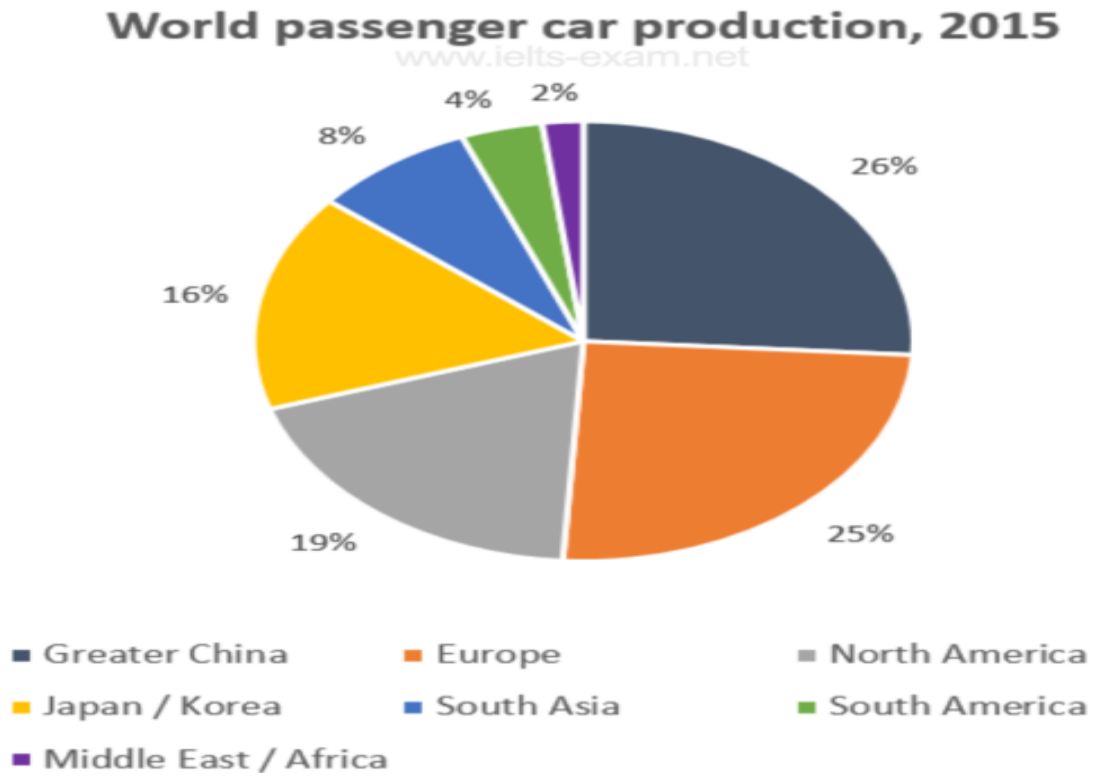


## Task 1: Pie Chart

**Subject:** The graph shows data on the manufacture of passenger cars in 2015. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



## Model Answer #1

### Response:

The pie chart illustrates the percentage of world passenger car production in the year 2015. Overall, it is clear that the data is divided into seven regions, with Greater China producing the most passenger vehicles, while South Asia, South America, and Africa accounted for the least production.

In 2015, Greater China was the leading automobile producer, contributing 26% of the total production. Following closely was Europe, which produced 25% of the world's cars. North America manufactured 19% of passenger vehicles, while Japan and Korea had similar production levels at 16% and 19%, respectively. Importantly, Japan and Korea produced twice as many vehicles as South Asia, which only represented 8% of the total production that year.

Africa had the lowest automobile production compared to other regions, accounting for just 2% of the total. The remaining regions, including South Asia, South America, and the Middle East, together represented less than one-fifth of global production.

### Evaluation:

#### Overall Band Score: 9

**Task Response (9):** Excellent overview of the main features and comparisons in the provided data. All key aspects are accurately described and compared.

**Coherence & Cohesion (9):** The report is exceptionally well-structured and easy to follow. The logical flow of information and use of cohesive devices are seamless.

**Lexical Resource (8.5):** A wide range of sophisticated vocabulary is used precisely and appropriately. The lexical choices enhance the clarity and impact of the report.

**Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9):** The grammar is impeccable. A wide range of grammatical structures is used accurately and flexibly.

## Model Answer #2

### Response:

The provided pie chart illustrates the proportionate distribution of global passenger car production across various regions in the year 2015.

Overall, the data reveal a pronounced concentration of automobile manufacturing in specific regions, with Greater China and Europe accounting for nearly equal shares of the total production.

In detail, Greater China emerged as the foremost producer, contributing 26% to the global passenger car supply. This figure was closely matched by Europe, which represented 25% of the total production. The Asia-Pacific region, particularly Japan and Korea, held a significant share as well, manufacturing 19% of the world's cars, while North America, responsible for 16%, maintained a substantial presence in the industry.

Conversely, the remaining regions exhibited markedly lower production levels. South America accounted for 8% of total output, whereas the Middle East and Africa produced a mere 4%. South Asia's contribution was minimal, amounting to just 2%, highlighting the stark contrasts in automobile manufacturing capabilities across the globe. The data indicates that over 85% of passenger cars were manufactured across four dominant regions, emphasizing the uneven distribution of automotive production.

### Evaluation:

#### Overall Band Score: 9

**Task Response (9):** Excellent overview of the main features and comparisons. All key information is accurately presented.

**Coherence & Cohesion (9):** The report is exceptionally well-structured and easy to follow. The flow of information is natural and logical.

**Lexical Resource (9):** A wide range of sophisticated vocabulary is used precisely and effectively. The language is natural and fluent.

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

## Model Answer #3

### Response:

The presented chart compares the percentage of cars that were manufactured in seven different regions in the year 2015. It can be clearly seen that the largest share of car production was in Greater China, while the Middle East/Africa had the smallest share.

Looking in more detail, Greater China took first place, which was closely followed by Europe in second place. Slightly more than a quarter of all cars were manufactured in Greater China, which was similar to that of Europe (25%). Moreover, North America made 3% more cars than Japan/Korea, which accounted for 16% of the total.

On the other hand, the remaining regions, such as South America, South Asia, and the Middle East/Africa, comprised only an insignificant proportion. South Asia produced 4%, which was half the proportion of South America (8%).

In addition, the Middle East/Africa region produced merely 2% of the passenger cars, making it the area with the lowest percentage of car production.

### Evaluation:

#### Overall Band Score: 9

**Task Response (9):** The report provides a clear and accurate summary of the main features of the chart, highlighting key comparisons and trends. All relevant information is included.

**Coherence & Cohesion (9):** The report is well-organized and easy to follow. Paragraphing is effective, and the information flows smoothly from one point to the next.

**Lexical Resource (8.5):** A wide range of vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately, demonstrating a sophisticated command of language.

**Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9):** The report demonstrates a wide range of grammatical structures used with accuracy and fluency. There are no errors in grammar or punctuation.

## Model Answer #4

### Response:

The pie chart illustrates the percentage of world passenger car production in the year 2015. Overall, it is clear that the data is divided into seven regions, with Greater China producing the most passenger vehicles, while South Asia, South America, and Africa accounted for the least production.

In 2015, Greater China was the leading automobile producer, contributing 26% of the total production. Following closely was Europe, which produced 25% of the world's cars. North America manufactured 19% of passenger vehicles, while Japan and Korea had similar production levels at 16% and 19%, respectively. Importantly, Japan and Korea produced twice as many vehicles as South Asia, which only represented 8% of the total production that year.

Africa had the lowest automobile production compared to other regions, accounting for just 2% of the total. The remaining regions, including South Asia, South America, and the Middle East, together represented less than one-fifth of global production.

### Evaluation:

#### Overall Band Score: 9

**Task Response (9):** Excellent overview of the main features and comparisons in the provided data. All key aspects are accurately described and compared.

**Coherence & Cohesion (9):** The report is exceptionally well-structured and easy to follow. The logical flow of information and use of cohesive devices are seamless.

**Lexical Resource (8.5):** A wide range of sophisticated vocabulary is used precisely and appropriately. The lexical choices enhance the clarity and impact of the report.

**Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9):** The grammar is impeccable. A wide range of grammatical structures is used accurately and flexibly.

## Model Answer #5

### Response:

The provided pie chart illustrates the proportionate distribution of global passenger car production across various regions in the year 2015.

Overall, the data reveal a pronounced concentration of automobile manufacturing in specific regions, with Greater China and Europe accounting for nearly equal shares of the total production.

In detail, Greater China emerged as the foremost producer, contributing 26% to the global passenger car supply. This figure was closely matched by Europe, which represented 25% of the total production. The Asia-Pacific region, particularly Japan and Korea, held a significant share as well, manufacturing 19% of the world's cars, while North America, responsible for 16%, maintained a substantial presence in the industry.

Conversely, the remaining regions exhibited markedly lower production levels. South America accounted for 8% of total output, whereas the Middle East and Africa produced a mere 4%. South Asia's contribution was minimal, amounting to just 2%, highlighting the stark contrasts in automobile manufacturing capabilities across the globe. The data indicates that over 85% of passenger cars were manufactured across four dominant regions, emphasizing the uneven distribution of automotive production.

### Evaluation:

#### Overall Band Score: 9

**Task Response (9):** Excellent overview of the main features and comparisons. All key information is accurately presented.

**Coherence & Cohesion (9):** The report is exceptionally well-structured and easy to follow. The flow of information is natural and logical.

**Lexical Resource (9):** A wide range of sophisticated vocabulary is used precisely and effectively. The language is natural and fluent.

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

## Model Answer #6

### Response:

The presented chart compares the percentage of cars that were manufactured in seven different regions in the year 2015. It can be clearly seen that the largest share of car production was in Greater China, while the Middle East/Africa had the smallest share.

Looking in more detail, Greater China took first place, which was closely followed by Europe in second place. Slightly more than a quarter of all cars were manufactured in Greater China, which was similar to that of Europe (25%). Moreover, North America made 3% more cars than Japan/Korea, which accounted for 16% of the total.

On the other hand, the remaining regions, such as South America, South Asia, and the Middle East/Africa, comprised only an insignificant proportion. South Asia produced 4%, which was half the proportion of South America (8%).

In addition, the Middle East/Africa region produced merely 2% of the passenger cars, making it the area with the lowest percentage of car production.

### Evaluation:

#### Overall Band Score: 9

**Task Response (9):** The report provides a clear and accurate summary of the main features of the chart, highlighting key comparisons and trends. All relevant information is included.

**Coherence & Cohesion (9):** The report is well-organized and easy to follow. Paragraphing is effective, and the information flows smoothly from one point to the next.

**Lexical Resource (8.5):** A wide range of vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately, demonstrating a sophisticated command of language.

**Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9):** The report demonstrates a wide range of grammatical structures used with accuracy and fluency. There are no errors in grammar or punctuation.