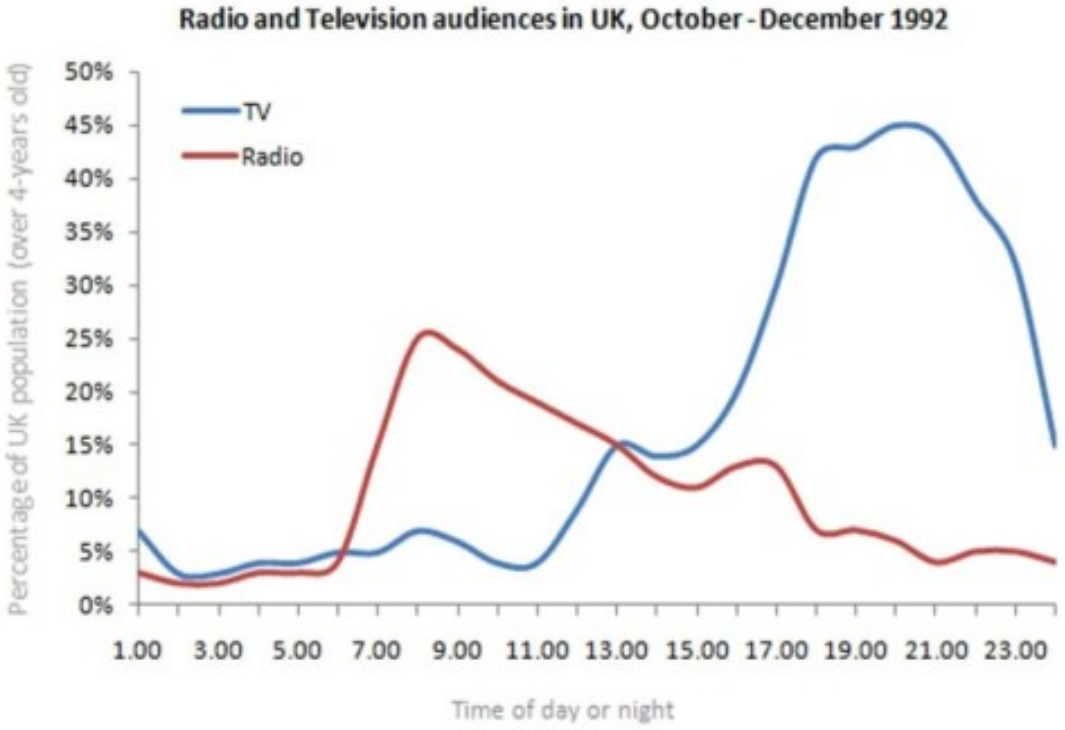
Task 1: Line Graph

Subject: Radio and Television audiences in the UK, October - December 1992



Model Answer #1

Response:

The graph depicts the percentage of the UK population aged over 4 who engaged with television and radio at different times from October to December 1992.

Overall, television viewing was most common in the evening, whereas radio listening was more common in the morning.

In the morning, radio listening experienced a significant rise starting from 6:00 AM, peaking at around 8:00 AM with approximately 25% of the population tuning in. Following this peak, the proportion of radio listeners gradually declined, reaching its lowest level near 6:00 PM before experiencing a slight increase later in the evening.

Conversely, television viewers remained low in the morning, below 10% until about noon. Views increased progressively throughout the afternoon, peaking at nearly 50% around 8:00 PM. After 8:00 PM, television viewership fell sharply, continuing to drop after 10:00 PM and into the early hours of the following day.

In summary, television was predominantly watched in the evening, especially during peak hours, while radio was predominantly listened to in the morning. These observations highlight distinct patterns in media consumption throughout the day.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

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

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is very well-structured and easy to follow. The information is presented logically and coherently.

Lexical Resource (9): A wide range of vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately. The language is sophisticated and natural.

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

Model Answer #2

Response:

The provided graph shows the percentage of the UK population over 4 years old who watched television or listened to the radio during different times of the day from October to December 1992.

At the start of the day, radio audiences show a significant rise, starting at around 6 AM and peaking between 8 AM and 9 AM at approximately 25%. This peak likely corresponds to people listening to the radio during their morning routines or commutes. After 9 AM, radio listenership declines gradually, with a small peak around 4 PM and another rise in the evening, peaking again at around 15% between 5 PM and 6 PM, before declining steadily through the night.

Television audiences, in contrast, have a different pattern. There is a gradual increase starting around noon, which becomes more pronounced after 4 PM. The peak viewership occurs between 8 PM and 10 PM, reaching around 45% of the population. After this peak, television viewership declines sharply, falling below 10% after midnight and remaining low throughout the early morning hours.

In comparison, radio has a more consistent audience throughout the day, whereas television has a more pronounced peak in the evening. Both media types see a significant drop in audience during the early hours of the morning.

Overall, the graph indicates that radio is more popular during the morning hours, while television dominates the evening. The data reflects typical daily routines, with radio being a companion during commuting and work hours, and television serving as the primary source of entertainment in the evening.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate summary of the main features of the graph, highlighting key trends and making relevant comparisons. It demonstrates a strong understanding of the data and effectively conveys the information to the reader.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-structured and logically organized, with clear transitions between paragraphs and ideas. The flow of information is smooth and easy to follow, making the report highly coherent and cohesive.

Lexical Resource (8.5): The report uses a wide range of vocabulary, including precise and sophisticated terms, to describe the data and make comparisons. The language is accurate and appropriate, demonstrating a high level of lexical control.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of grammatical structures, including complex sentences and varied sentence lengths. The grammar is accurate and error-free, showcasing a high level of grammatical control.

Model Answer #3

Response:

The line graph illustrates the percentage of people in the UK who watched television and listened to the radio over a 24-hour period from October to December 1992.

Overall, television viewing was significantly higher in the evening, while radio listening peaked in the morning. Throughout the day and night, television attracted more viewers compared to radio.

For television, viewership remained relatively stable, fluctuating by less than 20% from 1 AM to 2 PM. However, this figure surged dramatically at 4 PM, reaching a peak of nearly 50% by 8 PM. Afterward, television viewership experienced a sharp decline, hitting a low of just a small percentage by 3 AM.

In contrast, radio listening followed a distinct pattern. It started with a rapid increase, reaching around 27% of the population from 6 AM to 8 AM. The numbers then dropped sharply to below 2%, with slight fluctuations around 4 PM and 10:30 PM.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report accurately describes the key trends and provides a clear overview of the data.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-structured and easy to follow. The paragraphs are logically organized and flow smoothly.

Lexical Resource (9): The report uses a wide range of vocabulary accurately and appropriately. The language is precise and sophisticated.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report demonstrates excellent grammatical accuracy and a wide range of grammatical structures.

Model Answer #4

Response:

This graph shows the percentage of the UK population over four years who watched television and listened to the radio at various times of the day during the period October to December 1992. The data clearly shows a general trend of use of media during the day, recording ups and downs showing when either the TV or the radio was more popular.

Obviously, the viewing of television peaks during the evening hours. From a minimal set of viewers in the very early hours of the morning, there was a gradual increase from 4:00 PM to its peak at around 8:00 PM, where almost 45% of the population were viewing television. What this means is that most people tend to favor television during prime time, likely because favorite programs are shown and people have spare time on their hands. The viewership for television, however, drops drastically from 10:00 PM, reaching around 5% by 2:00 AM. The viewership remains low up to 6:00 AM.

In contrast, radio listening follows a different pattern, peaking in the morning. At about 8:00 AM, slightly more than a quarter of all persons are listening, no doubt connected to getting news, weather, and entertainment as part of morning routines.

It decreases linearly for most of the day, to about 5% by 6:00 PM. There is a slight bump at around 10:00 PM, but at no time after the morning peak does it rise above 10%, indicating that radio just isn’t preferred later on in the day.

Comparing the two media, it clearly indicates that the radio leads during morning hours, mainly from approximately 8:00 AM with a larger percent of listeners as compared to viewers on television. At 1:00 PM, though, television starts pulling ahead, with huge peaks in the late afternoon and evening. By 8:00 PM, television views are far greater than radio listeners, establishing that it is very clear how time is king for TV primetime. Both radio and television tailed off dramatically after midnight, but again, the television had slightly higher usage than the radio. These data clearly show, however, the peaks of use: radio in the early morning and television during the evening. Generally speaking, there were more viewers for television, especially during prime time, but in the morning hours, it was dominated by radio. This is indicative of differing everyday roles both media appear to play for the population of the UK in the given time period.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate summary of the main features of the graph, highlighting key trends and making relevant comparisons between radio and television audiences.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-structured and logically organized, with clear transitions between paragraphs and ideas. The flow of information is smooth and easy to follow.

Lexical Resource (8.5): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, using precise and sophisticated language to describe the data and make comparisons. 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 fluency. The grammar and punctuation are flawless, contributing to the clarity and readability of the report.

Model Answer #5

Response:

The line graph illustrates the proportion of individuals aged over 4 years who watched TV and listened to the radio at various times of the day in the UK from October to December 1992.

Overall, the graph shows that TV had a higher viewership than the radio throughout the day, with TV peaking at around 45% at 8 pm and radio reaching its highest audience of approximately 30% at 8 am.

During the morning hours, radio had a substantially larger audience, with a peak of 25% at around 8 am, whereas TV's viewership was relatively low. However, from 1 pm onwards, TV's audience surpassed that of the radio and steadily increased to reach almost 45% at 8 pm. Conversely, the audience for radio declined consistently after the morning peak, dropping to less than 5% by 11 pm.

In contrast, television consistently had a larger audience than the radio throughout the day, with the most significant increase observed from 5 pm onwards. Moreover, during the early morning and late night hours, both TV and radio had minimal viewership, each registering below 7% for a few hours.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a thorough and accurate overview of the main trends and key features presented in the graph. The information is well-summarized and the key points are effectively highlighted.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is highly coherent and cohesive, with clear and logical progression of ideas. The information is well-organized into paragraphs, and there is effective use of linking words and cohesive devices throughout.

Lexical Resource (9): The vocabulary used is varied and precise, demonstrating a wide range of lexical resources. The language is sophisticated and natural, with accurate and appropriate word choice throughout.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report showcases a wide range of grammatical structures used with full flexibility and control. There are no errors in punctuation or grammar, and the language is used with precision and accuracy.

Model Answer #6

Response:

The graph depicts the percentage of the UK population aged over 4 who engaged with television and radio at different times from October to December 1992.

Overall, television viewing was most common in the evening, whereas radio listening was more common in the morning.

In the morning, radio listening experienced a significant rise starting from 6:00 AM, peaking at around 8:00 AM with approximately 25% of the population tuning in. Following this peak, the proportion of radio listeners gradually declined, reaching its lowest level near 6:00 PM before experiencing a slight increase later in the evening.

Conversely, television viewers remained low in the morning, below 10% until about noon. Views increased progressively throughout the afternoon, peaking at nearly 50% around 8:00 PM. After 8:00 PM, television viewership fell sharply, continuing to drop after 10:00 PM and into the early hours of the following day.

In summary, television was predominantly watched in the evening, especially during peak hours, while radio was predominantly listened to in the morning. These observations highlight distinct patterns in media consumption throughout the day.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

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

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is very well-structured and easy to follow. The information is presented logically and coherently.

Lexical Resource (9): A wide range of vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately. The language is sophisticated and natural.

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

Model Answer #7

Response:

The provided graph shows the percentage of the UK population over 4 years old who watched television or listened to the radio during different times of the day from October to December 1992.

At the start of the day, radio audiences show a significant rise, starting at around 6 AM and peaking between 8 AM and 9 AM at approximately 25%. This peak likely corresponds to people listening to the radio during their morning routines or commutes. After 9 AM, radio listenership declines gradually, with a small peak around 4 PM and another rise in the evening, peaking again at around 15% between 5 PM and 6 PM, before declining steadily through the night.

Television audiences, in contrast, have a different pattern. There is a gradual increase starting around noon, which becomes more pronounced after 4 PM. The peak viewership occurs between 8 PM and 10 PM, reaching around 45% of the population. After this peak, television viewership declines sharply, falling below 10% after midnight and remaining low throughout the early morning hours.

In comparison, radio has a more consistent audience throughout the day, whereas television has a more pronounced peak in the evening. Both media types see a significant drop in audience during the early hours of the morning.

Overall, the graph indicates that radio is more popular during the morning hours, while television dominates the evening. The data reflects typical daily routines, with radio being a companion during commuting and work hours, and television serving as the primary source of entertainment in the evening.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate summary of the main features of the graph, highlighting key trends and making relevant comparisons. It demonstrates a strong understanding of the data and effectively conveys the information to the reader.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-structured and logically organized, with clear transitions between paragraphs and ideas. The flow of information is smooth and easy to follow, making the report highly coherent and cohesive.

Lexical Resource (8.5): The report uses a wide range of vocabulary, including precise and sophisticated terms, to describe the data and make comparisons. The language is accurate and appropriate, demonstrating a high level of lexical control.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of grammatical structures, including complex sentences and varied sentence lengths. The grammar is accurate and error-free, showcasing a high level of grammatical control.

Model Answer #8

Response:

The line graph illustrates the percentage of people in the UK who watched television and listened to the radio over a 24-hour period from October to December 1992.

Overall, television viewing was significantly higher in the evening, while radio listening peaked in the morning. Throughout the day and night, television attracted more viewers compared to radio.

For television, viewership remained relatively stable, fluctuating by less than 20% from 1 AM to 2 PM. However, this figure surged dramatically at 4 PM, reaching a peak of nearly 50% by 8 PM. Afterward, television viewership experienced a sharp decline, hitting a low of just a small percentage by 3 AM.

In contrast, radio listening followed a distinct pattern. It started with a rapid increase, reaching around 27% of the population from 6 AM to 8 AM. The numbers then dropped sharply to below 2%, with slight fluctuations around 4 PM and 10:30 PM.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report accurately describes the key trends and provides a clear overview of the data.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-structured and easy to follow. The paragraphs are logically organized and flow smoothly.

Lexical Resource (9): The report uses a wide range of vocabulary accurately and appropriately. The language is precise and sophisticated.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report demonstrates excellent grammatical accuracy and a wide range of grammatical structures.

Model Answer #9

Response:

This graph shows the percentage of the UK population over four years who watched television and listened to the radio at various times of the day during the period October to December 1992. The data clearly shows a general trend of use of media during the day, recording ups and downs showing when either the TV or the radio was more popular.

Obviously, the viewing of television peaks during the evening hours. From a minimal set of viewers in the very early hours of the morning, there was a gradual increase from 4:00 PM to its peak at around 8:00 PM, where almost 45% of the population were viewing television. What this means is that most people tend to favor television during prime time, likely because favorite programs are shown and people have spare time on their hands. The viewership for television, however, drops drastically from 10:00 PM, reaching around 5% by 2:00 AM. The viewership remains low up to 6:00 AM.

In contrast, radio listening follows a different pattern, peaking in the morning. At about 8:00 AM, slightly more than a quarter of all persons are listening, no doubt connected to getting news, weather, and entertainment as part of morning routines.

It decreases linearly for most of the day, to about 5% by 6:00 PM. There is a slight bump at around 10:00 PM, but at no time after the morning peak does it rise above 10%, indicating that radio just isn’t preferred later on in the day.

Comparing the two media, it clearly indicates that the radio leads during morning hours, mainly from approximately 8:00 AM with a larger percent of listeners as compared to viewers on television. At 1:00 PM, though, television starts pulling ahead, with huge peaks in the late afternoon and evening. By 8:00 PM, television views are far greater than radio listeners, establishing that it is very clear how time is king for TV primetime. Both radio and television tailed off dramatically after midnight, but again, the television had slightly higher usage than the radio. These data clearly show, however, the peaks of use: radio in the early morning and television during the evening. Generally speaking, there were more viewers for television, especially during prime time, but in the morning hours, it was dominated by radio. This is indicative of differing everyday roles both media appear to play for the population of the UK in the given time period.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate summary of the main features of the graph, highlighting key trends and making relevant comparisons between radio and television audiences.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-structured and logically organized, with clear transitions between paragraphs and ideas. The flow of information is smooth and easy to follow.

Lexical Resource (8.5): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, using precise and sophisticated language to describe the data and make comparisons. 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 fluency. The grammar and punctuation are flawless, contributing to the clarity and readability of the report.

Model Answer #10

Response:

The line graph illustrates the proportion of individuals aged over 4 years who watched TV and listened to the radio at various times of the day in the UK from October to December 1992.

Overall, the graph shows that TV had a higher viewership than the radio throughout the day, with TV peaking at around 45% at 8 pm and radio reaching its highest audience of approximately 30% at 8 am.

During the morning hours, radio had a substantially larger audience, with a peak of 25% at around 8 am, whereas TV's viewership was relatively low. However, from 1 pm onwards, TV's audience surpassed that of the radio and steadily increased to reach almost 45% at 8 pm. Conversely, the audience for radio declined consistently after the morning peak, dropping to less than 5% by 11 pm.

In contrast, television consistently had a larger audience than the radio throughout the day, with the most significant increase observed from 5 pm onwards. Moreover, during the early morning and late night hours, both TV and radio had minimal viewership, each registering below 7% for a few hours.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a thorough and accurate overview of the main trends and key features presented in the graph. The information is well-summarized and the key points are effectively highlighted.

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Lexical Resource (9): The vocabulary used is varied and precise, demonstrating a wide range of lexical resources. The language is sophisticated and natural, with accurate and appropriate word choice throughout.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report showcases a wide range of grammatical structures used with full flexibility and control. There are no errors in punctuation or grammar, and the language is used with precision and accuracy.