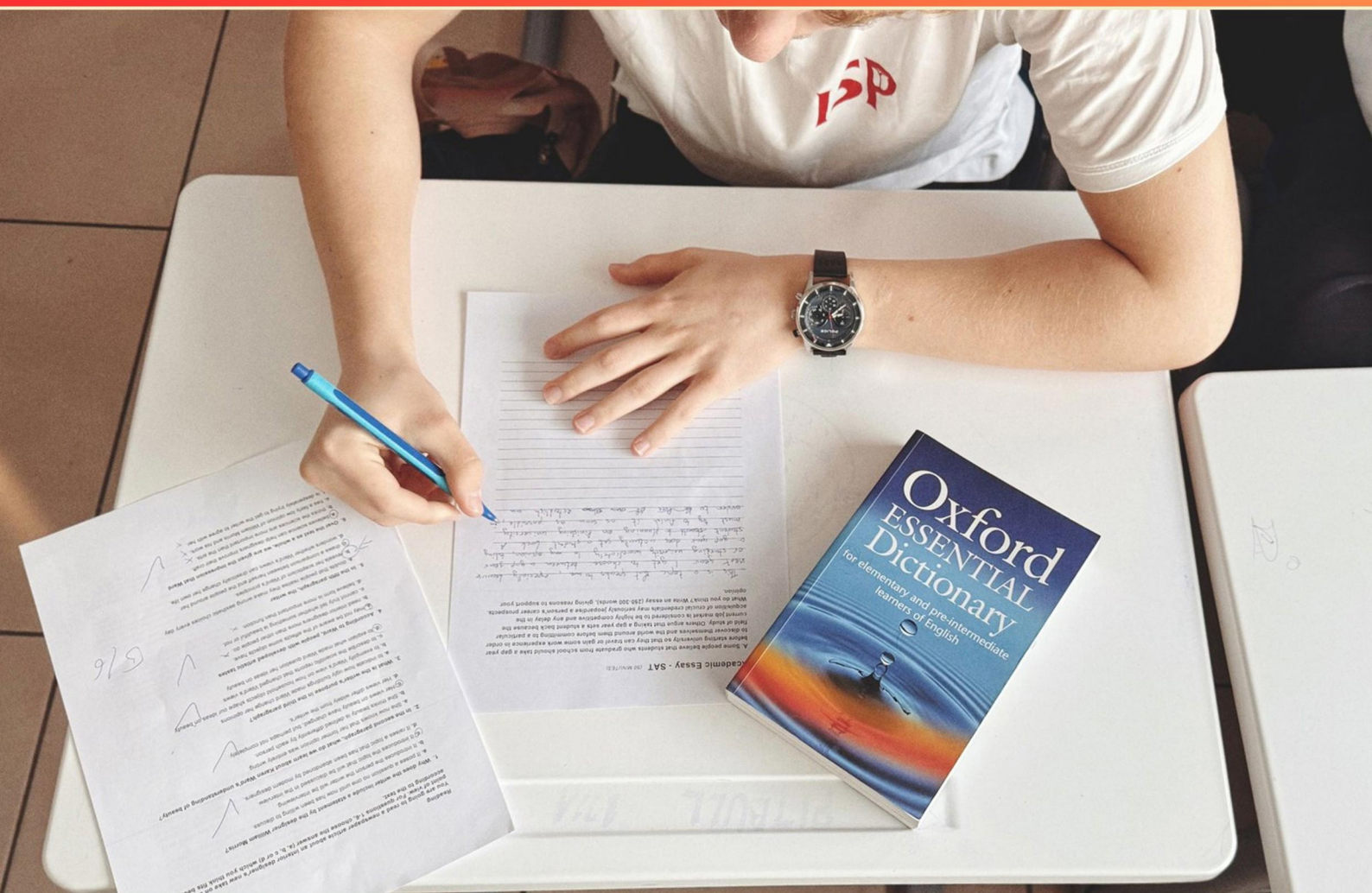


IELTS ACADEMIC WRITING TASK 1 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Which verb means 'to form or make something; to form part of the whole; to add up to'?**
 - A. To account for
 - B. To constitute
 - C. To describe
 - D. To comprise
- 2. Which term is commonly used to indicate an approximate value?**
 - A. Approximately
 - B. Certainly
 - C. Exactly
 - D. Definitively
- 3. What is the noun form meaning 'a deterioration'?**
 - A. Degradation
 - B. Improvement
 - C. Decline
 - D. Deterioration
- 4. Which adverb means 'in the same order as first mentioned'?**
 - A. Accordingly
 - B. Thereof
 - C. Thereby
 - D. Respectively
- 5. Which noun means a change to something, usually to improve it?**
 - A. Modification
 - B. Alteration
 - C. Transformation
 - D. Adaptation

- 6. Which statement best supports avoiding repetition when describing changes across years?**
- A. Vary your verbs and phrases
 - B. Reuse the same verb for all changes
 - C. Use only adjectives
 - D. Describe changes with nouns only
- 7. Which verb means to take the place of (noun: a replacement)?**
- A. Extend
 - B. Transform
 - C. Convert (into)
 - D. Replace
- 8. Which adjective means to be built in a particular place?**
- A. Located
 - B. Situated
 - C. Sited
 - D. Lying
- 9. Which component should appear in Task 1 to summarize main trends concisely?**
- A. Introduction
 - B. Overview
 - C. Data details
 - D. Conclusion
- 10. How do you describe sharp increases in Task 1 vocabulary?**
- A. Use verbs like soar, surge, jump, skyrocket; modifiers: sharply, dramatically, rapidly
 - B. Use phrases that express abrupt increases, including strong adverbs
 - C. Use adjectives rather than verbs
 - D. Use only numerical descriptions

Answers

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1. B
2. A
3. D
4. D
5. A
6. A
7. D
8. C
9. B
10. B

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Explanations

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1. Which verb means 'to form or make something; to form part of the whole; to add up to'?

- A. To account for
- B. To constitute**
- C. To describe
- D. To comprise

This item is about choosing a verb that means forming or making up a whole, and also implying a total. The best fit is to constitute because it directly means to form the parts that make up a whole and can also mean to amount to. For example, "Twelve months constitute a year" shows how the parts form the whole, and "These expenses constitute half the budget" shows adding up to a total. The other options don't fit as cleanly. To account for can mean to explain something or to form a part of a total in some contexts, but it's not primarily used to express the act of forming the whole itself. To describe is about detailing features, not about making up or totaling. To comprise is close in meaning (the whole is made up of parts), but usage patterns prefer constitute when stressing the act of forming or totaling.

2. Which term is commonly used to indicate an approximate value?

- A. Approximately**
- B. Certainly
- C. Exactly
- D. Definitively

Indicating that a value is not exact is done with approximate language. When numbers are rounded or measurements have some error, you use "approximately" to show the figure is near another value but not claimed precisely. This helps readers understand the level of precision. The other options imply certainty or precision: "certainly," "exactly," and "definitively" all suggest there is no deviation or doubt. So the term that best communicates an approximate value is the one that signals nearness without exactness.

3. What is the noun form meaning 'a deterioration'?

- A. Degradation
- B. Improvement
- C. Decline
- D. Deterioration**

The main idea here is choosing a word that directly expresses the idea of getting worse. The noun form that means a deterioration is deterioration itself. It comes from the verb deteriorate and specifically describes the process or result of something becoming worse over time, such as the deterioration of infrastructure or equipment. Degradation also fits related ideas of quality loss or decline, sometimes with a moral or formal nuance, but it isn't as exact for a general "getting worse" condition. Decline refers to a downward trend or decrease, but it's broader and less tied to the sense of a condition worsening. Improvement is the opposite of deterioration, so it wouldn't fit. So, the most precise match for "a deterioration" is deterioration.

4. Which adverb means 'in the same order as first mentioned'?

- A. Accordingly
- B. Thereof
- C. Thereby
- D. Respectively**

This tests how to show that items in two lists match up in the same order. The word that does this best is respectively, used to link each item in the second list to the corresponding item in the first list in the same sequence. For example, if you say "The courses offered are mathematics and physics, with rooms 101 and 202 respectively," it means mathematics goes with room 101 and physics with room 202 in the same order you listed them. The other options don't convey that direct one-to-one ordering: accordingly signals result or alignment with a prior statement, thereby indicates consequence, and thereof refers back to something mentioned rather than mapping items in order. Use respectively whenever you need to show that items in two parallel lists correspond position by position.

5. Which noun means a change to something, usually to improve it?

- A. Modification**
- B. Alteration
- C. Transformation
- D. Adaptation

This item tests your ability to choose a noun that means making a change to something, usually to improve it. Modification fits best because it specifically signals a tweak or refinement aimed at enhancement, upgrading features, or updating something without implying a complete overhaul. It's a common term when people talk about improving a design, a device, or a plan by making careful changes. Alteration is a broader term for any change, which could be minor or major and not inherently about improvement. Transformation suggests a total or dramatic change in form or nature, often moving to something quite different. Adaptation focuses on changing to fit new conditions or purposes, not necessarily implying improvement. So while those ideas involve change, they don't convey the same nuance of a targeted improvement as modification does.

6. Which statement best supports avoiding repetition when describing changes across years?

- A. Vary your verbs and phrases**
- B. Reuse the same verb for all changes
- C. Use only adjectives
- D. Describe changes with nouns only

*Describing changes across years benefits from lexical variety. The best approach is to vary your verbs and phrases because it keeps the description engaging and shows you can express different kinds of change—*increase, decrease, level off, fluctuate*—in multiple ways. Instead of sticking to one verb for every change, you can mix verbs like *rise, grow, climb, increase, or fall, drop, decline*, with adverbs or qualifiers such as *slightly, gradually, steadily, sharply*. This not only reduces repetition but also lets you clearly signal the direction and pace of each change. Using the same verb for all changes would make the writing feel repetitive and mechanical, and relying only on adjectives or nouns would fail to convey the action or the trend. So, varying verbs and phrases is the most effective way to describe changes across years without repetition.*

7. Which verb means to take the place of (noun: a replacement)?

- A. Extend
- B. Transform
- C. Convert (into)

D. Replace

The idea here is substitution – a word that means one thing takes the place of another. The verb that matches this idea precisely is replace. It means to take the place of someone or something, or to substitute a new thing in place of the old one. This fits neatly with the noun replacement, which is the thing that takes the place of the original. For example, when a faulty part is swapped out, the new part replaces the old one. The other verbs describe different kinds of change: extend means to make longer, transform means to change in form or appearance, and convert into means to change into something else. They don't convey substitution as directly as replace.

8. Which adjective means to be built in a particular place?

- A. Located
- B. Situated

C. Sited

D. Lying

The idea this question checks is the precise way we talk about where a building has been placed. Sited is the adjective that directly connects a structure to its site, implying that the building was planned and erected at a specific location. It comes from the verb to site, which means to choose and place something at a particular place for construction or use. So saying a building is well sited communicates that its location was intentionally selected to fit the site's advantages, like views, sunlight, or access. Located simply means where something is, but not specifically that it was built there or chosen for a site. Situated is close in meaning and focuses on position, but it's a bit more general and less tied to construction planning. Lying is awkward here for describing a building's location and feels off in formal or architectural contexts. Example: a well-sited house on a hillside takes advantage of the slope and sunlight, whereas using located or situated would be correct but less specific about the act of choosing the site.

9. Which component should appear in Task 1 to summarize main trends concisely?

A. Introduction

B. Overview

C. Data details

D. Conclusion

Summarizing the overall direction in Task 1 is best done with an overview. The overview is designed to give a quick, big-picture capture of the main trends and key contrasts across the data, without getting bogged down in numbers. It helps the reader grasp the story at a glance—whether values generally rise, fall, or stay level, and which categories or time periods stand out—before you present the specifics. The introduction serves to paraphrase the task, while the data details section is where exact figures and precise comparisons belong. A conclusion isn't typically included in Task 1. So the overview is the best choice for a concise summary of main trends.

10. How do you describe sharp increases in Task 1 vocabulary?

- A. Use verbs like soar, surge, jump, skyrocket; modifiers: sharply, dramatically, rapidly
- B. Use phrases that express abrupt increases, including strong adverbs**
- C. Use adjectives rather than verbs
- D. Use only numerical descriptions

When describing sharp increases in Task 1 vocabulary, you want phrases that express abrupt change and include strong adverbs. This approach shows not just that a rise happened, but how quickly and how much, which is exactly what examiners look for in describing trends. The best choice encourages using expressions like "rose sharply," "increased dramatically," or "jumped rapidly"—a verb combined with an adverb to convey speed and intensity, and applied as flexible, multi-word phrases rather than relying on single words. This gives you the variety and nuance needed to describe different data scenarios clearly and effectively. Relying only on adjectives or on numbers alone can make descriptions feel flat or incomplete, since adjectives don't convey motion and numbers don't communicate the rate of change.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://ieltsacademicwritingtask1.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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