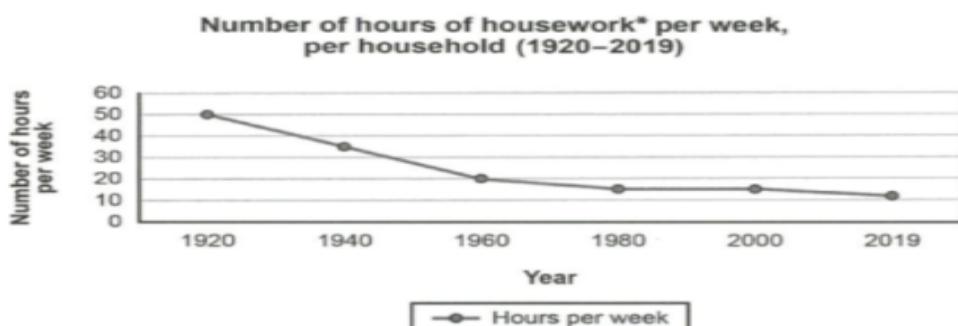
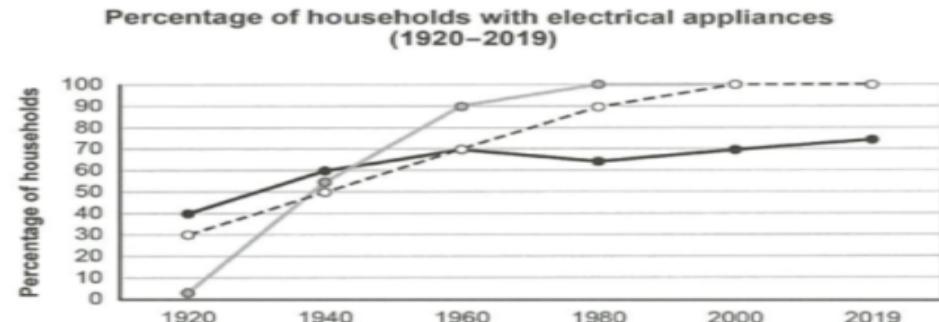


Task 1: Multiple Graphs

Subject: The charts below show the changes in ownership of electrical appliances and amount of time doing housework and households in one country between 1920 and 2019. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



Model Answer #1

Response:

The provided charts present a compelling depiction of the evolution of electrical appliance ownership and its corresponding impact on the amount of time dedicated to housework within a specific nation from 1920 to 2019.

The data reveals a significant correlation between the increased adoption of key household appliances, namely washing machines, refrigerators, and vacuum cleaners, and a pronounced decrease in the average weekly hours spent on housework over the century.

A notable trend observed in the first chart is the rapid rise in the prevalence of electrical appliances within homes. From a negligible presence in 1920, refrigerators experienced a steep ascent, reaching widespread adoption by 1980. Similarly, while washing machines and vacuum cleaners exhibited a relatively lower popularity in the early 20th century, they witnessed a gradual increase in ownership, eventually becoming ubiquitous by 2000 and 2019, respectively.

The second chart demonstrably illustrates the inverse relationship between appliance ownership and housework time. As households increasingly incorporated these time-saving devices, the number of weekly hours spent on domestic chores experienced a consistent decline. This downturn was particularly pronounced between 1920 and 1980, signifying a substantial shift in societal reliance on manual labor toward more efficient, machine-aided practices. Notably, the average housework time stabilized at approximately 15 hours per week from 2000 onwards, suggesting a plateau in the impact of appliance ownership on labor reduction.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate summary of the information presented in the charts, highlighting the key trends and making relevant comparisons.

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 (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, using precise and sophisticated language to describe the data and trends. The language is natural and appropriate for the academic context.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report exhibits a high level of grammatical accuracy and fluency. The sentences are grammatically correct and varied, showcasing a wide range of grammatical structures.

Model Answer #2

Response:

The provided line charts illustrate changes in ownership of electrical appliances and time spent on household chores in households of a particular country from 1920 to 2019.

Overall, a significant increase in the adoption of electrical appliances like washing machines, refrigerators, and vacuum cleaners can be observed, while there was a notable decline in the hours dedicated to housework per week.

Notably, in 1920, no households owned a refrigerator, but by 1960, the ownership had surged to 90% and eventually reached 100% in 1980, maintaining that level until 2019. Similarly, the ownership of vacuum cleaners started at 0% in 1920, increased to 60% by 1960, and reached full saturation by 2000 after remaining stable at 80% from 1980. The ownership of washing machines saw a steep rise from 30% in 1920 to over 70% in 1960, slightly dropped to 60% in 1980, and then increased again to over 70% by 2019.

In contrast, the time spent on housework per week experienced a sharp decline from 50 hours in 1920 to 30 hours by 1960, further decreasing to 20 hours in 1980, and finally settling at 15 hours from 2000 to 2019. This indicates a substantial reduction in the time allocated for household chores over the years, reflecting the impact of technological advancements in alleviating domestic work burdens..

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report fully addresses the task by summarizing the main features of the charts, making relevant comparisons, and providing a clear overview of the trends observed over the years.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-structured with clear paragraphs that logically present the information. Cohesive devices are effectively used to link ideas and facilitate understanding. The progression of ideas is smooth and easy to follow.

Lexical Resource (9): There is a wide range of vocabulary used accurately and precisely throughout the report. The language is sophisticated and demonstrates a high level of lexical resource. Technical terms related to the topic are appropriately utilized.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): A variety of complex structures are employed with full control and accuracy. The report is free from grammatical errors, and punctuation is correctly used to enhance clarity.

Model Answer #3

Response:

The provided line graphs depict the evolution of household ownership of electrical appliances and the amount of time spent on housework in a particular country from 1920 to 2019.

Overall, there was a notable reduction in the time allocated to housework on a weekly basis over the years. Concurrently, the prevalence of all three electric appliances – refrigerators, washing machines, and vacuum cleaners – surged, with refrigerators and vacuum cleaners becoming ubiquitous by 2019.

Commencing in 1920, the proportion of households with refrigerators experienced a remarkable increase, soaring from 0% to 90% within the span of four decades. By 1980, the penetration rate had reached full saturation at 100%. Similarly, vacuum cleaner ownership exhibited steady growth, rising by approximately 20% every 20 years until it also attained universal adoption by 2000. In contrast, the prevalence of washing machines showed slower progress over the century, with only a 30% increase by 2019.

In 1920, the average weekly hours allocated to housework were substantial at 50 hours. However, this figure saw a consistent decline every two decades, decreasing by about 15 hours each time. By 1960, the time spent on housework had dropped to 30 hours per week, further decreasing to 15 hours by 2019, signifying a significant shift in the distribution of household chores over the century.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report fully addresses the task by summarizing the changes in ownership of electrical appliances and the amount of time spent doing housework in households in a specific country between 1920 and 2019. The overview is clear and comprehensive.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-structured with clear paragraphs that logically present the information. Cohesive devices are effectively used to connect ideas, making the report easy to follow. Transition words are appropriately utilized to enhance coherence.

Lexical Resource (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, used accurately and precisely. The language is sophisticated and natural, contributing to a high lexical resource score. Technical terms related to the topic are appropriately incorporated.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): There is a full range of grammatical structures used with accuracy throughout the report. The sentences are varied and well-constructed. Punctuation and grammar are consistently correct, contributing to a high score in this criterion.

Model Answer #4

Response:

The charts provided showcase the changes in ownership of electrical appliances and the amount of time spent on housework in households in a particular country between 1920 and 2019.

Overall, there has been a significant increase in the ownership of electrical appliances over the years, with a gradual decline in the number of hours spent on housework per household.

The top line graph illustrates the growth in the percentage of households with electrical appliances from 1920 to 2019. Washing machines saw a steady rise, starting at 0% in 1920, reaching 90% by 1960, and finally reaching 100% by 2019. Similarly, refrigerators increased from 0% in 1920 to 50% by 1940, and ultimately reached 100% by 1980. Vacuum cleaners also experienced a similar growth trend, starting from 0% in 1920, hitting 30% by 1940, 80% by 1980, and finally reaching full ownership by 2000.

Meanwhile, the bottom line graph tracks the number of hours of housework per week per household over the same period. The data shows a decline in the hours spent on housework, starting at 50 hours in 1920, dropping to 30 hours by 1960, and stabilizing at 15 hours from 2000 to 2019. This shift in housework hours correlates with the increasing ownership of electrical appliances, indicating a potential increase in efficiency and time-saving in household chores.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report fully addresses the task by summarizing the main features of the charts, making relevant comparisons, and providing a clear overview of the changes in ownership of electrical appliances and time spent on housework over the years.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-structured with clear paragraphs for each graph, making it easy to follow. Cohesive devices are used effectively to connect ideas and comparisons smoothly throughout the report.

Lexical Resource (9): There is a wide range of vocabulary used accurately and precisely to describe the trends in ownership of electrical appliances and housework hours. The language is sophisticated and demonstrates a high level of lexical control.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): A variety of complex structures are used accurately, showcasing a high level of grammatical range and precision. Punctuation and grammar are consistently correct, enhancing the overall clarity of the report.

Model Answer #5

Response:

The line graphs illustrate the changes in ownership of electrical appliances and the amount of time spent doing housework per week in households in a specific country over the period from 1920 to 2019.

Overall, there was a significant upward trend in the ownership of electrical appliances such as washing machines, refrigerators, and vacuum cleaners over the years. Concurrently, the number of hours spent on housework per week exhibited a steady decline.

In terms of electrical appliances ownership, the percentage of households with washing machines experienced a gradual increase, starting from 0% in 1920 to 90% in 1960, and ultimately reaching 100% in 2019. Similarly, the ownership of refrigerators displayed a consistent rise from 0% in 1920 to 100% in 1980, with a more rapid increase between 1940 and 1960. Furthermore, the prevalence of vacuum cleaners also demonstrated a steady growth, reaching 100% ownership by the year 2000. Moreover, from 1920 to 1980, there was a marked increase in ownership, with a more gradual trend in the subsequent years.

Regarding the amount of time spent on housework per week, there was a substantial decline over the years. In 1920, households spent 50 hours per week on housework, which then decreased to 40 hours by 1940, 30 hours by 1960, and further dropped to 20 hours by 1980, with a stabilization at 15 hours from 2000 to 2019. It is evident that there has been a consistent reduction in the number of hours allocated to household chores over the past century, reflecting the impact of technological advancements on domestic labor.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a thorough and accurate summary of the main features presented in the visual information. The comparisons between different time periods are clearly articulated, and the trends in ownership of electrical appliances and the amount of time spent on housework are effectively described.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is exceptionally well-organized, with a clear introduction, body paragraphs that effectively present the main features and comparisons, and a coherent conclusion. The use of cohesive devices and paragraphing is skillful, contributing to the overall coherence and cohesion of the report.

Lexical Resource (9): The vocabulary used in the report is varied, precise, and highly appropriate for the task. The candidate demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary related to trends, ownership, decline, increase, and technological advancements. The language used is natural and sophisticated, enhancing the overall lexical resource.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report showcases a wide range of grammatical structures used with full flexibility and control. The candidate effectively employs complex structures, accurate verb tenses, and appropriate sentence structures throughout the report. Punctuation and grammar are consistently used correctly, contributing to the overall accuracy of the report.