Vocabulary For IELTS Academic Writing Task 1

ESL BOOKS

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Introduction

Who is this ebook for?

Vocabulary For IELTS Academic Writing Task 1 will help IELTS test takers learn the language they need to describe trends, maps, and processes in diagrams. All the words and phrases are used in a variety of examples to help the reader learn different ways of describing such data.

How to use this book?

This is not a book of sample task 1 reports. It is a collection of words and phrases used in isolated sentences. Think of it as a pocket dictionary of task 1 vocabulary. Read the examples and learn how they are used in a sentence. Then try to describe the diagrams in your writing using those words and phrases.

Where can I find well-written samples for task 1?

You can find sample reports for all types of diagrams on eslfluency.com. Visit **this page** to read the samples.

Will I score higher if I use these vocabulary items only in simple sentences?

In order to score high in the exam, you need to use a variety of sentence structures (simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex). Using only simple sentences will result in low scores.

Should I discuss all the trends and numbers in the chart?

When there are too many figures in the task, you need to identify the important ones and discuss the main trends. You don't need to mention all the figures to score high; however, you should mention at least one trend for each category to achieve a high band score for your task response.

Note: This ebook was written in the Autumn of 2021, so in the diagrams, years like 2022 or 2030 are considered to be in the future..

Line Graph

Number of items sold in a shop
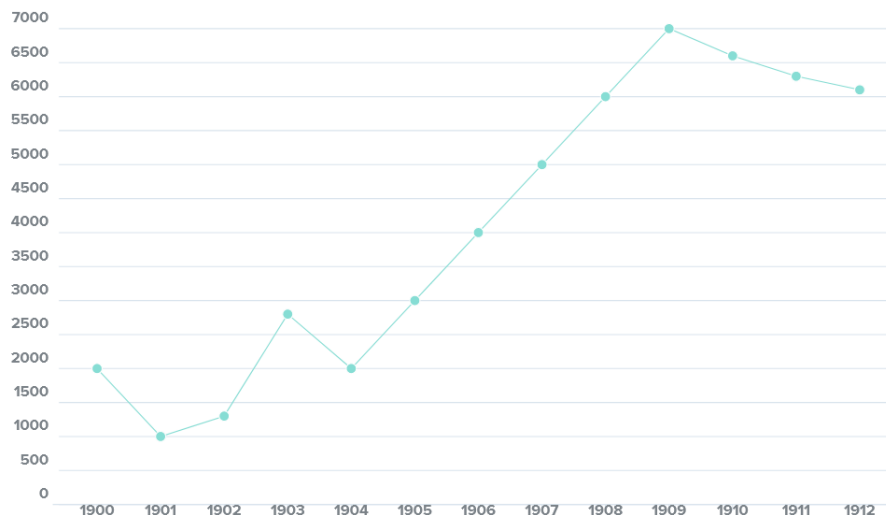
Important Note: The purpose of this document is to show you how you can use different vocabulary items to explain the data in diagrams. The sentences are isolated to make them easier to understand; therefore, the categories are not grouped, and there are no paragraphs. However, in the exam, you need to group the categories logically and use paragraphs to write your report. If you want to see how you can use these sentences together to form a well-written report, read the samples on **this webpage.**

From 1900 to 1901:

❖ In the year 1901, the number of items sold **halved** from the **initial figure** of 2,000.
❖ A year later, the volume of items sold **declined by** 50%.

From 1901 to 1902:

❖ There was an **insignificant increase** in the sales volume from the year 1901 to 1902.
❖ The shop **saw a fractional improvement** in its sales figures from the year 1901 to 1902.

From 1902 to 1903:

- ❖ Over the next twelve months, the figures almost **doubled**.
- ❖ Over the next twelve months, the figures **climbed from** approximately 1,500 **to a little under** 3,000.
- ❖ From 1902 to 1903, the numbers **saw a rapid increase** and **stood at well over** 2,500.

From 1903 to 1904:

- ❖ The figures **declined** **by almost** 1,000 units from the year 1903 to 1904.

From 1904 to 1909:

- ❖ Sales **boomed** within the next five years, and the figures **reached their highest level** at 7,000.
- ❖ The business then **went into a booming period of** five years, and the numbers **reached a peak of** 7,000.

From 1909 to 1912:

- ❖ There was a **downturn** in the figures from the year 1909 to 1912, but they finally **settled at** **just over** 6,000.
- ❖ There was a **moderate decrease** in the sales volume over the subsequent years.

Vocabulary Definitions:

Halve: to reduce something by a half

Fractional: very small in amount

Well: a lot, or to a great degree

Boom: a quick increase of business activity

Peak (n): the time when something is greatest, highest, most successful, etc.

Peak (v): to reach the highest point or level

Stand at: to be at a particular level or amount

Settle: to move to a lower level and stay there

Downturn: a period or process in which business activity, production, etc. is reduced and conditions become worse **OPP upturn**

Please read the full version of this ebook for more details.