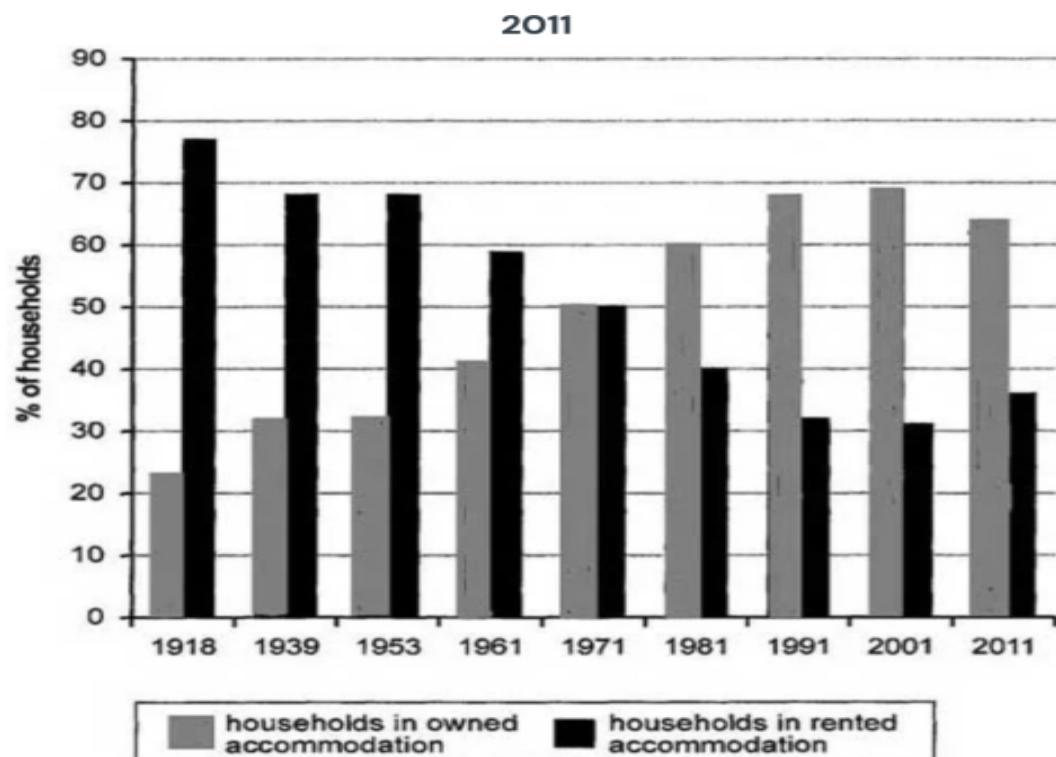


Task 1: Bar Chart

Subject: The chart below shows the percentage of households in owned and rented accommodation in England and Wales between 1918 and 2011.



Model Answer #1

Response:

The bar chart shows the percentage of households in England and Wales in percentages that lived in owned and rented accommodation between 1918 and 2011.

In general, what stands out from the graph is that while the number of owned households witnessed a slight decline from 1918, the number of rented households experienced a different trend. Another interesting and important point is that, in the year 1971 these two types of accommodation had an equal percentage of households.

At the beginning of the period in 1918, renting was far more common than owning, with the vast majority of households living in rented accommodation. However, homeownership gradually increased over the years, and by 1971, the two categories were equal, marking a major change in housing trends.

Following this, homeownership continued to rise, reaching a peak in 2001, while the percentage of renters declined. However, from 2001 to 2011, this trend slightly reversed, with rental accommodation becoming more common again.

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 (9): 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 bar chart illustrates the percentage of households in England and Wales that owned or rented accommodation from 1918 to 2011.

Overall, there was a significant shift from renting to homeownership over the years, with ownership steadily increasing and surpassing renting by 1981. However, a slight decline in homeownership was observed in 2011.

In 1918, the vast majority of households (around 80%) lived in rented accommodation, while only about 20% owned their homes. This pattern remained largely unchanged in 1939 and 1953, with slight growth in homeownership. However, by 1961, ownership had risen significantly, and by 1971, it reached nearly 50%, making it almost equal to renting.

The trend continued, and in 1981, homeownership surpassed renting for the first time at about 60%. It peaked in 2001 at nearly 70%, while the percentage of renters declined. However, in 2011, there was a slight drop in homeownership, while renting became more common again.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

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

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is exceptionally well-organized and easy to follow. The flow of information is natural and logical.

Lexical Resource (9): 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 bar chart provides information on the percentage of households that were either owned or rented in England and Wales from 1918 to 2011.

Overall, the data reveals a clear shift from renting being the predominant form of housing to homeownership becoming more common over time. In 1918, renting was overwhelmingly more popular, but by 1971, ownership and renting were equal. From that point on, homeownership steadily increased, overtaking renting and remaining the dominant trend through to 2011.

In 1918, nearly 78% of households were rented, with only 22% being owned. This pattern continued until 1961, although the proportion of rented homes steadily declined. By 1939 and 1953, the percentage of rented homes dropped to around 69%, while ownership slowly climbed to just over 30%. In 1961, rented accommodations still dominated at 59%, but ownership had increased to approximately 41%.

From 1971 onwards, the trend shifted, and homeownership became equally popular, with both renting and owning at 50%. This marked a turning point, as ownership surged in the following decades, reaching a peak of around 69% in 2001. Conversely, rented households saw a significant decline, falling to around 31% by 2001. In 2011, the proportion of rented homes saw a slight rise to 36%, while ownership decreased slightly to 64%.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

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

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is very well-organized and easy to follow. The paragraphs flow smoothly and logically, with clear transitions between ideas.

Lexical Resource (8.5): A wide range of vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately, demonstrating a sophisticated command of English.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report is grammatically flawless, with a wide range of structures used correctly and effectively.

Model Answer #4

Response:

The bar chart illustrates the proportion of households in owned and rented accommodation in England and Wales from 1918 to 2011.

Overall, the proportion of those owning houses displays an upward trend, while the figure for rented properties declines during the time frame. In addition, for most of the period, renting a house was more popular than owning one, while home ownership overtook renting over the final 30 years.

In 1918, nearly 80% of households in both countries lived in rented accommodation, while the remaining lived in their own homes. The proportion of renters dropped to just below 70% in 1939 and stayed there in 1953 before declining dramatically to 50% in 1971. By contrast, the figure for homeowners more than doubled, rising to equal that of renters, at 50% in 1971.

From 1971 onwards, home ownership continued its rising trend to reach a peak of close to 70% in 2001 before dropping by roughly 5% in 2011. The percentage of renters saw a different pattern, with figures experiencing a gradual decline, to just above 30% in 2001, followed by a small rise of 5%

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): Excellent overview of the data, with accurate and detailed analysis.

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

Lexical Resource (9): A wide range of vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately, demonstrating a sophisticated command of language.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report is grammatically flawless, with a wide range of structures used correctly and effectively.

Model Answer #5

Response:

The bar chart illustrates the proportion of dwellings in the United Kingdom that are owner-occupied and those that are rented, around England and Wales, from 1918 to 2011.

It is clear from the graph that the trend of the proportion of households in permanent ownership consistently outstripping the proportion of renting has been the opposite. Although both graphs show similarly shaped changes, the peak for owner-occupied dwellings is also higher than for rented dwellings. There has been a steady increase in the rate of home ownership, while the rate of renting has been falling for 93 years.

In terms of the percentage of families living in settlements owned by them, the proportions started in the lower 20% in 1918, before leveling off at around 30% by 1953. Then it was followed by a gradual increase with a relatively constant slope until the ratio peaked at around 69% in 2001, before falling back to the mid-60%■

By contrast, the percentage of families living in rented houses started at its highest level of almost 80%. However, it suddenly decreased moderately to approximately 68% over the period 1918-1939. Subsequently, the proportion dropped significantly by around 30% over approximately 40 years to its lowest recorded level before experiencing a modest increase in 2011.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate overview of the data presented in the chart.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-structured and logically organized, with clear transitions between paragraphs and ideas.

Lexical Resource (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, using precise and sophisticated language to describe the trends and patterns in the data.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report exhibits excellent grammatical accuracy and a wide range of grammatical structures, with no errors or inconsistencies.