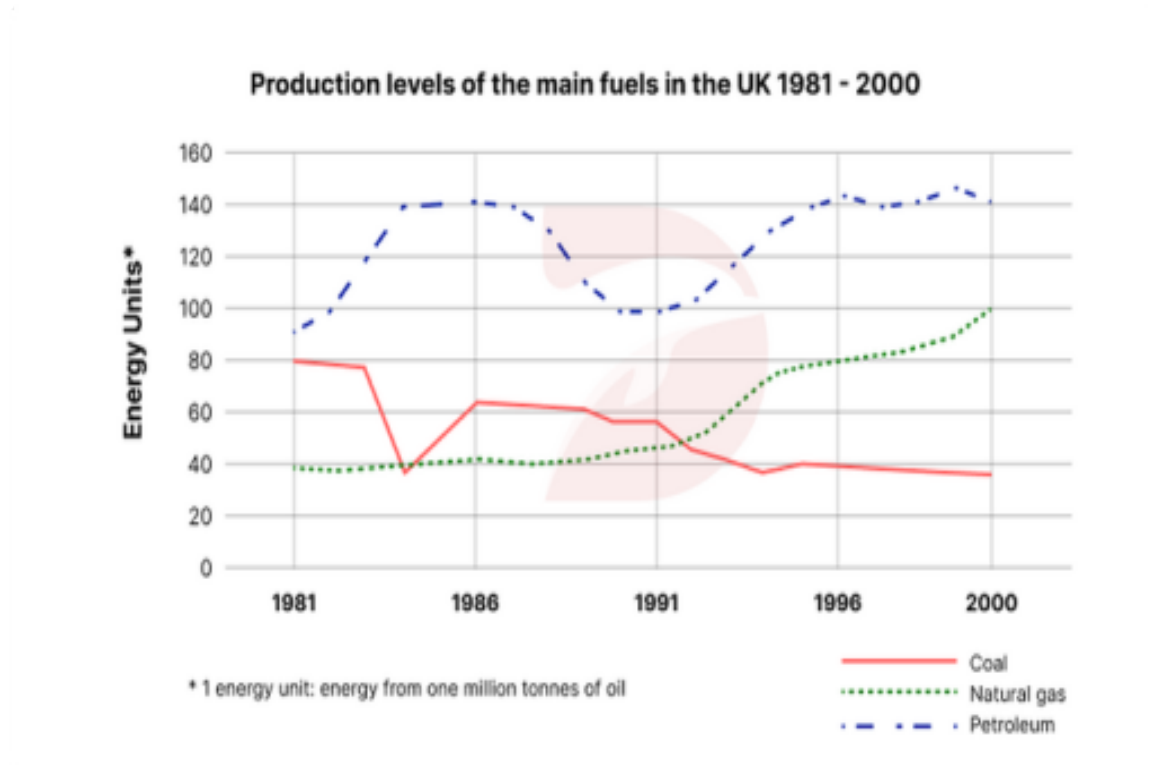


Task 1: Line Graph

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 comparison where relevant.



Model Answer #1

Response:

The chart presents a comprehensive overview of the production trends of three primary fuel sources in the United Kingdom over a period of 19 years starting from 1981.

The overall pattern exhibits a notable shift in the dominance of fuel sources over the two-decade period, with natural gas experiencing a dramatic surge, coal production undergoing a steady decline, and petroleum fluctuating.

Notably, natural gas production remained relatively stable at around 40 units before increasing significantly to 100 units in 2000, demonstrating a steady upward trend. By contrast, coal production experienced a substantial drop from 80 units in 1981 to below 40 units in 2000, with brief periods of increase and stabilization.

Petroleum production, on the other hand, displayed a volatile pattern, peaking at 140 units between 1981 and 1986, followed by a drop to 100 units in 1990. This was followed by a four-year plateau, after which it shot up dramatically to above 140 units in 2000.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report accurately summarizes the main features of the graph, making relevant comparisons and highlighting the dominant trends.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is extremely well-organized, with each paragraph logically building on the previous one, and cohesive devices are used effectively to link ideas.

Lexical Resource (9): The vocabulary is precise, sophisticated, and accurately used, with a wide range of words and phrases employed to convey complex ideas.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report demonstrates a masterful control of grammar, with a wide range of sentence structures used accurately and appropriately throughout.

Model Answer #2

Response:

The graph illustrates the production trends of three primary fuel sources in the United Kingdom between 1981 and 2000, with energy units measured as equivalent to one million tons of oil.

The overall pattern reveals a significant shift in the dominance of fuel sources over the two-decade period, with natural gas experiencing a substantial surge, coal production dwindling, and petroleum production fluctuating.

Notably, natural gas production exhibited a dramatic increase from approximately 40 energy units in 1981 to over 100 units by 2000, demonstrating a steady upward trend. In contrast, coal production declined steadily from 120 units in 1981 to below 40 units by 2000, with brief periods of increase. The fluctuations were minimal, but the overall trajectory was unmistakable.

Petroleum production, on the other hand, displayed a volatile pattern. Although it began at 90 units in 1981, it peaked at 140 units between 1984 and 1987, before dropping to 100 units in 1990. Subsequently, it regained momentum, reaching 140 units once more by 2000. This oscillation underscores the inherent instability in petroleum production levels.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report accurately summarizes the main features of the graph, making relevant comparisons and highlighting the significant shift in fuel sources over the two-decade period.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is extremely well-organized, with each paragraph logically building on the previous one, and cohesion is expertly used to link ideas and create a seamless flow.

Lexical Resource (9): The report showcases a wide range of vocabulary, using precise and sophisticated language to describe the trends and patterns in the graph, with a high degree of accuracy and control.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report demonstrates a masterful command of grammar and punctuation, with a wide range of sentence structures used correctly and appropriately throughout, making it a pleasure to read.

Model Answer #3

Response:

The graph illustrates the production trends of three primary fuel sources in the United Kingdom between 1981 and 2000, with energy units measured as equivalent to one million tons of oil.

The overall pattern reveals a significant shift in the dominance of fuel sources over the two-decade period, with natural gas experiencing a substantial surge, coal production dwindling, and petroleum production fluctuating.

Notably, natural gas production exhibited a dramatic increase from approximately 40 energy units in 1981 to over 100 units by 2000, demonstrating a steady upward trend. In contrast, coal production declined steadily from 120 units in 1981 to below 40 units by 2000, with brief periods of increase. The fluctuations were minimal, but the overall trajectory was unmistakable.

Petroleum production, on the other hand, displayed a volatile pattern. Although it began at 90 units in 1981, it peaked at 140 units between 1984 and 1987, before dropping to 100 units in 1990. Subsequently, it regained momentum, reaching 140 units once more by 2000. This oscillation underscores the inherent instability in petroleum production levels.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report accurately summarizes the main features of the graph, making relevant comparisons and highlighting the significant shift in fuel sources over the two-decade period.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is extremely well-organized, with each paragraph logically building on the previous one, and cohesion is expertly used to link ideas.

Lexical Resource (9): The vocabulary is precise and sophisticated, with a wide range of words and phrases used accurately and appropriately, such as 'dramatic increase', 'steadily dwindling', and 'inherent instability'.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of grammatical structures, including complex sentences and clauses, and punctuation and grammar are used correctly and appropriately throughout.

Model Answer #4

Response:

The provided graph illustrates the levels of fuel production in the UK over the period from 1981 to 2000.

The graph outlines the production quantities of coal, natural gas, and petroleum in the UK from 1981 to 2000, measured in energy units (where 1 unit equals the energy from 1 million tons of oil). Coal production steadily declined from approximately 120 units to below 40 units. Natural gas production witnessed a significant rise from below 40 units to over 100 units. Meanwhile, petroleum production fluctuated between 60 and 100 units.

Petroleum consistently maintained the highest production levels throughout the entire period, surpassing coal and natural gas. Coal initially had a production level similar to petroleum in the early years, then experienced a sharp decline just before 1986 before gradually increasing and stabilizing by 1986. However, since 1991, coal production has been steadily decreasing. On the other hand, natural gas started with lower production levels but has been steadily increasing since 1991, nearly aligning with petroleum production and showing a more rapid rate of growth compared to coal.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a thorough summary of the main features of the fuel production levels in the UK between 1981 and 2000. Relevant comparisons are made between coal, natural gas, and petroleum production, as requested by the task.

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

Lexical Resource (9): A wide range of vocabulary is used accurately and precisely throughout the report. The student demonstrates a sophisticated control of lexical features, enhancing the overall quality of writing.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report showcases a variety of grammatical structures used accurately. Punctuation and grammar are consistently correct, contributing to the overall clarity and coherence of the writing.

Model Answer #5

Response:

The given line graph illustrates the variations in the production levels of coal, natural gas, and petroleum in the UK from 1981 to 2000, measured in energy units.

Overall, the production of coal experienced a consistent decrease, while natural gas production showed a significant increase over the period. In contrast, petroleum production exhibited fluctuations but generally maintained a relatively stable level.

To begin, coal production started at approximately 120 units in 1981 and gradually declined to just under 40 units by 2000. This represents a substantial decrease over the two decades. Conversely, natural gas production began at less than 40 units in 1981 and soared to over 100 units by the end of the period, indicating a dramatic rise. The remarkable contrast between the trajectories of coal and natural gas production is evident, with coal showing a continuous decrease and natural gas displaying a remarkable increase.

Turning to petroleum, its production fluctuated between 60 and 100 units throughout the period. Despite the variations, petroleum production remained within a relatively stable range. It peaked at around 100 units twice, in 1985 and 1998, while reaching its lowest point just below 60 units in 1991. Despite these fluctuations, the overall production level of petroleum remained relatively constant when compared to the substantial changes in coal and natural gas production.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a thorough and accurate summary of the main features of the graph, addressing the production levels of coal, natural gas, and petroleum in the UK from 1981 to 2000. The comparisons are made effectively, and the key trends are clearly outlined.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-organized with clear paragraphing and a logical progression of ideas. The information is presented in a cohesive manner, making it easy to follow. Transition signals are used effectively to guide the reader through the comparisons and main features.

Lexical Resource (9): The vocabulary used is varied and precise, demonstrating a wide range of lexical resources. The report effectively conveys the information using sophisticated and natural language, with accurate and appropriate word choice throughout.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): A wide range of grammatical structures is used with full flexibility and control. The report exhibits a high level of grammatical accuracy, with correct and appropriate use of punctuation and sentence structures.

Model Answer #6

Response:

The chart presents a comprehensive overview of the production trends of three primary fuel sources in the United Kingdom over a period of 19 years starting from 1981.

The overall pattern exhibits a notable shift in the dominance of fuel sources over the two-decade period, with natural gas experiencing a dramatic surge, coal production undergoing a steady decline, and petroleum fluctuating.

Notably, natural gas production remained relatively stable at around 40 units before increasing significantly to 100 units in 2000, demonstrating a steady upward trend. By contrast, coal production experienced a substantial drop from 80 units in 1981 to below 40 units in 2000, with brief periods of increase and stabilization.

Petroleum production, on the other hand, displayed a volatile pattern, peaking at 140 units between 1981 and 1986, followed by a drop to 100 units in 1990. This was followed by a four-year plateau, after which it shot up dramatically to above 140 units in 2000.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report accurately summarizes the main features of the graph, making relevant comparisons and highlighting the dominant trends.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is extremely well-organized, with each paragraph logically building on the previous one, and cohesive devices are used effectively to link ideas.

Lexical Resource (9): The vocabulary is precise, sophisticated, and accurately used, with a wide range of words and phrases employed to convey complex ideas.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report demonstrates a masterful control of grammar, with a wide range of sentence structures used accurately and appropriately throughout.

Model Answer #7

Response:

The graph illustrates the production trends of three primary fuel sources in the United Kingdom between 1981 and 2000, with energy units measured as equivalent to one million tons of oil.

The overall pattern reveals a significant shift in the dominance of fuel sources over the two-decade period, with natural gas experiencing a substantial surge, coal production dwindling, and petroleum production fluctuating.

Notably, natural gas production exhibited a dramatic increase from approximately 40 energy units in 1981 to over 100 units by 2000, demonstrating a steady upward trend. In contrast, coal production declined steadily from 120 units in 1981 to below 40 units by 2000, with brief periods of increase. The fluctuations were minimal, but the overall trajectory was unmistakable.

Petroleum production, on the other hand, displayed a volatile pattern. Although it began at 90 units in 1981, it peaked at 140 units between 1984 and 1987, before dropping to 100 units in 1990. Subsequently, it regained momentum, reaching 140 units once more by 2000. This oscillation underscores the inherent instability in petroleum production levels.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report accurately summarizes the main features of the graph, making relevant comparisons and highlighting the significant shift in fuel sources over the two-decade period.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is extremely well-organized, with each paragraph logically building on the previous one, and cohesion is expertly used to link ideas and create a seamless flow.

Lexical Resource (9): The report showcases a wide range of vocabulary, using precise and sophisticated language to describe the trends and patterns in the graph, with a high degree of accuracy and control.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report demonstrates a masterful command of grammar and punctuation, with a wide range of sentence structures used correctly and appropriately throughout, making it a pleasure to read.

Model Answer #8

Response:

The graph illustrates the production trends of three primary fuel sources in the United Kingdom between 1981 and 2000, with energy units measured as equivalent to one million tons of oil.

The overall pattern reveals a significant shift in the dominance of fuel sources over the two-decade period, with natural gas experiencing a substantial surge, coal production dwindling, and petroleum production fluctuating.

Notably, natural gas production exhibited a dramatic increase from approximately 40 energy units in 1981 to over 100 units by 2000, demonstrating a steady upward trend. In contrast, coal production declined steadily from 120 units in 1981 to below 40 units by 2000, with brief periods of increase. The fluctuations were minimal, but the overall trajectory was unmistakable.

Petroleum production, on the other hand, displayed a volatile pattern. Although it began at 90 units in 1981, it peaked at 140 units between 1984 and 1987, before dropping to 100 units in 1990. Subsequently, it regained momentum, reaching 140 units once more by 2000. This oscillation underscores the inherent instability in petroleum production levels.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report accurately summarizes the main features of the graph, making relevant comparisons and highlighting the significant shift in fuel sources over the two-decade period.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is extremely well-organized, with each paragraph logically building on the previous one, and cohesion is expertly used to link ideas.

Lexical Resource (9): The vocabulary is precise and sophisticated, with a wide range of words and phrases used accurately and appropriately, such as 'dramatic increase', 'steadily dwindling', and 'inherent instability'.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report demonstrates a wide range of grammatical structures, including complex sentences and clauses, and punctuation and grammar are used correctly and appropriately throughout.

Model Answer #9

Response:

The provided graph illustrates the levels of fuel production in the UK over the period from 1981 to 2000.

The graph outlines the production quantities of coal, natural gas, and petroleum in the UK from 1981 to 2000, measured in energy units (where 1 unit equals the energy from 1 million tons of oil). Coal production steadily declined from approximately 120 units to below 40 units. Natural gas production witnessed a significant rise from below 40 units to over 100 units. Meanwhile, petroleum production fluctuated between 60 and 100 units.

Petroleum consistently maintained the highest production levels throughout the entire period, surpassing coal and natural gas. Coal initially had a production level similar to petroleum in the early years, then experienced a sharp decline just before 1986 before gradually increasing and stabilizing by 1986. However, since 1991, coal production has been steadily decreasing. On the other hand, natural gas started with lower production levels but has been steadily increasing since 1991, nearly aligning with petroleum production and showing a more rapid rate of growth compared to coal.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a thorough summary of the main features of the fuel production levels in the UK between 1981 and 2000. Relevant comparisons are made between coal, natural gas, and petroleum production, as requested by the task.

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

Lexical Resource (9): A wide range of vocabulary is used accurately and precisely throughout the report. The student demonstrates a sophisticated control of lexical features, enhancing the overall quality of writing.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): The report showcases a variety of grammatical structures used accurately. Punctuation and grammar are consistently correct, contributing to the overall clarity and coherence of the writing.

Model Answer #10

Response:

The given line graph illustrates the variations in the production levels of coal, natural gas, and petroleum in the UK from 1981 to 2000, measured in energy units.

Overall, the production of coal experienced a consistent decrease, while natural gas production showed a significant increase over the period. In contrast, petroleum production exhibited fluctuations but generally maintained a relatively stable level.

To begin, coal production started at approximately 120 units in 1981 and gradually declined to just under 40 units by 2000. This represents a substantial decrease over the two decades. Conversely, natural gas production began at less than 40 units in 1981 and soared to over 100 units by the end of the period, indicating a dramatic rise. The remarkable contrast between the trajectories of coal and natural gas production is evident, with coal showing a continuous decrease and natural gas displaying a remarkable increase.

Turning to petroleum, its production fluctuated between 60 and 100 units throughout the period. Despite the variations, petroleum production remained within a relatively stable range. It peaked at around 100 units twice, in 1985 and 1998, while reaching its lowest point just below 60 units in 1991. Despite these fluctuations, the overall production level of petroleum remained relatively constant when compared to the substantial changes in coal and natural gas production.

Evaluation:

Overall Band Score: 9

Task Response (9): The report provides a thorough and accurate summary of the main features of the graph, addressing the production levels of coal, natural gas, and petroleum in the UK from 1981 to 2000. The comparisons are made effectively, and the key trends are clearly outlined.

Coherence & Cohesion (9): The report is well-organized with clear paragraphing and a logical progression of ideas. The information is presented in a cohesive manner, making it easy to follow. Transition signals are used effectively to guide the reader through the comparisons and main features.

Lexical Resource (9): The vocabulary used is varied and precise, demonstrating a wide range of lexical resources. The report effectively conveys the information using sophisticated and natural language, with accurate and appropriate word choice throughout.

Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9): A wide range of grammatical structures is used with full flexibility and control. The report exhibits a high level of grammatical accuracy, with correct and appropriate use of punctuation and sentence structures.

