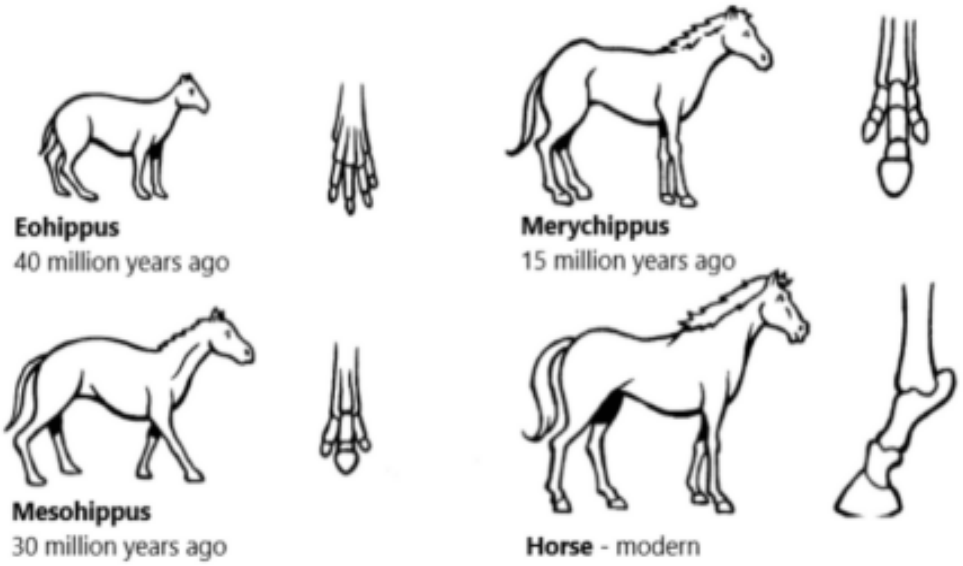
Task 1: Process Diagram

Subject: The diagrams below show the development of the horse over a period of 40 million years. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



Model Answer #1

Response:

The diagram illustrates the evolutionary development of the horse over 40 million years, emphasizing physical transformations, particularly in limb and foot structure.

Overall, the horse evolved through distinct stages, becoming progressively larger and more adapted for speed, with a significant change in its foot—from multiple toes to a single hoof.

The earliest form, Eohippus, was a small creature with short limbs, a hairless back, and four toes. After 10 million years, Mesohippus appeared, displaying increased size, longer legs, and the initial formation of a mane. Merychippus followed, with a more upright posture, a well-developed mane, and enhanced musculature. The modern horse has inherited and refined these features, resulting in a powerful and agile animal.

Foot structure evolved concurrently. While Eohippus had four toes, later species had three, with the central toe enlarging over time. Today's horse possesses a single, robust hoof, offering superior support and efficiency for fast mov

ement.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): Excellent overview of the main features and comparisons across different stages of horse evolution.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is exceptionally well-structured and easy to follow, with clear transitions between stages.

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

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The grammar and punctuation are flawless.

Model Answer #2

Response:

The diagram depicts the evolutionary saga of horses spanning an astonishing 40 million years, encapsulating the transition from the diminutive Eohippus to the contemporary horse we recognize today.

This journey of equine evolution is characterized by distinct trends, including a notable surge in size, a reduction in the number of toes, elongation of legs, and transformations in the muzzle structure.

Approximately 40 million years ago, Eohippus, with its compact head and neck, featured five toes, four adorned with small hooves, while the fifth remained elevated. Advancing 30 million years, Mesohippus, serving as an intermediary species, displayed a slight increase in size and walked on three toes, signifying a pivotal step towards more modern equine characteristics.

Around 15 million years ago, Merychippus emerged, resembling modern horses with a lengthened face and a developing mane. While maintaining the primitive three-toe structure, Merychippus laid the foundation for the contemporary horse, marked by slender legs, an elongated head, neck, and tail. Today's horses showcase the culmination of this evolutionary journey, standing tall with refined features, with a singular, well-developed hoof.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): Excellent response to the task. All main features are accurately described and compared. The report is well-organized and easy to follow.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report flows smoothly and logically. Paragraphing is effective, and the information is presented in a clear and coherent manner.

Lexical Resource (9): 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 accurately and effectively.