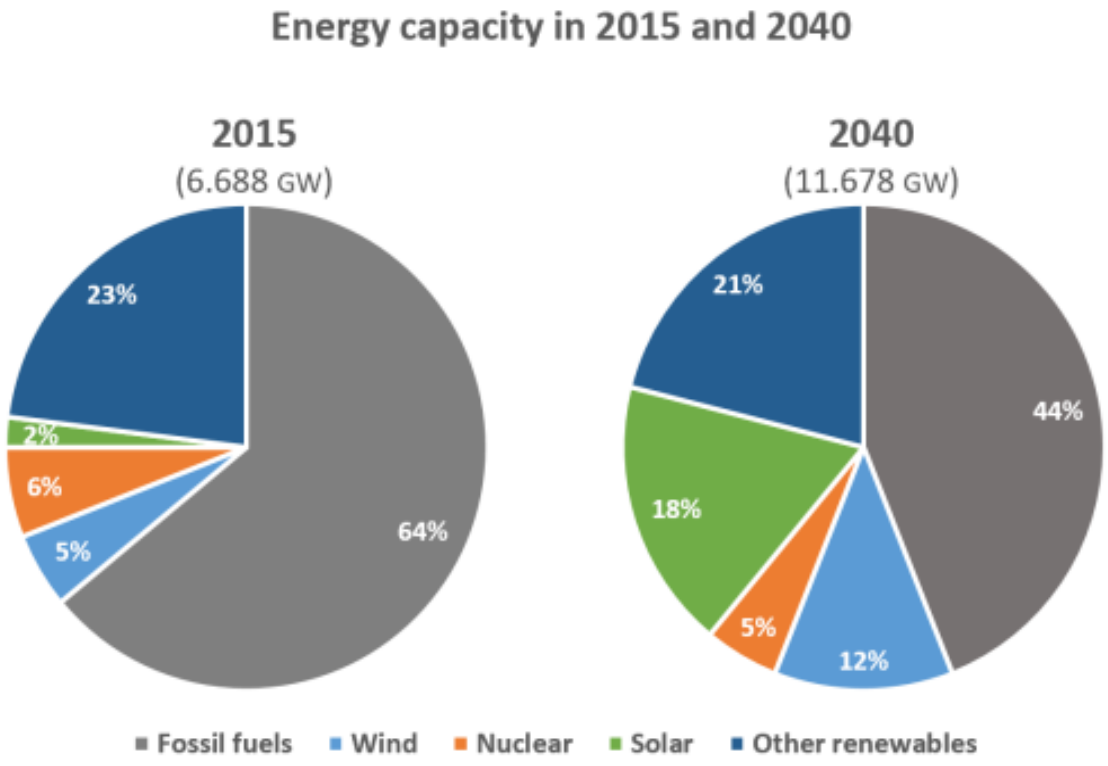
Task 1: Pie Chart

Subject: The pie charts below compare the proportion of energy capacity in gigawatts (GW) in 2015 with the predictions for 2040.



Model Answer #1

Response:

The pie graphs display the comparison between the proportions of energy capacity, measured in gigawatts, in 2015 and in 2040.

Overall, while the figures for solar and wind energies are expected to increase, the reverse is evident for the remaining trends. Notably, although the proportion of fossil fuels is predicted to fall, it dominates charts in both years.

Starting with the types of energy that will dwindle, the share of fossil fuels constituted the largest proportion, with a beginning data point of just above half, and then will decrease significantly by 20% in 2040. It is distantly followed by the percentage of other renewables with 23% at the outset, and later is expected to drop marginally by 2%. In comparison, the figure for nuclear energy does not illustrate a remarkable change, reaching 5% in 2040 from 6%.

Turning to others that witnessed an upward trend, even though the percentage of solar enegy accounted for the least at 2%, it is going to illustrate the largest rate of change, emerging as the third biggest at 18%. The share of wind energy comprised 5% in 2015, and then is predicted to reach 12%, more than doubling its initial level.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

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

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is exceptionally well-organized and easy to follow. The transitions between paragraphs and ideas are seamless.

Lexical Resource (9): A wide range of sophisticated vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately. The language is natural and precise.

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

Model Answer #2

Response:

The two pie charts compare the share of energy capacity, measured in gigawatts (GW), present in the year 2015 and the prediction for the year 2040. Overall, the total energy capacity between the two time frames is predicted to almost double, from 6.688 GW (2015) to 11.678 GW (2040). There are five main categories contributing to the energy capacity; of these, fossil fuels take up the largest percentage in both years, whereas nuclear energy is the least stored energy.

Going into detail, in 2015, 64% of the total energy capacity was taken up by fossil fuels, followed by 23% taken up by other renewable energy sources. The predicted percentage of fossil fuels decreased significantly, from 64% to 44%, while only a slight variation was present with other renewable energy sources, decreasing to 21%. However, the percentage of nuclear energy is drastically low compared to its non-renewable energy counterpart; it only takes up 6% of 6.688 GW, and it is also predicted to decrease by merely 1% twenty-five years later.

On the other hand, most common renewable energy sources take up very small percentages compared to others, standing at 2% for solar energy and 5% for wind energy. Despite these figures in 2015, they are expected to increase exceptionally, from 2% to 18% and from 5% to 12%.

Thus, it can be concluded that although there are some noticeable changes in both fossil fuel energy and solar energy reserves, the other forms of energy sources will remain relatively similar in the future.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive summary of the main features and comparisons in the pie charts, fulfilling all aspects of the task.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is exceptionally well-organized and easy to follow. The logical flow of information and the use of cohesive devices create a seamless reading experience.

Lexical Resource (8.5): 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 exhibits a wide range of grammatical structures used with complete accuracy and fluency. The writing is grammatically impeccable.

Model Answer #3

Response:

The charts show the expected changes in energy capacity in 2040 compared to 2015.

The most noticeable feature is the drop in the proportion of the annual gross capacity of fossil fuels, with the projected capacity almost doubling from 6.688 to 11.678 gigawatts. It is expected to experience a significant decline, falling from 64% in 2015 to 44% in 2040. By contrast, it is predicted that there will be a dramatic rise in the proportion of energy capacity from solar energy with a jump from 2% to 18% in 2040. While the proportion of the capacity for wind is anticipated to increase more than twofold from 5% in 2015 to 12% in 2040, it is estimated that other renewables will account for a smaller proportion with a decrease from 23% to 21%. The projected proportion for nuclear energy will be 5% in 2040, a slight decline from 6%.

It is clear that despite the decline in the proportion of energy capacity from fossil fuels and the rise in solar and wind sources, the former will remain a major energy source in 2040.

(182 words)

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate summary of the main features of the charts, highlighting the key changes in energy capacity between 2015 and 2040. The report effectively compares the proportions of different energy sources and accurately identifies the most significant trends.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-organized and easy to follow. The information is presented logically, with clear transitions between paragraphs and sentences. The use of cohesive devices, such as 'by contrast' and 'while', enhances the flow and clarity of the report.

Lexical Resource (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, using precise and sophisticated language to describe the data. The use of terms like 'proportion', 'capacity', 'dramatic rise', and 'significant decline' effectively conveys the information.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report exhibits a high level of grammatical accuracy and fluency. The sentences are grammatically correct and varied, demonstrating a wide range of grammatical structures.

Model Answer #4

Response:

The charts show the expected changes in energy capacity in 2040 compared to 2015.

The most noticeable feature is the drop in the proportion of the annual gross capacity of fossil fuels, with the projected capacity almost doubling from 6.688 to 11.678 gigawatts. It is expected to experience a significant decline, falling from 64% in 2015 to 44% in 2040. By contrast, it is predicted that there will be a dramatic rise in the proportion of energy capacity from solar energy with a jump from 2% to 18% in 2040. While the proportion of the capacity for wind is anticipated to increase more than twofold from 5% in 2015 to 12% in 2040, it is estimated that other renewables will account for a smaller proportion with a decrease from 23% to 21%. The projected proportion for nuclear energy will be 5% in 2040, a slight decline from 6%.

It is clear that despite the decline in the proportion of energy capacity from fossil fuels and the rise in solar and wind sources, the former will remain a major energy source in 2040.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a clear and accurate summary of the main features of the charts, highlighting the key changes in energy capacity between 2015 and 2040. The report effectively compares the proportions of different energy sources and accurately identifies the most significant trends.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-organized and easy to follow. The information is presented logically, with clear transitions between paragraphs and sentences. The use of cohesive devices, such as 'by contrast' and 'while', enhances the flow of the report.

Lexical Resource (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, using precise and sophisticated language to describe the data. The use of terms like 'proportion', 'capacity', 'dramatic rise', and 'significant decline' effectively conveys the information.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report is grammatically accurate and uses a variety of sentence structures. The use of complex sentences and varied punctuation enhances the clarity and fluency of the report.

Model Answer #5

Response:

The provided pie charts present a comparison of energy capacity in gigawatts (GW) for the years 2015 and the projected figures for 2040.

Overall, the highest proportions of capacity are allocated to Fossil Fuels and Other renewable resources in both 2015 and the predictions for 2040. Notably, Solar energy exhibits the lowest share in 2015 but is expected to experience significant growth by 2040.

In 2015, the energy capacity was 6.688 GW, with Wind and Solar accounting for 23% and 2% respectively. However, the projections for 2040 indicate a substantial increase in both, with Wind expected to rise to 21% and Solar to 12%. Conversely, Fossil Fuels, which held 64% of the capacity in 2015, are anticipated to decrease to 44% by 2040. Other renewables, with a 23% share in 2015, are predicted to reduce marginally to 5% in 2040.

Furthermore, Nuclear power, which represented 6% in 2015, is projected to decline slightly to 18% in 2040. The total energy capacity is expected to grow to 11.678 GW by 2040, indicating an increase of 5 GW from 2015. While Fossil Fuels and Other renewables will still occupy the most significant proportions in 2040, their shares are expected to diminish, reflecting a shift towards more sustainable energy sources.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report fully addresses the task by comparing the energy capacity in gigawatts (GW) for 2015 with the predictions for 2040. The key features of the charts are accurately summarized, and the trends are effectively highlighted.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-structured with clear paragraphs that logically present the information. Cohesive devices are used effectively to link ideas and facilitate understanding. The progression of ideas is smooth and easy to follow.

Lexical Resource (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary related to energy capacity and trends. The language used is precise, accurate, and sophisticated, enhancing the overall quality of the report.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): A variety of complex structures are used throughout the report with full control. Grammar and punctuation are consistently accurate, contributing to the clarity and coherence of the writing.

Model Answer #6

Response:

The pie graphs display the comparison between the proportions of energy capacity, measured in gigawatts, in 2015 and in 2040.

Overall, while the figures for solar and wind energies are expected to increase, the reverse is evident for the remaining trends. Notably, although the proportion of fossil fuels is predicted to fall, it dominates charts in both years.

Starting with the types of energy that will dwindle, the share of fossil fuels constituted the largest proportion, with a beginning data point of just above half, and then will decrease significantly by 20% in 2040. It is distantly followed by the percentage of other renewables with 23% at the outset, and later is expected to drop marginally by 2%. In comparison, the figure for nuclear energy does not illustrate a remarkable change, reaching 5% in 2040 from 6%.

Turning to others that witnessed an upward trend, even though the percentage of solar enegy accounted for the least at 2%, it is going to illustrate the largest rate of change, emerging as the third biggest at 18%. The share of wind energy comprised 5% in 2015, and then is predicted to reach 12%, more than doubling its initial level.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

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

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is exceptionally well-organized and easy to follow. The transitions between paragraphs and ideas are seamless.

Lexical Resource (9): A wide range of sophisticated vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately. The language is natural and precise.

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

Model Answer #7

Response:

The two pie charts compare the share of energy capacity, measured in gigawatts (GW), present in the year 2015 and the prediction for the year 2040. Overall, the total energy capacity between the two time frames is predicted to almost double, from 6.688 GW (2015) to 11.678 GW (2040). There are five main categories contributing to the energy capacity; of these, fossil fuels take up the largest percentage in both years, whereas nuclear energy is the least stored energy.

Going into detail, in 2015, 64% of the total energy capacity was taken up by fossil fuels, followed by 23% taken up by other renewable energy sources. The predicted percentage of fossil fuels decreased significantly, from 64% to 44%, while only a slight variation was present with other renewable energy sources, decreasing to 21%. However, the percentage of nuclear energy is drastically low compared to its non-renewable energy counterpart; it only takes up 6% of 6.688 GW, and it is also predicted to decrease by merely 1% twenty-five years later.

On the other hand, most common renewable energy sources take up very small percentages compared to others, standing at 2% for solar energy and 5% for wind energy. Despite these figures in 2015, they are expected to increase exceptionally, from 2% to 18% and from 5% to 12%.

Thus, it can be concluded that although there are some noticeable changes in both fossil fuel energy and solar energy reserves, the other forms of energy sources will remain relatively similar in the future.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive summary of the main features and comparisons in the pie charts, fulfilling all aspects of the task.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is exceptionally well-organized and easy to follow. The logical flow of information and the use of cohesive devices create a seamless reading experience.

Lexical Resource (8.5): 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 exhibits a wide range of grammatical structures used with complete accuracy and fluency. The writing is grammatically impeccable.

Model Answer #8

Response:

The charts show the expected changes in energy capacity in 2040 compared to 2015.

The most noticeable feature is the drop in the proportion of the annual gross capacity of fossil fuels, with the projected capacity almost doubling from 6.688 to 11.678 gigawatts. It is expected to experience a significant decline, falling from 64% in 2015 to 44% in 2040. By contrast, it is predicted that there will be a dramatic rise in the proportion of energy capacity from solar energy with a jump from 2% to 18% in 2040. While the proportion of the capacity for wind is anticipated to increase more than twofold from 5% in 2015 to 12% in 2040, it is estimated that other renewables will account for a smaller proportion with a decrease from 23% to 21%. The projected proportion for nuclear energy will be 5% in 2040, a slight decline from 6%.

It is clear that despite the decline in the proportion of energy capacity from fossil fuels and the rise in solar and wind sources, the former will remain a major energy source in 2040.

(182 words)

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate summary of the main features of the charts, highlighting the key changes in energy capacity between 2015 and 2040. The report effectively compares the proportions of different energy sources and accurately identifies the most significant trends.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-organized and easy to follow. The information is presented logically, with clear transitions between paragraphs and sentences. The use of cohesive devices, such as 'by contrast' and 'while', enhances the flow and clarity of the report.

Lexical Resource (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, using precise and sophisticated language to describe the data. The use of terms like 'proportion', 'capacity', 'dramatic rise', and 'significant decline' effectively conveys the information.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report exhibits a high level of grammatical accuracy and fluency. The sentences are grammatically correct and varied, demonstrating a wide range of grammatical structures.

Model Answer #9

Response:

The charts show the expected changes in energy capacity in 2040 compared to 2015.

The most noticeable feature is the drop in the proportion of the annual gross capacity of fossil fuels, with the projected capacity almost doubling from 6.688 to 11.678 gigawatts. It is expected to experience a significant decline, falling from 64% in 2015 to 44% in 2040. By contrast, it is predicted that there will be a dramatic rise in the proportion of energy capacity from solar energy with a jump from 2% to 18% in 2040. While the proportion of the capacity for wind is anticipated to increase more than twofold from 5% in 2015 to 12% in 2040, it is estimated that other renewables will account for a smaller proportion with a decrease from 23% to 21%. The projected proportion for nuclear energy will be 5% in 2040, a slight decline from 6%.

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Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report is grammatically accurate and uses a variety of sentence structures. The use of complex sentences and varied punctuation enhances the clarity and fluency of the report.

Model Answer #10

Response:

The provided pie charts present a comparison of energy capacity in gigawatts (GW) for the years 2015 and the projected figures for 2040.

Overall, the highest proportions of capacity are allocated to Fossil Fuels and Other renewable resources in both 2015 and the predictions for 2040. Notably, Solar energy exhibits the lowest share in 2015 but is expected to experience significant growth by 2040.

In 2015, the energy capacity was 6.688 GW, with Wind and Solar accounting for 23% and 2% respectively. However, the projections for 2040 indicate a substantial increase in both, with Wind expected to rise to 21% and Solar to 12%. Conversely, Fossil Fuels, which held 64% of the capacity in 2015, are anticipated to decrease to 44% by 2040. Other renewables, with a 23% share in 2015, are predicted to reduce marginally to 5% in 2040.

Furthermore, Nuclear power, which represented 6% in 2015, is projected to decline slightly to 18% in 2040. The total energy capacity is expected to grow to 11.678 GW by 2040, indicating an increase of 5 GW from 2015. While Fossil Fuels and Other renewables will still occupy the most significant proportions in 2040, their shares are expected to diminish, reflecting a shift towards more sustainable energy sources.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report fully addresses the task by comparing the energy capacity in gigawatts (GW) for 2015 with the predictions for 2040. The key features of the charts are accurately summarized, and the trends are effectively highlighted.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-structured with clear paragraphs that logically present the information. Cohesive devices are used effectively to link ideas and facilitate understanding. The progression of ideas is smooth and easy to follow.

Lexical Resource (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary related to energy capacity and trends. The language used is precise, accurate, and sophisticated, enhancing the overall quality of the report.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): A variety of complex structures are used throughout the report with full control. Grammar and punctuation are consistently accurate, contributing to the clarity and coherence of the writing.