

Task One Writing Pie Chart Gap Fill A

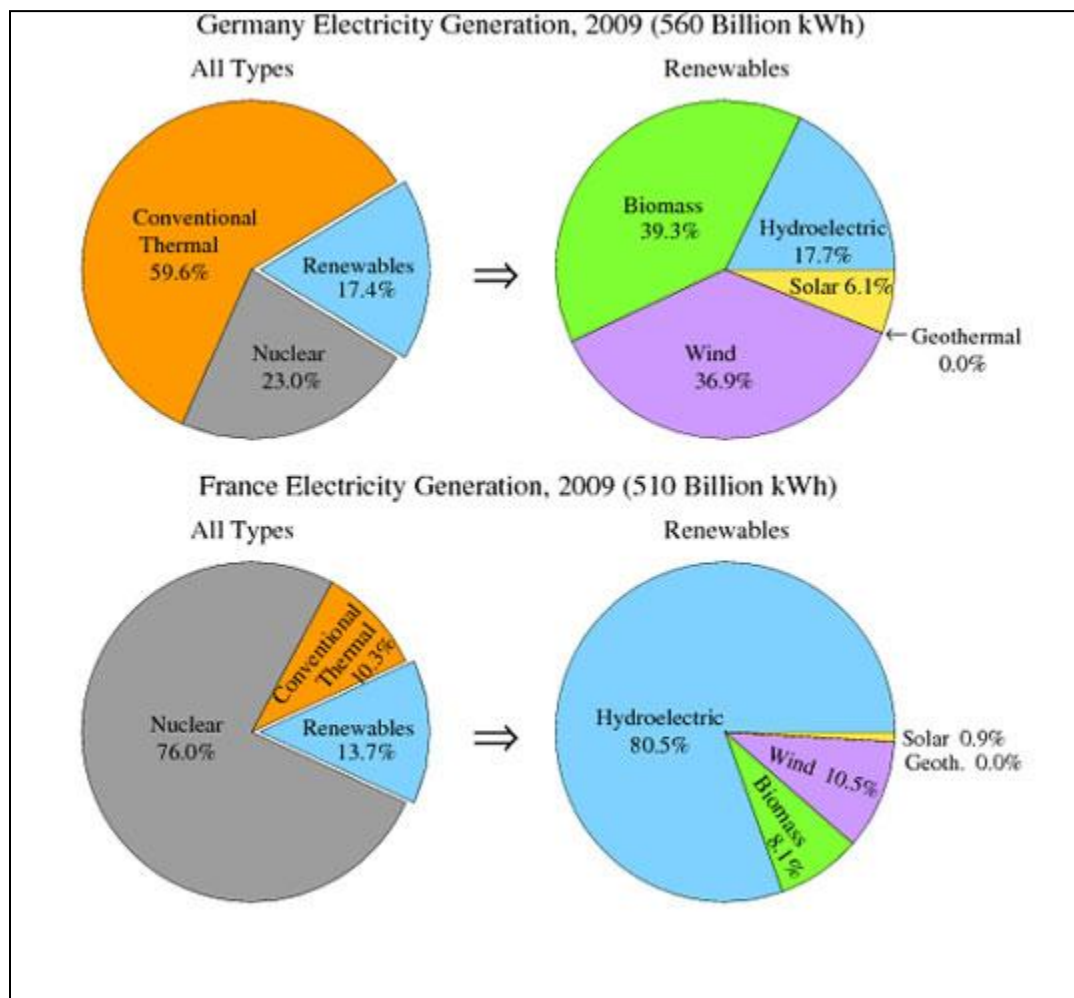
WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The pie charts show the electricity generated in Germany and France from all sources and renewables in the year 2009.

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

Write at least 150 words.



Part One - Gap Fill

Fill in the blanks with the words and phrases in the box below.

the remaining	ranging from around	was lower	whereas	was far higher	
at	Overall	accounted for	Moving on to	the proportion of	compare
The situation was very different		one fifth of the total		quite similar proportions	

The four pie charts _____ the electricity generated between Germany and France during 2009, and it is measured in billions kWh. _____, it can be seen that conventional thermal was the main source of electricity in Germany, _____ nuclear was the main source in France.

The bulk of electricity in Germany, whose total output was 560 billion kWh, came from conventional thermal, _____ 59.6%. In France, the total output _____, at 510 billion kWh, and in contrast to Germany, conventional thermal _____ just 10.3%, with most electricity coming from nuclear power (76%). In Germany, _____ nuclear power generated electricity was slightly more than _____.

_____ renewables, this accounted for _____ for both countries, _____ 14% to 17% of the total electricity generated. In detail, in Germany, most of the renewables consisted of wind and biomass, totaling around 75%, which _____ than for hydroelectric (17.7%) and solar (6.1%). _____ in France, where hydroelectric made up 80.5% of renewable electricity, with biomass, wind and solar making up _____ 20%. Neither country used geothermal energy.

(191 words)

Part Two - Writing Your Introduction

The pie charts **show** the electricity generated **in** Germany and France **from all sources and renewables in the year** 2009.

(20 words)

The **four** pie charts **compare** the electricity generated **between** Germany and France **during** 2009, and it is measured in billions kWh. Overall, it can be seen that conventional thermal was the main source of electricity in Germany, whereas nuclear was the main source in France.

Part Three - Word Count

countries = 10

percentages = 12

other numbers = 9

articles = 12

prepositions = 34

and = 6

electricity words = 29

TOTAL = 112 words

Part Four - Organisation

In order to make the answer clear, the writer has organised the writing by categories and types of energy.

So the first body paragraph compares 'All Types' for both countries, and examines each energy in turn, before moving on to 'Renewables' and doing the same thing.

This makes it easy to read and follow, meaning that it will get a good score for its cohesion and coherence, but also for Task Response as this method means there is plenty of comparison between the countries and energy types.

Part Five - Writing

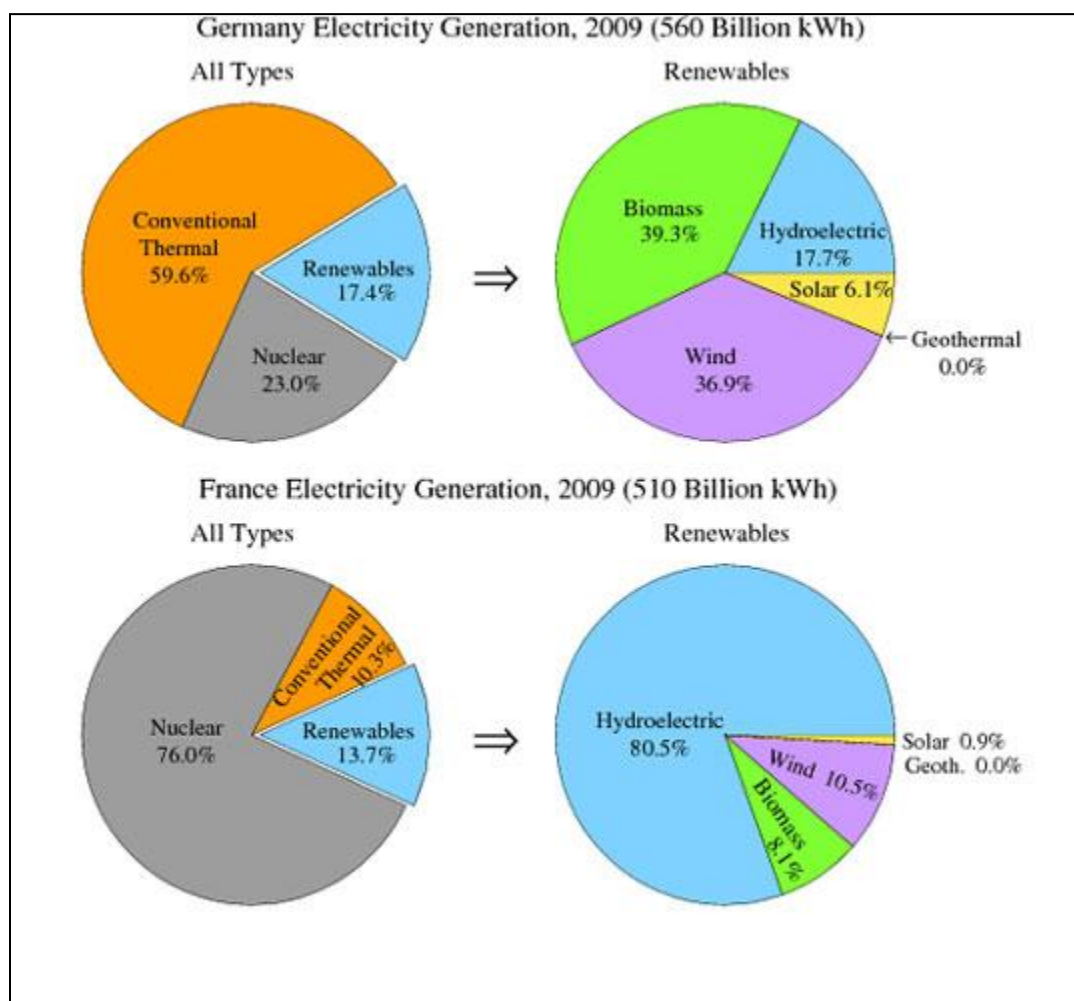
Write your own answer to the same question. Use vocabulary and expressions from the answer above, from the answers below, and from [IELTS Academic Writing Task 1 Vocabulary, Phrases and Expressions](#).

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Write at least 150 words.



Part Six - Other Model Answers

Model Answer B

The pie charts illustrate the percentage of power production from various sources and the major renewable energy sources in Germany and France in 2009. The units are given in billion kWh.

Overall, conventional thermal was the primary source of electricity in Germany, whereas it was nuclear in France. Germany utilised various renewable sources more evenly compared to France which mainly used hydroelectric energy.

In detail, both countries followed contrasting ways of power generation. Out of total 510 billion kWh units of electricity, Germany produced about three fifths of energy from heat energy and 23% from nuclear. France, on the other hand, generated 510 kWh units, more than four fifths from Nuclear and only around 10% from thermal energy.

With regard to renewable resources, although both countries produced about similar amounts of energy from these sources, Germany (17.4%) and France (13.7%), the usage of the different renewable sources was quite different. Germany used biomass and wind energy for above 75% renewable energy and 17% from hydroelectric and rest from solar. France, however, used hydroelectric to produce 80.5 % energy. Solar contributes less than 1% and the rest from biomass and wind. Interestingly, neither country used geothermal energy.

Model Answers C and D

Things to Remember

(1) There is quite a lot of data in these pie charts. Take some time to work out how you're going to organise it before you start writing. Remember that you need to make comparisons and present the information in a clear way. Do NOT just list the figures without any analysis.

(2) Your introduction should paraphrase the title you are given, so think about some synonyms for the keywords (e.g. "electricity generated" -> "power produced") or how you can change their grammatical structure (e.g. "electricity generated" -> "the generation of electricity").

(3) You **MUST** include an overview. Ask yourself what are the things that stand out/the things that you notice immediately. You should notice that there are big differences in energy sources in both countries in terms of all types and renewables.

(4) Think about how you will organise your body. Will you have one paragraph for Germany and one for France, or will you have one paragraph for all types and one paragraph for renewables?

(5) Remember to make comparisons. You don't have to compare every little thing, but make sure you compare big differences and similarities.

NOTE - THE FOLLOWING CONTAINS TWO SAMPLE ANSWERS: A SIMPLE ONE AND AN ADVANCED ONE. THE SIMPLE ONE HAS LINKING VOCABULARY HIGHLIGHTED IN **BOLD**. THE ADVANCED ONE HAS HIGH-LEVEL VOCABULARY HIGHLIGHTED IN *ITALICS*.

Model Answer C - Simpler Answer

The pie charts present some information about the ways power was produced in 2009 in Germany and France. **Overall**, both countries used different ways to generate electricity, **although** renewable types of energy only made up a small amount of total power generation in both countries.

In Germany, around 60% of power was generated from conventional thermal sources, **while** in France this figure was much lower at just over 10%. The largest source of energy in France was nuclear at about three-quarters. **However**, Germany produced about three times less energy in this way.

As for renewables, they made up the rest of the power generated, with a figure of 17.4% in Germany and 13.7% in France. Germany's main sources of renewables were biomass (39.3%) and wind (36.9%). **Another** sixth was taken up by hydroelectric, **while** the remaining 6.1% of renewable energy came from solar. **On the other hand**, about four-fifths of France's renewable energy came from hydroelectric. **As a result**, energy production from wind (10.5%) and biomass (8.1%) was much lower than in Germany, while solar was as well with a tiny 0.9%. **Finally**, neither country produced any power from geothermal sources.

(180 words)

Model Answer D - More Advanced Answer

The pie charts provide a *breakdown* of the various sources of conventional and renewable energy sources that were *exploited* in Germany and France in the year 2009. A *broad assessment* of the charts reveals that there were major differences in electricity production in France and Germany *in terms of* all types of power and in the *specific area* of renewables.

In both countries, renewables only *constituted* a small part of total energy production, with figures of 17.4% in Germany and an even lower 13.7% in France. In Germany, the majority of power came from conventional thermal sources, while in France just over three-quarters of all electricity was generated from nuclear. *Conversely*, approximately a quarter of German electricity came from nuclear and about one-tenth of French power came from conventional thermal generation *plants*.

With respect to renewables, Germany *relied on* biomass (39.3%) and wind (36.9%) for more than 75% of its renewable power, whereas France only *acquired* 10.5% of its renewable total from this and even less from biomass (8.1%). In fact, the bulk of France's renewable energy came from hydroelectric at just over 80%, with solar contributing with a *meager* 0.9%. Germany also produced a *minimal* amount of solar energy (6.1%) *albeit* still significantly higher than France, while its hydroelectric production was *dramatically* lower at 17.7%. A *final point to note* is that neither country produced any power from geothermal sources.

(220 words)

Model Answer E

The pie charts compare the main energy sources in two European countries, France and Germany, in 2009, with further detail provided regarding the use of renewable energy.

In 2009, Germany's electricity generation was higher (560 Billion kWh) as compared to France (510 Billion kWh). The most striking feature is that France relied on nuclear power to supply 75% of its energy demands, while Germany relied mainly on conventional thermal energy, providing almost 60% of the electricity. Nuclear energy featured at only 23% in Germany.

Both countries used renewable energies to a similar extent in 2009, with France relying on green energy for 13.7% of its demands and Germany for 17.4%. However, the make-up of the renewable energy sector differed greatly between the two countries. While France relied mainly on hydroelectric energy (80.5%), Germany had a more diverse portfolio with biomass and wind providing almost equal proportions of energy (39.3% and 36.9% respectively), followed by hydroelectric at 17.7%. Solar power featured only minimally in both countries, with 6.1% and 0.9% of the renewable shares in Germany and France respectively.

To sum up, Germany generated more energy than France in 2009. Moreover, the energy sources that Germany relied on were much more diverse than those in France.

Total Words: 184

Task Achievement: 8

Coherence & Cohesion: 8

Lexical resources: 8

Grammar: 8

Overall Score: Band 8
