

## Task 1: Bar Chart

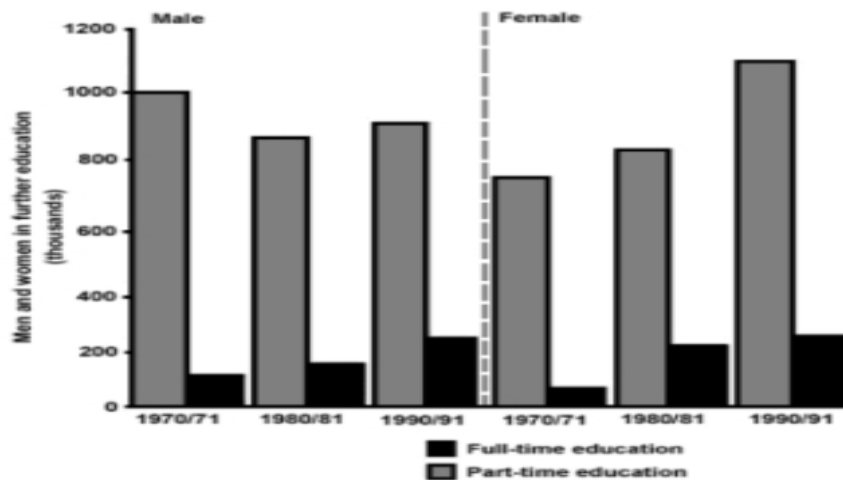
**Subject:** the chart below shows the number of men and women in further education in Britain in three periods and whether they were studying full-time or part-time. summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

### WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The chart below shows the number of men and women in further education in Britain in three periods and whether they were studying full-time or part-time. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



## Answer #1

### Response:

The bar chart presents a comparative analysis of male and female participation in further education across three specified periods in Britain, differentiating between full-time and part-time study modes.

Overall, there is a discernible upward trajectory in the number of both men and women engaging in further education, with part-time enrollment consistently exceeding full-time participation for both genders throughout the observed periods.

In the year 1970/71, the male demographics reflected approximately 100,000 participants in full-time education and around 200,000 in part-time study. By 1980/81, the figures had significantly increased, with full-time enrollments exceeding 200,000 and part-time rising to nearly 600,000. This upward trend continued into 1990/91, where full-time education surpassed 400,000 and part-time peaked near 800,000. Conversely, the female cohort began with slightly over 50,000 in full-time education and about 200,000 in part-time during 1970/71. The figures exhibited a similar growth pattern, culminating in 1980/81 with close to 200,000 in full-time education and over 500,000 in part-time. By 1990/91, female participation in full-time education reached approximately 400,000, while part-time education totaled around 700,000.

When observing the overall trends, it is evident that both males and females exhibited an increasing inclination towards further education over the decades. Particularly noteworthy is the significant rise in part-time education for women, which approached 1.1 million by 1990/91, exceeding the peak male part-time enrollment in 1970/71. While males demonstrated a stronger preference for full-time study, the total number of male part-timers revealed some volatility, peaking at 1 million in 1970/71 before ascending steadily thereafter. This comprehensive view highlights the evolving educational landscape in Britain, reflecting broader societal shifts towards higher educational attainment among both genders.

### Scores:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response: 9 - The report provides a comprehensive and accurate summary of the main features of the chart, making relevant comparisons between the data for men and women.

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 sophisticated language to describe the data. The language is natural and appropriate for the task.

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.