



# IELTS Practice Test Volume 4

## Writing Practice Test 1

### HOW TO USE

You have 2 ways to access the test

1. Open this URL <https://link.intergreat.com/4UtIO> on your computer
2. Use your mobile device to scan the QR code attached



# WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about **20** minutes on this task.

The table displays the average monthly rainfall for the year in five cities of the world.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

You should write at least **150** words.

Average Monthly Rainfall (mm)												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Hongkong	24	52	71	188	330	375	364	380	287	151	35	34
Tokyo	48	58	100	120	125	190	140	150	180	170	90	50
Jakarta	300	300	210	150	110	90	70	60	70	110	150	210
Cairo	7	4	4	3	2	4	5	27	0	0	0	0
London	80	50	60	55	55	59	45	55	65	68	78	79

# WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about **40** minutes on this task.

Many people today, especially in the developed world, are choosing to have fewer children, or none at all.

Why is this happening, and do you think it is a good trend?

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

You should write at least **250** words.

# SAMPLE WRITING TASK 1

The table shows how rainfall varies over a year in five major cities.

Overall, Hong Kong and Tokyo have the heaviest falls mid-year, while Jakarta experiences its distinct wet season at year-beginning, leaving Cairo and London with only mild seasonal variation. However, upon comparing amounts. Cairo receives merely scant falls, whereas London is moderate, Tokyo greater again, leaving the two tropical metropolises, Hong Kong and Jakarta, predictably, with the most drenching downpours.

Looking in detail at the Asian cities. Hong Kong's rainfall peaks at 380 (millimetres), the highest figure of all locations, all year, yet Jakarta's maximums are only slightly less, at 300. with Tokyo's being smaller, yet substantial, at about 190.

As for Cairo, it is the proverbial 'odd man out', with comparatively negligible precipitation — in fact, the final third of the year reflects the stereotypical Saharan aridity in an utter absence of rain. Only August brings much needed relief, with 27 falling from the skies, far above the average of five in the preceding months.

Turning to London, it enjoys consistent showers, characterising more temperate climes. November to January are wettest (with almost 80), although the July minimum of 45 remains significant, particularly when compared to its Middle Eastern counterpart.

Cairo's extremely low precipitation, perhaps typifying the whole Middle East, is surely cause for concern.

# SAMPLE WRITING TASK 2

I myself have only one child, while my ageing brothers remain unmarried and childless, as do my wife's. Such casual observation reveals a clear (and arguablywoeeying) demographic trend: declining birth rates, now characterising developed nations. After giving one reason for this phenomenon, I will argue, perhaps surprisingly, that it is good.

One cause is certainly economic, with the trend being correlated to thr increasing cost of living and escalating property values. This makes it virrtually impossible to taise many children while maintaining the standard of living which most in the developed world now expect. Facing such financial hurdles, many couples prefer to concentrate resources, effort, and hope, on fewer offspring, offering possibilities of not only 'making ends meet', but also becomming self-funded retirees before decrepitude and senility render them unable to enjoy this time.

I would say this is an acceptable trend since, ultimately, the children involved will be (one would expect) better loved and provided for, which is the most important factor. Such care ensures psychological stability, as well as adequate education, from which society only benefits. I have witnessed first-hand in the Philippines what ram-pant and ill-considered procreation causes,

particularly in an economically depressed and resource-deficient country: myriad slum-dwellers and multitudinous street urchins, all mired in a cycle of poverty. Such circumstances serve no purposes at all.

Another reason for having fewer children is the reprieve it offers parents from the unremitting toil of rearing them. Caring for babies is onerous and exhausting, both mentally and physically, as caregivers are effectively on-call to demanding, indeed, tyrannical, 'bosses'. In competitive societies, this workload only increases as children mature—for example, in the home schooling to which my own son is chained, with slavish assistance required from the mother. Having fewer children confines these burdens, at least, to manageable limits, and few would begrudge this.

Although one can easily be seduced by the idyllic image of large happy families, the harsh reality must necessarily temper such illusions, and reasonably so.

In short, the trend towards having smaller families is only natural. By ignoring such instincts, couples may find far less fulfilment in the longer term.

Concluding then, improving the lives of all involved, declining birth rates must be deemed acceptable.

Arguing otherwise will only unnecessarily raise the ire of parents.

Yet the economic consequences suggest governments should start making provisions.

The future will probably only see this trend grow stronger.