

**Changing over time graph**

China's people increased slowly

**Subject in graph with trend**

1) *The number (countable)/ the quantify( countable/uncountable)/ the amount of (uncountable)/ +of/for +noun+ ning miqdori*

The number of people who lived in the China increased slowly in 2012

The amount of time spent on leisure activities fell slightly in 2008.

2) *% percentage, proportion, contribution, share, rate +for/of+ning = ning ulushi/foizi*

The proportion Chinese industry

The rate of industry in/of/from/for china

3) *the indication/ the index/ the figure/ the indicator/ +of/for+noun= ning ko'rsatkishi*

The Chinese index for/of industry

China's indication of/for industry

Changing over time graph lar uchun vocabulary

Quyidagilar o'sishni bildirardi

<b>Verbs</b>	<b>Nouns</b>
To rise (to/by)	a rise of
To increase to/by	an increase of
To go up to/by	-
To climb to/by	a climb of
To grow to/by	a growth of
To improve to/by	an improvement of
To double	a doubling in+ noun
To treble/triple	a trebling in+ noun
To skyrocket	-
To soar	-
To surge	a surge

Quyidagi soʻzlar “tushishni” bildiradi

<b>Verbs</b>	<b>Nouns</b>
To fall to/by	a fall of
To decline to/by	a decline of
To decrease to/by	a decrease of
To go down to/by	-
To drop to/by	a drop of
To plummet to/by	-
To plunge to/by	a plunge
To dive to/by	-
To slump to/by	-

Quyidagi soʻzlar “ bir xillikda qoldi” ma’nosini bildiradi

<b>Verbs</b>	<b>Nouns</b>
To remain +stable/ static/unchanged/ (at)	-
To stay the same level	-
To maintain the same level	-
To do not change	no change

### **Adverb and adjectives**

#### **For big change**

<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Adverb</b>
dramatic	dramatically
considerable	considerably
significant	significantly
substantial	substantially

#### **For average change**

<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Adverb</b>
marked	markedly
moderate	moderately
noticeable	noticeably

**For small change**

<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Adverb</b>
slight	slightly
insignificant	insignificantly

**For fast change**

<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Adverb</b>
rapid	rapidly
sharp	sharply
steep	steeply
sudden	suddenly
abrupt	abruptly

**For slow change**

<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Adverb</b>
gradual	gradually
slow	slowly
steady	steadily

*Changing over time graph larni 3 xil yo'l bilan tasvirlash mumkin*

- 1) *verb based*
- 2) *noun based*
- 3) *special verb based*

*Verb structure*

**Subject+verb+adverb+ +in +time**

The number of people who migrated to urban places rose sharply from 20 in 2003 to 70 in 2010.

**To/ by**

In 2002 = 1000 in 2003= 2500

The number of sheep in farm A increased to 2500 in 2003

The number of sheep in farm A increased by 1500 in 2003

**Noun structure**

*There+be+a/an+adjective+noun+in (quantity) in +time*

There was a sharp rise in the number of people who migrated to Urban places from 20 in 2003 to 70 in 2010

**Special verb structure**

*Bu structure ham xuddi noun structure ga o'xshab ketadi lekin biroz farq qiladi va ular faqat quyidagi fe'llar orqali beriladi*

**To see/To witness/To experience/To register/To have/To portray/To reveal/ To illustrate/ To show/ To report**

Special verb lar quyidagi tarzda keladi:

*Subject+special verb+ a/an+adjective+noun*

The number of people who migrated to urban place witnessed a sharp rise from 20 in 2003 to 70 in 2010

Activity 1

***Rewrite the following sentences by changing the verb into noun based and special based***

1. Sales of DVDs in the UK rose sharply between 2001 and 2004.
2. Chocolate production in Colombia saw a significant fall.
3. The number of people owning mobile phones rose dramatically between 1990 and 1995
4. Migration from rural regions to urban centers has leveled out over the last ten years.
5. The amount of time spent on leisure activities fell slightly in 2008.
6. Newspaper circulation during 1990s decreased considerably.
7. The rate of application for the nursing profession dropped slowly between 2001 and 2007.
8. The percentage of IELTS candidates in Uzbekistan rose sharply in 2002
9. There was a steady growth in average incomes in Europe between 1998 and 2004

1 Put the past simple of these verbs in the correct column of the table below. Use a dictionary to help you if necessary.

~~decline~~ decrease double drop fall go down go up grow halve improve  
increase jump plummet plunge rise rocket shoot up soar surge

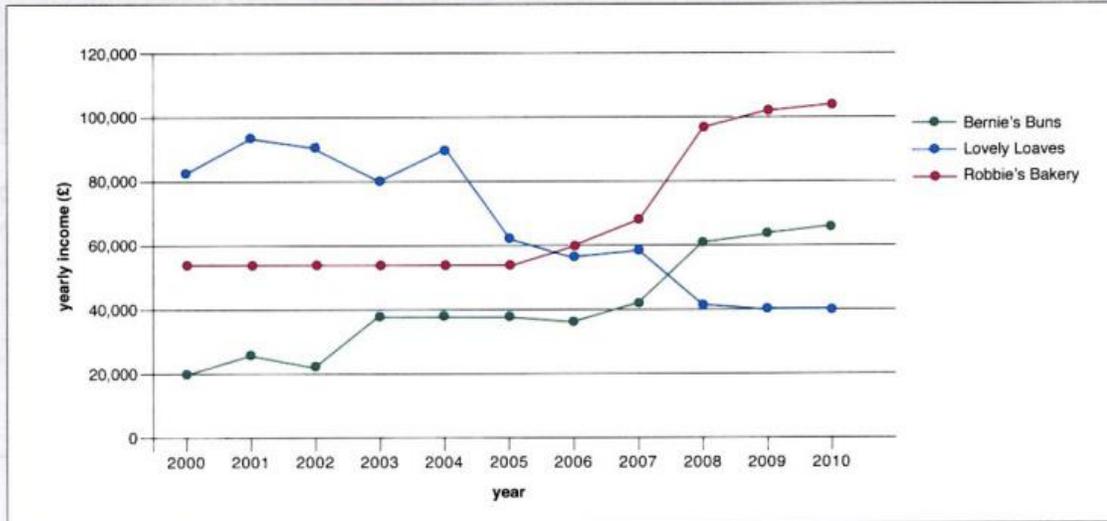
verbs to describe increases	verbs to describe decreases	verbs to describe big increases	verbs to describe big decreases
	declined		

1 Complete this table with the noun forms of the verbs.

past simple verb	noun	past simple verb	noun
rose	1 a rise	fluctuated	9 .....
fell	2 .....	plunged	10 .....
levelled off	3 .....	decreased	11 .....
declined	4 .....	dipped	12 .....
soared	5 .....	recovered	13 .....
plummeted	6 .....	jumped	14 .....
increased	7 .....	surged	15 .....
dropped	8 .....	grew	16 .....

The graph shows data about the annual earnings of three bakeries in London, 2000–2010.

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



considerably    ~~dramatically~~    gradually    marginally  
 negligibly    rapidly    remarkably    sharply    significantly  
                   slightly    steadily    strikingly

3 Look again at the graph on page 79 and complete these sentences with a suitable verb and adverb.

- 1 The income of Bernie's Buns ..... between 2006 and 2008.
- 2 The amount of money earned by Robbie's Bakery ..... between 2008 and 2010.
- 3 Earnings of Lovely Loaves ..... between 2004 and 2005.

## Describing the time in graphs

### 1 st year

Initially /At the beginning/At the start

### Beginning of the year

When the span start/commence/begin

When the time start/commence/begin

When the period start/commence/begin

### Whole period

Over /throughout/within/during

the span

the time

the period

analysis/debate/discussion/investigation

From 2000 to 2010

Between 2000 and 2010

over a decade

Over a period of 10 years.

Throughout 10 years

Within 10 years

During a ten-year period, starting from 2000

### Final year

Finally

In the final year

Eventually

At the end

Ultimately ..

Reference in writing task 1

Relatively/Correspondingly/Respectively/Accordingly/Correlatively

The number of sheep on farm A increased to 2000 and the number of sheep on farm B rose to 35000

The number of sheep on farm A and B rose to 2000 and 35000 **respectively**

BU bog'lovchilar writing task 1 da ko'p uchraydi . 2 ta subject (ega) ni bir gapni o'zida tavsirlaganda bioror bir raqam,ko'rsatkich shu 2 subject (ega) ga tegishliligini bildirish uchun asosan gap oxirida qo'yiladi. Quyidagi misollarga e'tibor bering

The share of selling of pesi and cola increased slightly to 20 % and nearly 30 % relatively.

Ushbu gapdagi relatively bog'lovchisi 30 % Cola ning foizi ekanligini bildirish uchun ishlatilgan

12.4% and 7% of people were jobless in Poland as well as Germany accordingly.

Keyingi gapdagi accordingly bog'lovchisi Germany ga 7% tegishliligini bildirish uchun ishlatilgan

Yuqoridagi bog'lovchilarni map uchun ham qo'llasangiz bo'ladi.

Faqat yuqorida ta'kidlab o'tganimdek 2 ta Subject (ega) bo'lishi kerak

Masalan

The rose garden and pond have been replaced by café and children's play area respectively

Artigul bog'i va hovuz cafe va bolalar o'yingohi bilan almashtirildi.

ushbu gapdagi respectively bog'lovchisi Children's play area pond ga tegishliligini bildirish uchun qo'llangan.

Line graph

# INCREASE/ DECREASE

VERBS and NOUNS to describe *changes*.

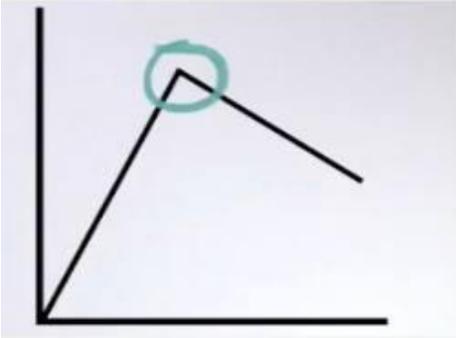
Trend	Verbs	Nouns
	rise (to/by)	a rise (of)
	increase (to/by)	an increase (of)
	go up (to/by)	-
	grow (to/by)	a growth (of)
	climb (to/by)	a climb (of)
	improve (to/by)	an improvement (of)
	double	a doubling in + noun
	treble/triple	a trebling in + noun
	skyrocket	-
	soar	-
	surge	a surge

Trend	Verbs	Nouns
	fall (to/by)	a fall (of)
	decline (to/by)	a decline (of)
	decrease (to/by)	a decrease (of)
	go down (to/by)	-
	drop (to/by)	a drop (of)
	plummet (to/by)	-
	plunge (to/by)	a plunge
	diverge (to/by)	-

Trend	Verbs	Nouns
	remain + stable/static/unchanged/stable (at)	-
	stay the same	-
	maintain the same level	-
	do not change	no change

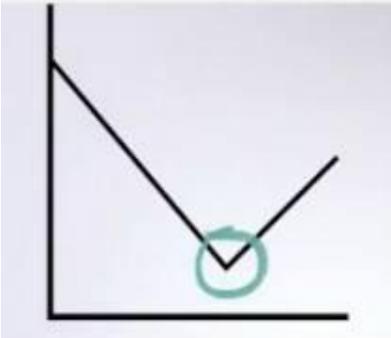
Trend	Verbs	Nouns
	fluctuate	a fluctuation
	to be erratic	-

Trend	Verbs	Nouns
	stand at/be	
	reach	

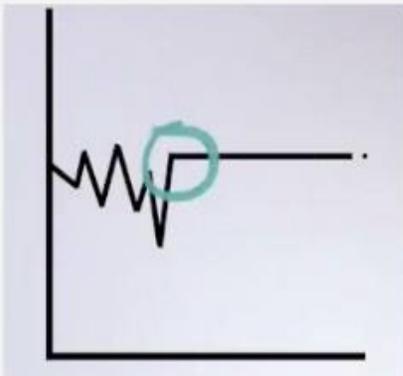


**To hit a peak**  
**To hit a high**

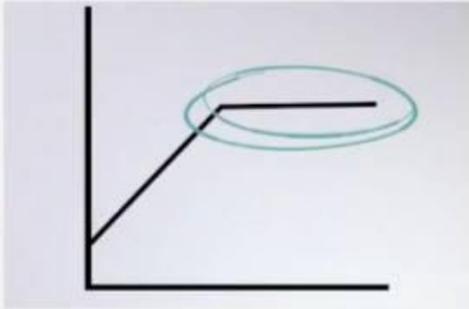
**To reach a peak**  
**To reach a high**



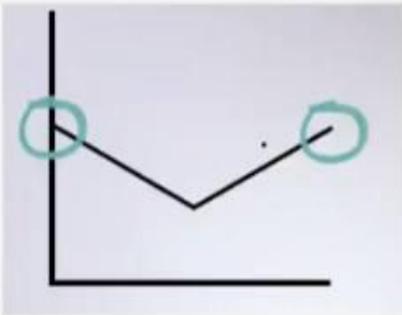
**To hit a trough**  
**To hit a low**



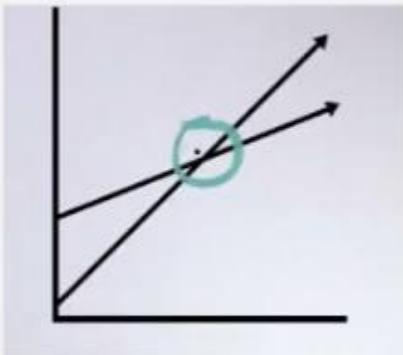
**To stabilise**



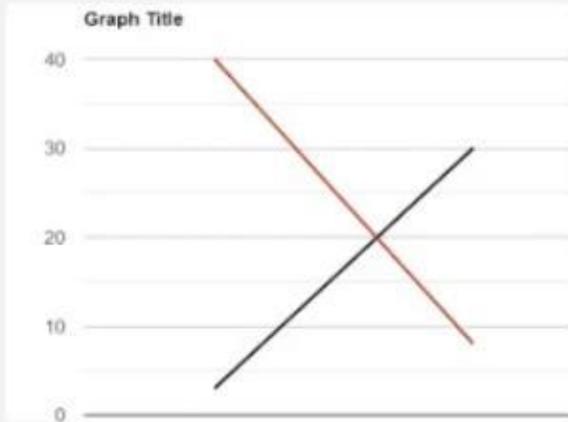
**To level off**



**To recover**

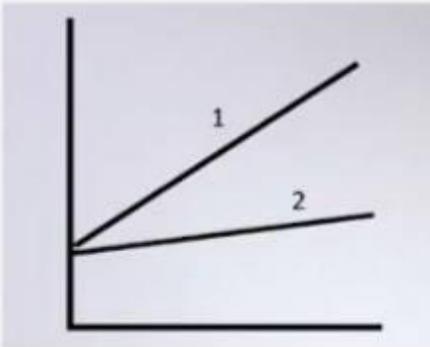


**To overtake**



To decrease fivefold

· To increase tenfold



To grow at a fast pace

To grow at a slow pace

"Tashkil qilmoq"

**To account for /stand at (stood at)**

Women accounts for the vast majority of customers

**To make up**

Road accident victims make up a fifth of the hospital's patients

**To be responsible for**

Smoking is responsible for a half of all cancer deaths annually in China

**To represent**

Digital downloads represented for nearly 30 % of the total market share

**To constitute**

Men constitute about 10% of Parliament

The Robies bakery earned just below 60000

*About Taxminan*

*Roughly Qariyb*

*Around Atrofida*

*Almost Deyarli*

*Nearly Deyarli*

*Approximately Taxminan*

*just about taxminan*

*just below ozgina quyida*

*just over ozgina ko'proq*

*just under ozgina quyida*

*a little more than dan bir oz ko'proq*

*a little less than dan bir oz kamroq*

*more or less taxminan*

*practically the same deyarli bir xil*

*roughly the same taxminan bir xil*

*well above yuqorida*

*well below quyida .*

*The number of students who read Harry Potter rose to about 5 millions*

**After which, after that, following this, at this point, subsequently**

Income of Bernie's Buns started at £20,000 in 2000, and after that there was a slight rise to €23.000 in 2001. Following this, the figure fell slightly to £21,000 in 2002. after which income rose sharply in 2003. At this point. the number levelled off until 2005. Next, there was a slight dip in 2006, but this was followed by a sharp increase to £60,000 in 2008. Subsequently, income went up gradually in the last two years.

**After/before+verb ing**

The number of people who learned English rose to 20.000 in 2001 after that this figure witnessed a slight drop in the next 5 years

After rising to 20.000 in 2001, the number of people who learned English witnessed a slight drop in the next 5 years

Having +verb (3)- ib,

Having rose to 20 000 in 2001, the number of people who learned English witnessed a slight drop in the next 5 years

Despite+verb (ing)

Despite +verb (ing) the same subject

After

Before

Despite raining, I played football

Despite I rained but I played football

Despite working hard, I wasn't tired

I worked hard but I wasn't tired

Despite levelling off in 2002, the number of people in Japan rose

The number of people In Japan levelled off in 2002 but It rose

Verb based

The number of female who worked in company Apple increased significantly, growing from 5 to 1990 to 20 in 2000. Verb(ing)

Noun based

There was a significant increase in the number of female who worked in company Apple, which grew from 5 in 1990 to 20 in 2000 which verb (verb)

Verb based

The number of female who worked in company Apple, which stood at 5 in 1990, grew significantly to 20 in 200

Noun based

There was a significant increase in the number of female who worked in company Apple, which stood at 5 in 1990 , but it had increased by 2000.

“Ga keladigan bo’lsak”

As for+ sub, pronoun + verb

As for the takings of Lovely Loaves, they began at \$75.000 in 2010

As regards + sub, pronouns + verb

e.g. As regards the takings of Lovely Loaves, they began at \$75.000 in 2010.

Regarding + sub, pronoun + verb

e.g. Regarding the income of Lovely Loaves, it fluctuated considerably between 2000

With regard to + sub, pronoun + verb

e.g. With regard to the income of Robbie's Bakery, it began at just under \$60.000.

With respect to + sub, pronoun + verb

e.g. With respect to the income of Robbie's Bakery, it began at just under \$60.000.

# SENTENCE STRUCTURES

## 1. ...*and/but this was followed by* + (adjective) + noun

The number of people who went to the zoo started at 12 million in 2000 **and this was followed by a considerably rise** to 14 million in the next year.

The number of computers sold by *the company A rose* to 3000 in September **but this was followed by a slight dip/fall/drop** to 2700 in October.

## 2. Before/after + adjective + noun OR gerund

After **a noticeable rise** to 4000 in July, the number of people who bought cars dropped to 3000 in August.

The number of people who bought cars rose noticeably in July, before dropping to 3000 in August.

After rising noticeably to 4000 in July, the number of people who bought cars dropped to 3000 in August.

After increasing slightly to 12 million in 2005, the number of people visiting museums rose **further** to 15 million in 2007.

The number of people visiting museums saw a slight increase, before rising further to 15 million in 2007.

## 3. Despite + **adjective + noun** OR gerund = **to describe contrasting changes**

**Despite rising, the figure increased = this is incorrect**

Simon earned 15\$ on Monday, 25\$ on Tuesday and 10\$ on Wednesday

Despite **increasing** considerably from 15\$ to 25\$ on Tuesday, the earnings of Simon **dropped** significantly to 10\$ on Wednesday.

Despite **a significant increase** from 15\$ to 25\$ on Tuesday, the earnings of Simon dropped significantly to 10\$ on Wednesday.

## 4. ....after which + X + change

**The amount of oil produced by the USA** rose to 100 tons in October, after which **it** improved further to 120 tons in December.

The proportion of men who participated in a marathon was 54% in 2001, **after which** it saw a considerable decline to 30% in 2003.

5. X + change, reaching + number

The amount of oil which was produced by Russia *increased noticeably in 2000, reaching 200 tons.*

The percentage of people using public transportation **dipped dramatically** from 2005 to 2010, reaching just 10%.

6. Starting at (number), X + change

Starting at 200.000\$ in 2000, the amount of money earned by the company C increased to 250,000\$ in 2005.

Starting at just 5% in 2019, the proportion of unemployed people rose to 9% in 2020.

7. X started at (number), a figure that then + change

Starting at just 5% in 2019, the proportion of unemployed people rose to 9% in 2020.

The proportion of unemployed people started at just 5% in 2019, a figure that then rose to 9% in 2020.

The number of items sold by the company A started at 2000 in January, a figure that then dropped slightly to 1900 in March.

8. While X + change, Y + change(usually in overviews)

While the figure for women rose, that for men increased. = while is used to make comparison/contrast

While I was watching TV, my brother was sleeping. = while is used to talk about the time.

9. X + change and/but + VERB + (adverb)

**The number of people who went to the museum rose** noticeably in 2000 but then **dropped** to 1500 in 2001.

*The percentage of women who worked in hotel industry increased* to 20% in 2008 and **then rose** to 23% in 2009.

10. X and Y increased/decreased, with X(or Y) seeing a bigger change(usually used in overviews)

The proportion of both men and women in sports increased, **with the former** seeing a more noticeable change.

The proportion of men, women and children in sports increased, **with the figure for men** seeing a more noticeable change.

# HOW TO WRITE OVERVIEWS(CHANGE CHARTS)

## 1. GENERAL TRENDS(CHANGES) **MUST BE** INCLUDED

COMPLEMENTARY DETAILS:

- a) Biggest and smallest changes
- b) Comment on the changes(whether there are small changes, moderate changes, or big changes)
- c) A category or categories that stand out with bigger numbers

Don't:

- Mention any numbers
- Mention any minor details(crosses)
- Overview doesn't have to include any 'interesting' details

## **Some common phrases you can use to write an overview for change charts:**

X, Y, and Z followed similar upward/downward patterns

X, Y, and Z saw increases/decreases of varying degrees

X, Y, and Z increased/decreased albeit at varying rates.

While X and Y increased, the reverse is true for Z

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09/07/2020

### Task 01: Table

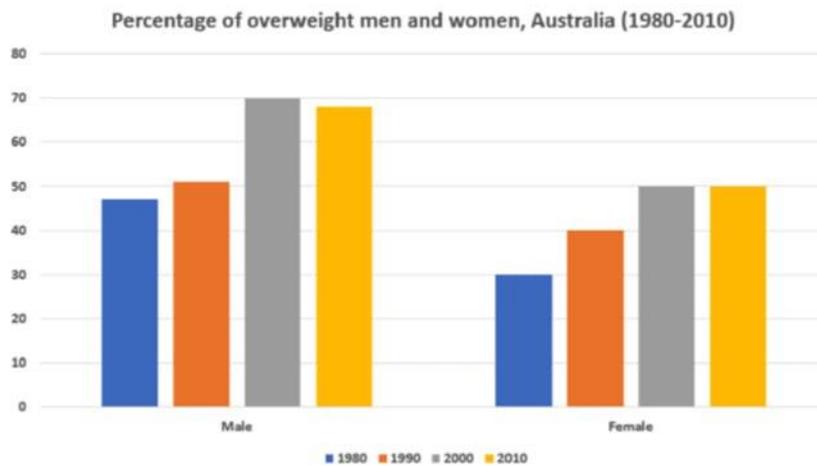
The table below shows the number of cars made in three countries in 2003, 2006 and 2009.

Country	2003	2006	2009
Argentina	235,088	352,759	466,089
Australia	452,163	341,268	245,264
Thailand	735,825	1,162,356	999,963

**Overall,** while the car production in Argentina and in Thailand increase noticeably, the reverse was true for Australia. Moreover, Thailand stood out among other nations with consistently higher figures in each year, despite a decline in the final year.

**Note: don't use sentences like 'what stands out from the graph is that'**

2. The chart gives information about the percentage of overweight men and women in Australia from 1980 to 2010.



1<sup>st</sup> key feature: the proportion for men increased

2<sup>nd</sup> key feature: the same is true for women

3<sup>rd</sup> key feature: men showed higher figures in each year.

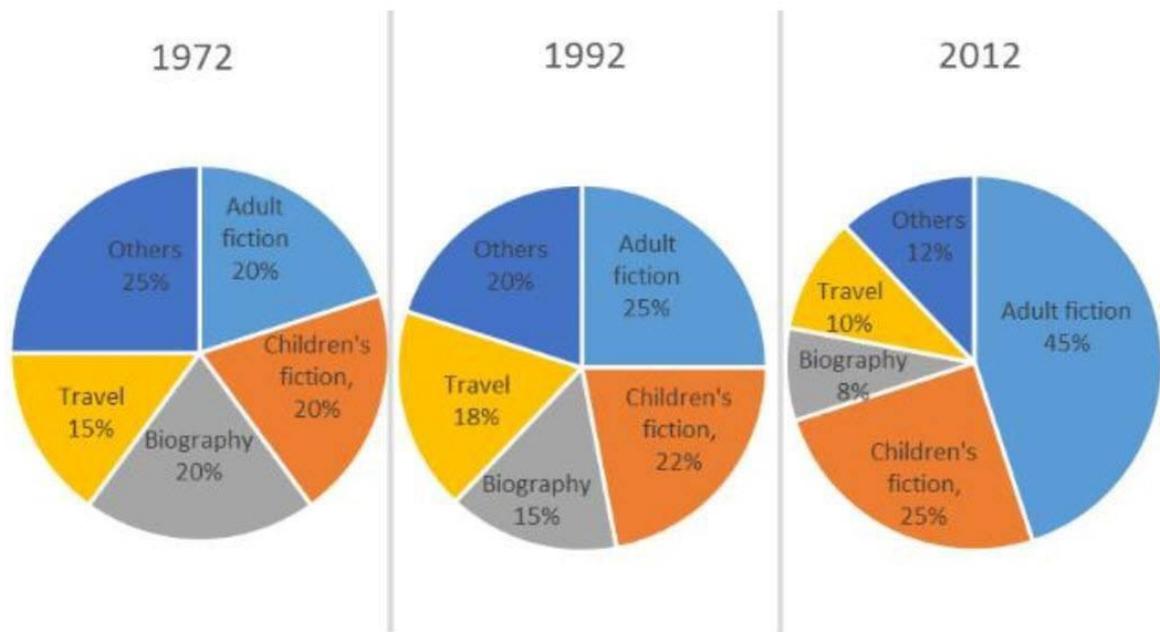
4<sup>th</sup> key feature: men saw a bigger change.

Overall, the proportion of both genders saw an increase, with **that for** men seeing a bigger change. Additionally, men showed consistently higher figures in each year compared to their female counterparts.

Counterpart = someone or something that has the same function

**the proportion of** both genders saw an increase, with **the proportion of** men seeing a bigger change.

The pie charts below show the percentage of five kinds of books sold by a bookseller between 1972 and 2012.



Adult fiction = increased

Children's fiction increased

Other genres decreased

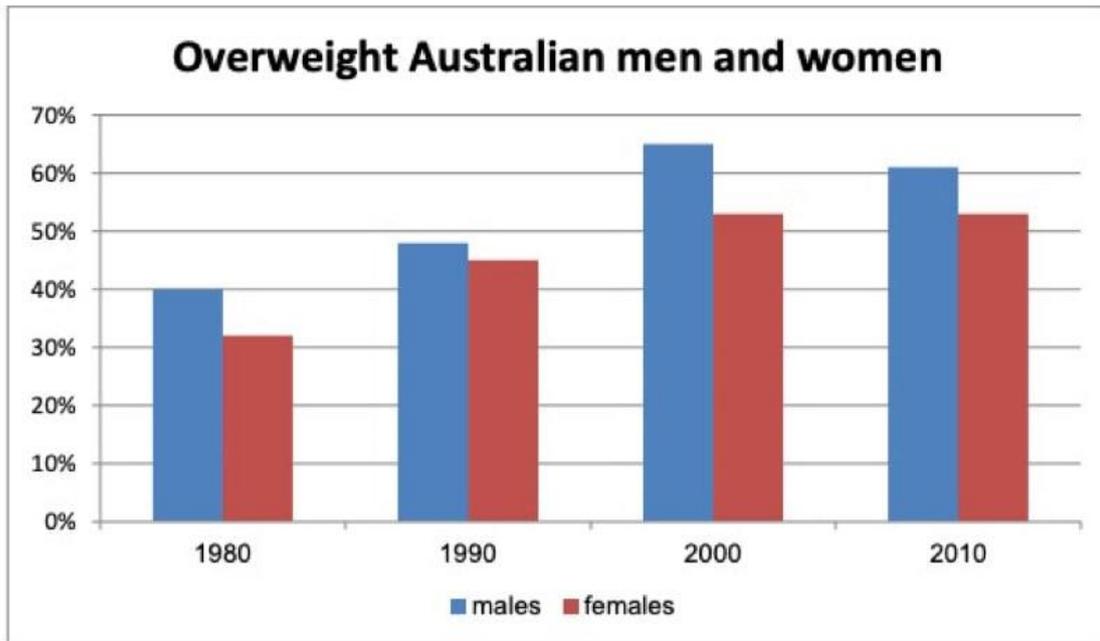
Adult fiction showed the biggest rise

Overall, ***the proportion of both adult and children's fiction increased, with the former seeing the biggest percentage change.*** However, the shares (proportion) of the remaining genres (travel, biography, and other **unspecified genres**) in books sales dropped noticeably.

Overall, the proportion of both adult and children's fiction increased, with the former seeing the biggest percentage change. However, the remaining genres (travel, biography, and other unspecified genres) fell out of favor.

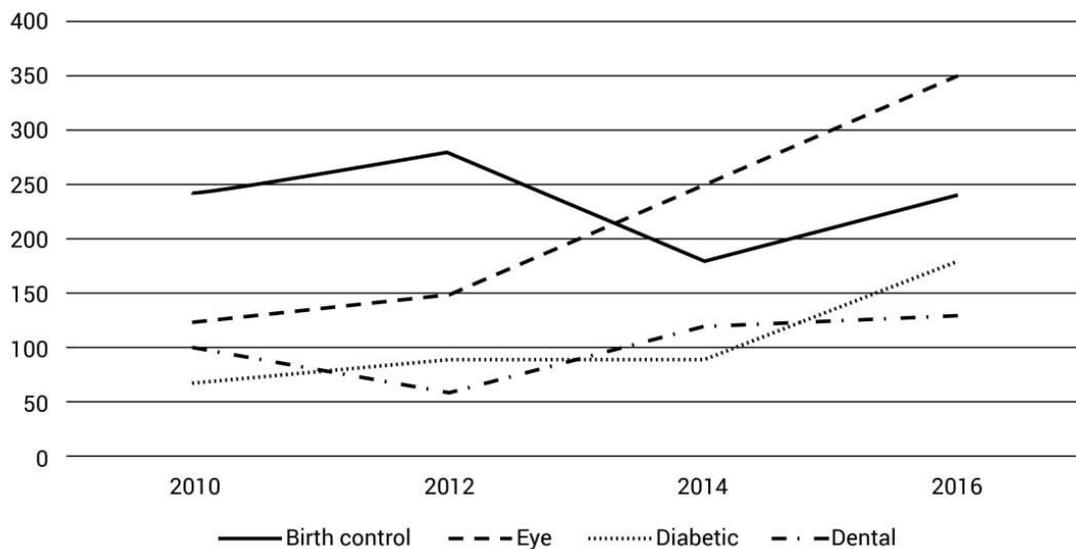
### Task 1

The chart shows the percentage of males and females who were overweight in Australia from 1980 to 2010.



The line graph shows the average number of weekly patients visiting four clinics of a hospital from 2010 to 2016.

### Number of patients to four clinics in one hospital



## PARAGRAPH ORGANIZATION AND TOPIC SENTENCES(CHANGE CHARTS)

1. You shouldn't select information randomly
2. You need to use a certain principle to divide information into paragraphs
3. You need to present this principle as a topic sentence

HERE ARE SOME OF THE PRINCIPLES/WAYS BY WHICH YOU CAN DIVIDE INFORMATION:

- a) Talk about the increases first and then decreases

### **Topic sentences for this scenario**

First body:

- 1) Focusing on the increases first, X started at 4000 in 2010.
- 2) X and Y showed increases in figures

Second body:

- 1) By contrast, A and B decreased over the years
- 2) In contrast, A and B exhibited different changes.

- b) Talk about the categories which show bigger figures

### **Topic sentences for this scenario:**

First body:

X and Y exhibited consistently higher figures.

X and Y showed much bigger figures compared to other categories.

Second body:

In contrast, A and B had relatively smaller numbers.

By contrast, the figures were smaller for the remaining categories.

- c) Talk about the categories that show similar changes

### **Topic sentences for this scenario:**

First body:

- 1) X and Y followed similar patterns(make sure you don't repeat the same sentence you used in your overview)
- 2) X and Y exhibited similar changes.

Second body:

- 1) A and B bucked the trend
  - d) Talk about categories that are similar in nature.(public transportation versus private cars. Renewable energy sources versus non-renewable energy sources)
- 

**09/07/2020**

### **Task 01: Table**

The table below shows the number of cars made in three countries in 2003, 2006 and 2009.

Country	2003	2006	2009
Argentina	235,088	352,759	466,089
Australia	452,163	341,268	245,264
Thailand	735,825	1,162,356	999,963

Argentina and Thailand showed increases in figures.

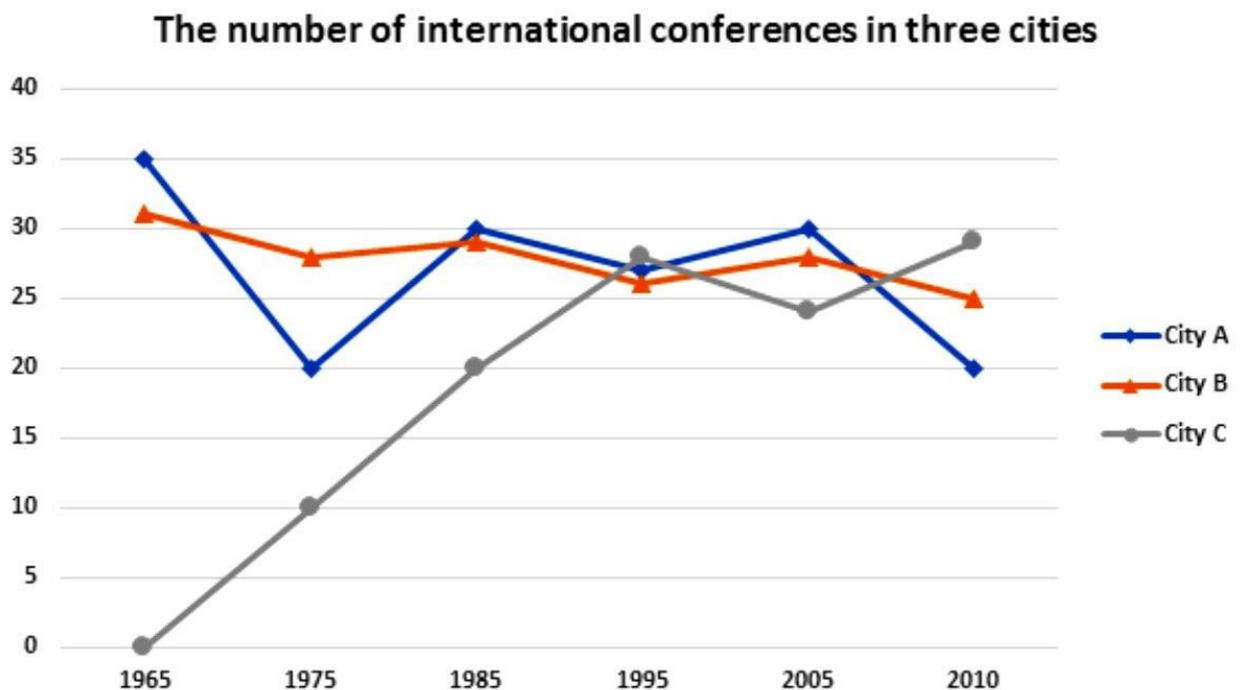
Australia, on the other hand, bucked the trend.

The table below presents the food consumption per a person weekly in a European country in 1992, 2002 and 2012.

Food	1992	2002	2012
Vegetables (grams)	2140	2190	2220
Meat	1148	1211	1132
Wheat	837	920	977
Bean	532	546	590
Cheese	113	125	125

Meat and especially vegetables showed consistently higher figures throughout the period.

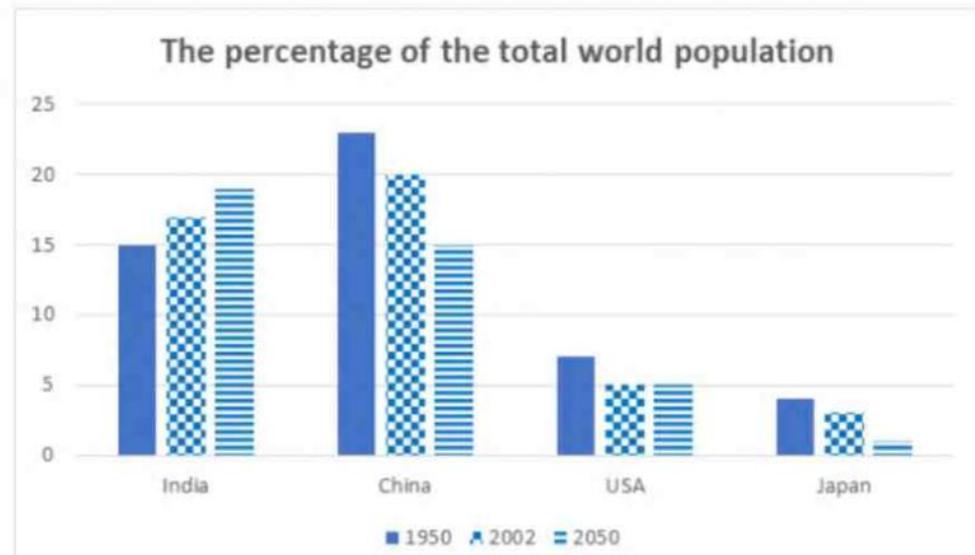
In contrast, the remaining food items had much smaller numbers.



The city A and B exhibited somewhat similar changes.

In contrast, the city C had much more noticeable changes in its figure.

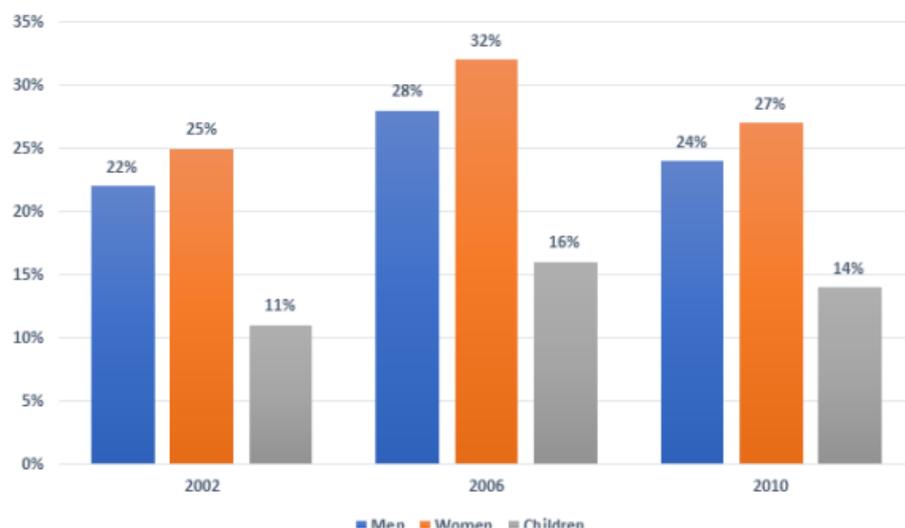
The bar chart shows the percentage of the total world population in 4 countries in 1950 and 2003, and projections for 2050.



Despite their reversal changes, India and China exhibit much bigger figures. The USA and Japan, on the other hand, have noticeably small numbers.

24/02

The chart below shows the percentage of the population in the UK who consumed the recommended daily amount of fruit and vegetables in 2002, 2006 and 2010.



Adults, especially women, exhibited much bigger figures throughout the period. In contrast, the proportion of children was noticeably smaller.

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09/07/2020

### Task 01: Table

The table below shows the number of cars made in three countries in 2003, 2006 and 2009.

Country	2003	2006	2009
Argentina	235,088	352,759	466,089
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The table compares the number of cars produced in three countries from 2003 to 2009. Overall, while the car production in Argentina and in Thailand increased noticeably, the reverse was true for Australia. Moreover, Thailand stood out among other nations with consistently higher figures in each year, despite a decline in the final year.

Argentina and Thailand showed increases their car production. In 2003, 735,825 cars were made in Thailand, considerably more than those produced in Argentina, at 235,088. This disparity/discrepancy/gap/difference became even more pronounced in 2006, as the figure for Thailand saw a rise to a staggering 1,162,356 and that for Argentina increased to 352,759. In the final year, while the number of cars manufactured in Thailand saw a slight drop to 999,963, Argentina continued its trajectory, reaching its peak of 466,089.

Australia, on the other hand, bucked the trend. In 2003, it made 452,163 cars, a figure that then fell significantly to 341,268 in 2006. After another decrease, the number of cars produced in this country stood at just 245, 264 in the last year.

The table compares the number of cars produced in three countries from 2003 to 2009. Overall, while the car production in Argentina and in Thailand increased noticeably, the reverse was true for Australia. Moreover, Thailand stood out among other nations with consistently higher figures in each year, despite a decline in the final year.

Argentina and Thailand showed increases their car production. In 2003, 735,825 cars were made in Thailand, after which the figure saw a rise to a staggering 1,162,356 cars in 2006. Despite this, the number of cars Thailand produced fell to 999,963 in 2009. In contrast, Argentina manufactured 235,088 cars in 2003 before rising markedly to 352,759. After this, the figure continued its trajectory, reaching its peak of 466,089 in the last year.

Australia, on the other hand, bucked the trend. In 2003, it made 452,163 cars, a figure that then fell significantly to 341,268 in 2006. After another decrease, the number of cars produced in this country stood at just 245,264 in the last year.

2000, 2001, 2002, 2003. .... 2010.

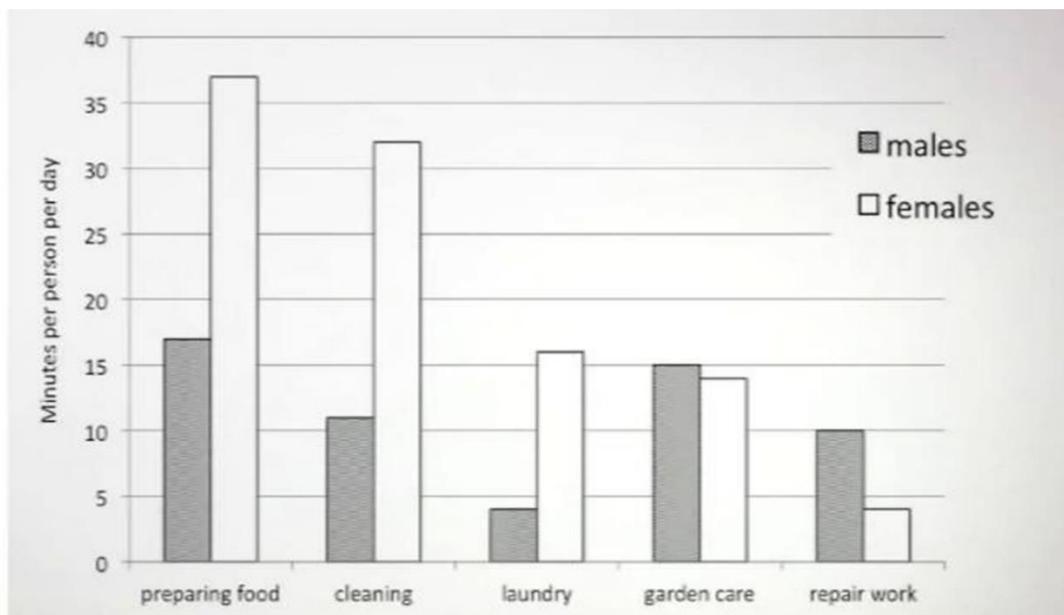
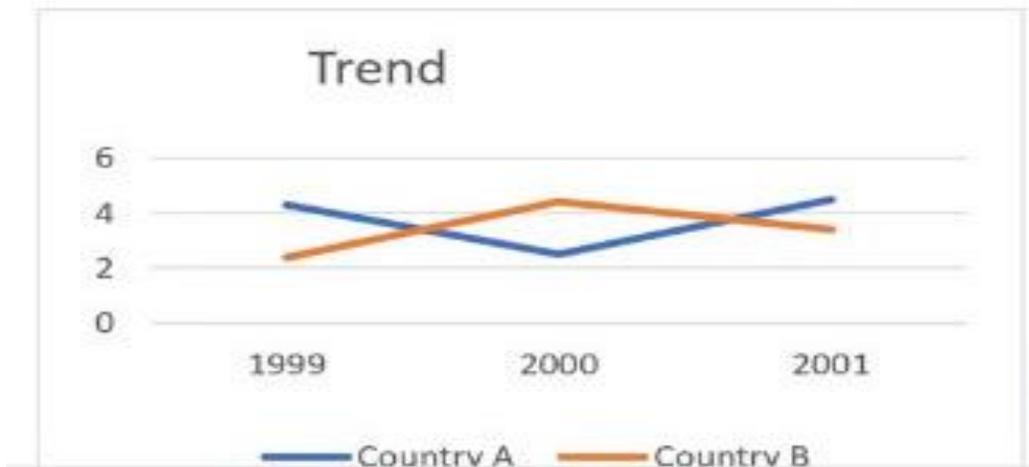
Note: you don't have to describe each year. Just group the years: first two years, next three years. For the last 4 years.

A – 300 450

T – 400 500 = the disparity became less pronounced.

### Comparative graphs

1. Line graph
2. Pie-chart
3. Table
4. Bar-chart
5. Map
6. Process
7. Mixed

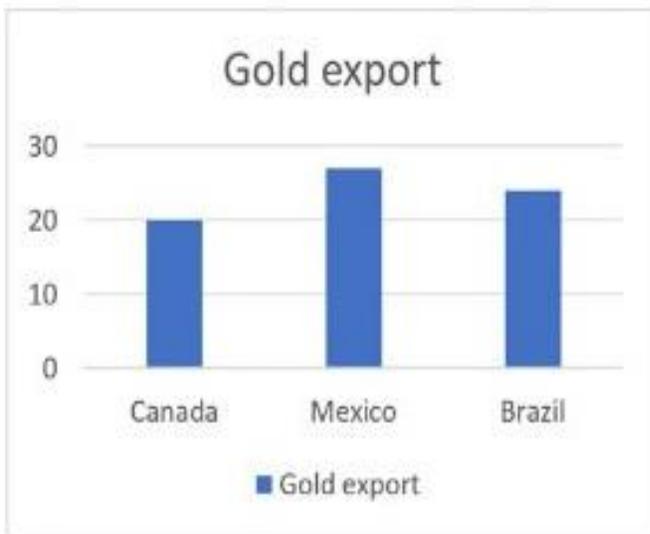


### 1. Subjects in task 1

1) The number (countable)/ the quantify (countable/uncountable)/ the amount of (uncountable)/ +of/for +noun+ ning miqdori

2) % percentage, proportion, contribution, share, rate +for/of+ning = ning ulushi/  
Foizi

3) the indication/ the index/ the figure/ the indicator/ +of/for+noun= ning ko'rsatkishi



The percentage of gold export in Canada

The numbers of graduating students in Japan

### 2. Comparative adjectives in writing task 1

C < M higher / greater more substantial / more significant

The percentage of gold export in Mexico was greater than the figure for Canada, at around 27 % and 20 % accordingly

B < M = lower / smaller / less significant / substantial

The proportion of gold which was exported in Brazil lower was lower than the figure for Mexico at about 25 % and about 27 %

### 3. Modifiers in task 1

Cameroon < japan (10%) a bit, slightly

Cameroon < America (50%) a lot, much, far

The percentage of toy production in Cameroon was far lower than that of America

At 10 % and 60 % respectively

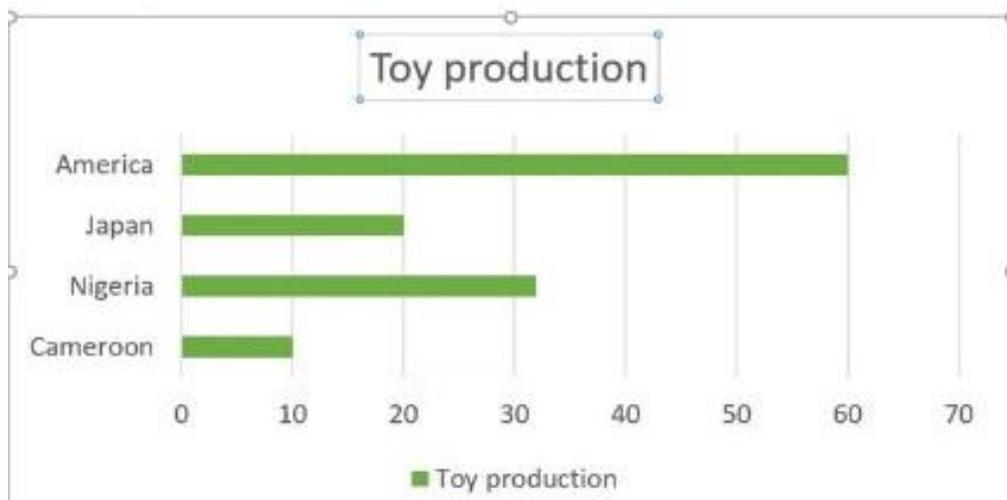
That of- nikidan

The number of sheep on farm A was more that of Farm b

Than- compared to/ in comparison with/ by comparison with

The figure for toys which were produced in America was more substantial compared to the rate of Nigeria, at 60 % and just above 30 % respectively

/accordingly/correspondingly

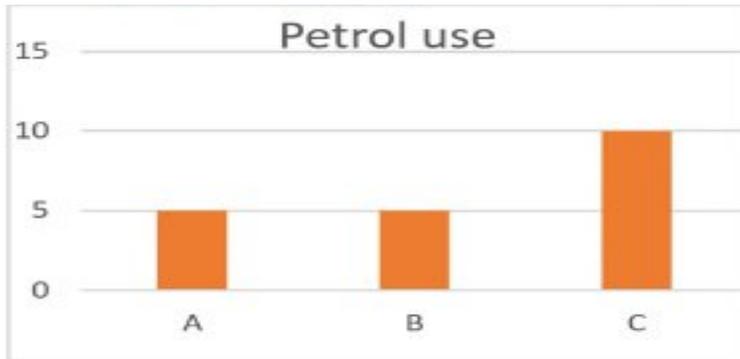


Cameroon 21 % Russian 23 %

4. the use of as.. as= to equalize two figures

The percentage of petrol use in country A was as high as the rate of Country B, at 5. However country C was the highest with 10 %

Only as high/great as ~~as low as, as small as~~



As not as= lower than

The rate of petrol use in country A was not as high as that of C

$T < A$

The share of tourism in GDP was lower than that of Agriculture at 20 % and 30 respectively

The share of tourism in GDP was not as high as than that of Agriculture at 20 % and 30 respectively



### 5. Superlative adjectives /position

A= the highest / the most substantial

B= to be top position/dominant position/leading position

The percentage of traffic issues in city A was in top position with 80 %

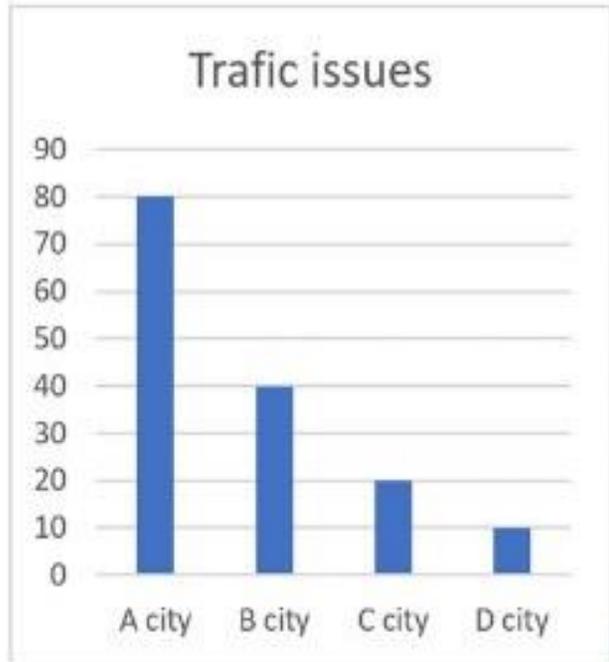
C) There was a superiority of city A in the percentage of traffic issues with 80 %

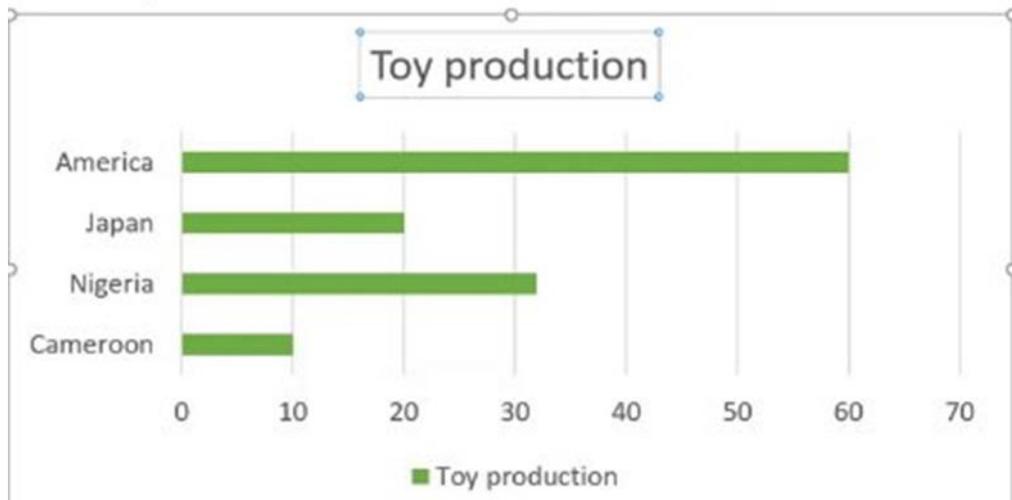
D) topped the chart with

City A topped the chart in the percentage of traffic issues with 80 %

City D was the lowest/in the final position

The percentage of traffic issues in city d was in the final position with only 10 %





The percentage of toy production in America was in the top position with 60 percent however this figure in Cameroon was the lowest at 10 %. The rate of toy which were produced in japan was not as high as the number for Nigeria , at 20 % and just above 30 % accordingly. The percentage of traffic issues in city D was the lowest with 10 %

## 6. Adjectives to describe numbers

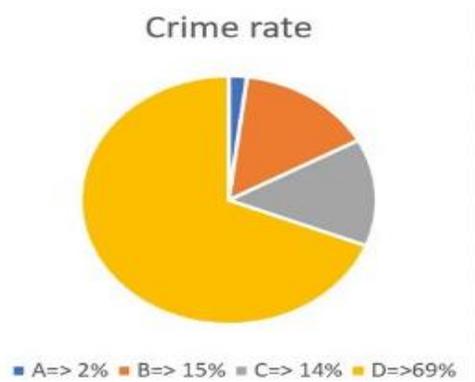
69 % = the highest

a giant/massive /whopping 69 %

2 % lowest

a mere/just 2 %

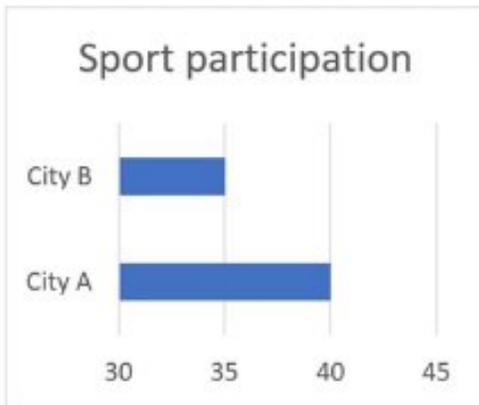
The crime rate in city D was in the leading position with a whopping 69 % , but this figure was a mere 2 % in the case of city A



### 7. The use of brackets and comma to describe numbers

The percentage of sports participation in city B was as high as the figure for city A, at 25 % and 40 respectively

The share of sport participation in city B (35%) was less significantly city A (40%)



The percentage of people who participated in sport in city A, at 40 %, was higher than that of city B (35 %)

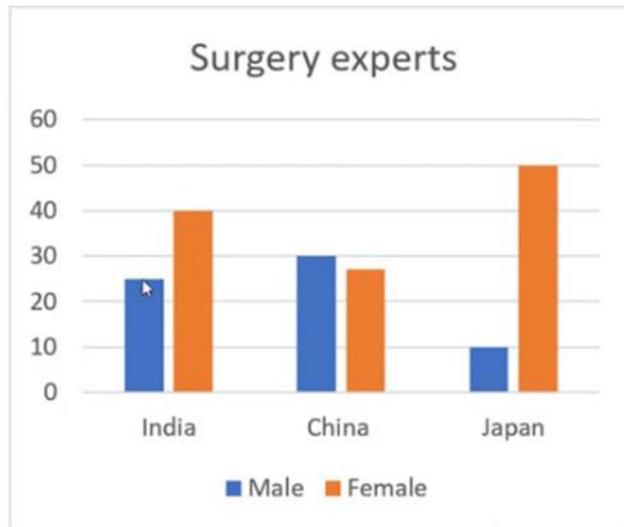
The former = ta'kidlab o'tilganlardan birinchisi

The latter = ta'kidlab o'tilganlardan ikkinchisi

The percentage of bus users in China was the lowest in the table, while it was train users that topped the chart. The latter was only 10 %, while the rate of latter (people who travelled via train) was 40%

	bus	car	train
China	10 %	35%	40%

## 8. Difference between numbers



India= male 25 %- females 40 %

A difference of 15 %

Difference= gap=disparity=discrepancy

There was.... +gap +in /between+ s

There was a gap of 15 % between the percentage of male and female surgery expert in India, at around 25 % and 40 % respectively

There was a significant discrepancy of 40 % between the rate of male (10%) and female surgery expert (50 %) in Japan

A 40 % discrepancy = a discrepancy of 40 %

A mere 3 % discrepancy could be seen between the rate of Chinese male and female expert (at 30 % and 27 % accordingly)

**9. Multiple comparison**

	China	japan	Canada
Nokia	300 mln	250 mln	600 mln
Samsung	100 mln	300 mln	400 mln

Samsung <Japan (3 x) China ///Canada (Nokia – 600=>300 =>x2 )

X2 = twice as high as

The rate of Nokia smartphones production in Canada was twice as high as the figure for China , at 600 mln and 300 mln respectively

X3=> three-times as high as

X4= four times as high as

The number of Nokia smartphones which were produced in Japan was lower than that of china , at 250 mln and 300 mln respectively . However, the figure in Canada topped the chart with 600 million . Regarding Samsung, rate of smartphones produced by this company in Canada was four times as high as that of china , but the relative number (xuddi shu raqam) stood at 300 mln

## 10. Different structures for comparative graph



The amount of cotton which were exported in the US was 5 million tons, while this figure stood at 4 million tons in the UK

5 million of cotton was exported in the USA

Chocolate production=>50 kg in Nestle company

50 % kg of chocolate was produced in the Nestle company.

2. Start with the agent (doer)

The USA exported 5 million tons of cotton .

Nestle company produced 50 kg of chocolate

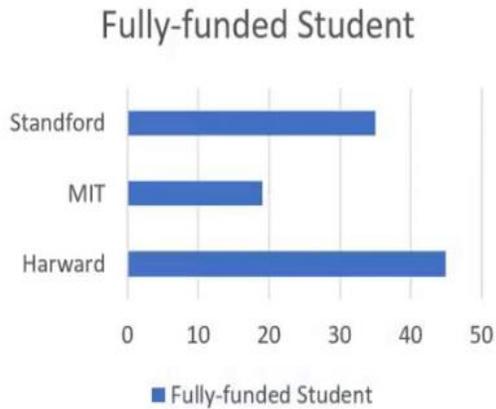
Graduating students in Japan =700 in 2000

The number of Japanese graduating students was 700 in 2000

700 Japanese students graduated universities .

There is/are

There were 700 graduating students in Japan in 2000

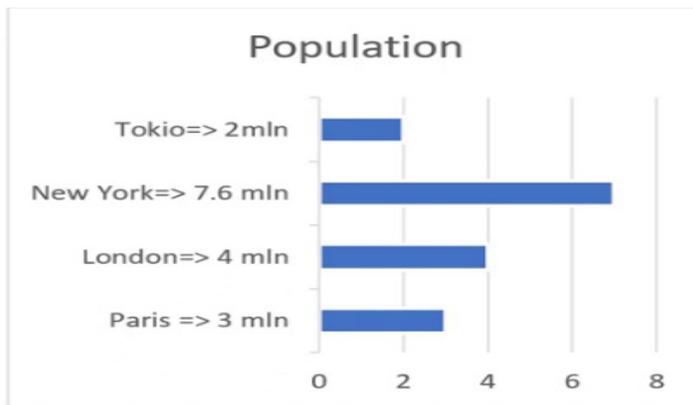


The number of fully-funded students in Stanford was 35

35 students were fully-funded in Stanford

There were around 35 students who were full-funded.

Different structures for comparative graphs



1. Which

The number of population in Paris was 3 million, which was lower than that of London (4 million)

2. Which after subject

The number of population in Paris, which were 3 million, was higher than that of London (4 million)

3. The figure which

The rate of population in Tokyo stood at 2 million, the figure which was less substantial than that of New York, at 7,6 million

4.As opposed to/compared to +number & agent (New York)

The number of people in Tokyo was 2 million, as opposed to 7,6 million in New York

The number of people in Tokyo was 2 million, as opposed to New York with 7,6 million

5.while/whereas- paytda vaqtda

There were 2 million people living in Tokyo, while 7,6 million population lived in New York

## HOW TO WRITE OVERVIEWS(COMPARATIVE GRAPHS)

### Always try to do these in your overview:

1. Look for a pattern – there might be some exceptions
2. Listing(from biggest to lowest – usually with pie charts)

### Some additional/complementary details:

1. Categories with the Biggest and smallest figures
2. Differences between categories

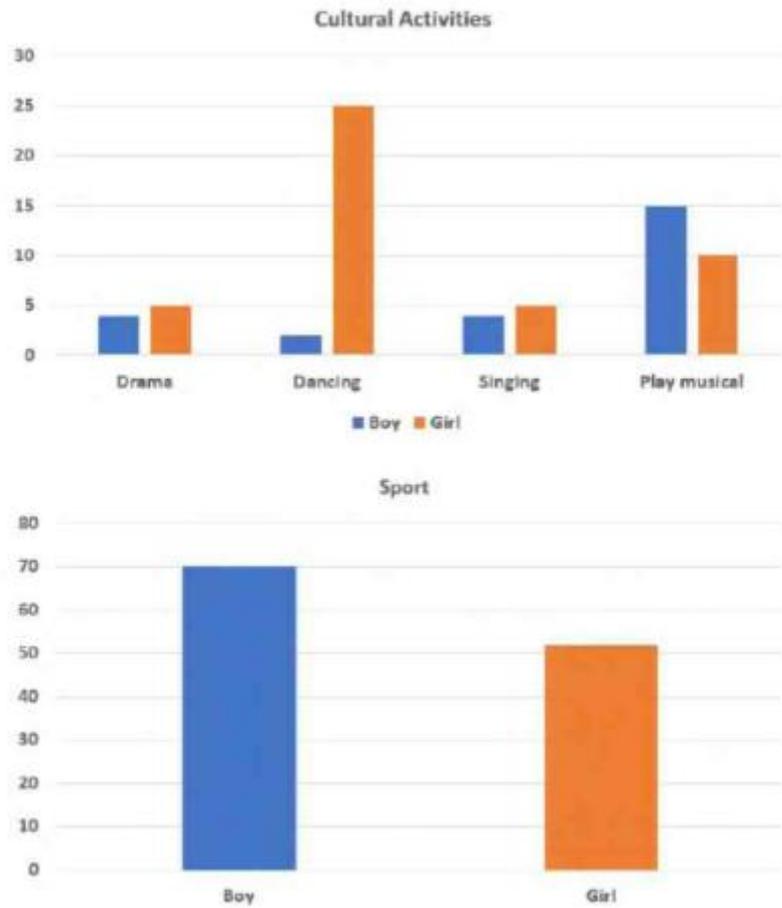
### Task 01: Table

The table below shows the average weekly salaries of men and of women working in different occupations.

	Men	Women
Technicians	\$1400	\$900
Service Workers	\$1300	\$950
Professionals	\$2000	\$1900
Administrative/Clerical Workers	\$1350	\$1000
Manual Laborers	\$1100	\$850

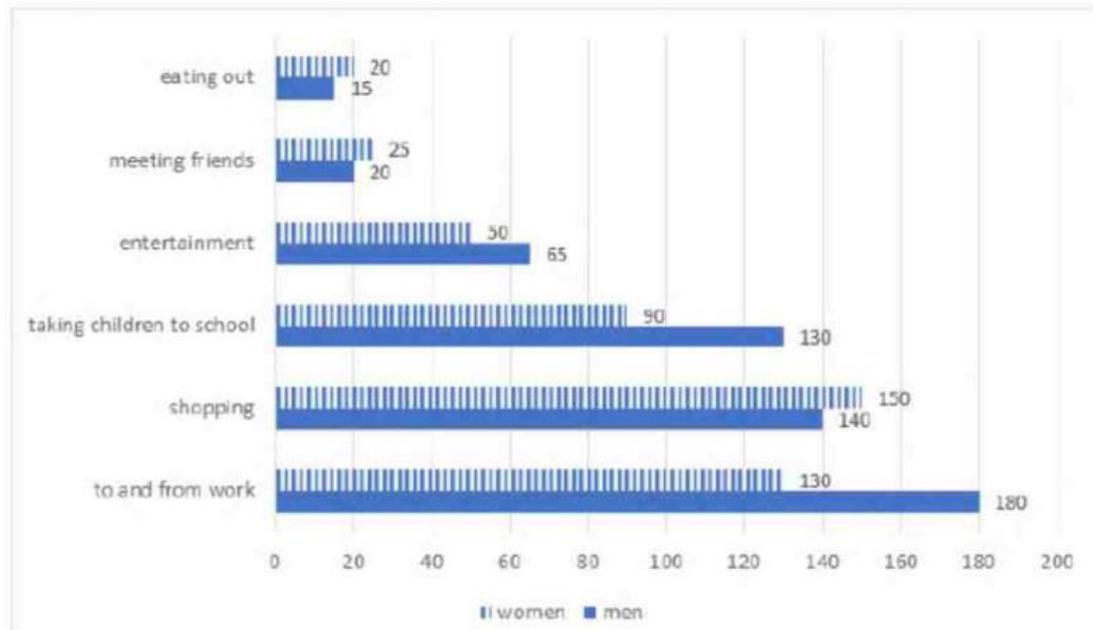
Overall, men out-earned their female counterparts in all jobs. While professionals generated the highest salaries, the reverse is true for manual laborers, regardless of their genders.

The charts show the percentage of boys and girls aged 5-14 taking part in cultural activities and sports in Australia in 2003.

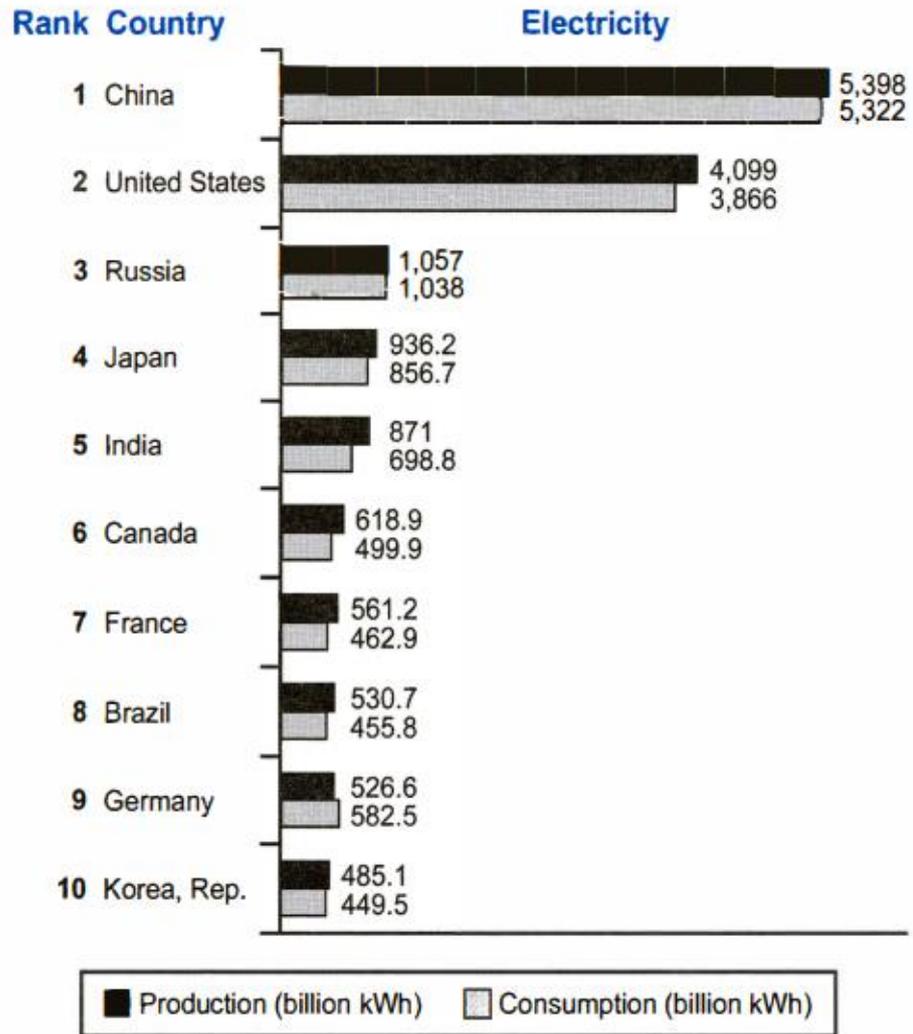


Overall, while the participation rates of girls in this age group were higher in drama, singing and especially dancing, boys exhibited higher figures in playing musicals and sports. Moreover, sports were the most popular activity regardless of the gender of the participants.

The chart below shows the number of car trips taken by men and women for different purposes per day in a European city.



Overall, while women took more trips for purposes such as eating out, meeting friends, and shopping, their male counterparts exhibited higher figures when it comes to entertainment, taking children to school and commuting. Moreover, taking children to school, shopping, and commuting were the most common purposes for driving regardless of the gender of the drivers.



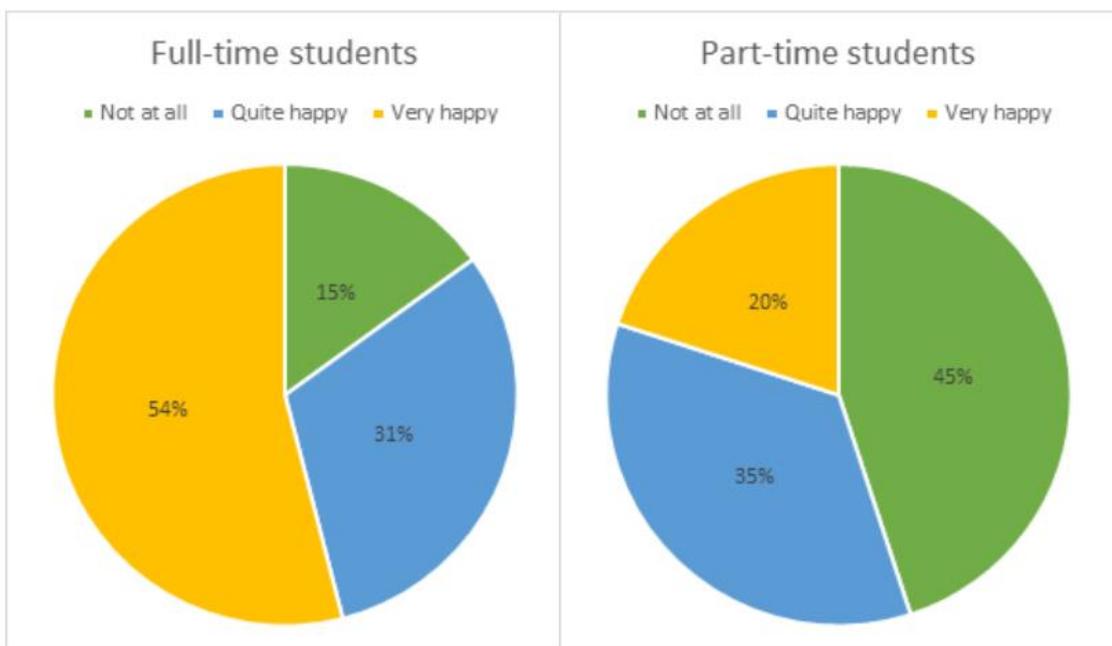
Overall, the production rates were higher in all these nations, with the exception of Germany, where a reversal pattern can be observed. Moreover, China and the USA exhibited considerably higher figures for producing and consuming electricity compared to other countries.

# TALKING ABOUT SURVEYS, PERCENTAGES, MONEY, AND AGE IN TASK 1(TO INTERPRET THE DATA)

The table below shows expenditures on advertising of four car companies in the UK in 2002.

	Types of advertising (millions of dollars)				
	Press	Cinema	Outdoor	Radio	TV
Renault	45	6	7	15	59
Rover	38	0	2	15	45
Vauxhall	8	5	7	15	65
Cetirizine	12	0	3	15	70

How are you happy with IT support offered?



Key language to talk about surveys:

Survey results revealed that ...

The survey results revealed that the majority of the full-time students were very satisfied with the IT service.

X% of people who completed the survey ....

15 % of the students who completed the survey were not happy with the service.

X% of people who participated in the questionnaire...

The majority of the survey participants....

Key language to talk about percentages.

The number of X/the amount of vs the percentage/proportion

The number of full-time students who were very happy with the IT service was higher than the number of full time students who were satisfied. = **this is incorrect**

the total number of full time students = 1000

50% of 1000 = 500

the total number of part time students = 10.000

20% of 10000 = 2000

The number of full time students is higher than part time students = incorrect

The percentage/proportion of

The figure for

### **Key language to talk about ages**

X-Y = ages

1) The youngest age group

2) The oldest age group

3) Those aged from X to Y (those aged from 7 to 14)

4) People aged from X to Y

5) Those from the X-Y age group/bracket/category

- 6) People from the X-Y age group/bracket/category
- 7) The X-Y age range
- 8) People between the ages of X and Y
- 9) Individuals within the X-Y demographic
- 10) People in the X-Y age set
- 11) Individuals belonging to the X-Y age bracket

01/02

The table below shows the percentages of the population by age groups in one town who rode bicycles in 2011.

Age group	Female	Male
0-9	51.4	50.3
10-17	42.2	24.6
18-39	17.1	9.7
40-59	12.3	8.0
60+	18.5	13.2

Over a half of the youngest age group went cycling in this town.

By contrast, 42.2 % of girls from the 10-17 age demographic rode bicycles.

The proportion of men aged 18-39 rode a bike.

## Key language to talk about money

### 1. Expenditure

Example: Women's expenditure stood at \$500 in 1995 =  
Women spent \$500 in 1995.

### 2. Expenditure patterns (usually used in the introduction)

Example: The bar chart shows the expenditure patterns of adults and children on clothes.

### 3. Expense = expenditure

4. To emerge as a major/significant expense(usually used to describe the biggest expense)

Mike spent 10% on food, 15% on clothes, 45% on housing.

Housing emerged as a major expense for Mike.

Example: Clothes: 15% food: 25% housing: 55%

Housing emerged as a major expense

### 5. To spend = expend

### 6. To expend = spend

### 7. To Allocate to/for = spend = expend

### 8. Allocation

### 9. The expenditure of X amounted to Y.

Example: The expenditure of women on clothes amounted to \$500 a month in 1995.

### 10. Outlay = amount of money spent on something

Example: the outlay on healthcare services increased substantially

The table below shows expenditures on advertising of four car companies in the UK in 2002.

	Types of advertising (millions of dollars)				
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Renault's expenditure on TV advertising was \$59 million, while Rover expended less at \$45 million.

# 01/02

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40-59	12.3	8.0
60+	18.5	13.2

The table compares the percentage of people who went cycling in one town in 2011. Overall, females showed bigger proportions in all age categories compared to their male counterparts. Moreover, the youngest age groups exhibited much higher numbers, regardless of their gender.

Focusing on the bigger numbers first, little over a half of the youngest age group rode bicycles, with a small disparity in numbers between girls and boys, at 51.4% and 50.3% respectively. There was, **however**, a much more noticeable discrepancy in the figures when it comes to the next age bracket, where/in which 42.2% of girls engaged in cycling compared to 24.6% of boys.

**In contrast**, only a small proportion of the adult population went cycling in this town. While 17.1% of women from the 18-39 age range rode a bike, the figure was considerably less for their male counterparts, with 9.7%. Women and men aged between 40 and 59 showed *even smaller* numbers, **with their respective figures** standing at 12.3% and 8.0%. **As for the oldest population**, they recorded the third-highest figures as 18.5% of females engaged in riding a bicycle, which was higher than the proportion of male cyclists, with 13.2%.

The maps below show the village of Stokeford in 1930 and in 2010.  
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



### Vocabulary for map

#### To show the Position

- A park is in the northeast of the town.
- A park is located to the north of the town.
- A park is situated to the north of the town.
- A park stands to the north of the town.
- A park is sited in the northeast of the town.

#### "Qurish"

- A factory was built
- A factory was constructed
- A factory sprang up
- A factory was erected

#### "Buzib tashlash"

- The old stadium was demolished
- The old stadium was knocked down
- The old stadium was pulled down

**“Daraxtlarni ekish”**

The trees were planted

**“Daraxtlarni kesish”**

The trees were cut down

The trees were chopped down

The trees were cleared

**“Grass olib tashlandi”**

To take away

To cut down

To chop down

**“O’zgartirish”**

To change

To alter

To make a change

To reform

The city was made a change

Noun! Modification (slightly) , transformation (big)

**“o’zgarishsiz qoldi”**

To remain unchanged

To see no change

To witness no change

To remain unaltered

The park which was originally located in the south remained unchanged

**“O’zgardi”**

Verb+ adverb

To change completely

To transform fully

To alter totally

To transmit significantly

The Dalton town had transformed completely during 10 years

Adjective+noun

A complete change

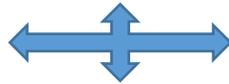
A full transformation

A significant alteration

A substantial

The Dalton town had experienced a complete change during the 10 years

The carpark was expanded



The railway was extended



**“Boshqa biror narsaga o’zgartirildi”**

To convert into

To turn into

To reconstruct to become

To transform into

The farm was replaced by a factory

The farm gave way to a factory

The farm made way for a factory

The farmland gave way to a new housing complex, while the computer club was converted into a library.

“Joyi o’zgartildi”

The school was relocated to the other side of river

Activity

1. The old hospital was.....and replaced with a shopping center
2. A new housing area was..... along the coast
3. A large forest in the north of city was.....and replaced with a car park
4. The existing motorway was.....across the whole city
5. A woodland area.....to the south of the housing estate
6. The library was.....from the south of the city to the north
7. The bank was..... Into a business center
8. The golf course.....for a theme park

Qolaversa ularni noun structure da ham tasvirlasa bo'ladi

verb	noun
Demolish	Demolition
Construct	Construction
Build	Building
Expand	Expansion
Extend	Extension
Modernize	modernization
Convert	Conversion
Introduce	Introduction
Replace	Replacement
Pedestrianize	pedestrianization

Another strike change is that a new hospital was constructed in the southern of town

Another striking change/development is the construction of a new hospital in the southern of town

Another change is that school has been expanded.

A notable change/ /development has been the expansion of the school

The Steggle Road was pedestrianized in 2010.

Another development in the Steggle Road was its pedestrianization in 2010.

### Activity

1. Another striking change is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the university. (expand)

2. A notable change has been \_\_\_\_\_ the of the old train station into a police station. (convert)

3. An interesting development has been \_\_\_\_\_ the or a bike-rental scheme. (introduce) -

4. There didn't use to be a cinema or shops near the port, but the last few years have seen \_\_\_\_\_ the of new facilities in the port area. (build the water feature has been built to the southern east of the park by destroying the glasshouse.

## SENTENCE STRUCTURES FOR MAPS

1. There is X (place), with Y (place) and Z located/situated (place)

The access to the museum was from the South, with shops to the right and the temporary exhibition room located on the other side of the entrance.

The entrance to the museum was from the South, with a huge garden in the middle and a café located in the North.

2. There is X/X is (place), near which/next to which/behind which/between which/to the right/left/East/West/South/north of which/below which/adjacent to which is Y.

There is a garden and near the garden is a football stadium.

There is a garden, near which is a football stadium.

Further from the shop, there was a cloakroom, adjacent to which was water closet.

Further from the shop, there was a cloakroom and adjacent to the cloakroom was water closet.

3. While X is(place), Y is (place)

While the garden occupied the center, the café was in the North.

4. X is situated/located (place)

Garden located in the center = incorrect

The garden is located/situated in the center = correct

5. X replaced Y = Y was replaced by X = Y made way for X

The cloakroom and shop replaced the temporary exhibition room.

The temporary exhibition room was replaced by the cloakroom and shop

The temporary exhibition room made way for the cloakroom and shop.

6. X was built, which resulted in the disappearance of Y

School was built, which resulted in the disappearance of the forest.

The temporary exhibition room was moved to the left of the museum and a restaurant was also built nearby. These developments resulted in the disappearance of one of the permanent exhibition rooms.

7. Where X stood, there is now Y. = There is now Y, where X stood

Where the temporary exhibition stood, there were **now** cloakroom and shop  
 There were **now** cloakroom and shop, where the temporary exhibition stood

8. X has/had gone and in its place is/was Y.

The temporary exhibition room had gone and in its place were the cloakroom and shop.

The temporary exhibition room had gone and the cloakroom and shop were in its place.

9. X is in(place), which was previously occupied by Y

The cloakroom and shop were now in the bottom left corner of the map, which was previously occupied by the temporary exhibition room.

10. While X remained intact, Y was turned into Z.

There were school and shops in 1990

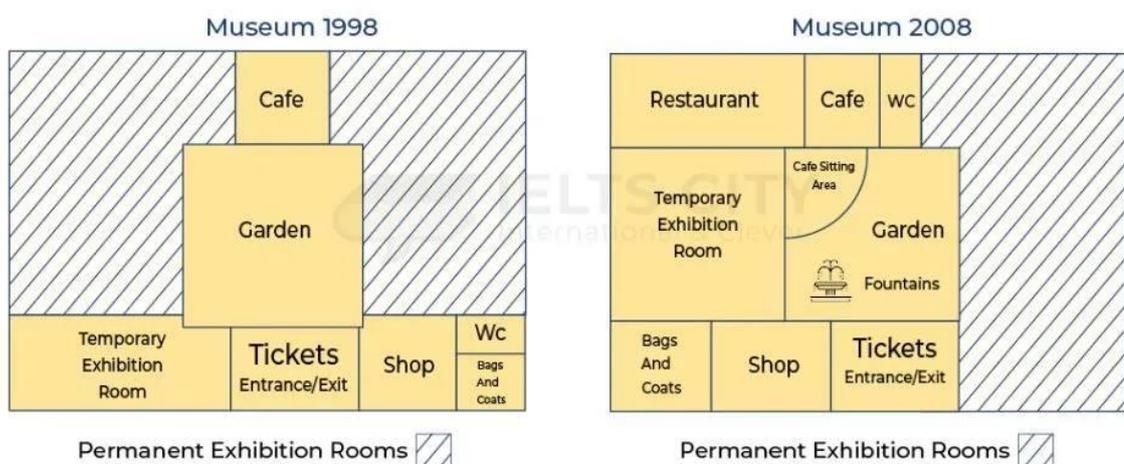
There are school and cinema(instead of shops) now

While the school remained intact, the shops were turned into a new cinema.

11. Other alterations included the construction/introduction of X,Y, and Z

Other alterations included the construction of fountains and café sitting area in the garden.

The museum's plant in 1998 and after some changes were made in 2008

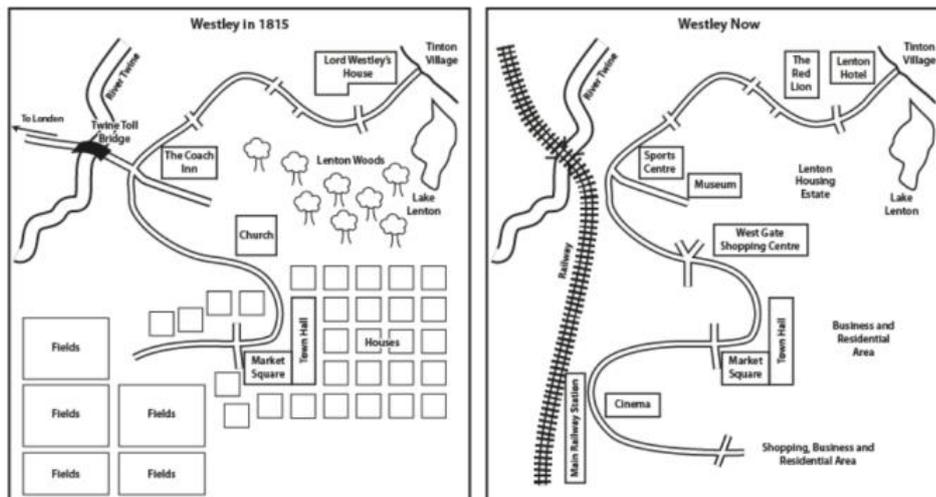


# TWO WAYS OF ORGANIZING BODY PARAGRAPHS(MAPS)

*The two maps below show the changes that have taken place in the town of Westley since 1815.*

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

You should write at least 150 words.



The two maps show the extent to which Westley has changed over two centuries to become a more modern and built up town.

Firstly, it is clear that transport systems have changed dramatically. For example, a new railway line has been built and now crosses the river instead of the old road that linked the town to London. Furthermore, the road has been extended through Westley.

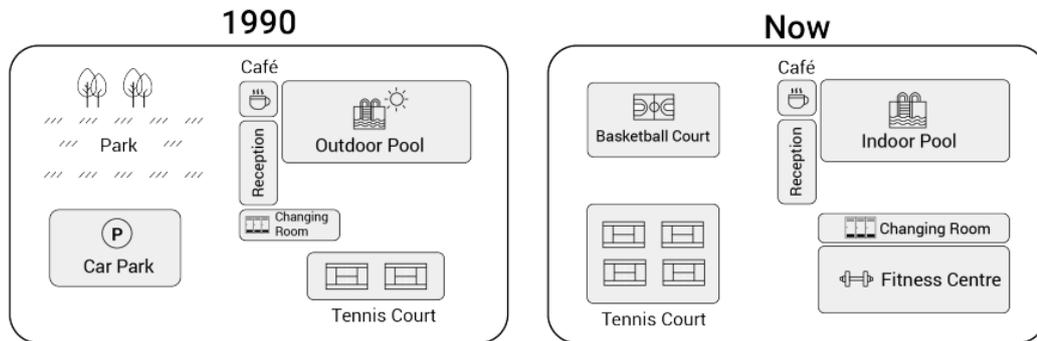
Another noticeable change is the loss of green spaces in modern day Westley. The fields have been developed and are now the site of modern facilities like the train station and the cinema. Moreover, the Lenton woods have been cut down so that the new Lenton housing estate could be built.

Finally, older buildings have been transformed into more modern facilities. For example the church and coach inn have been demolished in order for a new shopping center and sports center to be built. Also, Lord Westley's house has been transformed into a pub and hotel.

Overall, we can see that the town of Westley has been modernized a great deal with many areas having undergone considerable urbanization.

# Task 01: Maps

The maps give information about a university sports court.



The two maps show the transformation of a university sports court. Overall, the sports center has experienced major changes in its layout and now hosts more sporting facilities for students. These changes, however, came at the cost of the leafy environment and car park that were present previously.

The university sports court used to offer only few facilities for its users in 1990. There was a reception approximately in the middle of the sport center, with a café to the North and a changing room located on the other side of the reception. A spacious outdoor pool was situated to the right of the reception and café, while a pair of tennis courts was in the bottom right corner of the map. The park occupied the top left corner, **in front of which** was a car park.

Since then, the sport center has changed considerably. While the reception and café remained intact, the changing room has been extended Eastwards and the outdoor pool was replaced by an indoor one. There is now a new fitness center, where the tennis courts stood. These tennis courts, in turn, doubled in number and were relocated to the bottom left corner of the map. Final alteration is the introduction of a new basketball court and these last developments **came at the expense of** the park and car park.

X used to be rather empty.

X witnessed major transformations

X saw considerable changes

## Maps: xaritalar 2 ta davrda.

The Official Cambridge Guide to IELTS practice.pdf - Foxit Reader

You are screen sharing

Stop Share

The Official Cambri... The Official Cambri... x

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The maps below show the village of Stokeford in 1930 and in 2010.  
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and  
make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Stokeford 1930

Stokeford 2010

126 / 160

174.24%

11:28 11-Jul-20

Intorduction ni quyidagicha yozamiz:

Introduction: paraphrase the given question

The maps below show the village of Stokeford in 1930 and in 2010.

The maps illustrate **how the Stokeford village changed** over a period of 80 years (1930-2010).

The maps illustrate the **developments // changes that took place** in the Stokeford village from 1930 to 2021.

Overview:

- Biggest change to the west?
- Biggest change to the east?
- Biggest change to the north?
- Biggest change to the south?
- Unchanged parts
- Most significant development

\*\*\*overview

1. Overall change (**type of town**: resort // industrial // rural // urban // desert area)

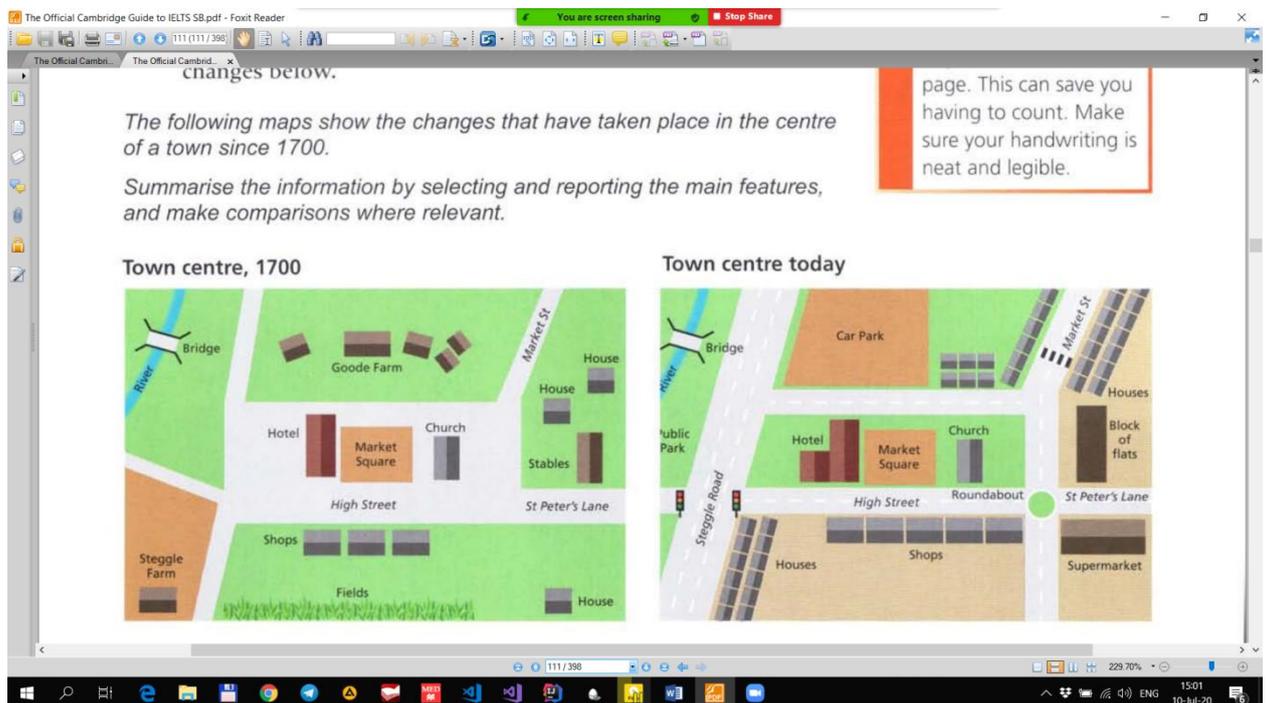
e.g.: **a comparison of the two maps reveals that** Stokeford became more urban and less rural.

2. Areas with **specific developments**: (industry // transport // infrastructure // accommodation // amenities (facilities))

e.g.: the most striking development throughout the period was **in terms of** accommodation and road infrastructure.

3. (optional) point out the things which **remained unchanged**.  
~~Main road // post office (specific) // river // bridge:~~ **However, some parts of the town remained unaltered.**

Overall, **a comparison of the two maps reveals** that Stokeford became more urban and less rural. The most striking development throughout the period was in terms of accommodation and transport infrastructure. (optional the things which remained unchanged)



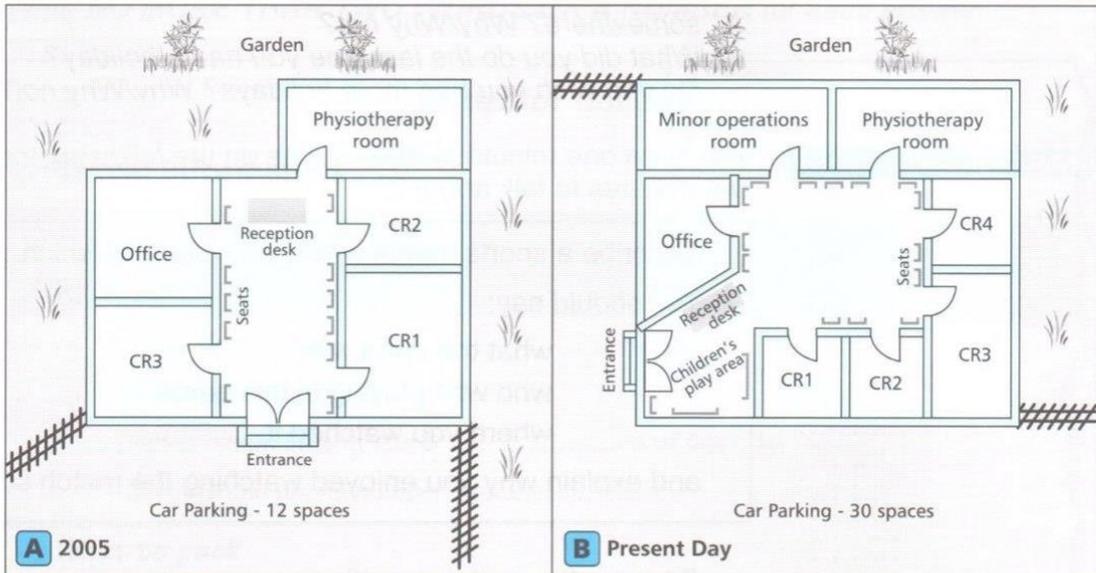
The maps illustrate the developments that have happened in the town center from 1700 till now.

Overall, a comparison of the two maps reveals that the town center has become more **urban** and less rural. Strikingly, the most noticeable development was in terms of housing and road infrastructure. However, some parts of the town experienced no change.

**Plan A below shows a health centre in 2005. Plan B shows the same place in the present day.**

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

Write at least 150 words.

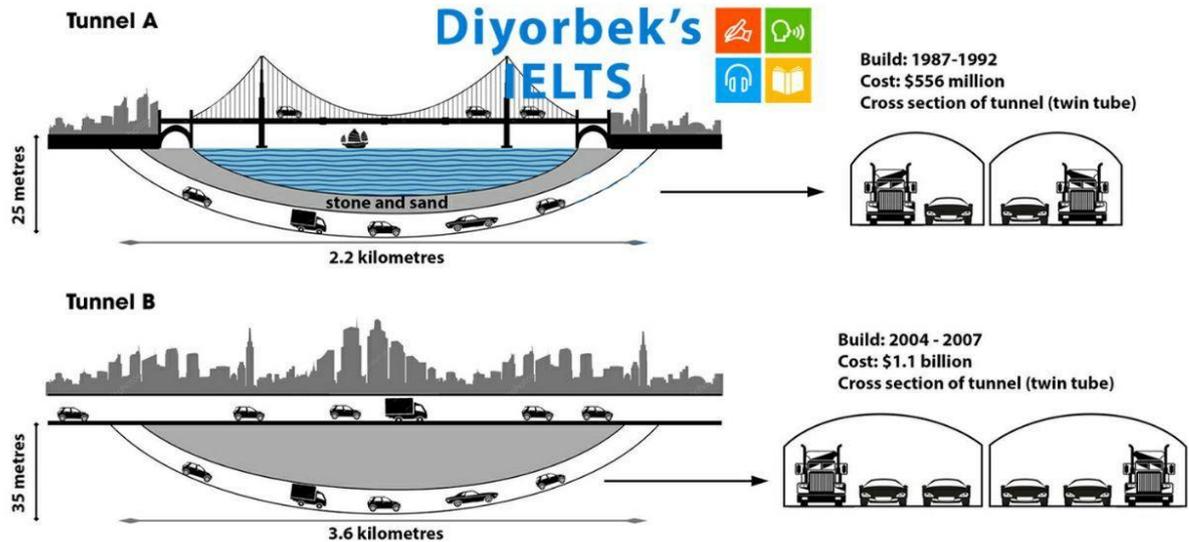


CR - Consulting room

A comparison of the two plans reveals that the health center has been largely changed: with the addition of new amenities; the extension and modification of existing ones. Overall, the health clinic has become more space-efficient.

SAMPLE 8.9.2018

The diagrams below give information about two road tunnels in one Australian city.



The pictures compare the Tunnel A and Tunnel B in an Australian city.

Overall, a comparison of the two diagrams reveals that the tunnel A is older and smaller in dimensions, while the opposite is true for the tunnel B. It is also evident that significantly more money was spent on the latter than on the former.

Grammar in maps: geographical positions: 4 polar sides: **north south east west**

To // zero. There was a supermarket to the east of the town // There was a supermarket north of the town.

\*\*\*\*

**Northeast // southeast // southwest // northwest**

In (umuman location) en-to (relative to position) There was a new parking area located in the northeastern part of the town /// A supermarket was built to the southwest of the school.

\*\*\*\*

To show the **Position**

A park **is** in the northeast of the town.

A park is **located** to the north of the town.

A park is **situated** to the north of the town.

A park **stands** to the north of the town.

A park is **sited in** the northeast of the town.

\*\*\*\*\*

Build // erect // construct // **or noun forms: building // erection // construction (normalization)**

A park was constructed to the south of the town.

**Another significant feature was the construction of a park just south of the town.**

\*\*\*\*\***trees**

To **plant a tree // trees.**

Cutting trees?

Chop down // to log // cut down // to clear (v)

e.g.: trees to the south were cleared to make room for a new residential complex.

\*\*\*\*\* extend vs expand vs expend?

The car park was **expanded**. To enlarge it in all sides. ++++++

The car park was **extended**. To enlarge smth to the right and left side -----  
----



\*\*\*\*\* relocated

\*\*\*\*\*converted into === turn into=== reconstruct to become === transform into

\*\*\*\*\*was replaced by === build in place of

\*\*\*\*\*build on the site of

\*\*\*\*\*change // alter // make a change // reform // transformation (big change) // modification (slight change)

\*\*\*\*\* remain unchanged // see no change // experience no change // witness no change // remain unaltered

\*\*\*\*\*give way to

The farmland gave way to a new housing complex, while the computer club was converted into a library.

\*\*\*\*\*make way to // make room for

\*\*\*\*\* build in place of  
\*\*\*\*\* build on the site of

More map language:

- » Horizontal, Vertical.
  - » Circle, Square, Rectangle.
  - » Across, Across from.
  - » Under, Over, Inside, Beside, On top of, Adjacent, Opposite, Next to.
  - » Along, Through, As far as.
  - » Midpoint, Halfway, In the middle.
  - » Intersection, Overlapping.
  - » Exterior.
  - » Parallel to, Parallel, Perpendicular to.
  - » Edge, Diagonal.
  - » In front of the, Behind the.
  - » To the right, To the left.
  - » On the right-hand side, On the left-hand side.
  - » North, South, East, West.
  - » Northern, Southern, Eastern, Western.
  - » To the north, To the East...
  - » Where.
  - » In which, To which, From which.
- 
- » Built, Erected, Replaced.
  - » Situated, Located.
  - » Changed to/ Converted/ Gave way to/ Became.
  - » While in 2001, it was ....., later, it was converted to .....

Demolish --- demolition

Construct --- construction

Expand --- expansion

Convert --- conversion

Replace --- replacement

Extend --- extension

Industrialize --- industrialization

Modernize --- modernization

Pedestrianize --- pedestrianization

The Steggle Road was pedestrianized in 2010. Another development in the Steggle Road was its pedestrianization in 2010.

Urbanize --- urbanization

\*\*\* grouping our data

3 ways:

1. Things that have changed + remained unchanged.
2. Draw a line and describe north+south // east+west.
3. First map+ second map

### Tense selection

- Past + past → past simple +past perfect (by+time)
- Past + present → past simple + present perfect
- Present + future → present simple (be set to // be going to // be expected to // be planned to // be subject to change)

The maps compare the developments in a town center from 1700 to 2021.

Overall, a comparison of the two maps reveals that the area has become more urban and less rural. The most significant change can be observed in terms of road infrastructure.

Despite significant reforms in many places, some areas have experienced no change: the natural part of the town's center – river - and the bridge over it. Additionally, the market square **in the heart of** the town and the church to the right of it have remained unchanged.

However, the most noticeable changes have occurred in terms of roads: the **erection of** concrete roads throughout; the addition of traffic lights on Steggle Road; the construction of a roundabout on High Street linking it with St. Peter's Lane; and the making of Market Street more **pedestrian** friendly. When it comes to residential areas, Goode Farm **to the north** of the town has been **demolished to make room for** a number of houses and a car park for **their** residents. Similarly, houses **in** the north-east have been knocked down to build more houses and a block of flats, while the shops **south of the town** have been **extended**.

Processes: show us stages in producing smth

Car manufacturing // glass production...

## Natural and Man-made

Processes === flow charts

3 categories:

processes // systems // cycles

Introductions: paraphrasing the question

Example question: The diagram below shows the production of milk.

\* The flow chart illustrates the process of producing milk.

- The flow chart illustrates **how** milk is produced.
- The flow chart illustrates the process by which milk is produced
- **(The flow chart illustrates the process that people follow in order to make milk products)**

Overviews:

classical approach: how many steps +++ beginning and ending

Overall, there are about 8 distinct stages involved in milk

manufacturing:

starting with cows grazing and

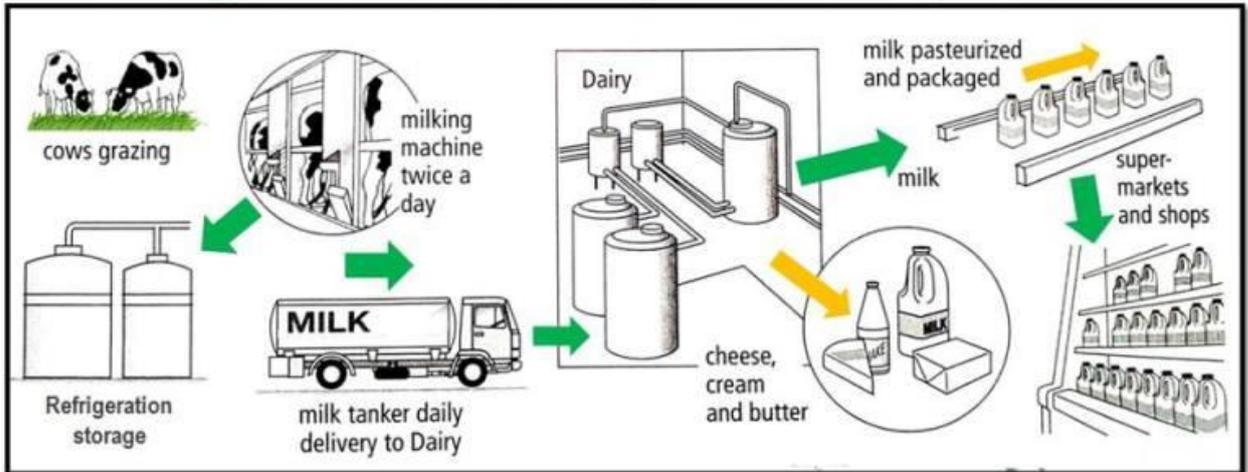
finishing with selling end-products

in supermarkets and shops.

Key features:

#1: sets of stages

## The diagram below shows the process of milk production



Set 1: on the farm  
set2: dairy

## PRACTICE QUESTION

The pictures below show how tomato ketchup is made.  
Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features.



#1: sets of stages (where are they happening)

#2: raw materials +++ equipment//machinery (complex// sophisticated or simple // unsophisticated // specialized)

(#3: Time)

(#4: people)

The flow chart illustrates the process by which a tomato ketchup is made.

Overall, it is clear that the process of making a tomato ketchup can be divided into two main sets of stages: those on the farm and those in the factory. Although there are a number of different raw materials used, the process does not involve the use of sophisticated equipment. **Also, quality control technicians, pickers and drivers are involved in this.**



Overall, it is clear that there are two sets of stages in the process of making tea: those in the kettle and those in the cup. The process does not require complex equipment and takes approximately 10 minutes to be completed.

## Details paragraphs:

**Steps language:** at the first stage in the process, Firstly, secondly, then, next, at the following stage in the process, after that, before, after, in the final stage ...

simple sentences:

**In the first stage**, a kettle is filled with water from a tap. **Next**, the kettle is plugged in and after 5 minutes it boils. **Following this**, a teabag is placed into a cup. Hot water is **then** added to the cup. **After** 5 minutes, the teabag is removed. **At this stage**, sugar or milk can be added to the drink. **Finally**, the tea is ready to be drunk.

## Divide it into paras with **topic sentences**:

The initial stages of making a cup of tea all happen in the kettle. **In the first stage**, a kettle is filled with water from a tap. **Next**, the kettle is plugged in, and after 5 minutes it boils.

The stages that require a cup now begin. **Following this**, a teabag is placed into a cup. Hot water is **then** added to the cup. **After** 5 minutes, the teabag is removed. **At this stage**, sugar or milk can be added to the drink. **Finally**, the tea is ready to be drunk.

Complexity of sentences:

The flow chart illustrates the process of making a cup of tea.

**Overall, it is clear that there are two sets of stages in the process of making tea: those in the kettle and those in the cup. The process does not require overly complex equipment and takes approximately 10 minutes to be completed.**

The initial stages of making a cup of tea all happen in the kettle. **In the first stage**, a kettle is filled with water from a tap. **Next**, **after** the kettle has been plugged in, it boils in 5 minutes.

The stages that require a cup now begin. **While the kettle is boiling**, a teabag is placed into a cup. Hot water is **then** added to the cup. **Before** removing the teabag, the tea should be left to draw for 5 minutes. **Finally**, **having** added sugar and/or milk, the tea is ready to be drunk.

149 words (band 7.0+)

### Milk report:

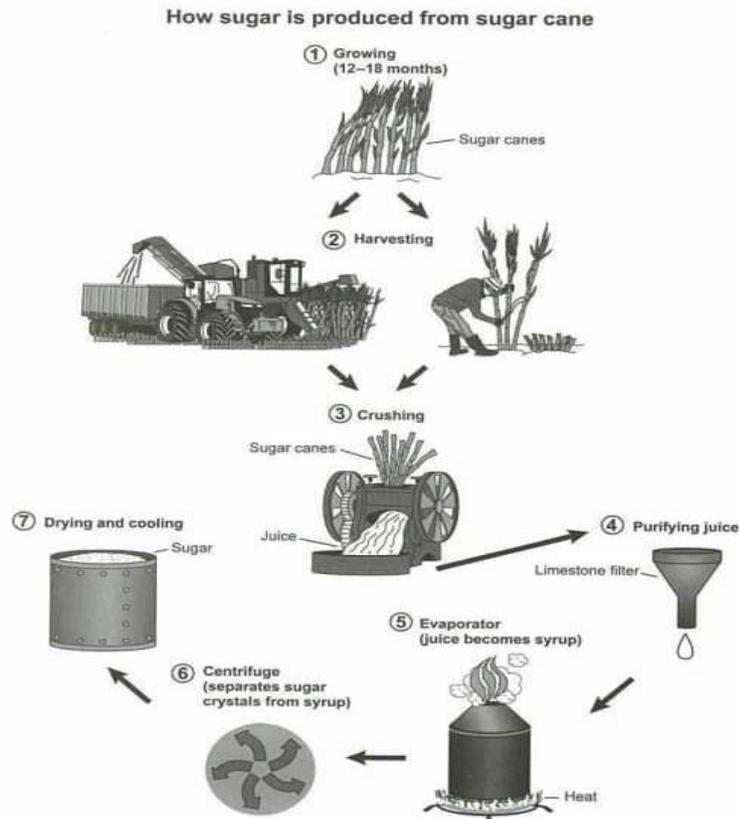
The diagram illustrates how milk and milk products are manufactured.

Overall, there are two sets of stages involved in the process: those on the farm and those in the dairy. Although it does not require the use of many different raw materials, the procedure uses a range of complex machinery.

The initial stages of producing milk and milk products all happen on the farm. The process **begins with** feeding cows on pastures. **At the following stage**, the milk is extracted with the use of a milking machine two times a day. The raw milk is then refrigerated under a constant cold temperature to prevent spoilage, **before** transporting it to the dairy for further processing using a specially equipped milk tanker.

The steps **which** happen in the dairy now begin. **After** the milk has been delivered to the dairy, the process can be divided into two separate stages: the milk production and its by-products (cheese, cream and butter). Finally, **before** the end-products are delivered to supermarkets and shops to sell, they are pasteurized and packaged with the use of a conveyor belt.

write at least 150 words.

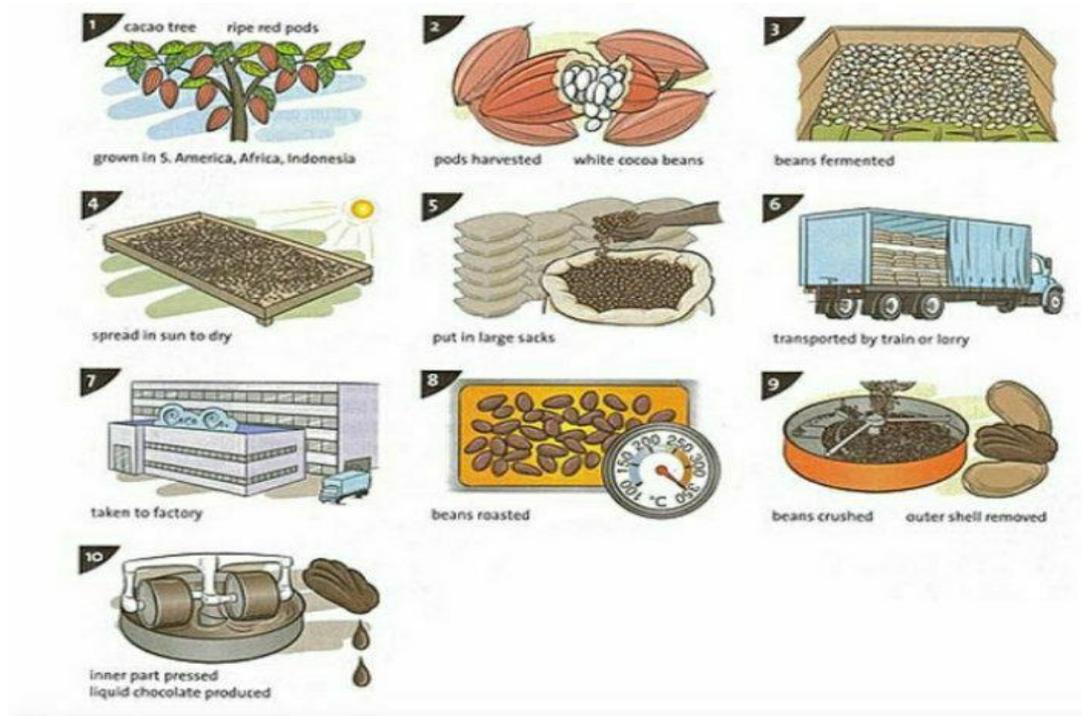


The image illustrates the way in which sugar is made from sugar cane.

Generally, there are seven distinct steps involved in the production of sugar from sugar cane, commencing with growing and culminating with drying and cooling. It is also apparent that human labor as well as complex machinery are required in the manufacturing of sugar.

Looking at the picture in more detail, at the first stage of the process, sugar canes are grown about 12 to 18 months before being harvested either by a combiner machine or humans using a sickle. Having been cultivated, they should go through a process of crushing where sugar canes are crushed by a special machine so as to extract juice.

In the subsequent stage, juice is purified in a limestone filter before sending it to a so-called "evaporator" where heat is applied in order to make syrup out of juice. Once juice is evaporated, it is supposed to undergo another process using a centrifuge which helps to separate sugar crystals from syrup. Finally, sugar should be dried and cooled before delivering it to the consumption.



*The flow chart illustrates the way by which chocolate is manufactured.*

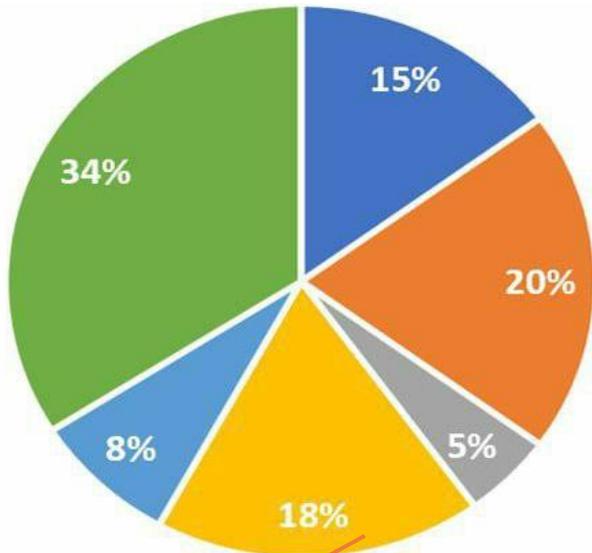
*It is, generally, clear that there are about ten stages involved in the fabrication of chocolate, commencing with harvesting mature red pods and culminating with producing liquid chocolate. It is also evident that a wide range of sophisticated equipment and the use of transport are required in the procedure.*

*Looking at the image in more detail, initially, cacao trees are planted in South America, Africa and Indonesia in order to obtain yields, namely ripe red pods. Having been harvested, white cacao beans are extracted by cracking pods. Following this, fermentation process takes place where beans are fermented, prior to spreading them in a sunny place so as to dry. Next, dried beans are put into large sacks before delivering them to a factory either by a train or lorry.*

*The steps which happen in the factory now begin. Once they are sent to the factory, they are supposed to be roasted at a high temperature (250-350). Subsequently, a smashing procedure occurs where beans are crushed and their outer shells are removed. Finally, liquid chocolate is made by pressing inner parts of beans.*

## Pie-chart writing task 1

Pie-chart har doim 100 % dan tarkib topib mayda qism, bo'laklarga bo'linadi va bu qismlarni quyidagicha aytish mumkin:



Group /Segment/Portion/Sector/Division/Section

Pie-chart 2 ichidagi bo'laklar quydagilar haqida ma'lumot beradi:

Age  
Profession  
Nationality  
Gender  
Income level

Va ular haqida ma'lumot beryotganda quyidagi vocabulary lardan foydalanishingiz mumkin

Sector  
Group  
Range  
Category

Masalan:

Age range

Age category

Age group

Age sector

Yosh guruhiga ko'ra yoki kasbiga ko'ra deb quyidagicha aytish mumkin

based on

predicated on

depend on yoki depending on

in connection with

in accordance with

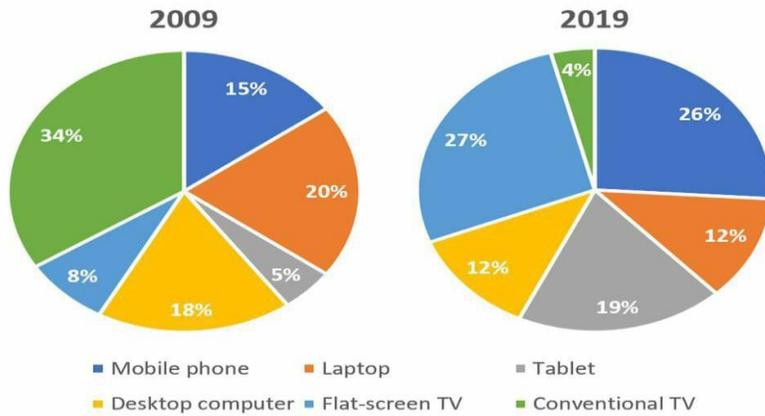
in relation to

Endi yuqoridagi vocabulary lardan foydlangan holda introduction yozamiz

The pie chart given shows how much time students spend on leisure activity in the USA depending on/ based on/ predicated on/ in connection with age range/ age category) age sector for the years 2005 and 2010

Pie-chart 2 xi bo'ladi:

Changing over time graph



bunday pie-chart larda kamida 2 ta yil berilgan bo'ladi

Bundan graphlarda kamida ikkta yil berilgan bo'ladi

Compare

Contrast qila olasiz

The usage of mobile phones accounted for less than a fifth, whilst the figure for the flat-screen tv and tablet made up 8% and 5% in accordance

Xuddi line graph dek tavsirlasangiz bo'ladi

By 2019, the percentage of using flat-sceen tv and cell-phones had increased to 27 and 26 % respectively.

Introduction uchun har doimgidek savolni paraphrase qilasiz

in two separate years (2009 and 2019)

in two separate years, in 2009 and 2019

The pie charts make a comparison the usage of six different devices in two separate years, in 2009 and 2019

Overall

Umumiy fikr beryotganda  
2 ta fikr yozasiz

Ikkala yildagi eng katta, eng kichkina qism

qaysi sector larning foizi o'sgan, qaysilarniki tushgan

Generally, it is clear that while the rates of using cell phones, tablets and flat-screen TV rose over the period studied, the figures for PC, laptops and conventional television fell within that time. It is also obvious that the share of utilizing conventional TV was by far the highest in 2009, whereas the opposite was true for tablets and conventional TV in 2009 and 2019 respectively.

ostiga chizilgan key word larga e'tibor bering biz pie-chartda 2 ta gap yozganimiz uchun 2 -gap ni yozishdan avval albatta yana bitta key word ishlatishimiz kerak.

Pie-chart Body- asosiy qism

(Oldingi postimizni davomi)

Asosiy qismni yozishdan oldin ularni guruhlashtirib olishingiz kerak:

Tushganlarini bitta guruhga  
O'sganlarini boshqa guruhga

Yuqoridagi pie-chart ga e'tibor beradigan bo'lsangiz

Food va clothing ga sarflangan pullar miqdori o'sgan

Medice va Household ga sarflarangan miqdori esa oldingi yil bilan taqqoslanganda tushgan  
Guruhlashtirib ham oldik.

E'tibor bering

Birinchi gapda siz ularni birinchi yildagi miqdorlari bilan solishtirasiz (guruhlashtib olganingizni) agar siz compare and contrast qilyotgan Subject lar egalar 2 tadan ko'p bo'lsa quyidagi bog'lovchilar yordamida compare and contrast qilasiz

while yoki whilst

meanwhile

however

As for food and clothing sectors first, in 1995, 68 and 19 per cents of the budget were expended on food and clothing respectively. By 2011, the percentages of spending on food and clothing had declined to 59 and 18 per cent in accordance.

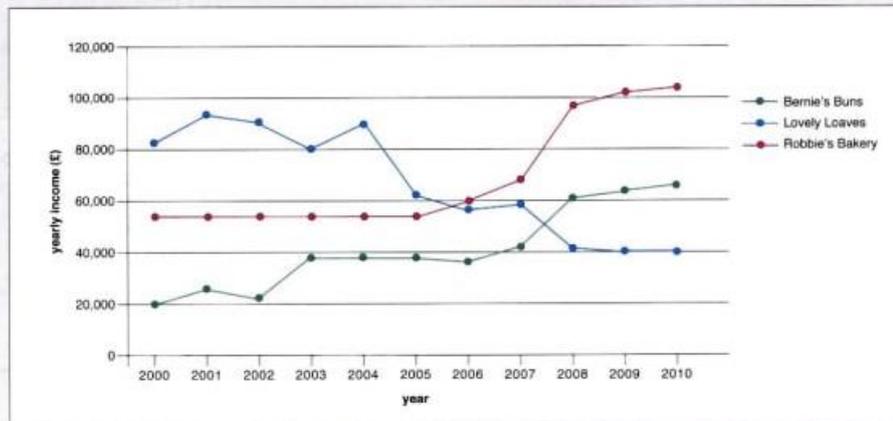
E'tibor bering 1 gapda biz ularni bir-biri bilan compare qilib oldik ikkinchi gapda esa o'sganligi haqida yozdik

The use of mobile phones accounted for less than a fifth, whilst the figures for flat-screen TV and tablets made up 8 and 5% in accordance. By 2019, the percentages of using flat-screen television and cell phones had increased, showing the respective figures of 27 and 26%, meanwhile, the utilization of tablets had formed just under a fifth.

Birinchi gapda biz ularni compare qilib oldik ikkinchi gapda ularni o'sgani va tushgan haqida yozdik. E'tibor bering subject lar 2 tadan ko'p bo'lganligi uchun whilst va meanwhile bog'lovchilaridan foydalandik.

The graph shows data about the annual earnings of three bakeries in London, 2000–2010.

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



The line graph compares how much money was earned by three bakeries in London from 2000 to 2010.

Overall, the amount of money earned by both Robbie's Bakery and Bernie's Buns increased considerably while the opposite was true for the **takings** of Lovely Loaves **although** it had the highest figure in 2000.

**Robbie's Bakery** earned just under 60,000 in 2000, **which** was around 3 times more **than the money earned by** Bernie's buns in the same year. For the next 5 years, **the figure for the former** remained stable **whereas** that of **the latter** grew significantly to around 40,000. Both figures **had experienced** considerable **improvement** to approximately **100,000** and **60,000** respectively **by 2008**. The earnings of Robbie's Bakery **reached its peak** of over 100,000 in the final year.

By contrast, Lovely Loaves bucked the trend. **After** fluctuating for the first four years, **the earnings of Lovely Loaves** **declined dramatically** to just over 60,000 in 2005. **Despite** levelling off at this figure until 2007, it decreased significantly to 40,000 in 2010. =170 words

7+

The reverse/the opposite to be true for

B and C rose while the opposite was true for A

X goes/went in the opposite direction

B and C rose while A went in the opposite direction

A and B rose to 10 and 17 respectively , correspondingly, in accordance

A=10

B=17

The number of sheep in the FARM A rose but that of B declined

The number of sheep in the FARM A rose but the number of sheep in B declined

The figure for the former stayed the same until 2011, but that of the latter decreased

The former

The latter

Despite +verb (ing) the same subject

After

Before

Despite raining, I played football

Despite I rained but I played football

Despite working hard, I wasn't tired

I worked hard but I wasn't tired

Despite levelling off in 2002, the number of people in Japan rose

The number of people In Japan levelled off in 2002 but It rose

In 2000=past simple

By 2000= past perfect

A and B rose to 10 and 17 respectively

A=10

B=17

The number of sheep in the FARM A rose but that of B declined

The number of sheep in the FARM A rose but the number of sheep in B declined

The former

The latter