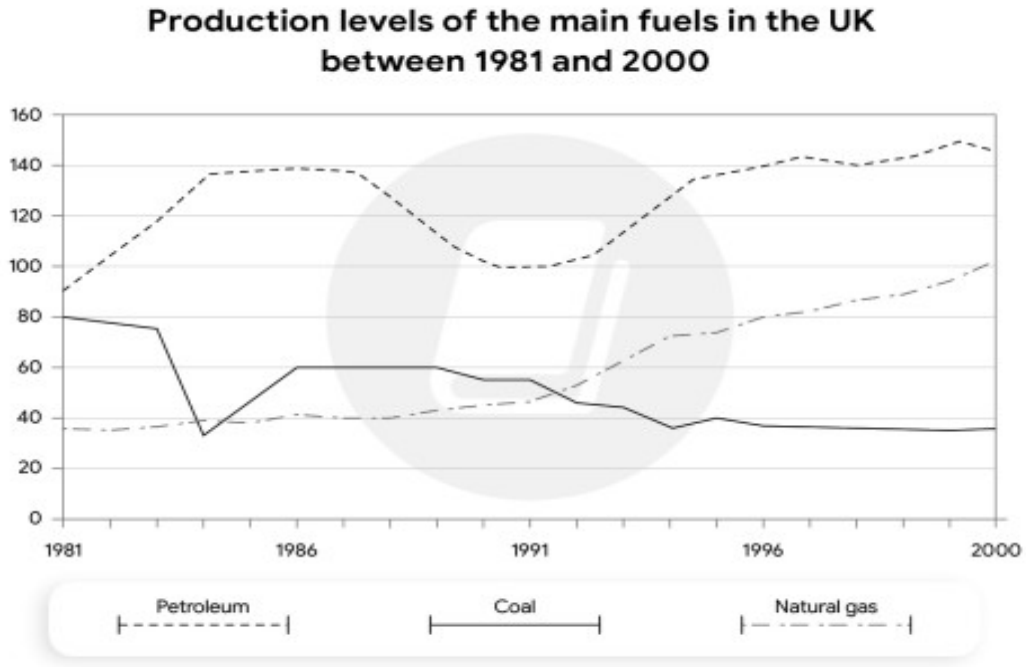
Task 1: Line Graph

Subject: The graph below shows the production levels of the main kinds of fuel in the UK between 1981 and 2000. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



Model Answer #1

Response:

The provided line graph presents data on the production levels of the principal fuels in the United Kingdom from 1981 to 2000.

A significant upward trend is observed in the production of petroleum and natural gas, while coal production demonstrates a consistent decline throughout the period.

Initially, the production of petroleum exhibited a notable increase of approximately 40 million tonnes from 1981 to 1984, reaching 140 million tonnes. This output remained stable for the subsequent three years. However, a decline occurred between 1987 and 1990, where production fell sharply to 100 million tonnes in 1990. Following this decline, a gradual resurgence was evident, culminating in a peak of 160 million tonnes in 1999. In contrast, natural gas production demonstrated a steady increase, beginning at around 20 million tonnes in 1981. The production levels remained stable for the first six years before witnessing a progressive rise to about 100 million tonnes by the end of the period.

Conversely, coal production in the UK showcased a persistent downward trajectory throughout the entire time frame examined. Starting at 80 million tonnes in 1981, production plummeted sharply to 40 million tonnes by 1984. Although there was a brief recovery to 60 million tonnes in 1986, this was not sustained. From that point onwards, coal production continued to decline steadily, concluding the period at a mere 20 million tonnes. This stark contrast between the fossil fuels signifies a shift in energy production priorities within the UK, as evidenced by the marked change from coal reliance to increased natural gas and petroleum output.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): Excellent response to the task. All key features of the graph are accurately described and analyzed.

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 line graph illustrates the production levels of three primary fuels—petroleum, coal, and natural gas—within the United Kingdom over a period spanning from 1981 to 2000.

Overall, the data reveals contrasting trends among the fuel types, with petroleum exhibiting a fluctuating pattern, coal experiencing a significant decline, and natural gas demonstrating a consistent upward trajectory.

In 1981, the production of petroleum stood at approximately 90 million tonnes, and it peaked at an impressive 160 million tonnes in 1999. However, a notable decline occurred in 1991, following which production gradually increased until the end of the period. In stark contrast, coal production began at 80 million tonnes in 1981 but witnessed a dramatic decrease, culminating at just 20 million tonnes by 2000, marking a significant reduction in output over the two decades.

Natural gas, on the other hand, presented a steady increase throughout the observed period, starting from 20 million tonnes in 1981 and reaching its highest output of 100 million tonnes in 2000. This consistent growth pattern underscores the rising importance of natural gas as an energy source in the UK, particularly as coal production declined. Overall, the contrasting production trends highlight a shift in energy resources during the years observed.

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 #3

Response:

The provided line graph presents data on the production levels of the principal fuels in the United Kingdom from 1981 to 2000.

A significant upward trend is observed in the production of petroleum and natural gas, while coal production demonstrates a consistent decline throughout the period.

Initially, the production of petroleum exhibited a notable increase of approximately 40 million tonnes from 1981 to 1984, reaching 140 million tonnes. This output remained stable for the subsequent three years. However, a decline occurred between 1987 and 1990, where production fell sharply to 100 million tonnes in 1990. Following this decline, a gradual resurgence was evident, culminating in a peak of 160 million tonnes in 1999. In contrast, natural gas production demonstrated a steady increase, beginning at around 20 million tonnes in 1981. The production levels remained stable for the first six years before witnessing a progressive rise to about 100 million tonnes by the end of the period.

Conversely, coal production in the UK showcased a persistent downward trajectory throughout the entire time frame examined. Starting at 80 million tonnes in 1981, production plummeted sharply to 40 million tonnes by 1984. Although there was a brief recovery to 60 million tonnes in 1986, this was not sustained. From that point onwards, coal production continued to decline steadily, concluding the period at a mere 20 million tonnes. This stark contrast between the fossil fuels signifies a shift in energy production priorities within the UK, as evidenced by the marked change from coal reliance to increased natural gas and petroleum output.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): Excellent overview of the main trends. All key features are accurately described and compared.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report flows smoothly and logically. Paragraphing is well-managed, enhancing clarity and readability.

Lexical Resource (8.5): A wide range of sophisticated vocabulary is used precisely and effectively. The language is natural and fluent.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The grammar is impeccable. A wide range of structures is used accurately and appropriately.

Model Answer #4

Response:

The line graph illustrates the production levels of three main types of fuel—petroleum, coal, and natural gas—in the UK from 1981 to 2000. Overall, petroleum consistently had the highest production levels, while coal production declined and natural gas production increased significantly over the period.

In 1981, petroleum production started at approximately 100 million tonnes and quickly rose to about 125 million tonnes by 1986. Although there was a slight dip around 1990, production levels recovered and reached their peak of around 130 million tonnes by 2000, maintaining its dominance throughout the period.

Coal production, on the other hand, began at about 80 million tonnes in 1981 but saw a steep decline to approximately 40 million tonnes by 1984. Although there was a brief increase to around 60 million tonnes by 1986, the downward trend continued, and coal production fell to about 40 million tonnes by the end of the period.

Natural gas started at a much lower production level of around 40 million tonnes in 1981 but steadily increased over the years. By 1990, natural gas production had overtaken coal and continued to rise, reaching approximately 120 million tonnes by 2000.

In summary, while petroleum remained the dominant fuel in the UK from 1981 to 2000, natural gas production grew substantially, and coal production experienced a significant decline.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate summary of the main features of the graph, highlighting the trends in production levels for each fuel type and making relevant comparisons. The report effectively addresses all aspects of the task.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-organized and easy to follow. The information is presented logically, with clear transitions between paragraphs and sentences. The use of cohesive devices enhances the flow and clarity of the report.

Lexical Resource (8.5): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, using precise and appropriate terms to describe the trends and data. The language is sophisticated and varied, with no noticeable repetition or misuse of vocabulary.

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 report.

Model Answer #5

Response:

The provided line graph illustrates the production levels of three primary fuels in the United Kingdom from 1981 to 2000.

Overall, it is evident that petroleum consistently maintained the highest production levels throughout the two decades, while coal witnessed a marked decline, and natural gas experienced substantial growth.

In 1981, the production of petroleum stood at approximately 90 million tonnes, escalating sharply to a peak of 160 million tonnes in 1999. This upward trajectory was punctuated by a brief decline in the early 1990s, where production dipped to about 100 million tonnes in 1991. However, it rebounded vigorously towards the end of the period. Natural gas production displayed a more consistent increase, commencing at roughly 20 million tonnes in 1981 and surpassing coal production levels in 1991, ultimately concluding the period at 100 million tonnes.

In stark contrast, coal production in the UK experienced a significant downturn over the analyzed timeframe. Commencing at 80 million tonnes in 1981, coal output plummeted to 20 million tonnes by 2000, despite a transient recovery to 60 million tonnes in 1986. This persistent decline underscores a notable transition in the UK's energy production landscape, evident in the fluctuating fortunes of the three fuel types.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): Excellent overview of the main features and comparisons.

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

Lexical Resource (8.5): A wide range of vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of grammatical structures with no errors.