

Task 1: Table

Subject: The table describes the number of employees and factories in England and Wales from 1851 to 1901.

	Male employees	Female employees	Total employees	Factories
1851	287,100	190,000	477,100	225
1861	131,780	160,000	291,780	227
1871	80,123	60,000	140,123	622
1881	76,132	50,000	126,132	721
1891	65,000	40,000	105,000	625
1901	31,000	30,000	61,000	600

Model Answer #1

Response:

The table illustrates the workforce dynamics and factory numbers within the silk production industry in England and Wales over a 50-year span from 1851 to 1901.

It is apparent that the total employee count experienced a marked decline throughout the period, while the distribution of male and female workers shifted sharply. Concurrently, the number of factories displayed a fluctuating trend, peaking before a gradual decrease towards the end of the century.

In 1851, the silk industry boasted a considerable workforce totaling 477,100 employees, comprising 287,100 males and 190,000 females, alongside 225 factories. The subsequent decade revealed a troubling decline in male employment, which dropped to 131,780 by 1861, while female employment experienced a slight increase to 160,000, resulting in an overall reduction of total employees to 291,780. Interestingly, the number of factories rose modestly to 227 during this time, indicating a potential shift towards increased mechanization despite workforce contraction. However, a dramatic transformation occurred by 1871, as male workers dwindled to 80,123, and female workers fell to 60,000, culminating in a combined workforce of merely 140,123. Notably, the number of factories surged to 622, reflecting heightened industrial activity.

As the years progressed, the downward trend in the workforce persisted. By 1881, the workforce further contracted, resulting in 126,132 total employees, with 76,132 males and 50,000 females. Meanwhile, the factories increased to 721, signaling ongoing investments in silk production capabilities. This upward trajectory in factory numbers was not sustained, however, as the 1891 census marked a notable decline in both employee numbers—105,000 total, with 65,000 males and 40,000 females—and a decrease in factories to 625. Finally, by 1901, the workforce diminished to 61,000, consisting of 31,000 males and 30,000 females, paralleled by a reduction in factories to 600. Overall, the data underscores a concerning trend of workforce attrition, notwithstanding initial factory growth.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): Excellent overview of the data. All key features are identified and discussed.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is exceptionally well-structured 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 impeccable. A wide range of structures is used with complete accuracy and fluency.

Model Answer #2

Response:

The table illustrates how the number of factories and workers changed in England and Wales during a 50-year period, commencing from 1851.

At first glance, it can be seen that while the factories experienced an uptrend, the opposite pattern was true for both male and female employees. Notably, the number of male laborers was considerably higher than that of females for most of the research period.

Looking at the employee statistics, in 1851, the number of workers was 287,100 and 190,000, respectively, for males and females, which was 477,100 employees altogether. The workforce then decreased dramatically to just north of 290,000 employees in 1861, which is the only year in which there were more women employed than men, before falling gradually and hitting the floor at 61,000 in 1901.

Regarding factories, there were 225 factories at the beginning of the period, before increasing sharply and peaking at 721 factories in 1881. The figures then experienced a downtrend before stopping at 600 in 1901.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): Excellent overview of the main trends. All key features are accurately described.

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

Lexical Resource (9): A wide range of sophisticated vocabulary is used precisely and naturally. The language is highly effective.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The grammar is flawless. A wide range of structures is used accurately and appropriately.

Model Answer #3

Response:

The given table represents the amount of employees and factories in England and Wales every ten years from 1851 to 1901. Overall, the numbers of staff, both male and female, reduced during that period, while the total number of industries increased.

We can see that the sum of workers reached its peak in 1851 with totals of 477,100 people, with a distribution of 287,100 men and 190,000 women, whereas mills might not have been popular yet with only 225 in that era; each of them hired approximately 2,120 staff. Then, the numbers declined by around 70% to 140,123 employees, with 80,123 male and 60,000 female in the next two decades, while the volume of factories skyrocketed to 622; each contained 225 laborers, which was almost 90% less than in 1851.

In following decades, the sum of staff still slightly fell until in 1901 it reached its lowest with only 61,000 employees and almost an equal ratio of men and women workers, with 31,000 and 30,000 respectively. It is worth noticing that the number of factories fluctuated between 1871 and 1901, beginning with 622 in 1871, then climbing to its highest with 721 in 1881, before finally falling back to 600 in 1901, which was also the lowest number of employees in every mill with only 1,000 staff.

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Model Answer #4

Response:

The table provides a detailed breakdown of the number of factories and employees in Wales and England over a 50-year period, from 1851 to 1901. In summary, while the employment figures exhibited a significant decline, the number of factories rose significantly, even though their numbers declined considerably in the last two decades.

In detail, the number of employees began at 477,100 in 1851. However, the figure dropped significantly throughout the years and plummeted to its lowest point of 61,000 in 1901. It is also noteworthy that the ratio of male to female employees underwent drastic changes. Starting at 287,100 male and 190,000 female employees in 1851, the gap was almost closed by the end of the timeframe in 1901, with 31,000 male and 30,000 female employees. Furthermore, 1861 marks the only year in which female employment surpassed the male figures, with 131,780 male and 160,000 female employees, respectively.

The number of factories demonstrated a significant increase. The figure initially started at 225 in 1851, and only saw minor rise in the following decade; however after 1861, the figure increased significantly, peaking at 721 in 1881. In the last two decades, the figure declined substantially, finally dropping to 600 factories in 1901.

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Model Answer #5

Response:

The table presents data on the workforce and number of factories engaged in silk production in England and Wales from 1851 to 1901.

Overall, the data illustrates a noteworthy decline in the total number of employees over the observed period, despite fluctuations in factory numbers.

In 1851, the silk industry employed a total of 477,100 individuals, comprising 287,100 male employees and 190,000 female employees, while operating 225 factories. However, by 1861, there was a significant decrease in the workforce, with total employees plummeting to 291,780—reflecting losses of both male (131,780) and female (160,000) workers, despite a slight increase in factories to 227. The decline continued into 1871, when total employment dropped to 140,123, accompanied by a notable surge in factory numbers to 622, demonstrating a shift towards mechanization or production consolidation.

By 1881, total employment further diminished to 126,132, with male and female employees numbered at 76,132 and 50,000, respectively. In 1891, while the workforce witnessed a minor increase to 105,000, factory numbers decreased to 625. This downward trend in employment persisted, culminating in 1901 with the total number of employees decreasing to just 61,000, where male and female employees were significantly reduced to 31,000 and 30,000, respectively, coinciding with a further reduction in factories to 600. This data reveals a stark contrast between the declining workforce and the fluctuating factory landscape throughout the latter half of the 19th century.

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

Model Answer #6

Response:

The table illustrates the workforce dynamics and factory numbers within the silk production industry in England and Wales over a 50-year span from 1851 to 1901.

It is apparent that the total employee count experienced a marked decline throughout the period, while the distribution of male and female workers shifted sharply. Concurrently, the number of factories displayed a fluctuating trend, peaking before a gradual decrease towards the end of the century.

In 1851, the silk industry boasted a considerable workforce totaling 477,100 employees, comprising 287,100 males and 190,000 females, alongside 225 factories. The subsequent decade revealed a troubling decline in male employment, which dropped to 131,780 by 1861, while female employment experienced a slight increase to 160,000, resulting in an overall reduction of total employees to 291,780. Interestingly, the number of factories rose modestly to 227 during this time, indicating a potential shift towards increased mechanization despite workforce contraction.

However, a dramatic transformation occurred by 1871, as male workers dwindled to 80,123, and female workers fell to 60,000, culminating in a combined workforce of merely 140,123. Notably, the number of factories surged to 622, reflecting heightened industrial activity.

As the years progressed, the downward trend in the workforce persisted. By 1881, the workforce further contracted, resulting in 126,132 total employees, with 76,132 males and 50,000 females. Meanwhile, the factories increased to 721, signaling ongoing investments in silk production capabilities. This upward trajectory in factory numbers was not sustained, however, as the 1891 census marked a notable decline in both employee numbers—105,000 total, with 65,000 males and 40,000 females—and a decrease in factories to 625. Finally, by 1901, the workforce diminished to 61,000, consisting of 31,000 males and 30,000 females, paralleled by a reduction in factories to 600. Overall, the data underscores a concerning trend of workforce attrition, notwithstanding initial factory growth.

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Model Answer #7

Response:

The table illustrates how the number of factories and workers changed in England and Wales during a 50-year period, commencing from 1851.

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Looking at the employee statistics, in 1851, the number of workers was 287,100 and 190,000, respectively, for males and females, which was 477,100 employees altogether. The workforce then decreased dramatically to just north of 290,000 employees in 1861, which is the only year in which there were more women employed than men, before falling gradually and hitting the floor at 61,000 in 1901.

Regarding factories, there were 225 factories at the beginning of the period, before increasing sharply and peaking at 721 factories in 1881. The figures then experienced a downtrend before stopping at 600 in 1901.

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Model Answer #8

Response:

The given table represents the amount of employees and factories in England and Wales every ten years from 1851 to 1901. Overall, the numbers of staff, both male and female, reduced during that period, while the total number of industries increased.

We can see that the sum of workers reached its peak in 1851 with totals of 477,100 people, with a distribution of 287,100 men and 190,000 women, whereas mills might not have been popular yet with only 225 in that era; each of them hired approximately 2,120 staff. Then, the numbers declined by around 70% to 140,123 employees, with 80,123 male and 60,000 female in the next two decades, while the volume of factories skyrocketed to 622; each contained 225 laborers, which was almost 90% less than in 1851.

In following decades, the sum of staff still slightly fell until in 1901 it reached its lowest with only 61,000 employees and almost an equal ratio of men and women workers, with 31,000 and 30,000 respectively. It is worth noticing that the number of factories fluctuated between 1871 and 1901, beginning with 622 in 1871, then climbing to its highest with 721 in 1881, before finally falling back to 600 in 1901, which was also the lowest number of employees in every mill with only 1,000 staff.

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Response:

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In detail, the number of employees began at 477,100 in 1851. However, the figure dropped significantly throughout the years and plummeted to its lowest point of 61,000 in 1901. It is also noteworthy that the ratio of male to female employees underwent drastic changes. Starting at 287,100 male and 190,000 female employees in 1851, the gap was almost closed by the end of the timeframe in 1901, with 31,000 male and 30,000 female employees. Furthermore, 1861 marks the only year in which female employment surpassed the male figures, with 131,780 male and 160,000 female employees, respectively.

The number of factories demonstrated a significant increase. The figure initially started at 225 in 1851, and only saw minor rise in the following decade; however after 1861, the figure increased significantly, peaking at 721 in 1881. In the last two decades, the figure declined substantially, finally dropping to 600 factories in 1901.

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Model Answer #10

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The table presents data on the workforce and number of factories engaged in silk production in England and Wales from 1851 to 1901.

Overall, the data illustrates a noteworthy decline in the total number of employees over the observed period, despite fluctuations in factory numbers.

In 1851, the silk industry employed a total of 477,100 individuals, comprising 287,100 male employees and 190,000 female employees, while operating 225 factories. However, by 1861, there was a significant decrease in the workforce, with total employees plummeting to 291,780—reflecting losses of both male (131,780) and female (160,000) workers, despite a slight increase in factories to 227. The decline continued into 1871, when total employment dropped to 140,123, accompanied by a notable surge in factory numbers to 622, demonstrating a shift towards mechanization or production consolidation.

By 1881, total employment further diminished to 126,132, with male and female employees numbered at 76,132 and 50,000, respectively. In 1891, while the workforce witnessed a minor increase to 105,000, factory numbers decreased to 625. This downward trend in employment persisted, culminating in 1901 with the total number of employees decreasing to just 61,000, where male and female employees were significantly reduced to 31,000 and 30,000, respectively, coinciding with a further reduction in factories to 600. This data reveals a stark contrast between the declining workforce and the fluctuating factory landscape throughout the latter half of the 19th century.

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