

WRITING TASK 1

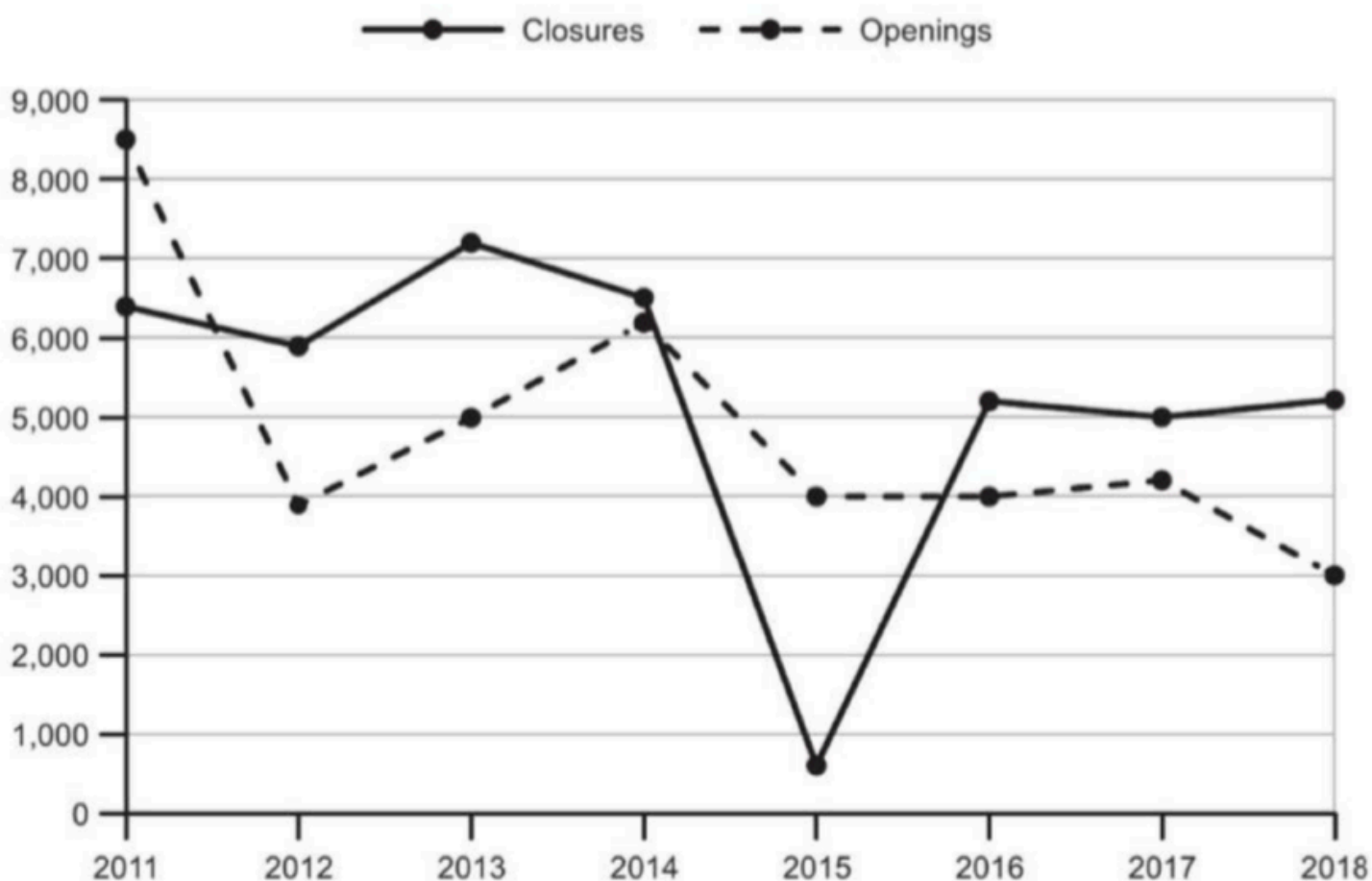
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph below shows the number of shops that closed and the number of new shops that opened in one country between 2011 and 2018.

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

Write at least 150 words.

Number of shop closures and openings 2011–2018



Model Answer:

The line graph **encompasses** the period from 2011 to 2017, outlining the number of shop closures and openings in a particular country.

Evidently, though more shops opened than those closed initially, the latter **surpassed** the former by the end of the period. In addition, shop openings **had an overall drop**, as opposed to shop closures, that **maintained an almost identical level** throughout. However, both categories are characterized by a heavy fluctuation.

The most dramatic decline in the number of new commercial facilities could be observed between 2011 and 2012, from approximately 8,500 to just below 4,000, **preceding a marked upswing** of 2,000 shops in 2014. Having dipped to the 2012 figure in 2015, the number of shop openings **levelled out** for the next two years, followed by a drop to its **trough** at 3,000.

As for those shutting down their businesses, the number of shop closures was lower in the initial year than their **counterparts** launching new shops, yet the opposite was true for the final year. Shop closures, initially standing at around 6,500, **fluctuated within a narrow range** until 2014, before hitting the chart low of nearly 500 in 2015. Over the last 3 years, the number **bounced back** to its initial standing, **overtaking** the number of shop openings.

Word count: 280

Language Takeaway:

1. Encompass – *O‘z ichiga olmoq*

Definition: To include a wide range or number of things.

Example: *The study encompasses data from several countries.*

2. Surpassed – *Oshib ketmoq*

Definition: To become greater than something else.

Example: *This year’s profits surpassed all previous records.*

3. Maintained an almost identical level – *deyarli bir xil darajada qolmoq*

Definition: Stayed nearly the same over a period.

Example: *The temperature maintained an almost identical level throughout the night.*

4. Preceding a marked upswing – *aniq o‘shidan sodir bo‘ldi*

Definition: Happening before a noticeable and significant increase.

Example: *A sharp decline preceded a marked upswing in sales.*

5. Levelled out – *barqarorlashdi*

Definition: To stop rising or falling and stay steady.

Example: *After months of decline, the unemployment rate levelled out.*

6. Trough – *eng past nuqta*

Definition: The lowest point in a series of data.

Example: *Production reached a trough during the economic crisis.*

7. Counterparts – *muqobil*

Definition: People or things that have the same function in a different place or situation.

Example: *American senators met their European counterparts to discuss policy.*

8. Fluctuated within a narrow range

Definition: Changed slightly up and down but within small limits.

Example: *The price of gold fluctuated within a narrow range last week.*

9. Bounced back – *qayta tiklandi*

Definition: Quickly returned to a previous good condition.

Example: *After the defeat, the team bounced back with a strong performance.*

10. Overtaking – *oldinga chiqmoq*

Definition: Becoming greater or faster than something else.

Example: *Online sales are overtaking traditional retail sales.*

Grammar Analysis

1. Use of "though" (Complex Sentence with Contrast)

Sentence:

"Evidently, though more shops opened than those closed initially, the latter surpassed the former by the end of the period."

✓ **Conjunction:** *though* (meaning "although")

✓ **Number of clauses:** 2 clauses

- Clause 1: "more shops opened than those closed initially"
- Clause 2: "the latter surpassed the former by the end of the period"

✓ **Why it's beautiful:**

- "Though" mid-sentenceda ishlatilgani matnga yumshoq va tabiiy kontrast beradi.
- Shunchaki "however" bilan ajratib yozish oʻrniga, fikrlar bitta gap ichida uygʻunlashtirilgan.

🇺🇿 **Uzbek:**

"Though" yordamida ikkita qarama-qarshi fikr bitta gap ichida bogʻlangan. Akademik yozuvda bu usul matnni yanada tabiiy va professional qiladi.

2. Use of "as opposed to" (Elegant Comparison)

Sentence:

"In addition, shop openings had an overall drop, as opposed to shop closures, that maintained an almost identical level throughout."

✓ **Conjunction/Linker:** *as opposed to* (meaning "in contrast to")

✓ **Number of clauses:**

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- Main clause: "shop openings had an overall drop"
- Embedded relative clause: "shop closures that maintained an almost identical level"

✓ Why it's beautiful:

- "But" o'rniga "as opposed to" ishlatilgani akademik darajada mukammalroq kontrast beradi.
- Gapda shakllangan kontrast yumshoq va murakkab ko'rinadi.

🇺🇿 Uzbek:

"As opposed to" iborasi orqali do'kon ochilish va yopilishdagi farq murakkabroq va akademikroq tarzda ifodalangan.

3. Use of "preceding" as a participle linker (Advanced Time Linking)

Sentence:

"The most dramatic decline ... could be observed ... preceding a marked upswing of 2,000 shops in 2014."

✓ Conjunction/Linker: *preceding* (present participle)

✓ Number of clauses:

- Main clause: "decline could be observed"
- Participial phrase: "preceding a marked upswing"

✓ Why it's beautiful:

- "Then, after that..." kabi boshlang'ich ifodalardan qochib, "preceding" orqali voqealar ketma-ketligi elegant tarzda berilgan.
- Vaqt bog'lanishi silliq va professional ko'rinadi.

🇺🇿 Uzbek:

"Preceding" yordamida vaqt ketma-ketligi tabiiy va murakkab usulda berilgan, bu esa yozuv darajasini oshiradi.

4. Use of "Having dipped" (Perfect Participle) for Sequencing

Sentence:

"Having dipped to the 2012 figure in 2015, the number of shop openings levelled out for the next two years."

✓ **Conjunction/Linker:** *having dipped* (perfect participle)

✓ **Number of clauses:**

- Past action (completed): "having dipped to the 2012 figure"
- Main event (result): "the number of shop openings levelled out"

✓ **Why it's beautiful:**

- "After" deb ochiq aytmadan, perfect participle (having + V3) bilan birinchi hodisaning tugagani va ikkinchi hodisaning boshlanganini silliq ifodalagan.
- Yozuvdagi oqim (flow) yuqori.

🇺🇿 **Uzbek:**

"Having dipped" shakli yordamida harakatlar ketma-ketligi va vaqt oralig'i juda tabiiy ifodalangan. Bu IELTS Band 8.5–9.0 yozuvlari uchun xos.

5. Use of "yet" (Unexpected Contrast)

Sentence:

"As for those shutting down their businesses, the number of shop closures was lower in the initial year than their counterparts launching new shops, yet the opposite was true for the final year."

✓ **Conjunction:** *yet* (meaning "but unexpectedly")

✓ **Number of clauses:** 2 clauses

- Clause 1: "the number of shop closures was lower..."
- Clause 2: "the opposite was true for the final year"

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Why it's beautiful:

- "Yet" orqali hech qanday yangi gap boshlamasdan, kutilmagan burilish (unexpected twist) berilgan.
- Matnning silliqligi va professional toni saqlanib qolgan.



Uzbek:

"Yet" yordamida matnda kutilmagan o'zgarish juda tabiiy ko'rinishda ifodalangan. Gaplar orasidagi o'tish juda professional.

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