

Task 1: Line Graph

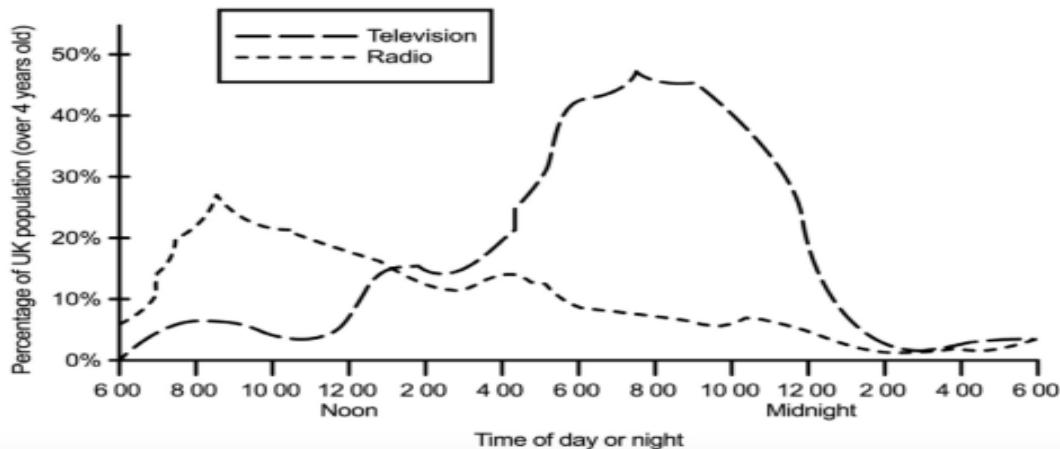
Subject: the graph below shows radio and television audiences throughout the day in 1992. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

The graph below shows radio and television audiences throughout the day in 1992.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Radio and television audiences in UK, October – December 1992



Model Answer #1

Response:

The graph illustrates the percentage of the UK population (aged over four) who listened to the radio and watched television at different times of the day between October and December 1992.

The data shows that radio audiences were highest in the morning. The percentage of listeners increased sharply from 6:00 AM, reaching a peak of around 25% at 8:00 AM. After this, the number of listeners gradually declined throughout the day, with minor fluctuations, before dropping significantly in the evening and remaining low overnight.

In contrast, television viewership was low in the morning but started increasing in the afternoon. The audience grew significantly after 4:00 PM and peaked between 6:00 PM and 10:00 PM, with over 50% of the population watching television. After this peak, the number of viewers declined rapidly, reaching very low levels after midnight.

Overall, the graph highlights a clear contrast between radio and television consumption. Radio was most popular in the morning, likely due to people listening while commuting or starting their day, whereas television was most watched in the evening when people relaxed after work or school.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): Excellent response to the task. All key features of the graph are accurately described and compared.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is exceptionally well-organized and easy to follow. The information flows logically, with clear transitions between paragraphs and ideas.

Lexical Resource (9): A wide range of sophisticated vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately. The language is precise and natural.

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

Model Answer #2

Response:

The provided graph illustrates the radio and television audiences in the UK from October to December 1992, measured as a percentage of the population over four years old. The data is represented over a 24-hour period, highlighting trends in media consumption throughout the day.

One of the most noticeable trends is the difference in peak times between radio and television audiences. Radio listening experiences a steady increase in the early morning, reaching its highest point at approximately 8:00 AM, with around 25% of the population tuning in. After this peak, radio listenership gradually declines throughout the day, with minor fluctuations, before significantly dropping in the late evening and remaining low overnight.

Conversely, television viewership remains relatively low in the morning and early afternoon. It starts to rise around 4:00 PM, experiencing a sharp increase during the evening hours. The peak for television audiences occurs between 6:00 PM and 10:00 PM, reaching over 50% of the population. After this peak, television viewership declines steeply, dropping to minimal levels after midnight.

A clear pattern emerges when comparing both media: radio is more popular in the morning, while television dominates the evening. This can be attributed to different audience behaviors and daily routines. People tend to listen to the radio during their commute or morning activities, whereas television is primarily watched after work or school as a form of relaxation.

In conclusion, the graph highlights distinct viewing and listening habits among the UK population in 1992. Radio is predominantly consumed in the morning, whereas television peaks in the evening. These patterns reflect the influence of daily routines on media consumption preferences.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): Excellent response to the task. All key features of the graph are accurately described and compared.

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

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

Model Answer #3

Response:

The line graph illustrates the fluctuations in the proportion of TV viewers and radio listeners in the UK over a single day during the months of October to December 1992. The data, expressed as percentages, highlights that radio audiences were more prominent during the early morning hours, while television attracted a significantly larger audience in the evening.

Radio listenership began at a minimal level of around 6% at 6 a.m. and surged sharply over the next two hours, peaking at nearly 30% by 8 a.m. Following this, the numbers gradually declined, falling to just over 10% around midday. A minor rebound occurred at approximately 4 p.m., where the figure reached 14%, but listenership steadily diminished thereafter, dropping to its lowest level of 1-2% between 2 and 4 a.m.

In contrast, the percentage of TV viewers showed a consistent upward trend throughout the day, beginning at a lower point but climbing to around 20% by 4 p.m. It then experienced a sharp rise, peaking at nearly 50% at 8 p.m., a level that remained relatively constant until 10 p.m. Afterward, the viewership declined dramatically, falling to approximately 2% by midnight.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report accurately addresses all parts of the task. It effectively summarizes the main features of the graph and makes relevant comparisons between radio and television audiences.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is exceptionally well-organized and easy to follow. The information flows logically, with clear transitions between paragraphs and ideas. Cohesion is skillfully managed throughout.

Lexical Resource (9): A wide range of sophisticated vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately. The report demonstrates a high level of lexical precision and control.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report is grammatically flawless. A wide range of grammatical structures is used accurately and flexibly.

Model Answer #4

Response:

The provided line graph illustrates the percentage of the UK population (over 4 years old) tuned into radio and television throughout a day in October-December 1992.

Overall, television viewership significantly surpassed radio listenership throughout most of the day. Radio usage peaked in the morning, with a substantial drop as the day progressed, while television viewership steadily increased, reaching its peak in the evening and gradually declining overnight.

Radio usage commenced at a low point of around 5% at 6 AM, rapidly increasing to a peak of nearly 30% by 8 AM. Subsequently, it gradually decreased to approximately 10% during lunchtime and experienced a slight recovery to around 15% at 4 PM before declining further until late night, reaching its lowest point of 1-2% between 2 and 4 AM.

Television viewership commenced at a relatively low level of around 10% at 6 AM and steadily increased throughout the day, reaching approximately 20% by 4 PM. A significant surge occurred between 4 PM and 8 PM, peaking at nearly 50% and remaining relatively stable until 10 PM. Afterward, it plummeted to roughly 2% within the following two hours.

In conclusion, while radio was the preferred medium in the early morning, television clearly dominated audience preference for the majority of the day and evening in the UK during October-December 1992.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate summary of the main features of the graph, highlighting key trends and making relevant comparisons between radio and television audiences.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-structured and logically organized, with clear transitions between paragraphs and a smooth flow of information.

Lexical Resource (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, using precise and appropriate language to describe the data and make comparisons.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report exhibits excellent grammatical accuracy and a wide range of grammatical structures, with no errors or inconsistencies.

Model Answer #5

Response:

The graph illustrates the percentage of the UK population (aged over four) who listened to the radio and watched television at different times of the day between October and December 1992.

The data shows that radio audiences were highest in the morning. The percentage of listeners increased sharply from 6:00 AM, reaching a peak of around 25% at 8:00 AM. After this, the number of listeners gradually declined throughout the day, with minor fluctuations, before dropping significantly in the evening and remaining low overnight.

In contrast, television viewership was low in the morning but started increasing in the afternoon. The audience grew significantly after 4:00 PM and peaked between 6:00 PM and 10:00 PM, with over 50% of the population watching television. After this peak, the number of viewers declined rapidly, reaching very low levels after midnight.

Overall, the graph highlights a clear contrast between radio and television consumption. Radio was most popular in the morning, likely due to people listening while commuting or starting their day, whereas television was most watched in the evening when people relaxed after work or school.

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Model Answer #6

Response:

The provided graph illustrates the radio and television audiences in the UK from October to December 1992, measured as a percentage of the population over four years old. The data is represented over a 24-hour period, highlighting trends in media consumption throughout the day.

One of the most noticeable trends is the difference in peak times between radio and television audiences. Radio listening experiences a steady increase in the early morning, reaching its highest point at approximately 8:00 AM, with around 25% of the population tuning in. After this peak, radio listenership gradually declines throughout the day, with minor fluctuations, before significantly dropping in the late evening and remaining low overnight.

Conversely, television viewership remains relatively low in the morning and early afternoon. It starts to rise around 4:00 PM, experiencing a sharp increase during the evening hours. The peak for television audiences occurs between 6:00 PM and 10:00 PM, reaching over 50% of the population. After this peak, television viewership declines steeply, dropping to minimal levels after midnight.

A clear pattern emerges when comparing both media: radio is more popular in the morning, while television dominates the evening. This can be attributed to different audience behaviors and daily routines. People tend to listen to the radio during their commute or morning activities, whereas television is primarily watched after work or school as a form of relaxation.

In conclusion, the graph highlights distinct viewing and listening habits among the UK population in 1992. Radio is predominantly consumed in the morning, whereas television peaks in the evening. These patterns reflect the influence of daily routines on media consumption preferences.

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Model Answer #7

Response:

The line graph illustrates the fluctuations in the proportion of TV viewers and radio listeners in the UK over a single day during the months of October to December 1992. The data, expressed as percentages, highlights that radio audiences were more prominent during the early morning hours, while television attracted a significantly larger audience in the evening.

Radio listenership began at a minimal level of around 6% at 6 a.m. and surged sharply over the next two hours, peaking at nearly 30% by 8 a.m. Following this, the numbers gradually declined, falling to just over 10% around midday. A minor rebound occurred at approximately 4 p.m., where the figure reached 14%, but listenership steadily diminished thereafter, dropping to its lowest level of 1-2% between 2 and 4 a.m.

In contrast, the percentage of TV viewers showed a consistent upward trend throughout the day, beginning at a lower point but climbing to around 20% by 4 p.m. It then experienced a sharp rise, peaking at nearly 50% at 8 p.m., a level that remained relatively constant until 10 p.m. Afterward, the viewership declined dramatically, falling to approximately 2% by midnight.

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Model Answer #8

Response:

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Overall, television viewership significantly surpassed radio listenership throughout most of the day. Radio usage peaked in the morning, with a substantial drop as the day progressed, while television viewership steadily increased, reaching its peak in the evening and gradually declining overnight.

Radio usage commenced at a low point of around 5% at 6 AM, rapidly increasing to a peak of nearly 30% by 8 AM. Subsequently, it gradually decreased to approximately 10% during lunchtime and experienced a slight recovery to around 15% at 4 PM before declining further until late night, reaching its lowest point of 1-2% between 2 and 4 AM.

Television viewership commenced at a relatively low level of around 10% at 6 AM and steadily increased throughout the day, reaching approximately 20% by 4 PM. A significant surge occurred between 4 PM and 8 PM, peaking at nearly 50% and remaining relatively stable until 10 PM. Afterward, it plummeted to roughly 2% within the following two hours.

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