



➤ IELTS Writing Made Easy

by Ana Gorlova



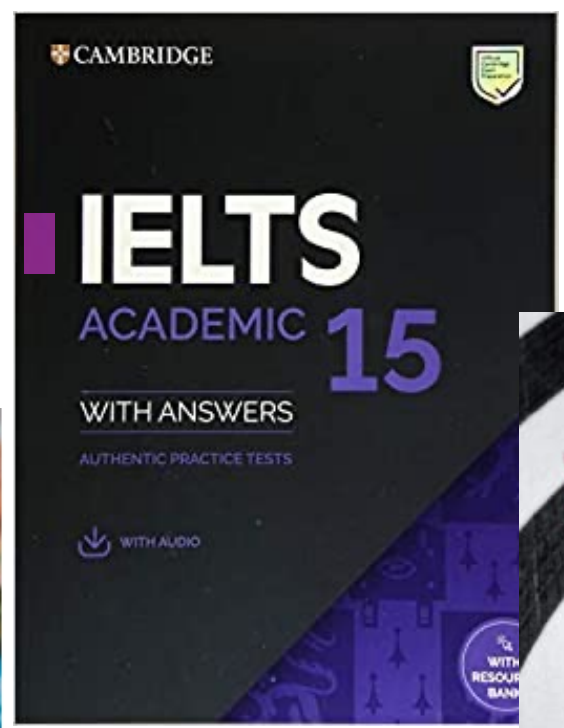
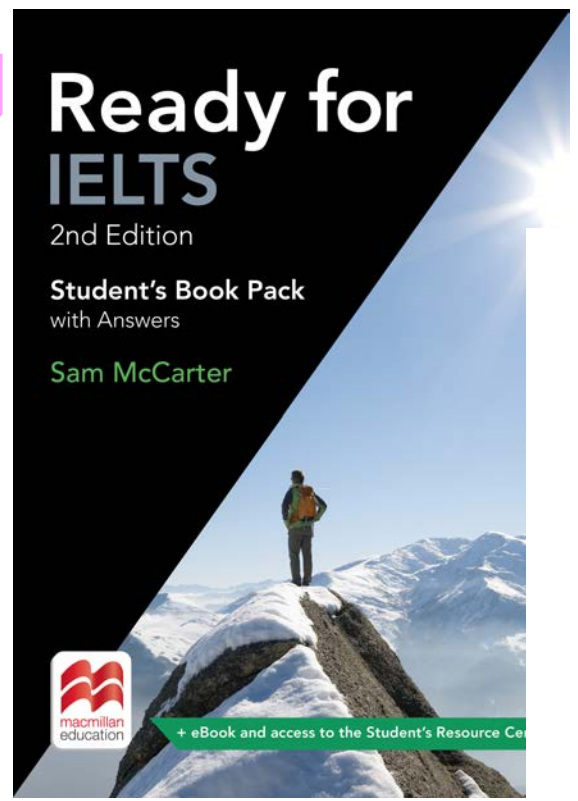


› **Aims of the session**

- review IELTS writing criteria
- introduce an easy-to-grasp typology of IELTS writing tasks
- boost students' writing score with a few simple steps



BIBLIOGRAPHY





➤ **What is the main challenge in IELTS?**





TASK 1: DATA INTERPRETATION

GRAMMATICAL RANGE & ACCURACY:

sentence structure
tenses
punctuation
number of errors

LEXICAL RESOURCE:

vocabulary
collocations
spelling
number of errors

ENGLISH

WRITING TECHNIQUE

COHERENCE & COHESION

paragraphing
linking
referencing

TASK ACHIEVEMENT:

information
overview
key features



TASK 2: ESSAY

GRAMMATICAL RANGE & ACCURACY:

sentence structure
tenses
punctuation
number of errors

LEXICAL RESOURCE:

vocabulary
collocations
spelling
number of errors

50%

ENGLISH

WRITING TECHNIQUE

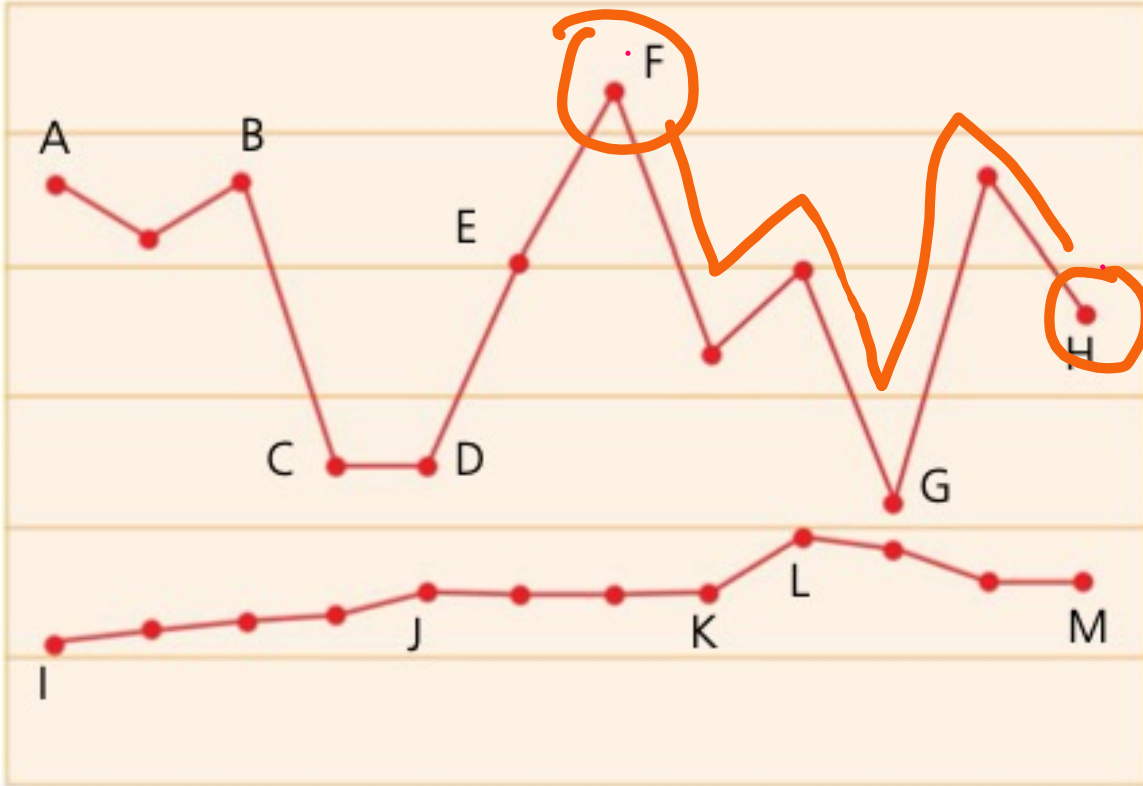
COHERENCE & COHESION

paragraphing
linking
referencing

50%

TASK RESPONSE:

addressing the task
developing relevant ideas
conclusion



- 1 A-B
 - 2 B-C
 - 3 B-D
 - 4 D-F
 - 5 F
 - 6 F-H
 - 7 G
 - 8 I-J
 - 9 J-K
 - 10 L-M
- a hit a low
 - b fell and then levelled off
 - c remained flat
 - d plummeted
 - e rose gradually
 - f declined steadily
 - g soared
 - h dipped
 - i fluctuated
 - j hit a peak



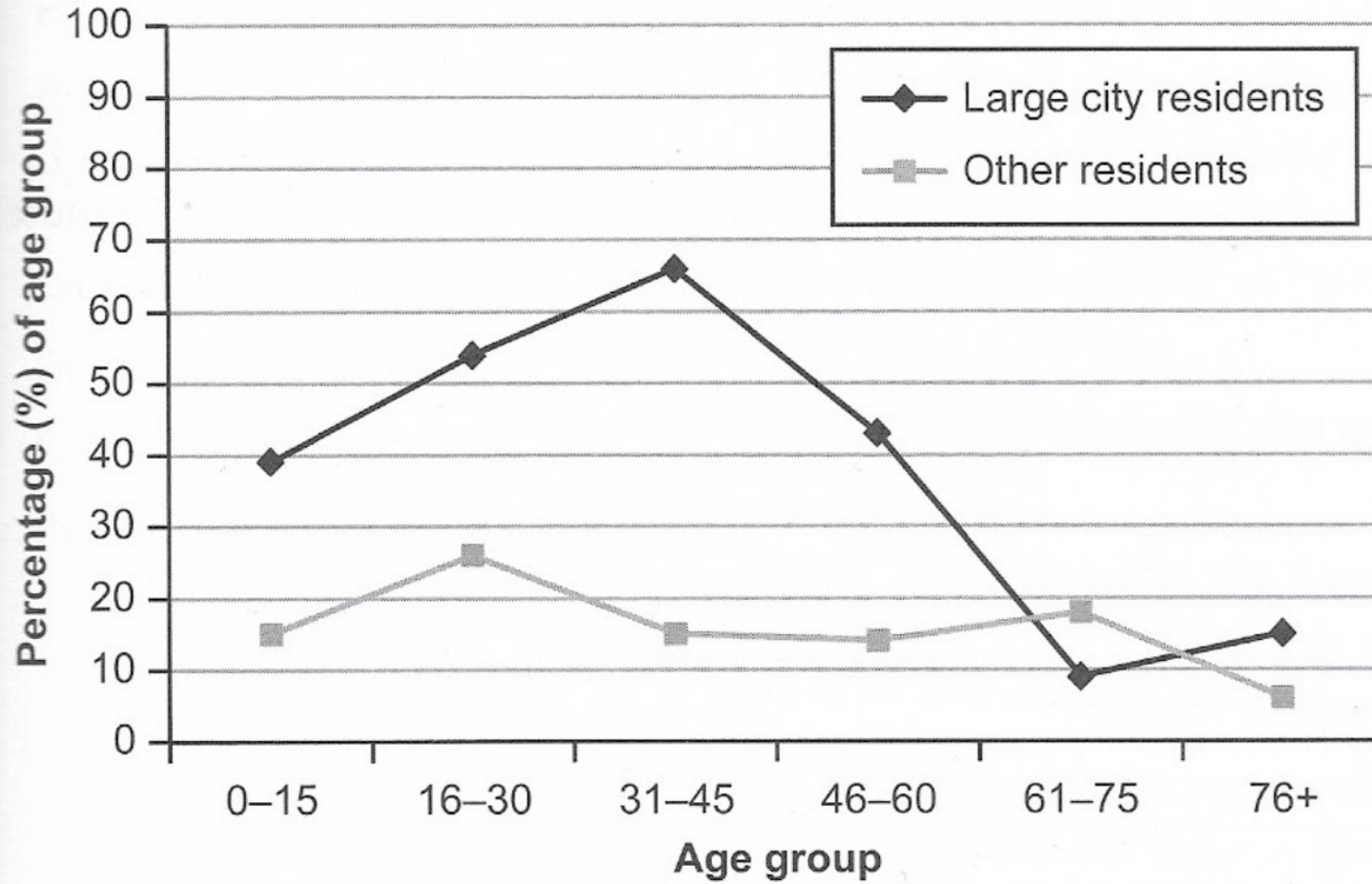


- | | |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| 1 A-B | a hit a low |
| 2 B-C | b fell and then levelled off |
| 3 B-D | c remained flat |
| 4 D-F | d plummeted |
| 5 F | e rose gradually |
| 6 F-H | f declined steadily |
| 7 G | g soared |
| | h <i>dipped</i> |
| | i fluctuated |
| | j hit a peak |

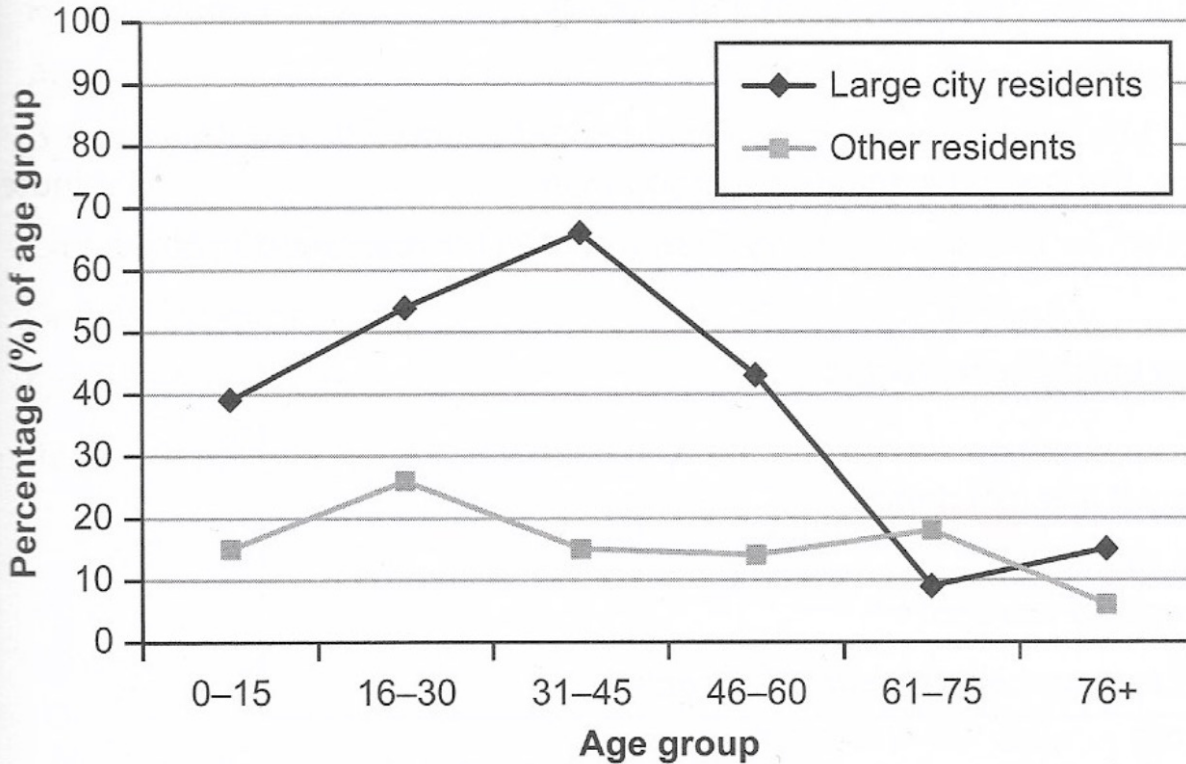




Public transport use by age and place of residence, 2016



Public transport use by age and place of residence, 2016



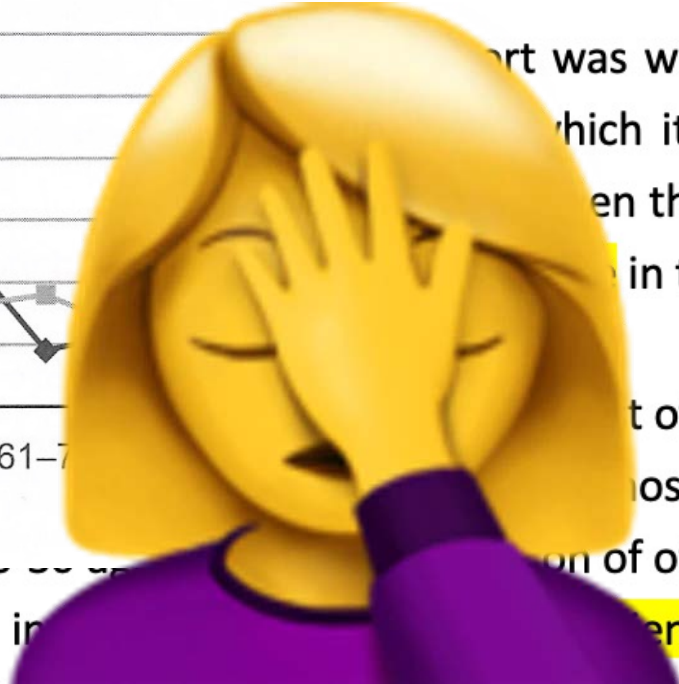
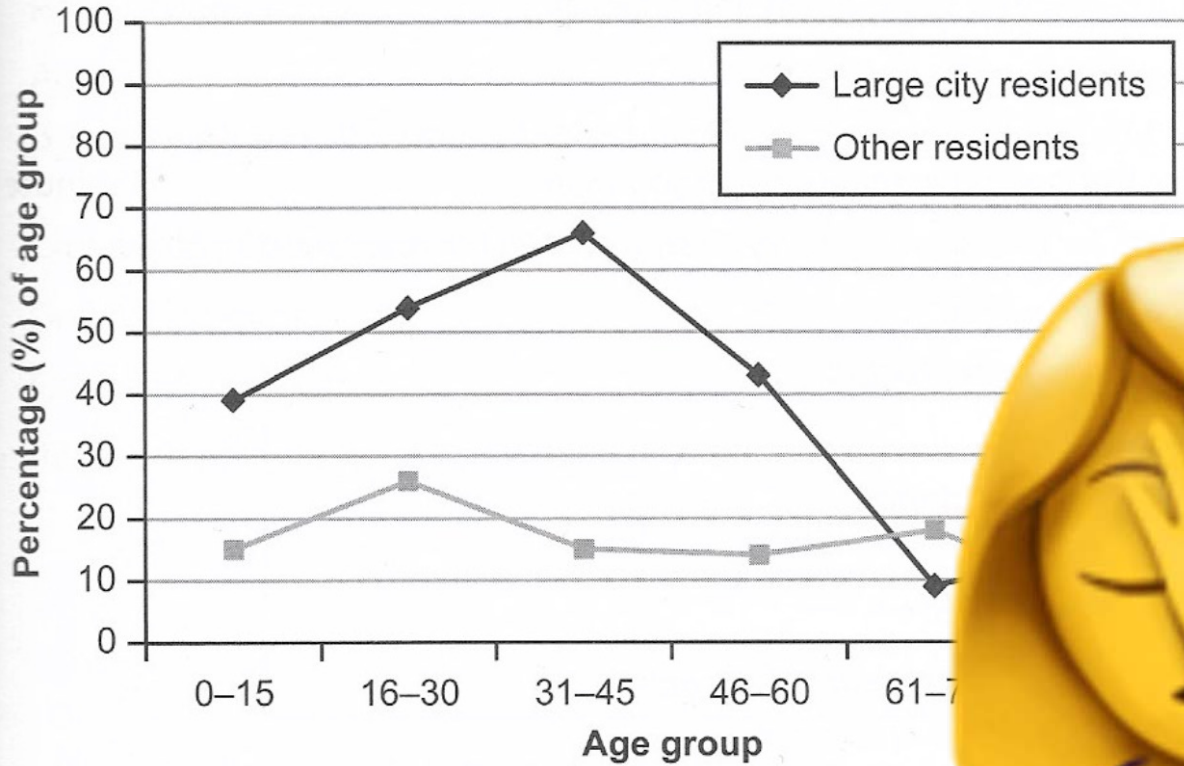
Public transport was widely used by large city residents, it began at 38% in the youngest age group, after which it experienced significant increase, peaking at 66% in the 31-45 age group. Then the number plunged dramatically to 9% in the 61-75 age group, followed by a slight increase in the oldest group (15%).

For other dwellers, the percentage of those aged 16-30 using public transport was the highest, at 28%. In the following groups, it experienced some fluctuation, ending at just under 10% in the oldest group.

For other dwellers, the proportion of other dwellers reached its highest point, comprising 28%. In the following groups, it experienced some fluctuation, ending at just under 10% in the oldest group.



Public transport use by age and place of residence, 2016



Public transport was widely used by large city residents, it began at 39% in the youngest group, which it experienced significant increase, peaking at 66% in the 31-45 age group. When the number plunged dramatically to 10 percent in the oldest group. (18%)

For other dwellers used public transport where the percentage was 15% in the youngest group, those aged 75 city residents using public transport reached its highest point, comprising 28%. In the oldest group, it experienced some fluctuation, ending at just under 10% in the oldest group.





IELTS Writing

TASK 1

DATA INTERPRETATION

■ STATIC

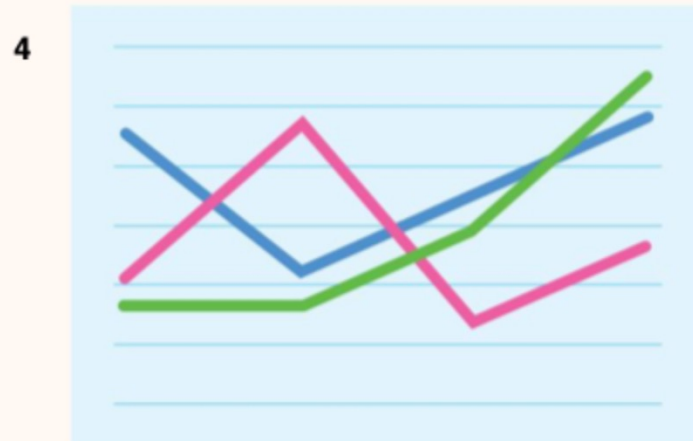
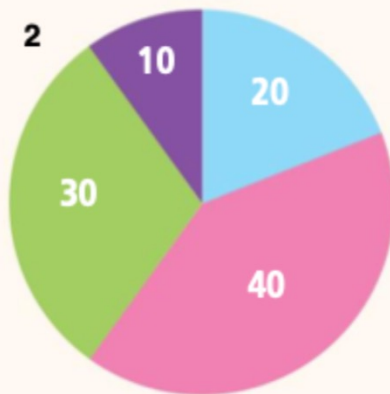
■ DYNAMIC

TASK 2

ESSAY

■ OPINION

■ DISCURSIVE



5

Years	2005	2010	2015
Shop A	3,679	4,881	8,889
Shop B	22,765	15,006	7,009

Types of Writing Task 1

1. Stacked bar chart
2. Pie chart
3. Bar chart
4. line graph
5. Table
6. Maps
7. Diagrams/processes



IELTS Writing Task 1: Charts

**STATIC
DATA**

NO DATES / ONE DATE

stays the same
no change in time

proportions
numbers/percentages
size of different groups

**DYNAMIC
DATA**

MORE THAN ONE DATE

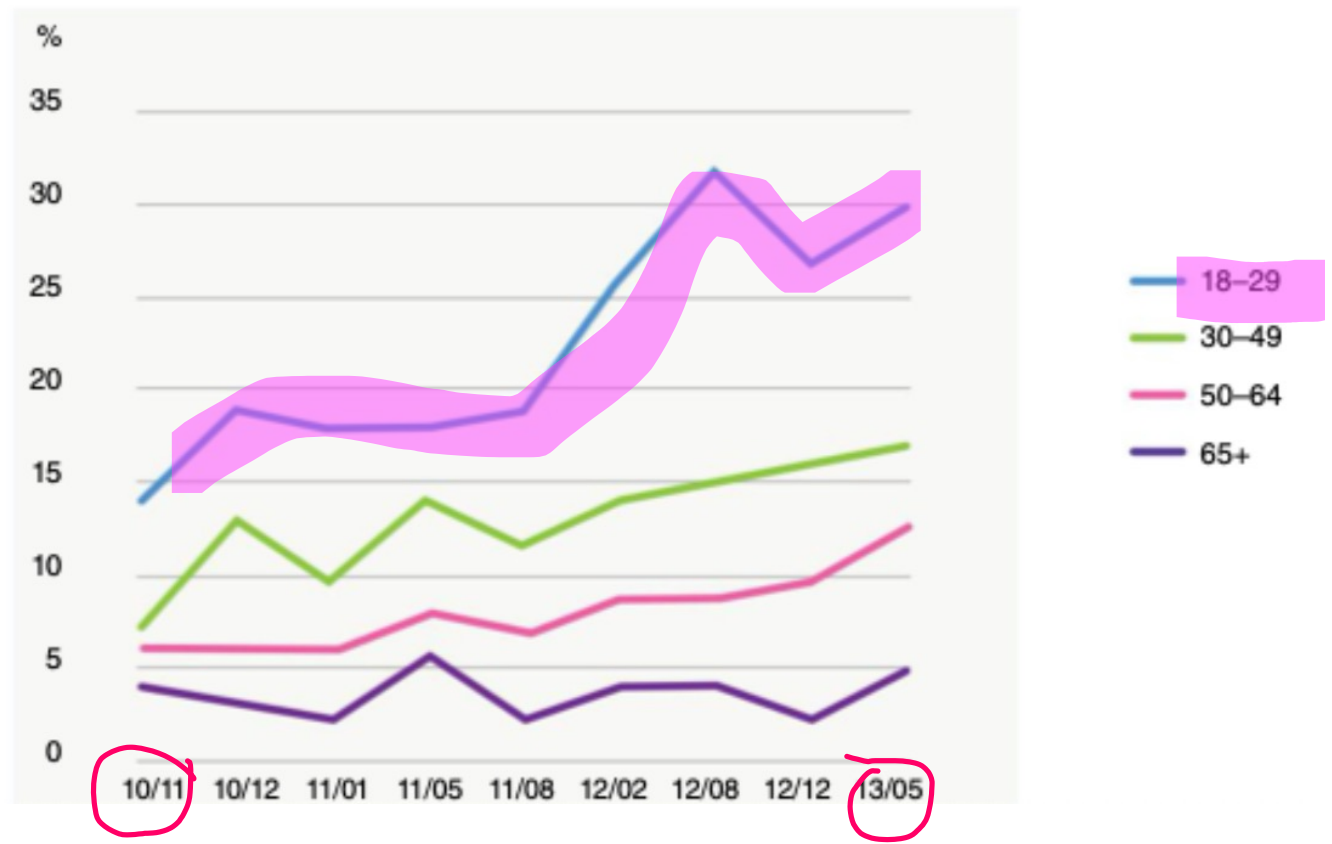
changes in time

trends
does it grow / fall?
how fast/slow?



D

Twitter use by age group, over time



It is clear from the graph that the biggest number of Twitter users are individuals aged between 18 and 29, while the smallest was...

PROPORTION

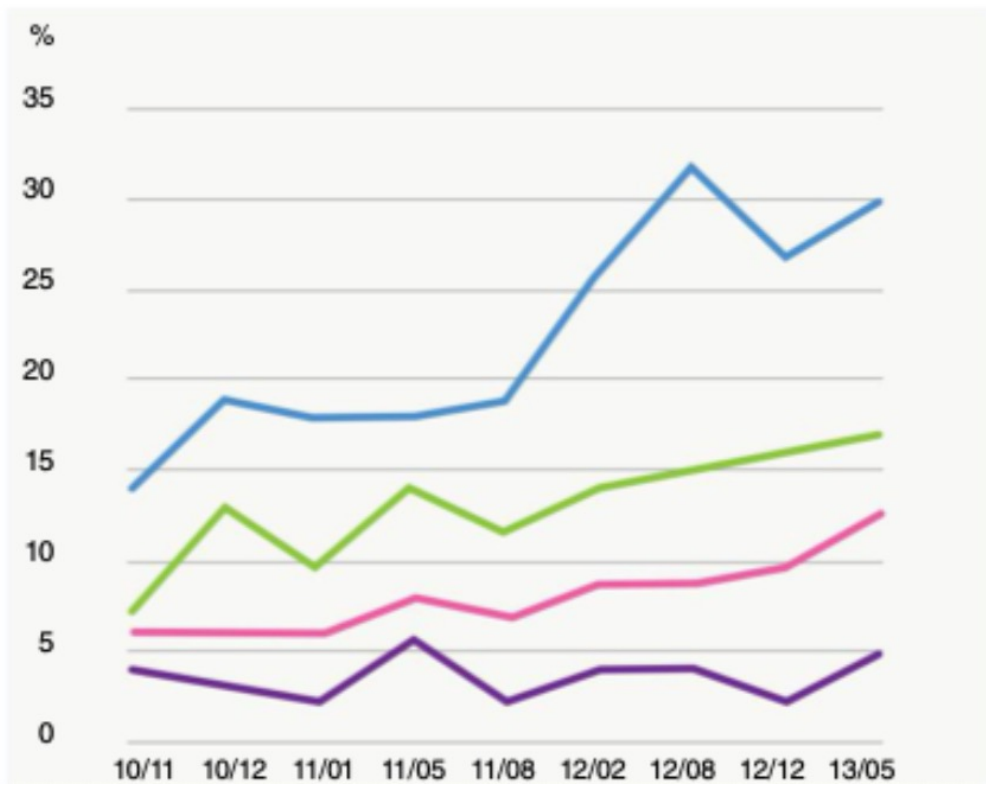
Overall, ~~every~~ ^{most} age groups used more Twitter in May 2013 compared to November 2010.

CHANGE DYNAMIC



DYNAMIC

Twitter use by age group, over time



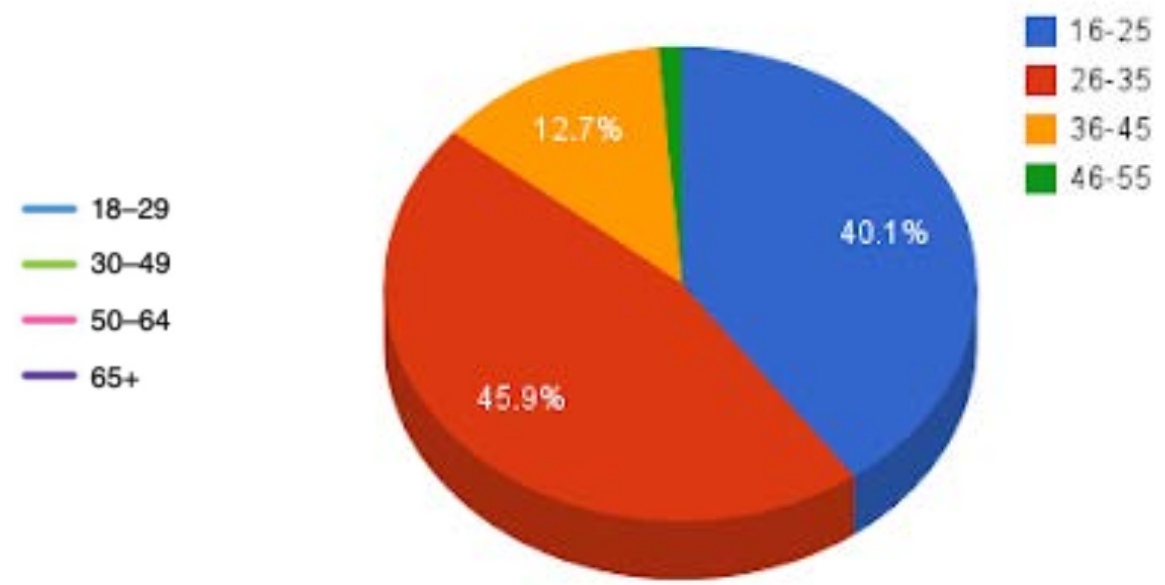
Overall, most age groups used more Twitter in May 2013 compared to November 2010.

change between start and finish

www.ihlondon.com

STATIC

Age of respondents

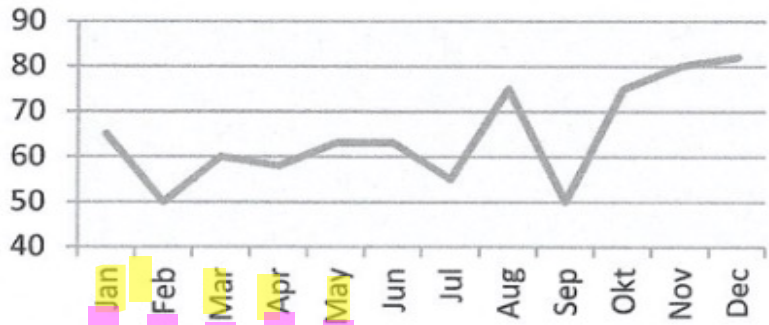


It is clear from the pie chart that the biggest percentage of Twitter users are individuals aged between 26 and 35.

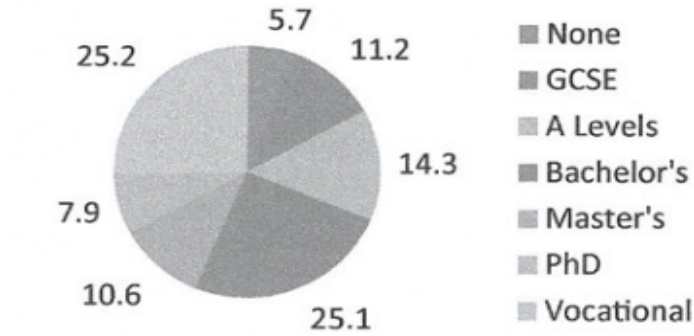
no dates

biggest/smallest groups

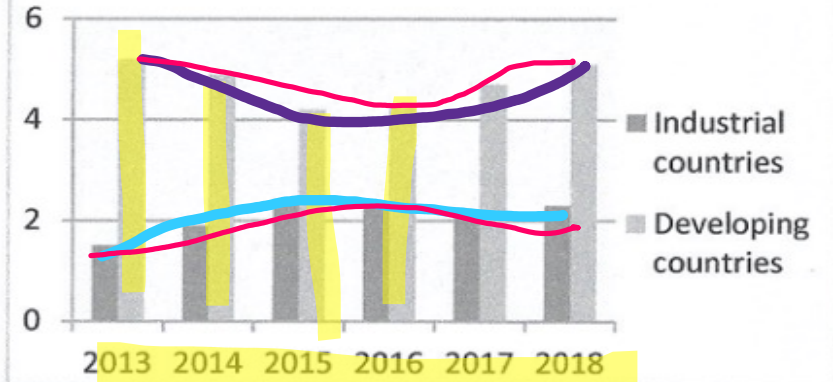
Development of global crude oil prices in 2017 (in USD/barrel)



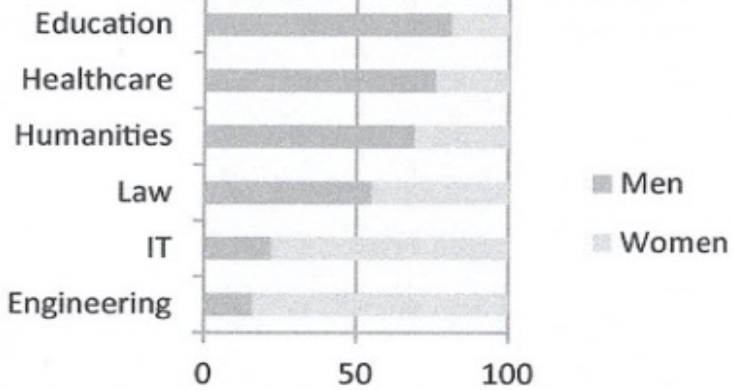
Highest educational degree obtained by UK residents in 2015 (in %)



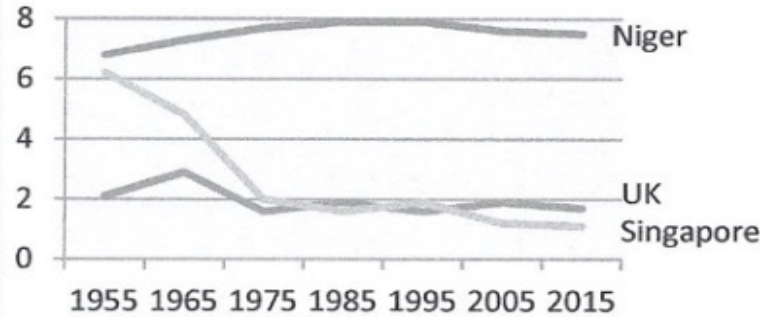
Growth of GDP in industrial and developing countries between 2013 and 2018 (in %)



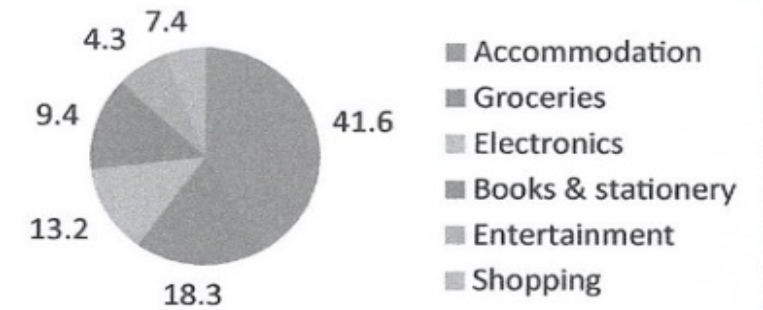
Proportion of male and female students enrolled in popular subject areas in 2018



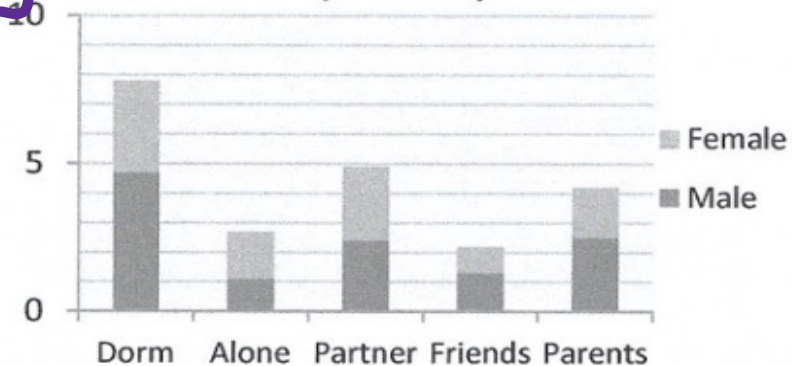
Total fertility rates in the UK, Niger and Singapore between 1955 and 2015



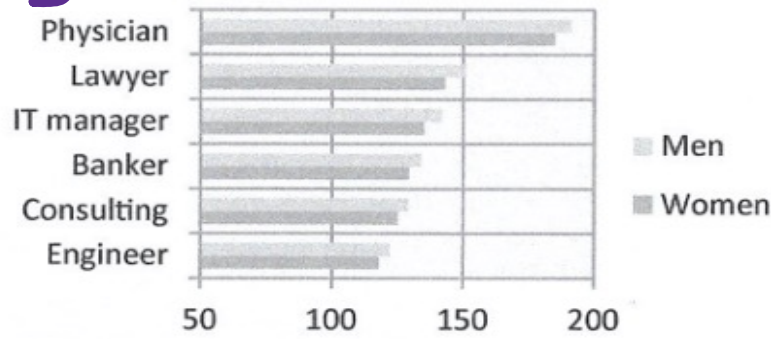
Expenses of British university students in 2016 (in %)



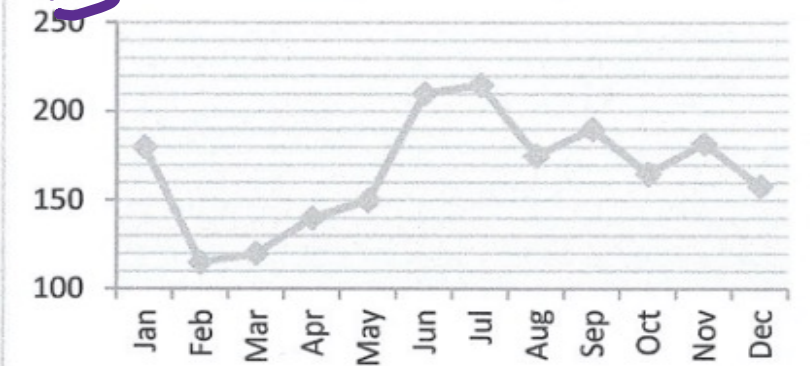
Living situation of U.S. students in 2015 (in millions)



Highest-paying U.S. jobs in 2016 according to median annual salary (in 1000 USD)



Global revenue from media tablet sales in 2016 (in million USD)

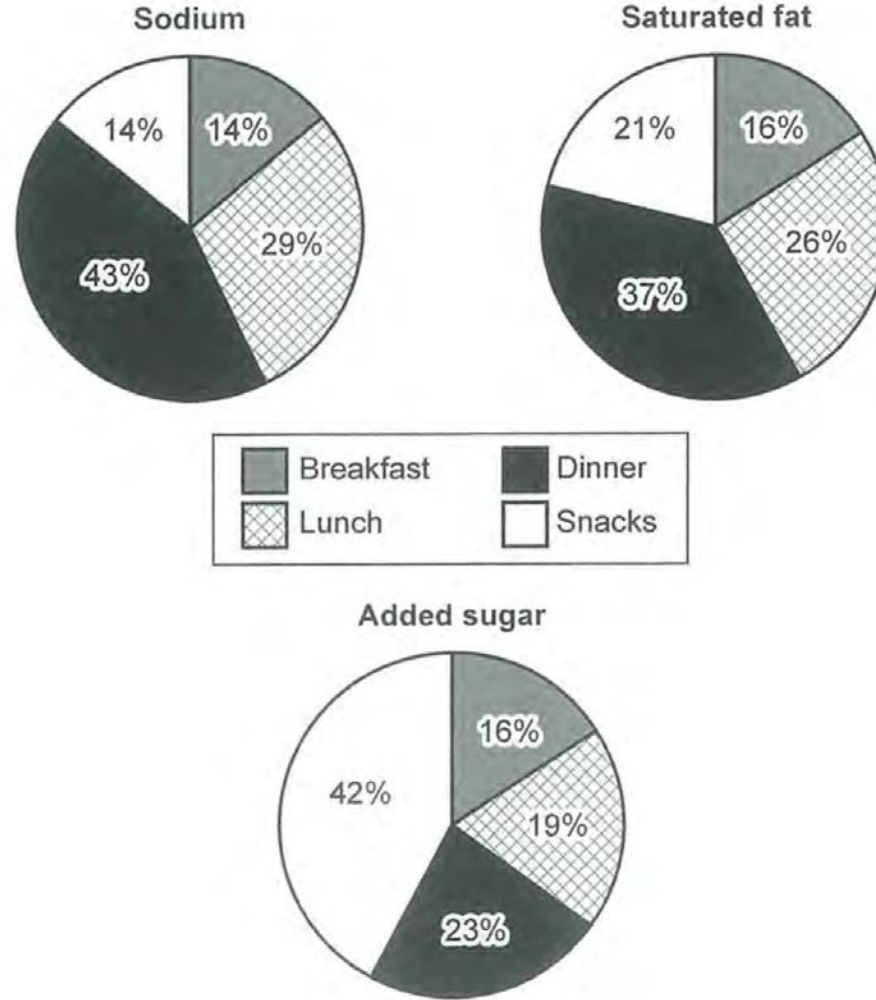




S



Average percentages of sodium, saturated fats and added sugars in typical meals consumed in the USA



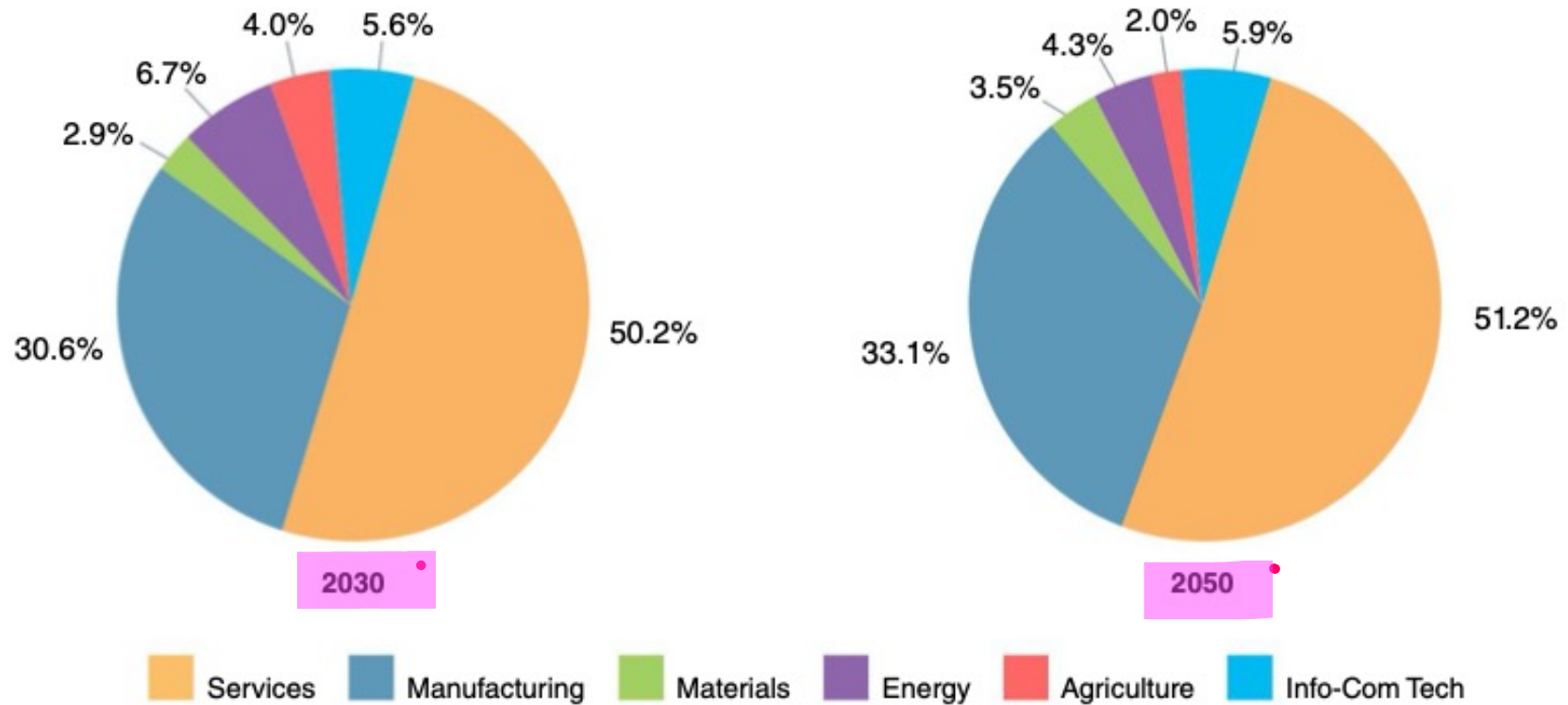


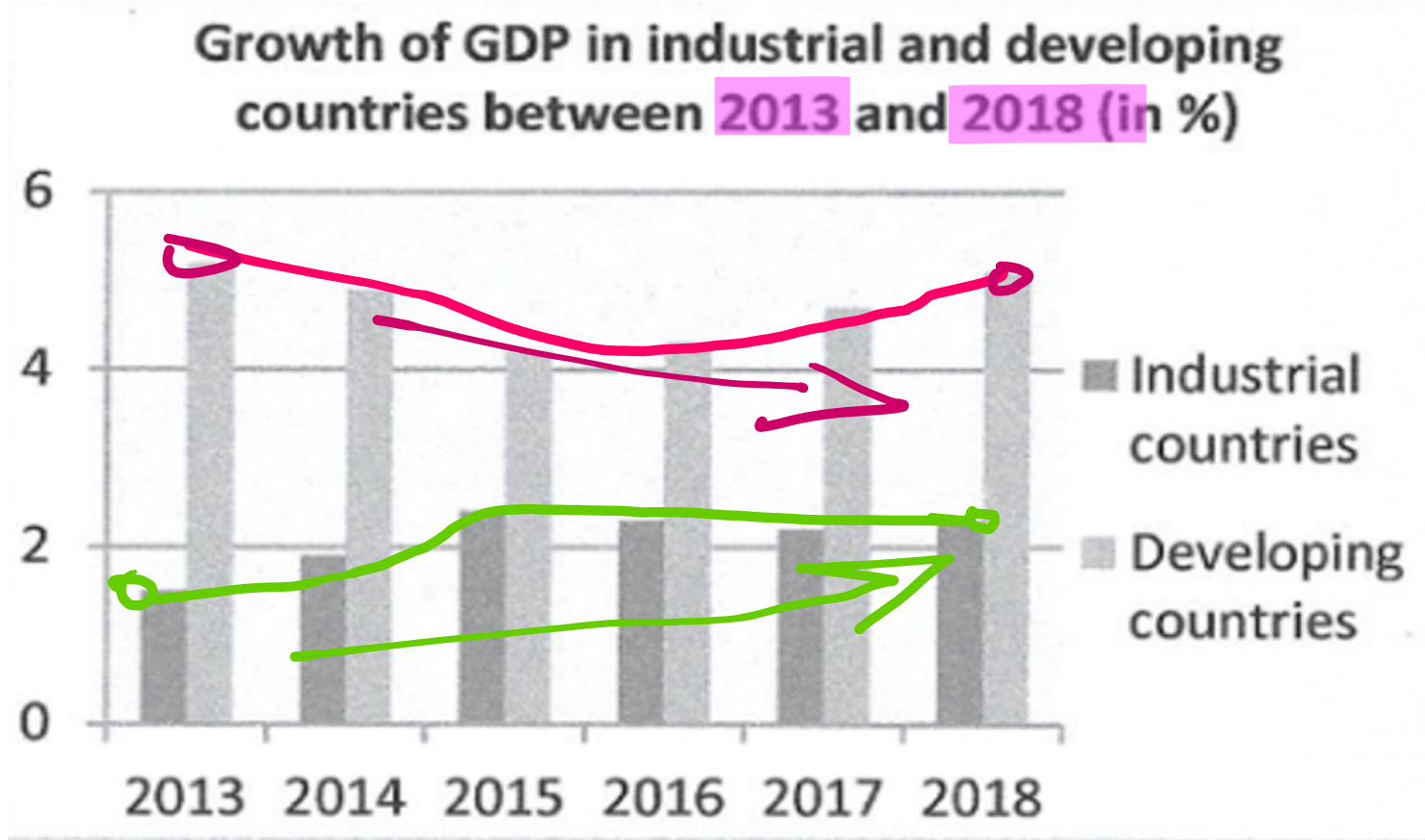
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The charts show projections for global production by sector in 2030 and 2050.
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

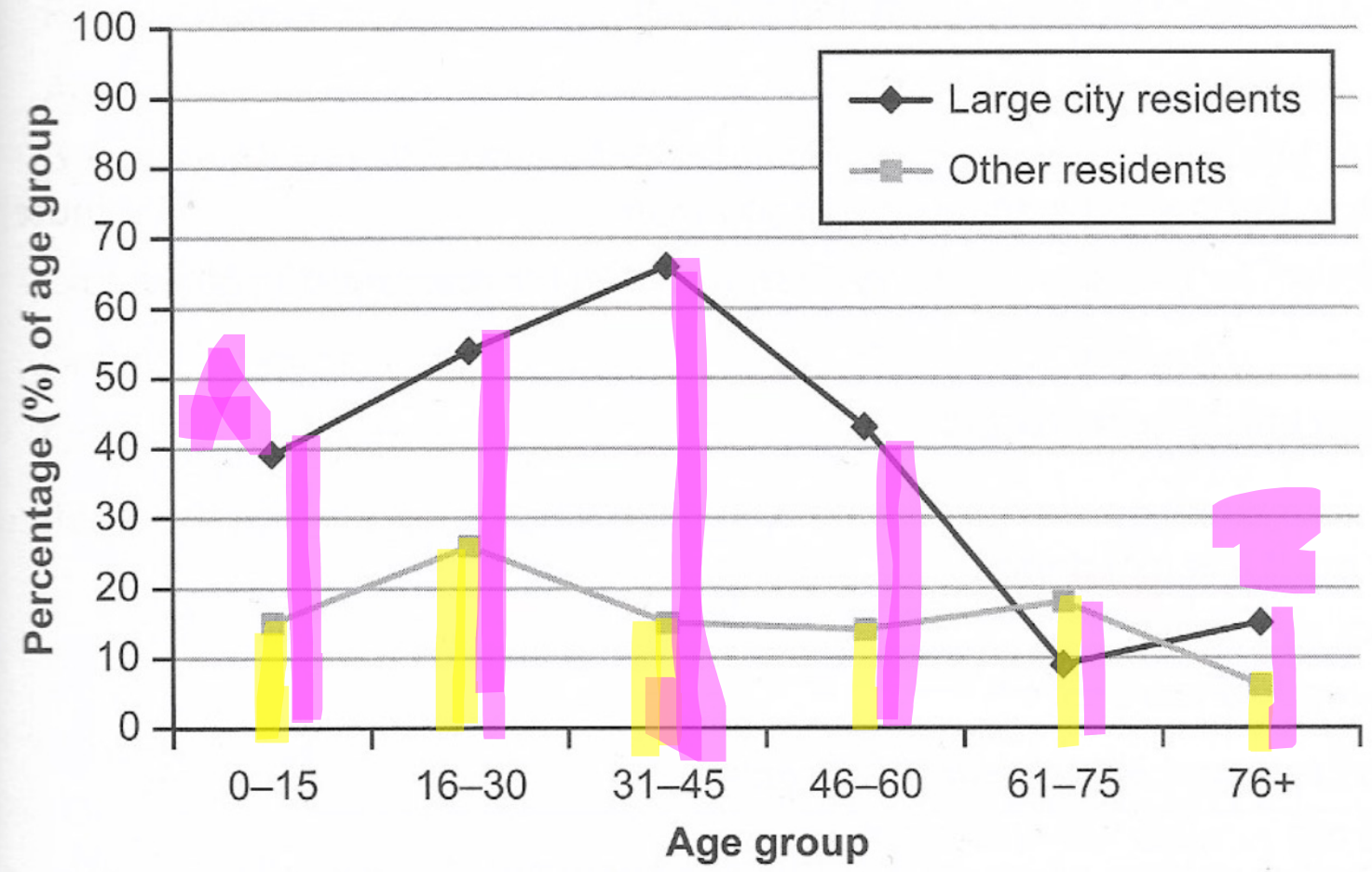
World, projected production by sector







Public transport use by age and place of residence, 2016





IELTS Writing Task 1

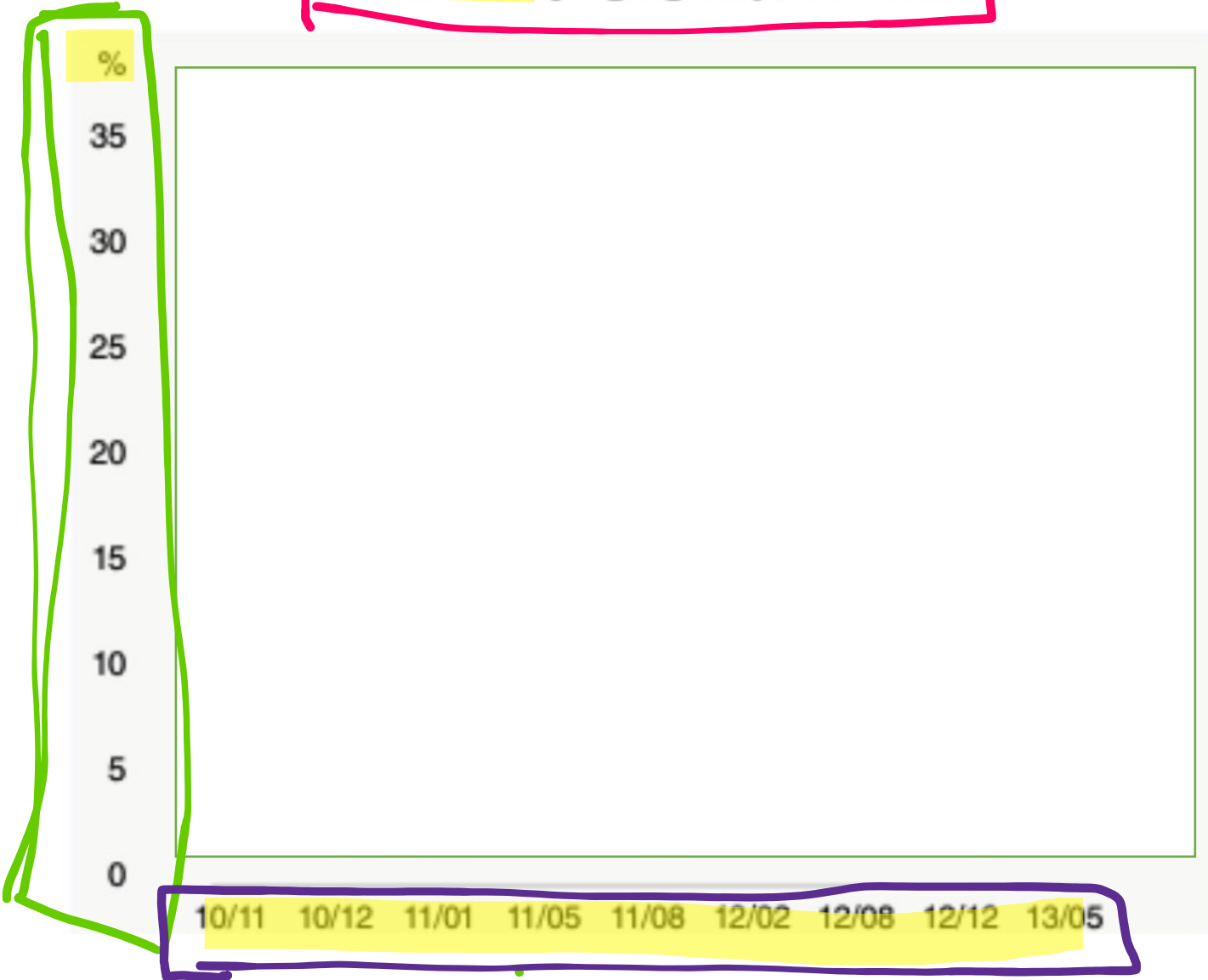
- **INTRODUCTION**
 - one sentence
 - paraphrase the task
 - imagine you're writing for someone who CAN'T SEE the chart

- **OVERVIEW**
 - one (two) sentence
 - summarise

- **BODY**
 - one/two paragraphs
 - compare & contrast details

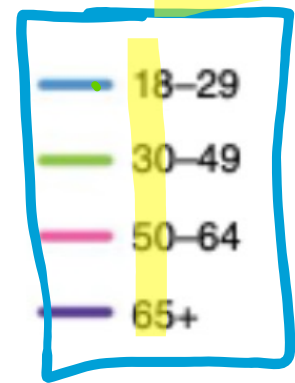


Twitter use by age group, over time



INTRODUCTION

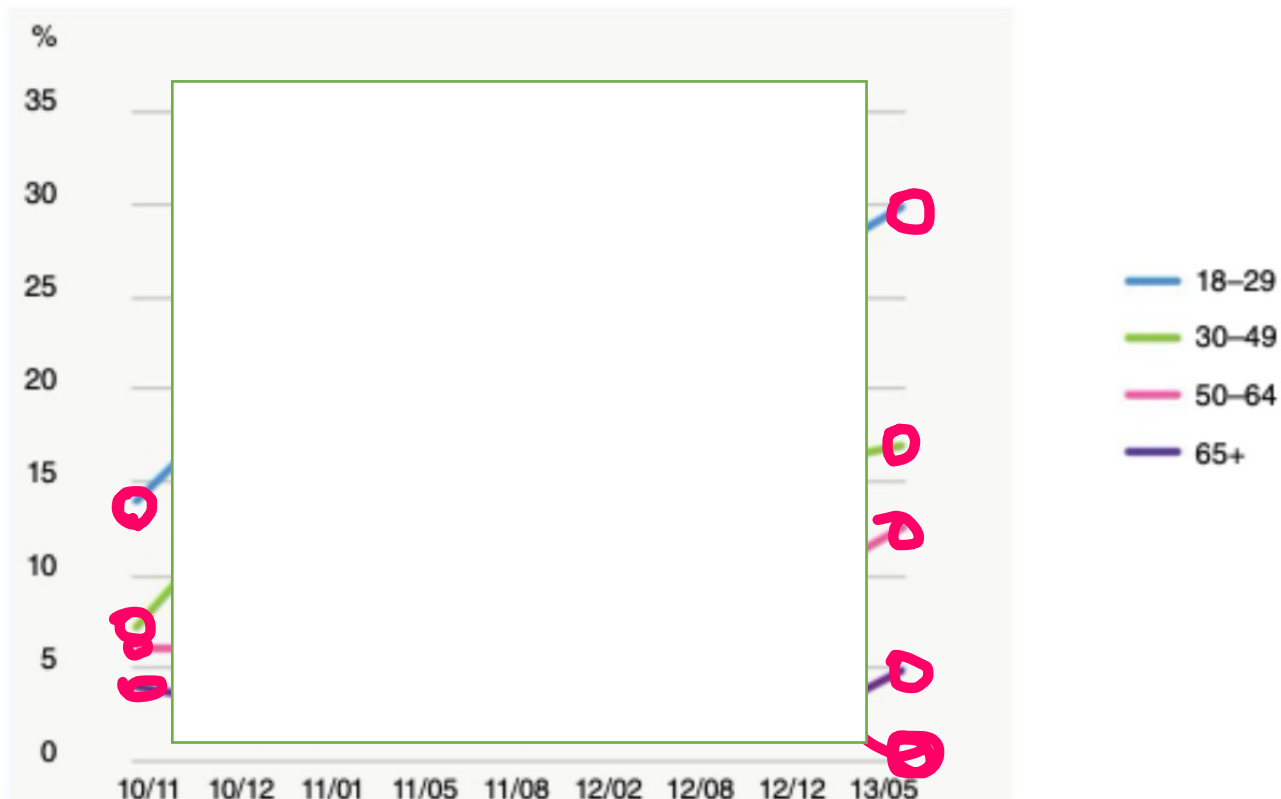
is about what's AROUND the chart, not the chart itself




The line graph shows/demonstrates/depicts the change in the percentage of Twitter usage among four age groups over four years.



Twitter use by age group, over time





DYNAMIC OVERVIEW
 is always
 about the difference
 between
 the **FIRST**
 and the **LAST**
 date on the chart

It is clear from the graph that the biggest number of Twitter users are individuals aged between 18 and 29, while the smallest was...


PROPORTION

Overall, ~~every~~ ^{most} age groups used more Twitter in May 2013 compared to November 2010.

CHANGE
DYNAMIC



The rise in Twitter use among 30-49 year-olds was dramatic, with an increase of more than 150% from about 7% to 17% in November 2010 and May 2013, respectively.



Similarly, there was an increase among those in the 50-64 year-old age group, with those in November 2010 accounting for 6% of users in this age group against approximately 13% in May 2013.

By contrast, while the use of Twitter among those aged 65+ was slightly upward with some noticeable fluctuations and a peak of about 6% in May 2011, their use constituted about 4% in November 2010 compared to 5% at the end of the period.

For example, there was a substantial rise in the proportion of 18-29 year-olds using Twitter with a more than twofold increase from approximately 14% in November 2010 to 30% in May 2013.

The chart shows the proportion of users of Twitter by age group from November 2010 to May 2013 in the USA.

Overall, it is clear that there is an upward trend in Twitter use with the greatest increase seen among those aged 18-29.

The chart shows the proportion of users of Twitter by age group from November 2010 to May 2013 in the USA.

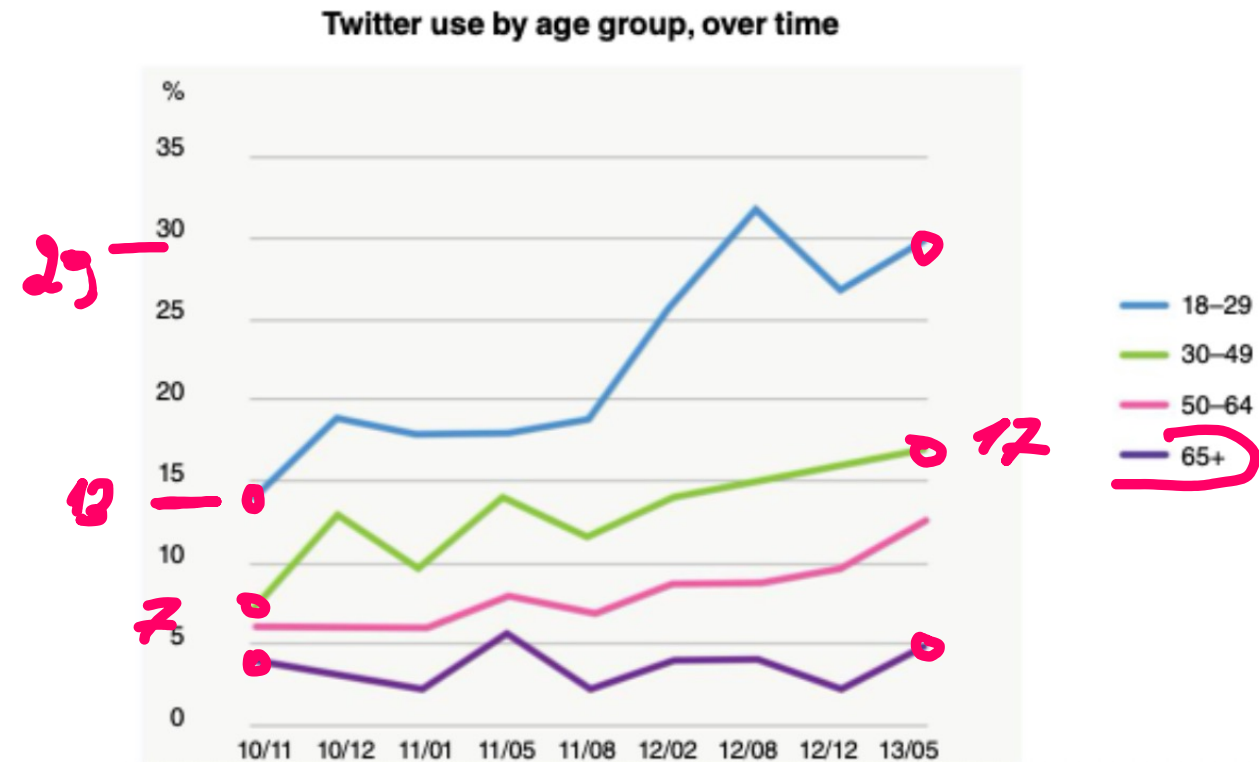
Overall, it is clear that there is an upward trend in Twitter use.

For example, there was a substantial rise in the proportion of 18-29 year-olds using Twitter with a more than twofold increase from approximately 14% in November 2010 to 30% in May 2013.

The rise in Twitter use among 30-49 year-olds was dramatic, with an increase of more than 150% from about 7% to 17% in November 2010 and May 2013, respectively.

Similarly, there was an increase among those in the 50-64 year-old age group, with those in November 2010 accounting for 6% of users in this age group against approximately 13% in May 2013.

By contrast, while the use of Twitter among those aged 65+ was slightly upward with some noticeable fluctuations and a peak of about 6% in May 2011, their use constituted about 4% in November 2010 compared to 5% at the end of the period.



BODY

divide the info

according

to the DEGREE of change:

the most dramatic change

the least dramatic/the slightest change



DYNAMIC CHART(S)

INTRODUCTION

one sentence

paraphrase the task

imagine you're writing for someone who CAN'T SEE the chart

OVERVIEW

one (two) sentence

summarise the difference between the FIRST and the LAST date on the chart

do all groups change in the same way? is the overall change dramatic or slight?

BODY

one/two paragraphs

compare details

arrange the info according to the DEGREE of change:

FIRST the most dramatic change

LAST the least dramatic/the slightest change



STATIC CHART(S)

INTRODUCTION

one sentence

paraphrase the task

imagine you're writing for someone who CAN'T SEE the chart

OVERVIEW

one (two) sentence

summarise the difference between the BIGGEST and the SMALLEST groups on the chart

BODY

one/two paragraphs

compare details

arrange the info according to the SIZE of groups:

FIRST the biggest groups

LAST the smallest groups




IELTS Writing Task 2

ESSAY

OPINION

TAKE SIDES

agree / disagree

state your opinion

positive / negative

DISCURSIVE

DON'T TAKE SIDES

discuss both views

advantages & disadvantages

causes and solutions



OPINION

mixed

DISCURSIVE

*What are the **advantages and disadvantages** of giving children this message?*

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

Why is this the case?

What can be done about this problem?

Why might this be the case?

*What could be the **disadvantages** of being self-employed?*

*Do the **advantages** of this situation **outweigh** the **disadvantages**?*

*Discuss **both these views** and give your **own opinion**.*

Why might this be the case?

*Do you think this is a **positive or negative** situation?*



Opinion Essay

INTRO: paraphrase the task + state your opinion and plan

BODY

(P01 disprove the opposite view)

P1 defend your view 1

P2 defend your view 2

CONCLUSION: restate your opinion + give a brief summary of arguments / the strongest argument

Students think writing is boring

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

Students consider writing less exciting than other activities, and I agree. Below I will discuss..

It is true that..., however





› Discursive Essay

INTRO: paraphrase the task+
state plan

BODY

P 1 – discuss first half of task (2-3 bits)

P 2 – discuss second half of the task (2 bits)

CONCLUSION: rephrase your intro +
give a brief summary of the most important
bits from P-s1 and 2

Students think writing is boring

Why is this the case?

What can be done about this problem?

causes

solutions

P1 2-3 causes

P2 2 solutions



IELTS rule of thumb

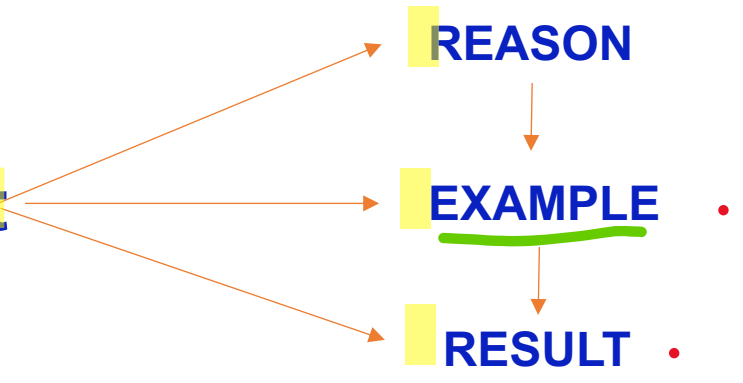
SPEAKING PART 3
WRITING TASK 2

Statement

REASON

EXAMPLE

RESULT



I reckon students find writing boring

Why?

because

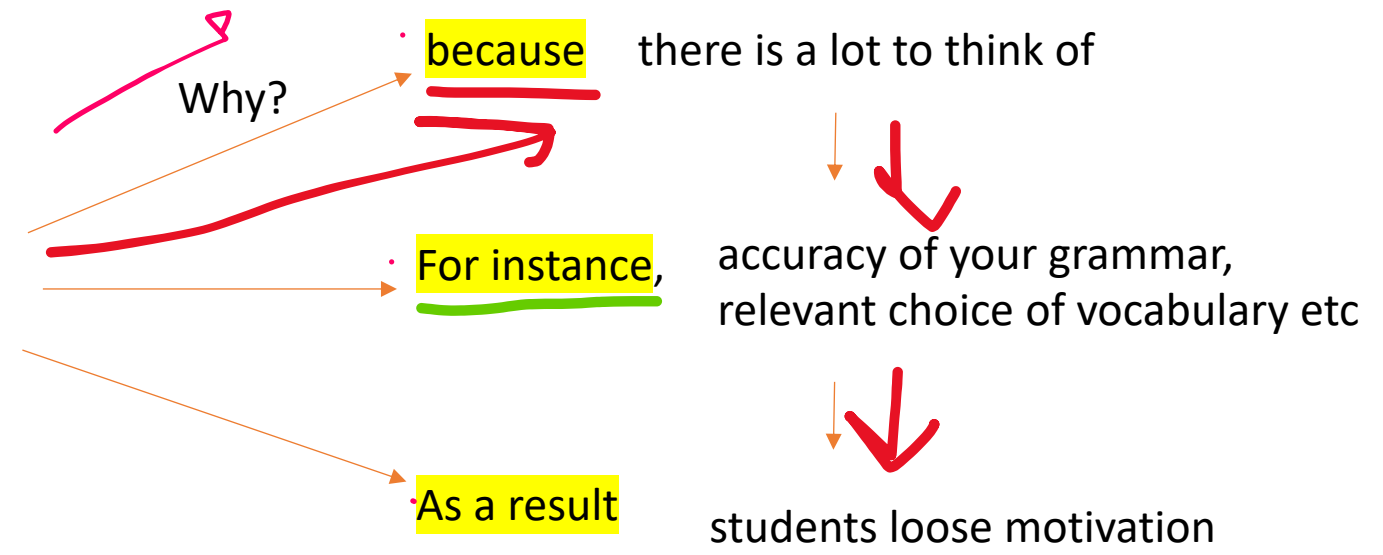
there is a lot to think of

For instance,

accuracy of your grammar,
relevant choice of vocabulary etc

As a result

students loose motivation





PARAGRAPH STRUCTURE



Opinion Essay

P2 defend your view 1

BODY PARAGRAPH WRITING:

1. Topic sentence
2. Reason (why?)
3. Example
4. Result + paraphrase topic sentence

Discursive Essay

P 2 – discuss second half of the task (2 bits)

BODY PARAGRAPH WRITING:

1. Topic sentence (the issue has several causes)
2. Bit 1
3. Reason / Example / Result
- 4. Bit 2
5. Reason / Example / Result
6. paraphrase topic sentence (as you can see..)



› Mixed Essay

Some students think writing is boring, while others find it quite entertaining.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.



Mixed Essay



Opinion Essay

INTRO: paraphrase the task + state your opinion and plan

BODY

(P01 disprove the opposite view)

P1 defend your view 1

P2 defend your view 2

CONCLUSION: restate your opinion + give a brief summary of **arguments**

Discursive Essay

INTRO: paraphrase the task + state plan

BODY

P 1 – discuss first half of task (2-3 bits)

P 2 – discuss second half of the task (2 bits)

CONCLUSION: rephrase your intro + give a brief summary of **the most important bits from P-s1 and 2**



In some countries, owning a home rather than renting one is very important for people.

Why might this be the case?

Do you think this is a positive or negative situation?

> **Mixed Essay**

INTRO: paraphrase the task+
state your opinion and plan

BODY

P 1 – discuss first half of task (2 bits)

DISCURSIVE

A 2 – defend your view

OPINION

BODY PARAGRAPH 1

1. **Topic sentence** (the issue has several causes)
2. **Bit 1**
3. **Reason / Example / Result**
4. **Bit 2**
5. **Reason / Example / Result**
6. paraphrase **topic sentence** (as you can see..)

BODY PARAGRAPH 2

1. **Topic sentence**
2. **Reason (why?)**
3. **Example**
4. **Result** + paraphrase **topic sentence**

CONCLUSION: restate your opinion +
give a brief summary of **arguments**