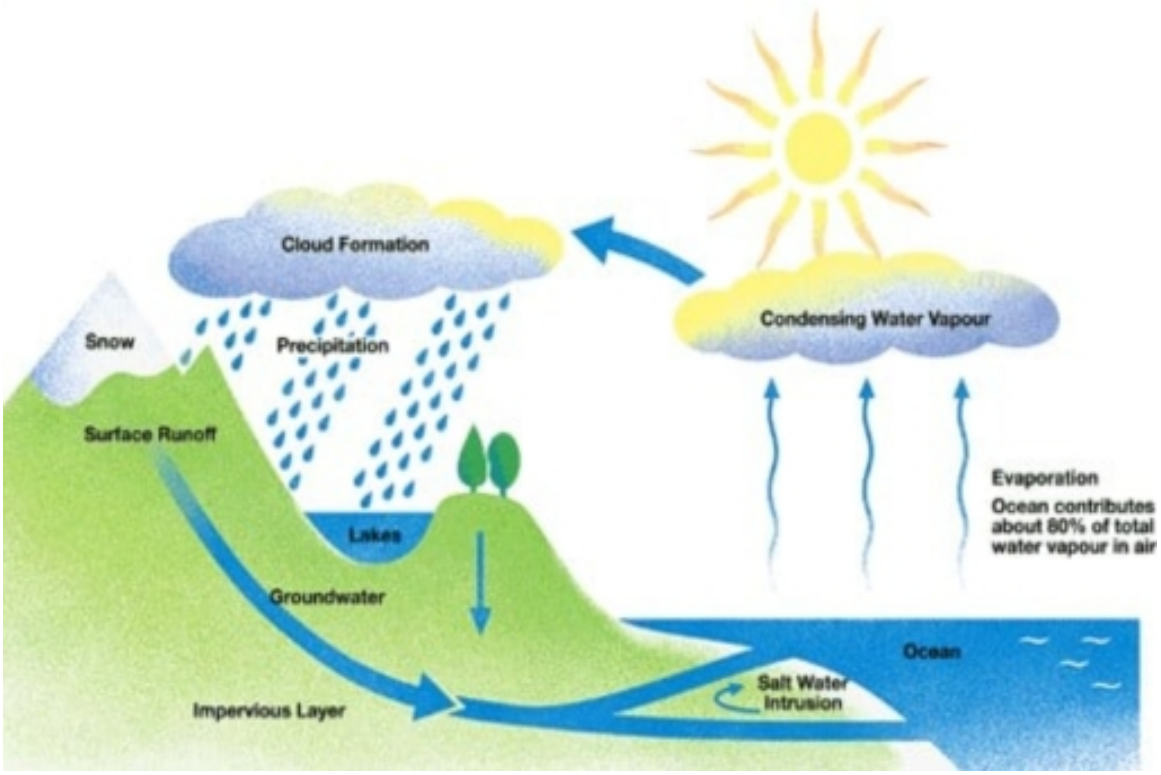
Task 1: Process Diagram

Subject: The diagram shows the water cycle, which is the continuous movement of water on, above, and below the surface of the Earth. Summaries the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where revelant.



Model Answer #1

Response:

The picture illustrates how water moves from the ocean to the air and then to the land during the natural process known as the water cycle.

The diagram depicts three main stages: evaporation, precipitation, and collection. Ocean water evaporates, returns to Earth as rain or snow, and eventually makes its way back to the oceans.

Starting with the evaporation stage, we see that 80% of the water vapor in the atmosphere originates from the oceans. Heat from the sun causes water to evaporate, and this water vapor condenses to form clouds. The second stage, labeled precipitation on the diagram, shows water falling back to the surface as rain or snow.

In the third stage of the cycle, rainwater can take different paths. Some of it may flow into lakes or return to the oceans through surface runoff. Alternatively, rainwater can filter into the ground, reaching the impervious layer of the earth. The process of saltwater intrusion occurs just before groundwater flows back into the oceans, completing the cycle.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): Excellent response to the task. All elements are covered, and the description is accurate and detailed.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is exceptionally well-organized and easy to follow. The logical flow of ideas is seamless.

Lexical Resource (9): A wide range of sophisticated vocabulary is used precisely and naturally. The language is highly effective.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The grammar is flawless. A wide range of structures is used accurately and appropriately.

Model Answer #2

Response:

The diagram illustrates the continuous movement of water through the natural process known as the water cycle, depicting how water transitions between the ocean, the atmosphere, and land.

Overall, the cycle comprises three main stages: evaporation, precipitation, and the movement of water back to the oceans.

Initially, solar heat causes ocean water to evaporate, contributing to approximately 80% of atmospheric water vapour. This vapour then cools and condenses, forming clouds.

In the next stage, known as precipitation, condensed water falls to the Earth's surface in the form of rain or snow. From this point, water follows different pathways. Some of it collects in lakes, while the remainder either flows back into the ocean as surface runoff or infiltrates the soil, reaching an impermeable layer. Before re-entering the ocean, groundwater movement can be influenced by saltwater intrusion in coastal areas.

This continuous cycle ensures the distribution and recycling of water across the Earth's systems.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): Excellent overview of the water cycle, accurately reflecting all key features and processes.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is exceptionally well-structured and easy to follow, with smooth transitions between paragraphs and ideas.

Lexical Resource (8.5): A wide range of sophisticated vocabulary is used precisely and naturally throughout the report.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The grammar and punctuation are flawless, demonstrating a high level of accuracy and control.

Model Answer #3

Response:

The diagram illustrates the water cycle, showing how water transforms through different stages, including evaporation, condensation, precipitation, and surface runoff, and how it moves through various parts of the environment.

The process begins with water evaporating from the surface of oceans, which contributes about 80% of the total water vapor in the atmosphere. As the water vapor rises, it cools and condenses into clouds. When these clouds accumulate enough moisture, precipitation occurs, causing water to fall back to Earth in the form of rain, snow, or hail.

Once the water reaches the ground, it is stored in various forms. Some of it is stored as snow in mountainous regions, while other portions collect in lakes or rivers. Water that falls in higher elevations moves downhill as surface runoff, contributing to streams and rivers. A portion of the water seeps into the ground, replenishing groundwater supplies. The water that is not absorbed by the soil flows over the impervious layer beneath the ground and eventually returns to the ocean. Additionally, some groundwater may pass through the process of saltwater intrusion when it mixes with ocean water.

Finally, the cycle continues as heat from the sun causes more water to evaporate from the ocean, starting the process all over again.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate summary of the water cycle diagram. All key stages are clearly explained and the information is presented logically.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is exceptionally well-organized and easy to follow. The transitions between paragraphs and sentences are smooth and natural.

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 impeccable. A wide range of grammatical structures is used with complete accuracy and fluency.