



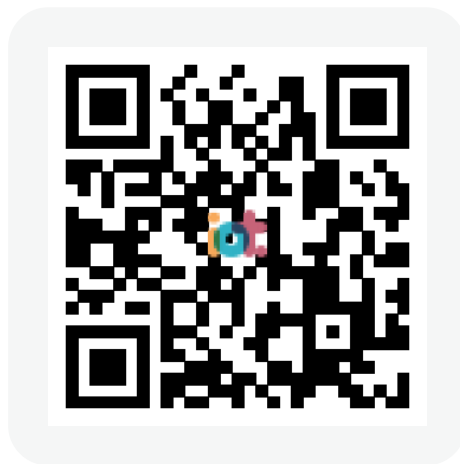
IELTS Practice Test Volume 1

Writing Practice Test 1

HOW TO USE

You have 2 ways to access the test

1. Open this URL <https://link.intergreat.com/zG078> 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 trends concerning the amounts of fast food consumed in Melbourne. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant

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

Five major types of fast food eaten in Melbourne (units)

	2005	Present	2025
Hamburger	40	38	51
Fried Chicken	35	37	45
Salad	5	15	41
Fried Rice	6	9	9
Noodles	6	8	9

WRITING TASK 2

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

Many people now undertake extreme activities, from hang-gliding to mountain climbing.

Why do people risk their lives in this way, and do you think this 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

What follows summarises how preferences for five varieties of fast foods (salads, fried rice, fried chicken, noodles, and hamburgers) vary in Melbourne from 2005 to 2025.

Looking as a whole, hamburgers and fried chicken remain far more popular than the other (nutritionally superior) choices at all times. However, arguably surprising is the ascendancy of salads, which, originally the least consumed, gain increasing favour, and, if predictions prove correct, are destined to eventually rival* their carbohydrate heavy counterparts. Finally, all varieties make market inroads, a trend also forecasted for the future.

Considering the two stereotypically Western foods, hamburgers remain the perennial* favourite, being 40 (undisclosed* units) in 2005, slightly lower now, but expected to rise to an all-time high of 51 by 2025, six above fried chicken. This oily alternative does, however, have its fans, whose collective consumption keeps it a close second throughout as it similarly rises over time, from 35 to 45.

As for the other types of sustenance, those starchy Asian staples — rice and noodles -- lack mainstream appeal, starting low, making only marginal gains, and never rising above 10. In contrast, the lighter-weight salads, although initially a paltry five, exponentially advance to finish with a 'healthy' projection of 41.

In an age of obesity of epidemic proportions, the growing predilection for salads is certainly an encouraging sign.

SAMPLE WRITING TASK 2

Recently, I was disturbed to read of a prominent* female cave diver, who drowned upon becoming disoriented deep in a labyrinthine cave system in South Australia. Such sad events inevitably raise the question of why people dice with death in extreme activities. After giving one reason, I will argue, perhaps surprisingly, that it is a good trend.

The main incentive* for this high-risk recreation is the challenge it provides, often seen as one of the core purposes of being alive. The feeling for the human psyche of defying the odds, conquering that fear, or seeing sights never seen before must be extremely gratifying, if not totally rejuvenating, and clearly irresistible to many. Whether hang-gliding, parasailing, or scaling formidable cliff faces, the weekend thrill seekers are merely following an innate urge to live life by 'cheating death'.

I would say this is a good trend, since such activities generate revenue for a wide range of commercial enterprises. These, in turn, provide legitimate* livelihoods and direct economic benefit to countries. Nepal is a good example, depending heavily on the ambitions of both professional mountaineers and dedicated amateurs to summit the notoriously dangerous Mount Everest. Apart from exorbitant climbing fees, this provides employment to hundreds of

Sherpa porters and guides. Few could begrudge them this ready-made opportunity.

Lest I be accused of cynicism, another reason these activities are good is the release they offer from that pressure and banality of life. Most members of modern society are confined to safe and predictable paths, essentially divorced from the natural world. They necessarily lead Thoreau's 'lives of quiet desperation', since money must be earned, mortgages met, and children raised. Any escape from this mundane existence, however short-lived or transitory, must leave people more fulfilled and content, and a society composed of such individuals is ultimately a better one.