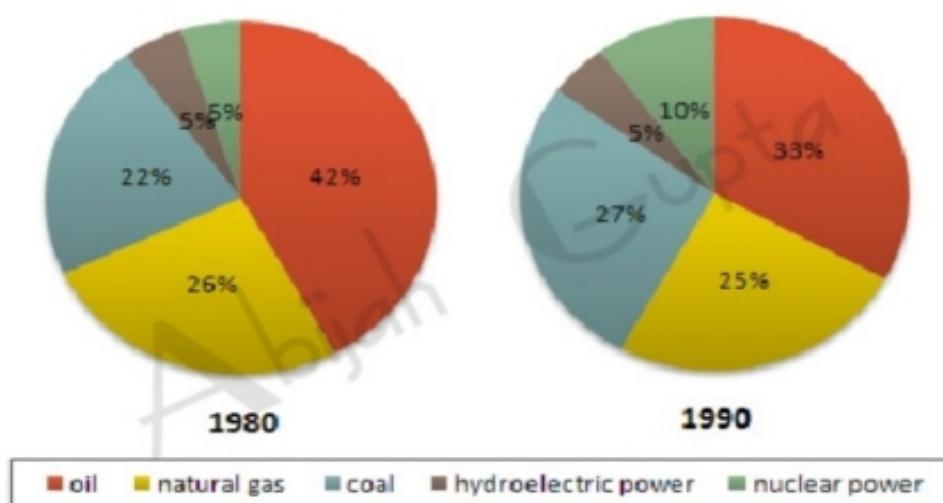


Task 1: Pie Chart

Subject: The given graph shows the main sources of energy for USA in 1980 and 1990

The given graph shows the main sources of energy for USA in 1980 and 1990.

Write a report for a university lecturer making comparisons where relevant and reporting the main features.



Model Answer #1

Response:

The two pie charts compare the proportions of energy production from five major sources—oil, natural gas, coal, hydroelectric power, and nuclear power—in the United States in 1980 and 1990.

Overall, oil remained the dominant energy source in both years, although its contribution diminished in 1990. In contrast, nuclear power consistently accounted for the smallest share of energy production throughout the period. While the proportions of oil and natural gas contracted slightly, coal and nuclear power gained momentum.

In 1980, oil contributed 42% of total energy production, overshadowing all other sources. However, this figure declined considerably to 33% in 1990, though oil still remained the primary source. Likewise, natural gas's share marginally dipped from 26% to 25%.

Conversely, coal's contribution surged by five percentage points, rising from 22% to 27%. Similarly, nuclear power's share doubled, climbing from 5% to 10%, while hydroelectric power exhibited no fluctuation, maintaining a steady 5% in both years.

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 pie charts illustrate proportions of energy production sources for the USA in two years: 1980 and 1990.

Overall, the amount of energy generated from oil and natural gas decreased throughout the period, whereas coal and nuclear power experienced an opposite trend. Hydroelectric power remained unchanged as the least popular energy source in both years.

In 1980, oil accounted for 42% of the energy production in the USA, and this figure dropped to one third of the total a decade later. Similarly, natural gas comprised 26% of the total in 1980 but the percentage declined to a quarter in 1990.

On the other hand, 22% of the country's energy was coming from coal in the former year before it rose to 27% in 1990. Both nuclear power and hydroelectric power made up 5% of the energy generation in 1980. Nuclear power, however, doubled to 10% in the latter year, while the quantity of energy derived from hydroelectric power stayed stable.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate summary of the data presented in the pie charts. All key features are clearly described and compared.

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 highly effective.

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

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (8): The grammar is largely accurate and demonstrates a wide range of structures. Minor errors are present but do not impede understanding.

Model Answer #3

Response:

The pie charts illustrate the primary energy sources in the United States over two decades. As shown, oil remained the dominant energy source in the USA during both the 1980s and the 2000s. However, there was a noticeable decrease in the use of oil and coal, with nuclear power partially filling the gap left by these sources.

In the data provided, oil accounted for 42% of the total energy supply in 1980, making it the primary energy source at that time. The second-largest source was natural gas, which contributed 26% of the total energy. Coal also played a significant role, supplying just over 20% of the energy demand. Meanwhile, hydroelectric power and nuclear energy each supplied 5% of the total energy.

By the next decade, nuclear power had increased its output, providing 10% of the total energy, which was nearly double its contribution from the previous decade. Hydroelectric power remained stable, still supplying 5% of the total energy in this period.

The other major energy sources, coal and natural gas, saw little change during this decade. Notably, the use of oil decreased to 33%, which is nearly 10% less than its contribution in the 1980s. Despite this reduction, oil remained the largest energy source in the 2000s.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

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

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.