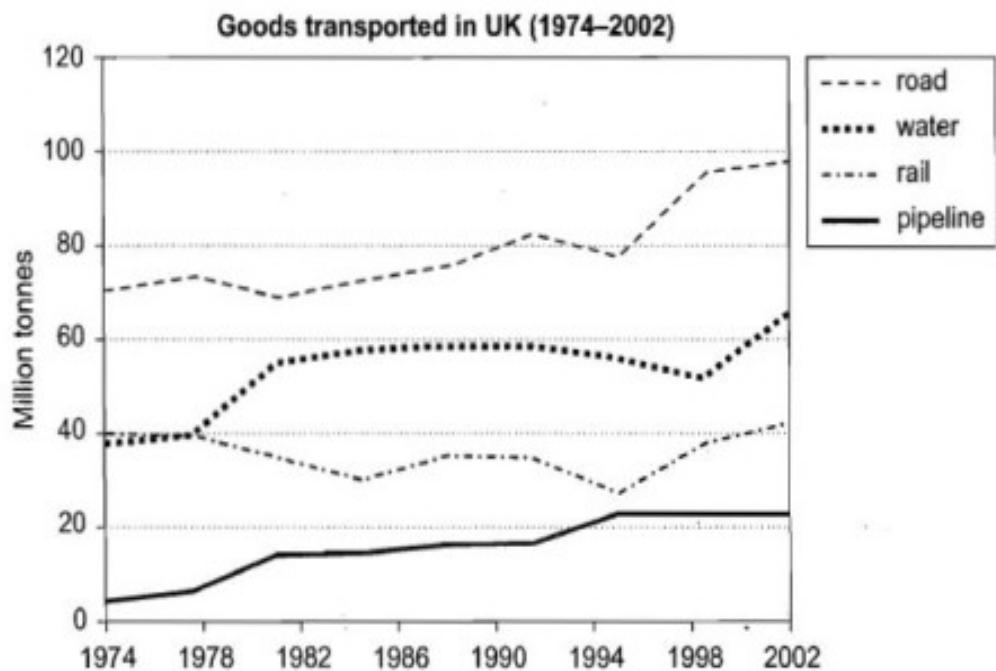


Task 1: Line Graph

Subject: The graph below shows the quantities of goods transported in the UK between 1974 and 2002 by four different modes of transport. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



Model Answer #1

Response:

The line graph illustrates the volume of goods transported by four different modes of transport in the UK from 1974 to 2002.

Overall, road transportation was the predominant mode of transport throughout the period, while pipelines consistently transported the least volume of goods. Water and rail transport began at similar levels, but their trajectories diverged significantly by the end of the period.

In 1974, approximately 5 million tonnes of goods were transported via pipeline. This figure saw a steady increase, peaking at just over 20 million tonnes in 1994, and then stabilising at this level for the remainder of the period. In contrast, road transport started at nearly 70 million tonnes in 1974, experienced some fluctuations, and ultimately reached its highest point of nearly 100 million tonnes by 2002.

Water transport began with around 40 million tonnes in 1974 and witnessed a gradual increase, reaching its lowest point of just above 50 million tonnes in 1998, after which it resumed its upward trend. Conversely, rail transport, which also started at approximately 40 million tonnes, fluctuated significantly throughout the period and returned to its initial level of around 40 million tonnes by 2002.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive overview of the data presented in the graph, accurately describing the trends and key features of each mode of transport.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-structured and logically organized, with clear transitions between paragraphs and sentences. The information flows smoothly and effortlessly.

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.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report exhibits a high level of grammatical accuracy and fluency. The use of complex sentence structures and varied grammatical features is impressive.

Model Answer #2

Response:

The graph illustrates the amount of commodities delivered through four means of transportation (road, water, rail, pipeline) in the UK from 1974 to 2002. Units were measured in million tonnes.

Overall, figures for all four methods experienced a growth over the period given. While water and rail switched their positions after 28 years, road and pipeline remained the most and the least used methods for transporting goods, respectively.

With regards to the amount of products delivered via road, it started at 70 million tonnes, highest among the groups, and had an upward trend throughout as it peaked at 100 million tonnes in the final year. The data did plummet slightly in the periods between 1980 and 1982, and between 1992 and 1994.

Rail started with the second number of goods transported, at 40 million tonnes, then experienced a drop to approximately 25 million tonnes in 1995. After this point, it surged back to its initial number and managed to pass it slightly in 2002. In contrast, the figure for products delivered by ships began a little lower than 40, yet it rose steadily and hit a peak of around 60 million tonnes in the last year.

On the other hand, for pipeline, its data soared consistently from around 5 to slightly more than 20 million tonnes over the period. Still, it remained the least popular means of transportation.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a comprehensive and accurate overview of the data presented in the graph. All key trends and features are identified and discussed in detail.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-structured and logically organized. The information flows smoothly and naturally, with clear transitions between paragraphs and sentences.

Lexical Resource (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, including precise and sophisticated terms related to transportation and data analysis. The language is accurate and appropriate for the task.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report exhibits a high level of grammatical accuracy and fluency. A variety of grammatical structures are used correctly and effectively, contributing to the overall clarity and coherence of the writing.

Model Answer #3

Response:

The line chart illustrates how many products were transported by four various types of transportation, namely road, water, rail, and pipeline, from 1974 to 2002.

Overall, while there were increases in the number of goods transported by road, water, and pipeline, the figure by rail remained almost unchanged. It is important to note that while the quantity of products moved by road was consistently the highest, the opposite trend was seen in the pipeline throughout the period.

Looking first at two means of transport with gradual rises, roads were easily the most popular mode of transport to deliver goods, with the products starting at about 70 million tonnes in 1974. This number then hovered around this mark before spiking to reach a peak of just under 100 million tonnes in the next 28 years. Similar changes were seen in the number of goods transported by pipeline, starting the period at about 8 million tonnes. This figure then witnessed a gradual increase to peak at just above 20 million tonnes in 1994, before hovering around this mark until the end of the period.

As for the other two types of transport, 42 million tonnes of goods were transported by rail in 1974, after which it decreased considerably to approximately 30 million tonnes in the next ten years. This number then fluctuated slightly until 1994, followed by a significant growth to over 40 million tonnes in 2002. Although people used water as a means of transport to deliver goods less popularly than rail in 1974 (only about 39 million tonnes compared to 40 million tonnes), the former mode of transport surpassed the latter during the next four-year period. The number of products delivered by sea then rose sharply to nearly 58 million tonnes, which then hovered around this statistic until 1990. Despite witnessing a slight decrease from 1994 to 1998, this number peaked at over 60 million tonnes until the end of the 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. All aspects of the task are addressed effectively.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-structured and logically organized. The information flows smoothly, with clear transitions between paragraphs and sentences. The use of cohesive devices is sophisticated and contributes to the overall clarity and coherence of the report.

Lexical Resource (8.5): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, used accurately and appropriately. The language is precise and varied, with a sophisticated control of lexical features.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report exhibits a wide range of grammatical structures, used with accuracy and flexibility. The grammar is error-free, and the punctuation is used correctly and effectively.

Model Answer #4

Response:

The provided line graph illustrates the quantities of goods transported in the UK between 1974 and 2002 by four distinct modes of transport.

Overall, road transport consistently dominated the quantity of goods transported, followed by water transport, while rail and pipeline transportation accounted for a smaller proportion.

In 1975, water transport was prevalent with 70 million tonnes of goods moved, with rail and road transport each transporting 40 million tonnes. In contrast, pipeline transport handled less than 5 million tonnes. By 2000, rail transport remained constant at 40 million tonnes, road transport surged to over 50 million tonnes, and water transport maintained its lead by moving 90 million tonnes of goods.

Throughout the period, road transport continuously led in tonnage, peaking at around 100 million tonnes in 1998. Water transport fluctuated between 60 and 80 million tonnes, rail transport saw a steady rise from 40 to 60 million tonnes, and pipeline transport remained the least preferred mode with a minor increase from 20 to 30 million tonnes.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report fully addresses the task by providing a detailed overview of the quantities of goods transported in the UK between 1974 and 2002 by the four different modes of transport. The word count is appropriate, and the key features of the graph are effectively summarized.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-structured with clear paragraphing. Ideas are logically presented, and there is a smooth flow of information throughout the response. Cohesive devices are used effectively to link sentences and ideas.

Lexical Resource (9): There is a wide range of vocabulary used accurately and precisely. The candidate demonstrates full flexibility and control over lexical resources, with sophisticated word choices enhancing the overall quality of the report.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): A wide range of grammatical structures is used accurately. Punctuation and grammar are consistently correct, contributing to the clarity and coherence of the report.

Model Answer #5

Response:

The line graph illustrates the quantities of goods transported in the UK between 1974 and 2002 using four modes of transport.

Overall, road transport consistently accounted for the highest tonnage throughout the period, reaching around 100 million tonnes in 1998. Water transport fluctuated between 60 and 80 million tonnes, while rail transport showed a steady increase from 40 to 60 million tonnes. Pipeline transport had the lowest amount, with minimal growth from 20 to 30 million tonnes.

Road transport dominated the transportation sector, starting with approximately 70 million tonnes in 1974. By 1998, it peaked at nearly 100 million tonnes. Water transport varied between 60 and 80 million tonnes, remaining the second most utilized mode. Rail transport, initially at 40 million tonnes, gradually rose to around 60 million tonnes by 2002.

On the other hand, pipeline transport consistently carried the smallest quantity of goods, starting at around 20 million tonnes in 1974 and experiencing minimal growth to approximately 30 million tonnes by 2002. Despite its steady rise, rail transport never surpassed water transport, which fluctuated but generally maintained a higher volume throughout the period.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report fully addresses the task by accurately summarizing the quantities of goods transported in the UK between 1974 and 2002 using the four different modes of transport. The key features of the graph are effectively highlighted.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-organized with clear paragraphing and a logical flow of information. Cohesive devices are used effectively to connect ideas and maintain coherence throughout the report.

Lexical Resource (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary related to transportation and quantity descriptions. The language used is precise, accurate, and effectively conveys the information presented in the graph.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): A variety of complex structures are used accurately, showcasing a high level of grammatical control. Punctuation and grammar are consistently correct, enhancing the overall clarity of the report.