So, whenever I practise review writing in my classes my students are surprisingly fine with it and I hope that you will feel confident as well once you’ve finished reading this post. First of all, for many students it is not fully clear what to expect from a review task. In the FCE writing exam you are marked on your use of appropriate language for each task, which includes the right register (formal, neutral, informal). Choosing the wrong one can cost you marks so we don’t want that to happen.

There are also three main points that we have to include in the review: what surprising thing the main character of the book did, why it was surprising and whether or not you would recommend the book. The good thing for your review writing, in general, is that there are always three things that you have to include. The literature review should clearly demonstrate that the author has a good knowledge of the research area. Literature review typically occupies one or two passages in the introduction section. A well-written literature review should provide a critical appraisal of previous studies related to the current research area rather than a simple summary of prior works. This is a perfect place to coin your research question and justify the need for such a study. It is also worth pointing out towards the end of the review that your study is unique and there is no direct literature addressing this issue. The literature review section of your research paper should include the following: Previous literature. Limitations of previous research. A book review is intended for people who have not read the book, so don’t assume that your readers already know the story. 2- Don’t talk about yourself. When giving your opinion, whether in a review or elsewhere, be careful not to fall into the trap of talking about yourself. Try to be objective. 3- Write in an impersonal style. Many students spoil their articles and reviews by writing in a chatty, informal style as if they were talking to a friend. On the contrary, essays, articles and reviews should be relatively impersonal. Your readers are not particularly interested in you: they need information, description and narrative more than to hear an account of your personal life.
they need your opinion. 4- You don’t know your reader, so be careful about using the word you. 5- Use precise, descriptive vocabulary, debut = the first public appearance of someone such as an entertainer or a sports player or of something new and important. Their debut album was recorded in 1991. looking at another person (paragraph 2) face to face.Â He is clearly making things up about his colleagues and spreading nasty rumours. He’d be better off speaking to colleagues face to face if he has problems with them. He’s slightly better when speaking with customers, but he needs to get away with think about who he’s speaking to when he’s pitching our products to them.Â As I wrote in my previous article, being a good communicator depending on several factors. The most important one could be fluent in the language. I don’t have extensive vocabulary. Q Put the appropriate form of the verb to be at the correct place(s) in each sentence. 1 His English very good. Jfe faÍYWi. 3