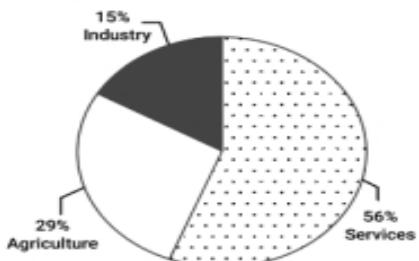


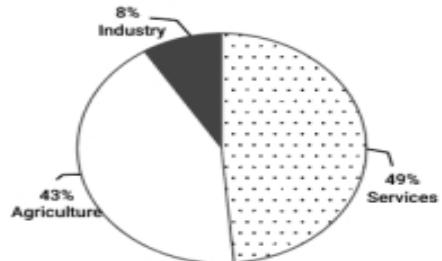
Task 1: Pie Chart

Subject: the charts show the percentage of male and female workers in country A and country B

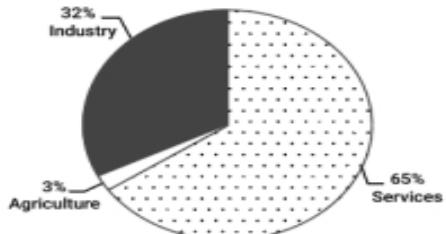
Male worker in country A



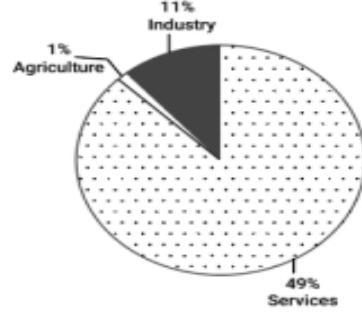
Female worker in country A



Male worker in country B



Female worker in country B



Model Answer #1

Response:

The pie charts illustrate the proportions of both men and women workers in agriculture, industry, and services in Country A and Country B in 2007.

Overall, the most popular sector of employment for males and females in both countries was services, while the lowest percentage of workers in Country A is seen in industry compared to agriculture in Country B.

With regard to male workers in Country A, the services sector accounted for 56%, which was almost double that of agriculture (29%). The third employment sector, industry, comprised 15% of male workers. Female workers, on the other hand, worked in services at around half the proportion of overall employment sectors. Moreover, the only sector in which the number of women workers was higher than that of men was agriculture (43%). Similar to the male workers, industry had the least percentage of workers at 8%.

In terms of Country B, the majority of female workers worked in services at 88%, as opposed to agriculture and industry, which were 1% and 11%, respectively. Similarly, 65% of male workers preferred to work in services; however, the remaining sectors together accounted for around one-third of male workers.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

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

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 #2

Response:

The pie charts compare the three job sectors in terms of the percentage of male and female workforces in two different states, A and B, in 2007. (Namely, industry, agriculture and services).

Overall, male workers showed good results in the field of services; however, females illustrated unexpectedly similar rates in this sector in both states. Additionally, women and men in State A performed significantly better in agriculture than did workers in State B. However, when it comes to industry, State B possessed a good rate.

Firstly, male workers represented 29% in the agriculture sector in State A; nevertheless, 3% was shown by agricultural laborers in State B. The industry scale in State B showed 32%, which is twice the amount compared to the rate in State A (15%). Men employed in both states demonstrated the highest results in the realm of services—56% and 65%, respectively.

In addition, females in State A stood at 43% in the agricultural scale, but women in the other state illustrated the lowest result, which was 1%. On the other hand, they demonstrated a higher percentage in industry—11%, which is 3% more than the rate of State B (8%). Surprisingly, both states showed the same rate in terms of services, which made up 49%.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

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

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 #3

Response:

The pie charts compare the three job sectors in terms of the percentage of male and female workforces in two different states, A and B, in 2007. (Namely, industry, agriculture, and services).

Overall, male workers showed good results in the field of services; however, females illustrated unexpectedly similar rates in this sector in both states. Additionally, women and men in State A performed significantly better in agriculture than workers in State B. However, when it comes to industry, State B possessed a good rate.

Firstly, male workers represented 29% in the agriculture sector in State A; nevertheless, 3% was shown by agricultural laborers in State B. The industry scale in State B showed 32%, which is twice the amount compared to the rate in State A (15%). Men employed in both states demonstrated the highest results in the realm of services—56% and 65%, respectively.

In addition, females in State A stood at 43% in the agricultural scale, but women in the other state illustrated the lowest result, which is 1%. On the other hand, they demonstrated a higher percentage in industry—11%, which is 3% more than the rate of State B (8%). Surprisingly, both states showed the same rate in terms of services, which made up 49%.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report fully addresses the task by accurately describing the data presented in the charts and comparing the employment sectors across countries and genders.

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, demonstrating excellent control of lexical features.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of grammatical structures with full flexibility and control. There is virtually no error in grammar or punctuation.

Model Answer #4

Response:

The provided pie charts delineate the distribution of male and female workers across three sectors—industry, agriculture, and services—within countries A and B in 2007.

It is evident that a predominant proportion of both male and female employees are engaged in the services sector, while participation in agriculture is notably minimal.

In country A, the services sector exhibits the highest employment rates for both genders, with male workers constituting 56% and female workers representing 49%. A significant portion of male workers, specifically 29%, is engaged in agriculture, which is approximately twice the percentage of male involvement in industry at 15%. In contrast, female participation in agriculture reaches 43%, a figure that is around six times greater than the meager 8% of females employed in industry; this also highlights that female engagement in agriculture is nearly threefold that of their male counterparts in the same sector.

Conversely, in country B, the services sector also prevails, capturing 65% of male employment and 49% of female employment. However, agricultural participation is alarmingly low, with just 3% of males and a mere 1% of females working in this sector. Notably, the percentage of male workers and their female counterparts in industry stands at 32% and 11%, respectively, indicating that male engagement in this sector is nearly three times higher than that of females.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

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

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 #5

Response:

The provided pie charts illustrate the percentage distribution of male and female workers across three sectors—Agriculture, Industry, and Services—in two different countries, A and B.

Overall, it is evident that the Service sector has the largest share of workers in both countries, particularly in Country B, where it accounts for a significant majority of the workforce. Conversely, Agriculture shows a higher proportion in Country A, especially among female workers, while Industry has a more prominent role in Country B, particularly for male workers.

In Country A, the Service sector employs the largest percentage of both male and female workers. Specifically, 56% of men work in Services, compared to 49% of women. Agriculture holds a more substantial share for female workers, with 43% of women working in this sector, while only 29% of men are involved in Agriculture. The Industry sector has the smallest share in Country A, employing just 15% of men and 8% of women.

In Country B, the Service sector is also dominant, with a remarkable 89% of female workers and 65% of male workers employed in this field. The Industry sector comes in second, representing 32% of male workers and 11% of female workers. Agriculture, on the other hand, has the lowest proportion in Country B, with only 3% of men and a mere 1% of women working in this sector.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report fully addresses the task by accurately presenting the data from all four charts and providing insightful comparisons between the countries and genders.

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): A wide range of sophisticated vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately, demonstrating excellent control of lexical features.

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

Model Answer #6

Response:

The pie charts illustrate the proportions of both men and women workers in agriculture, industry, and services in Country A and Country B in 2007.

Overall, the most popular sector of employment for males and females in both countries was services, while the lowest percentage of workers in Country A is seen in industry compared to agriculture in Country B.

With regard to male workers in Country A, the services sector accounted for 56%, which was almost double that of agriculture (29%). The third employment sector, industry, comprised 15% of male workers. Female workers, on the other hand, worked in services at around half the proportion of overall employment sectors. Moreover, the only sector in which the number of women workers was higher than that of men was agriculture (43%). Similar to the male workers, industry had the least percentage of workers at 8%.

In terms of Country B, the majority of female workers worked in services at 88%, as opposed to agriculture and industry, which were 1% and 11%, respectively. Similarly, 65% of male workers preferred to work in services; however, the remaining sectors together accounted for around one-third of male workers.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

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

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 #7

Response:

The pie charts compare the three job sectors in terms of the percentage of male and female workforces in two different states, A and B, in 2007. (Namely, industry, agriculture and services).

Overall, male workers showed good results in the field of services; however, females illustrated unexpectedly similar rates in this sector in both states. Additionally, women and men in State A performed significantly better in agriculture than did workers in State B. However, when it comes to industry, State B possessed a good rate.

Firstly, male workers represented 29% in the agriculture sector in State A; nevertheless, 3% was shown by agricultural laborers in State B. The industry scale in State B showed 32%, which is twice the amount compared to the rate in State A (15%). Men employed in both states demonstrated the highest results in the realm of services—56% and 65%, respectively.

In addition, females in State A stood at 43% in the agricultural scale, but women in the other state illustrated the lowest result, which was 1%. On the other hand, they demonstrated a higher percentage in industry—11%, which is 3% more than the rate of State B (8%). Surprisingly, both states showed the same rate in terms of services, which made up 49%.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

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

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 pie charts compare the three job sectors in terms of the percentage of male and female workforces in two different states, A and B, in 2007. (Namely, industry, agriculture, and services).

Overall, male workers showed good results in the field of services; however, females illustrated unexpectedly similar rates in this sector in both states. Additionally, women and men in State A performed significantly better in agriculture than workers in State B. However, when it comes to industry, State B possessed a good rate.

Firstly, male workers represented 29% in the agriculture sector in State A; nevertheless, 3% was shown by agricultural laborers in State B. The industry scale in State B showed 32%, which is twice the amount compared to the rate in State A (15%). Men employed in both states demonstrated the highest results in the realm of services—56% and 65%, respectively.

In addition, females in State A stood at 43% in the agricultural scale, but women in the other state illustrated the lowest result, which is 1%. On the other hand, they demonstrated a higher percentage in industry—11%, which is 3% more than the rate of State B (8%). Surprisingly, both states showed the same rate in terms of services, which made up 49%.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report fully addresses the task by accurately describing the data presented in the charts and comparing the employment sectors across countries and genders.

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, demonstrating excellent control of lexical features.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of grammatical structures with full flexibility and control. There is virtually no error in grammar or punctuation.

Model Answer #9

Response:

The provided pie charts delineate the distribution of male and female workers across three sectors—industry, agriculture, and services—within countries A and B in 2007.

It is evident that a predominant proportion of both male and female employees are engaged in the services sector, while participation in agriculture is notably minimal.

In country A, the services sector exhibits the highest employment rates for both genders, with male workers constituting 56% and female workers representing 49%. A significant portion of male workers, specifically 29%, is engaged in agriculture, which is approximately twice the percentage of male involvement in industry at 15%. In contrast, female participation in agriculture reaches 43%, a figure that is around six times greater than the meager 8% of females employed in industry; this also highlights that female engagement in agriculture is nearly threefold that of their male counterparts in the same sector.

Conversely, in country B, the services sector also prevails, capturing 65% of male employment and 49% of female employment. However, agricultural participation is alarmingly low, with just 3% of males and a mere 1% of females working in this sector. Notably, the percentage of male workers and their female counterparts in industry stands at 32% and 11%, respectively, indicating that male engagement in this sector is nearly three times higher than that of females.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

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

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 #10

Response:

The provided pie charts illustrate the percentage distribution of male and female workers across three sectors—Agriculture, Industry, and Services—in two different countries, A and B.

Overall, it is evident that the Service sector has the largest share of workers in both countries, particularly in Country B, where it accounts for a significant majority of the workforce. Conversely, Agriculture shows a higher proportion in Country A, especially among female workers, while Industry has a more prominent role in Country B, particularly for male workers.

In Country A, the Service sector employs the largest percentage of both male and female workers. Specifically, 56% of men work in Services, compared to 49% of women. Agriculture holds a more substantial share for female workers, with 43% of women working in this sector, while only 29% of men are involved in Agriculture. The Industry sector has the smallest share in Country A, employing just 15% of men and 8% of women.

In Country B, the Service sector is also dominant, with a remarkable 89% of female workers and 65% of male workers employed in this field. The Industry sector comes in second, representing 32% of male workers and 11% of female workers. Agriculture, on the other hand, has the lowest proportion in Country B, with only 3% of men and a mere 1% of women working in this sector.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report fully addresses the task by accurately presenting the data from all four charts and providing insightful comparisons between the countries and genders.

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): A wide range of sophisticated vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately, demonstrating excellent control of lexical features.

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