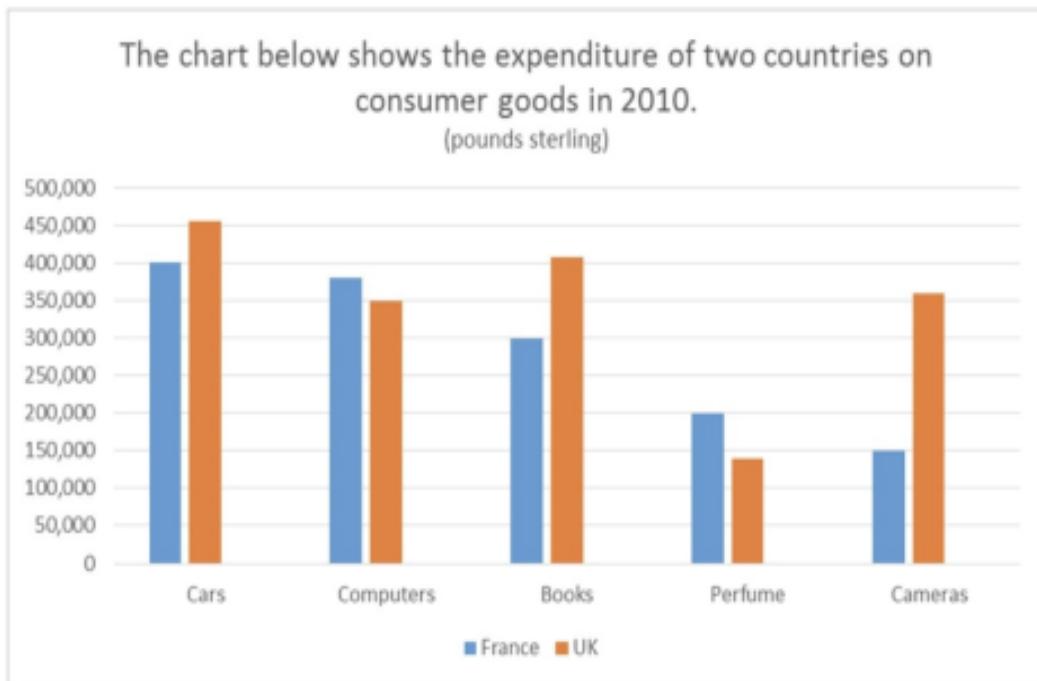


Task 1: Bar Chart

Subject: The chart below shows the expenditure of two countries on consumer goods in 2010.



Model Answer #1

Response:

The bar chart illustrates the consumer goods expenditure of France and the United Kingdom in 2010.

Overall, consumer spending patterns varied between the two countries, with the UK generally demonstrating higher expenditure across most categories.

In terms of automobile purchases, the UK led with an expenditure of approximately £450,000, while France followed closely behind at £400,000. The category of computers displayed a similar trend, with the UK spending £400,000 compared to France's £350,000. Notably, concerning book purchases, France recorded higher spending at £400,000, in contrast to the UK's £150,000. This significant difference highlights the distinct consumer preferences in literature between the two nations.

The lower spending categories included perfumes and cameras. Both countries exhibited comparatively low expenditures on perfumes, with France and the UK allocating around £200,000 and £140,000 respectively. In the realm of camera purchases, the UK spent £150,000, while France's expenditure was materially higher at £350,000. This data suggests a pronounced inclination towards camera purchases among French consumers, indicating potential cultural or market-driven factors influencing consumer behavior.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

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

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-structured and logically organized, 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.

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

Model Answer #2

Response:

The bar chart presented elucidates the expenditure on five categories of consumer goods in pounds sterling for France and the UK during the year 2010.

Overall, it is evident that the UK exhibited a higher total expenditure on consumer goods compared to France, with both nations allocating the majority of their budgets towards car purchases.

Conversely, spending on perfume was notably lower in the UK than on cameras in France, with cameras representing the most substantial disparity in expenditure between the two countries.

In the specific category of automobiles, data reveals that expenditure on cars in the UK reached approximately £450,000, surpassing France's expenditure of £400,000. Additionally, the UK allocated a higher budget towards books, with expenditures recorded at around £400,000, while France spent a lesser amount of approximately £300,000. Significant disparities were also noted in camera purchases, where the UK's spending exceeded £350,000, which starkly contrasts with France's mere £150,000.

Conversely, France displayed greater expenditures in the categories of computers and perfume. French consumers spent over £350,000 on computers, narrowly outspending their UK counterparts, who invested exactly £350,000 in this category. Furthermore, when examining perfume, France's expenditure amounted to £200,000, which, although minimal, still outstripped the UK's expenditure of slightly below £150,000. Thus, while the UK dominated in several categories, France demonstrated higher spending on specific items.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate overview of the data presented in the bar chart.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-structured and logically organized, 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.

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

Model Answer #3

Response:

The bar chart illustrates the consumer goods expenditure of France and the United Kingdom in the year 2010.

It is evident that the United Kingdom outspent France on most consumer items during this period, reflecting distinct purchasing preferences in both nations.

In terms of automobile purchases, the UK allocated approximately £450,000, surpassing France's expenditure of around £400,000. The trend continues with the UK demonstrating a significantly higher expenditure on cameras, amounting to about £300,000, compared to France's modest £150,000. Furthermore, the UK also outspent France on books and computers, with expenditures of £450,000 and £350,000 respectively. This indicates a greater inclination towards these products among British consumers.

Conversely, French consumers exhibited a preference for certain goods such as perfume and computers, with spending figures reaching approximately £200,000 and £350,000. In contrast, the UK's expenditure on perfume was markedly lower, at roughly £150,000. Despite the overall higher spending in the UK, the French market showed a stronger demand for specific categories, as evidenced by the higher allocation for computers. This divergence in consumer behavior underscores varying cultural preferences between the two countries.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

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

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, using precise and sophisticated language to describe the data.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report is grammatically flawless, with a wide range of complex sentence structures used effectively.

Model Answer #4

Response:

The provided bar chart illustrates the expenditures of France and the UK on various consumer goods in 2010, measured in pounds sterling.

Overall, it is evident that the UK allocated a higher budget for consumer goods compared to France in 2010. Both countries spent the most on cars, with the UK also significantly investing in books, while France focused more on perfumes and cameras.

In detail, the UK's expenditure on cars amounted to £450,000, surpassing its expenses on computers and cameras, which stood at £400,000 and £300,000 respectively. Books were also a significant expense for the UK at £150,000, much higher than the amount France spent on books. Conversely, the UK allocated the least amount of money, approximately £140,000, on perfumes.

In contrast, France's highest consumer expense was on cars, totaling £400,000, followed closely by its spending on computers at £380,000. The expenditure on books was comparatively lower, recording £300,000. Interestingly, France allocated a substantial amount, around £350,000, for cameras, whereas its spending on perfumes was relatively modest at around £50,000.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report fully addresses the task by comparing the expenditures of France and the UK on various consumer goods in 2010, as shown in the bar chart.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-structured with clear paragraphs discussing the expenditures of each country. Ideas are logically presented, and there is a smooth flow of information throughout the report.

Lexical Resource (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary with precise and accurate use of terms related to consumer goods and expenditures. The language used is sophisticated and enhances the overall quality of the report.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): A variety of grammatical structures are used correctly, showcasing the writer's flexibility and control. Punctuation and grammar are consistently accurate, contributing to the clarity of the report.

Model Answer #5

Response:

The provided bar chart illustrates the expenditures of France and the UK on various consumer goods in 2010, measured in pounds sterling.

Overall, it is evident that the UK allocated a higher budget for consumer goods compared to France in 2010. Both countries spent the most on cars, with the UK also significantly investing in books, while France focused more on perfumes and cameras.

In detail, the UK's expenditure on cars amounted to £450,000, surpassing its expenses on computers and cameras, which stood at £400,000 and £300,000 respectively. Books were also a significant expense for the UK at £150,000, much higher than the amount France spent on books. Conversely, the UK allocated the least amount of money, approximately £140,000, on perfumes.

In contrast, France's highest consumer expense was on cars, totaling £400,000, followed closely by its spending on computers at £380,000. The expenditure on books was comparatively lower, recording £300,000. Interestingly, France allocated a substantial amount, around £350,000, for cameras, whereas its spending on perfumes was relatively modest at around £50,000.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive overview of the expenditures of France and the UK on various consumer goods in 2010, as depicted in the given bar chart. The key features are accurately summarized, and the comparisons are well-presented.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is logically organized with a clear introduction, overview, and detailed comparisons of the expenditures of both countries. The information is presented in a cohesive manner, and there is effective usage of linking words and cohesive devices throughout the report.

Lexical Resource (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary related to consumer expenditures, with precise and accurate use of terms. The language used is natural and sophisticated, contributing to a clear and coherent presentation of the information.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): A wide range of grammatical structures is used with full flexibility and control. The report exhibits accurate and appropriate use of punctuation and grammar, enhancing the overall clarity and coherence of the response.

Model Answer #6

Response:

The bar chart illustrates the consumer goods expenditure of France and the United Kingdom in 2010.

Overall, consumer spending patterns varied between the two countries, with the UK generally demonstrating higher expenditure across most categories.

In terms of automobile purchases, the UK led with an expenditure of approximately £450,000, while France followed closely behind at £400,000. The category of computers displayed a similar trend, with the UK spending £400,000 compared to France's £350,000. Notably, concerning book purchases, France recorded higher spending at £400,000, in contrast to the UK's £150,000. This significant difference highlights the distinct consumer preferences in literature between the two nations.

The lower spending categories included perfumes and cameras. Both countries exhibited comparatively low expenditures on perfumes, with France and the UK allocating around £200,000 and £140,000 respectively. In the realm of camera purchases, the UK spent £150,000, while France's expenditure was materially higher at £350,000. This data suggests a pronounced inclination towards camera purchases among French consumers, indicating potential cultural or market-driven factors influencing consumer behavior.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

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

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-structured and logically organized, 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.

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

Model Answer #7

Response:

The bar chart presented elucidates the expenditure on five categories of consumer goods in pounds sterling for France and the UK during the year 2010.

Overall, it is evident that the UK exhibited a higher total expenditure on consumer goods compared to France, with both nations allocating the majority of their budgets towards car purchases.

Conversely, spending on perfume was notably lower in the UK than on cameras in France, with cameras representing the most substantial disparity in expenditure between the two countries.

In the specific category of automobiles, data reveals that expenditure on cars in the UK reached approximately £450,000, surpassing France's expenditure of £400,000. Additionally, the UK allocated a higher budget towards books, with expenditures recorded at around £400,000, while France spent a lesser amount of approximately £300,000. Significant disparities were also noted in camera purchases, where the UK's spending exceeded £350,000, which starkly contrasts with France's mere £150,000.

Conversely, France displayed greater expenditures in the categories of computers and perfume. French consumers spent over £350,000 on computers, narrowly outspending their UK counterparts, who invested exactly £350,000 in this category. Furthermore, when examining perfume, France's expenditure amounted to £200,000, which, although minimal, still outstripped the UK's expenditure of slightly below £150,000. Thus, while the UK dominated in several categories, France demonstrated higher spending on specific items.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate overview of the data presented in the bar chart.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-structured and logically organized, 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.

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

Model Answer #8

Response:

The bar chart illustrates the consumer goods expenditure of France and the United Kingdom in the year 2010.

It is evident that the United Kingdom outspent France on most consumer items during this period, reflecting distinct purchasing preferences in both nations.

In terms of automobile purchases, the UK allocated approximately £450,000, surpassing France's expenditure of around £400,000. The trend continues with the UK demonstrating a significantly higher expenditure on cameras, amounting to about £300,000, compared to France's modest £150,000. Furthermore, the UK also outspent France on books and computers, with expenditures of £450,000 and £350,000 respectively. This indicates a greater inclination towards these products among British consumers.

Conversely, French consumers exhibited a preference for certain goods such as perfume and computers, with spending figures reaching approximately £200,000 and £350,000. In contrast, the UK's expenditure on perfume was markedly lower, at roughly £150,000. Despite the overall higher spending in the UK, the French market showed a stronger demand for specific categories, as evidenced by the higher allocation for computers. This divergence in consumer behavior underscores varying cultural preferences between the two countries.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

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

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, using precise and sophisticated language to describe the data.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report is grammatically flawless, with a wide range of complex sentence structures used effectively.

Model Answer #9

Response:

The provided bar chart illustrates the expenditures of France and the UK on various consumer goods in 2010, measured in pounds sterling.

Overall, it is evident that the UK allocated a higher budget for consumer goods compared to France in 2010. Both countries spent the most on cars, with the UK also significantly investing in books, while France focused more on perfumes and cameras.

In detail, the UK's expenditure on cars amounted to £450,000, surpassing its expenses on computers and cameras, which stood at £400,000 and £300,000 respectively. Books were also a significant expense for the UK at £150,000, much higher than the amount France spent on books. Conversely, the UK allocated the least amount of money, approximately £140,000, on perfumes.

In contrast, France's highest consumer expense was on cars, totaling £400,000, followed closely by its spending on computers at £380,000. The expenditure on books was comparatively lower, recording £300,000. Interestingly, France allocated a substantial amount, around £350,000, for cameras, whereas its spending on perfumes was relatively modest at around £50,000.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report fully addresses the task by comparing the expenditures of France and the UK on various consumer goods in 2010, as shown in the bar chart.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-structured with clear paragraphs discussing the expenditures of each country. Ideas are logically presented, and there is a smooth flow of information throughout the report.

Lexical Resource (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary with precise and accurate use of terms related to consumer goods and expenditures. The language used is sophisticated and enhances the overall quality of the report.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): A variety of grammatical structures are used correctly, showcasing the writer's flexibility and control. Punctuation and grammar are consistently accurate, contributing to the clarity of the report.

Model Answer #10

Response:

The provided bar chart illustrates the expenditures of France and the UK on various consumer goods in 2010, measured in pounds sterling.

Overall, it is evident that the UK allocated a higher budget for consumer goods compared to France in 2010. Both countries spent the most on cars, with the UK also significantly investing in books, while France focused more on perfumes and cameras.

In detail, the UK's expenditure on cars amounted to £450,000, surpassing its expenses on computers and cameras, which stood at £400,000 and £300,000 respectively. Books were also a significant expense for the UK at £150,000, much higher than the amount France spent on books. Conversely, the UK allocated the least amount of money, approximately £140,000, on perfumes.

In contrast, France's highest consumer expense was on cars, totaling £400,000, followed closely by its spending on computers at £380,000. The expenditure on books was comparatively lower, recording £300,000. Interestingly, France allocated a substantial amount, around £350,000, for cameras, whereas its spending on perfumes was relatively modest at around £50,000.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive overview of the expenditures of France and the UK on various consumer goods in 2010, as depicted in the given bar chart. The key features are accurately summarized, and the comparisons are well-presented.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is logically organized with a clear introduction, overview, and detailed comparisons of the expenditures of both countries. The information is presented in a cohesive manner, and there is effective usage of linking words and cohesive devices throughout the report.

Lexical Resource (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary related to consumer expenditures, with precise and accurate use of terms. The language used is natural and sophisticated, contributing to a clear and coherent presentation of the information.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): A wide range of grammatical structures is used with full flexibility and control. The report exhibits accurate and appropriate use of punctuation and grammar, enhancing the overall clarity and coherence of the response.