

✔ 50+ IELTS Task 1 Sentences (Universal & High-Scoring)

1. Introduction

1. The chart illustrates the proportion of ...
 2. The graph provides an overview of ...
 3. The table compares the percentage of ...
 4. The diagram depicts the distribution of ...
 5. The figure shows changes in ... over time.
 6. The chart highlights trends in ...
 7. The graph outlines the main features of ...
 8. The data presents the breakdown
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2. Overall Statements (Overview)

1. Overall, the most notable trend is ...
 2. In general, there was a clear increase in ...
 3. It is evident that ... dominated the chart.
 4. A significant difference can be seen between ... and ...
 5. The majority of ... was accounted for by ...
 6. The data indicates a steady decline in ...
 7. There was a marked rise in ...
 8. The figures reveal a gradual shift towards ...
 9. Overall, the trend was largely upward.
 10. Overall, the trend was largely downward.
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3. Describing Increase

19. There was a steady upward trend in ...
 20. The figure rose gradually over the period.
 21. The percentage increased significantly.
 22. It climbed sharply from ... to ...
 23. The number soared in the later years.
 24. The proportion grew steadily.
 25. It experienced a rapid rise.
 26. The value surged dramatically.
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4. Describing Decrease

27. There was a gradual downward trend.
28. The figure declined steadily.
29. It fell sharply after ...
30. The proportion dropped dramatically.
31. The number sank to a low point.
32. It decreased marginally.
33. The rate diminished slightly

5. Describing Stability

- 35. The figure remained stable throughout.
 - 36. It stayed constant at around ...
 - 37. There was little fluctuation.
 - 38. The data showed minimal change.
 - 39. The value plateaued after ...
 - 40. It levelled off in the later years.
 - 41. It maintained the same level.
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6. Describing Fluctuation

- 42. The values fluctuated during the period.
 - 43. The figure showed ups and downs.
 - 44. It oscillated between ... and ...
 - 45. The trend was inconsistent.
 - 46. The data experienced several peaks and troughs.
 - 47. The pattern was irregular.
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7. Comparing

- 48. Compared with ..., ... was higher.
 - 49. While ... increased, ... declined.
 - 50. In contrast, ...
 - 51. Similarly, ...
 - 52. The gap between ... and ... widened.
 - 53. The difference remained consistent.
 - 54. X was significantly larger than Y.
 - 55. X was twice as high as Y.
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8. Highlighting Extremes

- 56. The highest value was recorded in ...
- 57. The lowest figure was observed in ...
- 58. It reached a peak of ...
- 59. It hit its lowest point at ...
- 60. The maximum was ...
- 61. The minimum was ...
- 62. It reached its highest level in ...
- 63. It reached its lowest level in ...

9. Adding Detail

64. Furthermore, ...
 65. In addition, ...
 66. Moreover, ...
 67. This was accompanied by ...
 68. Another notable feature is ...
 69. This trend continued until ...
 70. A further increase was observed in ...
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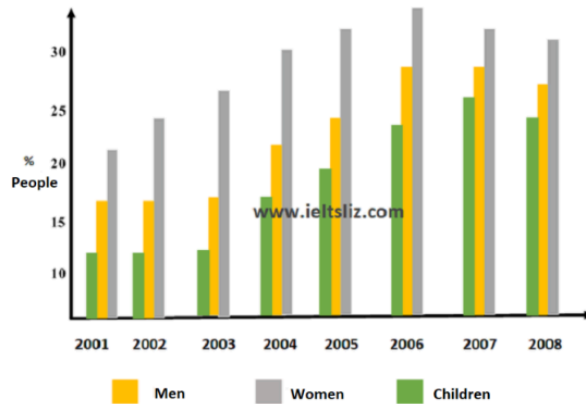
10. Summary / Conclusion

71. To sum up, ...
 72. In summary, the data shows ...
 73. Overall, the chart indicates ...
 74. In short, there was a clear shift towards ...
 75. In conclusion, ...
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★ Bonus: Strong Linking Words

- However
- Nevertheless
- On the other hand
- Despite this
- Consequently
- As a result
- Therefore
- Notably
- Significantly
- Subsequently

The chart below shows the percentage of people who ate five portions of fruit and vegetables per day in the UK from 2001 to 2008.



The bar chart illustrates the proportion of people (men, women, and children) in the UK who consumed five portions of fruit and vegetables daily from 2001 to 2008.

Overall, women had the highest percentage of daily consumption among all groups, while children consistently recorded the lowest proportion. Furthermore, there was a significant increase in the consumption of these food items over the given period.

The percentage of women **started** at **20%** and **increased** steadily over the years, reaching a peak of **almost 35% in 2006**, before **falling slightly to 30%** in the final year.

For men and children, the proportions **remained steady during the first three years**, at **over 15% for men** and **over 10% for children**. From this point, both groups **experienced significant growth**, peaking in **2007**, with **27% for men** and **over 25% for children**. However, the percentages **decreased slightly in the final year**, reaching **almost 10% for children** and **about 25% for men**.

The percentage of women **began** at **20%** and **rose steadily** throughout the period, **peaking** at nearly **35%** in **2006** before **declining slightly to 30%** in the final year. In contrast, the proportions for men and children **remained relatively stable during the first three years**, at **just over 15% for men** and **slightly above 10% for children**. **Subsequently**, both groups **recorded a marked increase**, reaching their highest levels in **2007**, with **approximately 27% for men** and **over 25% for children**. **Nevertheless**, the figures **fell marginally in the last year**, ending at **around 25% for men** and **close to 10% for children**.

Useful Linking Words You Can Use

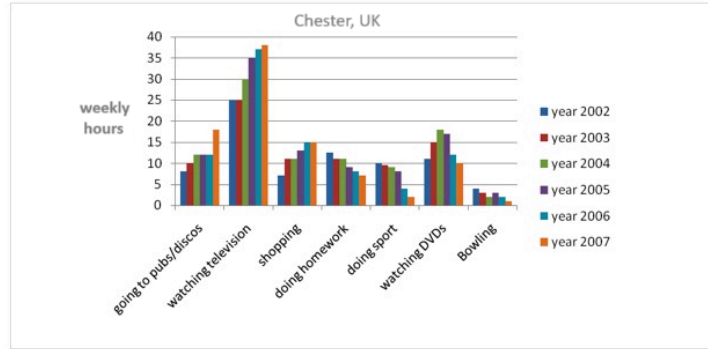
To show trend: *gradually / steadily / consistently / sharply / dramatically / rose / climbed / increased / surged / peaked*

To compare: *in contrast / whereas / while / compared with / on the other hand*

To add information: *moreover / furthermore / additionally / besides*

To show a result: *therefore / as a result / consequently / thus*

The chart below shows the activities that teenagers in a town in the UK engaged in from 2002 and 2007.



The bar chart illustrates the number of hours spent by teenagers in Chester on various activities between 2002 and 2007.

Overall, watching television was the most popular activity among teenagers, while playing bowling was the least popular. Three activities saw an increase in hours over the period, whereas the remaining four activities experienced a decline.

Watching television **started at 25 hours per week** in the first year and **remained constant in the following year**, before **rising gradually to reach a peak of over 35 hours per week in 2007**.

Time spent **going to pubs and discos increased slightly during the first five years**, reaching around **12 hours per week**, before **climbing sharply in the final year**.

Meanwhile, **shopping showed a steady upward trend** throughout the period until **2006**, when it **reached its highest level of 15 hours per week**, after which it **remained stable in the last year**.