



IELTS writing task 1 - Diagrams / Processes | Maps | Combination of Charts - KK (YourLocalIELTSCoach)

Diagrams / Processes

Time Management

1. Reading and analyzing the question, and examining the diagram or process: 2 minutes
 - Take a quick but focused look at the question and understand the main topic or theme.
 - Spend a few minutes analyzing the diagram or process, noting the key components and their relationships.
2. Planning your report structure: 2 minutes
 - Devote a couple of minutes to planning the structure of your report.
 - Decide on the order in which you will present the information and how to group similar stages or components together.
3. Writing the introduction: 1 minute
 - Start your report with a clear and concise introduction.
 - State the purpose of the diagram or process and provide a brief overview of the main stages or components.
4. Describing the main stages or components: 12 minutes
 - Allocate the majority of your time to describing the main stages or components of the diagram or process.

- Focus on providing accurate and detailed information, using a mix of simple and complex sentences.
5. Providing an overview or summary: 2 minutes
 - Dedicate a paragraph to summarizing the main points or trends.
 - Highlight any significant patterns, differences, or relationships observed in the diagram or process.
 6. Checking for coherence and cohesion, grammar, and vocabulary: 2 minutes
 - Spend a few minutes reviewing your writing for coherence and cohesion.
 - Check that your ideas flow smoothly and are well-connected.
 - Scan your writing for any grammatical errors or vocabulary choices that could be improved.
 7. Concluding your report: 1 minute
 - End your report with a brief conclusion that restates the main points and provides a closing statement.
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Here's a Step by Step Approach

1. Read the question and examine the diagram or process:
 - Take a moment to carefully read the question and understand the main topic or theme.
 - Examine the provided diagram or process and identify the key components, stages, or steps involved.
2. Identify the main stages or components:
 - Analyze the diagram or process and determine the primary stages or components that are crucial to understanding the information.
 - Example: In the given diagram, the main stages of the life cycle of a butterfly are depicted.
3. Plan your report structure:
 - Devote some time to planning the structure of your report, considering how to present the information in a logical and organized manner.
 - Example: I will structure my report by describing each stage of the butterfly's life cycle in sequential order.
4. Write the introduction:
 - Begin your report with a clear and concise introduction that provides an overview of the diagram or process.
 - Example: The diagram illustrates the various stages involved in the life cycle of a butterfly.

5. Describe each stage or component:

- Focus on describing each stage or component of the diagram or process, providing specific details and explanations.
- Example: The first stage of the butterfly's life cycle is the egg. The female butterfly lays small, oval-shaped eggs on the underside of a leaf. These eggs are usually white or yellow in color and take about a week to hatch.

6. Provide specific details and transformations:

- Include relevant information about each stage, such as notable characteristics, changes, or transformations that occur.
- Example: The second stage is the larva or caterpillar stage. After hatching from the egg, the caterpillar emerges and begins to feed voraciously on leaves. It undergoes several molting stages, shedding its skin and growing larger. As it grows, it develops distinct body segments and often displays vibrant patterns or colors.

7. Use linking words and phrases:

- Incorporate appropriate linking words and phrases to connect your ideas and create a smooth flow in your writing.
- Example: Following the larva stage, the caterpillar undergoes a transformative process known as pupation. During this stage, it forms a chrysalis or pupa, which serves as a protective covering.

8. Highlight key details or trends:

- Identify and highlight any significant details, patterns, or trends observed in the diagram or process.
- Example: Inside the chrysalis, the caterpillar undergoes a remarkable metamorphosis. Its body undergoes complete reorganization, and within a few weeks, a fully developed adult butterfly emerges.

9. Conclude your report:

- End your report with a brief conclusion that summarizes the main points discussed and provides a closing statement.
- Example: In conclusion, the diagram presents the fascinating life cycle of a butterfly, showcasing the sequential stages of egg, larva, pupa, and adult. This remarkable transformation exemplifies the wonders of nature and the intricate processes that occur in the natural world.

Examples

1. Diagram: The life cycle of a frog

Report Template:

Introduction:

The diagram illustrates the life cycle of a frog, depicting the various stages and transformations it undergoes from egg to adult frog.

Body:

The life cycle of a frog consists of several distinct stages. It begins with the laying of eggs in water by the female frog. These eggs hatch into tadpoles, which are aquatic and have gills for respiration. As the tadpoles grow, they develop hind legs, followed by front legs. Gradually, their gills disappear, and they develop lungs for breathing in the air. During the final stage of metamorphosis, the tail is absorbed, and the frog emerges as a fully formed adult.

Throughout this process, the frog undergoes significant changes and adaptations to its environment. The transition from a water-dwelling creature to a terrestrial organism is facilitated by the development of limbs, lungs, and other physiological modifications.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the diagram effectively showcases the life cycle of a frog, highlighting its journey from an aquatic egg to a terrestrial adult frog. This transformation exemplifies the wonders of nature and the remarkable ability of organisms to adapt to their changing environments.

2. Process: How coffee is made

Report Template:

Introduction:

The process diagram demonstrates the step-by-step production of coffee, outlining the stages involved in transforming coffee beans into the beloved beverage enjoyed worldwide.

Body:

The process of coffee production involves several key stages. It begins with the cultivation and harvesting of coffee cherries, typically performed by hand. The cherries are then processed through either the dry or wet method. In the dry method, the cherries are dried in the sun, after which the outer layers are removed to reveal the coffee beans. In the wet method, the cherries undergo pulping, fermentation, washing, and drying to extract the beans.

Once the beans are obtained, they are subjected to the roasting process, where they are heated to bring out their characteristic flavors and aromas. After roasting, the beans are cooled, ground, and brewed to create the final cup of coffee.

Brewing methods may vary, including methods such as espresso, drip brewing, or French press.

Throughout this intricate process, various factors such as temperature, timing, and grinding consistency are carefully controlled to ensure the production of high-quality coffee with desired flavors and characteristics.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the process diagram provides an insightful overview of how coffee is made, from the cultivation and harvesting of cherries to the final brewing

process. The production of coffee is a complex and precise endeavor, involving multiple stages and meticulous attention to detail. The resulting beverage delights coffee enthusiasts around the world, offering a rich and diverse range of flavors and experiences.

3. Diagram: The water cycle

Question: The diagram illustrates the water cycle. Summarize the main stages and the movement of water during this process.

Report Template:

Introduction:

The diagram presents a visual representation of the water cycle, demonstrating the continuous movement and transformation of water on Earth.

Body:

The water cycle comprises various stages, each playing a crucial role in maintaining the balance of water distribution and availability in different parts of the planet. The process begins with evaporation, where heat from the sun causes water from oceans, lakes, and rivers to turn into vapor and rise into the atmosphere. Condensation follows, as the vapor cools and forms clouds. When the cloud particles become too heavy, precipitation occurs in the form of rain, snow, sleet, or hail, and water returns to the Earth's surface. From there, water can take different paths: it may accumulate in bodies of water, flow into rivers and eventually reach the ocean, or infiltrate into the ground, replenishing groundwater sources. Runoff refers to the movement of water over the land surface, often leading to the formation of streams and rivers. Ultimately, the cycle repeats as the sun's heat causes more evaporation, continuing the perpetual movement of water.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the diagram effectively depicts the water cycle, showcasing the stages of evaporation, condensation, precipitation, runoff, and the continuous movement of water on Earth. This cycle plays a vital role in sustaining life and regulating Earth's ecosystems, highlighting the interconnectedness of water resources across the planet.

4. Process: How a mobile phone is manufactured

Question: The process diagram shows the production stages involved in manufacturing a mobile phone. Describe the process and the key steps.

Report Template:

Introduction:

The diagram provides an insight into the intricate process of manufacturing a mobile phone, from raw materials to the final product.

Body:

The production of a mobile phone involves multiple stages, each contributing to the creation of a functional and technologically advanced device. The process begins with the extraction of raw materials such as minerals, metals, and plastics.

These materials are then refined, processed, and transformed into components like integrated circuits, display screens, batteries, and casings. These components are carefully manufactured, tested, and quality-controlled before being assembled on production lines. The assembly stage involves the precise integration of various components into a complete unit, followed by thorough inspections and quality assurance checks. Once the mobile phones pass these tests, they undergo packaging, where accessories such as chargers, cables, and manuals are included. Finally, the packaged phones are distributed to retail outlets or directly to consumers.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the process diagram effectively showcases the complex and intricate production stages involved in manufacturing a mobile phone. From the extraction of raw materials to the final assembly and packaging, each step is crucial in creating a technologically advanced and user-friendly device. This process exemplifies the advancements in modern technology and the collaborative efforts of multiple industries.

5. Diagram: The life cycle of a butterfly

Question: The diagram illustrates the life cycle of a butterfly. Describe the main stages and the transformations that take place during this cycle.

Report Template:

Introduction:

The diagram showcases the fascinating life cycle of a butterfly, highlighting the distinct stages and remarkable transformations it undergoes.

Body:

The life cycle of a butterfly encompasses several stages, each marked by significant changes in physical appearance and behavior. It begins with the egg stage, where a female butterfly lays tiny eggs on host plants. These eggs then hatch into caterpillars, also known as larvae. The caterpillar stage is characterized by rapid growth and feeding, as the caterpillar consumes leaves and builds up energy for the next phase. Next comes the pupa stage, during which the caterpillar encloses itself in a chrysalis or cocoon. Inside this protective casing, a miraculous transformation occurs. The caterpillar's body undergoes a process called metamorphosis, where it breaks down and reorganizes into a completely different form. Finally, the adult butterfly emerges from the chrysalis, spreading its wings and entering the final stage of its life cycle.

Throughout this cycle, the butterfly undergoes remarkable transformations, including changes in body structure, coloration, and wingspan. These transformations enable the butterfly to adapt to different environments, find mates, and engage in vital activities such as feeding and reproduction.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the diagram effectively presents the captivating life cycle of a butterfly, showcasing the stages of egg, caterpillar, pupa, and adult. The intricate transformations and adaptations that occur during this cycle demonstrate the

beauty and complexity of nature's processes. The life cycle of a butterfly is a symbol of growth, resilience, and the perpetual cycle of life.

Maps

Time Management

1. Analyze the map (2 minutes):
 - Take 2 minutes to carefully examine the given map and understand its key elements and changes.
2. Plan your report (2 minutes):
 - Spend 2 minutes planning your report's structure, deciding on the main features to focus on, and noting down key details.
3. Write the introduction (2 minutes):
 - Allocate 2 minutes to write a concise introduction that provides an overview of the map's topic, purpose, and any significant changes.
4. Describe the main features (8 minutes):
 - Dedicate 8 minutes to describing the most significant features or changes on the map in detail.
 - Start with the most prominent feature and provide specific descriptions and explanations.
 - Use supporting data or numbers if available.
5. Describe additional features (4 minutes):
 - Use 4 minutes to discuss other noteworthy features or changes on the map, following a similar pattern of description for each one.
 - Include relevant details and explanations to provide a comprehensive overview.
6. Make comparisons and connections (2 minutes):
 - Spend 2 minutes to look for connections between the features or changes on the map.
 - Compare locations, sizes, or functions of different areas or landmarks and highlight any patterns or relationships.
7. Write the conclusion (1 minute):
 - Allocate 1 minute to summarize the main features and changes discussed in your report.
 - Make any final observations about overall trends or implications.
8. Review and edit (1 minute):

- Use the remaining 1 minute to review your report for any grammatical errors, spelling mistakes, or awkward sentence structures.
 - Ensure your report is well-organized and coherent.
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Here's a step by step Approach:

1. Introduction:

- Start your report by providing an introduction to the map and its topic.
- Example template sentence: The map illustrates the [topic] of [location/area] and displays various features and changes within the designated area.

2. Overview:

- Give a general overview of the map, mentioning its scale, orientation, and key features.
- Example template sentence: The map provides an overview of [location/area], showing its [scale] and [orientation]. It depicts significant landmarks, road networks, and other notable elements.

3. Main features:

- Identify and describe the main features depicted on the map.
- Provide specific details about their locations, functions, or any notable characteristics.
- Example template sentence: One prominent feature on the map is [feature], located in [specific location]. It serves as [function/role] and is characterized by [description/details].

4. Supporting details:

- Discuss additional features or changes on the map, providing supporting details and descriptions.
- Example template sentence: In addition to [feature], the map showcases [another feature] located in [specific location]. It plays a significant role in [function/aspect] and is distinguishable by [description/details].

5. Comparisons:

- Compare and contrast different features or changes on the map, highlighting similarities and differences.
- Example template sentence: While [feature A] is [description], [feature B] exhibits [different description]. However, both play crucial roles in [function/aspect] within the mapped area.

6. Spatial relationships:

- Analyze the spatial relationships between features or changes on the map.

- Example template sentence: The map reveals a close proximity between [feature A] and [feature B], suggesting a potential [relationship/connection] between them.

7. Historical or future developments:

- Discuss any historical developments or potential future changes indicated by the map.
- Example template sentence: The map provides insights into the historical growth and development of [location/area], showing past transformations and indicating potential future developments.

8. Noteworthy patterns or trends:

- Identify and explain any noteworthy patterns or trends observed on the map.
- Example template sentence: The map exhibits a clear pattern of [specific trend/pattern], indicating a [trend description] across the mapped area.

9. Conclusion:

- Summarize the main features and changes discussed in your report.
- Provide a concluding remark about the significance or implications of the map.
- Example template sentence: In conclusion, the map portrays a comprehensive view of [location/area], highlighting its key features and transformations. It provides valuable insights into [topic] and emphasizes the importance of [aspect] within this particular context.

Examples

Example 1:

Question: The maps below show the changes that have taken place in a town since it was built in 1900. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

Answer:

Introduction:

The provided maps illustrate the changes that have occurred in a town since its establishment in 1900. The maps present a comparison between the town's initial layout and its current configuration.

Overview:

Overall, the town has experienced significant expansion and development over the years. The population has grown, leading to the construction of new residential areas, infrastructure, and recreational facilities.

Main features:

1. In 1900, the town consisted of a small central area with a few buildings and a railway station. The town's focal point was the central square, which housed a market and a church.
2. By 1950, the population had increased, and new residential areas emerged on the outskirts of the town. Infrastructure developments included the construction of new roads connecting different parts of the town.
3. In the present day, the town has experienced extensive urbanization. Numerous residential areas, schools, hospitals, and commercial establishments have been established. A large shopping center has also been built on the eastern side of the town.

Comparisons:

The comparison between the maps reveals a significant expansion of the town's boundaries and the proliferation of residential and commercial areas. The town has undergone a transformation from a small settlement to a bustling urban center.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the maps demonstrate the significant expansion and urbanization of the town since its establishment in 1900. The town has evolved from a small settlement to a bustling urban center, with the construction of new residential areas, infrastructure improvements, and the addition of commercial facilities.

Example 2:

Question: The maps below show the same city in 1990 and the present day. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and making comparisons where relevant.

Answer:

Introduction:

The provided maps depict the changes that have occurred in a city from 1990 to the present day. The maps present a comparison between the city's layout and infrastructure during these two time periods.

Overview:

Over the years, the city has experienced substantial growth and development. New residential areas, infrastructure improvements, and the establishment of recreational facilities have transformed the city's landscape.

Main features:

1. In 1990, the city primarily consisted of a central business district surrounded by residential neighborhoods. The transportation network primarily comprised roads, with only a few major highways.
2. In the present day, the city has expanded significantly. New residential areas have emerged on the outskirts, accommodating the growing population. The road network has expanded, and several new highways have been constructed to improve connectivity.

3. The city now boasts several modern amenities, including shopping malls, parks, and recreational facilities. The construction of a large stadium on the western side of the city has also been a notable addition.

Comparisons:

Comparing the two maps, it is evident that the city has experienced extensive urbanization and infrastructure development. The expansion of residential areas and the improvement of transportation networks reflect the city's growth and increasing population.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the comparison between the maps reveals the remarkable growth and development of the city over the years. The expansion of residential areas, the improvement of transportation networks, and the establishment of modern amenities reflect the city's progress and increasing population.

Example 3:

Question: The maps below show the layout of a school in 1980 and its planned changes for the future. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and making comparisons where relevant.

Answer:

Introduction:

The provided maps depict the layout of a school in 1980 and the planned changes for the future. The maps illustrate the evolution of the school's infrastructure and facilities over time.

Overview:

The school has undergone significant modifications and expansion, with plans for future improvements. The changes aim to enhance the learning environment and accommodate the increasing number of students.

Main features:

1. In 1980, the school consisted of a main building surrounded by a few classrooms. There was a small playground on the eastern side of the premises.
2. The planned changes for the future include the construction of a new wing to accommodate additional classrooms and laboratories. The existing playground will be expanded, and a new sports field will be added on the western side of the school.
3. The future plans also involve the establishment of a library and a cafeteria within the school premises. The main building will undergo renovation to provide better facilities for students and staff.

Comparisons:

Comparing the two maps reveals the extensive development planned for the school. The addition of new classrooms, laboratories, and recreational areas reflects the school's commitment to providing an improved educational environment.

Conclusion:

To conclude, the planned changes for the school's future aim to enhance the learning environment and accommodate the growing number of students. The addition of new classrooms, laboratories, recreational areas, and improved facilities will contribute to providing a better educational experience for both students and staff.

Example 4:

Question: The maps below show the changes to a village market between 1990 and the present day. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and making comparisons where relevant.

Answer:

Introduction:

The provided maps illustrate the changes that have occurred in a village market between 1990 and the present day. The maps present a comparison of the market's layout and transformations over time.

Overview:

The village market has experienced significant expansion and modernization. The changes include the construction of new buildings, improved facilities, and a broader range of products and services.

Main features:

1. In 1990, the village market consisted of a few traditional stalls and shops. The market area was relatively small, with limited infrastructure and facilities.
2. Over time, the market has expanded both in size and offerings. New buildings and market stalls have been established, providing a wider range of goods and services to customers.
3. The present-day market features modern amenities such as paved walkways, seating areas, and public restrooms. The market has also introduced specialized sections for fresh produce, clothing, and handicrafts.

Comparisons:

Comparing the two maps, it is evident that the village market has undergone a substantial transformation. The expansion of the market area and the introduction of modern facilities indicate its growth and improved services for the local community.

Conclusion:

In summary, the transformation of the village market from 1990 to the present day showcases its significant expansion and modernization. The introduction of new buildings, improved facilities, and a wider range of products and services highlights the market's efforts to meet the evolving needs of the local community.

Example 5:

Question: The maps below show a seaside town in 1995 and the present day.

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

Answer:

Introduction:

The provided maps illustrate the changes that have taken place in a seaside town between 1995 and the present day. The maps present a comparison of the town's layout and developments over time.

Overview:

Over the years, the seaside town has witnessed significant growth and undergone various transformations. New infrastructure, recreational areas, and tourist facilities have been introduced to enhance the town's appeal.

Main features:

1. In 1995, the town primarily consisted of a small harbor and a few scattered buildings along the coast. There were limited facilities for tourists and residents.
2. The present-day town showcases significant development. A modern marina has been constructed, accommodating numerous boats and yachts. The coastline now features a promenade lined with shops, restaurants, and cafes, catering to the needs of visitors and locals.
3. The town has also seen the establishment of leisure facilities, including a water park and an amusement center. These additions have contributed to the town's growing popularity as a tourist destination.

Comparisons:

Comparing the two maps, it is clear that the seaside town has experienced substantial expansion and enhancement of its infrastructure. The introduction of a marina, the development of the coastline, and the inclusion of leisure facilities signify the town's transformation into a thriving seaside resort.

Conclusion:

To summarize, the seaside town has undergone remarkable changes since 1995, transforming into a thriving seaside resort. The construction of a modern marina, the development of the coastline, and the addition of leisure facilities have contributed to the town's appeal as a tourist destination and improved the overall experience for residents and visitors.

Combination of Charts

Time Management

1. Analyze the charts (3-4 minutes):
 - Spend a couple of minutes carefully examining each chart and understanding the data they represent.
 - Identify the types of charts used, the variables displayed, and any patterns or trends that stand out.

- Note any notable comparisons or relationships between the charts.
2. Plan your response (2-3 minutes):
 - Based on your analysis, determine the main features and comparisons you will discuss in your report.
 - Consider the key data points, trends, and observations that are most significant and relevant to the question.
 - Create a brief outline of your report, including the introduction, main body paragraphs, and conclusion.
 3. Write the introduction (1-2 minutes):
 - Start with a concise opening sentence that introduces the combination of charts and their purpose.
 - Provide a brief overview of the time frame or data covered in the charts.
 4. Describe the main features (6-8 minutes):
 - Dedicate a paragraph to each significant feature or trend observed in the combination of charts.
 - Begin each paragraph with a topic sentence that clearly identifies the feature you will discuss.
 - Provide specific details, data points, or percentages from the charts to support your statements.
 - Use comparative language and connect the information between different chart types.
 5. Make relevant comparisons (4-5 minutes):
 - Identify areas where comparisons can be made between the different chart types.
 - Dedicate a paragraph to each comparison, highlighting similarities or differences in the data.
 - Use comparative language and data-driven statements to emphasize the relationships.
 6. Write the conclusion (1-2 minutes):
 - Summarize the main findings or patterns discussed in the body paragraphs.
 - Restate the significance or implications of the data presented in the combination of charts.
 7. Proofread and revise (1-2 minutes):
 - Allocate a couple of minutes at the end to review your report for grammar, spelling, and coherence.
 - Make any necessary revisions to improve the clarity and flow of your writing.

Here's a step by step Approach

Step 1: Introduction

- Begin with a concise introduction that provides an overview of the combination of charts and their purpose.
- Mention the time frame or specific data points covered in the charts.

Example template sentence for the introduction:

"The given combination of charts presents data on [topic] from [time frame/data points], showcasing a combination of [types of charts]."

Step 2: Overview

- Provide a general overview of the main trends, patterns, or comparisons observed in the combination of charts.
- Highlight the key points that will be discussed in the body paragraphs.

Example template sentence for the overview:

"The charts display various aspects of [topic] and reveal notable trends and comparisons. The following paragraphs will delve into these patterns and provide a comprehensive analysis of the data."

Step 3: Main Feature 1

- Identify and describe the first significant feature or trend observed in the combination of charts.
- Provide specific details, supporting data, and relevant observations for this feature.

Example template sentence for describing the first main feature:

"The first noteworthy feature in the combination of charts is [feature]. This is evident in the [chart type(s)] where [specific observations/numbers] can be observed."

Step 4: Main Feature 2

- Identify and describe the second significant feature or trend observed in the combination of charts.
- Provide specific details, supporting data, and relevant observations for this feature.

Example template sentence for describing the second main feature:

"Another prominent feature in the combination of charts is [feature]. The [chart type(s)] depict[s] [specific observations/numbers], highlighting the significance of this trend."

Step 5: Main Feature 3

- Identify and describe the third significant feature or trend observed in the combination of charts.

- Provide specific details, supporting data, and relevant observations for this feature.

Example template sentence for describing the third main feature:

"Additionally, the combination of charts reveals [feature]. The [chart type(s)] clearly illustrate[s] [specific observations/numbers], emphasizing the importance of this aspect."

Step 6: Comparison 1

- Identify and describe the first relevant comparison between the different chart types.
- Discuss the similarities or differences in the data and their implications.

Example template sentence for describing the first comparison:

"Furthermore, a notable comparison between the [chart type(s)] is [comparison]. This comparison reveals [specific observations/numbers], suggesting [implications/significance]."

Step 7: Comparison 2

- Identify and describe the second relevant comparison between the different chart types.
- Discuss the similarities or differences in the data and their implications.

Example template sentence for describing the second comparison:

"Moreover, the combination of charts allows for a comparison of [chart type(s)]. This comparison highlights [specific observations/numbers], indicating [implications/significance]."

Step 8: Comparison 3

- Identify and describe the third relevant comparison between the different chart types.
- Discuss the similarities or differences in the data and their implications.

Example template sentence for describing the third comparison:

"Lastly, the combination of charts enables us to analyze [chart type(s)] in relation to [chart type(s)]. This comparison reveals [specific observations/numbers], shedding light on [implications/significance]."

Step 9: Conclusion

- Summarize the main findings or patterns discussed in the body paragraphs.
- Restate the significance or implications of the data presented in the combination of charts.

Example template sentence for the conclusion:

"In conclusion, the combination of charts provides a comprehensive understanding of [topic] by showcasing various features and comparisons. The data highlights [implications/significance] and offers valuable insights into [topic]."

Examples

Example 1:

Question: The combination of charts below shows the percentage of smartphone users in three different age groups (18-24, 25-34, and 35-44) across four countries (A, B, C, and D) in 2019. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Template Report:

Introduction:

The given combination of charts presents data on the percentage of smartphone users across different age groups in four countries in 2019. The charts include bar graphs representing the age groups and pie charts illustrating the distribution of smartphone users in each country.

Overview:

The charts reveal several significant features and comparisons. The age group of 25-34 had the highest smartphone usage in all countries, while the 18-24 age group showed the lowest percentage. Country B had the highest overall smartphone usage, while Country D had the lowest.

Main Features:

- The age group of 25-34 had the highest smartphone usage in all countries, ranging from 50% in Country A to 70% in Country B.
- The 18-24 age group consistently displayed the lowest percentage of smartphone users, with the highest being 30% in Country A and the lowest at 10% in Country D.
- Country B had the highest smartphone usage across all age groups, with percentages ranging from 60% to 70%.
- Country D had the lowest smartphone usage across all age groups, with percentages ranging from 20% to 30%.

Comparisons:

- When comparing the age groups within each country, the 25-34 age group consistently had the highest percentage of smartphone users.
- Country B had the highest smartphone usage across all age groups, followed by Country A and Country C.
- Country D had the lowest smartphone usage across all age groups.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the combination of charts illustrates the varying percentages of smartphone users across different age groups and countries in 2019. The age group of 25-34 showed the highest smartphone usage, while the 18-24 age group displayed the lowest. Country B had the highest overall smartphone usage, while Country D had the lowest.

Example 2:

Question: The combination of charts below presents data on the number of tourists visiting a particular city from two different regions (Region A and Region B) over a five-year period. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Template Report:

Introduction:

The given combination of charts displays data on the number of tourists visiting a specific city from two different regions over a five-year period. The charts include line graphs representing the tourist numbers from each region.

Overview:

The charts reveal several significant features and comparisons. Region A consistently had a higher number of tourists compared to Region B throughout the five-year period. Both regions experienced an overall upward trend in tourist numbers, with Region A showing a steeper increase.

Main Features:

- Region A had a higher number of tourists than Region B in every year, with the difference ranging from 10,000 to 20,000 visitors.
- In the first year, Region A had approximately 40,000 tourists, while Region B had around 20,000 tourists.
- Over the five-year period, Region A experienced a steady increase in tourist numbers, reaching a peak of 60,000 visitors in the final year.
- Region B also witnessed a growth in tourist numbers, but at a slower pace, reaching a peak of 40,000 visitors in the final year.

Comparisons:

- Throughout the five-year period, Region A consistently had a higher number of tourists than Region B.
- The difference in tourist numbers between the two regions ranged from 10,000 to 20,000 visitors.
- Both regions experienced an upward trend in tourist numbers, but Region A showed a steeper increase compared to Region B.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the combination of charts highlights the variations in tourist numbers between two regions over a five-year period. Region A consistently had a higher number of visitors, and both regions experienced growth in tourist numbers. Region A displayed a more significant increase compared to Region B.

Example 3:

Question: The combination of charts below presents data on the sales of three different products (Product X, Product Y, and Product Z) in two different regions (Region A and Region B) over a three-year period. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Template Report:

Introduction:

The given combination of charts depicts the sales data of three products in two different regions over a three-year period. The charts include stacked bar graphs illustrating the sales of each product in Region A and Region B.

Overview:

The charts reveal several significant features and comparisons. Product Y had the highest overall sales, followed by Product X and Product Z. Region A consistently had higher sales than Region B for all three products.

Main Features:

- Product Y had the highest sales in both regions, with sales ranging from 100 units to 200 units.
- Product X had moderate sales, with figures ranging from 50 units to 100 units in both regions.
- Product Z consistently had the lowest sales, with figures ranging from 10 units to 50 units in both regions.
- Region A had higher sales for all three products compared to Region B.

Comparisons:

- Product Y had the highest sales in both regions, followed by Product X and then Product Z.
- Region A consistently had higher sales than Region B for all three products.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the combination of charts provides insights into the sales of three products in two different regions over a three-year period. Product Y emerged as the top-selling product, while Product Z had the lowest sales. Region A consistently had higher sales compared to Region B for all three products.

Example 4:

Question: The pie chart below represents the distribution of car sales by brand in a particular region, while the table provides additional information on the market share of each brand. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Pie Chart:

The pie chart illustrates the distribution of car sales by brand in the region.

Table:

The table provides information on the market share of each brand in the region.

Brand	Market Share (%)	Sales Volume (Units)	Revenue (\$)
Brand X	40	5000	2,000,000
Brand Y	30	3500	1,500,000
Brand Z	15	2000	800,000

Brand A	5	500	200,000
Brand B	3	300	120,000
Brand C	2	200	80,000

Template Report:

Introduction:

The provided combination of a pie chart and a table presents data on car sales by brand in a specific region. The pie chart illustrates the distribution of sales among different car brands, while the table provides information on the market share, sales volume, and revenue of each brand.

Overview:

The combination of the pie chart and table reveals several significant features and comparisons. Brand X has the highest market share of 45%, followed by Brand Y with a market share of 30%, and Brand Z with a market share of 15%. These three brands collectively account for the majority of car sales in the region.

Main Features:

- Brand X holds the largest market share of 45%, indicating its dominant position in the region's car market. It also has the highest sales volume of 5000 units and generates the highest revenue of \$2,000,000.
- Brand Y captures a significant market share of 30%, positioning it as the second most popular brand in the region. It has a sales volume of 3500 units and generates a revenue of \$1,500,000.
- Brand Z ranks third in terms of market share with 15%, although its market share is lower compared to Brand X and Brand Y. It has a sales volume of 2000 units and generates a revenue of \$800,000.
- Brands A, B, and C hold smaller market shares of 5%, 3%, and 2% respectively. They have relatively lower sales volumes and revenues compared to the top three brands.

Comparisons:

- Brand X has the highest market share among all the brands, indicating its strong presence in the region's car market. It also leads in sales volume and revenue generation.
- Brand Y follows closely behind Brand X but with a lower market share. It has a significant sales volume and generates a substantial revenue.
- Brand Z lags behind Brand X and Brand Y in terms of market share, sales volume, and revenue, indicating a relatively smaller share of the market.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the combination of the pie chart and table provides insights into the distribution of car sales by brand in a specific region. Brand X holds the highest market share of 45%, followed by Brand Y with a market share of 30%, and Brand Z with a market share of 15%. These three brands collectively dominate the market, while the remaining brands hold smaller market shares. The sales volume

and revenue figures further emphasize the market position and success of each brand.

Example 5:

Question: The combination of charts below provides data on the graduation rates of male and female students in three different subjects (Mathematics, Science, and Literature) over a five-year period. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Template Report:

Introduction:

The given combination of charts displays the graduation rates of male and female students in three subjects over a five-year period. The charts include stacked bar graphs illustrating the graduation rates in Mathematics, Science, and Literature.

Overview:

The charts reveal several significant features and comparisons. Female students consistently had higher graduation rates than male students in all three subjects. Mathematics had the lowest graduation rates, while Literature had the highest.

Main Features:

- Female students had higher graduation rates than male students in Mathematics, Science, and Literature throughout the five-year period.
- Mathematics had the lowest graduation rates, ranging from 40% to 60% for both male and female students.
- Science displayed moderate graduation rates, ranging from 60% to 80% for both male and female students.
- Literature had the highest graduation rates, ranging from 80% to 90% for both male and female students.

Comparisons:

- Female students had higher graduation rates than male students in all three subjects.
- Mathematics had the lowest graduation rates among the three subjects.
- Literature had the highest graduation rates among the three subjects.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the combination of charts highlights the graduation rates of male and female students in three subjects over a five-year period. Female students consistently had higher graduation rates, and Mathematics had the lowest rates among the subjects, while Literature had the highest rates.

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