



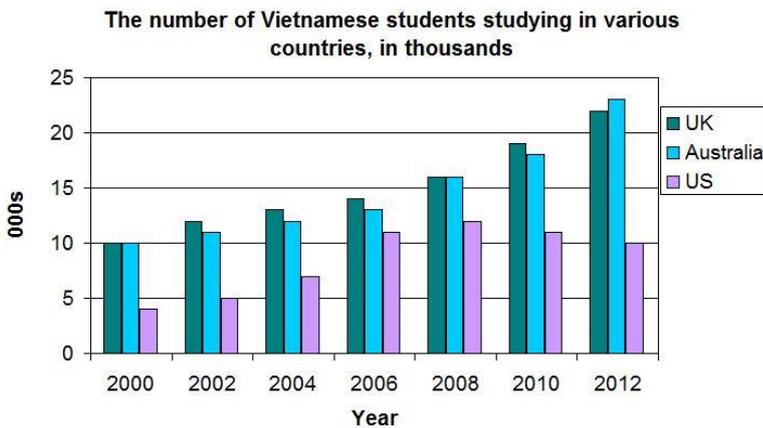
WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The chart below shows the number of Vietnamese students studying in various countries between 2000 and 2012.

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

Write at least 150 words.



Comments

In a simple question like this, give the opening and closing figures, along with any inflection points. The figures are obviously made up, so don't make the mistake of describing the information as *interesting*; it's not.



Instructions / Advice

Before you read my answer, do the following:

Examine and understand the question

- Study the question carefully
- Make sure you fully understand it before you start your answer
Identify *the main trends, differences or stages* ie – what you'll include in the overview
- Decide what *the key features* are – ie what information and/or figures are you going to mention in your answer

Decide on the organisation

- What will you describe first?
- How many paragraphs will you write?
- What information will you give in each paragraph?
- What information will you group together – if the question has figures?

Write and review

If you want to be your own teacher – that's why you're here, right? – be strict with yourself.

- Write your answer in 20 minutes on a proper IELTS writing form - get one [here](#).
- Study your answer and do it again - take as long as you like and check your structures on the internet.
- This time you're doing your absolute best without time constraints.
- Compare your answer to mine
- Memorise some of my structures - pay attention to the grammar and lexis
- Add some of my sentences to Anki so that you'll remember them for ever - see [here](#)
- Rewrite my answer
- Look at it again the next day

**TA – Task Achievement**

The chart shows how many Vietnamese students studied in three different countries from 2000 to 2012.

Overall, the UK and Australia were the most popular countries chosen by Vietnamese students, and they both became more popular throughout the period. Meanwhile, the US was less popular with students from this country at all times shown.

At the start of the period, the UK and Australia both received around 10,000 Vietnamese students, while far fewer, about 4,000, went to the US. Thereafter, Vietnamese student numbers going to both Australia and the UK increased steadily, ending the period at around 23,000 and 22,000 respectively.

In contrast, although fewer students decided to choose US universities, there was similar growth for most of the period. In fact, student numbers peaked in 2008, reaching 12,000, after which a slight decline was seen, and by the end of the period, numbers visiting the US had fallen slightly to 10,000.

152 words

Commented [TG1]: All the relevant information is presented. No key features are ignored. There is no inaccurate, irrelevant, or inappropriate information

Commented [TG2]: Simple introduction in which I used a noun clause – *how many [...] studied*. It would also be ok to say: *the popularity of various study destinations for students from Vietnam from 2000 to 2012.*

Commented [TG3]: Clear overview, in which I gave information about both trends and differences

Commented [TG4]: I gave the opening and closing figures for all countries, along with key inflection points, which in this case is the peak seen by those going to the US in 2008.

**C&C – Cohesion and coherence**

Commented [TG5]: Information is organised logically, which in this case is giving the largest figures, or the most important reasons, first..

The answer shows clear progression throughout. In other words – there is an introduction, an overview, and one or more paragraphs in a logical sequence. Information about the UK and Australia is grouped together.

The chart shows **how many** Vietnamese students studied in three different countries from 2000 to 2012.

Overall, the UK and Australia were the most popular countries chosen by Vietnamese students, **and they both** became more popular throughout the period. **Meanwhile**, the US was less popular with students from **this country** at all times shown.

Commented [TG6]: Avoid unnecessary repetition by substitution like this

At the start of the period, the UK and Australia **both** received around 10,000 Vietnamese students, **while far fewer**, about 4,000, went to the US.

Commented [TG7]: Show the organisation with signposting like this

Thereafter, Vietnamese student numbers going to both Australia and the UK increased steadily, ending the period at around 23,000 and 22,000 **respectively**.

Commented [TG8]: Much better than *next / secondly*

In contrast, **although** fewer students decided to choose US universities, **there was similar growth** for most of the period. **In fact**, student numbers peaked in 2008, reaching 12,000, **after which** a slight decline was seen, and by the end of the period, numbers visiting the US had fallen slightly to 10,000.

Commented [TG9]: New paragraph for the new country

Commented [TG10]: Avoid unnecessary repetition by using substitution like this

Commented [TG11]: Great linking phrase



LR - Lexical resource

The chart shows **how many Vietnamese students** studied in *three different countries* from 2000 to 2012.

Overall, the UK and Australia were *the most popular countries chosen by* Vietnamese students, and they both became more popular *throughout the period*. Meanwhile, the US was less popular with students from this country at all times shown.

At the start of the period, the UK and Australia *both received* around 10,000 Vietnamese students, while far fewer, about 4,000, went to the US. Thereafter, **Vietnamese student numbers** going to both Australia and the UK increased steadily, *ending the period* at around 23,000 and 22,000 respectively.

In contrast, although fewer **students** *decided to choose* US universities, there was *similar growth* for most of the period. In fact, **student numbers** *peaked* in 2008, *reaching* 12,000, after which *a slight decline* was seen, and by the end of the period, **numbers** visiting the US had fallen slightly to 10,000.

Commented [TG12]: High band score lexical resource is shown by the words and phrases in *italics*

The examiner gives credit for words not given in the question. In other words, he will be impressed by *repaying debt*, but not by *repay debt*.

Less common lexical items, which you need for a band score 7, LR, are words that not everyone (ie non-native speaker) knows. It does not mean words that native speakers don't know

You should not have to use the dictionary to understand my answers.

Commented [TG13]: Compound noun – adj+noun+nuon

Commented [TG14]: Compound noun

Commented [TG15]: Note the different structures in **bold** to describe Vietnamese students. This shows flexibility that is needed for a high band score

**GRA – Grammatical range and accuracy**

The chart shows how many Vietnamese students studied in three different countries from 2000 to 2012.

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At the start of the period, the UK and Australia both received around 10,000 Vietnamese students, while far fewer, about 4,000, went to the US. Thereafter, Vietnamese student numbers going to both Australia and the UK increased steadily, ending the period at around 23,000 and 22,000 respectively.

In contrast, although fewer students decided to choose US universities, there was similar growth for most of the period. In fact, student numbers peaked in 2008, reaching 12,000, after which a slight decline was seen, and by the end of the period, numbers visiting the US had fallen slightly to 10,000.

Commented [TG16]: There is a variety of simple and complex sentences, but they are easy to understand. When IELTS asks for complex structures, they do not mean write sentences that are difficult to understand.

There are no errors.

Grammar that will impress the examiner is underlined.

Commented [TG17]: Noun clause

Commented [TG18]: Chosen = *that were chosen*

Commented [TG19]: don't forget the article in *the US* and *the UK*

Commented [TG20]: participle phrase

Commented [TG21]: excellent linking