Tables

High School/Secondary School Teacher Salaries

The table below gives give information about salaries of secondary/high school teachers in five countries in 2009

Secondary/high school teachers salaries (2009)

Country	Starting	Salary per year (US$	Maximum	Years taken to reach top salary
Australia	34.600	48.000	48.000	09
Denmark	47.000	54.000	54.000	08
Luxembourg	80.000	112.000	139.000	30
Korea	30.500	52.600	84.500	37
Japan	28.000	49.000	62.400	34

The table in question details the salaries for secondary school teachers in 5 countries in 2009. Looking from an overall perspective, it is readily apparent that teachers in Luxembourg generally earned the highest salaries though, similar to Korea and Japan, it required a long time to reach one's maximum salary. In contrast, salaries in the other nations were comparable with Australia and Denmark requiring notably little time to top salaries.

In Luxembourg, the starting salary was $80,000 each year, considerably higher than Denmark ($47,000), and all other countries which were centered loosely around $30,000. The average salary per year displayed a similar pattern with Luxembourg by far the highest at $112,000 and the other nations grouped tightly around $50,000.

In terms of maximum salaries, Luxembourg is again the highest ($139,000) though in this category Korea was second ($84,500), followed by Japan ($62,400), Denmark ($54,000), and Australia ($48,000). The time required to earn those figures was longest in Korea, Japan, and Luxembourg at 37, 34, and 30 years, respectively. In comparison, teachers only needed to work 8 and 9 years in Denmark and Australia in turn to achieve their top salaries.

Analysis

1. The table in question details the salaries for secondary school teachers in 5 countries in 2009. **2.** Looking from an overall perspective, it is readily apparent that teachers in Luxembourg generally earned the highest salaries though, similar to Korea and Japan, it required a long time to reach one's maximum salary. **3.** In contrast, salaries in

the other nations were comparable with Australia and Denmark requiring notably little time to top salaries.

1. ***Paraphrase what the bar chart shows.***
2. ***Write a clear overview summarising the differences and the overall trend.***
3. ***This one is a little complex so it needs a second sentence for the overview.***

1. In Luxembourg, the starting salary was $80,000 each year, considerably higher than Denmark ($47,000), and all other countries which were centered loosely around $30,000. **2.** The average salary per year displayed a similar pattern with Luxembourg by far the highest at $112,000 and the other nations grouped tightly around $50,000.

1. ***Begin writing about the data for the first categories.***
2. ***Compare between each sentence.***

1. In terms of maximum salaries, Luxembourg is again the highest ($139,000) though in this category Korea was second ($84,500), followed by Japan ($62,400), Denmark ($54,000), and Australia ($48,000). **2.** The time required to earn those figures was longest in Korea, Japan, and Luxembourg at 37, 34, and 30 years, respectively. **3.** In comparison, teachers only needed to work 8 and 9 years in Denmark and Australia in turn to achieve their top salaries.

1. ***Write about the final other parts of the graph – include everything!***
2. ***Include all the data.***
3. ***Mention any exceptions.***

Vocabulary

What do the words in bold below mean? Make some notes on paper to aid memory and then check below.

The table **in question details** the **salaries** for **secondary school** teachers in 5 countries in 2009. **Looking from an overall perspective, it is readily apparent that** teachers in Luxembourg generally **earned** the highest salaries though, **similar to** Korea and Japan, it **required** a long time to **reach one's maximum salary**. **In contrast**, salaries in the other nations were **comparable** with Australia and Denmark requiring **notably little time to top salaries**.

In Luxembourg, **the starting salary** was $80,000 each year, **considerably higher than** Denmark ($47,000), and all other countries which were **centered loosely around** $30,000. **The average salary per year displayed** a **similar pattern with** Luxembourg **by far** the highest at $112,000 and the other nations **grouped tightly around** $50,000.

In terms of maximum salaries, Luxembourg is again the highest ($139,000) though in this category Korea was second ($84,500), **followed by** Japan ($62,400), Denmark ($54,000), and Australia ($48,000). The time required to **earn those figures** was longest in Korea, Japan, and Luxembourg at 37, 34, and 30 years, **respectively**. **In comparison**, teachers

only needed to work 8 and 9 years in Denmark and Australia **in turn** to **achieve** their top salaries.

Vocabulary Practice

I recommend getting a pencil and piece of paper because that aids memory. Then write down the missing vocabulary from my sample answer in your notebook:

The table **i**_____**n d**_____**s** the **s**_____**s** for **s**_____**l** teachers in 5 countries in 2009. **L**_____**t** teachers in Luxembourg generally **e**_____**d** the highest salaries though, **s**_____**o** Korea and Japan, it **r**_____**d** a long time to **r**_____**y**. **I**_____**t**, salaries in the other nations were **c**_____**e** with Australia and Denmark requiring **n**_____**s**.

In Luxembourg, **t**_____**y** was $80,000 each year, **c**_____**n** Denmark ($47,000), and all other countries which were **c**_____**d** $30,000. **T**_____**d** a **s**_____**h** Luxem bourg **b**_____**r** the highest at $112,000 and the other nations **g**_____**d** $50,000.

I_____**f** maximum salaries, Luxembourg is again the highest ($139,000) though in this category Korea was second ($84,500), **f**_____**y** Japan ($62,400), Denmark ($54,000), and Australia ($48,000). The time required to **e**_____**s** was longest in Korea, Japan, and Luxembourg at 37, 34, and 30 years, **r**_____**y**. **I**_____**n**, teachers only needed to work 8 and 9 years in Denmark and Australia **i**_____**n** to **a**_____**e** their top salaries.

Poverty Table

IELTS Writing Task 1 | IELTS VIETOP

Học là phải dùng được!

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

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

The table details age demographics and their relation to poverty in three states in the United States of America. Looking from an overall perspective, it is readily apparent that there are more young individuals in Utah, while those over 60 in poverty are more common in California and especially Florida. Average incomes are generally highest in California and Florida and the largest proportion of total residents in poverty is highest in California, followed by Florida, and lastly Utah.

In California, 16% of all residents are under the official poverty line, with 17% of all residents under 18 years old and 13% over 60. These figures are broadly similar to Florida where 12% of the population is in poverty (16% of total residents under the age of 18 and a notable 23% over 60). In terms of average income, California was recorded at $23,000 and Florida slightly lower at $22,000.

The figures in Utah are markedly different as only 9% of residents are considered poor. Of the total population age demographics, 28% are under the age of 18 but just 8% are elderly individuals. Additionally, average earnings are lower than the other two states at just $17,000.

Analysis

1. The table details age demographics and their relation to poverty in three states in the United States of America. **2.** Looking from an overall perspective, it is readily apparent that there are more young individuals in Utah, while those over 60 in poverty are more common in California and especially Florida. **3.** Average incomes are generally highest in California and Florida and the largest proportion of total residents in poverty is highest in California, followed by Florida, and lastly Utah.

1. ***Paraphrase what the bar chart shows.***
2. ***Write a clear overview summarising the differences.***
3. ***This one is a little complex so it needs a second sentence for the overview.***

1. In California, 16% of all residents are under the official poverty line, with 17% of all residents under 18 years old and 13% over 60. **2.** These figures are broadly similar to Florida where 12% of the population is in poverty (16% of total residents under the age of 18 and a notable 23% over 60). 3. In terms of average income, California was recorded at $23,000 and Florida slightly lower at $22,000.

1. ***Begin writing about the data for the first categories.***
2. ***Compare between each sentence.***
3. ***Include all the data.***

1. The figures in Utah are markedly different as only 9% of residents are considered poor. Of the total population age demographics, 28% are under the age of 18 but just 8% are elderly individuals. **2.** Additionally, average earnings are lower than the other two states at just $17,000.

1. ***Write about the final other parts of the graph – include everything!***
2. ***Compare the categories.***

Vocabulary

What do the words in bold below mean? Make some notes on paper to aid memory and then check below.

The table **details age demographics** and **their relation to poverty** in three states in the United States of America. **Looking from an overall perspective, it is readily apparent that** there are more young individuals in Utah, **while** those over 60 in poverty are more **common** in California and especially Florida. **Average incomes** are **generally highest** in California and Florida and the **largest proportion of total residents in** poverty is highest in California, **followed by** Florida, and **lastly** Utah.

In California, 16% of all residents are **under the official poverty line**, with 17% of all residents under 18 years old and 13% over 60. These figures are **broadly similar**

to Florida where 12% of the **population** is in poverty (16% of total residents under the age of 18 and a **notable** 23% over 60). **In terms of average income**, California was recorded at $23,000 and Florida **slightly lower at** $22,000.
The figures in Utah are **markedly different** as only 9% of residents are **considered p**oor. Of the total population age demographics, 28% are under the age of 18 but just 8% are **elderly** individuals. **Additionally**, average earnings are **lower than** the other two states at **just** $17,000.

Vocabulary Practice

I recommend getting a pencil and piece of paper because that aids memory. Then write down the missing vocabulary from my sample answer in your notebook:

The table **d**_____**s** and **t**_____**y** in three states in the United States of America. **L**_____**t** there are more young individuals in Utah, **w**_____**e** those over 60 in poverty are more **c**_____**n** in California and especially Florida. **A**_____**s** are **g**_____**t** in California and Florida and the **l**_____**n** poverty is highest in California, **f**_____**y** Florida, and **l**_____**y** Utah.
In California, 16% of all residents are **u**_____**e**, with 17% of all residents under 18 years old and 13% over 60. These figures are **b**_____**o** Florida where 12% of the **p**_____**n** is in poverty (16% of total residents under the age of 18 and a **n**_____**e** 23% over 60). **I**_____**e**, California was recorded at $23,000 and Florida **s**_____**t** $22,000.

The figures in Utah are **m**_____**t** as only 9% of residents are **c**_____**d p**oor. Of the total population age demographics, 28% are under the age of 18 but just 8% are **e**_____**y** individuals. **A**_____**y**, average earnings are **l**_____**n** the other two states at **j**____**t** $17,000.

Underground Railway Systems

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

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

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

The table displays the date opened, number of kilometers and passengers each year in millions for subway systems in various cities. Looking from an overall perspective, it is readily apparent that the earlier underground railways tend to be longer and now serve more passengers per year relative to the more recent ones. Tokyo stands out for serving by far the most passengers and London for being both the oldest and largest.
London opened first (1863) and is nearly twice as expansive (394 kilometers) as the second largest subway, in Paris, which opened in 1900 and is 199 kilometers long. However, Paris now has more passengers compared to London (1,191,000,000 to 775,000,000). Tokyo was the next oldest having been constructed in 1927 with routes measuring a total of 155 kilometers and being made use of by 1,928,000,000 passengers annually.
The more modern subways are Washington D.C. (1976), Kyoto (1981), and Los Angeles (2001). Washington is the largest of the 3 at 126 kilometers with 144,000,000 yearly passengers. Kyoto is by far the smallest (11 kilometers) and serves relatively few individuals (45 million). Similarly, the Los Angeles subway is 18 kilometers in cumulative length and only 50,000,000 people travel on it each year.

Analysis

1. The table displays the date opened, number of kilometers and passengers each year in millions for subway systems in various cities. **2.** Looking from an overall perspective, it is readily apparent that the earlier underground railways tend to be longer and now serve more passengers per year relative to the more recent ones. **3.** Tokyo stands

out for serving by far the most passengers and London for being both the oldest and largest.

1. ***Paraphrase what the bar chart shows.***
2. ***Write a clear overview summarising the differences.***
3. ***This one is a little complex so it needs a second sentence for the overview.***

1. London opened first (1863) and is nearly twice as expansive (394 kilometers) as the second largest subway, in Paris, which opened in 1900 and is 199 kilometers long. **2.** However, Paris now has more passengers compared to London (1,191,000,000 to 775,000,000). **3.** Tokyo was the next oldest having been constructed in 1927 with routes measuring a total of 155 kilometers and being made use of by 1,928,000,000 passengers annually.

1. ***Begin writing about the data for the first categories.***
2. ***Make sure you compare as much as possible.***
3. ***There is a lot of data so this essay is a little longer than normal.***

1. The more modern subways are Washington D.C. (1976), Kyoto (1981), and Los Angeles (2001). **2.** Washington is the largest of the 3 at 126 kilometers with 144,000,000 yearly passengers. **3.** Kyoto is by far the smallest (11 kilometers) and serves relatively few individuals (45 million). **4.** Similarly, the Los Angeles subway is 18 kilometers in cumulative length and only 50,000,000 people travel on it each year.

1. ***Write about the final other parts of the graph – include everything!***
2. ***Compare the categories.***
3. ***This table has lots of data so your writing might be a little long.***
4. ***Finish with the rest of the data.***

Vocabulary

What do the words in bold below mean? Make some notes on paper to aid memory and then check below.

The table **displays** the date opened, number of **kilometers** and **passengers** each year in millions for **subway systems** in **various** cities. **Looking from an overall perspective, it is readily apparent that** the earlier underground railways **tend to be** longer and now serve more passengers per year **relative to** the more recent ones. Tokyo **stands out for** serving by far the most passengers and London for being both the oldest and largest.
London opened first (1863) and is **nearly twice as expansive** (394 kilometers) as the **second largest** subway, in Paris, which opened in 1900 and is 199 kilometers long. However, Paris now has more passengers **compared to** London (1,191,000,000 to 775,000,000). Tokyo was the **next oldest** having been **constructed** in 1927 with routes **measuring a total of** 155 kilometers and **being made use of by** 1,928,000,000 passengers **annually**.

The **more modern subways** are Washington D.C. (1976), Kyoto (1981), and Los Angeles (2001). Washington is **the largest of the 3** at 126 kilometers with 144,000,000 yearly passengers. Kyoto is **by far** the smallest (11 kilometers) and serves **relatively** few individuals (45 million). **Similarly**, the Los Angeles subway is 18 kilometers in **cumulative** length and only 50,000,000 people travel on it **each year**.

Vocabulary Practice

I recommend getting a pencil and piece of paper because that aids memory. Then write down the missing vocabulary from my sample answer in your notebook:

The table **d_____s** the date opened, number of **k_____s** and **p_____s** each year in millions
for **s_____s** in **v_____s** cities. **L_____t** the earlier underground railways **t_____e** longer and now serve more passengers per year **r_____o** the more recent ones. Tokyo **s_____r** serving by far the most passengers and London for being both the oldest and largest.
London opened first (1863) and is **n_____e** (394 kilometers) as the **s_____t** subway, in Paris, which opened in 1900 and is 199 kilometers long. However, Paris now has more passengers **c_____o** London (1,191,000,000 to 775,000,000). Tokyo was the **n_____t** having been **c_____d** in 1927 with routes **m_____f** 155 kilometers and **b_____y** 1,928,000,000 passengers **a_____y**.
The **m_____s** are Washington D.C. (1976), Kyoto (1981), and Los Angeles (2001). Washington is t_____**3** at 126 kilometers with 144,000,000 yearly passengers. Kyoto is **b____r** the smallest (11 kilometers) and serves **r_____y** few individuals (45 million). **S_____y**, the Los Angeles subway is 18 kilometers in **c_____e** length and only 50,000,000 people travel on it **e_____r**.

Department Stores and Online Stores in Australia

The table gives information about department and online stores in Australia in 2011. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

	Department Stores	Online Stores
Number of Businesses	67	368
Profit (AUD)	807	863
Sales Revenue (AUD)	12,700	13,400
Growth	.4%	.6%

The table displays figures for purchase-related data comparing Australian department stores and online stores in 2011. Looking from an overall perspective, it is readily apparent that online stores were considerably more popular in terms of the number of businesses in operation though profits and revenue were relatively closer together, with online holding a small edge for each. The online stores also experienced meaningfully greater growth.
The number of businesses was overwhelmingly in favor of online stores according to the data at 368 online to just 67 physical locations. However, profit figures in Australian dollars (AUD) presented a more narrow advantage for online retail at $863 and $807 for department stores.
Concerning revenue, online purchases also displayed marginally higher final numbers. Online purchase revenue accounted for $13,400 compared to $12,700 for department locations. Finally, the growth percentage was considerably higher for online (.6%) relative to physical department stores (.4%).

Analysis

1. The table displays figures for purchase-related data comparing Australian department stores and online stores in 2011. **2.** Looking from an overall perspective, it is readily apparent that online stores were considerably more popular in terms of the number of businesses in operation though profits and revenue were relatively closer together, with online holding a small edge for each. **3.** The online stores also experienced meaningfully greater growth.

1. ***Paraphrase what the process shows.***
2. ***Write a clear overview summarising the differences.***
3. ***You might need a second sentence for your overview.***

1. The number of businesses was overwhelmingly in favor of online stores according to the data at 368 online to just 67 physical locations. **2.** However, profit figures in Australian dollars (AUD) presented a more narrow advantage for online retail at $863 and $807 for department stores.

1. ***Begin writing about the data for the first category.***
2. ***Describe the next area and compare it to the area before.***

1. Concerning revenue, online purchases also displayed marginally higher final numbers. **2.** Online purchase revenue accounted for $13,400 compared to $12,700 for department locations. **3.** Finally, the growth percentage was considerably higher for online (.6%) relative to physical department stores (.4%).

1. ***Write about the final other parts of the table – include everything!***
2. ***Try to paraphrase some words used before as well.***
3. ***Make sure nothing is missed.***

Vocabulary

What do the words in bold below mean? Take some notes on a piece of paper to aid your memory:

The table **displays figures** for **purchase-related data comparing** Australian **department stores** and **online stores** in 2011. **Looking from an overall perspective, it is readily apparent that** online stores were **considerably more popular in terms of** the number of businesses **in operation** though **profits** and **revenue** were **relatively** closer together, with online **holding a small edge** for each. The online stores also **experienced meaningfully greater growth**.

The number of businesses was **overwhelmingly in favor of** online stores **according to the data** at 368 online to **just** 67 **physical locations**. However, profit figures in Australian dollars (AUD) **presented** a more **narrow advantage** for online **retail** at $863 and $807 for department stores.

Concerning revenue, online purchases also **displayed marginally higher final numbers**. Online purchase revenue **accounted for** $13,400 **compared to** $12,700 for department locations. Finally, the growth percentage was **considerably higher** for online (.6%) **relative to** physical department stores (.4%).

Vocabulary Practice

Remember and fill in the blanks. Note it on a piece of paper so you can remember better:

The table **d**_____**s** for **p**_____**g** Australian **d**_____**s** and **o**_____**s** in 2011. **L**_____**t** online stores were **c**_____**f** the number of businesses **i**_____**n** though **p**_____**s** and **r**_____**e** were **r**_____**y** closer together, with online **h**_____**e** for each. The online stores also **e**_____**h**.

The number of businesses was **o**_____**y i**_____**f** online stores **a**_____**a** at 368 online to **j**_____**t** 67 **p**_____**s**. However, profit figures in Australian dollars (AUD) **p**_____**d** a more **n**_____**e** for online **r**_____**l** at $863 and $807 for department stores.

C_____**g** revenue, online purchases also **d**_____**s**. Online purchase revenue **a**_____**r** $13,400 **c**_____**o** $12,700 for department locations. Finally, the growth percentage was **c**_____**r** for online (.6%) **r**_____**o** physical department stores (.4%).

Visitors to the UK Spending Table

The table below shows the number of visitors in the UK and their average spending from 2003 to 2008.

Year	Number of visits (millions)	Spend (pound billions)	Average Spend per Visits	Average Nights per Visits
2003	24.715	11.855	475	8.2
2004	27.755	13.047	466	8.2
2005	29.971	14.248	471	8.3
2006	32.713	16.002	486	8.4
2007	32.778	15.960	487	7.7
2008	31.88	16.323	511	7.7

The table displays information regarding visitors, spending and the length of their trip to the UK from 2003 to 2008. Looking from an overall perspective, it is readily apparent that overall visits, total spending, and average spending rose considerably with only average nights per visit falling towards the end of the period. The largest growth proportionally was for total spending.

Looking first of all at quantity of visits, there were 24,715,000 million travellers to the UK in 2003 and this figure climbed steadily by around 2 to 3 million each year until 2006 when it plateaued at about 32 million before receding slightly to 31.8 million to finish the time surveyed. Similarly, average spending in billions of pounds rose sharply from 11.855 to a 16.002 in 2006, then leveled off and, in contrast, rebounded marginally to finish the period at 16.323.

In terms of average spending, this figure began at 475 pounds in 2003, declined moderately to 266 the next year and then rose consistently to conclude with a final surge to 511 in 2008. The only data to decline was average nights per visit which began at 8.2 in 2003, remained level for a year and then rose by .1 each year until 2006, before a sudden drop to 7.7 nights in 2007 and 2008.

Analysis

1. The table displays information regarding visitors, spending and the length of their trip to the UK from 2003 to 2008. **2.** Looking from an overall perspective, it is readily apparent that overall visits, total spending, and average spending rose considerably

with only average nights per visit falling towards the end of the period. **3.** The largest growth proportionally was for total spending.

1. ***Paraphrase what the table shows.***
2. ***Write a clear overview summarising the differences.***
3. ***You might need another sentence for your overview.***

1. Looking first of all at quantity of visits, there were 24,715,000 million travellers to the UK in 2003 and this figure climbed steadily by around 2 to 3 million each year until 2006 when it plateaued at about 32 million before receding slightly to 31.8 million to finish the time surveyed. **2.** Similarly, average spending in billions of pounds rose sharply from 11.855 to a 16.002 in 2006, then leveled off and, in contrast, rebounded marginally to finish the period at 16.323.

1. ***Begin writing about the data for the first categories.***
2. ***Make sure you compare as much as possible.***

1. In terms of average spending, this figure began at 475 pounds in 2003, declined moderately to 266 the next year and then rose consistently to conclude with a final surge to 511 in 2008. **2.** The only data to decline was average nights per visit which began at 8.2 in 2003, remained level for a year and then rose by .1 each year until 2006, before a sudden drop to 7.7 nights in 2007 and 2008.

1. ***Write about the final other parts of the graph – include everything!***
2. ***Compare the categories.***

Vocabulary

What do the words in bold below mean? Take some notes on a piece of paper to aid your memory:

The table **displays information regarding visitors**, **spending** and the **length** of their **trip** to **the UK** from 2003 to 2008. **Looking from an overall perspective, it is readily apparent that overall** visits, total spending, and **average** spending **rose considerably** with only **average nights per visit falling towards the end of the period**. The **largest growth proportionally** was for total spending.

Looking first of all at quantity of visits, there were 24,715,000 million **travellers** to the UK in 2003 and this figure **climbed steadily** by around 2 to 3 million each year **until** 2006 when it **plateaued** at about 32 million before **receding slightly** to 31.8 million to **finish** the **time surveyed**. **Similarly**, average spending in billions of pounds **rose sharply** from 11.855 to a 16.002 in 2006, then **leveled off** and, **in contrast**, **rebounded marginally** to **finish the period at** 16.323.

In terms of average spending, this figure began at 475 pounds in 2003, **declined moderately** to 266 the next year and then **rose consistently** to **conclude** with a **final surge** to 511 in 2008. The only **data** to decline was average nights per visit which began at 8.2 in 2003, **remained level** for a year and then rose by .1 each year until 2006, before a **sudden drop** to 7.7 nights in 2007 and 2008.

Vocabulary Practice

Remember and fill in the blanks. Note it on a piece of paper so you can remember better:

The table **d**_____**n r**_____**g v**_____**s**, **s**_____**g** and the **l**_____**h** of their **t**___**p** to **t**_____**K** from 2003 to 2008. **L**_____**l** visits, total spending, and **a**_____**e** spending **r**_____**y** with only **a**_____**t f**_____**g t**_____**d**. The **l**_____**y** was for total spending. **L**_____**t q**_____**y** of visits, there were 24,715,000 million **t**_____**s** to the UK in 2003 and this figure **c**_____**y** by around 2 to 3 million each year **u**_____**l** 2006 when it **p**_____**d** at about 32 million before **r**_____**y** to 31.8 million to **f**_____**h** the **t**_____**d**. **S**_____**y**, average spending in billions of pounds **r**_____**y** from 11.855 to a 16.002 in 2006, then **l**_____**f** and, **i**_____**t**, **r**_____**y** to **f**_____**t** 16.323.

I_____**f** average spending, this figure began at 475 pounds in 2003, **d**_____**y** to 266 the next year and then **r**_____**y** to **c**_____**e** with a **f**_____**e** to 511 in 2008. The only **d**___**a** to decline was average nights per visit which began at 8.2 in 2003, **r**_____**l** for a year and then rose by .1 each year until 2006, before a **s**_____**p** to 7.7 nights in 2007 and 2008.

Consumption of Milk and Butter

The table below illustrates weekly consumption by age group of dairy products in a European country.

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

	AGES			
	<25	26 - 45	45 - 65	65+
Milk	1200ml	1650ml	1670ml	1900ml
Full Fat	59%	20%	45%	30%
Low Fat	41%	80%	55%	70%
Butter	12g	19g	60g	30g
Full Fat	60%	38%	50%	49%
Low Fat	40%	62%	50%	51%

The table compares milk and butter purchases by age according to how much fat they contain. Looking from an overall perspective, it is readily apparent that younger people tend to consume less milk and butter, especially those under 25, though the fat content is highest for that group. The oldest group drink the most milk, mainly low fat, while those 45-65 eat the most butter.
Milk consumption for the under 25 group is lowest at 1,200ml, of which 59% is full fat and 41% low fat. This pattern is generally reversed for older people with individuals 26-45, 25-65, and 65+ drinking 1,650ml, 1,670ml, and 1,900ml, respectively. The fat content also is lower at 20% for 26-45, 45% for 45-65, and 30% for the oldest age bracket (and reciprocal figures for low fat consumption).

In terms of butter, younger people also use the least at just 12g, in contrast to 19g for those 26-45, and 60g and 30g for the two older groups in turn. Younger individuals similarly opt for more fat (60% full fat to 40% low fat), while the older demographics have much lower proportions here (38% full fat for 26-45, and around 50% for everyone over 45).

Analysis

1. The table compares milk and butter purchases by age according to how much fat they contain. **2.** Looking from an overall perspective, it is readily apparent that younger people tend to consume less milk and butter, especially those under 25, though the fat content is highest for that group. **3.** The oldest group drink the most milk, mainly low fat, while those 45-65 eat the most butter.

1. ***Paraphrase what the table shows.***
2. ***Write a clear overview summarising the differences.***

3. ***You might need a second sentence for your overview.***

1. Milk consumption for the under 25 group is lowest at 1,200ml, of which 59% is full fat and 41% low fat. **2.** This pattern is generally reversed for older people with individuals 26-45, 25-65, and 65+ drinking 1,650ml, 1,670ml, and 1,900ml, respectively. **3.** The fat content also is lower at 20% for 26-45, 45% for 45-65, and 30% for the oldest age bracket (and reciprocal figures for low fat consumption).

1. ***Begin writing about the data for the first category.***
2. ***Describe the next area and compare it to the area before.***

1. In terms of butter, younger people also use the least at just 12g, in contrast to 19g for those 26-45, and 60g and 30g for the two older groups in turn. **2.** Younger individuals similarly opt for more fat (60% full fat to 40% low fat), while the older demographics have much lower proportions here (38% full fat for 26-45, and around 50% for everyone over 45).

1. ***Write about the final other parts of the table – include everything!***
2. ***There is a lot of data in this one but try to get to all of it.***
3. ***Make sure nothing is missed.***

Vocabulary

What do the words in bold below mean? Take some notes on a piece of paper to aid your memory:

The table **compares** milk and butter **purchases** by age **according to** how much **fat** they **contain**. **Looking from an overall perspective, it is readily apparent that** younger people **tend to consume** less milk and butter, **especially** those under 25, though the **fat content** is **highest** for that group. The oldest group drink the most milk, **mainly low fat**, while those 45-65 eat the most butter.

Milk **consumption** for the under 25 group is **lowest** at 1,200ml, of which 59% is full fat and 41% low fat. This **pattern** is **generally reversed** for older people with individuals 26-45, 25-65, and 65+ drinking 1,650ml, 1,670ml, and 1,900ml, **respectively**. The fat content also is lower at 20% for 26-45, 45% for 45-65, and 30% for the oldest **age bracket** (and **reciprocal figures** for low fat consumption).

In terms of butter, younger people also use the least at just 12g, **in contrast to** 19g for those 26-45, and 60g and 30g for the two older groups **in turn**. Younger individuals **similarly opt for** more fat (60% full fat to 40% low fat), **while** the older **demographics** have much lower **proportions** here (38% full fat for 26-45, and **around** 50% for everyone **over** 45).

Vocabulary Practice

Remember and fill in the blanks. Note it on a piece of paper so you can remember better:

The table **c_____s** milk and butter **p_____s** by age **a_____o** how much **f__t** they **c_____n**. **L_____t** younger people **t_____o c_____e** less milk and butter, **e_____y** those under 25, though

the **f**_____**t** is **h**_____**t** for that group. The oldest group drink the most milk, **m**_____**y l**_____**t**, while those 45-65 eat the most butter.
Milk **c**_____**n** for the under 25 group is **l**_____**t** at 1,200ml, of which 59% is full fat and 41% low fat. This **p**_____**n** is **g**_____**d** for older people with individuals 26-45, 25-65, and 65+ drinking 1,650ml, 1,670ml, and 1,900ml, **r**_____**y**. The fat content also is lower at 20% for 26-45, 45% for 45-65, and 30% for the oldest **a**_____**t** (and **r**_____**s** for low fat consumption).
l_____**f** butter, younger people also use the least at just 12g, **i**_____**o** 19g for those 26-45, and 60g and 30g for the two older groups **i**_____**n**. Younger individuals **s**_____**y o**_____**r** more fat (60% full fat to 40% low fat), **w**_____**e** the older **d**_____**s** have much lower **p**_____**s** here (38% full fat for 26-45, and **a**_____**d** 50% for everyone **o**____**r** 45).

Department Stores and Online Stores in Australia
The table gives information about department and online stores in Australia in 2011. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

	Department Stores	Online Stores
Number of Businesses	67	368
Profit (AUD)	807	863
Sales Revenue (AUD)	12,700	13,400
Growth	.4%	.6%

The table displays figures for purchase-related data comparing Australian department stores and online stores in 2011. Looking from an overall perspective, it is readily apparent that online stores were considerably more popular in terms of the number of businesses in operation though profits and revenue were relatively closer together, with online holding a small edge for each. The online stores also experienced meaningfully greater growth.
The number of businesses was overwhelmingly in favor of online stores according to the data at 368 online to just 67 physical locations. However, profit figures in Australian dollars (AUD) presented a more narrow advantage for online retail at $863 and $807 for department stores.

Concerning revenue, online purchases also displayed marginally higher final numbers. Online purchase revenue accounted for $13,400 compared to $12,700 for department locations. Finally, the growth percentage was considerably higher for online (.6%) relative to physical department stores (.4%).

Analysis

1. The table displays figures for purchase-related data comparing Australian department stores and online stores in 2011. **2.** Looking from an overall perspective, it is readily apparent that online stores were considerably more popular in terms of the number of businesses in operation though profits and revenue were relatively closer together, with online holding a small edge for each. **3.** The online stores also experienced meaningfully greater growth.

1. ***Paraphrase what the process shows.***
2. ***Write a clear overview summarising the differences.***
3. ***You might need a second sentence for your overview.***

1. The number of businesses was overwhelmingly in favor of online stores according to the data at 368 online to just 67 physical locations. **2.** However, profit figures in Australian dollars (AUD) presented a more narrow advantage for online retail at $863 and $807 for department stores.

1. ***Begin writing about the data for the first category.***
2. ***Describe the next area and compare it to the area before.***

1. Concerning revenue, online purchases also displayed marginally higher final numbers. **2.** Online purchase revenue accounted for $13,400 compared to $12,700 for department locations. **3.** Finally, the growth percentage was considerably higher for online (.6%) relative to physical department stores (.4%).

1. ***Write about the final other parts of the table – include everything!***
2. ***Try to paraphrase some words used before as well.***
3. ***Make sure nothing is missed.***

Vocabulary

What do the words in bold below mean? Take some notes on a piece of paper to aid your memory:

The table **displays figures** for **purchase-related data comparing** Australian **department stores** and **online stores** in 2011. **Looking from an overall perspective, it is readily apparent that** online stores were **considerably more popular in terms of** the number of businesses **in operation** though **profits** and **revenue** were **relatively** closer together, with online **holding a small edge** for each. The online stores also **experienced meaningfully greater growth**.

The number of businesses was **overwhelmingly in favor of** online stores **according to the data** at 368 online to **just** 67 **physical locations**. However, profit figures in

Australian dollars (AUD) **presented** a more **narrow advantage** for online **retail** at $863 and $807 for department stores.
Concerning revenue, online purchases also **displayed marginally higher final numbers**. Online purchase revenue **accounted for** $13,400 **compared to** $12,700 for department locations. Finally, the growth percentage was **considerably higher** for online (.6%) **relative to** physical department stores (.4%).

Vocabulary Practice
Remember and fill in the blanks. Note it on a piece of paper so you can remember better:
The table **d_____s** for **p_____g** Australian **d_____s** and **o_____s** in 2011. **L_____t** online stores were **c_____f** the number of businesses **i_____n** though **p_____s** and **r_____e** were **r_____y** closer together, with online **h_____e** for each. The online stores also **e_____h**.
The number of businesses was **o_____y** **i_____f** online stores **a_____a** at 368 online to **j_____t** 67 **p_____s**. However, profit figures in Australian dollars (AUD) **p_____d** a more **n_____e** for online **r_____l** at $863 and $807 for department stores.
C_____g revenue, online purchases also **d_____s**. Online purchase revenue **a_____r** $13,400 **c_____o** $12,700 for department locations. Finally, the growth percentage was **c_____r** for online (.6%) **r_____o** physical department stores (.4%).

Independent Films Table
The table shows independent film releases by genre in the UK and Republic of Ireland in 2012.

Independent films released in the UK and Republic of Ireland by genre 2012			
Genre	**Number of releases**	**% of all releases**	**% of income from ticket sales**
Comedy	26	17.6	45.4
Horror	14	9.5	20.2
Biopic	1	0.7	9.1
Drama	35	23.6	8.3
Crime	7	4.7	4.7
Action	4	2.7	4.1
Documentary	35	23.6	2.9
Thriller	13	8.8	1.3
Romance	5	3.4	0.8
Other	8	5.4	3.2
Total	**148**	**100**	**100**

The table gives information about films released independently according to genre in the UK and the Republic of Ireland in a single year, 2012. Looking from an overall perspective, it is readily apparent that the vast majority of money was generated by comedy followed closely by horror, then more distantly biopic, and drama, while other genres earned far less. This contrasts with the total number of films in some areas as dramas, documentaries and comedies were most common.

Looking at the genres with the greatest disparity first of all, there were 70 documentaries and dramas released though their box office numbers accounted for just 2.9% and 8.3% of sales, respectively. A divergent trend can be seen for comedies and horror in particular with the former constituting 17.6% of all releases and 45.4% of sales and the latter at 9.5% and 20.2%

Differences in the remaining genres were more marginal as biopics were .7% of all releases and 9.1% of revenue. The totals for crime were proportionate at 4.7% each, action made up 2.7% of all releases and a slightly higher 4.1% of sales. Finally, thrillers were 8.8% of releases and just 1.3% of sales, romance stood at 3.4% and .8%, with other representing 5.4% of films and 3.2% of tickets sales tabulated.

Analysis

1. The table gives information about films released independently according to genre in the UK and the Republic of Ireland in a single year, 2012. **2.** Looking from an overall perspective, it is readily apparent that the vast majority of money was generated by comedy followed closely by horror, then more distantly biopic, and drama, while other genres earned far less. **3.** This contrasts with the total number of films in some areas as dramas, documentaries and comedies were most common.

1. ***Paraphrase what the table shows.***
2. ***Write a clear overview summarising the major trends and differences.***
3. ***Add an extra sentence to be sure that you have covered everything.***

1. Looking at the genres with the greatest disparity first of all, there were 70 documentaries and dramas released though their box office numbers accounted for just 2.9% and 8.3% of sales, respectively. **2.** A divergent trend can be seen for comedies and horror in particular with the former constituting 17.6% of all releases and 45.4% of sales and the latter at 9.5% and 20.2%

1. ***Begin writing about the differences.***
2. ***Compare as much as possible.***

1. Differences in the remaining genres were more marginal as biopics were .7% of all releases and 9.1% of revenue. **2.** The totals for crime were proportionate at 4.7% each, action made up 2.7% of all releases and a slightly higher 4.1% of sales. **3.** Finally, thrillers were 8.8% of releases and just 1.3% of sales, romance stood at 3.4% and .8%, with other representing 5.4% of films and 3.2% of tickets sales tabulated.

1. ***Write about the rest of the information.***
2. ***Make sure you have detailed all the information*.**
3. ***If you miss any, it will hurt your task achievement score.***

Vocabulary

What do the words in bold below mean? Take some notes on a piece of paper to aid your memory:

The table **gives information about** films released **independently according to genre** in the UK and the Republic of Ireland **in a single year**, 2012. **Looking from an overall perspective, it is readily apparent that** the **vast majority** of money was **generated** by **comedy followed closely by horror**, then more **distantly biopic**, and **drama,** while other genres **earned far less**. This **contrasts** with the total number of films in some areas as dramas, **documentaries** and comedies were most **common**. **Looking at the genres with the greatest disparity first of all**, there were 70 documentaries and dramas released though their **box office numbers accounted for** just 2.9% and 8.3% of sales, **respectively**. A **divergent trend** can be seen for comedies and horror **in particular** with the **former constituting** 17.6% of all releases and 45.4% of sales and the **latter** at 9.5% and 20.2%

Differences in the **remaining** genres were more **marginal** as biopics were .7% of all releases and 9.1% of **revenue**. The totals for crime were **proportionate** at 4.7% each, action made up 2.7% of all releases and a **slightly higher** 4.1% of sales.

Finally, **thrillers** were 8.8% of releases and just 1.3% of sales, **romance stood at** 3.4% and .8%, with other **representing** 5.4% of films and 3.2% of tickets sales **tabulated**.

Vocabulary Practice

Remember and fill in the blanks:

The table **g_____t** films released **i_____y a_____o g_____e** in the UK and the Republic of Ireland **i_____r**, 2012. **L_____t** the **v_____y** of money

was **g**_____**d** by **c**_____**y f**_____**y h**_____**r**, then more **d**_____**y b**_____**c**, and **d**_____**a,** while other genres **e**_____**s**. This **c**_____**s** with the total number of films in some areas as dramas, **d**_____**s** and comedies were most **c**_____**n**.
L_____**l**, there were 70 documentaries and dramas released though their **b**_____**s a**_____**r** just 2.9% and 8.3% of sales, **r**_____**y**. A **d**_____**d** can be seen for comedies and horror **i**_____**r** with the **f**_____**r c**_____**g** 17.6% of all releases and 45.4% of sales and the **l**_____**r** at 9.5% and 20.2%
Differences in the **r**_____**g** genres were more **m**_____**l** as biopics were .7% of all releases and 9.1% of **r**_____**e**. The totals for crime were **p**_____**e** at 4.7% each, action made up 2.7% of all releases and a **s**_____**r** 4.1% of sales. Finally, **t**_____**s** were 8.8% of releases and just 1.3% of sales, **r**_____**e s**_____**t** 3.4% and .8%, with other **r**_____**g** 5.4% of films and 3.2% of tickets sales **t**_____**d**.

Exports Table

The table below shows the changes in exports in HK billions between 2009 and 2010.

$HK billions	**2009**	**2010**	**Changes**
Equipment	10.3	11.6	13%
Telecommunicatiosn	7.9	12.7	61%
Clothing	6	5	-17%
Manufacturing	5.5	4	-27%
Metals	2.3	5.1	122%
Overall	32	38.4	20%

The table details the rise and fall of exports in billions of Hong Kong dollars from 2009 to 2010. Looking from an overall perspective, it is readily apparent that exports displayed an upward trajectory in all categories except clothing and manufacturing.
Telecommunications and metals rose the most, with the former and equipment constituting the most substantial export quantities overall.
In 2009, equipment and telecommunications were the largest exports at 10.3 and 7.9 $HK billions, respectively. By 2010, Telecommunications had overtaken equipment with a 61% surge to 12.7, while equipment grew marginally by 13% to 11.6.
In terms of less robust exports, both clothing and manufacturing declined slightly (from 6 to 5 and 5.5 to 4, in turn), while this trend was reversed for metals, which more than

doubled to 5.1 $HK billions. General growth was reflected in an increase for exports in the aggregate of 20% and a total figure of 38.4 $HK billions.

Analysis

1. The table details the rise and fall of exports in billions of Hong Kong dollars from 2009 to 2010. **2.** Looking from an overall perspective, it is readily apparent that exports displayed an upward trajectory in all categories except clothing and manufacturing. **3.** Telecommunications and metals rose the most, with the former and equipment constituting the most substantial export quantities overall.

1. ***Paraphrase what the bar chart shows.***
2. ***Write a clear overview summarising the major trends and differences.***
3. ***You may need a second sentence for your general overview.***

1. In 2009, equipment and telecommunications were the largest exports at 10.3 and 7.9 $HK billions, respectively. **2.** By 2010, Telecommunications had overtaken equipment with a 61% surge to 12.7, while equipment grew marginally by 13% to 11.6.

1. ***Begin writing about the bar chart.***
2. ***Compare as much as possible.***

1. In terms of less robust exports, both clothing and manufacturing declined slightly (from 6 to 5 and 5.5 to 4, in turn), while this trend was reversed for metals, which more than doubled to 5.1 $HK billions. **2.** General growth was reflected in an increase for exports in the aggregate of 20% and a total figure of 38.4 $HK billions.

1. ***Write about the rest of the data from the bar chart.***
2. ***Make sure you have detailed all the information.***

Vocabulary

What do the words in bold below mean?

The table **details** the **rise and fall** of exports in billions of Hong Kong dollars from 2009 to 2010. **Looking from an overall perspective, it is readily apparent that** exports **displayed an upward trajectory** in all categories **except** clothing and manufacturing. Telecommunications and metals rose the most, with the **former** and equipment **constituting** the most **substantial** export **quantities** overall.

In 2009, equipment and telecommunications were the **largest exports** at 10.3 and 7.9 $HK billions, **respectively**. By 2010, Telecommunications had **overtaken** equipment with a 61% **surge** to 12.7, while equipment **grew marginally** by 13% to 11.6.

In terms of less robust exports, both clothing and manufacturing **declined slightly** (from 6 to 5 and 5.5 to 4, **in turn**), while this **trend** was **reversed** for metals, which **more than doubled** to 5.1 $HK billions. General growth was **reflected** in an increase for exports **in the aggregate** of 20% and a **total figure** of 38.4 $HK billions.

Vocabulary Practice

Remember and fill in the blanks:

The table **d_____s** the **r_____l** of exports in billions of Hong Kong dollars from 2009 to
2010. **L_____t** exports **d_____y** in all categories **e_____t** clothing and manufacturing. Telecommunications and metals rose the most, with the **f_____r** and equipment **c_____g** the most **s_____l** export **q_____s** overall.
In 2009, equipment and telecommunications were the **l_____s** at 10.3 and 7.9 $HK billions, **r_____y**. By 2010, Telecommunications had **o_____n** equipment with a 61% **s_____e** to 12.7, while equipment **g_____y** by 13% to 11.6.
l_____s, both clothing and manufacturing **d_____y** (from 6 to 5 and 5.5 to 4, **i_____n**), while this **t_____d** was **r_____d** for metals, which **m_____d** to 5.1 $HK billions. General growth was **r_____d** in an increase for exports **i_____e** of 20% and a **t_____e** of 38.4 $HK billions.

International Tourist Arrivals

The table details the international tourist arrivals in millions in 8 countries in 2009 and 2010 and the changes (in percentages).

	in 2009	in 2010	% Change
France	76	76	0
USA	66	67	1.5
Spain	55	56	1.8
UK	55	57	3.6
Italy	44	45	2.3
Turkey	32	46	33
China	22	34	55
Germany	10	24	109
Hong Kong	10	9	-11

The table compares the number of tourists arriving in 8 countries in 2009 and 2010. In general, tourism rose slightly in the United States, Spain, the UK, and Italy and increased dramatically in Turkey, China, and Germany. Figures fell in Hong Kong and were stable in France, which had the most tourists overall.

Looking first of all at France, numbers were unchanged at 76 million tourists in both years. The United States increased by 1.5% from 66 to 67 million and Spain followed a similar trajectory (55 to 56 million tourists). Tourists to the UK increased by double that rate (3.6%) and overtook Spain in 2010 by 1 million visitors. In Italy, the rate of growth was slower at 2.3%, translating to an increase to 45 million. Turkey surged past Italy, rising 33% to 46 million.

There were also significant increases in China, which went from 22 to 34 million (a 55% growth), and Germany (a 109% expansion to 24 million). The lowest numbers were in Hong Kong as tourism fell by 11% to end at 9 million.

Analysis

1. The table compares the number of tourists arriving in 8 countries in 2009 and 2010. **2.** In general, tourism rose slightly in the United States, Spain, the UK, and Italy and increased dramatically in Turkey, China, and Germany. **3.** Figures fell in Hong Kong and were stable in France, which had the most tourists overall.

1. ***Paraphrase the overall essay topic.***
2. ***Begin to give the trend for most countries.***
3. ***Cover the complete trend for all countries. Read more about writing your general overview and the mistake most students make with tables here.***

1. Looking first of all at France, numbers were unchanged at 76 million tourists in both years. **2.** The United States increased by 1.5% from 66 to 67 million and Spain followed a similar trajectory (55 to 56 million tourists). **3.** Tourists to the UK increased by double that rate (3.6%) and overtook Spain in 2010 by 1 million visitors. **4.** In Italy, the rate of growth was slower at 2.3%, translating to an increase to 45 million. **5.** Turkey surged past Italy, rising 33% to 46 million.

1. ***Begin writing about the data.***
2. ***Always compare.***
3. ***Continue comparing the data.***
4. ***Be sure that all data is included or implied.***

1. There were also significant increases in China, which went from 22 to 34 million (a 55% growth), and Germany (a 109% expansion to 24 million). **2.** The lowest numbers were in Hong Kong as tourism fell by 11% to end at 9 million.

1. ***Write a new paragraph for the countries with different trends/numbers.***
2. ***Detail all the data clearly and accurately.***

Vocabulary

What do the words in bold below mean?

The table **compares** the number of tourists arriving in 8 countries in 2009 and 2010. **In general**, tourism **rose slightly** in the United States, Spain, the UK, and Italy and **increased dramatically** in Turkey, China, and Germany. **Figures** fell in Hong Kong and **were stable** in France, which had the **most tourists overall**.

Looking first of all at France, numbers were **unchanged** at 76 million tourists in both years. The United States increased by 1.5% from 66 to 67 million and Spain followed a **similar trajectory** (55 to 56 million tourists). Tourists to the UK **increased by double that rate** (3.6%) and **overtook** Spain in 2010 by 1 million visitors. In Italy, the **rate of growth was slower** at 2.3%, **translating to** an increase to 45 million. Turkey **surged past** Italy, **rising** 33% to 46 million.

There were also **significant increases** in China, which **went from** 22 **to** 34 million (a 55% growth), and Germany (a 109% **expansion** to 24 million). The lowest numbers were in Hong Kong as **tourism fell** by 11% to **end at** 9 million.

Vocabulary Practice

Remember and fill in the blanks:

The table **c_____s** the number of tourists arriving in 8 countries in 2009 and 2010. **I_____l**, tourism **r_____y** in the United States, Spain, the UK, and Italy

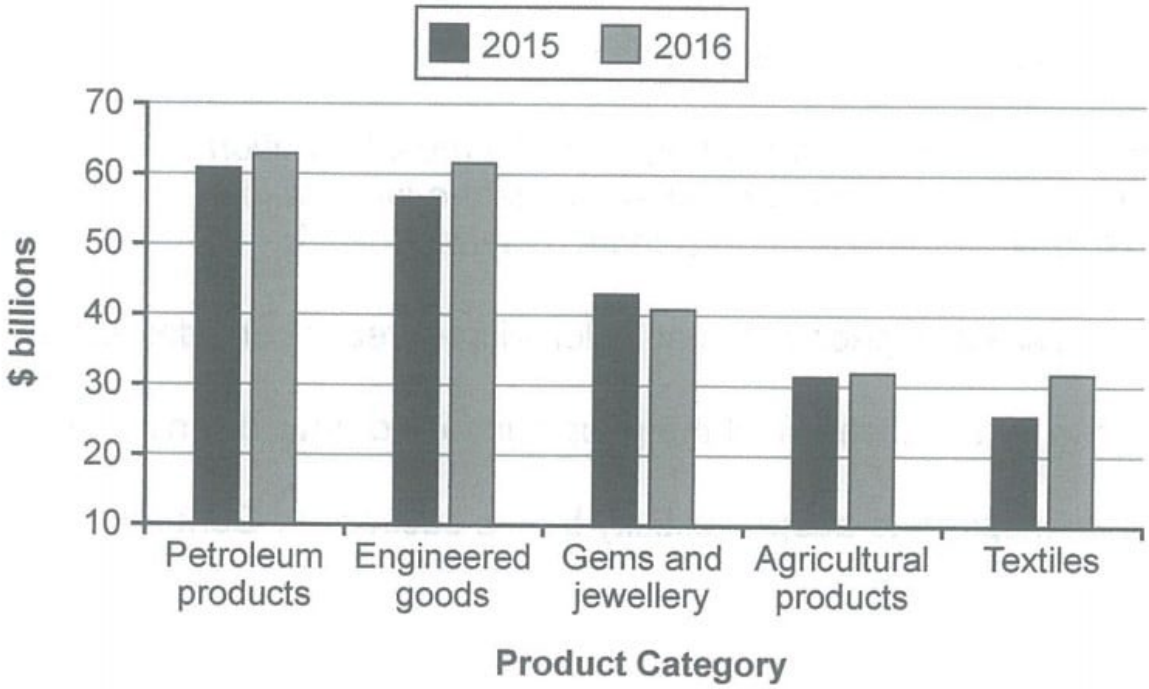
and **i**_____**y** in Turkey, China, and Germany. **F**_____**s** fell in Hong Kong and **w**_____**e** in France, which had the **m**_____**l**.
L_____**t** France, numbers were **u**_____**d** at 76 million tourists in both years. The United States increased by 1.5% from 66 to 67 million and Spain followed a **s**_____**y** (55 to 56 million tourists). Tourists to the UK **i**_____**e** (3.6%) and **o**_____**k** Spain in 2010 by 1 million visitors. In Italy, the **r**_____**r** at 2.3%, **t**_____**o** an increase to 45 million. Turkey **s**_____**t** Italy, **r**_____**g** 33% to 46 million.
There were also **s**_____**s** in China, which **w**_____**m** 22 **t**__ 34 million (a 55% growth), and Germany (a 109% **e**_____**n** to 24 million). The lowest numbers were in Hong Kong as **t**_____**l** by 11% to **e**_____**t** 9 million.

Exports in Various Categories

The chart below shows the value of one country's exports in various categories during 2015 and 2016. The table shows the percentage change in each category of exports in 2016 compared with 2015.

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

Export Earnings (2015–2016)



Percentage change in values (2015–2016)	
Petroleum products	↑ 3%
Engineered goods	↑ 8.5%
Gems and jewellery	↓ 5.18%
Agricultural products	↑ 0.81%
Textiles	↑ 15.24%

The given graph and table illustrate the changes in export earnings for a country across several industries from 2015 to 2016 measured in billions of dollars. Looking from an overall perspective, it is readily apparent that all earnings experienced rises except for gems and jewellery, which experienced a moderate drop. The majority of earnings came from petroleum and engineered goods, while textiles and engineered goods made the largest percentile jumps.

The two main exports were petroleum products, which went from just over $61 billion in 2015 to around $63 billion by 2016, and engineered goods ($58 billion to $62 billion). That translates to a 3% rise for petroleum and a more sizeable increase of 8.5% for engineered products.

Compared to these two exports, the other products were much lower. Gems and jewellery, the only export to decrease, went down 5.18% from $43 billion to $41 billion. Despite this drop, agricultural goods were lower throughout the period at around $31 and just over $31 billion in 2015 and 2016, respectively. Textiles were the lowest in 2015 at around $26 billion but had pulled approximately level with agriculture by 2016.

Vocabulary

What do the words in bold mean? If you're not sure, don't use a dictionary – try to figure out the meaning from the whole sentence then check your answers below!

The given graph and table illustrate the changes in export earnings for a country **across** several industries from 2015 to 2016 measured in billions of dollars. Looking from an **overall perspective**, it is **readily apparent** that all earnings experienced rises except for gems and jewellery, which experienced a **moderate drop**. The majority of earnings came from petroleum and engineered goods, while textiles and engineered goods **made the largest percentile jumps**.

The two main exports were petroleum products, which went from **just over** $61 billion in ٢٠١٥ to around $٦٣ billion by ٢٠١٦, and engineered goods ($٥٨ billion to $٦٢ billion). That **translates** to a 3% rise for petroleum and a **more sizeable increase** of 8.5% for engineered products.

Compared to these two exports, the other products **were much lower**. Gems and jewellery, the only export to decrease, went down 5.18% from $43 billion to $41 billion. **Despite this drop**, agricultural goods were lower throughout the period at around $31 and just over $31 billion in 2015 and 2016, **respectively**. Textiles were the lowest in 2015 at around $26 billion but had **pulled approximately level with** agriculture by 2016.

Vocabulary Practice

Remember and fill in the blanks:

The given graph and table illustrate the changes in export earnings for a country _____ several industries from 2015 to 2016 measured in billions of dollars. Looking from an _____, it is _____ that all earnings experienced rises except for gems and jewellery, which experienced a _____. The majority of earnings came from petroleum and engineered goods, while textiles and engineered goods _____.

The two main exports were petroleum products, which went from _____ $61 billion in 2015 to around $63 billion by 2016, and engineered goods ($58 billion to $62 billion). That _____ to a 3% rise for petroleum and a _____ of 8.5% for engineered products.

Compared to these two exports, the other products _____. Gems and jewellery, the only export to decrease, went down 5.18% from $43 billion to $41 billion. _____, agricultural goods were lower throughout the period at around $31 and just over $31 billion in 2015 and 2016, _____. Textiles were the lowest in 2015 at around $26 billion but had _____ agriculture by 2016.