

Task 1: Table

Subject: The tables below give information about sales of Fairtrade-labelled coffee and bananas in 1999 and 2004 in five European countries. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Sales of Fairtrade-labelled coffee and bananas (1999 & 2004)

| Coffee | 1999 (millions of euros) | 2004 (millions of euros) |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| UK | 1.5 | 20 |
| Switzerland | 3 | 6 |
| Denmark | 1.8 | 2 |
| Belgium | 1 | 1.7 |
| Sweden | 0.8 | 1 |

| Bananas | 1999 (millions of euros) | 2004 (millions of euros) |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Switzerland | 15 | 47 |
| UK | 1 | 5.5 |
| Belgium | 0.6 | 4 |
| Sweden | 1.8 | 1 |
| Denmark | 2 | 0.9 |

Model Answer #1

Response:

The tables compare the sales of Fairtrade-labelled coffee and bananas in 1999 and 2004 in five European countries.

It is evident that in 1999, Switzerland had the highest demand for Fairtrade bananas and coffee among the represented countries. While banana sales in Sweden and Denmark decreased in 2004, coffee sales increased in all of the countries.

In 1999, Fairtrade-marked coffee sales amounted to 3 million euros in Switzerland, almost twice as much as in the UK. However, by 2004, coffee sales in the UK had increased significantly to 20 million euros, making this country the top buyer, followed by Switzerland, which had doubled its purchase. Denmark came next with 2 million euros and followed by Belgium and Sweden.

Switzerland purchased the most Fairtrade bananas in both 1999 and 2004, spending 15 million euros and 47 million euros, respectively. By 2004, the UK bought five and a half times more bananas, and Belgium spent 1.4 million euros more compared to 1999. Sweden and Denmark were the only countries that decreased their purchases, each by approximately 1 million euros.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a clear and accurate summary of the main features of the data, highlighting key trends and making relevant comparisons. It effectively addresses all aspects of the task.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-structured and logically organized. The information flows smoothly, with clear transitions between paragraphs and sentences. The use of cohesive devices is sophisticated and contributes to the overall clarity and coherence of the report.

Lexical Resource (8.5): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, using precise and appropriate language to describe the data. The use of synonyms and varied sentence structures enhances the overall quality of the report.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report exhibits a high level of grammatical accuracy and fluency. The use of a variety of grammatical structures is accurate and contributes to the overall clarity and sophistication of the report.

Model Answer #2

Response:

The tables compare the revenue generated from the sales of Fairtrade-labeled coffee and bananas in 1999 and 2004 across five European countries.

Overall, there was a significant increase in sales of both commodities in most countries over the five-year period, with the notable exceptions of banana sales in Sweden and Denmark. By 2004, the UK had emerged as the largest market for both coffee and bananas, outpacing all other countries in terms of revenue.

Looking at coffee sales, Switzerland led in 1999 with earnings of 3 million euros, followed by Denmark and the UK, which generated 1.8 million and 1.5 million euros respectively. Sweden had the lowest sales at 0.8 million euros. By 2004, the UK's coffee sales skyrocketed to 20 million euros, making it the top earner. Other countries saw more modest increases, ranging from 0.2 to 3 million euros.

In terms of banana sales, the UK consistently dominated, starting at 15 million euros in 1999 and tripling to 47 million euros by 2004. Switzerland and Belgium also saw substantial growth, reaching 5.5 million and 4 million euros respectively. Conversely, sales in Sweden and Denmark declined by approximately 1 million euros each over the period.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): Excellent response to the task. All key features are identified and compared effectively.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is very well-structured and easy to follow. The information is presented logically and coherently.

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

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of grammatical structures with complete accuracy and fluency.

Model Answer #3

Response:

The two tables show data on the sales of coffee and bananas bearing the Fairtrade label between five European countries in the years 1999 and 2004.

According to the first table, Switzerland traded twice as much coffee in 2004 (3 million euros) as in 1999 (1.5 million euros). In the United Kingdom, the figure rose sharply to 20 million euros, compared with 1.5 million euros in 1999. In the two places, sales increased by the same small amount: 1.8-2 million euros in Denmark, and 0.8-1 million in Sweden. The increment was slightly larger in Belgium, from 1-1.7 million euros.

On the other hand, the second table shows that Switzerland leads the other countries in banana sales. Swiss sales figures jumped from 15-47 million euros over these years, while in the United Kingdom and Belgium, sales only increased from 1-5.5 and 0.6-4 million euros respectively. Sweden and Denmark showed a different pattern, with falls in banana sales of 1.8-1 and 2-0.9 million euros respectively.

To sum up, Switzerland is far ahead of other countries in terms of turnover in both coffee and bananas.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a clear and accurate summary of the main features of the data, highlighting key trends and making relevant comparisons. All the important information is included and presented in a logical and well-structured manner.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is very well-organized and easy to follow. The information is presented in a logical order, with clear transitions between paragraphs and sentences. The use of cohesive devices is seamless and contributes to the overall clarity and flow of the report.

Lexical Resource (8.5): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, using precise and appropriate language to describe the data. The language is sophisticated and natural, with no signs of repetition or overuse of simple vocabulary.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report is grammatically accurate and uses a wide range of grammatical structures with complete control. The sentences are varied and complex, demonstrating a high level of grammatical proficiency.

Model Answer #4

Response:

The tables provided compare the revenue between coffee and bananas from Fairtrade in five European nations in 1999 and 2004.

It is clear that the turnover of Fairtrade coffee increased in all five countries, while that of bananas only rose in the UK, Switzerland and Denmark. Notably, both products are mainly spent by Britons.

In 1999, Switzerland ranked first in the spending for coffee with exactly 3 million euros. This was followed by Denmark and the United Kingdom, reaching 1.8 million and 1.5 million euros, respectively, compared to not over 1 million euros in the other two regions. After 5 years, these figures all went up, with the fastest growth of 18.5 million euros from Britain, almost doubling total sales in the remaining four nations.

With regard to banana revenues, the UK was the largest market in both years. From 15 million euros in 1999, the sale jumped significantly to 47 million euros, whereas Denmark and Switzerland recorded an increase of only 3.4 million and 4.5 million euros, in that order. The opposite trend was seen in three remaining countries, but only a slight decrease, under 2 million euros.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a clear and accurate overview of the data, demonstrating a strong understanding of the task.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-structured and logically organized, with smooth transitions between paragraphs and ideas.

Lexical Resource (8.5): A wide range of vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately, demonstrating a sophisticated command of language.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of grammatical structures with complete accuracy and fluency.

Model Answer #5

Response:

The provided tables present data on the sales of Fairtrade-labelled coffee and bananas in five European countries in 1999 and 2004.

Overall, it is evident that there were notable fluctuations in the sales of Fairtrade-labelled coffee and bananas across the five European countries during the specified years. The United Kingdom exhibited the highest coffee sales, while Switzerland saw the highest banana sales. Additionally, there were contrasting trends in the sales of bananas and coffee in Sweden.

In 1999, coffee sales in Denmark reached 1.8 million euros, while the UK's sales stood at 1.5 million euros. However, in 2004, the UK experienced a substantial surge in coffee sales, reaching 20 million euros, representing a significant increase. Denmark also exhibited a moderate increase in coffee sales, reaching 2 million euros. Switzerland's coffee sales stood at 3 million euros in 1999, which doubled to 6 million euros by 2004. Similarly, Belgium experienced a slight increase of 0.7 million euros in coffee sales during the same period. Moreover, Sweden recorded an increase of 0.2 million euros in coffee sales from 1999 to 2004.

The United Kingdom had the highest banana sales in 1999, amounting to 1 million euros, which escalated significantly to 47 million euros in 2004. Conversely, Sweden's banana sales slightly declined from 1.8 million euros in 1999 to 1 million euros in 2004. Switzerland experienced substantial growth in banana sales, with figures soaring from 15 million euros in 1999 to 47 million euros in 2004. Denmark's banana sales decreased from 2 million euros in 1999 to 0.9 million euros in 2004, reflecting a notable decline. Additionally, Belgium witnessed a decrease of 0.8 million euros in banana sales over the same period.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report fully addresses the task by providing a clear overview of the sales of Fairtrade-labelled coffee and bananas in five European countries in 1999 and 2004. The trends and fluctuations in sales are thoroughly discussed, and comparisons are made between the two products and across the specified years.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is exceptionally well-organized and coherent. The information is presented in a logical sequence, and there is a smooth flow of ideas throughout the report. Paragraphing is skillfully managed, and cohesive devices are used effectively to link ideas and information.

Lexical Resource (9): The report demonstrates an extensive and precise use of vocabulary. A wide range of vocabulary is used accurately and effectively to describe the sales data and the fluctuations in sales. The language used is natural and sophisticated, contributing to a clear and

nuanced presentation of the information.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report exhibits a wide range of grammatical structures used with full flexibility and control. Punctuation and grammar are consistently accurate, contributing to the overall clarity and coherence of the report.