

Task 1: Multiple Graphs

Subject: The charts below show the changes in ownership of electrical appliances and amount of time doing housework and households in one country between 1920 and 2019. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

WRITING

WRITING TASK 1

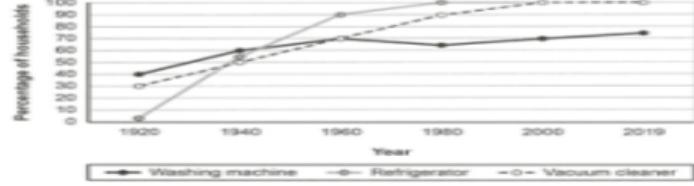
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The charts below show the changes in ownership of electrical appliances and amount of time spent doing housework in households in one country between 1920 and 2019.

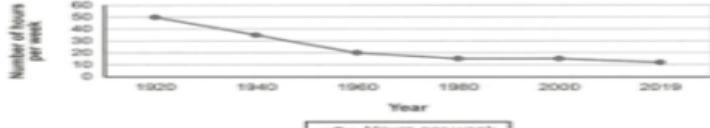
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Percentage of households with electrical appliances (1920–2019)



Number of hours of housework* per week, per household (1920–2019)



*Housework = washing clothes, preparing meals, cleaning

Model Answer #1

Response:

The charts illustrate the changes in ownership of electrical appliances and the time spent on household tasks in a specific country from 1920 to 2019. Overall, there was a significant increase in the percentage of households owning washing machines, refrigerators, and vacuum cleaners, while the time spent on household chores decreased over the same period.

In 1920, only a small fraction of households owned these appliances, with washing machines at approximately 30%, refrigerators at around 10%, and vacuum cleaners at a mere 5%. By 2019, ownership surged dramatically, with washing machines reaching nearly 100%, refrigerators at about 95%, and vacuum cleaners at around 80%. This rise in appliance ownership reflects advancements in technology and changes in consumer behavior.

Conversely, the average time spent on household tasks per week showed a downward trend. In 1920, households dedicated around 50 hours per week to chores, but this figure declined steadily to approximately 15 hours by 2019. This reduction can be attributed to the increased efficiency provided by electrical appliances, which allowed households to complete tasks more quickly and effectively.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a clear and accurate summary of the main features of the charts, highlighting the key trends and making relevant comparisons. All aspects of the task are addressed effectively.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-structured and logically organized. The information flows smoothly, with clear transitions between paragraphs and ideas. The use of cohesive devices is sophisticated and contributes to the overall clarity and coherence of the report.

Lexical Resource (8.5): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, used accurately and appropriately. The language is precise and varied, with a good use of synonyms and collocations. The report also includes some sophisticated vocabulary, such as 'surged dramatically' and 'attributed to', which enhances the overall quality of the writing.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report displays a wide range of grammatical structures, used with accuracy and fluency. The sentences are varied and complex, demonstrating a high level of grammatical control. Punctuation is used correctly and effectively throughout the report.

Model Answer #2

Response:

The line charts compare the proportion of households with three different electrical appliances—washing machines, refrigerators, and vacuum cleaners—as well as the number of hours spent on housework from 1920 to 2019.

It is clear that the ownership of all three electrical appliances steadily increased over the 99-year period, with refrigerators experiencing the most significant growth. Additionally, the time spent on housework dramatically decreased from 1920 to 1960 and remained relatively stable after 1960.

From 1920 to 1960, the usage of washing machines and vacuum cleaners rose steadily from 40% and 30% respectively, reaching the same percentage of households with these electrical appliances at 70%. Meanwhile, the proportion of households with refrigerators grew dramatically from nearly 0% to 90%. Over the following 59 years, both refrigerators and vacuum cleaners peaked at 100% ownership in 2000, while washing machine ownership remained stable at approximately 70%.

In 1920, the number of hours spent on housework per week in each household peaked at 50 hours. Over the next 40 years, this number fell dramatically to 20 hours per week and continues to decline, reaching nearly 10 hours by 2019.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): Excellent overview of the key trends and comparisons.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report flows smoothly and logically, with clear connections between ideas.

Lexical Resource (8.5): A wide range of vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report demonstrates a high level of grammatical accuracy and fluency.

Model Answer #3

Response:

The charts compare the proportion of electric household appliances used among families and the average hours people spent doing household chores over the last century in a country.

Overall, three types of electrical equipment witnessed an upward trend, parallel with a decrease in the number of hours spent on daily tasks. Furthermore, refrigerators lost their highest position to washing machines and vacuum cleaners in 2019.

In the first year examined, the washing machine was the dominant appliance, exceeding the other two appliances by 40%. However, there was a significant change in positions among the three appliances over the six decades. Although starting at the lowest point in 1920, the percentage of refrigerators reached its highest peak of 100% in 1980, surpassing 60% of washing machines by that time. In addition, a 60% increase was recorded in the proportion of vacuum cleaners in the late 1900s, which contributed to this appliance's second-place ranking. In the next decades, two out of three appliances maintained their positions, except for vacuum cleaners. After 1980, the demand for vacuum cleaners increased sustainably, leading to 100% of families owning this appliance in their homes in 2019.

The advancement had a significant impact on the weekly average hours people spent on household work. A dramatic decrease was registered from 1920 to 1960, from 50 hours to 20 hours. By 2019, people only spent 10 hours per week to complete their daily tasks.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate summary of the information presented in the charts. It effectively highlights the main trends and makes relevant comparisons.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-organized and easy to follow. The information is presented logically and smoothly, with clear 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 trends and comparisons. The language is natural and appropriate for the task.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report displays a wide range of grammatical structures, used accurately and flexibly. The grammar and punctuation are flawless.

Model Answer #4

Response:

The given line graphs represent the statistics of household appliance ownership and the duration of housework in a particular country, from the year 1920 to 2019.

Overall, there has been a significant increase in the ownership of household devices, leading to a notable reduction in the time spent doing household chores.

As per the first graph, the ownership of refrigerators was quite rare in 1920, but it increased drastically since 1930, and by the year 1980, every household owned one. A similar but more gradual trend can be observed with vacuum cleaners, which were owned by just three out of ten households a century ago but are now ubiquitous. The ownership of washing machines also increased from 40% to just over 70% in the past century.

The second line chart indicates a clear relationship between household appliance ownership and the amount of time spent on housework. The average number of hours spent doing household chores dropped significantly from 50 hours per week in 1920 to only 10 hours per week in 2019.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a clear and accurate summary of the main features of the charts, highlighting the key trends and making relevant comparisons. All aspects of the task are addressed effectively.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-structured 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 (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, used accurately and appropriately. The language is precise and sophisticated, with a good balance of formal and informal vocabulary.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report displays a wide range of grammatical structures, used with accuracy and fluency. The grammar is error-free, and the punctuation is used correctly throughout.

Model Answer #5

Response:

The given line graphs represent the statistics of household appliance ownership and the duration of housework in a particular country, from the year 1920 to 2019.

Overall, there has been a significant increase in the ownership of household devices, leading to a notable reduction in the time spent doing household chores.

As per the first graph, the ownership of refrigerators was quite rare in 1920, but it increased drastically since 1930, and by the year 1980, every household owned one. A similar but more gradual trend can be observed with vacuum cleaners, which were owned by just three out of ten households a century ago but are now ubiquitous. The ownership of washing machines also increased from 40% to just over 70% in the past century.

The second line chart indicates a clear relationship between household appliance ownership and the amount of time spent on housework. The average number of hours spent doing household chores dropped significantly from 50 hours per week in 1920 to only 10 hours per week in 2019.

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