

IELTS Writing

Worksheet WK17: Task 1 Process 20.07

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趴趴教育
PAPA EDUCATION

Process language



1. the process by which (X) is produced (generated) from (Y).
2. that the production of (X) (in this way) (from Y) is an (involved) process that consists of several [four] (quite complex) stages
3. These can (conveniently) be divided into two main phases: the (X) phase and the (Y) phase.
4. The first phase consists of (several stages)(four stages)
5. In the first (initial) stage [part] of the process] / Then / Next / In the second [third] [final] stage... / Finally / Initially
6. a complex process that requires (data to be collected)
7. satellite information is combined with radar data
8. synonyms: information / data
9. synonyms: collected / gathered / assembled
10. synonyms or near synonyms: requires / includes / needs / involves

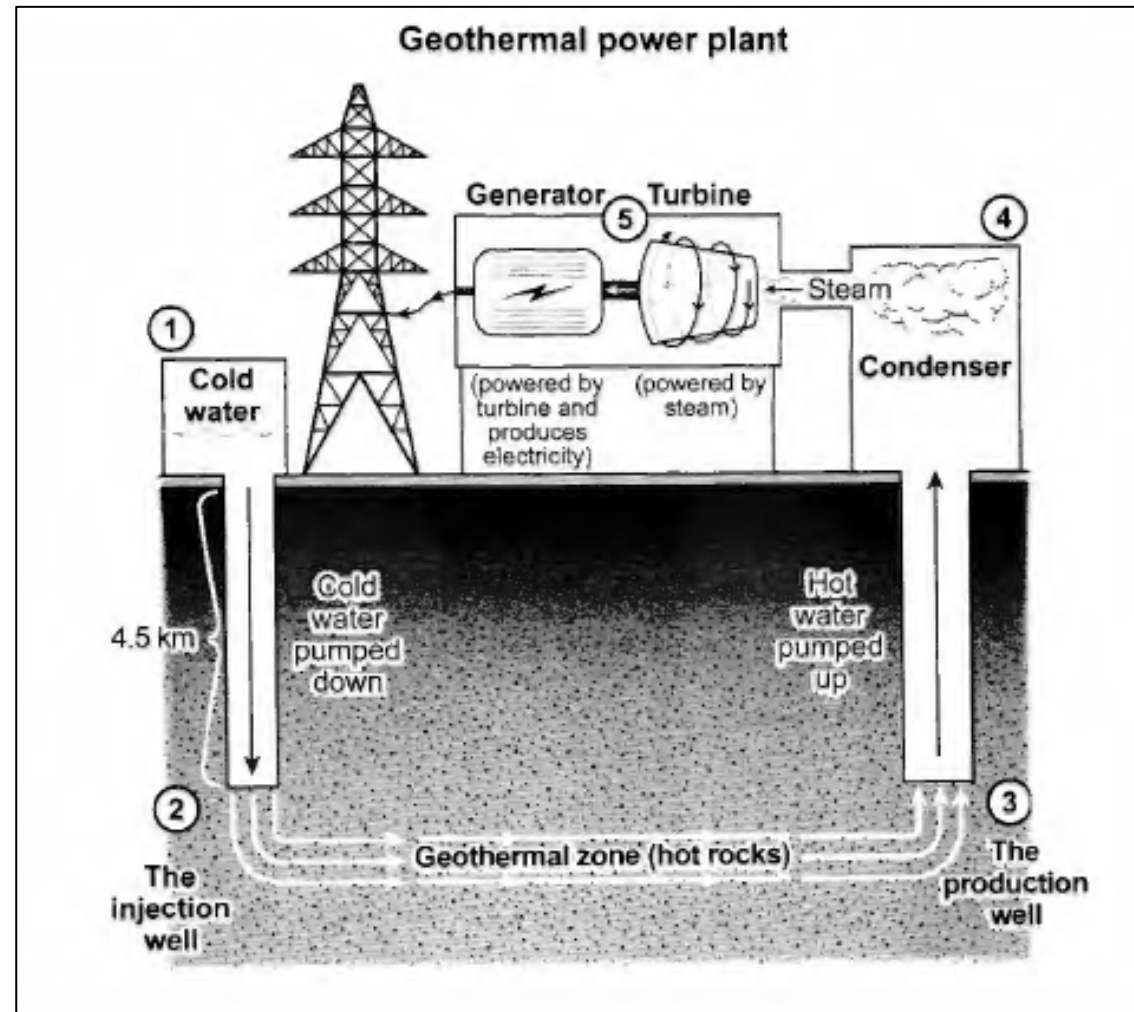


Process questions: points to note

1. **The passive** is often used in process questions: check you know how to form the passive.
2. **Before / after + gerund** is a useful and impressive structure to order events in process questions (see W18)
3. To organise the information **between paragraphs 3 and 4 it is helpful to divide the process into two stages / phases (and each phase may also have several stages) or before and after a key point** (see W12)
4. It is important to order events carefully: e.g. “in the first stage” / “Next” / “Finally” etc. + Before / After and gerund (see above 2 and W18)

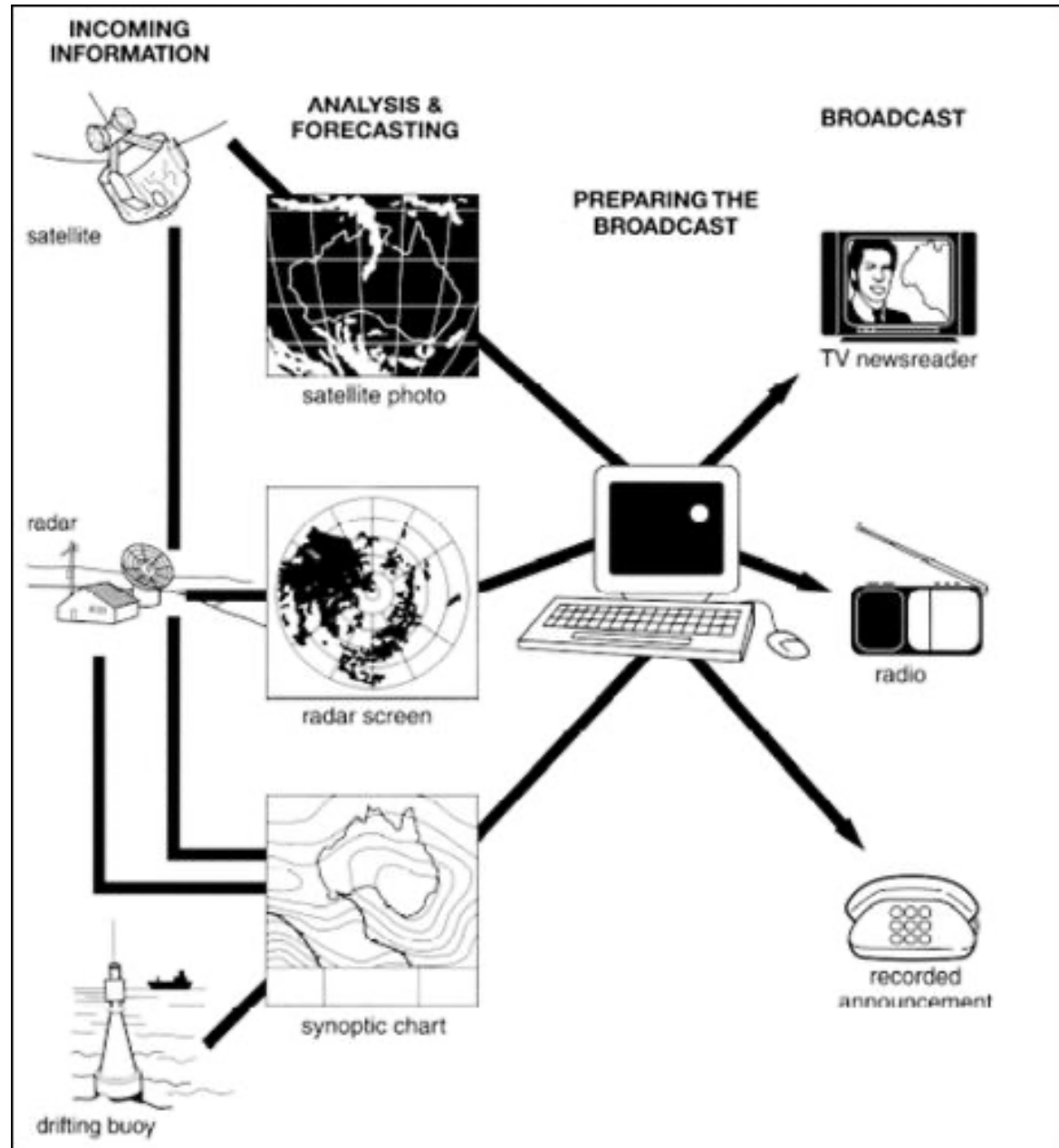
Q10

The diagram shows how geothermal energy is used to produce electricity.



Q17

The diagram shows how the Australian Bureau of Meteorology collects up-to-the-minute information on the weather in order to produce reliable forecasts.



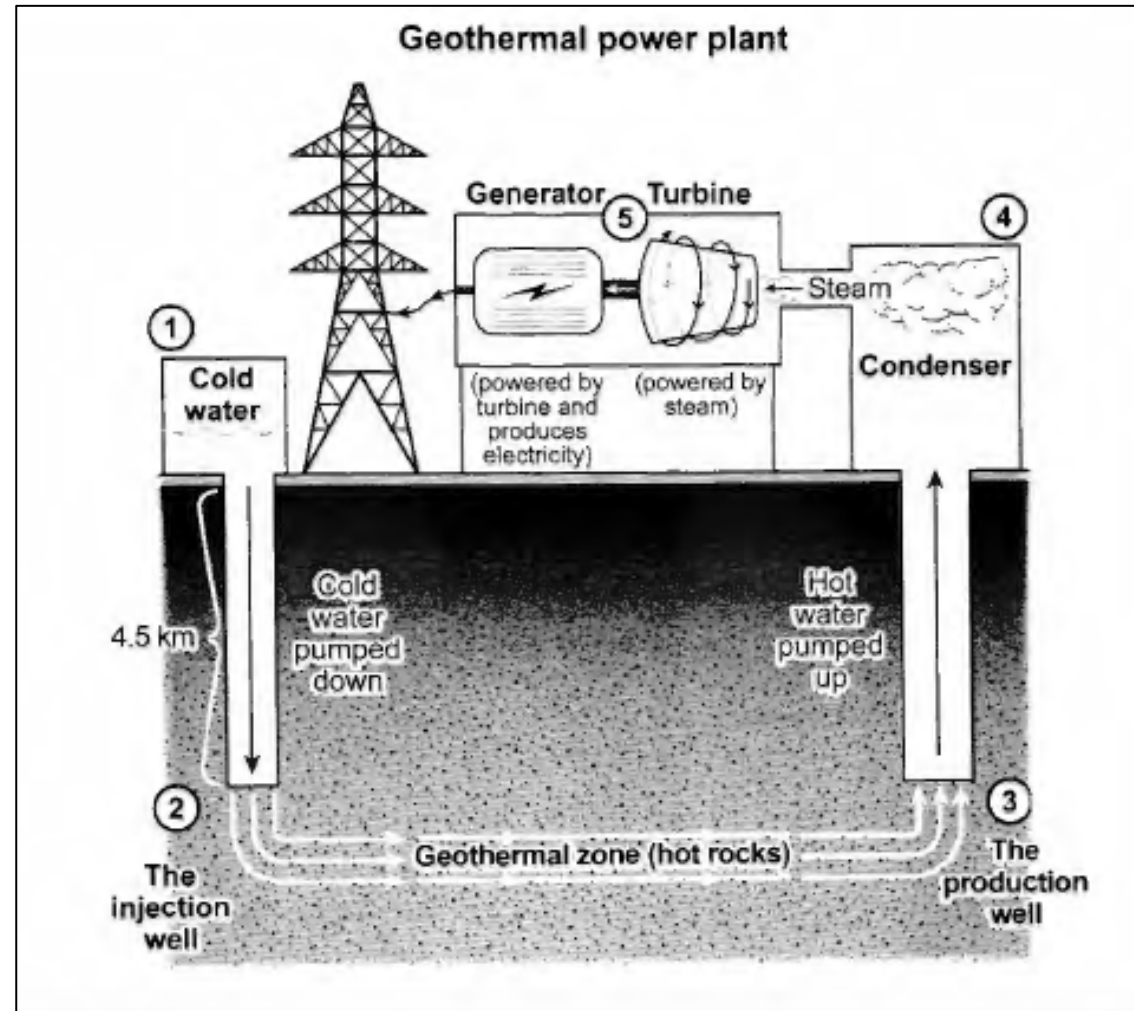


Q10

The diagram shows how geothermal energy is used to produce electricity.

What does the diagram show?

The diagram illustrates the process of generating electricity from geothermal energy.



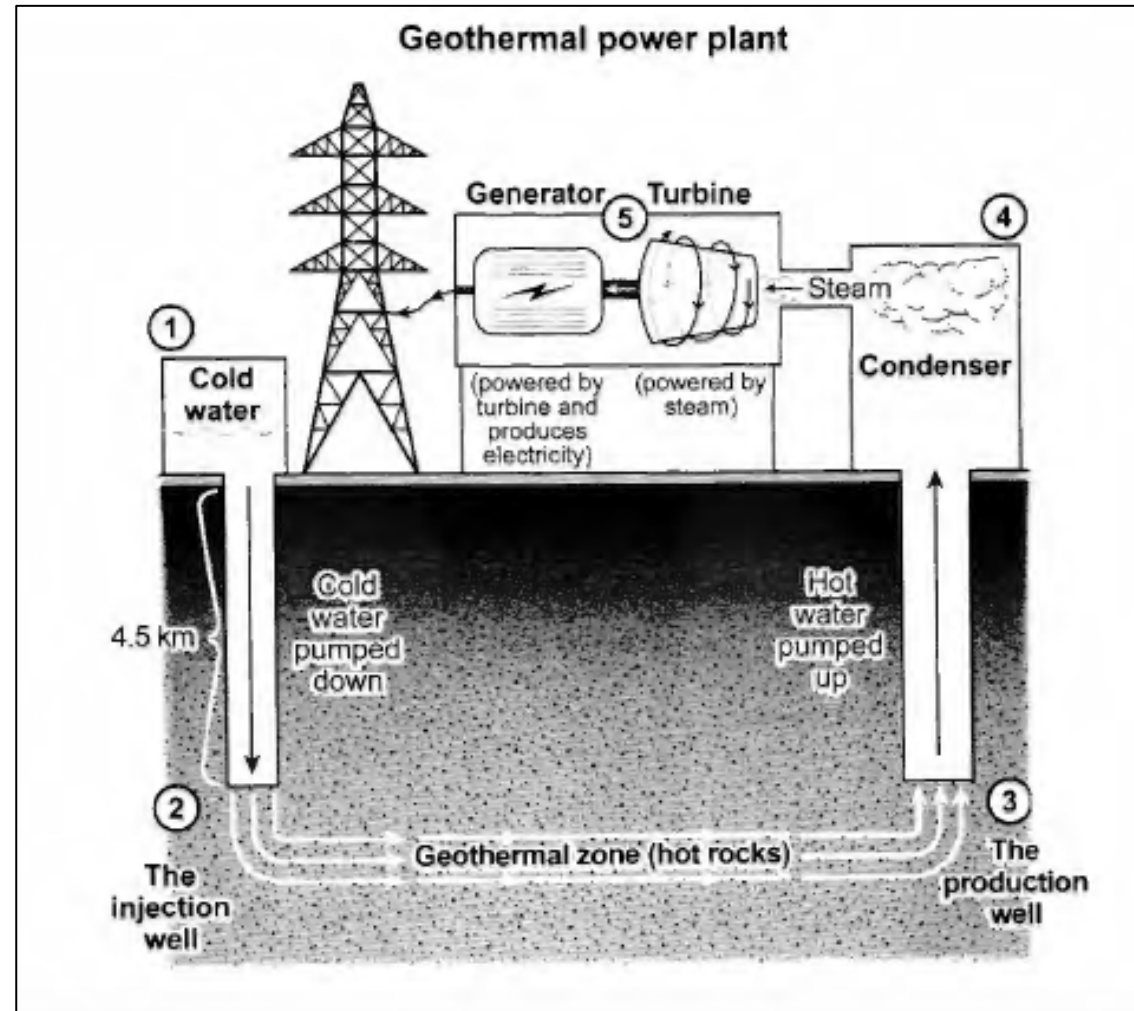


Q10

The diagram shows how geothermal energy is used to produce electricity.

What does the diagram show?

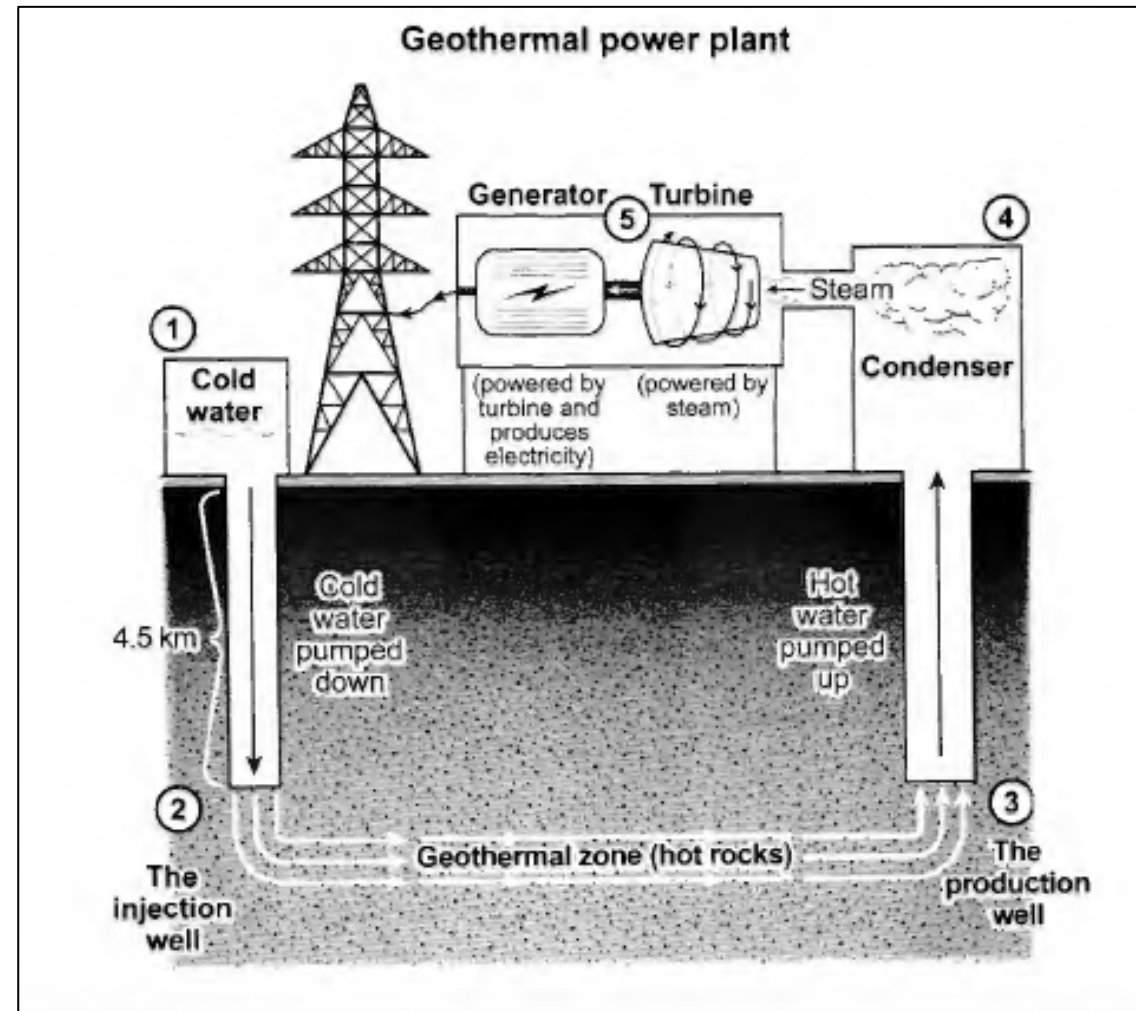
The diagram illustrates the process by which electricity is produced (generated) from geothermal energy.



Q10

Key points:

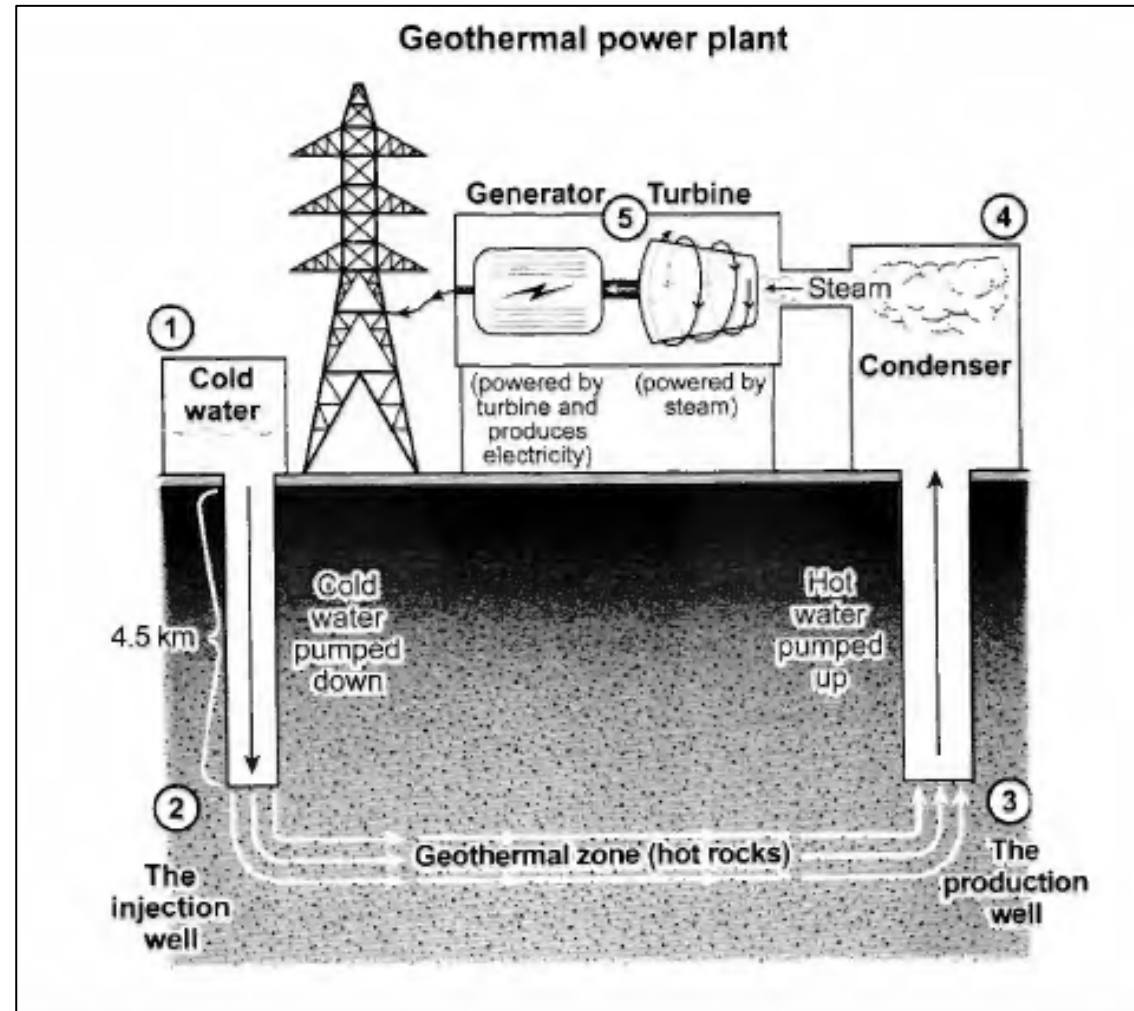
Overall, the process is that electricity in this way (from geothermal energy) is a process that can (conveniently) be divided into two phases: the below ground phase and the above ground phase.



Q10

Key points:

Overall, the key point is that the production of electricity in this way (from geothermal energy) is a complex process that requires several stages that [. These] can (conveniently) be divided into two main phases: the below ground phase and the above ground phase.



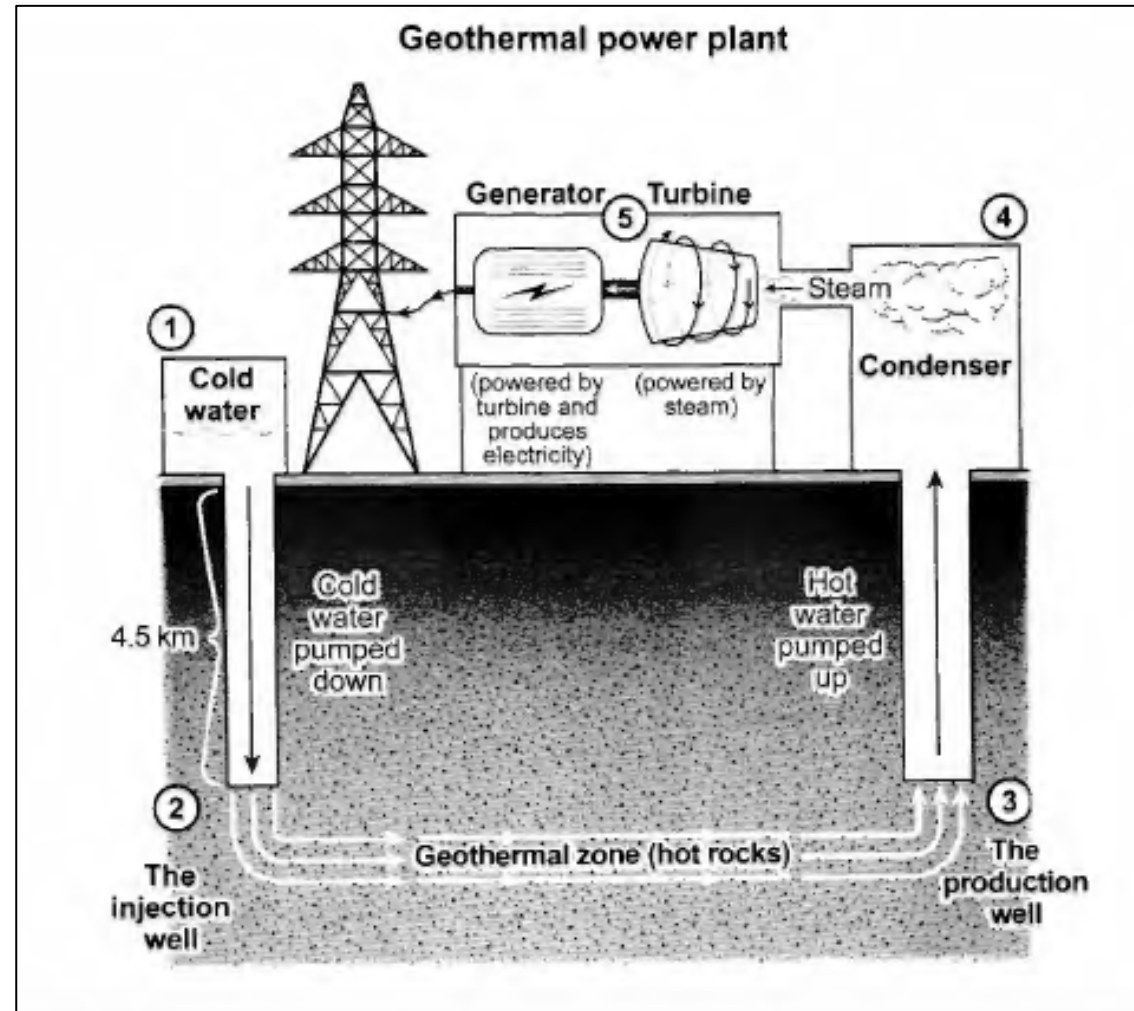


Q10

P3:

The first phase is [redacted], and [redacted] three stages that produce hot water. In the first two stages cold water is [redacted] from a tank above the ground and [redacted] an injection well to a depth of 4.5km. It then passes [is then passed] through [forced through] the geothermal zone which [redacted] hot rocks. After being heated in this zone, in the third stage it is [redacted] the production well (to the surface) where it enters [is collected in] a tank.

Alternative: Looking [redacted] [redacted] detail, it can be seen that it consists of three stages...



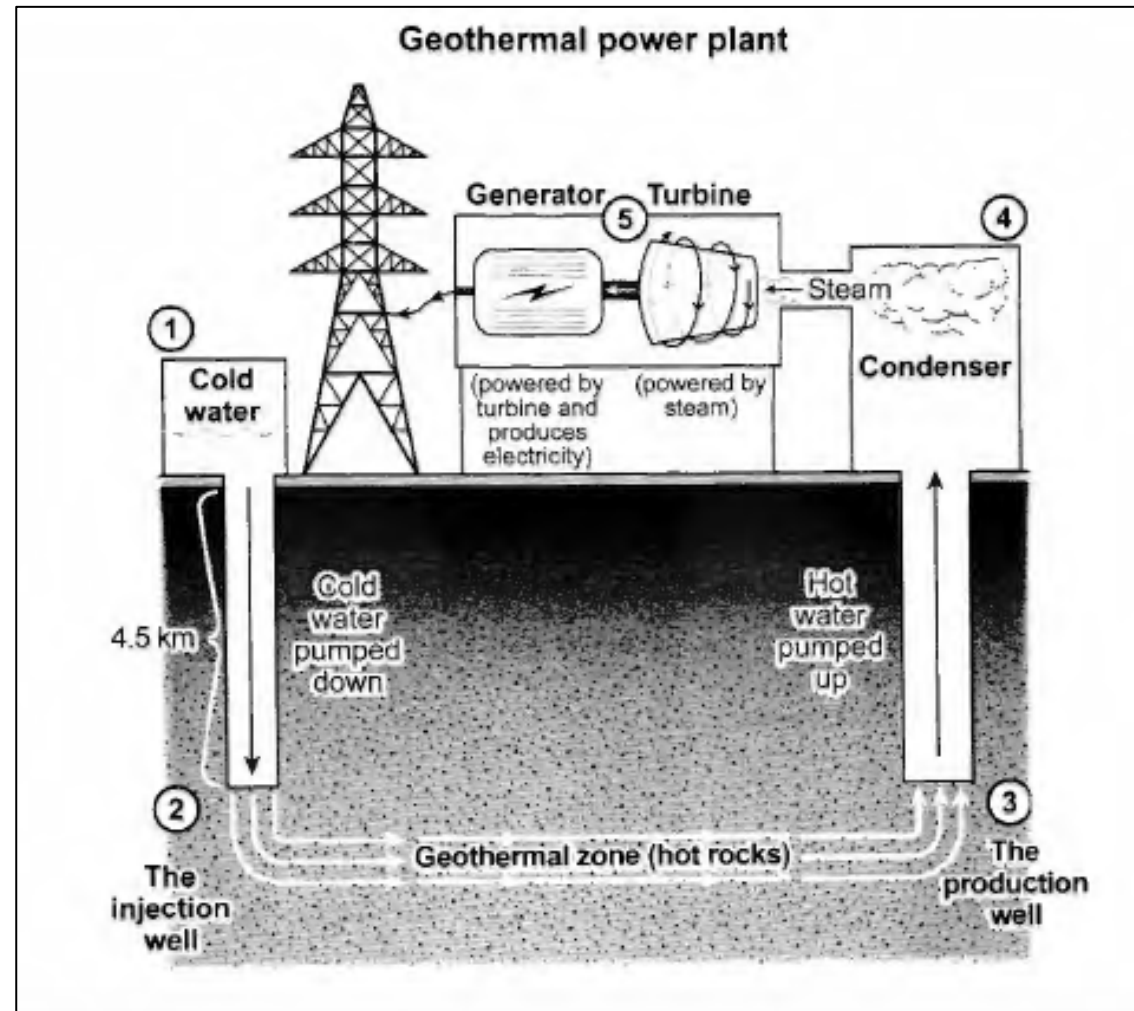


Q10

P3:

The first phase is below ground, and consists of **three stages** that produce hot water. **In the first two stages** cold water is taken from a tank above the ground and pumped down an injection well to a depth of 4.5km. It **then** passes [is then passed] through [forced through] the geothermal zone which consists of hot rocks. After being heated in this zone, in **the third stage** it is pumped up the production well (to the surface) where it enters [is collected in] a tank.

Alternative: Looking at the below ground phase in more detail, it can be seen that it consists of three stages...

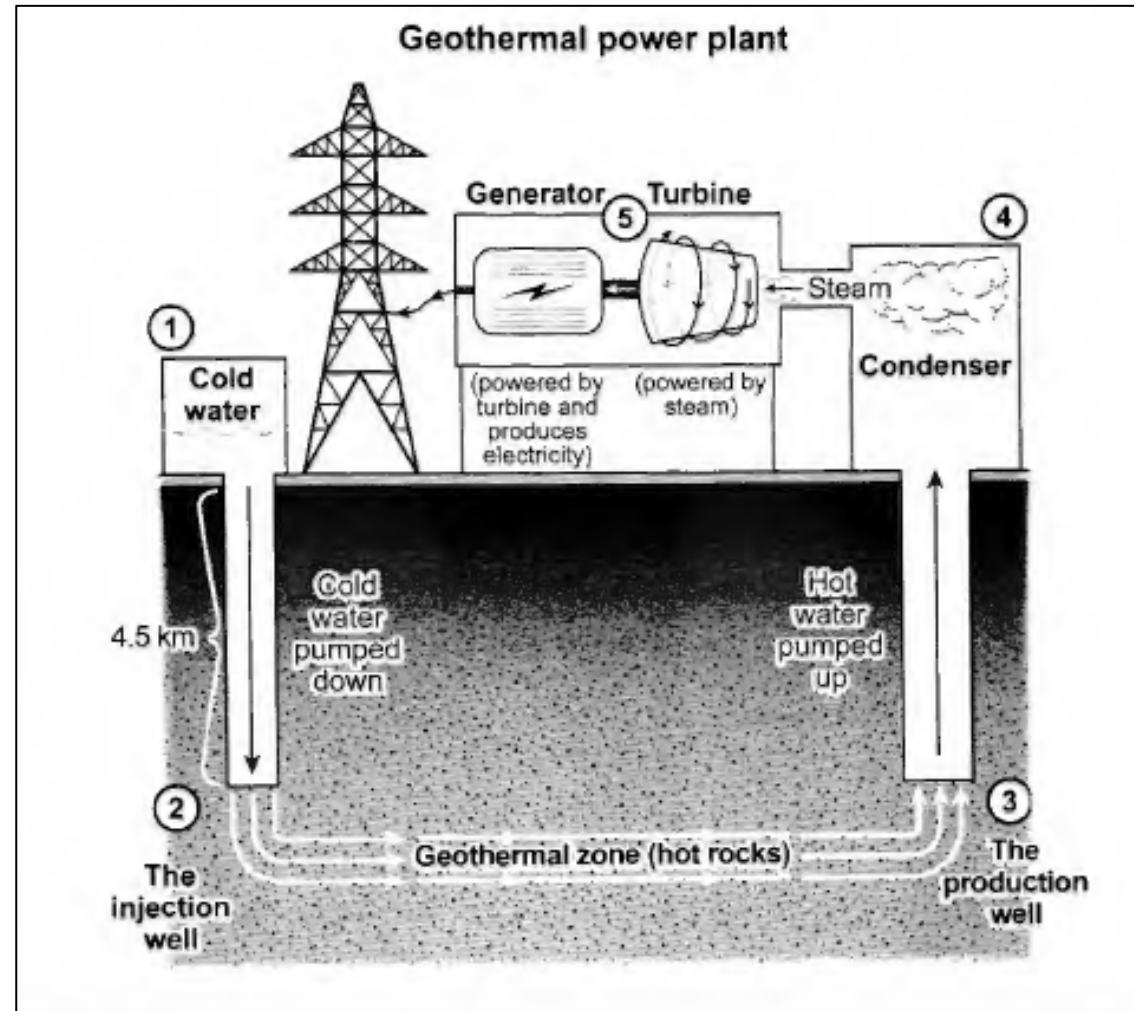




Q10

P4:

The next [redacted] phase is [redacted] phase, and produces [redacted]. In the first part of [redacted] the steam is collected in the condenser tank. This steam then passes [goes] [is then passed] to a turbine that is powered by the steam. [redacted] stage, there is a generator which is [redacted] turbine and which [redacted] electricity.





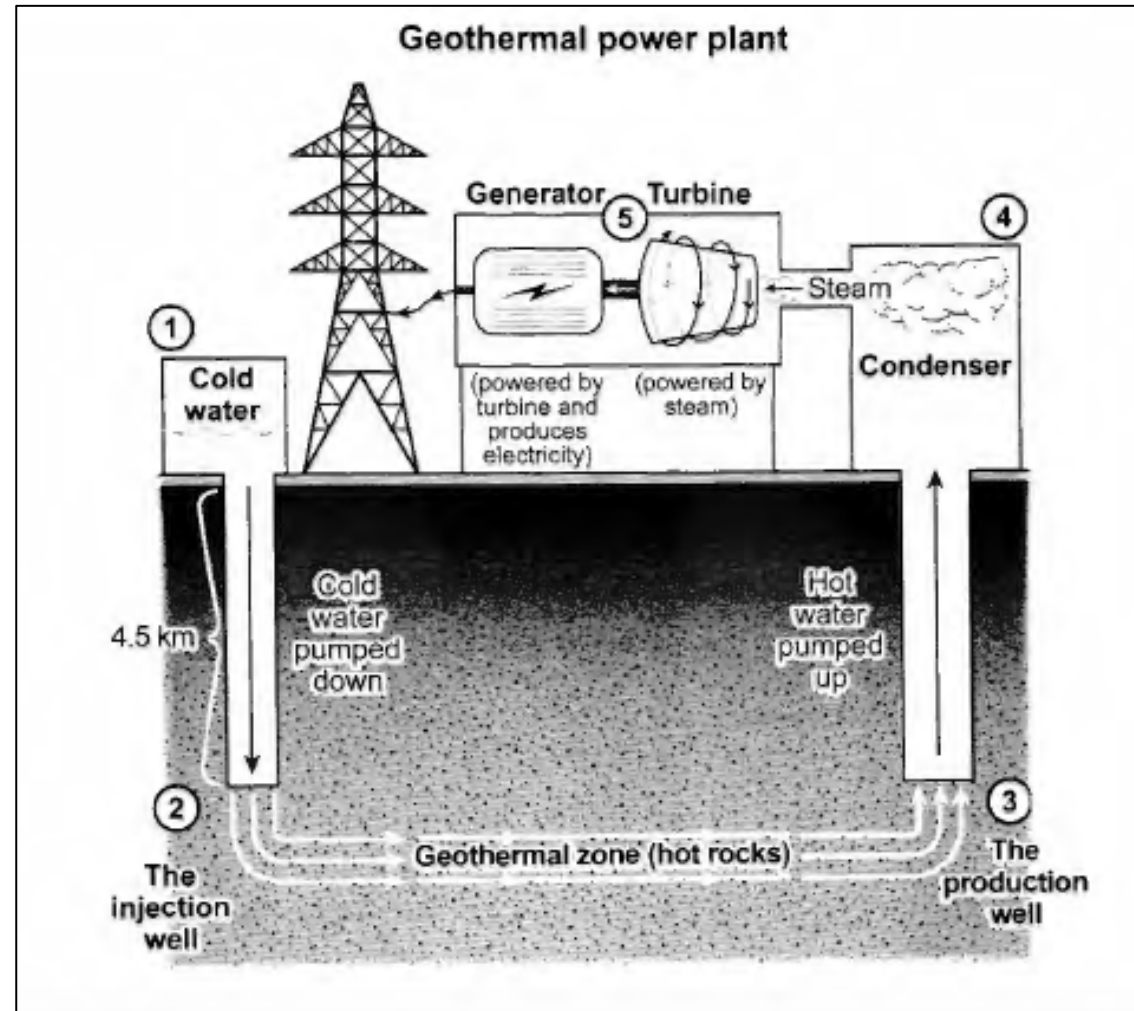
Q10

P4:

The [redacted] [second] phase is the above ground [redacted]. In [redacted] [stage] of this phase, steam [redacted] collected in the condenser tank. This steam then passes [redacted] [goes] [is then passed] to a turbine that is powered [redacted] by the steam. In the final stage, there is a generator which is powered [redacted] the turbine and which generates [redacted] electricity.

Alternatives:

Turning [redacted] phase, Next, there is a generator which is powered by the turbine and which generates electricity. Finally, this is distributed to users.





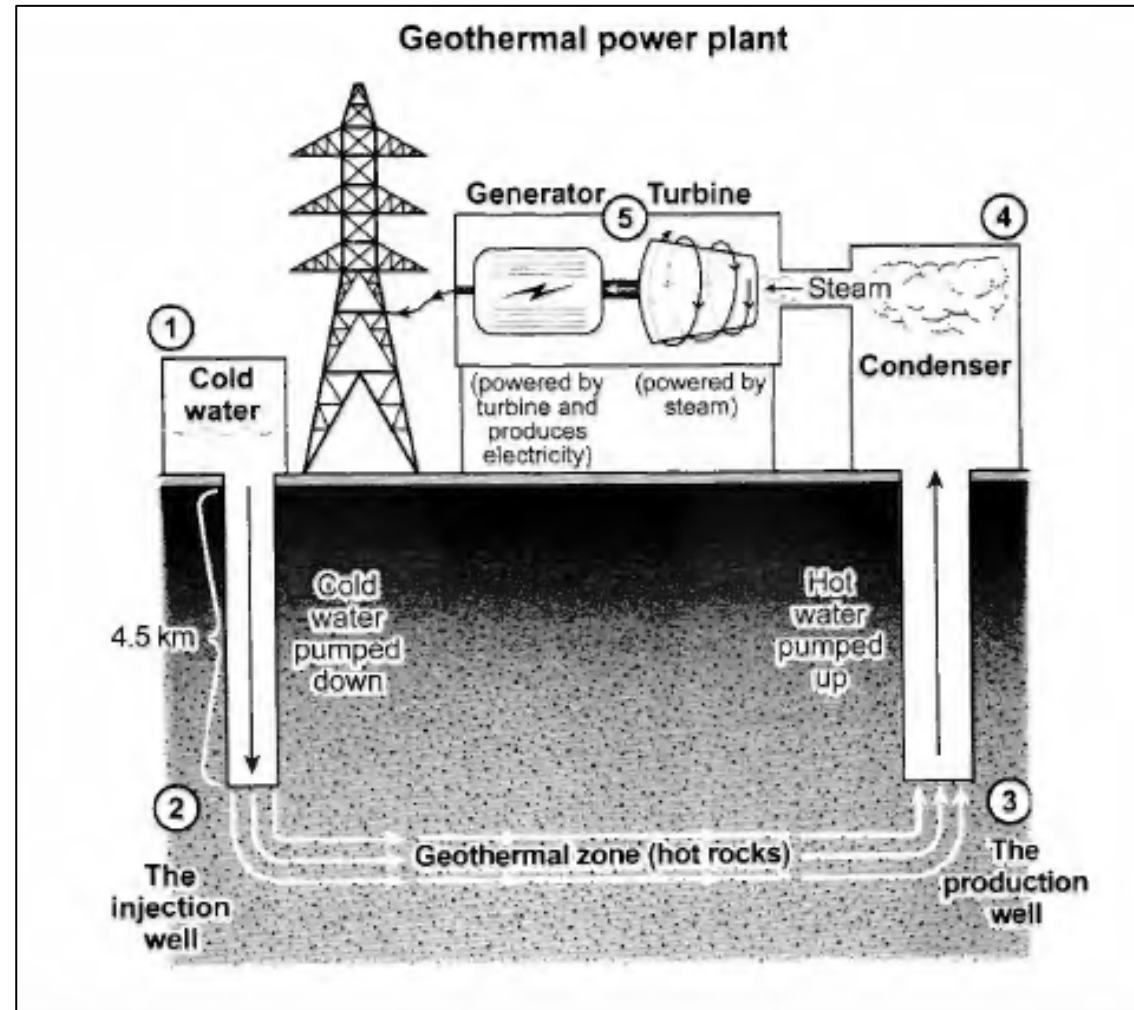
Q10

P4:

The next [second] phase is the above ground phase. In the first part [stage] of this phase, steam is collected in the condenser tank. This steam then passes [goes] [is then passed] to a turbine that is powered by the steam. In the final stage, there is a generator which is powered by the turbine and which generates electricity.

Alternatives:

Turning to the above ground phase, Next, there is a generator which is powered by the turbine and which generates electricity. Finally, this is distributed to users.

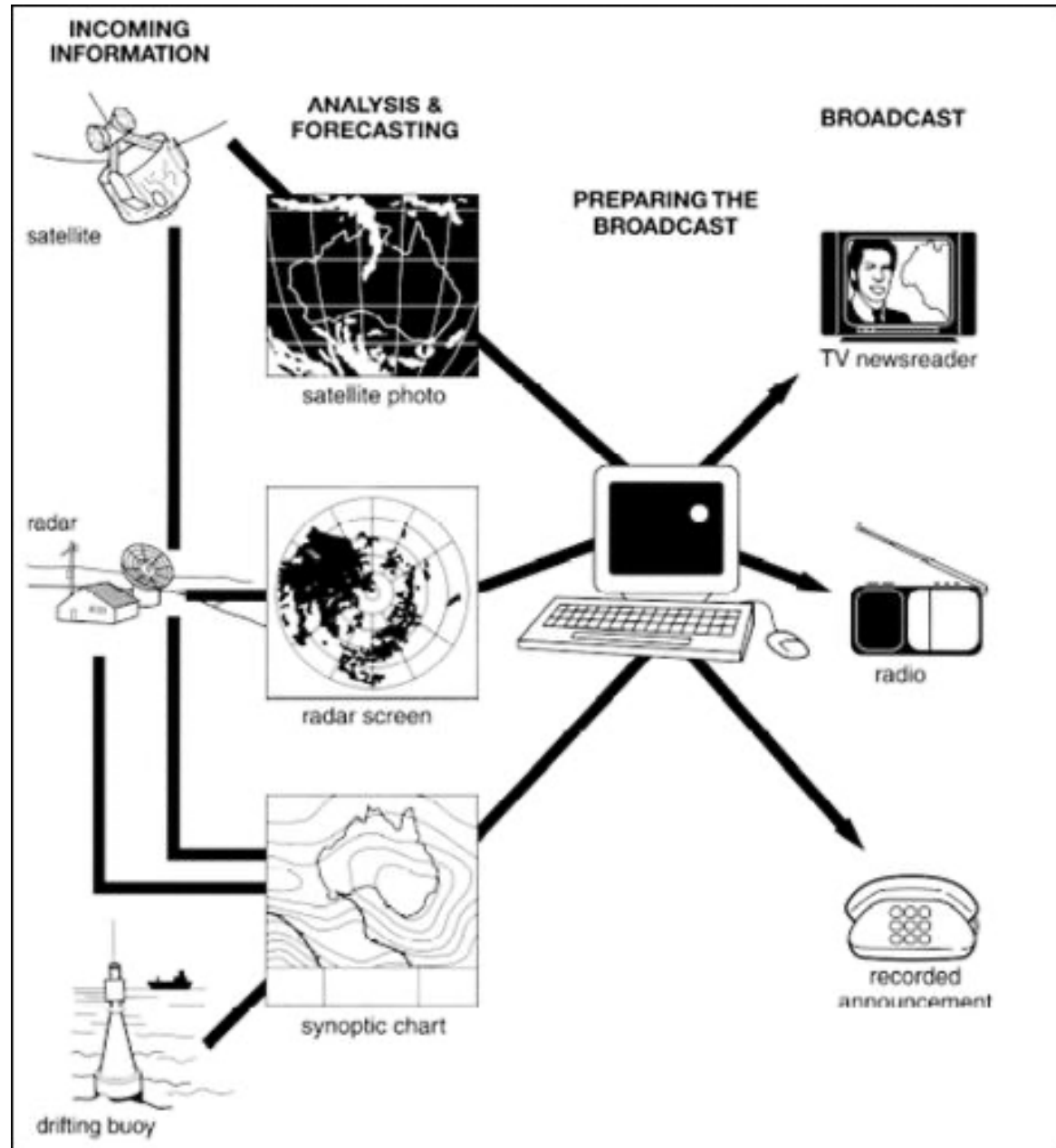


Q17

The diagram shows how the Australian Bureau of Meteorology collects up-to-the-minute information on the weather in order to produce reliable forecasts.

What does the diagram show?

The diagram illustrates the process of collecting weather information from various sources, including satellites, radar, and drifting buoys, which is then used by the Australian Bureau of Meteorology to analyze and forecast the weather. The information is then used to prepare and distribute accurate weather forecasts through various broadcast channels, such as TV newsreaders, radio, and recorded announcements.

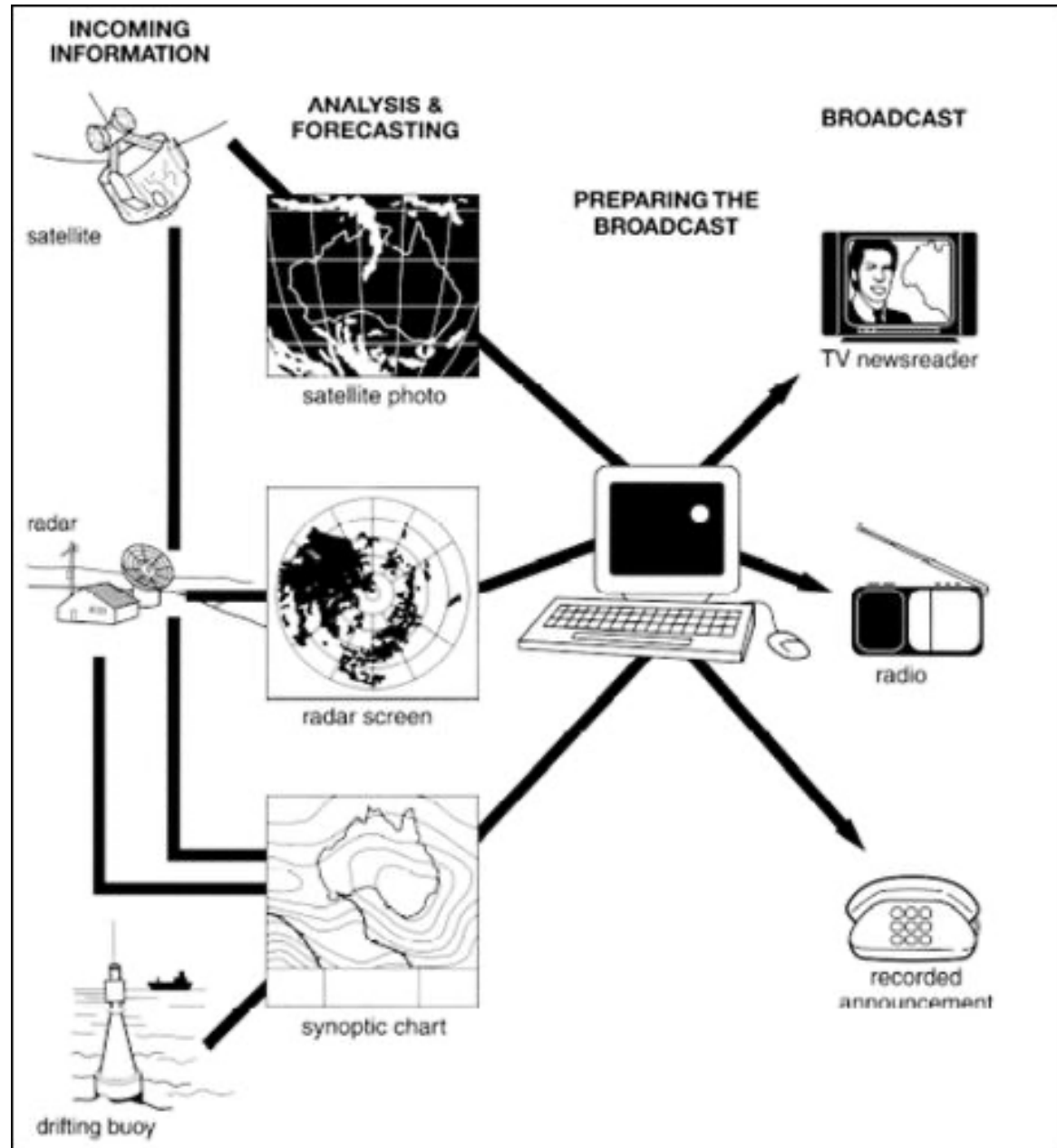


Q17

The diagram shows how the Australian Bureau of Meteorology collects up-to-the-minute information on the weather in order to produce reliable forecasts.

What does the diagram show?

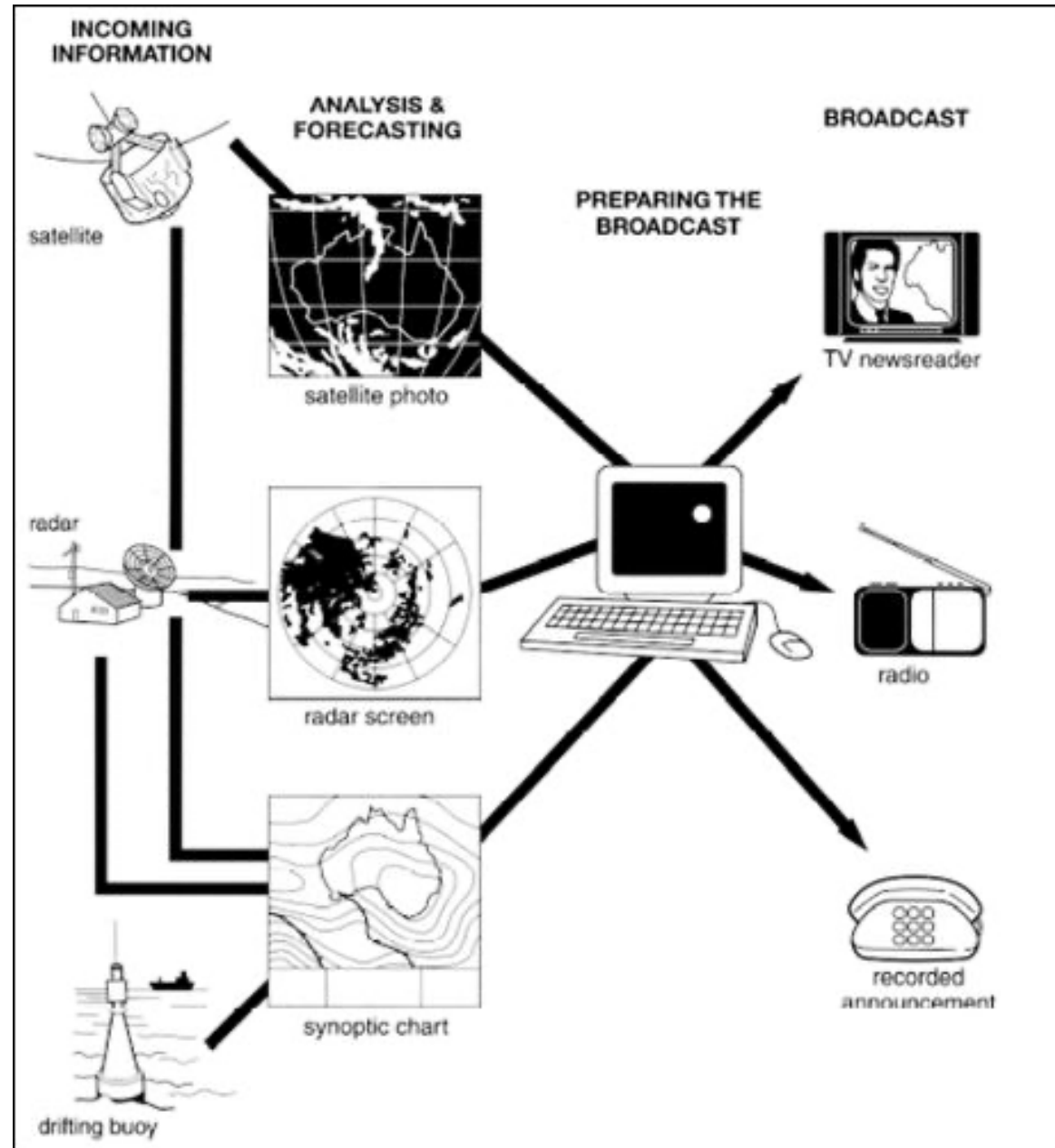
The diagram illustrates the process by which information is collected by the Australian Bureau of Meteorology and then used to prepare and distribute accurate weather forecasts.



Q17

Key points:

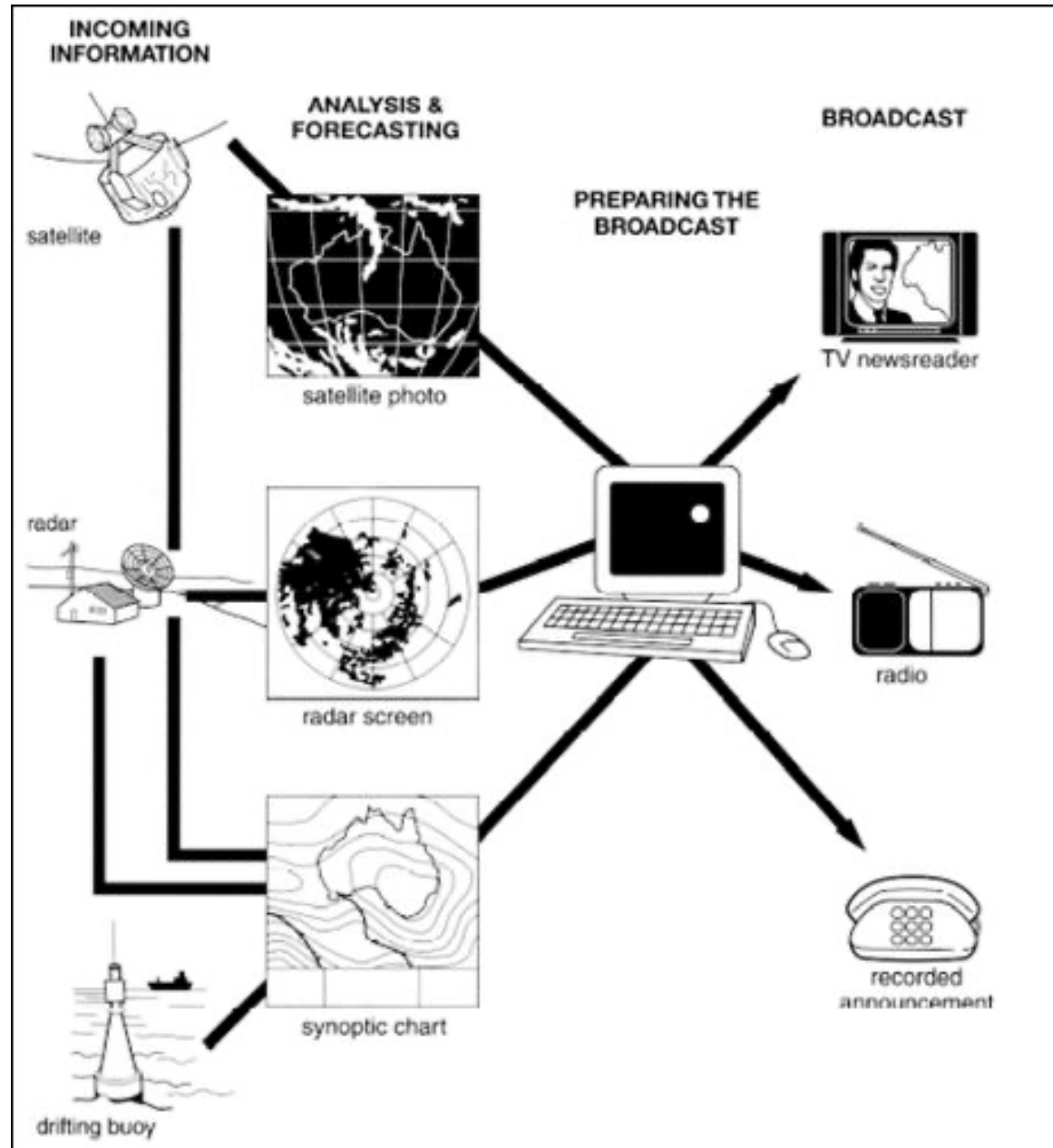
Overall, [redacted] is that the process consists of four [several] (quite complex) stages that can (conveniently) be [redacted] two main phases. The first is the production of the weather forecast, a (complex) process that [redacted] data [information] from several [multiple] sources to be (collected and) analysed. [redacted] distribution [broadcasting] of [redacted] by [through] [using] various media channels.



Q17

Key points:

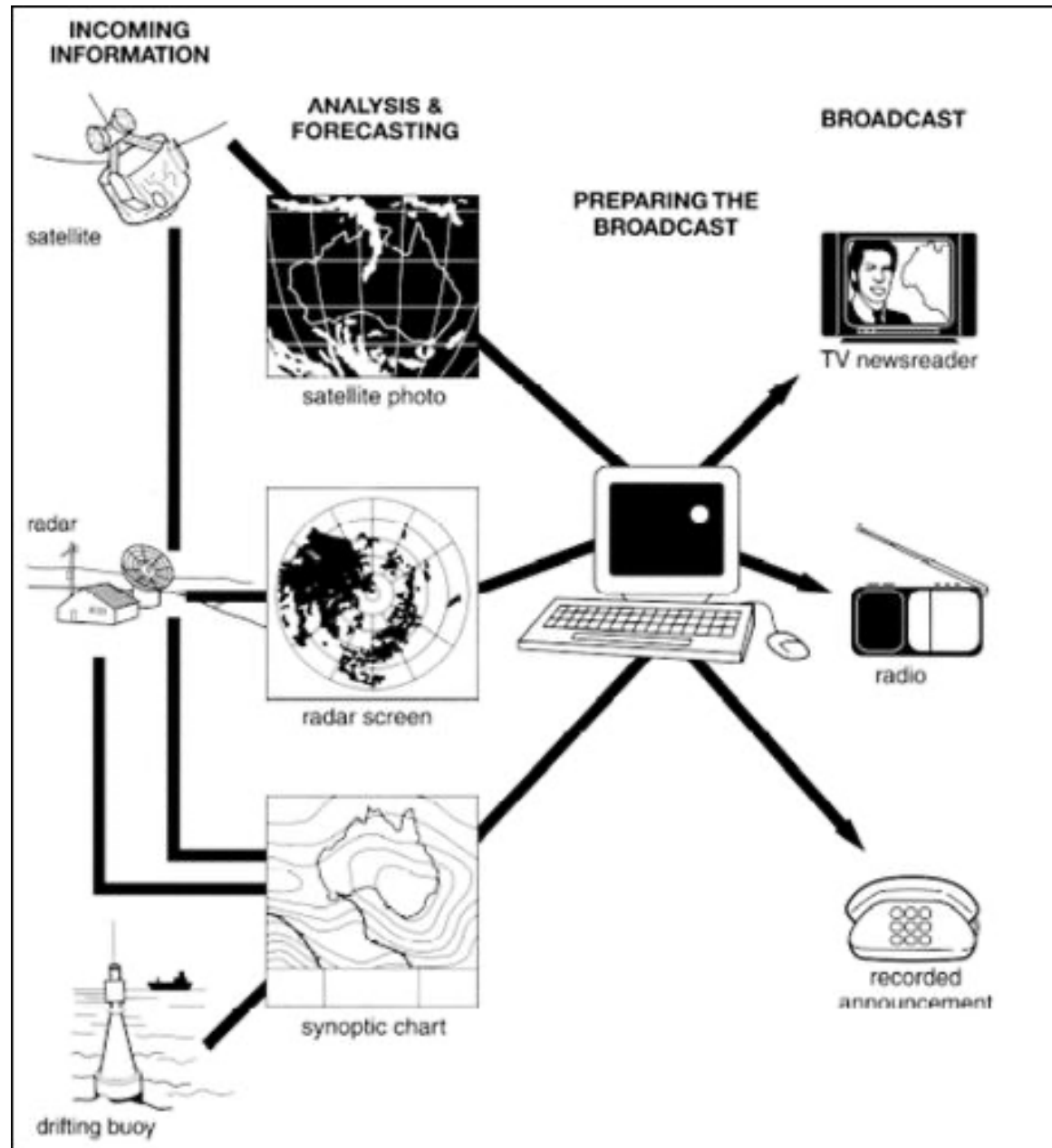
Overall, the key point is that the process consists of four [several] (quite complex) stages that can (conveniently) be divided into two main phases. The first is the production of the weather forecast, a (complex) process that requires data [information] from several [multiple] sources to be (collected and) analysed. The second is the distribution [broadcasting] of the forecast by [through] [using] various media channels.



Q17

P3:

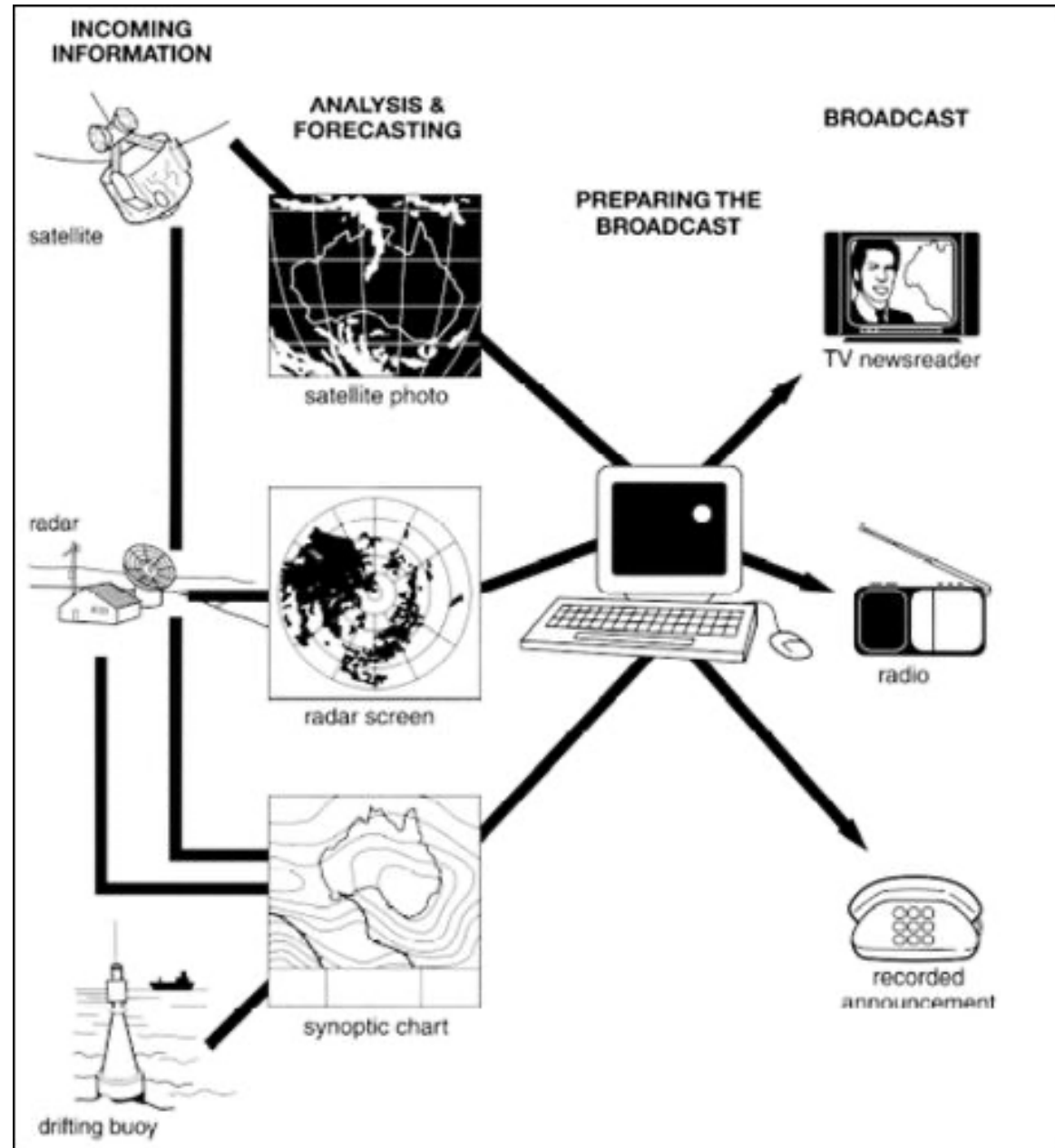
Looking at the production of the forecast [redacted] [In the first phase] [redacted] data is first [redacted] [gathered][assembled] from satellites, radar, and drifting buoys. This data is then analysed in several ways. First, satellite photographs are analysed directly. Secondly, satellite information is [redacted] radar data and the radar screen data is [redacted]. Finally, satellite and radar data [redacted] data from drifting buoys to produce [make] synoptic charts. After this, [redacted] stage, the weather forecast [redacted] from [using] all of this data [this data is used to prepare the weather forecast].



Q17

P3:

Looking at the production of the forecast in more detail [In the first phase] we can see that data is first collected [gathered][assembled] from satellites, radar, and drifting buoys. This data is then analysed in several ways. First, satellite photographs are analysed directly. Secondly, satellite information is combined with radar data and the radar screen data is analysed. Finally, satellite and radar data are combined with data from drifting buoys to produce [make] synoptic charts. After this, in the next stage, the weather forecast is prepared from [using] all of this data [this data is used to prepare the weather forecast].

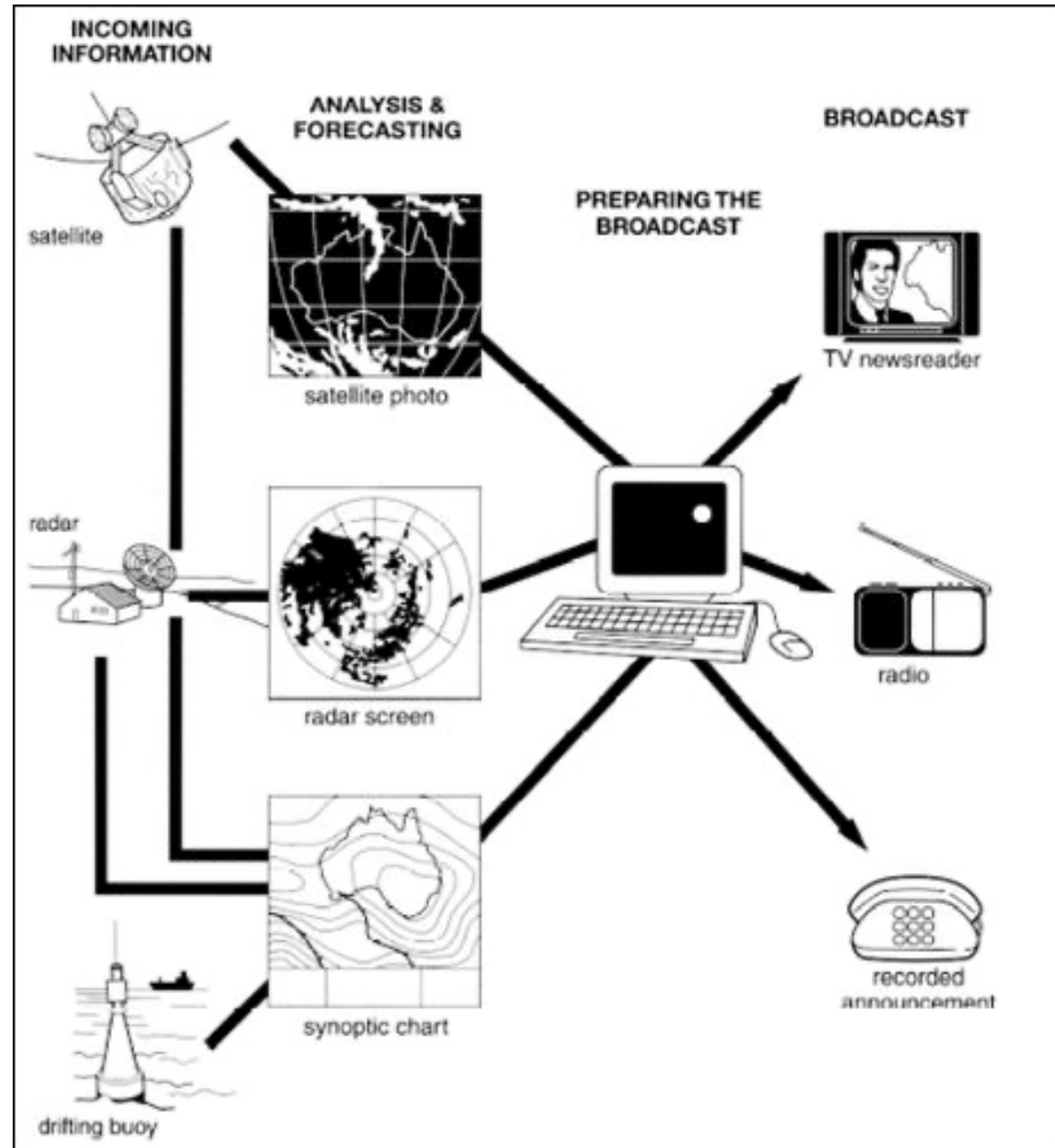


Q17

P4:

██████████, broadcasts are prepared from the forecast [based on the forecast]. Different broadcasts have to ██████████ prepared [are needed][are prepared] for different media. These include TV broadcasts, which ██████████ read by ██████████; radio broadcasts, and recorded announcements that are available by telephone [that people can listen to on the telephone].

Alternative version: Turning ██████████ ██████████, in this phase different broadcasts have to be prepared [are needed][are prepared] for different media, i ██████████ television, ██████████ ██████████.



Q17

P4:

In the second phase, broadcasts are prepared from the forecast [based on the forecast]. Different broadcasts have to be prepared [are needed][are prepared] for different media. These include TV broadcasts, which are read by a newsreader, radio broadcasts, and recorded announcements that are available by telephone [that people can listen to on the telephone].

Alternative version: Turning to the second phase, in this phase different broadcasts have to be prepared [are needed][are prepared] for different media, including television, radio and recorded announcements.

