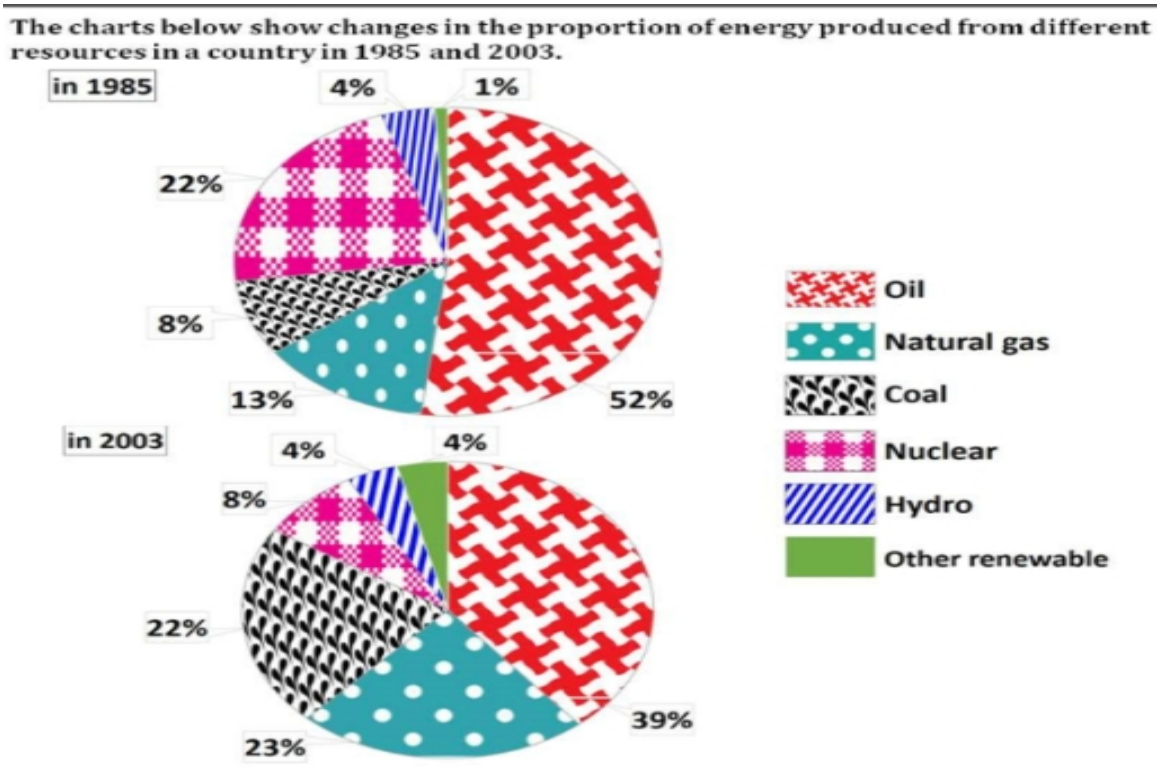
Task 1: Pie Chart

Subject: The charts below show changes in the proportion of energy produced from different resources in a country in 1985 and 2003.



Model Answer #1

Response:

The two pie charts illustrate the changes in the percentages of different resources used to generate energy in the country from 1985 to 2003.

Overall, in both eras, oil was the dominant resource used for energy production. Nuclear resources were the second largest energy resource in the first era, but were replaced by natural gas in the second era. Unlike the first era, coal became the third largest resource in the second era. In both years, the other resources were used sparingly.

In 1985, oil was the dominant resource in energy production, with 52%, respectively. The second largest resource used for it was nuclear resources, with 22% in this period. In the ranking of the top three energy-producing resources,Natural gas took third place in the ranking of it with 13%. Coal, hydro, and other resources were used minimally for energy generation, 8% coal, 4% hydro, and 1% others, respectively.

With a 17% decline in 2003, the oil resource maintained its position in energy production. Unexpectedly, coal overtook nuclear during this time, increasing by almost 3 times and taking second place in energy production. Natural gas supplies increased by 10 percent compared to the previous year, making it the third largest energy resource. Unlike the previous year, this year nuclear resources were used less, decreasing by almost 3 times. Hydro and other sources showed the same 4% percentage increase, which was a very small increase compared to the previous era.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report fully addresses all parts of the task and provides a clear and comprehensive overview of the data presented in the charts. The response is accurate and insightful.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is exceptionally well-organized and easy to follow. The logical flow of information is seamless, and the use of cohesive devices is sophisticated and effective. Paragraphing is excellent.

Lexical Resource (8.5): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, used accurately and appropriately. The language is precise and sophisticated, reflecting a high level of control over lexical features.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report is virtually error-free, demonstrating a wide range of grammatical structures used with complete accuracy and fluency. The punctuation is impeccable.

Model Answer #2

Response:

The pie charts provided depict alterations in the energy production composition of a country in 1985 and 2003.

Over the span of 18 years, there have been notable shifts in the energy production landscape of the country. While oil retained its prominence as the primary energy source in both years, there were considerable changes in the proportions of other energy resources.

In 1985, oil was the primary energy source, accounting for a substantial 52% of production. This was followed by nuclear energy, which held a significant share of 22%. In stark contrast, coal and natural gas contributed 8% and 13%, respectively. Hydroelectric power and other renewables comprised smaller fractions at 4% and 1%, respectively. However, by 2003, oil's share had decreased to 39%, reflecting a notable shift. Concurrently, natural gas experienced a substantial rise to 23%, surpassing both oil and nuclear energy.

Coal also saw a significant increase, rising to 22% by 2003, marking a considerable elevation from its 1985 proportion of 8%. Despite fluctuations in other energy sources, nuclear energy maintained its share at 8% in 2003. Hydroelectric power and other renewables remained stable at 4%, each maintaining their positions in the energy mix. This shift in energy production highlights a diversification strategy, likely influenced by factors such as economic considerations, environmental concerns, and geopolitical dynamics.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report fully addresses the task by accurately describing the changes in energy production from different resources in a country in 1985 and 2003. The key features of the pie charts are effectively summarized.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is logically structured with clear paragraphs that smoothly transition from one point to the next. Cohesive devices are used effectively to maintain the flow of ideas throughout the report.

Lexical Resource (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary with precise and accurate use of terms related to energy production. The language used is sophisticated and enhances the overall quality of the report.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): A variety of complex structures are used effectively throughout the report. The grammar and punctuation are consistently accurate, contributing to the overall clarity of the report.

Model Answer #3

Response:

The pie charts provided depict alterations in the energy production composition of a country in 1985 and 2003.

Over the span of 18 years, there have been notable shifts in the energy production landscape of the country. While oil retained its prominence as the primary energy source in both years, there were considerable changes in the proportions of other energy resources.

In 1985, oil was the primary energy source, accounting for a substantial 52% of production. This was followed by nuclear energy, which held a significant share of 22%. In stark contrast, coal and natural gas contributed 8% and 13%, respectively. Hydroelectric power and other renewables comprised smaller fractions at 4% and 1%, respectively. However, by 2003, oil's share had decreased to 39%, reflecting a notable shift. Concurrently, natural gas experienced a substantial rise to 23%, surpassing both oil and nuclear energy.

Coal also saw a significant increase, rising to 22% by 2003, marking a considerable elevation from its 1985 proportion of 8%. Despite fluctuations in other energy sources, nuclear energy maintained its share at 8% in 2003. Hydroelectric power and other renewables remained stable at 4%, each maintaining their positions in the energy mix. This shift in energy production highlights a diversification strategy, likely influenced by factors such as economic considerations, environmental concerns, and geopolitical dynamics.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report fully addresses the task by providing a detailed comparison of the changes in the proportion of energy produced from different resources in a country in 1985 and 2003. The overview is comprehensive and covers all the key features of the visual information.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is exceptionally well-organized and coherent. The information is presented in a logical and clear manner, with a wide range of cohesive devices used effectively. Paragraphing is skillfully managed, and the progression of ideas is seamless.

Lexical Resource (9): The vocabulary used is highly flexible and precise, demonstrating a wide range of vocabulary accurately and appropriately. The report exhibits very natural and sophisticated control of lexical features, enhancing the overall quality of the writing.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): A wide range of grammatical structures is used with full flexibility and control. Punctuation and grammar are consistently accurate and appropriate throughout the report, contributing to its overall coherence and clarity.