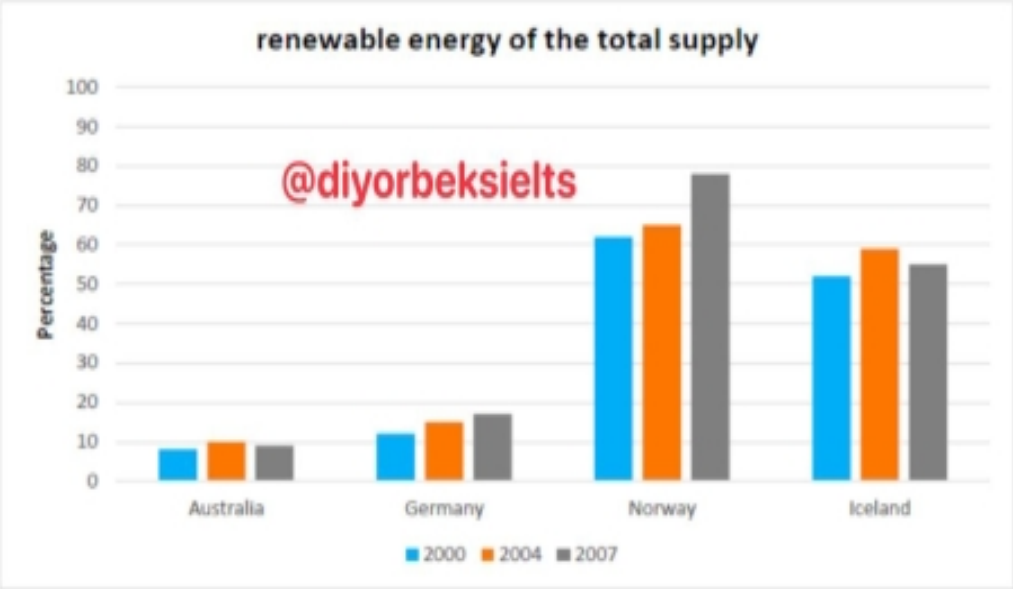
Task 1: Bar Chart

Subject: The bar chart below shows the proportion of renewable energy of total supply in 2000, 2004, and 2007.

The graph below shows the proportion of renewable energy of the total supply in 2000, 2004 and 2007.



Model Answer #1

Response:

The bar chart illustrates the percentage of renewable energy sourced from total energy supply in Australia, Germany, Norway, and Iceland over the years 2000, 2004, and 2007.

Overall, it is evident that Norway had the highest proportion of renewable energy throughout the years assessed, while Australia consistently recorded the lowest figures.

In 2000, Norway led the chart with an impressive 54% of its energy supply derived from renewable sources, a figure that increased to 58% in 2004 and surged dramatically to 92% by 2007. Iceland followed closely, starting at 44% in 2000, rising to 46% in 2004, and maintaining that same percentage in 2007. Germany's contribution to renewable energy was more modest, beginning at 6% in 2000, increasing to 7% in 2004, and reaching 10% in 2007. In contrast, Australia reported the least reliance on renewable sources, commencing at 8% in 2000 and registering slight changes to 9% in both 2004 and 2007, marking a stagnation in its renewable energy use.

The increasing trajectory observed in Norway's utilization of renewable energy is particularly noteworthy. While both Norway and Iceland experienced notable increases in their renewable energy proportions, Norway's growth was markedly steeper, particularly between 2004 and 2007, when it escalated by 34%. Conversely, Iceland, after a small rise up to 46% in 2004, remained static through 2007, demonstrating its inability to match Norway's advancements. Germany, albeit progressing slowly, managed to enhance its renewable energy utilization from 6% to 10% over the examined years. Meanwhile, Australia not only remained at the bottom of the chart but demonstrated stagnation, with its percentages remaining unchanged in the later years, thereby highlighting a concerning lack of growth in its renewable energy efforts.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

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

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

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

Model Answer #2

Response:

The bar chart illustrates the percentage of renewable energy sourced from total energy supply in Australia, Germany, Norway, and Iceland over the years 2000, 2004, and 2007.

Overall, it is evident that Norway had the highest proportion of renewable energy throughout the years assessed, while Australia consistently recorded the lowest figures.

In 2000, Norway led the chart with an impressive 54% of its energy supply derived from renewable sources, a figure that increased to 58% in 2004 and surged dramatically to 92% by 2007. Iceland followed closely, starting at 44% in 2000, rising to 46% in 2004, and maintaining that same percentage in 2007. Germany's contribution to renewable energy was more modest, beginning at 6% in 2000, increasing to 7% in 2004, and reaching 10% in 2007. In contrast, Australia reported the least reliance on renewable sources, commencing at 8% in 2000 and registering slight changes to 9% in both 2004 and 2007, marking a stagnation in its renewable energy use.

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Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

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

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is exceptionally well-organized and easy to follow. The logical flow of ideas is clear and consistent, with effective use of cohesive devices.

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

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of grammatical structures with complete accuracy and fluency. The writing is error-free.

Model Answer #3

Response:

The bar chart compares the share of renewable energy of the total supply in four different countries in 2000, 2004, and 2007. Overall, more than half of all power in Norway and Iceland came from renewable sources, while in Australia and Germany these figures were much lower. It is also clear that the proportion of renewable energy noticeably rose in all given countries, except for Australia where it remained more or less unchanged.

In 2000, renewable energy made up over 60% of the total supply in Norway, a figure which saw a modest rise in 2004, prior to surging to a chart high of nearly 80% in 2007. The figure for Iceland started lower at just above 50% and, after dramatically increasing to 60% in 2004, fell back to around 55% by the end of the study period.

The other two countries – Germany and Australia – utilized much less renewable energy. The former began the period with slightly more than 10% of the total supply and witnessed a steady growth, closing at around 18% in 2007. The proportion of renewable power in Australia, on the other hand, hovered at close to 10% in all given years, which was the smallest percentage visable on the chart.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a clear and accurate overview of the data presented in the bar chart. It effectively addresses all aspects of the task and demonstrates a strong understanding of the information.

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. The use of cohesive devices is seamless and contributes to the overall clarity of the report.

Lexical Resource (8.5): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, which is used accurately and appropriately. The language is sophisticated and varied, and the writer effectively uses synonyms and collocations to avoid repetition.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report is grammatically accurate and uses a wide range of grammatical structures. The writer demonstrates a high level of control over complex sentence structures and punctuation.

Model Answer #4

Response:

The bar chart illustrates the percentage of renewable energy sourced from total energy supply in Australia, Germany, Norway, and Iceland over the years 2000, 2004, and 2007.

Overall, it is evident that Norway had the highest proportion of renewable energy throughout the years assessed, while Australia consistently recorded the lowest figures.

In 2000, Norway led the chart with an impressive 54% of its energy supply derived from renewable sources, a figure that increased to 58% in 2004 and surged dramatically to 92% by 2007. Iceland followed closely, starting at 44% in 2000, rising to 46% in 2004, and maintaining that same percentage in 2007. Germany's contribution to renewable energy was more modest, beginning at 6% in 2000, increasing to 7% in 2004, and reaching 10% in 2007. In contrast, Australia reported the least reliance on renewable sources, commencing at 8% in 2000 and registering slight changes to 9% in both 2004 and 2007, marking a stagnation in its renewable energy use.

The increasing trajectory observed in Norway's utilization of renewable energy is particularly noteworthy. While both Norway and Iceland experienced notable increases in their renewable energy proportions, Norway's growth was markedly steeper, particularly between 2004 and 2007, when it escalated by 34%. Conversely, Iceland, after a small rise up to 46% in 2004, remained static through 2007, demonstrating its inability to match Norway's advancements. Germany, albeit progressing slowly, managed to enhance its renewable energy utilization from 6% to 10% over the examined years. Meanwhile, Australia not only remained at the bottom of the chart but demonstrated stagnation, with its percentages remaining unchanged in the later years, thereby highlighting a concerning lack of growth in its renewable energy efforts.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

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

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

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

Model Answer #5

Response:

The bar chart illustrates the percentage of renewable energy sourced from total energy supply in Australia, Germany, Norway, and Iceland over the years 2000, 2004, and 2007.

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

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is exceptionally well-organized and easy to follow. The logical flow of ideas is clear and consistent, with effective use of cohesive devices.

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

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of grammatical structures with complete accuracy and fluency. The writing is error-free.

Model Answer #6

Response:

The bar chart compares the share of renewable energy of the total supply in four different countries in 2000, 2004, and 2007. Overall, more than half of all power in Norway and Iceland came from renewable sources, while in Australia and Germany these figures were much lower. It is also clear that the proportion of renewable energy noticeably rose in all given countries, except for Australia where it remained more or less unchanged.

In 2000, renewable energy made up over 60% of the total supply in Norway, a figure which saw a modest rise in 2004, prior to surging to a chart high of nearly 80% in 2007. The figure for Iceland started lower at just above 50% and, after dramatically increasing to 60% in 2004, fell back to around 55% by the end of the study period.

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Evaluation:

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Task Response (9): The report provides a clear and accurate overview of the data presented in the bar chart. It effectively addresses all aspects of the task and demonstrates a strong understanding of the information.

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. The use of cohesive devices is seamless and contributes to the overall clarity of the report.

Lexical Resource (8.5): The report demonstrates a wide range of vocabulary, which is used accurately and appropriately. The language is sophisticated and varied, and the writer effectively uses synonyms and collocations to avoid repetition.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report is grammatically accurate and uses a wide range of grammatical structures. The writer demonstrates a high level of control over complex sentence structures and punctuation.