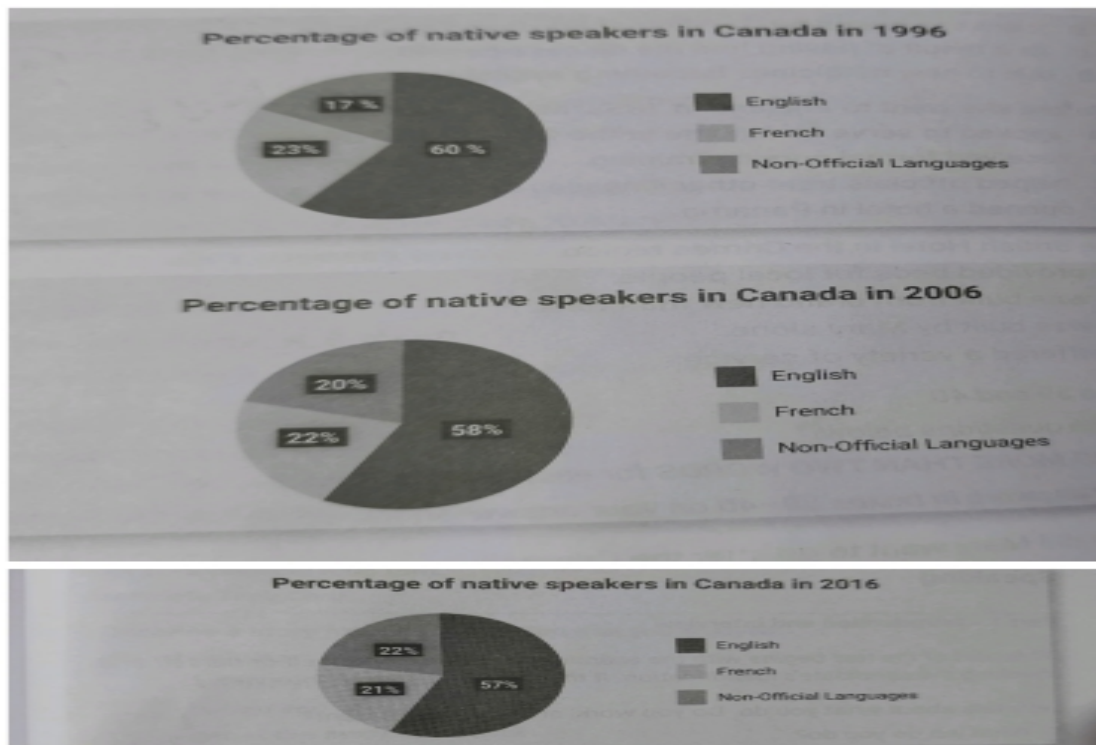


Task 1: Pie Chart

Subject: The pie charts shows the number of native speakers of different languages in Canada in 1996, 2006 and 2016. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparison where relevant.



Model Answer #1

Response:

The pie charts present data regarding the distribution of native language speakers in Canada across three different years – 1996, 2006, and 2016.

Overall, the percentage of English speakers experienced a gradual decline over the two decades, while French speakers remained relatively stable. In contrast, the proportion of Non-Official Languages speakers showed a consistent increase throughout the period.

In 1996, English was the predominant language spoken in Canada, accounting for 60% of the total speakers, but this figure decreased to 58% in 2006 and further to 57% by 2016. Similarly, French speakers comprised 23% of the total speakers in 1996, which had only slightly decreased to 22% by 2016. On the other hand, Non-Official Languages showed a continuous rise from 17% in 1996 to 20% in 2006 and 21% in 2016.

In summary, while the percentage of English and French speakers experienced minimal changes over the two decades, the proportion of Non-Official Languages speakers notably increased. This trend indicates a shift in the linguistic landscape of Canada during this period.

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. The information flows smoothly and logically.

Lexical Resource (8.5): 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.

Model Answer #2

Response:

The given pie charts depict information regarding the native language speakers in Canada in the years 1996, 2006, and 2016. Overall, it is clearly observed that the percentage of English speakers slowly declined over the decades, while French speakers gradually decreased. In contrast, the percentage of non-official language speakers consistently increased over the period.

In 1996, English was the main language spoken by Canadians, accounting for 60% of total speakers. However, this figure decreased to 58% in 2006 and further to 57% in 2016. Similarly, French speakers accounted for 23% of total native speakers in 1996. Surprisingly, there was only a 1% difference in the percentage of French speakers over the two decades. On the other hand, non-official language speakers continuously rose from 17% in 1996 to 20% in 2006 and 22% in 2016.

In summary, although the percentages of English and French speakers experienced minimal changes, the percentage of non-official language speakers notably increased. This trend highlights the evolving linguistic landscape in Canada.

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. The information flows smoothly and logically.

Lexical Resource (8.5): 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.

Model Answer #3

Response:

The pie charts present data regarding the distribution of native language speakers in Canada across three different years – 1996, 2006, and 2016.

Overall, the percentage of English speakers experienced a gradual decline over the two decades, while French speakers remained relatively stable. In contrast, the proportion of Non-Official Languages speakers showed a consistent increase throughout the period.

In 1996, English was the predominant language spoken in Canada, accounting for 60% of the total speakers, but this figure decreased to 58% in 2006 and further to 57% by 2016. Similarly, French speakers comprised 23% of the total speakers in 1996, which had only slightly decreased to 22% by 2016. On the other hand, Non-Official Languages showed a continuous rise from 17% in 1996 to 20% in 2006 and 21% in 2016.

In summary, while the percentage of English and French speakers experienced minimal changes over the two decades, the proportion of Non-Official Languages speakers notably increased. This trend indicates a shift in the linguistic landscape of Canada during this period.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report fully addresses the task by summarizing the main features of the pie charts and making relevant comparisons between the different years.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-structured with clear paragraphs that logically present the information. Cohesive devices are effectively used to ensure smooth transitions between ideas.

Lexical Resource (9): The vocabulary used is precise and varied, demonstrating a high level of lexical resource. The language is sophisticated and appropriate for the task.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): A wide range of grammatical structures is used accurately throughout the report. There are no errors in grammar or punctuation, showcasing full control of language.

Model Answer #4

Response:

The pie charts present data regarding the distribution of native language speakers in Canada across three different years – 1996, 2006, and 2016.

Overall, the percentage of English speakers experienced a gradual decline over the two decades, while French speakers remained relatively stable. In contrast, the proportion of Non-Official Languages speakers showed a consistent increase throughout the period.

In 1996, English was the predominant language spoken in Canada, accounting for 60% of the total speakers, but this figure decreased to 58% in 2006 and further to 57% by 2016. Similarly, French speakers comprised 23% of the total speakers in 1996, which had only slightly decreased to 22% by 2016. On the other hand, Non-Official Languages showed a continuous rise from 17% in 1996 to 20% in 2006 and 21% in 2016.

In summary, while the percentage of English and French speakers experienced minimal changes over the two decades, the proportion of Non-Official Languages speakers notably increased. This trend indicates a shift in the linguistic landscape of Canada during this period.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report fully addresses the task by summarizing the main features of the pie charts and making relevant comparisons between the different years.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is logically organized with clear paragraphing. Ideas are presented cohesively, and transitions are used effectively to guide the reader through the information.

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

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): A variety of complex structures are used accurately throughout the report. There are no grammatical errors, and punctuation is used correctly to enhance clarity.

Model Answer #5

Response:

The pie charts present data regarding the distribution of native language speakers in Canada across three different years – 1996, 2006, and 2016.

Overall, the percentage of English speakers experienced a gradual decline over the two decades, while French speakers remained relatively stable. In contrast, the proportion of Non-Official Languages speakers showed a consistent increase throughout the period.

In 1996, English was the predominant language spoken in Canada, accounting for 60% of the total speakers, but this figure decreased to 58% in 2006 and further to 57% by 2016. Similarly, French speakers comprised 23% of the total speakers in 1996, which had only slightly decreased to 22% by 2016. On the other hand, Non-Official Languages showed a continuous rise from 17% in 1996 to 20% in 2006 and 21% in 2016.

In summary, while the percentage of English and French speakers experienced minimal changes over the two decades, the proportion of Non-Official Languages speakers notably increased. This trend indicates a shift in the linguistic landscape of Canada during this period.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report fully addresses the task by summarizing the main features of the pie charts, making relevant comparisons, and providing an overall conclusion.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-structured with clear paragraphing. Ideas are logically presented, and there is a smooth flow of information throughout the response.

Lexical Resource (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary used accurately and effectively. The language is precise, natural, and sophisticated, enhancing the overall quality of the response.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): There is a full range of grammatical structures used accurately. Punctuation and grammar are consistently correct, contributing to the clarity and coherence of the report.