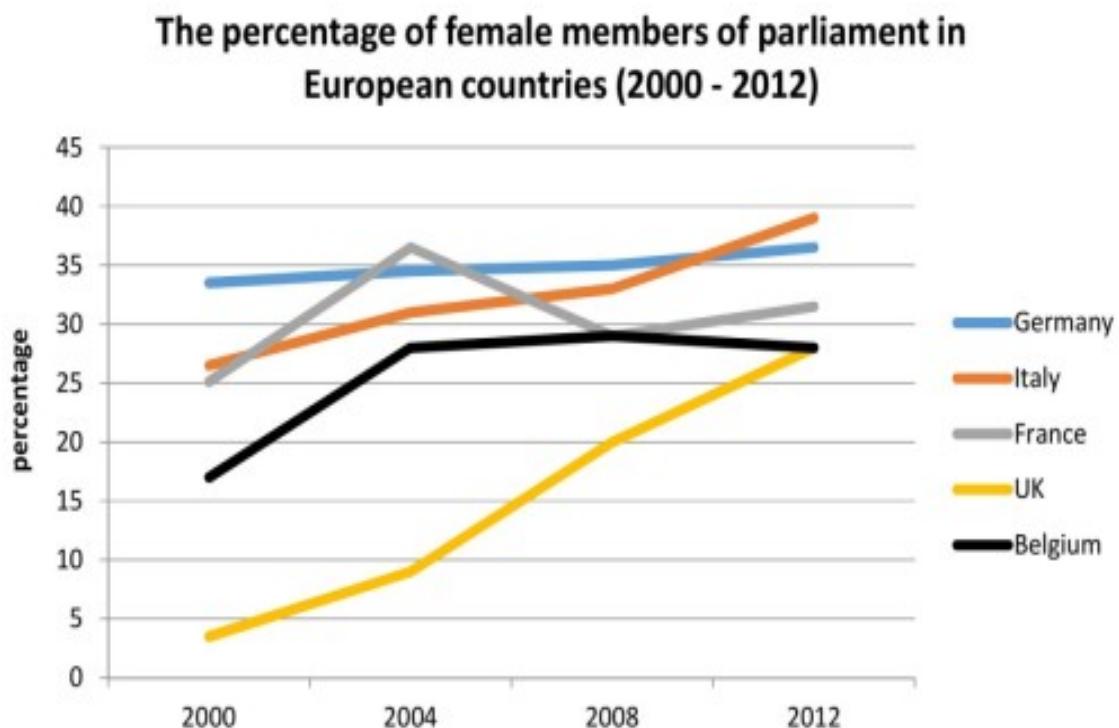


Task 1: Line Graph

Subject: The line chart below gives information about the percentage of female members of parliament in European countries (2000 – 2012)



Model Answer #1

Response:

The line graph delineates the evolution of the percentage of female members of Parliament across five European nations—Germany, Italy, France, the United Kingdom, and Belgium—during the period from 2000 to 2012.

In general, there was a discernible upward trend in the representation of women in Parliament across all countries during the specified timeframe, albeit with varying rates of advancement.

Germany consistently exhibited the highest proportion of female MPs, commencing at approximately 30% in 2000 and gradually ascending to around 35% by 2012. In contrast, Italy, which started at a modest 10% in 2000, experienced a steady increase, culminating in a rise to above 20% by the end of the observed period. France initiated the timeframe with about 10% female representation, yet witnessed a significant upsurge, achieving nearly 40% by 2012, thereby becoming the leader in female representation by that year. Conversely, the United Kingdom began with an initial rate of 18%, steadily climbing to reach approximately 23% in 2012, reflecting a consistent, albeit slower, growth trajectory.

Belgium, initially the lowest performer with a mere 5% of female Parliament members in 2000, demonstrated the most pronounced increase among the countries analyzed. By 2006, Belgium's figure rose sharply to approximately 23%, and by 2012, it had nearly reached 30%. This surge not only indicated a remarkable advancement over the period but also positioned Belgium ahead of the UK, despite its earlier starting point. Overall, these trends elucidate a significant movement towards enhanced female representation in European parliamentary politics throughout the twelve years examined.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (8): The report addresses all parts of the task. Minor inaccuracies are present, but they do not detract from the overall quality of the response.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is exceptionally well-organized and easy to follow. The flow of information is natural and logical, with skillful use of cohesive devices.

Lexical Resource (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of sophisticated vocabulary, used accurately and appropriately. The lexical choices enhance the clarity and precision of the report.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report is virtually error-free, demonstrating a wide range of grammatical structures used with precision and accuracy.

Model Answer #2

Response:

The presented line graph elucidates the percentage of female members of parliament (MPs) across five European nations, specifically Germany, the United Kingdom, Belgium, France, and Italy, over the period from 2000 to 2012.

Overall, a discernible upward trend is evident in the representation of female MPs in all five countries, with Germany leading the figures initially, while France exhibited the most substantial increase over the period under review.

In 2000, Germany commenced with the highest proportion of female MPs at approximately 30%, which oscillated slightly before concluding at about 35% by 2012. The United Kingdom began the period with 18% and showed a gradual increase to approximately 23% by 2012. Similarly, Belgium started at around 22%, fluctuated throughout the years, and ultimately reached 40%. In contrast, Italy's representation commenced low at about 10% but demonstrated a steady ascent, culminating at just above 20% in 2012. France exhibited a modest 10% at the outset, yet spectacularly quadrupled its representation by 2008, culminating at 40% in 2012, indicating a remarkable surge.

Analysing the individual trajectories, Germany's gradual ascension reflects a consistent growth in gender representation, albeit at a slower pace compared to France. Italy and Belgium, despite starting lower than Germany, displayed stable increases, with Belgium achieving parity with France by 2012. The UK's rise, while positive, lagged behind both France and Belgium, indicating a gradual but persistent enhancement of female representation. Notably, France's trajectory was markedly different, featuring an initial stagnation followed by a pronounced surge, ultimately aligning it with the top proportion of female MPs alongside Belgium by 2012.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): Excellent response to the task. All key features are accurately described

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is exceptionally well-organized and easy to follow. The flow of information is natural and logical

Lexical Resource (8.5): A wide range of sophisticated vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The grammar is flawless and a wide range of structures is used with complete accuracy

Model Answer #3

Response:

The line graph illustrates the proportion of female parliamentarians in five European countries (Germany, Italy, France, the UK, and Belgium) between 2000 and 2012.

Overall, the percentage of women members in parliament significantly increased over the period given. It can be seen that Germany started with the highest rates of women in parliament, while Italy ended with the highest. Moreover, the UK started with the lowest percentage but showed significant growth.

In 2000, Germany had the highest percentage of women parliamentarians at around 34%, while the percentage of women representatives in Italy was about 23%. However, the proportion of women parliamentarians in Italy experienced a substantial increase of around 40%, surpassing Germany, which experienced a slightly lower rise of approximately 36% by 2012.

With regard to the remaining countries, the rate of female members of parliament in both France and Belgium started at around 25% and 17%, respectively in 2000. Meanwhile, the UK had the lowest percentage of female lawmakers at roughly 3%, but it rose to about 23% by 2010, reaching approximately the same level as Belgium. Furthermore, the percentage of female representatives in France observed an upward trend, reaching roughly 32% by 2012.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): Excellent overview of the main features and comparisons.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is very well-organized and easy to follow.

Lexical Resource (8.5): A wide range of vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of grammatical structures with no errors.

Model Answer #4

Response:

The line graph illustrates the proportion of female parliamentarians in five European countries (Germany, Italy, France, the UK, and Belgium) between 2000 and 2012.

Overall, the percentage of women members in parliament significantly increased over the period given. It can be seen that Germany started with the highest rates of women in parliament, while Italy ended with the highest. Moreover, the UK started with the lowest percentage but showed significant growth.

In 2000, Germany had the highest percentage of women parliamentarians at around 34%, while the percentage of women representatives in Italy was about 23%. However, the proportion of women parliamentarians in Italy experienced a substantial increase of around 40%, surpassing Germany, which experienced a slightly lower rise of approximately 36% by 2012.

With regard to the remaining countries, the rate of female members of parliament in both France and Belgium started at around 25% and 17%, respectively in 2000. Meanwhile, the UK had the lowest percentage of female lawmakers at roughly 3%, but it rose to about 23% by 2010, reaching approximately the same level as Belgium. Furthermore, the percentage of female representatives in France observed an upward trend, reaching roughly 32% by 2012.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): Excellent overview of the main features and comparisons.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is very well-organized and easy to follow.

Lexical Resource (8.5): A wide range of vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of grammatical structures with no errors.