

- 1 Phân tích cách lên idea & chống bí ý khi phát triển bài
- 2 Xử lý khó khăn paraphrasing & vocabulary theo topics
- 3 Chấm điểm chi tiết của ex-examiner

Cách viết dạng Process trong IELTS Task 1



BUYING IMPORTED FOOD

Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?

HOSTING INTERNATIONAL SPORTING EVENTS

Does it have positive impacts on a country?

NEWSPAPERS vs. OTHER MEDIA

Which are the best way to learn about the news?



LỜI TỰA

Chào mừng bạn đến Tạp chí IELTS Insights, số tháng 11/2023. Tạp chí được biên soạn bởi team academic của **trung tâm IELTS 1984** và được ra mắt hàng tháng tại **group Facebook ‘Cùng học IELTS bản chất’**, các bạn join group để cùng đón đọc số mới nhất nhé.

Lý do lớn nhất cho sự ra đời của IELTS Insights là mang đến người học một **góc nhìn đơn giản hơn, cực kì dễ hiểu về kì thi IELTS**. Với phần đông học sinh, các bạn thường đặt mục tiêu quanh mức 6.0-7.0, và đây là một mục tiêu hoàn toàn khả thi với phần lớn các bạn, nếu mình học đúng phương pháp và thực sự quyết tâm. Chúng mình rất mong muốn **IELTS Insights sẽ là người bạn hữu ích, luôn đồng hành** cùng mọi người trên hành trình này nha.

Trong mỗi ấn bản, chúng mình sẽ cùng nhau lấy các đề IELTS vừa mới thi trong tháng đó, phân tích thật chi tiết về cách lên idea, cách phát triển ý, gom data cho từng body paragraph, paraphrasing... và sau đó sẽ cùng viết một bài sample dựa trên insights mình đã phân tích phía trên nha. Đồng thời, một số bài cũng sẽ được gửi cho ex-examiner chấm, và chúng mình để ở phía cuối cùng nha.

Việc ra mắt tạp chí hàng tháng đòi hỏi nỗ lực biên soạn rất lớn từ các bạn giáo viên ở trung tâm, chúng mình cố gắng để mang đến các bạn góc nhìn rõ ràng hơn về lập luận và phát triển ý trong bài viết, mình sẽ nhìn nhận kì thi một cách logic hơn, hiểu cách để học và chuẩn bị tốt hơn cho kì thi.

Hi vọng cuốn tạp chí này sẽ là người bạn đồng hành tin cậy cùng mọi người trong quá trình ôn tập nha.

Trong quá trình biên soạn, chắc chắn sẽ những chỗ chưa hoàn hảo cần ý kiến đóng góp của mọi người. Mọi ý kiến đóng góp, mọi người inbox về fanpage trung tâm IELTS 1984 (<https://www-facebook-com/IELTS1984Official>) giúp chúng mình nhé.



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Team GV 8.5+

Chăm sửa bài chi tiết

Giải đáp thắc mắc trực tiếp bởi GV

8.5 8.5 8.5 9.0 8.5



Xin chào bạn ❤️ Tại trang này, chúng mình xin giới thiệu **một người bạn mới** trong hệ sinh thái học thuật của IELTS 1984 - YouPass

YouPass là giải pháp dành cho các bạn **tự học IELTS** tại nhà **trên nền tảng trực tuyến**, với hệ thống video bài giảng, bài tập có **chăm sửa chi tiết**, và hỗ trợ giải đáp thắc mắc trực tiếp bởi **đội ngũ giáo viên 100% IELTS 8.5+ từ IELTS 1984**.

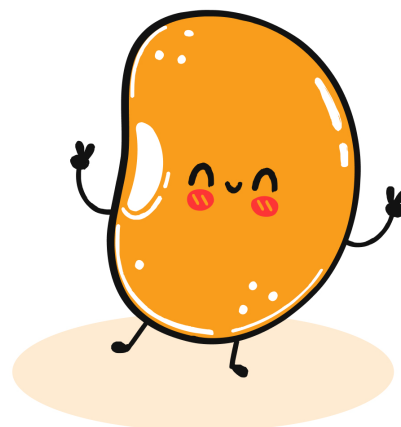
Hiện YouPass đang mở **khoá Writing Advanced Task 1** dành cho các bạn có đầu vào IELTS Writing tương đương mức 5.5 trở lên.

Khoá học được giảng dạy bởi thầy Phạm Minh Khoa IELTS 9.0. Với **8 lessons**, khoá học sẽ truyền tải trọn vẹn về bản chất của kỹ năng tả số liệu và logic các dạng đề trong **Writing Task 1**. Từ đó, người học có một góc nhìn logic, nhất quán và bộ vocab tinh gọn để viết nhanh và chính xác tất cả các dạng đề Task 1 gồm: **Line graph, Pie Chart, Bar Chart, Table, Map, Process**.

Ở mỗi lesson, ngoài bài tập tự học trên platform của YouPass, học viên sẽ có thêm 1-2 bài viết để giáo viên **chăm chữa chi tiết**.

Hiện YouPass đang có chương trình **học thử miễn phí** 2 lessons đầu tiên về "Basic Data Description" và "Pie Chart". Thông tin chi tiết cũng như cách thức tham gia học thử, bạn xem tại link này hoặc quét mã QR bên cạnh nhé: <https://bit.ly/youpass-writing-task1>

Ngoài ra, bạn cũng có thể follow **fanpage YouPass** để đọc các bài sample thú vị tại đây nha: <https://www.facebook.com/YouPassOfficial/>



Task 1

21/10/2023

The process diagram details the steps by which pineapples are produced for sale. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

DISCUSSION

1 Idea cho overview

Dạng Process chưa từng xuất hiện trong IELTS Insights vì chúng mình thấy xác suất gặp thấp. Tuy nhiên, do có quá nhiều bạn yêu cầu bàn luận về bài **Process trái dứa** này, nên chúng mình sẽ cùng tìm hiểu trong số tháng này nha.

Vấn đề của dạng Process là chúng mình rất dễ... bỏ qua các tiểu tiết trong bài (ví dụ trái dứa được xử lý bằng 3 cách **tuỳ theo kích cỡ**, người ta vẽ 3 kích cỡ khác nhau là có chủ ý nhé mọi người). Tất cả các chi tiết trong hình chúng mình đều phải đề cập, nếu không sẽ bị mất điểm.

Trong phần overview, chúng mình không nhất thiết phải nêu chính xác số bước (12, 13, 14 bước), lý do rõ ràng là với bài này gần như không thể có kết luận chính xác là bao nhiêu bước (mình nói là có...nhiều bước, là được).

Overview bài này chúng mình nên tách ra thành **2 phần** tương ứng như đề:

=> Quy trình diễn ra trong nhiều bước, có 2 phần tách biệt là **trồng trọt - diễn ra trong 1 năm**, và sau đó là **chế biến theo 3 cách** thành **juice, canned fruit** và **export**.

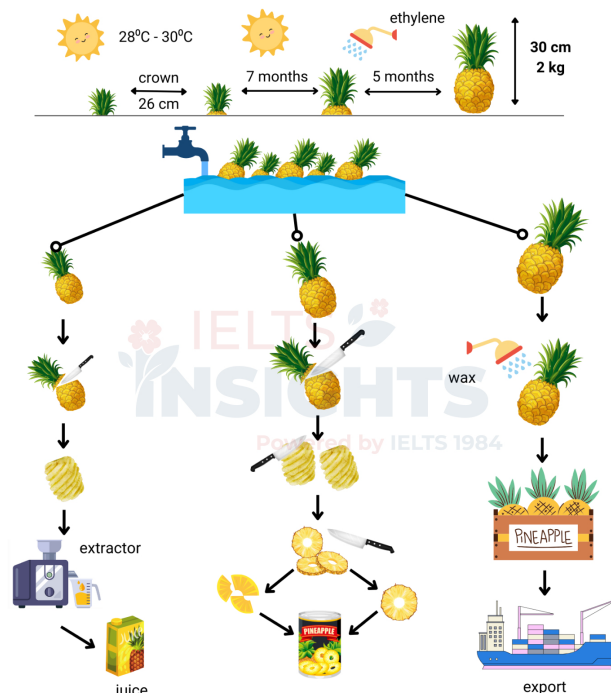
=> *Ngôn ngữ để viết Overview dạng Process rất đặc trưng, bài nào mình cũng viết như vậy, nên mọi người cố nhớ những cụm này nhé.*

2 Cách phân 2 body

Thông thường mình sẽ phân body ra **làm đôi**, **body 1** sẽ là một nửa đầu các step trong bài, **body 2** sẽ là nửa sau.

Tuy nhiên, với bài này thì mình thấy có 2 giai đoạn rất tách biệt là **trồng** và **chế biến** => vậy nên mình sẽ viết **mỗi khâu là một body** nhé mọi người (dù khâu chế biến có nhiều bước hơn hẳn khâu trồng).

The diagram below shows the process of growing and preparing pineapples and pineapple products



3 Cách lần lượt tả từng câu

Mọi người đọc kĩ đề và có thể in cuốn Journal này ra, và lấy bút khoanh lại những chỗ cần phải đưa thông tin nhé. Dạng Process gần như thuần tuý là văn miêu tả, không có gì đặc biệt cả. Chúng mình chỉ cần cố gắng tả đủ thông tin theo thứ tự, là ổn nhé mọi người.

Body 1: (Câu 1) Tà cây dứa được trồng bằng leftover crowns, và trồng cách nhau 26 cm => **(Câu 2)** Cần trời nắng (mình để ý cái hình mặt trời nhen), và nhiệt độ tối ưu là 28 đến 30 độ C => **(Câu 3)** Sau 7 tháng thì được phun ethylene, và sau đó thêm 5 tháng nữa thì trưởng thành, cao 30cm và nặng 2kg.

Body 2: (Câu 1) Trái dứa được đem đi rửa, trước khi trải qua 3 giai đoạn chế biến, **tuỳ thuộc vào kích cỡ của trái (thông tin này rất quan trọng)**. => **(Câu 2)** Trái nhỏ nhất, mình sẽ gọt vỏ và phần crown bằng dao, sau đó dùng extractor để lấy nước ép => **(Câu 3)** Trái cỡ vừa, đi qua các bước sơ chế tương tự, hoặc đó được cắt hoặc cắt khúc (slice or dice), sau đó đi đóng hộp => **(Câu 4)** Trái lớn nhất, được phủ wax rồi đóng vô kiện hàng (crate), rồi giao đi cho khách bằng tàu container (cargo ship)

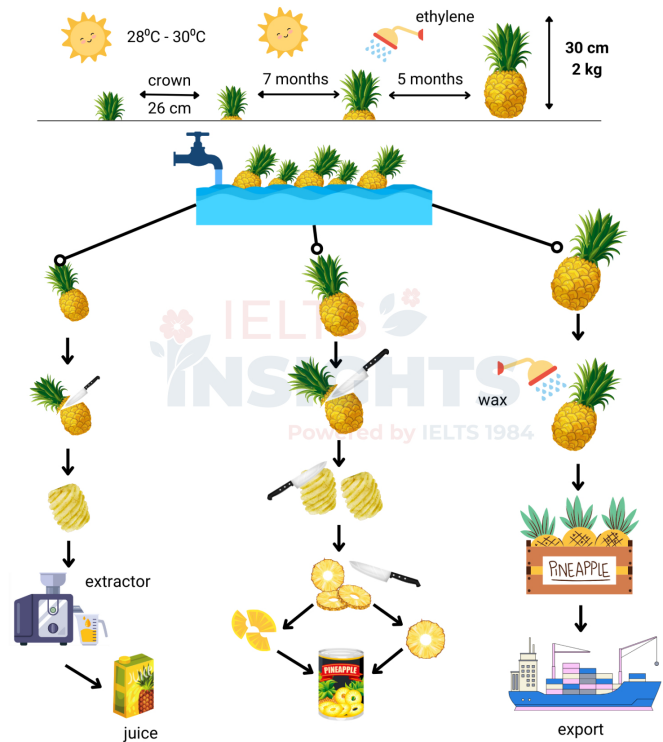
4 Paraphrasing

Bài này chúng mình sẽ lặp rất nhiều lần từ **'pineapple'** (Tự nhiên gọi nhớ lại bài hát Pineapple Pen viral ngày xưa). Chúng mình có thể tránh lặp từ pineapple bằng **'the fruit'** nhé mọi người, mình xen lẫn 2 từ này trong bài nha.

5 Vocabulary

Lưu ý lớn nhất của dạng Process là các cấu trúc tả thời gian **'sau đó'** **'tiếp theo sau'**, các bạn có thể note thêm những cụm đã được highlight nhé.

The diagram below shows the process of growing and preparing pineapples and pineapple products



Task 1

21/10/2023

The process diagram details the steps by which pineapples are produced for sale. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

SAMPLE

Note

vocabulary | paraphrasing

The given process illustrates the cultivation of **pineapples** and how they are processed into various types of products.

Overall, the production of pineapple products involves multiple steps, with the cultivation phase typically requiring around a year, **after which** the fruit can be made into juice, or canned, or exported as whole fruit, depending on its size.

Regarding cultivation, pineapples begin their life cycle from leftover crowns, which are planted around 26 centimeters apart from one another. Sunny weather is crucial, and the ideal temperature for growth is between 28 and 30 degrees Celsius. **After a period of** 7 months, the plants are ready to be sprayed with ethylene, **after which** it needs an additional 5 months to reach maturity, ending up at a height of 30 centimeters and a weight of 2 kilograms.

The harvested fruit is then washed with clean water **before undergoing** one of three distinct processing methods, depending on its size. **In the first one**, for small fruit, initially the crown and skin are removed manually by using knives, **and subsequently** an extractor is used to turn the pineapple flesh into juice. **In the case of medium-sized fruit**, **after following** the same preparatory stage, the pineapples are either sliced or diced, **followed by** canning. **Finally**, the largest fresh fruit is coated with wax and packed into crates, **ready for** distribution to international markets via cargo ships. (229 words)

Task 1

3/10/2023

The chart below shows the expenditure on three categories among different age groups of residents in the UK in 2004. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

DISCUSSION

1 Idea cho overview

Đây là **bài Bar Chart** để **tả việc phân bổ ngân sách** vào 3 hạng mục: Food and drink, restaurant and hotel, và entertainment ở 5 nhóm tuổi khác nhau vào năm 2004.

Những số IELTS Insights trước chúng mình đã tìm hiểu về đồ thị theo trend rất nhiều rồi, lần này chúng mình cũng sẽ cùng nhau viết một bài về trend => nhưng rất dễ...sai, vì trend này là theo tuổi tác, chứ không phải theo thời gian như bình thường.

Theo kinh nghiệm chúng mình dạy ở các khóa BLOOM ôn thi ở trung tâm IELTS 1984, học sinh chúng mình thường dùng language sai khá nhiều với dạng này, lý do là các bạn...**quen tay** và dùng máy móc các cấu trúc của **trend thay đổi qua thời gian** để tả (ví dụ: **increase over given period...** => không đúng vì ở đây chỉ trong **1 năm** 2004).

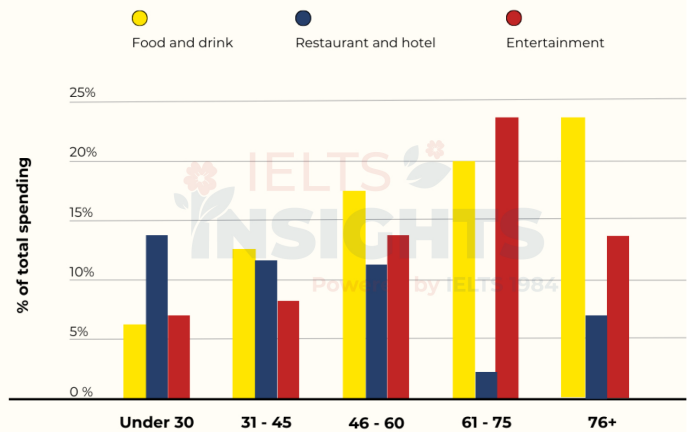
Nhìn sơ qua bài này, mình thấy là ở các độ tuổi lớn hơn thì người ta chi nhiều hơn cho Food and Drink, còn Entertainment cũng tăng qua tuổi tác, trừ độ tuổi lớn nhất 76+. Cuối cùng Restaurant and Hotel thì xu hướng ít rõ ràng hơn: giảm nhẹ => giảm mạnh => hồi phục.

Với phần overview bài này, chúng mình gần như chỉ có thể nói về trend chung thôi, chứ còn về so sánh lớn nhất/nhỏ nhất giữa các hạng mục/nhóm tuổi thì không rõ ràng, nên chúng mình không thêm vào.

TREND: Khi con người già hơn thì **nhìn chung** là họ phân bổ ngân sách lớn hơn cho food and drink và entertainment, còn restaurant and hotel thì đi theo hướng ngược lại.

****Đây là xu hướng chung, overall, mình nhìn tổng thể trend chứ không nhìn vào chi tiết nhé mọi người.**

The chart below shows the expenditure on three categories among different age groups of residents in the UK in 2004.



2 Cách phân 2 body

Bài này có **nhều cách để phân body**, mình có thể phân theo nhóm tuổi (ví dụ body 1 thì gom 3 nhóm tuổi đầu, body 2 là 3 nhóm còn lại), hoặc có thể phân theo hạng mục (dễ nhất là mình phân 3 body, mỗi body là 1 hạng mục khác nhau, viết cho tất cả các nhóm tuổi luôn).

Chúng mình gần như luôn luôn phân theo nhóm tuổi như cách 1 (khi dạy ở IELTS 1984 và khi soạn IELTS Insights những tháng trước). Tuy nhiên, lần này để có sự mới mẻ thì chúng mình sẽ **phân theo hạng mục** nhé mọi người, **mỗi body sẽ tả 1 category cho tất cả nhóm tuổi**. Mình thử viết khác một chút, bài này có **3 body** xem như nào nhé.

3 Cách lần lượt tả từng câu

Phần này các bạn hãy đọc thêm comment của giám khảo ở cuối nhé. Bài này rất đặc biệt là bài gốc của chúng mình viết **bị...trừ điểm Task Achievement**. Lý do vì khi tả trend => nếu xu hướng là **tăng đều** thì chúng mình **không cần tả hết mọi thông tin ở giữa** của trend.

Bình thường với dạng line qua thời gian, hiển nhiên chúng mình biết việc đó. Tuy nhiên, đây là **dạng thay đổi qua...tuổi**, để cẩn thận thì chúng mình tả đủ hết các thay đổi ở giữa, và **hệ quả là bị... mất điểm** 😞. Mọi người lưu ý thêm phần này nhé.

=> Nếu trend tăng/giảm đều như Food and Drink thì chúng mình rất quan trọng ở số liệu đầu & cuối nhé mọi người, còn lại do nó là tăng/giảm đều nên những thông tin ở giữa không quan trọng lắm nha.

Task 1

3/10/2023

The chart below shows the expenditure on three categories among different age groups of residents in the UK in 2004. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

→ Cách lần lượt tả từng câu

Body 1: Tả Food and Drink

(Chỉ có 1 câu) Tả nhóm tuổi nhỏ nhất under-30 chỉ 6% => sau đó tăng dần qua tuổi => đến nhóm tuổi cao nhất over 76 thì chỉ 23% ngân sách cho Food and Drink.

Body 2: Tả Restaurants and Hotels

Nhóm tuổi nhỏ nhất chỉ 13% => nhóm 31-45 & 46-60 chi bằng nhau, 12% (gom chung để tả) => nhóm 61-75 chỉ chi có 2%, bằng 1/4 nhóm cao nhất là over 76.

Body 3: Tả Entertainment:

Tả trend chung là phần trăm chi cho Entertainment tăng theo tuổi, từ 7% cho nhóm under 30 đến 23% cho nhóm 61-75. Cuối cùng, mình tách ra một nhóm cuối cùng over 76 là 13%.

4 Paraphrasing

Bài này chúng mình sẽ rất quan trọng **paraphrase độ tuổi** nhé mọi người, đây là một chủ điểm ra thi rất nhiều trong Task 1 nên mình phải thông thạo ngôn ngữ phần này. Mình có thể dùng những cách như bên dưới để tả nhóm tuổi, mọi người tham khảo thêm nhé:

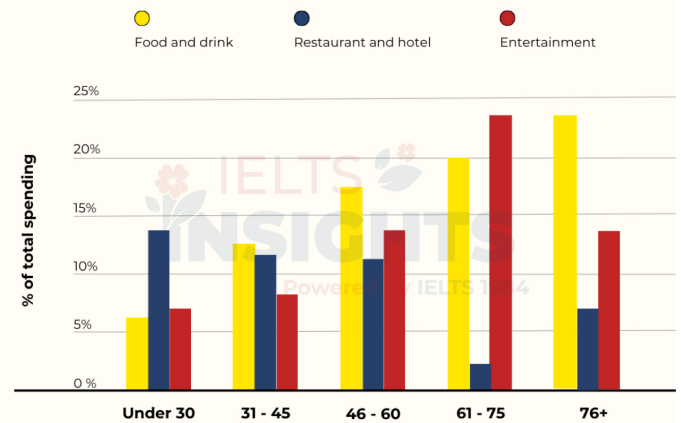
people under 30 || people aged over 76 || the 46-60 age group || the 46-60 age bracket || 61-to-75-year-olds (lưu ý 's' sau old) || people over 76

5 Vocabulary

Lưu ý lớn nhất về vocab trong bài này là các cấu trúc tả trend theo...độ tuổi (tô màu xanh), mọi người để ý thêm nhé.

- trend + as people age:** trend như nào đó + khi người ta già đi (age là verb)
- rise/fall through the age groups:** tăng/giảm qua các nhóm tuổi
- ... rise/fall with age:** tăng giảm theo tuổi

The chart below shows the expenditure on three categories among different age groups of residents in the UK in 2004.



SAMPLE

Note

vocabulary | paraphrasing

The bar chart gives information about how people in five different age groups in the UK spent their budgets on three different categories in 2004.

Overall, people allocated a greater percentage of their budgets to food and drinks and entertainment **as they aged**, while the opposite was the case for restaurants and hotels.

Looking first at spending on food and drinks, **people under 30** spent the least on it, allocating only 6% of their budgets to this category, and **spending on it steadily rose through the age groups**, with the oldest group, **aged over 76**, spending 23% of their money on it.

Restaurants and hotels made up the largest share of the youngest group's budget, at 13%. The 31-45 and **46-60 age brackets** allocated similar proportions to dining out and staying in hotels, both at around 12%. By contrast, **61-to-75-year-olds** spent just 2% on doing so, around a quarter of the figure for those over 76.

Spending for entertainment purposes **rises with age**, except for the oldest group, as spending rose from 7% by the under 30s to 23% spent by the **61-75 age group**. However, **people over 76** spent much less, at only 13% of their total budget. (199 words)

Task 1 15/10/2023

The table below shows daily oil production in 4 countries from 2000 to 2004. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

The table below shows daily oil production in 4 countries from 2000 to 2004.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Nigeria	205.000	201.000	190.000	210.000	213.000
Chad	0	0	0	8.000	50.000
Congo	275.000	234.000	222.000	215.000	203.000
Somalia	5.000	8.000	17.000	21.000	50.000

DISCUSSION

1 Idea cho overview

Đây là một bài Table không thể classic hơn, các dữ liệu đơn giản được sắp xếp theo 2 chiều cột ngang & dọc*, và dữ liệu thuần túy thay đổi qua thời gian nên việc mô tả cũng đơn giản. **Lưu ý lớn nhất** ở bài này là nước Chad đến 2003 mới khai thác dầu, mình cần phải diễn đạt ý này trong overview và body nhé mọi người.

Nếu mọi người đã đọc các số trước, chắc đã rất rõ bài Table này chỉ là một bài Line 'trá hình', vậy nên chúng mình tuân theo đúng các kiến thức cũ để viết overview là ổn nha

1. Trend chung: Somalia và Chad (dù mới khai thác từ 2003) tăng, Congo giảm và Nigeria thì giảm rồi tăng lại.

2. Lớn nhất/nhỏ nhất: Bài này không thể hiện rõ nước lớn nhất/nhỏ nhất ở đây. Tuy nhiên, mình có thể so sánh lớn/nhỏ hơn, có thể nói là Chad và Somalia nhỏ hơn hẳn 2 nước Nigeria và Congo.

**Có nhiều bài rồi hơn khi mỗi cột ngang/dọc người ta lại chia thành nhiều phần nhỏ nữa*

2 Cách phân 2 body

Do bản chất đây là một bài Line trá hình, nên cũng tương tự như quá trình dạy ở các lớp ôn thi BLOOM lại IELTS 1984, chúng mình khuyên học sinh là để tạo sự nhất quán trong bài viết thì mình nên **chia body theo Line (ở đây là phân theo nước)**. Nếu đã phân body theo nước thì rất đơn giản, body 1 mình sẽ tả 2 nước lớn, và body 2 mình sẽ tả 2 nước nhỏ.

Ngoài cách phân body theo nước, mình cũng có thể phân body theo thời gian nhé mọi người, ví dụ như body 1 viết từ năm 2000 đến 2002 cho cả 4 nước, body 2 viết cho 2 năm còn lại.

Khi biên soạn, chúng mình chỉ ưu tiên tính 'nhất quán' trong quá trình học để người học và độc giả tối ưu thời gian ôn thi của mình nhất. Mọi người lưu ý là luôn có nhiều cách khác nhau để giải quyết cùng một đề bài nhé.

3 Cách lần lượt tả từng câu

Body 1: Tả 2 nước lớn Congo và Nigeri

(Câu 1) So sánh 2 số liệu năm đầu 2000 của Congo và Nigeria: 275,000 vs. 205,000 => **(Câu 2)** Xu hướng của Congo là giảm đều về mức thấp 203,000 ở năm cuối => **(Câu 3)** So sánh xu hướng của Nigeria, cũng giảm đến năm 2002, sau đó hồi phục trong 2 năm cuối.

Body 2: Tả 2 nước nhỏ Somalia và Chad, do mãi đến 2003 thì Chad mới sản xuất dầu, nên mình sẽ tả hết Somalia, rồi sau đó mới tả Chad nha.

(Câu 1) Somalia sản xuất 5,000 thùng vào năm 2000, sau đó tăng đều lên 21,000 vào 2003 và tăng mạnh lên 50,000 vào 2004 => **(Câu 2)** Chad thì đến 2003 mới sản xuất, sau đó tăng mạnh lên 50,000 vào 2004.

4 Paraphrasing

Bài này chúng mình sẽ lặp rất nhiều lần từ '**sản lượng**', đơn giản nhất mình có thể nói là '**the amount of oil produced**', hoặc có thể dùng từ **production** nhé mọi người (production ngoài nghĩa là 'sự sản xuất' thì nó còn có nghĩa là 'sản lượng' nữa nha).

Sản xuất dầu mình có thể dùng **produce / extract / exploit** nhé. Lưu ý từ 'manufacture' là kiểu sản xuất trong nhà máy, sản xuất xe hơi, điện thoại, mình dùng để tả dầu mỏ không hợp lý nhé mọi người.

5 Vocabulary

Mọi người lưu ý 2 cấu trúc tăng/giảm chúng mình dùng trong bài nhé

1. **Con số + exhibit an upward/a downward trend**
2. **Đất nước + saw a decline + in sth**

The table below shows daily oil production in 4 countries from 2000 to 2004.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Nigeria	205.000	201.000	190.000	210.000	213.000
Chad	0	0	0	8.000	50.000
Congo	275.000	234.000	222.000	215.000	203.000
Somalia	5.000	8.000	17.000	21.000	50.000

Task 1

15/10/2023

The table below shows daily oil production in 4 countries from 2000 to 2004. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

SAMPLE

Note

vocabulary | paraphrasing

The table gives information about **the amount of oil (in barrels) produced** by four different African countries between 2000 and 2004.

Overall, **oil production** by the two significantly smaller producers, Somalia and Chad, **exhibited an upward trend**, with the latter only commencing **production** in 2003. In contrast, **Congo saw a decline in** its production, while Nigeria's output began to drop before recovering later.

Regarding the two larger producers, in the first year given, Congo **extracted** 275,000 barrels of oil a day, which was 70,000 barrels greater than Nigeria's output. However, the former nation experienced a continual decrease in its **production** every year, eventually reaching a low point of 203,000 barrels daily in 2004. Meanwhile, after a similar downward trend to 190,000 barrels a day in 2002, Nigeria saw its numbers recover in the last two years, to around 210,000 and 213,000 barrels per day.

Somalia, starting with a mere 5,000 barrels per day in 2000, witnessed a gradual increase in its **output** to 21,000 barrels daily in 2003, followed by a surge of almost 150% to 50,000 barrels daily in 2004. Chad, on the other hand, only began its **oil exploitation** in 2003 with 8,000 barrels a day, but dramatically boosted its **production** to 50,000 barrels a day in the following year. **(223 words)**

Task 2

14/10/2023

In many countries, people like to eat a wider variety of food than can be grown in their local area. As a result, much of the food people eat today has to come from other regions. Do you think the advantages of this development outweigh disadvantages?

DISCUSSION

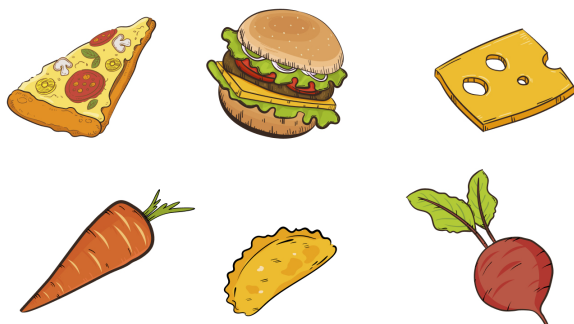
1 Idea & Cách lập luận

Đề bài cho một sự thật là ngày nay người ta nhập đồ ăn từ nhiều nước khác về (thay vì tự sản xuất), vậy thì **mặt lợi** của việc này **có lớn hơn mặt hại không?**

Topic này rất quen thuộc và đã ra thi nhiều lần trong nhiều năm rồi. Một cách bản năng mình có thể nghĩ đây là xu hướng 'tiêu cực', vì cứ cái gì 'ngoại nhập' vào là xấu, nhưng nghĩ cho kĩ lại nhiều khi nó là tích cực chứ không phải tiêu cực.

Do đề này vô tình trùng khớp với homework ở IELTS 1984, chúng mình thường đọc idea của học sinh cho đề này là 'tiêu cực vì ảnh hưởng an ninh lương thực, lỡ như người ta không xuất khẩu cho mình nữa'. Nhưng thật ra mình cũng có thể tranh luận là: ngày xưa thì các nước tự cung tự cấp, thì lúc đó food security mới rất đáng ngại, vì lỡ hạn hán, sâu bệnh mất mùa là...thất bát, xảy ra nạn đói ngay. Còn giờ nếu mình có tiền đi nhập khẩu, không người này bán thì người kia bán, lỡ trong nước mất mùa thì mua bên ngoài, nên nhiều khi an ninh lương thực có thể được đảm bảo hơn.

Quan điểm của chúng mình về Topic này là nó có '**lợi**' **nhiều hơn**. Để lập luận mang tính thuyết phục hơn, chúng mình sẽ phát triển bài này bằng cách **dùng phản đề**. Cụ thể: Trong **body 1** chúng mình sẽ **bàn về những cái 'hại'** của việc nhập khẩu => **sau đó phản bác lại** những cái hại đó, rồi **body 2** sẽ **đưa cái lợi** của việc nhập khẩu đồ ăn.



2 Phát triển ý

Body 1: Đưa ra cái hại của việc nhập khẩu đồ ăn
=> Sau đó lần lượt phản bác lại các ý này

(Câu 1) Topic Sentence: Không thể phủ nhận người ta có một số quan ngại về việc nhập khẩu đồ ăn => **(Câu 2)** Quan ngại 1 là về sức khỏe, vì sự đồ nhập khẩu có chất bảo quản => **(Câu 3) (Phản đề)** Tuy nhiên, nếu có chất có hại, thì cốt lõi là do chính phủ không quản lý tốt, chứ không phải vấn đề là do 'nhập khẩu' đồ ăn => **(Câu 4)** Quan ngại 2 là nhập khẩu sẽ tăng xả khí thải ra môi trường, tăng carbon footprint => **(Câu 5) (Phản đề)** Tuy nhiên, tác động là nhỏ, vì tàu container chở rất nhiều hàng hoá một lúc, nên tác động của nó là tương đối nhỏ.

Body 2: Đưa ra cái lợi của việc nhập khẩu đồ ăn

(Câu 1) Topic Sentence: Có nhiều cái lợi từ nhập khẩu. => **(Câu 2) Lợi 1:** Ngày nay người ta ăn được nhiều loại đồ ăn khác nhau từ khắp Thế giới, đa dạng bữa ăn trong gia đình => **(Câu 3) Lợi 2:** Việc nhập khẩu sẽ thúc đẩy nông nghiệp, dần dần mỗi nước sẽ chuyên môn hoá loại cây họ có lợi thế => **(Câu 4) Lợi 3:** Chính quyền cũng có thể tăng nguồn thu từ thuế xuất nhập khẩu => **(Câu 5):** Tiền này có thể dùng để đầu tư ngược lại, giúp đỡ ngành nông nghiệp địa phương.

3 Paraphrasing

Bài này chúng mình sẽ lập khá nhiều lần từ '**import food**', cụm này không quá phức tạp, mình có thể dùng các cách diễn đạt như bên dưới để tránh lặp từ nhen mọi người:

buy food from all around the world || this trend ||
buying food imported from different countries ||
purchasing imported food || enjoy meat or fruits from other continents || importing food

4 Vocabulary

1. **Chất bảo quản:** preservative(s) (n)
2. **Vấn đề... nảy sinh:** problem + arise
3. **Xa xỉ:** extravagant (adj)
4. **Giảm khoảng cách giàu nghèo:** mitigate the wealth gap
5. **Áp thuế lên cái gì...:** impose tax(es) on sth



Task 2 14/10/2023

In many countries, people like to eat a wider variety of food than can be grown in their local area. As a result, much of the food people eat today has to come from other regions. Do you think the advantages of this development outweigh disadvantages?

SAMPLE

Note

vocabulary | paraphrasing

It is popular these days for consumers to **buy food from all around the world**, not limited to the physical border of their home country. I believe **this trend** may present some difficulties, but the advantages are much more significant.

It is undeniable that people have some concerns about **buying food imported from different countries**. One of these issues is possible health impacts of **preservatives**, which are chemicals used to protect foods over an extended period. *However, any problems potentially arising from this must be because the government has failed to strictly regulate food quality and ensure the safety standards are respected.* By no means is this an unavoidable risk when it comes to **purchasing imported food**. Another problem relates to the environment - as these goods must be shipped from abroad, their carbon footprint increases as a result. *This may indeed worsen the current rate of climate change, but it is a matter of fact that an ocean-going vessel may transport hundreds of containers at a time, so the impacts of transporting food in particular would be minimal and negligible.*

However, the benefits of this trend are significant. Thanks to this, today one can easily **enjoy meat or fruits from other continents**, something once considered **extravagant** only a few decades ago, and this widens the choices available to the average family. Another benefit is that, from a global perspective, it boosts the agriculture globally due to the international market, and may lead to the point where each country can specialize in the particular types of food that are best suited to their environment and soil. The government, in turn, can also help **mitigate the wealth gap** between different social groups by **imposing taxes** on imported foods, especially those considered luxuries. These taxes can be reinvested in local farmers, who are usually financially disadvantaged compared to rich consumers, to increase their productivity and living standards.

In conclusion, the only issue remaining is concerns about the environment, but the trend of **importing food** only creates a relatively small amount of carbon dioxide compared to other sectors. In contrast, the advantages far outweigh any drawbacks, relating to the broadened choice of food for each individual, the benefits to the agricultural industry and mitigated income gaps. (373 words)

Task 2 12/10/2023

Many people want their country to host an international sporting event. Others believe that international sporting events bring more problems than benefits. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

DISCUSSION

1 Idea & Cách lập luận

Đây là một topic kinh điển đã được ra thi nhiều lần, bàn về việc tổ chức các giải thể thao quốc tế (như Olympics, FIFA World Cup). Câu hỏi cho topic này là discuss both views, bàn về hai views ngược nhau, một bên nói đất nước **nên** tổ chức các giải thể thao quốc tế, còn một bên tranh luận là việc tổ chức gây ra **nhiều cái hại hơn là lợi**.

Vấn đề thử thách nhất của topic này là mình **nghĩ ra đủ idea để viết bài**. Nếu mình không giỏi phát triển ý mạch lạc, thì thông thường một body phải cần đến 2 supporting ideas, vậy thì với bài này chúng mình cần 2 cái tích cực và 2 cái tiêu cực của tổ chức giải thể thao quốc tế.

Đồng thời, khi có idea rồi thì bài này cũng **khá thử thách để mình phát triển các idea**. Ví dụ, nhiều bạn có lẽ sẽ nghĩ ra ngay idea 'tích cực' đó là giúp truyền bá văn hoá, hình ảnh của đất nước. Nhưng mình thử dừng 30 giây suy nghĩ là với idea **'promote cultures and traditional values'** thì sẽ phát triển ý như nào? Sẽ khá là khó để phát triển tiếp nếu mình suy nghĩ kiểu **'promote cultures and traditional values'** sẽ dẫn đến điều gì tiếp theo?... Trong những trường hợp khó phát triển như này, một tip ở IELTS 1984 hướng dẫn học sinh là mình sẽ **cho ví dụ** nhé mọi người. Ví dụ Qatar thông qua World Cup 2022, hoặc Nhật Bản qua Olympics 2020 đã giới thiệu và thúc đẩy văn hoá của họ ra Thế giới chẳng hạn.

Các ý tưởng chúng mình đưa ra cho bài này là:

+ Body 1: Cái hại của việc tổ chức giải thể thao quốc tế:

(1) du khách và vận động viên đến quá đông có thể gây ra kẹt xe, ảnh hưởng đến cuộc sống người dân.

(2) Các fan cuồng có thể có hành động bạo lực, xô xát nhau, gây nguy hiểm.

+ Body 2: Cái lợi của giải thể thao

(1) Thu hút đông du khách, tăng thu nhập.

(2) Thúc đẩy niềm tự hào, yêu nước của người dân.



2 Phát triển ý

Cụ thể 4 ideas trên sẽ được triển khai thành các supporting ideas như bên dưới.

Body 1: Cái hại của việc tổ chức giải thể thao quốc tế

(Câu 1) Topic Sentence: Có thể hiểu được tại sao một số người quan ngại về việc tổ chức các giải này => **(Câu 2) Vấn đề đầu tiên:** thu hút quá đông vận động viên và khán giả, dẫn đến tăng lưu lượng xe và gây ô nhiễm => **(Câu 3) Tác động:** Ảnh hưởng đến môi trường, và người sống xung quanh các sân vận động - họ có thể bị mất ngủ vì tiếng ồn => **(Câu 4) Vấn đề thứ 2:** Sau những trận đấu quan trọng, cổ động viên có thể có xích mích, gây náo loạn => **(Câu 5) Tác động:** Họ có thể phá hoại các facilities, hoặc gây thương tích cho nhau.

Body 2: Cái lợi của giải thể thao

(Câu 1) Topic Sentence: Đưa quan quan điểm là cái lợi về mặt tài chính và văn hoá thì lớn hơn => **(Câu 2) Điểm tích cực đầu tiên:** thu hút được đông người tham dự, giúp tăng thu nhập ở nhiều ngành nghề => **(Câu 3) Giải thích tại sao:** vì khi đến một nước nào đó, họ phải sử dụng nhiều dịch vụ, từ ăn uống đến nơi ở => **(Câu 4) Điểm tích cực thứ 2:** Các giải đấu giúp người dân yêu nước và tự hào dân tộc hơn => **(Câu 5) Đưa ra ví dụ** về Olympics Tokyo 2020

3 Paraphrasing

Trong bài này mình sẽ dễ bị lặp từ **'host sth'** (đăng cai) => mình có thể thay thế bằng 'hold' hoặc 'organize' (tổ chức) nhé mọi người. Đồng thời, với về **'international sporting event'**, tuy từng bối cảnh, mình có thể thay thế bằng 'international sports competition' hoặc 'a global sporting event' hoặc **'international games'**

4 Vocabulary

1. **Nước chủ nhà:** (the) host country
2. **Lưu lượng xe cộ:** traffic volume
3. **Rối loạn giấc ngủ:** sleep disorder(s)
4. **Thúc đẩy lòng tự hào:** strengthen national pride
5. **Trình bày/trình diễn các giá trị truyền thống:** showcase traditional values



Task 2 14/10/2023

Many people want their country to host an international sporting event. Others believe that international sporting events bring more problems than benefits. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

SAMPLE

Note

vocabulary | paraphrasing

Opinions are divided on whether **hosting international sports competitions** brings more disadvantages than advantages for the **host country**. Although these events may cause certain problems, I believe they are far eclipsed by the benefits.

It is understandable why people have some concerns about holding **such events**. One of them is that doing so can attract a large number of athletes and spectators, which leads to increases in **traffic volume** and noise pollution. This is harmful to the environment and residents living near stadiums, who may suffer from **sleep disorders** caused by loud cheers and chants. Another is that after a pivotal game, such as the finals, there could be violent clashes among opposing fans, resulting in chaos. In some cases, these fans may destroy the city's facilities or, more seriously, they may physically hurt each other.

However, I believe that the financial and cultural benefits stemming from **organizing a global sporting event** are more significant. Regarding the former, organizing events that draw in sports fans from around the world can help increase revenue in many sectors. This is because when they flock to a city, they will use more services such as hotels and restaurants, thereby bringing in huge profits. Regarding the latter, hosting the World Cup or Olympics will help to **strengthen national pride** among the host country's citizens. A great example of this would be the 2020 Tokyo Olympics, as millions of Japanese cheered with pride while their **traditional values were showcased** in the opening ceremony.

In conclusion, although **hosting international games** can cause certain issues for the host country, its merits are far more significant. For the aforementioned reasons, I contend that countries should host international sporting events if given the opportunity to do so. (288 words)



Task 2 07/10/2023

Some people think that newspapers are the best way to learn about the news. However, others believe that they can learn about the news better through other media. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

DISCUSSION

Idea & Cách lập luận

Đề thi ngày 7/10 về topic newspapers này rất đặc biệt. Sau các số vừa rồi, mọi người chắc có lẽ là hơi 'bội thực' với các essay do team academic của IELTS 1984 viết rồi.

Lần này, chúng mình sẽ có...học sinh của trung tâm viết thử và cùng đọc feedback của giám khảo về bài của bạn nhé mọi người. Bài của bạn **Overall được 6.5** và do bài còn nhiều lỗi sai, nó sẽ rất hợp với các bạn cũng đang target band điểm này, để mình thật sự hiểu **6.5 không quá khó**, và khi viết mình sẽ dễ bị những lỗi như nào.

Idea & Cách lập luận: Ở vấn đề cách lập luận trong bài, bạn mình (bạn Khiêm) bị vấn đề lớn nhất là không trình bày được idea xuyên suốt cả bài. Phần mở bài bạn viết còn mang tính máy móc/văn mẫu một chút, và cả trong mở bài và 2 body đều không trình bày quan điểm cá nhân, mãi đến conclusion bạn mới đưa ra quan điểm.

Mình nên cố gắng trình bày quan điểm rõ ràng, và xuyên suốt trong bài nhé mọi người.

Về phần vocabulary: Mọi người cần thận khi dùng term 'society 4.0' nhé, nhiều khi người nước ngoài không hiểu 'xã hội 4.0' là gì.



SAMPLE

Note

vocabulary | paraphrasing

There are many ways of learning news and deciding on the best method to use is fascinating debates. Some people believe that reading newspapers is the best way, whereas others think that the forms of media are more effective. In the following essay, I will explain both standpoints to draw the reasonable conclusion.

Some argue that they can obtain information more effectively through newspapers. First and foremost, it is undeniable that news in newspapers is more reliable because of imposing the conscious censorship of the editors before publication. Therefore, the information is delivered, which is more exact manner than other forms and helps the readers to be selective in one's information intake. Secondly, when compared to other sources, the newspaper is a traditional way that has been around for a long time prior to the introduction of other sources, the majority of senior citizens have developed the habit of reading a newspaper every day and do not wish to break this habit.

On the other hand, the Internet has risen to prominence as a news source in recent years as a result of the advantages it provides. The convenience of viewing news online is the first thing that draws people in. Due to the Internet's pervasive presence, anybody with a portable device, such as a smartphone, may instantly access a massive database of news. Additionally, online news channels have improved readers' reading experiences, owing to continuous technological advancements that have enabled the uploading of films and audio recordings to the internet. Therefore, numerous disabled audiences may comprehend the news depending on their own abilities, which is impossible with conventional methods.

In conclusion, both approaches seem to have their own merits. However, I believe that learning about current events via other media is more beneficial when individuals are actively participating in society. 4.0 refers to the advancement of information and technological society. **(312 words)**

(Overall 6.5* - 6 7 7 7 || Marked by an ex-IELTS examiner)

*làm tròn xuống



OVERALL BAND SCORE **8** **7+8+8+9**

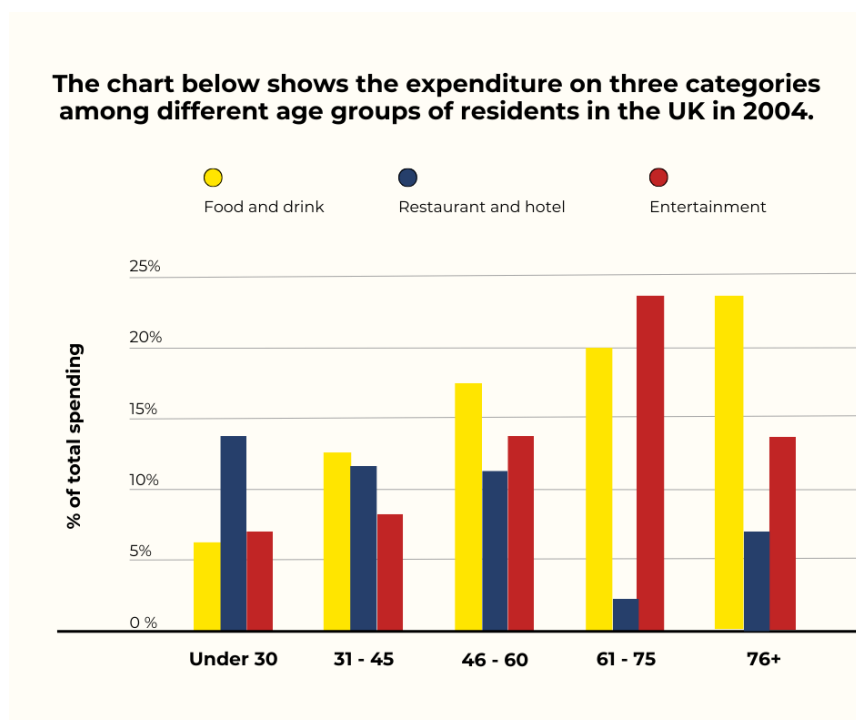
[SEE BELOW C&C LR GRA](#)

[MODEL ANSWER](#)

WRITING TASK 1

The chart below shows the expenditure on three categories among different age groups of residents in the UK in 2004.

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



**Your answer**

The bar chart gives information about how people in five different age groups spent their budget on three different categories in 2004.

Overall, people allocated a great percentage of their budget to food and drinks and entertainment as they aged, while the opposite was the case for restaurants and hotels.

Looking at the chart in more detail, individuals below 30 spent around 6% of their budget on food and drinks, while those from 31 to 45 spent 13% on this purpose. Meanwhile, 46-to-60-year-olds spent an even higher proportion of their budget on eating and drinking, at 17%. The 61-75 age group allocated a fifth of their budget to this category, compared to the oldest age bracket's 23%.

Restaurants and hotels made up the highest share of the youngest group's budget, at 13%. The 31-45 and 46-60 age brackets allocated similar proportions to dining out and staying in hotels, both at around 12%. By contrast, 61-to-75-year-olds spent just 2% on doing so, around a fourth of the figure for those over 76.

Regarding entertainment, the two under-45 age groups used around 7% of their money for this purpose, while those from 46 to 60 spent nearly 15%. The 61-75 demographic spent the greatest proportion of entertainment among all groups, at 23%, nearly double the figure for those in their late 70s and beyond.

**OVERALL BAND SCORE 8 7+8+8+9****TA – Task Achievement nb – GRA and LR errors have not been corrected****Band score 7**

There's some excessive detail in the paragraphs about F&D and entertainment. That's why I gave you 7 instead of 8.

You covered the requirements of the task.

There is a clear overview.

You summarised the information accurately.

- covers the requirements of the task

Band score 7 TA

- (Academic) presents a clear overview of main trends, differences or stages

Band score 7 TA**RECOMMENDED LAYOUT FOR TASK 1 ANSWERS**

- Write an introduction paraphrasing the information provided. If possible, change the structure from a noun phrase to a noun clause (change *the chart gives information about the number of* to *the chart shows how many [...]*).
- Write a clear overview of the main trends, differences, and stages. If there are trends and differences (ie if there are changes over time), give some information about both. If there are only differences, as in questions with no time scale, provide differences of more than one type.
- Put the overview after the introduction in a separate paragraph. Don't hide it in the introduction or at the end, as it's the first thing the examiner looks for.
- Separate your paragraphs with blank lines. It looks better and there can be no doubt that it is a new paragraph.
- Write one or more paragraphs about the information itself and organise it logically. Use signposting phrases to show your organisation to the examiner. Eg *Looking first at the most popular reasons, [...]*
- It's not necessary to write a conclusion, because you've already given the information in an overview.



The bar chart gives information about how people in five different age groups in the UK spent their budget on three different categories in 2004. Overall, people allocated a great-greater percentage of their budget to food and drinks and entertainment as they aged, while the opposite was the case for restaurants and hotels.

Đã chú thích [TG1]: I wouldn't omit this

Looking at the chart in more detail, individuals below 30 spent around 6% of their budget on food and drinks, while those from 31 to 45 spent 13% on this purpose. Meanwhile, 46-to-60-year-olds spent an even higher proportion of their budget on eating and drinking, at 17%. The 61-75 age group allocated a fifth of their budget to this category, compared to the oldest age bracket's 23%.

Restaurants and hotels made up the highest share of the youngest group's budget, at 13%. The 31-45 and 46-60 age brackets allocated similar proportions to dining out and staying in hotels, both at around 12%. By contrast, 61-to-75-year-olds spent just 2% on doing so, around a fourth of the figure for those over 76.

Regarding entertainment, the two under-45 age groups used around 7% of their money for this purpose, while those from 46 to 60 spent nearly 15%. The 61-75 demographic spent the greatest proportion of entertainment among all groups, at 23%, nearly double the figure for those in their late 70s and beyond.

Đã chú thích [TG2]: Information is summarised accurately and clearly

When there's a clear rising or falling trend, as seen in the figures for F&D and entertainment, I wouldn't give all the figures. See C&C for my suggestions.



C&C - Cohesion and Coherence nb GRA and LR errors have not been corrected

Band score 8

The organisation is clear and logical.

- sequences information and ideas
- logically

Band score 8 C&C

The use of cohesive devices and referencing is accurate throughout.

- manages all aspects of cohesion well

Band score 8 C&C

- uses paragraphing sufficiently and appropriately

Band score 8 C&C

CORRECT USE OF THE FIGURE

Be careful with the use of the word figure. Technically, a figure cannot rise or fall.

Here are some correct uses. Note the prepositions

With regard to the university receiving the most applications, the NEU received the highest number from both men and women, **with figures of** 1,200 and 1,100 respectively

Nuclear power and hydro produced less, with respective **figures of** 15 and 5 units

Finally, both Sweden and Denmark saw falls in sales, with respective **figures of** €1 and €0.9 million.

With regard to food and drink, including tobacco products, both the Irish and Turks spent around 30% of their national expenditure on these products, **while the figures for Italy, Spain, and Sweden** stood at between 15% and 19%.

As far as leisure and education are concerned, Turkish people spent the most on these services, at just under 5%, which was higher than in people in Sweden and Italy, **where the figures** were closer to 3%



Meanwhile, both rail and rail accounted for around 40MTA, **while the figure for** shipping by pipeline was just around 5MTA

With regard to commuting, on average man made 300 occasions, **while the figure for women** was around 225

Beef was the most popular meant in 1970, as nearly 220 grams was consumed by the typical person, and after that, ~~this figure~~ **consumption** declined steadily and [...]

Meanwhile, both rail and rail accounted for around 40MTA, while **the figure for shipping by pipeline** was just around 5MTA

Turning first to students' rating for the quality of teaching, 65 students rated it as good in 2000. ~~This figure~~ **The level of satisfaction** fell to 63 in 2005 before ending the period higher at 69 in the last questionnaire.

In 2000, 32 gave it a good rating but ~~this figure~~ **their approval** dropped to 30 in the second survey and a further decrease was seen in the last survey when it stood at 27

Đã chú thích [TG3]: I might be being pedantic, but figures can't change

The bar chart gives information about how people in five different age groups spent their budget on three different categories in 2004.

Overall, people allocated a great percentage of their budget to food and drinks and entertainment as they aged, while the opposite was the case for restaurants and hotels.

Looking at the chart in more detail, individuals below 30 spent around 6% of their budget on food and drinks, while those from 31 to 45 spent 13% on ~~this purpose~~ **it**. Meanwhile, 46-to-60-year-olds spent an even higher proportion of their budget on eating and drinking, at 17%. The 61-75 age group allocated a fifth of their budget to this category, compared to the oldest age bracket's 23%.

Đã chú thích [TG4]: Better: looking first at spending on F&D, around 6% of the under 30s' budget went on this category`

Restaurants and hotels made up the highest share of the youngest group's budget, at 13%, **and** The 31-45 and 46-60 age brackets allocated similar proportions to dining out and staying in hotels, both at around 12%. By contrast, 61-to-75-year-olds spent just 2% on doing so, around a fourth of the figure for those over 76.

Đã chú thích [TG5]: more concise: people under 30 spent the least on F&D, allocating only 6% of their budgets to this category, and spending on it steadily rose through the age groups, with the oldest group, aged over 75, spending 28% of their money on it.



Regarding entertainment, the two under-45 age groups used around 7% of their money for this purpose, while those from 46 to 60 spent nearly 15%. The 61-75 demographic spent the greatest proportion of entertainment among all groups, at 23%, nearly double the figure for those in their late 70s and beyond.

Đã chú thích [TG6]: better:

Spending for entertainment purposes rises with age, except for the oldest group, as spending rose from 7% by the under 30s to 23% spent by the 61-75 age group, and people over 75 spent much less, at 13% of their total spending.

**LR- - Lexical resource nb Some GRA errors have not been corrected.****Band score 8**

Spending on / expenditure

Vocabulary is used accurately with sufficient flexibility to show precise meaning, and with only minor inaccuracies, which is good for a band score 8.

- uses a wide range of vocabulary fluently and flexibly to convey precise meanings

Band score 8 LR

- skilfully uses uncommon lexical items but there may be occasional inaccuracies in word choice and collocation

Band score 8 LR

- produces rare errors in spelling and/or word formation

Band score 8 LR

The bar chart gives information about how people in five different age groups spent their ~~budget~~ budgets on three different categories in 2004. Overall, people allocated a great percentage of their ~~budget~~ budgets to food and drinks and entertainment as they aged, while the opposite was the case for restaurants and hotels.

Looking at the chart in more detail, individuals below 30 spent around 6% of their ~~budget~~ budgets on food and drinks, while those from 31 to 45 spent 13% on this ~~purpose~~ category. Meanwhile, 46-to-60-year-olds spent an even higher proportion of their ~~budgets~~ budget on eating and drinking, at 17%. The 61-75 age group allocated a fifth of their budget to this category, compared to the oldest age bracket's 23%.

Restaurants and hotels made up the ~~highest~~ largest share of the youngest group's budget, at 13%. The 31-45 and 46-60 age brackets allocated similar proportions to dining out and staying in hotels, both at around 12%. By contrast, 61-to-75-year-olds spent just 2% on doing so, around a ~~fourth~~ quarter of the figure for those over 76.

Đã chú thích [TG7]: More natural to say *under*

Đã chú thích [TG8]: Better: *aged*



Regarding entertainment, the two under-45 age groups used around 7% of their money for this purpose, while those from 46 to 60 spent nearly 15%. The 61-75 demographic spent the greatest proportion ~~of~~on entertainment among all groups, at 23%, nearly double the figure for those in their late 70s and beyond.

**GRA - Grammatical range and accuracy** **nb Some LR errors have not been corrected****Band score 9**

Grammar is used accurately a wide variety of structures, which should be good for a band score 9.

Punctuation is use correctly throughout.

Appropriate structures are used throughout.

- uses a wide range of structures with full flexibility and accuracy; rare minor errors occur only as 'slips'

Band score 9 GRA

The bar chart gives information about how people in five different age groups spent their budget on three different categories in 2004.

Overall, people allocated a great percentage of their budget to food and drinks and entertainment as they aged, while the opposite was the case for restaurants and hotels.

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Regarding entertainment, the two under-45 age groups used around 7% of their money for this purpose, while those from 46 to 60 spent nearly 15%. The 61-75 demographic spent the greatest proportion of entertainment among all groups, at 23%, nearly double the figure for those in their late 70s and beyond.

Đã chú thích [TG9]: Better: *how much of their budgets people in five different age groups spent on [...]*



OVERALL BAND SCORE **8** **8+8+8+9**

[SEE BELOW C&C LR GRA](#) [MODEL ANSWER](#)

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

In many countries, people like to eat a wider variety of food than can be grown in their local area. As a result, much of the food people eat today has to come from other regions.

Do you think the advantages of this development outweigh disadvantages.

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

Write at least 250 words.

**Original answer -**

It is popular these days for consumers to buy food from all around the world, not limited to the physical border of their home country. I believe this trend may present some difficulties, but the advantages are much more significant.

It is undeniable that people have some concerns about buying food imported from different countries. One of these issues is possible health impacts of preservatives, which are chemicals used to protect foods over an extended period. However, any problems potentially arising from this must be because the government has failed to strictly regulate food quality and ensure the safety standards are respected. By no means is this an unavoidable risk when it comes to purchasing imported food. Another problem relates to the environment - as these goods must be shipped from abroad, their carbon footprint increases as a result. This may indeed worsen the current rate of climate change, but it is a matter of fact that an ocean-going vessel may transport hundreds of containers at a time, so the impacts of transporting food in particular would be minimal and negligible.

However, the benefits of this trend are significant. Thanks to this, today one can easily enjoy meat or fruits from other continents, something once considered extravagant only a few decades ago, and this widens the choices available to the average family. Another benefit is that, from a global perspective, it boosts the agriculture globally due to the international market, and may lead to the point where each country can specialize in the particular types of food that are best suited to their environment and soil. The government, in turn, can also help mitigate the wealth gap between different social groups by imposing taxes on imported foods, especially those considered luxuries. These taxes can be reinvested in local farmers, who are usually severely financially disadvantaged compared to rich consumers, to increase their productivity and living standards.



In conclusion, the only issue remaining is concerns about the environment, but the trend of importing food only creates a relatively small amount of carbon dioxide compared to other sectors. In contrast, the advantages far outweigh any drawbacks, relating to the broadened choice of food for each individual, the benefits to the agricultural industry and mitigated income gaps.

**OVERALL BAND SCORE 8 8+8+8+9****TR – Task Response nb – GRA and LR errors have not been corrected****Band score 8**

You have addressed all parts of the question.

Your arguments are relevant and suitably extended.

I would consider a hedged conclusion. Eg – *the advantages outweigh the disadvantages for consumers but the opposite is the case for the environment*. This technique is especially useful when you get a question in which the advantages and disadvantages relate to different aspects of life. For example, if the question were about the advantages, etc of longer life expectancy, I'd say *the advantages outweigh the disadvantages for individuals, but the opposite is the case for the state*. To assert that either outweighs the other is almost impossible. How can you logically weigh up the advantages to you of living longer against the disadvantages to the government of having you around till you're 90?

Other ideas

- Depending on where you live, local produce available could be very limited
- Eating one's ancestral diet - ie eating locally – is probably much healthier
- It's a national security risk to be dependent on imported staples if your nation cannot produce its own, which is why Japan, for example, still subsidises its own rice farmers.

ADVICE ON BRAINSTORMING FOR TASK 2

As you're planning and writing your answer, remember to constantly ask yourself if you're answering the question. Check back to the question a few times as you think of ideas to make sure they're directly relevant.

- Make sure your introduction directly addresses the question.
- Make sure your ideas address all parts of the question. If the question asks for **solutions**, in the plural, **you must suggest at least 2**.



- Make sure your main ideas, as stated in the first sentence of the main body paragraphs, are **directly relevant to the question**.
- Make sure your supporting ideas, which follow the main ideas in the main body paragraphs, **directly support the main idea**.
- **Make sure your supporting ideas are developed**, which means there should be more information in the form of evidence, reasons, and/or examples.
- **Very often, the optimum number of supporting ideas is 2.** This allows you to develop your ideas and your less likely to have isolated, unsupported ideas that could get you a 6 for TR. *“some may be undeveloped/unclear”* – band score 6 TR.
- Be especially careful if you’ve answered similar question before, as there will always be important differences.
- Make sure your conclusion **directly answers the question**, that it is consistent with the ideas in the main bodies, and that it does not contradict the introduction.

It is popular these days for consumers to buy food from all around the world, not limited to the physical border of their home country. I believe this trend may present some difficulties, but the advantages are much more significant.

It is undeniable that people have some concerns about buying food imported from different countries. One of these issues is possible health impacts of preservatives, which are chemicals used to protect foods over an extended period. However, any problems potentially arising from this must be because the government has failed to strictly regulate food quality and ensure the safety standards are respected. By no means is this an unavoidable risk when it comes to purchasing imported food. Another problem relates to the environment - as these goods must be shipped from abroad, their carbon footprint increases as a result. This may indeed worsen the current rate of climate change, but it is a matter of fact that an ocean-going vessel may transport hundreds of containers at a time, so the impacts of transporting food in particular would be minimal and negligible.

Đã chú thích [TG1]: The question is about one’s local area, which would not be the whole country. Unless you live in the Vatican. Or Monaco.

Đã chú thích [TG2]: Good introduction with a clear position

Đã chú thích [TG3]: Good main idea

Đã chú thích [TG4]: Relevant supporting ideas



However, the benefits of this trend are significant. Thanks to this, today one can easily enjoy meat or fruits from other continents, something once considered extravagant only a few decades ago, and this widens the choices available to the average family. Another benefit is that, from a global perspective, it boosts the agriculture globally due to the international market, and may lead to the point where each country can specialize in the particular types of food that are best suited to their environment and soil. The government, in turn, can also help mitigate the wealth gap between different social groups by imposing taxes on imported foods, especially those considered luxuries. These taxes can be reinvested in local farmers, who are usually severely financially disadvantaged compared to rich consumers, to increase their productivity and living standards.

Đã chú thích [TG5]: Good main idea

In conclusion, the only issue remaining is concerns about the environment, but the trend of importing food only creates a relatively small amount of carbon dioxide compared to other sectors. In contrast, the advantages far outweigh any drawbacks, relating to the broadened choice of food for each individual, the benefits to the agricultural industry and mitigated income gaps.

Đã chú thích [TG6]: Relevant supporting ideas

Đã chú thích [TG7]: Especially if you think CO2 is beneficial, which it is.

Đã chú thích [TG8]: Good conclusion, consistent with the main ideas



C&C - Cohesion and Coherence nb GRA and LR errors have not been corrected

Band score 8

The organisation is excellent and easy to follow.

The paragraphs have a natural flow of ideas and clear central topics. Use of cohesive devices and referencing is excellent throughout.

It is close to 9 for C&C.

- uses paragraphing sufficiently and appropriately

Band score 8 C&C

- sequences information and ideas logically

Band score 8 C&C

- manages all aspects of cohesion well

Band score 8 C&C

PARAGRAPHING FOR TASK 2

I recommend you write 4 paragraphs as follows:

- Write an introduction, that explains **what the question is**. After reading the introduction, the reader should have a good idea what the essay is about, and **what your position (opinion) is**. It should be possible to write an introduction in under 50 words. It is not necessary to write a long background statement.
- Write 2 main body paragraphs. This should allow you to expand on the ideas sufficiently to persuade the examiner that you've fully supported the main ideas. If you write 3 main bodies, it is more difficult to expand and support them sufficiently to get a high score.
- If it's a two-part question, answer the questions in the order they're given and **write one paragraph per question**.
- **The main body paragraphs should be 100-120 words**, and each paragraph should have a **clear topic sentence** and 2 or more supporting ideas which support the topic sentence with **reasons, evidence, and examples**. Do not waste time with lots of background information.
- The topic sentences should **directly address** the question.



- The conclusion should be consistent with the introduction and the main ideas, and it should not introduce new ideas. **It should directly answer the question. Do not leave the examiner in any doubt about whether you've answered the question.**
- If you write a third paragraph in a *discuss both sides* question to clarify your position, make sure that give a good reason to reject one of the sides. If you just restated the original ideas about one side, the examiner may decide you have covered one side more than the other.
- It is also ok to write a third body paragraph in a *to what extent* question if you have main ideas which both agree and disagree with the proposition. Avoid short paragraphs, with under 70 words, as it may be difficult to show a *clear central topic* in a short paragraph.

It is popular these days for consumers to buy food from all around the world, **not limited to the physical border** of their home country. I believe this trend may present some difficulties, but the advantages are much more significant.

It is undeniable that people have some concerns about buying food imported from different countries. **One of these issues** is possible health impacts of preservatives, which are chemicals used to protect foods over an extended period. **However,** any problems potentially arising from this must be because the government has failed to strictly regulate food quality and ensure the safety standards are respected. **By no means** is this an unavoidable risk when it comes to purchasing imported food. **Another problem relates to the environment** - as these goods must be shipped from abroad, their carbon footprint increases as a result. **This may indeed** worsen the current rate of climate change, but it is a matter of fact that an ocean-going vessel may transport hundreds of containers at a time, so the impacts of transporting food in particular would be minimal and negligible.

However, the benefits of this trend are more-significant. Thanks to **this,** today one can easily enjoy meat or fruits from other continents,

Đã chú thích [TG9]: Better: *and not just with the [...]*
In any case, it's redundant

Đã chú thích [TG10]: Good topic sentence

Đã chú thích [TG11]: good

Đã chú thích [TG12]: good

Đã chú thích [TG13]: good

Đã chú thích [TG14]: good

Đã chú thích [TG15]: a new sentence would be better than the dash, which is informal

Đã chú thích [TG16]: good

Đã chú thích [TG17]: good topic sentence, but note my suggestion

Đã chú thích [TG18]: you could insert *both for consumers of the food and the state. With regard to the former, [...]*

Đã chú thích [TG19]: it's not clear what this refers to. You want it to refer to the trend, but my first thought was that it refers to significance. Better: **for example,**



something **once** considered extravagant only a few decades ago, and this widens the choices available to the average family. **Another benefit is that**, from a global perspective, it boosts the agriculture globally due to the international market, **and** may lead to the point where each country can specialize in the particular types of food that are best suited to their environment and soil. **The government, in turn, can also** help mitigate the wealth gap between different social groups by imposing taxes on imported foods, especially those considered luxuries. **These taxes** can be reinvested in local farmers, who are usually severely financially disadvantaged compared to rich consumers, to increase their productivity and living standards.

In conclusion, the only issue remaining is concerns about the environment, but the trend of importing food only creates a relatively small amount of carbon dioxide compared to other sectors. In contrast, the advantages far outweigh any drawbacks, **relating as the former relate** to the broadened choice of food for each individual, the benefits to the agricultural industry and mitigated income gaps.

Đã chú thích [TG20]: better without this, if you include the phrase *only a few decades ago*

Đã chú thích [TG21]: good

Đã chú thích [TG22]: good

Đã chú thích [TG23]: good

Đã chú thích [TG24]: good

Đã chú thích [TG25]: you want it to refer to the whole sentence, but it really refers to *drawbacks*

**LR- - Lexical resource nb Some GRA errors have not been corrected****Band score 8**

Vocabulary is used accurately with sufficient flexibility to show precise meaning, and with only minor inaccuracies, which is good for a band score 8.

It is close to a 9 for LR.

- uses a wide range of vocabulary fluently and flexibly to convey precise meanings

Band score 8 LR

- skilfully uses uncommon lexical items but there may be occasional inaccuracies in word choice and collocation

Band score 8 LR

- produces rare errors in spelling and/or word formation

Band score 8 LR

It is popular these days for consumers to buy food from all around the world, not limited to the physical border of their home country. I believe this trend may present some difficulties, but the advantages are much more significant.

It is undeniable that people have some concerns about buying food imported from different countries. One of these issues is possible health impacts of preservatives, which are chemicals used to protect foods over an extended period. However, any problems potentially arising from this must be because the government has failed to strictly regulate food quality and ensure the safety standards are respected. By no means is this an unavoidable risk when it comes to purchasing imported food. Another problem relates to the environment - as these goods must be shipped from abroad, their carbon footprint increases as a result. This may indeed worsen the current rate of climate change, but it is a matter of fact that an ocean-going vessel may transport hundreds of containers at a time, so the impacts of transporting food in particular would be minimal and negligible.

Đã chú thích [TG26]: more

natural: common

better: Buying locally produced food is a rarity nowadays as food is available from all over the world

Đã chú thích [TG27]: more

natural: over

Đã chú thích [TG28]: your

background statement shows how difficult it is to write a good one.

Personally, I don't bother, and I prefer to get to the point of the question with something like *opinions are divided on whether the advantages of sourcing our food from all around the world outweigh the disadvantages. I believe [...]*

Đã chú thích [TG29]: more

natural: *relates to* or *One relates to [...]*



However, the benefits of this trend are more significant. Thanks to this, today one can easily enjoy meat or fruits from other continents, something once considered extravagant only a few decades ago, and this widens the choices available to the average family. Another benefit is that, from a global perspective, it boosts the agriculture globally due to the international market, and may lead to the point where each country can specialize in the particular types of food that are best suited to their environment and soil. The government, in turn, can also help mitigate the wealth gap between different social groups by imposing taxes on imported foods, especially those considered luxuries. These taxes can be reinvested in local farmers, who are usually severely financially disadvantaged compared to rich consumers, to increase their productivity and living standards.

In conclusion, the only issue remaining is concerns about the environment, but the trend of importing food only creates a relatively small amount of carbon dioxide compared to other sectors. In contrast, the advantages far outweigh any drawbacks, relating to the broadened choice of food for each individual, the benefits to the agricultural industry and mitigated income gaps.

Đã chú thích [TG30]: Or *farms, which are [...]*

Đã chú thích [TG31]: I'd use the singular – *a concern*

**GRA - Grammatical range and accuracy nb Some LR errors have not been corrected****Band score 9**

Grammar is used accurately a wide variety of structures, which should be good for a band score 9.

Punctuation is use correctly throughout.

Appropriate structures are used throughout.

- uses a wide range of structures with full flexibility and accuracy; rare minor errors occur only as 'slips'

Band score 9 GRA

It is popular these days for consumers to buy food from all around the world, not limited to the physical border of their home country. I believe this trend may present some difficulties, but the advantages are much more significant.

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However, the benefits of this trend are significant. Thanks to this, today one can easily enjoy meat or fruits from other continents, something once considered extravagant only a few decades ago, and this widens the



choices available to the average family. Another benefit is that, from a global perspective, it boosts the agriculture globally due to the international market, and may lead to the point where each country can specialize in the particular types of food that are best suited to their environment and soil. The government, in turn, can also help mitigate the wealth gap between different social groups by imposing taxes on imported foods, especially those considered luxuries. These taxes can be reinvested in local farmers, who are usually severely financially disadvantaged compared to rich consumers, to increase their productivity and living standards.

In conclusion, the only issue remaining is concerns about the environment, but the trend of importing food only creates a relatively small amount of carbon dioxide compared to other sectors. In contrast, the advantages far outweigh any drawbacks, relating to the broadened choice of food for each individual, the benefits to the agricultural industry and mitigated income gaps.



OVERALL BAND SCORE **6.5** **6+7+7+7**

[SEE BELOW C&C LR GRA](#) [MODEL ANSWER](#)

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people think that newspapers are the best way to learn about the news. However, others believe that they can learn about the news better through other media.

Discuss both views and give your opinion?

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

Write at least 250 words.

**Original answer -**

There are many ways of learning news and deciding on the best method to use is fascinating debates. Some people believe that reading newspapers is the best way, whereas others think that the forms of media are more effective. In the following essay, I will explain both standpoints to draw the reasonable conclusion.

Some argue that they can obtain information more effectively through newspapers. First and foremost, it is undeniable that news in newspapers is more reliable because of imposing the conscious censorship of the editors before publication. Therefore, the information is delivered, which is more exact manner than other forms and helps the readers to be selective in one's information intake. Secondly, when compared to other sources, the newspaper is a traditional way that has been around for a long time prior to the introduction of other sources, the majority of senior citizens have developed the habit of reading a newspaper every day and do not wish to break this habit.

On the other hand, the Internet has risen to prominence as a news source in recent years as a result of the advantages it provides. The convenience of viewing news online is the first thing that draws people in. Due to the Internet's pervasive presence, anybody with a portable device, such as a smartphone, may instantly access a massive database of news. Additionally, online news channels have improved readers' reading experiences, owing to continuous technological advancements that have enabled the uploading of films and audio recordings to the internet. Therefore, numerous disabled audiences may comprehend the news depending on their own abilities, which is impossible with conventional methods.

In conclusion, both approaches seem to have their own merits. However, I believe that learning about current events via other media is more beneficial when individuals are actively participating in society. 4.0 refers to the advancement of information and technological society.



OVERALL BAND SCORE 6.5 6+7+7+7

TR – Task Response nb – GRA and LR errors have not been corrected

Band score 6

It's better to avoid stereotypical introductions like yours. The introduction should do two jobs. After reading it, the examiner should know

- what the question is
- what your position is

See my posts on introductions for a simple and effective way of quickly writing an introduction [here](#). With your level of grammar, you could easily write an *opinions are divided* introduction.

You have addressed all parts of the question.

▪ addresses all parts of the task

Band score 7 TR

Your position

is only revealed in the conclusion, and it would be quite easy to mention it elsewhere.

Some arguments are weak, especially the one about disabled people.

I would not introduce new ideas in the conclusion.

Neither paragraph has any indication that it has your support. Using *Some argue that* could suggest that you don't share that view, but for this to work, you need to use *However, the fact is that* or a similar structure in main body paragraph 2. For a 7, you'd need to make your position clearer throughout.

Your ideas are but not always clear – see the phrases in **bold**.

By focusing on convenience, you avoided the question of which option provides better information. As you focused on convenience, you could also mention cost – it's free once you're connected. That would be a better argument than the one about disabled people. You could also conclude that new media are better for people who have the technology – ie most people – but for older people, [...]



You might be lucky and get a 7.

- presents, extends and supports main ideas, but there may be a tendency to overgeneralise and/or supporting ideas may lack focus

Band score 7 TR

I gave you 6 because of the unclear ideas, the strange conclusion, and because your position is not clear throughout.

Other ideas – from a UK perspective

- I'd interpret the question as being about the reliability of the news one is reading. If you're getting the news from the so-called MSM, it makes no difference whether you're reading a newspaper or reading online.
- You could mention TV – it also has audio and video, like the internet. Videos information tends to be more memorable than still images, especially if they're black and white.
- I share Thomas Jefferson's perspective newspapers "Nothing can now be believed which is seen in a newspaper. Truth itself becomes suspicious by being put into that polluted vehicle." Whether you're reading a newspaper or getting the information from the same sources online, *news* is what someone wants you to know – and think. If you want the truth, you have to spend time looking for it.

ADVICE ON BRAINSTORMING FOR TASK 2

As you're planning and writing your answer, remember to constantly ask yourself if you're answering the question. Check back to the question a few times as you think of ideas to make sure they're directly relevant.

- Make sure your introduction directly addresses the question.
- Make sure your ideas address all parts of the question. If the question asks for **solutions**, in the plural, **you must suggest at least 2**.



- Make sure your main ideas, as stated in the first sentence of the main body paragraphs, are **directly relevant to the question**.
- Make sure your supporting ideas, which follow the main ideas in the main body paragraphs, **directly support the main idea**.
- **Make sure your supporting ideas are developed**, which means there should be more information in the form of evidence, reasons, and/or examples.
- **Very often, the optimum number of supporting ideas is 2.** This allows you to develop your ideas and your less likely to have isolated, unsupported ideas that could get you a 6 for TR. *“some may be undeveloped/unclear”* – band score 6 TR.
- Be especially careful if you’ve answered similar question before, as there will always be important differences.
- Make sure your conclusion **directly answers the question**, that it is consistent with the ideas in the main bodies, and that it does not contradict the introduction.

There are many ways of learning news and deciding on the best method to use is fascinating debates. Some people believe that reading newspapers is the best way, whereas others think that the forms of media are more effective. In the following essay, I will explain both standpoints to draw the reasonable conclusion.

Some argue that they can obtain information more effectively through newspapers. First and foremost, it is undeniable that news in newspapers is more reliable because of imposing the conscious censorship of the editors before publication. Therefore, **the information is delivered, which is more exact manner than other forms** and helps the readers to be selective in one’s information intake. Secondly, when compared to other sources, the newspaper is a traditional way that has been around for a long time prior to the introduction of other sources, the majority of senior citizens have developed the habit of reading a newspaper every day and do not wish to break this habit.

On the other hand, the Internet has risen to prominence as a news source in recent years as a result of the advantages it provides. The convenience of viewing news online is the first thing that draws people in. Due to the

Đã chú thích [TG1]: Ok but a very stereotypical introduction. See above

Đã chú thích [TG2]: Good main idea

Đã chú thích [TG3]: More reliable than what?

Đã chú thích [TG4]: You’re making a big assumption – that the editors can be trusted. They do what their bosses tell them

Đã chú thích [TG5]: Surely censorship makes it less reliable

Đã chú thích [TG6]: I’m not sure what this means. So you mean it’s accurate and true?

Đã chú thích [TG7]: You asserted that it’s more exact or reliable without any evidence. Online news sites and TV have editors too, with the bosses who they have to obey

Đã chú thích [TG8]: Relevant supporting ideas

Đã chú thích [TG9]: Ok but weak argument. Just because it’s traditional doesn’t make it the best

Đã chú thích [TG10]: Good main idea



Internet's pervasive presence, anybody with a portable device, such as a smartphone, may instantly access a massive database of news. Additionally, online news channels have improved readers' reading experiences, owing to continuous technological advancements that have enabled the uploading of films and audio recordings to the internet. Therefore, numerous disabled audiences may comprehend the news depending on their own abilities, which is impossible with conventional methods.

In conclusion, both approaches seem to have their own merits. However, I believe that learning about current events via other media is more beneficial **when individuals are actively participating in society.** **4.0** refers to the advancement of information and technological society.

Đã chú thích [TG11]: What kind of disabled people cannot read a newspaper? Maybe blind people. anyway, it's not a strong argument because this applies to a very small proportion of the population. Also, in the past, they had TV and radio

Đã chú thích [TG12]: You've interpreted the word *best* as meaning *the most convenient*

Đã chú thích [TG13]: Is this mentioned in the main body paragraphs? And what does it mean?

Đã chú thích [TG14]: What does this mean?

Đã chú thích [TG15]: Your conclusion mentions 2 ideas that are not in the text.



C&C - Cohesion and Coherence nb GRA and LR errors have not been corrected

Band score 7

The organisation is good.

- logically organises information and ideas; there is clear progression throughout

Band score 7 C&C

The paragraphs have clear central topics.

- presents a clear central topic within each paragraph

Band score 7 C&C

Be careful not to overuse simple linkers (in **bold**) at the start of your sentences – any band score 5.5 candidate can do this and you need something more sophisticated for a higher score.

PARAGRAPHING FOR TASK 2

I recommend you write 4 paragraphs as follows:

- Write an introduction, that explains **what the question is**. After reading the introduction, the reader should have a good idea what the essay is about, and **what your position (opinion) is**. It should be possible to write an introduction in under 50 words. It is not necessary to write a long background statement.
- Write 2 main body paragraphs. This should allow you to expand on the ideas sufficiently to persuade the examiner that you've fully supported the main ideas. If you write 3 main bodies, it is more difficult to expand and support them sufficiently to get a high score.
- If it's a two-part question, answer the questions in the order they're given and **write one paragraph per question**.
- **The main body paragraphs should be 100-120 words**, and each paragraph should have **a clear topic sentence** and 2 or more



supporting ideas which support the topic sentence with **reasons, evidence, and examples**. Do not waste time with lots of background information.

- The topic sentences should **directly address** the question.
- The conclusion should be consistent with the introduction and the main ideas, and it should not introduce new ideas. **It should directly answer the question. Do not leave the examiner in any doubt about whether you've answered the question.**
- If you write a third paragraph in a *discuss both sides* question to clarify your position, make sure that give a good reason to reject one of the sides. If you just restated the original ideas about one side, the examiner may decide you have covered one side more than the other.
- It is also ok to write a third body paragraph in a *to what extent* question if you have main ideas which both agree and disagree with the proposition. Avoid short paragraphs, with under 70 words, as it may be difficult to show a *clear central topic* in a short paragraph.

ONE – correct usage as a pronoun

One is a useful pronoun and it can be a good way of avoiding the problem of the *gendered* singular third person pronoun [or the second person pronoun – a characteristic of a band score 5]. In other words, it avoids the necessity to use *his or her*, which becomes extremely tedious with repeated use.

A student who graduates from high school is more likely to be successful in his or her career.

This can be avoided with the use of *one*, with some minor surgery on the sentence:

After graduating from high school, one is more likely to be successful in one's career.

However, in the example above, using the plural is simpler:

Students who graduate from high school are more likely to be successful in their careers.

If you use *one*, here are some rules:

- Don't mix *one* and other pronouns or nouns in one sentence.



[...] one's passion for a particular career path may eventually fade away, and therefore, ~~he or she~~ one may consider

- Don't overuse one in a sentence. I suggest a maximum of 2 *ones* in one sentence. If you find yourself wanting to use more than 2, some rewriting is required.
- Don't overuse *one* in your answer. Consider it for emergency use only.

[Here's some advice](#) – aimed at native speakers.

There are many ways of learning news and deciding on the best method to use is fascinating debates. Some people believe that reading newspapers is the best way, whereas others think that the forms of media are more effective. In the following essay, I will explain both standpoints to draw the reasonable conclusion.

Some argue that they can obtain information more effectively through newspapers. First and foremost, it is undeniable that news in newspapers is more reliable because of imposing the conscious censorship of the editors before publication. Therefore, the information is delivered, ~~which is in a~~ more exact manner than other forms and ~~this~~ helps the readers to be selective in ~~one's~~ their information intake. Secondly, when compared to other sources, the newspaper is a traditional way that has been around for a long time prior to the introduction of other sources, ~~which is why~~ the majority of senior citizens have developed the habit of reading a newspaper every day and do not wish to break this habit.

On the other hand, the Internet has risen to prominence as a news source in recent years as a result of the advantages it provides. The convenience of viewing news online is the first thing that draws people in. Due to the Internet's pervasive presence, anybody with a portable device, such as a smartphone, may instantly access a massive database of news. Additionally, online news channels have improved readers' reading experiences, owing to continuous technological advancements that have enabled the uploading of films and audio recordings to the internet.

For more IELTS advice go to [Succeed in IELTS with Tony](#)

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Đã chú thích [TG16]: This is very close to the wording of the question

Đã chú thích [TG17]: Good topic sentence

Đã chú thích [TG18]: I'd avoid this phrase except for when it is obvious true, which does not apply here

Đã chú thích [TG19]: See GRA

Đã chú thích [TG20]: See above

Đã chú thích [TG21]: I'd rephrase this sentence with something like *the fact that newspapers have a long history is another reason why [...]*

Đã chú thích [TG22]: Without this, it's a run-on sentence

Đã chú thích [TG23]: good topic sentence

Đã chú thích [TG24]: better: *Another factor is that [...]*



Therefore, numerous disabled audiences may comprehend the news depending on their own abilities, **which** is impossible with conventional methods.

Đã chú thích [TG25]: better: *As a result of these developments, [...]*

Đã chú thích [TG26]: good

In conclusion, both approaches seem to have their own merits. **However,** I believe that learning about current events via other media is more beneficial **when** individuals are actively participating in society. 4.0 refers to the advancement of information and technological society.

Đã chú thích [TG27]: good

Đã chú thích [TG28]: good

**LR- - Lexical resource nb Some GRA errors have not been corrected****Band score 7**

The vocab is generally good throughout with some flexibility and precision.

There is enough correct less common vocabulary for a band score 7.

Note my suggestions which show the accuracy and precision you need for a higher score.

- uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision

Band score 7 LR

- uses less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation

Band score 7 LR

- may produce occasional errors in word choice, spelling and/or word formation

Band score 7 LR

There are many ways of learning **about the** news and deciding on the best method to use is **a** fascinating **debatesdebate**. Some people believe that reading newspapers is the best way, whereas others think that **the-other forms-of** media are more effective. In the following essay, I will explain both standpoints to draw the reasonable conclusion.

Đã chú thích [TG29]: better exercise

Some argue that they can obtain information more effectively through newspapers. First and foremost, it is undeniable that news in newspapers is more reliable because of imposing **the-conscious** censorship of the editors before publication. Therefore, the information is delivered, **which is-in a** more exact manner than other forms and helps the readers to be selective in one's information intake. Secondly, when compared to other sources, **the-newspaper-newspapers is-are** a traditional way that has been around for a long time prior to the introduction of other sources, **the majority of** senior citizens have developed the habit of reading a newspaper every day and do not wish to break this habit.

Đã chú thích [TG30]: Many is better. We have no idea if it's more than half



On the other hand, the Internet has risen to prominence as a news source in recent years as a result of the advantages it provides. The convenience of viewing news online is the first thing that draws people in. Due to the Internet's pervasive presence, anybody with a portable device, such as a smartphone, ~~may can~~ instantly access a massive database of news. Additionally, online news channels have improved readers' reading experiences, owing to continuous technological ~~advancements~~ ~~advances~~ that have enabled the uploading of films and audio recordings to ~~the~~ internet. Therefore, ~~numerous~~ ~~the disabled~~ ~~audiences~~ ~~audience~~ may comprehend the news depending on their own abilities, which is impossible with conventional methods.

In conclusion, both approaches seem to have their own merits. However, I believe that learning about current events via ~~other media~~ is more beneficial when individuals are actively participating in society. ~~4.0~~ refers to the advancement of information and technological society.

Đã chú thích [TG31]: Not synonyms. Advancement means promotion at work

Đã chú thích [TG32]: Or to news sites

Đã chú thích [TG33]: Audience would be non-countable here.

Đã chú thích [TG34]: Better: *get access to*

Đã chú thích [TG35]: This isn't really clear. Better: *people with visual impairment are better able to gain access to news sources when it's available as an audio*

Đã chú thích [TG36]: The internet – you didn't mention any other media

Đã chú thích [TG37]: ?

**GRA - Grammatical range and accuracy** **nb Some LR errors have not been corrected****Band score 7**

There is a range of complex structures with sufficient accuracy to get a band score 7.

- uses a variety of complex structures

Band score 7 GRA

- has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors

Band score 7 GRA

- produces frequent error-free sentences

Band score 7 GRA

There are many ways of learning news and deciding on the best method to use is a fascinating debates. Some people believe that reading newspapers is the best way, whereas others think that the other forms of media are more effective. In the following essay, I will explain both standpoints to and draw the a reasonable conclusion.

Đã chú thích [TG38]: See LR

Some argue that they can obtain information more effectively through newspapers. First and foremost, it is undeniable that news in newspapers is more reliable because of imposing the conscious censorship of by the editors before publication. Therefore, the information is delivered, which is in a more exact manner than other forms of news and this helps the readers to be selective in one's their information intake. Secondly, when compared to other sources, the reading newspapers is a the more traditional way of getting the news that has been around for a long time prior to the introduction of other sources, In fact, the majority of senior citizens have developed the habit of reading a newspaper every day and do not wish to break this habit.

Đã chú thích [TG39]: Better: *editors censor the news before publication*

Đã chú thích [TG40]: Better with a comparison here because you started the sentence with *when compared to other sources*

On the other hand, the Internet has risen to prominence as a news source in recent years as a result of the advantages it provides. The convenience of viewing news online is the first thing that draws people in. Due to the Internet's pervasive presence, anybody with a portable device, such as a



smartphone, may instantly access a massive database of news. Additionally, online news channels have improved readers' reading experiences, owing to continuous technological advancements that have enabled the uploading of films and audio recordings to the internet. Therefore, ~~numerous~~-disabled audiences may comprehend the news depending on their own abilities, which is impossible with conventional methods.

In conclusion, both approaches seem to have their own merits. However, I believe that learning about current events via other media is more beneficial when individuals are actively participating in society. 4.0 refers to the advancement of information and technological society.

Đã chú thích [TG41]: Or despite their disabilities, which they are unable to do with newspapers alone

Đã chú thích [TG42]: See LR