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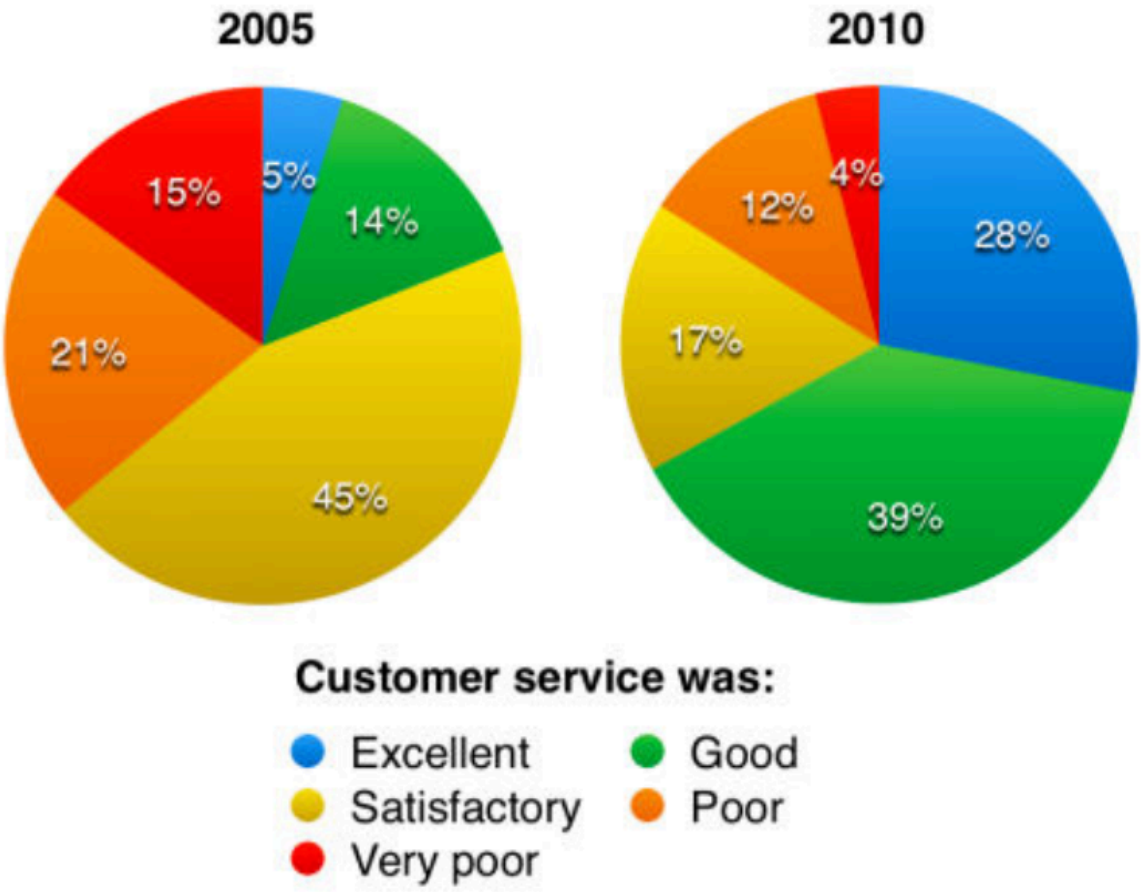
1. Biểu đồ tròn – Pie chart

Bài 1

The charts below show the results of a questionnaire that asked visitors to the Parkway Hotel how they rated the hotel's customer service. The same questionnaire was given to 100 guests in the years 2005 and 2010.



The pie charts compare **visitors' responses to a survey a**bout customer service at the Parkway Hotel in 2005 and in 2010.

It is clear that **overall customer satisfaction** increased considerably from 2005 to 2010. While most **hotel guests** rated customer service as satisfactory or poor in 2005, **a clear majority** described the hotel's service as good or excellent in 2010.

Looking at the **positive responses** first, in 2005 only 5% of the hotel's visitors **rated** its customer service as excellent, but this figure rose to 28% in 2010. Furthermore, while only 14% of guests **described** customer service in the hotel as good in 2005, almost three times as many people gave this rating five years later.

With regard to negative feedback, the **proportion** of guests who **considered** the hotel's customer service to be poor fell from 21% in 2005 to only 12% in 2010. Similarly, the proportion of people who thought customer service was very poor dropped from 15% to only 4% over the 5-year period. Finally, a fall in the number of 'satisfactory' ratings in 2010 reflects the fact that more people gave positive responses to the survey in that year.

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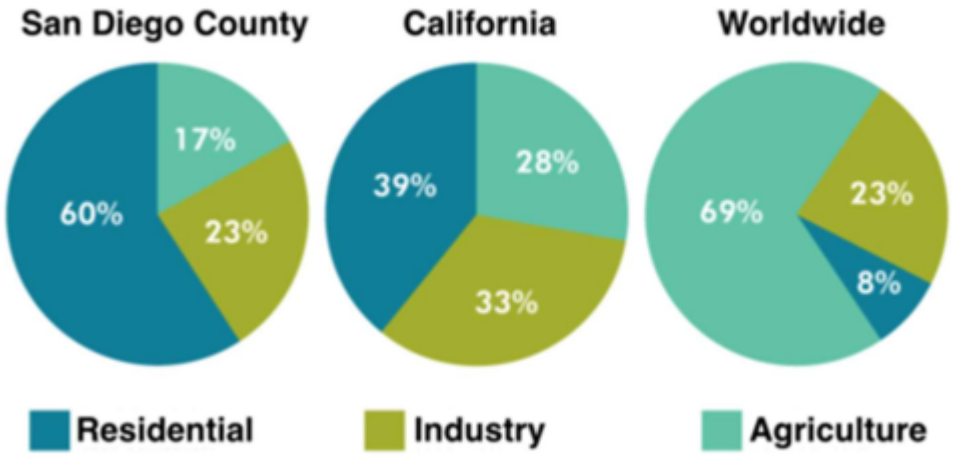
Bài 2

The pie charts below compare water usage in San Diego, California and the rest of the world.



The pie charts give information about **the water used for** residential, industrial, and agricultural purposes in San Diego County, California, and the world as a whole.

It is noticeable that more water is consumed by homes than by **industry** or **agriculture** in the two American regions. By contrast, agriculture accounts for the **vast majority** of water used worldwide.

In San Diego County and California State, **residential water consumption** accounts for 60% and 39% of total water usage. By contrast, a **mere 8%** of the water used globally goes to homes. The **opposite trend** can be seen when we look at water consumption for agriculture. This accounts for a **massive 69%** of global water use, but only 17% and 28% of water usage in San Diego and California respectively.

Such dramatic differences are not seen when we compare the figures for **industrial water use**. The same proportion of water (23%) is used by industry in San Diego and worldwide, while the figure for California is 10% higher, at **33%**.

Bài 3

The charts below give information on the ages of the populations of Yemen and Italy in 2000 and projections for 2050.

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

Write at least 150 words.

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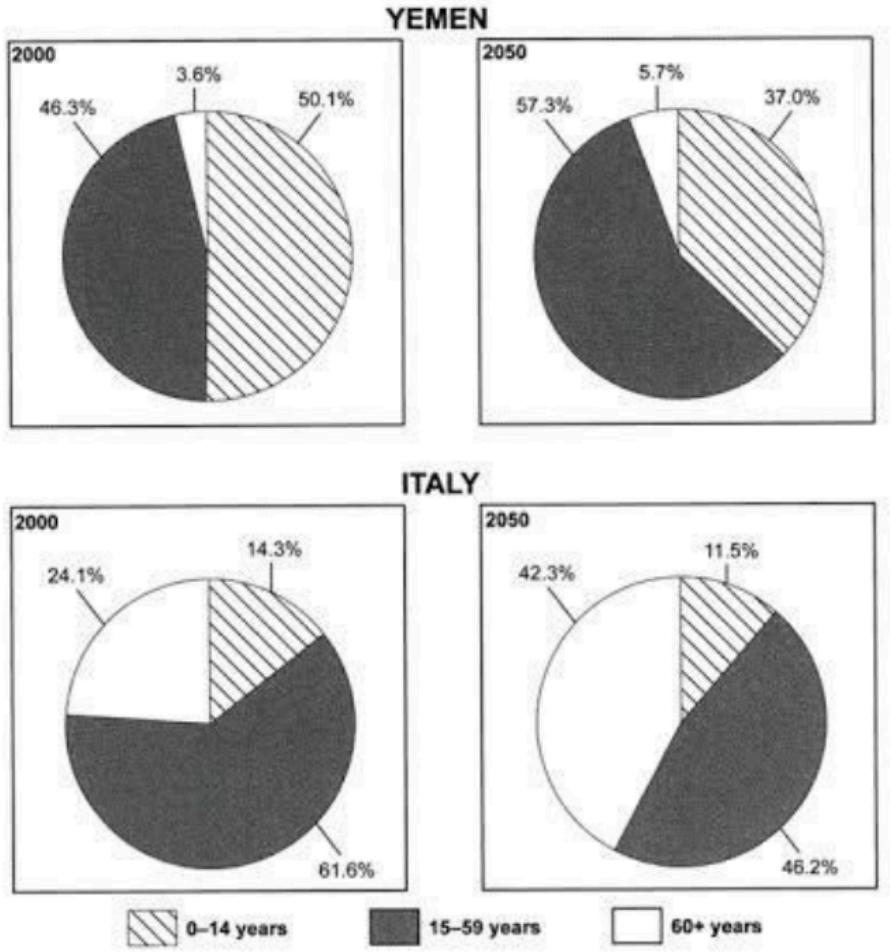

The pie charts compare the proportions of people falling into **three distinct age groups** in Yemen and Italy in two different years.

It is clear that Italy had the older population in the year 2000, and that the same **is predicted for** the year 2050. The populations of both countries are expected to age over the fifty-year period.

In the year 2000, just **over half** of the population of Yemen was aged 14 or under, while most Italians (61.6%) fell into the 15 to 59 age group, and only 14.3% were children under 15 years of age. People aged 60 or over **accounted for** almost a quarter of the Italian population, but only 3.6% of the inhabitants of Yemen.

By 2050, the proportion of children under 15 **is predicted** to drop in both countries, **most noticeably** in Yemen where the figure is expected to fall by 13.1%. On the other hand, the figures for elderly people are expected to rise, by 2.1% in Yemen and a massive 18.2% in Italy. Finally, **it is anticipated** that the 15 to 59 age group will grow by around 10% in Yemen, but **shrink** by around 15% in Italy.

Bài 4

The three pie charts below show how the changes in annual spending by a particular UK schools in 1981, 1991, and 2001.

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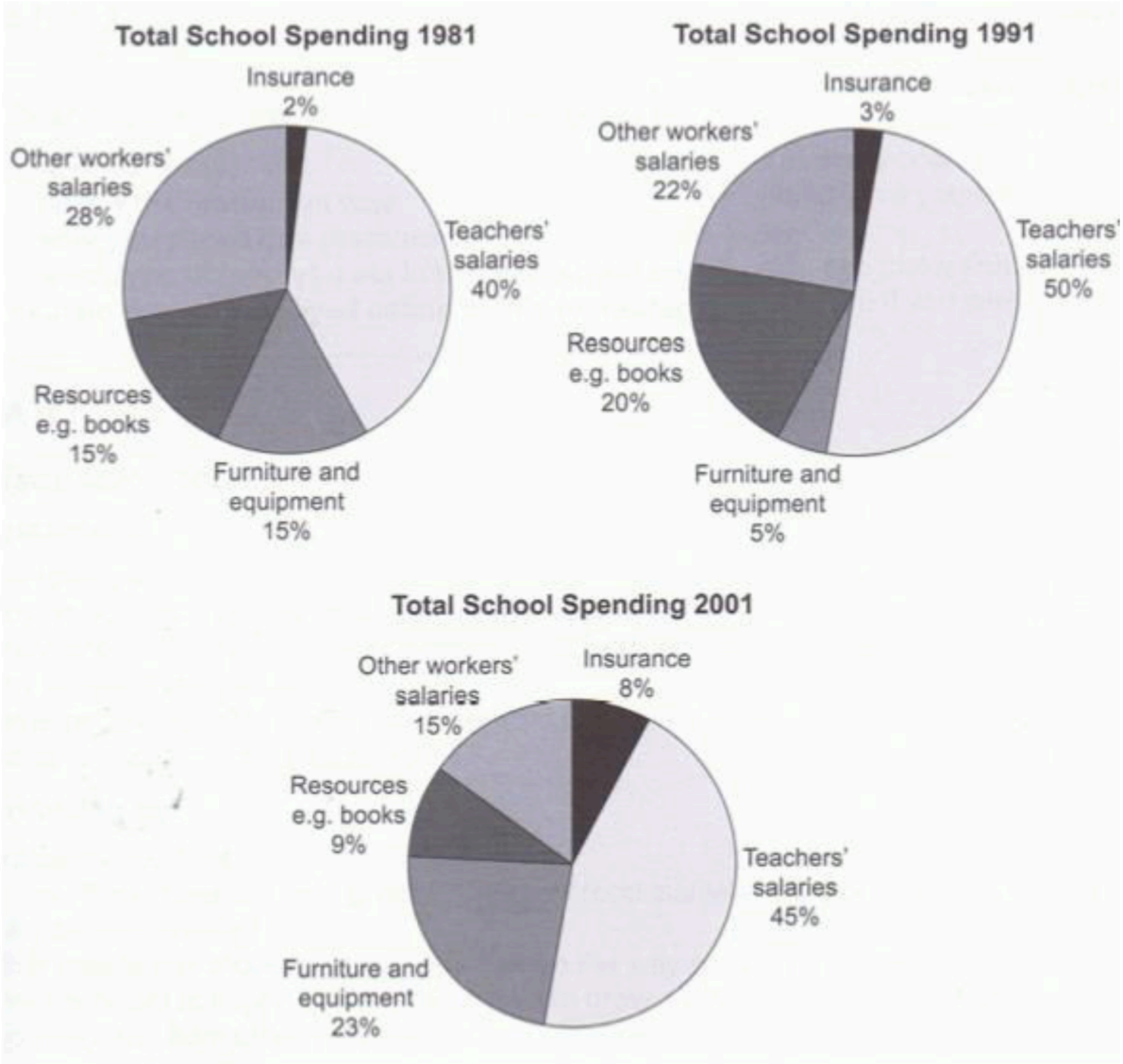

The pie charts compare **the expenditure** of a school in the UK in three different years over a 20-year period.

It is clear that teachers' salaries **made up the largest proportion** of the school's spending in all three years (1981, 1991 and 2001). By contrast, insurance was the smallest cost in each year.

In 1981, 40% of **the school's budget** went on teachers' salaries. This figure rose to 50% in 1991, but fell again by 5% in 2001. The proportion of spending on other workers' wages **fell steadily** over the 20-year period, from 28% of the budget in 1981 to only 15% in 2001.

Expenditure on insurance stood at only 2% of the total in 1981, but reached 8% in 2001. Finally, the percentages for resources and furniture/equipment **fluctuated**. The figure for resources was highest in 1991, at 20%, and the proportion of spending on furniture and equipment **reached its peak** in 2001, at 23%.

2. Biểu đồ đường – Line graph

Bài 1

The graph below shows changes in global food and oil prices between 2000 and 2011.

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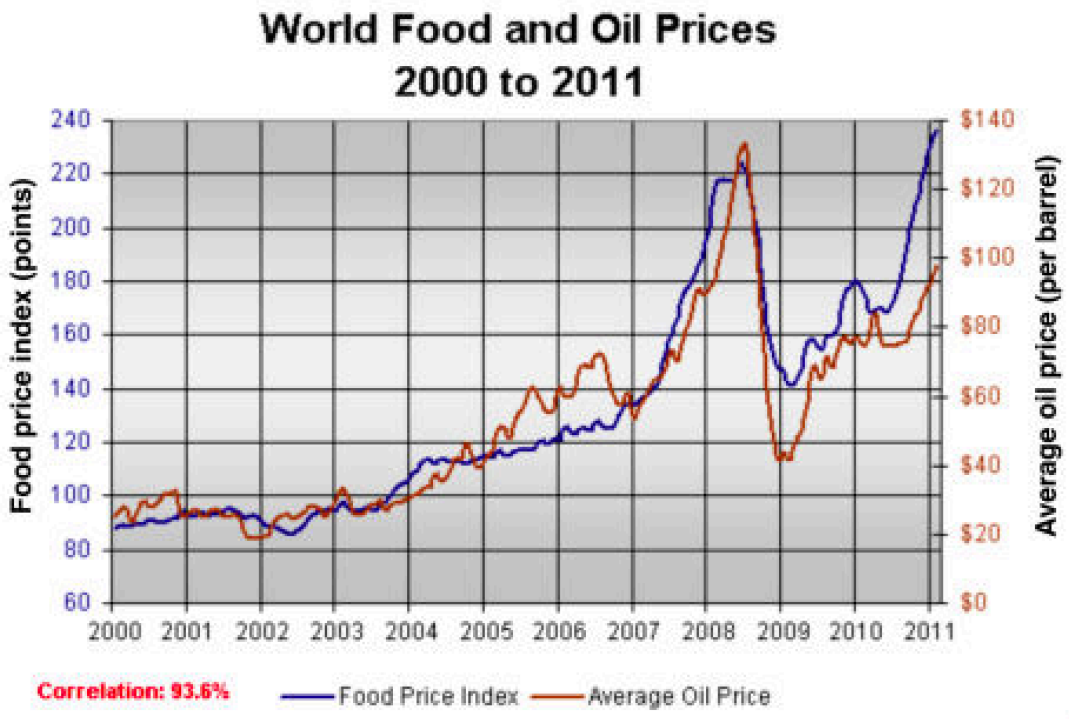

The line graph compares **the average price of** a barrel of oil with **the food price index** over a period of 11 years.

It is clear that average global prices of both oil and food **rose considerably** between 2000 and 2011. Furthermore, the trends for both **commodities** were very similar, and so **a strong correlation** (93.6%) is suggested.

In the year 2000, the average global oil price was **close to** $25 **per barrel**, and the food price index **stood at** just under 90 points. Over the **following four years** both prices **remained relatively stable**, before **rising steadily** between 2004 and 2007. By 2007, the average oil price had more than doubled, to nearly $60 per barrel, and food prices had risen by around 50 points.

A dramatic increase in both commodity prices was seen from 2007 to 2008, with oil prices **reaching a peak of** approximately $130 per barrel and the food price index rising to 220 points. However, by the beginning of 2009 the price of oil had **dropped by roughly** $90, and the food price index was down by about 80 points. Finally, in 2011, the average oil price **rose once again**, to nearly $100 per barrel, while the food price index reached its peak, at **almost** 240 points.

Bài 2

The graph below shows the amounts of waste produced by three companies over a period of 15 years.

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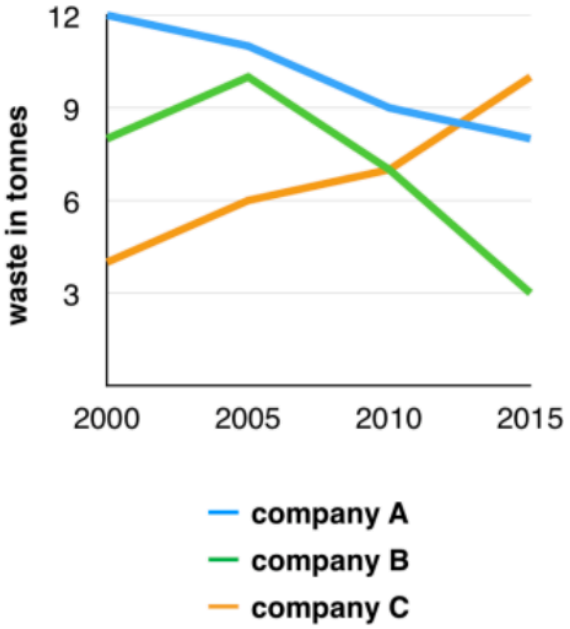

The line graph compares figures for **daily travel** by workers in the UK using three **different forms of transport** over a period of 60 years.

It is clear that the car is **by far the most popular means of transport** for UK **commuters** throughout the period shown. Also, while the numbers of people who use the car and train **increase gradually**, the number of bus users **falls steadily**.

In 1970, around 5 million UK commuters travelled by car **on a daily basis**, while the bus and train were used by about 4 million and 2 million people respectively. In the year 2000, the number of those driving to work rose to 7 million and the number of **commuting rail passengers** reached 3 million. However, there was a small drop of **approximately** 0.5 million in the number of bus users.

By 2030, the number of people who **commute by car** is expected to reach almost 9 million, and the number of train users is also predicted to rise, to nearly 5 million. By contrast, buses are **predicted** to become a less popular choice, with only 3 million daily users.

Bài 3

The graph below shows the proportion of the population aged 65 and over between 1940 and 2040 in three different countries.

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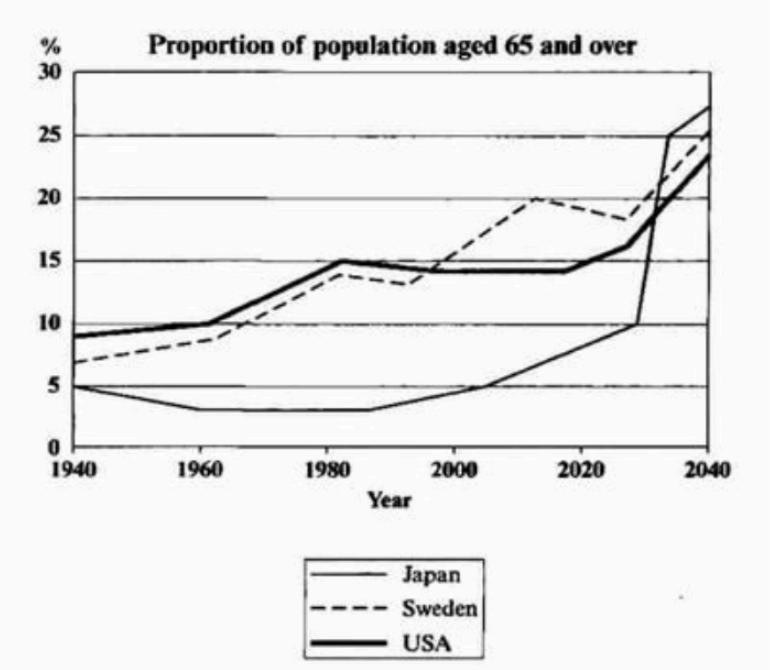
The graph below shows the proportion of the population aged 65 and over between 1940 and 2040 in three different countries.



The line graph below shows t**he percentage of** the population aged 65 and over between 1940 and 2040 in three different countries.

It is clear that **the proportion of elderly people** increases in each country between 1940 and 2040. Japan i**s expected to** see the most dramatic changes in its **elderly population**.

In 1940, around 9% of Americans were aged 65 or over, **compared to** about 7% of Swedish people and 5% of Japanese people. The proportions of elderly people in the USA and Sweden rose **gradually** over the next 50 years, reaching just under 15% in 1990. In contrast, **the figures for** Japan remained below 5% until the early 2000s.

Looking to the future, a sudden increase in the percentage of elderly people is predicted for Japan, with a **jump** of over 15% in just 10 years from 2030 to 2040. By 2040, it **is thought that** around 27% of the Japanese population will be 65 years old or more, while the figures for Sweden and the USA will be **slightly lower,** at about 25% and 23% **respectively**.

Bài 4

The first chart below gives information about the money spent by British parents on their children's sports between 2008 and 2014. The second chart shows the number of children who participated in three sports in Britain over the same time period.

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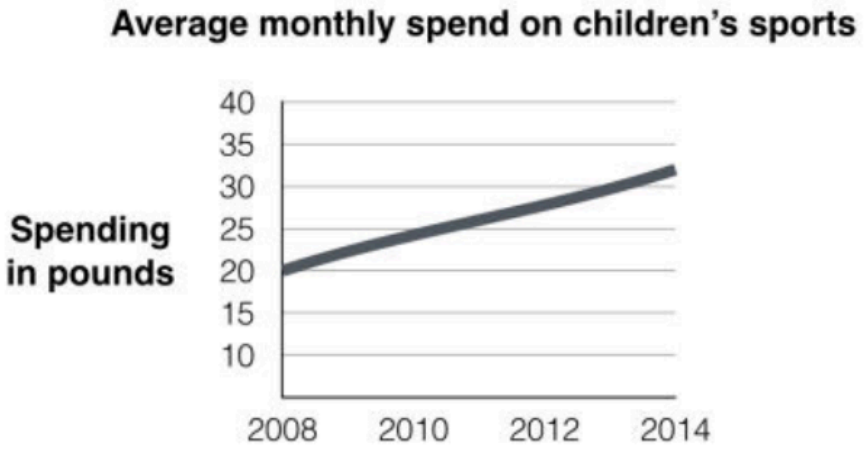

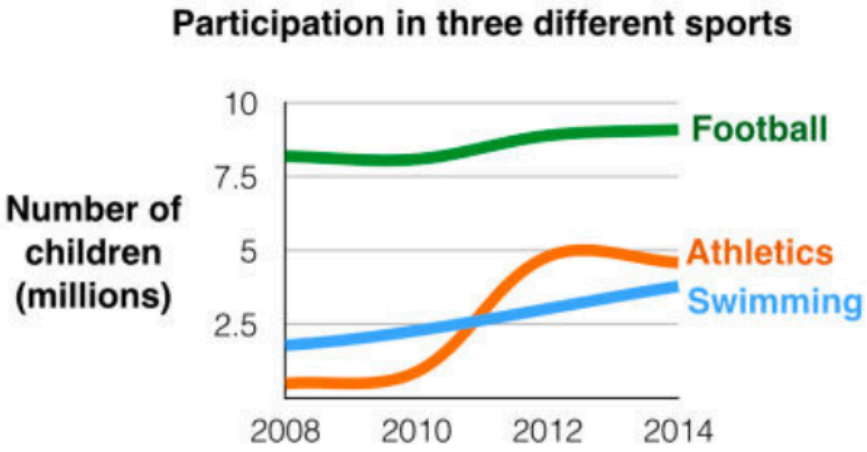

The line graphs show the **average monthly amount** that parents in Britain spent on their children's **sporting activities** and the number of British children who **took part** in three different sports from 2008 to 2014.

It is clear that parents spent more money each year on their **children's participation** in sports over the six-year period. **In terms of** the number of children taking part, football was significantly more popular than **athletics** and **swimming**.

In 2008, British parents **spent an average of** around £20 per month on their children's sporting activities. Parents' spending on children's sports **increased gradually** over the following six years, and by 2014 the average monthly amount had risen to just over £30.

Looking at participation numbers, in 2008 approximately 8 million British children played football, while only 2 million children were **enrolled** in swimming clubs and less than 1 million **practised athletics**.

Bài 5

The graph below shows the average number of UK commuters travelling each day by car, bus or train between 1970 and 2030.

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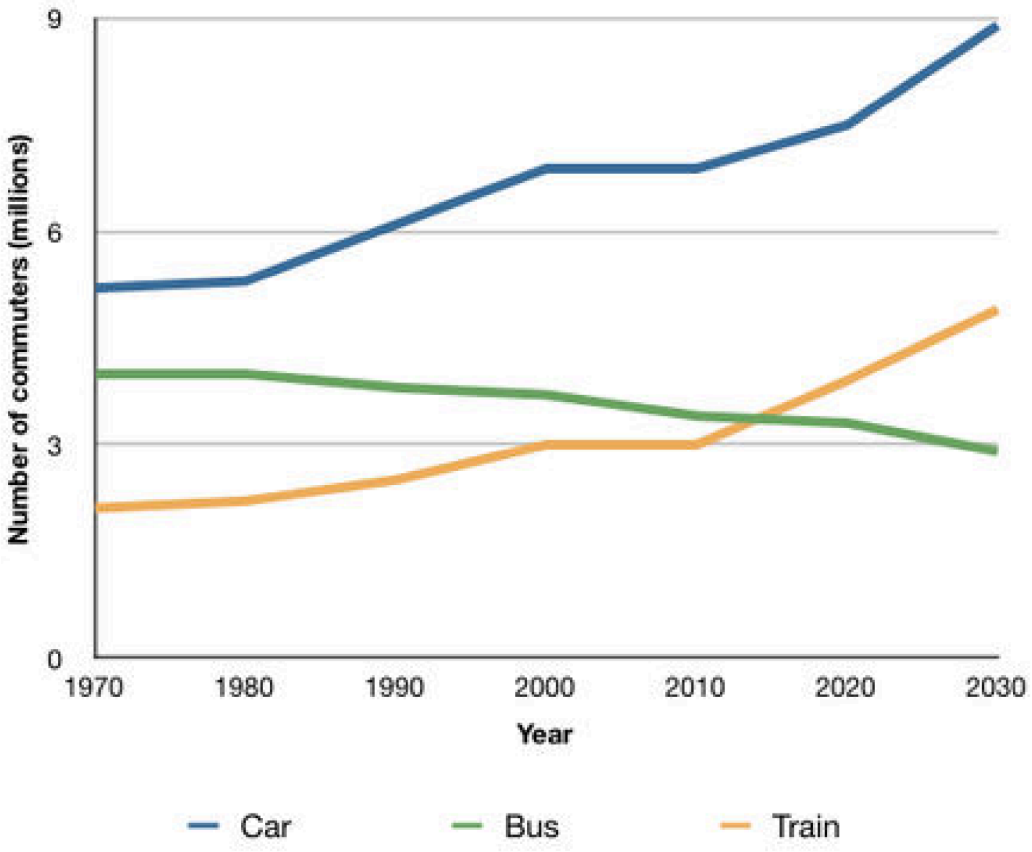

The line graph compares figures for **daily travel** by workers in the UK using three **different forms of transport** over a period of 60 years.

It is clear that the car is **by far the most popular means of transport** for UK **commuters** throughout the period shown. Also, while the numbers of people who use the car and train **increase gradually**, the number of bus users **falls steadily**.

In 1970, around 5 million UK commuters travelled by car **on a daily basis**, while the bus and train were used by about 4 million and 2 million people respectively. In the year 2000, the number of those driving to work rose to 7 million and the number of **commuting rail passengers** reached 3 million. However, there was a small drop of **approximately** 0.5 million in the number of bus users.

By 2030, the number of people who **commute by car** is expected to reach almost 9 million, and the number of train users is also predicted to rise, to nearly 5 million. By contrast, buses are **predicted** to become a less popular choice, with only 3 million daily users.

3. Bản đồ – Map

Bài 1

The diagrams below show the site of a school in 2004 and the plan for changes to the school site in 2024.

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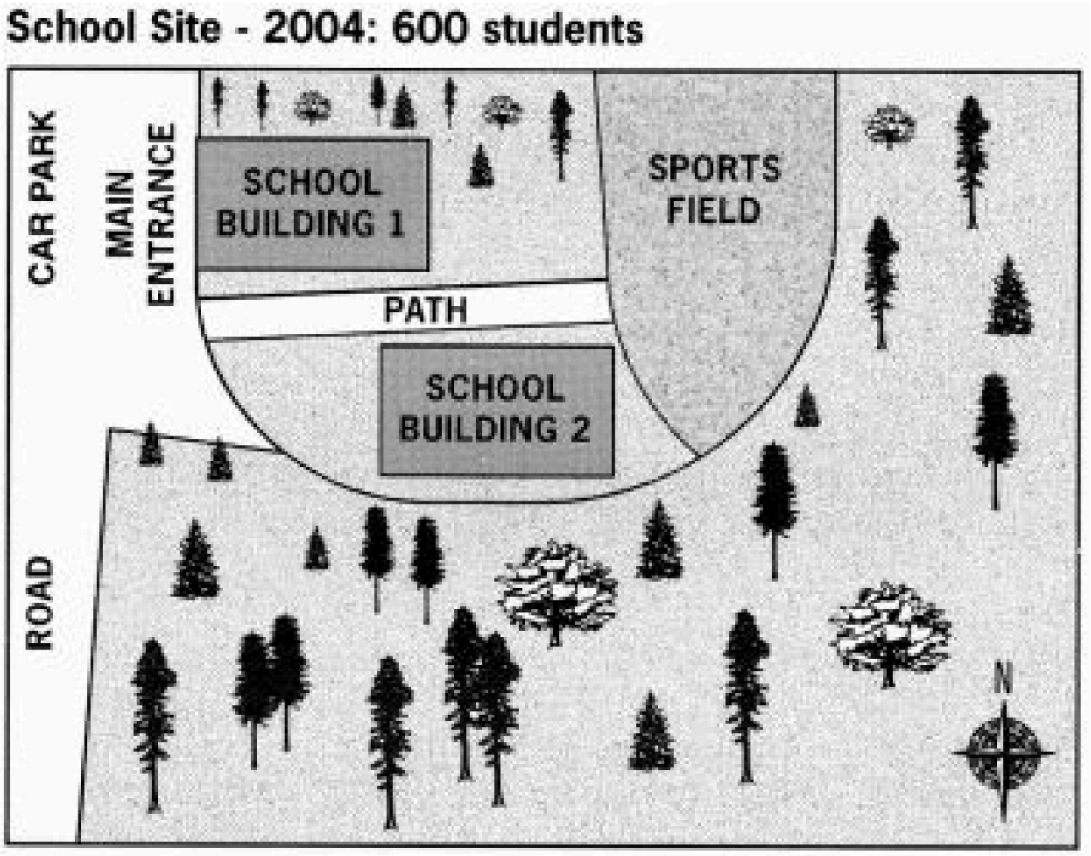

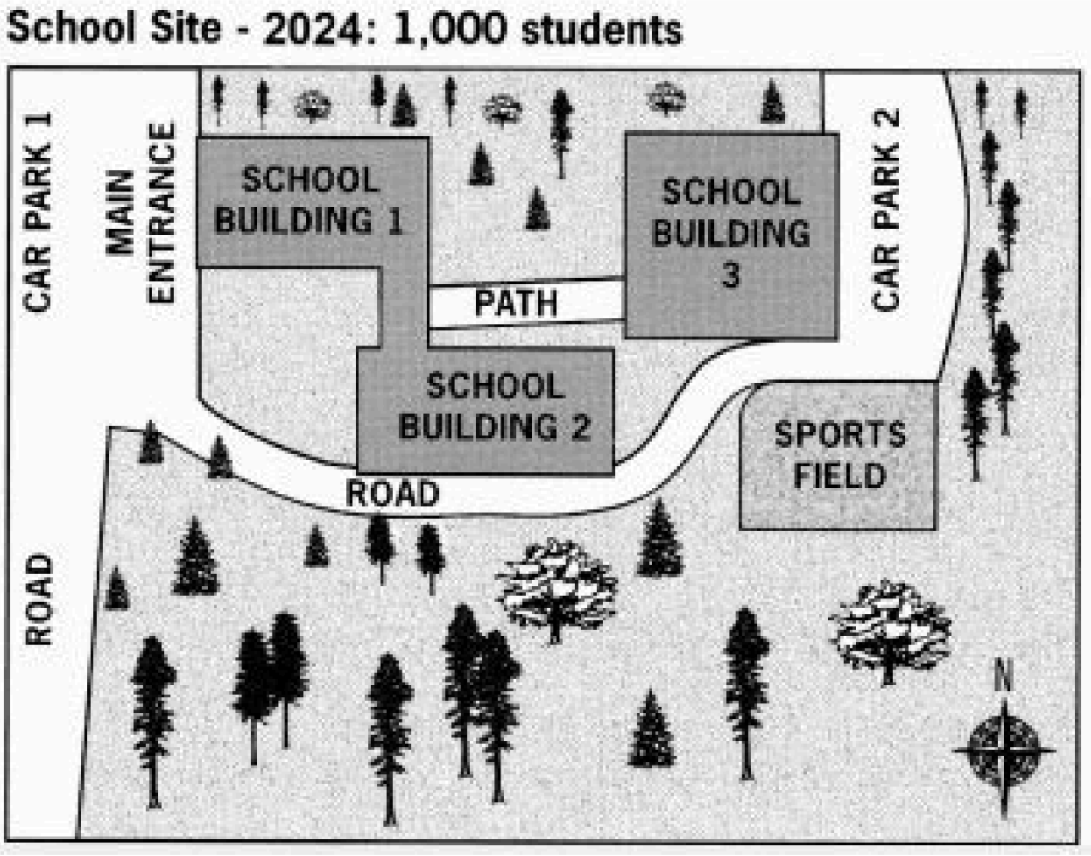

The two pictures compare **the layout** of a school as it was in the year 2004 with **a proposed**

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site design for the year 2024.

It is clear that the main change for 2024 involves **the addition** of a new school building. The school will then be able to **accommodate a considerably larger number of students**.

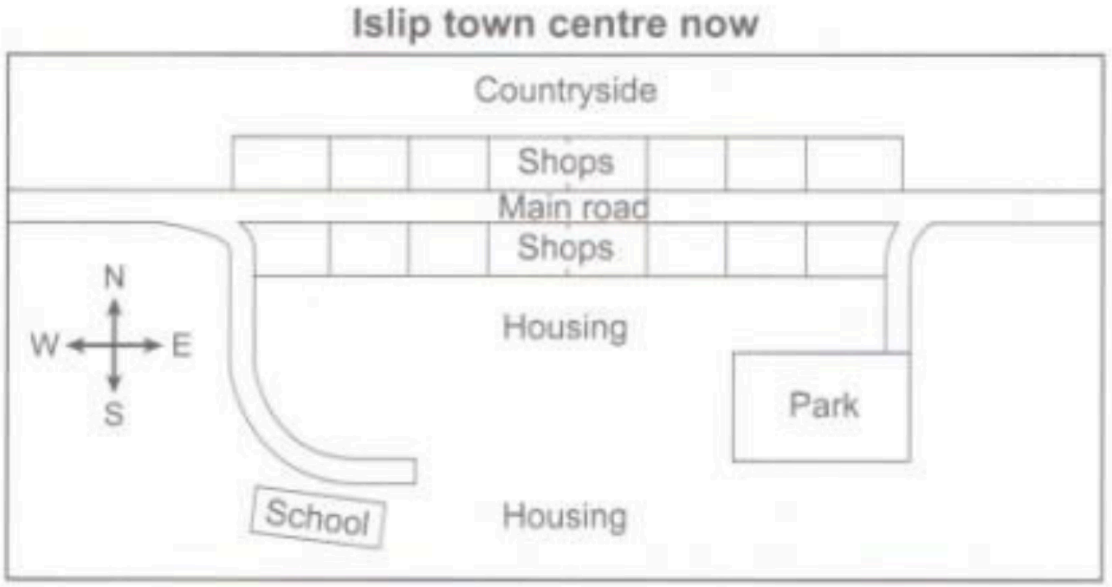
In 2004, there were 600 pupils attending the school, and the two school buildings **were separated by a path** running from **the main entrance to the sports field**. By 2024, it is expected that there will be **1000 pupils**, and a third building will have been **constructed**. Furthermore, the plan is to join the two **original buildings** together, creating a shorter path that **links** the buildings only.

As the third building and **a second car park** will be built on the site of the original sports field, a new, smaller sports field will need to be laid. A new road will also be built from the main entrance to the second car park. Finally, no changes will be made to the main entrance and original car park.

Bài 2

The maps below show the centre of a small town called Islip as it is now, and plans for its

development.



The diagrams illustrate some **proposed changes** to the **central area** of the town of **Islip**.

It is clear that the **principal change** to the town will be the **construction of a ring road** around the centre. Various other **developments** with regard to **shops** and **housing** will accompany the building of this road.

Looking at the **map of Islip as it is now**, we can see that a **main road** runs through its centre from **east to west**. The **second map** shows the planned **pedestrianisation** of this road. **Traffic will be diverted** on to a **dual carriageway** that will form a **ring around the town centre**.

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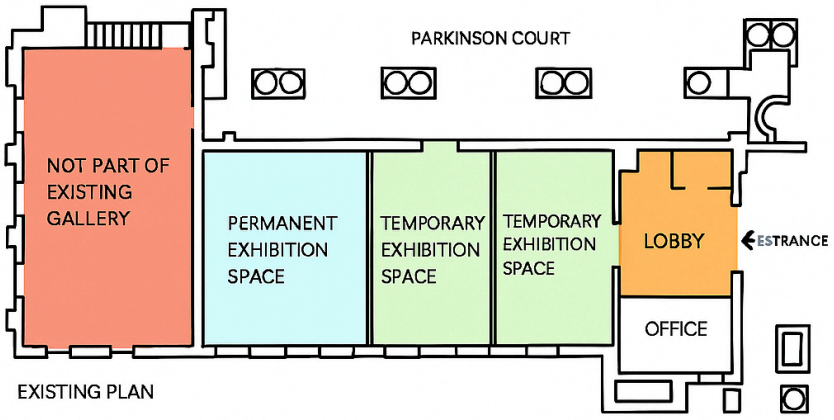
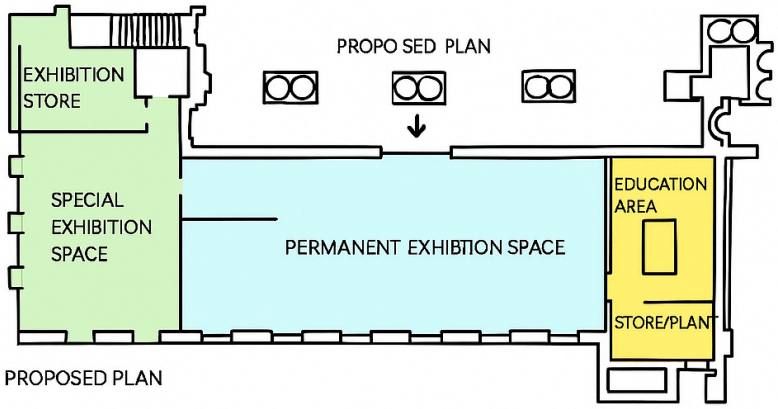
Currently there is a **row of shops** along either side of the main road. However, it appears that the **shops along the north side** of the new **pedestrian street** will be **demolished** to make way for a **bus station**, **shopping centre**, **car park**, and **new housing area**. The **shops along the south side** of the street will **remain**, but it seems that the town's **park will be reduced in size** so that more **new houses** can be built within the **ring road**.

(187 words, band 9)

Bài 3

The diagrams below are existing and proposed floor plans for the redevelopment of an art gallery.





The first picture shows the **layout of an art gallery**, and the second shows some **proposed changes** to the **gallery space**.

It is clear that **significant changes** will be made in terms of the **use of floor space** in the gallery. There will be a **completely new entrance** and **more space for exhibitions**.

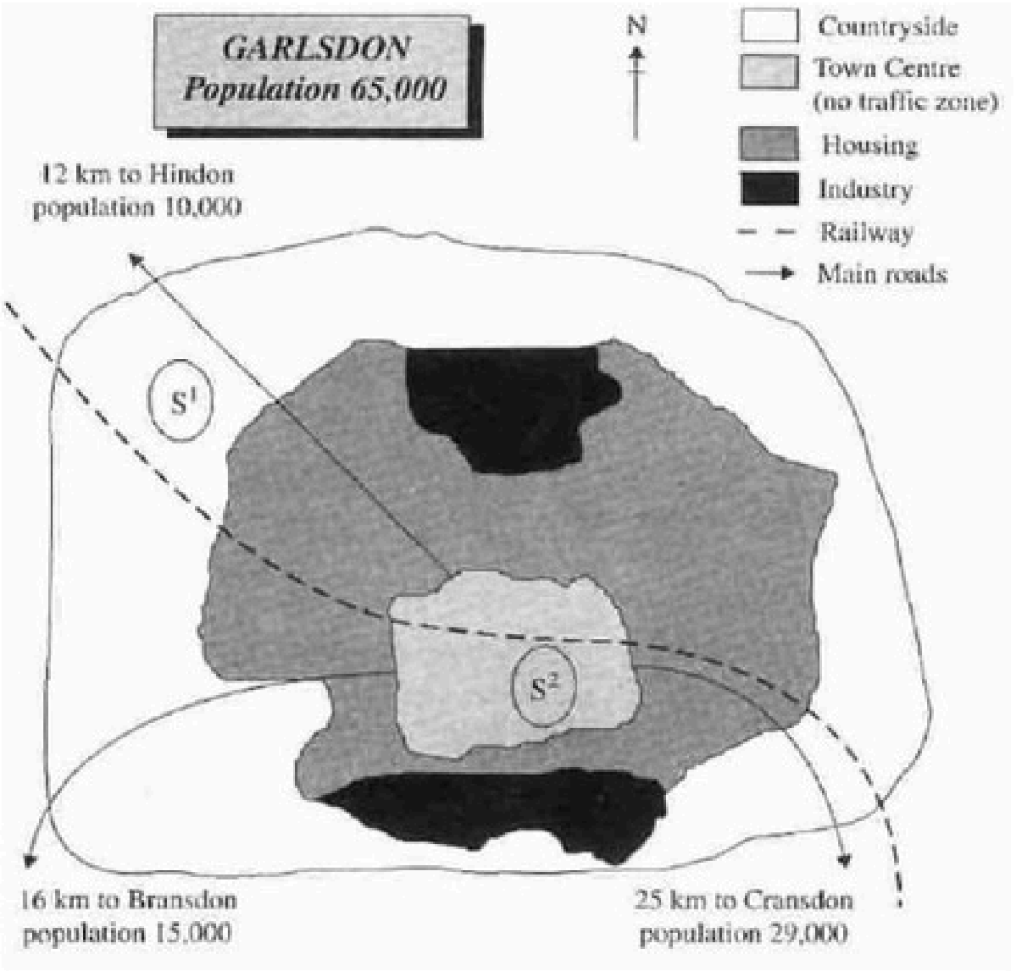
At present, **visitors enter** the gallery through **doors** which lead into a **lobby**. However, the plan is to **move the entrance** to the **Parkinson Court side** of the building, and visitors will **walk straight into the exhibition area**. In place of the **lobby and office areas**, which are shown on the existing plan, the new gallery plan shows an **education area** and a **small storage area**.

The **permanent exhibition space** in the **redeveloped gallery** will be about **twice as large** as it is now because it will occupy the area that is now used for **temporary exhibitions**. There will also be a **new room for special exhibitions**. This room is shown **in red** on the existing plan and is **not currently part of the gallery**.

(178 words, band 9)

Bài 4

The map below is of the town of Garlsdon. A new supermarket (S) is planned for the town. The map shows two possible sites for the supermarket.



The map shows **two potential locations (S1 and S2)** for a **new supermarket** in a town called **Garlsdon**.

The main difference between the two sites is that **S1 is outside the town**, whereas **S2 is in the town centre**. The sites can also be compared in terms of **access by road or rail**, and their positions relative to **three smaller towns**.

Looking at the information in more detail, **S1 is in the countryside** to the **northwest of Garlsdon**, but it is close to the **residential area** of the town. **S2 is also close to the housing area**, which surrounds the **town centre**.

There are **main roads** from **Hindon, Bransdon and Cransdon** to **Garlsdon town centre**, but this is a **no traffic zone**, so there would be **no access to S2 by car**. By contrast, **S1 lies**

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on the main road to Hindon, but it would be more difficult to reach from **Bransdon and Cransdon**. Both supermarket sites are close to the **railway** that runs through **Garlsdon from Hindon to Cransdon**.

4. Bảng số liệu – Table

Bài 1

The table below gives information about the problems faced by children in two primary schools in 2005 and 2015.

	2005		2015	
Problem Areas	**School A**	**School B**	**School A**	**School B**
Reading ability	22	8	23	9
Handwriting	28	7	28	7
Spelling	30	5	25	10
Listening skills	35	11	20	12
Verbal expression of ideas	35	14	21	15
Concentration in lessons	40	15	18	15
Following instructions	42	6	18	12

Percentage of children with different educational problems in two primary schools

The table compares two primary schools in terms of the proportions of their **pupils** who experienced seven **different educational problems** in the years 2005 and 2015.

It is noticeable that school A had higher proportions of children with all seven **educational difficulties** in both years. However, while school A managed to reduce the **incidence** of most of the problems between 2005 and 2015, school B **saw an overall rise** in the percentage of children who were struggling.

In 2005, 42% of school A's pupils **found it difficult to follow instructions**, whereas only 6% of pupils in school B experienced this problem. Similarly, between 30 and 40 per cent of children attending school A had problems in the areas of spelling, listening, **verbal expression** and **concentration** in lessons, while the **equivalent figures** for school B stood at between 5 and 15 per cent.

In 2015, the difference between the two schools was less **pronounced**. Notably, the proportion of children who struggled to follow instructions fell by 24% in school A, and this school also saw falls of 22%, 15%, 14% and 5% in the figures for children who **had problems with concentration**, listening, verbal expression and spelling. In school B, however, the proportion of children who **struggled with spelling** and following instructions

doubled, to 10% and 12% respectively, and **there was almost no change in** the incidence of listening, verbal or concentration problems.

Bài 2

Sales of Fairtrade-labelled coffee and bananas (1999 & 2004)

Coffee	1999 (millions of euros)	2004 (millions of euros)
UK	1.5	20
Switzerland	3	6
Denmark	1.8	2
Belgium	1	1.7
Sweden	0.8	1

Bananas	1999 (millions of euros)	2004 (millions of euros)
UK	15	47
Switzerland	1	5.5
Denmark	0.6	4
Belgium	1.8	1
Sweden	2	0.9

The tables show the amount of money spent on Fairtrade coffee and bananas **in two separate years** in the UK, Switzerland, Denmark, Belgium and Sweden.

It is clear that **sales** of Fairtrade coffee rose in all five European countries from 1999 to 2004, but sales of Fairtrade bananas only **went up** in three out of the five countries. Overall, the UK saw **by far the highest levels of spending** on the two products.

In 1999, Switzerland had the highest sales of Fairtrade coffee, at €3 million, while **revenue from** Fairtrade bananas was highest in the UK, at €15 million. By 2004, however, sales of Fairtrade coffee in the UK had risen to €20 million, and this **was over three times higher than** Switzerland's sales figure for Fairtrade coffee in that year. The year 2004 also **saw dramatic increases in** the money spent on Fairtrade bananas in the UK and Switzerland, with revenues rising by €32 million and €4.5 million respectively.

Sales of the two Fairtrade products were far lower in Denmark, Belgium and Sweden. Small increases in sales of Fairtrade coffee can be seen, but revenue **remained at** €2 million or

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below in all three countries in both years. Finally, **it is noticeable that** the money spent on Fairtrade bananas actually fell in Belgium and Sweden.

Bài 3

The table below shows the amount of waste production (in millions of tonnes) in six different countries over a twenty-year period.

	1980	1990	2000
Ireland	0.6	*	5
Japan	28	32	53
Korea	*	31	19
Poland	4	5	6.6
Portugal	2	3	5
US	131	151	192

*Figure not available

The chart compares **the amounts of waste** that were produced in six countries in the years 1980, 1990 and 2000.

In each of these years, the US produced more waste than Ireland, Japan, Korea, Poland and Portugal combined. It is also noticeable that Korea was the only country that managed to **reduce its waste output** by the year 2000.

Between 1980 and 2000, **waste production** in the US rose from 131 to 192 million tonnes, and rising trends were also seen in Japan, Poland and Portugal. Japan's waste output increased from 28 to 53 million tonnes, while Poland and Portugal **saw waste totals increase** from 4 to 6.6 and from 2 to 5 million tonnes respectively.

The trends for Ireland and Korea **were noticeably different** from those described above. In Ireland, **waste production increased more than eightfold**, from only 0.6 million tonnes in 1980 to 5 million tonnes in 2000. Korea, by contrast, cut its waste output by 12 million tonnes between 1990 and 2000.

Bài 4

The table below gives information about the underground railway systems in six cities.

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

The table shows data about the **underground rail networks** in six major cities.

The table compares the six networks in terms of their age, size and the number of people who use them each year. It is clear that the three oldest underground systems are larger and **serve significantly more passengers** than the newer systems.

The London underground is the oldest system, having opened in 1863. It is also the largest system, with 394 **kilometres of route**. The second largest system, in Paris, is only about **half the size** of the London underground, with 199 kilometres of route. However, it serves more people per year. While only third **in terms of size**, the Tokyo system **is easily the most used**, with 1,927 million passengers per year.

Of the three newer networks, the Washington DC underground **is the most extensive**, with 126 kilometres of route, compared to only 11 kilometres and 28 kilometres for the Kyoto and Los Angeles systems. The Los Angeles network is the newest, having opened in 2001, while the Kyoto network is the smallest and serves only 45 million passengers per year.

Bài 5

The table below 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%

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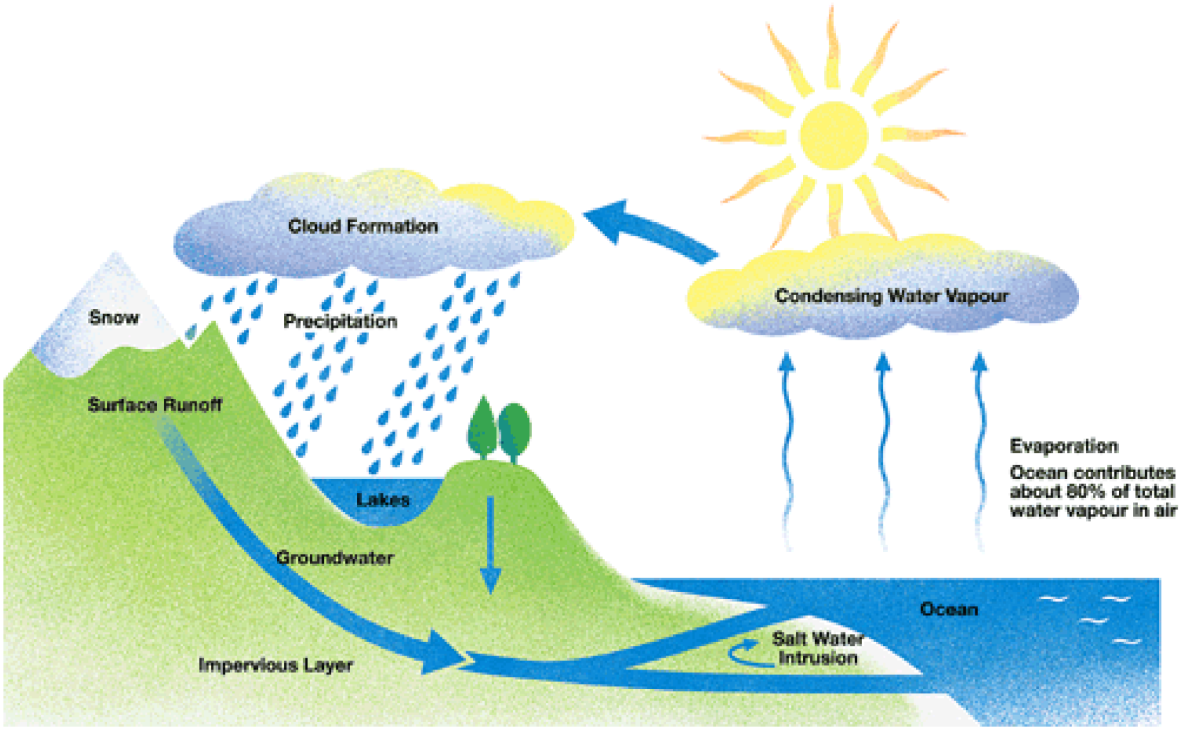
Percentage of national consumer expenditure by category – 2002

5. Sơ đồ quy trình – Process

Bài 1

The diagram below shows the water cycle, which is the continuous movement of water on, above and below the surface of the Earth.



The picture **illustrates** the way in which **water passes from ocean to air to land** during the natural process known as **the water cycle**.

Three main stages are shown on the diagram. Ocean water **evaporates, falls as rain**, and eventually **runs back into the oceans** again.

Beginning at the evaporation stage, we can see that 80% of water **vapour** in the air comes from the oceans. **Heat** from the sun causes water to evaporate, and water vapour **condenses to form clouds**. At the second stage, **labelled** 'precipitation' on the diagram, water falls as rain or snow.

At the third stage in the cycle, rainwater may **take various paths**. Some of it may fall into lakes or return to the oceans via **'surface runoff'**. **Otherwise**, rainwater may **filter through the ground**, reaching the **impervious layer** of the earth. **Salt water intrusion** is shown to **take place** just before **groundwater** passes into the oceans to complete the cycle.

Bài 2

The diagram below shows how coffee is produced and prepared for sale in supermarkets and shops.

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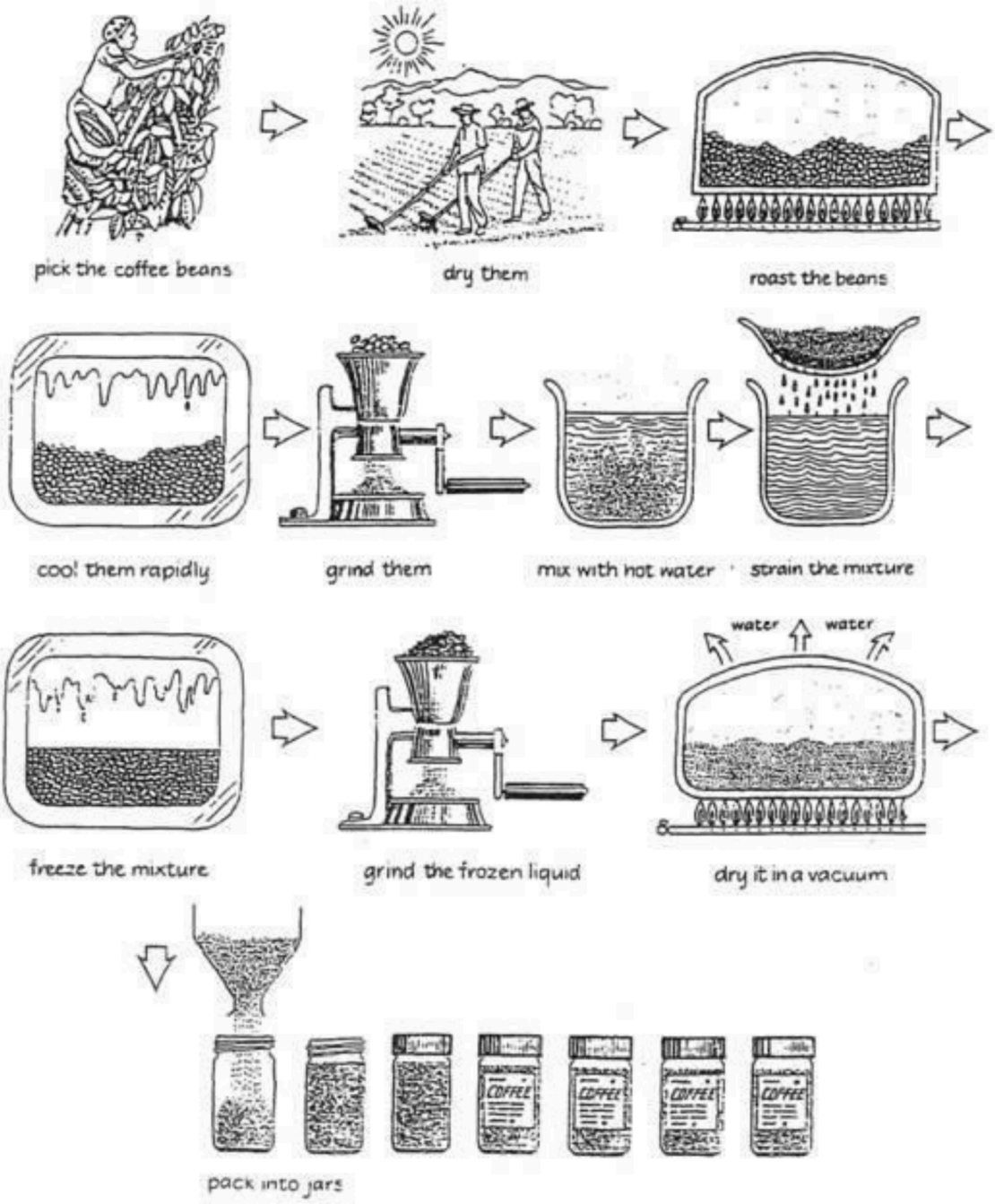


The picture illustrates the process of coffee manufacture and preparation for sale on the market.

It is clear that there are 11 stages in the production of coffee. The process begins with **the picking** of coffee beans, and ends at **the packing stage**.

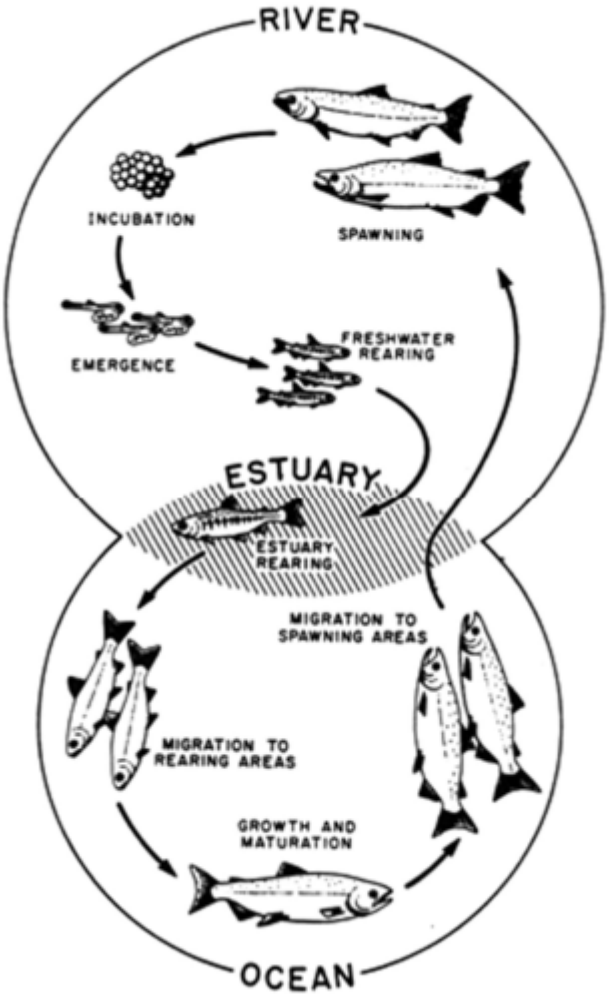
Looking at the coffee production process in detail, **coffee beans** must first be **picked** in the fields. These beans are then **dried**, **roasted**, and **cooled** before being put in a **grinding machine**, which turns the beans into **coffee granules**.

At the sixth stage in the process, the ground coffee is **mixed with hot water**, and the resulting mixture is **strained**. Next, the mixture is **frozen** and then passed once again

through the grinder. After that, **the ground, frozen liquid is dried in a vacuum** so that the **water evaporates**, leaving the coffee granules. Finally, these granules are packed into **coffee jars for delivery** to shops.

Bài 3

The diagram below shows the life cycle of a salmon, from egg to adult fish.



The diagram illustrates the stages in the life of the salmon, from **birth** to **maturity**.

It is clear that there are **six*** main stages as the salmon develops from **egg** to **mature adult**. We can also see that salmon spend time in **three distinct locations** during the cycle, moving from **river** to **estuary** to **ocean** and then back **upstream**.

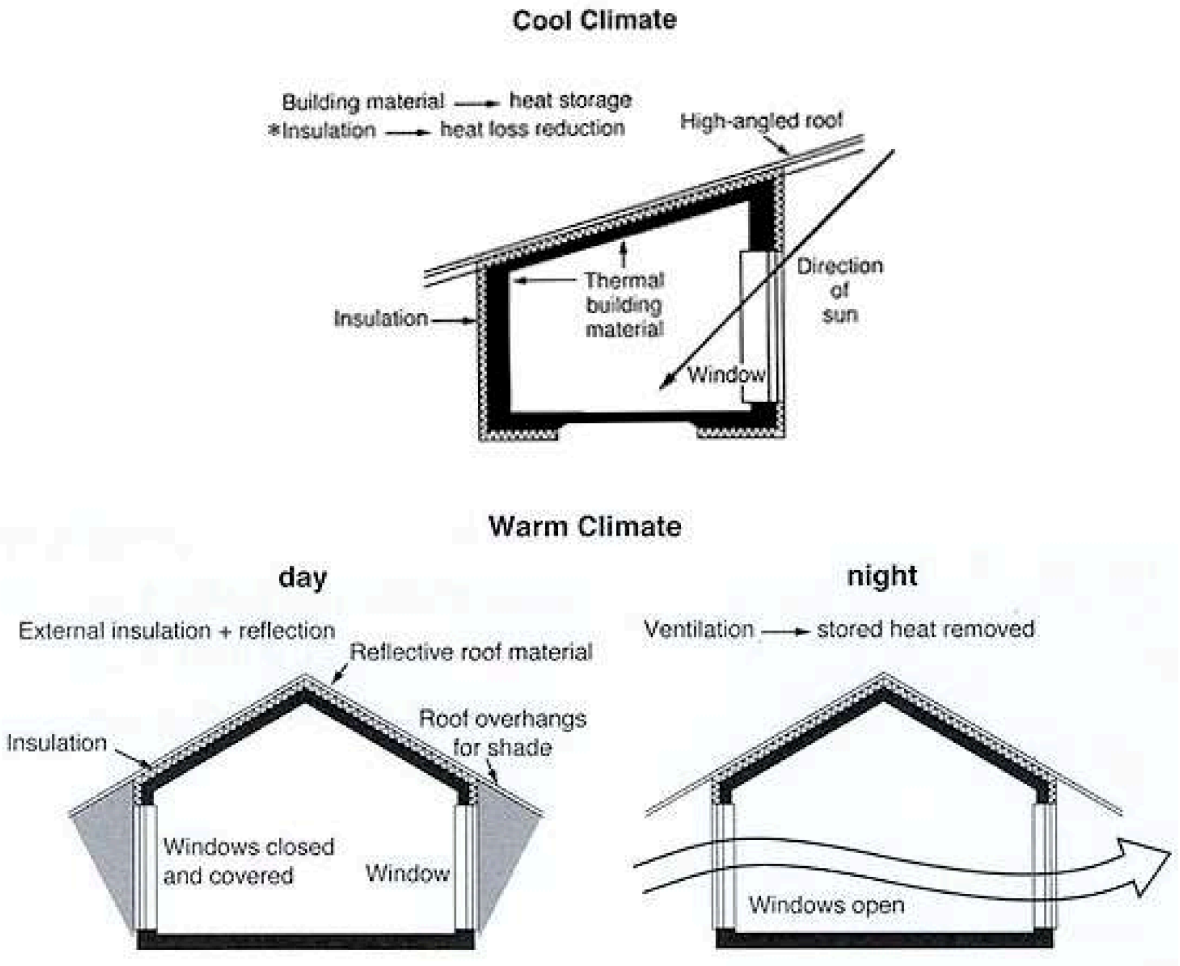
Salmon begin their lives in **rivers** where the **adult fish** lay and **incubate** their eggs. After emerging from eggs, the **young salmon** spend the next stage of their lives being **reared in freshwater areas**. Then, at some point in their development, the fish **swim downstream** to **river estuaries** where **rearing continues**

Following the **estuary rearing period**, the **maturing salmon** migrate to the **ocean**, where they eventually become **fully grown adults**. Finally, the **adult fish travel back upstream** to

spawning areas of rivers; here they **reproduce** and **lay their eggs**, and the **life cycle begins anew**.

Bài 4

The diagrams below show some principles of house design for cool and for warm climates.



The diagrams show how **house designs differ** according to **climate**.

The most noticeable difference between houses designed for **cool and warm climates** is in the **shape of the roof**. The designs also differ with regard to the **windows** and the use of **insulation**.

We can see that the **cool climate house** has a **high-angled roof**, which allows **sunlight** to enter through the window. By contrast, the **roof of the warm climate house** has a **peak in the middle** and **roof overhangs** to **shade** the windows. **Insulation** and **thermal building materials** are used in cool climates to **reduce heat loss**, whereas **insulation and reflective materials** are used to **keep the heat out** in warm climates.

Finally, the **cool climate house** has **one window** which faces the **direction of the sun**, while the **warm climate house** has **windows on two sides** which are **shaded from the sun**. By **opening the two windows at night**, the house designed for **warm climates** can be **ventilated**.

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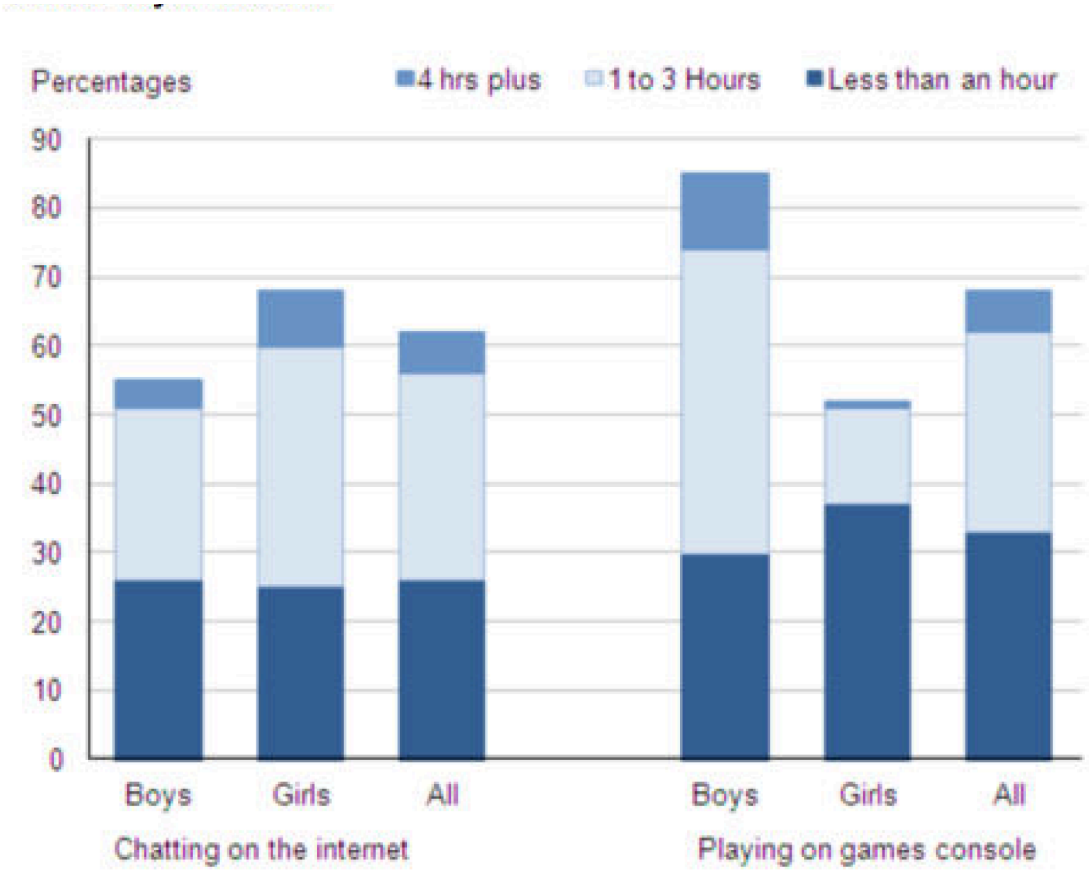
(162 words, band 9)

6. Biểu đồ cột – Bar Charts

Bài 1

The chart below shows the amount of time that 10 to 15-year-olds spend chatting on the Internet and playing on games consoles on an average school day in the UK.



The bar chart compares the **time spent** by **10 to 15-year-olds in the UK** on two activities, namely **chatting online** and **playing computer games**.

Overall, we can see that **playing computer games** is **marginally more popular** than **chatting on the Internet**. However, **completely different trends can be seen** if we look at the **specific figures** for **boys and girls**.

Boys aged between 10 and 15 clearly **favour playing on games consoles** over chatting online. **According to the chart**, while **81% of boys** play computer games every day, only **55%** chat online daily. Furthermore, the **majority of boys** play on their consoles for **more than one hour** each day, and **10%** do this activity for **four hours or more**.

By contrast, **girls prefer chatting online**. **Close to 70%** of 10 to 15-year-old girls **engage in online conversation** each day, compared to about **50%** of this cohort who play computer games. Of the girls who do play on consoles, most of them play for **less than an hour**, whereas most girls who chat online do so for **more than one hour**, and **nearly 10%** chat for **four hours or more**.

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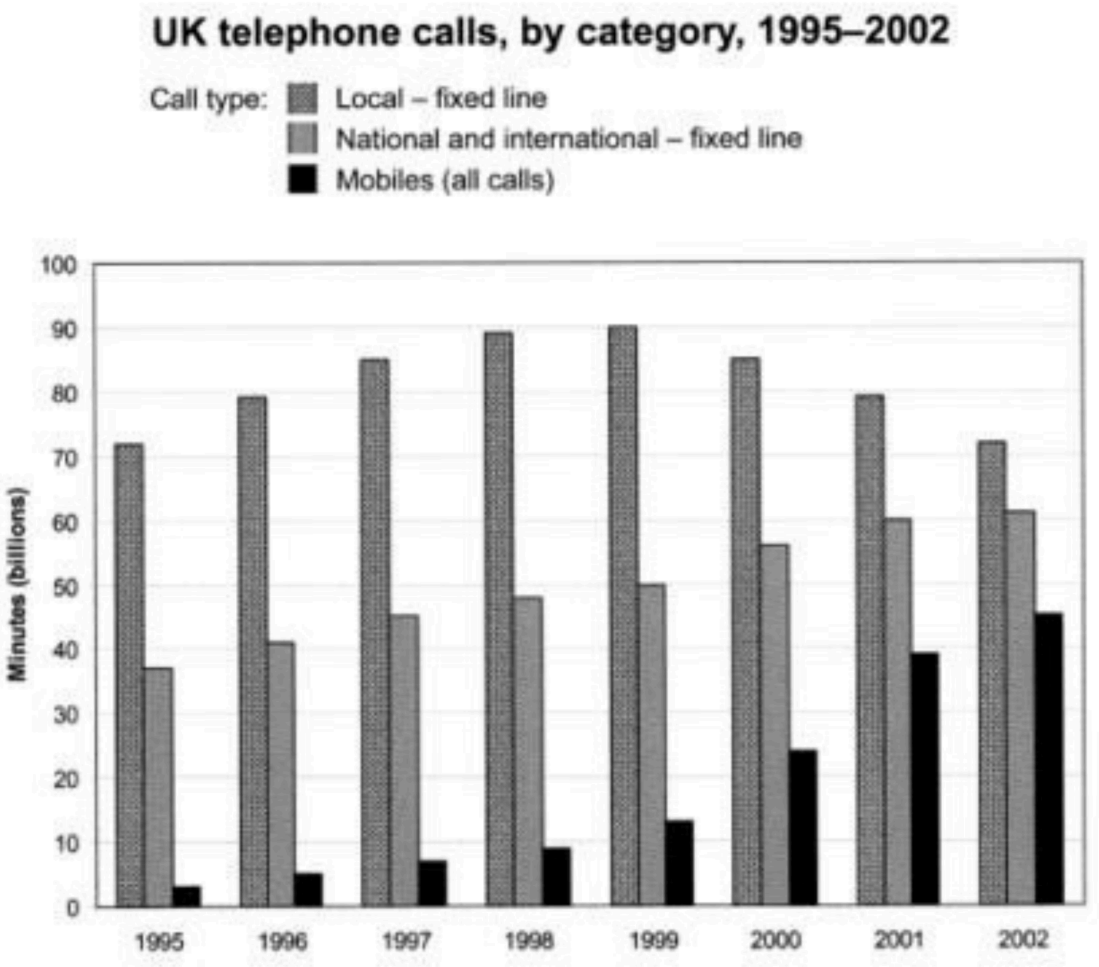
Bài 2

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



The bar chart compares the **amount of time** spent by people in the UK on **three different types of phone call** between **1995 and 2002**.

It is clear that **calls made via local, fixed lines** were the **most popular type**, in terms of **overall usage**, throughout the period shown. The lowest figures on the chart are for **mobile calls**, but this category also saw the **most dramatic increase** in user minutes.

In 1995, people in the UK used **fixed lines** for a total of just over **70 billion minutes** for local calls, and about half of that amount of time for **national or international calls**. By contrast, **mobile phones** were only used for around **4 billion minutes**. Over the following four years, the figures for all three types of phone call **increased steadily**.

By 1999, the amount of time spent on local calls using landlines had **reached a peak** at **90 billion minutes**. Subsequently, the figure for this category **fell**, but the rise in the other two types of phone call **continued**. In 2002, the number of minutes of national/international landline calls passed **60 billion**, while the figure for mobiles rose to around **45 billion minutes**.

Bài 3

The charts below compare the age structure of the populations of France and India in 1984.

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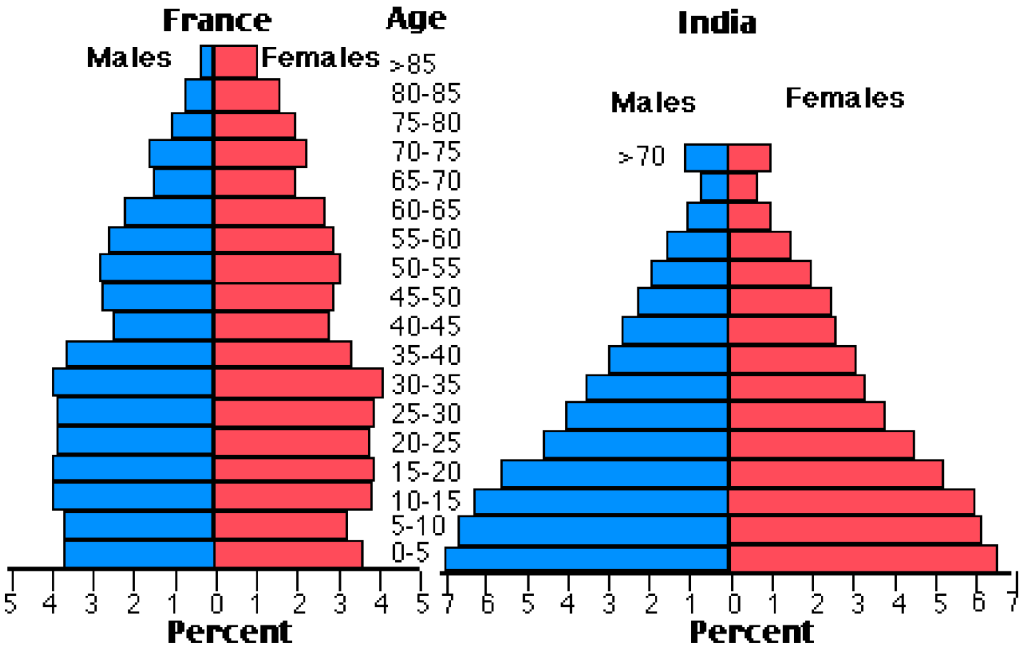

The two charts compare the populations of **France and India** in terms of **age distribution by gender** in the year **1984**.

It is clear that the population of **India was younger** than that of **France** in 1984, with a noticeably **larger proportion** of people aged **under 20**. France, **on the other hand**, had a significantly larger percentage of **elderly inhabitants**.

In India, close to **14% of people were aged 5 or under**, and each five-year age bracket above this contained an **increasingly smaller proportion** of the population. France's population, by contrast, was **more evenly distributed** across the age ranges, with **similar figures** (around **7% to 8%**) of all people for each five-year cohort between the ages of **0 and 40**. Somewhere between **10% and 15%** of all French people were aged **70 or older**, but the **equivalent figure for India** was only **2%**.

Looking more closely at **gender**, there was a noticeably higher proportion of **French women** than men in every cohort from age **50 upwards**. For example, almost **3% of French 70–75-year-olds** were **women**, while just under **2% were men**. **No significant gender differences** can be seen on the **Indian population chart**.

Bài 4

The chart below shows information about changes in average house prices in five different cities between 1990 and 2002 compared with the average house prices in 1989.

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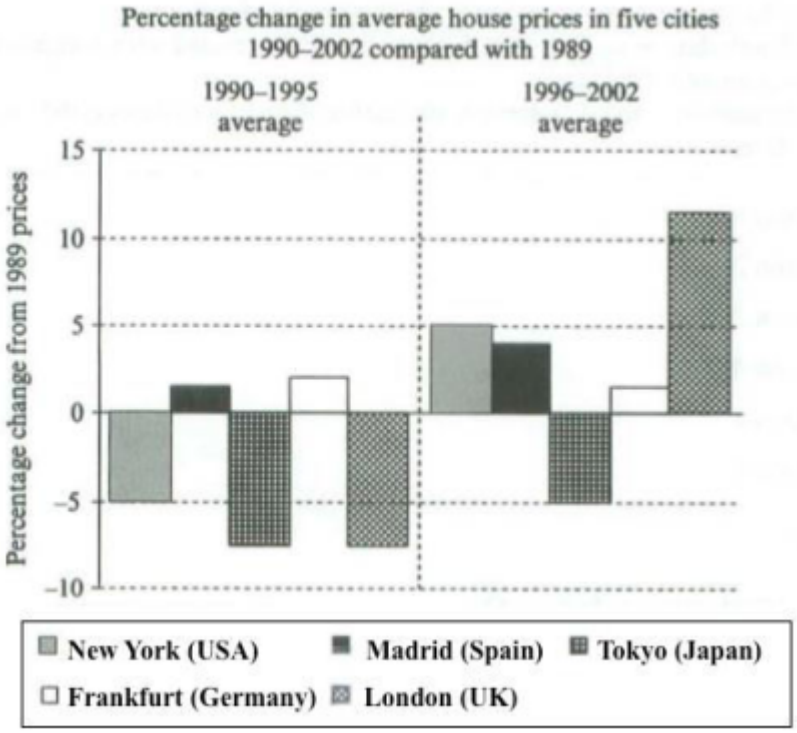

The bar chart compares the **cost of an average house** in **five major cities** over a period of **13 years** from **1989**.

We can see that **house prices fell overall** between **1990 and 1995**, but most of the cities **saw rising prices** between **1996 and 2002**. **London experienced by far the greatest changes** in house prices over the 13-year period.

Over the 5 years after 1989, the **cost of average homes in Tokyo and London dropped by around 7%**, while **New York house prices went down by 5%**. By contrast, prices rose by **approximately 2%** in both **Madrid and Frankfurt**.

Between 1996 and 2002, **London house prices jumped** to around **12% above** the 1989 average. **Homebuyers in New York** also had to **pay significantly more**, with prices rising to **5% above** the 1989 average, but homes in **Tokyo remained cheaper** than they were in 1989. The cost of an average home in **Madrid rose by a further 2%**, while prices in **Frankfurt remained stable**.

7. Biểu đồ kết hợp – Mixed Charts

Bài 1

The chart below shows the results of a survey of people who visited four types of tourist attraction in Britain in the year 1999.

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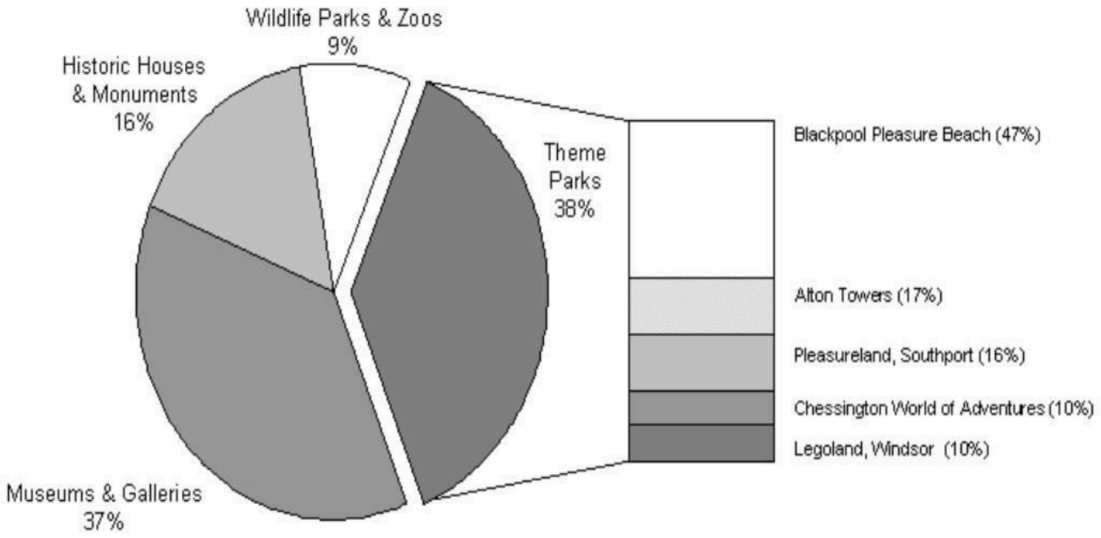
Distribution of visitors to different types of tourist attractions in Britain, 1999



The pie chart compares figures for **visitors to four categories of tourist attraction** and to **five different theme parks** in Britain in **1999**.

It is clear that **theme parks** and **museums/galleries** were the two **most popular** types of tourist attraction in that year. **Blackpool Pleasure Beach** received by far the **highest proportion** of visitors in the theme park sector.

Looking at the information in more detail, we can see that **38% of the surveyed visitors** went to a theme park, and **37%** of them went to a museum or gallery. By contrast, **historic houses** and monuments were visited by only **16% of the sample**, while **wildlife parks and zoos** were the **least popular** of the four types of tourist attraction, with only **9%** of visitors.

In the theme park sector, **almost half** of the people surveyed (**47%**) had been to **Blackpool Pleasure Beach**. **Alton Towers** was the second most popular **amusement park**, with **17%** of the sample, followed by **Pleasureland in Southport**, with **16%**. Finally, **Chessington World of Adventures** and **Legoland Windsor** had each welcomed **10%** of the surveyed visitors.

Bài 2

The bar chart below shows the proportions of English men and women of different ages who were living alone in 2011. The pie chart compares the numbers of bedrooms in these one-person households.

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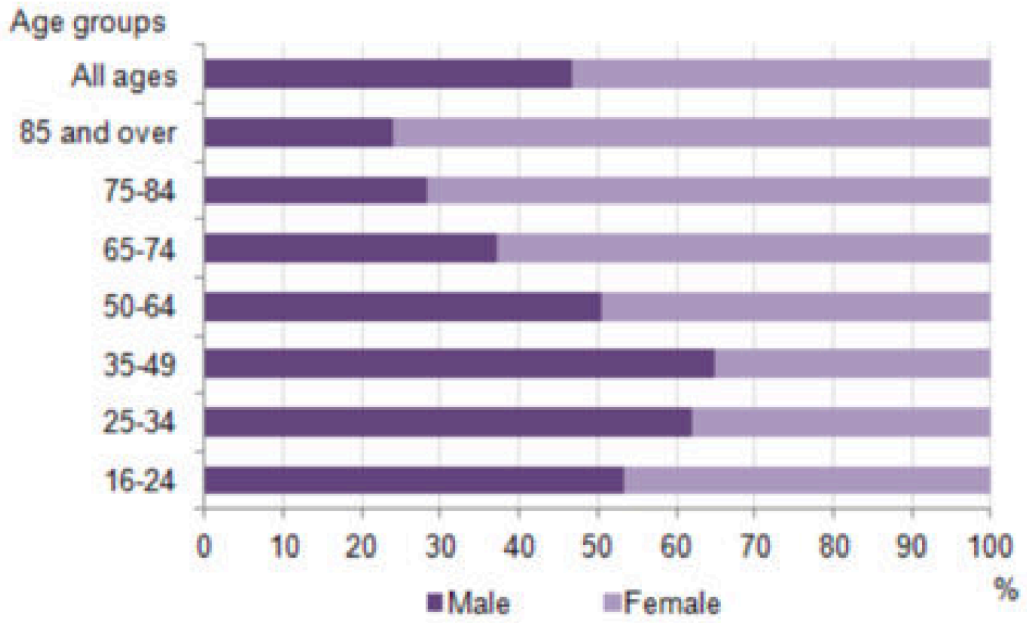
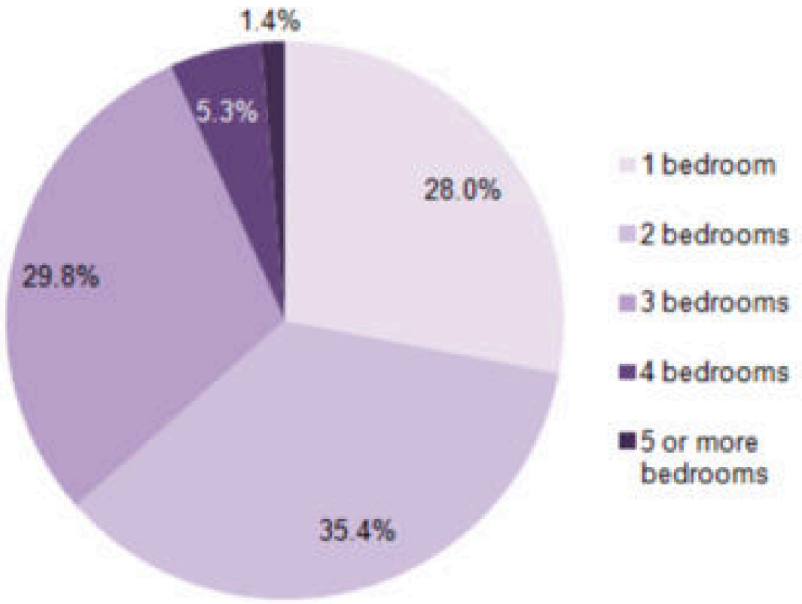
Living alone in England by age and gender, 2011



Number of bedrooms in one-person households (England, 2011)



The two charts give information about **single-occupant households** in England in the year **2011**.

The **bar chart** compares figures for **occupants' age and gender**, and the **pie chart** shows data about the number of bedrooms in these homes.

Overall, **females made up** a higher proportion of people **living alone** than males, and this difference is particularly **noticeable in the older age categories**. We can also see that the **most common** number of bedrooms in a single-occupant house was **two**.

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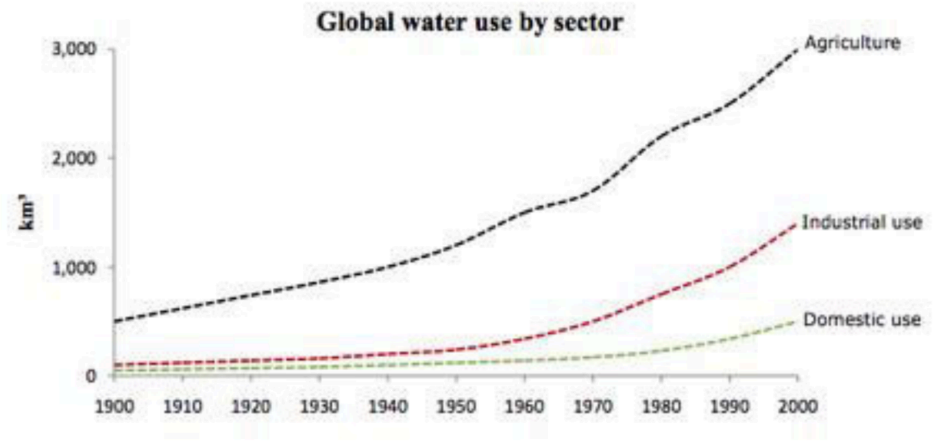
A **significant majority** of the people aged **65 or over** who were living alone in England in 2011 were **female**. Women made up around **72%** of single occupants aged **75 to 84**, and **76%** of those aged **85 or over**. By contrast, among **younger adults** the figures for **males were higher**. For example, in the **35–49 age category**, **men accounted for** nearly **65%** of people living alone.

In the same year, **35.4%** of one-person households in England had **two bedrooms**, while **one-bedroom** and **three-bedroom homes** accounted for **28%** and **29.8%** of the total. **Under 7%** of single-occupant homes had four or more bedrooms.

Bài 3

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



Water consumption in Brazil and Congo in 2000

Country	Population	Irrigated land	Water consumption per person
Brazil	176 million	26,500 km²	359 m³
Democratic Republic of Congo	5.2 million	100 km²	8 m³

The charts compare the **amount of water used for agriculture, industry and homes** around the world, and **water use in Brazil and the Democratic Republic of Congo**.

It is clear that **global water needs** rose significantly between **1900 and 2000**, and that **agriculture accounted for the largest proportion** of water used. We can also see that **water consumption was considerably higher** in Brazil than in the Congo.

In 1900, around **500km³** of water was used by **the agriculture sector** worldwide. The figures for **industrial** and **domestic** water consumption stood at around **one fifth** of that amount. By 2000, **global water use** for agriculture had increased to around **3000km³**, industrial water use had risen to just under half that amount, and **domestic consumption** had reached approximately **500km³**.

In the year 2000, the populations of **Brazil** and the **Congo** were **176 million** and **5.2 million** respectively. **Water consumption** per person in Brazil, at **359m³**, was much higher than it

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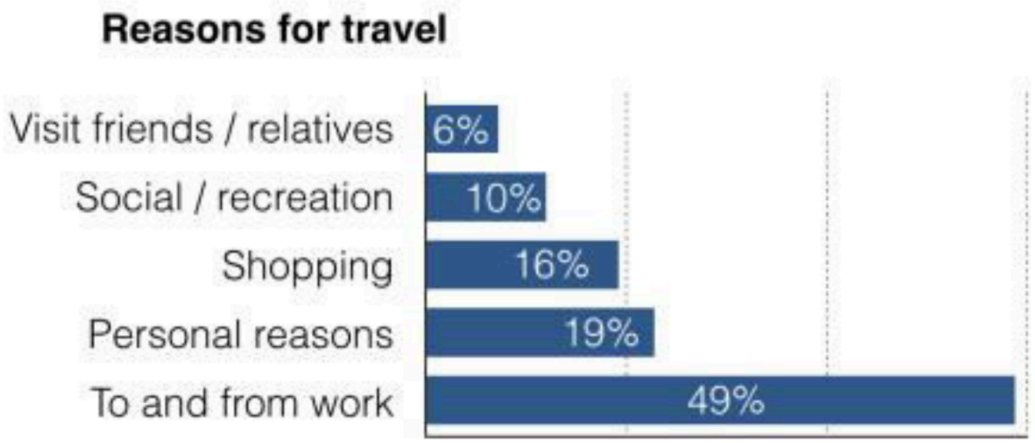
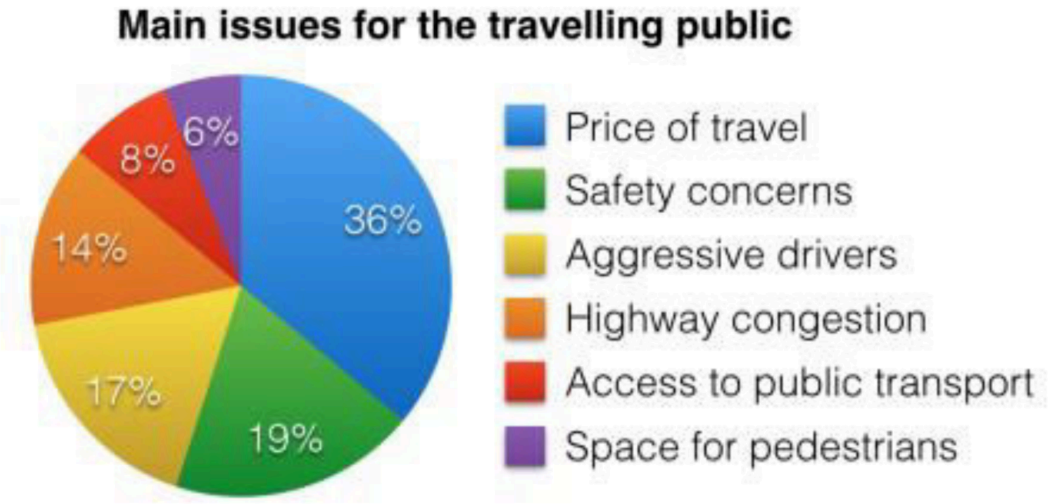
was in the Congo, at only **8m³**, and **this could be explained by the fact** that Brazil had **265 times more irrigated land**.

Bài 4

The charts below show reasons for travel and the main issues for the travelling public in the US in 2009.





The bar chart and pie chart give information about **why US residents travelled** and **what travel problems** they experienced in the year **2009**.

It is clear that the **principal reason** why Americans travelled in 2009 was to **commute to and from work**. In the same year, the **primary concern** of Americans, **with regard to** the trips they made, was the **cost of travelling**.

Looking more closely at the bar chart, we can see that **49%** of the trips made by Americans in 2009 were for the **purpose of commuting**. By contrast, only **6%** of trips were visits to **friends or relatives**, and **one in ten** trips were for **social or recreation** reasons. **Shopping**

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was cited as the reason for **16%** of all travel, while unspecific **'personal reasons'** accounted for the remaining **19%**.

According to the pie chart, **price was the key consideration** for **36%** of American travellers. Almost **one in five** people cited **safety** as their foremost travel concern, while **aggressive driving** and **highway congestion** were the main issues for **17%** and **14%** of the travelling public. Finally, a total of **14%** of those surveyed thought that **access to public transport** or space for **pedestrians** were the most important travel issues.

(201 words, band 9)