

IELTS Writing Correction Sample: Essay (Detailed feedback)

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Today more and more tourists are visiting places where conditions are difficult, such as the Sahara desert or the Antarctic.

What are the benefits and disadvantages for tourists who visit such places?

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

Write at least 250 words.

~~Recently, Nowadays~~ it seems to be boring for people to go to travel ~~in-to~~ some locations where we used to go, e.g. Japan ~~or~~ Europe. People would like to have some exciting experiences ~~in on~~ their trip, so they choose places like the Sahara desert or places ~~where that~~ ordinary people cannot even name ~~them~~. These places ~~are using having have~~ tough conditions. Therefore, there must be some good things and bad things if we travel in these places.

From an optimistic viewpoint, people would like to travel ~~in-to~~ these extraordinary places to experience something different, usually the things they see or try in these locations are unique; they cannot find them in cities with tall buildings. For example, the ~~arctic~~ light in the Antarctic ~~area~~ ~~regions~~. People who ~~saw have seen~~ them all ~~said say~~ it ~~was is~~ a once in a lifetime experience and they will not forget it till they die. And indeed, seeing these special sceneries is really unforgettable and no other places in the world have them. Besides sceneries, people can also experience some very different lifestyles and culture which they have never seen ~~when-if~~ they live in ~~a~~ city.

However, there is also a bad side if people travel in these places. As the conditions are tough in these areas, ~~e.g.~~ they may experience extreme temperatures. People who are used to ~~a~~ city lifestyle may not know how to deal with them. In some severe cases, people may need immediate rescue, but as these areas are usually not ordinary residential areas, it is not easy for any ~~rescue teams~~ ~~emergency services~~ to ~~go for rescue access them~~. ~~And~~ It is very difficult to ~~ask for get~~ help from other people as there is no one around.

~~As a~~ ~~In~~ conclusion, it is necessary for people ~~have~~ to understand the risks before they visit these places, and after thorough consideration, if they still want to go, they have to make sure they get very well-prepared and go at their own risk.

Word count: 318

DETAILED FEEDBACK - ESSAY

Band Criteria	Band	Remarks (refer to public band descriptors)
Task Achievement	5	The task barely addresses the task as it could be argued that only one advantage is given: experience new things. The task asks for advantages; so more than one. Similarly, disadvantages centre around temperature extremes and their effects. This may be because the task was focussed too much on the two examples given in the task rather than difficult places in general
Coherence and Cohesion	7	Organisation and paragraph topics were clear and sentences were easy to follow.
Lexical Resource	6	There was some good vocabulary but mistakes in word choice elsewhere as well as a lack of substitution and synonyms detract from this.
Grammatical Range and Accuracy	6	There were quite a few grammar errors and some made it hard to follow the sentence. Others were simply inappropriate tense choice.

Concluding remarks

The following remarks, observations and corrections are based purely on the attached task and using public access IELTS Writing Band Descriptors for guidance.

See more: https://takeielts.britishcouncil.org/sites/default/files/2018-01/IELTS_task_2_Writing_band_descriptors.pdf

Paragraph 1: The word “recently” invites the present perfect whereas “nowadays” allows for present simple and present continuous for current events. “Or” shows that the two countries are two possible examples. The correct collocation is “on a trip”, not “in”. The next clause in this second sentence is a relative clause about people so “that” (or “who”) is correct, not “where”. Also, as this is the relative pronoun “that” we do not need the subsequent pronoun “them”. In the final sentence the verb choice makes no sense. Present simple is a better choice for a factual statement.

Paragraph 2: “Travel in” denotes within the destination, but we discuss journeys to the destination. Arctic to describe the Antarctic is contradictory. Better to simply refer to “light” and let the reference to the Antarctic regions help describe the light. “regions” for a geographic area is more appropriate. The next sentence was all in past simple with no reference to when this is supposed to have happened. If it was a personal experience, the context did not make that clear. For that reason, better to make a general statement with present simple and perfect. The lifestyles must be plural in the last sentence since you refer to “some”. Also you form a first conditional with can, so use “if” to complete it. The noun “city” needs the indefinite article.

Paragraph 3: In the first sentence you are not giving examples, but a consequence so no “eg”. The noun “city” needs the indefinite article. In the final sentence the word rescue is used 3 times. This is a perfect time to show a breadth of vocabulary with synonyms. Also we cannot “go for rescue”. “get help” is more appropriate for emergencies than “ask for”.

Paragraph 4: “In conclusion” is the standard phrase to use. “Have to” is not needed given the use of “it is necessary”. This final paragraph is more advice to the traveller than a summary of your points.

Conclusion: The task response had potential, but the main areas were underdeveloped whilst relatively avoidable mistakes in vocab and tense choice push the overall down. Next time be sure to give clear multiple points if the task asks for them in plural forms like advantages and disadvantages.

Band Score Estimate: 6.0