

# HOW TO UPGRADE YOUR SENTENCES FOR WRITING IN IELTS

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**Writing Task 2 is not such a big hurdle**

# SOME COMMON EXPRESSIONS

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## **Task 1: Compare and contrast**

- ▶ **A differs from B that ....**
- ▶ **The main differences between A and B is that ..**
- ▶ **One of the differences between A and B is that..**
- ▶ **But, whereas/in contrast**
- ▶ **Unlike, different from..**

# SOME COMMON EXPRESSIONS

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## **Task 1: Give possibilities**

- ▶ **In future time-mostly happen: will, be likely to, be bound/sure to, may, will probably, possibly**
- ▶ **In future time-unlikely to happen: will not, probably not, possibly not, be hardly likely to, probably will not, be unlikely to, may not**

# SOME COMMON EXPRESSIONS

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## **Task 1: Give possibilities**

- ▶ **In present time-mostly happen: it is virtually certain that + clause; A is virtually certain to be + V. ing**
- ▶ **Not likely to happen: in all probability + clause, it is within the bounds of possibility that + clause; it is not inconceivable that + clause**
- ▶ **Not happen: There is absolutely no chance that + clause**

# SOME COMMON EXPRESSIONS

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## Task 1: Tendency

- ▶ **Obvious tendency: to tend (not) to + V; to have a tendency to +V (for people); to be inclined to + V (để nhận định)**

**Ex: They generally tend to share very similar tastes in TV watching time.**

- ▶ **Unobvious tendency: seem to + V/to be + V.ing; appear to + V/to be + V.ing**

# SOME COMMON EXPRESSIONS

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## Task 1: Overview

- ▶ **Overall, it is immediately evident that + clause**
- ▶ **Overall, it is apparent that + clause**
- ▶ **In the vast majority of cases, ...**
- ▶ **In a large number of cases, ....**
- ▶ **In most cases, ....**
- ▶ **Generally (speaking), ....**

# SOME COMMON EXPRESSIONS

## *Task 1: Comparative adverbs*

► **A has been .....than B**

Considerably	
A great deal	
Very much	
Rather	
Quite a lot	Bigger
Somewhat	Smaller
A bit/ A little/Slightly	cheaper
Scarcely/Hardly	

# SOME COMMON EXPRESSIONS

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## Task 1: Comparative adverbs

► **A is /not..... the same as B**

Considerably	
Exactly	just
Precisely	Virtually
More or less	Nearly
Almost	Approximately
Practically	about



# SOME COMMON EXPRESSIONS

## Task 1: Comparative adverbs

► **A is ..... different from B**

Considerably	
Totally	Completely
Absolutely	Definitely
Entirely	



# TASK 2 – SOME COMMON EXPRESSIONS

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## Task 2: For essay

- **Used at the beginning of a sentence or a post-paragraph**

At present	Generally speaking	Now
Currently	In the beginning	Presently
First	In the first place	Recently
Firstly	It goes with out saying	To begin with
First of all	Lately	



# SOME COMMON CONNECTORS IN AN OPINION ESSAY

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## Task 2: For essay

### ► Used for addition

Also	In addition	Moreover
Besides	In addition to .....	What is more
Furthermore		

### ● Used for comparison

In the same way	At the same time	Nevertheless
Likewise	But/yet	On the contrary
Similarly	Conversely	On the other hand
	However	Otherwise
►	Meanwhile	Whereas/while

# SOME COMMON CONNECTORS IN AN OPINION ESSAY

## Task 2: For essay

### ► Used for summarizing

Above all	Finally	On the whole
Accordingly	Hence	Therefore
As a consequence	In a word	Thus
As a result	In brief	To speak frankly
At last	In conclusion	To summarize
Consequently	In sum	In summary



# **TASK 2 SOME COMMON EXPRESSIONS**

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## **Task 2: For essay**

### **To cite other people's opinions:**

- ▶ **(one of) the main arguments against/in favor of X is that.....**
- ▶ **It has been said/argued that ....**
- ▶ **Some people would agree that....**
- ▶ **It can be argued that.....**

# **TASK 2: SOME COMMON EXPRESSIONS**

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## **Task 2: For essay**

### **To express your opinion:**

- ▶ **It is a fact that .....**
- ▶ **It is undeniable that .....**
- ▶ **(personally) I would agree that....**
- ▶ **(personally) I would tend to believe/argue/think that .....**

# **TASK 2 SOME COMMON EXPRESSIONS**

## **Task 2: For essay**

### **To express your opinion:**

- ▶ **As far as I am concerned, I could not agree more about (gerund phrase)**
- ▶ **For me, I disagree about/that [noun phrase/clause]**
- ▶ **I completely disagree when it comes to [noun phrase]**
- ▶ **In my opinion, [noun phrase] is absolutely [adjective]**
- ▶ **I find it difficult to reach a conclusion on [noun phrase]**

# **TASK 2 - SOME COMMON EXPRESSIONS**

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## **Task 2: For essay**

### **To express Opinion:**

- ▶ **All things considered, I think that.....**
- ▶ **From my point of view, I think....**
- ▶ **Personally, I think ....**
- ▶ **I do not find [noun phrase] particularly [adjective phrase]**





# **TASK 2 - SOME COMMON EXPRESSIONS**

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## **Task 2: For essay**

### **To express advantages/disadvantages:**

- ▶ **A has the advantage of X, but suffers from the disadvantage of Y.**
  - ▶ **(one of) The (main) advantages/disadvantages of A/V+ing .... is that .....**
  - ▶ **One of the advantages/disadvantages of [noun phrase] is ...**
  - ▶ **The main problem with [noun/gerund phrase] is ...**
- 



# **TASK 2 - SOME COMMON EXPRESSIONS**

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## **Task 2: For essay**

### **To express Advantages/disadvantages:**

- ▶ **A further advantage of [noun/gerund phrase] is ...**
- ▶ **To summarize, the positive side is ....**

# TUYỆT CHIÊU CẤU TRÚC CÂU CHO VIẾT TIẾNG ANH- TASK 2 (phần 2)

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# 1. When S+V+O, S1+V1+O1

*Example:* When youngsters put enough effort in to acquiring better English proficiency, some golden job opportunities occur.

# 2. While S+V+O, S1+V1+O1

*Example:* While some students dropt out after a few years studying at their unfavorable universities, others finish their programs with poor degrees.

**3. S+V+O, resulting in an increase/a decrease in + the number of something/the demand for something.**

*Example:* Many people in the countryside migrate into big cities, resulting in an increase in the demands for accommodation, food and services in urban areas.

## 4. By doing something, S + V + O

*Example:* By spending money to protect minority languages, governments may also be able to preserve traditions, customs and behaviors.

# MARVELOUS SENTENCES FOR WRITING TASK 2

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## 6. S+V+O, and this is more likely to +V+O.

*Example:* The use of private cars is increasing in Hanoi, and this is more likely to put a strain on its infrastructure.

## 7. Instead of + Ving + O, S+V+O.

*Example:* Instead of driving cars, people should use public transport.



**8. S+V+O. This allows/urges/encourages smth/smb to do smth (This will discourage smb from doing smth).**

*Example:* The utilisation of cheap labour helps companies to reduce the production cost. This encourages business expansion.

**9. Compared to those who +S+V+O,  
S1+V1+O1**

*Example:* Compared to those who hold high school qualifications, university graduates often have more employment opportunities.

## 10. If S+V+O, S+V+O

*Example:* If air travel is restricted, people would perhaps put more priority on other means of transport such as buses and cars.

If several years are given for acquiring practical knowledge and skills, young graduates will perhaps be more experienced and capable in being designated to new positions.

**11. S+V+O [that S1+V1+O1],  
because/despite the fact  
that/even if/although S2+V2+O2**

Some have been of the belief that  
knowing international language  
may lead to a more comprehensive  
understanding towards norms and  
culture, despite the fact that this  
would result in a concern of  
traditional identity.

## 12. When S+V+O, S1+V1+O1, Ving + O.

*Example:* When the government pays for tuition fees, the constraint of finance is removed, encouraging a greater number of students to attend academic courses.

When theoretical knowledge are perceived from the university, undergraduates are more capable to retain practical skills, ensuring a broadened horizon for their future.

# 13. S+V+O, and/but/so + S1+V1+O1

*Example:* External financial inflows perhaps enable developing countries to obtain greater infrastructure like road systems, so this may enhance the fundamental prerequisite for those nations to pursue a higher development.

Is that enough for you  
to cope with the essay?  
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# The parts of a paragraph

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- ▶ In academic writing


A paragraph is a small unit of writing that focuses on one idea. This one idea is explained and developed in the paragraph. The first line of each paragraph is indented. The indentation signals the beginning of a new paragraph.

- ▶ A paragraph generally has three parts:
    - a topic sentence
    - support
    - a conclusion.
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# Sample

**Parents can help their children be successful in school by encouraging them.** Children usually enjoy playing games instead of studying their boring lessons, so parents have to take the responsibility to monitor their studying and to remind them to do their homework at home after school. Parents should also encourage their children to study by buying story books with pictures, or they can buy text books or tapes that help children learn to spell or read. The best way to encourage children to study efficiently is to reward them when they get an "A." As a child, I experienced this. My parents gave me a gift if I had studied well, and then I was very excited. So, if parents really want their children to succeed in school, they need to pay attention to their children's studies and encourage them. \*



# 3 Approaches for Supporting a topic sentence

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✓ Giving an example

✓ Using statistics

✓ Hypothesizing

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