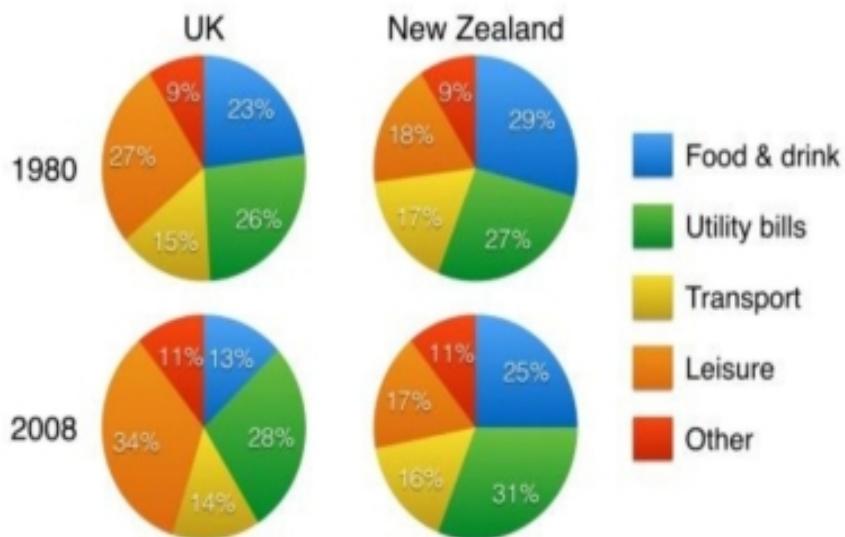


## Task 1: Pie Chart

**Subject:** the pie chart below show household spending pattern between two countries in 1980 and 2008.

*The charts below show household spending patterns in two countries between 1980 and 2008.*



## **Model Answer #1**

### **Response:**

The pie charts compare household spending in the UK and New Zealand across five categories—food and drink, utility bills, transport, leisure, and other—in 1980 and 2008.

While the largest spending category in 1980 differed between the two countries, with leisure dominating in the UK and food and drink in New Zealand, both nations experienced significant shifts by 2008, as utility bills became a major expense in both. Notably, food and drink declined substantially, while “other” consistently remained the smallest category throughout the period.

In 1980, leisure was the largest expenditure in the UK, accounting for 27% of household spending, followed closely by utility bills at 26%. Meanwhile, food and drink represented 23%. In contrast, transport and “other” were the smallest categories, at 15% and 9%, respectively. In New Zealand, food and drink accounted for the highest proportion at 29%, followed by utility bills at 27%. Leisure and transport were fairly similar, making up 18% and 17%, respectively, whereas “other” was the least significant, at just 9%.

Over the 28 years, noticeable trends emerged. In the UK, leisure expenditure rose dramatically to 34%, which made it the largest category in 2008, while utility bills also increased slightly to 28%. However, spending on food and drink declined sharply to 13%, reflecting changing priorities. In New Zealand, utility bills replaced food and drink as the largest category, rising to 31%, while food and drink fell to 25%. Although leisure and transport experienced marginal decreases, spending on “other” rose modestly in both nations.

Overall, despite differences in individual categories, both countries exhibited trends of increased utility bills and reduced food and drink spending, highlighting evolving consumer habits.

### **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-structured 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 #2**

### **Response:**

The pie charts compare five categories of household expenditure in the UK and New Zealand in the years 1980 and 2008.

It is noticeable that the proportion of spending on food and drink fell in both countries over the 28-year period while spending on utility bills rose. Also, UK residents spent a significantly larger percentage of their household budgets on leisure than their New Zealand counterparts.

In 1980, 29% of an average New Zealand household budget went on food and drink, while the equivalent figure for a UK home was 23%. By 2008, expenditure on food and drink had fallen by 4% in New Zealand, and by a full 10% in the UK. By contrast, both countries saw an increase in expenditure on utility bills for the average home, from 27% to 31% in New Zealand and from 26% to 28% in the UK.

Leisure activities accounted for the highest proportion of UK household spending in both years, but only the third highest proportion in New Zealand. In fact, in 2008, New Zealanders spent only half as much in relative terms on recreation (17%) as UK residents (34%). In both countries, transport costs and other costs took roughly 15% and 10% of household budgets respectively.

### **Evaluation:**

#### **Overall Band Score: 9**

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

**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.