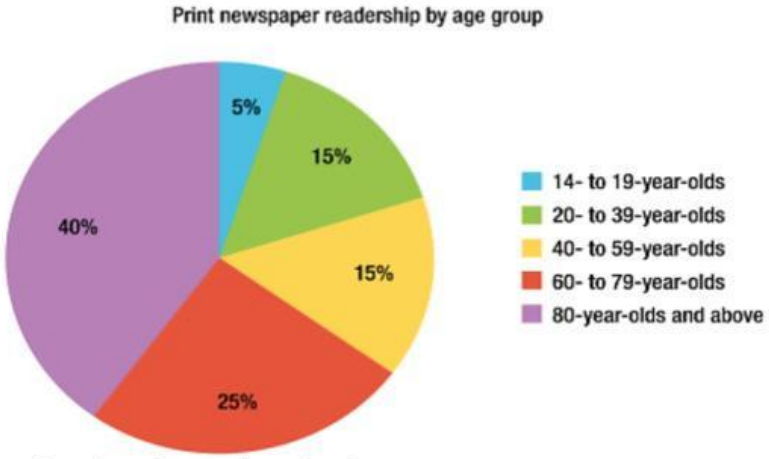
UNIT 7: TELEVISION, NEWS AND CURRENT AFFAIRS

WRITING

Exercise 1: Read the IELTS Writing Task 1 question. Then read the sentences. Choose the correct responses.

The pie chart below shows the readership of print newspapers by five different age groups in a European country.

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



1 *What does this pie chart show?*

- different newspapers read by age group
- how many people read newspapers in hundreds
- newspaper readership by age group

2 *Which age group is <u>not</u> represented?*

- children
- the older generation
- working-age people

3 *What is most noticeable about the data?*

- Many people don't have time to read newspapers.
- Older people read the press more than other age groups.
- Young people don't read newspapers at all.

4 *What <u>mustn't</u> a candidate do in their introduction?*

- copy the question word for word
- paraphrase the question
- write a few lines in their own words

5 *Which of the following would make the best summary statement?*

- Overall, the general tendency shown by the graph is that the older you are, the more likely you are to read a traditional newspaper.
- To summarise, old people generally really love to read newspapers.

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- We can see that younger people are not interested in the news.

Exercise 2: Read the information. Then read the sentences. Choose the correct alternatives to replace the underlined words and phrases.

Paraphrasing helps to avoid repetition and also demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary. Paraphrasing must be used appropriately to achieve a higher band in the IELTS test.

1 The chart shows the percentage of people who read traditional *antique / conventional / old newspapers* by age group in a country in Europe.
2 People aged between 14 and 19 *Children / Teenagers / Toddlers* were less likely to read newspapers in their printed format. In fact, only 5% of the readership in the country being studied came from this age group.
3 Print newspaper readership among 20- to 39-year-olds and 40- to 59-year-olds is the same, with the figure *factor / serial number/ total* for each of these groups being 15%.
4 There is a significant *considerable / gradual / small* rise in the percentage of people who read newspapers in paper format among those aged between 60 and 79 years old.
5 Not surprisingly, the over-80s age group is the one that reads print newspapers *the brochure / the edition / the press* in the traditional format the most compared to the other age groups shown.
6 To sum up *In addition / In comparison / In conclusion*, print newspapers are far more likely to be read by people aged 80 and over than by 60- to 79-year-olds, whilst people aged between 20 and 59 are more likely to read newspapers than those aged between 14 and 19.

Exercise 3: Look at the chart again. Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

as / far / from / more / so / too

1 Compared to the oldest age group shown in the chart, young people under 20 years old are _____less likely to read news publications in their traditional paper-based format.

2 The newspaper reading habits of the working-age population (20- to 59-year-olds) as a whole are not that different _____ those of 60- to 79-year-olds.

3 The ratio of people reading print newspapers in the 20 to 39 age range is the same _____ in the 40 to 59 age range.

4 The fact that _____ few of those under the age of 20 read paper-based publications is the most striking feature shown in the pie chart.

5 The pie chart shows that people aged 80 and above make up 40% of print newspaper readership, which is 15% _____than those aged between 60 and 79.

6 It is not _____surprising to note that only 5% of newspaper readership in print format is made up of the youngest age group shown in the chart.
Exercise 4: Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

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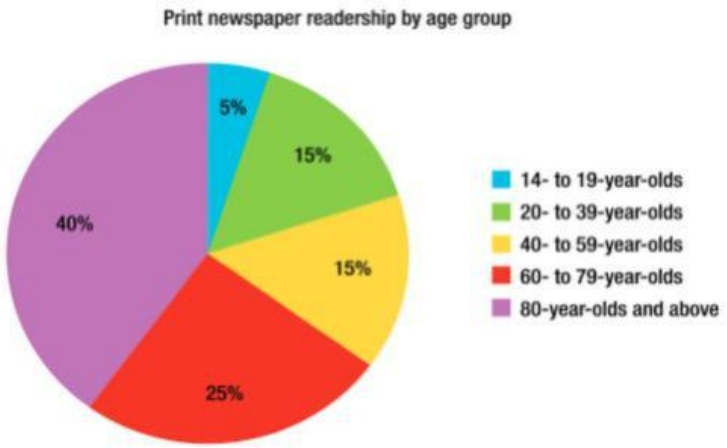
1 Generally speaking, most print newspapers *are / is / was* read by people over 60 years old.
2 It can *be / been / to be* noticed immediately that people over 80 are the biggest readers of newspapers of all the age groups shown in the chart.
3 Overall, the fact that only a small number of offline news readers are teenagers in this country *are / is / were* very noticeable.
4 The same proportion of paper-based news publications is *be / been / being* read by those in their twenties and thirties and those in their forties and fifties.
5 A quarter of the print newspaper readership *are / being / is* shown to be made up of people in the 60 to 79 age group.

Exercise 5: Read the information. Then choose the correct words and phrases to complete the sentences about the pie chart.

In IELTS Writing Task 1, you will be tested on your ability to use numbers, fractions and percentages accurately. It is important to use the correct fractions and percentages when completing Task 1. For example:
just over 30% = about one-third
approximately 50% = about half
under 25% = less than one-quarter
1 in 20 people = 5% of people

The pie chart below shows the readership of print newspapers by five different age groups in a European country.

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



1 Just *almost / over / under* a sixth of those who prefer to get their news offline are in the 20 to 39 age group.

2 A *fifth / quarter / third* of those who read a newspaper offline are aged between 60 and 79.

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3 Less than *half / 40% / a third* of the print newspaper readership is aged over 80.

4 With reference to teenage reading habits, it is clear that only *1 in 5 / 1 in 20 / 1 in 25* of those who choose to get their news from traditional print publications is a teenager.

5 In general, well over *a quarter / a third / two-thirds* of traditional newspapers are read by those in their eighties and above.

6 Those in the 20 to 39 and 40 to 59 age brackets account for the same share of print newspaper readership and represent just *about / over / under* a third in total.

Exercise 6: Choose the correct articles to complete the sentences. Choose *a, an, the* or no article (–).

1 With reference to *a / an / the / -* youngest generation shown in the chart, they don't show *a / an / the / -* desire to read print media, as they account for only 5% of the total readership.

2 Interestingly, people in *a / an / the / -* groups aged 20 to 39 and 40 to 59 have *a / an / the / -* same ratio, with each representing 15% of offline readership.

3 *A / An / The / -* extremely important feature of this chart is that well over *a / an / the / -* third of those who get their news offline are in their eighties.

4 *A / An / The / -* pie chart illustrates how *a / an / the / -* newspapers are read by people from different generations in one particular European country.

5 Regarding *a / an / the / -* 60 to 79 age range, *a / an / the / -* quarter of offline news readership is attributable to them.

6 *A / An / The / -* quarter of people reading print media is made up of those aged between *a / an / the / -* 60 and 79.

7 In *a / an / the / -* conclusion, many people over 80 get their news offline while many readers aged 14 to 19 don't consume *a / an / the / -* news in its traditional format.

Exercise 7: Choose the correct prepositions to complete the conclusions.

1 *In / On / With* the light of the evidence represented in the chart, it is fair to say that the younger generation are choosing not to read mainstream print media, while the oldest generation shown still prefer to read newspapers in their paper format.

2 *As / By / On* and large, those aged over 60 still like to read paper-based newspapers, while the majority of people under the age of 59 choose not to do this.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3 Generally speaking, the older generations prefer to get their news from print publications whilst the under-19s have, *among / by / for* the most part, abandoned traditional newspapers for other media formats.

4 *In / On / With* essence, print media is read mainly by those over 60, whilst it is much less popular among those in the youngest generation shown.

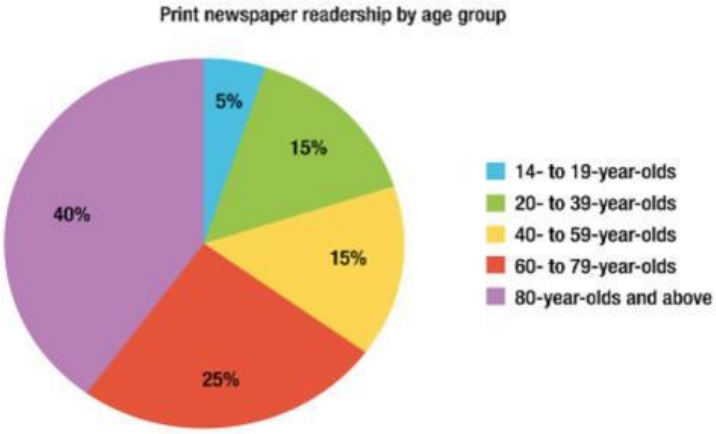
5 The pie chart shows that, *as / in / on* balance, print newspapers are read mostly by those in later life, whilst only a small percentage of the readership is made up of youngsters.

6 *By / In / With* summary, what is most striking about the chart is the large number of people aged over 80 who prefer to access news stories in print publications, compared to how few of those who do so are aged under 19.

Exercise 8: Read the IELTS Writing Task 1 question. Then choose the sentences that would receive higher marks.

The pie chart below shows the readership of print newspapers by five different age groups in a European country.

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



1

- 25% of people who read print newspapers are between 60 and 79 years old.
- A quarter of people who read mainstream printed news material are aged between 60 and 79 years old.

2

- The chart shows print newspaper readership by age group, with age groups ranging from 14-year-olds to 80-year-olds and over.
- The information in the chart shows the percentage of print newspaper readership made up by different age groups.

3

- Of the total readership, 15% is aged between 20 and 39 and 15% is aged between 40 and 59.
- The same proportion of the readership, about one-seventh, is made up of people between the ages of 20 and 39 and between 40 and 59.

4

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- All in all, teenagers make up far less of the readership of printed newspapers than people in their eighties, many of whom still prefer to consume news in this format.
- In summary, only 5% of the print newspaper readership are youngsters compared to 40% for older people.

5

- A striking feature of this chart is the large difference between the proportion of young readership (5%) and old readership (40%).
- The most noticeable feature of this chart is that only 5% of the print newspaper readership are teenagers compared to well over a third for the oldest generation shown.

6

- Also, 25% of print newspaper readership are between 60 and 79 in comparison to 15% for adults in both the 20 to 39 and 40 to 59 age groups, which is interesting.
- This age-based readership trend is further demonstrated by the graphic with one in four of the print newspaper readership drawn from the 60 to 79 age group whereas both the 20 to 39 and 40 to 59 age groups drop down to 15%.

Exercise 9: Correct the 10 grammatical errors in the essay. There are errors with articles (*the, a, an*), referencing words (*it, this, that*, etc.), prepositions (*in, on, at*, etc.), relative pronouns (*who, which, where,* etc.) and verb and noun forms.

The chart shows a percentage of people, divided into different groups between 14 and 80 and over, which read traditional newspapers in a country in Europe.

The most noticeable feature of the chart are the number of people aged 80 and over who still read pri nted newspublications, comparison to those in other age groups. In addition, a quarter of people who read newspapers offline are age between 60 and 79. Interestingly, the same proportion of paperbase d news publications is read by these in their twenties and thirties and those in their forties and fifties. What is also evidence is that only 5% of newspaper readership in print format is made on of the youn gest age group shown in the chart.

In summary, it can be say that the older generations prefer to get their news from print publications whilst the under
19s had, for the most part, abandoned traditional newspapers for other media formats.

Exercise 10:

WRITING TASK 1
You should spend 20 minutes on this text

The pie charts below show the devices people in the 18 to 25 age group use to watch television in a European country in two different years.
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.
Write at least 150 words.

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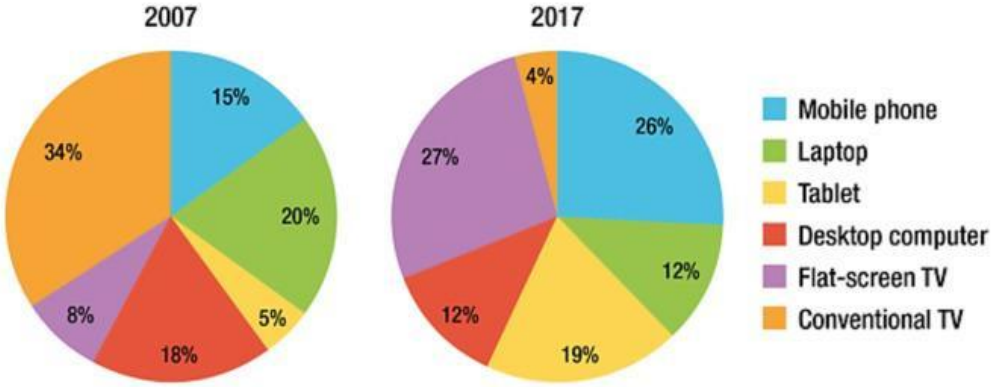
Devices used by 18- to 25-year-olds to watch television



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