4. Writing

Starter Quiz ·

IELTS Academic Name: _____ Score: _____

1. How many minutes is the Writing test?

   _____

2. A Task 1 draft lists numbers but never states the main pattern. Which revision best addresses that problem?

   ☐ Add an invented explanation for the trend

   ☐ Use rarer synonyms without changing the content

   ☐ Add an accurate overview

3. In Task 1 you should explain why the trend happened.

   ☐ True ☐ False

4. Source: Sales went from 40 to 60. Which sentence reports it correctly?

   ☐ Sales rose of 20.

   ☐ Sales rose to 20.

   ☐ Sales rose by 20.

5. 'Do the advantages of studying abroad outweigh the disadvantages?' What must your answer do?

   ☐ Decide which side outweighs the other

   ☐ Describe only the advantages

   ☐ List advantages and disadvantages and stop

6. Why can a generic memorised opener weaken an essay?

   ☐ It is usually too short to introduce the topic properly

   ☐ It may add no relevant information about this question

   ☐ Memorised phrases are always marked down by examiners

7. A letter asking a library manager to solve a missing-cable problem describes the cable but never says what help is wanted. What should the writer clarify?

   ☐ An unrelated story

   ☐ What help or action they are requesting

   ☐ A longer greeting

8. Passing these short checks proves an official Writing band.

   ☐ True ☐ False

9. A Task 1 process report should add the likely benefits of the process to make it more interesting.

   ☐ True ☐ False

10. On a schematic map, two boxes of the same size show that the two areas are equally large.

    ☐ True ☐ False

IELTS Academic

1. **60**

   60 minutes for two tasks.

2. **Add an accurate overview**

   Select and summarise the main picture, then support it with accurate details. A single checklist item does not establish the full response's band.

3. **False**

   Report what the visual information supports. An invented cause is unsupported and takes space from the task; no single sentence establishes an automatic score cap.

4. **Sales rose by 20.**

   by 20 names the increase, to 60 the endpoint. a rise of 20 uses a noun. Keep the quantity when changing grammar.

5. **Decide which side outweighs the other**

   'Outweigh' asks for a judgement. Four advantages and four disadvantages with no verdict has not answered the question.

6. **It may add no relevant information about this question**

   An opener should introduce this topic and position. A generic sentence can consume space without doing that; no phrase alone guarantees a band change.

7. **What help or action they are requesting**

   For this help-seeking letter, a useful requested action completes the purpose. Other letters may give information or thanks without asking for action. A grand greeting or unrelated story cannot supply the missing request.

8. **False**

   The checks concern taught distinctions. They do not assess a complete response or predict a band.

9. **False**

   False. Report only what the diagram shows. Invented causes, timings or benefits are unsupported, however plausible.

10. **False**

    False. Schematic plans show zone use and position, not measurements; equal-looking boxes cannot support a claim about size.