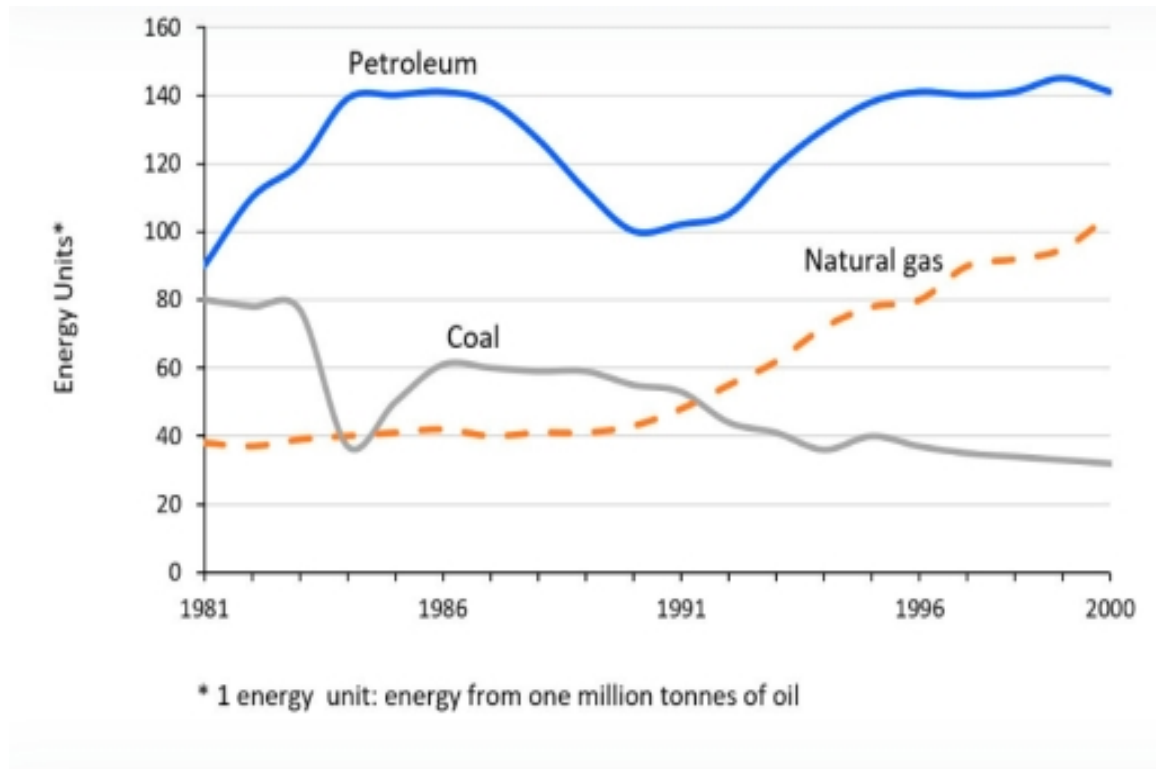


Task 1: Line Graph

Subject: The graph below shows the production levels of the main kinds of fuel in the UK between 1981 and 2000. Summarize the formation by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant. Write at least 150 words. You should write at least 150 words.



Model Answer #1

Response:

The graph illustrates the production rates of three primary fuel types in the UK from 1981 to 2000. Overall, petroleum consistently remained the most prominent fuel choice throughout the period.

In 1981, natural gas was the least used, with production at 40 units, compared to coal and petroleum, which had higher production levels of 80 and nearly 100 units, respectively. By 1986, petroleum usage had significantly increased to 140 units, while natural gas remained relatively stable at around 40 units. In contrast, coal production saw a notable decrease to 40 units in 1986 but stabilized at approximately 60 units in 1991.

From 1991 onwards, coal production continued to decline, reaching its lowest point of 35 units by 2000. Meanwhile, petroleum production experienced a minor dip in 1991 but then resumed its upward trend, maintaining a leading position with 140 units by 2000. Natural gas production gradually increased from 1992, reaching 100 units by the end of the period, making it the second most produced fuel.

In summary, while petroleum maintained the highest production levels throughout the period, natural gas saw gradual growth, and coal production declined significantly.

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 paragraphs flow 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 #2

Response:

The graph illustrates the production rates of three primary fuel types in the UK from 1981 to 2000. Overall, petroleum consistently remained the most prominent fuel choice throughout the period.

In 1981, natural gas was the least used, with production at 40 units, compared to coal and petroleum, which had higher production levels of 80 and nearly 100 units, respectively. By 1986, petroleum usage had significantly increased to 140 units, while natural gas remained relatively stable at around 40 units. In contrast, coal production saw a notable decrease to 40 units in 1986 but stabilized at approximately 60 units in 1991.

From 1991 onwards, coal production continued to decline, reaching its lowest point of 35 units by 2000. Meanwhile, petroleum production experienced a minor dip in 1991 but then resumed its upward trend, maintaining a leading position with 140 units by 2000. Natural gas production gradually increased from 1992, reaching 100 units by the end of the period, making it the second most produced fuel.

In summary, while petroleum maintained the highest production levels throughout the period, natural gas saw gradual growth, and coal production declined significantly.

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 paragraphs flow 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 #3

Response:

The graph illustrates the production rates of three primary fuel types in the UK from 1981 to 2000. Overall, petroleum consistently remained the most prominent fuel choice throughout the period.

In 1981, natural gas was the least used, with production at 40 units, compared to coal and petroleum, which had higher production levels of 80 and nearly 100 units, respectively. By 1986, petroleum usage had significantly increased to 140 units, while natural gas remained relatively stable at around 40 units. In contrast, coal production saw a notable decrease to 40 units in 1986 but stabilized at approximately 60 units in 1991.

From 1991 onwards, coal production continued to decline, reaching its lowest point of 35 units by 2000. Meanwhile, petroleum production experienced a minor dip in 1991 but then resumed its upward trend, maintaining a leading position with 140 units by 2000. Natural gas production gradually increased from 1992, reaching 100 units by the end of the period, making it the second most produced fuel.

In summary, while petroleum maintained the highest production levels throughout the period, natural gas saw gradual growth, and coal production declined significantly.

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 paragraphs flow 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 graph illustrates the production rates of three primary fuel types in the UK from 1981 to 2000. Overall, petroleum consistently remained the most prominent fuel choice throughout the period.

In 1981, natural gas was the least used, with production at 40 units, compared to coal and petroleum, which had higher production levels of 80 and nearly 100 units, respectively. By 1986, petroleum usage had significantly increased to 140 units, while natural gas remained relatively stable at around 40 units. In contrast, coal production saw a notable decrease to 40 units in 1986 but stabilized at approximately 60 units in 1991.

From 1991 onwards, coal production continued to decline, reaching its lowest point of 35 units by 2000. Meanwhile, petroleum production experienced a minor dip in 1991 but then resumed its upward trend, maintaining a leading position with 140 units by 2000. Natural gas production gradually increased from 1992, reaching 100 units by the end of the period, making it the second most produced fuel.

In summary, while petroleum maintained the highest production levels throughout the period, natural gas saw gradual growth, and coal production declined significantly.

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 paragraphs flow 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.