



IELTS Writing

A practical phrase, vocabulary & sentence-structure guide

Target: Band 7–9 writing through precise language, flexible structures, strong ideas and fewer grammar errors.

How to use this guide

Do not memorise whole essays. Build a personal bank of **collocations, sentence patterns and topic vocabulary**, then adapt them to the question. The goal is natural, accurate language—not vocabulary that merely sounds difficult.

Inside: vocabulary upgrades • high-value collocations • sentence structures • linking • Task 2 language • Academic Task 1 language • grammar upgrades • error checklist • final editing routine

IELTSbiz

Writing smarter is not about using the longest words. It is about expressing the right idea clearly, precisely and naturally.

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1. What Band 7–9 writing actually needs

IELTS Writing is scored on four criteria. Vocabulary matters, but vocabulary alone cannot rescue weak ideas, poor organisation or repeated grammar errors.

Criterion	What a strong response does
Task Response / Achievement	Answers every part of the question; gives a clear position; develops ideas rather than listing them.
Coherence & Cohesion	Organises ideas logically; paragraphs have a clear purpose; references and linking feel natural.
Lexical Resource	Uses a good range of words and collocations accurately; chooses vocabulary that fits the context.
Grammatical Range & Accuracy	Uses a mix of simple and complex structures with control; errors are infrequent and rarely affect clarity.

The Band 8 mindset

- **Do not ask:** “What difficult word can I use?”
- **Ask:** “What is the most precise, natural way to express this idea?”
- **Do not force:** memorised idioms, obscure synonyms, or long sentences.
- **Build:** clear claims → explanation → example → consequence/qualification.

A useful formula

Strong writing = precise vocabulary + natural collocations + varied sentence structures + developed ideas + accurate grammar.

2. The golden rule: precise > complicated

A common mistake is replacing every ordinary word with a “fancy” synonym. This can make your writing less natural or even change the meaning.

Instead of...	Prefer...	Why
a lot of	a considerable amount of / a substantial number of	Choose according to countability.
good	beneficial / effective / favourable / positive	The best choice depends on meaning.
bad	harmful / detrimental / problematic / adverse	More precise than a generic adjective.
big	significant / substantial / considerable	Useful for measurable or important changes.
help	assist / enable / facilitate / support	Use the verb that matches the relationship.
show	demonstrate / indicate / reveal / illustrate	“Illustrate” is especially useful for examples/data.
make better	improve / enhance / strengthen	More concise and academic.
make worse	exacerbate / undermine / worsen	“Exacerbate” = make a problem more severe.
get	obtain / gain / experience / become / receive	Replace according to exact meaning.
thing	factor / issue / measure / aspect / approach	Name the actual thing whenever possible.
people	residents / consumers / employees / citizens / individuals	Use a specific group when the context allows.
problem	issue / challenge / concern / drawback	Do not use “problem” for every negative idea.

Important

Never use a stronger synonym if you are not sure of its meaning, grammar or collocation. One accurate Band-7 word is better than one impressive but misused word.

3. Vocabulary upgrades: simple → stronger

Use these as a menu, not a memorisation list. The final column shows the kind of context where the word naturally fits.

Basic	Better options	Typical use
increase	rise / grow / climb / surge / expand	numbers, rates, demand, population
decrease	fall / decline / drop / diminish / reduce	figures, costs, pollution, dependence
important	crucial / essential / significant / influential	factors, role, issue, consideration
different	distinct / diverse / contrasting / varied	groups, approaches, patterns
cause	lead to / result in / contribute to / trigger	effects and relationships
prevent	discourage / curb / restrict / reduce / avert	negative outcomes
change	shift / transform / alter / evolve	systems, behaviour, trends
use	employ / utilise / adopt / rely on	methods, technology, strategies
give	provide / offer / grant / deliver	services, opportunities, support
need	require / call for / necessitate	resources, action, reform
keep	maintain / preserve / retain / sustain	standards, levels, stability
think	argue / contend / believe / maintain	opinions and academic claims
get rid of	eliminate / remove / phase out	policies, waste, outdated systems
very large	substantial / considerable / enormous	amounts, impacts, populations
very small	minimal / marginal / negligible	effects, differences, changes

Quick upgrade exercise

Weak: “The government should do more things to help people use public transport.”

Stronger: “Governments should introduce targeted measures to encourage greater use of public transport.”

Why it works: **introduce targeted measures** is a natural collocation; **encourage greater use** is precise; “do more things” disappears.

4. High-value collocations by topic

Collocations are combinations that native speakers commonly use together. Learning them is usually more valuable than memorising isolated synonyms.

Topic	Useful collocations
Education	academic performance; access to education; educational attainment; practical skills; vocational training; learning outcomes; equal opportunities; lifelong learning
Technology	technological advancement; digital literacy; online platforms; data privacy; automation of jobs; artificial intelligence; digital divide; technological dependence
Environment	carbon emissions; renewable energy; environmental degradation; natural resources; climate change; sustainable development; conservation efforts; ecological impact
Health	public health; sedentary lifestyle; preventive measures; healthcare system; mental well-being; balanced diet; health outcomes; medical intervention
Government	public expenditure; government intervention; social welfare; regulatory framework; public policy; law enforcement; tax revenue; essential services
Work	job satisfaction; work-life balance; career prospects; employment opportunities; workplace productivity; job security; skilled workforce; flexible working arrangements
Cities	urbanisation; population density; traffic congestion; affordable housing; public infrastructure; urban planning; green spaces; public transport network
Media	mass media; social media platforms; news coverage; public opinion; media influence; misleading information; advertising revenue; freedom of expression
Crime	crime prevention; law enforcement; prison population; rehabilitation programmes; criminal behaviour; repeat offenders; deterrent effect; community service
Economy	economic growth; living standards; household income; cost of living; income inequality; consumer spending; economic downturn; financial burden

How to learn them

Learn each collocation inside a sentence. For example: “**Governments should increase public expenditure on preventive healthcare.**” Then create one new sentence about a different question.

5. Academic verbs & noun phrases

These help you express relationships between ideas without repeating “people say”, “this causes”, or “the government should”.

Academic verbs

Purpose	Useful verbs	Example
Present a view	argue, contend, maintain, suggest, assert	Some researchers argue that...
Show evidence	indicate, demonstrate, reveal, highlight	The figures indicate a clear shift.
Cause	trigger, generate, produce, contribute to, result in	The policy may generate additional revenue.
Reduce	curb, mitigate, alleviate, minimise, limit	These measures could mitigate the problem.
Increase	boost, enhance, strengthen, expand, stimulate	Investment can stimulate economic activity.
Change	transform, reshape, alter, shift, evolve	Technology has transformed the workplace.
Need	necessitate, require, call for	The situation calls for immediate action.
Connect	link, associate, correlate, underpin	Education is closely linked to employment.

Useful noun phrases

Instead of...	Noun phrase
people becoming healthier	improvements in public health
the fact that prices are rising	rising living costs / price inflation
people who have no jobs	the unemployed / jobless individuals
using cars too much	excessive reliance on private vehicles
children spending too much time online	excessive screen time among children
governments spending money on...	public expenditure on...
people moving to cities	urban migration / rural-to-urban migration

6. Useful phrases for introducing ideas

Avoid starting every paragraph with “Firstly”, “Secondly”, and “Moreover”. Use functional language that tells the reader what the sentence is doing.

Function	Natural phrases
Introduce an argument	One compelling argument is that... / A key consideration is that... / One major reason is that...
State your position	I believe that... / I would argue that... / In my view,... / Overall, I am convinced that...
Introduce a factor	One important factor is... / Another consideration is... / A further issue is...
Add a related point	Equally important,... / Another relevant point is that... / This is particularly significant because...
Narrow the claim	In many cases,... / To a large extent,... / In certain contexts,... / For low-income households,...
Introduce a qualification	However, this argument overlooks... / This is not necessarily the case when... / The extent to which this is beneficial depends on...
Frame a cause	This can largely be attributed to... / One underlying cause is... / This stems partly from...
Frame an effect	This can result in... / One likely consequence is... / This, in turn, may...

Avoid formulaic openings

Phrases such as “In this modern era”, “Since the dawn of time”, “Every coin has two sides”, and “It is an undeniable fact that” are usually unnecessary. Start directly and specifically.

7. Developing arguments & giving reasons

Band 7+ responses do not simply state an opinion. They explain why it is true, show how it works, and often illustrate the consequence.

The 4-step development chain

Claim → **Why?** → **How?** → **Example/Result**

Claim: Public transport should be prioritised in major cities.

Why? It can reduce the number of private vehicles on the road.

How? If buses and rail services are frequent, affordable and reliable, commuters have a practical alternative to driving.

Result: This can ease congestion and reduce transport-related emissions.

Reason phrases

Relationship	Useful language
Because	This is largely because... / This can be explained by... / The main reason for this is that...
Mechanism	This works by... / By doing so,... / This enables... / This makes it more likely that...
Immediate result	As a result,... / Consequently,... / This can lead to... / This may result in...
Longer-term effect	Over time,... / In the longer term,... / This may ultimately...
Degree	This is particularly likely when... / The effect is especially pronounced among...

Paragraph test

After writing a body paragraph, ask: **“Have I explained my idea, or have I only stated it?”** If the paragraph contains several claims but almost no explanation, develop fewer ideas more deeply.

8. Examples, evidence, results & consequences

You do not need statistics in IELTS. A plausible, relevant example is enough. Do not invent fake research or precise percentages simply to sound academic.

Purpose	Phrases	Example
Give an example	For example,... / For instance,... / A clear example of this is...	For instance, flexible working can help parents remain in employment.
Make it concrete	This is particularly evident in... / This can be seen in...	This is particularly evident in densely populated cities.
Explain an example	In such cases,... / This means that... / As a result,...	In such cases, commuters may choose rail instead of driving.
Show a consequence	As a consequence,... / This can have the effect of... / The result is that...	The result is that household energy consumption may fall.
Show a positive outcome	This can enable... / This can contribute to... / This creates opportunities for...	This can enable students to access specialist courses remotely.
Show a negative outcome	This can undermine... / This may place pressure on... / This can exacerbate...	This may place additional pressure on already crowded hospitals.

Example patterns worth practising

For instance, providing affordable childcare can enable parents to remain in the workforce, thereby reducing the financial pressure on working families.

A clear example of this is the rapid adoption of online learning, which has expanded access to courses for students living far from major educational centres.

This is particularly evident among young adults, who may rely heavily on digital platforms for both education and social interaction.

9. Contrast, concession & comparison

Strong essays do not treat issues as completely black and white. Concession language lets you acknowledge an opposing point without losing your position.

Function	Structures
Basic contrast	However,... / Nevertheless,... / By contrast,... / In contrast,...
Although	Although X can..., Y... / Although it is true that X, it is also important to recognise that Y.
While	While X may offer..., it can also...
Whereas	X tends to..., whereas Y is more likely to...
Concession	Admittedly,... / It is true that... / Granted,...
Concession + rebuttal	Although this argument has some merit, it overlooks... / While this may be beneficial in the short term, it can create...
Comparison	Compared with... / In comparison with... / Relative to... / By comparison,...

High-value sentence patterns

Although + advantage, main position: Although remote work can reduce commuting time, it is not suitable for every occupation.

While + limitation, stronger point: While higher taxes may place some pressure on households, they can provide governments with revenue for essential services.

Concession + rebuttal: Admittedly, private cars offer convenience; however, widespread car dependence creates substantial congestion and environmental costs.

Do not overdo concession

You do not need an opposing view in every paragraph. Use it when the question or argument genuinely benefits from qualification.

10. Sentence structures that raise your range

Complex does not mean extremely long. A well-controlled 20-word sentence is often better than a 45-word sentence containing multiple errors.

Structure	Formula	Example
Relative clause	Noun + who/which/that + verb...	Public transport, which is often cheaper than driving , can reduce car dependence.
Although clause	Although + clause, main clause	Although online learning is convenient, it requires considerable self-discipline.
While clause	While + clause, main clause	While technology creates new opportunities, it can also widen existing inequalities.
If clause	If + present, will/can + verb	If governments invest in rail networks, commuters may be less dependent on cars.
Participial phrase	Main clause, -ing / -ed phrase	The policy was introduced last year, reducing the financial burden on low-income households.
Noun clause	The fact that... / The extent to which...	The fact that housing costs are rising places pressure on younger workers.
Not only... but also	Not only + verb..., but also...	The policy can not only reduce emissions but also improve public health.
Comparative	The more X..., the more Y...	The more accessible public transport becomes, the less residents may rely on private cars.

11. Complex sentences: structures + examples

These are reusable patterns. Change the vocabulary and ideas to fit the question; do not copy them mechanically.

Type	Structure	Model
1. Cause	Because / Since + cause, effect.	Because public transport is often cheaper, low-income commuters may be more likely to use it.
2. Purpose	Main clause + in order to / so that...	Governments can subsidise public transport in order to make it more affordable.
3. Condition	If / Unless + condition, outcome.	Unless cities improve public transport, traffic congestion is likely to worsen.
4. Relative	Noun + which/that + clause.	Schools that provide practical training may improve students' employment prospects.
5. Contrast	Although / While + clause, main clause.	Although automation can increase productivity, it may displace workers in routine occupations.
6. Result	Main clause + thereby + -ing.	The policy reduces private-car use, thereby lowering urban emissions.
7. Comparison	The more..., the more...	The more efficiently resources are used, the greater the potential environmental benefit.
8. Concession	Despite / Despite the fact that...	Despite the convenience of cars, excessive car use can create serious urban problems.

Accuracy rule

Do not force 8 different complex structures into one essay. A Band 8 response can use a smaller set of structures repeatedly if they are accurate, flexible and natural.

12. Cohesion without overusing linking words

Cohesion is not the same as adding “Moreover” to every paragraph. Good cohesion also comes from pronouns, repetition of key terms, substitution and logical progression.

Technique	Weak	Better
Reference	This problem is bad. This problem...	This issue... / Such measures... / This approach...
Controlled repetition	education... education... education...	education → the education system → this form of learning
Substitution	cars... cars... cars...	private vehicles → these vehicles → car ownership
Logical connector	Moreover, moreover, moreover...	Use a connector only when the relationship needs signalling.
Topic sentence	There are many reasons.	One major reason is the financial pressure placed on households.

A useful paragraph flow

Topic sentence → **explanation** → **development** → **example** → **mini-conclusion/link**

Example: *One major advantage of public transport is its potential to reduce congestion. When a reliable bus or rail network is available, commuters have a practical alternative to private cars. This can significantly reduce the number of vehicles on busy roads. For example, cities that expand high-capacity rail systems can move large numbers of passengers without requiring additional road space.*

Cohesion check

Cover your linking words with your hand. If the paragraph still flows logically, your cohesion is probably being created by ideas—not just connectors.

13. Task 2: introductions

A good introduction is usually short: paraphrase the question, then give a clear thesis/position. Avoid spending 80–100 words on background.

Useful paraphrasing moves

- **Change the sentence structure:** “Many people believe X” → “It is widely argued that X.”
- **Change word form:** “people consume” → “consumer consumption”.
- **Use a precise synonym only when meaning is unchanged.**
- **Do not paraphrase technical terms that must remain exact.**

Thesis patterns

Question	Useful thesis pattern
Agree/disagree	I largely agree that... because... and...
Discuss both views	This essay will examine both perspectives before arguing that...
Advantages/disadvantages	Although X offers several benefits, I believe its disadvantages are more significant.
Positive/negative development	Overall, this is a positive development, despite certain drawbacks.
Problem/solution	This issue is driven primarily by X and Y, and it can be addressed through...
Two-part question	This essay argues that... The main reason for this is..., while...

Example

Question: *Some people think university education should be free for everyone. To what extent do you agree?*

Introduction: “There is ongoing debate over whether higher education should be funded entirely by the state. While universal free tuition could improve access, I do not believe governments can reasonably cover the full cost for all students.”

14. Task 2: body paragraphs

Aim for one central idea per paragraph. A useful paragraph is not a collection of unrelated arguments.

The PEEL+ model

Point → Explain → Example → Link/implication

Part	Useful language
Point	One major reason is that... / The most significant advantage is...
Explain	This is because... / In other words,... / The underlying reason is...
Mechanism	This means that... / By doing so,... / As a result,...
Example	For example,... / For instance,... / A clear illustration of this is...
Implication	Consequently,... / This can ultimately... / The broader effect is...
Link/qualify	This is particularly relevant when... / However, this benefit depends on...

Mini model paragraph

Point: One major benefit of remote work is the reduction in commuting time.

Explain: Employees who work from home do not need to travel to a central workplace every day, allowing them to spend more time on productive or personal activities.

Example: For instance, a parent who previously spent two hours commuting may be able to use that time for childcare or additional work.

Implication: As a result, flexible working arrangements can improve work-life balance, provided that employees have suitable working conditions at home.

15. Task 2: conclusions

The conclusion should close the argument, not introduce a new idea.

Do	Avoid
Restate your position using different wording.	Copying the thesis word-for-word.
Summarise the main reasoning briefly.	Adding a completely new argument.
Use a measured final statement where appropriate.	Overly dramatic claims such as “the world will collapse”.

Conclusion patterns

Type	Pattern
Opinion	In conclusion, although X has certain benefits, I believe Y because A and B.
Discuss both views	In conclusion, both X and Y have merit; however, I believe Y is preferable because...
Advantages/disadvantages	Overall, despite the advantages of X, its drawbacks are more substantial, particularly in terms of...
Problem/solution	In conclusion, X is primarily caused by A and B, and targeted measures such as C could help address it.

Final sentence idea

A strong conclusion often ends with a **qualified** statement: “The most effective approach is therefore not to reject X entirely, but to regulate its use in ways that maximise its benefits while limiting its costs.”

16. Task 2 language by question type

Choose language that matches the task. Do not use a generic “advantages/disadvantages” template for every question.

Question type	Useful language
Agree / disagree	I strongly agree that... / I largely disagree because... / This view is convincing to the extent that... / However, it overlooks...
Discuss both views	Supporters of X argue that... / Those who favour Y point to... / The strongest argument in favour of... / Nevertheless,...
Advantages / disadvantages	A major advantage is... / A potential drawback is... / The main limitation is... / The benefits are likely to outweigh the costs when...
Problems / solutions	The issue stems from... / A contributing factor is... / One practical measure would be... / This could be addressed by...
Positive / negative development	This trend has several positive implications... / One concerning consequence is... / On balance,...
Two-part question	The main explanation for this is... / As for the second question,... / This is likely to... because...

Opinion strength

Avoid making every statement absolute. Use **can**, **may**, **tends to**, **is likely to**, **in many cases**, **to some extent**, **generally** when the claim needs qualification.

17. Academic Task 1: overview language

For Academic Writing Task 1, the overview is critical. Identify the biggest trends, highest/lowest points, major differences or stages—not every number.

Trend vocabulary

Movement	Language
Up	rise, increase, grow, climb, surge, soar, jump
Down	fall, decrease, decline, drop, dip, plunge, halve
Stable	remain stable, remain unchanged, level off, plateau
Fluctuation	fluctuate, vary, experience fluctuations
Speed	gradually, steadily, moderately, rapidly, sharply, dramatically

Overview starters

Overall, it is clear that **X increased substantially, whereas Y followed the opposite pattern.**

Overall, **X remained the highest throughout the period, while Y was consistently the lowest.**

Overall, the figures **show a general upward trend, despite some fluctuations.**

Overall, **the process consists of X main stages, beginning with... and ending with....**

Task 1 warning

Do not write an overview that simply says "there were many changes". Name the main pattern. A useful overview should allow the reader to understand the chart's big picture without seeing every figure.

18. Academic Task 1: comparison & trend language

The strongest Task 1 answers group related data and make comparisons. Avoid describing every line from left to right without a clear grouping strategy.

Function	Useful language
Highest	the highest figure / the largest proportion / peaked at / reached a high of...
Lowest	the lowest figure / the smallest share / bottomed out at...
Same	was identical to / was the same as / was comparable to...
Difference	was considerably higher than / exceeded / was roughly twice as high as...
Approximation	approximately / roughly / just over / just under / around / nearly
Time	over the period / between X and Y / by the end of... / from X onwards
Trend comparison	While X rose, Y declined. / X increased, whereas Y remained stable.

Useful comparison structures

X was approximately twice as high as Y.

The figure for X exceeded that for Y by around 20 units.

While X increased steadily, Y fluctuated considerably.

By the end of the period, X had overtaken Y.

Both X and Y followed a similar upward trend.

19. Grammar upgrades that actually matter

You do not need exotic grammar. You need control over common structures and a reliable ability to produce complex sentences accurately.

Area	Check	Example / reminder
Articles	a/an/the	A common mistake is “government should...” → “the government should...” when referring to a specific government.
Countability	many/much; fewer/less	many problems / much information / fewer cars / less pollution
Subject–verb agreement	singular vs plural	The number of cars is increasing. A large number of people are affected.
Verb patterns	to + verb / -ing	encourage people to use ; prevent people from using
Prepositions	depend on; contribute to; result in	Avoid translating prepositions directly from your first language.
Tense control	past vs present	Use past forms for completed historical data; present forms for general arguments.
Comparatives	higher than; twice as high as	Not “twice higher than” when you mean 2× the amount.
Complex clauses	although / while / because / if	Use subordinators accurately; avoid sentence fragments.

High-impact grammar patterns

The number of + plural noun + singular verb: The number of commuters **has** increased.

A number of + plural noun + plural verb: A number of commuters **have** switched to rail.

There is/are: There **are** several reasons why this trend is concerning.

20. Common mistakes that lower your score

Mistake	Better approach
Overusing “moreover/furthermore”	Use connectors only where they clarify the relationship. Cohesion can come from sentence logic.
Using memorised idioms	Idioms can sound unnatural in academic essays. Prefer precise academic language.
Fancy synonym misuse	“Exacerbate” does not simply mean “increase”; it means make a problem worse.
Writing huge sentences	Split a sentence when it contains too many clauses and becomes difficult to control.
Listing ideas	Two well-developed ideas are usually stronger than five undeveloped ones.
Repeating the same word	Replace repetition with precise vocabulary, reference, or restructuring—but do not replace every repeated word mechanically.
Absolute claims	“Everyone”, “always”, “never”, “all” often make arguments too broad.
Fake statistics	IELTS does not require research data. A realistic example is safer and clearer.
Wrong collocations	Learn “make a decision”, “pose a threat”, “play a role”, not isolated words.
Task mismatch	A memorised template cannot replace answering the exact question.

The biggest lesson

Do not try to sound intelligent. Try to be precise. Examiners reward appropriate, accurate and flexible language—not vocabulary difficulty for its own sake.

21. 10-minute final editing checklist

Save the final minutes of the test for editing. Do not rewrite whole sentences unless necessary.

Time	Action
1 min — Task	Did I answer every part of the question? Is my position clear?
2 min — Paragraphs	Does each body paragraph have one central idea? Is each idea developed?
2 min — Grammar	Check subject–verb agreement, articles, plurals, verb forms and sentence boundaries.
2 min — Vocabulary	Look for repeated words. Replace only where a natural alternative exists.
1 min — Cohesion	Check pronoun/reference clarity and whether connectors are overused.
1 min — Spelling	Check common errors and confusing word pairs.
1 min — Read aloud mentally	Does each sentence make sense? Is anything unnecessarily long or awkward?

Fast error hunt

Circle every verb: Does it agree with the subject?

Underline every article: Is *a/an/the* needed, unnecessary, or wrong?

Mark every connector: Does it express the actual relationship?

Box repeated words: Can I restructure rather than force a synonym?

Check every complex sentence: Is the grammar correct and the meaning clear?

22. Build your personal vocabulary bank

A personal bank is more useful than a giant list. Add words only after you have seen how they work in context.

Word / phrase	Meaning	Collocation	My sentence	Confidence
_____	_____	_____	_____	■ 1 ■ 2 ■ 3
_____	_____	_____	_____	■ 1 ■ 2 ■ 3
_____	_____	_____	_____	■ 1 ■ 2 ■ 3
_____	_____	_____	_____	■ 1 ■ 2 ■ 3
_____	_____	_____	_____	■ 1 ■ 2 ■ 3
_____	_____	_____	_____	■ 1 ■ 2 ■ 3

Your 7-day writing routine

Day	Task
Day 1	Learn 10 collocations from one topic; write 10 original sentences.
Day 2	Practise 5 complex-sentence structures using yesterday's vocabulary.
Day 3	Write one Task 2 introduction + two thesis statements.
Day 4	Write one body paragraph using PEEL+; underline the development.
Day 5	Write a second paragraph and deliberately use 3 new collocations.
Day 6	Write a full essay under timed conditions.
Day 7	Review errors. Add only useful vocabulary/structures to your personal bank and rewrite the weakest paragraph.

The rule to remember

Learn → use → get corrected → reuse. A word you recognise is passive vocabulary. A word you can use accurately and naturally under time pressure is active vocabulary.

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Use this guide alongside timed practice and detailed feedback. Your goal is not to sound complicated; it is to make fewer mistakes while expressing more precise ideas.