# IELTS Writing Task 1 – Band 8 Model Answers (All Types)

## 1️⃣ Line Graph

The line graph illustrates the proportion of households that had Internet access in Country A, Country B, and Country C between 2000 and 2020.

**Overall,** Internet access increased dramatically in all three nations, although the rate of growth and the final figures varied considerably.

In 2000, fewer than 20% of households in Country A had access to the Internet, compared with around 30% in Country B and nearly 40% in Country C. By 2010, all three experienced steady growth, with figures reaching approximately 70% for Country A, 60% for Country B, and 80% for Country C.

By 2020, Internet access had become almost universal in Country C at 95%, while Country A and Country B also rose significantly to 90% and 85%, respectively.

## 2️⃣ Bar Chart

The bar chart compares the number of overseas students in Australia and Canada in 2010 and 2020.

**Overall,** both countries saw a significant rise in the number of international students over the period, with Australia consistently attracting more students than Canada.

In 2010, Australia hosted about 300,000 international students, whereas Canada had roughly 200,000. Ten years later, these figures had increased to approximately 450,000 and 350,000 respectively.

It is also noticeable that the growth in Canada was more rapid, with an increase of nearly 75%, compared with around 50% in Australia.

## 3️⃣ Pie Chart

The two pie charts show the proportion of five types of energy sources used in a particular country in 1990 and 2020.

**Overall,** while oil remained the dominant energy source, the share of renewable energy increased considerably over the 30-year period.

In 1990, oil accounted for 40% of total energy use, followed by coal (25%) and natural gas

(20%). Nuclear and renewable energy made up the smallest shares at 10% and 5%, respectively.

By 2020, oil use had fallen slightly to 35%, and the use of renewable energy more than doubled to 12%. Nuclear power also grew marginally to 15%, while coal and gas both declined moderately.

## 4■■ Table

The table presents data on the average household income and spending in five European countries in 2020.

**Overall,** households in Germany had the highest income and expenditure, while Spain and Portugal recorded the lowest figures.

German households earned an average of €4,200 per month, spending around €3,500. The UK and France followed, with earnings of €3,800 and €3,600 respectively.

By contrast, Spain and Portugal reported significantly lower figures, with average incomes of €2,800 and €2,400, and monthly expenses of roughly €2,200 and €1,900.

## 5■■ Map

The maps illustrate the changes that occurred in a small town between 1990 and 2020.

**Overall,** the town became more urbanized, with the replacement of agricultural land by housing and new transport infrastructure.

In 1990, most of the area was farmland, with only a few residential buildings near the center. By 2020, the farmland had been replaced by a large housing estate. A new road network was constructed, and a shopping center appeared in the northwest.

Additionally, the riverbank area was transformed into a public park, and a bridge was built to connect both sides of the river, improving accessibility.

## 6■■ Process Diagram

The diagram illustrates the process of manufacturing instant noodles.

**Overall,** the production involves eight main stages, beginning with raw flour storage and ending with the labeling and sealing of cups.

First, flour is delivered and stored in large silos. It is then mixed with water and oil to form dough, which is rolled into sheets. The dough sheets are cut into strips and shaped into

noodle discs.

Next, the noodles are steamed, dried, and placed into cups. Finally, vegetables and seasoning are added before the cups are labeled and sealed for sale.

## 7■■ Mixed Graphs

The bar chart shows the number of tourists visiting New Zealand from 2000 to 2020, while the line graph illustrates their average daily spending over the same period.

**Overall,** both tourist arrivals and spending increased significantly, although spending showed more fluctuation.

Tourist numbers rose steadily from 2 million in 2000 to around 5 million in 2020. Meanwhile, daily spending started at about $100, peaked at $150 in 2010, and then declined slightly to $130 by 2020.

This suggests that although more people visited the country, the average amount spent per person decreased slightly in the final years.