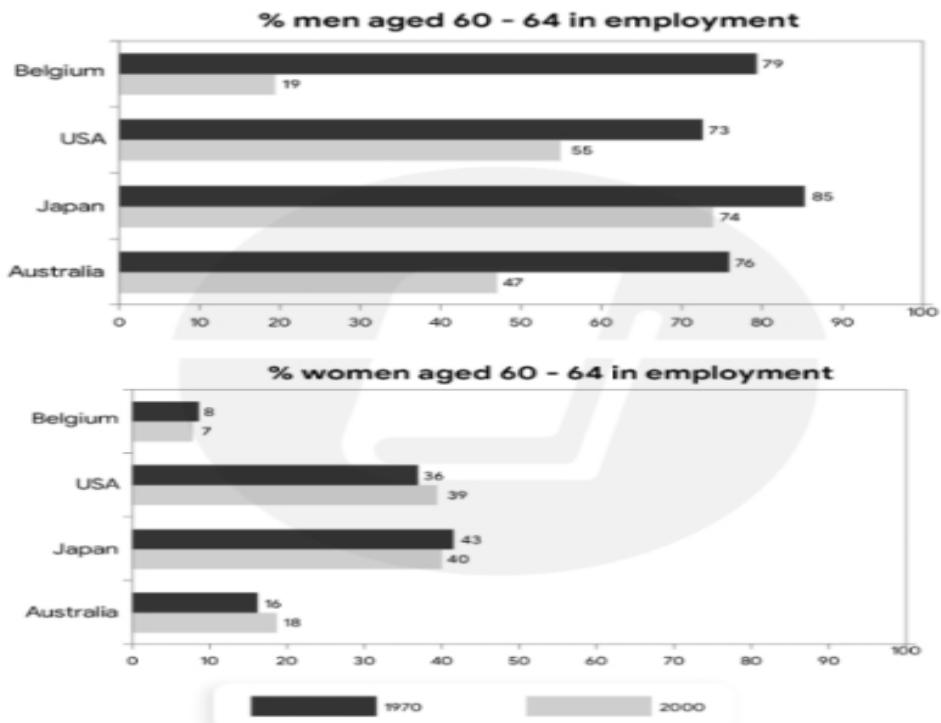


## Task 1: Bar Chart

**Subject:** The charts below show the percentages of men and women aged 60-64 in employment in four countries in 1970 and 2000. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



## **Model Answer #1**

### **Response:**

The bar charts illustrate the employment percentages of men and women aged 60 to 64 in four countries, specifically Belgium, the USA, Japan, and Australia, during the years 1970 and 2000.

Throughout the observed period, male employment rates displayed a notable increase in all four nations, while female employment rates exhibited significant variation across these countries.

In terms of male employment, Belgium experienced the most substantial growth, with an increase from 19% in 1970 to an impressive 79% in 2000, marking a rise of 60 percentage points. Japan followed closely, with employment rates for men rising from 74% to 85% over the same duration. The USA saw a moderate increase from 55% to 73%, whereas Australia recorded an ascent from 47% to 76%. This progression underlines a general trend of enhanced male participation in the workforce as the century turned.

Conversely, the employment trends for women aged 60 to 64 reveal a less uniform pattern. Belgium and Japan noted an increase in female employment, climbing from 7% to 36% in Belgium and from 43% to 40% in Japan, indicating a complex scenario where Japan's growth stagnated. In stark contrast, female employment in the USA slightly rose from 36% to 39%, while Australia only saw a minimal increase from 16% to 18%. This analysis underscores that, despite some countries observing an upward trend in female employment, overall rates remained considerably lower than their male counterparts in both years.

### **Evaluation:**

#### **Overall Band Score: 9**

**Task Response (9):** Excellent overview of the data. All key features are accurately described and compared.

**Coherence & Cohesion (9):** The report is exceptionally well-structured 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 bar chart compares variations in the percentage of male and female senior workers (aged 60-64) from different countries in 1970 and 2000. Overall, while men far outnumbered women in terms of employment across all countries, they exhibited significant declines, compared to the marginal, if mixed, changes seen in women.

In 1970, Japan had the highest proportion of men who were employed in their 60s, at a whopping 85%. This figure then decreased to 74% in 2000, marking the smallest decrease. Following closely behind were Belgium (79%) and Australia (76%), the two countries with the most substantial decreases in elderly employment, to 19% and 47%, respectively. The USA came last, with 73% of its older population working, although it saw a comparatively small decrease of 18 percentage points.

With women aged 60-64, a different pattern emerges as changes in employment were nowhere near as dramatic. Japan led the pack in this category too, where 43% of elderly women were employed, a figure which then fell by 3 percentage points by 2000. At the other end of the spectrum was Belgium, with its figures decreasing from 8% to 7%. The USA and Australia, in contrast, saw increases in the employment of women in their 60s (from 36% to 39% and from 16% to 18%).

### **Evaluation:**

#### **Overall Band Score: 9**

**Task Response (9):** The report provides a comprehensive and accurate summary of the main features of the bar chart, highlighting key trends and making relevant comparisons. It demonstrates a strong understanding of the data and effectively addresses the task.

**Coherence & Cohesion (9):** The report is well-structured and logically organized, with clear transitions between paragraphs and ideas. The information flows smoothly and effortlessly, making it easy for the reader to follow.

**Lexical Resource (9):** The report uses a wide range of vocabulary, including precise and sophisticated terms, to describe the data and make comparisons. The language is accurate and appropriate, demonstrating a high level of lexical control.

**Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9):** The report demonstrates a wide range of grammatical structures, used accurately and flexibly. The sentences are varied and complex, and the grammar is flawless.

## **Model Answer #3**

### **Response:**

The bar charts depict the employment percentages of men and women aged 60-64 in four countries in 1970 and 2000.

Overall, there is a clear downward trend in employment rates across all regions, particularly among men, though the extent of change varies. Women's employment rates, on the other hand, remained relatively stable during this period.

Between 1970 and 2000, the employment rates for men experienced significant declines, ranging from 19% to 76% in all the specified countries. Belgium witnessed the most dramatic drop, with male employment plummeting from 79% to just 19% in 2000, the lowest rate recorded. The USA and Australia followed a similar downward trajectory, with employment rates of 55% and 47%, respectively, by 2000. Japan, however, saw the smallest decline, with male employment falling by only 8% during this period.

Conversely, women's employment rates were generally lower but remained more stable. In Japan and Belgium, female employment decreased by no more than 3%. In contrast, the USA and Australia saw slight increases in female employment, with rates rising by around 2% from 1970 to 2000.

In conclusion, men's employment rates showed the greatest fluctuation, with Belgium experiencing the sharpest decline, while women's employment remained relatively constant. Japan had the smallest changes in both male and female employment rates.

### **Evaluation:**

#### **Overall Band Score: 9**

**Task Response (9):** The report provides a clear and accurate summary of the main features of the data, highlighting the key trends and making relevant comparisons. It effectively addresses all aspects of the task.

**Coherence & Cohesion (9):** The report is well-organized and easy to follow. The information is presented logically, with clear transitions between paragraphs and sentences. The use of cohesive devices is seamless and contributes to the overall clarity of the report.

**Lexical Resource (8.5):** The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, using precise and appropriate language to describe the data. The vocabulary is used with accuracy and fluency, creating a sophisticated and engaging report.

**Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9):** The report exhibits a wide range of grammatical structures, used with accuracy and flexibility. The grammar is error-free, and the punctuation is used correctly

throughout.

## **Model Answer #4**

### **Response:**

The charts illustrate the percentages of men and women aged 60-64 employed in Belgium, the USA, Japan, and Australia in 1970 and 2000.

Overall, male employment rates declined markedly in all four countries over the 30-year period, while female employment rates generally increased in the USA and Australia but showed little change in Belgium and Japan.

In 1970, Japan had the highest employment rates for men (85%) and women (43%). By 2000, the male employment rate in Japan remained unchanged, whereas the female rate slightly fell to 40%. Belgium experienced the most dramatic drop in male employment, from 79% to 19%, while female employment decreased marginally from 8% to 7%.

In the USA, the male employment rate fell from 73% to 55%, but female employment increased from 36% to 39%. Australia saw a reduction in male employment from 76% to 47%, with female employment rising slightly from 16% to 18%.

### **Evaluation:**

#### **Overall Band Score: 9**

**Task Response (9):** The report provides a clear and accurate summary of the main features of the charts, making relevant comparisons between the countries and genders.

**Coherence & Cohesion (9):** The report is well-structured and easy to follow. The information is presented logically and coherently, with smooth transitions between paragraphs and sentences.

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

**Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9):** The report is grammatically accurate and uses a variety of sentence structures effectively. Punctuation is used correctly throughout.

## Model Answer #5

### Response:

The bar graphs illustrate the employment percentages of men and women aged 60-64 in four countries—Australia, Belgium, Japan, and the USA—in 1970 and 2000.

Overall, there was a notable decline in the employment rates for elderly men across all four countries from 1970 to 2000. In contrast, the employment rates for elderly women varied more significantly, with notable increases in some countries and relative stability in others.

In 1970, the employment rate for elderly men was significantly high in all countries, with Japan leading at 74%, followed closely by Australia at 72%, Belgium at 71%, and the USA at 70%. By 2000, Australia, Belgium, and the USA experienced substantial reductions in elderly male employment rates, falling by approximately 25%, 23%, and 22% respectively. In contrast, Japan saw a more modest decrease of about 8%, leaving its employment rate for elderly men at 66%.

Regarding elderly women, the employment rates in 1970 were markedly lower than those for men. In Japan, the figure was 7%, in Belgium it was 10%, in the USA it was 15%, and in Australia, it was 20%. By 2000, Japan and Belgium saw minimal changes in elderly female employment, with rates remaining around 8% and 12% respectively. However, in Australia and the USA, there was a notable increase, with rates rising to 28% and 23% respectively.

This detailed comparison highlights a significant shift in employment patterns for elderly men, with most countries showing a sharp decline, while the increase in employment rates for elderly women in Australia and the USA points to changing attitudes towards elderly female workers.

### Evaluation:

#### Overall Band Score: 9

**Task Response (9):** The report provides a comprehensive and accurate summary of the main features of the data, making relevant comparisons between the countries and the genders.

**Coherence & Cohesion (9):** The report is well-structured and easy to follow. The information is presented logically and coherently, with clear transitions between paragraphs and sentences.

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

**Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9):** The report is grammatically accurate and uses a wide range of grammatical structures effectively. The punctuation is also accurate and appropriate.

## **Model Answer #6**

### **Response:**

The bar charts illustrate the employment percentages of men and women aged 60 to 64 in four countries, specifically Belgium, the USA, Japan, and Australia, during the years 1970 and 2000.

Throughout the observed period, male employment rates displayed a notable increase in all four nations, while female employment rates exhibited significant variation across these countries.

In terms of male employment, Belgium experienced the most substantial growth, with an increase from 19% in 1970 to an impressive 79% in 2000, marking a rise of 60 percentage points. Japan followed closely, with employment rates for men rising from 74% to 85% over the same duration. The USA saw a moderate increase from 55% to 73%, whereas Australia recorded an ascent from 47% to 76%. This progression underlines a general trend of enhanced male participation in the workforce as the century turned.

Conversely, the employment trends for women aged 60 to 64 reveal a less uniform pattern. Belgium and Japan noted an increase in female employment, climbing from 7% to 36% in Belgium and from 43% to 40% in Japan, indicating a complex scenario where Japan's growth stagnated. In stark contrast, female employment in the USA slightly rose from 36% to 39%, while Australia only saw a minimal increase from 16% to 18%. This analysis underscores that, despite some countries observing an upward trend in female employment, overall rates remained considerably lower than their male counterparts in both years.

### **Evaluation:**

#### **Overall Band Score: 9**

**Task Response (9):** Excellent overview of the data. All key features are accurately described and compared.

**Coherence & Cohesion (9):** The report is exceptionally well-structured 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 bar chart compares variations in the percentage of male and female senior workers (aged 60-64) from different countries in 1970 and 2000. Overall, while men far outnumbered women in terms of employment across all countries, they exhibited significant declines, compared to the marginal, if mixed, changes seen in women.

In 1970, Japan had the highest proportion of men who were employed in their 60s, at a whopping 85%. This figure then decreased to 74% in 2000, marking the smallest decrease. Following closely behind were Belgium (79%) and Australia (76%), the two countries with the most substantial decreases in elderly employment, to 19% and 47%, respectively. The USA came last, with 73% of its older population working, although it saw a comparatively small decrease of 18 percentage points.

With women aged 60-64, a different pattern emerges as changes in employment were nowhere near as dramatic. Japan led the pack in this category too, where 43% of elderly women were employed, a figure which then fell by 3 percentage points by 2000. At the other end of the spectrum was Belgium, with its figures decreasing from 8% to 7%. The USA and Australia, in contrast, saw increases in the employment of women in their 60s (from 36% to 39% and from 16% to 18%).

### **Evaluation:**

#### **Overall Band Score: 9**

**Task Response (9):** The report provides a comprehensive and accurate summary of the main features of the bar chart, highlighting key trends and making relevant comparisons. It demonstrates a strong understanding of the data and effectively addresses the task.

**Coherence & Cohesion (9):** The report is well-structured and logically organized, with clear transitions between paragraphs and ideas. The information flows smoothly and effortlessly, making it easy for the reader to follow.

**Lexical Resource (9):** The report uses a wide range of vocabulary, including precise and sophisticated terms, to describe the data and make comparisons. The language is accurate and appropriate, demonstrating a high level of lexical control.

**Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9):** The report demonstrates a wide range of grammatical structures, used accurately and flexibly. The sentences are varied and complex, and the grammar is flawless.

## **Model Answer #8**

### **Response:**

The bar charts depict the employment percentages of men and women aged 60-64 in four countries in 1970 and 2000.

Overall, there is a clear downward trend in employment rates across all regions, particularly among men, though the extent of change varies. Women's employment rates, on the other hand, remained relatively stable during this period.

Between 1970 and 2000, the employment rates for men experienced significant declines, ranging from 19% to 76% in all the specified countries. Belgium witnessed the most dramatic drop, with male employment plummeting from 79% to just 19% in 2000, the lowest rate recorded. The USA and Australia followed a similar downward trajectory, with employment rates of 55% and 47%, respectively, by 2000. Japan, however, saw the smallest decline, with male employment falling by only 8% during this period.

Conversely, women's employment rates were generally lower but remained more stable. In Japan and Belgium, female employment decreased by no more than 3%. In contrast, the USA and Australia saw slight increases in female employment, with rates rising by around 2% from 1970 to 2000.

In conclusion, men's employment rates showed the greatest fluctuation, with Belgium experiencing the sharpest decline, while women's employment remained relatively constant. Japan had the smallest changes in both male and female employment rates.

### **Evaluation:**

#### **Overall Band Score: 9**

**Task Response (9):** The report provides a clear and accurate summary of the main features of the data, highlighting the key trends and making relevant comparisons. It effectively addresses all aspects of the task.

**Coherence & Cohesion (9):** The report is well-organized and easy to follow. The information is presented logically, with clear transitions between paragraphs and sentences. The use of cohesive devices is seamless and contributes to the overall clarity of the report.

**Lexical Resource (8.5):** The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, using precise and appropriate language to describe the data. The vocabulary is used with accuracy and fluency, creating a sophisticated and engaging report.

**Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9):** The report exhibits a wide range of grammatical structures, used with accuracy and flexibility. The grammar is error-free, and the punctuation is used correctly

throughout.

## **Model Answer #9**

### **Response:**

The charts illustrate the percentages of men and women aged 60-64 employed in Belgium, the USA, Japan, and Australia in 1970 and 2000.

Overall, male employment rates declined markedly in all four countries over the 30-year period, while female employment rates generally increased in the USA and Australia but showed little change in Belgium and Japan.

In 1970, Japan had the highest employment rates for men (85%) and women (43%). By 2000, the male employment rate in Japan remained unchanged, whereas the female rate slightly fell to 40%. Belgium experienced the most dramatic drop in male employment, from 79% to 19%, while female employment decreased marginally from 8% to 7%.

In the USA, the male employment rate fell from 73% to 55%, but female employment increased from 36% to 39%. Australia saw a reduction in male employment from 76% to 47%, with female employment rising slightly from 16% to 18%.

### **Evaluation:**

#### **Overall Band Score: 9**

**Task Response (9):** The report provides a clear and accurate summary of the main features of the charts, making relevant comparisons between the countries and genders.

**Coherence & Cohesion (9):** The report is well-structured and easy to follow. The information is presented logically and coherently, with smooth transitions between paragraphs and sentences.

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

**Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9):** The report is grammatically accurate and uses a variety of sentence structures effectively. Punctuation is used correctly throughout.

## **Model Answer #10**

### **Response:**

The bar graphs illustrate the employment percentages of men and women aged 60-64 in four countries—Australia, Belgium, Japan, and the USA—in 1970 and 2000.

Overall, there was a notable decline in the employment rates for elderly men across all four countries from 1970 to 2000. In contrast, the employment rates for elderly women varied more significantly, with notable increases in some countries and relative stability in others.

In 1970, the employment rate for elderly men was significantly high in all countries, with Japan leading at 74%, followed closely by Australia at 72%, Belgium at 71%, and the USA at 70%. By 2000, Australia, Belgium, and the USA experienced substantial reductions in elderly male employment rates, falling by approximately 25%, 23%, and 22% respectively. In contrast, Japan saw a more modest decrease of about 8%, leaving its employment rate for elderly men at 66%.

Regarding elderly women, the employment rates in 1970 were markedly lower than those for men. In Japan, the figure was 7%, in Belgium it was 10%, in the USA it was 15%, and in Australia, it was 20%. By 2000, Japan and Belgium saw minimal changes in elderly female employment, with rates remaining around 8% and 12% respectively. However, in Australia and the USA, there was a notable increase, with rates rising to 28% and 23% respectively.

This detailed comparison highlights a significant shift in employment patterns for elderly men, with most countries showing a sharp decline, while the increase in employment rates for elderly women in Australia and the USA points to changing attitudes towards elderly female workers.

### **Evaluation:**

#### **Overall Band Score: 9**

**Task Response (9):** The report provides a comprehensive and accurate summary of the main features of the data, making relevant comparisons between the countries and the genders.

**Coherence & Cohesion (9):** The report is well-structured and easy to follow. The information is presented logically and coherently, with clear transitions between paragraphs and sentences.

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

**Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9):** The report is grammatically accurate and uses a wide range of grammatical structures effectively. The punctuation is also accurate and appropriate.

## **Model Answer #11**

### **Response:**

The bar charts illustrate the employment percentages of men and women aged 60 to 64 in four countries, specifically Belgium, the USA, Japan, and Australia, during the years 1970 and 2000.

Throughout the observed period, male employment rates displayed a notable increase in all four nations, while female employment rates exhibited significant variation across these countries.

In terms of male employment, Belgium experienced the most substantial growth, with an increase from 19% in 1970 to an impressive 79% in 2000, marking a rise of 60 percentage points. Japan followed closely, with employment rates for men rising from 74% to 85% over the same duration. The USA saw a moderate increase from 55% to 73%, whereas Australia recorded an ascent from 47% to 76%. This progression underlines a general trend of enhanced male participation in the workforce as the century turned.

Conversely, the employment trends for women aged 60 to 64 reveal a less uniform pattern. Belgium and Japan noted an increase in female employment, climbing from 7% to 36% in Belgium and from 43% to 40% in Japan, indicating a complex scenario where Japan's growth stagnated. In stark contrast, female employment in the USA slightly rose from 36% to 39%, while Australia only saw a minimal increase from 16% to 18%. This analysis underscores that, despite some countries observing an upward trend in female employment, overall rates remained considerably lower than their male counterparts in both years.

### **Evaluation:**

#### **Overall Band Score: 9**

**Task Response (9):** Excellent overview of the data. All key features are accurately described and compared.

**Coherence & Cohesion (9):** The report is exceptionally well-structured 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 #12**

### **Response:**

The bar chart compares variations in the percentage of male and female senior workers (aged 60-64) from different countries in 1970 and 2000. Overall, while men far outnumbered women in terms of employment across all countries, they exhibited significant declines, compared to the marginal, if mixed, changes seen in women.

In 1970, Japan had the highest proportion of men who were employed in their 60s, at a whopping 85%. This figure then decreased to 74% in 2000, marking the smallest decrease. Following closely behind were Belgium (79%) and Australia (76%), the two countries with the most substantial decreases in elderly employment, to 19% and 47%, respectively. The USA came last, with 73% of its older population working, although it saw a comparatively small decrease of 18 percentage points.

With women aged 60-64, a different pattern emerges as changes in employment were nowhere near as dramatic. Japan led the pack in this category too, where 43% of elderly women were employed, a figure which then fell by 3 percentage points by 2000. At the other end of the spectrum was Belgium, with its figures decreasing from 8% to 7%. The USA and Australia, in contrast, saw increases in the employment of women in their 60s (from 36% to 39% and from 16% to 18%).

### **Evaluation:**

#### **Overall Band Score: 9**

**Task Response (9):** The report provides a comprehensive and accurate summary of the main features of the bar chart, highlighting key trends and making relevant comparisons. It demonstrates a strong understanding of the data and effectively addresses the task.

**Coherence & Cohesion (9):** The report is well-structured and logically organized, with clear transitions between paragraphs and ideas. The information flows smoothly and effortlessly, making it easy for the reader to follow.

**Lexical Resource (9):** The report uses a wide range of vocabulary, including precise and sophisticated terms, to describe the data and make comparisons. The language is accurate and appropriate, demonstrating a high level of lexical control.

**Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9):** The report demonstrates a wide range of grammatical structures, used accurately and flexibly. The sentences are varied and complex, and the grammar is flawless.

## **Model Answer #13**

### **Response:**

The bar charts depict the employment percentages of men and women aged 60-64 in four countries in 1970 and 2000.

Overall, there is a clear downward trend in employment rates across all regions, particularly among men, though the extent of change varies. Women's employment rates, on the other hand, remained relatively stable during this period.

Between 1970 and 2000, the employment rates for men experienced significant declines, ranging from 19% to 76% in all the specified countries. Belgium witnessed the most dramatic drop, with male employment plummeting from 79% to just 19% in 2000, the lowest rate recorded. The USA and Australia followed a similar downward trajectory, with employment rates of 55% and 47%, respectively, by 2000. Japan, however, saw the smallest decline, with male employment falling by only 8% during this period.

Conversely, women's employment rates were generally lower but remained more stable. In Japan and Belgium, female employment decreased by no more than 3%. In contrast, the USA and Australia saw slight increases in female employment, with rates rising by around 2% from 1970 to 2000.

In conclusion, men's employment rates showed the greatest fluctuation, with Belgium experiencing the sharpest decline, while women's employment remained relatively constant. Japan had the smallest changes in both male and female employment rates.

### **Evaluation:**

#### **Overall Band Score: 9**

**Task Response (9):** The report provides a clear and accurate summary of the main features of the data, highlighting the key trends and making relevant comparisons. It effectively addresses all aspects of the task.

**Coherence & Cohesion (9):** The report is well-organized and easy to follow. The information is presented logically, with clear transitions between paragraphs and sentences. The use of cohesive devices is seamless and contributes to the overall clarity of the report.

**Lexical Resource (8.5):** The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, using precise and appropriate language to describe the data. The vocabulary is used with accuracy and fluency, creating a sophisticated and engaging report.

**Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9):** The report exhibits a wide range of grammatical structures, used with accuracy and flexibility. The grammar is error-free, and the punctuation is used correctly

throughout.

## **Model Answer #14**

### **Response:**

The charts illustrate the percentages of men and women aged 60-64 employed in Belgium, the USA, Japan, and Australia in 1970 and 2000.

Overall, male employment rates declined markedly in all four countries over the 30-year period, while female employment rates generally increased in the USA and Australia but showed little change in Belgium and Japan.

In 1970, Japan had the highest employment rates for men (85%) and women (43%). By 2000, the male employment rate in Japan remained unchanged, whereas the female rate slightly fell to 40%. Belgium experienced the most dramatic drop in male employment, from 79% to 19%, while female employment decreased marginally from 8% to 7%.

In the USA, the male employment rate fell from 73% to 55%, but female employment increased from 36% to 39%. Australia saw a reduction in male employment from 76% to 47%, with female employment rising slightly from 16% to 18%.

### **Evaluation:**

#### **Overall Band Score: 9**

**Task Response (9):** The report provides a clear and accurate summary of the main features of the charts, making relevant comparisons between the countries and genders.

**Coherence & Cohesion (9):** The report is well-structured and easy to follow. The information is presented logically and coherently, with smooth transitions between paragraphs and sentences.

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

**Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9):** The report is grammatically accurate and uses a variety of sentence structures effectively. Punctuation is used correctly throughout.

## Model Answer #15

### Response:

The bar graphs illustrate the employment percentages of men and women aged 60-64 in four countries—Australia, Belgium, Japan, and the USA—in 1970 and 2000.

Overall, there was a notable decline in the employment rates for elderly men across all four countries from 1970 to 2000. In contrast, the employment rates for elderly women varied more significantly, with notable increases in some countries and relative stability in others.

In 1970, the employment rate for elderly men was significantly high in all countries, with Japan leading at 74%, followed closely by Australia at 72%, Belgium at 71%, and the USA at 70%. By 2000, Australia, Belgium, and the USA experienced substantial reductions in elderly male employment rates, falling by approximately 25%, 23%, and 22% respectively. In contrast, Japan saw a more modest decrease of about 8%, leaving its employment rate for elderly men at 66%.

Regarding elderly women, the employment rates in 1970 were markedly lower than those for men. In Japan, the figure was 7%, in Belgium it was 10%, in the USA it was 15%, and in Australia, it was 20%. By 2000, Japan and Belgium saw minimal changes in elderly female employment, with rates remaining around 8% and 12% respectively. However, in Australia and the USA, there was a notable increase, with rates rising to 28% and 23% respectively.

This detailed comparison highlights a significant shift in employment patterns for elderly men, with most countries showing a sharp decline, while the increase in employment rates for elderly women in Australia and the USA points to changing attitudes towards elderly female workers.

### Evaluation:

#### Overall Band Score: 9

**Task Response (9):** The report provides a comprehensive and accurate summary of the main features of the data, making relevant comparisons between the countries and the genders.

**Coherence & Cohesion (9):** The report is well-structured and easy to follow. The information is presented logically and coherently, with clear transitions between paragraphs and sentences.

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

**Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9):** The report is grammatically accurate and uses a wide range of grammatical structures effectively. The punctuation is also accurate and appropriate.