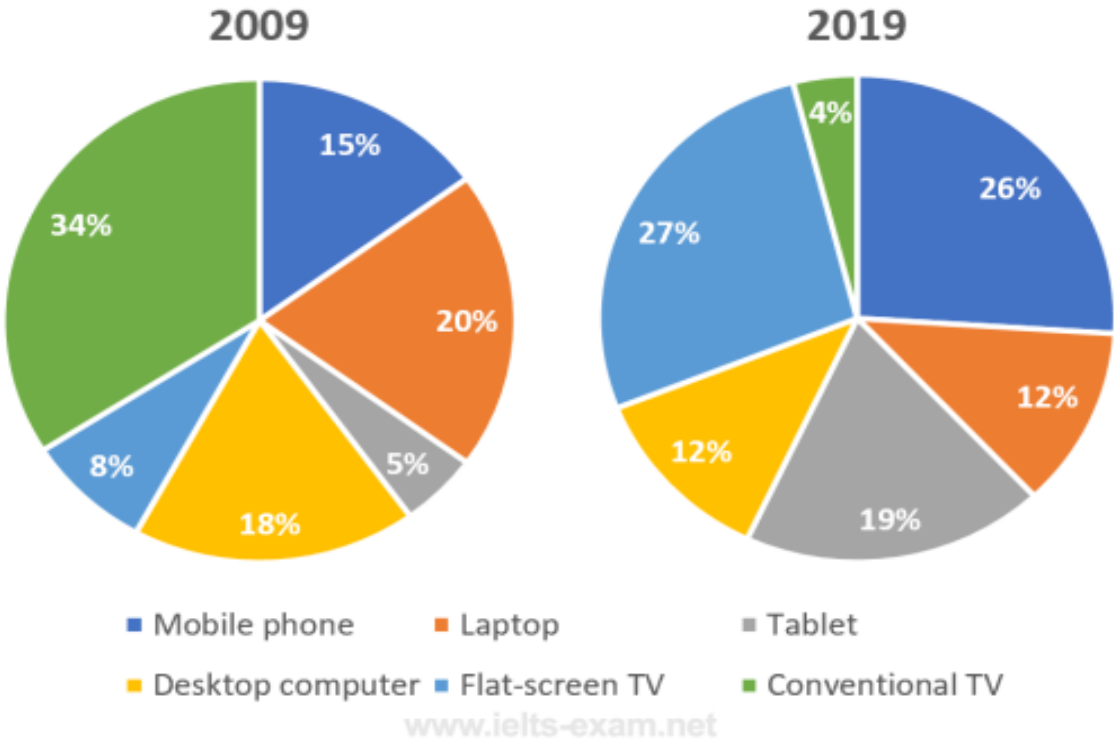
Task 1: Pie Chart

Subject: The pie charts below show the devices people in the 18 to 25 age group use to watch television in Canada in two different years. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



Answer #1

Response:

The graphs illustrate the proportions of devices used to access TV in Canada among people between 18 and 25, between 2009 and 2019. Overall, there were major changes in conventional TV and flat-screen TV shares. However, two other changes were especially notable: the dominance of TV and minor shifts in computer use.

After 10 years, from 2009, the biggest decrease was seen in the percentage of traditional TV, from 34% to a negligible 4%, from dominance to minimal presence. Meanwhile, the biggest increase was in another form of TV, flat-screen TV, with a share of 8% in 2009 to 27% in 2019, adding an extra 19%.

Given the 10 years, the most favoured device among the listed options did not change significantly, with just an update from standard TVs to new flat-screen models. Little variation was witnessed in both computer uses. In numbers, desktop computer use dropped from 18% to 12%, a difference of 6%, and laptop use fell 8%, from 20% to 12%.

Overall, while at first glance the two charts seem very different in shares, they basically bear resemblances, with large roles for TV and computer models.

Scores:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response: 9 - Excellent response to the task. All key features are described and compared.

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

Lexical Resource: 9 - A wide range of sophisticated vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately. The language is precise and effective.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy: 9 - The grammar is flawless. A wide range of grammatical structures is used with complete accuracy and fluency.

Answer #2

Response:

he two pie charts compare the changes in device preferences among Canadians who are aged between 18 and 25 for watching TV programs over a 10-year period, from 2009 to 2019.
In 2009, conventional TVs were the primary choice for almost one-third of the Canadian population. Laptops and desktop computers followed closely, each accounting for approximately 20% of usage. Mobile phones were also relatively popular, making up 15% of the device preference. In contrast, tablets and flat-screen TVs lagged behind with only 5% and 8% usage, respectively.
Fast forward to 2019, and the landscape had shifted dramatically. Mobile phones and flat-screen TVs each grabbed more than a quarter of the market share, illustrating their surge in popularity. Tablets, once the least favored option, climbed to nearly one-fifth of overall usage. Conversely, the popularity of laptops, desktop computers, and conventional TVs waned, losing 8%, 6%, and a significant 30% of their respective market shares.
In summary, the decade saw a notable shift in Canadians' device preferences for watching TV programs. Traditional means like conventional TVs lost ground, while more modern devices such as mobile phones, flat-screen TVs, and tablets gained prominence.

Scores:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response: 9 - Excellent response to the task. All key features are identified and compared effectively.

Coherence & Cohesion: 9 - The report is very well-structured and easy to follow. The information is presented logically and coherently.

Lexical Resource: 9 - 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.

Answer #3

Response:

The charts depict the usage of six different devices through which people aged 18 to 25 watched television in Canada in 2009 and 2019.
Overall, the use of conventional TV, laptops, and desktop computers to watch television decreased, while the use of flat-screen TVs, mobile phones, and tablets increased significantly.
In 2009, conventional TV was the main device used to watch TV, with 34% of adults aged 18-25 using it. This figure, however, had fallen to 4% by 2019. Additionally, watching TV via laptops and desktop computers decreased by 8% and 6% respectively.
In comparison, the percentage of people watching TV through mobile phones, flat-screen TVs, and tablets increased dramatically. While the proportions for the use of flat-screen TVs and tablets were 8% and 5% in the initial year, these figures rose to 27% and 19% respectively in 2019. At the same time, the proportion of people using mobile phones to watch TV also saw an increase from 15% to 26%.

Scores:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response: 9 - Excellent response to the task. All key features are identified and compared effectively.

Coherence & Cohesion: 9 - The report is very well-structured and easy to follow. The information is presented logically and coherently.

Lexical Resource: 9 - 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.

Answer #4

Response:

The graphs illustrate the proportions of devices used to access TV in Canada among people between 18 and 25, between 2009 and 2019. Overall, there were major changes in conventional TV and flat-screen TV shares. However, two other changes were especially notable: the dominance of TV and minor shifts in computer use.
After 10 years, from 2009, the biggest decrease was seen in the percentage of traditional TV, from 34% to a negligible 4%, from dominance to minimal presence. Meanwhile, the biggest increase was in another form of TV, flat-screen TV, with a share of 8% in 2009 to 27% in 2019, adding an extra 19%.
Given the 10 years, the most favoured device among the listed options did not change significantly, with just an update from standard TVs to new flat-screen models. Little variation was witnessed in both computer uses. In numbers, desktop computer use dropped from 18% to 12%, a difference of 6%, and laptop use fell 8%, from 20% to 12%.
Overall, while at first glance the two charts seem very different in shares, they basically bear resemblances, with large roles for TV and computer models.

Scores:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response: 9 - Excellent response to the task. All key features are described and compared.

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

Lexical Resource: 9 - A wide range of sophisticated vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately. The language is precise and effective.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy: 9 - The grammar is flawless. A wide range of grammatical structures is used with complete accuracy and fluency.

Answer #5

Response:

he two pie charts compare the changes in device preferences among Canadians who are aged between 18 and 25 for watching TV programs over a 10-year period, from 2009 to 2019.
In 2009, conventional TVs were the primary choice for almost one-third of the Canadian population. Laptops and desktop computers followed closely, each accounting for approximately 20% of usage. Mobile phones were also relatively popular, making up 15% of the device preference. In contrast, tablets and flat-screen TVs lagged behind with only 5% and 8% usage, respectively.
Fast forward to 2019, and the landscape had shifted dramatically. Mobile phones and flat-screen TVs each grabbed more than a quarter of the market share, illustrating their surge in popularity. Tablets, once the least favored option, climbed to nearly one-fifth of overall usage. Conversely, the popularity of laptops, desktop computers, and conventional TVs waned, losing 8%, 6%, and a significant 30% of their respective market shares.
In summary, the decade saw a notable shift in Canadians' device preferences for watching TV programs. Traditional means like conventional TVs lost ground, while more modern devices such as mobile phones, flat-screen TVs, and tablets gained prominence.

Scores:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response: 9 - Excellent response to the task. All key features are identified and compared effectively.

Coherence & Cohesion: 9 - The report is very well-structured and easy to follow. The information is presented logically and coherently.

Lexical Resource: 9 - 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.

Answer #6

Response:

The charts depict the usage of six different devices through which people aged 18 to 25 watched television in Canada in 2009 and 2019.
Overall, the use of conventional TV, laptops, and desktop computers to watch television decreased, while the use of flat-screen TVs, mobile phones, and tablets increased significantly.
In 2009, conventional TV was the main device used to watch TV, with 34% of adults aged 18-25 using it. This figure, however, had fallen to 4% by 2019. Additionally, watching TV via laptops and desktop computers decreased by 8% and 6% respectively.
In comparison, the percentage of people watching TV through mobile phones, flat-screen TVs, and tablets increased dramatically. While the proportions for the use of flat-screen TVs and tablets were 8% and 5% in the initial year, these figures rose to 27% and 19% respectively in 2019. At the same time, the proportion of people using mobile phones to watch TV also saw an increase from 15% to 26%.

Scores:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response: 9 - Excellent response to the task. All key features are identified and compared effectively.

Coherence & Cohesion: 9 - The report is very well-structured and easy to follow. The information is presented logically and coherently.

Lexical Resource: 9 - 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.