TEST 2, WRITING TASK 1

SAMPLE ANSWER

This is an answer written by a candidate who achieved a Band 6 score. Here is the examiner's comment:

This answer focuses too closely on the details in the graph but fails to compare trends or general differences between figures for winter and summer. Some comparisons are made, but these are about details, and it is difficult to get a clear idea of the information from this description.

Similarly, information in the pie chart is simply listed using the language from the chart and there is no attempt to relate this to information in the graph.

The description is not well organised, although a range of linkers are used, and the use of paragraphs does not reflect the different sections of information covered.

There is a suitable range of vocabulary for this task, although some words are misused and there are several spelling errors. The range and control of grammatical structures is the strong point of the main part of this response. There are examples of complex structures that are used with accuracy and some flexibility.

The use of electricity in England is indispensed with. Demand for electricity in England during typical days in winter and summer is illustrated in the graph. The use of electricity in an average English home is shown in the pie chart. From the graph, It is generally obvious that the demand is in its maximum around 2100, and in its minimum around 0600, being almost constant between 1200 and 2100 in winter times. During summer times, on the other hand, the demand reaches its top point around 1300, and the bottom point around 900, being almost constant between 1550 and 2000.

In Winter times, the curve gradually increares to reach 40,000 units of electricity by 3 o'clock in the morning. This is followed by gradual decline to its lowest limite of 30,000 units at 9 o'clock. A gradual rise is obvious again to reach a stationary level between 3 o'clock and 9 o'clock of about 40,000 units again. Then, there is a sharp rise in the next hour to rech its maximum before collapsing again to a lower level by the end of the day.

In summer time, the curve gradually decrease to reach its lower limit around 9 o'clock of a bit more than 10,000 units. A gradual increase is noticed to reach its top of 20,000 after which a stationary phase is obvious between 3 o'clock and 10 o'clock at night of about 15,000 unites.

The pie chart, on the other hand, shows that 52.5% of the electricity is used for heating rooms and water. 17.5% is consumed for ovens, kettles and washing machines, 15% is used in lighting, TV and radio, and finally 15% is consumed in the sue of vacuum cleaners, food mixtures and electric tools.