

Task 1: Table

Subject: The table shows forested land in millions of hectares in different parts of the world. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

	Forest Area (000,000 ha)		
	1990	2000	2005
Africa	749	709	691
Asia	576	570	584
Europe	989	998	1001
North America	708	705	705
Oceania	199	198	197
South America	946	904	882

Model Answer #1

Response:

The table illustrates the forest area in six regions across the world—Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, Oceania, and South America—measured in millions of hectares, with data from 1990 to 2005.

Overall, it is clear that Europe and Asia saw an increase in forested areas over the period, while the other continents experienced a decline. Europe had the largest forest area, while Oceania had the smallest by the end of the given period.

A closer look at the data reveals that Asia's forest area grew substantially, from 576 million hectares in 1990 to 584 million hectares in 2005. Likewise, Europe's forest area increased by nearly 20 million hectares, reaching a total of 1,024 million hectares by 2005.

In contrast, the remaining continents saw a decline in forest area. Africa and South America experienced significant reductions, with Africa's forest area falling to 691 million hectares and South America's to 882 million hectares by 2005. Oceania's forest area declined slightly, dropping by just 1 million hectares annually, resulting in a total decrease of 15 million hectares by 2005. Notably, North America's forest area also decreased, but the drop was minimal—just 3 million hectares over the entire period—after which it remained stable for the last five years.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): Excellent overview of the data. All main features are clearly identified 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 (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 accurate and flawless. A wide range of grammatical structures is used with precision and fluency.

Model Answer #2

Response:

The table shows the amount of forested land (in millions of hectares) in various world regions, including Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, Oceania, and South America over three years.

Overall, Europe had the most forested land in all three years. While the forest areas in Europe and Asia grew, the other regions showed a decline.

In 1990, Europe had the largest area of forest, with 989 million hectares, which was 413 million hectares more than Asia. By 2005, Europe's forested land had increased to over 1,000 million hectares. Similarly, Asia's forested area rose from 567 million hectares in 1990 to 584 million hectares in 2005, even though it had a slight drop between 1990 and 2000.

In the other regions, North America had about 708 million hectares in 1990, which was much more than Oceania's 199 million hectares. By 2005, North America's forested land dropped by 3 million hectares, and Oceania's decreased by 2 million hectares. Africa also saw a significant decrease, with over 50 million hectares lost between 1990 and 2005.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive summary of the data, accurately identifying and comparing the main trends and features.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is exceptionally well-organized and easy to follow. The logical flow of information and use of cohesive devices are seamless.

Lexical Resource (8.5): A wide range of sophisticated vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately, demonstrating excellent control of lexical features.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of grammatical structures with complete accuracy and fluency.

Model Answer #3

Response:

The table illustrates the area of forests in various parts of the world in three different years. The table depicts this information in terms of millions of hectares.

Overall, forested land declined over the years, with Europe and Asia being the only exception to this trend. While Africa and South America lost forests relatively quickly, North America and Oceania only lost a small margin of their forests, and in a much slower rate.

Across the years, the area of forests experienced a steady and constant decline in a majority of places. However, in Asia, the area of forests fluctuated slightly. In 1990, Asia had 576 million hectares of forests, which fell to 570 million hectares in 2000. It then proceeded to increase again and reach its peak in 2005, at 584 million hectares. Similarly, Europe also did not follow this trend, as it increased in forested land over the years. Europe had 989 million hectares in 1990, which grew to 998 million hectares in 2000, and then rose up 1001 million hectares in 2005.

Across this time span, South America experienced the fastest reduction in forests. South America lost 42 million hectares between 1990 and 2000, then decreased by another 22 million hectares from 2000 to 2005. Africa followed closely behind as the second fastest, with 749 million hectares in 1990, which significantly decreased to 709 and 691 million hectares in the years 2000 and 2005, respectively. Conversely, North America and Oceania only experienced a minimal decline, losing 3 and 2 million hectares across the years, respectively.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate summary of the main features of the data, including comparisons where relevant. It effectively highlights the overall trend of declining forested land, with specific details on the exceptions and the rate of change for each region.

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, used accurately and appropriately. The language is sophisticated and natural, with a good choice of synonyms and collocations.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report displays a wide range of grammatical structures, used with accuracy and flexibility. The grammar and punctuation are flawless, contributing to the overall clarity and fluency of the report.

Model Answer #4

Response:

The table shows the forested land in millions of hectares in six different regions around the globe from 1990 to 2005.

Overall, there were decreases in the forest areas of Africa, Oceania, and South America, while an opposite trend can be seen in Europe and North America, with fluctuations in Asia. It is also noticeable that Europe had the largest forest area throughout the given period.

To be specific, both the woodland in Africa and South America, which stood at 749 million and 946 million hectares in 1990, dropped substantially to 691 million and 882 million hectares by 2005, respectively. Additionally, Oceania also experienced a decline in forested land, albeit to a lesser extent. Starting at 199 million hectares in 1990, this figure then fell slightly to 197 million hectares in the next 15 years.

Turning to the remaining parts of the world, Europe had 989 million hectares in 1990, which increased marginally to 1001 million hectares in 2005, maintaining the top position. The forest area in Asia was initially 576 million hectares in 1990, then decreased slightly to 570 million hectares in 2000, and finally rose again to 584 million hectares. North America had a relatively stable forest area, ranging from 708 million to 705 million hectares during the surveyed years.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): Excellent response to the task. All key features are identified and compared appropriately.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is very well-organized and easy to follow. Paragraphing is used effectively to separate different aspects of the information.

Lexical Resource (8.5): A wide range of vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately. The report demonstrates a sophisticated command of language.

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

Model Answer #5

Response:

The table displays the number of forest areas in six parts of the world from 1990 to 2005. Units are measured in millions of hectares.

Overall, there were significant shifts in the number of African and South American forested areas, whereas the other four regions experienced slight changes over the period. Additionally, the woodlands of Europe were the greatest. In contrast, Oceania possessed the smallest amount of forested territory.

To begin with, African forests faced a dramatic decline from 749 to 691 million hectares over the time frame. Likewise, there was a considerable fall (956–882 million hectares) in forested areas of South America from 1990 to 2005. On the other hand, Europe (989–101 million hectares), Oceania (199–197), Asia (576–584), and North America (708–705) changed slightly.

Furthermore, European forests covered the largest territory, from 989 to 1001 million hectares over the period. In contrast, the smallest territory was occupied by Oceania at 199–197 million hectares, respectively.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): Excellent response to the task. All key features are identified and comparisons are made effectively.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is very well-organized and easy to follow. Paragraphing is clear and logical.

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

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of grammatical structures with complete accuracy and fluency.