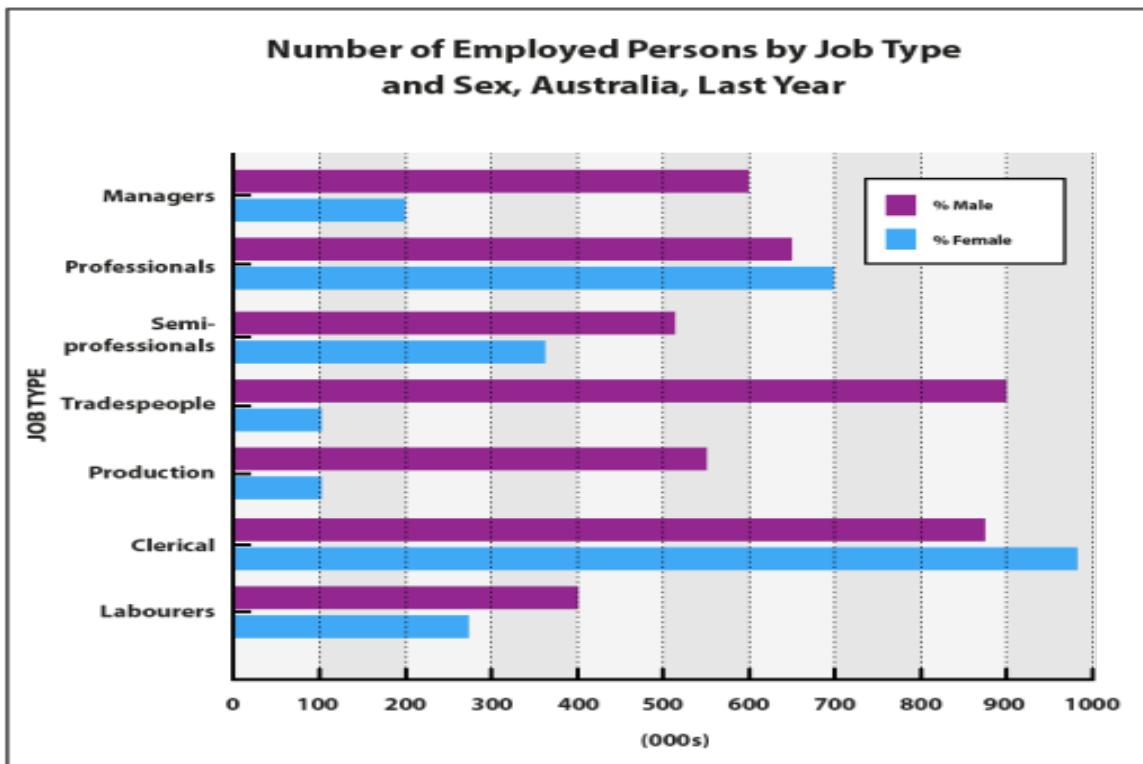


## Task 1: Bar Chart

**Subject:** The bar chart below shows the number of employed persons by job type and sex for Australia last year. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



## **Answer #1**

### **Response:**

The bar chart presents a comparative analysis of the employment figures for males and females across various job types in Australia during the previous year.

Overall, the data reveals a pronounced gender disparity in employment, with males dominating in most occupations, while females exhibited a greater presence in professional and clerical roles.

In the category of tradespersons, a staggering 800,000 males were employed, significantly overshadowing the mere 100,000 females in this sector. Similarly, managerial positions employed 600,000 men compared to only 300,000 women. Notably, semi-professionals accounted for 500,000 males versus approximately 600,000 females, indicating that while men held a majority, the difference was marginal. Additionally, in the labor sector, around 600,000 men contrasted with 200,000 women, and in production roles, 500,000 men were employed compared to 200,000 women, further underscoring the male prevalence in these fields.

Conversely, the professional domain displayed a reversal of trends, with 900,000 females employed, surpassing the 800,000 males. This pattern extended to clerical positions, where nearly 800,000 women worked compared to only 400,000 men. This significant representation of women in both professional and clerical jobs contrasts sharply with the male-dominant occupations, highlighting the diverse employment landscape in Australia. Overall, these figures underline the prevailing gender imbalances across various job types.

### **Scores:**

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response: 9 - The report provides a comprehensive summary of the main features of the bar chart and makes relevant comparisons. All aspects of the task are addressed fully and accurately.

Coherence & Cohesion: 9 - The report is exceptionally well-organized and easy to follow. The logical flow of information is seamless, and the use of cohesive devices is sophisticated and natural.

Lexical Resource: 8.5 - A wide range of vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately. The language is precise and sophisticated, reflecting a high level of lexical control.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy: 9 - The report demonstrates a wide range of grammatical structures used with complete accuracy and fluency. The writing is error-free.

## **Answer #2**

### **Response:**

The bar chart illustrates the distribution of employed individuals categorized by job type and gender in Australia during the previous year.

A notable disparity in employment figures exists between males and females across various job sectors, with men being predominant in most categories.

The 'Tradespersons' sector exhibits the most pronounced gender gap, with male employment reaching 800,000 compared to a mere 100,000 females, resulting in a staggering difference of 700,000. Following closely is the 'Professional' category, where 800,000 males and 900,000 females were employed, revealing a modest disparity favoring women by 100,000. In the 'Clerical' category, the trend continues, as 400,000 males were employed, while an impressive 800,000 females occupied these roles, signifying a significant female dominance in this sector.

Conversely, in the 'Managers' sector, males accounted for 600,000, whereas females comprised only 300,000, reflecting a gap of 300,000. Additionally, the 'Laborers' category saw 600,000 males compared to 200,000 females, highlighting an imbalance of 400,000. The 'Production' sector mirrored this trend, with 500,000 males and 200,000 females, further emphasizing male dominance. 'Semi-professionals' also followed suit, employing 500,000 males and 600,000 females, resulting in a comparatively smaller gap of 100,000 in favor of females. Ultimately, men dominated the majority of sectors, with females only surpassing them in 'Clerical' and 'Professional' roles.

### **Scores:**

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response: 9 - The report provides a comprehensive summary of the main features of the bar chart and makes relevant comparisons. All aspects of the task are addressed fully and accurately.

Coherence & Cohesion: 9 - The report is exceptionally well-organized and easy to follow. The information flows logically, with clear transitions between paragraphs and ideas. The cohesive devices used are sophisticated and enhance the overall readability.

Lexical Resource: 8.5 - A wide range of vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately. The lexical choices are precise and enhance the clarity and sophistication of the report. There is evidence of very natural and sophisticated control of lexical features.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy: 9 - The report demonstrates a wide range of grammatical structures with full flexibility and control. The grammar and punctuation are accurate and contribute to the overall clarity and fluency of the writing.

## **Answer #3**

### **Response:**

The bar chart illustrates the number of employed persons in Australia last year, categorized by job type and gender.

Overall, males are more prevalent in most job types, except for professional and clerical roles, where females dominate. Notably, the largest gender disparities are observed in tradespeople and production jobs, which are predominantly held by men.

Looking closely at the data, clerical positions have the highest employment numbers, with approximately 980,000 women compared to around 880,000 men. In professional roles, there is a slight female majority, with about 600,000 women versus 550,000 men. However, the trend shifts in semi-professional and laborer positions, where men outnumber women. There are around 510,000 males in semi-professional roles compared to 360,000 females, while in laborer roles, approximately 400,000 men are employed versus 280,000 women.

In contrast, tradespeople and production jobs exhibit gender imbalances. Tradespeople are overwhelmingly male, with about 900,000 men employed compared to only 100,000 women, showing a stark 9-to-1 ratio. Similarly, production jobs are male-dominated, with around 540,000 men and just 100,000 women. Managerial positions also show a notable gender gap, with roughly 600,000 men in these roles compared to only 200,000 women.

### **Scores:**

Overall Band Score: 9

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

Coherence & Cohesion: 9 - The report is well-structured and logically organized, with clear transitions between paragraphs and ideas. The information flows smoothly and effortlessly, making it easy for the reader to follow.

Lexical Resource: 8.5 - The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, using precise and sophisticated language to describe the data. The choice of words is accurate and appropriate, enhancing the clarity and impact of the report.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy: 9 - The report exhibits a high level of grammatical accuracy and fluency. A wide range of grammatical structures is used correctly and effectively, contributing to the overall quality of the writing.

## **Answer #4**

### **Response:**

The bar chart illustrates the number of employed persons by job type and sex in Australia last year. Overall, a significant disparity in the number of male and female employees is evident across most occupations, with the exception of Professionals and Clerical roles.

Tradespeople had the largest gender gap, with almost 900 men employed compared to just over 100 women. This represents a ninefold difference in employment figures. Production workers also showed a substantial difference, with around 550 men and only 100 women. Conversely, Professionals displayed the smallest gender gap, with approximately 700 men and 650 women employed. In contrast to other job types, Clerical roles showed a higher number of female employees than male employees, with almost 980 women and approximately 870 men.

In terms of the remaining job categories, Managers had a notable difference, with around 600 men and 200 women. Semi-professionals exhibited a moderate difference, with over 510 men and around 375 women employed. Lastly, Laborers showed a difference of around 130 employees, with approximately 400 men and 270 women.

### **Scores:**

Overall Band Score: 9

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

Coherence & Cohesion: 9 - The report is exceptionally well-organized and cohesive. The information flows smoothly, with clear transitions and logical connections 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 choice of words is accurate and appropriate, enhancing the clarity and impact of the report.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy: 9 - The report exhibits a high level of grammatical accuracy and fluency. A wide range of grammatical structures is used correctly and effectively, contributing to the overall clarity and sophistication of the writing.

## **Answer #5**

### **Response:**

The bar chart presents a comparative analysis of the employment figures for males and females across various job types in Australia during the previous year.

Overall, the data reveals a pronounced gender disparity in employment, with males dominating in most occupations, while females exhibited a greater presence in professional and clerical roles.

In the category of tradespersons, a staggering 800,000 males were employed, significantly overshadowing the mere 100,000 females in this sector. Similarly, managerial positions employed 600,000 men compared to only 300,000 women. Notably, semi-professionals accounted for 500,000 males versus approximately 600,000 females, indicating that while men held a majority, the difference was marginal. Additionally, in the labor sector, around 600,000 men contrasted with 200,000 women, and in production roles, 500,000 men were employed compared to 200,000 women, further underscoring the male prevalence in these fields.

Conversely, the professional domain displayed a reversal of trends, with 900,000 females employed, surpassing the 800,000 males. This pattern extended to clerical positions, where nearly 800,000 women worked compared to only 400,000 men. This significant representation of women in both professional and clerical jobs contrasts sharply with the male-dominant occupations, highlighting the diverse employment landscape in Australia. Overall, these figures underline the prevailing gender imbalances across various job types.

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Task Response: 9 - The report provides a comprehensive summary of the main features of the bar chart and makes relevant comparisons. All aspects of the task are addressed fully and accurately.

Coherence & Cohesion: 9 - The report is exceptionally well-organized and easy to follow. The logical flow of information is seamless, and the use of cohesive devices is sophisticated and natural.

Lexical Resource: 8.5 - A wide range of vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately. The language is precise and sophisticated, reflecting a high level of lexical control.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy: 9 - The report demonstrates a wide range of grammatical structures used with complete accuracy and fluency. The writing is error-free.

## **Answer #6**

### **Response:**

The bar chart illustrates the distribution of employed individuals categorized by job type and gender in Australia during the previous year.

A notable disparity in employment figures exists between males and females across various job sectors, with men being predominant in most categories.

The 'Tradespersons' sector exhibits the most pronounced gender gap, with male employment reaching 800,000 compared to a mere 100,000 females, resulting in a staggering difference of 700,000. Following closely is the 'Professional' category, where 800,000 males and 900,000 females were employed, revealing a modest disparity favoring women by 100,000. In the 'Clerical' category, the trend continues, as 400,000 males were employed, while an impressive 800,000 females occupied these roles, signifying a significant female dominance in this sector.

Conversely, in the 'Managers' sector, males accounted for 600,000, whereas females comprised only 300,000, reflecting a gap of 300,000. Additionally, the 'Laborers' category saw 600,000 males compared to 200,000 females, highlighting an imbalance of 400,000. The 'Production' sector mirrored this trend, with 500,000 males and 200,000 females, further emphasizing male dominance. 'Semi-professionals' also followed suit, employing 500,000 males and 600,000 females, resulting in a comparatively smaller gap of 100,000 in favor of females. Ultimately, men dominated the majority of sectors, with females only surpassing them in 'Clerical' and 'Professional' roles.

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Lexical Resource: 8.5 - A wide range of vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately. The lexical choices are precise and enhance the clarity and sophistication of the report. There is evidence of very natural and sophisticated control of lexical features.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy: 9 - The report demonstrates a wide range of grammatical structures with full flexibility and control. The grammar and punctuation are accurate and contribute to the overall clarity and fluency of the writing.

## **Answer #7**

### **Response:**

The bar chart illustrates the number of employed persons in Australia last year, categorized by job type and gender.

Overall, males are more prevalent in most job types, except for professional and clerical roles, where females dominate. Notably, the largest gender disparities are observed in tradespeople and production jobs, which are predominantly held by men.

Looking closely at the data, clerical positions have the highest employment numbers, with approximately 980,000 women compared to around 880,000 men. In professional roles, there is a slight female majority, with about 600,000 women versus 550,000 men. However, the trend shifts in semi-professional and laborer positions, where men outnumber women. There are around 510,000 males in semi-professional roles compared to 360,000 females, while in laborer roles, approximately 400,000 men are employed versus 280,000 women.

In contrast, tradespeople and production jobs exhibit gender imbalances. Tradespeople are overwhelmingly male, with about 900,000 men employed compared to only 100,000 women, showing a stark 9-to-1 ratio. Similarly, production jobs are male-dominated, with around 540,000 men and just 100,000 women. Managerial positions also show a notable gender gap, with roughly 600,000 men in these roles compared to only 200,000 women.

### **Scores:**

Overall Band Score: 9

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

Coherence & Cohesion: 9 - The report is well-structured and logically organized, with clear transitions between paragraphs and ideas. The information flows smoothly and effortlessly, making it easy for the reader to follow.

Lexical Resource: 8.5 - The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, using precise and sophisticated language to describe the data. The choice of words is accurate and appropriate, enhancing the clarity and impact of the report.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy: 9 - The report exhibits a high level of grammatical accuracy and fluency. A wide range of grammatical structures is used correctly and effectively, contributing to the overall quality of the writing.

## **Answer #8**

### **Response:**

The bar chart illustrates the number of employed persons by job type and sex in Australia last year. Overall, a significant disparity in the number of male and female employees is evident across most occupations, with the exception of Professionals and Clerical roles.

Tradespeople had the largest gender gap, with almost 900 men employed compared to just over 100 women. This represents a ninefold difference in employment figures. Production workers also showed a substantial difference, with around 550 men and only 100 women. Conversely, Professionals displayed the smallest gender gap, with approximately 700 men and 650 women employed. In contrast to other job types, Clerical roles showed a higher number of female employees than male employees, with almost 980 women and approximately 870 men.

In terms of the remaining job categories, Managers had a notable difference, with around 600 men and 200 women. Semi-professionals exhibited a moderate difference, with over 510 men and around 375 women employed. Lastly, Laborers showed a difference of around 130 employees, with approximately 400 men and 270 women.

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Lexical Resource: 8.5 - The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, using precise and sophisticated language to describe the data. The choice of words is accurate and appropriate, enhancing the clarity and impact of the report.

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