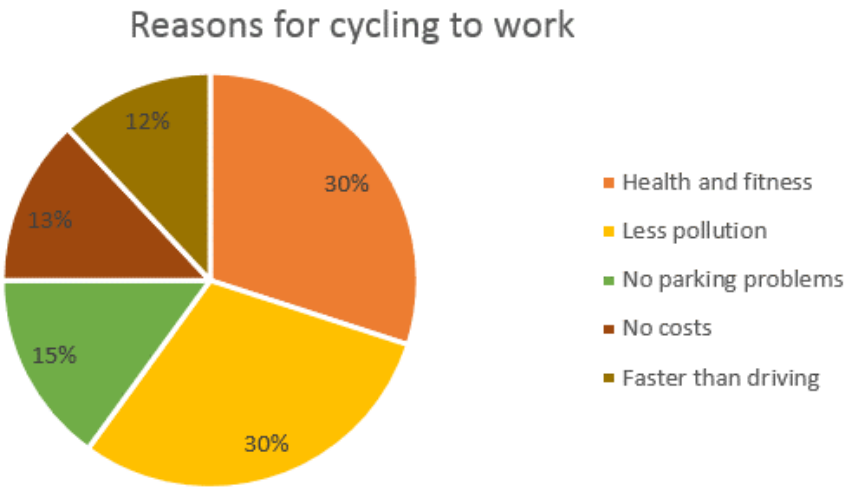
The map above displays how, over a period of time (1962, 1985 and the present), Meadowside Village has developed and grown.

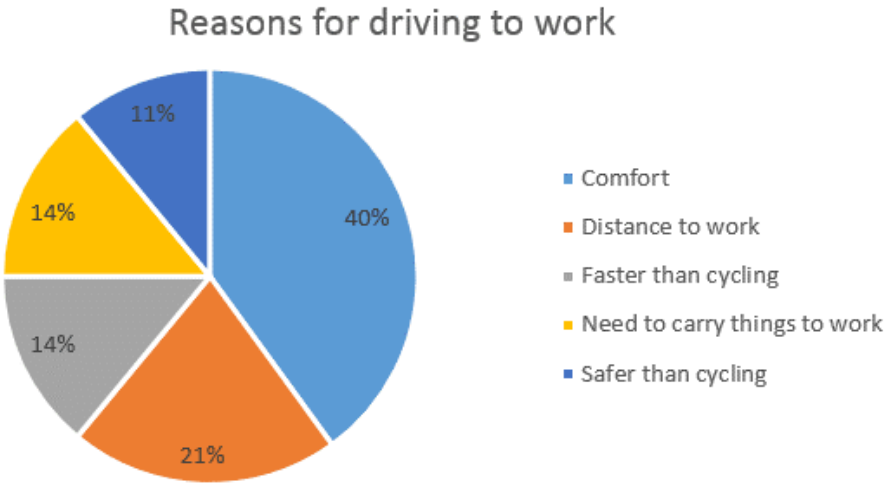
Clearly, we can see from the three maps that the village has very much changed and developed over the three time periods.

In the year 1962, Meadowside Village was just a small village located to the west of Fonton. It had a small road running through it with nothing, whatsoever, connecting it to Fonton. Fonton, on the other hand was a small town with just a railway track running through it. By the year 1985, a few changes were observed in terms of geographical expansion of both Meadowside Village and Fonton. The old road in Meadowside Village was reconstructed and a new one was built connecting it to Fonton. In addition to this, a leisure complex, housing estate and super-store were also built in Meadowside Village. The only development noted in Fonton was geographical expansion towards its south.

Presently, with immense infrastructural growth and change in geographies, Meadowside Village has grown into a suburb, on the west and integrated with Fonton, on the east creating one big geographical region. Towards the central part of this region is a hotel. To the south of this hotel is a railway station. Connected to the road running from Meadowside Suburbs to Fonton, towards the south, is a business park.

2.





The chart above shows the reasons why people travel to work by bicycle or by car. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

The pie charts illustrate the rationales behind why people choose to go to work on a bicycle or by a car.

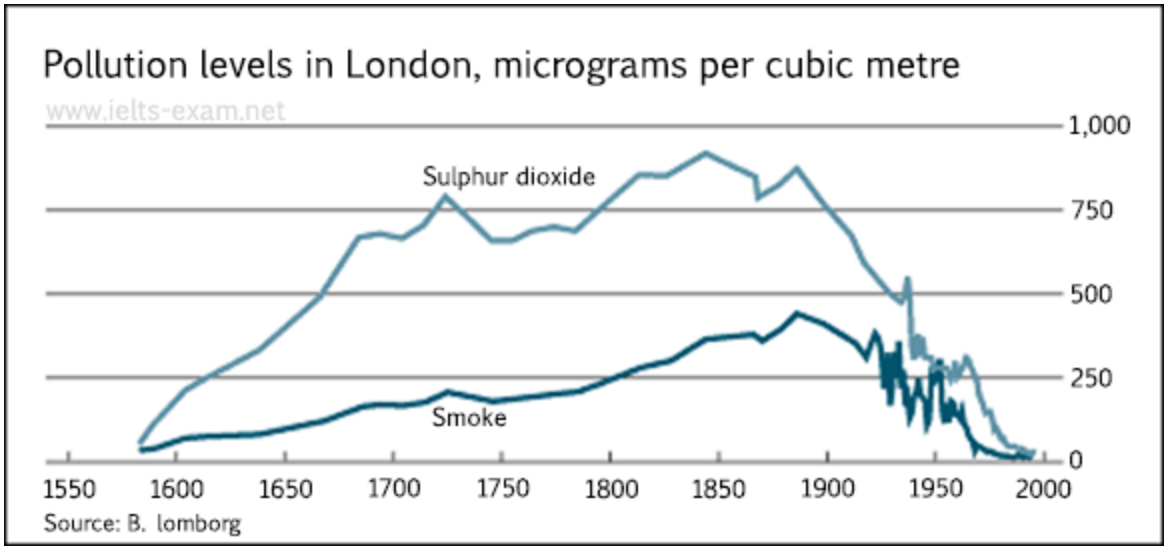
Overall, the maximum percentage of people who use bicycle to go to work do it because they are concerned about their health and about protecting the environment from pollution. In contrast, the highest percentages of people who drive to work are the ones who find it more comforting and have to cover longer distances.

The first chart displays the different reasons for people who go to work on a bicycle. A majority of people (30%) prefer cycling to work because they want to maintain their health and remain fit. An equal percentage of people (30%) cycle to work because it helps in reducing pollution. There are 15% people who commute to and from work on bicycles because they find it easier to park bicycles as compared to any other motor vehicle because bicycle takes up lesser space. 13% people experience a reduction in their overall travelling costs which is why they choose bicycle as their mode of transport to go to work. The remaining 12% find bicycle to be faster than driving as they do not have to stop due to traffic jams which is why they commute to work on bicycles.

On the other hand, 40% people prefer car over bicycle because travelling in a car is more comfortable than on a bicycle. While 21% of the total people who drive to work do it because their workplace is located at a distance from their homes, 14% people do it because driving is faster than cycling. There are another 14% people who drive to work because they need to carry things with them and cannot do that on a bicycle. The last 11% find driving to be safer than cycling.

3.

The graph below shows the pollution levels in London between 1600 and 2000. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



The line graph illustrates the changing levels of pollution due to smoke and sulphur dioxide in London between the years 1600 to 2000.

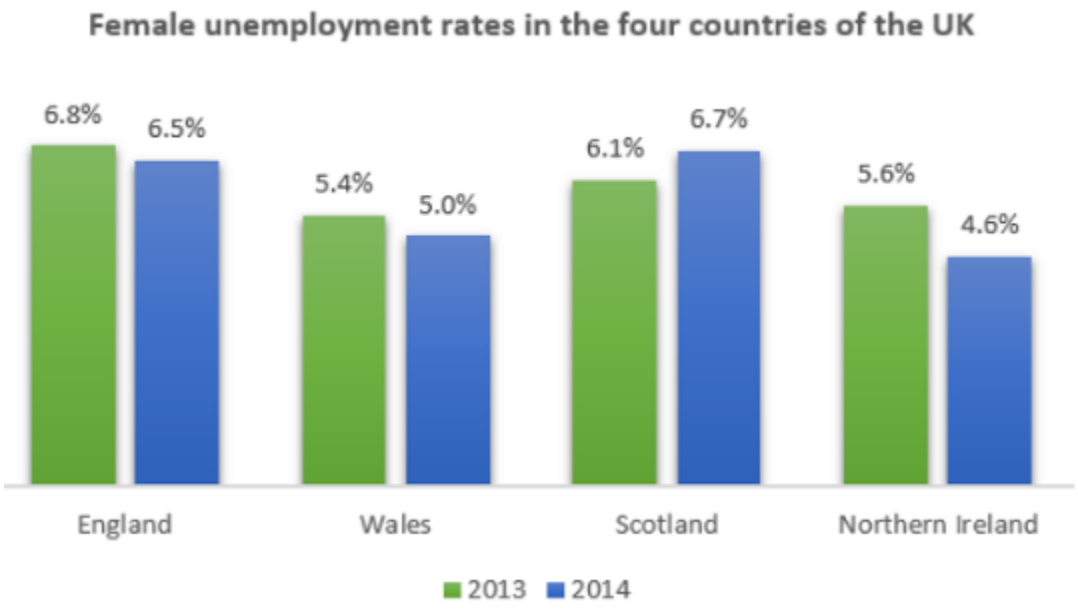
From the data provided in the graph, we can see that the trends experienced over time by both smoke and sulphur dioxide are very similar. Overall, both pollutants rise and fall in the same years.

Beginning in the year 1600, the pollution caused by smoke and sulphur dioxide was negligible after which it began to rise. Up to around the year 1720, sulphur dioxide found in the atmosphere had risen drastically, from 50 micrograms before 1600 to over 750 micrograms in 1720. Similarly, smoke also increased somewhat, from just under 50 micrograms to around 240 micrograms in 1720.

After this, the magnitude of pollution continued to increase for the most part, up until 1880. The pollution caused due to sulphur dioxide reached the maximum in the year 1850 (approximately 900 micrograms per cubic metre) while the highest amount of pollution caused by smoke was around the year 1900 (approximately 500 micrograms per cubic metre). It was only after 1900 that the levels of pollution started decreasing and reached nearly 0 by the year 2000.

4.

The graph below shows female unemployment rates in each country of the United Kingdom in 2013 and 2014. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



The bar graph demonstrates the varying rates of unemployment amongst the females. The data was collected from England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland in 2013 and 2014.

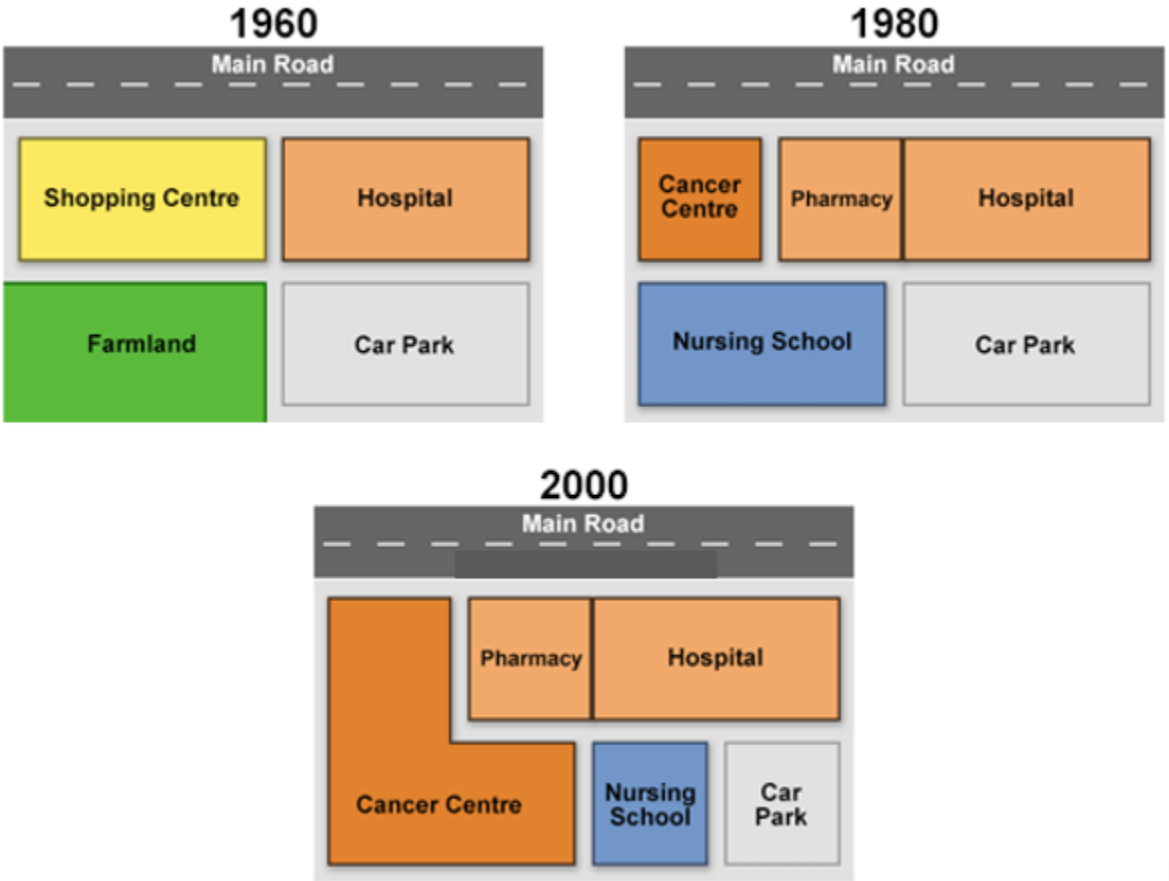
Overall, the figures of unemployment can be considered reasonably low, from between 4.6% to 6.8% unemployed in both years and all four countries.

In 2013, England has the highest rate of female unemployment at 6.8%. In Wales, this figure fell to 5.4% unemployed. In the same year, Scotland had the highest rate of females out of employment at 6.1%, whereas is Northern Ireland the figure stood at 5.6%.

In 2014, three of the four countries saw an increase in employment for females that year. Only Scotland saw poorer rates of unemployment compared to 2013, increasing from 6.1% to 6.7%. England fell by 0.3% to 6.5% total unemployed in 2014. In wales, the figure fell by a similar amount and in North Ireland the total amount of women employed in 2014 was recorded at 4.6% - the lowest total amount in all data shown.

5.

The diagrams below show the changes that have taken place at Queen Mary Hospital since its construction in 1960. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



The blueprints of Queen Mary Hospital illustrate the changes in its infrastructure that have happened from 1960 till the year 2000.

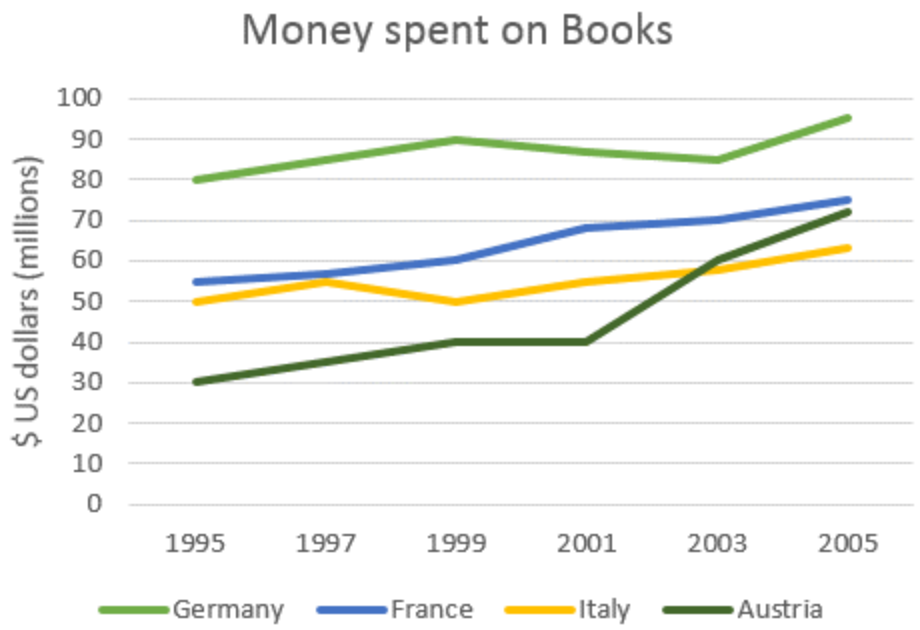
In general, we can say that the hospital has clearly developed and changed over the 40 year time period. Buildings have been repurposed and adapted to suit the needs of the hospital at that time.

In 1960, the hospital was one of the four sections situated alongside the main road. It was next to the shopping centre. Towards the south of the hospital was a car parking and towards its south-west was a farmland. By the year 1980, the hospital had expanded to incorporate a pharmacy in it and the shopping centre had been converted into a cancer centre. The farmland had also been transformed into a nursing home thereby turning a majority of the portion by the road into a part of the Queen Mary Hospital.

The year 2000 saw a major change in the infrastructure of the Queen Mary Hospital. While the hospital and the pharmacy remained the same in size, the cancer centre had almost tripled in size occupying the area that used to be the nursing home. The nursing home had shifted to take up the left half of the car park while the car park had been reduced to half its original size.

6.

The graph below shows the amount of money spent on books in Germany, France, Italy and Austria between 1995 and 2005. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



The graph represents the different amount of money (in $ Us dollar) that the people of Germany, France, Italy and Austria spent on buying books over a period of 10 years from 1995 to 2005.

Overall, the amount spent on books over the 10 year period increased in all four countries.

Germany and France were the first and second highest spender on books respectively in 1995. Up until the year 1999, both countries saw and increase in spending -$10 million dollar in Germany and $5 million dollars in France. Between 1999 and 2001, France increase their overall outlay on book purchases, whereas Germany's total expenditure dropped slightly. By 2005, Germany and France saw their highest total spent on book purchases and remained the first and second high spenders.

In 1995, Italy was the third highest spender whereas Austria was the fourth highest spender at 30 million dollars, 20 million dollars behind Italy. By the year 2003, both Italy and Austria saw increases in the total amount of money spent on books. By the year 2005, Austria had overtaken Italy to become the third highest book purchaser across the four countries.

7.

The Table below shows the results of a survey that asked 6800 Scottish adults (aged 16 years and over) what activities they participated in. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Participation in activities

	16-24 %	*25-44* %	*45-74* %
Crafts	**11**	**17**	**22**
Sightseeing	**11**	**17**	**18**
Any visual arts	**30**	**16**	**11**
Any writing	**17**	**6**	**5**
Computer based	**10**	**9**	**5**

The table illustrates the percentage of Scottish people aged 16 and above that undertook certain activities.

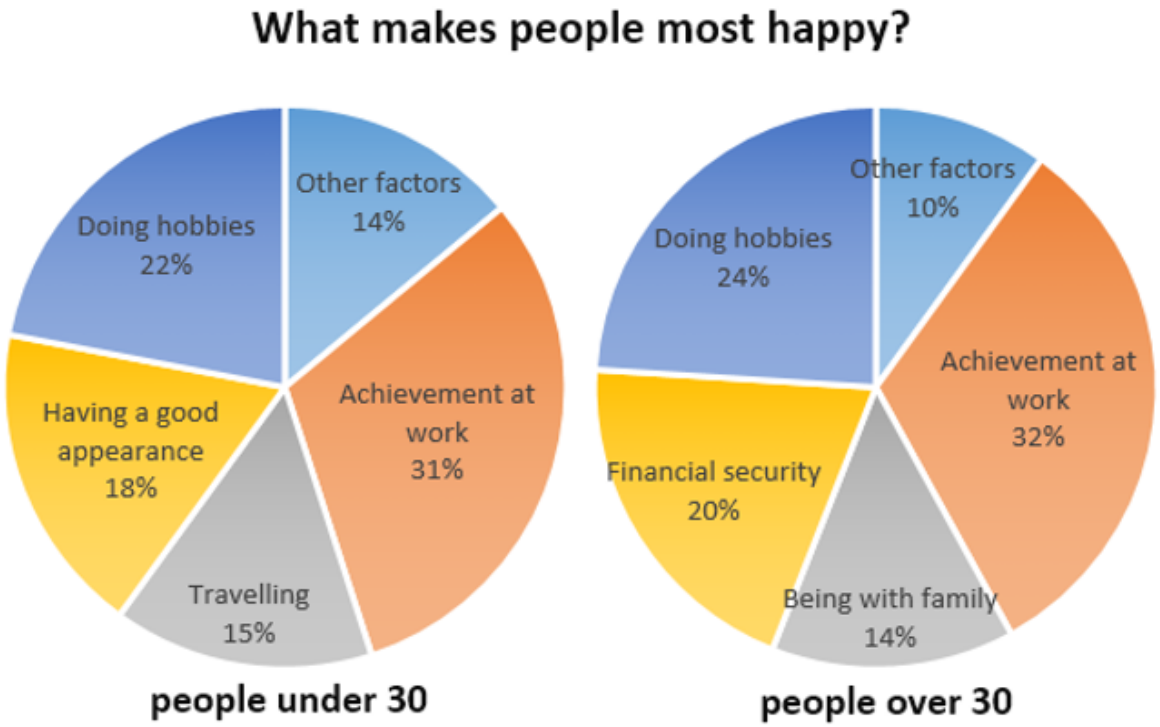
On the whole, the table show sus that all age groups are quite active. Over 60% of all age groups were taking part in at least one activity.

The most active age group were the 16-24 year olds, with 79% of people surveyed completing at least one activity. The most popular interest for this age range was visual arts, which stood at 30% of young adults participating in this activity. The lowest recorded participation was “computer based” which stood at 10% - the highest across the three age groups. Crafts and sightseeing stood at 11% each whereas writing was slightly higher at 17%.

In the two age groups, 25-44 and 45-74, crafts and sightseeing were the most popular choices for activities, scoring between 17% to 22%, a much higher rate of participation than the 16-24 year olds. For 25-44 year olds, writing was the lowest at 6%. Comparatively, in the 45-74 year olds, writing and computer based activities were the lowest in participation with 5% of people undertaking these activities for each hobby.

8.

The charts below show the results of a survey about what people of different age groups say makes them most happy. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



The pie chart represents how people under the age of 30 and those who are older than 30 years have different reasons that make them most happy.

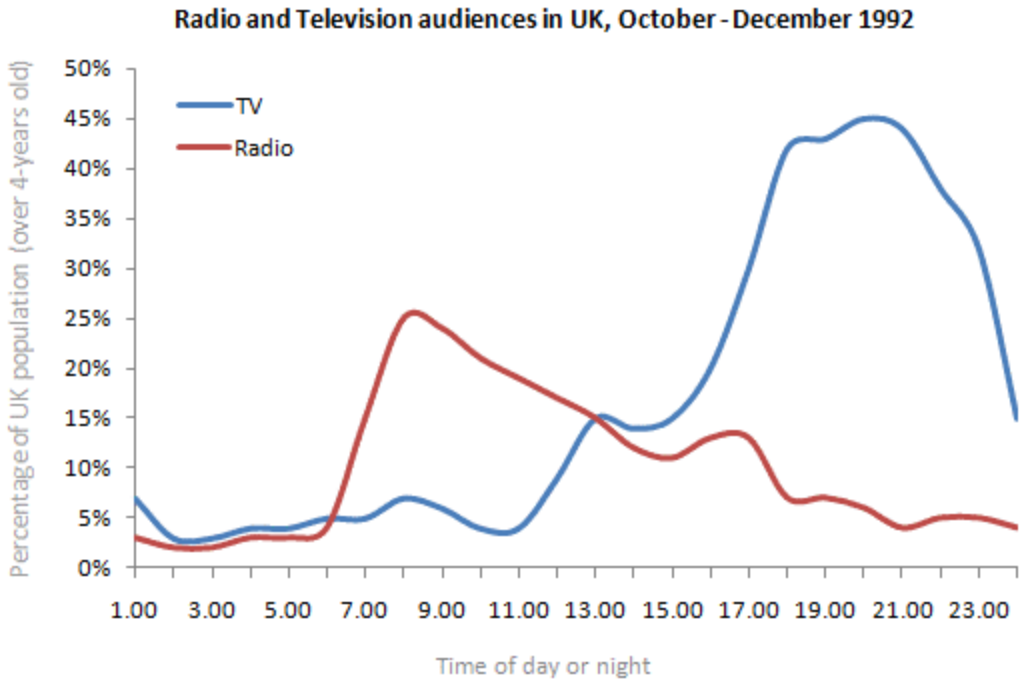
Overall, people over 30 have more mature and responsible reasons for being happy, such as financial security and being with their family. People under the age of 30 prefer to travel and improve their appearance.

A majority of people (31%) under the age of 30 find themselves to be happy when they achieve something at work whereas they find least happiness when doing something other than pursuing their hobby, looking good, travelling or working. 22% people in this age bracket are happy if they are doing something they consider as their hobby whereas 18% of them find happiness in having a good appearance. Travelling only gives happiness to 15% of people below the age of 30.

In a similar way to under 30s, people aged over 30 are given most satisfaction from achievements at work, 1% higher than their juniors at 32%. Just behind this, is participating in hobbies at 24%. In contrast to people below 30 years of age who also find happiness in having a good appearance, 20% people over 30 are happy if they have financial security. Unlike people under 30, being with family is another reason that makes 14% people above 30 most happy. Apart from this 10% people are most happy doing other things.

9.

The line graph below shows radio and television audiences throughout the day in 1992. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



The line graph depicts the patterns of how the audience in UK used to watch television or listen to the radio at different times of the day, during the year 1992.

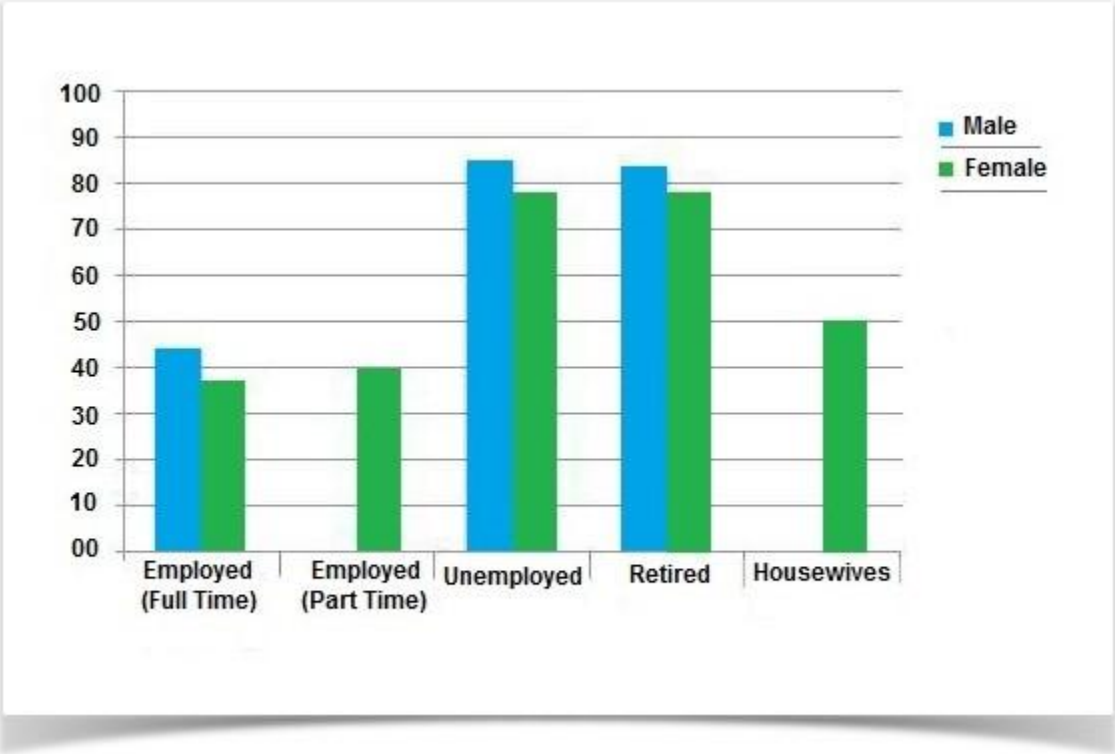
Overall, television seems to have been a more popular medium of entertainment for the audience during the evening and the night as opposed to radio that was more popular during the day, especially in the morning.

Between the hours of 1am to 6am, less than around 5% of people were watching the TV or listening to the radio. At 6am however, the amount of people listening to the radio begin to rise drastically. The figure peaked at just over 25% at around 8am. During this time period TV viewers saw no real large increase in viewers. By 1pm, people watching TV rose to 15%, which was the same amount for people listening to the radio.

After lunch time, radio continued to lose audience, whilst TV watchers continue to rise into the evening. From around 3pm top 6pm, TV quickly increased in audience, peaking at 45% of viewers at around 8-9pm. Radio however, had fallen all the way to 5% of listening and plateaued at this amount between 9 and 11pm.

10.

The chart below shows the percentages of leisure time enjoyed by men and women of different employment status. Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information below.



The bar graph displays the different amounts of time that employed and unemployed males and females spend at leisure.

Overall, unemployed males followed shortly by retired males spend the most amount of leisure time which is 85% and 84% respectively.

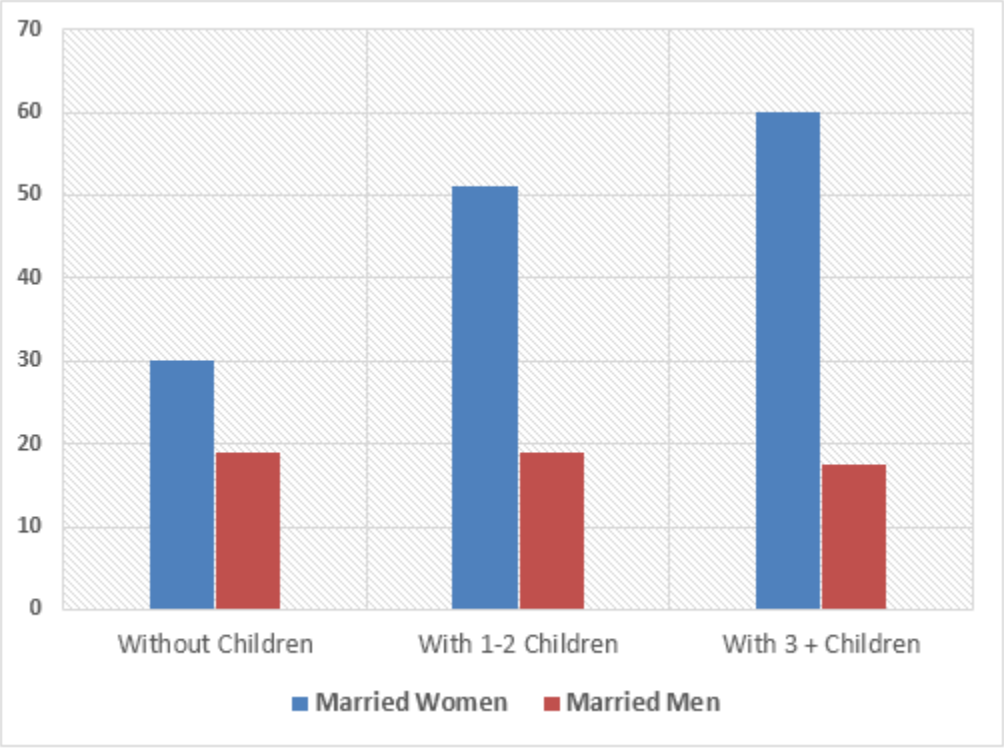
Both males and females in full time work have some opportunities for leisure and hobbies. Around 38% of employed women enjoyed some aspect of free time. The figure was slightly higher for men at just under 45%. 40% of females in part time work enjoyed leisure time whereas males figure stands at either 0% or was not recorded. The amount of females who enjoy free time

increased from part time employment to housewives, where the figure stood at 50%. Again males where not recorded for this section.

Those who were unemployed or retired enjoyed the most free time for leisure and hobbies. From over 75% to around 83% of both females and males had leisure time for people of this employment status, although males had more leisure time in all statuses than females.

11.

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.



The graph represents the number of hours that married men and women (without children, with children who are 1-2 years old and with children above the age of 3) work without getting paid.

Overall, we can see that married women have higher rates of unpaid work than married men with or without children.

For married women without children, the unpaid amount of working hours stood at 30 hours per week. This was almost double the amount of unpaid hours for men, who worked under 20 hours of unpaid work per week. This amount of unpaid work didn't change for men with 1 to 2 children, who again undertook around 19 hours of unpaid work per week. For women however the figure increased massively to just over 50 hours of unpaid work per week.

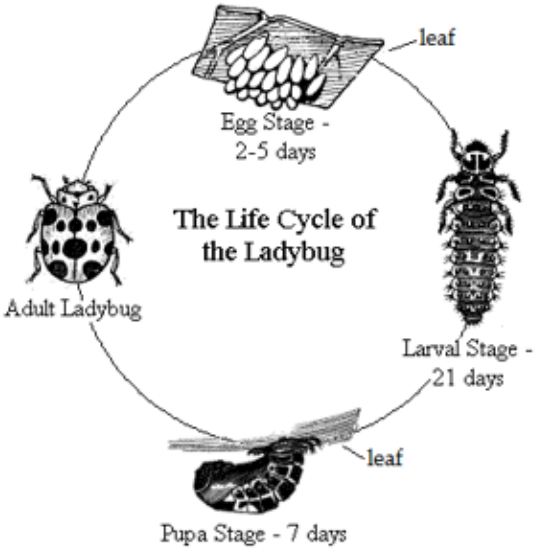
Similarly, the figure rose again for married women with 3 or more children. The figure increased by around 19 hours to 60 hours of unpaid work per week total. On the other hand, men's total amount of unpaid work decreased slightly when they had 3 or more children to around 18 hours total.

12.

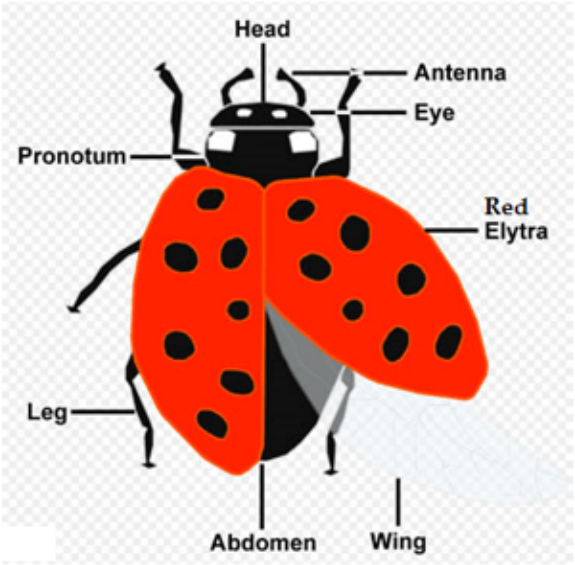
The diagram below shows the life cycle of a lady bird and its anatomy. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

The diagrams below show the life cycle of a lady bird and its anatomy.

Life Cycle of a Lady Bird



Anatomy of a Lady Bird



The first diagram represents the life cycle of a ladybug whereas the second diagram illustrates the anatomy of the ladybug, highlighting different parts of its body.

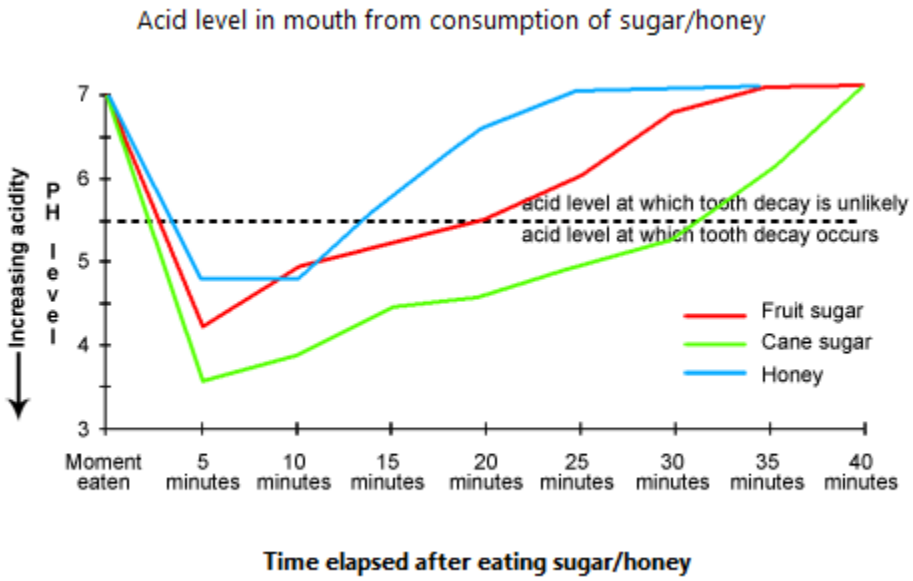
Overall, there are a total of 4 stages in the life cycle of a ladybug depicted in this diagram.

First, we begin with the eggs being laid on the lower side of the leaf. This egg stage lasts for 2-5 days and is followed by the larval stage in which the eggs grow into larvae. This stage lasts for 21 days. After this, we have the pupa stage in which the larva converts into a pupa on the underside of the leaf. This stage takes 7 days to complete which is when the pupa metamorphoses into an adult ladybug.

In the second diagram, the 8 important parts of a ladybug's body are shown. It has a head with eyes in it and antenna protruding out of it. The lady bug has bright red elytra and underneath it is the wing. The wing covers the ladybug's abdomen. Underneath the abdomen are the legs. The ladybug also has a pronotum that connects its head to the abdominal region of the body.

13.

Eating sweet foods produces acid in the mouth, which can cause tooth decay (high acid levels are measured by low pH values). Describe the information shown in the graph.



The line graph illustrates the amounts of acid produced by sweet foods (fruit sugar, cane sugar and honey) in the mouth upon consumption.

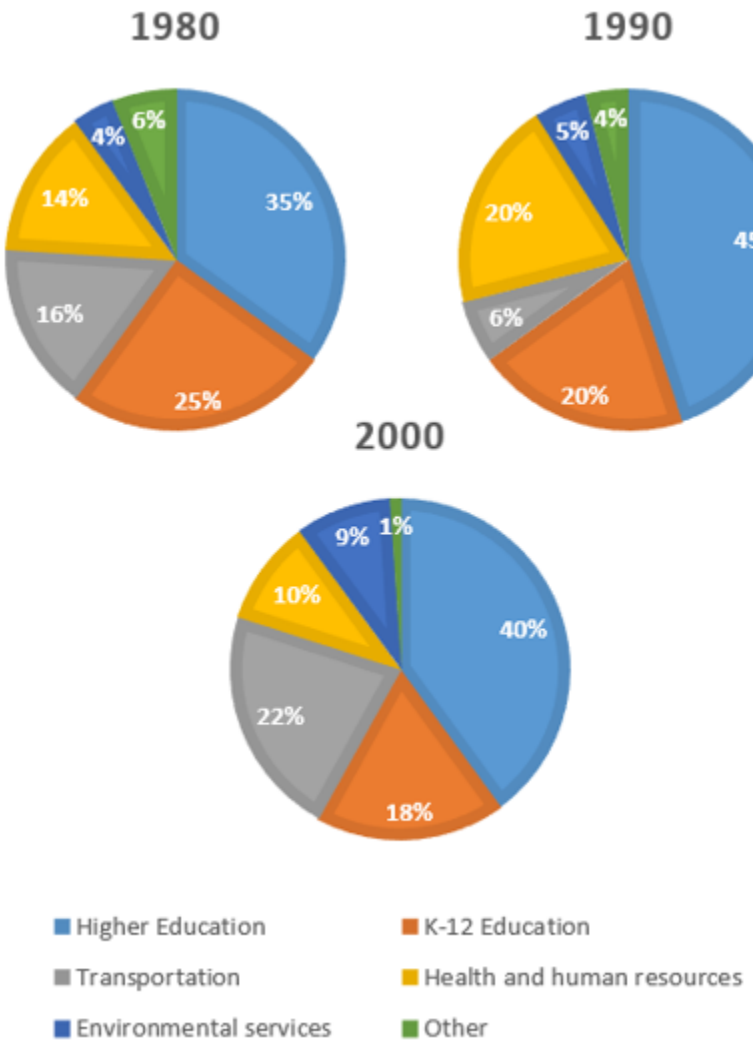
Overall, the highest level of acid is produced by cane sugar which is indicated by a low pH of 3.5.

This starts happening within 5 minutes of eating cane sugar and as more time passes, the acidic level goes on decreasing. The lowest amounts of acid levels are produced on consuming honey, 10 minutes after being eaten. The acid level is indicated by a pH of approximately 5. Fruit sugar starts producing acid of pH of 4 right after 5 minutes of eating a fruit. The acidic levels go on decreasing as more time passes after consumption.

The graph also indicates that cane sugar has the strongest ability to cause tooth decay while honey is the least likely to cause one, out of the three forms of sugar.

14.

The three pie charts below show the changes in annual spending by local authorities in Someland in 1980, 1990 and 2000. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



The pie charts illustrate the different sectors in which the locals of Someland have spent their money during 3 years, 1980, 1990 and 2000.

Overall in the year 1980, the highest expenditure (35%) by people of Someland was in higher education which increased to 45% in 1990 and reduced to 40% in 2000.

Across three years, 1980, 1990 and 2000, there was a reduction in other expenses from 6% to 4% to finally 1%. Expenditure on transport was 16% in 1980 which decreased considerably to 6% in 1990 but again increased by almost 4 times to 22% in 2000.

One notable change was the drop in expenditure in K-12 education from 25% in 1980 to 20% in 1990 and finally 18% in 2000. The expenditure on health and human resources also decreased to 10% in 2000 from 14% in 1980. The people of Someland started spending more money on environmental services as years passed. While they used to spend only 4% on these services in 1980, it increased to 5% in 1990 and to nearly double