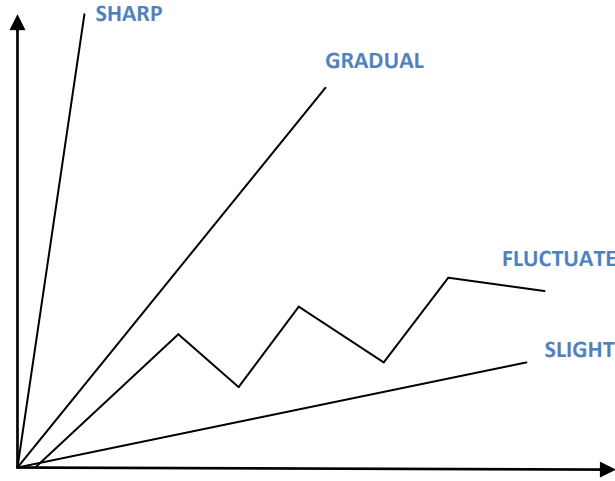# استخدمات الصفات و الحالات في الكتابة لوصف مدي مقدار التغير:

في الحالة الحادة:

Sharp = steep و تسخدم في الجملة الاسمية و تاتي قبل الاسم

Sharply = steeply و تستخدم في الجملة الفعلية و تاتي بعد الفعل

في الحالة التدريجية:

Gradual = regular = moderate و تسخدم في الجملة الاسمية و تاتي قبل الاسم

Gradually = regularly = moderately و تستخدم في الجملة الفعلية و تاتي بعد الفعل

في الحالة الطفيفة

Slight = steady و تسخدم في الجملة الاسمية و تاتي قبل الاسم

Slightly = steadily و تستخدم في الجملة الفعلية و تاتي بعد الفعل

في الحالة المتذبذبة

Fluctuate = not constant = inconstant = not stable

في الحالة المستقرة

Level off = remain stable = remain the same = unchanged

الأفعال و الأسماء المهمة في الكتابة لوصف التغيرات

الافعال و الاسماء في الزيارة (الاول أسم و الثاني فعل)

Increase, increase = rise, rise =ascend, ascent = grow, growth مع مراعاة الماضي

الافعال و الاسماء في الهبوط (الاول أسم و الثاني فعل)

Decrease, decrease = decline, decline = descend, descent =drop, drop

الافعال و الاسماء في التذبذب

Fluctuate, fluctuation

الافعال و الاسماء في الاستقرار

Level off = remain stable = remain the same

بعض الكلامات المهمة

1- Nearly = almost = approximately = roughly = about = around
2- A high of = peak of
3- Well over = just over
4- Well under = just under
5- The most = the vast majority
6- The least = a minority
7- The figure = the trend

تستخدم في التعبير عن الارقام التقريبية مثال علي ذلك:

The figure for pizza was approximately at 6.5 percent

8- Rate = average = percentage = proportion = ratio
9- Spending = expenditure = expense.

10- Consumption = using =

11- Different = various = several

12- Difference = variation = distinction

13- Kind = sort = type category

14- From ..... to ...... = between ...... and ....

15- During = throughout = timescale = over

16- Wage = fare = salary

17- International = global

18- Yearly = annually

19- Mobile phone = cell phone

20- Demand = require

21- Tourist = visitor

This form is for the line and bar graph which their changes over the time

This line / bar graph illustrates................(1).............. from ...(2)... to ....(3)....., measured by...(4)...

[1]In ....(5)...., ...(6).... (verb to be) higher/lower than ....(7)..... . However, in ...(8)...., the figure for .....(9)....... (verb to be) more/less than ....(10).... at...(11).... and....(12)...., respectively. [2]The trend of....(13)..... ....(14)..... adverb between ...(15).... at ....(16)... and ...(17)..... at ....(18)......., followed by a adjective ....(19)..... up to ....(20).... in ....(21)....., thereafter, it .....(22).... adverb ending at ....(23).... in ....(24)....

[3]Regarding to ....(25)...., this figure reached/reaches/will reach its peak at....(26).... in ....(27).... . Whilst, in ....(28)...., (verb to be) at the lowest point at ....(29)..... . [4]Focusing on ....(30)...., ...(31)..... (verb to be) +adverb more/less than....(32).... at ....(33).... and ....(34)...., respectively. [5]Moving to ....(35)....., in ....(36)...., the trend(increase/decrease) to ....(37)....fold at ....(38)...., compared to ....(39)...., where it (verb to be) at ....(40).... . [6]On the other hand, the figure for....(41).... in .....(42)....., (verb to be) (about/exactly) (....(43)....)or (....(44)....times) as many as ....(45).... at ....(46).... and ....(47)...., respectively.

[A]Overall, ...(48)...... in .....(49).... (verb to be) the highest , while ....(50)........ (verb to be) the lowest over the timescale / in the most of the timescale.

[B]Overall, ...(48)...... in ......(49)...... (verb to be) higher than .....(50)...... the timescale / in the most of the timescale.

تطبيقات

The chart shows the average daily viewing figures for Channel One News over a 12-month period

Channel one news viewing figures

(The 11pm news was introduced on 1st May)
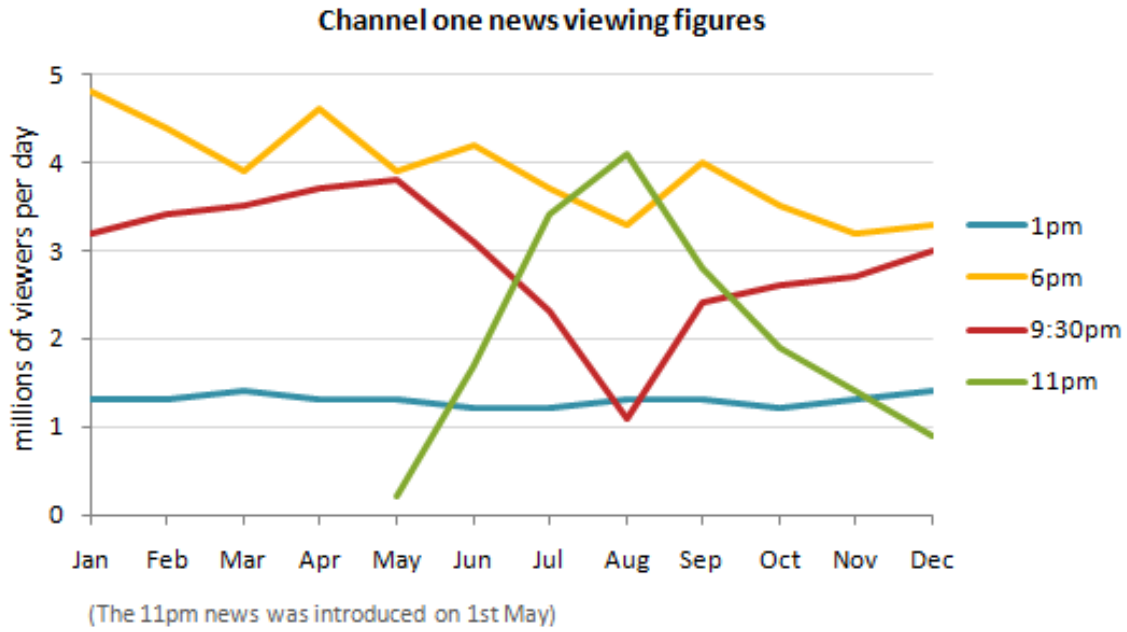
في هذة الرسمة سيكون التكتيك علي النحو التالي:

1- مؤشر الاحمر و مؤشر الازرق عند شهر 1 و شهر 8 للمقارنة, و ايضا لملي الفرعات من (1) الي (12).

2- ثم سأخذ المؤشر الاحمر لملئ الفرغات من (13) الي (24) لان في هذا المؤشر تغيرات ملحوضة.

3- سوف نأخذ المؤشر الاخضر لان الذرة عندها واضحة و هي 4 مليون في شهر 8 و اقل نقطة و اضحة ايضا و هي قريبة للصفر في شهر 5, و من هنا سنملي الفرغات من (25) الي(29).

4- سنقارن بين المؤشر الاصفر و الازرق لان الفرق واضح في شهر 9 و سنملي الفرغات من (30) الي (34).

5- سوف نملي الفرغات من (35) الي (40) لمؤشر الاصفر لانه هبط في شهر 12الي تقريبا الربع مقانة بشهر 1.

6- من (41) الي (47) ستكون بين المؤشر الاخضر و الاحمر الان المقارنة شاسعة بينهما تصل تقريبا الي ثلاثة اضعاف في شهر 8.

٨- سنستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط لان لم تذكر سنة في الرسمة

This line graph illustrates **the rate of people watching channel one news everyday during 12 month of period** from **Jan** to **Dec**, measured by **millions**.

In **Jan**, the figure for **9:30 pm** <u>is</u> higher than **1 pm**. However, in **Aug**, **the number of viewers at 1 pm** <u>is</u> more than **9:30 pm** at **nearly 1.5** and **just above 1 million**, respectively. The trend of **9:30 pm increases** <u>gradually</u> between **Jan** at **almost 3.2** and **May** at **about 3.8 million**, followed by a <u>dramatic</u> **decline** up to **well over 1 million** in **Aug**, thereafter, it **rises** <u>sharply</u> ending at **3 million** in **Dec**. Regarding to **11 pm**, this figure <u>reaches</u> its peak at **4 million** in **Aug**. Whilst in **May** <u>is</u> at the lowest point at **approximately zero**. Focusing on **Sep**, the figure for **6 pm** <u>is much</u> more than **1 pm** at **4** and **around 1.2 million**, respectively. Moving to **6 pm**, in **Dec**, the trend <u>decreases</u> to nearly **quarter** at **almost 3.2 million**, compared to **Jan**, where it <u>is</u> at **about 5 million**. On the other hand, the figure for **11 pm** in **Aug** <u>is</u> nearly **three times** as many as **9:30 pm** at **4** and **just above 1 million**, respectively.

Overall, **the figure for 6 pm in channel one news viewers** <u>is</u> the highest, while **1 pm** <u>is</u> the lowest in the most of the timescale. (228)

Quick IELTS Centre
Q I C

The chart below shows the GDP growth per year for three countries between 2007 and 2010.
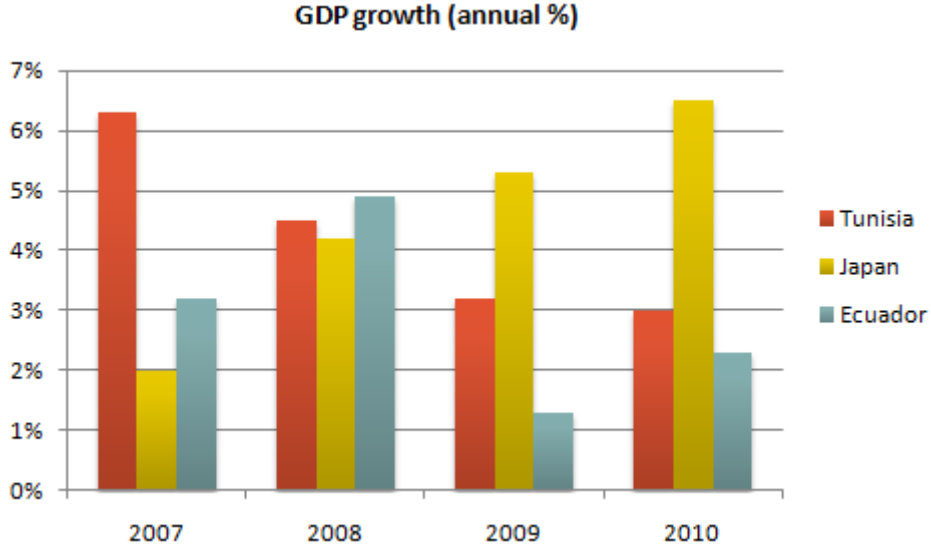
الشرح:

في المقدمة و هي و بكل بساطة إعادة صياغة السؤال. بخصوص جسم المقال فسوف أتبع نفس التكتيك السابق و هو:

1- سوف لن استخدم جملة 4 (يعني بكيفي ممكن استخدمها ممكن لا).

2- مؤشر الاحمر و مؤشر الاصفر في سنة 2007 و 2009 للمقارنة, و ايضا لملي الفرعات من (1) الي (12).

3- ثم سأخذ المؤشر الازرق لملئ الفرعات من (13) الي (24) لان في هذا المؤشر تغيراته ملحوضة.

4- سوف نأخذ المؤشر الاصفر لان الذرة عندها واضحة و هي تقريبا 6.5% في سنة 2010 و اقل نقطة في 2007 في سنة 2007, و من هنا سنملي الفرعات من (25) الي(29).

5- سنقارن بين المؤشر الاصفر و الازرق لان الفرق واضح في سنة 2009 و سنملي الفرعات من (30) الي (34).

6- من (41) الي (47) ستكون بين المؤشر الازرق و الاصفر الان المقارنة شاسعة بينهما تصل تقريبا الي ثلاثة اضعاف في سنة 2010.

7- سوف نختار الخيار رقم الاول الان عدد المؤشرات اكثر من 2 و سوف ناخذ مؤشر الاصفر و الازرق لملي الفرعات من (48) الي (50) لان الاصفر هو الاعلي و الازرق هو الاقل في اغلب الفترة.

8- سنستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط لان الفترة بين 2007 و 2010.

This bar graph illustrates how GPD grew per year for three different countries from 2007 to 2010, measured by percentage.

In 2007, the figure for **Tunisia** <u>was</u> higher than **Japan**. However, in **2009**, **the percentage of GPD growth in Japan** <u>was</u> more than **Tunisia** at **nearly 5.3 %** and **just above 3 %**, respectively. The trend of **Ecuador increased** <u>gradually</u> between **2007** at **almost 3.2 %** and **2008** at **just below 5 %**, followed by a <u>sharp</u> **decline** up to **1.3 %** in **2009**, thereafter, it **rose** <u>dramatically</u> ending at **2.3 %** in **2010**. Regarding to **Japan**, this figure <u>reached</u> its peak at **nearly 6.5 %** in **2010**. Whilst in **2007** <u>was</u> at the lowest point at **2 %**. Focusing on **2009**, the figure for **Japan** <u>was</u> much more than **Ecuador** at **approximately 5.2 %** and **about 1.2 %**, respectively. On the other hand, the figure for **Japan** in **2010** <u>was</u> nearly **three times** as many as **Ecuador** at **almost 6.2** and **around 2.2**, respectively.

Overall, **the figure for Japan in GPD growth** <u>was</u> the highest, while **Ecuador** <u>was</u> the lowest in the most of the timescale. (187)
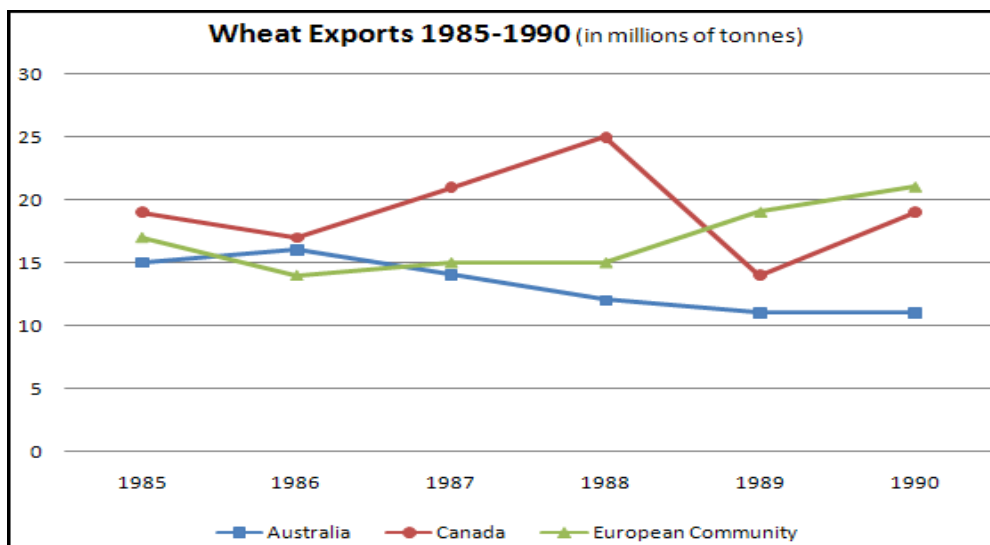
1- The graph below shows the differences in wheat exports over three different areas. Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.

Write at least 150 words.

Wheat Exports 1985-1990 (in millions of tonnes)

Legend: Australia, Canada, European Community

2- The chart below shows male and female fitness membership between 1970 and 2000.

Write at least 150 words.

Fitness Membership

Legend: Women, Men
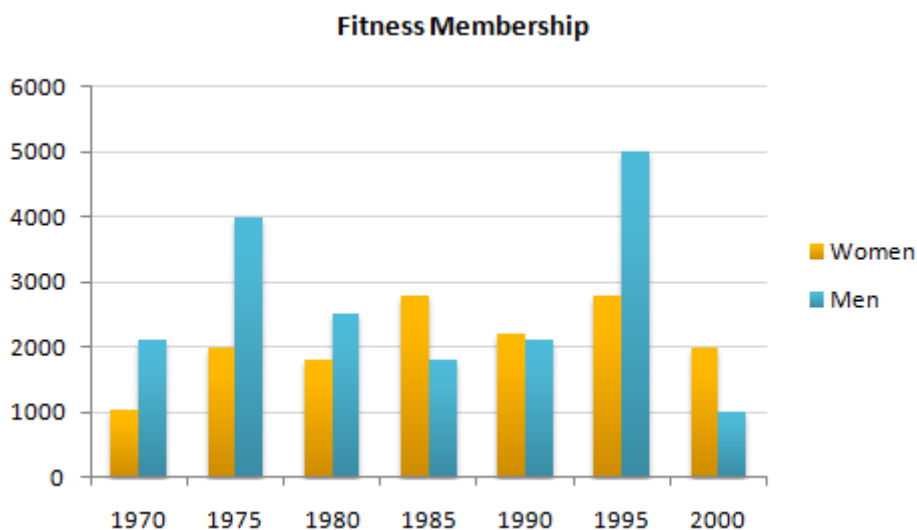
Two Pie charts form

لا يختلف هذا الفورم عن الفورم السابق, سنستخدم نفس الجمل. اعتقد ان هذا الفورم اسهل من السابق بكثير, إذا فهمت تطبيق الفورم السابق. سنبداء أولا في حالة فطيرتان:

This two pie charts illustrates................(1).............. between ...(2)... and ....(3)....., measured by...(4)...

[1]In ....(5)...., ...(6).... (verb to be) higher/lower than ....(7)..... . However, in ...(8)...., the figure for .....(9)....... (verb to be) more/less than ....(10).... at...(11).... and....(12)...., respectively. [2]The trend of....(13)..... ....(14)..... adverb between ...(15).... at ....(16)... and ...(17)..... at ....(18).......

[4]Focusing on ....(19)...., ...(20)..... (verb to be) +adverb more/less than....(21).... at ....(22).... and ....(23)...., respectively. [5]Moving to ....(24)....., in ....(25)...., the trend(increase/decrease) to ....(26)....fold at ....(27)...., compared to ....(28)...., where it (verb to be) at ....(29).... . [6]On the other hand, the figure for....(30).... in .....(31)....., (verb to be) (about/exactly) (....(32)....)or (....(33)....times) as many as ....(34).... at ....(35).... and ....(36)...., respectively.

[A]Overall, ...(37)....... in .....(38).... (verb to be) the greatest , while ....(39).......in ....(40).....(verb to be) the largest in.....(41).........

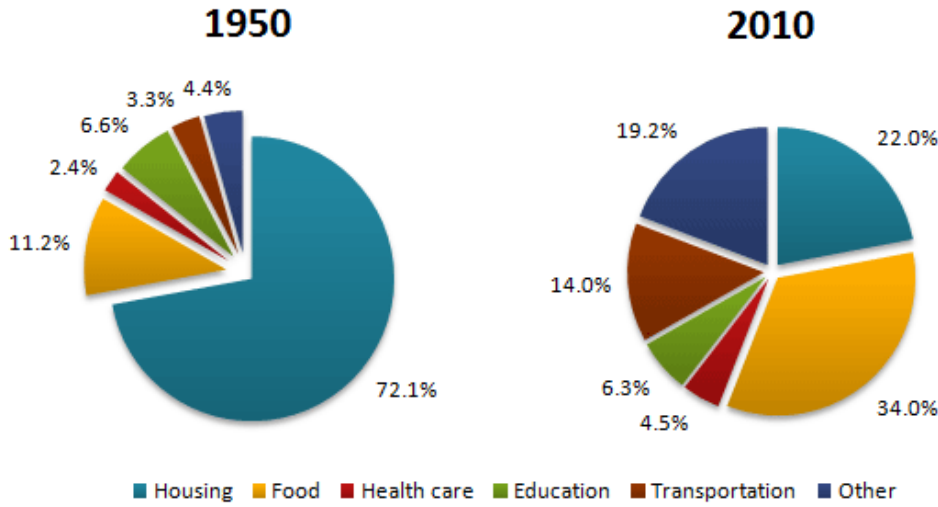**The pie charts below show the average household expenditures in a country in 1950 and 2010.**

في هذة الرسمة سيكون التكتيك علي النحو التالي:

1- مؤشر (المنزل) و مؤشر (الطعام) في فطيرة 195 و فطيرة 2010 للمقارنة, و ايضا لملي الفرعات من (1) الي (12).

2- ثم سأخذ المؤشر (التعليم) لملئ الفرغات من (13) الي (18) لان في هذا المؤشر شي ملحوضة و هو إن هذا المؤشر تقريبا مستقر.

3- سنقارن بين المؤشر (الطعام) و (الصحة) لان الفرق واضح في الفطيرة الاوله (1950) و سنملي الفرغات من (19) الي (23).

4- سوف نملي الفرغات من (24) الي (29) لمؤشر (المواصلات) لانه زاد في الفطيرة الثانية (2010) الي تقريبا اربعة اضعاف مقانة بالفطيرة الاوله (1950).

5- من (30) الي (36) ستكون بين المؤشر (المنزل) و (الصحة) الان المقارنة شاسعة بينهما تصل تقريبا الي ثلاثين ضعفآ في الفطيرة الاوله (1950).

6- في الفراغ (37) سنكتب مؤسر المنزل و (38) سنكتب 1950, اما الفراغ (39) سنكتب الطعام و الفراغ (40) سنكتب 2010, أما الفراغ (41) سنكتب العنوان.

7- سنستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط لان الفطيرتان في الماضي (1950 و 2010)

The two pie charts illustrate **the rate of household spending in a certain country** between 1950 and 2010, measured by percentage.

[1-]In 1950, **the proportion of household spending in housing** was higher than **food**. However, in **2010**, the figure for **food** was more than **housing** at **34 %** and**12 %,** respectively. [2-]The trend of **education nearly remained stable** between **1950** at **6.6** and **2010** at **6.3**.

[4-]Focusing on **2010**, the figure for **food** was much more than **health care** at **34 %** and **4.5 %,** respectively. [5-]Moving to **transportation**, in **2010**, the trend increased to **almost four**fold at **14 %,** compared to **1950**, where it was at **3.3 %.** [6-]On the other hand, the **figure for housing** in **1950**, was **about thirty** times as many as **health care** at **72.1 %** and **2.4 %,** respectively.

[A]Overall, **housing** in **1950** was the greatest, while **food** in **2010** was the largest in **household expenditure**. (155)

More than two pie charts

This three/four pie charts illustrate................(1)............. from ...(2)... to ....(3)....., measured by...(4)...

[1]In ....(5)...., ...(6).... (verb to be) higher/lower than ....(7)..... . However, in ...(8)...., the figure for .....(9)....... (verb to be) more/less than ....(10).... at...(11).... and....(12)...., respectively. [2]The trend of....(13)..... ....(14)..... adverb between ...(15).... at ....(16)... and ...(17)..... at ....(18)......., followed by a adjective ....(19)..... up to ....(20).... in ....(21)....., thereafter, it .....(22).... adverb ending at ....(23).... in ....(24)....

[3]Regarding to ....(25)...., this figure reached/reaches/will reach its peak at....(26).... in ....(27).... . Whilst, in ....(28)...., (verb to be) at the lowest point at ....(29)..... . [4]Focusing on ....(30)...., ...(31)..... (verb to be) +adverb more/less than....(32).... at ....(33).... and ....(34)...., respectively. [5]Moving to ....(35)....., in ....(36)...., the trend(increase/decrease) to ....(37)....fold at ....(38)...., compared to ....(39)...., where it (verb to be) at ....(40).... . [6]On the other hand, the figure for....(41).... in .....(42)....., (verb to be) (about/exactly) (....(43)....)or (....(44)....times) as many as ....(45).... at ....(46).... and ....(47)...., respectively.

[A]Overall, ...(48)...... in .....(49).... (verb to be) the highest , while ....(50)........ (verb to be) the lowest over the timescale / in the most of the timescale.
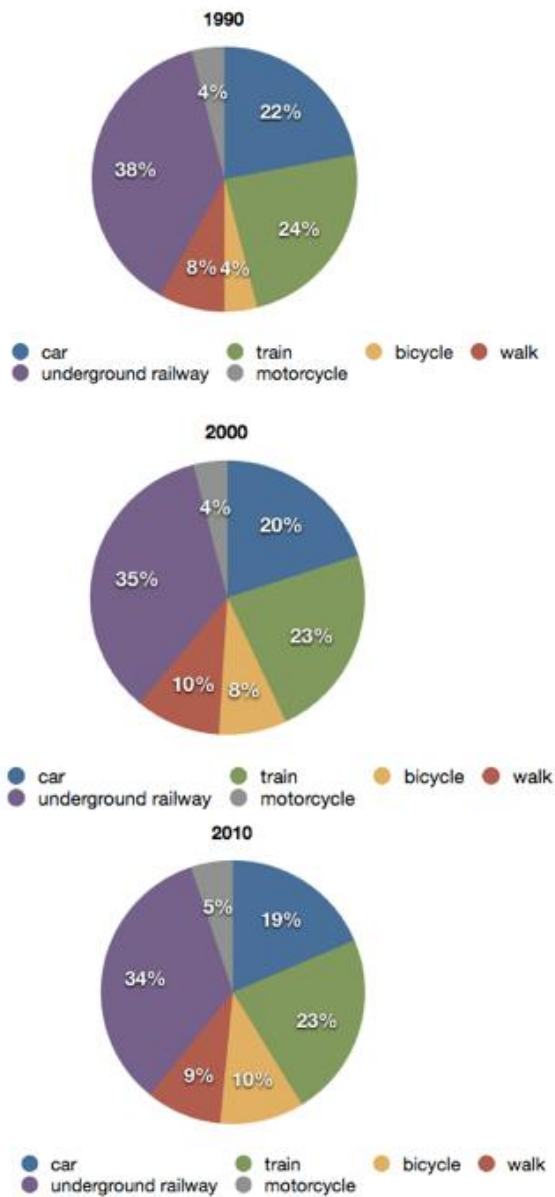

1- The pie charts show how commuters travelled to work in London in 1990, 2000 and 2010.

1990

22% car
24% train
4% bicycle
8% walk
38% underground railway
4% motorcycle

- car
- underground railway
- train
- motorcycle
- bicycle
- walk

2000

20% car
23% train
8% bicycle
10% walk
35% underground railway
4% motorcycle

- car
- underground railway
- train
- motorcycle
- bicycle
- walk

2010

19% car
23% train
10% bicycle
9% walk
34% underground railway
5% motorcycle

- car
- underground railway
- train
- motorcycle
- bicycle
- walk

في هذة الرسمة سيكون التكتيك علي النحو التالي:

1- مؤشر الاحمر و مؤشر الاصفر في 2000 و 2010 للمقارنة, و ايضا لملي الفرعات من (1) الي (12).

2- ثم سأخذ المؤشر الاحمر لملئ الفرعات من (13) الي (24) لان في هذا المؤشر تغيرات ملحوضة.

3- سوف نأخذ المؤشر الاموف لان الذرة عندها واضحة و هي 38% في 1990 و اقل نقطة و اضحة ايضا و هي 34% في 2000, و من هنا سنملي الفرعات من (25) الي(29).

4- سنقارن بين 1990 و 2010 لمؤشر الرصاصي لان الفرق واضح طفيف و سنملي الفرعات من (30) الي (34).

5- سوف نملي الفرعات من (35) الي (40) لمؤشر الاصفر لانه زاد في سنة 2010 الي تقريبا الضعف مقارنة بسنة 1990.

6- من (41) الي (47) ستكون بين المؤشر الرصاصي و الازرق الان المقارنة شاسعة بينهما تصل تقريبا الي خمس اضعاف في سنة 2000.

7- سوف سوف ناخذ مؤشر الموف و الاصفر لملي الفرعات من (48) الي (50) لان الموف هو الاعلي و الاصفر هو الاقل في كل الفترة.

8- سنستخدم الماضي لان لم تذكر سنة في الرسمة.

These three pie charts illustrate **how commuters use various resources to reach their jobs in London** between **1990, 2000** and **2010**, measured by **percentage**.

In **1990**, the figure for **walking** <u>was</u> higher than **bicycle**. However, in **2010**, **the number of commuters using bicycle** <u>was</u> more than **walking** at **10 %** and **9 %**, respectively. The trend of **walking increased** <u>slightly</u> between **1990** at **8 %** and **2000** at **10 %**, followed by a <u>steady</u> **decline** up to **9 %** in **2010**. Regarding to **underground rail**, this figure <u>reached</u> its peak at **38 %** in **1990**. Whilst in **2010** <u>was</u> at the lowest point at **34 %**. Focusing on **2010**, the figure for **motorcycle** <u>was</u> <u>slightly</u> more than **in 1990** at **5** and **4 %**, respectively. Moving to **bicycle**, in **2010**, the trend <u>increased</u> to nearly **double** at **almost 10 %**, compared to **1990**, where it <u>was</u> at **4 %**. On the other hand, the figure for **car** in **2000** <u>was</u> nearly **five times** as many as **motorcycle** at **20** and **4 %**, respectively.

Overall, **the figure for underground rail for commuters travelled to work in London** <u>was </u>the highest, while **motorcycle** <u>was</u> the lowest over the timescale. (197)

Four pie charts, each two with particular country or foundation

في حالة اربع فطائر بحيث تكون كل فطيرتان لدوله او مؤسسة معينه

لا يختلف هذا الفورم عن فورم الفطيرتان, و سنستخدم نفس الجمل. و لكن جل المقارنة ستكون مقارنة الصنف بين الدولتين او المؤسستين لا عند نفس الدولة او المؤسسه, اعتقد ان هذا الفورم اسهل من السابق بكثير, إذا فهمت تطبيق الفورمات السابقه.

This ...(A)....pie charts illustrate...............(1).............. between ...(2)... ,......(B).,...... and ....(3)....., measured by...(4)...

[1]In ....(5)...., ...(6).... (verb to be) higher/lower than ....(7)..... . However, in ...(8)...., the figure for .....(9)....... (verb to be) more/less than ....(10).... at...(11).... and....(12)...., respectively. [2]The trend of....(13)..... ....(14)..... adverb between ...(15).... at ....(16)... and ...(17)..... at ....(18).......

[4]Focusing on ....(19)...., the trend of....(20)..... in ...(21).... (verb to be) +adverb more/less than....(22).... at ....(23).... and ....(24)...., respectively. [5]Moving to ....(25)....., in ....(26)...., the trend(increase/decrease) to ....(27)....fold at ....(28)...., compared to ....(29)...., where it (verb to be) at ....(30).... . [6]On the other hand, the figure for....(31).... in .....(32)..... in......(33)......, (verb to be) (about/exactly) (....(34)....)or (....(35)....times) as many as ....(36).... at the same year at ....(37).... and ....(38)...., respectively.

[A]Overall, ...(39)....... in .....(40).... (verb to be) the greatest in .....(41).... , while ....(42).......in ....(43).....(verb to be) the largest
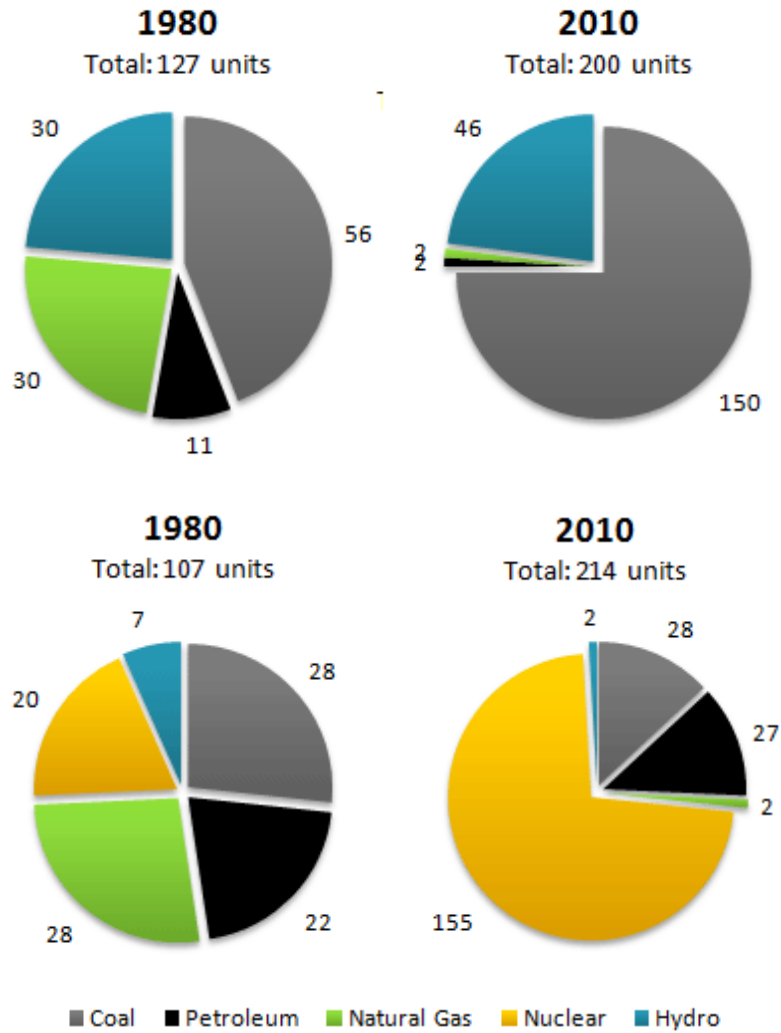
The pie charts below show electricity generation by source in New Zealand and Germany in 1980 and 2010.

سوف نحاول الإجابة عن هذة الرسمة بدون شرح لكي تتأكد بأنك قادرا علي فهم الاجابة بدون شرح الحل

The **four** pie charts illustrate **the variety of electricity resources in New Zealand and Germany** between **1980** and **2010** measured by **unites**

[1]In **1980**, **natural gas in Germany** <u>was</u> <u>higher</u> than **nuclear**. However, in **2010**, the figure for **nuclear** <u>was</u> <u>far</u> more than **natural gas** at **155** and **2 units**, respectively. [2]The trend of **petrol** in **New Zealand** <u>decreased</u> <u>sharply</u> between **1980** at **11 of 127 units** and **2010** at **2 of 200 units**.

[4]Focusing on **1980**, the trend of **coal** in **New Zealand** <u>was</u> <u>noticeable</u> more than **Germany** at **56** and **28 units** respectively. [5]Moving to **natural gas** in **2010**, the trend <u>decreased</u> to **thirty**fold at **2 of 200 units**, compared to **1980**, where it <u>was</u> at **30 of 127 units**. [6]On the other hand, the figure for **hydro** in **2010** in **New Zealand** <u>was</u> <u>exactly</u> **twenty two** times as many as **Germany** at **46** and **2 units**, respectively.

[A]Overall, **coal** in **New Zealand** <u>was</u> the greatest in **electricity resources**, while **nuclear** in **Germany** <u>was</u> the largest. (169)
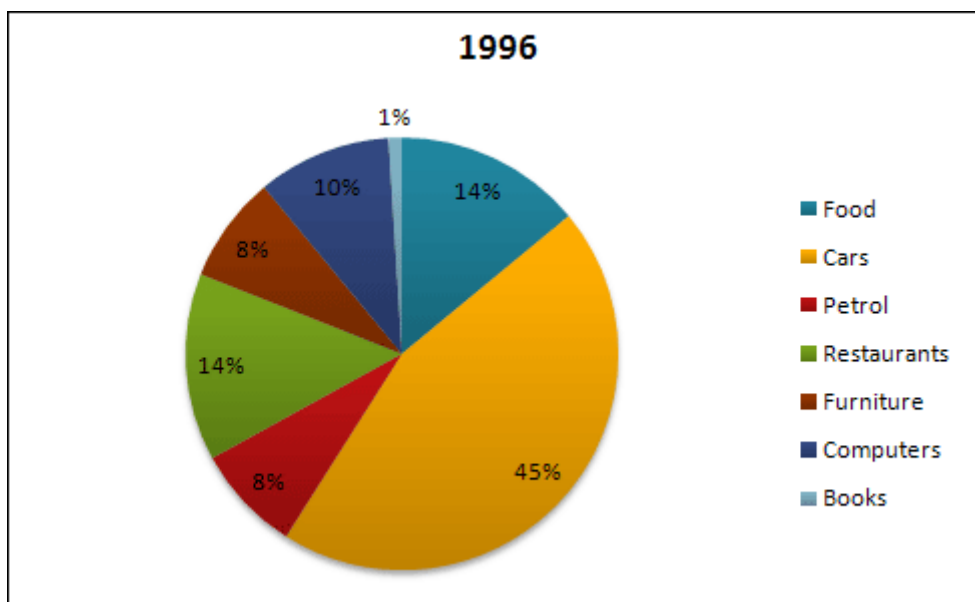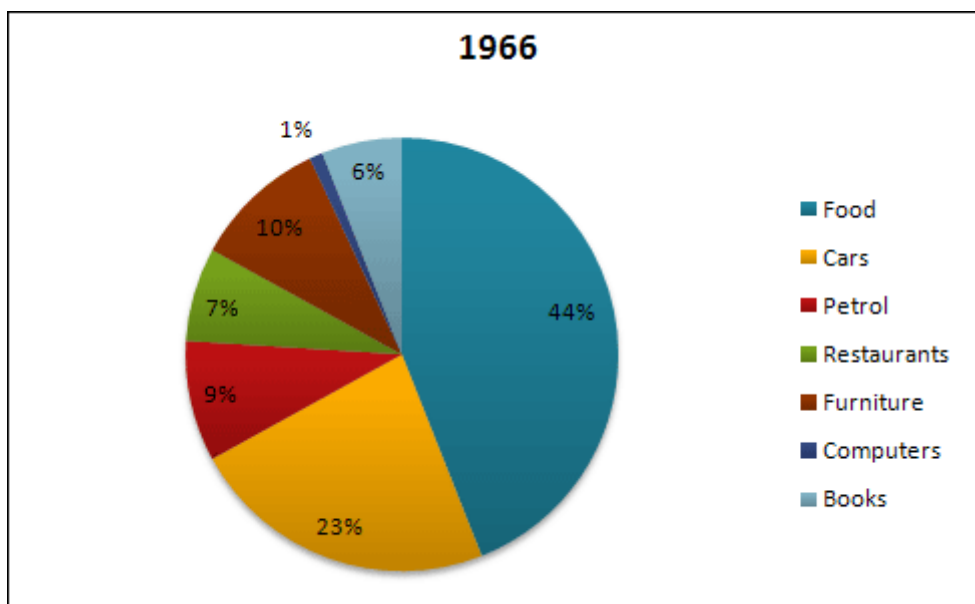
Home work

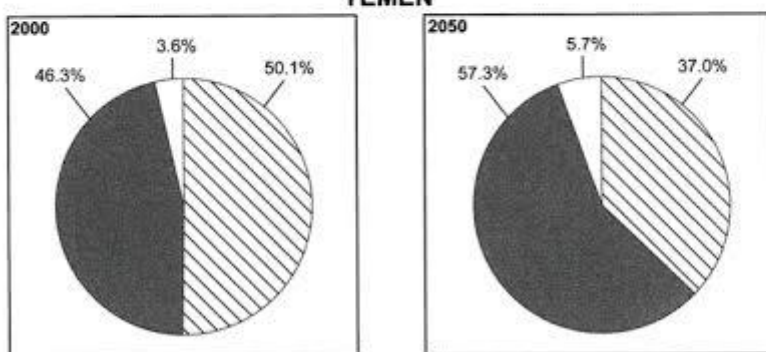**The pie charts show changes in American spending patterns between 1966 and 1996.**

The charts below give information on the ages of the populations of Yemen and Italy in 2000 and projections for 2050.
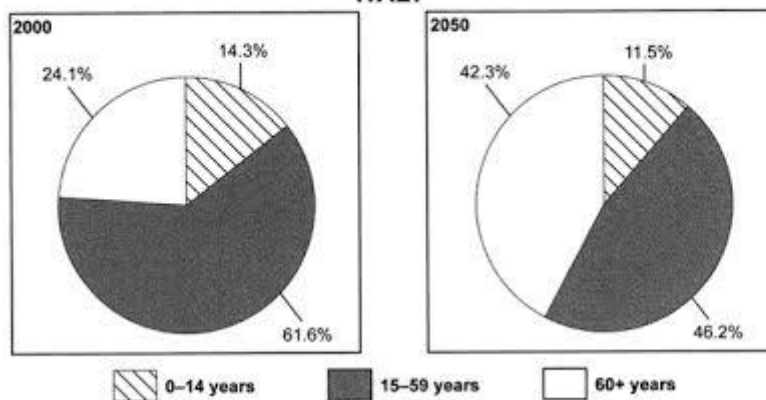
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

YEMEN

ITALY

0–14 years   15–59 years   60+ years

76

Table

This table illustrate................(1)............. from ...(2)... to ....(3)....., measured by...(4)...

[1]To begin firstly with ....(5)...., ...(6).... (verb to be) higher/lower than ....(7)..... . However, in ...(8)...., the figure for .....(9)....... (verb to be) more/less than ....(10).... at...(11).... and....(12)...., respectively. [2]Regarding to .....(13)......, the most of..... (14)..... (verb to be) on .....(15)....... at ......(16)......, while.....(17)....... (verb to be) the least at ......(18)......

[4]Focusing on ....(19)...., ...(20)..... (verb to be) +adverb more/less than....(21).... at ....(22).... and ....(23)...., respectively. [5]Moving to ....(24)....., the highest figure (verb to be) on ....(25)......., but it (verb to be) not as more as in .....(26)..... at .....(27)..... and .....(28)...., respectively. [6]On the other hand, the figure for....(29).... in .....(30)....., (verb to be) (about/exactly) (....(31)....)or (....(32)....times) as many as in ....(33).... at ....(34).... and ....(35)...., respectively.

This table has shown a quite significant difference in ....(36)......... among various ....(37).........

The table below gives information about Favorite Pastimes in different countries

	From 30 - 50 years old						
	TV	Sport	Reading	Hobbies	Music	Beach	Sleep
Canada	60	22	15	40	3	0	2
France	/	/	30	20	4	/	/
England	/	/	30	21	4	/	20
Australia	65	30	15	45	5	30	4
Korea	22	21	60	45	2	2	4
China	15	25	60	50	0	5	5
USA	60	23	15	42	23	30	2
Japan	/	/	62	/	/	/	/

ملاحظة: زمن الجدول في المضارع البسيط, الان لم يذكر زمن في الجدول

This table illustrate **the preferable entertainment in the variety of countries**, measured by **number of people**.

[1-]To begin firstly with **Canada, people who prefer their pastime watching on TV** is higher than **sport**. However, in **China**, the figure for **sport** is more than television at **25** and **15 people**, respectively. [2-]Regarding to **Korea**, the most of **preferable entertainment** is on **reading** at **60 people**, while **music** is the least **at 0**

[4-]Focusing on **the US, people whose their favourite pastime in hobbies** is much more than **sleeping** at **42** and **only two people**, respectively. [5-]Moving to **China**, the highest figure is on **TV**, but it is not as more as in **Japan** at **60** and **62 people**, respectively. [6-]On the other hand, the figure for **beach** in **Australia**, is exactly **fifteen** times as many as in **Korea** at **30** and **2 people**, respectively.

To sum up, this table has shown a quite significant difference in **favourite pastime** among various **countries**. (160)

1- **The table below shows the number of medals won by the top ten countries in the London 2012 Olympic Games.**

London 2012 Olympic Games Medal Table					
Rank by Gold	Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	United States	46	29	29	104
2	China	38	27	23	88
3	Great Britain	29	17	19	65
4	Russia	24	26	32	82
5	South Korea	13	8	7	28
6	Germany	11	19	14	44
7	France	11	11	12	34
8	Italy	8	9	11	28
9	Hungary	8	4	5	17
10	Australia	7	16	12	35

2- ***The table below shows the amount of waste production (in millions of tonnes) in six different countries in three different years over a twenty-year period.***

	1980	1990	2000
Ireland	0.6	*	5
Japan	28	32	53
Korea	*	31	19
Poland	4	5	6.6
Portugal	2	3	5
US	131	151	192

*Figure not available

في هذا النوع من الاسئلة ستغطى رسمتان قد تكون فطيرة و خطوط بيانية أو أعمدة بيانية و جدول أو أعمدة بيانية و فطيرة أو أو أو. أنت الان أصبحت قادراً علي الكتابة و بكل ثقة و بدون الاستعانة بالفورم , حيث إنك ستقوم بالكتابة بنفس الجمل السابقة و علي ذوقك و مزاجك. ليس من الضروري في هذا النوع من الاسئلة أن تكتب كل التفاصيل, عليك فقط ان تكتب جمله عامة في الرسمة الاولة و جملة مقارنة و كذلك في الرسمة الثانية , ثم جملة او جملتين للمقارنة بين الرسمتين إن وجدت.

جمل العامة:

1- [2]The trend of....(13)..... ....(14)..... adverb between ...(15).... at ....(16)... and ...(17)..... at ....(18)......., followed by a adjective ....(19)..... up to ....(20).... in ....(21)....., thereafter, it .....(22).... adverb ending at ....(23).... in ....(24)....

2- [3]Regarding to ....(25)...., this figure reached/reaches/will reach its peak at....(26).... in ....(27).... . Whilst, in ....(28)...., (verb to be) at the lowest point at ....(29).....

3- [5]Moving to ....(35)....., in ....(36)...., the trend(increase/decrease) to ....(37)....fold at ....(38)...., compared to ....(39)...., where it (verb to be) at ....(40)....

جمل المقارنة:

1- [1]In ....(5)...., ...(6).... (verb to be) higher/lower than ....(7)..... . However, in ...(8)...., the figure for .....(9)....... (verb to be) more/less than ....(10).... at...(11).... and....(12)...., respectively.

2- [4]Focusing on ....(30)...., ...(31)..... (verb to be) +adverb more/less than....(32).... at ....(33).... and ....(34)...., respectively

3- [6]On the other hand, the figure for....(41).... in .....(42)....., (verb to be) (about/exactly) (....(43)....)or (....(44)....times) as many as ....(45).... at ....(46).... and ....(47)...., respectively.

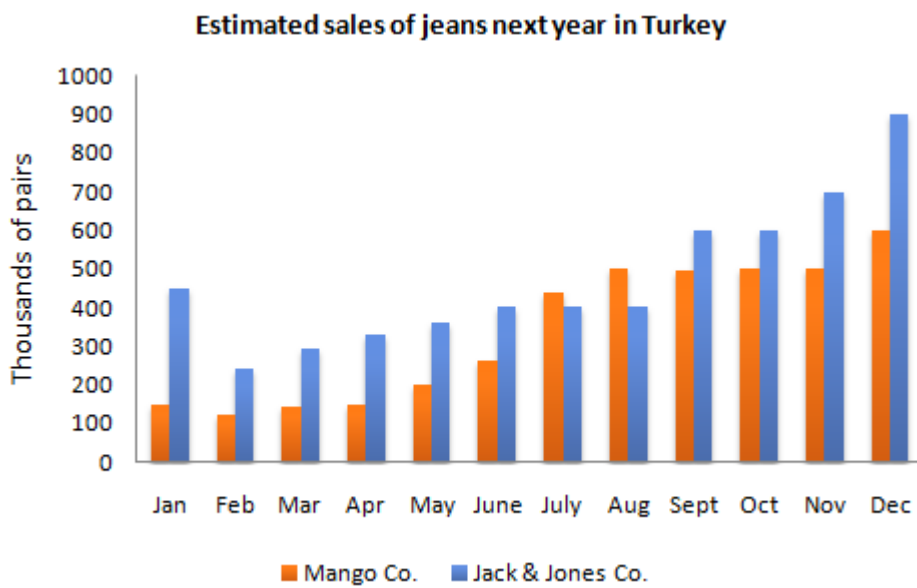بخصوص كيفية ملئ الفرغات, فإن الطريقة هي نفس التكتيك السابق مع مراعاة نوع الرسمة.
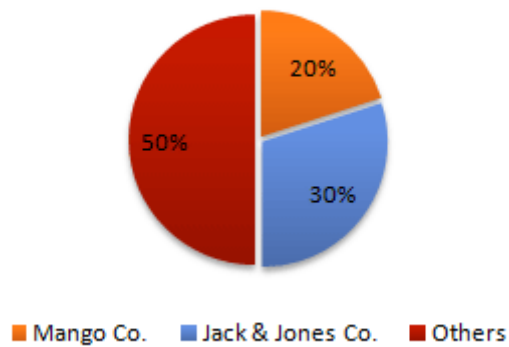
1- The bar chart below shows the estimated sales of jeans for two companies next year in Turkey. The pie chart shows the projected market share of the two companies in jeans at the end of next year.

Estimated sales of jeans next year in Turkey

Projected market share

The bar graph illustrates the assessment sales of jeans of two certain companies in Turkey next year; and the pie chart shows the prediction of those companies in market share at the end of next year.

In Jan, Jack & Jones Co will be higher than Mango Co. However, in Aug, the figure for Mango will be more than Jack & Jones at nearly 500 and almost 400 thousands of pairs, respectively. The trend of Jack & Jones Co will decline dramatically between Jan at just below 500 thousands of pairs and Feb at about 200 thousands of pairs, followed by a gradual increase up to 300 in June thereafter; it will rise sharply ending at approximately 850 thousands of pairs in Dec.

Moving to projected marked share, Jack & Jones firm will be more than Mango (will anticipate to be more than Mango) at 30 % and 20 %, respectively. In the end of next year, on the other hand, Jack & Jones Co will be around one third as many as Mango in both charts.

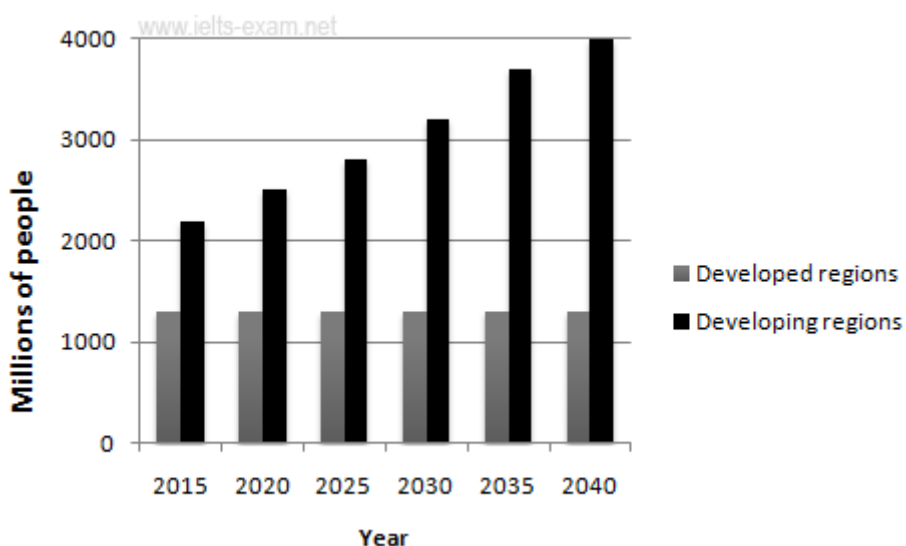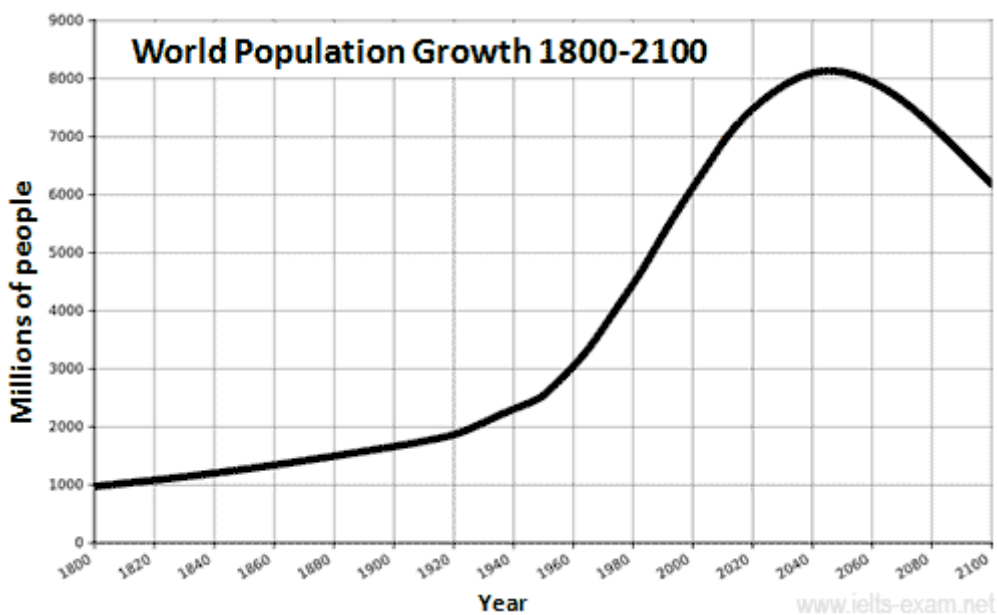Overall, Jack & Jones Co predict to be more than Mango in jeans sales over the timescale. (187)

1- The graphs below provide information on global population figures and figures for urban populations in different world regions

Important words (1)

Word	Synonym	Kind of word	Notice
Like	Similar, identical	Adj	
Distinction	Uniqueness	Nou	
Totally	Entirely, completely	Adv	
Reason	Cause, factor	Nou+verb	
Domain	Field, area	Nou	
Known	Called		
Choose	Opt, select, take	Verb	
Involve	Associate, link	Verb	
Include	Encompass, involve, cover	Verb	
Stay	Remain, continue, reside in	Verb	
Advocate	Support	Verb	
Sole	Single = not shared	Adj	
Twice	Double	Adv	
Entrance	Access = inlet = gateway	Nou	
Prodigious	Stunning=spectacular=amazing	Adj	
Filfull	achieve=attain=obtain	Verb	
Appoint	Employ	Verb	
Point	Head	Nou	
Discovery	Invention = detection	Nou	
Create	Make=invent=design	Verb	
Benefit	Advantage	Nou	
Drawback	Disadvantage	Nou	
Assess	Judge=evaluate	Verb	
Point	Mention, indicate	verb	
Dweller	Inhabitant, resident, occupant, descendant	Nou	
Give up	Abandon, relinquish	Verb	
Collapse	Crash, catastrophe, breakdown	Verb	
Aim	Objective, target, goal	Nou	
Allow	Permit, grant	Verb	
Admit	Confess, recognize	Verb	
Consent	Accept, approval, admittance	Nou	
Partnership	Co-operative=involvement		
Significance	Importance		
Presence	Existence		
Undertake	Promise		
Devote	Dedicate=consecrate		

Quick IELTS Centre
Q I C

Chiefly	Especially=mainly		
Accompany	Join		
Triumphant	Victory		
Inaugurate	Opening, starting		
Decisive	Crucial, conclusive		
Immense	Massive,enormous,huge,big, large		
Contribution	Helping, assistance		
Mimic	Imitation		
Realize	Recognize		
Workforce	Employee		
Aware	Understand, conscious, knowing		
Worry	Apprehensive, anxious		
Leader	Manager, decision maker, head		
massive	Large		
slow	Took a long time		
Of varying	Of different (sizes,prices)		
Virtually any	Almost any		
Non-stop	Continuous		
Unblemished	Perfect, without mark or scratch		
Molten	in liquid from due to heat		
Detecting	Locating, finding, discovery		
Afford	Bear		
Global	International, universal		
Initiative	Strategy		
Refuse	Decline, reject		
Demand	Request, order		
Diminish	Reduce, decrease, minimize		
Estimate	Assessment		
Estimate	Evaluation		
Strange	Weird, wondrous, unusual		
Mandatory	Compulsory, obligatory		
Policy	Embark on		
Hypothesis	Suggest		
Worldwide	International		
Regulation	Standard		
Extremely vulnerable	More weak than others		
Auditory	Hearing		