

IELTS Narayananj

CAMBRIDGE 11 Writing TASK 2 IDEAS

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Governments should spend money on railways rather than roads.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

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

Write at least 250 words.

AGREE:

Reason: Railways are more environmentally friendly than roads.

Explanation:

Trains produce significantly less carbon dioxide per passenger compared to cars and buses. This helps reduce air pollution and slows down climate change. Rail transport also reduces traffic congestion on roads, leading to less fuel consumption and fewer accidents. By investing in railways, governments promote a cleaner, safer, and more sustainable mode of transport.

Example:

For instance, in Japan, the government has heavily invested in high-speed trains like the Shinkansen. These trains not only offer fast and efficient travel but also help reduce the country's overall carbon emissions by encouraging people to choose rail over cars or domestic flights.

Reason: Railways are more efficient for transporting large numbers of people and goods.

Explanation:

Trains can carry hundreds of passengers or tons of cargo in a single trip, which is far more efficient than trucks or cars. This reduces the number of vehicles needed on the road, saving fuel and reducing maintenance costs for highways. It also helps businesses transport goods faster and more reliably, which can boost the economy.

Example:

For example, in Germany, the government supports an extensive freight railway system that helps move goods across the country quickly. This reduces road traffic and ensures timely delivery for industries like manufacturing and retail.

DISAGREE:

Reason: Roads offer more flexibility and accessibility than railways.

Explanation:

While trains are efficient for long-distance travel, they are limited to fixed tracks and specific stations. In contrast, roads connect almost every town, village, and rural area, allowing people and goods to reach destinations that trains cannot. Roads support many types of vehicles—cars, buses, bikes, and trucks—making them more versatile for everyday use.

Example:

For instance, in countries like India, many rural areas are not connected by train. People rely heavily on buses or personal vehicles to travel short distances or access services. In such places, improving road infrastructure has a greater immediate impact on daily life than investing in new railway lines.

Reason: Building and maintaining railways is more expensive than roads.

Explanation:

Constructing railway infrastructure requires large investments in tracks, stations, signaling systems, and electric lines. Maintenance is also costly and complex. In contrast, building and repairing roads is generally cheaper and quicker. For countries with limited budgets, spending on roads can provide more immediate benefits to a larger population.

Example:

For example, in many African countries, governments prioritize road development because it's more affordable and reaches more remote communities. Investing in railways would require heavy borrowing or foreign aid, which may not be sustainable in the long term.

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people claim that not enough of the waste from homes is recycled. They say that the only way to increase recycling is for governments to make it a legal requirement.

To what extent do you think laws are needed to make people recycle more of their waste?

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

Write at least 250 words.

1. Laws create accountability and consistent behavior**Explanation:**

When recycling is optional, many people ignore it due to lack of interest or convenience. However, when it becomes a legal duty, people are more likely to follow the rules to avoid penalties. Laws also create a standard recycling system that everyone must follow, leading to more organized and effective waste management across the country.

Example:

For example, in South Korea, strict recycling laws require citizens to separate food waste, plastics, paper, and general waste. The government imposes fines for incorrect sorting. As a result, the country has achieved recycling rates of over 60%, showing how legal enforcement drives positive change.

2. Laws can push industries to support recycling efforts**Explanation:**

Legal requirements don't just affect individuals—they also influence companies. Governments can pass laws that require manufacturers to use recyclable packaging or offer take-back programs for used products. This creates a complete recycling system, from production to disposal, making it easier for households to recycle effectively.

Example:

In Germany, the Packaging Act requires companies to pay for the recycling of the packaging materials they use. This law encourages businesses to design eco-friendly packaging and invest in recycling infrastructure, which ultimately helps consumers recycle more at home.

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Many governments think that economic progress is their most important goal. Some people, however, think that other types of progress are equally important for a country.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

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

Write at least 250 words.

Reason: Economic progress increases government revenue, which allows for better public services.

Explanation:

When the economy grows, businesses earn more, people have higher incomes, and overall spending increases. This leads to more tax collection by the government. With this extra money, governments can improve healthcare, education, transport, and social welfare. This helps raise the quality of life for all citizens and strengthens the country's development.

Example:

For instance, Singapore's focus on economic growth has turned it from a developing country into one of the world's most advanced nations. The increased revenue from its strong economy has allowed the government to

build world-class infrastructure and provide excellent education and healthcare to its citizens.

Reason: Social progress improves the well-being and equality of citizens, which is essential for long-term national development.

Explanation:

Even if a country becomes rich, it cannot truly succeed without addressing issues like education, healthcare, justice, and equal rights. Social progress ensures that all people—regardless of income, gender, or background—have access to opportunities and a decent quality of life. Without it, economic growth may only benefit a small part of the population, leading to inequality and social unrest.

Example:

For example, in Nordic countries like Sweden and Norway, governments focus not only on economic growth but also on social welfare. As a result, they have low poverty rates, strong education systems, and high levels of happiness among citizens—proving that social progress is just as important as economic success.

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people say that the only reason for learning a foreign language is in order to travel to or work in a foreign country. Others say that these are not the only reasons why someone should learn a foreign language.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

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

Write at least 250 words.

Reason: Learning a foreign language opens up career opportunities beyond just travel or working abroad.

Explanation:

While travel and work abroad are common reasons for learning a foreign language, it can also enhance job prospects within one's own country. Many businesses operate globally, and knowing a foreign language can make an individual more competitive in the job market, especially in fields like international trade, diplomacy, and customer service.

Example:

For instance, companies like multinational corporations in the tech industry value employees who speak languages like Chinese, Spanish, or French. These employees can help the company expand into new markets, communicate with

international clients, and bridge cultural gaps, making language skills crucial even for those working in their home country.

Second View: Learning a foreign language enriches cultural understanding and personal growth.

Explanation:

Learning a foreign language is not only about practical reasons like travel or work; it also offers deep cultural insights and broadens personal horizons. By learning a new language, individuals can connect with people from different cultures, enjoy literature, music, and art in their original form, and gain a better understanding of the world. It encourages open-mindedness and helps build empathy by appreciating diverse perspectives.

Example:

For example, someone who learns French can access classic works by authors like Victor Hugo or Albert Camus in their original language, gaining a deeper understanding of their literature and ideas. Similarly, learning Japanese could enhance the experience of watching films by directors like Akira Kurosawa or enjoying traditional Japanese tea ceremonies, which might not be fully appreciated through translation alone.