



## **Thank you for registering for UltraFluent!**

**We are here to help you prepare for IELTS writing so that you can more easily achieve your desired score on the exam.**

The IELTS writing block is largely considered the most challenging, even by those who speak and read English comfortably. Often they lose marks on the certificate due to an inadequately written essay. So that you do not end up among those who lacked points due to nerves or lack of preparation or problems with grammar and vocabulary for the IELTS writing section, we offer you a whole set of opportunities to prepare for the exam at a convenient pace and without being tied to a specific location geographically speaking.





# Popular reasons why people do poorly on IELTS writing fails on their first attempt:

- 1 Today, few people generally like to write, especially by hand without a spell checker.
- 2 It can be boring to practice writing, so students are more likely to watch native TV shows and read with the hope that the skill of writing competently will develop on its own.
- 3 Writing an essay itself requires creativity, which not everyone has developed, frequently not even in their native language.
- 4 To pass, many feel that it is enough to memorize a couple of essay templates, and then write according to the prompt provided.

In fact, due to nerves during the examination, all the templates learned may be completely erased from memory, the ideal situation simply does not always work under stressful conditions. The outcome: a low score and having to retake the exam. HOWEVER, WITH ULTRAFLUENT, EVERYTHING CAN BE DIFFERENT!



## The practice of writing in English will help improve reading, listening, and speaking as well!



### A COMMON MISTAKE WHEN PREPARING FOR IELTS IS

reading and listening a lot, but writing little. It is when writing that the very complex practice that all other aspects of language proficiency develop: reading, understanding, and speaking. Therefore, the maximum time allocated for strengthening your English for the exam should be devoted precisely to developing your writing or typing skills.



### IT'S IMPORTANT NOT JUST TO PRACTICE YOUR WRITING IN GENERAL, YOU NEED TO DO IT PROPERLY AND SPECIFICALLY.

If you have managed to write two essays of the volume required by the IELTS regulations in 60 minutes once or twice in a row, this does not necessarily say anything about your actual level of preparedness for the real IELTS writing exam. Only systematic training and the periodic passing of test writing with verification by a qualified teacher will help you understand how many points you can expect in reality and, accordingly, what points need to be improved.





# How to Prepare Effectively for the IELTS Written Test:

We suggest that you approach the practice of writing a written assignment systematically. That is, do not rush ahead of the locomotive and immediately start executing written assignments, sending them for verification, but start training with a set of essay examples on a keyboard simulator, then go on to train a set of essay parts piece by piece, and only then start practicing writing full-fledged written assignments.

## What exactly DO NOT DO



**Listen to the advice of those who have passed IELTS well without preparation.**



**Reread dozens of articles with preparation life hacks.**



**Watch hours of videos in which someone shares their individual experience.**



**Look for ways to bring as many cheat sheets as possible with you.**



**Allocate one day a week in which you study strictly English from morning until late at night.**

Nobody's experience and advice will really help you prepare for the IELTS writing. The only thing that can really help you get the maximum score is regular practice, for which you need to find time every day or at least various times a week.

## How to practice

The set of UltraFluent tools allows you to practice typing in English and writing essays on real IELTS assignments anywhere you have a computer with Internet access at hand.







## ✓ Keyboard simulator

Keyboard simulator is designed in such a way that by passing each of the 3 levels you increase your typing skills and, at the same time, increase your English level. While you are typing example essays, the brain imperceptibly memorizes words, principles of constructing phrases, sentences, stores ideas and gets used to processing information in English as quickly as in your native language.

## ✓ Essay simulator

This simulator is more complicated than the keyboard simulator and in it you can get a unique task for writing work or part of it from the system, set a timer and practice well with a live example. In order to prepare for the delivery of the essay, it is more useful to write several dozen introductions until they begin to be built in your mind automatically with the machine, and only then proceed to practice the main part and conclusions from what has been written. It sounds more complicated than it looks in practice, but try it, and you will see the first results in your account statistics after literally 5 lessons.



## ✓ IELTS writing test

There is no more accurate way to assess the real degree of your own preparedness for the exam than passing a written test. To do this, you can use the essay simulator: set a timer (or not if beginning your practice), select the option for the task and send the result to a teacher for verification. To do this, you will need to pay for a subscription or buy a one-time check.





# How to build a preparation process for those who have just started preparing for IELTS writing

## The written part of the exam consists of two tasks!

The examinee receives a subject for writing an essay with a volume of at least 250 words, and a subject for a letter - its length should be from 150 words or more. Both of these must be written in 60 minutes. In order to get a high score for a written assignment, it is necessary that it be of the highest possible quality in terms of literacy, meaning, volume of used vocabulary and grammatical structures. And even if everything is relatively simple for an examinee in terms of vocabulary, literacy and the practice of constructing sentences, learning to express thoughts, especially in a non-native language, is always difficult. Therefore, we suggest that UltraFluent students simply use the ready-made algorithm for writing any essay for IELTS.



## The standard volume of an introduction is 2-3 sentences.

- The first sentence is a paraphrased topic (though not a repetition of the original prompt);
- The second sentence is the author's opinion in a concise form;
- The third sentence is usually found only in an essay, where it is required to provide some solution to the problem posed within the topic.

## An example of an introduction:

**SUBJECT:** Some people think that in order to learn an additional language well it is necessary to live in the country where that language is spoken. What is your opinion about this?

### An example of a two-sentence introduction:

*1. It is thought by some people that to learn another language and to be a fluent user of it makes sense, if they live in a country where this language is predominantly spoken.*

*\*! Look carefully, in the example, the meaning of the sentence is identical to the meaning of the first sentence in the task. For example, "Some people think" was remade into "It is thought by some people".*

*2. In my opinion, learning language to its perfection depends on the goals pursued by people and today it is possible to live in some countries and be fluent in only one of the global languages.*

*\*! Please note that the second sentence is the answer to the question in the assignment.*

**SUBJECT:** Many people today use their phones for sending texts more than talking. What are the reasons for this? Are there more advantages than disadvantages?

### An example of a three-sentence introduction:

*1. An increasing number of people today are apt to use their cell phones for texting rather than conversing with each.*

**\*! Here, too, the first sentence is a paraphrase of the first sentence of the assignment. That is, the same thought is expressed using synonyms.**

*2. In my opinion, this option is more popular among people, especially young ones, because of its convenience and flexibility in comparison with maintaining conversation.*

**\*! Here, too, the second sentence answers the question in the assignment.**

*3. This feature certainly helps people express their emotions through pictures and symbols but there are also a number of drawbacks this attitude has.*

**\*! And this sentence is a more detailed answer to the question in the assignment.**

**For a conclusion, 1-2 sentences are also sufficient. In the conclusion, it is enough to express what has already been said in the introduction in other words, only to do it in such a form that the conclusion looks like an organic consequence of the main part of the essay.**

**SUBJECT:** Some people think that to learn a second language well it is necessary to live in the country where that language is spoken. What is your opinion about this?

### An example of writing a conclusion with one sentence:

*Intro: In my opinion, learning language to its perfection depends on the goals pursued by people and today it is possible to live in some countries and be fluent in only one of the global languages.*

*Conclusion: In conclusion, while language usage is commonly considered to be more practical by living in its spoken country, many other benefits such as work opportunities and studying should be taken into account.*

When the introduction and conclusion are collected like a puzzle - from the topic and your opinion - you can proceed to writing the main part.

The standard body of an essay consists mainly of two paragraphs, less often of three.

**A paragraph** - is a block of text united by a common idea and meaning. Each paragraph is structured according to the classic scheme::

1. Express an idea;
2. Provide rationale and examples;
3. Draw conclusions.





# How to structure paragraphs depends on the type of essay, there are several of them:

## 1. Expressing opinions

- **First paragraph** – first opinion;
- **Second paragraph** – second opinion;

## 2. Advantages/Disadvantages – an overview of the advantages and disadvantages

- **First paragraph** – a description of advantages or disadvantages;
- **Second paragraph** – a description of the advantages if in the first paragraph you described the disadvantages, vice versa;

## 3. Providing Solutions - a description of the solution to a given problem

- **First paragraph** – a description of the problem;
- **Second paragraph** – a description of the solution to the given problem;

## 4. Discursive Essay- a consideration of the question posed from different points of view.

- **First paragraph** – a description of the advantages or disadvantages, positive or negative features of the given situation;
- **Second paragraph** – an overview of the opposite side of the given point of view, depending on what you described in the first paragraph.

## Example of a paragraph description:

**SUBJECT:** Many people today use their phones for sending texts more than talking. What are the reasons for this? Are there more advantages than disadvantages?

### Sentence 2 of the introduction:

*In my opinion, this option is more popular among people, especially young ones, because of its convenience and flexibility in comparison with maintaining conversation..*

*1. There is little room for doubt that this contemporary option of modern devices is beneficial for people, as it allows people to send various types of messages without hesitation and waiting for direct response on it.*

*\*! This is the answer to the first question in the assignment. This sentence has the same meaning as the second sentence in the introduction, but is more extensive.*

*2. In other words, by having the ability to express their thoughts or send important notifications, people can share information with their colleagues and friends at any convenient time.*

*\*! The same idea is described here, only with the addition of additional arguments to validate their thoughts.*



**3. A typical example for this would be that people are able to send valuable notifications, such as meeting arrangements, their arrival date and time, or their current locations, through messengers.**

**\*! Here 's an example of why people use telephones for messages more often than for making calls.**

**3. Thus, an increasing popularity of texting is closely associated with its flexibility and less time consumption.**

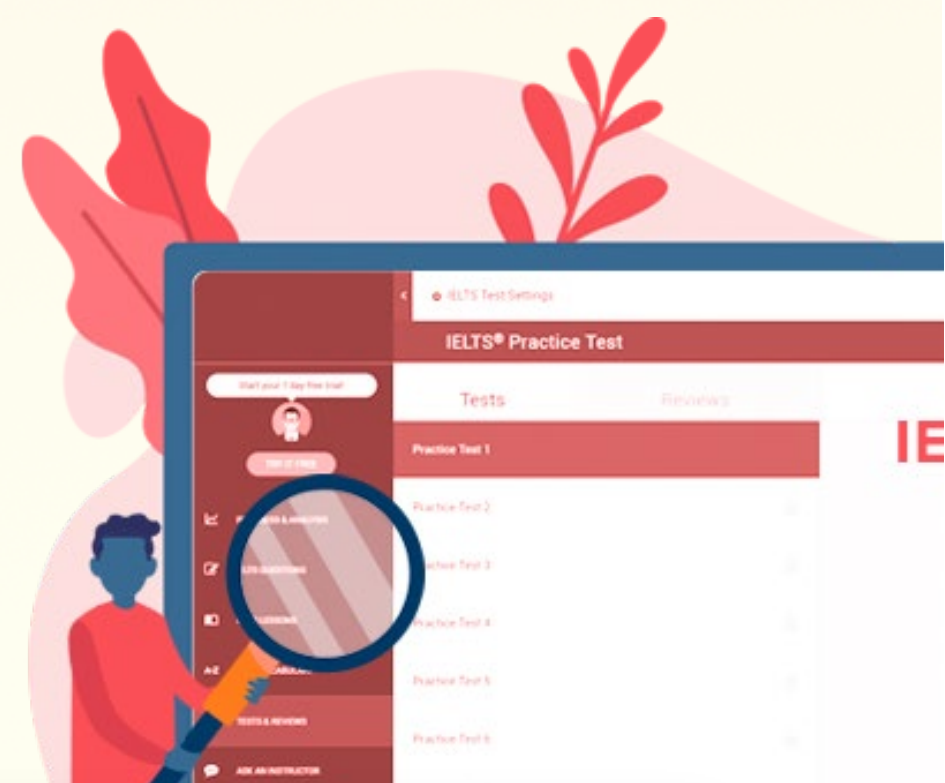
**\*! Here is a conclusion built around the idea voiced in the paragraph.**

As you can see, the examiners do not require any creative approach from those who come to take IELTS writing. Even those who are not particularly good at expressing their thoughts in writing are able to score 7+ points in the writing block if they treat the preparation process with due care and practice sufficiently in our UltraFluent simulators.

After you understand for yourself that you can easily write an essay on any topic suggested by the simulator, you can proceed to the training on writing the first task.

## When writing a letter (General Training)

You need to fully answer the questions in the assignment.



### Job example:

You have heard that a developer plans to build a shopping centre near your home.

Write a letter to the council. In your letter

- say how you heard about the plan
- explain how you feel about it
- ask for more information about it

### An example of an answer to this task:

**Dear Sir or Madam,**

**\*! If you do not know to whom you are writing a letter from the assignment - a friend, an acquaintance, a relative - then use a fictitious name, for example, Dear John, if not, then use a formal phrase, for example, Dear Sir or Madam. This may be provided in the prompt, in which case it is necessary to follow that introduction.**

**I am a resident of Boundary Road and I have recently read in the local newspaper that a shopping centre is going to be built near where I live.**

**\*! Please note that in the first paragraph, you must introduce yourself and emphasize the reason for which you are writing.**





*This news was rather a surprise to me. I have been living in Boundary Road for five years now and it has always been a very quiet street with very few tall buildings. I think a construction like this will change the atmosphere of the area considerably and, like many other residents I have spoken to, I am not at all happy about it.*

**\*! This paragraph provides answers to two questions of the assignment.**

*I think people who live in the area have a right to know more about the plan before it goes ahead, so I would like to request further details regarding the dates of the planned building work and the size of the centre. Also, I sincerely hope you are planning to provide a car park, as otherwise parking will become very difficult for everyone in the area.*

**\*! This paragraph gives the answer to the last question, plus a sentence from oneself is added, which you can not add, this is done in order to gain the required number of words and demonstrate your vocabulary to the examiner.**

*I look forward to hearing from you.*

**\*! This example shows a standard letter ending form, you can use it or take other ending patterns.**

*Yours faithfully,*

**\*! This example uses the accepted form of farewell, but you can use a simpler form like Best regards, for example.**

*John Carlson*

**\*! Do not forget to indicate your first and last name at the end of the letter.**

Since it is necessary to write at least 150 words for writing, it makes no sense to practice writing letters on a keyboard simulator and a simulator of a set of written assignments in parts. Moreover, after you master the writing of an essay, 150 words of the letter will seem to you an elementary task. That's what the calculation is for.

## When writing an assignment (Academic IELTS)

you need to describe a graph, table or chart.

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In this task, logically writing 150 words is much easier than writing a letter for General Training, since you need to describe what you see in the picture using different phrases - you do not need to invent anything as you do in a letter. After a few workouts on the keyboard simulator, you will much more easily cope with this task.



When you understand that it's easy enough, take a few tests of IELTS writing. This will help you get feedback from your teacher, see your weaknesses, and make sure you are perfectly within 60 minutes of writing and self-review. If you are satisfied with the average grade for several tests, then you have done a great job and are ready to take the IELTS.