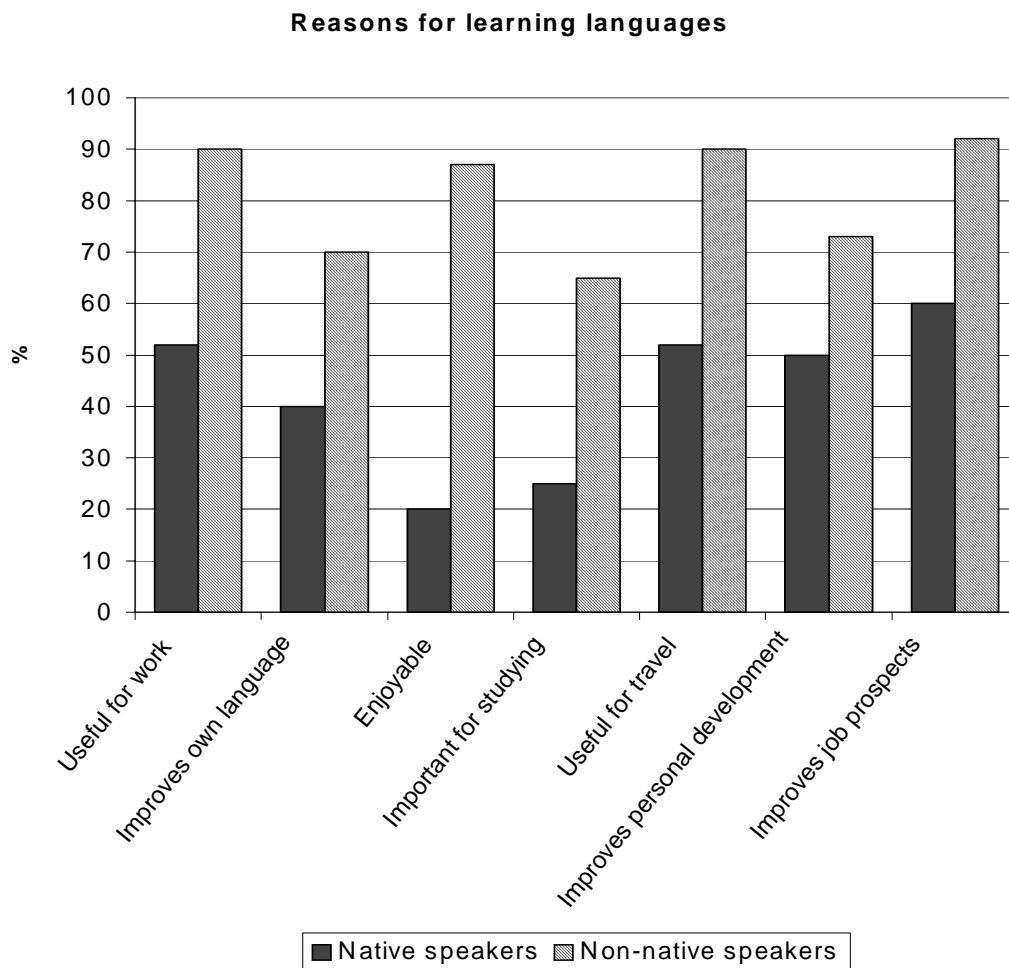**Exercise 1**

Looking for information at speed

The bar chart below shows the results of a questionnaire to find why native and non-native speakers of English at a university in Australia learn languages. The questionnaire was given to 1,000 students.

Reasons for learning languages

As you prepare for IELTS you need to develop your speed in using language and finding information from a graph, chart or diagram. Write down the answers to the questions below about the bar chart as quickly as you can. Remember to write the information accurately.

1. What does the bar chart show? _____

2. How many students participated in the survey? _____

3. Where were the students from? _____

4. Which of the two groups was more positive about language learning? _____

5. Which reason comes top among non-native speakers of English? _____

6. What is the percentage? _____

7. What percentage of native speakers found language learning useful for work? _____

8. What percentage of second language speakers found language acquisition useful for work? _____

9. Which reason comes top among native speakers? _____

10. What is the percentage? _____

11. Which reason comes bottom among native speakers? _____

12. What is the percentage? _____

Exercise 2

Write sentences for each piece of information from the chart.

Examples:

1.   The bar chart shows the results of a survey.

2.   One thousand students took part in the survey.

3.   The students were from a university in Australia.

Use the sentences to help you make a continuous text.

Example:

The bar chart shows the results of a survey on the reasons behind learning languages among 1,000 native and non-native speakers of English at a university in Australia.

Exercise 3

<u>Partially jumbled text</u>

In the model answer below, nine parts of the text have been jumbled. Put the words in the right order and write out the whole text.

The bar chart shows the results of a survey on the reasons behind learning languages among 1,000 native and non-native speakers of English at a university in Australia.

The [1]chart striking most the feature of is that those students [2]for mother not English whom their is tongue had a more positive attitude to language learning than native speakers. [3]prospects in is job Improvement mentioned by just over 90% of non-native speakers as an incentive to acquiring languages, [4]for by closely usefulness followed travel and work and importance for studying at 90, 90 and just below 90 respectively. In this group, personal development improvement [5]bottom 70% with comes.

This [6]attitude contrasts acquisition sharply language with to that of native speakers, whose approval was lower than non-native speakers on all accounts. While improvement in job prospects, for example, [7]the attracted with approval giving most 60% it as a reason, this was considerably less than for non-native speakers. Usefulness for work and improvement in personal development [8]next came of at respondents 50%. Only 20% of native speakers, however, 9 think enjoyable is languages learning with only 25% considering it important for studying.

So it is clear that native speakers of English are more negative about learning languages than non-native speakers.

Text with blanks

The bar chart shows the results of a survey on the reasons behind learning languages among 1,000 native and non-native speakers of English at a university in Australia.

The [1]_____ is that those students [2]_____ had a more positive attitude to language learning than native speakers. [3]_____ by just over 90% of non-native speakers as an incentive to acquiring languages, [4]_____ travel and work and importance for studying at 90, 90 and just below 90 respectively. In this group, personal development improvement [5]_____.

This [6]_____ of native speakers, whose approval was lower than non-native speakers on all accounts. While improvement in job prospects, for example, [7]_____ as a reason, this was considerably less than for non-native speakers. Usefulness for work and improvement in personal development [8]_____. Only 20% of native speakers, however, [9]_____ with only 25% considering it important for studying.

So it is clear that native speakers of English are more negative about learning languages than non-native speakers.

Exercise 4

More complex jumble

In the model answer below nine parts of the text have been jumbled. Put the words in the right order and write out the whole text.

The bar **[1]languages native shows and results the among a of on the reasons learning survey 1,000 behind chart** non-native speakers of English at a university in Australia.

The **[2]chart striking most that those the feature of is** students **[3]for positive had mother not English whom learning their is tongue a more attitude to language** than native speakers. **[4]prospects by in is job over improvement 90% mentioned just** of non-native speakers as an incentive to acquiring languages, **[5]for by and closely travel work and usefulness followed** importance for studying at 90, 90 and just below 90 respectively. In this group, personal **[6]bottom development 70% with improvement comes**.

[7]**this contrasts attitude native sharply language with to acquisition that of** speakers, whose approval was lower than non-native speakers on all accounts. While improvement in job prospects, for example, **[8]the attracted a with as it approval giving most 60%** reason, this was considerably less than for non-native speakers. Usefulness for work and **[9]personal in improvement next development came of at respondents 50%**. Only 20% of native speakers, however, [10]**think enjoyable considering is languages learning with it only 25%** important for studying.

So it is clear that native speakers of English are more negative about learning languages than non-native speakers.

Exercise 5

Find the following words in the text below relating to the chart in Exercise 1. What other words or phrases can replace them.

1. striking
2. feature
3. mentioned
4. just over
5. comes
6. however
7. acquiring
8. on all accounts
9. considerably
10. while
11. respondents

The bar chart shows the results of a survey on the reasons behind learning languages among 1,000 native and non-native English speakers at a university in Australia.

The most striking feature of the chart is that those students for whom English is not their mother tongue had a more positive attitude to language learning than native speakers. Improvement in job prospects is mentioned by just over 90% of non-native speakers as an incentive to acquiring languages, followed closely by usefulness for travel and work and importance for studying at 90, 90 and just below 90 respectively. In this group, personal development improvement comes bottom with 70%.

This attitude to language acquisition contrasts sharply with that of native speakers, whose approval was lower than non-native speakers on all accounts. While improvement in job prospects, for example, attracted the most approval with 60% giving it as a reason, this was considerably less than for non-native speakers. Usefulness for work and improvement in personal development came next at 50% of respondents. Only 20% of native speakers,

however, think learning languages is enjoyable with only 25% thinking it important for studying.

So it is clear that native speakers of English are more negative about learning languages than non-native speakers.

Exercise 6

In the text below replace the words and phrases with synonyms. There will be more than one answer in each case.

The bar chart [1]**provides information about** the results of a survey on the reasons behind learning languages among 1,000 native and non-native English speakers at a university in Australia.

The most [2]**noticeable** [3]**characteristic** of the chart is that those students for whom English is not their mother tongue had a more positive attitude to language learning than native speakers. Improvement in job prospects is [4]**quoted** by just over 90% of non-native speakers as a/an [5]**reason for learning** languages, followed closely by usefulness for travel and work and importance for studying at 90, 90 and [6]**almost** 90 respectively. In this [7]**category**, personal development improvement [8]**is** [9]**last** with 70%.

This attitude to language acquisition [10]**is the opposite of** native speakers, whose approval was lower than non-native speakers [11]**for all items**. [12]**Whereas** improvement in job prospects, for example, attracted the most approval with 60% giving it as a reason, this was [13]**significantly** less than for non-native speakers. Usefulness for work and improvement in personal development came next at 50% of [14]**those sampled**. Only 20% of native speakers, however, think learning languages is enjoyable with only 25% [15]**regarding** it important for studying.

So it is clear that native speakers of English are more negative about learning languages than non-native speakers.

Exercise 7

In the text below some of the words and phrases underlined are not quite right. Decide which ones are wrong and replace them with a word or phrase that fits. There will be more than one answer in each case.

The bar chart [1]**provides informations about** the results of a survey on the reasons behind learning languages among 1,000 native and non-native English speakers at a university in Australia.

The most [2]**clear** [3]**point** of the chart is that those students for whom English is not their mother tongue had a more positive attitude to language learning than native speakers. Improvement in job prospects is [4]**quoted** by just over 90% of non-native speakers as an [5]**cause for learning** languages, followed closely by usefulness for travel and work and importance for studying at 90, 90 and [6]**around** 90 respectively. In this 7 bunch, personal development improvement [8]**is** [9]**last** with 70%.

This attitude to language acquisition [10]**contrasts with** native speakers, whose approval was lower than non-native speakers [11]**for all**. [12]**However**, improvement in job prospects, for example, attracted the most approval with 60% giving it as a reason, this was [13]**significantly** less than for non-native speakers. Usefulness for work and improvement in personal development came next at 50% of [14]**them**. Only 20% of native speakers, however, think learning languages is enjoyable with only 25% [15]**seeing** it important for studying.

So it is clear that native speakers of English are more negative about learning languages than non-native speakers.

Exercise 8

Read the text below and use the notes in the column on the right to help you decide if corrections are needed to the text.

The bar chart shows results of a survey on the reasons behind learning langauges among 1,000 native and non-native English speaker at a university in Australia.	1. A word missing? 2. Spelling? 3. Singular?
The striking feature of the chart is that those students for whom English is not thier mother tongue have a more positive atitude to language learning than native speaker. Improvement in job prospects was mentioned by just over 80% of non-native speakers as a persuasion to acquiring, followed closely by usefulness for travel and work and importance for studying at 90, 90 and just below 90 respectivly. In this group, personal development improvement came bottom with 70%.	4. A word missing? 5. Spelling? Tense? 6. Spelling? Singular? 7. Correct data? 8. Correct word? 9. Spelling? 10. Tense? 11. Tense?
This attitude to language acquisition contrasted sharply with that of native speakers, whose approval was lower than non-native speakers on all account. While improvement in job prospects, for example, attracted the most approval with 60% give it as a reason, this was considerably less than for non-native speakers. Usefulness for work and improvement in personal development came next at 50% of respondents. Only 20% of native speakers, though, think earning languages is enjoyable with only 25% thinking it important for studying.	12. Singular/plural? 13. Correct verb form? 14. Correct register? 15. Spelling?
So it is clear that native speakers of English are more negative about learning languages than non-native speakers.	

Exercise 9

In the text below parts of the text are missing. Complete the text below paying particular attention to the spelling and grammatical structure.

The bar chart shows the res[1]_____hind learning languages among 1,000 native and non-native English speakers at a university in Australia.

The most strik[2]_____ture of the chart is that those students for [3]_____glish is not their mother tongue had a more positive attitude to language learning than native speakers. Improvement in job prospects was ment[4]_____% of non-native speakers as an incent[5]_____guages closely by usefulness for travel and work and importance for studying at 90, 90 and just below 90 respectively. In this group, pers[6]_____ement came bottom with 70%.

This attitude to language acquisition contr[7]_____tive speakers, whose approval was lower than non-native speakers on all accounts. While improvement in job prospects, for example, attrac[8]_____al with 60% giving it as a reason, this was considerably less than for non-native speakers. Usefulness for work and improvem[9]_____ext at 50% of respondents. Only 20% of native speakers, however, think learning languages is enjoyable with only 25% think[10]_____tant for studying.

So it is clear that native speakers of English are more negative about learning languages than non-native speakers.

Exercise 10

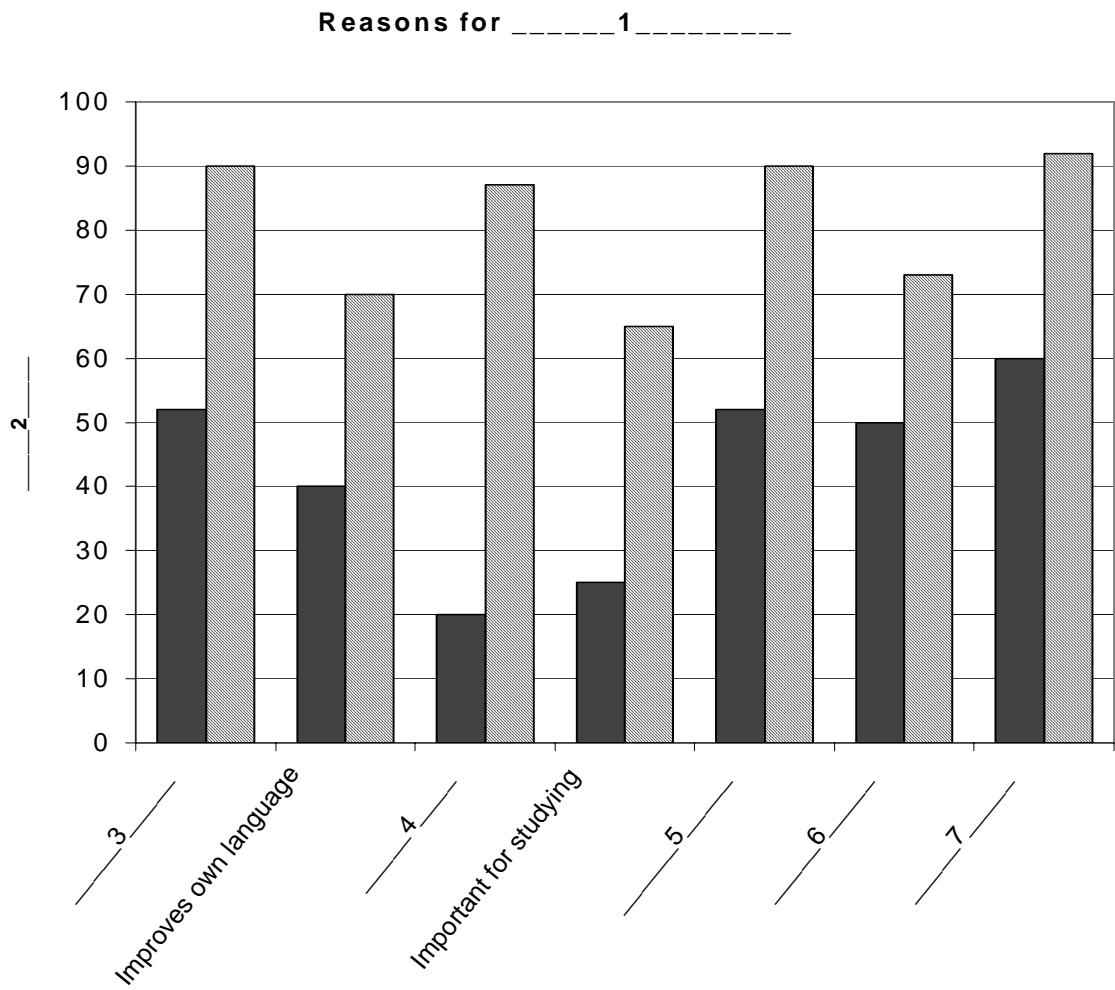<u>Dictation</u>

Complete the missing details on the graph below.

Reasons for _____1_____

(Vertical axis labelled: 2; horizontal axis labels: 3, Improves own language, 4, Important for studying, 5, 6, 7)

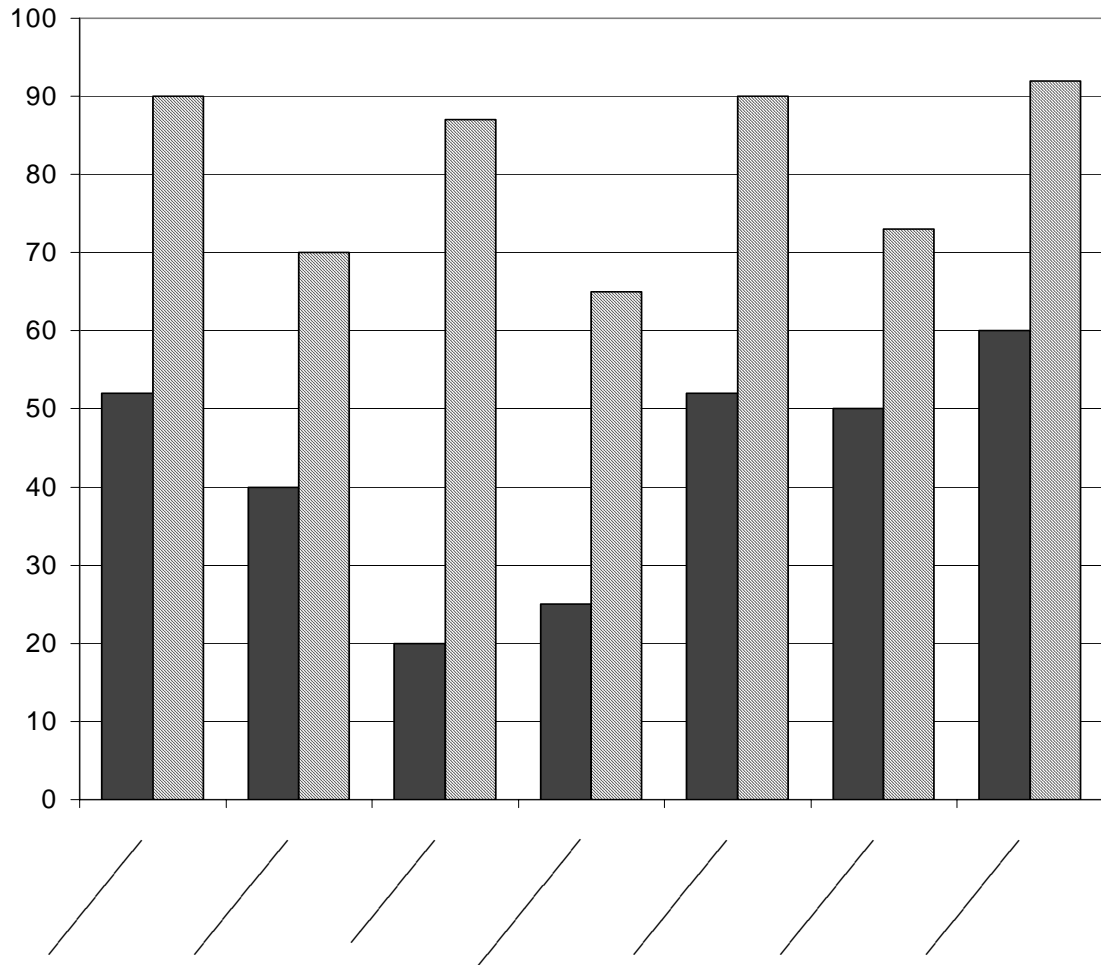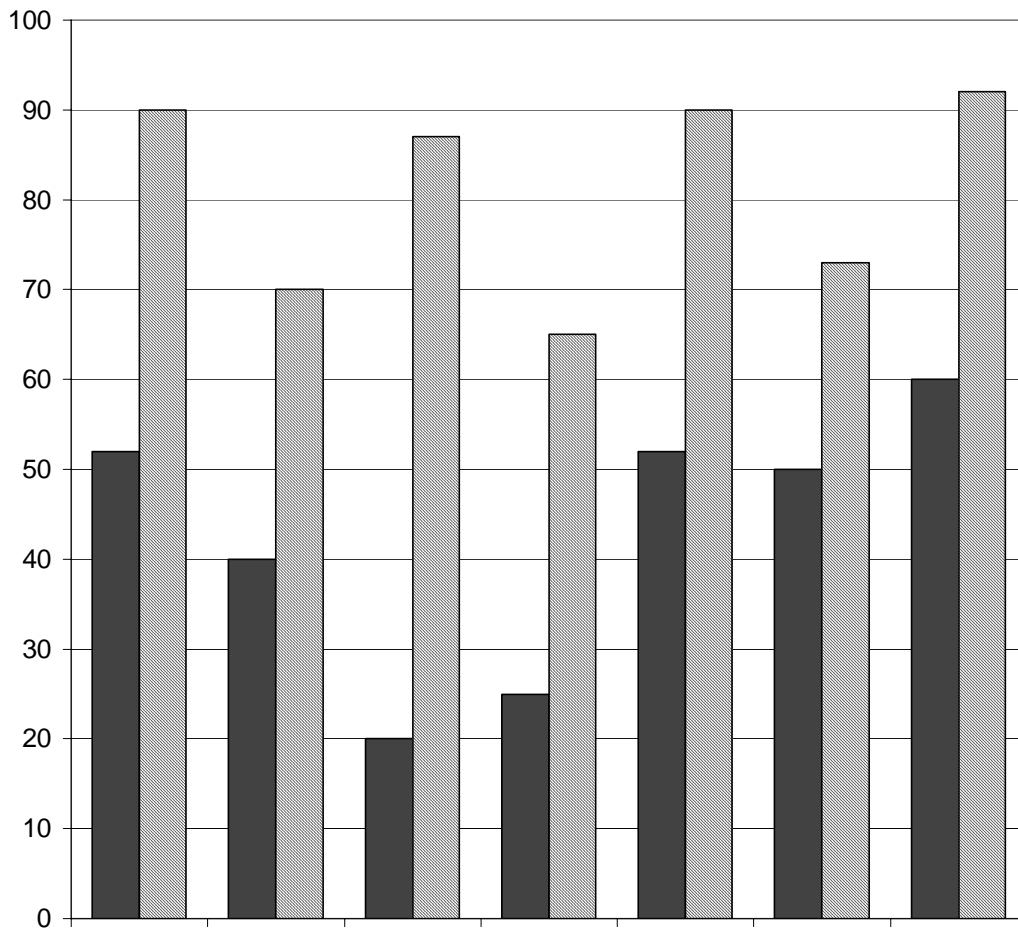## Chart 1 for multiple use

_____

Chart 2 for multiple use

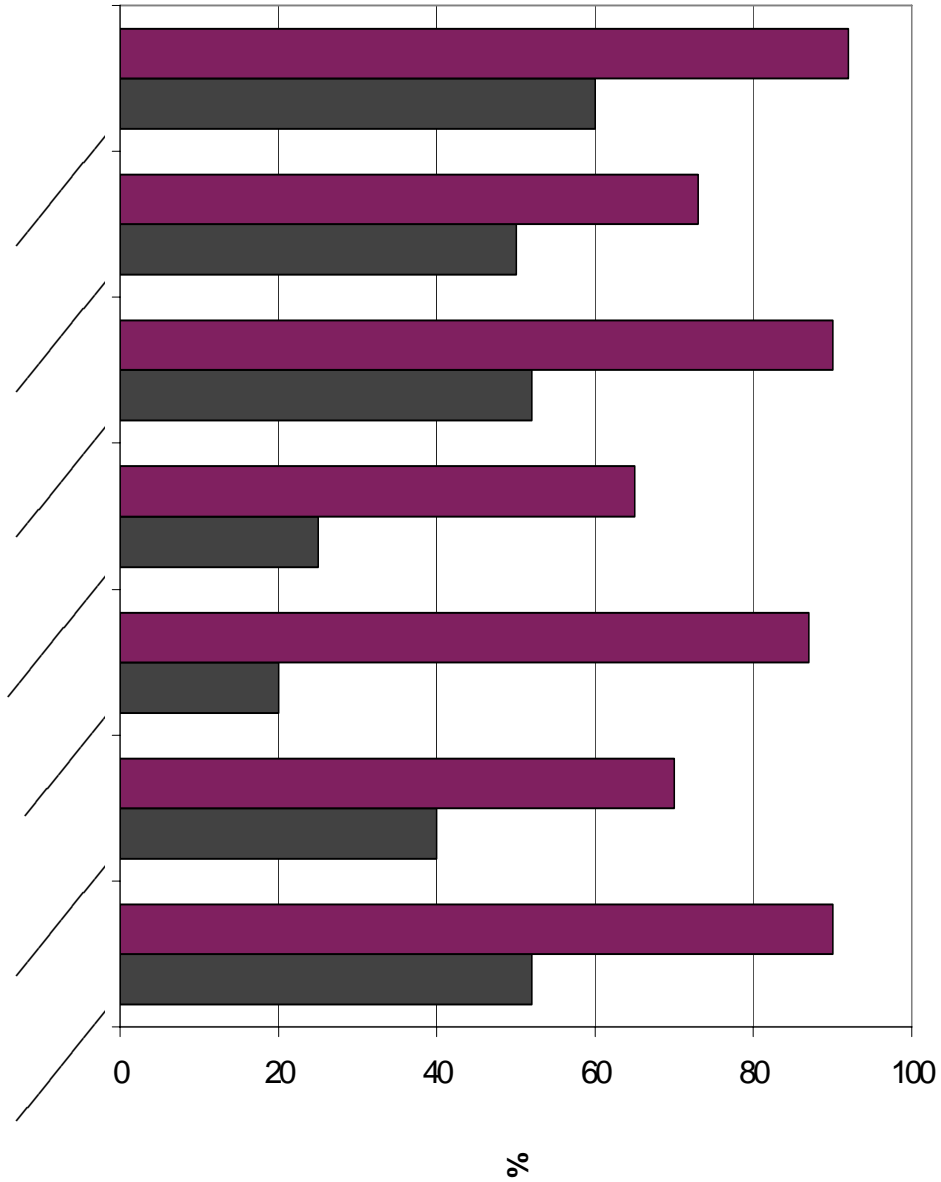## Chart 3 for multiple use

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Chart 4 for multiple use