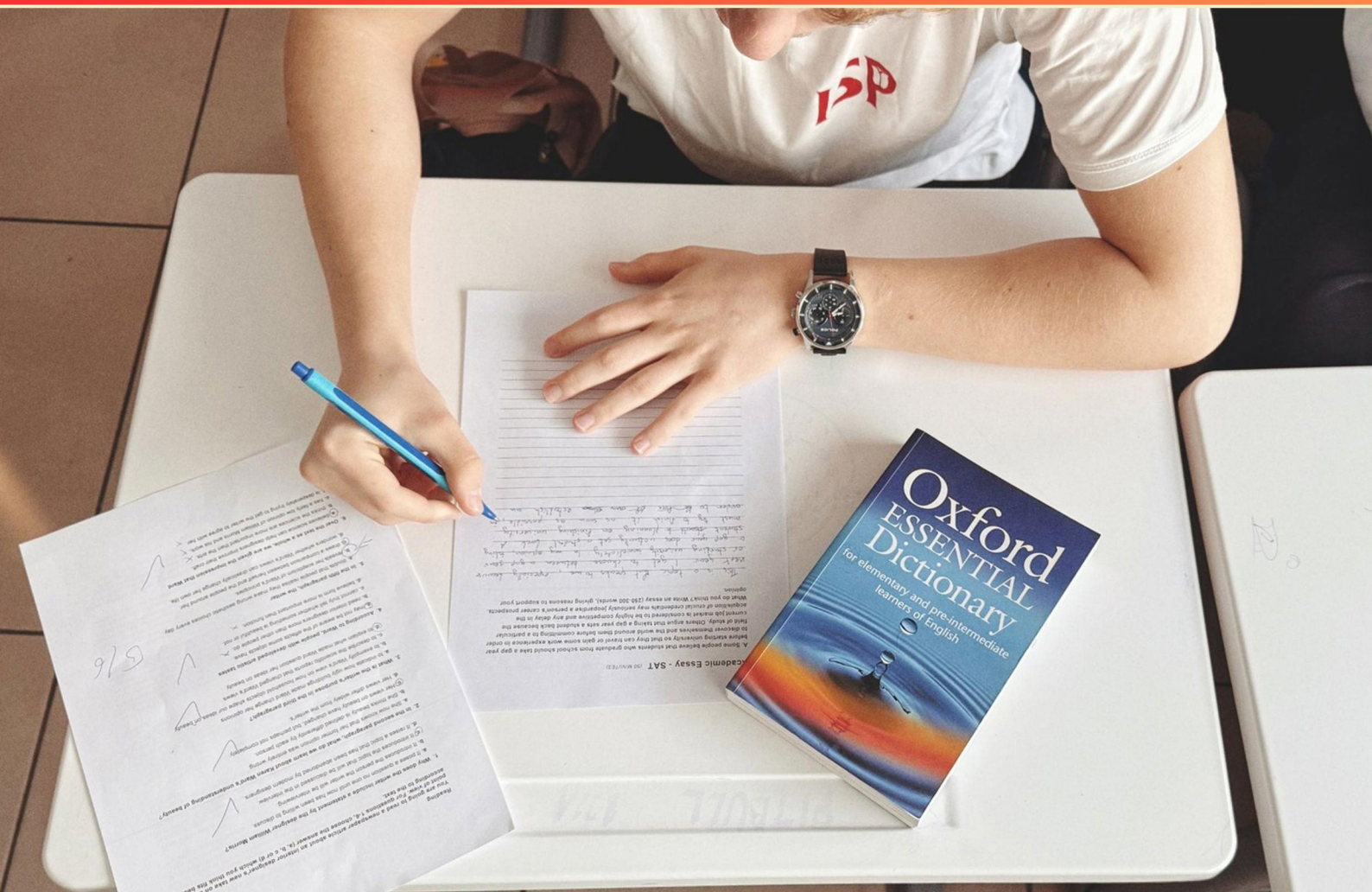


IELTS ACADEMIC WRITING TASK 1 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://ieltsacademicwritingtask1.examzify.com>



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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. What is a key difference between coherence and cohesion and the paragraph content in Task 1?**
 - A. Coherence and cohesion refer to overall flow, while paragraph content describes data; both essential.
 - B. They are the same concept
 - C. Paragraph content determines grammar
 - D. Coherence only concerns punctuation
- 2. Which term is money you earn by working, investing, or producing goods?**
 - A. income
 - B. earnings
 - C. salary
 - D. revenue
- 3. Which term is commonly used to indicate an approximate value?**
 - A. Approximately
 - B. Certainly
 - C. Exactly
 - D. Definitively
- 4. To meet the 150-word minimum, what is a recommended target?**
 - A. Exactly 150 words
 - B. About 120 words
 - C. Roughly 150-160 words
 - D. Approximately 180 words
- 5. Which phrase refers to a period of time that has been stated earlier in a text?**
 - A. the period in question
 - B. the period in focus
 - C. the time frame
 - D. the period under review

- 6. Which statement describes the ideal Task 1 structure and length?**
- A. Include three body paragraphs with opinions
 - B. Use only present tense
 - C. Have an introduction, an overview, two body paragraphs with data, correct tenses, about 150-200 words, and coherent structure
 - D. Write as a narrative essay
- 7. How should you refer to the most significant data in an overview?**
- A. Focus only on the smallest changes
 - B. Identify the most notable rise or decline and mention succinctly; use general terms like the most significant increase or the largest proportion
 - C. List every data point exhaustively
 - D. Use technical jargon without referencing trends
- 8. Which term means to guess the cost, size, value, etc. of something?**
- A. Forecast
 - B. Estimate
 - C. Anticipate
 - D. Predict
- 9. Is there a fixed length for each body paragraph in Task 1 responses?**
- A. There is no fixed length; aim for balanced coverage of each aspect with clear, concise sentences, keeping overall around 150-200 words.
 - B. There is a fixed length for each paragraph.
 - C. Each paragraph must be exactly 100 words.
 - D. The overall response must be exactly 750 words.
- 10. What is the noun form meaning 'a deterioration'?**
- A. Degradation
 - B. Improvement
 - C. Decline
 - D. Deterioration

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is a key difference between coherence and cohesion and the paragraph content in Task 1?

A. Coherence and cohesion refer to overall flow, while paragraph content describes data; both essential.

B. They are the same concept

C. Paragraph content determines grammar

D. Coherence only concerns punctuation

The key distinction here is between how a paragraph is organized and connected (coherence and cohesion) and the actual data or information it reports (paragraph content). Coherence refers to the overall flow and logical progression of ideas, while cohesion is about the linking devices that tie sentences together. Paragraph content is the factual material drawn from the graph or chart—the data, trends, and categories you describe. In Task 1, you must present data accurately and ensure the writing hangs together smoothly, so describing flow and connections is different from describing what the data shows. The other options mischaracterize the relationship: they imply coherence and cohesion are the same thing, or that content determines grammar, or that coherence is about punctuation, which isn't correct.

2. Which term is money you earn by working, investing, or producing goods?

A. income

B. earnings

C. salary

D. revenue

Money you earn by working, investing, or producing goods is best described as income. Income is the broad term for money received over a period from any source—wages and salaries, profits from a business, interest or dividends from investments, rents, and more. It captures all the ways someone can bring money in, not just one specific source. Earnings is similar but more specific, often used to refer to money earned from work or from investments, sometimes within a particular context. Salary denotes a fixed regular payment from an employer, and revenue refers to the total income a business collects from selling goods or services, not an individual's earnings. Example: "Her income comes from a salary plus investment dividends."

3. 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.

4. To meet the 150-word minimum, what is a recommended target?

- A. Exactly 150 words
- B. About 120 words
- C. Roughly 150-160 words
- D. Approximately 180 words**

Planning length to reliably meet the 150-word minimum while delivering a clear overview and data points is essential. The recommended target is about 180 words. This provides a comfortable buffer above the minimum so you won't risk writing under 150 if your counting slips, while still staying concise and focused. With roughly 180 words you can include a brief overview of overall trends and several specific data points or comparisons, all in a coherent four-to-five sentence structure that IELTS examiners expect. If you aim too close to 150 words, there's less room for nuance and you might omit important details; if you try to write much more than 180, there's a higher chance of wandering or including irrelevant information. So, a target around 180 words helps you demonstrate the ability to summarize and compare data effectively within the typical length guidelines.

5. Which phrase refers to a period of time that has been stated earlier in a text?

- A. the period in question**
- B. the period in focus
- C. the time frame
- D. the period under review

This item tests how to refer back to a time period that was already stated in the text. The phrase that signals this exact, previously mentioned period is the period in question. It explicitly points to the specific time frame under discussion, using a standard, unambiguous expression that keeps the reference clear for the reader. The other options are more general or imply a different kind of reference: a broad time frame not tied to what was described earlier, a focus that's more about emphasis than a specific prior mention, or a label for something being reviewed rather than the exact period previously described. So the period in question is the best choice because it directly and precisely ties the reference back to the earlier stated time.

6. Which statement describes the ideal Task 1 structure and length?

- A. Include three body paragraphs with opinions
- B. Use only present tense
- C. Have an introduction, an overview, two body paragraphs with data, correct tenses, about 150-200 words, and coherent structure**
- D. Write as a narrative essay

Grasping how Task 1 is structured and lengthened comes down to presenting data clearly in a neutral, organized way. The best approach is to start with a paraphrased introduction that sets the scene, follow with a concise overview that highlights the main trends or features, then present two body paragraphs that focus on the data with specific figures and comparisons. Keeping the total around 150–200 words helps you be concise while giving enough detail to show you can summarize accurately. Using the right tenses is essential because you describe data, trends, or events from the chart or graph; some parts may call for present simple for ongoing trends, while other parts may require past simple or present perfect depending on when the data occurred or was collected. This structure supports a clear, logical flow and helps the examiner see your ability to describe, compare, and summarize information without inserting personal opinions or storytelling. The other options don't fit because Task 1 requires describing data, not expressing opinions or storytelling. Opposing the idea of a fixed tense only approach allows you to use the appropriate tense for each data point. Finally, Task 1 is not written as a narrative essay.

7. How should you refer to the most significant data in an overview?

- A. Focus only on the smallest changes
- B. Identify the most notable rise or decline and mention succinctly; use general terms like the most significant increase or the largest proportion**
- C. List every data point exhaustively
- D. Use technical jargon without referencing trends

The main idea tested here is how to present the overall movement in the data by naming the most notable change and describing it briefly in general terms. This choice is best because an overview should draw attention to the key trend rather than every figure. By identifying the most notable rise or decline and stating it succinctly—using phrases like the most significant increase or the largest proportion—you communicate the essential pattern clearly and efficiently. This matches how IELTS expects you to summarize data: focus on main features, keep it concise, and avoid getting bogged down in exact numbers. Focusing only on the smallest changes would miss the big-picture movement, while listing every data point exhaustively clutters the overview. Relying on technical jargon without tying it to trends makes the overall pattern harder to grasp.

8. Which term means to guess the cost, size, value, etc. of something?

- A. Forecast
- B. Estimate**
- C. Anticipate
- D. Predict

The main idea is choosing a word that means judging an approximate value when exact figures aren't known. To estimate is to judge the approximate size, cost, or value of something, usually based on some information but not exact. This fits the prompt perfectly because it describes giving a rough figure for cost, size, or value. You'd use it like: "We estimated the project cost at around \$60,000." Forecasting is about predicting future outcomes or trends based on data, not specifically about giving a rough current value. Anticipating is more about expecting something to happen and preparing for it. Predicting is about stating what will happen in the future, often with more certainty, rather than providing an approximate current amount.

9. Is there a fixed length for each body paragraph in Task 1 responses?

- A. There is no fixed length; aim for balanced coverage of each aspect with clear, concise sentences, keeping overall around 150-200 words.**
- B. There is a fixed length for each paragraph.
- C. Each paragraph must be exactly 100 words.
- D. The overall response must be exactly 750 words.

The main idea tested here is that there isn't a strict rule about paragraph length in Task 1. You don't have to divide the word count into exact-sized paragraphs. Instead, focus on covering all the relevant features of the data with clear, concise sentences and maintaining a smooth, logical flow. A typical target for an IELTS Academic Task 1 response is around 150-200 words in total, but this is a guide, not a hard requirement. This flexibility lets you decide how many body paragraphs you need to describe the key trends, comparisons, and notable differences, while still including an introduction and an overview. The other options suggest fixed lengths for each paragraph or exact totals, which would restrict your writing and risk under- or over-emphasizing aspects. In short, aim for clarity and balanced data description rather than meeting a rigid paragraph-length rule.

10. 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.

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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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