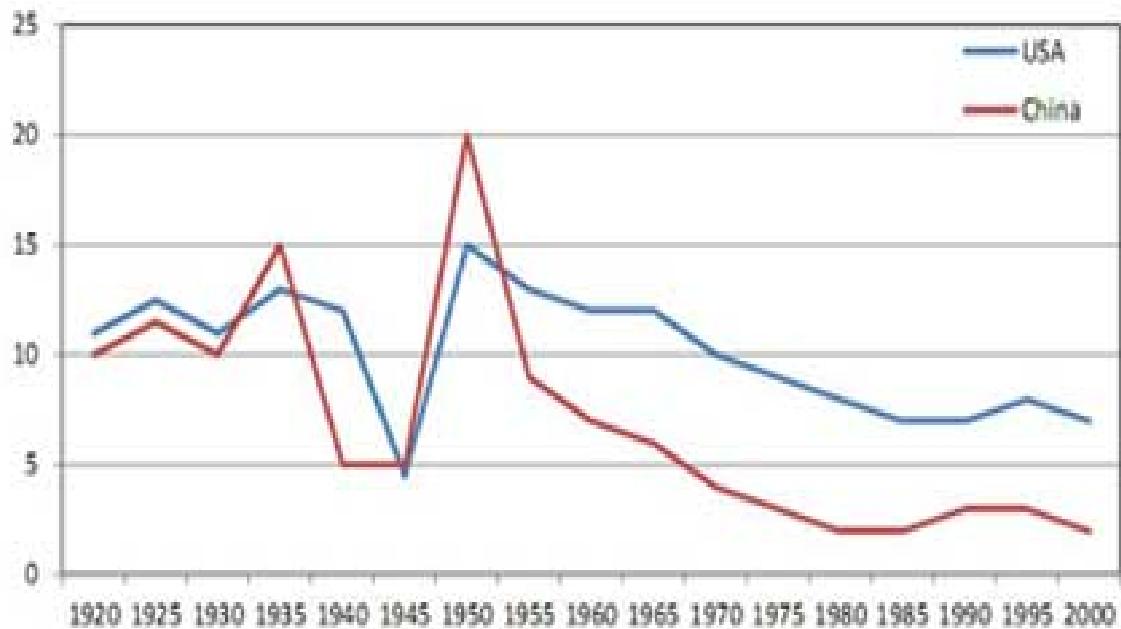


Task 1: Line Graph

Subject: The graph below compares the changes in the birth rate of China and the USA between 1920 and 2000.

Birth Rates in China and the USA



Model Answer #1

Response:

The line graph compares the birth rates in China and the USA over an 80-year period, from 1920 to 2000. Overall, while both countries experienced significant fluctuations in their birth rates, China's figures were generally more volatile, and both nations followed a downward trend in the latter half of the 20th century.

In 1920, China's birth rate stood at around 10%, which was slightly lower than the USA's 12%. Over the next two decades, both nations saw fluctuations, but the US birth rate remained relatively stable compared to China. A dramatic decline in China's birth rate occurred between 1935 and 1940, falling sharply to approximately 5%, before stabilizing briefly. In contrast, the USA also saw a decline during this period, though it was less pronounced.

The most noticeable spike in China's birth rate occurred between 1945 and 1950, when it surged to 20%, the highest point in either country. However, this growth was short-lived, as the figure fell rapidly to about 10% by 1955, continuing to decline steadily to around 2% by 2000. Similarly, the US birth rate increased sharply after 1945, reaching 15% in 1950, before dropping gradually to 7% by the end of the century.

It is worth noting that while both nations followed similar patterns, the gap between their birth rates widened significantly after 1950, with the US figures consistently exceeding those of China.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

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

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

Lexical Resource (9): 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 #2

Response:

The line graph illustrates changes in birth rates in China and the USA over an 80-year period, from 1920 to 2000. Overall, both countries experienced considerable fluctuations in their birth rates during the early part of the century, followed by a steady decline from the 1950s onwards.

Overall, while the birth rates of both China and the USA demonstrated periods of fluctuation, a general downward trend was observed in both countries. The USA maintained a higher birth rate than China for most of the period, although both nations saw their birth rates converge towards lower levels by the end of the century.

From 1920 to 1945, the birth rates in both countries followed a fluctuating pattern. The USA's birth rate started at around 11 births per 1,000 people in 1920, slightly higher than China's rate of approximately 10 per 1,000. Both countries experienced some fluctuations in birth rates during this period, although the USA's birth rate remained consistently above that of China. Notably, there was a sharp decline in China's birth rate around 1940, dropping from approximately 15 to almost zero.

Following this period, both countries witnessed a significant surge in birth rates between 1945 and 1950, known as the post-World War II baby boom. In China, this increase was especially dramatic, with the birth rate peaking at over 20 births per 1,000 people around 1950. The USA's birth rate also rose during this period, reaching nearly 15 births per 1,000. However, after this peak, both countries began to see a gradual decrease in birth rates.

From the 1950s onwards, both nations experienced a consistent decline in birth rates. In China, the birth rate fell sharply, dropping below 10 births per 1,000 by 1970, and continued to decline steadily, reaching around 2 per 1,000 by 2000. Meanwhile, the USA's birth rate decreased more gradually, stabilizing at around 7 births per 1,000 by the end of the period. Although the USA's birth rate remained higher than China's throughout the second half of the century, both countries had low birth rates by 2000.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate summary of the main features and comparisons in the graph. All aspects of the task are addressed effectively.

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

Lexical Resource (8.5): A wide range of sophisticated vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately. The lexical choices enhance the clarity and precision of the report.

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

Model Answer #3

Response:

The line graph compares the birth rates in China and the USA over an 80-year period, from 1920 to 2000. Overall, while both countries experienced significant fluctuations in their birth rates, China's figures were generally more volatile, and both nations followed a downward trend in the latter half of the 20th century.

In 1920, China's birth rate stood at around 10%, which was slightly lower than the USA's 12%. Over the next two decades, both nations saw fluctuations, but the US birth rate remained relatively stable compared to China. A dramatic decline in China's birth rate occurred between 1935 and 1940, falling sharply to approximately 5%, before stabilizing briefly. In contrast, the USA also saw a decline during this period, though it was less pronounced.

The most noticeable spike in China's birth rate occurred between 1945 and 1950, when it surged to 20%, the highest point in either country. However, this growth was short-lived, as the figure fell rapidly to about 10% by 1955, continuing to decline steadily to around 2% by 2000. Similarly, the US birth rate increased sharply after 1945, reaching 15% in 1950, before dropping gradually to 7% by the end of the century.

It is worth noting that while both nations followed similar patterns, the gap between their birth rates widened significantly after 1950, with the US figures consistently exceeding those of China.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

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

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

Lexical Resource (9): 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 #4

Response:

The line graph illustrates changes in birth rates in China and the USA over an 80-year period, from 1920 to 2000. Overall, both countries experienced considerable fluctuations in their birth rates during the early part of the century, followed by a steady decline from the 1950s onwards.

Overall, while the birth rates of both China and the USA demonstrated periods of fluctuation, a general downward trend was observed in both countries. The USA maintained a higher birth rate than China for most of the period, although both nations saw their birth rates converge towards lower levels by the end of the century.

From 1920 to 1945, the birth rates in both countries followed a fluctuating pattern. The USA's birth rate started at around 11 births per 1,000 people in 1920, slightly higher than China's rate of approximately 10 per 1,000. Both countries experienced some fluctuations in birth rates during this period, although the USA's birth rate remained consistently above that of China. Notably, there was a sharp decline in China's birth rate around 1940, dropping from approximately 15 to almost zero.

Following this period, both countries witnessed a significant surge in birth rates between 1945 and 1950, known as the post-World War II baby boom. In China, this increase was especially dramatic, with the birth rate peaking at over 20 births per 1,000 people around 1950. The USA's birth rate also rose during this period, reaching nearly 15 births per 1,000. However, after this peak, both countries began to see a gradual decrease in birth rates.

From the 1950s onwards, both nations experienced a consistent decline in birth rates. In China, the birth rate fell sharply, dropping below 10 births per 1,000 by 1970, and continued to decline steadily, reaching around 2 per 1,000 by 2000. Meanwhile, the USA's birth rate decreased more gradually, stabilizing at around 7 births per 1,000 by the end of the period. Although the USA's birth rate remained higher than China's throughout the second half of the century, both countries had low birth rates by 2000.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate summary of the main features and comparisons in the graph. All aspects of the task are addressed effectively.

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

Lexical Resource (8.5): A wide range of sophisticated vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately. The lexical choices enhance the clarity and precision of the report.

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

Model Answer #5

Response:

The line graph compares the birth rates in China and the USA over an 80-year period, from 1920 to 2000. Overall, while both countries experienced significant fluctuations in their birth rates, China's figures were generally more volatile, and both nations followed a downward trend in the latter half of the 20th century.

In 1920, China's birth rate stood at around 10%, which was slightly lower than the USA's 12%. Over the next two decades, both nations saw fluctuations, but the US birth rate remained relatively stable compared to China. A dramatic decline in China's birth rate occurred between 1935 and 1940, falling sharply to approximately 5%, before stabilizing briefly. In contrast, the USA also saw a decline during this period, though it was less pronounced.

The most noticeable spike in China's birth rate occurred between 1945 and 1950, when it surged to 20%, the highest point in either country. However, this growth was short-lived, as the figure fell rapidly to about 10% by 1955, continuing to decline steadily to around 2% by 2000. Similarly, the US birth rate increased sharply after 1945, reaching 15% in 1950, before dropping gradually to 7% by the end of the century.

It is worth noting that while both nations followed similar patterns, the gap between their birth rates widened significantly after 1950, with the US figures consistently exceeding those of China.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

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

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

Lexical Resource (9): 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 #6

Response:

The line graph illustrates changes in birth rates in China and the USA over an 80-year period, from 1920 to 2000. Overall, both countries experienced considerable fluctuations in their birth rates during the early part of the century, followed by a steady decline from the 1950s onwards.

Overall, while the birth rates of both China and the USA demonstrated periods of fluctuation, a general downward trend was observed in both countries. The USA maintained a higher birth rate than China for most of the period, although both nations saw their birth rates converge towards lower levels by the end of the century.

From 1920 to 1945, the birth rates in both countries followed a fluctuating pattern. The USA's birth rate started at around 11 births per 1,000 people in 1920, slightly higher than China's rate of approximately 10 per 1,000. Both countries experienced some fluctuations in birth rates during this period, although the USA's birth rate remained consistently above that of China. Notably, there was a sharp decline in China's birth rate around 1940, dropping from approximately 15 to almost zero.

Following this period, both countries witnessed a significant surge in birth rates between 1945 and 1950, known as the post-World War II baby boom. In China, this increase was especially dramatic, with the birth rate peaking at over 20 births per 1,000 people around 1950. The USA's birth rate also rose during this period, reaching nearly 15 births per 1,000. However, after this peak, both countries began to see a gradual decrease in birth rates.

From the 1950s onwards, both nations experienced a consistent decline in birth rates. In China, the birth rate fell sharply, dropping below 10 births per 1,000 by 1970, and continued to decline steadily, reaching around 2 per 1,000 by 2000. Meanwhile, the USA's birth rate decreased more gradually, stabilizing at around 7 births per 1,000 by the end of the period. Although the USA's birth rate remained higher than China's throughout the second half of the century, both countries had low birth rates by 2000.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate summary of the main features and comparisons in the graph. All aspects of the task are addressed effectively.

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

Lexical Resource (8.5): A wide range of sophisticated vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately. The lexical choices enhance the clarity and precision of the report.

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