

Summary of History Task Structure

Created on May 06, 2026 by [Summary AI](#)

Main Theme

Describe a clear method to identify tasks about the **past/history**, extract the **keyword/topic**, and structure an introduction plus body points for spoken/written responses.

Key Takeaways

1. Identify the **problem** from the scenario by finding explicit cues and the task instructions.
2. Locate the **keyword** (literal word/phrase in the scenario, e.g. "**talking about**") to determine the topic – often **past/history** for history items.
3. Structure responses with an **introduction** (what is known) and body points where each point contains **three aspects** (history + application + outcome/prediction).

Topics Covered

Task identification

- Read the scenario to find the **problem statement** and the scenario's keys.
- Scenario text usually **tells what to do** and contains the task keys.
- If task unclear, write what the scenario implies about classmates or context.

Finding the keyword and topic

- Scan the scenario for the **literal word/phrase** being discussed (keyword).
- The keyword shows the task focus (example: "**talking about**" → topic is the **past**).
- Identifying the topic helps **recover** or meet the task quickly.

Introductory statement

- Use one short introduction that **states what is known** about the topic.
- The introduction prepares the examiner for the body points.
- Keep intro focused on the task request (e.g., reasons why studying the past matters).

Body point structure (each point = 3 aspects)

- Each body point must include **three aspects**.
 - **HK – History**: factual or historical detail related to the point.
 - **H / HA – Historical application / Application point**: how the historical point applies now or to people (teacher/classmates) and observable outcomes.
 - **Outcome / Prediction**: result, consequence, or prediction derived from the historical application.
- Apply by referring back to the task and giving **outcomes** or concrete points tied to the scenario.

Examples and common mistakes

- Example: Problem for "Party A" → **lack of knowledge** about reasons to study the past.
 - Intro: state lack of knowledge and importance.
 - Body points: provide historical facts, apply to present, predict outcomes.
- Common mistakes:
 - Presenting the past as unrelated narrative instead of a **problem** (lack of knowledge).
 - Failing to identify the **keyword/topic** and thus missing task focus.
 - Predicting future without linking to the historical application.

Examiner / writing focus

- Introduction introduces what is known; the body answers what the task **asks you to do**.
- Each point should be concise, tied to the task, and end with a clear outcome or application.