Task 1: Multiple Graphs

Subject: The table and charts below give information on the police budget for 2017 and 2018 in one area of Britain. The table shows where the money came from and the cgarts show how it was distributed.

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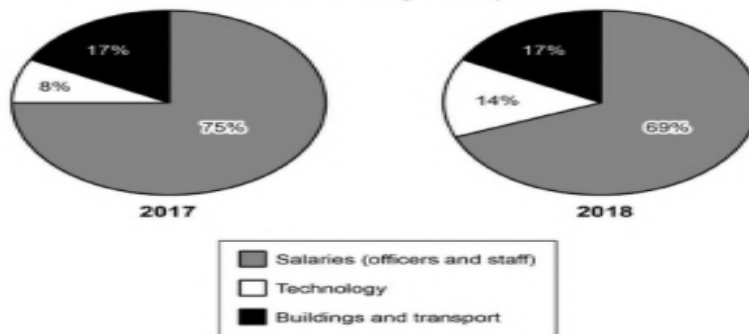
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Police Budget 2017–2018 (in £m)

Sources	2017	2018
National Government	175.5m	177.8m
Local Taxes	91.2m	102.3m
Other sources (eg grants)	38m	38.5m
Total	304.7m	318.6m

How the money was spent

2017: 17%, 8%, 75%

2018: 17%, 14%, 69%

- Salaries (officers and staff)
- Technology
- Buildings and transport

Model Answer #1

Response:

The table and chart compare the income sources and their expenditure details of the police budget in the years 2017 and 2018 in Britain.

Overall, it can be seen that income increased considerably from taxes, while the other two sources remained pretty much the same. Also, the expense on technology almost doubled, and the salaries decreased, but the amount spent on infrastructure remained the same. Firstly, the total budget of the police increased by 13.5 million pounds, the main portion of which was contributed by the rises in local taxes from 91.2 to 102.3 million pounds. However, there were very minimal changes in the National government and the other sources, which rose by 2.3 and just 0.5 million respectively.

Additionally, the money allocated for technology rose significantly from 8% to 14%, which was possible by deciding to decrease the portion of salaries from three-quarters to 69%. Noticeably, the fraction spent on buildings and transportation remained constant, i.e., 17%.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

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

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is very well-organized and easy to follow. Paragraphing is clear and logical, and the flow of ideas is smooth.

Lexical Resource (9): A wide range of vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately. The report demonstrates a sophisticated command of lexical features.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report is grammatically accurate and uses a wide range of structures with full flexibility and control.

Model Answer #2

Response:

The table and the pie charts illustrate the data on the police budget in one area of Britain, for 2017 and 2018. The table displays the sources of money, while the charts show the allocation of money to different sections.

Overall, a significant amount of money came from the national government, whereas the least came from other sources. Additionally, the majority of expenditure was on salaries and the lowest was in technology.

According to the table, the money from various categories increased slightly from 304.7 m to 318.6 m over the year. National government provided a substantial amount, accounting for 175.5 m in 2017 and 177.8 million in 2018. Similarly, local taxes rapidly grew from 91.2 m to 102.3 m. However, the money from other sources such as grants remained stable at around 38 m.

On the other hand, the chart explains the distribution of money to various sections. A considerable amount was spent on salaries for the office and staff, which was 75% and 69% respectively. Conversely, buildings and transportation had modest spending and remained constant at 17%. Technology demonstrated a moderate rise from 8% to 14%.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): Excellent response to the task. All key features are identified and compared appropriately.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is very well-organized and easy to follow. Paragraphing is clear and logical.

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

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of grammatical structures with complete accuracy and fluency.

Model Answer #3

Response:

The table and charts represent the sources of income and the allocation of the police budget in an area of Britain for 2017 and 2018, in million pounds. In general, the national government contributed the most funds for law enforcement, and it was spent mostly on salaries.

The budget came from the national government, local taxes, and other sources, which aggregated to more than 300 million pounds for both years. The national government provided the most money, with 175.5 and 177.8 million pounds for 2017 and 2018, respectively, which is more than half of the total budget. The 2018 fund increased by more than 10 million pounds to 318.6 million pounds as local taxes rose greatly to 102.3 million from a previous 91.2 million.

In terms of where the money went, salaries, which accounted for 75% in 2017, were the highest expenditure compared to technology, buildings, and transport. However, it fell considerably to 69% in 2018, while expenditure on technology was doubled, from 7% to 14%. In both years, buildings and transport contributions remained the same at 17%.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): Excellent response to the task. All key features are identified and compared appropriately.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is very well-organized and easy to follow. The information flows smoothly and logically.

Lexical Resource (8.5): A wide range of vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately. The language is sophisticated and natural.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of grammatical structures with complete accuracy and fluency.

Model Answer #4

Response:

The table illustrates various sources of funding for the police budget, while the pie charts provide a detailed breakdown of its distribution in one particular area of Britain in two years: 2017 and 2018.

Overall, there was a considerable increase in the police budget, to which the national government dedicated significantly more than did local taxes and other sources. It is also important to note that most of the money was allocated to officers and staff salaries.

The total police budget in this area stood at 304.7 million pounds in 2017, rising modestly to 318.6 million pounds in the following year. Notably, the national government remained the primary source of funding, allocating 175.5 and 177.8 million pounds in 2017 and 2018, respectively. Meanwhile, local taxes witnessed a substantial growth in distribution, with its figures rising by 10 million pounds, which was the most significant increase observed in the survey. There was little change in the allocation of other sources, such as grants, hovering around 38 million pounds over a span of two years.

Turning to budgetary allocation, in 2017, the police dedicated three fourths of their budget to officers and staff salaries, which was nine times higher than the figure for technology, at 8%. Thereafter, however, spending on the former declined slightly to 69% in 2018, whereas that on the latter showed a dramatic increase, rising nearly twofold to 14% in the same year. In contrast, the allocation for buildings and transport remained unchanged, standing in the vicinity of one-fifth of the total in both years.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

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

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is very well-organized and easy to follow. Paragraphing is clear and logical, and the flow of ideas is smooth and natural.

Lexical Resource (8.5): A wide range of vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately. The report demonstrates a sophisticated command of lexical features.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report is grammatically accurate and uses a wide range of structures with full flexibility and control.

Model Answer #5

Response:

The table and charts illustrate information on the police budget for 2017 and 2018 in one area of Britain. The table provides information on how the budget was funded, and the two charts give an account of how it was allocated. From an overall perspective, it is evident that the National Government was the main source of funding, and the biggest sector of spending was salaries (for officers and staff).

According to the table, the National Government contributed the most to the budget of the local police, spending 175.5 million pounds in 2017 and increasing this amount by 2.3 million pounds in 2018. Local taxes took second place, accounting for 91.2 million pounds and 102.3 million pounds in 2017 and 2018 respectively, experiencing the biggest increase among other sources. Overall, the total budget increased slightly, reaching 318.6 million pounds in 2018.

The allocated money was spent mostly on salaries, the least amount on technology, and some on buildings and transport. Salaries accounted for 75% in 2017, however, dropping to 69% in 2018. Whereas, the technology sector experienced slight growth from 8% in 2017 to 14% in 2018. The buildings and transport allocation did not change, making up for 7% both years.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a clear and accurate overview of the information presented in the table and charts.

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

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

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