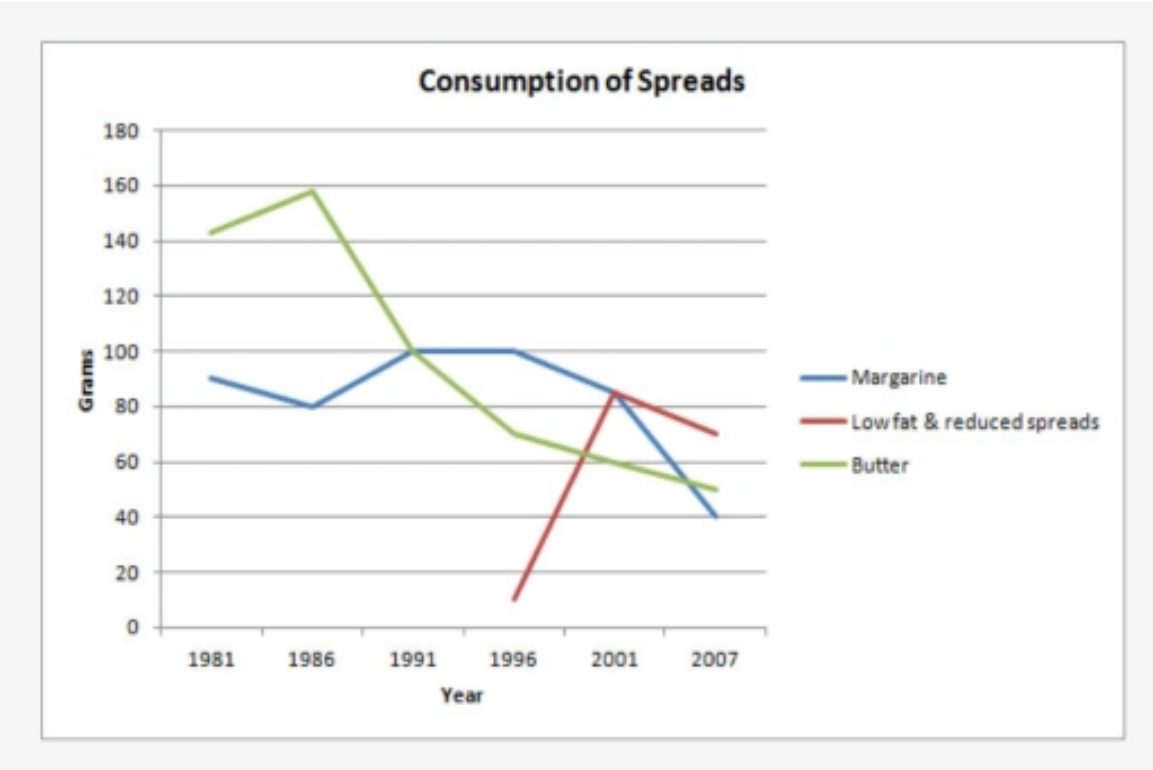
Task 1: Line Graph

Subject: The graph below shows the consumption of 3 spreads from 1981 to 2007.



Model Answer #1

Response:

The line graph illustrates the trends in the consumption of three types of spreads—Margarine, Low Fat & Reduced Spreads, and Butter—from 1981 to 2007.

Overall, the data indicates a marked decline in the consumption of all spreads towards the end of the period, with Butter maintaining the highest consumption levels throughout.

In 1981, Margarine consumption commenced at approximately 140 grams, reaching its zenith of about 160 grams in 1986, before experiencing a substantial decrease to roughly 80 grams by 2007. Conversely, Low Fat & Reduced Spreads began at a mere 10 grams in 1981, exhibiting significant growth as it surged to around 80 grams by 1991, culminating in a peak of 100 grams in 1996, followed by a notable decline to just above 40 grams by the end of the period.

The trajectory of Butter consumption depicted a different pattern, starting at 100 grams in 1981 and declining to approximately 60 grams by 1986. After this point, Butter consumption fluctuated between 60 and 80 grams until 2001, ultimately decreasing to about 40 grams by 2007. This trend reveals not only the initial dominance of Butter in the spread market but also its gradual erosion in popularity, paralleling the decline seen in Margarine and Low Fat & Reduced Spreads.

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 (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 #2

Response:

The line graph illustrates the consumption trends of three distinct types of spreads—margarine, low-fat and reduced spreads, and butter—over a period spanning from 1981 to 2007.

Overall, while the consumption of both margarine and butter diminished significantly, the popularity of low-fat and reduced spreads surged, culminating in their dominance by the end of the observed period.

In 1981, butter was the most favored spread, with consumption beginning at approximately 100 grams. This figure declined steadily, dropping to around 60 grams by 1986, and subsequently fluctuating slightly between 60 and 80 grams until 2001. By 2007, its consumption had further decreased to about 40 grams. Margarine also exhibited a downward trend; it commenced at approximately 140 grams in 1981, peaked at 160 grams in 1986, and thereafter fell sharply to around 80 grams by 2007. The trajectory of these two spreads illustrates a clear decline in popularity over the 26-year span.

In contrast to the aforementioned trends, low-fat and reduced spreads commenced at a mere 10 grams in 1981. However, this category experienced a remarkable increase, accumulating to roughly 80 grams by 1991 before reaching its zenith of 100 grams in 1996. Despite a subsequent decrease to just above 40 grams by 2007, low-fat and reduced spreads managed to surpass margarine in consumption in 2001, marking a significant shift in consumer preferences. By the end of the period under review, low-fat and reduced spreads emerged as the predominantly consumed option, reflecting a broader trend towards healthier alternatives.

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 (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 grammatical structures is used with complete accuracy and fluency.

Model Answer #3

Response:

The line graph illustrates the daily per capita consumption of three types of spreads from 1981 to 2007 in a specific country.

Overall, the data indicates a general decline in the consumption of butter and margarine, whereas low-fat and reduced spreads demonstrated an initial increase followed by a decrease towards the end of the observed period.

In 1981, the consumption of margarine stood at approximately 140 grams per person, peaking at around 160 grams in 1986. Subsequently, it experienced a significant decline, ultimately falling to approximately 80 grams by 2007. Conversely, low-fat and reduced spreads began at a mere 10 grams in 1981, witnessing a dramatic rise to nearly 80 grams by 1991, followed by a peak at 100 grams in 1996. However, this category subsequently decreased to slightly above 40 grams by 2007. Notably, butter commenced at 100 grams in 1981, which saw a sharp decline to around 60 grams by 1986. Consumption levels fluctuated between 60 and 80 grams until 2001, culminating in a further decline to approximately 40 grams by the end of the observed period.

The analysis reveals that butter consistently led in consumption until 1996, when it peaked at 160 grams. In contrast, margarine consumption was significantly lower during this time, with figures reaching only about 80 grams. This divergence highlights the popularity of butter over the years, despite its subsequent decline. Moreover, during the trend observed, while margarine's stability persisted between 1981 and 1996, its subsequent decrease mirrored the decline in butter consumption. Ultimately, low-fat and reduced spreads displayed a unique trajectory, whereby, despite initial growth, they experienced a downturn, further illustrating shifting consumer preferences towards lighter alternatives.

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 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 #4

Response:

The two charts provide information about the number of appliances owned by households and weekly housework hours from 1920 to 2019. The housework includes washing clothes, preparing meals, and cleaning.

In 1920, there were no refrigerators in households, whereas 30 and 40 percent of households owned vacuum cleaners and washing machines, respectively. By 1940, the number of refrigerators in households increased rapidly to over 50 percent and kept growing, peaking at 100 percent in 1980 and remaining constant until 2019. The number of vacuum cleaners similarly increased, reaching 100 percent in 2000 and holding steady for the next 19 years. The number of washing machines was more than the other two appliances at the beginning of this period. However, after the numbers went up in 1960 to 70 percent, the percentage of washing machines in households experienced a minor fall in 1980 and went back up again to over 70 percent by 2019. According to the second chart, the weekly hours spent on house chores dropped from 50 hours in 1920 to about 10 hours per week in 2019.

Overall, the data states that as the number of household appliances increased, the weekly hours people had to do housework decreased.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report accurately addresses all parts of the task. The main features are clearly identified and compared effectively.

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

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

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

Model Answer #5

Response:

The line graph illustrates the amount of three types of spreads (margarine, low fat & reduced spreads, and butter) consumed from the year 1981 and 2007. Units are measured in grams.

Overall, both the trend of butter and margarine intake decreased, with butter consumption taking a much steeper fall. Low fat & reduced spreads consumption, on the other hand, rose rapidly in the given period.

Originally, people enjoyed butter more than margarine, with a difference of 50 grams in consumption (140 g and 90 g for butter and margarine respectively). Afterwards, a peak of 160 grams of butter intake was eaten in 1986 before plummeting down to 50 grams in the last year. Margarine consumption, similarly, fluctuated until the middle of the period, after which it declined by half between 2001 and 2007 by around 40 grams.

Although just introduced in the middle of the period (1996), low fat & reduced spreads swiftly took popularity as its consumption shot up from 10 grams in 1996 to 80 grams in a matter of 5 years, and became the most consumed spread among the 3 in 2007, despite its consumption amount falling slightly by 10 grams.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate overview of the data presented in the graph.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-structured and logically organized, with clear transitions between paragraphs and ideas.

Lexical Resource (8.5): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, using precise and sophisticated language to describe the trends and patterns in the data.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report is grammatically accurate and uses a variety of sentence structures effectively.