

# IELTS Writing

Task 1: Charts Paragraph 1 (W11A)

Defining Relative Clause

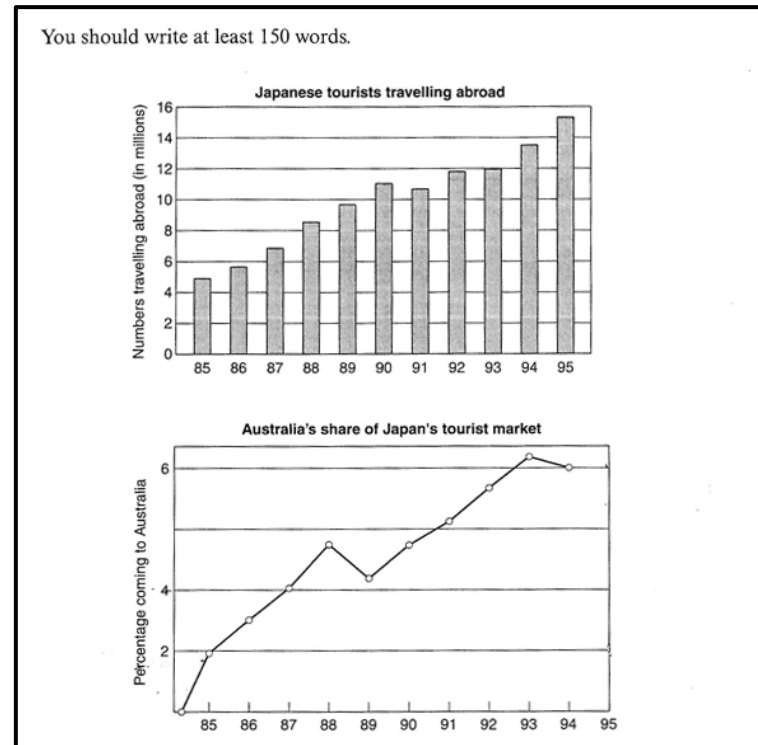
Paul Winterbottom

Paragraph 1: What the chart(s) show....

Defining relative clause:

# Q16

The charts show the number of Japanese tourists travelling abroad between 1985 and 1995 and Australia's share of the Japanese tourist market.

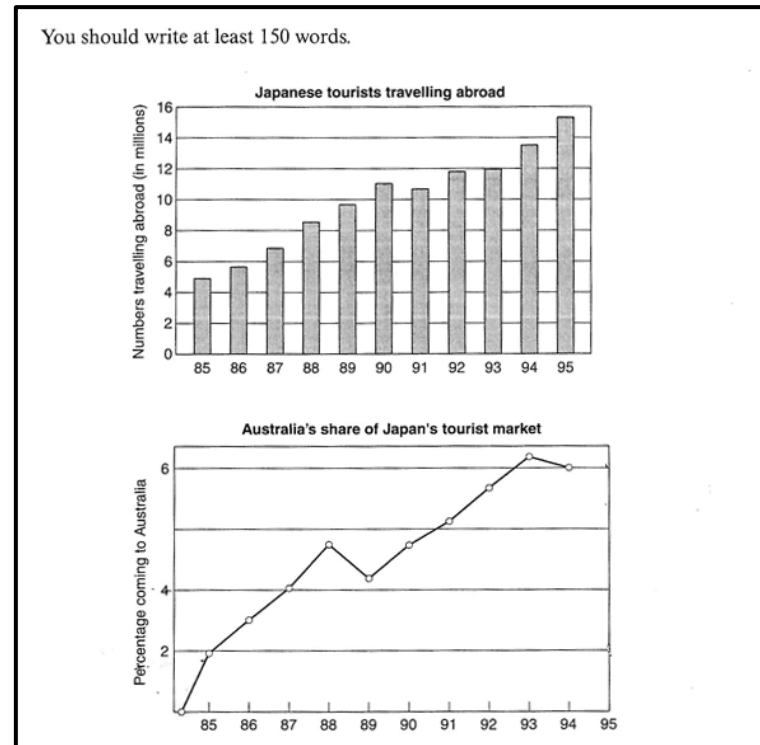


Example:

The top bar chart shows the number of Japanese tourists who travelled abroad in the 10 year period from 1985 to 1995, and the bottom line graph shows the percentage (of them) that visited Australia during the same period.

# Q16

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Example:

The top bar chart shows the number of Japanese tourists who travelled abroad in the 10 year period from 1985 to 1995, and the bottom line graph shows the percentage (of them) that visited Australia during the same period.

# Key pattern for charts: defining relative clause

1. the graph shows **the** number **of** XXX **who / that** YYY
2. the graph shows **the** percentage **of** XXX **who / that** YYY
3. the graph shows **the** amount **of** XXX **that** YYY
4. the graph shows **the** quantity **of** XXX **that** YYY
5. the graph shows **the** volume **of** XXX **that** YYY

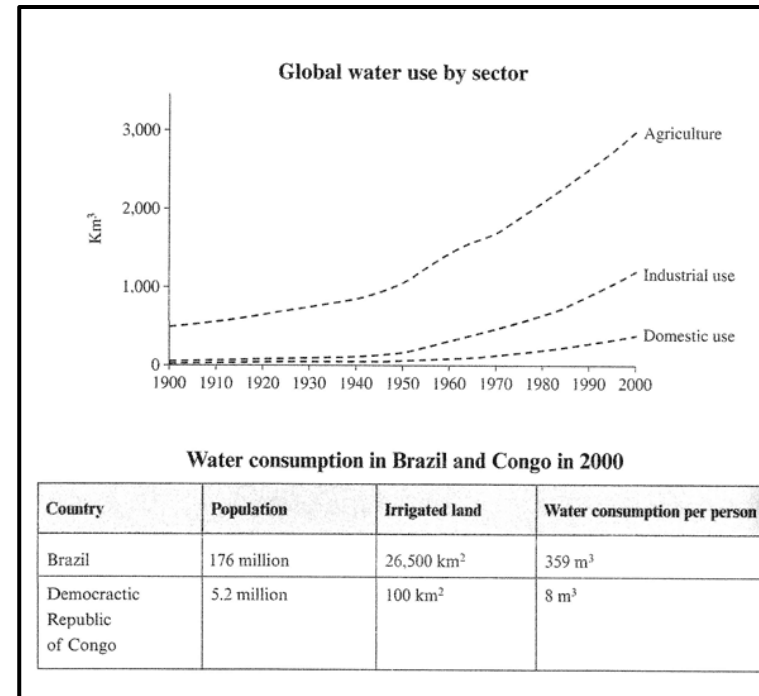
Note: number of = **countable** / amount of – quantity of – volume of = **uncountable**

Defining relative Clause:

The line graph shows the number of Japanese tourists **who travelled abroad**.

# Q1

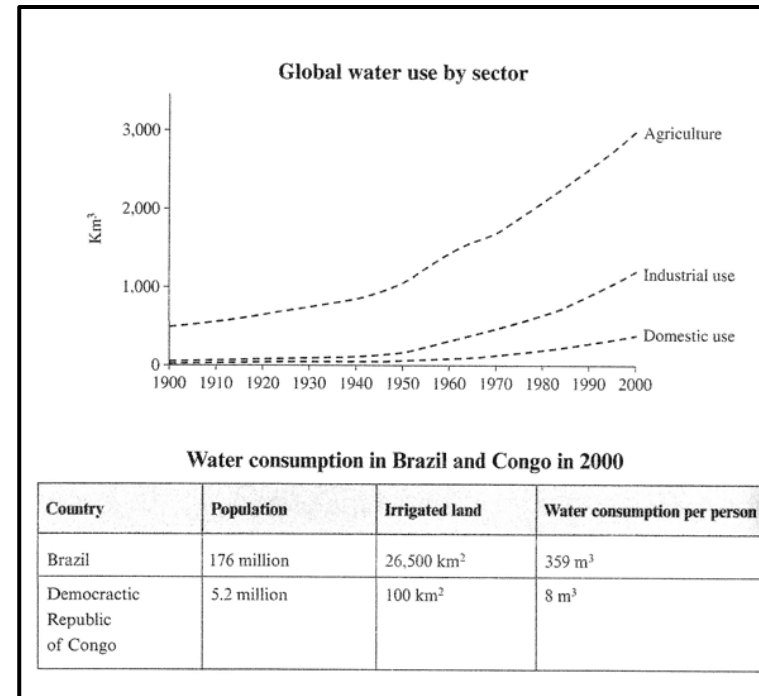
The graph and table give information about water use worldwide and water consumption in two different countries.



The top line graph shows [redacted], in the 10 year period from 1900 to 2000. And the bottom table shows the amount of irrigated land in Brazil and the Congo in 2000, together with the population and [redacted] in those countries.

# Q1

The graph and table give information about water use worldwide and water consumption in two different countries.



The top line graph shows the amount of water that was used globally by agriculture, industry, and in homes, in the 10 year period from 1900 to 2000. And the bottom table shows the amount of irrigated land in Brazil and the Congo in 2000, together with the population and the amount of water that was used per person in those countries.

# Q3

The table gives information on consumer spending on different items in five different countries in 2002.

Country	Food/Drinks/ Tobacco	Clothing/ Footwear	Leisure/ Education
Ireland	28.91%	6.43%	2.21%
Italy	16.36%	9.00%	3.20%
Spain	18.80%	6.51%	1.98%
Sweden	15.77%	5.40%	3.22%
Turkey	32.14%	6.63%	4.35%

The table shows

– food, drinks and tobacco, clothing and footwear, and leisure and education – in five countries – Ireland, Italy, Spain, Sweden and Turkey – in 2002.

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The table shows the percentage of total consumer spending that people spent on three categories of goods – food, drinks and tobacco, clothing and footwear, and leisure and education – in five countries – Ireland, Italy, Spain, Sweden and Turkey – in 2002.

# Q3

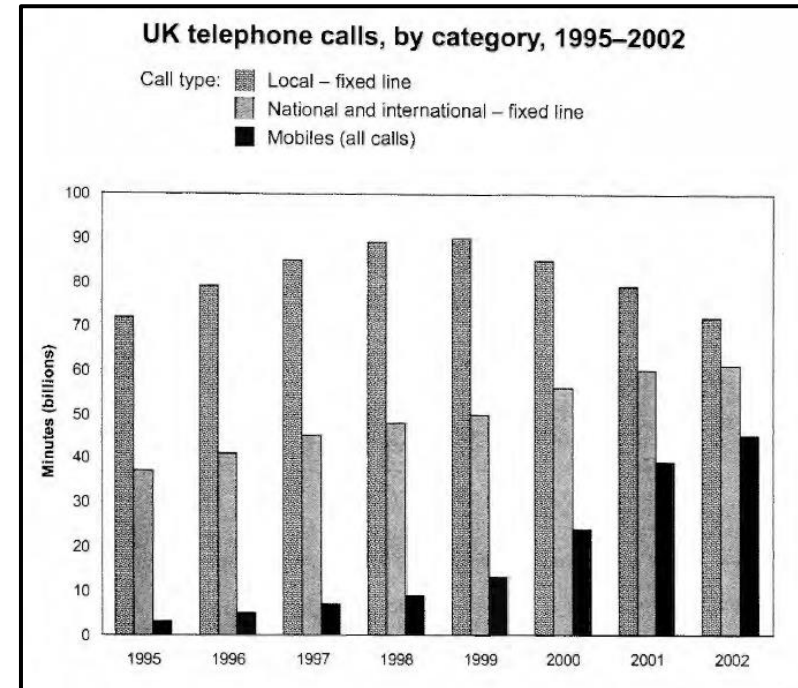
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# Q5

The chart shows the total number of minutes (in billions) of telephone calls in the UK, divided into three categories, from 1995-2002.

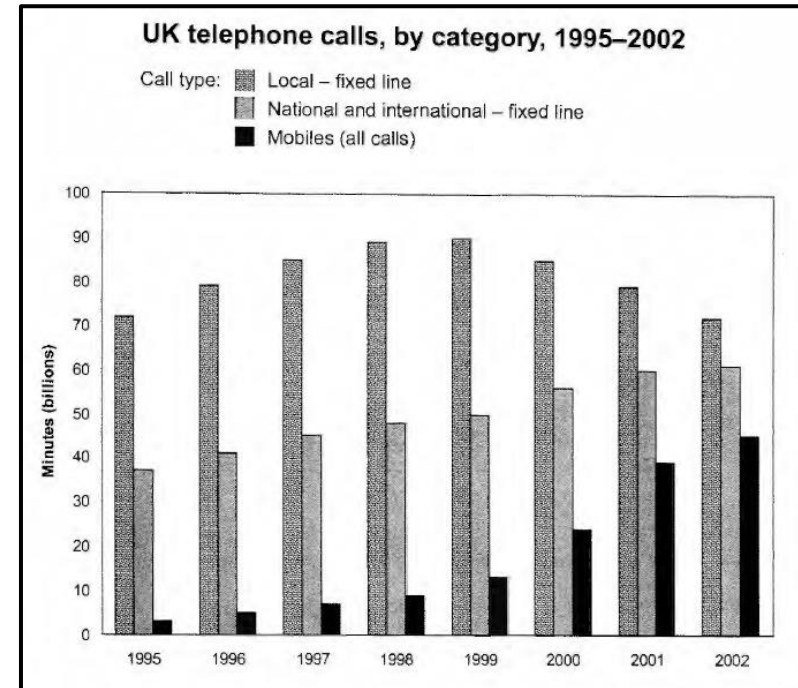


The bar chart shows

in the UK in the seven year period from 1995 to 2002.

# Q5

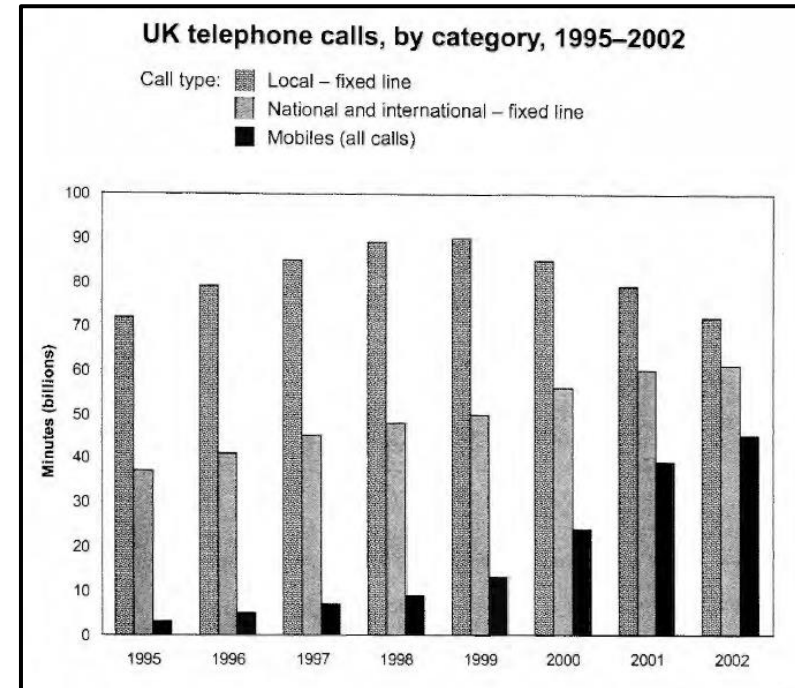
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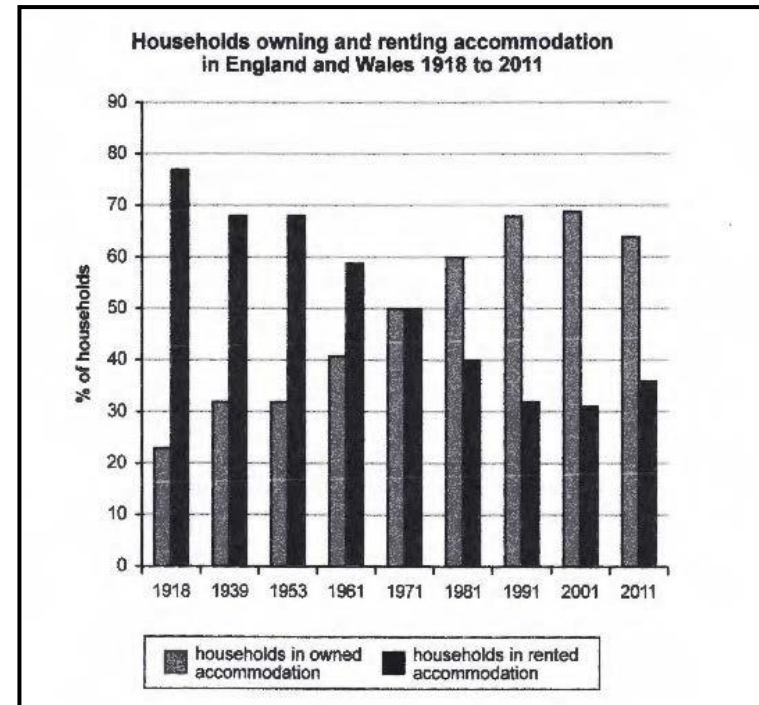
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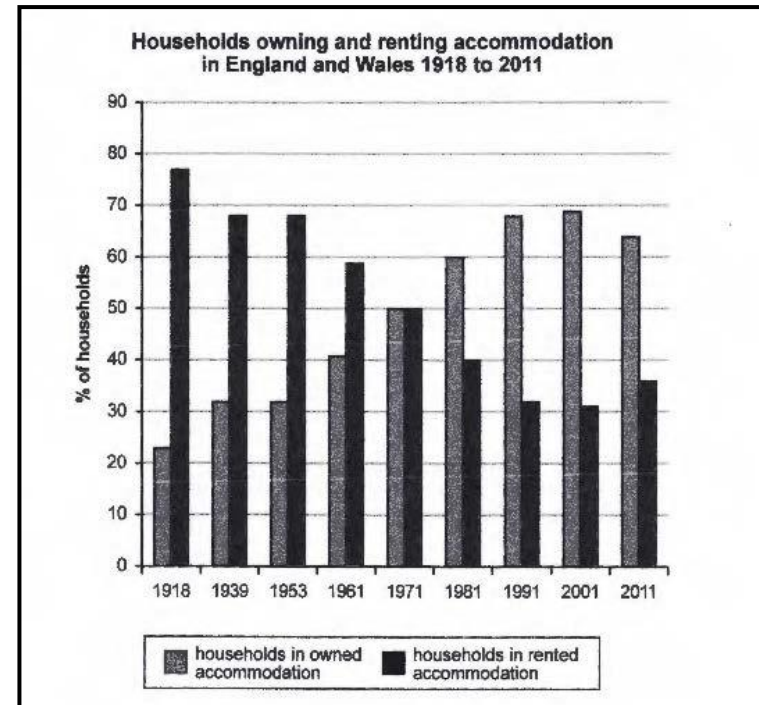
# Q13

The chart shows the percentage of households in owned and rented accommodation in England and Wales between 1918 and 2011.



# Q13

The chart shows the percentage of households in owned and rented accommodation in England and Wales between 1918 and 2011.



The bar chart shows the percentage of families in England and Wales that owned and rented their home in the 93 year period from 1918 to 2011.

