NEW ZEALAND COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION
INSPIRING CREATIVE MINDS

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Kru. Jaem

FROM NEW ZEALAND

IELTS

CHRISTCHURCH

February 27th, 2024

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PART ONE: REVISION & INTRODUCTION

- **Revision of Previous Lessons**

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DIAGRAM TYPES

STUDENT SHEETS

Diagram Descriptions

- Process Diagram or Life-cycle

- Map or Transformation

- Line Graph

- **Bar Graph**

- Multiple Diagrams

  - Pie Graph

  - Table

Academic

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Student Sheets for Christchurch
IELTS Diagram Writing

Kru. Jaem
From Auckland, New Zealand

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DIAGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Instructions:

- Write a minimum of 150 words

- Time limit of 20 minutes

Rubrics:

- Task Achievement: 25%

- Coherence and Cohesion: 25%

- Lexical Resource: 25%

- Grammatical Range and Accuracy: 25%
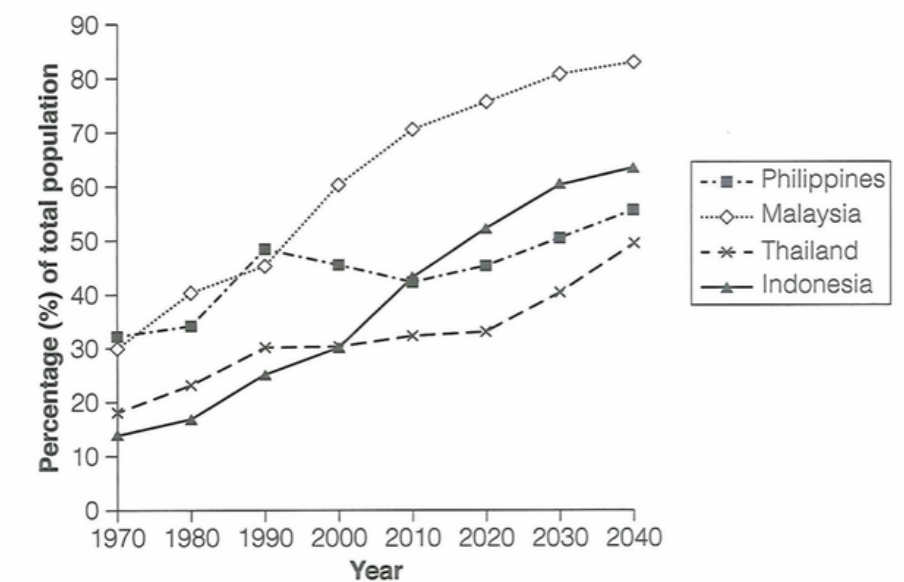
WRITING

WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph below gives information about the percentage of the population in four Asian countries living in cities from 1970 to 2020, with predictions for 2030 and 2040.

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

Write at least 150 words.

Percentage of the population living in cities

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FORMAT AND STRUCTURE

- **Introduction and Overview**

- **Paragraph One**

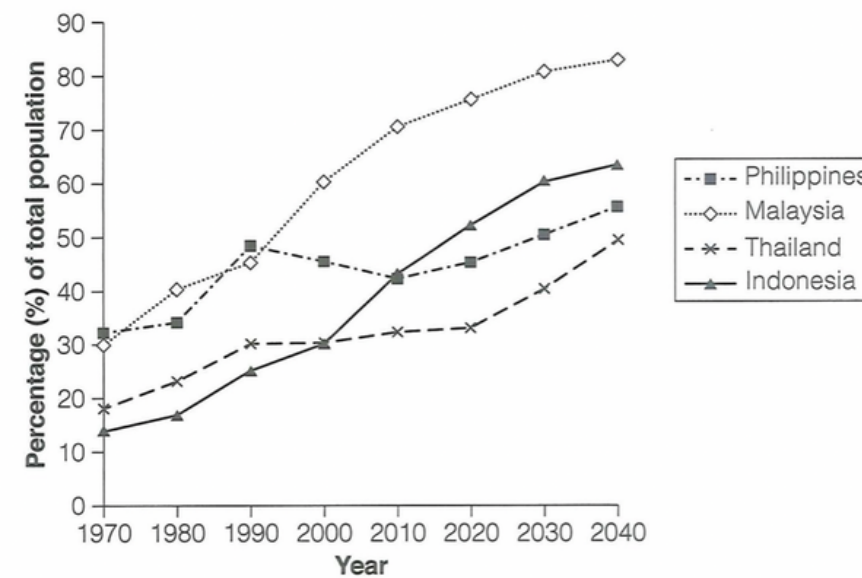- **Paragraph Two**

WRITING

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Legend:
- Philippines
- Malaysia
- Thailand
- Indonesia

(Y-axis: Percentage (%) of total population, 0–90; X-axis: Year, 1970–2040)

Essential Grammar:

- Comparative Adjectives
- Superlative Adjectives
- Continuous Tenses
- Perfect Tenses

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EXAMPLE ANSWER

The graph shows the percentage of city-dwellers in four nations: Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, and Indonesia, from 1970 to 2040. Overall, urban residency is expected to continue increasing in all four nations.

The most noticeable trend occurred in the Philippines, as it was the only country that saw a clear decrease in city-dwellers. The diagram shows that the urban population percentage in the Philippines went down from about 48% in 1990 to around 43% in 2010 before it had started to rise again, reaching approximately 53% in 2023.

Both Malaysia and Indonesia have shown a similar population trend, with consistent growth from 1970 to the present (2023). In 1970, Malaysia had a population of 30%, while Indonesia had about 14%. These numbers have now risen to approximately 75% for Malaysia and 55% for Indonesia. It's important to note that Malaysia has consistently had a higher percentage of urban residents compared to Indonesia over the years. This trend is expected to continue until 2040, with Malaysia reaching just over 80% and Indonesia at around 60% urban residents in central areas.
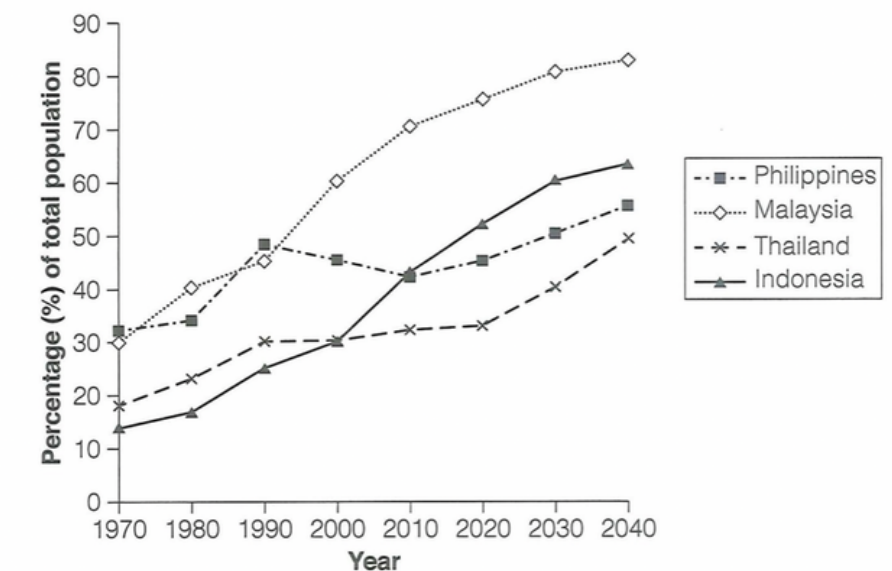

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QUESTION AND ANSWERS

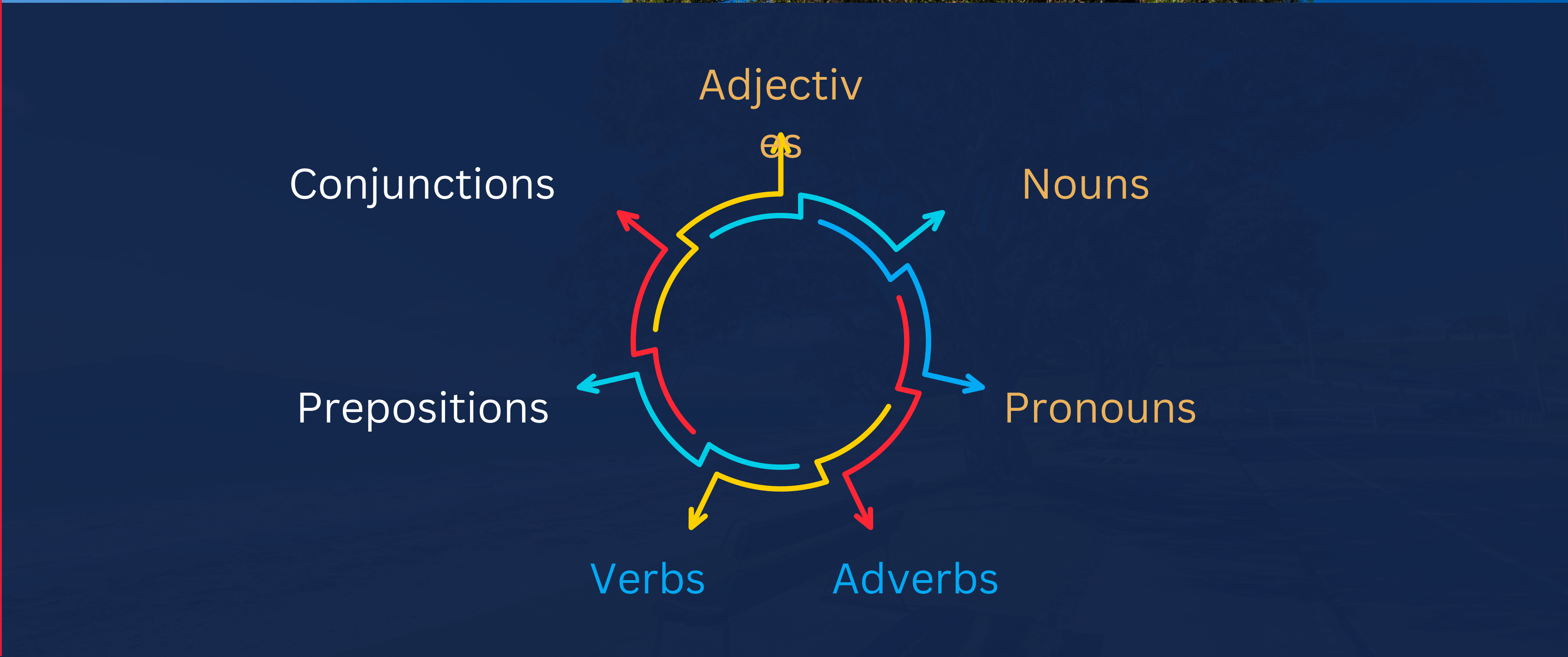# Questions?

PART TWO: PARTS OF SPEECH & GRAMMAR

- Using parts of speech for bar graphs
- Using advanced grammar for any graph

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GRAMMAR FOR A BAR GRAPH

1. Parts of Speech
2. Adverbs; Adjectives and Noun
3. Terminology for a Bar Graph
4. Comparative Sentences
5. Tenses Past, Present, Future
   a. Simple
   b. ~~Continuous~~
   c. Perfect
   d. ~~Perfect Continuous~~
6. Simple, Compound, Complex, and Compound and Complex Sentences

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TENSES FOR A BAR GRAPH

Present Simple for Depictions

- Subject + V1 + Object

Past Simple

- Trends as Verbs
  - Subject + V2 + Object
- Comparative Sentences
  - Subject + was/were + Noun

Past Perfect

- Subject + had + Verb 3 + Object
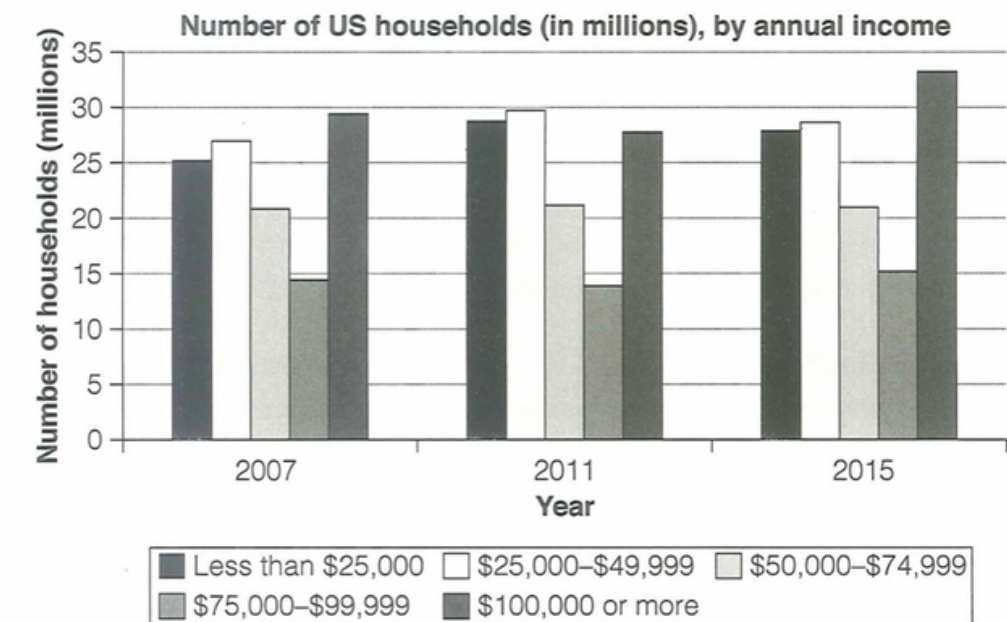
WRITING

WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The chart below shows the number of households in the US by their annual income in 2007, 2011 and 2015.

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

Write at least 150 words.

Number of US households (in millions), by annual income

Y-axis: Number of households (millions), 0 to 35

X-axis: Year — 2007, 2011, 2015

Legend:
- Less than $25,000
- $25,000–$49,999
- $50,000–$74,999
- $75,000–$99,999
- $100,000 or more

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COMPARATIVE SENTENCES: PART 1

1) Object: การเปรียบเทียบของ 2 สิ่ง

Noun + Verb + Comparative Adjective + than + Noun

ตัวอย่าง: The coffee is sweeter than the cake.

ตัวอย่าง: In 2016, the value of petroleum products was higher than in 2015.

2) Object: การเปรียบเทียบขั้นสูงสุด

Noun + Verb + the + Superlative Adjective + Noun

ตัวอย่าง: The coffee is the sweetest.

ตัวอย่าง: The earnings of petroleum products were the highest.

3) Object: การเปรียบเทียบสิ่งที่ไม่เท่ากัน

Noun + Verb + not as + Adjective + as + Noun

ตัวอย่าง: The coffee was not as sweet as the cake.

ตัวอย่าง: In 2016, the value of gems and jewelry was not as high as 2015.

4) Object: การเปรียบเทียบสิ่งที่มีค่าเท่าๆกัน

Noun + V + as + Adjective + as + Noun

ตัวอย่าง: The coffee is as sweet as the cake.

ตัวอย่าง: In 2015, the earnings of agricultural products were as high as 2016.

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ADVERBS AND ADJECTIVES

Adjectives; Adverbs

- Significant; significantly
- Considerable; considerably
- Slight; Slightly
- Steep; steeply

- In 2011, the income for households with $25,000 to $49,999 was slightly higher than in 2007.
- In 2015, the salaries for households with $100,000 or more considerably rose.

Adjectives; Adverbs

- Sharp; sharply
- Abrupt; abruptly
- Steady; steadily
- Gradual; gradually
- Moderate; moderately

- There was a moderate decrease in households with $50,000 - $74,999.
- There was a gradual drop in the percentage of households that earned $25,000-$49,990 in 2015 than in 2011.

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VERBS FOR A GRAPH

Verbs (up)

- Increase
- Rise
- Go up
- Grow
- Jump

Verbs (down)

- Decrease
- Decline
- Go down
- Drop
- Fall

Examples (Subject + Verb)

- There was a moderate rise in earners of $75,000-$99,999 in 2011 with around 13 million to 15 million in 2015.
- The illustration depicts a jump in annual income for households with $100,000 or more from around 24 million to roughly 33%.

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GIVING APPROXIMATIONS

Approximations

- Around (e.g., In 2007, around 14 million of households earned less than $25,000)
- About (e.g., In 2007, households with an income of less than $25,000 was around 13 million)
- Approximately (e.g., Approximately 13 million of households earned $25,000 in 2007)
- Roughly (e.g., The annual income of roughly 13% millionof American families was less than $25,000)

Percentages to Fractions (using fracitons to describe data would only be suitable for pie graphs)

- 25% = a quarter (e.g., A quarter of Australians prefer sports compared to Canadians)
- 33.33% = one third (e.g., One third of Males liked Pizza in 1999)
- 50% = a half (e.g., A half of graduates will be employed by global corporations in 2050)

PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions

- **At:** to give an exact or approximate number (At + Number)

- **By:** to describe the change or size of a rise/fall (Verb + by + Number)

- **For:** before a period of time (For 20 years)

- **In:** before the thing that has risen or fallen (a steady increase in sales)

- **Of:** to describe the change or size of a rise/fall (a/an + noun + of + Number)

- **From…to…:** to describe a range (from $20 to $30)

PART 2: Q&A

Questions?

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PART THREE: WORKSHOP

- **Writing for a Graph**

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LINE GRAPH

Introduction and Overview
- Type of Diagram
- Title and Time
- Overview (no specific details)

Paragraph One
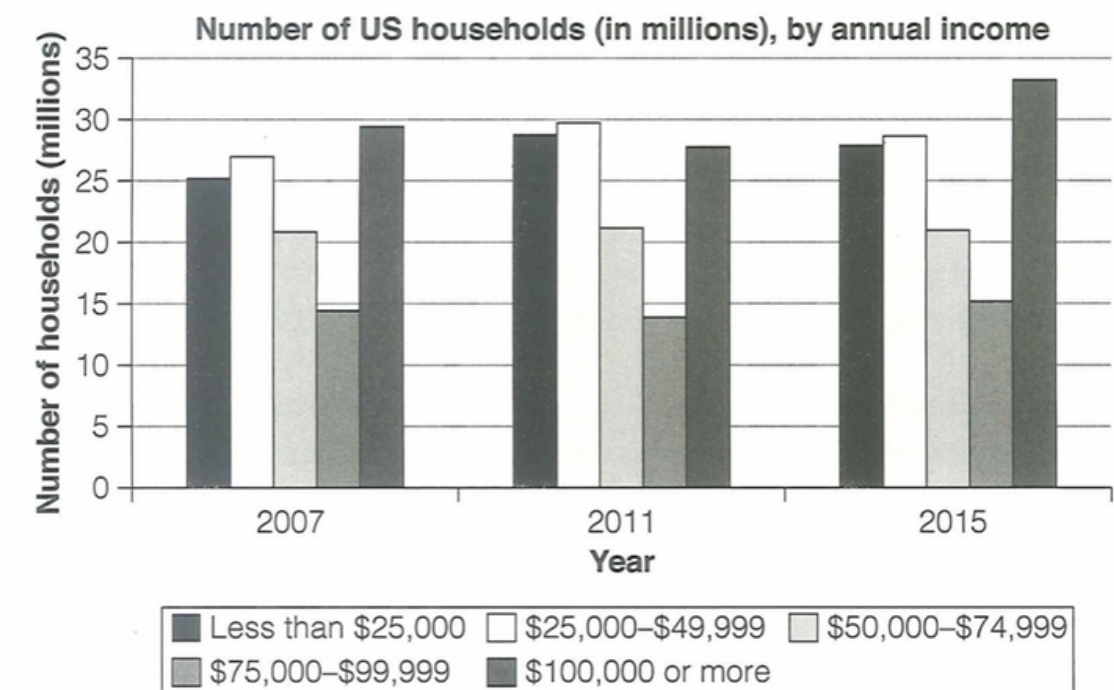- Similarities

Paragraph Two
- Differences

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EXAMPLE ANSWER

The bar graph provides a visual representation of the annual income of the typical American household in millions for the years 2007, 2011, and 2015. Overall, households earning between $50,000 and $99,999 remained generally steady across the three years, while a majority of households earned over $25,000 annually.

In 2007, 25 million households earned less than $25,000, and about 28 million earned between $25,000 and $49,000. By 2011, the number of households that earned less than $25,000 increased to around 27 million, with nearly 30 million earning between $25,000 and $49,999. The households which earned $25,000 or less grew by 2 million between 2007 and 2011.

Households earning between $50,000 and $99,999 showed stability, with approximately 21 million earning between $50,000 and $74,999. The number earning between $75,000 and $99,999 decreased slightly from around 14 million in 2007 to about 13 million in 2011 but rebounded to 14 million in 2015. In 2015, over 34 million households earned $100,000 or more, a notable increase from the approximately 29 million in 2007. Around 27 million households maintained the same income bracket across these years.
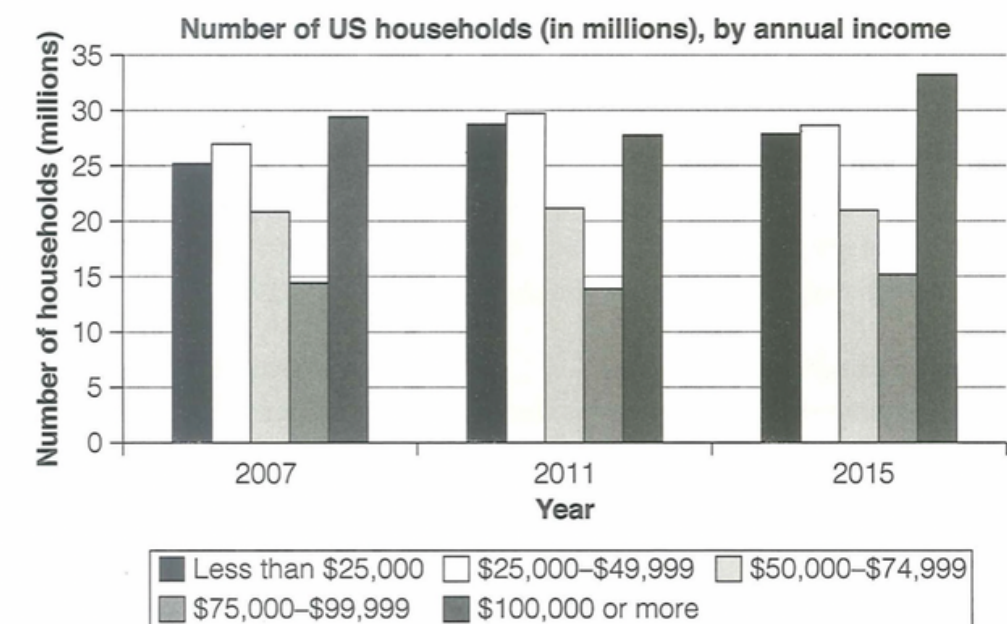
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