

6 Writing Task Two: Option 2

Sample Answer

This task appears on page 79 of *IELTS Masterclass Student's Book*.

It is often said that students should study at school for some certain subjects and this will be good for their future. Another point is that those kids may interrupt their school work and be allowed to get a work early when they leave school. The view of point that students have to be forced to have the class at school is valid.

One reason for this is that

schools provide a plenty of academic knowledge to students and it is possible to enlarge students' knowledge background when they are young and it is also a good method to force students to focus on their school work and this conditions might avoid students to spend their time to do bad thing. In Addition, some educations at school are useful for their life such as students might learn professional skills or knowledge that they may have more opportunities to find a job in their future. For example, employee prefer to hire a employer who had a good degree and owns a lot of professional skills and knowledge in Taiwan.

On the other hand, it can be argued that children should leave school early to get a job because they can be sure their interesting and learn social skills through having a job. Furthermore they can get much experience of the society which experience can't obtain at school and it is possible to encourage children how to manage the money that they've earned and try to independent.

Even though there are some advantages of leaving school early to find a job, I would say that kids should study the certain subjects at school since the disadvantages are pointed out and because so many ways can train children to learn independant and social skills.

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Commentary

Task Achievement

In general, the writer addresses the task appropriately, although two elements of the argument proposed in the rubric are ignored, namely the suggestion that some school subjects may not be useful, and the suggestion that enforced schooling can lead to disruption.

Coherence and Cohesion

The text is suitably paragraphed, and ideas are clearly and logically organised. The first paragraph contains an introduction, the second puts forward arguments for compulsory schooling, the third puts forward arguments against compulsory schooling, and the fourth summarises the writer's views.

A range of organising expressions are used and most are correct. Only *Another point* is misleading, as the writer clearly intends *An alternative point*. The final paragraph would also have benefited from a suitable introductory expression.

Although some excessive repetition of noun phrases damages cohesion, for example, *students* in the second paragraph, pronouns are generally used to good effect.

Lexical Resource

The writer's use of vocabulary is fairly wide and generally appropriate. The reader is only occasionally aware of inadequacies, such as *view of point* and the reversal in meaning of *employee* and *employer*.

Spelling is flawless.

Grammatical Range and Accuracy

The writer uses a range of grammatical structures, including subordinate clauses, as in the final sentence. Some less frequent structures are used very appropriately, such as *It is often said that* or *it can be argued that*. Although errors do occur, these are generally minor, and never impede communication. Verb tenses are controlled very well.

Some sentences are overly long, such as the first sentence in the second paragraph. Punctuation is highly accurate.

Marks

This answer would probably receive a **Band 7**.