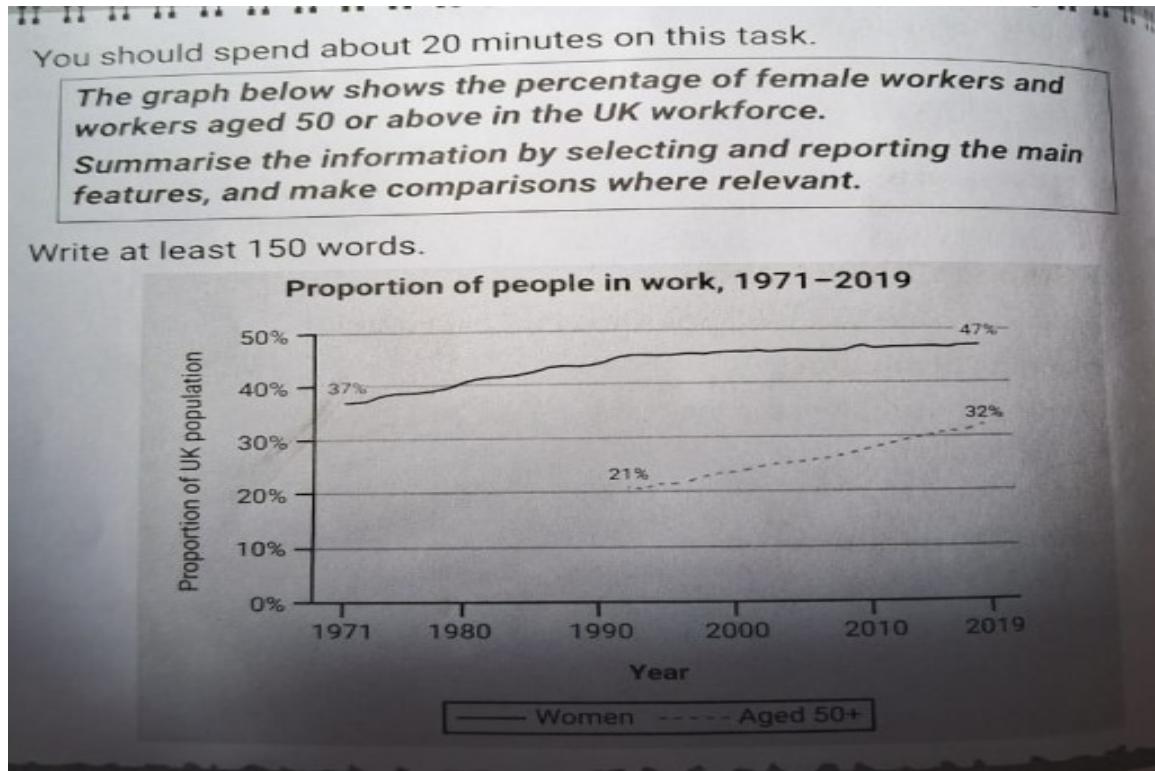


# Task 1: Line Graph

**Subject:** The graph below shows the percentage of female workers and workers age 50 or above in the UK workforce. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



## **Model Answer #1**

### **Response:**

The provided graph delineates the changes in the percentage of female workers and workers aged 50 or above in the UK workforce from 1971 to 2019.

Overall, the proportion of women in the workforce experienced a steady increase, rising from 37% in 1971 to 47% in 2019. Conversely, the proportion of workers aged 50 or above also gradually increased, climbing from 21% in 1971 to 32% in 2019.

Looking at the details, it is evident that the proportion of female workers in the UK workforce showed continual growth from 1971 to 1990, reaching approximately 45%. However, the percentage remained relatively stable after 1990. In contrast, the proportion of workers aged 50 and above entering the UK workforce started at 21% in 1971 and has steadily risen to 32% since 1990.

In summary, over the 48-year period, the proportion of women in the workforce surpassed that of workers aged 50 or above, with the former showing a larger increase by 10% compared to the latter's 11% increase over 29 years.

### **Evaluation:**

#### **Overall Band Score: 9**

**Task Response (9):** Excellent response to the task. All main features 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 graph illustrates the percentage of women and workers aged 50 or above in the UK workforce from 1971 to 2019.

Overall, the proportion of both groups increased over the years, with women consistently having a higher percentage than older workers.

In 1971, around 37% of the UK workforce were women. This figure gradually rose over the years, reaching approximately 47% by 2019. The trend shows a steady increase, with only minor fluctuations.

Similarly, the proportion of workers aged 50 and above also grew, but at a slower pace. In 1971, they accounted for about 21% of the workforce. This figure remained relatively stable until the late 1990s, after which it started rising steadily. By 2019, it had reached around 32%.

In comparison, while both groups experienced growth, women consistently made up a larger portion of the workforce than older workers. The increasing trend suggests greater workforce participation by women and older individuals over time.

### **Evaluation:**

#### **Overall Band Score: 9**

**Task Response (9):** Excellent response to the task. All main features 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 lexical choices enhance the clarity and precision of the report.

**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 graph illustrates the percentage of women and workers aged 50 or above in the UK workforce from 1971 to 2019.

Overall, the proportion of both groups increased over the years, with women consistently having a higher percentage than older workers.

In 1971, around 37% of the UK workforce were women. This figure gradually rose over the years, reaching approximately 47% by 2019. The trend shows a steady increase, with only minor fluctuations.

Similarly, the proportion of workers aged 50 and above also grew, but at a slower pace. In 1971, they accounted for about 21% of the workforce. This figure remained relatively stable until the late 1990s, after which it started rising steadily. By 2019, it had reached around 32%.

In comparison, while both groups experienced growth, women consistently made up a larger portion of the workforce than older workers. The increasing trend suggests greater workforce participation by women and older individuals over time.

### **Evaluation:**

#### **Overall Band Score: 9**

**Task Response (9):** Excellent response to the task. All main features 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 the changes in the percentage of female workers and workers aged 50 or above in the UK workforce from 1971 to 2019.

Both groups experienced a steady increase over the 48-year period. The proportion of female workers rose from 37% in 1971 to 47% in 2019, while the percentage of workers aged 50 or above increased from 21% to 32% during the same timeframe.

The percentage of female workers grew consistently from 37% in 1971 to approximately 45% in 1990, after which it remained relatively stable until 2019. In contrast, the proportion of workers aged 50 or above increased gradually from 21% in 1971 to 32% in 2019, with a more noticeable rise after 1990.

Over the 48-year period, the percentage of women in the workforce surpassed that of workers aged 50 or above, with women showing a 10% increase and older workers experiencing an 11% rise over 29 years.

This analysis highlights the growing representation of both women and older workers in the UK workforce, reflecting significant demographic and societal changes.

### **Evaluation:**

#### **Overall Band Score: 9**

**Task Response (9):** Excellent response to the task. All key features 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 structures is used with complete accuracy and fluency.

## **Model Answer #5**

### **Response:**

The provided graph delineates the changes in the percentage of female workers and workers aged 50 or above in the UK workforce from 1971 to 2019.

Overall, the proportion of women in the workforce experienced a steady increase, rising from 37% in 1971 to 47% in 2019. Conversely, the proportion of workers aged 50 or above also gradually increased, climbing from 21% in 1971 to 32% in 2019.

Looking at the details, it is evident that the proportion of female workers in the UK workforce showed continual growth from 1971 to 1990, reaching approximately 45%. However, the percentage remained relatively stable after 1990. In contrast, the proportion of workers aged 50 and above entering the UK workforce started at 21% in 1971 and has steadily risen to 32% since 1990.

In summary, over the 48-year period, the proportion of women in the workforce surpassed that of workers aged 50 or above, with the former showing a larger increase by 10% compared to the latter's 11% increase over 29 years.

### **Evaluation:**

#### **Overall Band Score: 9**

**Task Response (9):** The report provides a thorough and accurate summary of the main features of the graph, including the changes in the percentage of female workers and workers aged 50 or above in the UK workforce from 1971 to 2019. Relevant comparisons are made, and the key trends are effectively highlighted.

**Coherence & Cohesion (9):** The report is well-organized with clear paragraphing. The information is presented in a logical and coherent manner, making it easy to follow. Cohesive devices are used effectively to connect ideas, and there are minimal lapses in coherence or cohesion.

**Lexical Resource (9):** The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary used accurately and appropriately. The language is precise, natural, and sophisticated, contributing to a full flexibility and precise use of lexical features.

**Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9):** A wide range of grammatical structures is used with full flexibility and control. Punctuation and grammar are consistently accurate and appropriate throughout the report.