

ANSWERS Unit 3 Writing Task 1 Flow Chart - Mobile Phone Recycling - Sentence Ordering

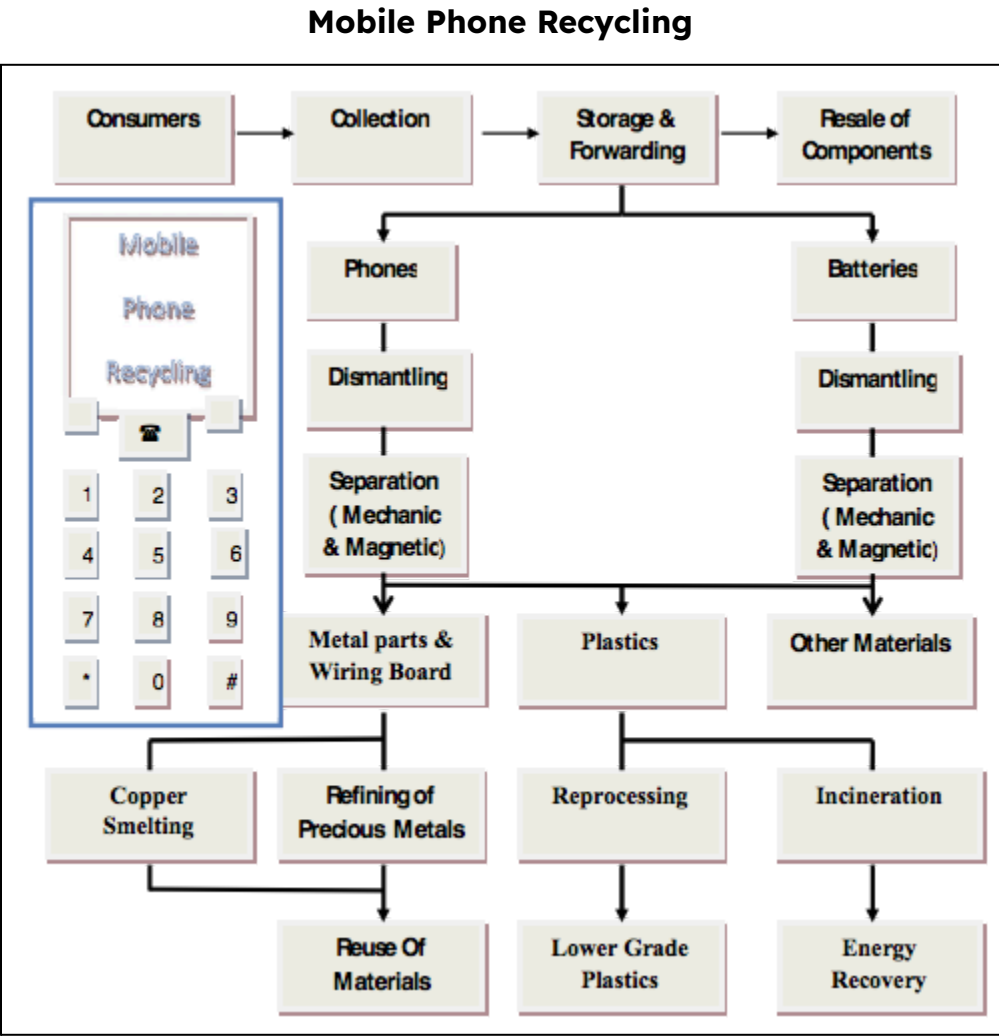
WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The following is a diagram of the mobile phone recycling process.

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

Write at least 150 words.



Part One - Model Answer A: IELTS Band 6+

Put the sentences in order by cutting the sentences from the list and pasting them after the numbers below. The first line and the last line have been done for you.

- In the second stage of the recycling process, the company separates the mobile phones from their batteries and dismantles both of these.
- The kinds of material that are mentioned in the diagram are metals parts and wiring boards, plastics and other materials.
- Clearly, the recycling process has three main stages.
- It smelts the copper and refines the precious metal.
- Then it stores or forwards the phones and resells some of the components.
- After this, it divides these parts up into different kinds of material.
- Then it separates the phones and the batteries into mechanical and magnetic parts.
- In the first stage of the process, the recycling company collects mobile phones from consumers.
- As for the plastic parts, it re-processes these into lower grade plastics and incinerates the rest of them to recover energy.
- Then it reuses these materials.
- In the third part of the process, the recycling company removes copper and precious metals from the metal parts.

Writing

Paragraph One - Introduction

1. The diagram given shows how mobile phones are recycled.

2.

Paragraph Two - The First Stage

3.

4.

Paragraph Three - The Second Stage

- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

Paragraph Four - The Third Stage

- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
13. *The diagram does not show what happens to the other materials.*

(179 words)

Answers

Paragraph One - Introduction

1. *The diagram given shows how mobile phones are recycled.*
2. **Clearly**, the recycling process has three main stages.

Paragraph Two - The First Stage

3. In the first stage of the process, the recycling company collects mobile phones from consumers.
4. Then it stores or forwards the phones and resells some of the components.

Paragraph Three - The Second Stage

5. In the second stage of the recycling process, the company separates the mobile phones from their batteries and dismantles both of these.
6. Then it separates the phones and the batteries into mechanical and magnetic parts.

7. After this, it divides these parts up into different kinds of material.

8. The kinds of material that are mentioned in the diagram are metals parts and wiring boards, plastics and other materials.

Paragraph Four - The Third Stage

9. In the third part of the process, the recycling company removes copper and precious metals from the metal parts.

10. It smelts the copper and refines the precious metal.

11. Then it reuses these materials.

12. As for the plastic parts, it re-processes these into lower grade plastics and incinerates the rest of them to recover energy.

13. The diagram does not show what happens to the other materials.

(179 words)

Part Two - Model Answer B: IELTS Band 7+

Useful vocabulary and phrases have been highlighted or coloured in the report below.

Given is a diagram illustrating the process by which mobile phones are recycled. It is evident from the information provided that there are three main phases involved.

Prior to the actual processing of the phones, it is first necessary for the recycler to collect them from consumers. They are then either placed into storage or forwarded directly. At this point, the resale of certain components occurs.

The second stage of the recycling process, meanwhile, entails the separation of the mobile phones from their batteries and the dismantling of both. Having further separated the phones and batteries into mechanical and magnetic parts, these parts are then divided into metals, plastics and other materials.

In the third and final phase, copper and precious metals are extracted from the metal components.

The former is smelted while the latter are refined and the raw materials produced, though these processes are subsequently reused. Meanwhile, plastic parts are either converted into lower grade plastics or incinerated to recover energy. The diagram does not indicate how other kinds of material are disposed of.

(176 words)

[Additional Model Answer](#)

Part Three - Writing the Introduction

- You have to write an introduction.
- To do this, take the information in the instructions and rewrite this information in your own words as much as possible by using synonyms and by reordering the sentence.
- You can also take information from the graph(s), table(s), map(s), etc. and add it to your introduction.

The Information from the Question

The following is a diagram of the mobile phone recycling process.

The Introduction from Model Answer A

The diagram given shows how mobile phones are recycled. Clearly, the recycling process has three main stages.

The Introduction from Model Answer B

Given is a diagram illustrating the process by which mobile phones are recycled. It is evident from the information provided that there are three main phases involved.

Part Four - Model Sentence Structures

The following groups of sentences are colour-matched to show how different vocabulary and expressions that have the same meaning are used to get higher scores.

Sentence 1

IELTS 5

The diagram given shows how mobile phones are recycled.

IELTS 6

The diagram given illustrates the process by which mobile phones are recycled.

IELTS 7+

Given is a diagram illustrating the process by which mobile phones are recycled.

Sentence 2

IELTS 5

The recycling company has to collect the phones from consumers before it actually processes them.

IELTS 6

Before it actually processes the phones, the recycler first has to collect them from consumers.

IELTS 7+

Prior to the actual processing of the phones, it is first necessary for the recycler to collect them from consumers.

Sentence 3

IELTS 5

Then the recycling company resells some of the parts.

IELTS 6

Some of the components are then resold (by the recycling company).

IELTS 7+

At this point, the resale of certain components occurs.

Sentence 4

IELTS 5

The recycler separates the phones and batteries into mechanicals and magnetic parts. Then it divides these parts into metals, plastic and other materials.

IELTS 6

After separating the phones and batteries into mechanicals and magnetic parts, the recycler then divides them into metals, plastics and other materials.

IELTS 7+

Having separated the phones and batteries into mechanical and magnetic parts, these parts are then divided into metals, plastics and other materials.

Part Five - Academic Vocabulary

Basic	Intermediate	Advanced
	recycling company recycler (n)	
	involve (v)	entail (v)
part (n)	stage (n)	phase (n)
then (adv)	after this	subsequently (adv) at this point
	divide (v) separate (v)	
part (n)		component (n)
	remove (v)	extract (v)
show (v)		indicate (v)

Part Six - Practice Writing

Write your own answer to the above question. Use vocabulary and expressions from the answers above, from the additional model answer in Part Eight below, and from [IELTS Academic Writing Task 1 Vocabulary, Phrases and Expressions](#).

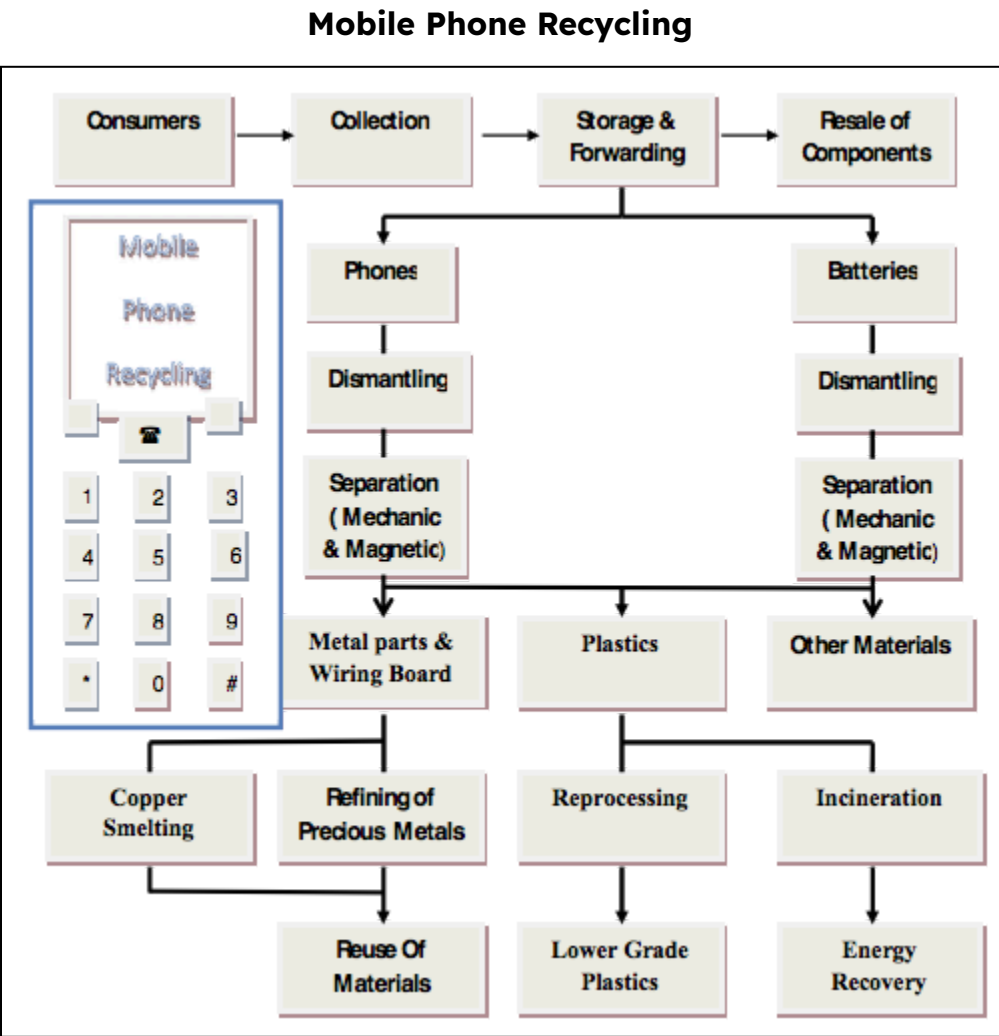
WRITING TASK 1

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

Write at least 150 words.



Part Seven - Test Your Comprehension

Answer these questions by highlighting A, B or C.

1. Which of the following sentences is grammatically correct?

A. The recycling company collect mobile phones from customers.

B. The recycle company collects mobile phones from customers.

C. The recycling company collects mobile phones from customers.

“My brother” is “he”; “your friends” are “they”; and “the recycling company” is “it”. Therefore, the verb “collect” must take an “s”.

2. In Model Answer B, “convert” means:

A. Transform.

B. Mix.

C. Recycle.

The writer uses the word “convert” followed by “into”. In most cases, you must use both. So you could write, “freezers convert water into ice”.

3. “Dispose of” (see Model Answer B) is a more formal way to say:

A. Sell.

B. Throw away.

C. Keep.

The phrase “dispose of” means “get rid of” or “throw away”. It is very useful in academic writing, especially when describing diagrams or flowcharts. Do not forget “of”. For instance, “Old furniture can be difficult to dispose of”.

4. In Model Answer B, “the former” refer to:

A. Precious metals.

B. Copper.

C. Mobile phones.

In the model answer, “the former” refers to “copper”; “the latter” means “precious metals”.

5. “Prior to” (see Model Answer B) is a more formal way to say:

A. Before.

B. After.

C. During.

Answer these questions by writing YES or NO.

6. In Model Answer A, the writer begins too many sentences with “the recycling company”, “the company” or “it”. **YES.**

Model Answer A contains too many active sentences. When describing diagrams, it is a good idea to write more passive sentences.

7. “Dismantle” is a less formal word for “build” (see both model answers). **NO.**

The word “dismantle” is a more formal word for “take apart”.

8. “Place” (see Model Answer B) is a word we often use for “put” in spoken English. **NO.**

Use “put” when speaking and “place” when writing.

9. The dismantling phase precedes the separation phase. **YES.**

The dismantling phase comes before the separation phase.

Part Eight - Additional Model Answer

Model Answer C

Given is a diagram illustrating the recycling process of mobile phones. There are several major steps that are necessary in the process, namely forwarding, dismantling, separation, and smelting or incineration.

Firstly, mobile phones are collected and stored before being categorised as resale or recycling of components. The mobile phones, which are recycled, are then divided into two parts – phones and batteries. Afterwards, these two parts are dismantled separately, followed by a mechanic and magnetic separation step. Phones and batteries, after that, are transformed into metal parts and

wiring boards, plastics, and other materials. Metals and wiring boards are refined to separate precious metals and smelt to reuse for other purposes. Regarding plastics, there are 2 main ways to utilise: reprocessing to convert them into lower grade ones and incineration for energy recovery.

By implementing several steps as mentioned above, an old mobile phone is re-sold as a second-hand goods or completely recycled for other purposes.

(155 words)

Model Answer D

The diagram outlines the mobile phone recycling process, which involves several stages from collection to the reuse of materials in manufacturing new devices.

The process begins with the collection of old mobile phones, which are then transported to a specialised recycling centre. At the centre, the phones are sorted based on their condition. Functional phones are selected for refurbishment, cleaned, repaired, and then resold, extending their usability. Non-functional phones, on the other hand, are dismantled into their various components, including metals, plastics, and batteries.

The dismantled materials then undergo further processing. Metals are melted down and reformed into new products, plastics are processed for reuse in manufacturing, and batteries are treated with special care due to their hazardous nature. Finally, the refined materials are supplied to manufacturers, where they are utilised in the production of new electronic devices, effectively closing the recycling loop.

In summary, the mobile phone recycling process is a systematic approach that maximises the recovery and reuse of valuable materials, contributing significantly to environmental sustainability and resource efficiency.

(171 words)

Model Answer D

The diagram details the steps involved in recycling mobile phones, emphasizing the importance of recovering and repurposing materials to minimize environmental impact.

The process begins with the collection of discarded mobile phones, which are then transported to a recycling facility. At this facility, the phones are sorted based on functionality. Operational phones are refurbished through cleaning, repairing, and upgrading, after which they are resold, extending their useful life. Non-functional phones are dismantled into their constituent parts, such as metals, plastics, and batteries, which are separated for further processing.

These separated materials are then subjected to specific recycling procedures. Metals are smelted and reformed for use in new products, plastics are processed to be used in the manufacturing of various goods, and batteries are handled with particular care to neutralize their environmental hazards. The recycled materials are then provided to manufacturers, where they are integrated into the production of new electronic devices.

Overall, the mobile phone recycling process not only reduces waste but also ensures that valuable resources are recovered and reused, highlighting the critical role of recycling in promoting sustainable practices and reducing the environmental footprint of electronic waste.

(189 words)
