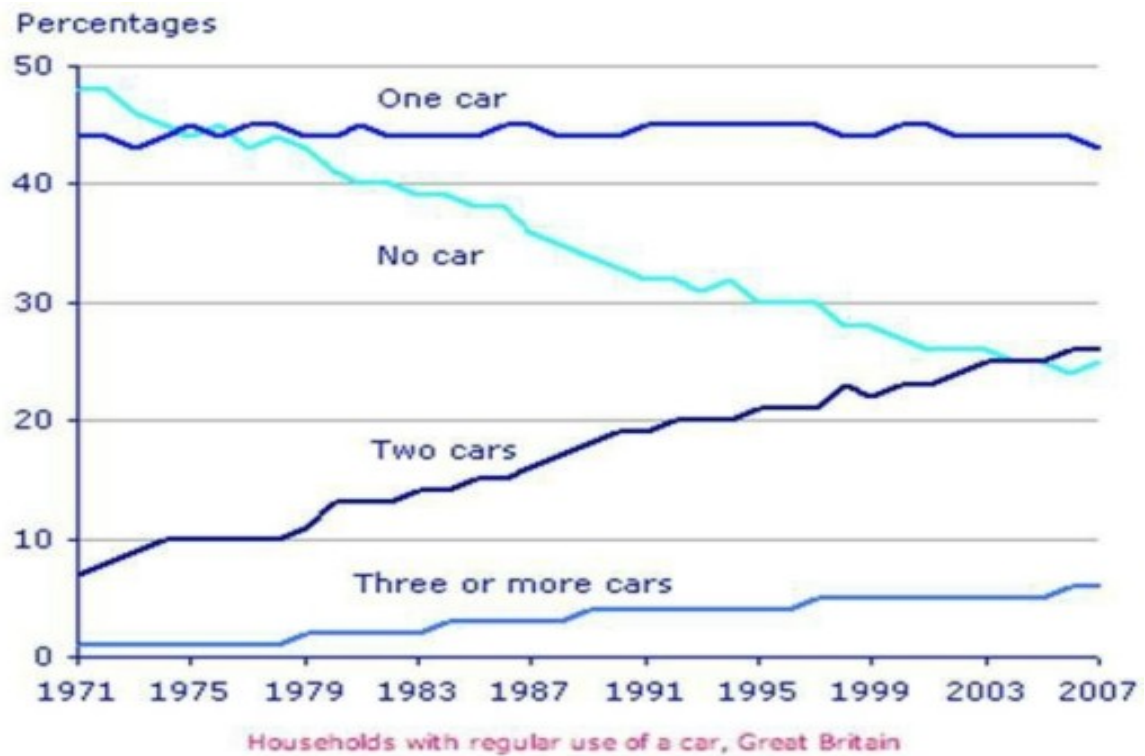


Task 1: Line Graph

Subject: The graph below gives information about car ownership in Britain from 1971 to 2007.



Model Answer #1

Response:

The line chart compares the four types of car ownership related to people who live in Great Britain in terms of their proportion between 1971 and 2007.

Overall, it can be seen that the car ownership rate experienced an increase. Moreover, the percentage of owners who had two automobiles increased dramatically in contrast to those who use one car or three or more cars.

With regards to people who did not use an automobile regularly, their number decreased significantly, dropping to about 25% in 2007 compared to that in the year 1971. Meanwhile, the two-car owners rocketed from under 10% to over 25% at the end of the period.

On the other hand, three or more cars owners, the lowest group in 1971, slightly increased in the period. However, they were still accounted for the lowest proportion in 2007. In addition, while the number of people who owned one automobile was the second highest portion at the start of the period, it saw a fluctuation trend between 40% and 50%, and due the drop of the no cars group, it was the largest one at the end of the given period.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate overview of the information presented in the graph.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-organized and easy to follow. The paragraphs are logically structured and flow smoothly.

Lexical Resource (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, used accurately and appropriately.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report is grammatically accurate and uses a variety of sentence structures effectively.

Model Answer #2

Response:

The given line graph indicates the percentages of households that possessed cars in the UK over a 36-year period.

Overall, it is obvious that the number of cars per household in Britain increased between 1971 to 2007. A redeeming feature is that the number of households with two cars rose significantly, while the number of households without cars decreased substantially.

In the year 1971, nearly half of total British households did not possess any car. Moreover, about 44% of households had one car, while only 8% had two cars. It was uncommon to have three or more cars, with almost 0% of households falling into this category at the beginning of the given period.

From the 1970s onwards, it was fairly common for each household to own one car, although there was little change in the figure for this category. The biggest change was recorded in the number of households with no cars, which fell dramatically during the timeframe to about 25% in the year 2007. Conversely, the figure for two cars witnessed a gradual rise of approximately 17% over a 36-year period, reaching a peak of 25% in 2007. In addition, the data for three or more cars remained unchanged in the first 6 years before growing steadily from 1979 to the end of the timeframe.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate overview of the information presented in the graph.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-structured and flows smoothly, with clear transitions between paragraphs and ideas.

Lexical Resource (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, used accurately and appropriately.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report exhibits a wide range of grammatical structures, used with precision and fluency.

Model Answer #3

Response:

The given line graph indicates the percentages of households that possessed cars in the UK over a 36-year period.

Overall, it is obvious that the number of cars per household in Britain increased between 1971 to 2007. A redeeming feature is that the number of households with two cars rose significantly, while the number of households without cars decreased substantially.

In the year 1971, nearly half of total British households did not possess any car. Moreover, about 44% of households had one car, while only 8% had two cars. It was uncommon to have three or more cars, with almost 0% of households falling into this category at the beginning of the given period.

From the 1970s onwards, it was fairly common for each household to own one car, although there was little change in the figure for this category. The biggest change was recorded in the number of households with no cars, which fell dramatically during the timeframe to about 25% in the year 2007. Conversely, the figure for two cars witnessed a gradual rise of approximately 17% over a 36-year period, reaching a peak of 25% in 2007. In addition, the data for three or more cars remained unchanged in the first 6 years before growing steadily from 1979 to the end of the timeframe.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate overview of the information presented in the graph.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-structured and flows smoothly, with clear transitions between paragraphs and ideas.

Lexical Resource (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, used accurately and appropriately.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report exhibits a wide range of grammatical structures, used with precision and fluency.

Model Answer #4

Response:

The line chart compares the four types of car ownership related to people who live in Great Britain in terms of their proportion between 1971 and 2007.

Overall, it can be seen that the car ownership rate experienced an increase. Moreover, the percentage of owners who had two automobiles increased dramatically in contrast to those who use one car or three or more cars.

With regards to people who did not use an automobile regularly, their number decreased significantly, dropping to about 25% in 2007 compared to that in the year 1971. Meanwhile, the two-car owners rocketed from under 10% to over 25% at the end of the period.

On the other hand, three or more cars owners, the lowest group in 1971, slightly increased in the period. However, they were still accounted for the lowest proportion in 2007. In addition, while the number of people who owned one automobile was the second highest portion at the start of the period, it saw a fluctuation trend between 40% and 50%, and due the drop of the no cars group, it was the largest one at the end of the given period.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate overview of the information presented in the graph.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-organized and easy to follow. The paragraphs are logically structured and flow smoothly.

Lexical Resource (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, used accurately and appropriately.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report is grammatically accurate and uses a variety of sentence structures effectively.

Model Answer #5

Response:

The given line graph indicates the percentages of households that possessed cars in the UK over a 36-year period.

Overall, it is obvious that the number of cars per household in Britain increased between 1971 to 2007. A redeeming feature is that the number of households with two cars rose significantly, while the number of households without cars decreased substantially.

In the year 1971, nearly half of total British households did not possess any car. Moreover, about 44% of households had one car, while only 8% had two cars. It was uncommon to have three or more cars, with almost 0% of households falling into this category at the beginning of the given period.

From the 1970s onwards, it was fairly common for each household to own one car, although there was little change in the figure for this category. The biggest change was recorded in the number of households with no cars, which fell dramatically during the timeframe to about 25% in the year 2007. Conversely, the figure for two cars witnessed a gradual rise of approximately 17% over a 36-year period, reaching a peak of 25% in 2007. In addition, the data for three or more cars remained unchanged in the first 6 years before growing steadily from 1979 to the end of the timeframe.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate overview of the information presented in the graph.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-structured and flows smoothly, with clear transitions between paragraphs and ideas.

Lexical Resource (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, used accurately and appropriately.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report exhibits a wide range of grammatical structures, used with precision and fluency.

Model Answer #6

Response:

The given line graph indicates the percentages of households that possessed cars in the UK over a 36-year period.

Overall, it is obvious that the number of cars per household in Britain increased between 1971 to 2007. A redeeming feature is that the number of households with two cars rose significantly, while the number of households without cars decreased substantially.

In the year 1971, nearly half of total British households did not possess any car. Moreover, about 44% of households had one car, while only 8% had two cars. It was uncommon to have three or more cars, with almost 0% of households falling into this category at the beginning of the given period.

From the 1970s onwards, it was fairly common for each household to own one car, although there was little change in the figure for this category. The biggest change was recorded in the number of households with no cars, which fell dramatically during the timeframe to about 25% in the year 2007. Conversely, the figure for two cars witnessed a gradual rise of approximately 17% over a 36-year period, reaching a peak of 25% in 2007. In addition, the data for three or more cars remained unchanged in the first 6 years before growing steadily from 1979 to the end of the timeframe.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate overview of the information presented in the graph.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-structured and flows smoothly, with clear transitions between paragraphs and ideas.

Lexical Resource (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, used accurately and appropriately.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report exhibits a wide range of grammatical structures, used with precision and fluency.