

## Writing:

Task 1 => report => at least 150 words => 20'

Types of reports => **line/ bar/ pie/ table/ multiple/ diagram** => **1- process 2- flowchart / map**

**line/ bar/ pie/ table** =>

A- Dynamic => روند تغییرات مهم است => در یک بازه زمانی اتفاق افتاده => پویا

B- Static => حجم اطلاعات مهم است => یا بازه زمانی نداریم/ یا فقط یک سال هست => ایستا

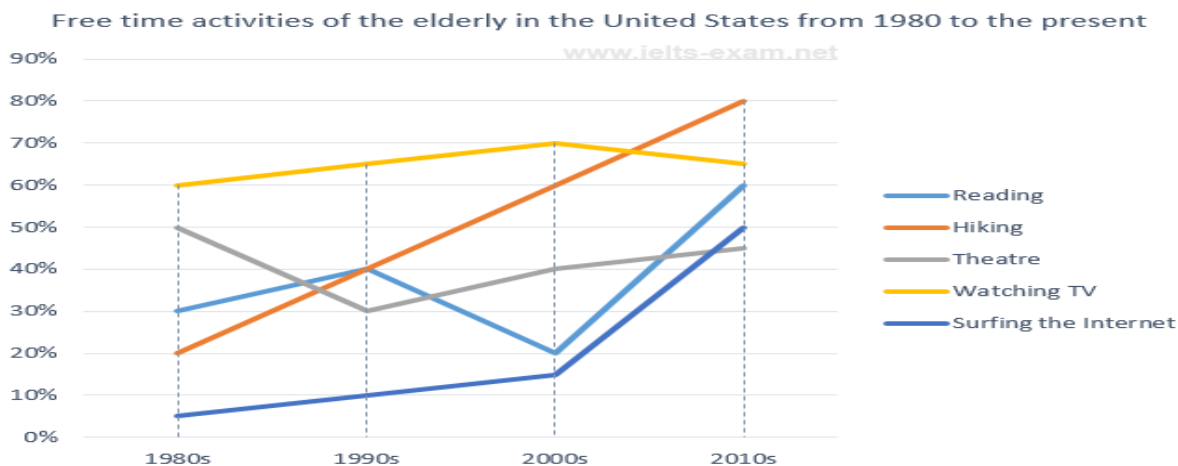
## Report:

1- **topic reword** => باز نویسی عنوان

2- **overview** => دید کلی

3- Body => نوشتن جزئیات تصویر (بدنه)

**The graph below shows how elderly people in the United States spent their free time between 1980 and 2010. => Dynamic => changes**



Task 1 => a. topic rewords

b. overview

c. body

**The graph below shows how elderly people in the United States spent their free time between 1980 and 2010.**

**1- The graph below shows how elderly people spent their free time in the United States between 1980 and 2010.**

**2- The line graph illustrates [depicts, demonstrates, delineates, gives information about, compares] the percentage of various free time activities of senior citizens in the United States [in America] over a thirty-year period from 1980 to 2010.**

*The graph below shows how elderly people in the United States spent their free time between 1980 and 2010.*

**The line graph illustrates the percentage of various free time activities of senior citizens in America over a thirty-year period from 1980 to 2010.**

**What? => 1- how (much, many+ noun) + sentence**

**2- the percentage/ proportion of key noun**

**3- the number/ figure of key plural noun**

**4- the amount of key uncountable noun**

**When? => 1- over a .....-year period between..... and.....**

**2. over a .....-year period from..... to.....**

**The line graph illustrates the percentage of various free time activities of senior citizens in America over a thirty-year period from 1980 to 2010.**

**Overall, as is presented, all activities had an upward trend except theater. Additionally, hiking increased remarkably while there was a slight decrease in theater.**

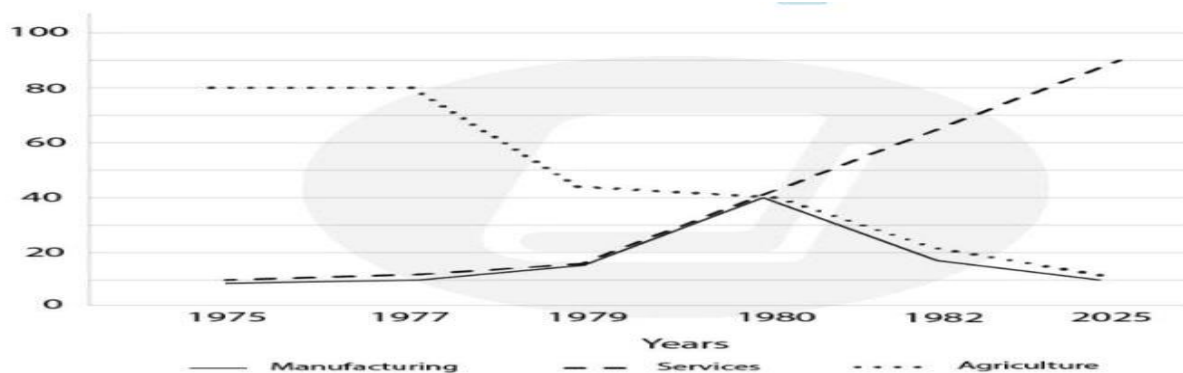
**To begin with, in 1980, watching tv accounted for the major activity among all items with 60%, and the least percentage belonged to surfing the internet with about 5%. The remaining activities were theater, reading, and hiking had 50%, 30%, and 20% respectively.**

In the period between 1980s and 1990s, all activities increased considerably, only theatre dropped sharply, from 50% in 1980s to 30% in 1990s. Among five activities, watching tv is the most common one with the rate of more 60%. Meanwhile, surfing the Internet is the lowest with only around under 10% of the graph.

Over the 20-year period, the rate of all five activities changed dramatically. In 2010s, the rate of hiking reached the highest point, at 80% and became the most popular activity, At the same time, surfing the Internet also had an impressive increasing, from only 10% in 1990s to 50% in 2010s. Additionally, the fluctuation of reading can be noticed when it reached the lowest point, at 20% in 2000s but grew immediately in the next 10 years with the rate of 60%. Even though the percentage of watching tv decreased in 2010s but not remarkable and theatre was thought to be the most stable among five activities.

**Percentage= proportion= rate**

The line chart shows trends in terms of employment in the USA in millions and predictions for the future.



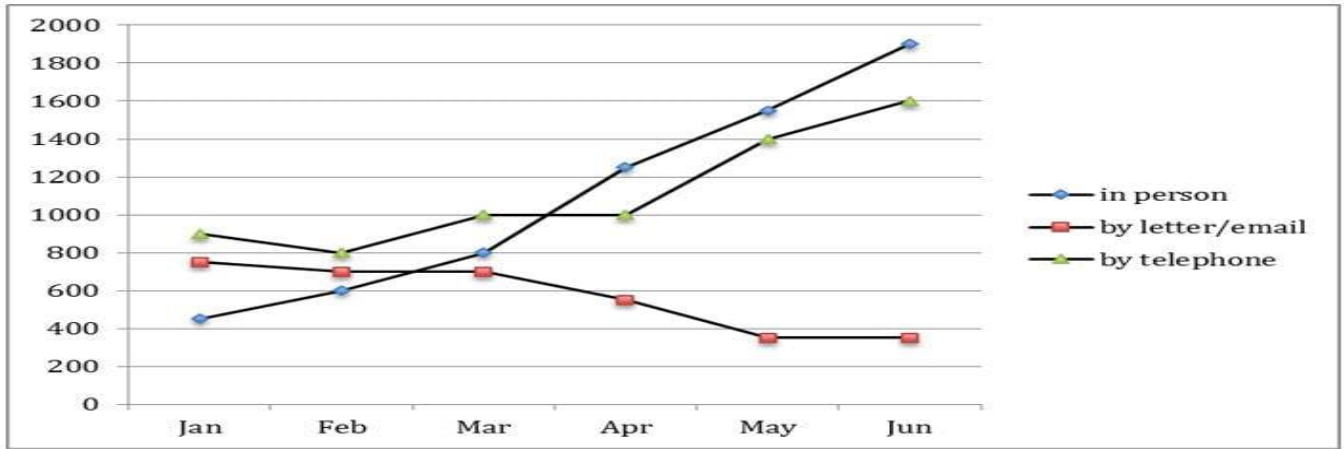
The line chart illustrates how many employees are hired in manufacturing, services, and agriculture in America over 50-year period from 1975 to 2025. Overall, as is presented, the number of workers in services increased considerably, whereas agriculture saw a remarkable fall. In addition, manufacturing number remained stable with a small fluctuations.

The line graph depicts the number of employments in manufacturing, services, and agriculture in millions in America over a fifty-year period from 1975 to 2025.

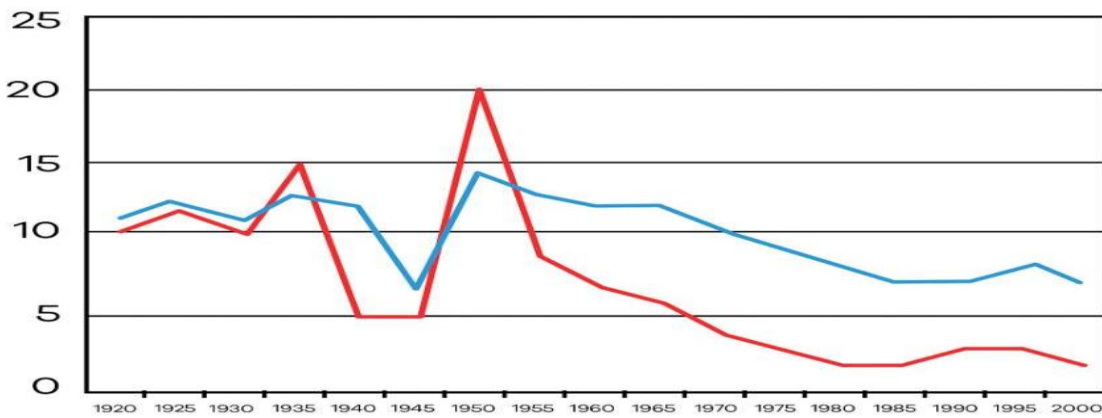
Overall, as is presented, employments in services had a remarkable increase, while agriculture faced with a considerable decrease. Additionally, manufacturing remained somehow the same during the same time.

To begin with, the figure of hiring staff in agriculture remained stable till 1977, prior to hitting a free fall of 70,000,000 to reach 10,000,000 in 2025. Also, service industry rose gradually from 10 to 15 million in the next 15 years from 1975, followed by a remarkable increase of 75 million to reach the peak of 90,000,000 in the final year. Moving to manufacturing, it stood at the same number of hired employees during the whole-time frame, although it possessed a sharp rise from 10 to 40 million in 1980, before decreasing to employment figure in 1975.

The chart shows requests for information at a tourist office in the United Kingdom from January to June.



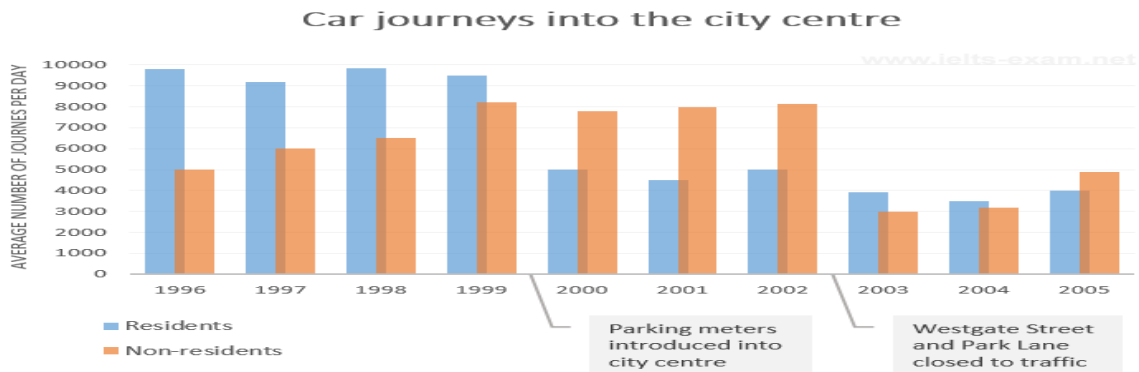
The graph below compares changes in the birth rates of China and the USA between 1920 – 2000.



*Change= alter (v)*

*Change= alteration (n)*

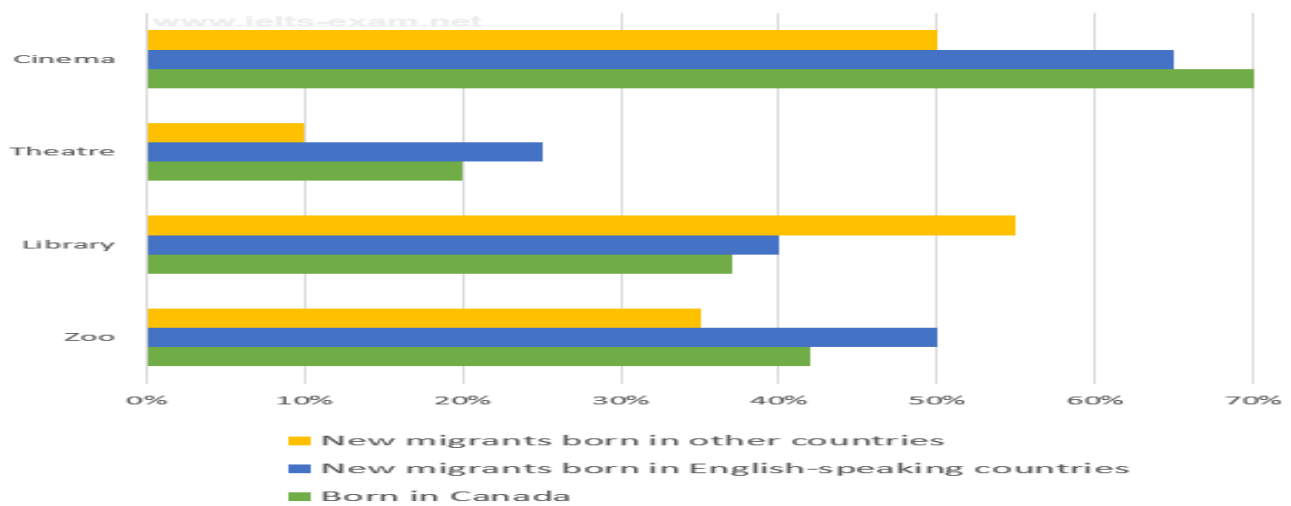
The bar chart gives information about the number of car journeys into the city centre made by residents and non-residents.



The bar chart illustrates how many car journeys people made into the downtown over a ten-year period from 1996 to 2005.

Overall, as is presented, entering residents **to the city center** had a remarkable decrease. Additionally, non-residents who came **to the same place** remained somehow the same.

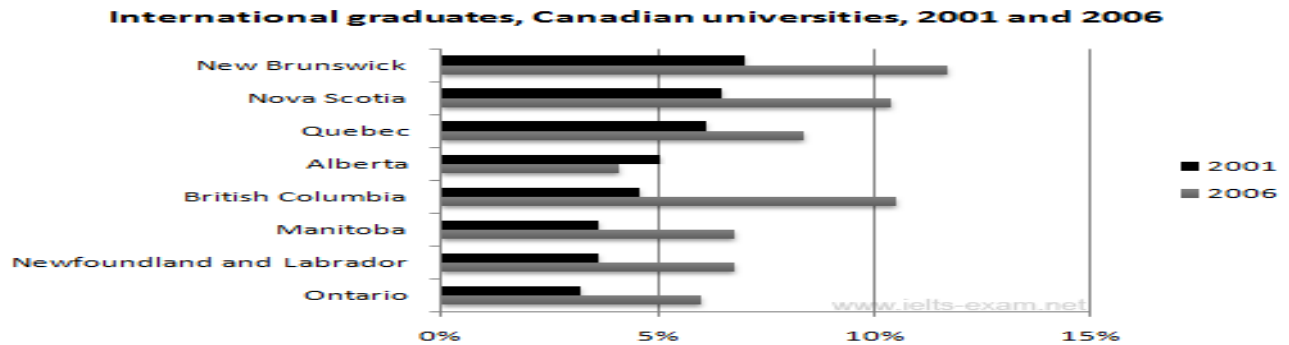
The chart below shows the places visited by different people living in Canada.



The bar chart depicts four various places Canadian prefer to visit from three different types of people. Overall, as is presented, cinema accounted for the majority of visitors, whereas the least number of residents preferred to go to theatre.

Overall, as is presented, **the majority of** all three groups of Canadian people visited the cinema, whereas **the least number of** them went to the theater at the same time.

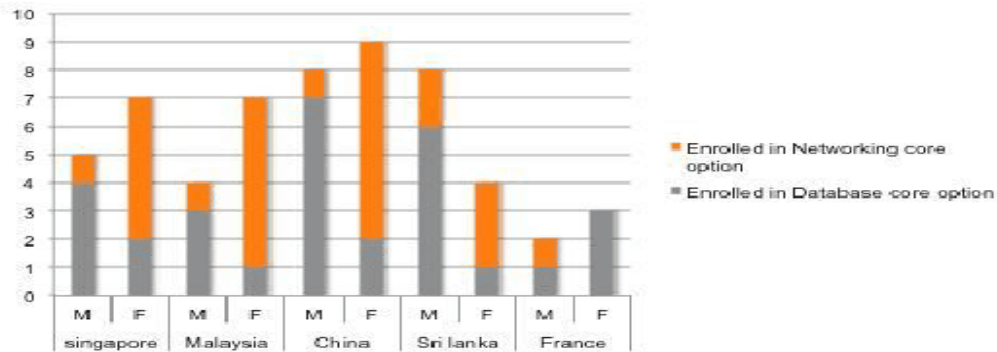
The chart below shows the percentage change in the share of international students among university graduates in different Canadian provinces between 2001 and 2006.



The bar chart gives information about how many oversee students were graduated in 8 various provinces in Canada in two distinctive years- in 2001 and 2006.

Overall, as is presented, the majority of international students graduates from New Brunswick, whereas the least number of them graduates from Ontario in 2001 and from Alberta in 2006.

The chart describes overseas students enrolled in a third year Computer Science course.



**Register = enroll**

The bar chart illustrates how many male and female international students registered in networking and database core option from various countries in the third year.

The pie charts below show the most common advantages and disadvantages of Bowen Island, according to a survey of visitors.

Common= popular / survey = research

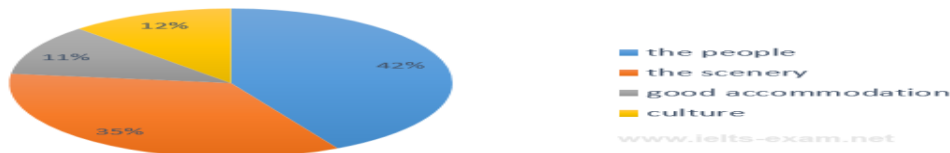
Advantages = merits = benefits

Disadvantages = demerits = drawbacks

Most common disadvantages



Most common advantages



The pie charts compare how many merits and drawbacks visitors mentioned about Bowen Island.

Overall, as is presented, half of the tourists named high cost of living as the main disadvantage, whereas the people and the scenery accounted for the most important advantaged.

accounted for = had

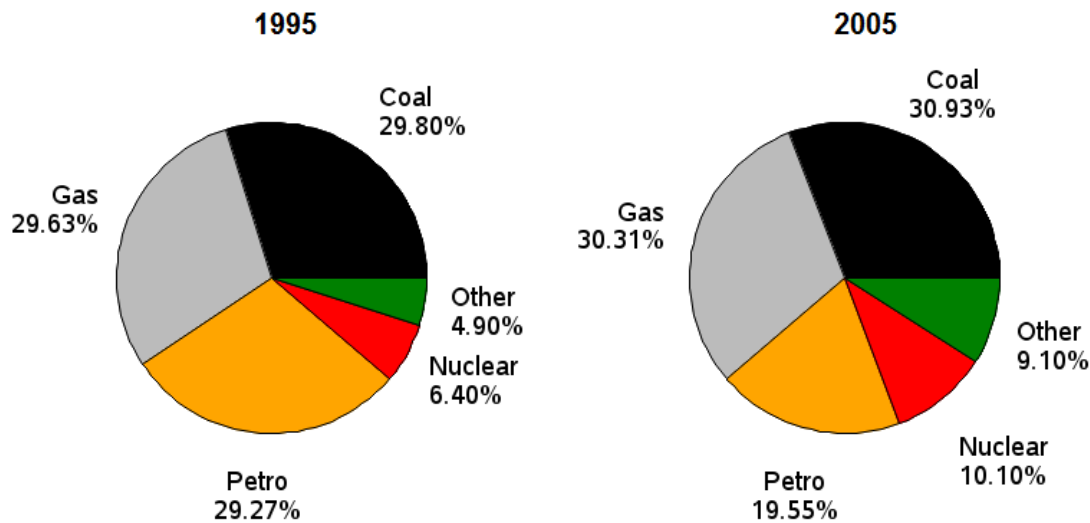
Bowen Island has many features that attract tourists but the most popular of these are the scenery and the people, with **more than two thirds** of the visitors to the island listing these as the greatest advantages. The standard of accommodation and the culture of the island were 11% and 12% respectively as the next attraction.

Cite = tell = say

However, the island seems far from being a perfect tourist destination. When it comes to the negative aspects of the island, the high cost of living, poor weather and the quality or lack of entertainment are seen as the worst of these. Together, these three categories make up 90% of the total disadvantages. Finally, only 10% of the visitors complain of poor food quality.

The pie charts show information about energy production in a country in two separate years.

### Comparison of Energy Production



The pie charts compare the proportion of various energy production sources in two separate years 1995 and 2005.

Overall, as is presented, over years, three type of resources include coal, gas, and petro were accounted for the highest share of energy production while the two other resources had only a small portion of total share in 2005.

In 1955, gas, coal, and petro had almost equal proportion of energy production with just around 29%. By 2005, the percentage of coal and gas increased slightly to 30.93% and 30.31% respectively, while the figure for petro declined by 10% to 19.55%.

The figures for two remaining resources- nuclear and other inputs- were just approximately 10% of total energy generation in 1995 (6.4% and 4.9% for nuclear and other respectively), while their proportion increased slightly and nuclear share reached to approximately 10% and other inputs got the near 9% in 2005.

The pie charts depict the contribution of different sources in energy production in the years 1995 and 2005.

Overall, the sources that contributed majorly remained the same in both years named coal and gas. The share of other sources and nuclear input increased, whereas petroleum input in energy production decreased more in 2005 than in 1995.

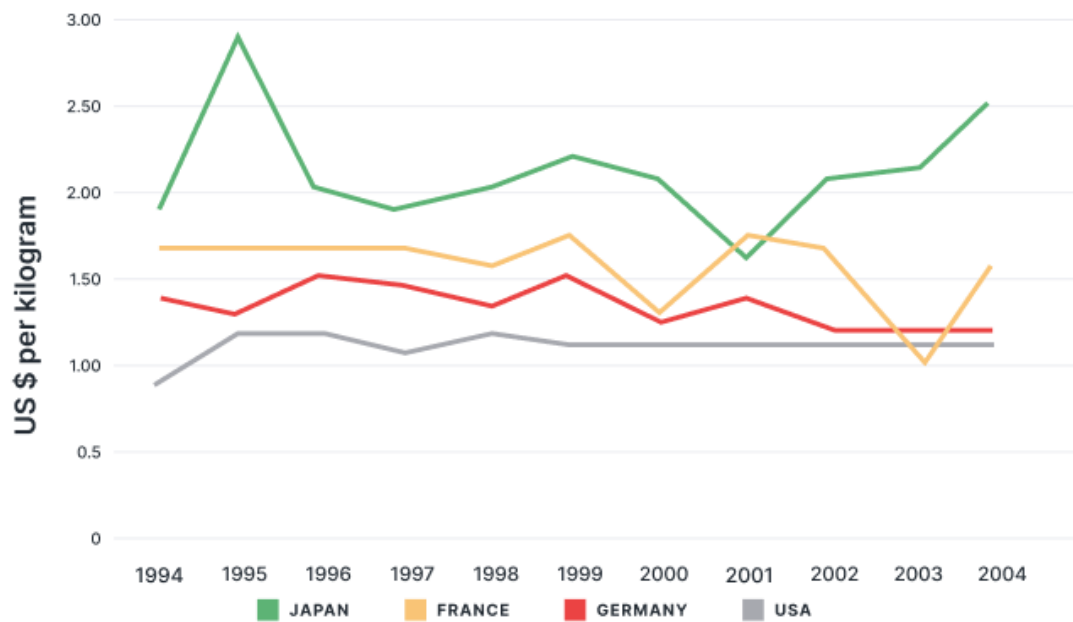
Energy production by coal and gas has risen only by 1- 2% from 1995 to 2005. In 2001, energy production by gas was 29.63%, which reached to 30.31% in 2005. The contribution of coal rose from 29.80% to 30.93% in 2005.

In the later year, the use of other resources for energy generation increased by approximately just less than double (9.10%) than in the former year (4.90%). Nuclear resources were used more in 2005, which was 10.10%, compared to 1995, with 6.40%.



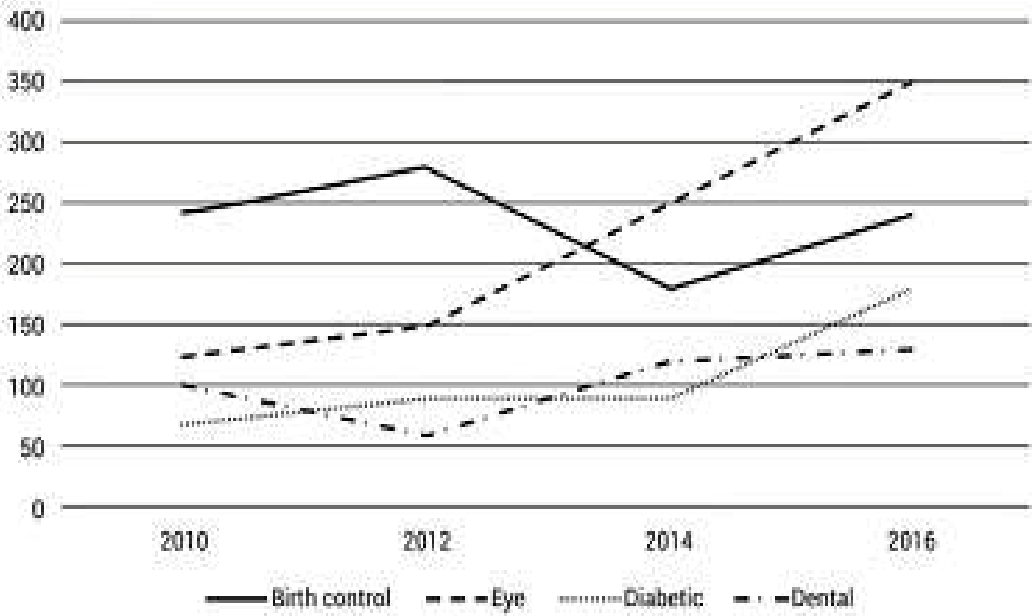
The role of petroleum saw a decrease in energy generation from 1995 to 2005. It was nearly more than one quarter (29.27%) in 1995, while it reduced to nearly one-fifth (19.55%) of total energy production in 2005.

The graph below gives information about the price of bananas in four countries between 1994 and 2004.



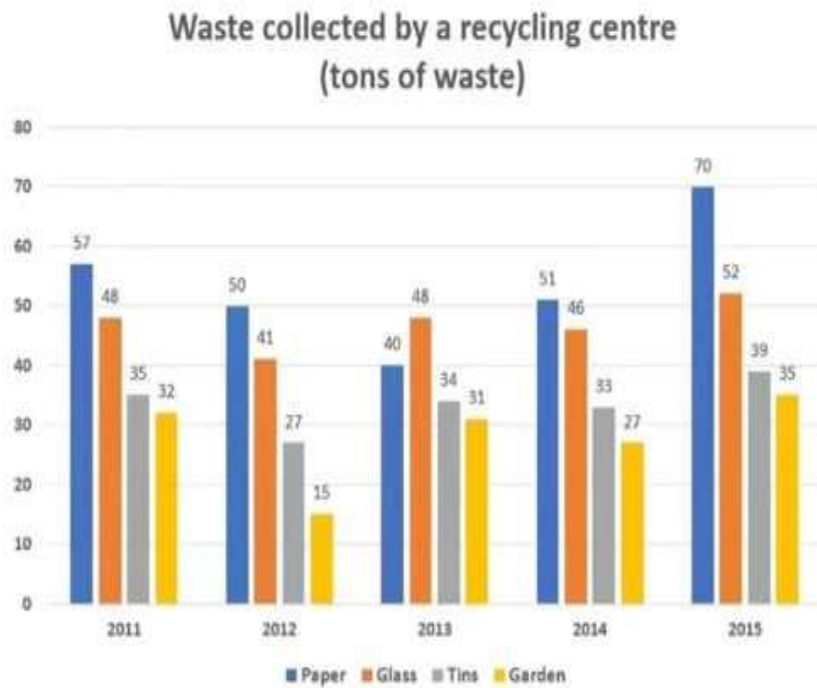
The line graph shows the average number of weekly patients visiting four clinics of a hospital from 2010 to 2016.

Number of patients to four clinics in one hospital

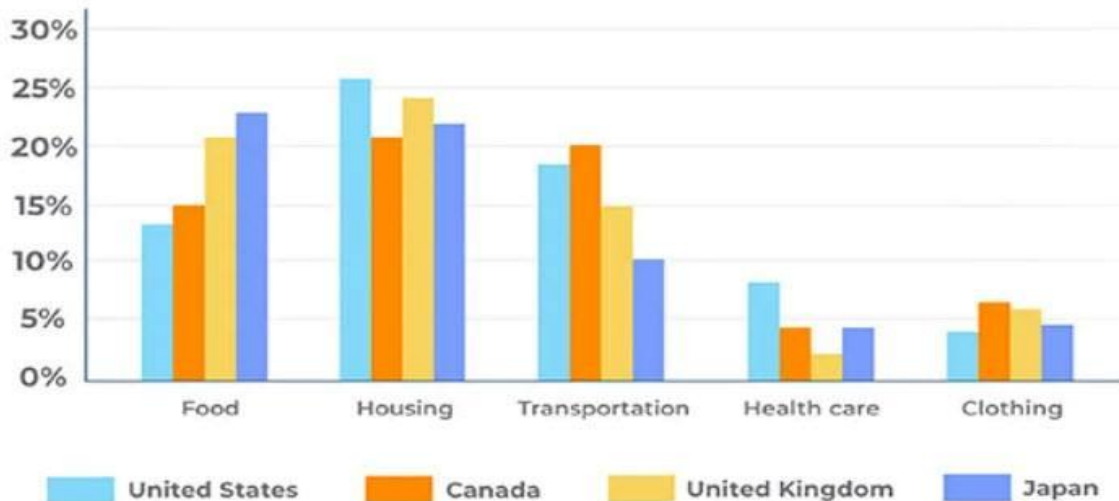


**Task1:**

The chart below shows waste collection by a recycling centre from 2011 to 2015.



The bar chart below shows shares of expenditures for five major categories in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, and Japan in the year 2009.





The table below shows information about age, average in come per person and population below poverty line in three states in the USA. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

	California	Utal	Florida
Aged under 18	17%	28%	16%
Aged over 60	13%	8%	23%
Average income per person (\$)	23,000	17,000	22,000
Population below poverty line	16%	9%	12%

The table depicts three categories- age, average income, and poverty line- in California, Utah, and Florida in America. Overall, as is evident, compared to California and Florida, Utah's index appears to be favorable, with the exception of the average distribution of income per person.

As per the table, the highest proportion of young people is in Utah. Nearly 28% of its population is under 18, which is more than 10% than Florida's (16%) and California's (17%). On the other hand, the older population is the highest in Florida. The rate of people who are over 60 in Florida is 23%, which is exactly 10% more than California's and 15% more than Utah's.

Turning to the annual earnings of an average individual, California stands first. This accounts for \$23,000, which is \$1000 more than an individual in Florida, and \$6000 more than a resident of Utah. However, 16% of its population live under the poverty line, which is 4% more than in Florida. Utah has the least proportion of people living under the poverty line (9%).

The table compares the figures of three different parameters-age, average income, and population under poverty line for three states- California, Utah, and Florida in America. Overall, as is presented, Utah's figures-compared to California and Florida- seems to be more desirable with an exception about average income.

According to the table, Utah has the youngest population among other states with roughly just more than one quarter of population. Meanwhile, California and Florida's population under 18 indexes are each just a small portion.

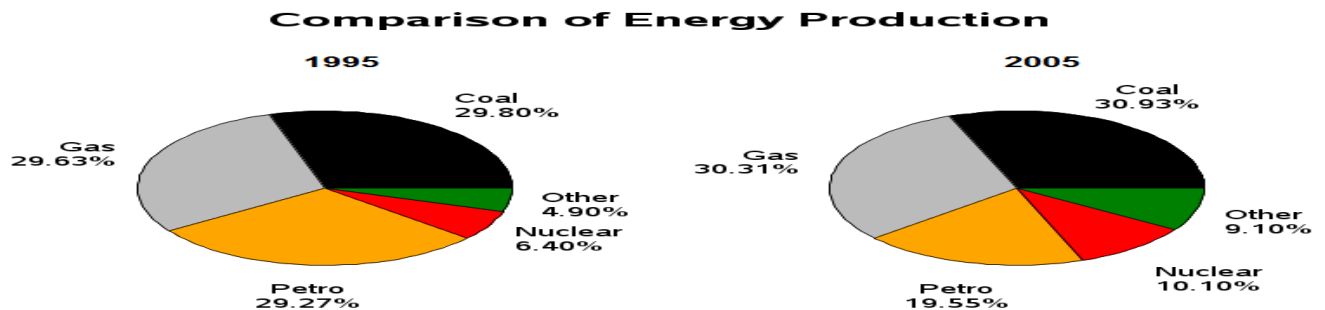
Turning to Florida, it has the highest proportion of people over 60, with 23%, while California and Utah's figures are 13% and 8% respectively. Finally, **although** the highest average income per person belongs to California with 23,000 \$, this state has the highest percentage of people under poverty, with 16%. Florida's figure is 22,000 \$ for average income and 12% of people are suffered from poverty in this state. Utah witnessed the lowest average income of 17,000 \$ and also lowest proportion of people under poverty line, with just 9%.

The table shows data about underground railway systems in six major cities with date opened, kilometres of route and passenger numbers per year in millions.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, making comparisons where relevant

City	Date opened	Kilometres of route	Passengers per year (in millions)
London	1863	394	775
Paris	1900	199	1191
Tokyo	1927	155	1928
Washington DC	1976	126	144
Kyoto	1981	11	45
Los Angeles	2001	28	50

The pie charts show information about energy production in a country in two separate years.



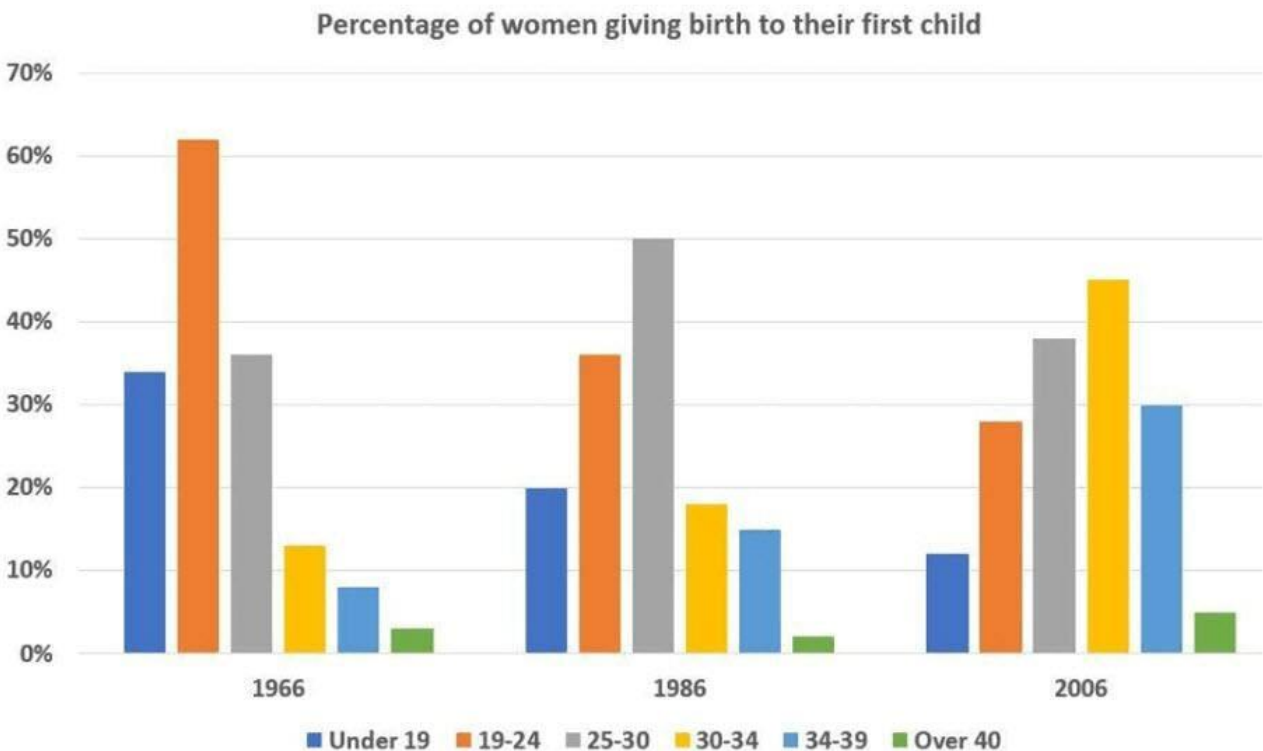
**Overall, as is presented, three major energy generation resources- coal, gas, and petro- accounted for the highest percentage of energy production while the two remaining ones had only one fifth of total generation in 2005.**

The charts below show the number of people in Europe who were affected by four types of noise by day and by night in cities and rural areas in 2007.

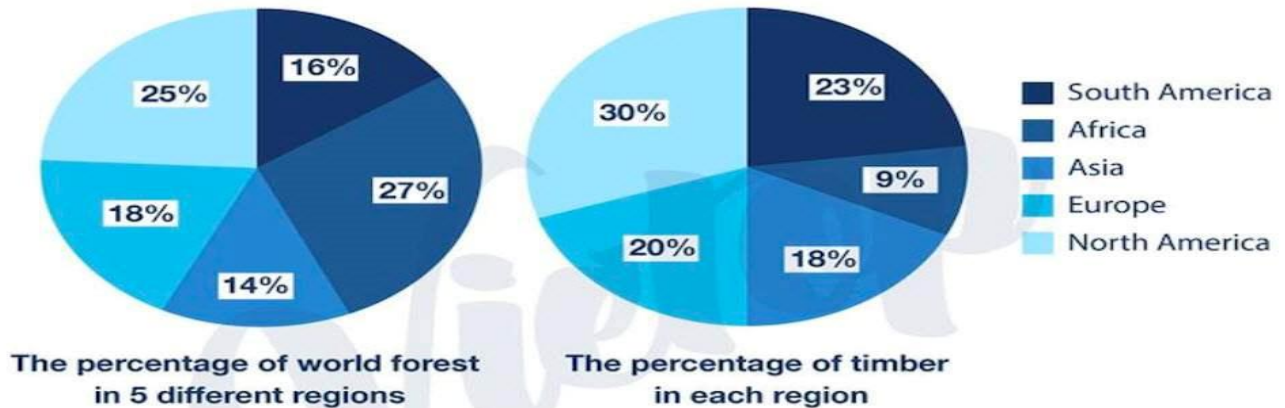


The two charts give some data about how people are affected by four various noises during day and night in urban and rural areas in Europe in 2007. Overall, as is presented, in both places, traffic is the main cause of noise pollution, whereas aircraft and industry produces the least amount of sound.

The chart below gives information about the age of women in Australia when they gave birth to their first child in 1966, 1986 and 2006. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.



The pie charts give information about the world's forest in five different regions.



*Overall, as is presented, Africa and North America contains more than fifty percent of the total forest area and the same amount of timber belongs to North and South America.*

The diagram illustrates how bees produce honey.

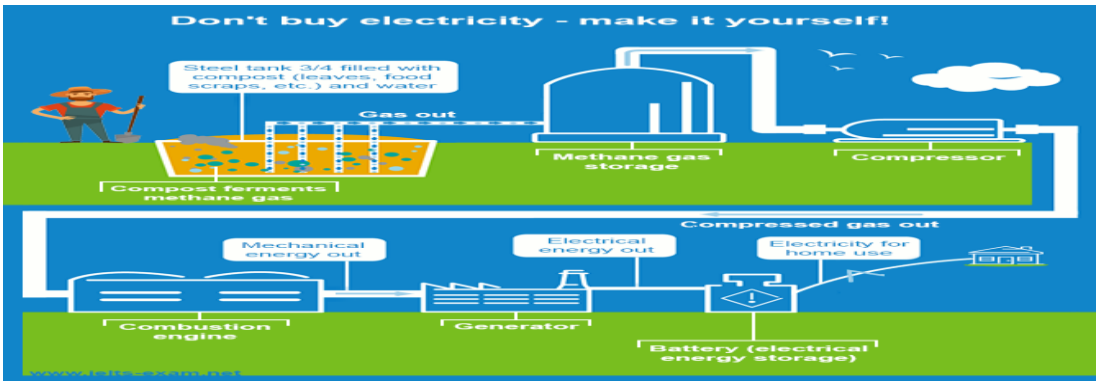


*The diagram depicts the production of honey by bees. Overall, honey production consists of seven steps commencing with preparing hive and culminated in the produced honey which is ready to be distributed.*

*Firstly, the bees have to build a container. This is called a hive and it consists of many individually built cells. The next step is that the bees leave the hive in order to search for flowers. When they find a suitable flower, they collect the nectar from it, which is used to make honey later on.*

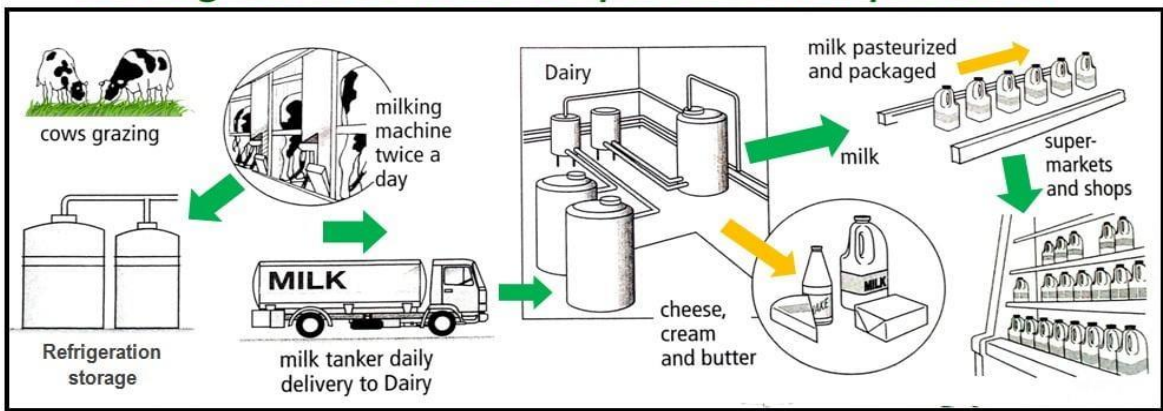
*Moving to the following step, the nectar is then taken back to the hive where the production process can begin. First, it is put into cells. Then, following this, the nectar must be cooled down. In order to do this, the bees fan the nectar-filled cells with their wings. As a result, the nectar loses its water content and then finally, the honey is produced.*

The diagram shows a possible future means of home energy production.



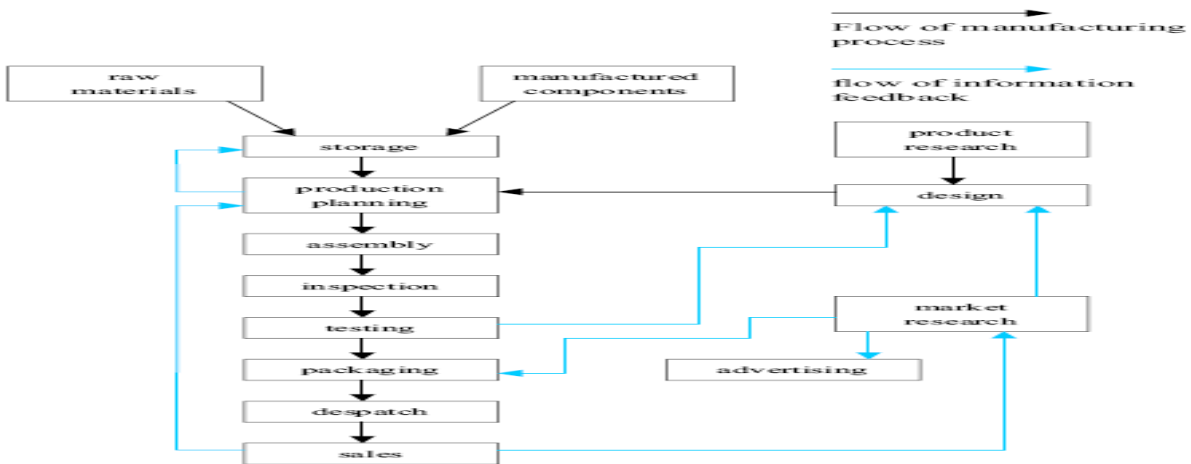
The diagram illustrates how energy for will be generated for home usage.

The diagram below shows the process of milk production



The diagram depicts how milk is produced.

The Diagram shows the typical stages of consumer goods manufacturing, including the process by which information is fed back to earlier stages to enable adjustment.





*The diagram illustrates how a consumer product is produced with feed back to the previous steps.*

*Previous= earlier*

*Product= goods*

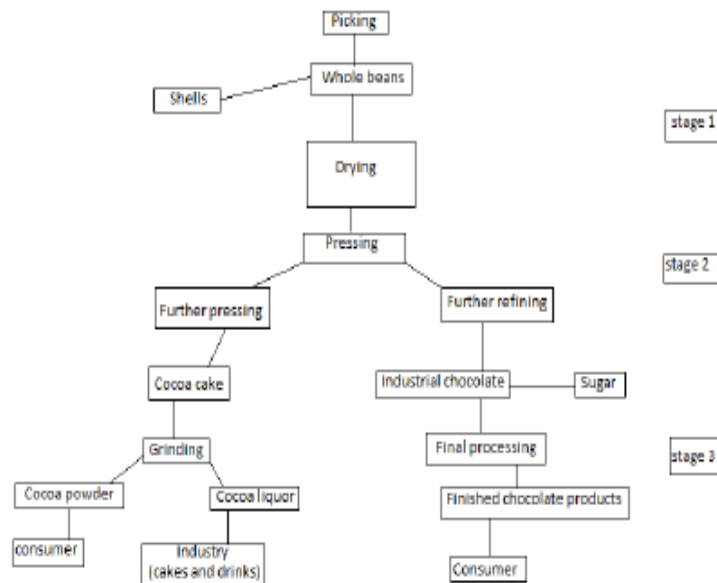
*Manufacture= produce*

*Stage= step=phase*

*Overall, as is presented, the process of manufacturing is complex, and some stages are interconnected to one another. The process of feedback is also interdependent on various stages of the manufacturing process.*

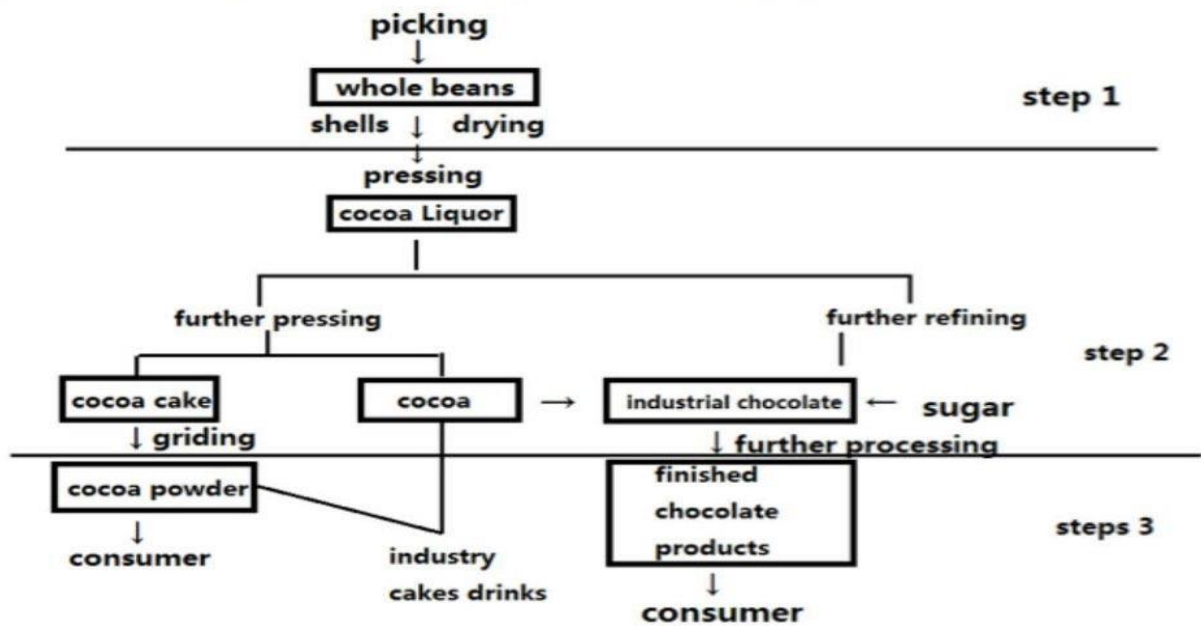
The diagram below shows the steps of processing cocoa beans. => دانه شکلات

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

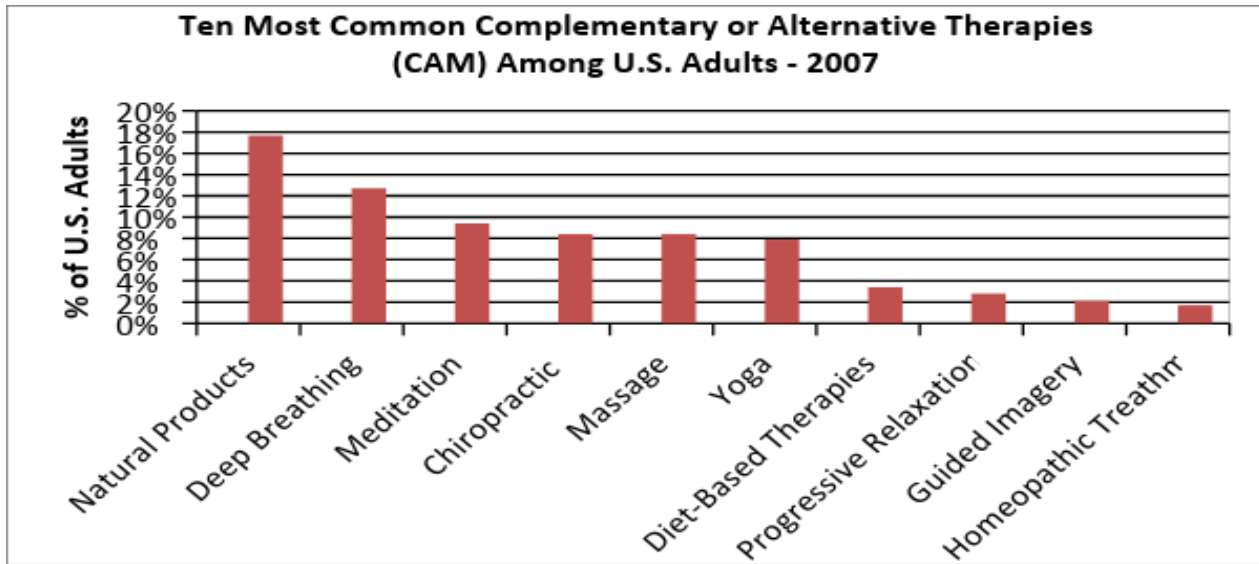


**The diagram depicts how cocoa beans are processed. Overall, as is presented, cocoa production possesses three steps commencing with picking and culminating in consumer products and the product for industries to make cakes and drinks.**

The diagram below shows the steps of processing cocoa beans.  
**STEPS IN PROCESSING THE COCOA BEANS**



*The bar chart below shows the preference for different types of Complementary or Alternative Medicine (CAM) therapies among US adults in 2007. The table lists which therapies were the most popular over two years.*

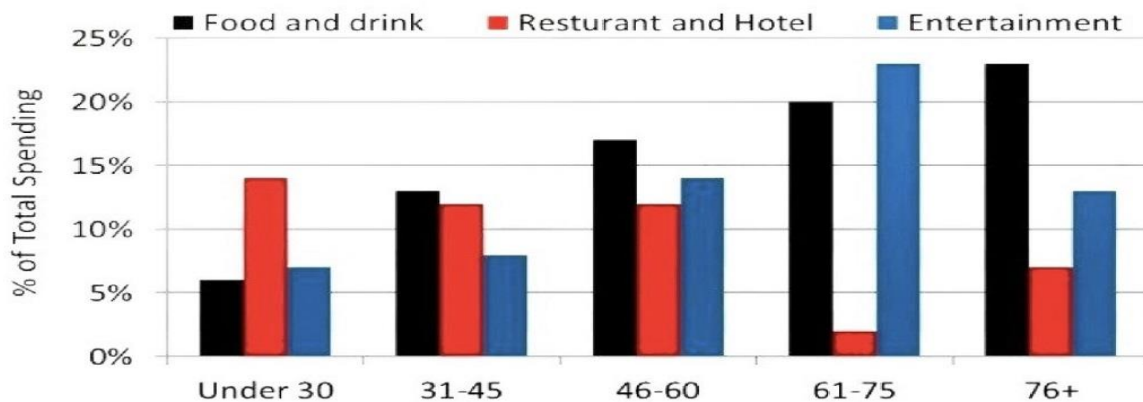


**Therapies Showing Significant Gains between 2002 and 2007 (%)**

	2002	2007
<b>Deep Breathing</b>	10.6	14.8
<b>Meditation</b>	8.6	10.5
<b>Massage</b>	5	8.6
<b>Yoga</b>	5.1	7.1

*Overall, as is presented, natural products and deep breathing are the most common types of therapies among adults. In addition, it is clear that all four therapies' popularity increased and deep breathing gained the most increase in the number of patients over the five years.*

**The chart below shows the expenditure on three categories among different age groups of residents in the UK in 2004.**



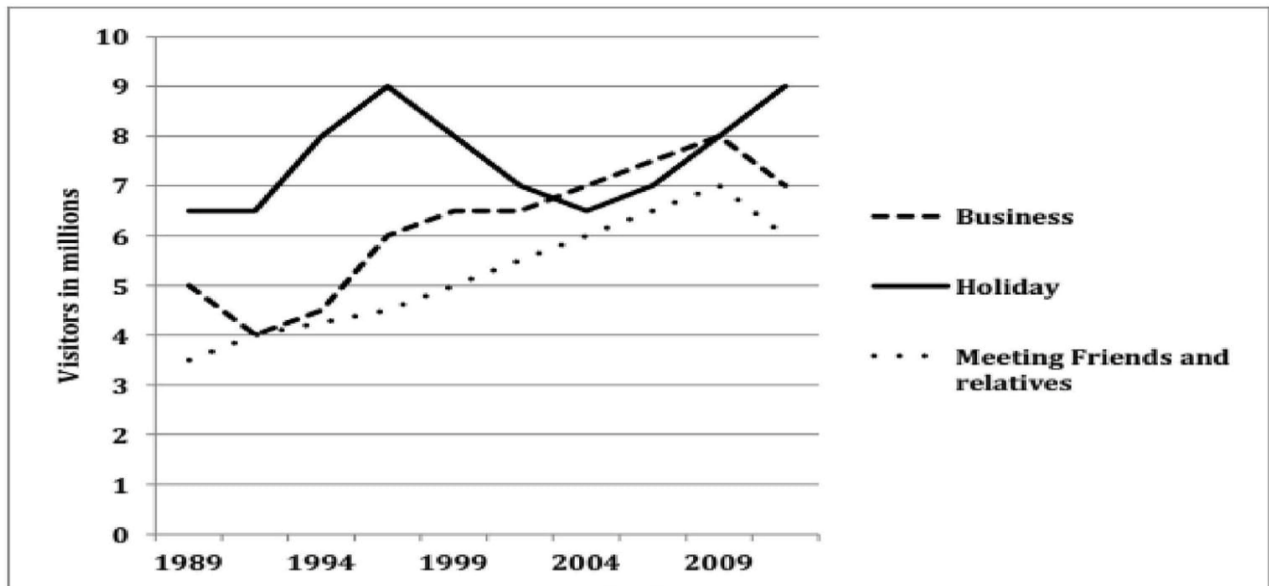
The bar chart depicts the money utilized on Food and Drink, Restaurant and Hotel and Entertainment between diverse age groups of dwellers in Britain in 2004.

Overall, out of the total expenditure, most spending was on food and drink, and it is seen increasing as the age advanced.

As per the chart, the spending habit of the two older age groups (61-75 and 76+) was almost similar, and was entirely different from their younger groups. These age groups spent a higher proportion of their aggregate spending on food, drinks and entertainment than on restaurants and hotels. When oldest group spent about 23% on the first two, their younger counterpart spent 3% less on those. However, in case of entertainment, the 61 to 75 age group spent 23%, whereas those who were over 76 expended 10% less.

The disbursement pattern of the residents aged under 60 was very dissimilar. When the youngest spent most on hotels and restaurants (14%), major shares of their older groups (31-45 and 46-60) were spent on food and drinks (13% and 17% respectively). The average spending on restaurant and hotels was 13% for all these three groups, while on entertainment, this ranged progressively as per the age advanced, and was from 6% to 14%.

The graph below shows the number of overseas visitors who came to the UK for different purposes between 1989 and 2009.



The Line graph gives information about how many people per millions from other countries visited UK based on three different intentions over a 20-year period from 1989 to 2009. Overall, as is presented, all the numbers related to the business, holiday and meeting friends and relatives were increasing, and the majority of people visited UK for Holidays.

To begin with, in 1989, The quantity of passengers related to holiday purpose was far more than other items with 6.5 million. this figure remains constant for almost the next five year and then experienced a significant increase to 9 million in 1999, before undergoing a dramatic decrease to the same number in 1989. In 2009, the number of holiday visitors has increased again and reached to the 9 million again. The business intention which started with 5 million in 1989 had a slight decline to 4 million in 1994, followed by a significant rise to the 8 million in 2006. In 2009, this figure decreased to 7 million. The third intention figure, meeting friends and relatives, was almost 3.5 million in 1989 and had a sharp decrease to 7 million in 2006. Finally, in 2009, this number decreased to 6 million.

The graph depicts the number of foreign travelers that visited the United Kingdom for three different reasons over a twenty-year period from 1989 to 2009.

In general, holiday was the main reason prompting foreign tourists to come to the UK. In addition, all three reasons experienced an upward trend during the period.

To begin with, travelling for holiday was the most popular reason, with about 6.5 million foreigners doing so in the UK. This number remained the same in the next two years, before experiencing some fluctuation. Despite some ups and downs, the number of overseas visitors on vacation reached the peak of 9 million in 1994 and 2009, and was at the lowest point of 6.5 million at the start as well as in 2004.

On the other hand, other statistics showed very similar upward trends. At first, foreigners on business trips stood at 5 million in 1989. After a slight drop, this number managed to increase gradually to reach the highest point of 8 million in 2008, before declining marginally to 7 million at the end of the period. Similarly, there were approximately 3.5 million tourists who arrived in the UK to meet friends and family members. Then, this figure experienced a moderate and steady rise, reaching 7 million in 2008, before declining slightly to 6 million in 2009.