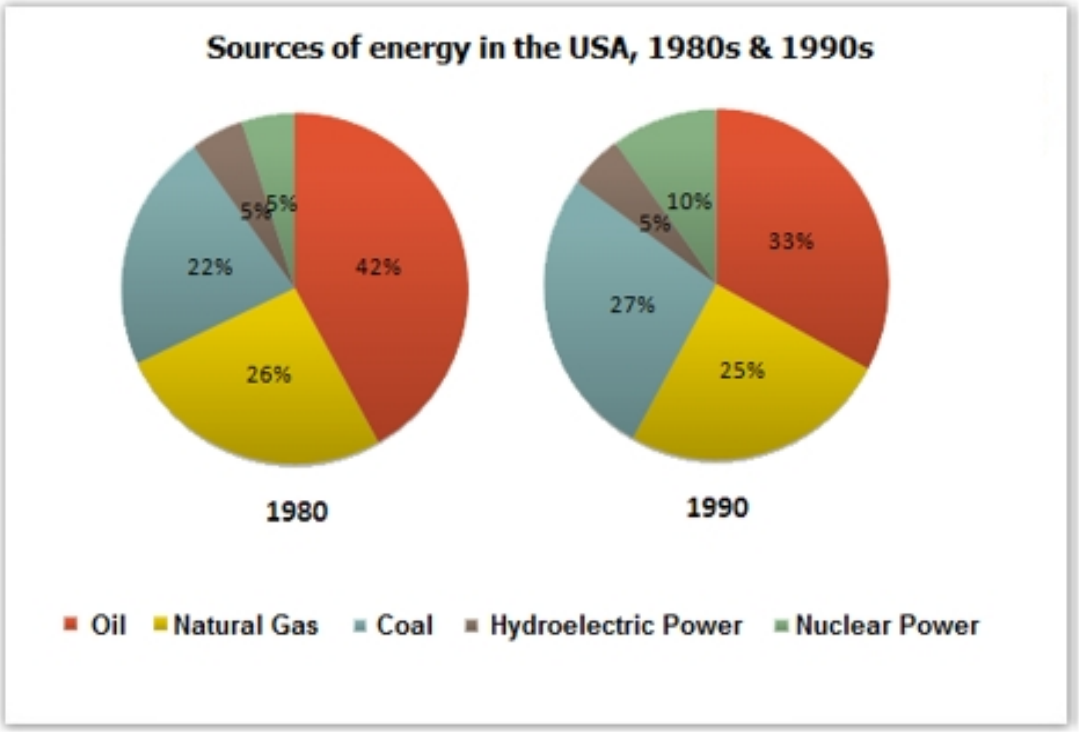
Task 1: Pie Chart

Subject: The two graphs show the main sources of energy in the USA in the 1980s and the 1990s.



Model Answer #1

Response:

The two pie charts illustrate the primary energy sources utilized in the United States during the decades of the 1980s and 1990s.

Overall, there was a notable shift in the energy landscape, characterized by a decrease in oil consumption and an increase in nuclear power.

In 1980, oil was the dominant energy source, comprising 42% of the total energy consumption. Natural gas followed, accounting for 26%, while coal represented 22%. Both hydroelectric and nuclear power contributed equally, each providing 5% of the country's energy needs. This distribution reflects a heavy reliance on fossil fuels, particularly oil.

By 1990, the energy consumption profile had altered significantly. Oil's share diminished to 33%, indicating a shift towards diversifying energy sources. Natural gas experienced a slight increase to 27%, while coal consumption rose marginally to 25%. Notably, nuclear power saw a significant uptick, rising to 10%, whereas hydroelectric power remained unchanged at 5%. This suggests a growing acceptance of nuclear energy as a viable alternative to traditional fossil fuels.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate overview of the data presented in the charts. It effectively highlights the key trends and changes in energy consumption patterns between the two decades.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-structured and logically organized. The paragraphs flow smoothly, and the ideas are presented in a clear and coherent manner.

Lexical Resource (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, using precise and sophisticated language to describe the data. The choice of words is appropriate and effective.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report exhibits excellent grammatical accuracy and a wide range of grammatical structures. The sentences are varied and complex, demonstrating a high level of grammatical control.

Model Answer #2

Response:

The pie charts illustrate the differences among five types of energy resources that were consumed by American citizens during a decade starting from 1980.

Overall, it is obvious that the main source of energy was oil in both mentioned years. While the least were hydroelectric and nuclear power, only one of them changed significantly and the other kept its rate.

Looking at the details, the most used energy by residents in the USA was oil, at 42% in 1980. However, it declined by 10% and reached 33% by the second mentioned year. Although coal usage was 22% at first, then people in the United States lost their interest in consuming it. It is worthy to be mentioned that natural gas experienced a slight decrease just by 1% from 1980 to 1990. Even though the percentage of using nuclear power became doubled during the mentioned period and it reached from 5% to 10%, hydroelectric power's rate remained stable from 1980 until 1990.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a clear and accurate overview of the information presented in the charts. All key features are identified and discussed.

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

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

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

Model Answer #3

Response:

The pie charts break down the major sources of energy (oil, natural gas, coal, hydroelectric power, and nuclear power) in the United States between 1980 and 1990.

Overall, the five different energy sources in the United States showed significant differences over the ten-year period. In detail, Oil consumption, which was the largest energy source, decreased significantly by 9%, from 42% in 1980 to 33% in 1990. Output from natural gas indicated a minor reduction by 1%, from 26% to 25% over the same period.

Conversely, the use of Coal increased slightly by 5%, from 22% in 1980 to 27% in 1990. Similarly, nuclear power consumption depicted a marginal rise by 5%, from 5% to 10% over ten years. Notably, the output from hydroelectric power remained relatively stable, at 5% in both years, which was the smallest number record throughout the period.

In summary, energy sources in the United States exhibited various changes over the ten-year period. While nuclear power and coal experienced modest increases, oil and natural gas marked a downward trend, but remained the highest proportions among other categories.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate overview of the data presented in the charts. All key features are identified and discussed in detail.

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

Lexical Resource (8.5): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, using precise and sophisticated language to describe the data. The language is natural and appropriate for the academic context.

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

Model Answer #4

Response:

The two pie charts illustrate the primary energy sources utilized in the United States during the decades of the 1980s and 1990s.

Overall, there was a notable shift in the energy landscape, characterized by a decrease in oil consumption and an increase in nuclear power.

In 1980, oil was the dominant energy source, comprising 42% of the total energy consumption. Natural gas followed, accounting for 26%, while coal represented 22%. Both hydroelectric and nuclear power contributed equally, each providing 5% of the country's energy needs. This distribution reflects a heavy reliance on fossil fuels, particularly oil.

By 1990, the energy consumption profile had altered significantly. Oil's share diminished to 33%, indicating a shift towards diversifying energy sources. Natural gas experienced a slight increase to 27%, while coal consumption rose marginally to 25%. Notably, nuclear power saw a significant uptick, rising to 10%, whereas hydroelectric power remained unchanged at 5%. This suggests a growing acceptance of nuclear energy as a viable alternative to traditional fossil fuels.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate overview of the data presented in the charts. It effectively highlights the key trends and changes in energy consumption patterns between the two decades.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-structured and logically organized. The paragraphs flow smoothly, and the ideas are presented in a clear and coherent manner.

Lexical Resource (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, using precise and sophisticated language to describe the data. The choice of words is appropriate and effective.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report exhibits excellent grammatical accuracy and a wide range of grammatical structures. The sentences are varied and complex, demonstrating a high level of grammatical control.

Model Answer #5

Response:

The pie charts illustrate the differences among five types of energy resources that were consumed by American citizens during a decade starting from 1980.

Overall, it is obvious that the main source of energy was oil in both mentioned years. While the least were hydroelectric and nuclear power, only one of them changed significantly and the other kept its rate.

Looking at the details, the most used energy by residents in the USA was oil, at 42% in 1980. However, it declined by 10% and reached 33% by the second mentioned year. Although coal usage was 22% at first, then people in the United States lost their interest in consuming it. It is worthy to be mentioned that natural gas experienced a slight decrease just by 1% from 1980 to 1990. Even though the percentage of using nuclear power became doubled during the mentioned period and it reached from 5% to 10%, hydroelectric power's rate remained stable from 1980 until 1990.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a clear and accurate overview of the information presented in the charts. All key features are identified and discussed.

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

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

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

Model Answer #6

Response:

The pie charts break down the major sources of energy (oil, natural gas, coal, hydroelectric power, and nuclear power) in the United States between 1980 and 1990.

Overall, the five different energy sources in the United States showed significant differences over the ten-year period. In detail, Oil consumption, which was the largest energy source, decreased significantly by 9%, from 42% in 1980 to 33% in 1990. Output from natural gas indicated a minor reduction by 1%, from 26% to 25% over the same period.

Conversely, the use of Coal increased slightly by 5%, from 22% in 1980 to 27% in 1990. Similarly, nuclear power consumption depicted a marginal rise by 5%, from 5% to 10% over ten years. Notably, the output from hydroelectric power remained relatively stable, at 5% in both years, which was the smallest number record throughout the period.

In summary, energy sources in the United States exhibited various changes over the ten-year period. While nuclear power and coal experienced modest increases, oil and natural gas marked a downward trend, but remained the highest proportions among other categories.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate overview of the data presented in the charts. All key features are identified and discussed in detail.

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

Lexical Resource (8.5): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, using precise and sophisticated language to describe the data. The language is natural and appropriate for the academic context.

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