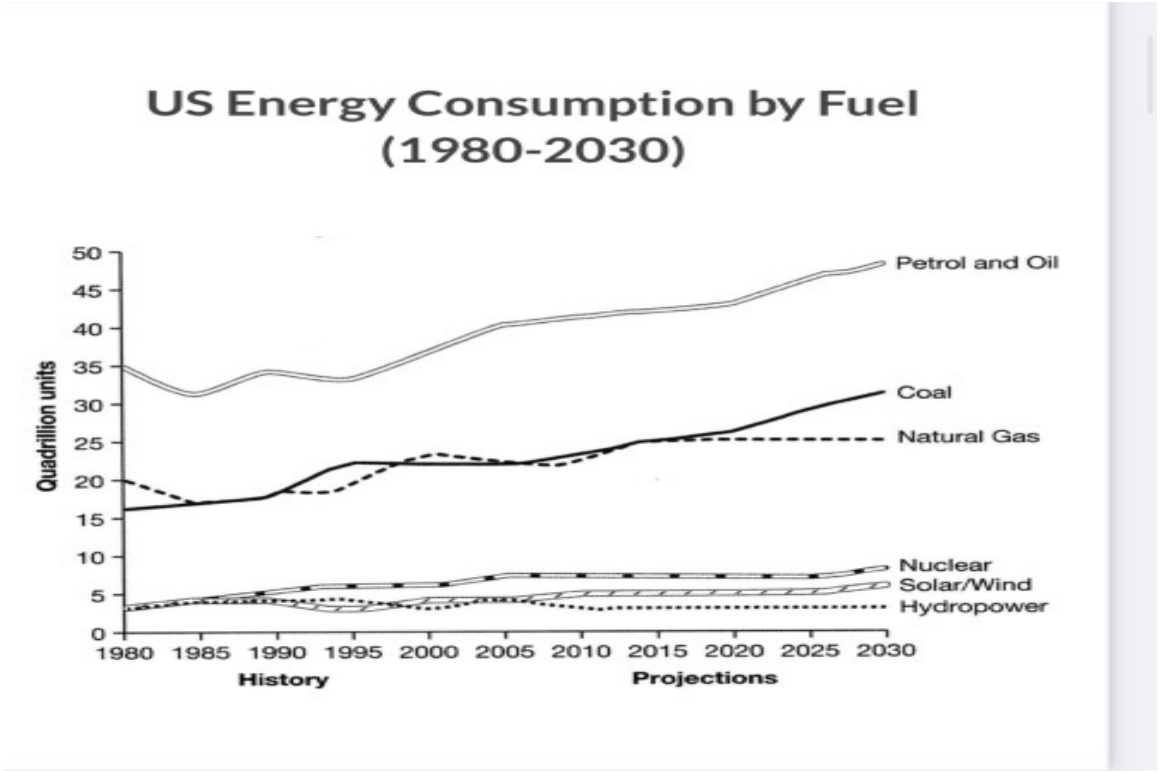
Task 1: Line Graph

Subject: The graph below gives information from a 2008 report about consumption of energy in the USA since 1980 with projections until 2030.



Model Answer #1

Response:

The line graph illustrates the history of energy consumption in various forms, such as petrol and oil, coal, nuclear, solar/wind, natural gas, and hydropower in the United States from 1980, and forecasts projections of the future until 2030.

Overall, the predictions show an increasing trend in natural fuel use, while there is no major change in the usage of renewable energies, which signifies a lack of development in renewable energies and a heavy reliance on petrol and oil.

Petrol and oil have the highest numbers and remain, by far, the most consumed forms of energy from 1980 at 35 quadrillion units, reaching up to 50 units by the end of the period. Similarly, coal and natural gas experience the same trend. Both initially starting with 20 and around 15 units, respectively, in 1980, their trends follow each other closely. However, the use of natural gas stays at 25 units from 2015 to 2030, while coal's continually rises and reaches almost 30 units by the end of the period.

In contrast, other forms of energy, such as nuclear, solar/wind, and hydropower, remain under 10 quadrillion units throughout the period. There is no major change in the use of these fuels.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report fully addresses all parts of the task and provides a comprehensive overview of the data presented in the graph. The analysis is insightful and accurate.

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

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

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report is grammatically flawless. A wide range of complex grammatical structures is used accurately and effectively, demonstrating excellent control of grammar.

Model Answer #2

Response:

The line graph illustrates the USA's energy consumption, categorized by six energy sources, from 1980, with projections through 2030.

It is evident that petrol and oil have provided the highest amount of the USA's consumed energy and are expected to continue doing so in the coming years. Moreover, petrol/oil and coal are projected to show an upward trend, while other energy sources are expected to stabilize.

In 1980, coal provided around 15 quadrillion units of the USA's total energy consumption, whereas natural gas contributed 20 quadrillion units. A decade later, coal overtook natural gas in consumption and became the second most significant energy source. Petrol and oil, which produced 35 quadrillion units at the beginning of the timeframe, are expected to reach nearly 50 quadrillion units by 2030.

Nuclear, solar/wind, and hydropower each produced less than 5 quadrillion units in 1980. Over the following decades, the gap between them widened, with nuclear overtaking the other two. By 2030, the figure for hydropower is expected to stabilize, while nuclear and solar/wind are projected to experience a marginal rise, reaching nearly 7 quadrillion units and 5 quadrillion units, respectively.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): Excellent overview of the key trends and comparisons.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report flows smoothly and logically, with clear connections between ideas.

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

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report demonstrates a high level of grammatical accuracy and fluency.

Model Answer #3

Response:

The line graph illustrates the consumption of different energy sources in the USA from 1980 to 2008 and includes projections until 2030. The energy sources presented are petrol and oil, coal, natural gas, nuclear, solar/wind, and hydropower, measured in quadrillion units (QU).

Overview: Overall, petrol and oil have consistently been the dominant energy source throughout the period and are projected to remain so in the future. Coal and natural gas also show significant consumption levels, with coal expected to rise sharply. In contrast, renewable energy sources such as nuclear, solar/wind, and hydropower have had much lower usage and are projected to grow more slowly.

Body Paragraph 1: From 1980 to 2008, petrol and oil consumption remained the highest, starting at around 35 QU in 1980, rising steadily to about 40 QU by 2008. Projections suggest this trend will continue, with consumption reaching approximately 50 QU by 2030. Coal usage also experienced growth, increasing from 15 QU in 1980 to 23 QU in 2008, and is forecasted to rise sharply, peaking at around 30 QU by 2030. Similarly, natural gas consumption fluctuated between 15 and 20 QU during the observed period but is expected to stabilize at around 25 QU after 2020.

Body Paragraph 2: Renewable energy sources such as nuclear, solar/wind, and hydropower have consistently had much lower consumption rates. Nuclear power usage grew slowly, from 5 QU in 1980 to around 8 QU in 2008, and is projected to increase slightly to about 10 QU by 2030. Solar and wind energy saw minimal growth, starting below 2 QU in 1980 and expected to reach just under 5 QU by 2030. Hydropower remained relatively stable throughout the period, hovering around 5 QU, but it is expected to remain flat, with no significant change in the coming years.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

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

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 #4

Response:

The line graph illustrates the amount of energy sources consumed in the USA since 1980, with predicted figure until 2030.

Overall, it is clear that the consumption of all energy sources in the USA witnesses a tremendous leap, except for the figure of hydropower, which is projected to remain relatively constant over the surveyed period. Additionally, petroleum and oil have been the predominant power sources compared to others and are expected to maintain their leading position by 2030.

In 1980, petroleum and oil consumption was the highest among others, with the figure constituting about 35 quadrillion, followed by natural gas at 20 quadrillion and coal at just over 15 quadrillion. Over the following 40 years, there was a notable rise in the figure of petrol and oil, increasing to just under 45 quadrillion. A similar pattern was seen in the amount of coal, whose figure surpassed that of natural gas to become the second largest source of energy, with nearly 25 quadrillion of the total consumption in America. Meanwhile, nuclear and renewable energy sources experienced a modest increase, accounting for approximately 5 quadrillion each.

By 2030, it is predicted that petroleum and oil will remain the primary energy sources in America, reaching a peak of just under 50 quadrillion. Furthermore, the figures for nuclear and renewable sources are also expected to see a growth, but a slower pace, with about 6 quadrillion of nuclear energy and roughly 5 quadrillion of renewable sources, including solar and wind energy by 2030. Conversely, hydropower is projected to remain consistently, maintaining a level of just under 5 quadrillion at the end of the period.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

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

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-structured and logically organized. The ideas flow smoothly, and the use of cohesive devices is seamless, creating a clear and engaging narrative.

Lexical Resource (8.5): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, using precise and sophisticated language to describe the trends and patterns in 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. A wide range of grammatical structures is used correctly and effectively, contributing to the overall clarity and sophistication of the writing.

Model Answer #5

Response:

The line chart details fuel consumption from 1980 to 2030 in the United States.

Overall, petrol and oil have been and will continue to be the dominant fuel sources, followed by coal and natural gas, and more distantly by renewable energies. The consumption of all varieties of fuel has increased and is expected to continue rising, with the exception of hydropower, which will remain stable overall.

Regarding the consumption of fossil fuels, petrol and oil consumption stood at 35 quadrillion units in 1980. After a slight dip with minor fluctuations around 33 quadrillion units until approximately 2000, a steadier rise begins that is anticipated to reach nearly 50 quadrillion by 2030, by far the greatest data point in the chart. By comparison, the consumption of coal and natural gas was considerably lower and displayed broadly similar trends. The energy generated by natural gas began the period at 20 quadrillion units, and coal was 4 quadrillion lower. Over the following years, the figures were erratic and their relative positions in the chart switched several times until coal began to separate itself around 2015, predicted to finish around 8 quadrillion units higher than natural gas at 30 quadrillion.

Shifting to cleaner energy sources, the consumption of these fuels was less significant, each with a beginning data count of 4 quadrillion units. In the years that ensued, the consumption of nuclear power grew the strongest to just over 6 quadrillion by the end of the projections. Solar and wind power will register a slightly lower quantity, at near 5 quadrillion, while hydropower is expected to experience minor fluctuations to finish around 4 quadrillion units.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

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

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is very well-organized and easy to follow. The paragraphs are well-structured and flow smoothly.

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.