

## TIPS TO BETTER YOUR IELTS WRITING PAPER

### 1. IELTS WRITING TASK 1

- IT IS A REPORT –IT REQUIRES ACADEMIC LANGUAGE;
- THE READER ( THE ASSESSOR ) DOES NOT HAVE ACCESS TO THE DRAWING AND NEEDS TO READ A DETAILED AND EXACT SUMMARY;
- WRITE AT LEAST 150 WORDS, NO MORE THAN 170 WORDS;
- TAKE **20 MINUTES** TO WRITE IT;
- DO TASK 1 FIRST;
- ORGANIZE THE TEXT IN PARAGRAPHS:

#### INTRODUCTION ( 1-2 SENTENCES)

#### PARAGRAPH 1

#### PARAGRAPH 2

#### CONCLUSION (1 SENTENCE)

❖ SPEND THE **20 MINUTES** AS FOLLOWS:

- 2-3 MINUTES PLANNING ;
- 10-15 MINUTES EFFECTIVE WRITING;
- 2-3 MINUTES PROOFREADING;

○ **TIPS FOR VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR:**

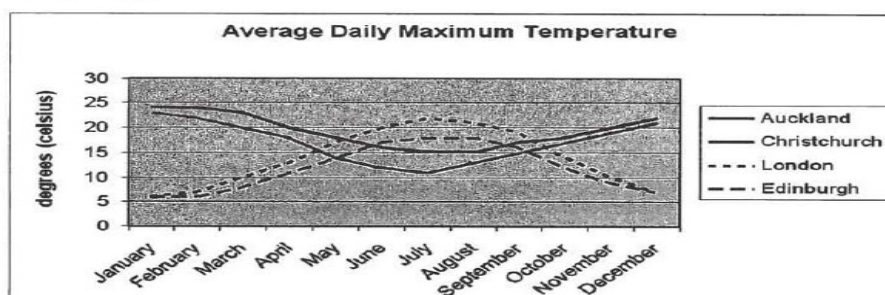
- DIVERSIFY VOCABULARY- USE SYNONYMS;
- USE THE PASSIVE VOICE AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE;
- USE NEUTRAL LANGUAGE;
- USE PRESENT SIMPLE / PAST SIMPLE FOR REFERENCE TO PAST.

#### Example:

*The line graph below shows the average daily maximum temperatures for Auckland and Christchurch, two cities in New Zealand, and London and Edinburgh, two cities in the United Kingdom.*

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

Write at least 150 words.



The given line graph illustrates the average daily maximum temperature in 4 different cities, namely Christchurch and Auckland from New Zealand and London and Edinburgh from UK.

The highest temperature is registered in Christchurch (24 degrees Celsius) in January, while the lowest is recorded in Edinburgh (6 degrees) in January. In Auckland there is a peak in January (23 degrees) and it plunges in July, reaching 11 degrees. Also, in London the temperatures reaches a maximum in July, which is 22 degrees, and drops dramatically in January, down to 5 degrees. There were registered very low temperatures of 15 degrees in July, while in the same month they rise up to 18 in Edinburgh. In general, temperatures in the said cities fluctuate from month to month, never getting below 5 degrees or above 25.

Overall, the average temperatures from the above mentioned cities are observed to fluctuate between a low of 6 and a peak of 24.

## 2. IELTS WRITING TASK 2

- IT CAN BE OPINION, FOR AND AGAINST OR GIVING SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS;
- COVER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THE REQUIREMENT;
- WRITE 250-280 WORDS;
- ORGANIZE THE IDEAS IN THE TEXT ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF ESSAY YOU ARE REQUIRED TO WRITE;
- TAKE **40 MINUTES** TO WRITE IT;

❖ SPEND THE **40 MINUTES** AS FOLLOWS:

- USE 5 MINUTES TO PLAN AND BRAINSTORM IDEAS ;
- USE 25- 30 MINUTES TO EFFECTIVELY WRITE;
- USE 5 MINUTES TO PROOFREAD;

○ **TIPS FOR VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR:**

- USE ACADEMIC AND FORMAL LANGUAGE;
- USE GRAMMAR STRUCTURES TO IMPRESS – INVERSION, FOR EXAMPLE;
- USE CONNECTORS;
- DIVERSIFY VOCABULARY.

### **APPENDIX**

#### **I. TYPES OF ESSAYS**

##### **A. OPINION ESSAY**

**INTRODUCTION** (NO MORE THAN 2 SENTENCES)

**BODY**

**- PARAGRAPH 1 – OPINION 1 :**

*TOPIC SENTENCE( MAIN IDEA, THEOREM) +  
MINIMUM 3 SENTENCES WHICH EXPLAIN AND DEMONSTRATE*

**- PARAGRAPH 2 – OPINION 2 :**

*TOPIC SENTENCE( MAIN IDEA, THEOREM) +  
MINIMUM 3 SENTENCES WHICH EXPLAIN AND DEMONSTRATE*

**- PARAGRAPH 3 – OPPOSING VIEW :**

*TOPIC SENTENCE( MAIN IDEA, THEOREM) +  
MINIMUM 3 SENTENCES WHICH EXPLAIN AND DEMONSTRATE*

**CONCLUSION** (NO MORE THAN 2 SENTENCES)

**B. FOR AND AGAINST ESSAY**

**INTRODUCTION** (NO MORE THAN 2 SENTENCES)

**BODY**

**- PARAGRAPH 1 – FOR/AGAINST :**

*TOPIC SENTENCE( MAIN IDEA, THEOREM) +  
MINIMUM 3 SENTENCES WHICH EXPLAIN AND DEMONSTRATE*

**- PARAGRAPH 2 – AGAINST/FOR – IS THE ONE YOU ARE IN FAVOUR OF :**

*TOPIC SENTENCE( MAIN IDEA, THEOREM) +  
MINIMUM 3 SENTENCES WHICH EXPLAIN AND DEMONSTRATE*

**CONCLUSION** (NO MORE THAN 2 SENTENCES)

**EXPRESS YOUR OPINION ONLY IN THE CONCLUSION**

**C. ESSAY GIVING SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS**

**INTRODUCTION** (NO MORE THAN 2 SENTENCES)

**BODY**

**- PARAGRAPH 1 – SOLUTION 1 AND ITS CONSEQUENCES:**

TOPIC SENTENCE( MAIN IDEA, THEOREM) +

MINIMUM 3 SENTENCES WHICH EXPLAIN AND DEMONSTRATE

**- PARAGRAPH 2 – SOLUTION 2 AND ITS CONSEQUENCES:**

TOPIC SENTENCE( MAIN IDEA, THEOREM) +

MINIMUM 3 SENTENCES WHICH EXPLAIN AND DEMONSTRATE

**- PARAGRAPH 3 – SOLUTION 3 AND ITS CONSEQUENCES:**

TOPIC SENTENCE( MAIN IDEA, THEOREM) +

MINIMUM 3 SENTENCES WHICH EXPLAIN AND DEMONSTRATE

**CONCLUSION** (NO MORE THAN 2 SENTENCES)

## 2. CONNECTORS

- **AND=**

*I like coffee. AND I like chocolate.*

*FURTHERMORE,  
IN ADDITION,  
MOREOVER,  
ADDITIONALLY,  
WHAT IS MORE,*

- **BUT=**

*I like coffee. BUT I do not like tea.*

*HOWEVER,  
NEVERTHELESS,  
NONETHELESS,  
YET,  
STILL,*

▪ **SO=**

*I like coffee. SO I drink much coffee.*

*THUS,  
THEREFORE,  
AS A CONSEQUENCE,  
HENCE,  
AS A RESULT,*

▪ **BECAUSE=**

*I drink much coffee BECAUSE I like it.*

*BECAUSE I like coffee, I drink much of it*

*DUE TO ...../THE FACT THAT  
OWING TO ...../THE FACT THAT  
SINCE  
AS  
,FOR*

### **3. EXAMPLES OF SUCCESSFUL GRAMMAR STRUCTURES TO BE USED IN ESSAYS**

○ **INVERSIONS**

*Little do people realise that....*

*Under no circumstances is John to leave the room.*

*Rarely have people seen so much progress.*

*On no account should individuals do....*

○ **CONDITIONALS**

*But for John, we would no be here.*

*But for the umbrella, we would have been soaked.*

*Should any opportunity appear, .....*

*If this were to happen,.....*

*WERE THIS.....*

- *It is time **something were done about this.**  
It is time the draft were checked more carefully.*

- **IT IS ESSENTIAL/ VITAL/ COMPULSORY/ IMPORTANT that X HAPPEN**

*It is essential that human beings be more cautious regarding their own health.*

#### 4. Examples of well-written and well-developed paragraphs/arguments

### PARAGRAPH= FULLY DEVELOPED ARGUMENT

S- STATEMENT ( TOPIC SENTENCE)

E- explanation

X- examples, illustrations, proof

I - impact

#### Model 1

### TOPIC- MOTION

***LIFE IS LIKE A BOX OF CHOCOLATES: YOU NEVER KNOW WHAT YOU ARE GOING TO GET.***

### ARGUMENT FOR IT

S-There are many situations in life when the outcome of a certain course of action is totally baffling or surprising.

E-One may have certain expectations as regards a plan, an activity or a mere gesture or one may have no expectations at all, but the result may strike them from nowhere or may lead to nothing.

X – For instance, in the fairy tale Little Red Riding Hood, when the Wolf ate grandma and intended to eat the girl as well, little did he know he would be dead several minutes later. Indeed, this is an example from a fairy tale, but fairy tales are stories inspired from life. Moreover, when, during the Roaring Twenties, people kept buying stocks and taking loans from banks, they had no idea that the Great Depression would follow. Thus, metaphorically, the fate of the Wolf and the Great Depression were chocolates that had unexpected, negative fillings. On the other hand, a nice simple gesture that one does can lead to so many good things, or, metaphorically, the filling of that particular gesture chocolate is sweet and pleasantly flavoured.

I- Hence, life being full of surprises spices up the whole human journey and embellishes it.

#### Model 2

***Leaders and directors in an organization are normally older people. Some people think younger leader would be better. Do you agree or disagree?***

### ARGUMENT FOR IT

S- A young leader may epitomise the acme of the success of an organization.

E-Young minds are more open to new ideas that are in harmony with the societal requirements and contemporary strategies, which fosters the beneficial and fruitful development of an organization.

X- For instance, companies which have a young management team are more likely to advance more rapidly as youth is more adaptable to what is happening all around us and young

individuals take more risks comparing to older people, which might mean more freedom and more opportunities for a company. Google company is an example in this respect.

I- Therefore, were it not for young leaders, an organization might not evolve in the right direction or at all.

### Model 3

**The world natural resources are consumed at an ever-increased rate. What are the dangers of this situation? What should we do?**

**What should we do?**

If governments and organisations were more responsibly involved in finding and employing renewable resources, the world would be a much better place. Saving natural resources that are depletable and whose disappearance will lead to natural disasters, loss of habitat and extinction of plants and animals can be accomplished by resorting to inexhaustible resources and to recycling. For instance, there are sea resorts in Greece which use their own wind turbines to produce energy for the entire complex, thus coal and oil not being burnt to supply electrical power. Moreover, Lithuania has a developed system of recycling plastic, which leads to less oil being used to produce plastic. Therefore, should more such resources be employed, natural exhaustible resources would be consumed at a lower rate.

### Model 4

*Every day, millions of tons of food are wasted all over the world. Why do you think this is happening? And how can we solve this problem?*

**How can we solve this problem?**

Raising awareness as regards food wastage and implementing measures to prevent this phenomenon would be beneficial for the entire world. If the average individual knew the terrible consequences engendered by the great amounts of food being wasted and if there were taken strict measures against this, they would be more willing to prevent such things from happening. For example, in some countries from Western Europe the quantity of food that is thrown is much greater than that from Eastern Europe as individuals in Eastern Europe are more familiar with food shortages due to their countries being under communist regimes for many years. Moreover, campaigns promoting against wasting food which show what famine is doing in poor countries would definitely make people understand that there are other human beings that are starving to death. Also, fines for throwing away food and campaigns ensuring the sharing of excess food with those less fortunate would encourage a better attitude with respect to acquisition, consumption and distribution of food. Therefore, such strategies would greatly contribute to the well-being of the world.

## 5. EXAMPLES OF ESSAYS FOR TASK 2

### Model 1

## WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

*Governments should spend money on railways rather than roads.*

*To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?*

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

### INTRODUCTION

While I believe that more money should be used for both roads and railway, good roads are essential when it comes to people's lives.

### BODY

#### PARAGRAPH 1

**S-** More money should be invested in developing roads , for the incidence of accidents on roads is higher than that on railways. **E-**Better roads mean better conditions and better drivers who will be less likely to cause accidents or be involved in traffic jams. Moreover, winter problems on roads will be more easily overcome if the proper equipment and necessary substances were acquired in this respect. **X-**For example, if more underpasses or overpasses were built on the highway to the seaside in Romania, the traffic flow would be much lighter and fewer road incidents would occur there. Moreover, if, during winter, more money were allotted to ensuring that snow and ice do not hinder traffic, safety on the roads would be ensured. In addition, building resistant structures against animals, landslides and avalanches in certain areas would definitely be good investment when it comes to roads. **I-**Hence, there would be fewer casualties on the roads.

#### PARAGRAPH 2

**However, rail transport is faster and quite beneficial economically speaking.** Travelling by train to a destination is speedier and freight trains are the best option to carry all kind of resources and products all around the world. For instance, money used for modernizing the railways in some countries would improve the distribution of resources and would ensure that individuals could travel more easily and more cheaply. Also, better access to train transportation would mean less traffic on roads. **Thus, such investments might better the quality of life in said countries.**

### CONCLUSION

All in all, I consider that when choosing between road transport and rail transport, the former is more important and more investments ought to be channeled in that direction.

Model 2



*You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.*

*Write about the following topic:*

***Many people are using credit cards or loans to run up huge personal debts that they may be unable to repay. It should therefore be made more difficult for individuals to borrow large amounts of money.***

***What are your opinions on this?***

*Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.*

*You should write at least 250 words.*

While I believe taking loans is quite useful, when it comes to large sums of money, imposing harsher conditions would be beneficial.

On the one hand, there are many instances in which individuals with low incomes borrow much money which they cannot return properly. One possible solution to this issue might be establishing the monthly installments so that they do not exceed a certain percentage of the income, so as to ensure that the installment is covered and the individual remains with enough finances for the rest of expenses. For example, if the installment is 100 euros and the salary is only 400 euros, 100 euros stand for 25% of the income, which means the debtor will probably not afford to deal with the other expenses. Thus, for an amount of 100 euros to be paid to the bank every month, one ought to have a revenue of at least 1000 euros, so that the mentioned percentage be no more than 10. Therefore, if such conditions were enforced, fewer people would have to face financial issues engendered by hasty and thoughtless loans and the economy as such would be quite balanced in terms of finances.

On the other hand, when an individual with a low revenue truly needs a credit or a loan, there ought to be applied specific conditions for special circumstances that would enable one to tackle their financial issues. These special circumstances might be related to health, social environment or traumatic incidents. For instance, if one were the victim of a traffic accident, and, as a result of the accident, they can no longer find jobs which are very well remunerated, and they are in need of a house, the bank ought to offer a customized loan so that they be able to find themselves a place to live. Hence, some social plights might be solved, one of these being homelessness.

All in all, there ought to be restrictions and more difficult conditions regarding obtaining a loan or a credit, but certain financial situations that are worth the effort should be tackled with a customized plan, even if this plan might involve less harsh limitations to borrow large sums of money.