IELTS WRITING- 2 PART QUESTIONS

Topic: EDUCATION

Nowadays, not enough students choose science subjects in university in many countries. What are the reasons for this problem? What are the effects on society?

MARK THE SAMPLE WRITING : 6.5- 7.0-7.5-8.0

SAMPLE 1

These days, there are fewer students choosing to undertake a science-based degree at university in many countries around the world. There are several potential reasons for this trend, and a number of possible effects on society.

Firstly, there are perhaps a number of reasons for the declining rate of students studying science at university. In the past, the variety of courses available for students to choose from was quite limited. Standard science-based degree majors, such as physics, chemistry, and biology, were among some of the more popular choices as they were at the time considered to be a pathway into a respectable career. However, with an ever-evolving job market, and more and more specialised degrees on offer at university, science degrees are now often seen as mundane, highly theory based, and therefore less appealing than other options. Furthermore, most careers in science do not offer the lucrative salaries, or glamorous lifestyle that comes with many other modern careers.

However, with fewer students studying science at university, it is likely that there will be a short term shortage of scientists in the future. This may pose some problems for companies looking to hire graduate scientists, which may in turn slow the rate of

scientific research and discovery. However, a higher demand for scientists is likely to drive their salaries higher, which then becomes an incentive for more students to study science again. Furthermore, governments often offer even more incentives for students to study certain in-demand disciplines at university, such as free or subsidised tuition fees . So, while there may be a short term lack of graduate scientists, the effects of supply and demand, and government intervention should stabilise the issue before it becomes a serious problem.

In conclusion, while there are fewer students studying science-based degrees at universities around the world, it is unlikely to have any major long term repercussions on society.

SAMPLE 2

The declining number of university students opting for science subjects is a growing concern in many countries worldwide. Two main reasons for this problem are the perception of science as a difficult subject and the lack of career prospects . This trend has significant implications for society, including a shortage of skilled professionals in technology and limited economic growth.

One of the primary reasons students are not choosing science subjects in university is the perception that science is complex. This perception is Compounded by the fact that science subjects often require much independent study, which can be daunting for students who prefer

a more structured learning environment. Another factor contributing to the decline in science students is the need for more career prospects. In most developing countries, graduates often struggle to find suitable job opportunities, such as researchers or astronomers, as the main focus of those countries is still the economy. This lack of career prospects can deter students from choosing science subjects and opting for other less intimidating majors.

The decline in science students has significant implications for society. First, there may be a need for more skilled professionals in science and technology, as fewer students are graduating in these areas. This could hinder innovation and progress, leading to a lack of new ideas and advancements. This could have severe consequences in areas such as healthcare, where technological advancements are critical to providing better treatments. Second, this limited innovation in science and technology could hamper economic growth, as innovation and technological progress are essential drivers of economic development. The lack of technical skills in the workforce could lead to poorer quality products and services, decreasing demand and profitability.

In conclusion, the stereotype of science as a complicated subject and the lack of employment opportunities are the two fundamental causes of dropping science students. This trend has substantial societal ramifications, including a scarcity of competent technology experts and hindered economic development.

(320 words)

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SAMPLE 3

It is observed that the number of students opting for science as a major in **tertiary education** is lacking in many parts of the world. This propensity is attributed to the complex nature of this subject and lower incomes of science graduates. However, this can prompt the shortage of employees in **science-related sectors** and the lack of inventions.

There are two main driving factors behind the tendency of university students to neglect science subjects. Chief of these is their complexity. More specifically, learners have to remember numerous formulae and accumulate a substantial amount of knowledge in different areas. Additionally, they need to form and **foster their problem-solving skills** to be able to **solve complex scientific problems**. Another justification for the decreasing popularity of science is that other majors enable students to **seek higher-paying jobs** in the future. For instance, Vietnamese whose majors include business and social services can gain more lucrative incomes, compared to the **meager earnings** of scientists.

Nevertheless, a shortage of learners in scientific fields can adversely affect society in a number of ways. The first one is that it can lead to **the lack of experts in science jobs**. More specifically, as fewer students pursue science as a major at university, there is a decrease in the number of employees who work in roles such as scientists and biologists. For instance, there is **a scarcity of qualified employees** in several Vietnamese tech firms induced by the preference of following other majors such as marketing or IT among college students, adversely affecting the economy. Coupled with this, this can trigger a decline in innovations globally. This is because the lack of scientists and researchers does not allow scientific institutions to invent new things or **make significant findings**, posing a threat to the development of new technologies, medicines and others that improve the standard of living in society.

In conclusion, being challenging to acquire and providing **lower earnings** for learners are two main factors why science is less preferred by students. The consequences of this tendency range from the lack of human resources in scientific fields to the shortage of innovations, both of which lead to economic and developmental stagnation for society. It is advisable that governments should provide financial support for science learners through scholarship programs to attract more individuals to pursue this subject.

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SAMPLE 4

Currently, in a lot of nations, there are fewer pupils who are studying science courses in university. This essay will explain the causes of this issue and will mention the impacts it has on the community.

There are two considerations that have led to this development. The first of these is that parents are allowing their children to decide the subjects they wish to study, hence these young ones do not feel pressured to do difficult courses such as medicine. The other reason is that in certain schools, students are drafted into science classes according to their grades. As the pass mark for science subjects in certain countries are very high, only a small percentage of pupils are admitted. For example, in Nigeria, the JAMB result needed to get into the science faculty is high, and if not gotten universities often give the students admission into art courses. This has increased the number of people in the Art department.

This development has numerous impacts on the community. On the good side, children would be less stressed when they get to choose the subjects they love. To illustrate, in India, there is an increasing number of depressed engineering students as a large sum of them were forced to take the course. However, the downside to this is that in the future, there will be less scientific professionals which might limit the development of the nation in certain areas. Take Nigeria as an example, the hospitals are constantly understaffed

because fewer students are allowed to study medicine. Therefore there will be workers who are overworked.

In conclusion, the independence of choice given to youngsters in choosing their tertiary subjects and the high pass mark of some science courses have resulted in the limited number of students taking science subjects nowadays. This has both positive effects including less stress and negative implications such as a reduced number of employees who are scientifically inclined.