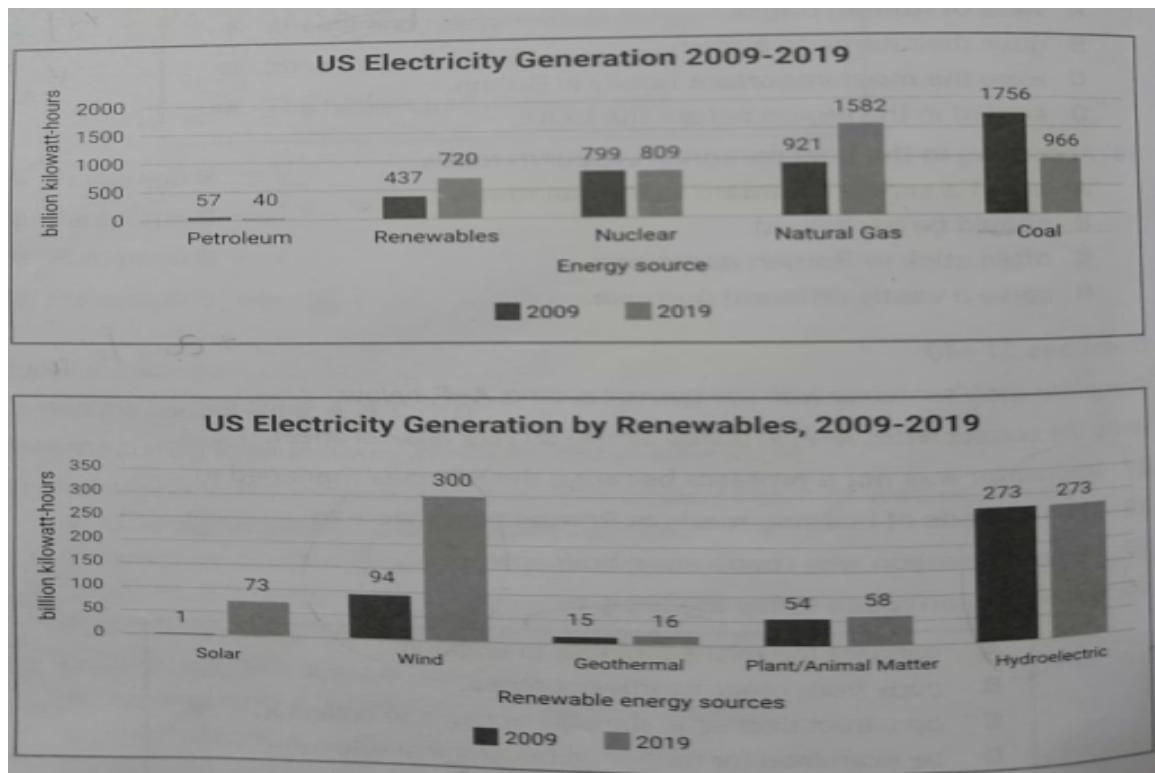


Task 1: Multiple Graphs

Subject: The charts below present information about electricity generated using renewable and non-renewable energy in the United States in 2009 and 2019. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparison where relevant.



Model Answer #1

Response:

The data presents information about energy produced using renewable and nonrenewable energy sources in the United States in 2009 and 2019. The data is divided into total energy production and the contribution of renewable energy to the total production.

Electricity generated using renewable sources has seen an increase since 2009. The contribution of renewable energy has gone from 437 billion kilowatt-hours in 2009 to 720 billion kilowatt-hours in 2019. On the flip side, electricity produced using coal has seen a sharp drop in the same period, going down from 1756 billion kWh to 966 billion kWh. Natural gas is also showing an uptrend, contributing 661 billion kWh more than in 2009.

The second graph shows a breakdown of all the major sources of renewable energy. There is a huge increase in the contribution made by wind, going up almost 200% since 2009. Apart from some growth in solar, the rest of the renewable energy sources have remained mostly constant.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report accurately addresses all parts of the task. It effectively summarizes the main features of the data and makes relevant comparisons between 2009 and 2019.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is exceptionally well-organized and easy to follow. The information flows logically, with clear transitions between paragraphs and ideas.

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

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The grammar is impeccable. A wide range of grammatical structures is used with complete accuracy and fluency.

Model Answer #2

Response:

The charts provided illustrate the production of electrical power from renewable and non-renewable resources in the United States for the years 2009 and 2019. The figures are measured in billion kilowatt hours.

Overall, it is evident that electricity generation significantly relied on coal in 2009, but this dependence decreased over the following decade. Conversely, the generation of electrical energy from renewable resources, which was less popular in 2009, saw an increase over the ten-year period.

As shown in the first graph, coal was the most popular source of electricity production in 2009, generating 1,756 billion kWh. However, this amount dropped to 966 billion kWh by 2019. During the same ten-year period, the use of natural gas and renewable resources for power generation expanded to 1,552 billion kWh and 720 billion kWh, respectively. There was only a slight change in the usage of nuclear and petroleum resources.

In 2009, wind energy generated 94 billion kWh, which increased to 300 billion kWh in 2019. Solar energy production rose from 1 billion kWh in 2009 to 73 billion kWh in 2019. There were minimal changes in the output from geothermal and plant and animal matter resources. Throughout the decade, the production of electrical energy from hydroelectric sources remained stable, consistently at 273 billion kWh.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive summary of the data presented in the charts, accurately identifying and describing the main trends and making relevant comparisons. All key features are covered.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is exceptionally well-organized and easy to follow. The logical flow of information is clear and natural, with skillful use of cohesive devices to create a smooth and coherent narrative. Paragraphing is excellent.

Lexical Resource (8.5): The report demonstrates a wide range of sophisticated vocabulary, used accurately and appropriately. The lexical choices are precise and enhance the clarity and impact of the writing.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The grammar is impeccable. A wide range of grammatical structures is used accurately and flexibly, contributing to the overall fluency and sophistication of the writing.

Model Answer #3

Response:

The two bar charts compare the total electricity generation from renewable and non-renewable energy sources in 2009 and 2019.

Overall, the data shows a significant increase in electricity generated from renewable sources such as solar, wind, geothermal, and biomass, except hydroelectric power. In contrast, there has been a decline in the use of petroleum and coal, while the use of natural gas and nuclear energy has increased.

It is evident that, in 2019, renewables and nuclear saw a notable increase of above 700 billion kilowatt-hours, and natural gas increased significantly to over 1500 billion kilowatt-hours. Whereas, coal dramatically declined to 966 from 1756 billion kilowatt-hours in 2009, and petroleum also decreased to almost 40 from 57 billion kilowatt-hours in 2009.

Moreover, the renewable energy sources solar and wind increased dramatically to 73 and 300 billion kilowatt-hours in 2019. While, geothermal, plant/animal matter, and hydroelectric remained almost the same in proportion over the years 2009 and 2019.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): Excellent summary of the main features and comparisons. All key information is accurately reported.

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. The language is precise and effective.

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

Model Answer #4

Response:

The provided bar graphs illustrate the electricity generation in the United States from various energy sources, comparing data from the years 2009 and 2019.

Overall, the data indicates a notable decline in the production of electricity from non-renewable sources, particularly coal and petroleum, while renewable energy sources, especially wind and solar, have experienced substantial growth.

In the first graph representing non-renewable energy sources, it is evident that natural gas has emerged as the dominant energy source, with its output soaring from 921 billion kilowatt-hours in 2009 to an impressive 1582 billion kilowatt-hours in 2019. In stark contrast, coal, which was the leading source in 2009 with 1756 billion kilowatt-hours, saw a significant reduction in its production, plummeting to 966 billion kilowatt-hours by 2019. Additionally, nuclear energy demonstrated slight growth, increasing from 799 billion kilowatt-hours to 809 billion kilowatt-hours. Petroleum continues to lag, being the least utilized non-renewable resource in both years, decreasing from 57 billion kilowatt-hours to 40 billion kilowatt-hours.

The second graph details the breakdown of renewable energy sources. Notably, wind energy has surged dramatically, producing 300 billion kilowatt-hours in 2019, up from just 94 billion kilowatt-hours in 2009. Solar energy has also made significant gains, rising from a mere 1 billion kilowatt-hour to 73 billion kilowatt-hours. Plant and animal matter contributed between 54 and 58 billion kilowatt-hours across both years, while geothermal production saw a marginal increase, rising from 15 billion kilowatt-hours to 16 billion kilowatt-hours. Interestingly, hydroelectric power maintained a stable output of 273 billion kilowatt-hours in both 2009 and 2019, illustrating its consistency as a renewable energy source.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate overview of the data presented in the charts. It effectively addresses all aspects of the task, demonstrating a clear understanding of the information.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is exceptionally well-organized and cohesive. The information is presented in a logical and clear manner, with smooth transitions between paragraphs and sentences.

Lexical Resource (8.5): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, using precise and sophisticated language to describe the data. The choice of words is accurate and appropriate, enhancing the clarity and impact of the report.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report exhibits a high level of grammatical accuracy and fluency. The use of complex sentence structures and a variety of grammatical features is impressive, contributing to the overall quality of the writing.

Model Answer #5

Response:

The data presents information about energy produced using renewable and nonrenewable energy sources in the United States in 2009 and 2019. The data is divided into total energy production and the contribution of renewable energy to the total production.

Electricity generated using renewable sources has seen an increase since 2009. The contribution of renewable energy has gone from 437 billion kilowatt-hours in 2009 to 720 billion kilowatt-hours in 2019. On the flip side, electricity produced using coal has seen a sharp drop in the same period, going down from 1756 billion kWh to 966 billion kWh. Natural gas is also showing an uptrend, contributing 661 billion kWh more than in 2009.

The second graph shows a breakdown of all the major sources of renewable energy. There is a huge increase in the contribution made by wind, going up almost 200% since 2009. Apart from some growth in solar, the rest of the renewable energy sources have remained mostly constant.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report accurately addresses all parts of the task. It effectively summarizes the main features of the data and makes relevant comparisons between 2009 and 2019.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is exceptionally well-organized and easy to follow. The information flows logically, with clear transitions between paragraphs and ideas.

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

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The grammar is impeccable. A wide range of grammatical structures is used with complete accuracy and fluency.

Model Answer #6

Response:

The charts provided illustrate the production of electrical power from renewable and non-renewable resources in the United States for the years 2009 and 2019. The figures are measured in billion kilowatt hours.

Overall, it is evident that electricity generation significantly relied on coal in 2009, but this dependence decreased over the following decade. Conversely, the generation of electrical energy from renewable resources, which was less popular in 2009, saw an increase over the ten-year period.

As shown in the first graph, coal was the most popular source of electricity production in 2009, generating 1,756 billion kWh. However, this amount dropped to 966 billion kWh by 2019. During the same ten-year period, the use of natural gas and renewable resources for power generation expanded to 1,552 billion kWh and 720 billion kWh, respectively. There was only a slight change in the usage of nuclear and petroleum resources.

In 2009, wind energy generated 94 billion kWh, which increased to 300 billion kWh in 2019. Solar energy production rose from 1 billion kWh in 2009 to 73 billion kWh in 2019. There were minimal changes in the output from geothermal and plant and animal matter resources. Throughout the decade, the production of electrical energy from hydroelectric sources remained stable, consistently at 273 billion kWh.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive summary of the data presented in the charts, accurately identifying and describing the main trends and making relevant comparisons. All key features are covered.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is exceptionally well-organized and easy to follow. The logical flow of information is clear and natural, with skillful use of cohesive devices to create a smooth and coherent narrative. Paragraphing is excellent.

Lexical Resource (8.5): The report demonstrates a wide range of sophisticated vocabulary, used accurately and appropriately. The lexical choices are precise and enhance the clarity and impact of the writing.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The grammar is impeccable. A wide range of grammatical structures is used accurately and flexibly, contributing to the overall fluency and sophistication of the writing.

Model Answer #7

Response:

The two bar charts compare the total electricity generation from renewable and non-renewable energy sources in 2009 and 2019.

Overall, the data shows a significant increase in electricity generated from renewable sources such as solar, wind, geothermal, and biomass, except hydroelectric power. In contrast, there has been a decline in the use of petroleum and coal, while the use of natural gas and nuclear energy has increased.

It is evident that, in 2019, renewables and nuclear saw a notable increase of above 700 billion kilowatt-hours, and natural gas increased significantly to over 1500 billion kilowatt-hours. Whereas, coal dramatically declined to 966 from 1756 billion kilowatt-hours in 2009, and petroleum also decreased to almost 40 from 57 billion kilowatt-hours in 2009.

Moreover, the renewable energy sources solar and wind increased dramatically to 73 and 300 billion kilowatt-hours in 2019. While, geothermal, plant/animal matter, and hydroelectric remained almost the same in proportion over the years 2009 and 2019.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): Excellent summary of the main features and comparisons. All key information is accurately reported.

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. The language is precise and effective.

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

Model Answer #8

Response:

The provided bar graphs illustrate the electricity generation in the United States from various energy sources, comparing data from the years 2009 and 2019.

Overall, the data indicates a notable decline in the production of electricity from non-renewable sources, particularly coal and petroleum, while renewable energy sources, especially wind and solar, have experienced substantial growth.

In the first graph representing non-renewable energy sources, it is evident that natural gas has emerged as the dominant energy source, with its output soaring from 921 billion kilowatt-hours in 2009 to an impressive 1582 billion kilowatt-hours in 2019. In stark contrast, coal, which was the leading source in 2009 with 1756 billion kilowatt-hours, saw a significant reduction in its production, plummeting to 966 billion kilowatt-hours by 2019. Additionally, nuclear energy demonstrated slight growth, increasing from 799 billion kilowatt-hours to 809 billion kilowatt-hours. Petroleum continues to lag, being the least utilized non-renewable resource in both years, decreasing from 57 billion kilowatt-hours to 40 billion kilowatt-hours.

The second graph details the breakdown of renewable energy sources. Notably, wind energy has surged dramatically, producing 300 billion kilowatt-hours in 2019, up from just 94 billion kilowatt-hours in 2009. Solar energy has also made significant gains, rising from a mere 1 billion kilowatt-hour to 73 billion kilowatt-hours. Plant and animal matter contributed between 54 and 58 billion kilowatt-hours across both years, while geothermal production saw a marginal increase, rising from 15 billion kilowatt-hours to 16 billion kilowatt-hours. Interestingly, hydroelectric power maintained a stable output of 273 billion kilowatt-hours in both 2009 and 2019, illustrating its consistency as a renewable energy source.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate overview of the data presented in the charts. It effectively addresses all aspects of the task, demonstrating a clear understanding of the information.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is exceptionally well-organized and cohesive. The information is presented in a logical and clear manner, with smooth transitions between paragraphs and sentences.

Lexical Resource (8.5): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, using precise and sophisticated language to describe the data. The choice of words is accurate and appropriate, enhancing the clarity and impact of the report.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report exhibits a high level of grammatical accuracy and fluency. The use of complex sentence structures and a variety of grammatical features is impressive, contributing to the overall quality of the writing.