Task 1: Table

Subject: The table below gives information about underground railway systems in six cities. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant

Underground Railways Systems

City	Date opened	Kilometres of route	Passengers per year (in millions)
London	1863	394	775
Paris	1900	199	1191
Tokyo	1927	155	1927
Washington DC	1976	126	144
Kyoto	1981	11	45
Los Angeles	2001	28	50

Model Answer #1

Response:

The table provides information about underground railway systems in six cities, including the year they were opened, the total length of their routes, and the number of passengers they serve annually.

Overall, Tokyo has the highest number of annual passengers, while London's system is the oldest and longest. In contrast, Kyoto and Los Angeles have the smallest and least-used systems.

London, which opened its railway system in 1863, has the longest route at 394 kilometers and serves 775 million passengers annually. Tokyo, despite having a shorter network of 155 kilometers, has the highest passenger numbers, with 1927 million users each year. Paris, which opened in 1900, has a moderately long system of 199 kilometers but still accommodates 1191 million passengers annually, making it the second most popular system.

In comparison, the newer systems in Washington DC, Kyoto, and Los Angeles have much smaller networks and lower usage. Washington DC, which opened in 1976, has a route length of 126 kilometers and carries 144 million passengers annually. Kyoto and Los Angeles, opened in 1981 and 2001 respectively, are the smallest systems, with route lengths of 11 kilometers and 28 kilometers. They also handle the fewest passengers, with Kyoto serving 45 million and Los Angeles 50 million per year.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive summary of the data, accurately highlighting the main features and making relevant comparisons. All key aspects of the table are covered.

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

Lexical Resource (8.5): A wide range of sophisticated vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately. The language is precise and natural, enhancing the clarity and impact of the report.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The grammar is impeccable throughout the report. A wide range of grammatical structures is used accurately and flexibly, contributing to the overall fluency and sophistication of the writing.

Model Answer #2

Response:

The table compares the underground railway systems in six cities in terms of their opening dates, route lengths, and the number of passengers they serve annually.

Overall, the systems in older and more established cities, such as London, Paris, and Tokyo, tend to have longer routes and handle significantly higher passenger numbers compared to the newer systems in Washington DC, Kyoto, and Los Angeles.

In the first group, London has the oldest and longest system, which opened in 1863 and spans 394 kilometers, serving 775 million passengers per year. Similarly, Paris and Tokyo, which opened in 1900 and 1927 respectively, also have extensive systems. Paris's railway is 199 kilometers long and transports 1191 million passengers annually, while Tokyo, despite a shorter route of 155 kilometers, handles the most passengers, with 1927 million each year.

In contrast, the newer systems, particularly in Washington DC, Kyoto, and Los Angeles, are much smaller in scale and usage. Washington DC, which began operations in 1976, has a 126-kilometer network and serves 144 million passengers yearly. Kyoto and Los Angeles have the shortest routes at 11 kilometers and 28 kilometers, respectively. Consequently, their passenger numbers are also the lowest, with Kyoto accommodating only 45 million passengers annually and Los Angeles slightly more at 50 million.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): Excellent response to the task. All main features are summarized and comparisons are effectively made.

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 table presents a comparative analysis of underground railway systems across six major cities, detailing their respective opening dates, route lengths in kilometers, and annual passenger figures in millions.

Overall, the data indicates significant variability in the length of systems and passenger usage, with older systems tending to have longer routes and higher annual ridership.

London, the oldest underground system established in 1863, boasts a substantial route length of 394 kilometers, accommodating approximately 775 million passengers each year. Following closely in terms of ridership, Paris, which commenced operations in 1900, has a route length of 199 kilometers and an impressive annual passenger count of 1,191 million. Furthermore, Tokyo, inaugurated in 1927, features a relatively shorter route of 155 kilometers but leads all cities with an extraordinary annual ridership of 1,927 million passengers.

In contrast, the more recent underground systems exhibit both shorter routes and lower passenger numbers. Washington D.C.'s system, introduced in 1976, has a route length of 126 kilometers, serving about 144 million passengers yearly. Similarly, Kyoto's underground railway, operational since 1981, is notably limited, featuring only 11 kilometers of track with an annual ridership of 45 million. Lastly, Los Angeles, the newest system initiated in 2001, spans 28 kilometers and registers around 50 million passengers annually, reflecting the challenges faced by newer systems in attracting high levels of usage

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): Excellent overview of the data. All key features are summarized and compared effectively.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report flows smoothly and logically. The comparisons are well-integrated and easy to follow.

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

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

Model Answer #4

Response:

The table compares data about underground railway systems across three columns: the year opened, kilometers of route, and passengers per year in six major cities.

Overall, it is clear that London was the first city to introduce an underground train system and also boasts the longest rail network. In contrast, Kyoto has the shortest route. Additionally, the highest number of passengers using the system is in Tokyo, followed closely by Paris.

Looking at the table in more detail, the trains in London, which opened in 1863, were the earliest of all the cities listed and feature the longest railway lines at 394 kilometers. Paris has the second longest railway with 199 kilometers of track and a significant number of passengers, totaling 1.191 million, ranking second only to Tokyo. Tokyo leads worldwide with 1.927 million passengers per year.

The remaining three cities, Washington D.C., Kyoto, and Los Angeles, have fewer travelers annually due to their shorter routes, and all three had their systems opened after 1975.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report fully addresses all parts of the task and provides a clear and accurate overview of the data.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is exceptionally well-organized and easy to follow. The logical flow of information is excellent, and the paragraphs are well-structured.

Lexical Resource (8.5): A wide range of sophisticated vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately throughout the report. The lexical choices are precise and enhance the overall quality of the writing.

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

Model Answer #5

Response:

The provided table presents an overview of underground railway systems across six cities, including their inception dates, total route lengths, and annual ridership figures.

Overall, the data reveals significant variations among the underground systems in terms of their operational history, extent of route coverage, and the volume of passengers they serve.

London boasts the most extensive underground railway network, having commenced operations in 1863. Its system spans 394 kilometers and accommodates approximately 775 million passengers annually. In contrast, Paris, which inaugurated its underground railway in 1900, features a shorter route length of 199 kilometers but surpasses London in ridership with 1.191 billion annual passengers. Tokyo's system, operational since 1927, encompasses 155 kilometers and is the most heavily utilized, attracting nearly 1.927 billion passengers each year, reflecting a remarkable efficiency and popularity among commuters.

In terms of more recent systems, Washington DC's underground railway opened in 1976 and covers 126 kilometers, transporting around 144 million passengers yearly. Kyoto and Los Angeles represent the newest additions, with their systems starting in 1981 and 2001, respectively. Kyoto has a modest route of 11 km and serves 45 million passengers annually, while Los Angeles, with a more extensive network of 28 km, accommodates 50 million passengers. This data highlights the substantial differences in the scale and usage of underground railways between older and newer systems.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): Excellent response to the task. All the main features are accurately reported and comparisons are made where relevant.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is very well-structured and easy to follow. The information is presented logically and coherently.

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 and is error-free.