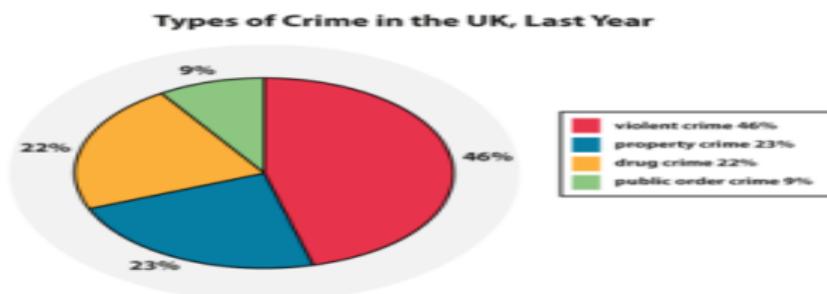
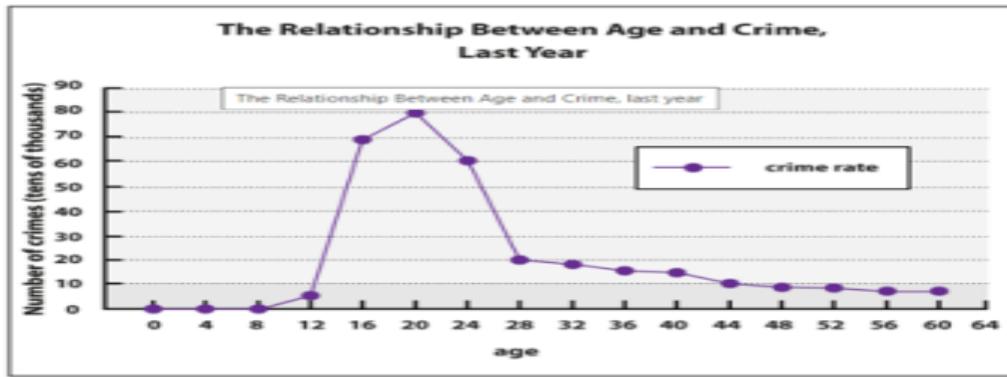


Task 1: Multiple Graphs

Subject: The line graph and pie chart below show information on crime in the UK for the last year. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



Model Answer #1

Response:

The two graphics provide different information about crime in the UK over the last year. The line graph illustrates the relationship between age and crime rates, while the pie chart shows the distribution of various types of crimes.

Overall, younger people committed more crimes compared to older individuals, with the crime rate peaking among those in their early twenties. Violent crime was the most common type of crime, followed by property and drug crimes, which had similar proportions. Public order crime accounted for the smallest percentage.

From the line graph, it is clear that crime rates were significantly higher among individuals aged 12 to 28, ranging between 40,000 and 80,000 crimes. The crime rate peaked at 80,000 for 20-year-olds, after which it declined sharply. Individuals aged 28 and above committed far fewer crimes, with the numbers gradually decreasing with age.

The pie chart reveals that violent crime was the dominant type, accounting for 46% of all crimes. Property crime and drug crime made up 23% and 22%, respectively, showing only a 1% difference between the two categories. In contrast, public order crime was the least common, comprising just 9% of the total crimes.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): Excellent overview of the main features of both charts. All key information is accurately reported and compared effectively.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report flows smoothly and logically. Paragraphing is well-managed, and the connections between ideas are clear and easy to follow.

Lexical Resource (8.5): A wide range of sophisticated vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately. The language is natural and precise.

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

Model Answer #2

Response:

The following report analyzes data depicted in a line graph and a pie chart showcasing crime statistics in the UK over the past year.

The line graph illustrates the connection between age groups and crime rates, ranging from 0 to 90 crimes and ages 0 to 64, peaking at age 20 with over 80 crimes before gradually declining. The pie chart displays the distribution of crime types, with violent crime at 46%, property crime at 23%, drug crime at 22%, and public order crime at 9%.

In the pie chart, violent crime is the most prevalent type, accounting for nearly half of all crimes. Property crime and drug crime follow closely behind at around 23% each, with public order crime being the least common at 9%. These findings indicate a concerning prevalence of violent crimes in the UK, underscoring the urgency for proactive measures.

Analyzing the line graph reveals that individuals aged 20 exhibit the highest crime rate, exceeding 80 crimes. The graph depicts a steep increase in crime from ages 8 to 16, a significant decrease post-age 20, reaching a low by age 60, and no instances of crime above age 60. Young adults and teenagers are more inclined towards violent, drug, and property crimes, while individuals above 28 tend to engage more in public order offenses. This data underscores the crucial connection between age demographics and prevalent crime types, aiding law enforcement agencies in devising targeted preventive strategies.

Word Count: 240

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

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

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report flows smoothly and logically, with clear connections between ideas.

Lexical Resource (8.5): A wide range of vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately, demonstrating a sophisticated command of language.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report is grammatically flawless, with a wide range of structures used effectively.

Model Answer #3

Response:

The two graphics provide different information about crime in the UK over the last year. The line graph illustrates the relationship between age and crime rates, while the pie chart shows the distribution of various types of crimes.

Overall, younger people committed more crimes compared to older individuals, with the crime rate peaking among those in their early twenties. Violent crime was the most common type of crime, followed by property and drug crimes, which had similar proportions. Public order crime accounted for the smallest percentage.

From the line graph, it is clear that crime rates were significantly higher among individuals aged 12 to 28, ranging between 40,000 and 80,000 crimes. The crime rate peaked at 80,000 for 20-year-olds, after which it declined sharply. Individuals aged 28 and above committed far fewer crimes, with the numbers gradually decreasing with age.

The pie chart reveals that violent crime was the dominant type, accounting for 46% of all crimes. Property crime and drug crime made up 23% and 22%, respectively, showing only a 1% difference between the two categories. In contrast, public order crime was the least common, comprising just 9% of the total crimes.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): Excellent overview of the main features of both charts. All key information is accurately reported and compared effectively.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report flows smoothly and logically. Paragraphing is well-managed, and the connections between ideas are clear and easy to follow.

Lexical Resource (8.5): A wide range of sophisticated vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately. The language is natural and precise.

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

Model Answer #4

Response:

The following report analyzes data depicted in a line graph and a pie chart showcasing crime statistics in the UK over the past year.

The line graph illustrates the connection between age groups and crime rates, ranging from 0 to 90 crimes and ages 0 to 64, peaking at age 20 with over 80 crimes before gradually declining. The pie chart displays the distribution of crime types, with violent crime at 46%, property crime at 23%, drug crime at 22%, and public order crime at 9%.

In the pie chart, violent crime is the most prevalent type, accounting for nearly half of all crimes. Property crime and drug crime follow closely behind at around 23% each, with public order crime being the least common at 9%. These findings indicate a concerning prevalence of violent crimes in the UK, underscoring the urgency for proactive measures.

Analyzing the line graph reveals that individuals aged 20 exhibit the highest crime rate, exceeding 80 crimes. The graph depicts a steep increase in crime from ages 8 to 16, a significant decrease post-age 20, reaching a low by age 60, and no instances of crime above age 60. Young adults and teenagers are more inclined towards violent, drug, and property crimes, while individuals above 28 tend to engage more in public order offenses. This data underscores the crucial connection between age demographics and prevalent crime types, aiding law enforcement agencies in devising targeted preventive strategies.

Word Count: 240

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

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

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report flows smoothly and logically, with clear connections between ideas.

Lexical Resource (8.5): A wide range of vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately, demonstrating a sophisticated command of language.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report is grammatically flawless, with a wide range of structures used effectively.