

Note the diagram for this report is in the IELTS Graduation Student Book published by MacMillan...

Question strategy

Writing tasks based on a diagram or illustration look different from graphs, charts or process questions, but the approach is similar. Which one of the following four tips is wrong?

- 1 describe the information you have been given
- 2 focus on the main features (not every detail)
- 3 give your opinion
- 4 make comparisons where appropriate

Remember

Task 1 answers are factual and do not include your opinion.

3 Complete these tasks with a partner using language from the table on page 143.

- 1 Choose an object that you and your partner both have with you. For example, a watch, music player, mobile, electronic dictionary, pen, etc. Don't let your partner see your object.
- 2 Now take turns to describe your object: describe what it's made of; what it looks like (how the different parts are arranged); and how it works.
- 3 Take turns to try to draw each other's objects from the verbal instructions.
- 4 Compare the drawings with the real object.
- 5 Now compare the objects. What differences are there?

4 Read the Task 1 question below and answer the questions.

- 1 What similarities are there between the two phones?
- 2 What are the most significant differences: size, weight, colour, materials, features?

The illustrations show two stages in the development of the mobile phone.

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



5 Read the model answer and complete the gaps with language from the Useful language table on page 143.

Topic 1: Comparing the early mobile phone with the contemporary one.

The illustration presents two mobile phones in two different models: the early one and the contemporary one.

Despite many changes in function and shape, the two phones remain the same in the principle of operation and the main frame. A mobile phone, at all time, is used to send and receive information via wave. Overall, each of the two phones all has its normal rectangular shape, an ear phone for sound to be emitted, a displaying screen to show input and output information, sizing about one third of the phone's height. Below the screen is a system of button, consisting of keyboard and menu select buttons. Normally, the two mobile phones all have the same function, they all are systems to talk to somebody else over a long distance wirelessly.

However, as information technology burgeons and renews themselves every minute, some major changes are inevitable. The first change is in the height and weight, the early model weighs up to 150g while the modern one is more than half lighter, meanwhile, the size reduces from 130mm height and 50mm width to only 90 and 40 of the same unit. Consequently, the contemporary mobile phone is more convenient and neater to use. Furthermore, the black and white displaying screen has been replaced by the full-colour one, the modern phone is also designed so it can be folded easily, thus its feature is getting smaller. Moreover, the contemporary one is also equipped with a multitude of extra functions, such as camera with video capability, connection available to the Internet, email, music player, calculator... Not only that, the up-to-date one is painted and decorated so attractively.

Overall, in spite of both function as transceiving gadgets, the modern mobile phone differs a great deal from its former model in extra functions and shapes, making it a lot more useful and attractive.

Revised

The illustration presents two mobile phones in two different models: ~~the an~~ early one and ~~the a~~ contemporary one.

Despite many changes in function and shape, the two phones remain the same in the principle of operation and the main frame. A mobile phone, at all time~~s~~, is used to send and receive information via wave~~s~~. Overall, each of the two phones ~~all~~-has ~~its a~~ normal rectangular shape, an ear phone for sound to be emitted, ~~and~~ a display~~ing~~ screen to show input and output information, ~~whichsizing is~~ about one third of the phone's height. Below the screen is a system of button~~s~~, consisting of keyboard and menu select buttons. Normally, the two mobile phones all have the same functions, ~~because t,~~ they all ~~bothare~~ systems to talk to somebody else over a long distance, ~~wirelessly.~~

However, as information technology burgeons and renews ~~themselves-itself~~ every minute, some major changes are inevitable. The first change is in the height and weight ~~T,~~the early model weighs up to 150g while the modern one is more than half ~~as much~~ lighter, ~~meanwhile~~ ~~Meanwhile~~, the size ~~has been reducees-reduced~~ from 130mm height and 50mm width to only 90 and 40 of the same unit. Consequently, the contemporary mobile phone is more convenient and neater to use. Furthermore, the black and white displaying screen has been replaced by ~~the a~~ full-colour ~~-one,~~ ~~t~~The modern phone is also designed so it can be folded easily, thus its features ~~have is-gettingotten~~ smaller.

Moreover, the contemporary one is also equipped with a multitude of extra functions, such as camera with video capability, connection available to the Internet, email, music player, and calculator, among others. ---Not only that, but the up-to-date one is painted and decorated so attractively.

Overall, in spite of both functioning as transceiving gadgets, the modern mobile phone differs a great deal ~~from its~~ more than the former model in extra functions and shapes, making it a lot more useful and attractive.

Excellent job! Of course it would be very difficult to write this much on a test. (You have only 20 min. maximum for task one). However you have all the elements of a good report here. Organization, language use, etc.