

B. WRITING

Exercise 1. Read the information. Then choose the four statements that accurately describe features of the diagram.

Remember that to achieve the higher bands in IELTS Writing Task 1, it is important to study the diagram very carefully and make sure that the information you include in your response is accurate and appropriate. Including data and other facts that do not appear in the diagram will result in a lower mark for Task Achievement.

The diagram below shows the process of recycling plastic bottles.

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



- Used plastic bottles are put into recycling bins by people who are paid to collect them.
- The collected bottles are then classified by their colour and put into different boxes before going further into the process.
- In the next step, the sorted bottles are squashed in a crushing machine in order to make them softer.

- Following on from this, the crushed bottles are fed into a machine in which they are broken up into individual plastic pieces.
- The plastic is washed and is scooped up by a worker, who then separates the water using a special tool, before putting the plastic into another machine.
- This rather large heating machine then breaks it all down and the mixture turns into much smaller plastic pellets, which are easier to manage.
- After this step of the process, the heated plastic pellets are taken to another machine, which blends them using a screw that forces the substance into a new bottle mould.
- The new bottle is then sold in shops before it is recycled again.

Exercise 2. Match the more extended and better developed sentences in the box with the simple sentences.

A worker filters the water from the plastic using a tool, and the plastic then goes into a heater.

After this, the bottles are compressed together into a bundle.

Empty bottles are gathered together and placed in a special recycling container.

In the next step, the bottles are fed into a machine that chops them up.

The chopped-up plastic is then rinsed with water.

The collected bottles are then taken to a place where they are classified according to their colour.

The pellets are put into a machine, where a screw grinds them into a mould for new bottles.

This heating process boils the broken plastic into pellets.

1 Collectors put used bottles into a recycling bin.

2 These bottles go to a factory and are sorted by colour.

3 Then a machine crushes the bottles into a bundle.

4 Next, the bottles are put in a machine that cuts them up.

5 After this, the broken bottles are cleaned.

6 Then, this clean plastic is put into a heater by a worker.

7 The plastic is made into pellets by the device.

8 Afterwards, these pellets are put into another machine and a screw moulds them into bottles.

Exercise 3. Read the information. Then match the sequencing words in the box with the definitions.

In order to achieve a higher band in the IELTS Writing test, you need to use a variety of sequencing words and words to describe processes.

continually (adv)

immediately (adv)

once (adv)

overall (adv)

prior (adj)

stage (n)

step (n)

ultimately (adv)

1 happening repeatedly:

2 close to something or someone in distance or time:

3 happening earlier in time:

4 taking everything into account:

5 another way of saying *after*:

6 any move that is made towards a goal:

7 a distinct time period in a process:

8 in the end, after a series of events have happened:

Exercise 4. Choose the correct sequencing words to complete the model answer.

The diagram illustrates the process of recycling plastic bottles. This is a circular process which begins and ends with a plastic product. In the diagram, we can see how the bottles go through stages of being collected, cleaned, reshaped and *before/ultimately* reformed into a new plastic product. *In the beginning/Immediately*, empty used plastic bottles are collected and placed in a recycling bin.

These bottles are *directly/ then* classified by their colour and put into different boxes *before/ immediately* going further into the process. *As soon as/ Instantly*, they are sorted, the bottles are compressed together by a crushing machine into a bundle.

After/ Following on from this, the crushed bottles are fed into a machine where they are sliced up into individual plastic pieces. The chopped-up plastic is *in turn/ right after* rinsed with water. The clean plastic is scooped up by a worker, who filters the water using a special tool *following this/ prior* to putting the plastic into a heating machine. A heating process boils the plastic pieces into pellets. *Afterwards/ Following on*, these pellets are put into another machine where a screw mashes them into a mould for new bottles. A new bottle is *at last/ then* ready for use in the packaging of liquids such as soft drinks, cosmetics and detergents.

Exercise 5. WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The diagram below shows the process of producing wood for commercial use.

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

Write at least 150 words

Exercise 6. Read the IELTS Writing Task 2 question. Then read the sentences. Do the sentences express opinions that support or are against the statement shown in the Task 2 question? Choose Support or Against.

Social media and the virtual world are now more important than the real world in the construction of young people's cultural identity.

To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Give your own opinion.

	Support	Against
1 When posting on social media, young people can try out personalities that differ from those they have in the real world.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2 The mass media is, by far, the most important factor in developing culture among the younger generation.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3 Interactive computer games allow young people to perform different roles and be different people.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4 Socialising online, with people from different parts of the world, leads to a fluid cultural identity.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5 Citizenship of any country can be changed; therefore, language is the true decider of cultural identity.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6 Young people establish their cultural identity mainly based on their upbringing.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Exercise 7. Read the sentences. Are they relevant to the question? Choose Yes or No.

- Social media platforms are a great tool for keeping in touch with old friends and making new ones internationally.
 Yes No
- By entering spaces using virtual reality technology, young people can experiment with a wide range of cultural experiences.
 Yes No
- Many young people prefer to stay indoors and play online games rather than go out and make friends.
 Yes No
- The learning of one's native language determines how a person reacts culturally since linguistic conventions decide how people interact with each other.
 Yes No
- Traditional media outlets such as television and print media are boring for young people because they never have any good content.
 Yes No

- 6 Different people can comment on the photographs of food from my country that I post online. I can therefore learn about what they eat.
- Yes No

Exercise 8. Read the sentences and choose the supporting statements that are clear and relevant.

- 1 Young people like to try out different identities in social media posts,
- which allows them to hide their activities from their parents.
 - which lets them experiment with various cultural identities.
- 2 National newspapers, radio and television are still the main cultural institutions
- that help young people think about themselves and the world.
 - that influence how young people form opinions about the world around them.
- 3 Interactive computer games, particularly online games, give young people the chance to role-play in different multicultural social environments.
- It follows on that they will make a variety of friends from different nations.
 - That is to say, they can experiment with different identities in various situations.
- 4 The internet, and the ability to chat to people from all over the world online,
- has enabled young people to discuss and negotiate cultural differences.
 - has replaced pen pals, and this is the new way to keep in contact with people.
- 5 It is the language that one is brought up with, and not one's profile on social media, that determines cultural identity.
- In other words, how a person communicates face-to-face is more important than the tool they use to express themselves online.
 - The main point is that there is often a language barrier both online and offline.
- 6 Parentage, education and where young people spend their childhood are important factors in the determination of cultural identity.
- In reality, parents, schooling and the social environment often reinforce a young person's idea of culture.
 - The inescapable fact is that education is the key to everything in life.
- 7 Posting comments, photos and video content online allows young people to experiment with their cultural identity.
- As such, it is leading to possible identity theft.
 - Therefore, their cultural identities are more fluid and open than a generation ago.
- 8 Where a young person grows up is absolutely pivotal in deciding their cultural identity.
- In my opinion, social media and the online world have a far smaller impact on their identity than their surroundings.
 - What's more, I moved to another country when I was 14 and it gave me a greater cultural understanding.

