IELTS

Auckland
Diagram Descriptions
Monday, December 18th 2023

Advanced Grammar Focus:
- Participle Phrases
- Introductory Adverbial Clauses
- Conditional Sentences
- Inversion
- Cleft Sentences
- Emphatic Constructions
- Nominalization

*Don't forget basic grammar as well.

Introductory Content:
1. Clearly describe the "type of diagram" (The bar graph…)
2. Rephrase the "Title" of the diagram
3. Add information about the "time" or "time-period"
4. Create a brief summary using general information, but do not provide any specific information about percentages or numbers (e.g., quantity).

"The bar graph provides a visual representation of…"

Main body paragraph:
- Similarities of categories
- Differences between categories

How? => Basic Grammar + Advanced Grammar

Necessary Content: What are the four types of necessary content?
1. Category (Subject)
2. Trend (Verb)
3. Data (from 10% to 20%)
4. Time (between 2010 and 2020)

The number of tourists to New Zealand increased from 10% to 20% between 2010 and 2020.

Participle Phrases

Purpose: A participle is formed by using a verb form (e.g., "gerund" or "ed" form). We use participle phrases to add detail and a sense of formality, so this acts as a noun or an adjective. The effect is that it adds information about a noun.

General Example:

1. "Dazzled by the breathtaking landscapes, tourists often explore the pristine beauty of New Zealand's Waikomo Caves."
2. "Enchanted by the vibrant street markets, foreigners immerse themselves in the cultural richness of Bangkok."

IELTS Example:

1. "The population, increasing steadily over the past decade, demands careful analysis."

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Introductory Adverbial Clauses:

Purpose: To introduce adverbial clauses at the beginning of a sentence to provide context or additional information about the main clause.

General Example:

1. "While renowned for its sheep farming, New Zealand has also become a global leader in sustainable agriculture."
2. "With its diverse cuisine attracting food enthusiasts worldwide, Thailand has earned a reputation as a culinary hub."

IELTS Example:

1. "When examined closely, the data reveals interesting trends in consumer behavior."

Conditional Sentences: (Zero Conditional)

Purpose: To express a cause-and-effect relationship.

General Examples:

1. "If the weather remains favorable, tourists can enjoy panoramic views from Auckland's seashore."
2. "Should travelers seek tranquility, Thailand offers serene islands away from the bustling city life."

IELTS Example:

3. If the economy experiences a downturn, the unemployment rate is likely to rise.

Inversion:
Purpose: To create emphasis by reversing the normal order order of a sentence.
General Example:

1. “Rarely have we seen such a combination of geological wonders as seen in New Zealand.”
2. “Little did the tourists anticipate the cultural richness they would encounter in the heart of Thailand.”

IELTS Example:

1. Decreasing in 2010 was the amount of tourists visiting New Zealand by plane.

Cleft Sentences:
Purpose: To emphasize a particular part within a sentence.
General Example:

1. “It is the unique Maori culture that adds a distinctive flavor to New Zealand’s communities.”
2. It was the bustling energy of Bangkok’s streets that captivated the adventurous travelers.”

IELTS Example:

1. “It is the efficiency of renewable energy sources that we should consider in our efforts to combat climate change.”

Emphatic Constructions: (Adverbs at the start of a sentence)
Purpose: Using adverbs like “remarkably,” “notably,” or “surprisingly” to add emphasis to a sentence.
General Example:

1. “Notably, Auckland’s commitment to environmental conservation has earned it international acclaim.”
2. “Surprisingly, the traditional Thai dance performances amaze audiences with their unique body movements.”

IELTS Example:

1. “Notably, the technological advancements in China have revolutionized communication.”

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Nominalization:

Purpose: Changing the form of a word like turning a verb or adjective into a noun. “Increase,” as a verb, could be changed into a noun like “the increase.”

General Examples:

1. The establishment of national parks reflects New Zealand’s prioritization of environment preservation.”
2. “The development of sustainable tourism has become a cornerstone of Thailand’s economic strategies.”

IELTS Examples:

1. “The committee is conducting an investigation into the circumstances that led to the company’s financial crisis.”

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The bar graph delineates the yearly income of the typical American family, denominated in millions, across three non-consecutive years (2007, 2011, and 2015). Broadly, it is discernible that the cohort of households earning between $50,000 and $99,999 showed relative constancy throughout the period, compared against the prevailing trend of a majority of families accruing a yearly salary surpassing $25,000.

In 2007, there had been 25 million families with a yearly salary below $25,000, and the amount of families that had earned between $25,000 and $49,999 was slightly higher, totaling roughly 27 million families. The amount of families earning the same annual income increased in 2011, with around 27 million earning less than $25,000 and just under 30 million earning between $25,000 and $49,999.
Between these two non-consecutive years, the number of households earning $25,000 or less increased from 25 million to almost 27 million, indicating a rise of 2 million. Additionally, the number of households earning between $25,000 and $49,999 also had increased by roughly 2 million.

The amount of families earning an income between $50,000 and $99,999 remained relatively stable, with around 21 million households earning between $50,000 and $74,999, consistently observed in 2011 and 2015. However, the amount of households earning between $75,000 and $99,999 had decreased slightly from around 14 million in 2007 to around 13 million in 2011 before it had rebound to 14 million in 2015.

There was an increase in the number of people earning $100,000 or more in 2015 compared to previous years. Notably, 34 million households earned $100,000 or more in 2015, while approximately 27 million households had the same annual income in 2007, despite a slightly decline to 29 million in 2011.

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Participle Phrase:

- Experiencing an increase, the number of households earning $25,000 or less surged from 25 million to nearly 27 million.

Introductory Adverbial Clause

- In the financial year of 2007, wherein 25 million households received a salary of less than $25,000….

Conditional Sentences:

- If we scrutinize the data closely, it becomes evidence that in 2015 a greater number of households earned $100,000 or more compared to previous years.

Inversion

- Increased in 2011 was the number of households earning the same annual income.

Cleft Sentences:

- It is the stability in the number of households receiving between $50,000 and $99,999 that is particularly noticeable across the three years.

Emphatic Constructions:

- Remarkably stable, however, was the number of households earning an income between $50,000 and $99,999.

Nominalization:

- The 2015 data reveals an increase in the number of individuals earning an annual income exceeding $100,000 compared to prior years.

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