



# IELTS Practice Tests Plus Volume 2

## Writing Practice Test 6

### HOW TO USE

You have 2 ways to access the test

1. Open this URL <https://link.intergreat.com/qooOb> 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 tables below give information about the world population and distribution in 1950 and 2000, with an estimate of the situation in 2050.

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

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

| World Population 1950 – 2050         |      |      |                |
|--------------------------------------|------|------|----------------|
| Year                                 | 1950 | 2000 | 2050           |
| World population (billions)          | 2.5  | 6.0  | 9.0 (estimate) |
| Distribution of population by Region |      |      |                |
| Africa                               | 9%   | 13%  | 20%            |
| Asia                                 | 56%  | 60%  | 59%            |
| Europe                               | 22%  | 12%  | 7%             |
| Latin America                        | 6%   | 9%   | 9%             |
| North America                        | 7%   | 5%   | 4%             |
| Oceania                              | <1%  | 1%   | 1%             |

# WRITING TASK 2

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

Write about the following topic.

*The exploration and development of safe alternatives to fossil fuels should be the most important global priority today.*

*To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

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

## Sample Band: 9

The table shows dramatic increases in the total world population from 5 billion in 1950 to 6 billion in 2000, with an expected increase to 9 billion in 2050.

However, this trend is affecting parts of the world differently. Throughout the period Asia is expected to retain the largest share of the world population (56 to 59%) so their population will probably continue to increase in line with world growth. Meanwhile, regions like Africa and Latin America have experienced similar rates of increase in their populations up to 2000 (4% and 3% of the total, respectively), but Africa is expected to grow much faster as it rises to 20% of the total by 2050.

In contrast, more industrialised regions saw a large fall in their proportion of the global population, from almost a quarter in 1950 in Europe to only 12% by 2000 and from 7% to 5% in North America. This decline is expected to continue to a mere 11% of the total in both regions together by 2050.

Overall the figures suggest that population increases will continue in less developed regions, but not in the more industrialised ones.

# SAMPLE WRITING TASK 2

## Sample Band: 9

It is true to say that fossil fuels are still our main source of energy today, and as more countries develop their industries and their economies, the scale of their use continues to grow.

However, we are now well aware of the consequences of relying on this energy source for our natural environment. Global warming and the damage to the protective ozone layer are caused by carbon dioxide and other by-products of fossil fuels. So I certainly agree that these problems are global rather than national ones. They threaten our whole planet and no action by a single country could solve them. Furthermore these problems are urgent as nobody knows when our natural world will be so damaged that it will no longer be able to support us.

While some countries already use safer alternative energy sources, such as wind, water or solar power, it seems that there has not been sufficient investment in developing the technology to make such alternatives viable for all. So it should definitely be a global priority to invest in such research and development.

Of course there are other global priorities that we also need to address, such as poverty and disease. But while it may be the case that these problems are just as important as the energy problem, there is a sense that time is ticking away for our planet and any solutions to the energy issue will take some time to achieve.

So in conclusion, i would agree that finding alternatives to fossil fuels is certainly the most pressing global priority, if not the most important one for our world today.