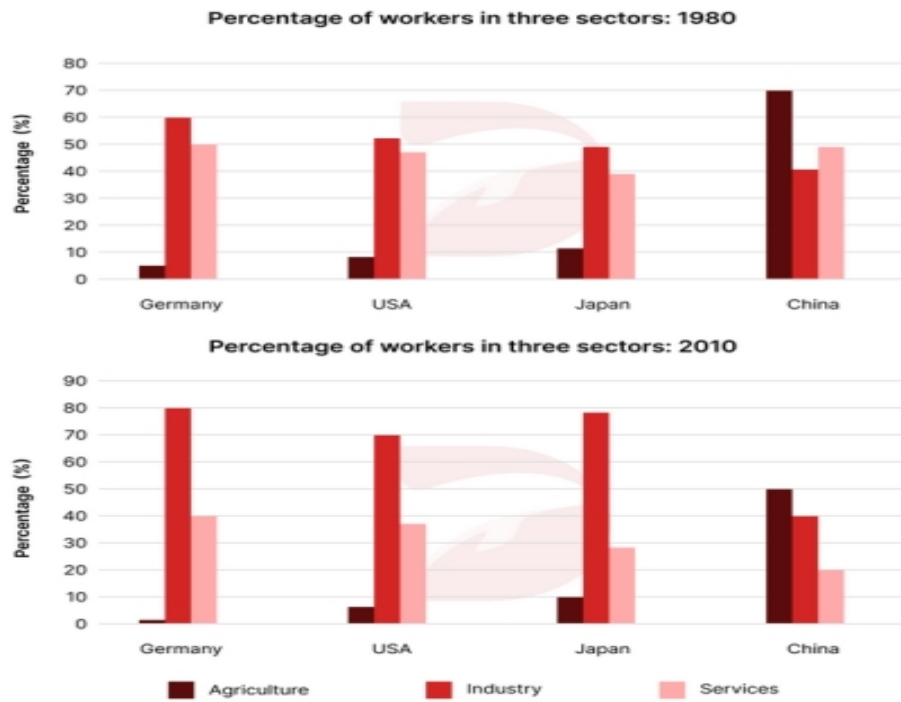


# Task 1: Bar Chart

**Subject:** The charts below show the percentage of workers in three sectors across four countries in 1980 and 2010.



## Model Answer #1

### Response:

The provided bar charts present a comparative analysis of workforce distribution across Agriculture, Industry, and Services sectors in Germany, the USA, Japan, and China for the years 1980 and 2010.

A notable shift occurred in employment patterns within the examined countries over the three decades, characterized by a significant decline in agricultural and service sector employment, juxtaposed with a marked increase in industrial sector participation.

In 1980, China exhibited a predominant reliance on agriculture, with approximately 74% of its workforce engaged in this sector. In stark contrast, Germany, the USA, and Japan recorded significantly lower percentages, at around 6%, 4%, and 12%, respectively. The industrial sector was predominantly represented in Germany, where approximately 48% of workers were employed, closely followed by Japan at 40% and the USA at 36%. Notably, China maintained a mere 18% of its workforce in industry, while the services sector showcased a diverse distribution: Germany at 46%, the USA at 60%, Japan at 48%, and China at a modest 8%.

By 2010, a transformative shift was observed across all four nations, particularly in agricultural employment, which plummeted significantly in China to 36% and further reduced to approximately 1% in Germany, 2% in the USA, and 4% in Japan. Conversely, the industrial sector experienced substantial growth, with Germany, the USA, and Japan increasing their workforce percentages to around 32%, 22%, and 29%, respectively, while China's industrial employment rose to 30%. The services sector flourished throughout these countries, particularly in Germany and the USA, which reached about 67% and 76%, respectively, while Japan and China observed figures of 67% and 34%. This data underscores a comprehensive transition in labor dynamics, with a notable shift from agriculture to services and industry.

### Evaluation:

#### Overall Band Score: 9

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

**Coherence & Cohesion (9):** The report is exceptionally well-structured 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 impeccable. A wide range of grammatical structures is used with complete accuracy and fluency.



## Model Answer #2

### Response:

The provided bar charts delineate the workforce composition across the agriculture, industry, and services sectors in four nations—Germany, the USA, Japan, and China—during 1980 and 2010.

Overall, the data reveals a significant shift in employment patterns over the 30-year period, particularly a notable decline in agricultural employment in the more developed nations and a shift towards the services sector, while China exhibits contrasting trends in these sectors.

In 1980, China demonstrated an overwhelming predominance in agricultural employment, with approximately 74% of its workforce engaged in this sector, starkly contrasted by Germany at about 6%. The industrial sector in Germany was the most robust among the four countries, claiming about 48% of the workforce, while the USA and Japan followed with 36% and 40%, respectively. In terms of services, a noteworthy distribution was observed, with Germany (46%), the USA (60%), and Japan (48%) displaying similar figures, while China lagged behind with a mere 8%. This indicates a diverse economic structure across the nations, particularly the disparity in China's reliance on agriculture.

By 2010, a dramatic transformation in workforce distribution was evident. Employment in agriculture contracted significantly across all four countries, with China reducing its agricultural workforce to approximately 36%, whereas Germany, the USA, and Japan reported figures below 4%. The industrial sector witnessed a decline in Germany to 32% and in the USA to 22%, while Japan and China showed moderate engagement at 29% and 30%, respectively. Conversely, the services sector surged, with Germany and the USA exhibiting approximately 67% and 76% of their workforce in this domain, while Japan remained steady at 67%. This shift reflects the advanced economies' transition towards a service-oriented workforce, marking a clear divergence from the traditional reliance on agriculture, particularly in the more industrialized nations.

### Evaluation:

#### Overall Band Score: 9

**Task Response (9):** Excellent response to the task. All key features are identified and compared appropriately.

**Coherence & Cohesion (9):** The report is very well-organized and easy to follow. Paragraphing is excellent and the flow of ideas is logical and smooth.

**Lexical Resource (8.5):** A wide range of vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately. The report demonstrates a sophisticated command of lexical features.

**Grammatical Range & Accuracy (9):** The report is grammatically accurate and uses a wide range of structures with full flexibility and control.

