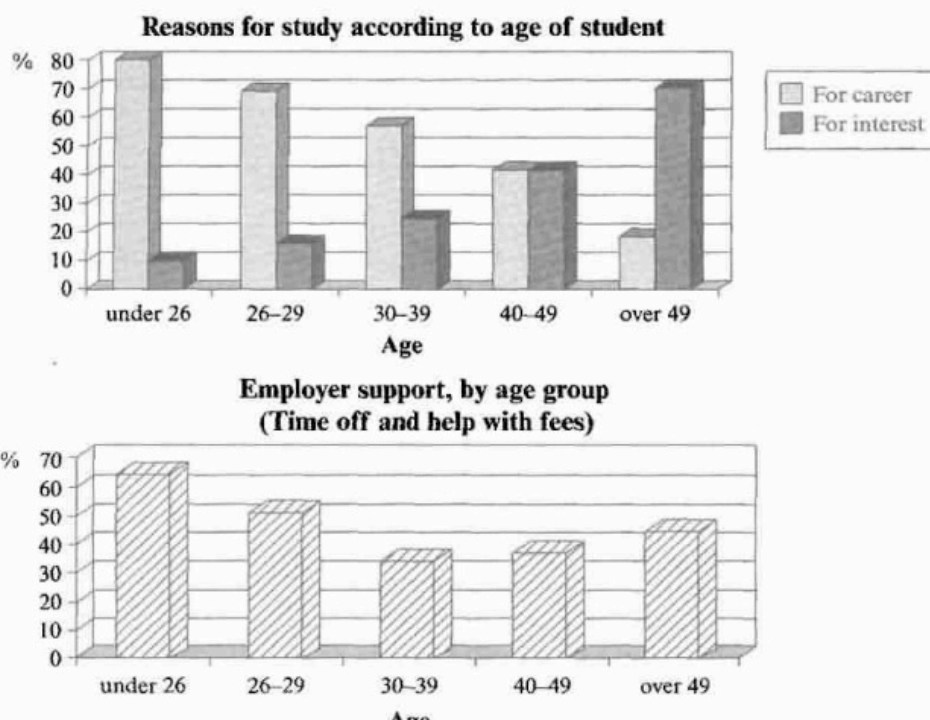


TASK 1: REASONS FOR STUDYING – COMPARISONS

The charts below show the main reasons for study among students of different age groups and the amount of support they received from employers.

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

Write at least 150 words.



The charts show the main reasons for study among students of different age groups and the amount of support they received from employers.

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

In most cases in Task 1 the question will ask you to **'make comparisons where relevant'**. It is very important that you do this as it is part of the question and you will lose marks for Task Achievement if you do not.

If there is more than one graph/ chart/ table/ map/ diagram **DO NOT ATTEMPT TO COMPARE BETWEEN THEM!** This is virtually impossible in the 20 minute time limit and also, it does not always make sense as they are often showing data for completely different subjects. Instead, you should be comparing between the data within the graph/ chart/ table/ map/ diagram. For instance, in the example here, you can compare between the age groups. You need to use language of comparison to do this, for example, comparatives and superlatives.

The example Task 1 below shows how you can compare data and some useful expressions for doing this.

TASK 1: REASONS FOR STUDYING – COMPARISONS

Plan

Introduction – rephrase the question and graph labels

Chart 1 – older people study less for career, more for interest

Chart 2 – employers invest more in younger people

Conclusion - there is more investment in the studies of younger people than older

This report will summarise the information presented on two bar charts, which show the reasons why people study and the support given by employers respectively, both according to age.

Firstly, it can be seen that **there is a direct relationship between** age and people studying for interest or for career. As people get older and older they study **less and less** for reasons of career and **rather** they choose to study **more and more** simply for interest. As the reason of career decreases gradually from 80% at age 26 to 15% at age 49 and over, the reason of interest **is the opposite**, rising from 10% at 26 to 70% at 49 and over.

In the same way, the second chart **highlights a similar pattern** for employers supporting their staff. When employees are 26 and under 60% of employers invest in their studies **whilst** when they are between 30 and 49, **this is much lower** at around 35%. **However**, when they are 49 and over, there is a slight rise to 40%.

Overall, it is clear to see that young people invest **more time** in their own studies and training and employers support this **the most** for these younger employees.

(199 words)

TASK 1: REASONS FOR STUDYING – COMPARISONS

Language of comparison

there is a direct relationship between – when you can see there is a clear pattern/ trend
E.g. when one increases, the other increases.

Subject + verb + less and less – when something is decreasing.

Subject + verb + more and more – when something is increasing.

Noun + is the opposite – when you have described something and there is a pattern that is the opposite of that.

In the same way, - a linking phrase to show that next you will write about something that is similar or the same as the data you have just described.

Noun + highlights a similar pattern for + noun – when you want to show that the data you are going to describe is similar/ the same as the data you have just described.

Sentence + whilst + sentence – a linker word for when you are comparing between two things that are different.

Noun + is much lower – when you are comparing between two things and it is clear to the reader what you are comparing, you do not need to write the ‘than + noun’.

However, - linker word used at the start of a new sentence that will describe something opposite/ different to the data in the sentence before it.

Subject + verb + more + noun – comparative to compare between two things when it is clear to the reader what the other thing is – you do not need to write “than + noun”.

Subject + verb + the most – superlative for when something happens more than anything else.