

TASK 2:

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Governments should spend money on railways rather than roads.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

A highly controversial issue today is related s to how governments which, how-to spend their budget to develop transportation services between the construction of railways or roads. I am going to examine this question from both points of view~~s~~, then I will give my own opinion on the matter.

/On one side of this argument, / On the one hand, / there are people who argue that the benefits of railways outweigh the benefits of roads. The main reason for believing this is; they think that it is more /ensures safety /is much safer/ to use the train for travel rather than cars. It is also possible to say that the weather is less polluted when people prefer to travel by train. One good illustration of this is when people who live in Karaj; but work in Tehran, they use the subway to reach at their work place/workplace.

On the other hand, it is also possible to make the opposing case. It is often argued that, in fact, governments should spend their budget to construct new roads and repair the old ones rather than railways. People have this opinion because they believe that having a car is essential for every-body everybody, and it is more convenient to travel by his in their own car. A second point is that travel by car is more pleasurable than public transportation services like train or subway. A particularly good example here is; when a family decide to go to the north of Iran to spend their holiday in the nature and near the sea, it is more enjoyable to travel by in their own car.

In conclusion, I believe both arguments have their merits, on balance, however, I somewhat agree with this statement that governments should spend money on railways rather than roads, this is because people can spend their time to rest or read books rather than driving on roads, also it is travelling by train offers more safety -to travel by train.

Repetitive words --- > See the table at the end of the correction file.

Time: ?? Let us know the time given to the very task in your next attempt.

Commented [A1]: point of ' view noun [C] plural points of view

1. a way of considering something
From a purely practical point of view, the house is too small.
From a medical point of view, there was no need for the operation.

Commented [A2]: reach /ri:tʃ/ verb ARRIVE

1. [T] to arrive at a place, especially after spending a long time or a lot of effort travelling
We won't reach Miami till five or six o'clock.
They finally reached the coast after five weeks sailing.

Commented [A3]: workplace /ˈwɜːkˌpleɪs/ /ˈwɜːk-/ noun [C or S]

a building or room where people perform their jobs, or these places generally
The survey asks workers about facilities in their workplace.
safety standards in the workplace

Commented [A4]: on the one hand ... on the other hand

used when you are comparing two different facts or two opposite ways of thinking about a situation
On the one hand I'd like a job which pays more, but on the other hand I enjoy the work I'm doing at the moment.

Commented [A5]: everybody /ˈev.riːbɒd.i/ /-ˌbɔː.di/ pronoun everyone

Commented [A6]: When we want to refer back to everyone or everybody and we don't know if everyone is male or female, we use him or her and his or her. In informal styles, we use plural pronouns they, their and them:
Everybody has a team leader in charge of him or her.
Not everyone has his or her own desk.

Commented [A7]: particular /pəˈtɪk.ju.lə r / /pəˈtɪk.jə.lə/ adjective SPECIAL

1. [before noun] special, or this and not any other
She wanted a particular type of cactus.
He wouldn't take just any book - he had to have this particular one!
"Why did you ask?" "Oh, no particular reason, just making conversation."

Commented [A8]: Avoid spoken language

Commented [A9]: nature

Remember: do not use the definite article, 'the', when using nature to talk about life and living things.
Don't say 'the nature', just say nature :
Children learn a lot about the nature by visiting zoos.

Words: 304

Readability Grade: 12.77 (Grade 11) --- > College

General English Grade: 70 C out of 100 A

Sentence fragments: 0

Simple sentences: 2

Compound sentences: 0 --- > 2

Complex sentences: 10 --- > 9

Compound-complex sentences: 0 --- > 2

>>>Long sentences: 1 (Avoid writing long sentences)

Task 2	Task Response	Coherence and Cohesion	Lexical Resources	Grammatical Range and Accuracy
Band	<u>6.0</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>5.0</u>

Estimated Band Score: 5.5

Comments:

Dear candidate. You made a good attempt at addressing the task, but unfortunately, some ideas are inadequately developed. In other words, the way you expressed the topic was not always clear and sufficiently developed. Cohesive devices were properly used, but the cohesion between the sentences was a bit mechanical. You used an adequate range of vocabulary. However, you ignored the use of less common lexical items and more importantly the use of collocations. Needless to say, a mix of simple and complex structures are used, but the limited linguistic range and weak control prevent it from reaching Band 6.0.

Statistically speaking, your General English Grade is 70 C (the optimum achievement is 94 A), it means we need to have more complex structures, and the use of vocabulary is 33% (the optimum achievement is 67%) indicating we need to use more sophisticated vocabulary.

I would like to mention that we witness a sharp decrease in the results of those candidates who have recently participated in IELTS centers. Therefore, you have to pay undivided attention to even trivial grammatical and lexical mistakes. For the very script, you are given **5.5**; however, with this new policy that the centers have adopted, you would likely be given **5.0**! So, be prepared for that and never miss a trick to enhance your score.

Suggestions:

1. Try to read some essays on the similar topic you are going to write in advance. It gives a crystal clear outline of the essay and at the same time enhances your power of brainstorming.
2. Pay more attention to the appropriate use of prepositions.
3. Try to pay more attention to punctuation.
4. Try to get some readings about the use of definite article (the).
5. Try to get some readings about the use of verbs and sentence structures.
6. Make a special attempt to use a wide range of grammatical constructions, such as inversion and reduction.
7. Try to use some forms of collocations.
8. Please study the files sent to you with the correction file.

More Detailed Suggestions:

1. You have to have 6 instances of collocation (Adverb + Adjective + Noun: a highly contentious issue) >>> one in the introductory paragraph, two in each body and one in the concluding)
2. You have to have at least two instances of inversion. (Details mentioned in the files sent to you)
3. You have to have two instances of reduction. (Details mentioned in the files sent to you)
4. You have to have two instances of conditional inversion. (Details mentioned in the files sent to you)
5. You should not have any careless mistakes, such as missing articles or subject-verb agreement.
6. You should have more complex and compound-complex sentences.
7. You have to have, at the very least, three instances of passive sentences.
8. Write at least **200** words and a maximum of **300** words for task 2.

Sample Answers:

NOTE: Sample answers are presented just to let you know how other candidates have done on the same topic. There might be errors in the cases of grammar and vocabulary choice, and they have not been corrected regarding the very cases. Just enjoy reading more! Readers are Leaders!

(1)

Railways and roads both are vital to connecting different regions of the nation. If railways are significant for carrying heavy loads and goods, on the one hand, the importance of roads cannot be overlooked, on the other which takes care of remote villages. It is a matter of thoughtful consideration whether the roads or railways should be given more budget.

As far as spending money on railways is concerned, it could easily outweigh the roads on the ground that it connects and affects far more people than road transportation. In developing countries such as India and other Asian countries, an enormous amount of population commutes by railways. Spending less money on railways clearly depriving the population of comfortable and basic traveling. In addition, transportation by railways is economical because the freight charges are reasonable as compared to any other mode of transportation.

In addition, vital goods such as Petrol, diesel and daily provisions are carried by Railways. Even fruits and vegetables grown elsewhere are transported through railways which are the lifeline of any nation. No mode of transportation can be found other than railways which could carry these daily provisions easily, conveniently and cost-effectively. Any compromise on this could create drastic effects on the life of people.

On the contrary, transportation of roads should also be given importance because it connects villages to cities. As railways cannot reach every corner of nation roads proves to be a much efficient alternative. For instance, the hilly region of a country could be affected if road transportation is not available there.

In conclusion, Railways has definitely got the upper hand as compared to roads while spending a budget. Benefits of road transportation cannot be taken for granted too.

(2)

Some people believe that governments should build more railroads rather than highways and roads. To a certain point, I would agree with the statement, but I also believe that the decision of building railways or roads should be decided base on the natural condition of the area and the preference of citizens.

On the one hand, it is understandable if some people think that governments should expand more railroads rather than roads and streets. Firstly, it is obvious that when a country has extensive rail networks, it will positively affect the logistic cost. The selling price of many products would be cheaper since a single locomotive could carry tonnes of crops, goods or liquid products. Secondly, by building integrated subway stations in city center areas, it will reduce traffic congestion. For example, as Singapore has a very good train network called MRT, most of the people rarely drive on their own vehicle. As a result, Singapore is free from traffic congestion and air pollution.

By contrast, it is also important for governments to have some feasibility study regarding to the geological area before they disburse some money on railroads. It is a fact that some areas might not be feasible for railways, as those areas might be swamps or rocky mountain. Should the government enforce themselves in building railway networks; there the investment cost might be unreasonable. For instance, the island of Borneo in Indonesia is one of the largest islands in the world, but most of the areas are swamps. It is not feasible for railroads, but as the island has wide and long rivers such as the Mahakam and Kapuas, the government could focus more on building water transportation. The preference of citizens should also be considered before investing in the construction of railroads or highways.

Overall, to a certain extent, I would agree that governments should build more railroads rather than roads and highways. But I do believe that governments should also make considerable measurement before they spend their money on railways. They must ensure that their areas are feasible and people prefer that transportation system.

More Statistics on Your Task:

Passive Voice: [32.89](#)

Prepositional Phrase: 98.68

Unique words: 150

Repeated words: 154

Adverbs: 14

Function words: 131

Pronouns: 41

Sentences: 12 --- > 14-16

Average sentence length: 25.33 words --- > 25.00 words

Detailed Explanations on Statistical Information:

General English Grade:

This grade takes into account spelling, grammar, word choice, style, vocabulary, and more; but it does NOT examine the *meaning* of your words, how your ideas are structured, or how well your arguments are supported.

Function words:

Function words carry little meaning but serve as the glue for sentences. We recommend that you use this detector by itself, since function words are so common.

More information: https://en.wikipeedia.org/wiki/Function_word

Adverbs:

They aren't bad in small quantities, but consider revising your document if more than 5.7% of its words are adverbs.

Positive verbs:

This is a measure of how frequently the positive verbs is used. Consider revising the document if it occurs over 100.

Prepositional phrases below:

This is a measure of how frequently the prepositional phrases are used. Consider revising the document if it scores over 100.

Automated Readability Index:

This is an estimate of the minimum grade level required to understand the text. For more comfortable reading and better comprehension, aim three to five levels below the target audience’s expected level of education. Popular novels aimed at American adults tend to be written fall in the 7th to 9th grade range, which is in line with 7th to 8th grade reading capability of the American adult.

More information>> https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Automated_readability_index

Score	Age	Grade Level
1	5-6	Kindergarten
2	6-7	First Grade
3	7-8	Second Grade
4	8-9	Third Grade
5	9-10	Fourth Grade
6	10-11	Fifth Grade
7	11-12	Sixth Grade
8	12-13	Seventh Grade
9	13-14	Eighth Grade

10	14-15	Ninth Grade
11	15-16	Tenth Grade
12	16-17	Eleventh grade
13	17-18	Twelfth grade
14	18-22	College

Sentence fragments:

A sentence must have at least one noun and one verb. Anything that does not is a fragment, and if it occurs outside of dialog, it should probably be rewritten.

Simple sentences:

A simple sentence has one independent clause, and no dependent clauses.

Independent clause → https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Independent_clause

Dependent clause → https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dependent_clause

More information → <https://enl.english.purdue.edu/enl/resources/7732/>

Compound sentences:

A compound sentence has more than one independent clause, and no dependent clause.

More information → <https://enl.english.purdue.edu/enl/resources/7732/>

Complex sentences:

A complex sentence has one independent clause, and one or more dependent clauses.

More information → <https://enl.english.purdue.edu/enl/resources/7732/>

Compound-complex sentences:

A compound-complex sentence has more than one independent clause, and one or more dependent clauses.

More information: <https://en1.english-profile.de/en/assessment/7732>

Long sentence:

Long sentences tend to be more difficult to read, making them good candidates for trimming and splitting. Alternatively, parallelism may be used to improve their readability, though this will not decrease the Automated Readability Index score.

Repetitive words:

Dear Candidate: The following table shows the repetitive words found in your essay. I hope you pay a bit more attention to the most frequent ones and avoid repeating them in your next attempt.

Best of Luck!

<i>Word</i>	<i>Count</i>
to	17
is	15
that	7
of	7
it	7
this	7
their	7
the	6
on	6
travel	6
more	5
than	5
roads	5
people	5
a	5
by	5
in	5
spend	5
rather	4
train	4
car	4
railways	4
when	3
and	3
own	3
for	3

<i>Word</i>	<i>Count</i>
they	3
or	3
also	3
i	3
work	2
use	2
believe	2
because	2
subway	2
possible	2
have	2
good	2
benefits	2
should	2
safety	2
who	2
government	2
one	2
services	2
transportation	2
opinion	2
both	2
budget	2