Task 1: Multiple Graphs

Subject: The first chart below shows how energy is used in an average Australian household. The second chart shows the greenhouse gas emissions which result from this energy use.

WRITING TASK 1

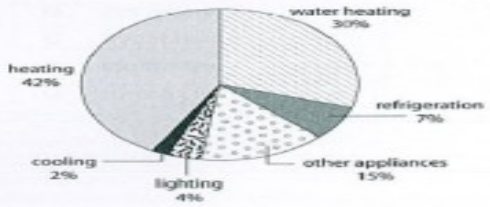
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The first chart below shows how energy is used in an average Australian household. The second chart shows the greenhouse gas emissions which result from this energy use.

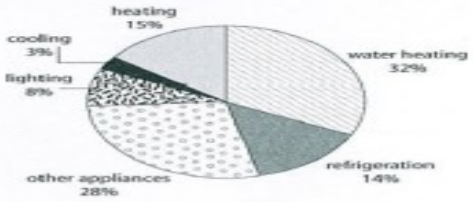
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Australian household energy use



Australian household greenhouse gas emissions



Model Answer #1

Response:

The charts show how energy is used in an average Australian household and the greenhouse gas emissions resulting from this energy use.

Overall, heating accounts for the largest proportion of energy use, while water heating contributes the most to greenhouse gas emissions. Interestingly, other appliances use significantly less energy but produce a considerable amount of emissions.

In terms of energy use, heating is the biggest category, making up 42% of the total, followed by water heating at 30%. Other appliances account for 15%, while refrigeration and lighting contribute 7% and 4%, respectively. Cooling uses the least energy, with only 2%.

Turning to greenhouse gas emissions, water heating has the highest share, producing 32% of the total. Other appliances are the second largest contributor, at 28%, despite using less energy. Heating, which consumes the most energy, is responsible for only 15% of emissions. Refrigeration produces 14%, while lighting and cooling account for 8% and 3%, respectively.

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 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 charts show how energy is used in an average Australian household and the greenhouse gas emissions resulting from this energy use.

Overall, heating accounts for the largest proportion of energy use, while water heating contributes the most to greenhouse gas emissions. Interestingly, other appliances use significantly less energy but produce a considerable amount of emissions.

In terms of energy use, heating is the biggest category, making up 42% of the total, followed by water heating at 30%. Other appliances account for 15%, while refrigeration and lighting contribute 7% and 4%, respectively. Cooling uses the least energy, with only 2%.

Turning to greenhouse gas emissions, water heating has the highest share, producing 32% of the total. Other appliances are the second largest contributor, at 28%, despite using less energy. Heating, which consumes the most energy, is responsible for only 15% of emissions. Refrigeration produces 14%, while lighting and cooling account for 8% and 3%, respectively.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): Excellent overview of the main features and comparisons between energy use and greenhouse gas emissions. All key information is accurately presented.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report flows smoothly and logically. The use of cohesive devices is seamless and enhances the clarity of the message.

Lexical Resource (8.5): 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 with complete accuracy and fluency.

Model Answer #3

Response:

The charts illustrate the distribution of energy use and the corresponding greenhouse gas emissions in an average Australian household.

In terms of energy consumption, heating constitutes the largest share, accounting for 42%, followed by water heating at 30%. Other appliances also use a notable portion at 15%, while refrigeration and lighting account for 7% and 4%, respectively. Cooling, however, has the lowest energy use at just 2%.

In contrast, greenhouse gas emissions show a different pattern. Water heating generates the highest emissions at 32%, even though it is second in energy use. Other appliances contribute significantly to emissions at 28%, while heating, which consumes the most energy, only produces 15% of emissions. Refrigeration and lighting, responsible for 7% and 4% of energy use respectively, produce 14% and 8% of emissions. Cooling has minimal impact in both categories, with just 2% of energy use and 3% of emissions.

Overall, while heating uses the most energy, it generates relatively low emissions, whereas water heating and other appliances produce higher emissions relative to their energy use.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

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

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is exceptionally well-organized and easy to follow. The information flows logically, with clear transitions between sections.

Lexical Resource (8.5): A wide range of sophisticated vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately. The language is precise and natural.

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

Model Answer #4

Response:

The visual information presents two pie charts that delineate the distribution of energy consumption in an average Australian household alongside the associated greenhouse gas emissions generated by this energy use.

A comparative examination of the charts reveals significant discrepancies between energy usage and the resultant greenhouse gas emissions. Notably, while certain categories dominate energy consumption, their contribution to emissions varies considerably.

In terms of energy consumption, heating is the most substantial component, accounting for 42% of the total energy utilized within the household. This is followed by water heating, which represents 30% of energy use. Other appliances constitute 15%, with refrigeration at 7%, lighting at 4%, and cooling making up the smallest segment at merely 2%. Such a distribution underscores the predominance of heating and water heating in the overall energy consumption patterns.

When examining greenhouse gas emissions, water heating is the leading contributor, responsible for 32% of emissions, despite its lower position in energy usage. Heating follows, contributing 15% to emissions, while other appliances generate a significant 28%. Refrigeration accounts for 14%, with lighting and cooling contributing 4% and 3% respectively. This data highlights the disproportionate impact of certain energy uses on greenhouse gas outputs, particularly emphasizing the environmental implications of water heating and other appliances.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate analysis of the data presented in the charts, addressing all aspects of the task.

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

Lexical Resource (8.5): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, using precise and sophisticated language to describe the data. The choice of words is appropriate and effective.

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

Model Answer #5

Response:

The charts provide a comparison between energy consumption and the resulting greenhouse gas emissions in an average Australian household.

Heating is the most significant energy use, accounting for 42% of total consumption. However, its contribution to greenhouse gas emissions is only 15%, indicating that heating might be relatively energy-efficient or uses cleaner energy sources. Water heating, which accounts for 30% of energy use, contributes disproportionately to greenhouse gas emissions, responsible for 32% of the total, suggesting it is less energy-efficient or relies on less environmentally friendly sources.

Other appliances make up 15% of energy consumption but are responsible for a significant 28% of emissions, highlighting their inefficiency. Refrigeration uses 7% of energy, yet it accounts for 14% of emissions, while lighting, consuming just 4% of energy, contributes to 8% of emissions. Cooling, with only 2% of energy use, results in 3% of emissions.

In summary, water heating, other appliances, and refrigeration are major contributors to greenhouse gas emissions relative to their energy use, indicating areas where improvements in energy efficiency or cleaner energy sources could significantly reduce household emissions.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate analysis of the data presented in the charts, addressing all aspects of the task.

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

Lexical Resource (8.5): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, using precise and sophisticated language to convey the information effectively. The choice of words is appropriate and accurate.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report exhibits a high level of grammatical accuracy and fluency. The sentences are grammatically correct and varied, demonstrating a strong command of English grammar.

Model Answer #6

Response:

The charts show how energy is used in an average Australian household and the greenhouse gas emissions resulting from this energy use.

Overall, heating accounts for the largest proportion of energy use, while water heating contributes the most to greenhouse gas emissions. Interestingly, other appliances use significantly less energy but produce a considerable amount of emissions.

In terms of energy use, heating is the biggest category, making up 42% of the total, followed by water heating at 30%. Other appliances account for 15%, while refrigeration and lighting contribute 7% and 4%, respectively. Cooling uses the least energy, with only 2%.

Turning to greenhouse gas emissions, water heating has the highest share, producing 32% of the total. Other appliances are the second largest contributor, at 28%, despite using less energy. Heating, which consumes the most energy, is responsible for only 15% of emissions. Refrigeration produces 14%, while lighting and cooling account for 8% and 3%, respectively.

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 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 charts show how energy is used in an average Australian household and the greenhouse gas emissions resulting from this energy use.

Overall, heating accounts for the largest proportion of energy use, while water heating contributes the most to greenhouse gas emissions. Interestingly, other appliances use significantly less energy but produce a considerable amount of emissions.

In terms of energy use, heating is the biggest category, making up 42% of the total, followed by water heating at 30%. Other appliances account for 15%, while refrigeration and lighting contribute 7% and 4%, respectively. Cooling uses the least energy, with only 2%.

Turning to greenhouse gas emissions, water heating has the highest share, producing 32% of the total. Other appliances are the second largest contributor, at 28%, despite using less energy. Heating, which consumes the most energy, is responsible for only 15% of emissions. Refrigeration produces 14%, while lighting and cooling account for 8% and 3%, respectively.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): Excellent overview of the main features and comparisons between energy use and greenhouse gas emissions. All key information is accurately presented.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report flows smoothly and logically. The use of cohesive devices is seamless and enhances the clarity of the message.

Lexical Resource (8.5): 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 with complete accuracy and fluency.

Model Answer #8

Response:

The charts illustrate the distribution of energy use and the corresponding greenhouse gas emissions in an average Australian household.

In terms of energy consumption, heating constitutes the largest share, accounting for 42%, followed by water heating at 30%. Other appliances also use a notable portion at 15%, while refrigeration and lighting account for 7% and 4%, respectively. Cooling, however, has the lowest energy use at just 2%.

In contrast, greenhouse gas emissions show a different pattern. Water heating generates the highest emissions at 32%, even though it is second in energy use. Other appliances contribute significantly to emissions at 28%, while heating, which consumes the most energy, only produces 15% of emissions. Refrigeration and lighting, responsible for 7% and 4% of energy use respectively, produce 14% and 8% of emissions. Cooling has minimal impact in both categories, with just 2% of energy use and 3% of emissions.

Overall, while heating uses the most energy, it generates relatively low emissions, whereas water heating and other appliances produce higher emissions relative to their energy use.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

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

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is exceptionally well-organized and easy to follow. The information flows logically, with clear transitions between sections.

Lexical Resource (8.5): A wide range of sophisticated vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately. The language is precise and natural.

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

Model Answer #9

Response:

The visual information presents two pie charts that delineate the distribution of energy consumption in an average Australian household alongside the associated greenhouse gas emissions generated by this energy use.

A comparative examination of the charts reveals significant discrepancies between energy usage and the resultant greenhouse gas emissions. Notably, while certain categories dominate energy consumption, their contribution to emissions varies considerably.

In terms of energy consumption, heating is the most substantial component, accounting for 42% of the total energy utilized within the household. This is followed by water heating, which represents 30% of energy use. Other appliances constitute 15%, with refrigeration at 7%, lighting at 4%, and cooling making up the smallest segment at merely 2%. Such a distribution underscores the predominance of heating and water heating in the overall energy consumption patterns.

When examining greenhouse gas emissions, water heating is the leading contributor, responsible for 32% of emissions, despite its lower position in energy usage. Heating follows, contributing 15% to emissions, while other appliances generate a significant 28%. Refrigeration accounts for 14%, with lighting and cooling contributing 4% and 3% respectively. This data highlights the disproportionate impact of certain energy uses on greenhouse gas outputs, particularly emphasizing the environmental implications of water heating and other appliances.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate analysis of the data presented in the charts, addressing all aspects of the task.

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

Lexical Resource (8.5): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, using precise and sophisticated language to describe the data. The choice of words is appropriate and effective.

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

Model Answer #10

Response:

The charts provide a comparison between energy consumption and the resulting greenhouse gas emissions in an average Australian household.

Heating is the most significant energy use, accounting for 42% of total consumption. However, its contribution to greenhouse gas emissions is only 15%, indicating that heating might be relatively energy-efficient or uses cleaner energy sources. Water heating, which accounts for 30% of energy use, contributes disproportionately to greenhouse gas emissions, responsible for 32% of the total, suggesting it is less energy-efficient or relies on less environmentally friendly sources.

Other appliances make up 15% of energy consumption but are responsible for a significant 28% of emissions, highlighting their inefficiency. Refrigeration uses 7% of energy, yet it accounts for 14% of emissions, while lighting, consuming just 4% of energy, contributes to 8% of emissions. Cooling, with only 2% of energy use, results in 3% of emissions.

In summary, water heating, other appliances, and refrigeration are major contributors to greenhouse gas emissions relative to their energy use, indicating areas where improvements in energy efficiency or cleaner energy sources could significantly reduce household emissions.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate analysis of the data presented in the charts, addressing all aspects of the task.

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

Lexical Resource (8.5): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, using precise and sophisticated language to convey the information effectively. The choice of words is appropriate and accurate.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report exhibits a high level of grammatical accuracy and fluency. The sentences are grammatically correct and varied, demonstrating a strong command of English grammar.