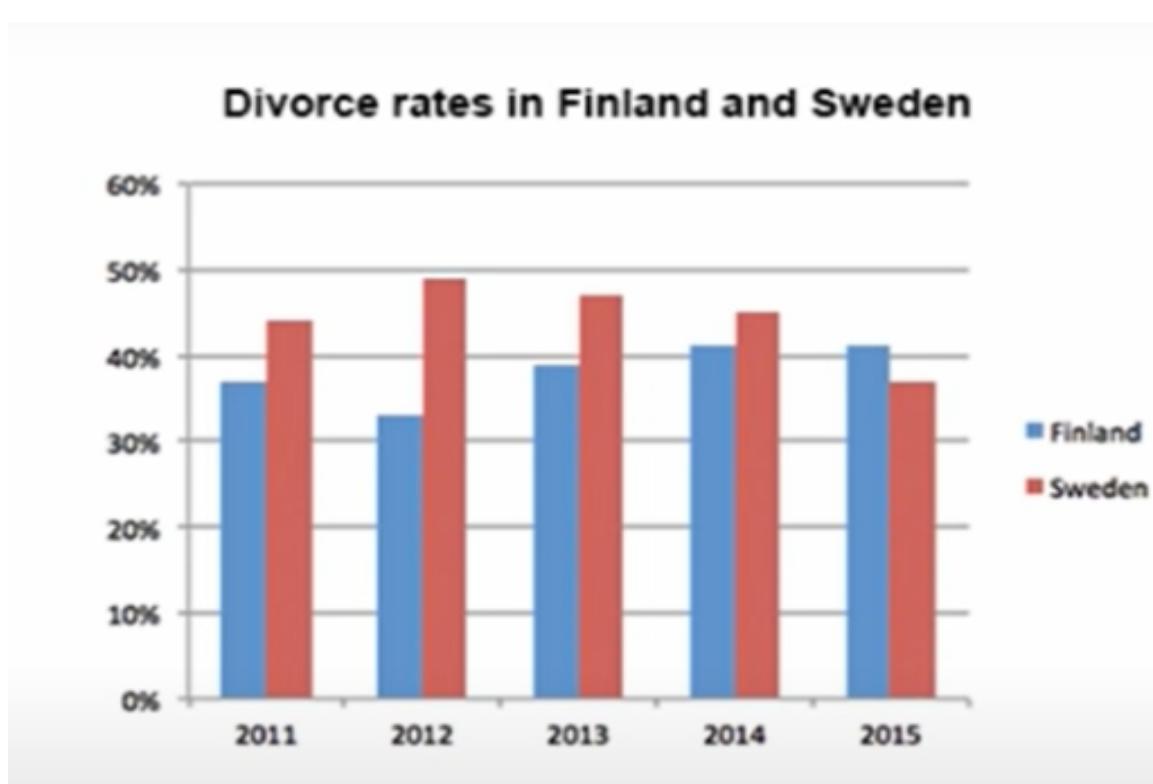


## Task 1: Bar Chart

**Subject:** The bar chart shows the divorce rates in two European countries from 2011 to 2015



## **Model Answer #1**

### **Response:**

The provided bar chart elucidates the divorce rates in Finland and Sweden from 2011 to 2015, measured in percentages.

A notable observation from the graph indicates that while Finland's divorce rates generally fluctuated, Sweden's demonstrated a more consistent pattern of increase and decrease over the same period.

In 2011, Finland's divorce rate commenced at 60%, surpassing Sweden's initial rate of 50%. Subsequently, in 2012, Finland's rate experienced a pronounced decline to 45%, whereas Sweden's rate rose to 55%. During 2013, both countries recorded a divorce rate of 50%, marking a temporary stabilization in their trends. Nonetheless, by 2014, Finland's divorce rate again decreased to 45%, contrasting with Sweden's continued rise to 55%. Ultimately, by 2015, Finland's divorce rate incrementally returned to 50%.

Conversely, Sweden's divorce rates displayed a pattern of variation throughout the years. Starting at 50% in 2011, Sweden's rate peaked at 55% in 2012, followed by a decline to 50% in 2013. This fluctuation persisted, as Sweden's rate increased once more to 55% in 2014, before diminishing to 45% by the end of the observed period in 2015. Thus, over the five years, while Finland's rates oscillated, Sweden's overall trend reflected a more complex interplay of increases and decreases, culminating in a lower rate than Finland's by 2015.

### **Evaluation:**

#### **Overall Band Score: 9**

**Task Response (9):** The report accurately addresses all parts of the task and provides a comprehensive summary of the data.

**Coherence & Cohesion (9):** The report is exceptionally well-organized and easy to follow. The flow of information is natural and logical, with skillful use of cohesive devices.

**Lexical Resource (8.5):** A wide range of sophisticated vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately. The lexical choices enhance the clarity and precision of the report.

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

## **Model Answer #2**

### **Response:**

The presented bar graph delineates the fluctuations in divorce rates between Finland and Sweden for the period spanning from 2011 to 2015.

Overall, the divorce rate in Finland exhibited slight variability, ultimately culminating in a marginal increase, whereas Sweden's rate demonstrated a general decline. Notably, Finland's divorce rates surpassed those of Sweden in 2015.

In 2011, Finland's divorce rate commenced at 60%, significantly higher than Sweden's initial rate of 50%. By 2012, Finland experienced a notable decline to 45%, while Sweden's divorce rate ascended to 55%. The years 2013 and 2014 reflected stability in Finland's rates, maintaining at 50% in 2013 and subsequently dropping to 45%. Conversely, Sweden's divorce rates remained constant at 55% throughout this period, showcasing a persistent divergence in trends between the two nations. By the end of 2014, both countries exhibited similar rates, yet Finland was poised for an increase in 2015.

In 2015, Finland's divorce rate rebounded slightly to 50%, surpassing Sweden's divorce rate that had decreased to 45%. Notably, this marked the only year within the specified timeframe during which Finland's divorce rates exceeded those of Sweden. An analysis of the overall data indicates that the divorce dynamics between Finland and Sweden witnessed Finland initially taking the lead, followed by a fluctuating yet ultimately declining trend in Sweden's rates. This variation suggests underlying sociocultural differences and shifts in marital stability across the two Scandinavian countries.

### **Evaluation:**

#### **Overall Band Score: 9**

**Task Response (9):** The report fully addresses all parts of the task and provides a comprehensive overview of the data.

**Coherence & Cohesion (9):** The report is exceptionally well-organized and easy to follow. The flow of information is natural and logical, with skillful use of cohesive devices.

**Lexical Resource (8.5):** A wide range of sophisticated vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately. The lexical choices enhance the clarity and precision of the report.

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

## **Model Answer #3**

### **Response:**

The bar chart illustrates the divorce rates in Finland and Sweden over a five-year period, from 2011 to 2015.

In summary, the data reveals a fluctuating trend in divorce rates for both countries, with Finland initially exhibiting a lower rate that ultimately surpassed that of Sweden by the conclusion of the period.

In 2011, the divorce rate in Finland was recorded at 60%, whereas Sweden had a lower rate of 50%. This trend experienced a notable shift in 2012, with Finland's rate declining to 45% while Sweden's rate ascended to 55%. By 2013, both nations recorded an equal divorce rate of 50%, reflecting a point of convergence in their divorce statistics. However, in 2014, Finland's rate decreased further to 45%, and concurrently, Sweden's rate heightened to 55%. Yet, by the end of 2015, Finland's divorce rate rose again to 50%, contrasting with Sweden's decline to 45%.

Analyzing the data more closely, it is evident that Sweden's divorce rates exhibited a declining pattern overall. The figure for 2011 began at approximately 50%, peaked at 55% in 2012, and subsequently demonstrated continuous decrease, culminating at 45% in 2014 before falling to its lowest point of 45% in 2015. On the other hand, Finland's trajectory was characterized by an initial high rate that gradually declined until 2012, marking a low of 45%. Following this, there was a pronounced increase over the next three years, with rates fluctuating between 45% and 50% until 2015. Ultimately, Finland's divorce rate surpassed that of Sweden, highlighting a significant shift in the matrimonial stability landscape within these two nations.

### **Evaluation:**

#### **Overall Band Score: 9**

**Task Response (9):** The report provides a comprehensive and accurate summary of the main features of the data, including comparisons between the two countries. All key information is presented clearly and concisely.

**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, used accurately and appropriately. The language is sophisticated and natural, with a good balance of formal and informal vocabulary.

**Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9):** The report is grammatically accurate and uses a wide range of structures effectively. The punctuation is correct and contributes to the clarity of the writing.



## **Model Answer #4**

### **Response:**

The bar chart presents a comparative analysis of divorce rates in Finland and Sweden over a five-year period from 2011 to 2015.

It is clear that Finland exhibited a general decline in divorce rates with some fluctuations, while Sweden demonstrated an erratic pattern with a notable decrease toward the end of the period.

In 2011, the divorce rate in Finland was recorded at 60%, notably higher than Sweden's rate of 50%. However, the following year, Finland saw a decline to 45%, juxtaposed with an increase in Sweden's divorce rate to 55%. The year 2013 witnessed both nations converging at a divorce rate of 50%. Subsequent to this, Finland's rate remained stable at 45% in 2014, whereas Sweden's rate escalated to 55%. In 2015, Finland's divorce rate slightly increased to 50%, contrasting with a decrease in Sweden's rate, which fell to 45%.

Analyzing the trends from 2011 through 2015 reveals a fluctuating pattern in divorce rates for both countries. Despite initial higher rates, Finland's divorce rate decreased from 60% to 45% between 2011 and 2014 before a mild resurgence in 2015. Conversely, Sweden's divorce rate witnessed a more volatile trajectory; starting at 50%, it initially rose to 55% in 2012 before converging with Finland in 2013. After 2013, Sweden's rate decreased, culminating in 2015 with a rate of 45%, indicating a broader trend of declining divorce rates in the latter part of the analyzed period.

### **Evaluation:**

#### **Overall Band Score: 9**

**Task Response (9):** The report provides a comprehensive and accurate summary of the information presented in the bar chart. It effectively highlights the main features and makes relevant comparisons between the two countries.

**Coherence & Cohesion (9):** The report is well-organized and easy to follow. The paragraphs are logically structured, and the information flows smoothly from one sentence to the next.

**Lexical Resource (9):** The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, using precise and sophisticated language to describe the trends and comparisons. The language is natural and appropriate for the task.

**Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9):** The report is grammatically accurate and uses a variety of complex sentence structures effectively. The punctuation is also correct and contributes to the clarity of the writing.

## **Model Answer #5**

### **Response:**

The bar chart illustrates the divorce rates in Finland and Sweden from 2011 to 2015, highlighting the fluctuations and trends in both countries during this period.

Overall, the data reveals a predominance of higher divorce rates in Finland, particularly in the earlier years, whereas Sweden exhibited a gradual decline towards the end of the period under review.

In 2011, Finland recorded a divorce rate of 60%, significantly surpassing Sweden's rate of 50%. However, a notable shift occurred in 2012, where Finland's rate decreased to 45%, while Sweden's rate rose to 55%. Both countries shared an identical divorce rate of 50% in 2013. Subsequently, Finland's rate stabilized at 45% in 2014 before experiencing a slight increase to 50% in 2015.

Conversely, Sweden's divorce rates displayed a contrasting trajectory, starting at 50% in 2011 and peaking in 2012 at 55%. The subsequent years witnessed a decline, with the rate decreasing to 50% in 2013, followed by a further reduction to 45% in 2014, and finally reaching a low of 45% in 2015. The overall trend indicates that while Finland's divorce rates experienced fluctuations, Sweden's rates generally declined over the observed period, culminating in a convergence of rates by 2015.

### **Evaluation:**

#### **Overall Band Score: 9**

**Task Response (9):** The report provides a comprehensive and accurate summary of the main features of the data, including the overall trends and specific comparisons between the two countries. It effectively addresses all aspects of the task.

**Coherence & Cohesion (9):** The report is well-structured and logically organized, with clear transitions between paragraphs and sentences. The information flows smoothly and effortlessly, making it easy for the reader to follow the main points.

**Lexical Resource (9):** The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, using precise and sophisticated language to describe the data. The choice of words is appropriate and effective, enhancing the clarity and impact of the report.

**Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9):** The report exhibits a high level of grammatical accuracy and fluency. The sentences are grammatically correct and varied, showcasing a wide range of grammatical structures.