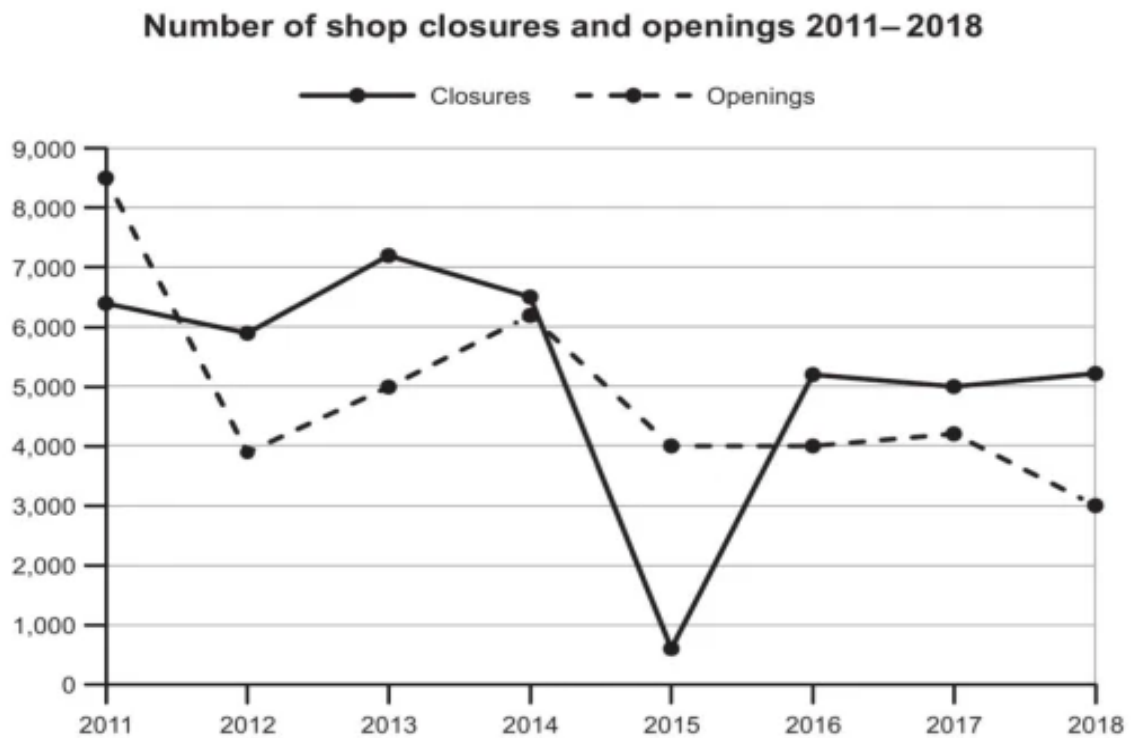


Task 1: Line Graph

Subject: The graph below shows the number of shops that closed and the number of new shops that opened in one country between 2011 and 2018. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



Model Answer #1

Response:

The line graph delineates the fluctuations in the number of shop closures and openings in a specific country over the period from 2011 to 2018.

Overall, the data reveals a persistent disparity between shop closures and openings, with the former consistently surpassing the latter, except in the years 2013 and 2014, which marked significant exceptions.

In 2011, the number of shop closures stood at approximately 5,400, while openings were notably higher at around 5,900, delineating an initial trend of net openings. However, the subsequent year, 2012, witnessed a rise in closures to about 7,300, accompanied by a decline in openings to approximately 5,600. The year 2013 experienced a remarkable turnaround, with shop openings surging to around 7,000, although this period was marked by a concurrent count of closures at approximately 6,900—thus, for this brief interlude, openings surpassed closures. In 2014, shop closures again increased to 8,000, while openings marginally decreased to around 6,900, highlighting a reversion to the prevailing trend.

The year 2015 was particularly significant, as it recorded the highest number of shop closures at an alarming 8,000, whilst openings plummeted to approximately 3,200—a stark contrast to previous years. Following this drastic downturn, the number of closures diminished to 4,600 in 2016, coinciding with a resurgence in openings to around 5,500. The recovery continued into 2017, with shop openings slightly increasing to about 5,800 and closures experiencing minimal growth to 5,400. By 2018, closures further escalated to approximately 6,600, while openings reached 6,300, thereby concluding the period with a notable yet less pronounced gap between openings and closures.

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-structured and easy to follow. The flow of information is seamless.

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

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

Model Answer #2

Response:

The line graph illustrates the trends in shop closures and openings in a particular country over the period from 2011 to 2018.

Overall, the data reveals significant fluctuations in both shop closures and openings, with closures consistently outpacing openings for most years, apart from two specific periods.

In 2011, approximately 5,400 shops were closed, with a gradual increase to around 7,300 in 2012. This figure exhibited a slight decline to 6,900 in 2013, before rising to 8,000 in 2014. However, 2015 saw a notable decline to 5,800, and this trend continued with a further decrease to 4,600 in 2016. A modest increase followed, ending in 2017 with 5,400 closures, and peaking at approximately 6,600 in 2018. This data illustrates that despite temporary fluctuations, the number of shop closures demonstrated a persistent upward trajectory with a marked downturn in 2015.

In stark contrast, the number of new shop openings began at around 5,900 in 2011, subsequently declining to approximately 5,600 in 2012. A resurgence occurred in 2013, with openings increasing to around 7,000, but this was short-lived as numbers fell to 6,900 in 2014 and plummeted to about 3,200 in 2015. Following this decline, openings rose steadily to approximately 5,500 in 2016, 5,800 in 2017, and concluded at around 6,300 in 2018. Notably, the overall trend in new openings showcased a recovery towards the latter years, yet the consistently higher number of closures indicates a challenging market environment throughout the examined period.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate summary of the main features of the chart, highlighting key trends and making relevant comparisons. It effectively addresses all aspects of the task.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is exceptionally well-structured and cohesive. The information flows smoothly, with clear transitions and logical connections between paragraphs and sentences. The use of cohesive devices is sophisticated and enhances the overall clarity and readability.

Lexical Resource (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, using precise and appropriate language to describe the data. The choice of words is sophisticated and varied, showcasing a strong command of lexical resources.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report exhibits a wide range of grammatical structures, used accurately and flexibly. The grammar is flawless, and the punctuation is consistently correct and contributes to the clarity and flow of the writing.

Model Answer #3

Response:

The line graph depicts the changes in the number of store closures and openings in a particular country from 2011 to 2018.

Overall, it is apparent from the graph that there were fluctuations in the quantities of stores closing and opening during the period under consideration, with closures consistently outnumbering openings except for the years 2013 and 2014.

The data reveals that the number of closed stores began at approximately 5,400 in 2011, peaked at 8,000 in 2014, and then exhibited a sharp decline to around 4,600 in 2016. However, the closures rose again to about 6,600 by the end of the period. In contrast, new store openings commenced around 5,900 in 2011, declined to around 3,200 in 2015, and fluctuated slightly in the following years, reaching 6,300 in 2018.

In specific years, closures surpassed openings significantly, notably in 2014 and 2017, while the years 2013 and 2015 saw openings outnumbering closures. Despite variations in the numbers, the trend overall indicates a higher frequency of closures compared to openings throughout the period.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate overview of the data presented in the graph. All key features are identified and discussed in detail.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-structured and logically organized. The information flows smoothly and effortlessly, with clear transitions between paragraphs and sentences.

Lexical Resource (8.5): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, using precise and sophisticated language to describe the data. The language is natural and appropriate for the academic context.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report exhibits a wide range of grammatical structures, used accurately and with complete control. The grammar and punctuation are flawless.

Model Answer #4

Response:

The line graph delineates the fluctuations in the number of shop closures and openings in a specific country over the period from 2011 to 2018.

Overall, the data reveals a persistent disparity between shop closures and openings, with the former consistently surpassing the latter, except in the years 2013 and 2014, which marked significant exceptions.

In 2011, the number of shop closures stood at approximately 5,400, while openings were notably higher at around 5,900, delineating an initial trend of net openings. However, the subsequent year, 2012, witnessed a rise in closures to about 7,300, accompanied by a decline in openings to approximately 5,600. The year 2013 experienced a remarkable turnaround, with shop openings surging to around 7,000, although this period was marked by a concurrent count of closures at approximately 6,900—thus, for this brief interlude, openings surpassed closures. In 2014, shop closures again increased to 8,000, while openings marginally decreased to around 6,900, highlighting a reversion to the prevailing trend.

The year 2015 was particularly significant, as it recorded the highest number of shop closures at an alarming 8,000, whilst openings plummeted to approximately 3,200—a stark contrast to previous years. Following this drastic downturn, the number of closures diminished to 4,600 in 2016, coinciding with a resurgence in openings to around 5,500. The recovery continued into 2017, with shop openings slightly increasing to about 5,800 and closures experiencing minimal growth to 5,400. By 2018, closures further escalated to approximately 6,600, while openings reached 6,300, thereby concluding the period with a notable yet less pronounced gap between openings and closures.

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-structured and easy to follow. The flow of information is seamless.

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

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

Model Answer #5

Response:

The line graph illustrates the trends in shop closures and openings in a particular country over the period from 2011 to 2018.

Overall, the data reveals significant fluctuations in both shop closures and openings, with closures consistently outpacing openings for most years, apart from two specific periods.

In 2011, approximately 5,400 shops were closed, with a gradual increase to around 7,300 in 2012. This figure exhibited a slight decline to 6,900 in 2013, before rising to 8,000 in 2014. However, 2015 saw a notable decline to 5,800, and this trend continued with a further decrease to 4,600 in 2016. A modest increase followed, ending in 2017 with 5,400 closures, and peaking at approximately 6,600 in 2018. This data illustrates that despite temporary fluctuations, the number of shop closures demonstrated a persistent upward trajectory with a marked downturn in 2015.

In stark contrast, the number of new shop openings began at around 5,900 in 2011, subsequently declining to approximately 5,600 in 2012. A resurgence occurred in 2013, with openings increasing to around 7,000, but this was short-lived as numbers fell to 6,900 in 2014 and plummeted to about 3,200 in 2015. Following this decline, openings rose steadily to approximately 5,500 in 2016, 5,800 in 2017, and concluded at around 6,300 in 2018. Notably, the overall trend in new openings showcased a recovery towards the latter years, yet the consistently higher number of closures indicates a challenging market environment throughout the examined period.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate summary of the main features of the chart, highlighting key trends and making relevant comparisons. It effectively addresses all aspects of the task.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is exceptionally well-structured and cohesive. The information flows smoothly, with clear transitions and logical connections between paragraphs and sentences. The use of cohesive devices is sophisticated and enhances the overall clarity and readability.

Lexical Resource (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, using precise and appropriate language to describe the data. The choice of words is sophisticated and varied, showcasing a strong command of lexical resources.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report exhibits a wide range of grammatical structures, used accurately and flexibly. The grammar is flawless, and the punctuation is consistently correct and contributes to the clarity and flow of the writing.

Model Answer #6

Response:

The line graph depicts the changes in the number of store closures and openings in a particular country from 2011 to 2018.

Overall, it is apparent from the graph that there were fluctuations in the quantities of stores closing and opening during the period under consideration, with closures consistently outnumbering openings except for the years 2013 and 2014.

The data reveals that the number of closed stores began at approximately 5,400 in 2011, peaked at 8,000 in 2014, and then exhibited a sharp decline to around 4,600 in 2016. However, the closures rose again to about 6,600 by the end of the period. In contrast, new store openings commenced around 5,900 in 2011, declined to around 3,200 in 2015, and fluctuated slightly in the following years, reaching 6,300 in 2018.

In specific years, closures surpassed openings significantly, notably in 2014 and 2017, while the years 2013 and 2015 saw openings outnumbering closures. Despite variations in the numbers, the trend overall indicates a higher frequency of closures compared to openings throughout the period.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate overview of the data presented in the graph. All key features are identified and discussed in detail.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-structured and logically organized. The information flows smoothly and effortlessly, with clear transitions between paragraphs and sentences.

Lexical Resource (8.5): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, using precise and sophisticated language to describe the data. The language is natural and appropriate for the academic context.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report exhibits a wide range of grammatical structures, used accurately and with complete control. The grammar and punctuation are flawless.