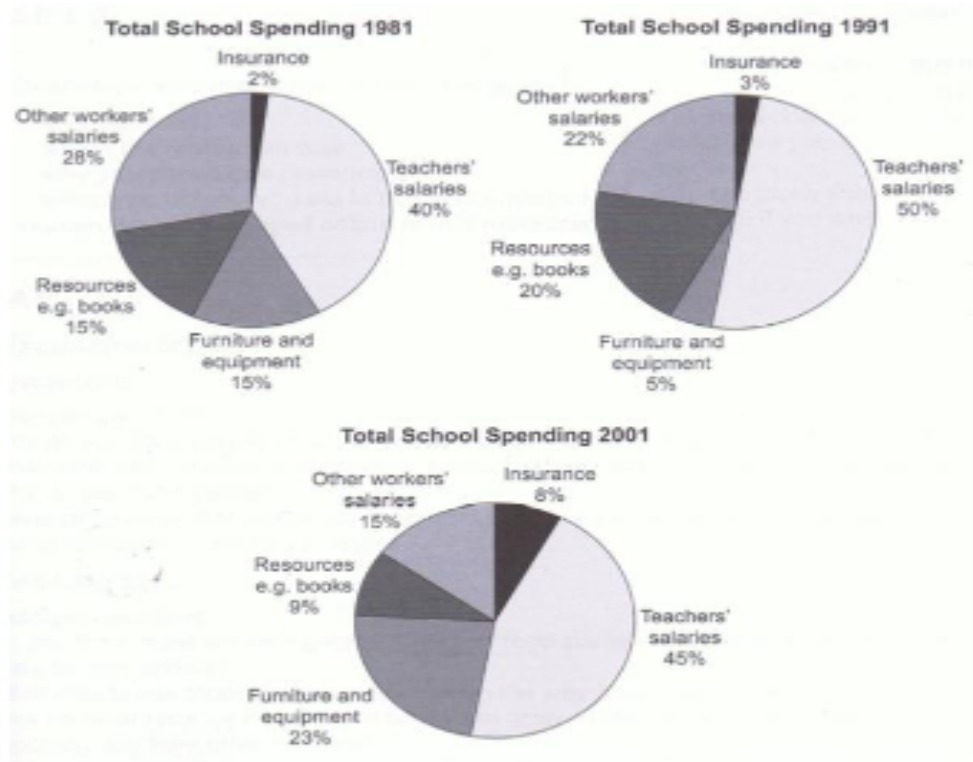


Task 1: Multiple Graphs

Subject: The three pie charts below show the changes in annual spending by a particular UK school in 1981, 1991 and 2001. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



Model Answer #1

Response:

The three pie charts compare the distribution of a UK school's annual spending across five categories—teachers' salaries, other workers' salaries, resources, furniture and equipment, and insurance—in the years 1981, 1991, and 2001.

In 1981, teachers' salaries accounted for the largest portion at 40%, followed by other workers' salaries at 28%. Spending on resources and furniture/equipment was equal, at 15% each, while insurance had a minimal share of 2%.

In 1991, the school increased its spending on teachers' salaries to 50%. Resources also rose to 20%, but spending on other workers' salaries decreased to 22%, and furniture/equipment dropped to just 5%. Insurance increased slightly to 3%.

By 2001, teachers' salaries remained the largest expenditure at 45%, though spending on furniture and equipment rose sharply to 23%. Resources decreased to 9%, other workers' salaries fell to 15%, and insurance grew to 8%.

In summary, teachers' salaries consistently held the highest share, while spending on insurance increased gradually over the years.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): Excellent response to the task. All main features are clearly 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 given pie charts illustrate the total yearly spending of an average school in the UK on different aspects in percentages, specifically in the years 1981, 1991, and 2001.

Overall, it can be seen that in all three years, school spending mostly went to teachers' salaries, comprising almost half of the total spending. Whereas, the least spending went to insurance.

In all of these years, teachers' salaries were the highest spending category for schools, taking up almost half of the chart for 1981, 1991, and 2001, with 40%, 50%, and 45%, respectively. In comparison, insurance was the least valued factor in those years, with 2%, 3%, and 8%, respectively. Moreover, in 1981 and 1991, other workers' salaries were the second highest spending category for schools, valued at 28% and 22%, respectively. In comparison to the year 2001, furniture and equipment were the second highest spending category, comprising 23%, with other workers' salaries just behind it at 15%.

Furniture and equipment in the year 1981 were also a major part of the school spending, but their significance greatly reduced in 1991, covering only 5% of the chart. Furthermore, resources, e.g., books, varied in all three years, which seems to be an erratic trend; their total spending encompassed 15% in 1981, it elevated to as high as 20% in 1991, and then in 2001 it decreased to only 9% of total spending.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive summary of the data presented in the pie charts, accurately identifying and comparing the main features of school spending across the three years. All key aspects are covered.

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 use of cohesive devices is seamless and enhances the overall clarity.

Lexical Resource (8.5): The report demonstrates a wide range of sophisticated vocabulary, used accurately and appropriately. The lexical choices are precise and contribute to the overall clarity and fluency of the writing.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The grammar is impeccable throughout the report. A wide range of grammatical structures is used accurately and flexibly, demonstrating a high level of grammatical control.

Model Answer #3

Response:

The given pie charts provide a comparison of the yearly expenditure on 5 different categories by an educational institution in the UK over a course of 20 years.

From an overall perspective, it is evident that the majority of the school's budget was allocated for teachers' salaries. By contrast, insurance required the least amount of money from 1981 to 2001.

Regarding teachers salaries, 40% of the school's budget was spent on this category in 1981. It was then followed by an increase of another 10%, reaching its peak at 50%, before dropping to 45% in the final year. Other workers' salaries also received a considerable amount of money; however, there was a steady decline in its figures. In 1981, the proportion of spending on this group started at 28%, followed by 22% in 1991 before falling to 15% in the final year.

In terms of the remaining three categories, despite having the same percentage of budget spent in 1981, at 15%, resources and furniture and equipment underwent opposite trends. While the figure for the former decreased to 9%, that of the latter increased by 8%, reaching 23% at the end of the period. Although starting at a negligible number, taking up only 2% of the total annual spending in the first year, the figure for insurance experienced a four-fold increase to 8% in 2001.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

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

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

Lexical Resource (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, used accurately and appropriately.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report exhibits a wide range of grammatical structures, used with precision and fluency.

Model Answer #4

Response:

The pie charts illustrate the annual spending on five different categories by a specific school in the UK during the years 1981, 1991, and 2001.

Overall, it is clear that teachers' salaries accounted for the largest proportion of the school's spending, while insurance represented the smallest cost. In addition, with the exception of resources and other workers' salaries, all other expenditures increased over the period.

In all three years, teachers' salaries were consistently the highest expenditure, accounting for nearly half of the total. Specifically, the funds allocated to teachers' wages increased from 40% in 1981 to 50% in 1991, followed by a decrease to 45% after a decade. In contrast, spending on other workers' salaries fell steadily over the 20 years, from 28% to 15%.

Regarding the remaining expenses, expenditures on insurance made up a minor percentage (2%) of the total in 1981, increasing four-fold to 8% by 2001. The percentages allocated to resources and equipment fluctuated. While the former grew from 15% to peak at 20% in 1991, it then decreased by more than half in 2001. The latter dropped by 10% from 15% in the first decade, after which it increased to 23%, ranking as the second largest expenditure throughout the period.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate summary of the information presented in the pie charts. It effectively identifies the main features and makes relevant comparisons.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-organized and easy to follow. The information is presented logically and smoothly, with clear transitions between paragraphs and sentences.

Lexical Resource (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, using precise and sophisticated language to describe the data. The vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately throughout.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report exhibits a wide range of grammatical structures, which are used accurately and with fluency. The grammar and punctuation are flawless.

Model Answer #5

Response:

The pie charts illustrate how a particular school in the UK allocated its fund across three different years: 1981, 1991, and 2001.

Overall, while the proportions of money dedicated to teachers' salaries, insurance, and furniture and equipment increased after three decades, the inverse was true for other workers' salaries and resources. It is also recorded that the preponderance of funding was consistently used to pay for staff.

Teachers' salaries were the predominant contributor to school funding throughout the period. It received about 40% in 1981 and increased to 50% in 1991, yet eventually settling at 45% by 2001. Besides paying for teachers, the school also spent 28% of its funding on other staff. However, this rate gradually declined to 22% after 10 years before dropping to 15% by the end of the period.

Turning to the other expenditure categories, insurance, despite its modest starting rate (2%), boasted the most pronounced growth, surging to 8% by 2001. Both resources and furniture/equipment constituted 15% in the first year. In 1991, the former registered a 5% increase, whereas the latter represented a threefold decrease. However, by the end of the period, the school had significantly reallocated its budget, dedicating 23% to furniture/equipment but only 9% to resources.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate overview of the information presented in the pie charts.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-organized and easy to follow. The information is presented in a logical order, and the use of cohesive devices is effective.

Lexical Resource (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, which is used accurately and appropriately.

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

Model Answer #6

Response:

The three pie charts compare the distribution of a UK school's annual spending across five categories—teachers' salaries, other workers' salaries, resources, furniture and equipment, and insurance—in the years 1981, 1991, and 2001.

In 1981, teachers' salaries accounted for the largest portion at 40%, followed by other workers' salaries at 28%. Spending on resources and furniture/equipment was equal, at 15% each, while insurance had a minimal share of 2%.

In 1991, the school increased its spending on teachers' salaries to 50%. Resources also rose to 20%, but spending on other workers' salaries decreased to 22%, and furniture/equipment dropped to just 5%. Insurance increased slightly to 3%.

By 2001, teachers' salaries remained the largest expenditure at 45%, though spending on furniture and equipment rose sharply to 23%. Resources decreased to 9%, other workers' salaries fell to 15%, and insurance grew to 8%.

In summary, teachers' salaries consistently held the highest share, while spending on insurance increased gradually over the years.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): Excellent response to the task. All main features are clearly 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 #7

Response:

The given pie charts illustrate the total yearly spending of an average school in the UK on different aspects in percentages, specifically in the years 1981, 1991, and 2001.

Overall, it can be seen that in all three years, school spending mostly went to teachers' salaries, comprising almost half of the total spending. Whereas, the least spending went to insurance.

In all of these years, teachers' salaries were the highest spending category for schools, taking up almost half of the chart for 1981, 1991, and 2001, with 40%, 50%, and 45%, respectively. In comparison, insurance was the least valued factor in those years, with 2%, 3%, and 8%, respectively. Moreover, in 1981 and 1991, other workers' salaries were the second highest spending category for schools, valued at 28% and 22%, respectively. In comparison to the year 2001, furniture and equipment were the second highest spending category, comprising 23%, with other workers' salaries just behind it at 15%.

Furniture and equipment in the year 1981 were also a major part of the school spending, but their significance greatly reduced in 1991, covering only 5% of the chart. Furthermore, resources, e.g., books, varied in all three years, which seems to be an erratic trend; their total spending encompassed 15% in 1981, it elevated to as high as 20% in 1991, and then in 2001 it decreased to only 9% of total spending.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive summary of the data presented in the pie charts, accurately identifying and comparing the main features of school spending across the three years. All key aspects are covered.

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 use of cohesive devices is seamless and enhances the overall clarity.

Lexical Resource (8.5): The report demonstrates a wide range of sophisticated vocabulary, used accurately and appropriately. The lexical choices are precise and contribute to the overall clarity and fluency of the writing.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The grammar is impeccable throughout the report. A wide range of grammatical structures is used accurately and flexibly, demonstrating a high level of grammatical control.

Model Answer #8

Response:

The given pie charts provide a comparison of the yearly expenditure on 5 different categories by an educational institution in the UK over a course of 20 years.

From an overall perspective, it is evident that the majority of the school's budget was allocated for teachers' salaries. By contrast, insurance required the least amount of money from 1981 to 2001.

Regarding teachers salaries, 40% of the school's budget was spent on this category in 1981. It was then followed by an increase of another 10%, reaching its peak at 50%, before dropping to 45% in the final year. Other workers' salaries also received a considerable amount of money; however, there was a steady decline in its figures. In 1981, the proportion of spending on this group started at 28%, followed by 22% in 1991 before falling to 15% in the final year.

In terms of the remaining three categories, despite having the same percentage of budget spent in 1981, at 15%, resources and furniture and equipment underwent opposite trends. While the figure for the former decreased to 9%, that of the latter increased by 8%, reaching 23% at the end of the period. Although starting at a negligible number, taking up only 2% of the total annual spending in the first year, the figure for insurance experienced a four-fold increase to 8% in 2001.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

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

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

Lexical Resource (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, used accurately and appropriately.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report exhibits a wide range of grammatical structures, used with precision and fluency.

Model Answer #9

Response:

The pie charts illustrate the annual spending on five different categories by a specific school in the UK during the years 1981, 1991, and 2001.

Overall, it is clear that teachers' salaries accounted for the largest proportion of the school's spending, while insurance represented the smallest cost. In addition, with the exception of resources and other workers' salaries, all other expenditures increased over the period.

In all three years, teachers' salaries were consistently the highest expenditure, accounting for nearly half of the total. Specifically, the funds allocated to teachers' wages increased from 40% in 1981 to 50% in 1991, followed by a decrease to 45% after a decade. In contrast, spending on other workers' salaries fell steadily over the 20 years, from 28% to 15%.

Regarding the remaining expenses, expenditures on insurance made up a minor percentage (2%) of the total in 1981, increasing four-fold to 8% by 2001. The percentages allocated to resources and equipment fluctuated. While the former grew from 15% to peak at 20% in 1991, it then decreased by more than half in 2001. The latter dropped by 10% from 15% in the first decade, after which it increased to 23%, ranking as the second largest expenditure throughout the period.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate summary of the information presented in the pie charts. It effectively identifies the main features and makes relevant comparisons.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-organized and easy to follow. The information is presented logically and smoothly, with clear transitions between paragraphs and sentences.

Lexical Resource (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, using precise and sophisticated language to describe the data. The vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately throughout.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report exhibits a wide range of grammatical structures, which are used accurately and with fluency. The grammar and punctuation are flawless.

Model Answer #10

Response:

The pie charts illustrate how a particular school in the UK allocated its fund across three different years: 1981, 1991, and 2001.

Overall, while the proportions of money dedicated to teachers' salaries, insurance, and furniture and equipment increased after three decades, the inverse was true for other workers' salaries and resources. It is also recorded that the preponderance of funding was consistently used to pay for staff.

Teachers' salaries were the predominant contributor to school funding throughout the period. It received about 40% in 1981 and increased to 50% in 1991, yet eventually settling at 45% by 2001. Besides paying for teachers, the school also spent 28% of its funding on other staff. However, this rate gradually declined to 22% after 10 years before dropping to 15% by the end of the period.

Turning to the other expenditure categories, insurance, despite its modest starting rate (2%), boasted the most pronounced growth, surging to 8% by 2001. Both resources and furniture/equipment constituted 15% in the first year. In 1991, the former registered a 5% increase, whereas the latter represented a threefold decrease. However, by the end of the period, the school had significantly reallocated its budget, dedicating 23% to furniture/equipment but only 9% to resources.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate overview of the information presented in the pie charts.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-organized and easy to follow. The information is presented in a logical order, and the use of cohesive devices is effective.

Lexical Resource (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, which is used accurately and appropriately.

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