

## TASK 1 EXAMPLE REPORT: WATER CONSUMPTION

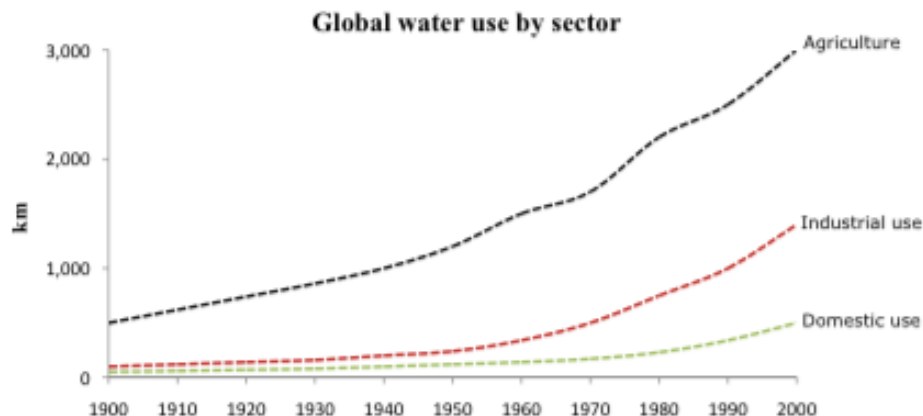
### WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

*The graph and table below give information about water use worldwide and water consumption in two different countries.*

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

Write at least 150 words.



**Water consumption in Brazil and Congo in 2000**

Country	Population	Irrigated land	Water consumption per person
Brazil	176 million	26,500 km <sup>2</sup>	359 m <sup>3</sup>
Democratic Republic of Congo	5.2 million	100 km <sup>2</sup>	8 m <sup>3</sup>

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Plan:

Introduction – Rephrase the question and the titles on the graph and table. Try to use synonyms and change the word order so that you do not copy the original.

Paragraph 1 - Water usage is increasing  
- Agriculture is the highest, 500-3000  
- Domestic use is the lowest, 0-300

Paragraph 2 - Brazil is bigger in everything  
- Population 176 million Vs 5.2 million  
- Irrigated land Brazil 26,400 more  
- Water consumption 359 Vs 8

Conclusion – Water use is increasing, some countries use more than others

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This report will provide a summary of the information presented in a graph and a table, which show the three ways in which water is used worldwide and the water consumption of Brazil and the Democratic Republic of Congo in the year 2000.

From the graph it is clear to see that, water usage is increasing year after year. The use of water for agriculture has risen dramatically from just 500 Km<sup>3</sup> to 3000 Km<sup>3</sup>. Agricultural use has always been approximately three times as much as industrial use whilst the domestic usage makes up the smallest amount, rising gradually from 0 Km<sup>3</sup> in 1900 to around 300 Km<sup>3</sup> in 2000.

The table highlights the huge difference between Brazil and the Democratic Republic of Congo, as Brazil is bigger in every aspect. Brazil's population is 176 million compared to DRC's 5.2 million. Similarly, Brazil's irrigated land is 26,400 km<sup>2</sup> more than DCR's. This follows for water consumption per person where Brazilians use 359 m<sup>3</sup> whereas DCR uses only 8 m<sup>3</sup>.

Overall, it is clear that more and more water is being used around the world, more in some countries than others.

194 words

### Use of grammar

Remember that you only have 400 words in total to show the examiner everything you know so you should try to use a variety of grammar to impress them. Task 1 can allow you to use different tenses (E.g. present simple, present perfect), different structures (E.g. comparatives and superlatives) and different voices (E.g. passive and active). The different colours in the essay above are referred to below to explain how and why those constructs have been used. In your 'Grammatical range and accuracy' section of the marking criteria, the examiner is looking for a variety of grammatical structures.

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Future simple – *will provide* – explaining what the report will aim to do

Present passive – *water is used* – because we do not say who is using it and passive gives the writing a more academic style

Present continuous – *water usage is increasing* – when talking about a pattern/trend that is happening now (you can use this to describe the most recent events – but do not give a time)

Present perfect - *The use of water for agriculture has risen dramatically* – we can use present perfect because we are not giving a specific time

Present simple - *the domestic usage makes up the smallest amount* – when making general statements/ facts about the data, and no time is mentioned, use present simple

Present participle - *, rising gradually* – when you have made a statement about a change in the data (e.g. the amount increased), you can put a comma and then a synonym verb in the -ing form (e.g. , rising) and give more detail about the amounts, dates etc.

Comparative – *Brazil is bigger* – the question asks you to ‘make comparisons where relevant’ so it is very important to compare between the data using the comparative and superlative forms

Present simple - *Brazilians use 359 m<sup>3</sup>* - when making general statements/ facts about the data, and no time is mentioned, use present simple

Present passive continuous – *more water is being used* – to describe an event in progress when no subject is given (i.e. we don’t know who does the action)