IELTS Writing

Task 1: Process

Key language: Worksheet WK17

Paul Winterbottom

Process language

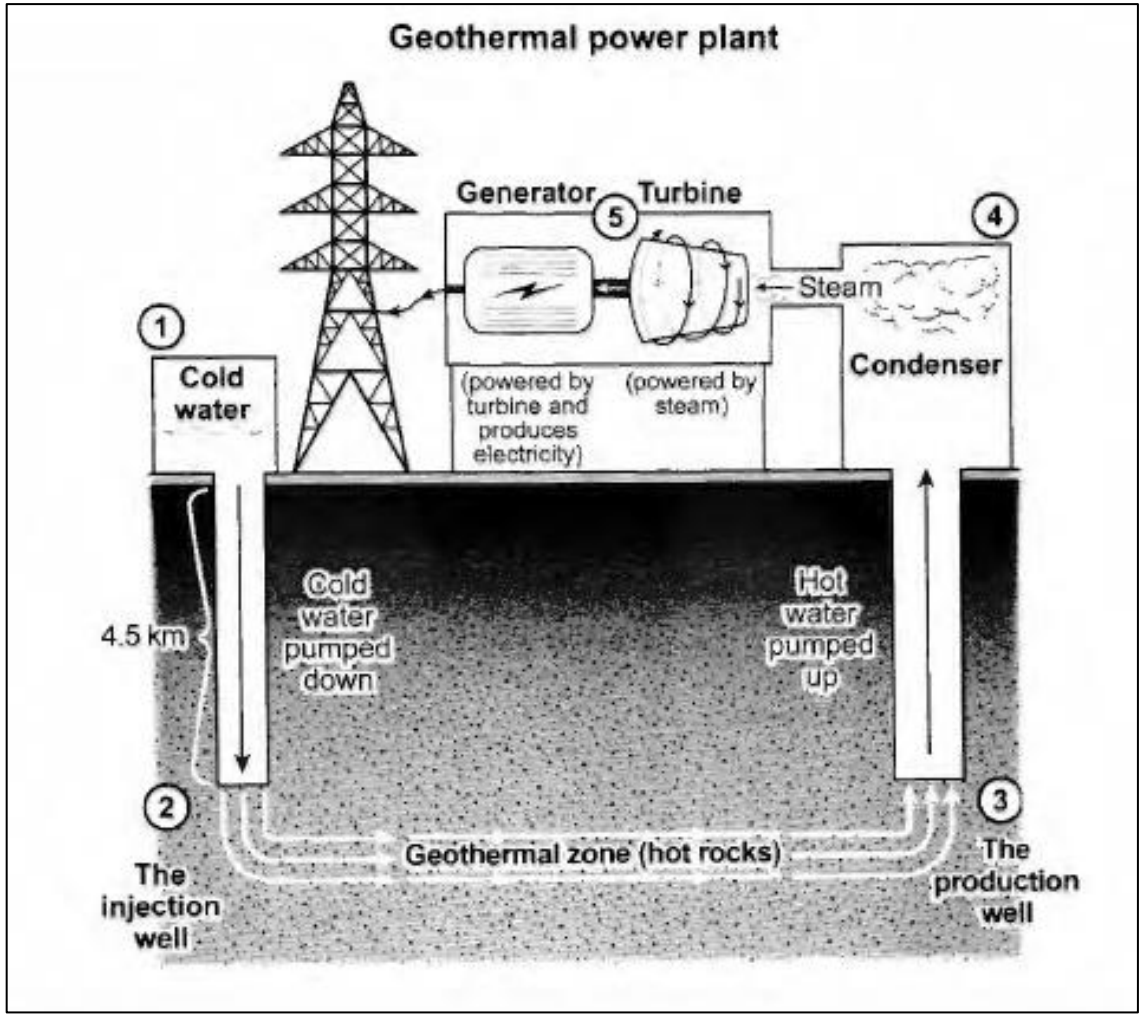
1. the process by which (X) is produced (generated) from (Y).
2. that the production of (X) (in this way) (from Y) is an (involved) process that consists of several [four] (quite complex) stages
3. These can conveniently be divided into two main phases: the (X) phase and the (Y) phase.
4. The first phase 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)

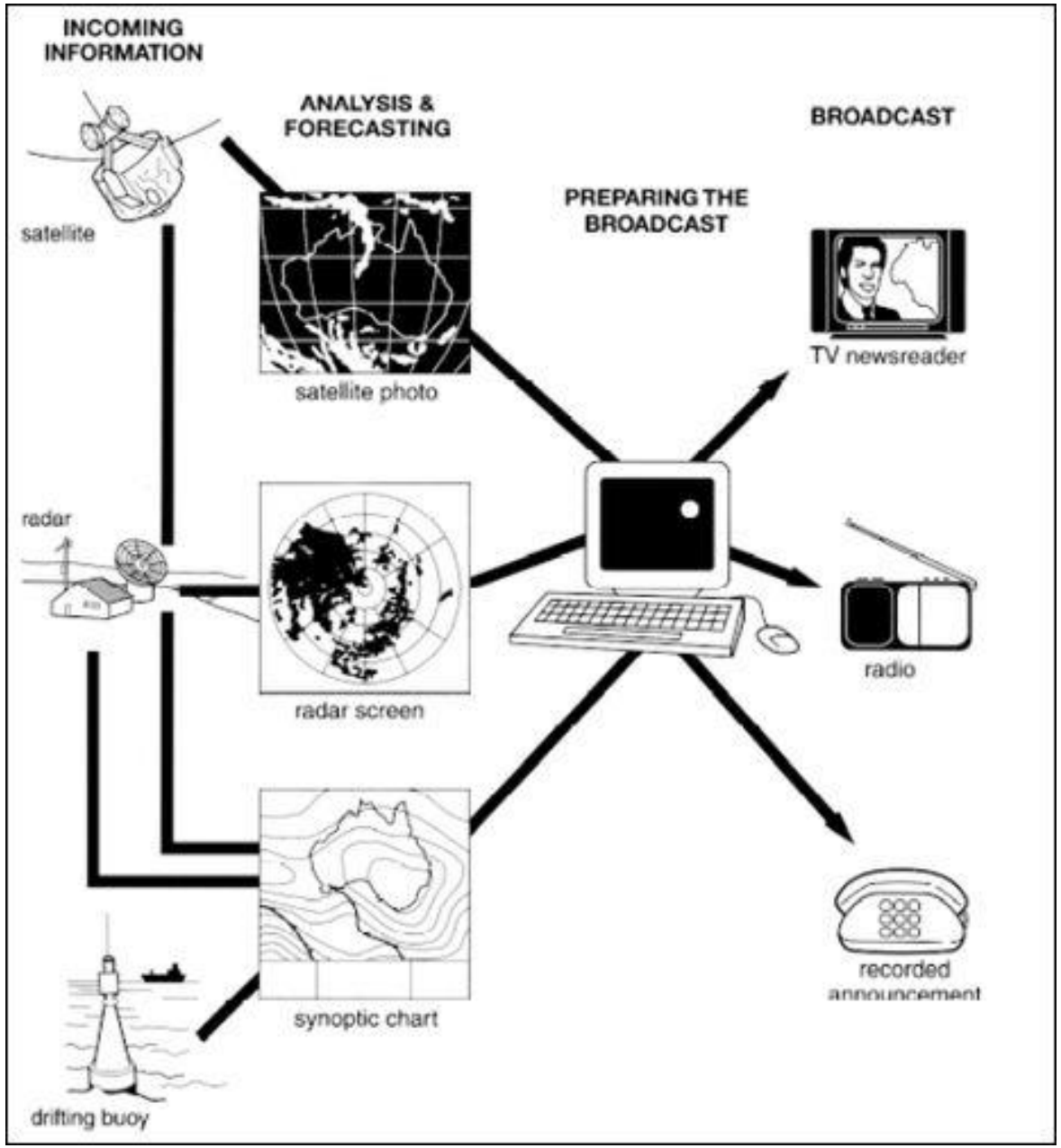
Q10

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.

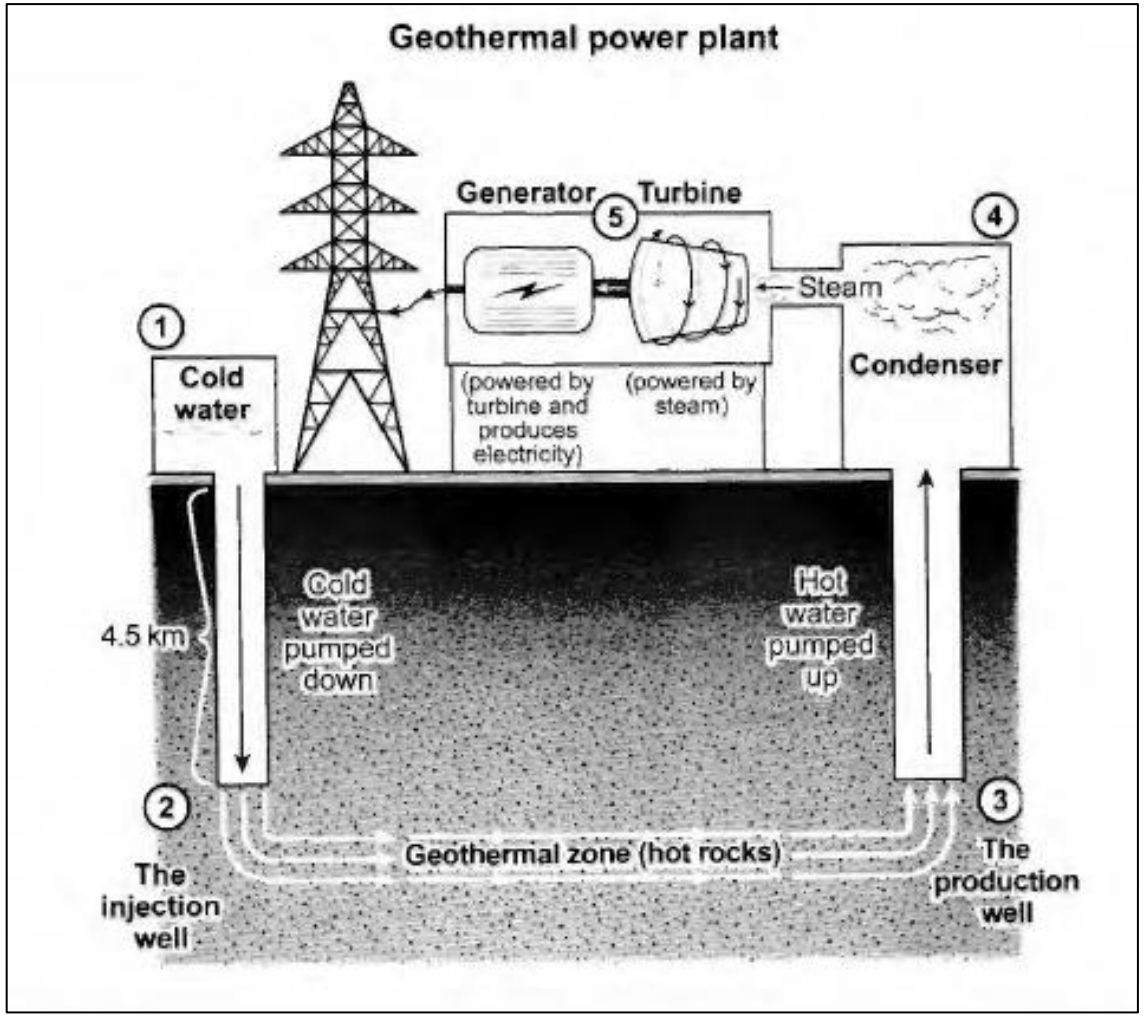


Q10

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

What does the diagram show?

The f_____ _____ il_____ the _____ by _____ electricity _____ produced _____ geothermal energy.

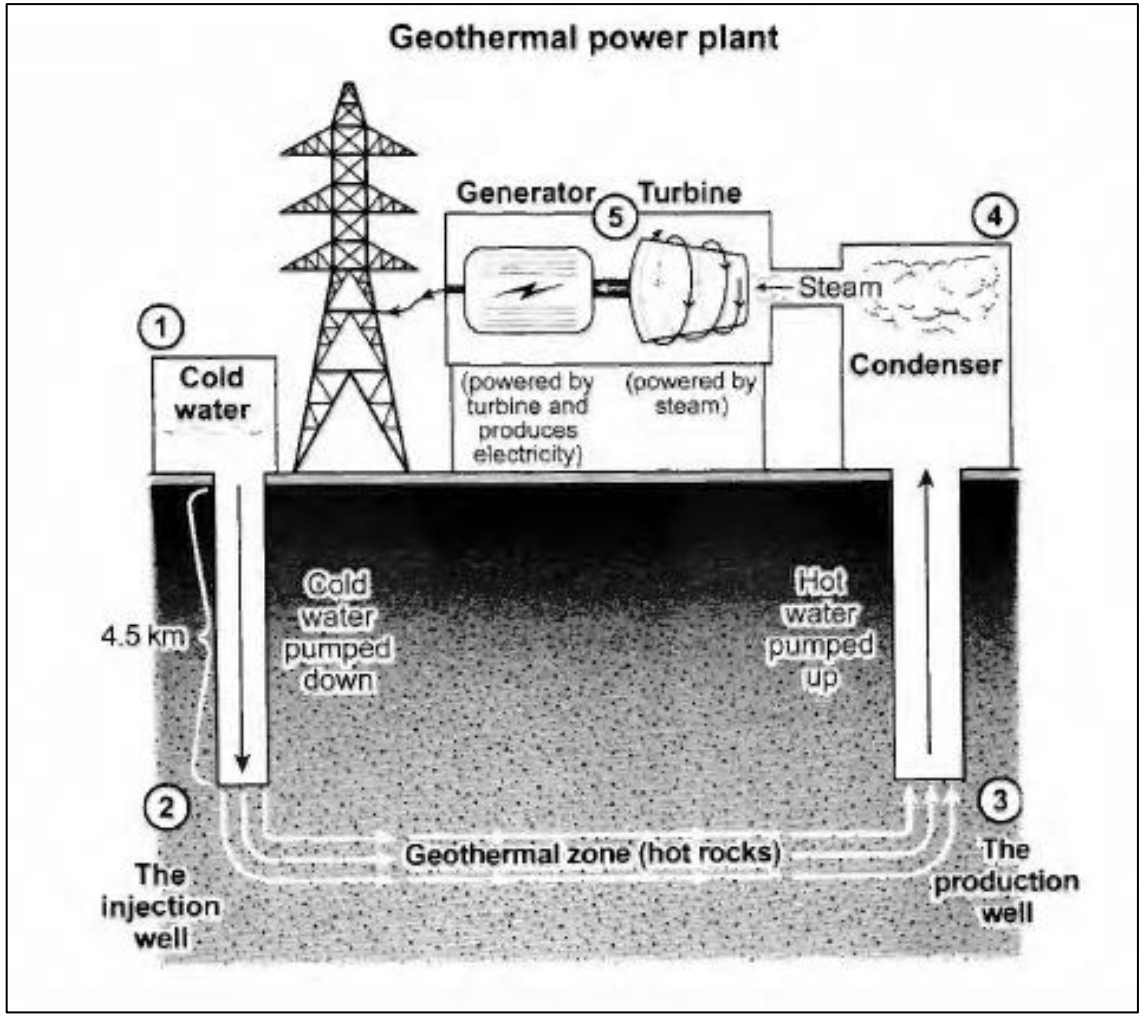


Q10

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

What does the diagram show?

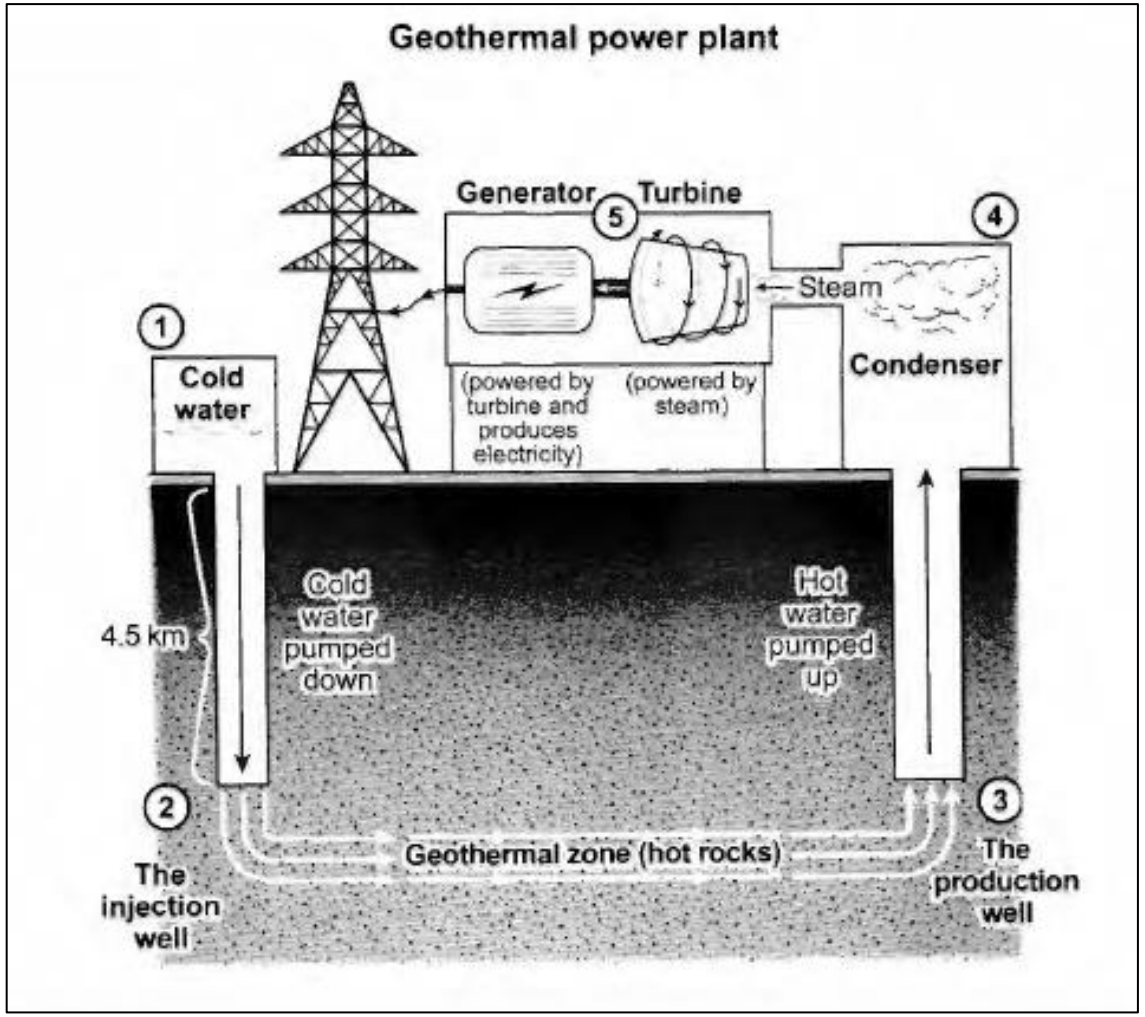
The flow chart illustrates the process by which electricity is produced from geothermal energy.



Q10

Key points:

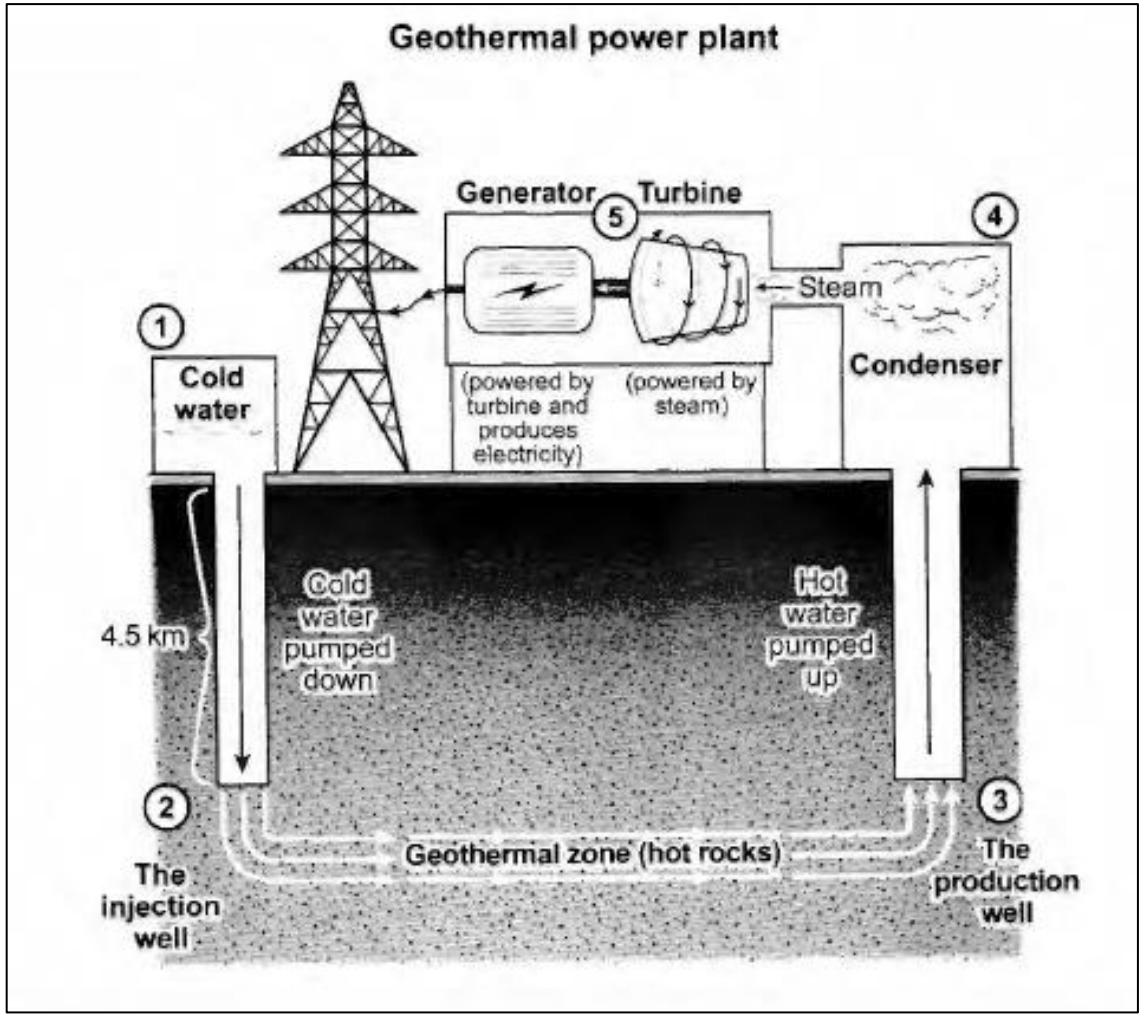
_____, the _____ _____ _____ _____ is ____ the production of electricity _____ _____ way, from geothermal energy, _____ a c_____ p_____ that c_____ of several s_____. These can c_____ _____ di_____ _____ two main phases: the below ground _____ and the above ground _____.



Q10

Key points:

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



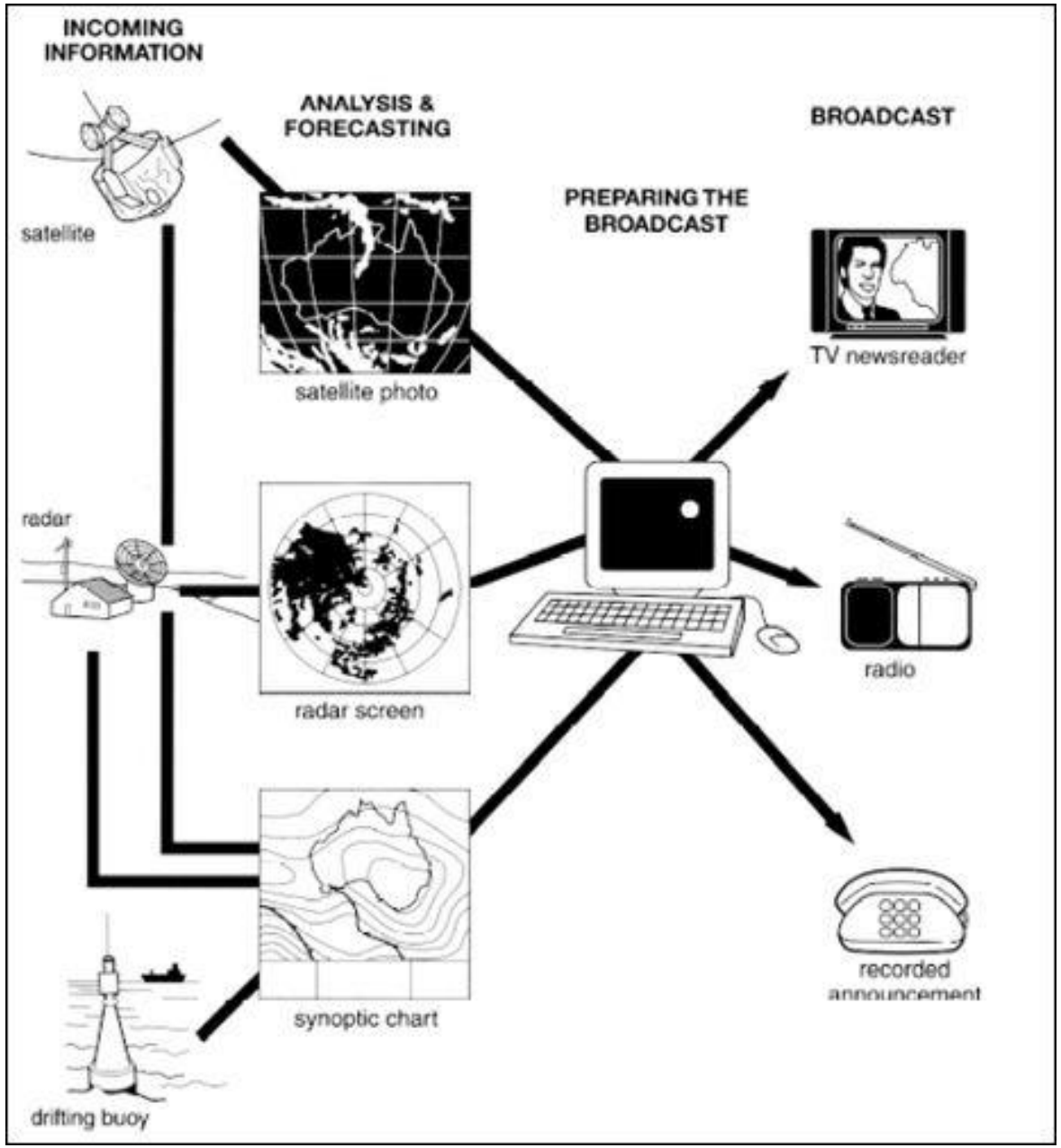
consists of OR requires

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 it show?

The f_____ _____ i_____ _____ process _____ _____ information _____ collected _____ the Australian Bureau of Meteorology and then used to pre_____ and br_____ accurate we_____ fo_____.

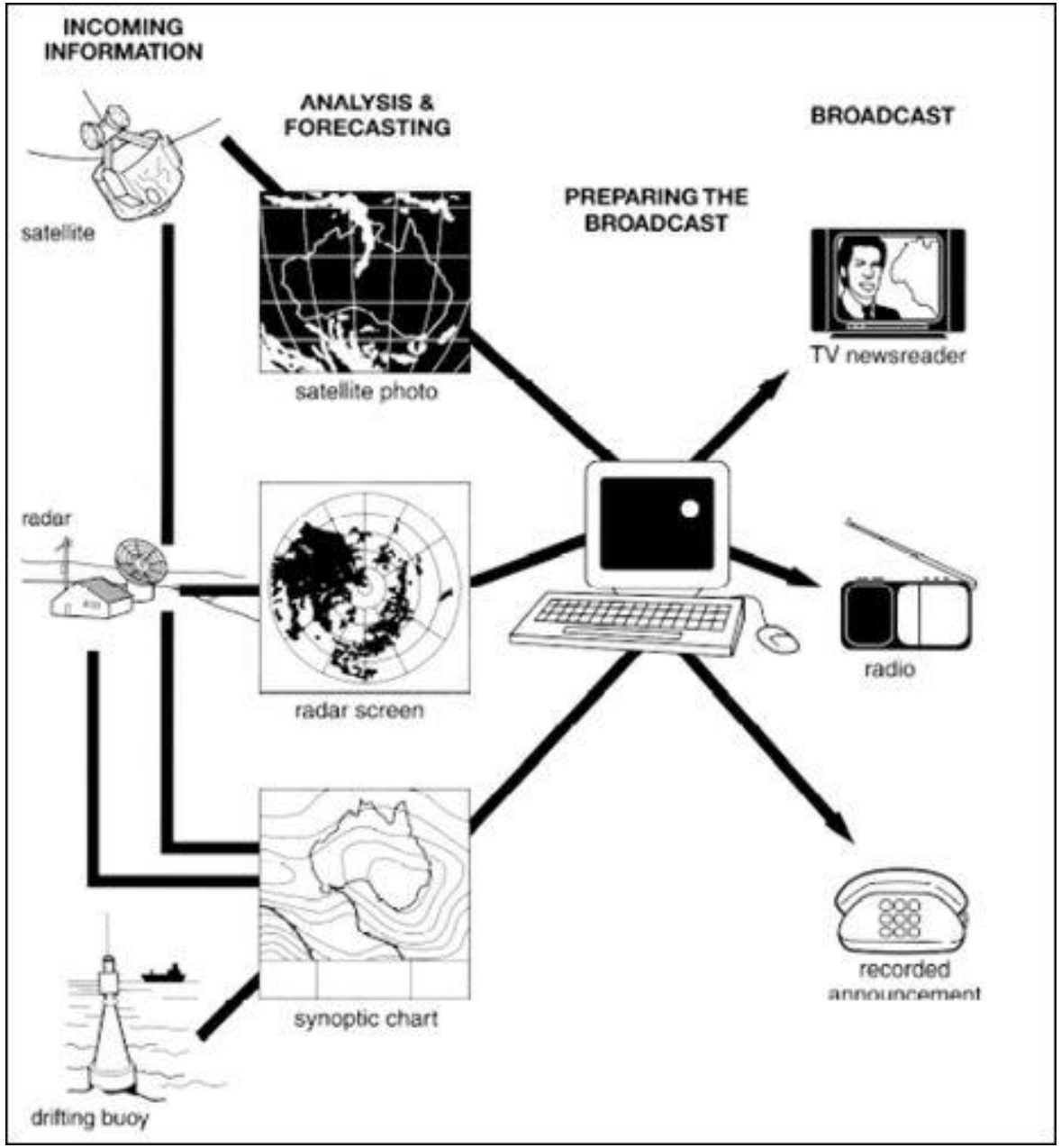


Q17

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 it show?

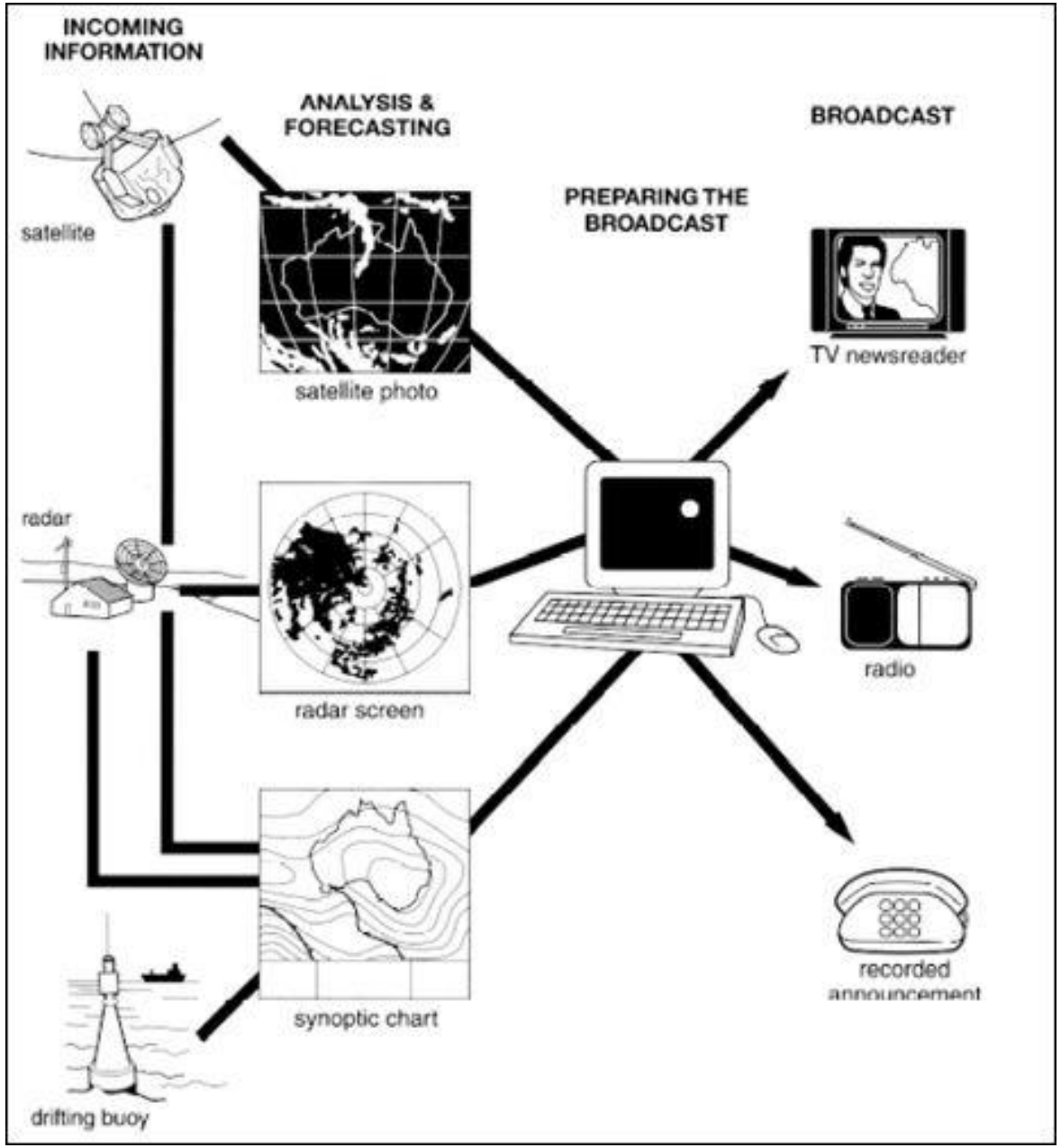
The flow chart illustrates the process by which information is collected by the Australian Bureau of Meteorology and then used to prepare and broadcast accurate weather forecasts.



Q17

Key points:

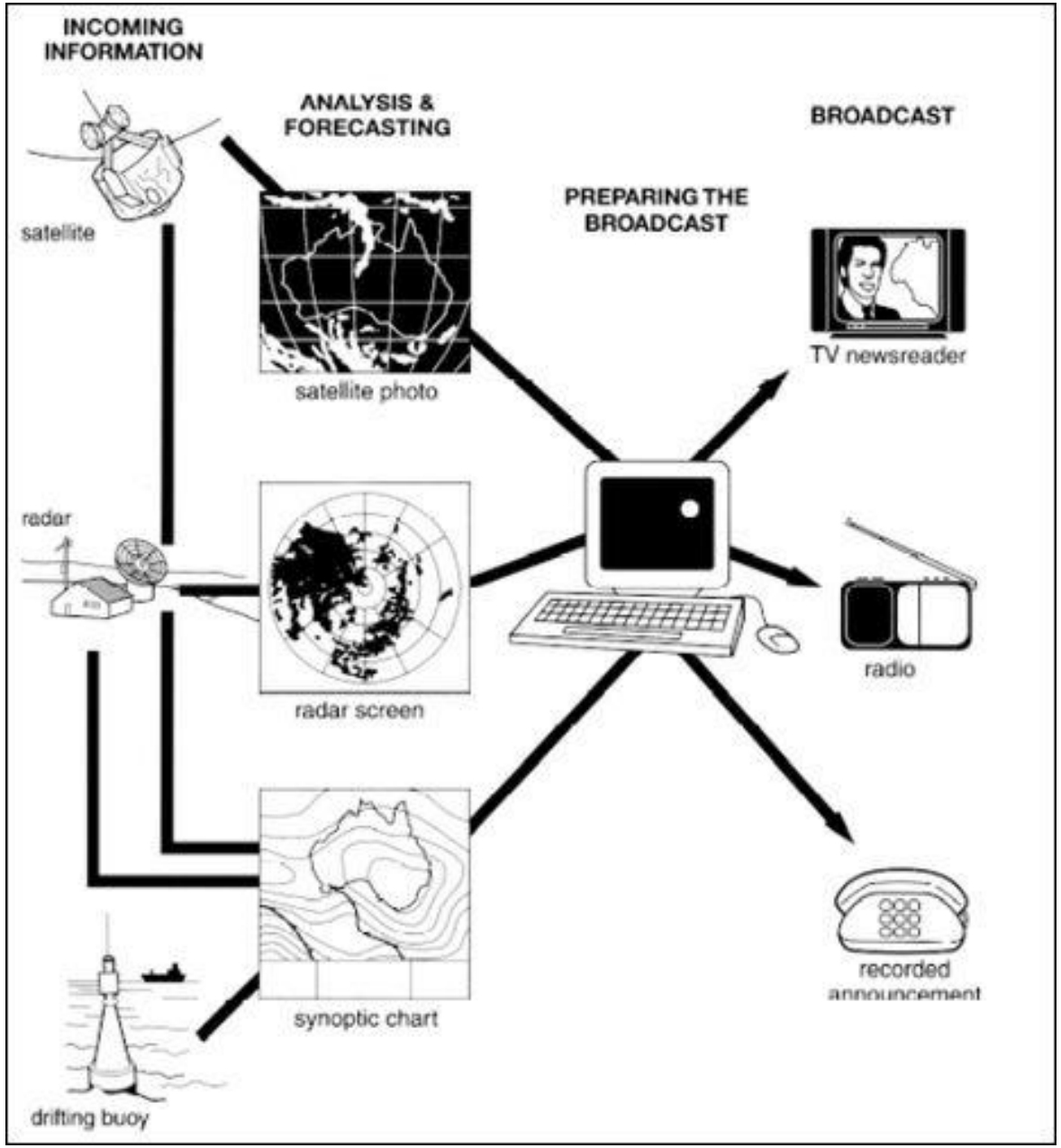
____, _____ _____ ____ _____ n____ is that the p_____ of the weather forecast i_____ t____ _____ is a c_____ p_____ that _____ ____ several stages. These c_____ c_____ _____ d_____ into two _____ p_____. The ____ is the production of the weather forecast. And ____ _____ _____ the distribution [broadcasting] of the forecast using several media.



Q17

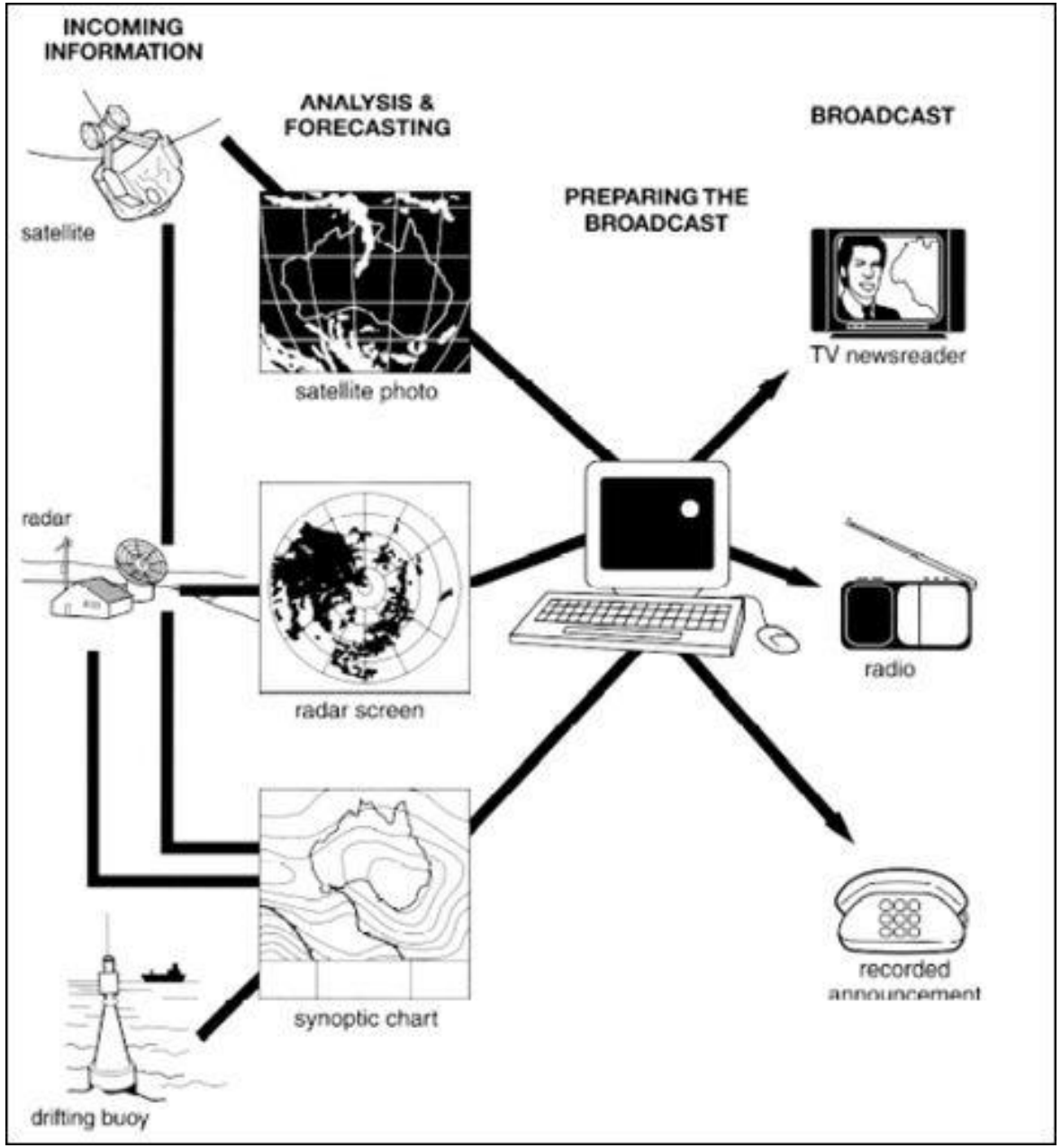
Key points:

Overall, the key point to note is that that the production of the weather forecast in this way is a complex process that consists of several stages. These can conveniently be divided into two main phases. The first is the production of the weather forecast. And the second is the distribution [broadcasting] of the forecast using several media.



Q17

Looking at the production of the forecast in more detail we can see that this is also a complex process. In the first stage, data is collected from satellites, radar, and drifting buoys. This data is then analysed in three ways. First, photographs from satellites are analysed directly. Secondly, satellite information is combined with radar data and this is analysed on a radar screen. Finally, satellite and radar data is combined with data from drifting buoys to produce synaptic charts. In the final stage of this phase, this data is used (combined) to prepare the weather forecast.



Q17

Turning to the second phase, in this phase broadcasts are prepared based on (using /from) the forecast. Different broadcasts are needed for different media. These include TV broadcasts, which are read by a newsreader, radio broadcasts, and recorded announcements that can be heard using a telephone.