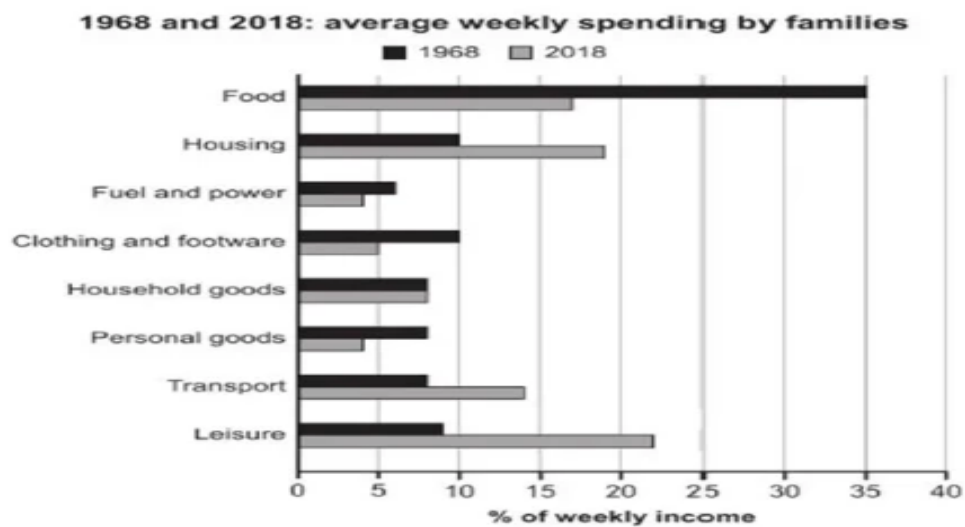# Task 1: Bar Chart

Subject: The chart below gives information about how families in one country spent their weekly income in 1968 and 2018. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

1968 and 2018: average weekly spending by families

■ 1968   ▢ 2018

Food
Housing
Fuel and power
Clothing and footware
Household goods
Personal goods
Transport
Leisure

% of weekly income

Model Answer #1

Response:

The bar chart illustrates the comparative analysis of how families allocated their weekly income in a specific country in the years 1968 and 2018.

Overall, significant shifts in spending patterns occurred between 1968 and 2018, with noticeable changes in categories such as food, housing, and transport. While food expenses decreased, housing and transport costs saw considerable increases over the fifty-year period.

In 1968, the highest proportion of families' weekly income was dedicated to food, accounting for nearly 35% of their budget. However, by 2018, this figure had dropped drastically to approximately 15%. Conversely, housing costs surged from around 15% in 1968 to over 25% in 2018, illustrating a substantial rise over the five-decade span. Additionally, transport expenses witnessed a remarkable escalation, climbing from about 10% in 1968 to over 30% in 2018, signifying a significant shift in spending priorities over time.

On the other hand, categories such as fuel and power, clothing and footwear, personal goods, and leisure maintained a relatively stable share of families' incomes in both 1968 and 2018, all remaining below 10% of total expenses. Similarly, household goods accounted for around 5% of weekly income in both years, indicating a consistent allocation towards these items despite changes in other spending categories.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report fully addresses the task by summarizing the main features of the chart, making relevant comparisons between 1968 and 2018, and highlighting the significant shifts in spending patterns over the fifty-year period.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is highly coherent and cohesive, with clear paragraphing and logical progression of ideas. The information is presented in a structured and organized manner, making it easy to follow the comparisons between the two years.

Lexical Resource (9): The report demonstrates an excellent command of vocabulary, with precise and varied language used throughout. A wide range of vocabulary is employed accurately, enhancing the overall quality of the report.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): There is a wide range of grammatical structures used accurately and effectively. Punctuation and grammar are consistently correct, contributing to the overall clarity and coherence of the report.

Model Answer #2

Response:

The provided bar chart illustrates the comparison of average weekly expenditures of families in a particular country in 1968 and 2018.

Overall, the data highlights significant shifts in spending patterns over the fifty-year period, with a substantial decrease in food expenses, a considerable increase in housing and transport costs, and minimal changes in the remaining categories.

In 1968, the highest proportion of income was allocated to food, accounting for nearly 35% of the weekly expenses. However, by 2018, this figure dropped drastically to approximately 15%. Conversely, expenditures on housing experienced a noteworthy surge, rising from around 15% in 1968 to over 25% in 2018. A similar trend is noticed in transport costs, which escalated from about 10% to over 30% during the same period.

The remaining spending categories, namely fuel and power, clothing and footwear, household goods, personal goods, and leisure, underwent minimal fluctuations, with all remaining below 10% in both years except for household goods, which maintained around 5% in both 1968 and 2018.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a clear and concise summary of the main features of the bar chart, highlighting the significant shifts in spending patterns over the fifty-year period and making relevant comparisons between 1968 and 2018. The key aspects of the data are accurately selected and reported.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-organized and coherent, with a clear progression of ideas and information. The use of cohesive devices and paragraphing is skillfully managed, allowing the message to be effortlessly followed. There are no noticeable lapses in coherence or cohesion.

Lexical Resource (9): The report demonstrates full flexibility and precise use of vocabulary. A wide range of vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately, showcasing sophisticated control of lexical features. The language used is natural and effectively conveys the intended meaning.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): A wide range of grammatical structures is used with full flexibility and control. Punctuation and grammar are consistently accurate and appropriate throughout the report. The language proficiency is of a very high standard.

Model Answer #3

Response:

In 1968, food accounted for the highest proportion of families' weekly income at around 35%, but by 2018, this percentage had significantly dropped to about 15%. Conversely, housing costs increased from approximately 15% in 1968 to over 25% in 2018, indicating a substantial increase. Additionally, leisure expenditure doubled during the fifty-year period, reaching approximately 22% in 2018.

In 1968, transport expenses also experienced a significant increase, rising from around 10% to more than 30% in 2018, indicating a notable rise in transportation costs. On the other hand, expenditure on household goods remained relatively stable at around 7% in both 1968 and 2018.

In 1968, none of the expenditure categories, except for food, exceeded 10% of the weekly income. In contrast, clothing and footwear, fuel and power, and personal goods all witnessed a decrease, each exceeding 5% of the weekly income in 2018.

Overall, the data illustrates a significant transformation in expenditure patterns over the fifty-year period, with notable shifts towards leisure, housing, and transportation expenses, while other expenditure categories remained relatively stable or decreased

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report effectively summarizes the main features of the chart, makes relevant comparisons between 1968 and 2018, and provides a clear overview of the changes in family spending over the fifty-year period. The response fully addresses the task and presents a comprehensive analysis of the data.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-organized with clear and logical progression of ideas. The use of cohesive devices and paragraphing is skillfully managed, contributing to the effortless flow of the message. The report maintains coherence and cohesion throughout, with minimal lapses.

Lexical Resource (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, used accurately and precisely to describe the data. The language used is natural and sophisticated, and the report exhibits full flexibility and control in the use of lexical features.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): A wide range of grammatical structures is used with full flexibility and accuracy. Punctuation and grammar are consistently correct and appropriate, enhancing the overall clarity and coherence of the report.

Model Answer #4

Response:

"In 1968, food constituted the highest proportion of families' weekly income, reaching nearly 35%. However, by 2018, this percentage had significantly dropped to approximately 15%. Conversely, housing costs surged from around 15% in 1968 to over 25% in 2018, indicating a substantial increase. Additionally, leisure expenditure more than doubled over the fifty-year period, rising to about 22% in 2018.

Transport expenses also experienced a significant upturn, rising from approximately 10% in 1968 to over 30% in 2018, indicating a notable increase in mobility costs. On the other hand, expenditure on household goods remained relatively stable at around 7% in both 1968 and 2018.

In 1968, apart from food, none of the categories exceeded 10% of the weekly income. However, by 2018, leisure and housing emerged as the highest expenses, comprising approximately 22% and 19% of family income, respectively. In contrast, clothing and footwear, fuel and power, and personal goods all witnessed a decrease, accounting for not more than 5% of the weekly income in 2018.

Overall, the data illustrates a significant transformation in expenditure patterns over the fifty-year period, with notable shifts towards leisure, housing, and transportation expenses, while other expenditure categories remained relatively stable or decreased

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a thorough and accurate summary of the main features presented in the chart. It appropriately compares the spending patterns between 1968 and 2018, covering all the key categories and their changes over time.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is exceptionally well-organized and coherent. The information is presented in a logical sequence, and there is effective use of cohesive devices to guide the reader through the comparisons and changes in spending patterns. Paragraphing is skillfully managed, contributing to the overall coherence.

Lexical Resource (9): The vocabulary used is varied, precise, and highly appropriate for the task. The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary related to expenditure, accurately conveying the changes and comparisons over time. The control of lexical features is natural and sophisticated, enhancing the overall quality of the report.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report exhibits full flexibility and control of a wide range of grammatical structures. There is consistent and accurate use of punctuation and grammar throughout the report, contributing to the overall clarity and precision of the language.

Model Answer #5

Response:

The provided bar chart illustrates the changes in the spending pattern of average families in a particular country between 1968 and 2018.

Overall, there were substantial shifts in the expenditure distribution of families from 1968 to 2018. Notably, food expenditure decreased significantly, while housing and leisure expenses saw remarkable increases.

In 1968, food accounted for the highest proportion of families' weekly income at nearly 35%, but by 2018, this percentage had dropped to approximately 15%. Conversely, housing costs surged from around 15% to over 25%, and leisure expenditure more than doubled to about 22% in 2018. Additionally, transport expenses also experienced a significant upturn, rising from approximately 10% in 1968 to over 30% in 2018. On the other hand, expenditure on household goods remained relatively stable at around 7% in both years, while clothing and footwear, fuel and power, and personal goods all stayed below 10% in both 1968 and 2018.

Moreover, in 1968, none of the categories, except for food, exceeded 10% of the weekly income. However, by 2018, leisure and housing emerged as the highest expenses, comprising approximately 22% and 19% of the family income, respectively. In contrast, clothing and footwear, fuel and power, and personal goods all witnessed a decrease to not more than 5% of the weekly income in 2018.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a thorough and accurate summary of the main features of the chart, comparing the spending patterns of families in 1968 and 2018. The comparisons are relevant and the main shifts in expenditure distribution are clearly outlined.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is very well-organized, with clear and logical progression of ideas. The information is presented in a cohesive manner, and there are no noticeable issues with coherence or cohesion.

Lexical Resource (9): The vocabulary used is varied and precise, demonstrating a wide range of lexical resources. The report is written with very natural and sophisticated control of lexical features, enhancing the overall quality of the writing.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): A wide range of grammatical structures is used with full flexibility and control. Punctuation and grammar are consistently accurate and appropriate throughout the report.

Model Answer #6

Response:

The bar chart illustrates the comparative analysis of how families allocated their weekly income in a specific country in the years 1968 and 2018.

Overall, significant shifts in spending patterns occurred between 1968 and 2018, with noticeable changes in categories such as food, housing, and transport. While food expenses decreased, housing and transport costs saw considerable increases over the fifty-year period.

In 1968, the highest proportion of families' weekly income was dedicated to food, accounting for nearly 35% of their budget. However, by 2018, this figure had dropped drastically to approximately 15%. Conversely, housing costs surged from around 15% in 1968 to over 25% in 2018, illustrating a substantial rise over the five-decade span. Additionally, transport expenses witnessed a remarkable escalation, climbing from about 10% in 1968 to over 30% in 2018, signifying a significant shift in spending priorities over time.

On the other hand, categories such as fuel and power, clothing and footwear, personal goods, and leisure maintained a relatively stable share of families' incomes in both 1968 and 2018, all remaining below 10% of total expenses. Similarly, household goods accounted for around 5% of weekly income in both years, indicating a consistent allocation towards these items despite changes in other spending categories.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report fully addresses the task by summarizing the main features of the chart, making relevant comparisons between 1968 and 2018, and highlighting the significant shifts in spending patterns over the fifty-year period.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is highly coherent and cohesive, with clear paragraphing and logical progression of ideas. The information is presented in a structured and organized manner, making it easy to follow the comparisons between the two years.

Lexical Resource (9): The report demonstrates an excellent command of vocabulary, with precise and varied language used throughout. A wide range of vocabulary is employed accurately, enhancing the overall quality of the report.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): There is a wide range of grammatical structures used accurately and effectively. Punctuation and grammar are consistently correct, contributing to the overall clarity and coherence of the report.

Model Answer #7

Response:

The provided bar chart illustrates the comparison of average weekly expenditures of families in a particular country in 1968 and 2018.

Overall, the data highlights significant shifts in spending patterns over the fifty-year period, with a substantial decrease in food expenses, a considerable increase in housing and transport costs, and minimal changes in the remaining categories.

In 1968, the highest proportion of income was allocated to food, accounting for nearly 35% of the weekly expenses. However, by 2018, this figure dropped drastically to approximately 15%. Conversely, expenditures on housing experienced a noteworthy surge, rising from around 15% in 1968 to over 25% in 2018. A similar trend is noticed in transport costs, which escalated from about 10% to over 30% during the same period.

The remaining spending categories, namely fuel and power, clothing and footwear, household goods, personal goods, and leisure, underwent minimal fluctuations, with all remaining below 10% in both years except for household goods, which maintained around 5% in both 1968 and 2018.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a clear and concise summary of the main features of the bar chart, highlighting the significant shifts in spending patterns over the fifty-year period and making relevant comparisons between 1968 and 2018. The key aspects of the data are accurately selected and reported.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-organized and coherent, with a clear progression of ideas and information. The use of cohesive devices and paragraphing is skillfully managed, allowing the message to be effortlessly followed. There are no noticeable lapses in coherence or cohesion.

Lexical Resource (9): The report demonstrates full flexibility and precise use of vocabulary. A wide range of vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately, showcasing sophisticated control of lexical features. The language used is natural and effectively conveys the intended meaning.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): A wide range of grammatical structures is used with full flexibility and control. Punctuation and grammar are consistently accurate and appropriate throughout the report. The language proficiency is of a very high standard.

Model Answer #8

Response:

In 1968, food accounted for the highest proportion of families' weekly income at around 35%, but by 2018, this percentage had significantly dropped to about 15%. Conversely, housing costs increased from approximately 15% in 1968 to over 25% in 2018, indicating a substantial increase. Additionally, leisure expenditure doubled during the fifty-year period, reaching approximately 22% in 2018.

In 1968, transport expenses also experienced a significant increase, rising from around 10% to more than 30% in 2018, indicating a notable rise in transportation costs. On the other hand, expenditure on household goods remained relatively stable at around 7% in both 1968 and 2018.

In 1968, none of the expenditure categories, except for food, exceeded 10% of the weekly income. In contrast, clothing and footwear, fuel and power, and personal goods all witnessed a decrease, each exceeding 5% of the weekly income in 2018.

Overall, the data illustrates a significant transformation in expenditure patterns over the fifty-year period, with notable shifts towards leisure, housing, and transportation expenses, while other expenditure categories remained relatively stable or decreased

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report effectively summarizes the main features of the chart, makes relevant comparisons between 1968 and 2018, and provides a clear overview of the changes in family spending over the fifty-year period. The response fully addresses the task and presents a comprehensive analysis of the data.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-organized with clear and logical progression of ideas. The use of cohesive devices and paragraphing is skillfully managed, contributing to the effortless flow of the message. The report maintains coherence and cohesion throughout, with minimal lapses.

Lexical Resource (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, used accurately and precisely to describe the data. The language used is natural and sophisticated, and the report exhibits full flexibility and control in the use of lexical features.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): A wide range of grammatical structures is used with full flexibility and accuracy. Punctuation and grammar are consistently correct and appropriate, enhancing the overall clarity and coherence of the report.

Model Answer #9

Response:

"In 1968, food constituted the highest proportion of families' weekly income, reaching nearly 35%. However, by 2018, this percentage had significantly dropped to approximately 15%. Conversely, housing costs surged from around 15% in 1968 to over 25% in 2018, indicating a substantial increase. Additionally, leisure expenditure more than doubled over the fifty-year period, rising to about 22% in 2018.

Transport expenses also experienced a significant upturn, rising from approximately 10% in 1968 to over 30% in 2018, indicating a notable increase in mobility costs. On the other hand, expenditure on household goods remained relatively stable at around 7% in both 1968 and 2018.

In 1968, apart from food, none of the categories exceeded 10% of the weekly income. However, by 2018, leisure and housing emerged as the highest expenses, comprising approximately 22% and 19% of family income, respectively. In contrast, clothing and footwear, fuel and power, and personal goods all witnessed a decrease, accounting for not more than 5% of the weekly income in 2018.

Overall, the data illustrates a significant transformation in expenditure patterns over the fifty-year period, with notable shifts towards leisure, housing, and transportation expenses, while other expenditure categories remained relatively stable or decreased

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a thorough and accurate summary of the main features presented in the chart. It appropriately compares the spending patterns between 1968 and 2018, covering all the key categories and their changes over time.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is exceptionally well-organized and coherent. The information is presented in a logical sequence, and there is effective use of cohesive devices to guide the reader through the comparisons and changes in spending patterns. Paragraphing is skillfully managed, contributing to the overall coherence.

Lexical Resource (9): The vocabulary used is varied, precise, and highly appropriate for the task. The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary related to expenditure, accurately conveying the changes and comparisons over time. The control of lexical features is natural and sophisticated, enhancing the overall quality of the report.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report exhibits full flexibility and control of a wide range of grammatical structures. There is consistent and accurate use of punctuation and grammar throughout the report, contributing to the overall clarity and precision of the language.

Model Answer #10

Response:

The provided bar chart illustrates the changes in the spending pattern of average families in a particular country between 1968 and 2018.

Overall, there were substantial shifts in the expenditure distribution of families from 1968 to 2018. Notably, food expenditure decreased significantly, while housing and leisure expenses saw remarkable increases.

In 1968, food accounted for the highest proportion of families' weekly income at nearly 35%, but by 2018, this percentage had dropped to approximately 15%. Conversely, housing costs surged from around 15% to over 25%, and leisure expenditure more than doubled to about 22% in 2018. Additionally, transport expenses also experienced a significant upturn, rising from approximately 10% in 1968 to over 30% in 2018. On the other hand, expenditure on household goods remained relatively stable at around 7% in both years, while clothing and footwear, fuel and power, and personal goods all stayed below 10% in both 1968 and 2018.

Moreover, in 1968, none of the categories, except for food, exceeded 10% of the weekly income. However, by 2018, leisure and housing emerged as the highest expenses, comprising approximately 22% and 19% of the family income, respectively. In contrast, clothing and footwear, fuel and power, and personal goods all witnessed a decrease to not more than 5% of the weekly income in 2018.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a thorough and accurate summary of the main features of the chart, comparing the spending patterns of families in 1968 and 2018. The comparisons are relevant and the main shifts in expenditure distribution are clearly outlined.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is very well-organized, with clear and logical progression of ideas. The information is presented in a cohesive manner, and there are no noticeable issues with coherence or cohesion.

Lexical Resource (9): The vocabulary used is varied and precise, demonstrating a wide range of lexical resources. The report is written with very natural and sophisticated control of lexical features, enhancing the overall quality of the writing.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): A wide range of grammatical structures is used with full flexibility and control. Punctuation and grammar are consistently accurate and appropriate throughout the report.

Model Answer #11

Response:

The bar chart illustrates the comparative analysis of how families allocated their weekly income in a specific country in the years 1968 and 2018.

Overall, significant shifts in spending patterns occurred between 1968 and 2018, with noticeable changes in categories such as food, housing, and transport. While food expenses decreased, housing and transport costs saw considerable increases over the fifty-year period.

In 1968, the highest proportion of families' weekly income was dedicated to food, accounting for nearly 35% of their budget. However, by 2018, this figure had dropped drastically to approximately 15%. Conversely, housing costs surged from around 15% in 1968 to over 25% in 2018, illustrating a substantial rise over the five-decade span. Additionally, transport expenses witnessed a remarkable escalation, climbing from about 10% in 1968 to over 30% in 2018, signifying a significant shift in spending priorities over time.

On the other hand, categories such as fuel and power, clothing and footwear, personal goods, and leisure maintained a relatively stable share of families' incomes in both 1968 and 2018, all remaining below 10% of total expenses. Similarly, household goods accounted for around 5% of weekly income in both years, indicating a consistent allocation towards these items despite changes in other spending categories.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report fully addresses the task by summarizing the main features of the chart, making relevant comparisons between 1968 and 2018, and highlighting the significant shifts in spending patterns over the fifty-year period.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is highly coherent and cohesive, with clear paragraphing and logical progression of ideas. The information is presented in a structured and organized manner, making it easy to follow the comparisons between the two years.

Lexical Resource (9): The report demonstrates an excellent command of vocabulary, with precise and varied language used throughout. A wide range of vocabulary is employed accurately, enhancing the overall quality of the report.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): There is a wide range of grammatical structures used accurately and effectively. Punctuation and grammar are consistently correct, contributing to the overall clarity and coherence of the report.

Model Answer #12

Response:

The provided bar chart illustrates the comparison of average weekly expenditures of families in a particular country in 1968 and 2018.

Overall, the data highlights significant shifts in spending patterns over the fifty-year period, with a substantial decrease in food expenses, a considerable increase in housing and transport costs, and minimal changes in the remaining categories.

In 1968, the highest proportion of income was allocated to food, accounting for nearly 35% of the weekly expenses. However, by 2018, this figure dropped drastically to approximately 15%. Conversely, expenditures on housing experienced a noteworthy surge, rising from around 15% in 1968 to over 25% in 2018. A similar trend is noticed in transport costs, which escalated from about 10% to over 30% during the same period.

The remaining spending categories, namely fuel and power, clothing and footwear, household goods, personal goods, and leisure, underwent minimal fluctuations, with all remaining below 10% in both years except for household goods, which maintained around 5% in both 1968 and 2018.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a clear and concise summary of the main features of the bar chart, highlighting the significant shifts in spending patterns over the fifty-year period and making relevant comparisons between 1968 and 2018. The key aspects of the data are accurately selected and reported.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-organized and coherent, with a clear progression of ideas and information. The use of cohesive devices and paragraphing is skillfully managed, allowing the message to be effortlessly followed. There are no noticeable lapses in coherence or cohesion.

Lexical Resource (9): The report demonstrates full flexibility and precise use of vocabulary. A wide range of vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately, showcasing sophisticated control of lexical features. The language used is natural and effectively conveys the intended meaning.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): A wide range of grammatical structures is used with full flexibility and control. Punctuation and grammar are consistently accurate and appropriate throughout the report. The language proficiency is of a very high standard.

Model Answer #13

Response:

In 1968, food accounted for the highest proportion of families' weekly income at around 35%, but by 2018, this percentage had significantly dropped to about 15%. Conversely, housing costs increased from approximately 15% in 1968 to over 25% in 2018, indicating a substantial increase. Additionally, leisure expenditure doubled during the fifty-year period, reaching approximately 22% in 2018.

In 1968, transport expenses also experienced a significant increase, rising from around 10% to more than 30% in 2018, indicating a notable rise in transportation costs. On the other hand, expenditure on household goods remained relatively stable at around 7% in both 1968 and 2018.

In 1968, none of the expenditure categories, except for food, exceeded 10% of the weekly income. In contrast, clothing and footwear, fuel and power, and personal goods all witnessed a decrease, each exceeding 5% of the weekly income in 2018.

Overall, the data illustrates a significant transformation in expenditure patterns over the fifty-year period, with notable shifts towards leisure, housing, and transportation expenses, while other expenditure categories remained relatively stable or decreased

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report effectively summarizes the main features of the chart, makes relevant comparisons between 1968 and 2018, and provides a clear overview of the changes in family spending over the fifty-year period. The response fully addresses the task and presents a comprehensive analysis of the data.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-organized with clear and logical progression of ideas. The use of cohesive devices and paragraphing is skillfully managed, contributing to the effortless flow of the message. The report maintains coherence and cohesion throughout, with minimal lapses.

Lexical Resource (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, used accurately and precisely to describe the data. The language used is natural and sophisticated, and the report exhibits full flexibility and control in the use of lexical features.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): A wide range of grammatical structures is used with full flexibility and accuracy. Punctuation and grammar are consistently correct and appropriate, enhancing the overall clarity and coherence of the report.

Model Answer #14

Response:

"In 1968, food constituted the highest proportion of families' weekly income, reaching nearly 35%. However, by 2018, this percentage had significantly dropped to approximately 15%. Conversely, housing costs surged from around 15% in 1968 to over 25% in 2018, indicating a substantial increase. Additionally, leisure expenditure more than doubled over the fifty-year period, rising to about 22% in 2018.

Transport expenses also experienced a significant upturn, rising from approximately 10% in 1968 to over 30% in 2018, indicating a notable increase in mobility costs. On the other hand, expenditure on household goods remained relatively stable at around 7% in both 1968 and 2018.

In 1968, apart from food, none of the categories exceeded 10% of the weekly income. However, by 2018, leisure and housing emerged as the highest expenses, comprising approximately 22% and 19% of family income, respectively. In contrast, clothing and footwear, fuel and power, and personal goods all witnessed a decrease, accounting for not more than 5% of the weekly income in 2018.

Overall, the data illustrates a significant transformation in expenditure patterns over the fifty-year period, with notable shifts towards leisure, housing, and transportation expenses, while other expenditure categories remained relatively stable or decreased

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a thorough and accurate summary of the main features presented in the chart. It appropriately compares the spending patterns between 1968 and 2018, covering all the key categories and their changes over time.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is exceptionally well-organized and coherent. The information is presented in a logical sequence, and there is effective use of cohesive devices to guide the reader through the comparisons and changes in spending patterns. Paragraphing is skillfully managed, contributing to the overall coherence.

Lexical Resource (9): The vocabulary used is varied, precise, and highly appropriate for the task. The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary related to expenditure, accurately conveying the changes and comparisons over time. The control of lexical features is natural and sophisticated, enhancing the overall quality of the report.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report exhibits full flexibility and control of a wide range of grammatical structures. There is consistent and accurate use of punctuation and grammar throughout the report, contributing to the overall clarity and precision of the language.

Model Answer #15

Response:

The provided bar chart illustrates the changes in the spending pattern of average families in a particular country between 1968 and 2018.

Overall, there were substantial shifts in the expenditure distribution of families from 1968 to 2018. Notably, food expenditure decreased significantly, while housing and leisure expenses saw remarkable increases.

In 1968, food accounted for the highest proportion of families' weekly income at nearly 35%, but by 2018, this percentage had dropped to approximately 15%. Conversely, housing costs surged from around 15% to over 25%, and leisure expenditure more than doubled to about 22% in 2018. Additionally, transport expenses also experienced a significant upturn, rising from approximately 10% in 1968 to over 30% in 2018. On the other hand, expenditure on household goods remained relatively stable at around 7% in both years, while clothing and footwear, fuel and power, and personal goods all stayed below 10% in both 1968 and 2018.

Moreover, in 1968, none of the categories, except for food, exceeded 10% of the weekly income. However, by 2018, leisure and housing emerged as the highest expenses, comprising approximately 22% and 19% of the family income, respectively. In contrast, clothing and footwear, fuel and power, and personal goods all witnessed a decrease to not more than 5% of the weekly income in 2018.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a thorough and accurate summary of the main features of the chart, comparing the spending patterns of families in 1968 and 2018. The comparisons are relevant and the main shifts in expenditure distribution are clearly outlined.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is very well-organized, with clear and logical progression of ideas. The information is presented in a cohesive manner, and there are no noticeable issues with coherence or cohesion.

Lexical Resource (9): The vocabulary used is varied and precise, demonstrating a wide range of lexical resources. The report is written with very natural and sophisticated control of lexical features, enhancing the overall quality of the writing.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): A wide range of grammatical structures is used with full flexibility and control. Punctuation and grammar are consistently accurate and appropriate throughout the report.