

IELTS SAMPLE ESSAYS COLLECTION

with detailed corrections and comments

Volume 1 – ACADEMIC TRAINING



IELTS Sample Essays Collection - Volume 1 Academic Training

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About This Book

Prepare for IELTS with this comprehensive collection of 34 authentic questions and more than 100 sample answers, covering a full range of common question types and topics for Academic Writing Task 1 and Task 2.

Each sample answer includes detailed feedback, comments, and corrections from experienced former examiners, giving you a clear insight into:

- the specific requirements for each Band score
- convincing ideas, arguments, and main points for different essay questions
- useful language & topic-based vocabulary
- common mistakes & errors

With multiple example answers for each question, this is an excellent opportunity to become familiar with IELTS Writing and improve your skills and confidence by practicing with real-to-life test material.

How to use this book

We highly recommend using this book to practice your IELTS Writing.

Choose a task to complete, and test yourself under timed conditions. Then, compare your essay to the sample answers. Check the examiner's comments, corrections and feedback, and note useful language & vocabulary from the answers. This will help you to self-correct and improve your writing.

It is important to practice under exam conditions, but you can also spend time improving specific aspects of your writing.

For example, without any time limit:

- Read a Task 1 answer and highlight the verbs, noting the form used
- Read a Task 1 answer and highlight any numbers or figures, noting how they are expressed (25%, a quarter, one in four etc)
- Choose a Task 1 chart or graph and write an introduction in 1 – 2 sentences
- Choose a Task 1 chart or graph and write an overview in 2 – 3 sentences

- Read a Task 2 answer and make a mind-map of the main points & examples
- Read a Task 2 answer and underline words with the same meaning (*important, significant, essential, vital* etc)
- Read a Task 2 answer and underline all linking expressions e.g.: *and, therefore, First of all* etc.
- Brainstorm main points & examples for a Task 2 essay
- Write an introduction & conclusion for a Task 2 essay

For additional practice and support, visit our website ieltsolinetests.com, or get in touch through our Facebook page at <https://www.facebook.com/ieltsolinetests>

Table of Contents

PART 1: TASK 1 SAMPLE

- **Line graph**
 - [Question 1](#) 1
 - [Question 2](#) 7
 - [Question 3](#) 14
 - [Question 4](#) 19
 - [Question 5](#) 24

- **Bar Chart**
 - [Question 1](#) 30
 - [Question 2](#) 38
 - [Question 3](#) 45

- **Pie chart**
 - [Question 1](#) 50
 - [Question 2](#) 57
 - [Question 3](#) 64

- **Table**
 - [Question 1](#) 71
 - [Question 2](#) 78
 - [Question 3](#) 84
 - [Question 4](#) 91

- **Diagram/Process**
 - [Question 1](#) 97

PART 2: TASK 2 ESSAYS

- **Agree and Disagree**
 - [Question 1](#) 101
 - [Question 2](#) 109
 - [Question 3](#) 117
 - [Question 4](#) 124
 - [Question 5](#) 130

- **Discuss both views**

- [Question 1](#) 135
- [Question 2](#) 142
- [Question 3](#) 149
- [Question 4](#) 157
- [Question 5](#) 164

- **Advantage and Disadvantage**

- [Question 1](#) 172
- [Question 2](#) 182
- [Question 3](#) 190

- **Problem and Solution**

- [Question 1](#) 194
- [Question 2](#) 201

- **Direct question**

- [Question 1](#) 207
- [Question 2](#) 215
- [Question 3](#) 221

Part 1

TASK 1

SAMPLE WRITING



Line graph

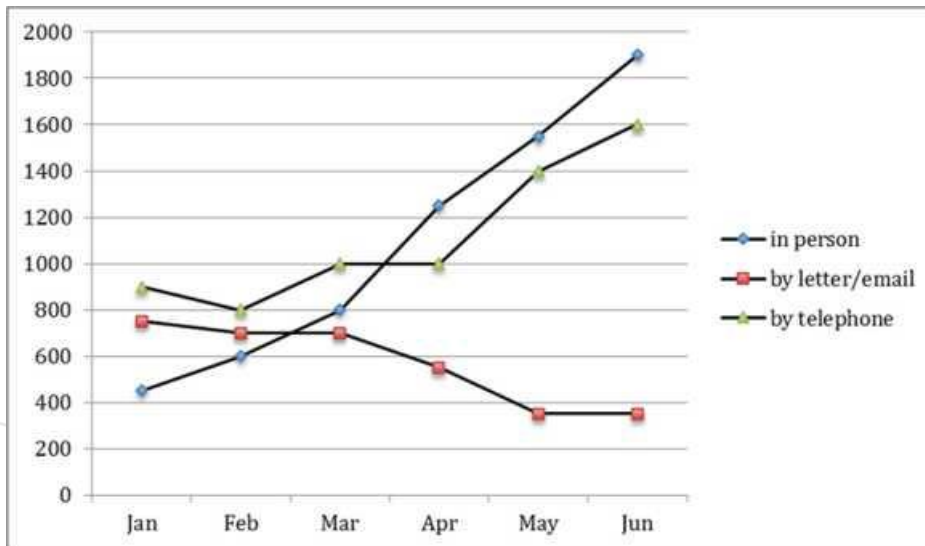
----- Question 1 -----

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph below shows the number of enquiries received by the Tourist Information Office in one city over a six-month period in 2011.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

You should write at least 150 words.



Example 1

The line graph illustrates how many enquiries were made, to a Tourist Information office in one city by phone, letter and in person from January to June in 2011.

In January 2011, more than 800 enquiries were received by letters or emails while enquiries by telephone were less than 800. In contrast, in January, the least amount of enquiries was received in person, the number of enquiries in person soared significantly over the next six months and in June, the highest number of enquiries was in person accounting for more than 1800. Surprisingly, the number of enquiries

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by letter and email dropped gradually over the next two months which was followed by a sharp decrease in next three months becoming the lowest in June, reducing to less than 400. The number of enquiries by telephone slightly slipped in February which was followed by a marginal rise in the next couple of months. Over the next three months, there was a significant increase in telephone enquiries which rose to 1600. (157 words)

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Score: 5.5

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Generally addresses the topic. Details are mainly mechanical and there isn't a clear overview. Key features are adequately covered but could be done more fully to achieve a higher band.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Candidate arranges information and ideas coherently, and there is a clear overall progression. Uses cohesive devices effectively, but cohesion within and between sentences may be faulty or mechanical. May not always use referencing clearly or appropriately when beginning paragraphs.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task. Attempts to use less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy. Makes some errors in spelling and or word formation, but they do not impede communication.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms. Makes some errors in grammar and punctuation but they rarely reduce communication.

Example 2

This line graph represents trends of frequencies of enquiries that the Tourist Office in one city received from January to June in 2011.

Overall, the numbers of enquiries in person and those by telephone has increased during the period, while the number of enquiries by letter or email has decreased d over the period.

The number of enquiries in person was about 400 in January which is the least among the three modalities, but has constantly increased and reached about 1900 in June. It turned out to be the most common modality. Enquiries by telephone was the most common method in January. The number of enquiries by telephone has also increased over the period from about 900 in January to 1600 in June.

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The number of enquiries by letter or email was just below 800 in January, and remained between 700 and 800 up to March. After March, it began to decrease gradually from April and reached somewhere between 300 and 400 in June.

(162 words)

Score: 6.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Candidate addresses the requirements of the task and presents an overview with information appropriately selected. There may be inconsistencies in tone. Candidate presents and adequately highlights key features/bullet points but details may be slightly irrelevant, inappropriate or inaccurate.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas. There is clear progression throughout. Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under use.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task. Attempts to use less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy. Makes some errors in spelling and or word formation, but they do not impede communication.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms. Makes some errors in grammar and punctuation but they rarely reduce communication.

Example 3

The line graph illustrates the number of three types of enquiries that a Tourist Information Office in a city received monthly from January to June 2011. The modes of enquiries included in person, by letter/email and by telephone

In general, there was an overall increase in the number of enquiries in June 2011 as compared to January 2011. The number of telephone enquiries declined across the six-month period, while the quantity of enquiries made in person and by letter/email rose.

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In January 2011, the least number of enquiries were made in person. However, this figure rose sharply from about 400 to 1900 by June 2011. With regards to telephone enquiries, the numbers decreased slightly from January to February 2011. This decrease did not contribute significantly to an overall increase in numbers for the next 5 months.

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In contrast, enquiries by letter/email have showed a declining trend. The decrease was negligible during the initial two-month period from January to March 2019 from 780 to 750. However, there was a sharp fall for the subsequent two months from 750 to 300 before the numbers started to plateau. **(182 words)**

Score: 6.5**Detail comments**

(TA) Task Achievement

Candidate addresses the requirements of the task and presents an overview with information appropriately selected. There may be inconsistencies in tone. Candidate presents and adequately highlights key features/bullet points but details may be slightly irrelevant, inappropriate or inaccurate.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas. There is clear progression throughout. Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under use.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision. The candidate uses some less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation. There may be some occasional errors in word choice or spelling.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures. Produces frequent error-free sentences. Candidate has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

Example 4

This report illustrates the total enquiries received by the Tourist Information Centre in a city, over a period of six months in the year 2011, including the different enquiry methods used.

In person enquiries increased the most between the months of March and April, whereas telephone enquiries experienced the greatest rise from the months of April to May. Between the months of January and June, in person enquiries maintained an increase in number, consistent with the trend observed for telephone enquiries

during this time period. Both the in person and telephone enquiry methods shared a similar feat in enquiry numbers, with the greatest enquiry rise between the months of April and June as indicated by the sharp slopes on the respective line graphs. Comparatively, the enquiry method of letter and email experienced a gradual decrease in number for the reported months of January to May. However, during the months of March to April and May to June respectively, both the telephone and letter and email enquiry methods maintained a steady enquiry number indicted by the plateau on their respective line graphs. The Tourist Information Centre received the most number of enquiries in the month of June. **(196 words)**

Score: 7.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Generally addresses the topic. Details are mainly mechanical and there isn't a clear overview. Key features are adequately covered but could be done more fully to achieve a higher band.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Sequences information and ideas logically. Manages all aspects of cohesion well. Uses paragraphing sufficiently and appropriately.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a wide range of vocabulary fluently and flexibly to convey precise meanings. Skilfully uses uncommon lexical items but there may be occasional inaccuracies in word choice and collocation. Produces rare errors in spelling and word formation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a wide range of structures. The majority of sentences are error-free. Makes only very occasional errors or inappropriacies.

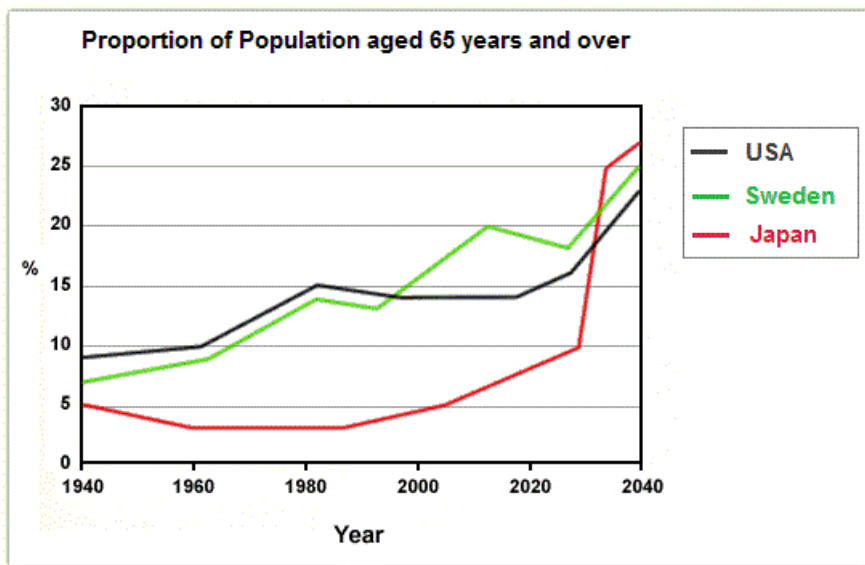
----- Question 2 -----

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph below shows the proportion of the population aged 65 and over between 1940 and 2040 in three different countries.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

You should write at least 150 words.



Example 1

The given line chart shows a comparison of the proportion of the elderly population between the USA, Sweden and the Japan from 1940 to 2400.

Overall, it can be said, that in these 100 years Japan had the highest increase in population aged over 65. Although, between 1940 to 2000, the USA had the greatest proportion of these people and Sweden was second, both had an increase in this period. On the other hand, Japan had a slight oscillation, remaining in the 5% after these 60 years.

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In 2000 the percentage of the Swedish elderly people exceeded the American ones and it stood greater than this one until 2040. However, the Japanese population was the one which had the greatest exponential growth between 2000 and 2040 achieving the Swedish numbers in 2030 and in 2040 they became the eldest population with nearly 27,5% of elderies.

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In sum, Japan started to be the country with the lowest proportion of people aged over 65 and the USA had the highest. However, the papers changed and in the end of 2040 the Japanese were the eldest people and Americans the youngest. (184 words)

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Score: 6.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Addresses the requirements of the task.

Presents an overview with information appropriately selected.

Presents and adequately highlights key features/bullet points but details may be irrelevant, inappropriate or inaccurate.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Arranges information and ideas coherently and there is a clear overall progression.

Uses cohesive devices effectively, but cohesion within and/or between sentences may be faulty or mechanical.

May not always use referencing clearly or appropriately.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task.

Attempts to use less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy.

Makes some errors in spelling and/or word formation, but they do not impede communication.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms.

Makes some errors in grammar and punctuation but they rarely reduce communication.

Example 2

The presented line graph illustrates the percentage of people older than 65 in the three countries USA, Sweden and Japan between 1940 and 2040. The overall trend in all three countries is an estimated significant increase in older inhabitants until 2040.

The USA started out with the highest amount of older population in 1940 **at** approximately nine percent, whereas Japan just **had** five percent and Sweden's number laid in the middle of both of them with about seven percent. Sweden had a constant increase in numbers until it reached 20 % in about 2010, however, there is an estimated drop in numbers shown in-between then and 2030 before it supposedly will gain its peak with 25 % in 2040. The USA showed a climb to 15% in 1980, but the numbers settled on a plateau after a slight fall until 2020. The number is supposed to rise up again to 23 % in 2040.

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Different to both other countries, **Japan's** number of older people stayed very low- beneath 5 %- until after 2000 before it started to rise tremendously and is assumed to be the one country with the highest amount of seniors in 2040 with 27%.

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(197 words)

Score: 7.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Covers the requirements of the task and presents a clear overview of main trends, differences or stages. Clearly presents and highlights key features but could be more fully extended.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas. There is clear progression throughout. Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under use.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision. The candidate uses some less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation. There may be some occasional errors in word choice or spelling.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures. Produces frequent error-free sentences. Candidate has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

Example 3

The graph depicts the percentage of the population aged 65 and above in three countries (USA, Sweden, and Japan) in the span of 100 years, from 1940 to 2040.

Overall, it seems that in 2040 the number of elderly citizens will rise to be much higher than in 1940 in all three countries. In the first four decades, the population of elders in the USA increased steadily from just under 10% in 1940 to around 15% in 1980. Over the next 40 years, the number dipped to below 15% and is expected to

rise again in 2020. By 2040, the percentage of the elderly population is predicted to be exactly 25%.

In contrast to the trend of USA, the proportion of people aged 65 and above in Japan declined gradually in the first five decades from 5% to around 3% of the population. The figure slowly rose to 10% in the next 40 years and is expected to dramatically increase after 2020, up to approximately 27% by 2040, highest among three countries.

Sweden, by comparison, has a more erratic trend. The population aged 65 and over went upwards most of the time, while experiencing two slight drops. In 2040, the percentage of elders is predicted to be, be 25%, second highest among three countries. (209 words)

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Score: 7.5

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Covers all requirements of the task sufficiently. Presents, highlights and illustrates key features points clearly and appropriately.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Sequences information and ideas logically. Manages all aspects of cohesion well. Uses paragraphing sufficiently and appropriately.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a wide range of vocabulary fluently and flexibly to convey precise meanings. Skilfully uses uncommon lexical items but there may be occasional inaccuracies in word choice and collocation. Produces rare errors in spelling and word formation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a wide range of structures. The majority of sentences are error-free. Makes only very occasional errors or inappropriacies.

Example 4

The line graph illustrates in terms of percentage the citizens aged 65 and above in USA, Sweden and Japan from 1940 to 2040.

Comment [A1]: of - typo?

In 1940, USA had the highest amount of elderly people at around 9% while Japan was the lowest with 5%. Sweden was approximately at 6%. In the next 40 years both USA and Sweden gradually increased to reach 15% and 14% respectively. However, Japan slightly declined in the first 20 years from 5% to nearly 3% and then remained steady until 1980. Moreover, USA minimally decreased until 2019 and it is expected to sharply increase in the future to just under 25%. With regard to Sweden, it showed fluctuations and it is projected to exceed USA in 2040 at 25%. Finally, Japan modestly increased after the 1980's until 2030 where a sharp increase in the number of elderly citizens is expected to exceed both USA and Sweden in 2040 at just over 25%.

Comment [A2]: Should be "increase sharply"

Overall, it is significant to note that the population of elderly of ages 65 and above are estimated to increase in all three countries with Japan being the highest and USA the lowest. (189 words)

Score: 8.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

A clear overview is given. The data are reported and compared well with the use of exact figures.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

The answer is well-organised and easy to follow. The overview is in a separate

paragraph. A range of linking phrases is used naturally and appropriately.

(LR) Lexical Resource

A very wide range of vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately. There is evidence of less common vocabulary. Word formation, word choice and spelling and very accurate.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

A wide range of sentence structures is used. The answer is almost completely error-free.

----- Question 3 -----

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph shows Underground Station passenger numbers in London.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

You should write at least 150 words.



Example 1

This line chart gives information about the number of people who use the underground station in London according to the hours since 6:A.M until 10 p.m. 6am and 10pm

Overall, the graph clearly shows that the highest number using the underground station is in the early morning, by contrast at night makes up the lowest number.

The number of passenger since 6A:mam significantly increases starting with 100 persons until reaching a peak which is almost 400 passenger around 8A:Mam, after this time the number of passengers sharply decreases there for at 10 A:M there is approximately 170 persons, while in the afternoon the graph indicates several fluctuations starting from 11 until 4:pm to make up to only 100 passengers. The

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percentage of passengerss jump again to about 360 personss at 6pm. Although the number after 6 startss to decreasee, constantly to nearly 130 passengerss at 10pm.

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In conclusion, it is noticeable from the graph that there are fluctuations in the number of passengerss who take the train during the day in London. **(175 words)**

Score: 5.0**Detail comments****(TA) Task Achievement**

Generally addresses the topic. Details are mainly mechanical and there isn't a clear overview. Key features are adequately covered but could be done more fully to achieve a higher band.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Information is presented adequately but there is a lack of overall progression and the writing is sometimes repetitive.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Vocabulary range is ok but limited and could be improved by using higher level academic vocabulary. There are some errors with word choice and spelling.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses some good grammar but a limited range of structures. Too many minor mistakes to achieve a higher band. Punctuation may be faulty on occasion and occasional difficulty with understanding can be seen.

Example 2

The graph above shows Underground Station numbers in London. According to the data, the number of passengers climbs to 400 in a period of two hours. Nonetheless, after 8.00 the number of passengers dropped slightly until 10.00, whereby, at this time the numbers remained stable for one hour.

A prominent feature is that from 11.00 to 14.00 the number of passengers increased until they remained stable for a period of three hours. Nevertheless, at 14.00 the number of passengers went down, with the lowest point at 16.00 with 100 passengers only.

A significant difference is that passenger numbers increased steadily over 350 from 16.00 to 18.00. From this time, the numbers started to decline gradually until they became lower than 150 passengers at 20.00. From this time, there was a slight difference of passengers numbers, slightly decreasing from 21.00 to 22.00.

To summarize, the graph shows two fundamental increments from 6.00 to 8.00 and 16.00 to 18.00 respectively, with over 350 passengers in both cases. **(170 words)**

Score: 6.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

- Covers the requirements of the task.
- Presents a clear overview of main trends, differences or stages.
- Clearly presents and highlights key features/bullet points but could be more fully extended.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

- Arranges information and ideas coherently and there is a clear overall progression.
- Uses cohesive devices effectively, but cohesion within and/or between sentences

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may be faulty or mechanical.

May not always use referencing clearly or appropriately.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task.

Attempts to use less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy.

Makes some errors in spelling and/or word formation, but they do not impede communication.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms.

Makes some errors in grammar and punctuation but they rarely reduce communication.

Example 3

The line graph illustrates the number of people who used public transportation by an Underground Station in London from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Overall, the number of people who choose to use Underground Station fluctuates during the day. In addition to that, during the rush hours, which are around at 8.00 and 18.00 in London Underground Station, there are the highest number of passengers, while just before this period the passenger numbers were the lowest.

The Underground Station opens at 6 a.m. with the lowest number at 100 people, then two hours later it reaches a peak of 400 passengers which is double that of the number at 10 am. After that, the figure increases moderately to 300 passengers at 2 pm, before dropping to a low of 100 people at 4 pm.

With regards to evening sessions, the passenger number experiences a sharp increase to just below 400 at around 6 pm which is the second peak hour, before

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falling dramatically to approximately 150 people at the closing time of the Underground Station. **(176 words)**

Score: 7.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Covers the requirements of the task. Presents a clear overview of main trends, differences or stages.

Clearly presents and highlights key features/bullet points but could be more fully extended.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas; there is clear progression throughout.

Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under-use.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision.

Uses less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms.

Makes some errors in grammar and punctuation but they rarely reduce communication.

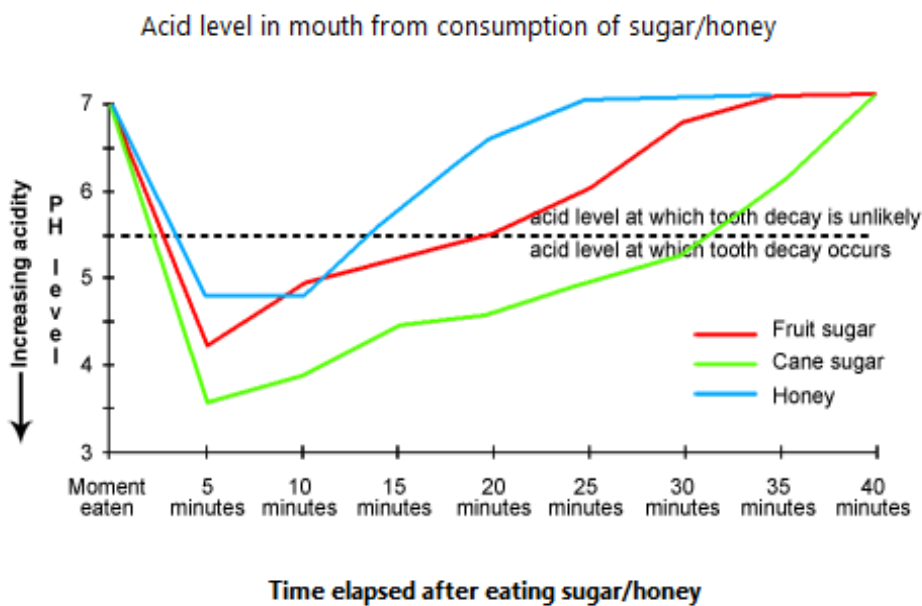
----- Question 4 -----

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

Eating sweet foods produces acid in the mouth, which can cause tooth decay. (High acid levels are measured by low pH values)

Describe the information below and discuss the implications for dental health.

You should write at least 150 words.



Example 1

The line graph has three lines that depict the acid production in the mouth over time that causes tooth decay after eating three different kinds of food. The acid level is measured in pH, where the higher the pH value, the lower the acidity. Tooth decay is likely to occur at a pH value below 5.5. Overall, sugar cane is the most harmful for teeth.

Acid production reaches the level causing tooth decay in less than 5 minutes for all food that is surveyed. Sugar cane takes the shortest time to reach this level from neutral pH of 7, followed by fruit sugar, then honey. The strongest acid is produced

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after eating sugar cane, where the pH value is 3.5, while the weakest acid is after consuming honey. Interestingly, acid from honey remains at its lower pH for almost 5 minutes compared to the rest of the food where they last barely a minute.

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However, honey has the advantage of its acidity in the mouth which rises quickly after its peak. In about 13 minutes after taking honey, the acidity goes above pH 5.5. On the other hand, acid from sugar cane remains at harmful levels s for almost 30 minutes after consumption. (202 words)

Score: 6.0**Detail comments****(TA) Task Achievement**

Addresses the requirements of the task.

Presents an overview with information appropriately selected.

Presents and adequately highlights key features/bullet points but details may be irrelevant, inappropriate or inaccurate.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Arranges information and ideas coherently and there is a clear overall progression.

Uses cohesive devices effectively, but cohesion within and/or between sentences may be faulty or mechanical.

May not always use referencing clearly or appropriately.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task.

Attempts to use less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy.

Makes some errors in spelling and/or word formation, but they do not impede

communication.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures.

Produces frequent error-free sentences.

Has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

Example 2

In the diagram above, it can be observed how acid levels in a human mouth are influenced by different types of sugary food. The acid levels were obtained until 40 minutes after intake of the food.

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The first obvious and general finding, is the observation that the ph-levels of the three types of sugar rapidly decline in the first 5 minutes. Wonderful again! Well done. After these first 5 minutes, the ph-levels will start to recover to their initial levels, each with a different pace. Need more data perhap!

It is clearly seen that cane sugar causes the lowest level of buccal ph-level and therefore the greatest acidity. Furthermore it takes much longer to recover from these high acid levels. Therefore, there is a longer time window for tooth decay to take place when we consume products containing cane sugar.

Sugars originating from fruit and honey do not produce such a great drop in the ph-level. The ph-level will drop to a number in between 4,5 and 5 in comparison to 3,5 for cane sugar. This has the consequence that the acid level will recover much faster above the acid level at which tooth h decay can take place.

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We can conclude that cane sugars generate a greater acidity in the mouth which in turn causes more tooth decay because of the longer time window for it to occur. In contrast, fruit and honey sugars cause lower acidity in the mouth and thus less tooth decay because the ph-level will restore quicker. So let's stay away from these cane sugars! **(252 words)**

Score: 6.5

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Candidate addresses the requirements of the task and presents an overview with information appropriately selected. There may be inconsistencies in tone. Candidate presents and adequately highlights key features/bullet points but details may be slightly irrelevant, inappropriate or inaccurate.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas. There is clear progression throughout. Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under use.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision. The candidate uses some less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation. There may be some occasional errors in word choice or spelling.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures. Produces frequent error-free sentences. Candidate has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

Example 3

The given graph illustrates the evolution of PH levels in the mouth after the ingestion of three different sweet products: fruit sugar, cane sugar and honey. All of them produce a steep decrease in acid levels, followed by a milder return to their original values, but there are certain features that distinguish them from each other.

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The first key point to note is that even though all of them raise the acidic level at the same rate, reaching a maximum at 5 minutes post-ingestion, the honey only creates an acidity up to a PH of 5, which is close to the acidity caused by the fruit sugar, with a PH of 4.25, but is definitely far from the PH reached by the cane sugar at 2.5. Following this drastic increase in acidity all of them return to their normal values, but it is important to note, especially for its implications regarding dental health, that the acidity created by the honey escapes the dangerous zone of PH 5.5 at which tooth decay occurs at 15 minutes post ingestion, while the fruit sugar takes 20 minutes and the cane sugar more than 30 minutes. **(191 words)**

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Score: 7.0**Detail comments****(TA) Task Achievement**

The overview is clear. The figures are presented and compared with exact figures.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

The answer is well-organised and easy to follow. A good range of linking devices is used. The overview is separated out from the body.

(LR) Lexical Resource

A good range of vocabulary is used accurately and appropriately. There are a few spelling mistakes and a few incorrect word choices.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

The majority of sentences are error-free. A wide range of structures is used accurately.

----- Question 5 -----

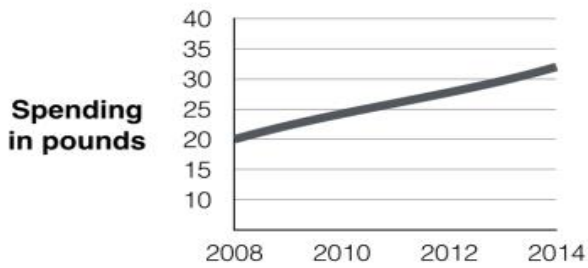
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The first chart below gives information about the money spent by British parents on their children's sports between 2008 and 2014. The second chart shows the number of children who participated in three sports in Britain over the same time period.

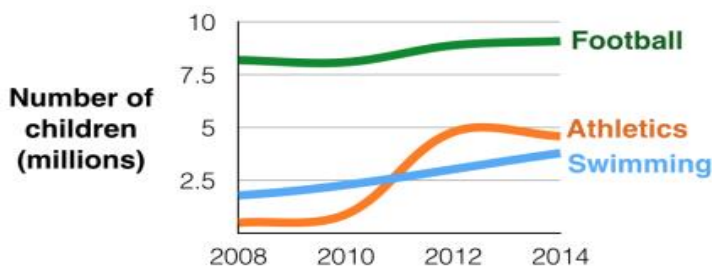
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

You should write at least 150 words.

Average monthly spend on children's sports



Participation in three different sports



Example 1

The two charts below provide data on the money spent by British parents on their children's sports and the number of participated children in football, athletics and swimming between 2008 and 2014. Both charts illustrate an increasing trend from

2008 to 2014. Football is the most popular sport between British children in all years (8 million participation in 2008 and 9 million participation in 2014).

Comment [5]: This would be better in the body of the text when analysing the graphs

All of the three sports indicate an upward trend between the years 2008 and 2014, but athletics, with about a 4 million increase in participation, has the most growth. While swimming is the second most popular sport between British children in 2008 (about 2 million participation), it turns to the least popular in 2014 (about 4 million participants).

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Overall, the two given charts show information about the money spent by British parents on their children's sports and the number of children who participated in three sports in Britain between 2008 and 2014. It has been shown that parents spend more money on their children's sport activity and children participate more in 2014 compared with 2008.

Comment [6]: This is an unnecessary repeat of the introduction

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(171 words)

Score: 6.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Addresses the requirements of the task and presents an overview with information appropriately selected

Presents and adequately highlights key features/ bullet points but details may be irrelevant, inappropriate or inaccurate

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Arranges information and ideas coherently and there is a clear overall progression

Uses cohesive devices effectively, but cohesion within and/or between sentences may be faulty or mechanical

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms

Example 2

The first line chart shows how much money is spent on children's sports activities in the UK from 2008 to 2014.

The average monthly expenditure has seen a gradual upward trend, rising from 20 to approximately 32 pounds per month in 2014.

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Comment [A7]: Good!

The second graph compares how many children are participating in three types of sport. It is clear that football was the most popular sport throughout the period. The number of children who had taken part in this sport remained unchanged in the first two years before increasing slightly to around 8.5 million in 2012 and then had maintained this level by 2014. Similarly, the rise was also observed in the number of young swimmers, with the figure rising gradually from 2 million to around 3.5 million in 2014. There was a different trend in the popularity of athletics. Although this activity attracted merely 0.5 million of young players in the first two years, the figure for this sport overtook that of swimming in 2011 and increased dramatically to around 5 million in 2014, which had become the second popular choice in 2014, despite a slight dip in the last two years.

Comment [A8]: Excellent!

Overall, British parents paid more attention to their children's sports hobbies, which could be shown in the growth of popularity among all three sports. **(218 words)**

Score: 7.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Covers the requirements of the task and presents a clear overview of main trends,

differences or stages. Clearly presents and highlights key features but could be more fully extended.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas. There is clear progression throughout. Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under use.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task. Attempts to use less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy. Makes some errors in spelling and or word formation, but they do not impede communication.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms. Makes some errors in grammar and punctuation but they rarely reduce communication.

Example 3

The graph demonstrates the amount of spending on children's sports by their parents from 2008 to 2014 in Britain. The following chart gives information about the proportion of children involved in three different sports throughout the same time in Britain.

According to the first chart, it clearly shows a gradual and steady rise from 2008 to 2014. In 2008 the parents spent about 20 pounds per month on sports for their children. The amount increased by about 3-5 pounds on average every second year, reaching approximately 32 pounds by the year 2014.

When looking at the other graph, it had without a doubt highest participation in football. About 7.5 million kids played football in 2008 and the trend experienced a

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slight rise from 2010 to about 9 million and remained stable until 2014. The trend for athletics seemingly had the greatest development. There was around 1.2 million children in 2008, followed by a sharp rise from 2010 to 5 million by 2012. Swimming appears to have been the least popular choice with a small rise to 4 million by 2014 from 2 million in 2008.

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Overall, the spendings on sport activities had gone up with about 12 pounds per month and although football had the highest popularity, athletics had the greatest increase in participants over this time period. **(218 words)**

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Score: 7.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Covers the requirements of the task and presents a clear overview of main trends, differences or stages. Clearly presents and highlights key features but could be more fully extended.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas. There is clear progression throughout. Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under use.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision. The candidate uses some less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation. There may be some occasional errors in word choice or spelling.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures. Produces frequent error-free sentences. Candidate has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

Bar chart

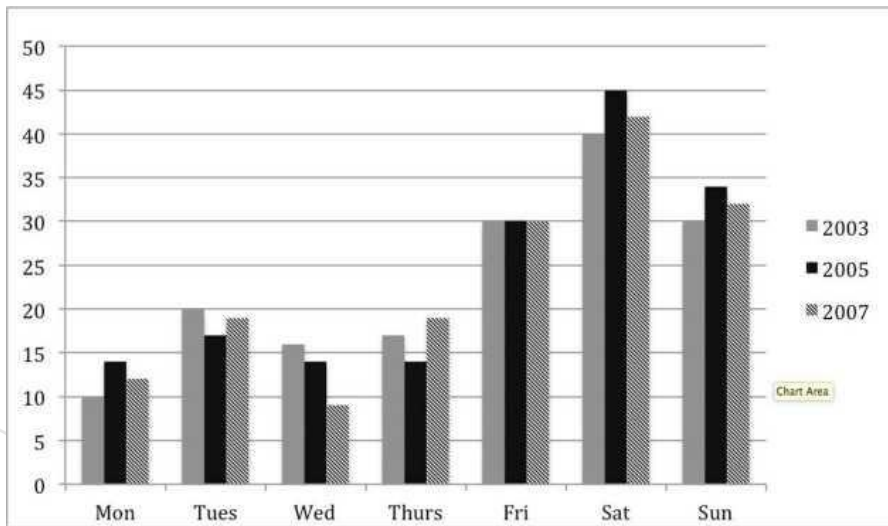
----- Question 1 -----

You should spend about **20** minutes on this task.

The graph below shows the percentage of people going to cinemas in one European country on different days.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

You should write at least **150** words.



Example 1

The bar chart illustrates the percentage of adults attending the pictures in one European country over the week in 2003, 2005, 2007, respectively.

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The majority of people prefer Saturday as a day to watch a movie in the cinema. This trend is observed in all 3 mentioned years, but in 2005, we can observe significant growth, where 45% of people went to the cinema, compared to 2003 where this feature was noted at 40%.

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On the other hand, less than 10% of people used to go to the cinema on Mondays in 2003 and this trend increased slightly to 15% in 2005, but dropped down again to 12% in the next two years.

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Furthermore, a very interesting feature has been observed in all years of the research, where exactly the same amount of people used to go to the cinema, and this was at the level of 30%. In other words, the same percentage of the population went to see a movie in 2003, 2005 and 2007, respectively.

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In conclusion, it's clear that the weekend is the most popular time to attend the cinema in all described years, where the percentage of people has noted it's decrease in the beginning of the week, over the years of research. (199 words)

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Score: 6.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Addresses the requirements of the task.

Presents an overview with information appropriately selected.

Presents and adequately highlights key features/bullet points but details may be irrelevant, inappropriate or inaccurate.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas; there is clear progression throughout.

Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under-use.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task.

Attempts to use less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy.

Makes some errors in spelling and/or word formation, but they do not impede communication.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms.

Example 2

The bar graph displays how many people go to the cinemas in an European country in percentages on different days.

The main feature that stands out in this graph is that over the years that this graph displays the statistics, 2003, 2005 and 2007, not much variety was found on the specific days. There is a maximum difference of only 7 percent on one day found between years. But overall the numbers are quite steady over the years.

Furthermore, if the average of the specific days are compared it can be seen that in the weekend there is a significant increase in the percentage of people going to the cinema. On Monday to Thursday the percentage is between 10 and 20 percent average over the years. Whereas on Friday, Saturday and Sunday the numbers increased tremendously to about 30%, 42% and 32% (average over the years) respectively.

In conclusion it seems that people went to the cinema mostly on weekends in the years 2003, 2005 and 2007. **(166 words)**

Score: 6.5

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Candidate addresses the requirements of the task and presents an overview with

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information appropriately selected. There may be inconsistencies in tone. Candidate presents and adequately highlights key features/bullet points but details may be slightly irrelevant, inappropriate or inaccurate.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas. There is clear progression throughout. Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under use.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task. Attempts to use less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy. Makes some errors in spelling and or word formation, but they do not impede communication.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms.

Example 3

This bar graph illustrates the proportion of people who went to watch movies on each day in a week in 2003, 2005 and 2007 in a certain European country.

Overall, throughout the surveyed years people enjoyed movies most frequently on Saturday, followed by Sunday. No significant difference in the proportion on each day in a week was observed among the three years.

People in the country most frequently went to cinemas on Saturday. The proportion ranged from 40% to 45% in the surveyed years. The next highest proportion was observed on Friday or Sunday, ranging between 30% and 35%. While the proportion was slightly higher on Sunday in 2005 and 2007, both percentages on Friday and Sunday were the same at 30% in 2003.

The percentages of people who went to movies during weekdays were less than half of that on Sunday. Although the percentages are low, people tended to go to movies on Tuesday most often among weekdays in all the three surveyed years. **(164 words)**

Score: 7.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Candidate addresses the requirements of the task and presents an overview with information appropriately selected. There may be inconsistencies in tone. Candidate presents and adequately highlights key features/bullet points but details may be slightly irrelevant, inappropriate or inaccurate.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas. There is clear progression throughout. Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under use.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision. The candidate uses some less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation. There may be some occasional errors in word choice or spelling.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures. Produces frequent error-free sentences. Candidate has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

Example 4

The bar graph displays the data of people representing attendance at cinemas of Europe throughout the week for 2003, 2005 and 2007.

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During 2003, only 10% people attended the cinemas on Monday, which doubled on Tuesdays with a slight drop on Wednesday (16%). The number of visitors significantly increased closer to the end of the week on Friday to about 30% and 40%, respectively. Sundays saw a similar number of people as Friday; however, the trends did not drastically change during 2005 and 2007. Both the years had similar attendance apart from a few noteworthy differences. Wednesdays of 2007 had less than 10% attendance, whereas Saturdays of 2005 experienced 45% people at the theatres. Although, the number of people remained the same on Fridays for all the three years.

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Overall, the number of people increased for all the years from Monday to Saturday with a slight decline on Sundays. Many people working on weekdays could be the reason of low attendance at the cinemas compared to less people working on weekends and more attendance in those days. **(179 words)**

Score: 7.5

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Covers all requirements of the task sufficiently.

Presents, highlights and illustrates key features/bullet points clearly and appropriately.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas; there is clear progression throughout.

Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under-use.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision.

Uses less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a wide range of structures.

The majority of sentences are error-free

Makes only very occasional errors or inappropriacies.

Example 5

The bar chart gives information about the proportion of people who went to the cinema from Monday to Sunday in three different years, namely in 2003, 2005 and 2007.

Overall, what stands out from the graph is that in these three years the highest percentage of people are observed on Saturday and despite minor differences the figures for these years follow similar patterns.

As far as the year 2003 is concerned, the lowest percentage is observed on Monday, at 10 percent, and while it fluctuates at around 17 percent from Tuesday to Thursday, it sharply increases to exactly 30 percent on Friday to reach a high of two-fifths on Saturday, before finishing at Saturday's level at the end of the week

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Turning to 2005, the figures oscillates s at around 15 percent between Monday and Thursday, before witnessing a climb to roughly one third on Friday to reach a peak of 45 percent on Saturday. Finally, on Sunday the percentage ends at just below 35 percent.

With respect to 2007, the proportion of people going to the cinema experiences fluctuations of around 15 percent at the beginning of the week, surging to one third

and exactly 45 percent on Friday and Saturday respectively. Then it significantly decrease~~s~~ to marginally below 35 percent. (209 words)

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Score: 8.0**Detail comments****(TA) Task Achievement**

Covers all requirements of the task sufficiently. Presents, highlights and illustrates key features points clearly and appropriately.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Sequences information and ideas logically. Manages all aspects of cohesion well. Uses paragraphing sufficiently and appropriately.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a wide range of vocabulary fluently and flexibly to convey precise meanings. Skilfully uses uncommon lexical items but there may be occasional inaccuracies in word choice and collocation. Produces rare errors in spelling and word formation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a wide range of structures. The majority of sentences are error-free. Makes only very occasional errors or inappropriacies.

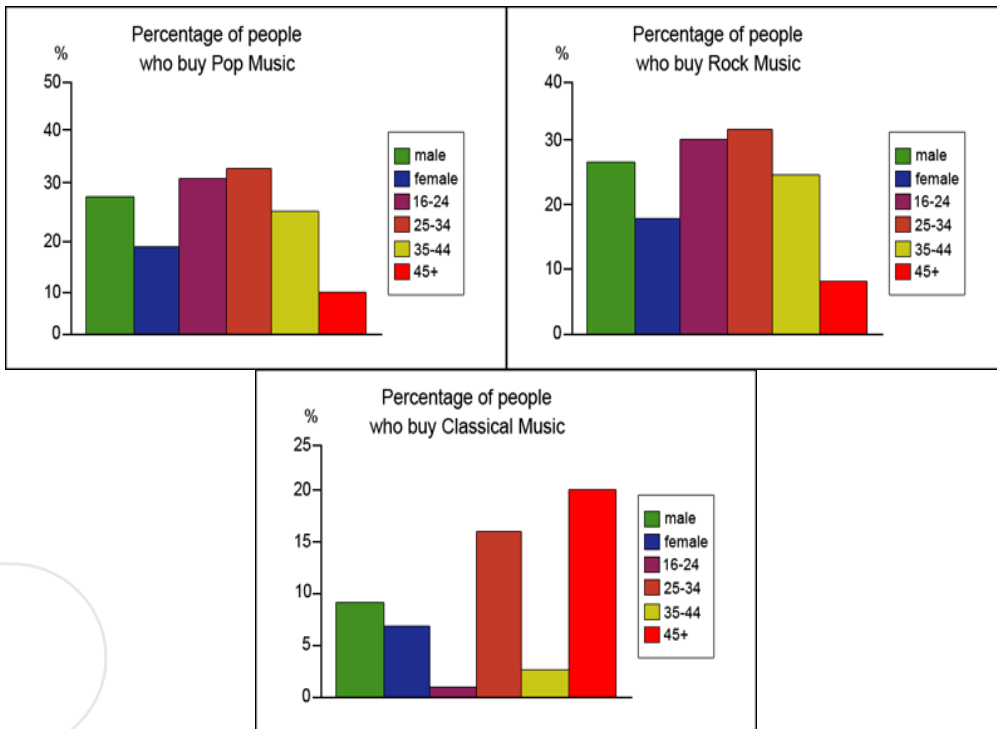
----- Question 2 -----

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graphs below show the types of music albums purchased by people in Britain according to sex and age.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.

You should write at least 150 words.



Example 1

The bar charts indicate the percentage of consumption in terms of music albums divided by pop music, rock music, and classical music following sex and age.

At the first glance, we see that the percentage of classical music for over 45 is the highest figure while the others have quite lower percentages compared to the age range over 45.

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Comment [A9]: You need to include a more general Overview if possible.

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Furthermore, male and female bought pop music is as popular as rock music however, they consumed less of classical music. In addition, the age range 16 to 24's purchasing trend is very similar with the age range 35 to 44. Both groups purchased pop music and rock music as around 30% and 25% each while they barely purchased classical music. Good

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More details, the age range group of 25 to 34, take approximately 31% in pop music, as same as rock music, and around 17% in classical music. In conclusion, almost all groups prefer to buy pop music and rock music then classical music apart from the group of over 45. **(170 words)**

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Score: 6.0**Detail comments****(TA) Task Achievement**

Candidate addresses the requirements of the task and presents an overview with information appropriately selected. There may be inconsistencies in tone. Candidate presents and adequately highlights key features/bullet points but details may be slightly irrelevant, inappropriate or inaccurate.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Candidate arranges information and ideas coherently and there is a clear overall progression. Uses cohesive devices effectively, but cohesion within and between sentences may be faulty or mechanical. May not always use referencing clearly or appropriately when beginning paragraphs.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task. Attempts to use less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy. Makes some errors in spelling and or word formation, but they do not impede communication.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms. Makes some errors in grammar and punctuation but they rarely reduce communication.

Example 2

The graphs illustrate 3 different genres of albums purchased by people in Britain according to their gender and age group. The 3 types of music were pop, rock and classical music.

Comment [A10]: Excellent start

First of all, from the graphs it was evident that more males purchased musical albums than females. Nearly 30% of males bought pop and rock albums and about 10% bought classical albums. Whereas for females, only 20% purchased pop and rock albums and 7% bought classical albums. Secondly, according to the age groups, the percentage of customers who bought pop and rock albums were very similar. About 31% of people between the age of 25-34 purchased pop and rock albums, followed by 30% of people between the age of 16-24 and then 25% of people between the age of 35-44, finally close to 10% of people above the age of 45 bought pop and rock albums.

Comment [A11]: There are very few errors in this well done!

Lastly, looking at the graph for the percentage of people who bought classical albums, it was noticeable that the fluctuation was far greater than the other 2 graphs. More than 20% of the people above the age of 45 purchased classical albums, this was 20 times more than the people in the youngest age group.

Overall, there were more males than females who purchased pop, rock and classical albums. Rock and pop music were generally well-received by the younger age groups while classical music was very popular among the older adults. **(236 words)**

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Score: 6.5

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Covers the requirements of the task and presents a clear overview of main trends, differences or stages. Clearly presents and highlights key features but could be more fully extended.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas. There is clear progression throughout. Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under use.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task. Attempts to use less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy. Makes some errors in spelling and or word formation, but they do not impede communication.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures. Produces frequent error-free sentences. Candidate has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

Example 3

The graphs displayed are a collection of three bar graphs illustrating the demographics of music album buyers in the genres of Pop, Rock and Classical music respectively. The people who purchased the albums are grouped according to their gender and age group.

In all three graphs, there is a higher percentage of males than females in album purchases. The difference is more significant in Pop Music and Rock Music (approximately 8~10%) whereas the disparity between the percentage of male and female customers of Classical Music is only about 2%. In the bar graph showing percentage of people who buy Pop Music, the highest groups are of age 16-24 and

25-34 with roughly 30% in each group. The percentage decreases for the next age group of 35-44 and drops significant for age 45+ to 10%. A similar statistical representation is seen in the graph for Rock Music, with a steeper drop for 45+ age group at 8%. In the graph for Classical Music, the contrast to the first two graphs is rather significant. Of those that purchased the Classical Music albums, very few are from the age group 16-24 (1%) and 35-44 (2.5%), the bulk of the purchase is made by people from the age group 25-34 and 45+ with 45+ being the highest percentage (20%) amongst the different age groups.

The three graphs demonstrate the popularity of the three genres of music within the different age groups and we can decipher that young people seem to be more into Pop and Rock style music whereas the older groups prefer Classical Music to Pop and Rock Music.

(266 words)

Score: 7.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

The candidate covers the requirements of the task and presents a clear overview of main trends.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information although there is some under-use of cohesive devices.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary with some less common items.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

A variety of complex structures used with error free sentences.

Example 4

The graphs illustrate 3 different genres of albums purchase by people in Britain according to their gender and age group. The 3 types of music were pop, rock and classical music.

First of all, from the graphs it is evident that more males purchase musical albums than females. Nearly 30% of males bought pop and rock albums and about 10% bought classical albums. Whereas for females, only 20% purchase pop and rock albums and 7% bought classical albums. Secondly, according to the age groups, percentage of customers who bought pop and rock albums were very similar. About 31% of people between the age of 25-34 purchase pop and rock albums, followed by 30% of people between the age of 16-24 and then 25% of people between the age of 35-44, finally close to 10% of people above the age of 45 bought pop and rock albums.

Lastly, looking at the graph for the percentage of people who bought classical albums, it is noticeable that the fluctuation is far greater than the other 2 graphs. More than 20% of the people above the age of 45 purchase classical albums, this is 20 times more than the people in the youngest age group.

Overall, more males than females purchase pop, rock and classical albums. Rock and pop music were generally well-received by the younger age groups while classical music is very popular among the older adults. **(233 words)**

Score: 7.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Covers the requirements of the task and presents a clear overview of main trends, differences or stages. Clearly presents and highlights key features but could be

more fully extended.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas. There is clear progression throughout. Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under use.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision. The candidate uses some less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation. There may be some occasional errors in word choice or spelling.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures. Produces frequent error-free sentences. Candidate has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

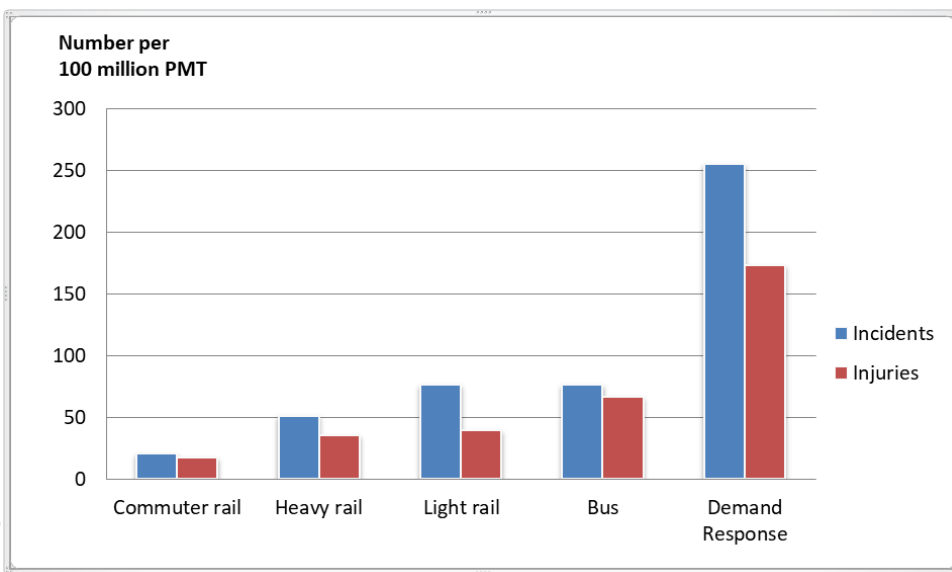
----- Question 3 -----

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The chart below shows numbers of incidents and injuries per 100 million passenger miles travelled (PMT) by transportation type in 2002.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

You should write at least 150 words.



Example 1

The bar graph indicates figures of 100 million passenger miles travelled (PMT) that had incidents and injuries by transportation in 2002.

The highest number of incidents and injuries were from demand response by 260 PMT and 170 PMT respectively. In comparison, travel by bus showed incidents and injuries by almost the same figures by 70 PMT and 60 PMT which is in the same trend with commuter rail with incidents by 20 PMT and injuries by 15 PMT, but still the lowest figures compared with other modes of transportation. Heavy rail and light rail ranked second and third of the lowest numbers by 50 PMT and 70 PMT of incidents and 40 PMT and 45 PMT of injuries respectively.

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In conclusion, the fastest transportation was by commuter rail whereas demand response was the most dangerous transportation from information from the chart. In my view, people should consider to travel by commuter rail. **(151 words)**

Score: 6.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Presents an overview with information appropriately selected.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Presents information with some organisation, but an inadequate use of cohesive devices.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses simple and complex grammatical forms, but there are errors.

Example 2

The diagram compares and contrasts data on the amount of incidents_s and injured cases that happened per 100 million passenger miles travelled (PMT) while travelling by different transportation forms in 2002.

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In general, it can be seen that the demand responsive transport system provided a less safe traveling service compared to other forms of transports.

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More specifically, the number of incidents that happened on demand responsive transport system was slightly over 250 PMT , which was the highest figure of the

five and ten times higher than the corresponding figure of the safest transporting form, the commuter train with the figure of 25 PMT. Similarly, the number of people injured on demand responsive transport system was also the highest with a figure slightly less than 175 PMT and nearly 7 times higher than the number of corresponding cases that happened on commuter trains.

In addition, the risk of being injured on heavy trains and light trains were the same since these two forms of transport witnessed almost exact same number of injured cases with 75 PMT.

Lastly, it can be described that the likelihood of incidents happened on the light trains and busses remained equal as the numbers of incidents recorded on both types of transportation were precisely 75 PMT. (206 words)

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Score: 6.0**Detail comments****(TA) Task Achievement**

Candidate addresses the requirements of the task and presents an overview with information appropriately selected. There may be inconsistencies in tone. Candidate presents and adequately highlights key features/bullet points but details may be slightly irrelevant, inappropriate or inaccurate.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Candidate arranges information and ideas coherently, and there is a clear overall progression. Uses cohesive devices effectively, but cohesion within and between sentences may be faulty or mechanical. May not always use referencing clearly or appropriately when beginning paragraphs.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task. Attempts to use less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy. Makes some errors in spelling and or word

formation, but they do not impede communication.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms. Makes some errors in grammar and punctuation but they rarely reduce communication.

Example 3

The bar chart presents different means of transport (commuter rail, heavy rail, light rail, bus and demand response transportation) according to how many incidents and injuries per 100 million PMT in the year 2002.

Overall, we can see that the bars regarding the number of incidents are consistently higher than those concerning injuries for each means of transport, and that demand response shows a significantly higher occurrence of both incidents and injuries. All types of travel by rail show injuries lower than 50 million PMT.

When we focus on incidents, it is possible to observe that the numbers are **always** higher than those shown for injuries. Commuter rail (**approximately** 25 million PMT) and heavy rail (50M PMT) show the lowest numbers, while light rail and bus transportation have the same results, around 75 million PMT. Demand response is significantly higher, at more than 250 million PMT.

If we consider injuries by type of transportation, **then**, the results shift, but only slightly. Commuter rail has the lowest incidence of injuries, followed by heavy and light rail (around 30 to 40 million PMT), and by bus (20 million PMTs more). Demand response shows the highest bar once more, this time at 175 million PMT, which represent a significant difference to its bar concerning incidents. **(212 words)**

Score: 7.0

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Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Covers the requirements of the task.

Presents a clear overview of main trends, differences or stages.

Clearly presents and highlights key features/bullet points but could be more fully extended.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Arranges information and ideas coherently and there is a clear overall progression.

Uses cohesive devices effectively, but cohesion within and/or between sentences may be faulty or mechanical.

May not always use referencing clearly or appropriately.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision.

Uses less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation.

May produce occasional errors in word choice, spelling and/or word formation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures.

Produces frequent error-free sentences.

Has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

Pie chart

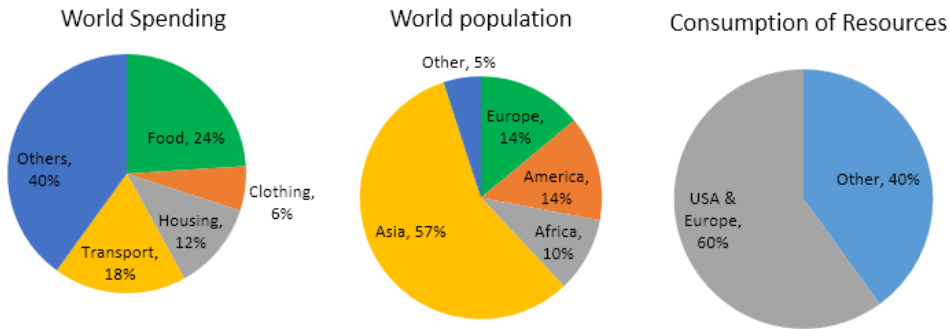
----- Question 1 -----

You should spend about **20** minutes on this task.

The pie charts below give data on the spending and consumption of resources by countries of the world and how the population is distributed.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

You should write at least **150** words.



Example 1

The pie chart displays the resource and spending distribution among different countries.

We can see from the world spending pie diagram that the major portion of spending is on other items that is miscellaneous and only 12% is for housing ,24% for food and 18% for transport. So, almost half of our spending is for not useful things. We should try to limit our spending to useful things and reduce the expense on miscellaneous things. (This is an opinion)

When it comes to world's population, Asia contributes 57% of the world's population. Countries like India, China, Japan are leading countries in terms of population. Whereas Europe and America contribute 14 and 10 per cent correspondingly. Rest of the 5% population is from other part of world. The human

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population is growing adversely and continents like Asia should educate their people and try to control the population. Based on the population distribution it is a very obvious fact that people from Asia and Europe are consuming maximum resources s that are 60% and the rest at 40% is consumed by the remaining part of world.

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Concluding this I would say that we should wisely spend on consumption of resources, so that we can have sustainable development. **(193 words)**

Score: 5.0**Detail comments****(TA) Task Achievement**

Generally addresses the topic. Details are mainly mechanical and there isn't a clear overview. Key features are adequately covered but could be done more fully to achieve a higher band.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Information is presented adequately but there is a lack of overall progression and the writing is sometimes repetitive.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Vocabulary range is ok but limited and could be improved by using higher level academic vocabulary. There are some errors with word choice and spelling.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses some good grammar but a limited range of structures. Too many minor mistakes to achieve a higher band. Punctuation may be faulty on occasion and occasional difficulty with understanding can be seen.

Example 2

The pie charts compare the world expenditure of several categories and show some information about the distribution of world population and the consumption of the resources.

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It is noticeable that the United States and European countries consumed the majority of resources, while there is a large number of population in Asia. Also, food costs are the main part for people all around the world in their spending.

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For world spending, the costs on food accounted for 24% in total expenditure. Transport fees are the second ranking amount for people's spending, which occupied 18%. However, the money spent on clothing only accounted for 6%, which is just about one third of the transport counterpart.

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Furthermore, more than half of the amount of resources (60%) was consumed in USA and Europe, but the percentage on their population is only 28% altogether. By contrast, the amount of people in Asia is about 4 times larger than their USA and Europe corresponding, with 57%. **(162 words)**

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Score: 6.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Candidate addresses the requirements of the task and presents an overview with information appropriately selected. There may be inconsistencies in tone. Candidate presents and adequately highlights key features/bullet points but details may be slightly irrelevant, inappropriate or inaccurate.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas. There is clear progression throughout. Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under use.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task. Attempts to use less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy. Makes some errors in spelling and or word formation, but they do not impede communication.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms. Makes some errors in grammar and punctuation but they rarely reduce communication.

Example 3

The pie charts illustrate the information regarding the expenditure and usage of various resources by different countries of the world and also the distribution of population.

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Overall, people spent the most on resources rather, than food, clothing, housing and transport whereas the least was on clothes. The population is highest in the continent of Asia followed by Europe and America at the same level while the it's lowest est in Africa and other continents.

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With respect to the spending and consumption of resources, the most was in the others category which was 40%, in contrast, to the clothes section which was only 6%. The second highest expenditure was on food which was 18% higher than that of clothes. This was followed by the category of transport and housing which experienced an expense of 18% and 12 % respectively.

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With regards to the distribution of the population, 57% of the people belonged to Asia which is the highest in the world, while America and Europe both possess 14%. In contrast, Africa has only 10% of the population and the other continents are, 5% lower than that. **(184 words)**

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Score: 6.5

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Candidate addresses the requirements of the task and presents an overview with information appropriately selected. There may be inconsistencies in tone. Candidate presents and adequately highlights key features/bullet points but details may be slightly irrelevant, inappropriate or inaccurate.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas. There is clear progression throughout. Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under use.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision. The candidate uses some less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation. There may be some occasional errors in word choice or spelling.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures. Produces frequent error-free sentences. Candidate has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

Example 4

The first pie chart illustrates the amount (in percentage) that the world spends on five categories of resources. The second chart provides information of the population distribution (in percentage) across five continents, while the final chart distinguishes the percentage of resources that are consumed by the USA & Europe in comparison to other countries.

Other purchases contributed to the most substantial amount of world spending (40%). Slightly more than half (24%) was spent on food. This was followed by

transport (18%) and housing (12%) related expenditure. In contrast, merely 6% of the total spending was on clothing.

With regards to worldwide population, Asians (57%) accounted for the majority. There was approximately four times ~~fewer~~ Europeans (14%), Americans (14%) as well as Africans (10%), while others (5%) made up the minority of the inhabitants globally.

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Looking at resource utilization, USA & Europe have consumed four fifths (60%) of the world supplies, whereas other countries used 40%. **(154 words)**

Score: 6.5

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Candidate addresses the requirements of the task and presents an overview with information appropriately selected. There may be inconsistencies in tone. Candidate presents and adequately highlights key features/bullet points but details may be slightly irrelevant, inappropriate or inaccurate.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas. There is clear progression throughout. Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under use. Presents a clear central topic to each paragraph.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision. Uses less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation. May produce some errors in word choice, spelling and word formation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures. Produces frequent error-free sentences. Has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

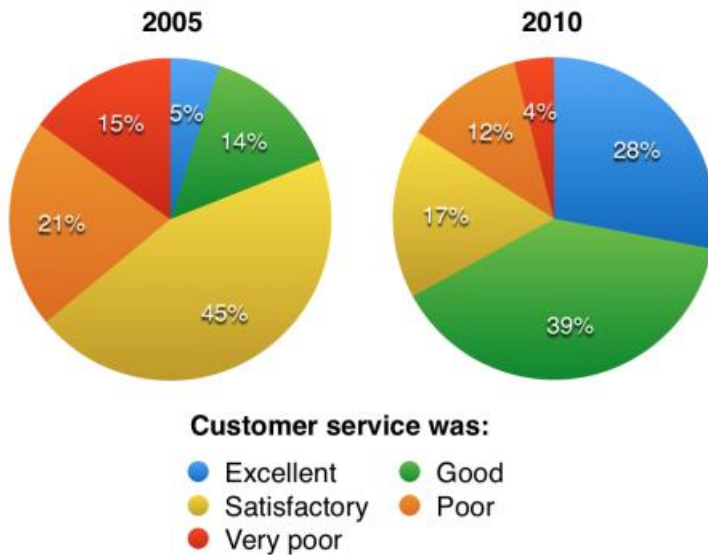
----- Question 2 -----

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The charts below show the results of a questionnaire that asked visitors to the Parkway Hotel how they rated the hotel's customer service. The same questionnaire was given to 100 guests in the years 2005 and 2010.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

You should write at least 150 words.



Example 1

From the pie-charts it is possible to get an idea of the feedback given by people who visited the Parkway Hotel between the years 2005 and 2010, regarding their customer service. From the year 2005 to 2010 the percentage of people who appreciated the hotel's customer care performance increased drastically from a value of 5% to 28%. At a similar rate, it is reported the "good" rating also increased by 25% between the two time periods. Following an opposite direction there are the "Poor" "Satisfactory" and "very poor" feedback left, which all decreased from year 2005 to

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2010. From the data it is also possible to see that the percentages of visitors that considered the hotel's customer service an excellent one is pretty much the same quantity that gave the worst rating in 2010 at about 5%. From the results of the questionnaire it is noticeable that the majority of guests answered with a "Satisfactory" rating, at 45% in 2005, while in 2010 the hotel's customer service is mostly rated "Good", with a 39% value. **(171 words)**

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Comment [A12]: Should add "Overall, the quality of the hotel has definitely improved."

Score: 6.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Candidate addresses the requirements of the task and presents an overview with information appropriately selected. There may be inconsistencies in tone. Candidate presents and adequately highlights key features/bullet points but details may be slightly irrelevant, inappropriate or irrelevant.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Candidate arranges information and ideas coherently, and there is a clear overall progression. Uses cohesive devices effectively, but cohesion within and between sentences may be faulty or mechanical. May not always use referencing clearly or appropriately when beginning paragraphs.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task. Attempts to use less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy. Makes some errors in spelling and or word formation, but they do not impede communication.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms. Makes some errors in grammar and punctuation but they rarely reduce communication.

Example 2

The two pie charts illustrate the rating, which was evaluated by the same questionnaires completed, by one hundred guests, on the customer service in the Parkway Hotel in 2005 and 2010. In general, the feedback from customers became more positive during, the five years.

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There were only around one-fifth of interviewees replying, that the customer service was good or excellent in 2005 but it soared by almost fifty percent in 2010. Visitors who rated the hotel excellent surged by six times between 2005 and 2010.

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Although nearly half of the responders claimed that the hotel was satisfactory in 2005, it plummeted to less than 20% in 2010. Around two-fifths of the visitors claimed that the services in hotel were, either poor or very poor and the numbers dropped significantly by half in 2010. The number of guests who thought the hotel was very poor decreased clearly, by almost four times from 2005 to 2010 from 15% to 4%. (153 words)

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Score: 6.5

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Covers the requirements of the task and presents a clear overview of main trends, differences or stages. Clearly presents and highlights key features but could be more fully extended.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas. There is clear progression throughout. Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under use.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task. Attempts to use less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy. Makes some errors in spelling and or word formation, but they do not impede communication.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms. Makes some errors in grammar and punctuation but they rarely reduce communication.

Example 3

The pie charts compare the results of a survey which was conducted for a hundred visitors to the parkway hotel to show their opinion towards customer service of the hotel in 2005 and 2010. Overall, visitors became happier about the hotel's service in 2010 according to the results that were observed from the survey.

As is given in the data of the charts, the majority of the guests showed their satisfaction about the customer service with 45% and took first place in 2005. However, this situation changed in 2010 because this percentage decreased to 17% and took third position. While only 5% of the visitors said that the hotel service was excellent in 2005, 28% of the visitors were very satisfied in 2010. Furthermore, the percentage of the visitors who expressed their opinion about the hotel service and said good was 14% in 2005. Nevertheless, this percentage grew significantly and reached to 39%. Twenty percent of the visitors were unhappy about the services in 2005. Interestingly, this percentage dropped to 12% in 2010. Finally, there was a remarkable decrease in the percentage of guests who found that the customer service was poor with 15% to 4% in 2005 and 2010 respectively. **(184 words)**

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Score: 7.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Covers the requirements of the task.

Presents a clear overview of main trends, differences or stages.

Clearly presents and highlights key features/bullet points but could be more fully extended.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas; there is clear progression throughout.

Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision.

Uses less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures.

Produces frequent error-free sentences.

Has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

Example 4

The pie charts illustrate how the customer service of the Parkway Hotel was rated by 100 customers in 2005 and 2010 by answering a questionnaire.

The overall impression of the customers changed dramatically and generally improved in 2010 compared to 2005. Most guests suggested that the customer service of Parkway Hotel was either satisfactory or poor in 2005, while it was rated as good and excellent in 2010 by most customers.

In 2005, although most of the guests (45%) were satisfied with the customer service, 21% and 15% of the customers complained that the customer service was poor and very poor, respectively. Meanwhile, only 14 guests reported that the customer service was good while only 5 guests thought it was excellent.

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In comparison to 2005, the customer service in 2010 improved significantly. 39% of the guests suggested that the service is good and 28% thought it was excellent. In total, 67% of the customers gave a rating beyond satisfactory. At the same time, the number of poor ratings and very poor ratings reduced to only 12% and 4%, respectively. Finally, 17 guests provided a rating of satisfactory for the customer service of Parkway Hotel. **(190 words)**

Score: 7.5

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Covers the requirements of the task and presents a clear overview of main trends, differences or stages. Clearly presents and highlights key features but could be more fully extended.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Sequences information and ideas logically. Manages all aspects of cohesion well. Uses paragraphing sufficiently and appropriately.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision. The candidate uses some less common lexical items with some awareness of style and

collocation. There may be some occasional errors in word choice or spelling.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a wide range of structures. The majority of sentences are error-free. Makes only very occasional errors or inappropriacies.

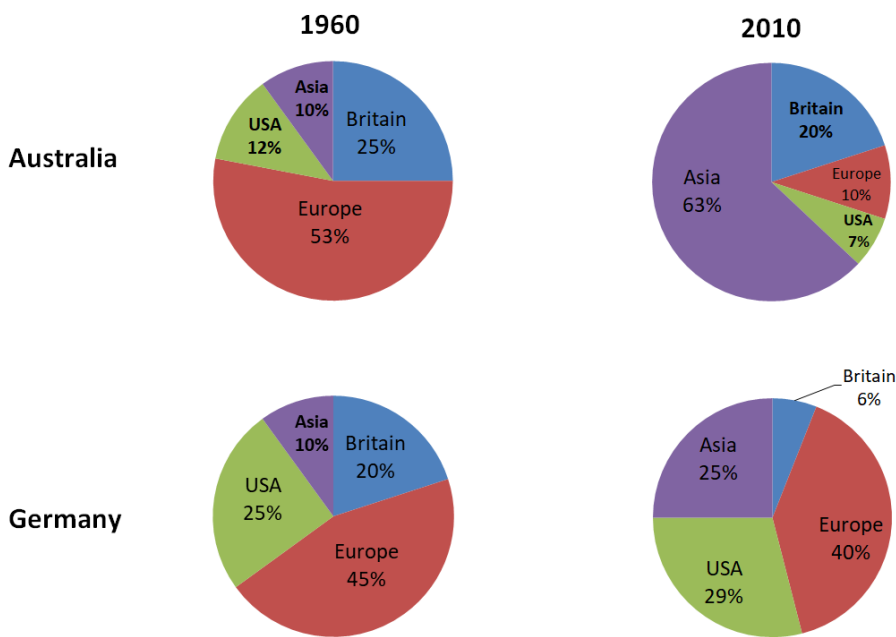
----- Question 3 -----

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The charts show how tourism to two countries changed over a 50-year period.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

You should write at least 150 words.



Example 1

If we take a look at in the diagrams of Australia, we will see that the percentage of Asians increased by a fold of 6 over a period of 50 years. But the quantity of European tourists decreased from 53% to 10% over the 50 year period.

Compared with Australia, in Germany, the ratio of tourists almost did not change, except for British and Asian tourists. The first was four times less, the second - two and a half times more. Also, if we take a look at any years, we will see that in 1960s Australia and Germany had the most European tourists and least had Asian tourists. But in 2010s the situation changed. In the 1960s both Germany and Australia had

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far less visitors from Asia. Both these countries have seen a large increase by 2010.

The number of tourists from USA remains stable over the 50 year period.

The number of British tourists does not change much too in Australia, but in Germany it decreases by 5%. (154 words)

Score: 5.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Generally attempts to address the task. Recounts detail mechanically and there is no clear overview or conclusions which prevents a 6 for TA

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Presents the information with some organisation but there is a lack of overall progression to the response.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Limited range of vocabulary which is minimally adequate for the task.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Frequent mistakes in grammar and a limited range of structures can cause some strain for the reader.

Example 2

The pie charts show information about the origin of tourists who travelled to Australia and Germany in 1960 and 2010. Overall, it is seen that during the time many more travellers from Asia visited both Germany and Australia.

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To begin with, in 1960 the biggest group of people who visited both Australia and Germany came from Europe, 53% and 45% respectively. Furthermore, a quarter of tourists visiting Australia in 1960 travelled from Britain whereas 20% of tourists came from Britain to Germany. Another big group of travellers to both countries were from the USA; 2% of tourists visiting Australia and a quarter visiting Germany. Only one in ten tourists visiting Australia and German in 1960 came from Asia.

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In 2010 the figure of tourists from Asia visiting Germany and Australia rose. A closer examination shows, that 63% of all tourists who visited Australia in 2010 went from Asian countries, whereas for Germany it was a quarter of all tourists. On the other hand, the figure of travellers from Europe decreased in both countries. The biggest drop of European travellers was in Australia, where only one in ten tourists came from Europe, while in Germany it was 40%. The number of british tourists dropped on both countries. Furthermore it is clearly seen, that the USA tourists visited Germany more often than Australia. (217 words)

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Score: 6.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Covers the requirements of the task.

Presents a clear overview of main trends, differences or stages.

Clearly presents and highlights key features/bullet points but could be more fully extended.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Arranges information and ideas coherently and there is a clear overall progression.

Uses cohesive devices effectively, but cohesion within and/or between sentences may be faulty or mechanical.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task.

Attempts to use less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy.

Makes some errors in spelling and/or word formation, but they do not impede communication.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms.

Makes some errors in grammar and punctuation but they rarely reduce communication.

Example 3

The pie chart compares the percentage of tourists' nationalities visiting Germany and Australia in two different years.

Overall, it is evident that European and British visitors decreased in Both countries while Asian numbers increased substantially.

Starting with Asian tourists, they occupied the lowest proportion of visitors with just 10% in Germany and Australia while Europeans accounted for almost half the number of visitors in both countries. However, over a period of 50 years the number of Asians flying to Australia increased approximately six fold, reaching 63% by the year 2010 as well as marking a quarter share of visitors in Germany by 2010.

On the other hand, the percentage of Europeans going to Australia in 2010 was where Asians started in 1960 with just one tenth the amount compared to a decrease of just 5% of people visiting Germany, reaching 40% by 2010. Although British visitors flying to Australia decreased slightly over the 50 years, the number of tourists plummeted to 6%, making it the lowest proportion among all years and nationalities. (172 words)

Score: 7.0

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Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Covers the requirements of the task and presents a clear overview of main trends, differences or stages. Clearly presents and highlights key features but could be more fully extended.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas. There is clear progression throughout. Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under use.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision. The candidate uses some less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation. There may be some occasional errors in word choice or spelling.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures. Produces frequent error-free sentences. Candidate has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

Example 4

The 4 pie charts illustrate how tourism changed in Australia and Germany from 1960 to 2010.

Overall, similar trends can be observed when comparing changes in tourism, over a 50 year period, in Australia and Germany. Firstly, a decrease in European tourists as well as British has been seen in both countries from 1960 to 2010. Secondly, another similarity is the increase in Asian tourists between these two countries. However,

despite there being several similarities, a difference may also be spotted. In Germany the USA tourists rose from 1960 to 2010, however the opposite occurred in Australia.

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When analyzing each country individually, we can observe two significant changes of tourism in Australia from 1960 to 2010. One of these is the drastic decrease of European tourists, which change from 53% in 1960 to only 10% 50 years later. Additionally, Asian tourists also changed significantly in Australia starting from 10% increasing to 53% more in 2010.

In Germany, such vivid changes were not observed, nevertheless, fluctuations in numbers did take place. The most significant one was Britain, changing from only 30% to only 6% during the 50 year time interval. **(188 words)**

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Score: 7.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Candidate addresses the requirements of the task and presents an overview with information appropriately selected. There may be inconsistencies in tone. Candidate presents and adequately highlights key features/bullet points but details may be slightly irrelevant, inappropriate or inaccurate.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas. There is clear progression throughout. Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under use.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision. The candidate uses some less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation. There may be some occasional errors in word choice or spelling.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a wide range of structures. The majority of sentences are error-free. Makes only very occasional errors or inappropriacies.

Table

----- Question 1 -----

You should spend about **20** minutes on this task.

The table below describes the number of employees and factories in England and Wales from 1851 to 1901.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

You should write at least **150** words.

	Male employees	Female employees	Total employees	Factories
1851	287,100	190,000	477,100	225
1861	131,780	160,000	291,780	227
1871	80,123	60,000	140,123	622
1881	76,132	50,000	126,132	721
1891	65,000	40,000	105,000	625
1901	31,000	30,000	61,000	600

Example 1

The table illustrates the change of the amount of factories and workers over a fifty-year period between 1851 and 1901 in England and Wales. The table takes into consideration both genders of employees.

Overall, at the end of the period given the number of work places increased dramatically, whereas, the staff saw an impressive decline. Moreover it is noticeable

how the gap between male and female employees has been reduced throughout the years.

In terms of differences between genders, 1861 was the only year where women played a more important role than men counting 160.000 and 131.000 **people in** employment respectively. The same year saw **a peak in** the number of factories reaching 727.

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From 1861 onwards, all figures declined. Therefore, in 1871 the number of men employed went down to roughly 80.000. Likewise, the amount of female workers decreased **to** 60.000. Furthermore, a cut in employees meant a lower number of factories (622). **(152 words)**

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Score: 6.5**Detail comments****(TA) Task Achievement**

Generally addresses the topic. Details are mainly mechanical and there isn't a clear overview. Key features are adequately covered but could be done more fully to achieve a higher band.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas. There is clear progression throughout. Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under use.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision. The candidate uses some less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation. There may be some occasional errors in word choice or spelling.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures. Produces frequent error-free sentences. Candidate has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

Example 2

The table gives information about how many factories were in England and Wales and the number of workers who worked in those factories from both genders over a fifty-year period from 1851 to 1901.

Overall, there was a downward trend of the figure of the male and female employees thereby their total number, while the factories number grew in the first four decades, dropped through the rest of the period.

As is given in the chart, the majority of workers were men in 1851 with 287,100 males whereas the female workers accounted for 190,000 females. As a result, the total number was 477,100, and in this year England and Wales had the lowest number of factories. However, this situation changed in 1891 the female employees were more interested in working in factories than males with 160,000 and 131,780 respectively, even though there was an increase in the number of factories.

Turning to the rest of the period, men exceeded females and a gradual decrease could be seen in the number of the employees from both sex. While the females figure dropped by 10,000 employees from 1871 to 1901 until it reached 30,000 females, males varied between 80,000 to 31,000 during the same period. Moreover, the total number of employees witnessed a remarkable decrease during the given period until it made up 61,000 employees in 1901.

Although the number of factories grew to 721 in 1981, this number fell to 600 in 1901. (243 words)

Score: 7.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

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Comment [13]: 1861 not 1891

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Comment [14]: 1881 not 1981

Addresses the requirements of the task.

Presents an overview with information appropriately selected.

Presents and adequately highlights key features/bullet points but details may be irrelevant, inappropriate or inaccurate.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas; there is clear progression throughout.

Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under-use.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision.

Uses less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation.

May produce occasional errors in word choice, spelling and/or word formation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures.

Produces frequent error-free sentences.

Has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

Example 3

The table illustrates the number of employees as well as factories in England and Wales during a 50-year period from 1851 to 1901.

Overall, the main trend observed is an increase in factories from 1851 to 1901, however a decrease in both male and female employees numbers.

With regard to number of factories, in 1851, 225 were present in England and Wales. This value steadily increased up to 721 factories in 1881, which was the peak value. However, this number then decreased after 1881, decreasing gradually until 600 factories were found in 1901.

When analyzing and comparing the number of female employees to male employees, very similar trends can be seen. They both have peak values in 1851, where the number of male employees was 287100 and those of female where 190 000.

Generally male employees decreased with a steeper gradient, while reaching a value of 31 000 in 1901 which was very similar to that of the female of 30 000. Normally the number of male employees was greater than that of the females with the exception of the year 1861, where female employees numbers were 160 000, much greater than 131 780 (which was of the males). **(199 words)**

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Score: 7.0**Detail comments****(TA) Task Achievement**

Covers the requirements of the task and presents a clear overview of main trends, differences or stages. Clearly presents and highlights key features but could be more fully extended.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task. Attempts to use less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy. Makes some errors in spelling and or word formation, but they do not impede communication.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision. The candidate uses some less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation. There may be some occasional errors in word choice or spelling.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures. Produces frequent error-free sentences. Candidate has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

Example 4

The table below depicts the number of employees in factories across England and Wales from 1851 to 1901.

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In 1851 there is a staggering difference between the number of males and females employed with 287,100 and 190,000 respectively, making up a total of 477,100 employees in 225 factories. Within two decades, while the number of factories rises by almost three times to 622, the number of total employees drops by almost two-thirds to 140,123. Employment is also significantly less male dominated with 80,123 males to 60,000 females.

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From 1871 to 1881 a further increase is seen in factories, now reaching 721. Following this increase the number of employees drops further to 126,132. From 1881 to 1901 a steady decrease is seen in the number of factories dropping to 625 in a decade and then to 600 by 1901. Despite a decrease in the number of factories, the number of employees continues to decrease, reaching only a mere 61,000 in 600 factories. However, the disparity between male and female employees is significantly reduced, as both are almost equally employed with 31,000 and 30,000 respectively.

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Overall a growth is observed in the number of factories in the fifty year period, while the number of total employees is reduced significantly. **(207 words)**

Score: 8.0**Detail comments****(TA) Task Achievement**

Covers all requirements of the task sufficiently. Presents, highlights and illustrates

key features points clearly and appropriately.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Sequences information and ideas logically. Manages all aspects of cohesion well. Uses paragraphing sufficiently and appropriately.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a wide range of vocabulary fluently and flexibly to convey precise meanings. Skillfully uses uncommon lexical items but there may be occasional inaccuracies in word choice and collocation. Produces rare errors in spelling and word formation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a wide range of structures. The majority of sentences are error-free. Makes only very occasional errors or inappropriacies.

----- Question 2 -----

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

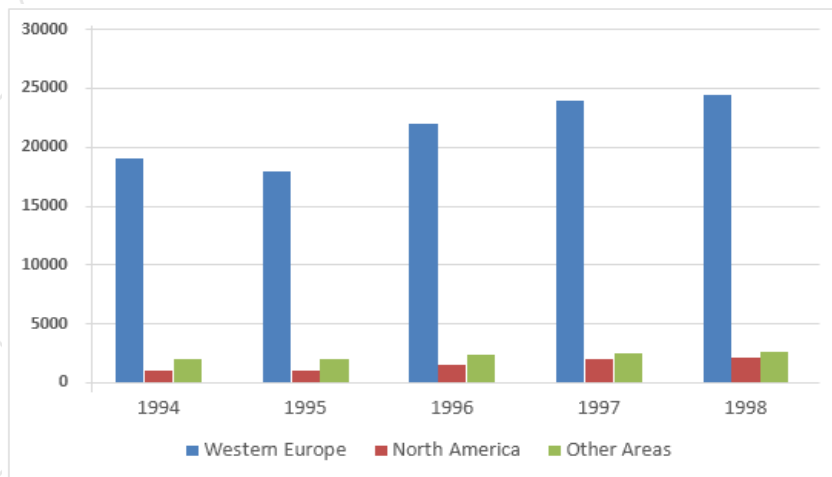
The table below shows the results of a survey which sampled a cross-section of 100,000 people asking if they travelled abroad and why they travelled for the period 1994 - 1998.

The bar chart shows their destinations over the same period.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.

You should write at least 150 words.

VISITS ABROAD BY UK RESIDENTS BY PURPOSE OF VISIT (1994 - 1998)					
Purpose \ Year	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Holiday	15,246	14,898	17,896	19,703	20,700
Business	3,155	3,188	3,249	3,639	3,957
Visits to friends & relatives	2,689	2,628	2,774	3,051	3,181
Other reasons	982	896	1,030	1,054	990
TOTAL	22,072	21,610	24,949	27,447	28,828



Example 1

The first chart reflects the results of a survey by a group of UK residents on the purpose of their visit abroad for the period 1994 to 1998. Overall, there was an increase in the number of people travelling for the past 5 years. However, during the year of 1995, there was a drop in the number of people travelling for holiday, business, visiting and other reasons.

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From the first chart, we can see that people travelling for holiday purposes had increased gradually from 15,246 in 1994 to 20,700 in 1998 although there was a slight drop of 348 people in 1995. Among various reasons for travelling, holiday is the most sought after purpose for people to travel, while travelling for other reasons is the lowest among all. The number of UK residents travelling hit the highest in 1998, a total of 28,828 people.

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The second chart shows the destinations that UK residents travelled to for the period 1994 to 1998. From the chart, it was evident that the most popular destination was Western Europe. The number of people travelling to Western Europe started off from close to 20,000 people in 1994 to nearly 25,000 people in 1998. Although there was a slight drop in the total number of people travelling to Western Europe in 1995, but it was still the most popular destination among other countries. UK residents travelling to North America stayed pretty much the same from 1994 to 1995 and after which, it increased steadily where it reached about 2500 people in 1998. Similarly, UK residents travelling to other areas from 1994 to 1995 is about the same and after 1995, the number of people travelling to other areas increased to nearly 2500. (290 words)

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Score: 6.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Candidate addresses the requirements of the task and presents an overview with information appropriately selected. There may be inconsistencies in tone. Candidate presents and adequately highlights key features/bullet points but details may be

slightly irrelevant, inappropriate or inaccurate.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Candidate arranges information and ideas coherently, and there is a clear overall progression. Uses cohesive devices effectively, but cohesion within and between sentences may be faulty or mechanical. May not always use referencing clearly or appropriately when beginning paragraphs.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task. Attempts to use less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy. Makes some errors in spelling and or word formation, but they do not impede communication.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms. Makes some errors in grammar and punctuation but they rarely reduce communication.

Example 2

The first table depicts the data that was obtained from a research, about the populations and the reasons of a hundred thousand British people travelling overseas from 1994 to 1998, and the following bar chart illustrates the country destinations during this period of time.

Overall, most of the british citizens travelled abroad for leisure times. As it can be seen on the table, there was a general trend of increase for UK citizens travelling outside of their country. However, at the second year in 1995, there happens to be a modest decline of around 500.

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The countries that this research group travelled to, can be divided into three regions, namely Western Europe, North America and other areas. Out of all these three destinations, Western Europe was the most favourable place by a large margin. Coming into 1994, just below 20,000 citizens visited there, while only around 1000 went to North America. Similar to the table, there was also a minor drop for Western Europe visitors in 1995. Afterwards, the population of travellers rose up to the maximum over the next three years, jumping up to just below 25,000 in 1998.

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Comparing to the other two regions, the growth and the overall population of visitors to Western Europe was far more significant. (212 words)

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Score: 6.0**Detail comments****(TA) Task Achievement**

Generally addresses the task; the format may be inappropriate in places.

Recounts detail mechanically with no clear overview.

Presents, but inadequately covers, key features/bullet points; there may be a tendency to focus on details.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Arranges information and ideas coherently and there is a clear overall progression.

Uses cohesive devices effectively, but cohesion within and/or between sentences may be faulty or mechanical.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task.

Attempts to use less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy.

Makes some errors in spelling and/or word formation, but they do not impede

communication.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms.

Makes some errors in grammar and punctuation but they rarely reduce communication.

Example 3

The table presents results of a survey conducted for a sample of 100,000 people regarding the purpose of travel among those who visited a foreign country between 1994 and 1998. The bar graphs depicts the numbers of people who visited Western Europe, North America and other areas during the same period. Overall, people most frequently travelled abroad for their holiday, the most preferred destination was Western Europe, and the number of people who travelled abroad has steadily increased over the period.

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The most significant aspect of this report is that the number of people travelling abroad has constantly increased between 1994 and 1998, driven by people who travelled for their holiday. In 1994, a total of 22,072 people visited a foreign count~~ry~~, of which approximately 70% (15,246) travelled to enjoy their holiday. This percentage remained steady throughout the period, while a total number of people travelling abroad has increased by 30% during the period; in 1998, 28,828 people travelled abroad, of which about 70% (20,700) people travelled for their holiday.

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Another interesting point is that the most preferred destination for those who travelled abroad was Western Europe with a big gap against the second preferred destination, Other Areas. In 1994 approximately 90% (19,000) people went to Western Europe. This figure remained the same in 1998; among 28,828 people who travelled abroad, about 85% of them (24,500) visited Western Europe. **(228 words)**

Score: 7.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Covers the requirements of the task and presents a clear overview of main trends, differences or stages. Clearly presents and highlights key features but could be more fully extended.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Covers the requirements of the task and presents a clear overview of main trends, differences or stages. Clearly presents and highlights key features but could be more fully extended.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision. The candidate uses some less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation. There may be some occasional errors in word choice or spelling.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms.

----- Question 3 -----

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The table below gives information about the underground railway systems in six cities.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

You should write at least 150 words.

City	Date opened	Kilometres of route	Passengers per year (in millions)
London	1863	394	775
Paris	1900	199	1191
Tokyo	1927	155	1927
Washington DC	1976	126	144
Kyoto	1981	11	45
Los Angeles	2001	28	50

Example 1

The table illustrates data about the underground system. The data include date opened, length of route and number of passengers per years in London, Paris, Tokyo, Washington DC and Los Angeles .

As we can observe from the table the London subway system is the oldest system over the other cities and it was opened 1863. While the Los Angeles system is the newest one over the other cities and it was opened in 2001. Good

Moreover, the London underground railway is the longest route and it is about 394 kilometres. While the Kyoto is the shortest railway and it is around 11 kilometres in length. However, Los Angeles is considered the second shortest railway system and that is approximately 28 kilometres.

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The Tokyo subway system has the highest number of passengers around 1927 million per year . Also the Paris subway system comes next the highest the number of passengers approximately 1191 million each year. While the Kyoto system has the lowest number of passengers each year that around 45 million. **(169 words)**

Score: 6.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Candidate addresses the requirements of the task and presents an overview with information appropriately selected. There may be inconsistencies in tone. Candidate presents and adequately highlights key features/bullet points but details may be slightly irrelevant, inappropriate or inaccurate.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Candidate arranges information and ideas coherently, and there is a clear overall progression. Uses cohesive devices effectively, but cohesion within and between sentences may be faulty or mechanical. May not always use referencing clearly or appropriately when beginning paragraphs.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task. Attempts to use less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy. Makes some errors in spelling and or word formation, but they do not impede communication.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms. Makes some errors in grammar and punctuation but they rarely reduce communication.

Example 2

The table takes into consideration three different facts about the underground railway system in six different cities. It focuses on when they were inaugurated, on how many kilometers they cover, and on how many passengers take the underground every year. As for passengers, units are measured in millions.

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Overall, London was the first city to have an underground railway system that was opened in 1863. Likewise, the underground of this city is the longest, covering up to almost 400 kilometers.

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By contrast, with regards to the number of passenger transported each year, the first place is taken by Tokyo, with 1927 million people.

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A more detailed look reveals that the newest undergrounds are also the shortest. In fact, Los Angeles and Kyoto's systems, which were opened respectively in 2001 and 1981, if combined, do not cover as many kilometers as that of Washington DC, which is the shortest after them. The same proportion must be remarked for the number of passengers transported: Washington DC's underground is said to carry each year 144 million people, while Kyoto and Los Angeles do not reach a hundred million together.

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As for the other cities named in the image, the most striking difference is that although Tokyo's underground covers fewer kilometers than either that of Paris and that of London, it carries the highest number of individuals. **(225 words)**

Score: 6.5

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Covers the requirements of the task.

Presents a clear overview of main trends, differences or stages.

Clearly presents and highlights key features/bullet points but could be more fully extended.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Arranges information and ideas coherently and there is a clear overall progression.

Uses cohesive devices effectively, but cohesion within and/or between sentences may be faulty or mechanical.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task.

Attempts to use less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy.

Makes some errors in spelling and/or word formation, but they do not impede communication.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures.

Produces frequent error-free sentences.

Has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors

Example 3

The given table provides information about the underground railway systems in six different cities from four nations: France, the UK, Japan and the US. As we can tell from the table, while the London underground system is the oldest compared to the others, the system of Los Angeles is the most recent opened one as it was introduced in the 2001.

According to the information given, the length of the railway varies between the cities. The route of London again holds the first position as it is the longest with 394 kilometers, then comes the railway of Paris with a length of 199 kilometers. The youngest system, which belongs to Los Angeles, does not have the shortest route,

Comment [A15]: Wonderful introduction
You got the main trend right and this is important

however. With 28 kilometers in length, it still sits above Kyoto's route, which is only 11 kilometers long.

Another interesting piece of information about this table is the number of passengers per year for each underground system. The highest number belongs to Tokyo's system, with 1927 million passengers per year. Paris comes next with 1191 millions, while Kyoto again placed bottom with the lowest number: only 45millions travelers annually. **(187 words)**

Score: 7.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Covers the requirements of the task and presents a clear overview of main trends, differences or stages. Clearly presents and highlights key features but could be more fully extended

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas. There is clear progression throughout. Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under use.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision. The candidate uses some less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation. There may be some occasional errors in word choice or spelling.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures. Produces frequent error-free sentences. Candidate has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

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Comment [A16]: Excellent Task 1. You covered all the key points and scored highly well done. Vocabulary could be a little bit more academic. Maybe try again and be more academic.

Example 4

The table provides highlights and information about underground railway systems in six cities across the world.

Overall, it is noteworthy that, while London houses the most ancient underground railway system, dating back to 1863 and is arguably the longest route, it is the Tokyo railway system, that transports the greatest number of passengers per year at 1927 million.

Looking at European and American underground railway systems, while London is the earliest opened station(1863), followed by Paris(1900), Washington DC and Los Angeles railways are comparatively recent constructions, dating from 1976 to 2001 respectively. Moreover London covered the longest route among all six cities (London, Paris, Tokyo, Washington DC, Kyoto and Los Angeles) at 394km whereas Los Angeles covered the shortest route of 28km. Additionally Paris railway, carried 1191 million passengers per year, which was the highest among the two European countries, while Los Angeles had only 50 million passengers, being the least in the two American states.

Regarding Japan, from among the two cities – Kyoto and Tokyo, the latter was established much earlier in 1927, compared to the former – 1981. While Kyoto had the smallest route among the six countries, only spanning 11km, Tokyo’s route was 155km. Tokyo railways carried 1927 million passengers per year compared to 45 million passengers in Kyoto. **(207 words)**

Score: 5.5

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Covers the requirements of the task and presents a clear overview of main trends, differences or stages. Clearly presents and highlights key features but could be more fully extended.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

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Covers the requirements of the task and presents a clear overview of main trends, differences or stages. Clearly presents and highlights key features but could be more fully extended

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision. The candidate uses some less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation. There may be some occasional errors in word choice or spelling.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures. Produces frequent error-free sentences. Candidate has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

----- Question 4 -----

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The table below shows the sales at a small restaurant in a downtown business district.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

You should write at least 150 words.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
Lunch	\$2,400	\$2,450	\$2,595	\$2,375	\$2,500	\$1,950	\$1,550
Dinner	\$3,623	\$3,850	\$3,445	\$3,800	\$4,350	\$2,900	\$2,450

Example 1

In the schedule we can see the sales of the restaurant for every day of the week during lunch and dinner time. The first thing that is clearly seen is the fact that all sales are lower during the weekend in comparison with weekdays.

Comment [A17]: Good!

The best sales for the lunch are seen during the week on Wednesday and Friday. Whereas for dinner the highest sales take place on Tuesday and Friday. On Friday the restaurant generates the highest combined sales during an entire week.

Comment [A18]: Should add NUMBERS

Comment [A19]: Should add NUMBERS

If we compare all dinner and lunch sales then it is obvious that a dinner provides a higher amount of sales compared to a lunch. The difference in sales between dinner and lunch is the biggest on a Friday.

Only during lunchtime in the weekend, sales drop below 2000 dollars. All other sales fluctuate between 2375 and a maximum of 4350 dollars.

We can conclude that overall sales are higher during the week and higher for dinner. Especially on Friday the combined sales are at its highest. **(172 words)**

Score: 6.5

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Candidate addresses the requirements of the task and presents an overview with information appropriately selected. There may be inconsistencies in tone. Candidate presents and adequately highlights key features/bullet points but details may be slightly irrelevant, inappropriate or inaccurate.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas. There is clear progression throughout. Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under use.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task. Attempts to use less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy. Makes some errors in spelling and or word formation, but they do not impede communication.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures. Produces frequent error-free sentences. Candidate has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

Example 2

The table illustrates how many sales were generated by a small restaurant, which was located in the central business area, during the lunch and dinner times of the week from 7 to 13 October (Monday to Sunday).

Overall, the restaurant had a higher overall profit during the weekdays than on the weekend. While the sales in the afternoon remained ed, stable throughout Monday to

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Friday, the restaurant earned its highest revenues on the Friday night. On the other hand, the lowest turnovers were recorded during the weekend.

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In terms of the performance during weekdays, the sales during lunch time fluctuated slightly in the range of \$2,375 to \$2,500 per day. A similar stable pattern is also found during dinner time for the same period, which was varied between \$3,445 and \$3,850, except Friday, where it had the highest recorded sales of \$4,350.

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On the other hand, the restaurant had a much lesser business during the weekend, in which the sales for lunch were around \$1,550 to \$1,950 per day, while the same for dinner was about \$2,450 to \$2,900. **(181 words)**

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Score: 5.5**Detail comments****(TA) Task Achievement**

Covers the requirements of the task and presents a clear overview of main trends, differences or stages.

Clearly presents and highlights key features/bullet points but could be more fully extended.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Arranges information and ideas coherently and there is a clear overall progression.

Uses cohesive devices effectively, but cohesion within and/or between sentences may be faulty or mechanical.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision.

Uses less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms.

Makes some errors in grammar and punctuation but they rarely reduce communication.

Example 3

The table illustrates the total sales from October the 7th to the 13th at a small restaurant in a downtown business district. It reflects the sales for lunch and dinner throughout the week.

Firstly, from the table, it is evident that during lunch time, the restaurant earned the most on Wednesday and Friday. The sales for these two days were \$2,595 and \$2,500 respectively. The lowest earning for lunch was on Sunday with only \$1,550, just \$400 difference compared to the total sales on Saturday. On Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, the earnings were similar, ranging between \$2,300 to \$2,500.

Secondly, looking at the table for sales during dinner time, it clearly shows that on a Friday night, the revenue was the highest among other days, hitting more than \$4000. Although, it is worth taking note that on a Tuesday night the total sales amount was \$3850, just \$500 lower than Friday. Ironically, the lowest earning for lunch and dinner time were both on Sunday, hitting \$1550 and \$2450 respectively.

Overall, the total sales for dinner are much higher than the total sales for lunch especially on Friday, as the total sales for dinner are almost twice the amount for lunch. (204 words)

Score: 7.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

All the key points are included with an overview. Some possible reasoning for the

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sales amounts would extend the information and raise the band score.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

A good use of cohesive devices and paragraphing.

(LR) Lexical Resource

A sufficient range to allow some flexibility, although at times repetitive (total sales).

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Unfortunately, there are some errors in the grammar (subject-verb agreement) and the lack of variety of complex sentences keeps the band at a 6.

Example 4

The table represents the daily earning of a small restaurant which is located in a downtown business area between the 7th and 13th of October.

Overall, it is clear that the sale of foods at dinner time were higher than the lunch time. Furthermore, the weekend sales were lower than the sales happened in the weekdays.

A more detailed look at the lunch time data reveals that the restaurant started with a total sale value of \$2.400 on Monday. They experienced a slow increase of income until Wednesday which was the highest lunch sale (\$2.595) before dropping down slightly to the least earned day which was on Sunday with just only \$1.550.

With regards to the sales at dinner time, the sales fluctuated during the week. Dinner sale value was at \$3.623 on the first day of the week. In addition to that, the maximum earning was on Friday with \$4.350, whereas the minimum earning was on Sunday with nearly half of the Friday figure (\$2.450). **(169 words)**

Score: 7.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Covers the requirements of the task.

Presents a clear overview of main trends, differences or stages.

Clearly presents and highlights key features/bullet points but could be more fully extended.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas; there is clear progression throughout.

Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision.

Uses less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures.

Produces frequent error-free sentences.

Has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

Diagram/Process

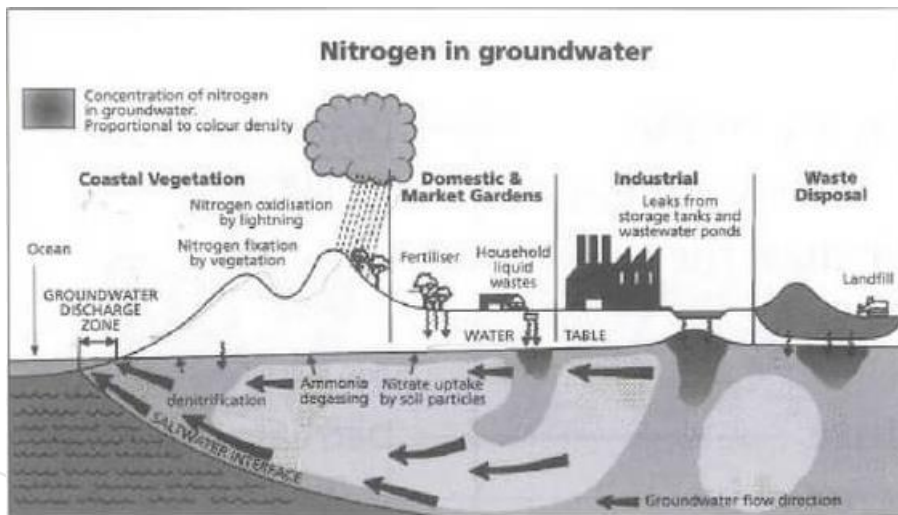
----- Question 1 -----

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The diagram below shows nitrogen sources and concentration levels in the groundwater of a coastal city.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features.

You should write at least 150 words.



Example 1

The figure illustrates nitrogen sources and concentration levels in the groundwater of a coastal city, the dark color indicates the concentration of nitrogen in groundwater proportionally to the density. Additionally, as can be seen from the figure there are four sources.

Industrial places and landfills, show the highest levels of concentration of nitrogen compared to domestic and market gardens. The nitrogen passes directly to the soil probably caused by leaks from storage tanks or wastewater ponds instead of domestic and market gardens, which the deposit is made through liquid wastes and fertilizer, which are poured on the land.

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The coastal vegetation experiments another phenomena but **not** by human hand, the process is more **of a** natural cycle. Nitrogen oxidation by lighting and nitrogen filtration by plants, which receive the nitrogen by rain. The main characteristic is all the waste goes **directly** to the ocean. (144 words)

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Score: 5.5**Detail comments****(TA) Task Achievement**

Addresses all parts of the task; however, some parts are more fully covered than others.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Although this has some logical progression, there are no cohesive devices to guide the reader.

(LR) Lexical Resource

There is adequate vocabulary for the task, although there are many errors which makes it difficult for the reader.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Unfortunately, there are a limited amount of structures and too many errors in grammar and punctuation.

Example 2

The **labeled** image illustrates both sources as well as concentration levels of nitrogen in the groundwater of a coastal city.

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Overall, the main nitrogen sources are waste disposal in landfills, leaks from storage tanks, fertilisers and finally, more natural sources such as lightning and vegetation. Furthermore, the diagram also represents the concentration of nitrogen in groundwater due to the sources stated above, where landfill disposal is the greatest.

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Nitrogen is oxidised by lightning and then undergoes a fixation process with vegetation. However, it is the denitrification process which causes nitrogen to be found in groundwater. In addition to this, nitrogen is absorbed by soil particles due to fertilisers and then it leaks, resulting in an increase in concentration of nitrogen in groundwater. Moreover, further sources of nitrogen include that of industrial leaks and waste disposal in landfills.

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When comparing all these sources, and the concentration of nitrogen in underground, the ones that secrete significantly greater concentrations are that of industrial leaks and waste disposal in landfills. Finally, all of these nitrogen compounds are then directed towards the groundwater discharge zone and secreted to the ocean. **(183 words)**

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Score: 7.0**Detail comments****(TA) Task Achievement**

Covers the requirements of the task and presents a clear overview of main trends, differences or stages. Clearly presents and highlights key features but could be more fully extended.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas. There is clear progression throughout. Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under use.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision. The candidate uses some less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation. There may be some occasional errors in word choice or spelling.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures. Produces frequent error-free sentences. Candidate has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

Part 2

TASK 2
SAMPLE ESSAYS



Agree & Disagree

----- Question 1 -----

You should spend about **40** minutes on this task.

Individuals can do nothing to improve the environment; only governments and large companies can make a difference.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

You should write at least **250** words.

Example 1

Problems such as the rising of global temperatures and health problems had a crucial impact on the relationship with our everyday life, so that public institutions started building awareness over their citizen, on how impactful would be a behavioral change for the environment. For this main reason, in this essay I will discuss why I disagree with the statement above.

To begin with, mankind cannot think itself as autonomous from the environment around, which means that our actions are tightly related to natural events. As a matter of fact, a research conducted in areas subjected to earthquakes, such as Chile, Hawaii or Japan, noticed that the power of these calamities doubled since the beginning of the 50's, when governments gave permission to withdraw oil from the soil. Yet, earth shakings would likely increase if members of parliament will keep on permitting such exploitation on behalf of one country's development.

But how can people prove their actions are still valuable to make a change in this current situation? How can a change in our day-to-day life make a difference? The last Day Zero in Mexico was an excellent example of it. In fact, in 2013 Mexico City was about to run out of water, because of the massive drought of North America's water sources. As a consequence of overusing and wasting potable water, the issue became a matter of millions of Mexicans. Accordingly, people started saving water,

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using it just when in need, so that it soon started flowing again, moreover avoiding shortages.

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Eventually, the examples here provided proved how powerful individual's actions are over government policies, and how impactful these could be for the next generations.

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(277 words)

Score: 6.5

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Addresses all parts of the task.

Presents a clear position throughout the response.

Presents, extends and supports main ideas, but there may be a tendency to over-generalise and/or supporting ideas may lack focus.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Arranges information and ideas coherently and there is a clear overall progression.

Uses cohesive devices effectively, but cohesion within and/or between sentences may be faulty or mechanical.

Uses paragraphing, but not always logically.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range or vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision.

Uses less common lexical items and some awareness of style and collocation.

May produce occasional errors in word choice, spelling and/or word formation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms.

Makes some errors in grammar and punctuation but they rarely reduce communication.

Example 2

Some say that the environment can be improved only by governments and large enterprises and that individuals are useless for this purpose. I agree that the government and large enterprises play a key role to make the environment better than it is now.

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Large companies have financially strong power to invest their money to help make the environment cleaner. To reduce the emission of pollutants, which are generated during manufacturing various products, a large amount of investment is required to install equipment to remove these pollutants. Further, environmentally friendly raw products, such as trees, generally cost more than raw materials which are cheaper than trees but generally produce more pollutants than trees do. Therefore, large companies can improve the environment by investing more of their money to reduce the emission of pollutants.

Governments can contribute to the improvement of the environment by changing laws so that people can live in society in a cleaner and more environmentally friendly way. For example, the government can direct people by law to the use of public transportation rather than their own personal car. By doing so, the emission of noxious gases from cars can be reduced, and then the quality of the atmosphere can get better. Governments also are able to ban dumping sewage from factories to rivers or the ocean by law. Such legislative measures to make the quality of air and water cleaner can be implemented only by governments, not by individual.

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In conclusion, I believe that governments and large companies can improve the environment by using the ways which are impossible for individuals to implement by anyhow. **(258 words)**

Score: 7.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Addresses all parts of the task.

Presents a clear position throughout the response and presents, extends and supports main ideas.

There may be a tendency to overgeneralise and supporting ideas may lack focus.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision.

Uses less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation.

May produce some errors in word choice, spelling and word formation.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision.

Uses less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation.

May produce some errors in word choice, spelling and word formation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures

Produces frequent error-free sentences.

Has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

Example 3

There has been increasing debate globally regarding environmental protection. Some people assert that only government officials and major companies can influence environmental related decisions, since individual persons are powerless to make such decisions. I agree with this viewpoint to a moderate extent.

Government bodies have the power to create and implement policies that can have widespread influence on a community's outcomes. For instance, the government in Japan has imposed strict regulations to prevent overfishing to ensure preservation of the marine environment. As a result, all Japanese fishermen are obligated to keep to these rules. Similarly, big companies are also at the optimal position to influence consumer choices as mass manufacturers of products. As an example, if they chose to produce products that are environmentally friendly, such as using biodegradable materials instead of plastic packaging, they can help to reduce waste at a mass level. These examples illustrate the sphere of influence that government officials and large companies have to improve our environment.

On the other hand, I feel that every individual is also is capable of making conscious choice and taking steps to protect our environment. For example, if one chooses to use recyclable bags instead of disposable plastic bags, he or she can help to save over 100 plastic bags each year. People socialize often, and can influence others actions through modelling positive and environmentally conscious behaviours. Even though these actions may seem insignificant in the short term, the collective efforts can have a huge influence in time to come.

In conclusion, I agree that the government and big companies exert strong influences on our environment wellness through executing policies, as well as through the manufacturing of environmentally friendly consumer products. However, I also believe that individuals have the capacity to exert personal choices and potentially influence their friends to protect the environment in the long-term trajectory. (307 words)

Score: 7.5

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Detail comments**(TA) Task Achievement**

Covers all requirements of the task sufficiently. Presents, highlights and illustrates key features points clearly and appropriately.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Sequences information and ideas logically. Manages all aspects of cohesion well. Uses paragraphing sufficiently and appropriately.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision. The candidate uses some less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation. There may be some occasional errors in word choice or spelling.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures. Produces frequent error-free sentences. Candidate has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

Example 4

With advancements in technology and progression in aspects of globalisation and urbanisation, greater attention is being paid to address ways in which improvements can be made to sustain the environment. Governments and private organisations are able to fund projects with such aims, giving them high success rates as compared to individual contributions in this respect, which may appear to be null and void. I, however, believe that individuals have the ability to make phenomenal changes that are sustainable to the environment taking into consideration that collectively individuals have a greater reach into their communities and are therefore able to

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educate, motivate, monitor and continuously improve the environment, even in the smallest ways possible, especially through lifestyle changes.

Communities in cities and towns alike, require a great amount of education, continuous encouragement, assistance and guidance on methods that lead to environmental improvements. Individuals within a community are able to provide this kind of support as they are able to reach more individuals in their communities, creating awareness and providing people with a tangibility on what they are learning. From my personal experience, teachers within a school environment have the greatest influence on the students they teach. A teacher in my school community was able to incorporate environmental sustainability into her science lessons. Students learned about environmental change- its cause and effects and were asked to do research on ways in which they would be able to contribute towards protecting and rehabilitating the environment. Many learners designed awareness posters and displayed these around the school, whilst a few others participated in prepared speeches and debates on environmental issues. The teacher in question was asked to curate an environmental club in which members would work together on environmental community based projects. This teacher's individual actions made her learners aware of the importance of environmental improvement and sustainability, which created a chain reaction, where these students are now doing the same.

Private organisations and governments are able to fund large projects that may entail educating people about environmental change, the importance of sustainable usage of natural resources and advantages on working together to protect and rehabilitate the environment. Although large organisations and governmental institutes are able to do this, there is heavy reliance on a group of individuals within a community to ensure that relevant information and activities reach the intended audience and achieve the desired results. In retrospect, it is still primarily the individual who will make significant changes to his lifestyle, spread awareness and continue to focus on changes that will improve the environment long after funding for affiliated projects has ceased.

Individuals can contribute substantially to environmental improvements, making great leaps to a better future for all. Furthermore governments, private companies and individuals unanimously will be able to reach a bigger audience especially in disadvantaged communities, creating greater awareness for sustainable environmental change. **(473 words)**

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Score: 8.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Answer is written with fluency of that of a native speaker and ideas and opinion are as good as can be.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Sequences information and ideas logically. Manages all aspects of cohesion well. Uses paragraphing sufficiently and appropriately.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a wide range of vocabulary fluently and flexibly to convey precise meanings. Skilfully uses uncommon lexical items but there may be occasional inaccuracies in word choice and collocation. Produces rare errors in spelling and word formation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a wide range of structures. The majority of sentences are error-free. Makes only very occasional errors or inappropriacies.

----- **Question 2** -----

You should spend about **40** minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic.

Rich countries often give money to poorer countries, but it does not solve poverty. Therefore, developed countries should give other types of help to the poor countries rather than financial aid.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

You should write at least **250** words.

Example 1

As a normal way of thinking, we assume that if we have wealth, we must share it with the poor. We believe that this philosophy applies to individuals and nations as well. This could be one of the reasons why it is easy to see fundraising campaigns in developed countries trying to improve the life of people living in less fortunate nations.

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However, the economic, political and cultural reality is much more bitter and complex than our moral values. Personally, I strongly agree that developed countries should give other types of help to the poor countries rather than financial aid, and there are different reasons for this argument.

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Firstly, corruption is one of the worst issues in poor countries. It is not feasible for developed nations to provide financial aid to corrupt governments because in the end the money will be for the politicians interests and not for the wellbeing of the citizens. So, one good strategy could be the constant education of the people, so they can be aware about the term corruption and how powerful the citizens can be if they decide to fight back against bad governments.

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Secondly, developed nations can try to create more education opportunities for brilliant students in those poor countries. Universities and colleges in countries like

England and Australia could easily provide a good education for those students who want to create a better future, not just for themselves, but for their countries, as well.

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Finally, wealthy nations can find paths to create job opportunities in poor countries. With this strategy, people will learn that they need to work honestly to gain money, and therefore have a better quality of life. Nonetheless, this aim could appear hard to achieve because of the corrupt governments that I mentioned before; however, developed nations can find assistance from international organizations such as the United Nations, in order to create more jobs in those countries.

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To conclude, wealthy nations are not forced to help poor countries, but it is our moral value as human beings to try to help others living in difficult circumstances. For this reason, developed countries should invest in education and work seeking to improve the life on poor nations, and have a better world for everybody. **(370 words)**

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Score: 6.5

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Addresses all parts of the task.

Presents a clear position throughout the response.

Presents, extends and supports main ideas, but there may be a tendency to over-generalise and/or supporting ideas may lack focus.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas; there is a clear progression throughout.

Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under-/over-use.

Presents a clear central topic within each paragraph.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task.

Attempts to use less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy.

Makes some errors in spelling and/or word formation, but they do not impede communication.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms.

Makes some errors in grammar and punctuation but they rarely reduce communication.

Example 2

It is believed that wealthy countries give money to non-developed countries. However, it does not solve problems such as poverty. Therefore, developed nations should provide other kinds of help to the poor nations rather than economic aid. I strongly agree with this statement due to the fact that there are more relevant features on society that help to improve the poor countries than financial support.

First of all, despite the fact that economic stability is an utmost need nowadays, there are other aspects such as education and welfare that can solve poverty issues substantially. For example, in the past decades the government from Canada encouraged a housing project in Colombia that included the construction of more than 1000 prefabricated houses. Thus, a huge amount of poor people in Colombia benefited thanks to Canada's authorities enjoying their houses for a long time period.

In addition, important features of society like education has to be encouraged for the sake and improvement of underdeveloped nations. An excellent example of this occurred last year when a British language company decided to develop a project in further education and foreign language education in some countries of Africa such as Namibia and Gabon. Consequently, the rate of high quality education has grown successfully in these countries as well as their graduated and well-prepared students.

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In conclusion, human approaches like the aforementioned ones have to be essential for a society in order to improve the development of poor nations. Finally, these solutions can lead to a better welfare and education for undeveloped countries.

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(257 words)

Score: 7.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Addresses all parts of the task. Presents a clear position throughout the response.

Presents, extends and supports main ideas, but there may be a tendency to over-generalise and/or supporting ideas may lack focus.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas; there is a clear progression throughout.

Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under-/over-use.

Presents a clear central topic within each paragraph.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision.

Uses less common lexical items and some awareness of style and collocation.

May produce occasional errors in word choice, spelling and/or word formation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms.

Makes some errors in grammar and punctuation but they rarely reduce communication.

Example 3

It is often taught that the economic help from developed states does not solve the problems of poverty in underdeveloped countries. For that reason, some people suggest that it is better to give different kinds of help to the poor countries rather than financial aid. I wholeheartedly agree with this idea because the financial help from more developed countries does not reach the people of underdeveloped countries.

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Many developing and underdeveloped countries are suffering from economic crises all around the world. Although some developed countries are proving a cash flow to the countries in need, this approach does not take off the burden on many poorer countries because this financial aid does not reach to the people of underdeveloped countries. The most essential reason for this issue is the corruption of politicians who use the aid from the developed countries for their own needs rather than using it for the sake of their citizens. Hence, the direct financial help is not solving the poverty of the citizens in many underdeveloped states.

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Developed countries should support directly the basic demands of the people in poorer countries. Firstly, they can solve the most fundamental problems in underdeveloped countries via building factories that provide consumable water or produce renewable energy. In this way, the employment rate will also increase for the people in poorer countries. Secondly, developed countries can also build schools and hospitals to enhance the quality of life in poorer countries. Hence, the direct aid to the people from the developed countries will have plenty of advantages for the citizens of poorer states.

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In conclusion, many rich countries are helping other countries with financial aid. Because of the corrupted politicians in poorer countries, this financial help does not solve the problems of underdeveloped countries. The educational and essential needs should be addressed directly by developed countries to tackle the problems of poverty in underdeveloped countries. (315 words)

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Score: 7.0**Detail comments****(TA) Task Achievement**

Addresses all parts of the task. Presents a clear position throughout the response.

Presents, extends and supports main ideas, but there may be a tendency to over-generalise and/or supporting ideas may lack focus.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas; there is a clear progression throughout.

Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under-use. Presents a clear central topic within each paragraph.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision.

Uses less common lexical items and some awareness of style and collocation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms.

Makes some errors in grammar and punctuation but they rarely reduce communication.

Example 4

Although developed countries have paid financial aid to undeveloped ones for decades, many poor countries are still suffering from an economic crisis. I agree with this statement and will show the reasons and the solutions to overcome it.

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One of the main causes of why poverty cannot be solved is corruption since many poor countries are not ruled democratically. It is obvious that governments which are not controlled efficiently by an elected parliament are prone to misuse development aid for their own purposes. Before money cascades down to develop industry and infrastructure, it goes into the pockets of corrupt politicians. Another reason for the poor use of development aid is the lack of sound economy policy. If development money were used to improve the education system and to create new workplaces, people in poor countries would benefit from financial aid.

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Instead of paying financial aid to poor countries, rich countries should help to improve the infrastructure by building new streets and railway lines. This policy would help to avoid the loss and misuse of development aid. Similar to the Chinese development aid policy, all rich countries should be engaged in infrastructure projects to make sure that money is used properly. Moreover, companies from rich countries should establish joint venture companies with local ones to build up an industrial infrastructure.

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In conclusion, I believe financial aid is often misused by recipient countries due to corruption and financial mismanagement. Therefore, rich countries should invest money directly in poor ones by modernizing the infrastructure and establishing joint venture companies. **(254 words)**

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Score: 7.5

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Sufficiently addresses all parts of the task. The response is well developed with supported evidence and examples.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas. There is clear progression throughout. Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under use. Presents a clear central topic to each paragraph.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a wide range of vocabulary, fluently and flexibly. There is skilful use of some uncommon words although there are some occasional errors.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures. Produces frequent error-free sentences. Has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

----- **Question 3** -----

You should spend about **40** minutes on this task.

Learning about the past has no value for those of us living in the present.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

You should write at least **250** words.

Example 1

Historical events have always affected our present decisions. I totally disagree with the statement that human history has no educational value for our present. The reason for that is because most of the success of human beings was based on the knowledge which was learned from the past experience.

The main reason is that the history of humankind is the basis of today's society, as it taught them how certain situations could have caused a huge negative impact to humans, and that is also why so many different rules and regulations were set for the security of human nature. As an example, the reason why the world is much more peaceful compared to any period of history is due to people finally understanding the development of weapons nowadays being so powerful that the human race could be erased from this planet. For another instance, the precautions of natural disasters are highly developed in most countries now as a result of many heartbreaking experiences from previous events.

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Learning from the experiences of the human ancestors are not only to prevent from making the same mistakes, but also to discover further knowledge. For example, the disease is another huge threat to humans other than the natural disaster. Cancer was known as one of the deadliest diseases in the modern world. But human beings have learned so much about it over the years, and the medical technology nowadays makes it possible for a human to recover from it.

In conclusion, human history is a critical aspect of human development in my opinion because it gives guidance to what humans should do when similar situations happen, and it helps them to discover future knowledge. (282 words)

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Score: 7.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Addresses all parts of the task.

Presents a clear position throughout the response.

Presents, extends and supports main ideas, but there may be a tendency to over-generalise and/or supporting ideas may lack focus.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas; there is a clear progression throughout.

Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under-/over-use.

Presents a clear central topic within each paragraph.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range or vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision.

Uses less common lexical items and some awareness of style and collocation.

May produce occasional errors in word choice, spelling and/or word formation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures.

Produces frequent error free sentences.

Has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

Example 2

Some people say that it is useless for people who are currently living to learn what happened in the past. Such people may think so because they cannot change the past. However, I strongly disagree with this statement.

We may be able to change our future by learning about the past. The past sometimes tells us about causes of adverse events, such as natural disasters and wars. By learning the causes and results of such events, we should be able to prevent them from occurring again in the future. For example, some wars had occurred because a single person took strong power to control the government and people. As a result, wars took place and many people died. In such cases, after the wars, laws were changed so that a single person could not have such power.

Another important point of learning about the past is that more people can be protected from disasters by knowing the consequences of the past disaster. Records of past events inform us about how we can escape and protect us from disasters. They also tell hazardous areas. For example, several tsunamis hit the northern part of Japan in the past 500 years. For each tsunami attack, there are documents which recorded the height of tsunami, the hazardous areas, and distance from shore line which the tsunami reached. Based on such documents, the regional governments of the area recently have constructed high banks to protect the area from tsunamis and set hazardous areas where construction of houses is banned.

For the above reasons, I disagree that it is useless to learn the past. We should learn more about what happened in the past to make our future better. (279 words)

Score: 7.5

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Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Sufficiently addresses all parts of the task. The response is well developed with supported evidence and examples.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Sequences information and ideas logically. Manages all aspects of cohesion well. Uses paragraphing sufficiently and appropriately.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision. The candidate uses some less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation. There may be some occasional errors in word choice or spelling.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures. Produces frequent error-free sentences. Candidate has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

Example 3

In a technology driven society many people believe that the history of a country has no relevance. However, historians feel that it is worth studying history since a **comprehensive** knowledge about the past prevents us from making a mistake twice.

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The recent European history has proved that cooperation between European countries is better than enforcing national interests at the expense of others. One lesson of the outbreak of the First World War is that conflicts between countries should not be decided through waging wars but on international collaboration. What we should learn from history is that single countries are unable to increase their

wealth to the disadvantage of other countries. The time before the First World War has shown is that instead of raising the budget for military expenditure, countries should have put more effort on the improvement of their educational and social systems.

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However, people have to look forward to overcoming problems that their ancestors have not faced. For example, in the 19th century when unemployment rates surged, countries closed off their markets by imposing higher trade tariffs on goods. In a globalized world, economies and companies are linked with others, and thus, an isolation policy is not an appropriate scheme to solve economic problems. Moreover, some problems have not been faced by our predecessors. Artificial Intelligence will be able to mimic human learning, and thus, can replace the human workforce at a higher speed than stem machines could do.

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However, the economic and political problems of different centuries follow similar patterns. In order to prevent politicians and business leaders from making the same mistakes, the study of history is important. Yet, facing new problems, we have to develop new ideas. (282 words)

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Score: 8.0**Detail comments****(TA) Task Achievement**

Sufficiently addresses all parts of the task. The response is well developed with supported evidence and examples.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas. There is clear progression throughout. Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under use. Presents a clear central topic to each paragraph.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a wide range of vocabulary, fluently and flexibly. There is skilful use of some uncommon words although there are some occasional errors.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures. Produces frequent error-free sentences. Has excellent control of grammar and punctuation.

Example 4

It is argued that learning about the history does not have any benefits to people who live in the present. I do not entirely agree with this idea because it can teach people not to make similar historical mistakes, and it also allows them to learn from the past achievementss to create something even greater.

Firstly, from the historical study viewpoint, people usually learn not to repeat the same grave mistakes their ancestors made in the past. Several decades ago, the world leaders were forced to use their military power to battle against other nations during World War II, killing millions of civilians in the process. However, nowadays the leaders of many countries in the modern world are unlikely to cause more wars, particularly at the global scale, because they understand better about how many lives are at stake. For instance, as the world most powerful leader, Barack Obama's charismatic personality has helped the USA avoid several serious wars, to which he officially commented that he could avoid them successfully because he learned the importance of citizens from his predecessors.

Secondly, historical mistakes are clearly not the only lessons that people could learn from, but past achievements is also what people living in the modern world can learn to make them even better for society. In this technological driven era, more advanced innovations are successfully created because many inventors study intensively regarding the past inventions. For instance, Elon Musk has built a rocket that could travel both horizontally and vertically, which creates a huge benefit for the logistics industry. In an interview with Forbes, he mentioned that he was able to create this innovation because he studied tirelessly the early flying inventions of the Wright Brothers for many years when he was younger.

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To conclude, while some people can only see no benefit of studying history, I absolutely disagree with them as more people have benefited from learning to avoid making the same historical mistakes and learning to create greater innovations from the knowledge past inventors left behind. **(344 words)**

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Score: 8.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Sufficiently addresses all parts of the task. The response is well developed with supported evidence and examples.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas. There is clear progression throughout. Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately. Presents a clear central topic to each paragraph.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a wide range of vocabulary, fluently and flexibly. There is skilful use of some uncommon words although there are some occasional errors.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures. Produces frequent error-free sentences. Has good control of grammar and punctuation

----- Question 4 -----

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Some people feel that entertainers such as film stars, pop musicians or sports stars are paid too much money.

Do you agree or disagree?

Which other types of job should be highly paid?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

You should write at least 250 words.

Example 1

A number of people perceive artists such as film stars, pop musicians, sports stars get paid excessively.

In my opinion, I do agree that these entertainers are paid too much money for their work. Most of these people are seen as celebrities in our community hence they are respected by most people. However, some of them end up being involved in drugs, extreme makeovers which cost them a fortune, buying expensive cars, houses and clothing. This is regarded as waste by some people. Some musicians such as Michael Jackson was, during his time alive, involved in a lot of makeover. Brenda Fassie, an iconic musician in South Africa died of intoxication of drugs. These are some of the clear evidence of too much money from these artist. This totally distorts the image of these respected icons in the country.

However, on the other view these so called celebrities represent our countries, they bring peace, joy, monetary value, unity and civilization into the country through their work. For example, the World cup 2010 in South Africa brought people together, we had huge volumes of visitors from all over the world boosting businesses. A lot of improvements in terms of infrastructure is still seen today. e.g Stadiums that were build or revamped in 2010.

Moreover, footballers like Didier Drogba are a blessing to have in a country. He has managed to build 5 hospitals in his country improving the health system. Celine Dion

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{musician}, Madonna are also musicians who are are involved in a lot of charity organizations s to improve the lives of children in various places.

Furthermore, I feel the nursing profession needs to fall under the highly paid jobs too. The job requires a lot of empathy, dedication and passion. Most patients undergo a series of emotional stress during the course of their illness. They become aggressive, isolated and require a lot of ongoing support. The most people they spend time with throughout their admission is nurses, more than anyone else in the hospital.

In conclusion, the essays gives my views on whether entertainers are overpaid or not, as well as the job I feel needs s to be in the well paid bracket. (353 words)

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Score: 6.0**Detail comments****(TA) Task Achievement**

Addresses all parts of the task although some could be more fully covered. The position is relevant although slightly repetitive and sometimes unclear. Some areas may be undeveloped enough.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Information is arranged clearly and there is clear overall progression. Paragraphs are relatively easy to understand and generally have a clear central topic although they may not be logical sometimes.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task. Attempts to use some less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy with spelling and word choice. Spelling mistakes do not cause a problem with understanding.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a mix of simple and complex structures but with more errors on the complex structures. The mistakes in grammar don't usually cause a problem with understanding.

Example 2

Film stars, sports figures and pop musicians are believed to be paid an amount of money that they do not deserve. However, I do not think that this statement is necessarily true, as I think they are paid fairly.

As common people, it is impossible to realize the hard work that comes with being a public figure. It is not only exhausting in the sense that they work constantly, by recording albums, practicing for competitions and acting in front of cameras over and over, but it is also tiring considering that they barely have a private life. Anything they do is public, even if they do not agree to show the world certain parts of their lives. This constant reminder that everything they do has an impact to people might cause several problems, such as depression and anxiety, without even noticing. Although money is not the solution to these problems, it is in a sense a way of recognition for them. And they also can invest it on mental health programs.

On the other hand, it is believed that they are paid too much because, in the eyes of some people, they do not do something useful, as it is just entertainment. Having fun is an act that is very underrated nowadays, to a point in which people might see it as bad. However, people need and deserve to be distracted by things they like. As recording an album or participating in a film is a serious job, the only way of supporting the artists or sports stars, you like is paying for their product. That being said, individuals only give a small portion of their money, which is added to every other individual that paid for that product, resulting in the amount of money people criticize.

To sum up, I do think entertainers are paid a big amount of money, but I do not agree with the claim that they do not deserve it. Just because they are millionaires doesn't mean that they spend all their money buying useless products. Many artists are aware of how divided the world is in terms of money, so they usually become activists to try to fix this, which ends up with them investing their own money in

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these organizations. As such, I do think they deserve that, as they can use their platform to help others. **(394 words)**

Score: 7.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Addresses all parts of the task.

Presents a clear position throughout the response.

Presents, extends and supports main ideas, but there may be a tendency to over-generalise and/or supporting ideas may lack focus.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas; there is a clear progression throughout.

Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under-use. Presents a clear central topic within each paragraph.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision.

Uses less common lexical items and some awareness of style and collocation.

May produce occasional errors in word choice, spelling and/or word formation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures.

Produces frequent error free sentences.

Has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

Example 3

The film, music and sports industry is a robust industry that many people in the world use as entertainment. However, the debate of whether or not these entertainers are earning too much money has always been a question people have been arguing about. I strongly disagree that they are getting paid too much money. This is because there are lots of stressful things as viewers we don't see behind the scenes. However, I also believe that some others jobs should be earning more money than these entertainers. These jobs are nurses and police officers.

I firmly believe that entertainers are not earning too much money this is because of the amount of hardship these entertainers face behind the scenes that as viewers we are not able to see. During 2012, a Korean K-POP singer JungHyun committed suicide from all the stress he received as a singer. From his suicide letter, he wrote that he was overly stressed from the life he had. He also wrote that although it may seem like he gained a lot of money and fame, most people don't understand that half of the money he receives goes to the company. Meaning that he doesn't have enough money to even support himself and therefore chose to end his life. From this example, we can see that many actors don't get enough money to support themselves.

Furthermore, I also believe that there should be other jobs that should be earning much more money than they are currently making. These jobs are nurses and police officers. Nurses are always seen as the doctor's shadows. However, I believe that nurses should earn more money because they are the ones taking care of the patients and providing physical and mental comfort. In 2001, the nurses in Prince Hospital went on strike. They were against the fact that they were being paid too little money. This strike was very successful because without these nurses the patients had nobody to talk to and there health depleted. Another job that I believe should earn more money is police officers. This is because police officers are essential for our safety. They patrol the streets making sure we are safe from crime. In 2015, the BBC interviewed police officers in Maine asking them about their paycheck. The police officer replied saying that they are gaining so little money that they are afraid of getting hurt in case of having to pay a considerable sum in medical fees. From these examples, we can see that jobs such as nurses and police officers should be highly paid.

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To sum it all up, entertainers such as film stars, musicians and athletes are not being paid too much money, and jobs such as nurses and police officers should be paid much more. Hopefully, in the future, we will see a world where money isn't a problem, and we can all live in n harmony. **(482 words)**

Score: 8.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Sufficiently addresses all parts of the task. The response is well developed with supported evidence and examples.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Sequences information and ideas logically.

Manages all aspects of cohesion well.

Uses paragraphing sufficiently and appropriately.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a wide range of vocabulary, fluently and flexibly.

There is skilful use of some uncommon words although there are some occasional errors.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a wide range of structures. The majority of sentences are error-free.

Makes only very occasional errors or inappropriacies.

----- Question 5 -----

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic.

Extreme sports such as sky diving and skiing are very dangerous and should be banned.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this view?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

You should write at least 250 words.

Example 1

Doing sport is the best way to have a healthy body and mind and has the most impact on everybody's health, however, some types of sports such as sky diving and skiing are very dangerous. Some people think that extreme sports should be banned because of their drawbacks. I believe extreme sports like sky diving, skiing and surfing should not be banned based on many reasons.

First of all, these sports can help countries to have a better economy. Some extreme sports can be done just in specific areas. For example, Canada is the most suitable place for skiing. People from all around the world come to Canada to ski. This tourist attraction will improve Canada's economy. Secondly, banning extreme sports correlates with people's job losses. Extreme sports make various types of jobs. There is a lot of equipment which is necessary to do extreme sports, many companies make this equipment and several workers work in these companies. Finally, extreme sports have a wonderful impact on their fans. There are many, many people who like extreme sports such as sky diving and skiing. They enjoy when doing or watching these sports and it is a big part of their life. Banning extreme sports has a terrible impact on them.

To conclude, there are many sports which are very dangerous like sky diving and skiing. Some people think that these types of sports should be banned; however, I

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believe that banning extreme sports is associated with many huge problems so, extreme sports should not be banned. **(255 words)**

Score: 6.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Addresses all parts of the task although some parts may be more fully covered than others

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas; there is a clear progression throughout

Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under-/over-use

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task

Makes some errors in spelling and/or word formation, but they do not impede communication

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms

Makes some errors in grammar and punctuation but they rarely reduce communication

Example 2

Some say that participating in extreme sports ~~is extremely~~ risky and could end a life and that it therefore ought to be prohibited. I personally disagree with this statement

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because, everyone should have the right to do whatever they want with their lives and bodies.

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To begin with, it is generally agreed that it ought to be up to each individual what they wish to spend their time on. People themselves should be able to decide for themselves what risk they think is worth taking. It is after all their own bodies. Extreme sports can, for some, be a way of coping with things and to let go and feel free. For instance, people who skydive express the joy doing so, and the feeling of flying makes them happy. Therefore, they might develop a need to do it over and over again.

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Furthermore, it is known that when you gain skills and become good in a certain sport, it results in a feeling of confidence and having accomplished something big in their lives. For many the sport becomes an important part of their self and they would not want to be without it. For instance, there are a great number of mountain bikers who participate in a huge contest on challenging and potentially life-threatening biking terrains in America. However, they still want to compete because they love what they are doing and are passionate about this kind of sport. Their passion for biking outweighs the risks of getting badly injured.

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To conclude, despite the risks and dangers of extreme sports, I strongly think that it is not up to the government to decide whether, or not to prohibit this kind of activity. The decision should lie in the hands of each individual. **(292 words)**

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Score: 7.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Addresses all parts of the task. Presents a clear position throughout the response and presents, extends and supports main ideas, There may be a tendency to overgeneralise and supporting ideas may lack focus.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas. There is clear progression throughout.

Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under use. Presents a clear central topic to each paragraph.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision. Uses less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation. May produce some errors in word choice, spelling and word formation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures. Produces frequent error-free sentences. Has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

Example 3

It is suggested that domestic works should be highly valued in museums and galleries. I agree with the importance of local exhibits and it is also necessary to exhibit international collections.

Enhancing the sense of cultural identity is one of the primary reasons for having museums and art galleries in a country. If museums constantly upgrade local antiques and have a fascinating collection ranging from Iron age pottery to old jewellery, locals are more likely to visit these historical attractions in their spare time as these old collections have provided them with opportunities to deepen their understanding about traditions. For example, when observing a precious dragon jade created in ancient China, Chinese visitors may be proud of the delicate and traditional craft. Meanwhile, national galleries have exhibited local artworks created by domestic artists, like a painting demonstrating a Rome style building. This exhibit is also able to inspire Italians to realize how spectacular their civilization is.

On the other hand, introducing foreign artworks can boost local tourism. Local people are normally interested in visiting museums and galleries where they have various exotic works. For instance, when introducing artefacts, including sculptures, dresses and accessories designed with Victorian style from the UK, these destinations may

Comment [A21]: Wonderful sentence.

attract an increasing number of Chinese who are eager to have a good grasp of western culture and will pay high entrance fees. Moreover, souvenirs associated with these collections may also be popular in the retailers. In these ways, national tourism can be promoted economically.

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In conclusion, paying more attention to local collections is beneficial to cultural identity, while exhibits from other places can create more revenue for local tourism.

(270 words)

Score: 7.5

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Addresses all parts of the task. Presents a clear position throughout the response and presents, extends and supports main ideas, There may be a tendency to overgeneralise and supporting ideas may lack focus.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas. There is clear progression throughout. Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under use. Presents a clear central topic to each paragraph.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a wide range of vocabulary, fluently and flexibly. There is skilful use of some uncommon words although there are some occasional errors.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures. Produces frequent error-free sentences. Has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

Discuss both views

----- Question 1 -----

You should spend about **40** minutes on this task.

Some people believe that we cannot learn anything from the past for our life today, while others believe that history is a valuable source of information to understand human's life.

Discuss both views and give your opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

You should write at least **250** words.

Example 1

People have different views about whether we can learn something from the past. There are various reasons why we cannot learn anything from history, however, in my opinion, I totally agree with the idea that we should treat history as a treasure to be a valuable experiences for our modern life.

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Admittedly, some people would believe they can gain nothing from the past for some reasons. It is true that the life we live in has a different pattern compared to ancient times, with the development of various technologies and the reform of the fabric of society. Therefore, we are not supposed to use the same solutions as before to cope with these new issues nowadays, like environment pollution, which never happened before. Also, if we want to make progress for our today's lives, we must continue to develop new ideas when we face the problems rather than copying some from history.

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However, I would argue that we can and we should absorb some experiences from history, because some events that happened in history can be a source for our development. For instance, ancient Chinese people used some brilliant ideas like building a dam to preserve some water resources in order to irrigate farms effectively and fight for drought. Nowadays, we still preserve that method in some areas in

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China to ameliorate the problems of the seasonal shortage of water. Furthermore, we are able to learn some sports, and characters from that. For examply, some ancient rituals are still conserved to transmit a social memes and as a media to make us evoke our public duty.

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In conclusion, I believe that history is full of resources we can learn for some factors, although some people hold a different belief. **(285 words)**

Score: 6.0**Detail comments****(TA) Task Achievement**

Covers the requirements of the task and presents a clear overvie of main trends, differences or stages. Clearly presents and highlights key features but could be more fully extended.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas. There is clear progression throughout. Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under use.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task. Attempts to use less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy. Makes some errors in spelling and or word formation, but they do not impede communication.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms. Makes some errors in grammar and punctuation but they rarely reduce communication.

Example 2

It is true that some traditional value could be out of date and incompatible with today's world. However, I do not believe that all the information accumulated from the past is completely useless.

It is undeniable that some experiences and ideas are old-fashioned that have become irrelevant to our present life. For example, the definition of a good woman nowadays is very different from the old times. Traditionally, an ideal woman is to become a housewife. She should stay at home, do chores, cook and look after her children. And most importantly, she must obey her husband. Females in the past were therefore forced to sacrifice their education, career and even personal will. Compared to today, thanks to the contribution of equal rights movements, women now have the equal social position and opportunities as men do in every aspect. The traditional criteria for females are nearly abandoned in most developed countries.

In spite of the example given above, I believe there is some significant information from history that is useful for our life today. From a personal perspective, history could help individuals have the ability to analyze some formal problems we face today, like to solve the controversy of international political issues. We can only distinguish the information released by manipulated media and find the truth if we understand what happened before. On a broader societal level, history is a great reference for governments deciding what measures to take in order to rule the countries well. For example, we can learn from history that imposing heavy taxes could possibly trigger citizens' rebellion.

In conclusion, I agree with the idea that we can learn much from history and we should not dismiss all the information from the past.

(287 words)

Score: 6.5

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

The conclusion is clear although it could be more fully expanded. A range of

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arguments is put forward on both sides. However, there is too much detail on the one argument against history - try to have two ideas on each side.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

The answer is well-organised and it is easy to follow. A wide range of linking phrases is used accurately and appropriately.

(LR) Lexical Resource

A wide range of vocabulary is used which is precise to the task. There are a number of spelling mistakes but they do not impede communication.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

The majority of sentences are complex and there is a wide range of structures. There are a number of errors with agreement and articles.

Example 2

Ways of understanding human life are becoming increasingly controversial among certain demographics of society. There are some people who consider that we will not be able to gain any knowledge from the past for our life in the present day, whereas there are others who consider history as a valuable source to analyze a human's life. In my opinion, a look into the past will give us an immense amount of information to help us understand life for even the present times, despite some people's belief that it can be irrelevant now.

There are many who are of the opinion that learning from the past will not be useful for our present day which is maybe be due to various reasons. One reason could be because of their belief that information related to olden times was, applicable only for those times while the present has undergone a lot of changes in various aspects of life. For example, learning about different wars and about who fought whom in the past may not help us today where there are no such major wars and the majority of

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the people live in peace. Therefore, some people believe that it is not useful for today's life in making ourselves informed about the past.

Despite the above belief, there are many others who consider history as an important source to understand human life. This can be because of the fact that learning **about** previous mistakes and other experiences of the people who lived in the past **has** helped us to not only analyze life but also to shape it the best way for the current period. For instance, knowing about the life of certain scholars and leaders like Mahatma Gandhi **has**, definitely aided us in understanding and following certain principles of their lives which are applicable even today, even though **they were used** many years ago. Hence, many people believe that learning about the past is a major way to understand our life, which is also my opinion.

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To recapitulate, though there are people who believe that we can't learn anything from the past to help us in our life today, there are others who consider history as a valuable source to understand human life. In my opinion, I believe that knowledge related to the past will definitely provide us with information to help us understand our life in a better way.

(391 words)

Score: 7.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Addresses all parts of the task. Presents a clear position throughout the response and presents, extends and supports main ideas, There may be a tendency to overgeneralise and supporting ideas may lack focus.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas. There is clear progression throughout. Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under use. Presents a clear central topic to each paragraph.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision. Uses less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation. May produce some errors in word choice, spelling and word formation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures. Produces frequent error-free sentences. Has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

Example 4

The study of history has been a topic of ongoing debate. While supporters assert that history is critical in helping people understand about human lives, others feel that learning about the past does not affect the way we live now. I will discuss both opinions in this essay, and explain why I agree more with the former viewpoint.

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Some people feel that there is no relevance in reviewing history, since the way that people lived in former times is dramatically different from the present-day. For example, two decades ago, the primary mode of communication was through old-fashioned mail. However, the evolution of technology has rendered that method obsolete, since most people communicate via emails or text messages nowadays. Since critics find modern day living to be more superior, it is therefore unsurprising that they do not hold history review in high regard.

On the other hand, believers feel that learning about history provides us with an avenue for reflection to consequently show progress with our development. In other words, learning about past happenings provides s people with opportunities to be retrospective and learn from past events. For instance, when looking back at Albert Einstein's life journey, people learn that he has had countless experimentations before his inventions were successful and became recognized. Such accounts have been recorded in countless books to highlight life experiences of historically significant people. The emphasis is to encourage people to learn from past successes, such as develop to a persevering attitude in working towards a more positive future.

In conclusion, while some feel that there is no value in the study of history, I contend the opposing viewpoint. Even though past and present circumstances may appear disparate, it is necessary for us to learn and reflect on events in history to progress ourselves towards a better future. **(299 words)**

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Score: 7.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Sufficiently addresses all parts of the task. The response is well developed with supported evidence and examples.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas. There is clear progression throughout. Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under use. Presents a clear central topic to each paragraph.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision. Uses less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation. May produce some errors in word choice, spelling and word formation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures. Produces frequent error-free sentences. Has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

----- Question 2 -----

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Some people think that a sense of competition in children should be encouraged. Others believe that children who are taught to co-operate rather than compete become more useful adults.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

You should write at least 250 words.

Example 1

There is no doubt these days that the children behaviour is become more of a concern to parents and society and the question is, is the sense of competition is useful for children or is the cooperate is more useful for their adulthood? In this essay I am going to discuss both views and draw my own conclusion.

Firstly, some people believe that the competition plays an important role in pupils behaviours. And people who claim that use the power of motivation that comes from competition as an important reason to do it. They say when children learn how to fight to get something as a child they will get experience facing the live difficulties when they become adult. For example when children participate in math competition the will become more aware to concentrate in their study to win the race.

Secondly, other people claim that the competition it may harm the children behaviours with time. They do believe when children compete all the time that will increase the chance of children to become selfish. Then that will destroy they ability to cooperative with other people in adult age . To illustrate when pupils play balloon games and try to cut their colleague balloons this will harm their psychology and will learn the rule of game as rule of life.

To sum up, In my opinion the competition could be harmful to children life unless we control and minimise the type of these competition and explain the aim of competition for children before they start it.

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(253 words)

Score: 6.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Addresses all parts of the task although some could be more fully covered. The position is relevant although slightly repetitive and sometimes unclear. Some areas may be undeveloped enough.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Information is arranged clearly and there is clear overall progression. Paragraphs are relatively easy to understand and generally have a clear central topic although they may not be logical sometimes.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task. Attempts to use some less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy with spelling and word choice. Spelling mistakes do not cause a problem with understanding.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a mix of simple and complex structures but with more errors on the complex structures. The mistakes in grammar don't usually cause a problem with understanding.

Example 2

There have been tons of innovations and changes in education which make it better and better after many generations have gone by. The two opinions are also included in the process of upgrading teaching methods: should children be encouraged to be

Comment [A22]: Don't use "tons/ tonnes". It's too informal. Use "many" or "a huge amount of" instead.

more competitive or should they learn to co-operate with each other? These are what will be discussed in the writing below.

First of all, competition is a must in today's society. Without it we cannot improve ourselves and become better than before. Competition motivates us in life, in the working environment and also in education. Children need to be taught to compete with others to become a better student in terms of grades and virtue because when they grow up and start to work, competing is crucial in leading a good life and to be successful. For example, if a person wants to create his or her own company, that company must be able to compete with others to survive and continue to grow in the market, and so the owner must know what to do to keep the company alive.

However, being over-competitive is a backbite and can lead to a big failure, so children must also have the idea of co-operation. Co-operation is needed so that competition is kept at the right level. In other words, they must be parallel and must support each other. Take that example of Liverpool football club who are competing in the Premier League in England. They are competitive enough to fight for the championship, and they are also known to be a very co-operative team, because their manager tells them to attack and defend together. Strikers must take part in defending and defenders must help in attacking, and that results in a huge number of goals they usually score in one match, because every player has their chance to score. In order for this philosophy to work, the players have to co-operate well with each other in the match, if not then it would be a big loss due to their lack of teamwork in both attacking and defending.

To sum up, even though it is highly recommended that children should be taught to be competitive and always be pushing for their goals, teamwork and co-operation should not be ignored and are also a high demand needed for future success.

Score: 7.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Covers the requirements of the task and presents a clear overview of main trends, differences or stages. Clearly presents and highlights key features but could be

Comment [A23]: I'm not sure what backbite means!

Comment [A24]: Don't use "big"; always use a higher level word

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Comment [A25]: Interesting point but maybe too long and maybe you could use a slightly better example about children in school, stick to the topic.

Comment [A26]: Wonderful essay let down a little by the Liverpool example as it's not really on the topic properly. Try to stick to the details of the question.

more fully extended

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas. There is clear progression throughout. Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under use.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision. The candidate uses some less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation. There may be some occasional errors in word choice or spelling.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures. Produces frequent error-free sentences. Candidate has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

Example 3

There is no doubt that to compete is an essential quality in children and should be motivated, I believe that cooperation is a more important trait which guides them to become more useful individuals and adults.

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Those who advocate that a sense of competition in children is important and should be motivated further, may argue that it instills in them a sense of purpose. For instance, on a sports day, students with a spirit to compete will put in their best efforts to win a running race, caring least about their friends or peers. This is because they focus only on their goal and the means to achieve it. As a result, it helps them to conquer any obstacle in their path to victory.

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However, I would argue that cooperation is a more beneficial attribute, which should be taught to children. This is because it makes the person more inclusive and open to give a helping hand to others. It helps an individual rise above all barriers and unite with others to promote mutual well-being. For example, a child who is co-operative

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will help his friends with homework and exam preparations, rather than being selfish to attain the highest grade himself/herself and denying to help others. Moreover, being co-operative helps one to become a better individual, by sharing everyone's joys and sorrows and helping people to rise up when they face hurdles.

In conclusion, although a competitive spirit gives one a sense of purpose and achievement, a co-operative student and adult gives back more to society by helping and becoming caring individuals, and I believe that the foundation of the human society lies on co-operation.

(274 words)

Score: 7.5

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Sufficiently addresses all parts of the task. The response is well developed with supported evidence and examples.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

There is very clear progression throughout. Uses a wide range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be occasional misuse. Presents a clear central topic to each paragraph.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision. Uses less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation. May produce some errors in word choice, spelling and word formation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures. Produces frequent error-free sentences. Has

good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

Example 4

Two opposite viewpoints emerge when talking about kids' relationships. On one side, it is argued that children should be given the possibility to compete. On the other, it is claimed that if children learn to help each other out, they will become better individuals in the future. This essay will try to come up with a synthesis, after passing through both these views.

In the first place, I will take into consideration the former of the two aforementioned thesis. This idea is not totally agreeable. In fact, it is not a necessary condition that competitive environments create only useful and strong students, capable of facing whatever they need to. The reason is quite intuitive: a lot of children, though potentially gifted, are not able to keep up with a constant pressure. Therefore, as opposed to what some may state, a competitive and agonistic environment is likely to generate confusion, shyness and envy. However, we should not look at competition as a demon, since that it can have positive effects, such as self-awareness.

Having said that, I will now take into account the second thesis. Helping and understanding each other are essential qualities for a young citizen living in a democratic country. A culture based on sympathy and compassion (meaning what the greek root of this word means, therefore "to suffer with others") represents an achievable goal for western societies. A world in which none is left behind is a world which everybody wishes to live in. By the way, we should not suppose we are all equal: the innate differences that characterize each person's abilities should not be seen as a threat to a pacific and cooperative society.

In conclusion, I will propose a compromise, as ↓ claimed in the introduction. Help and cooperation should be praised and enhanced. However, a sane competition (where none is isolated because of his weaknesses) can be exploited as a tool for education.

(319 words)

Score: 5.5

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Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Addresses all parts of the task.

Presents a clear position throughout the response.

Presents, extends and supports main ideas, but there may be a tendency to over-generalise and/or supporting ideas may lack focus.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas; there is a clear progression throughout.

Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under-use.

Presents a clear central topic within each paragraph

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a wide range of vocabulary fluently and flexibly to convey precise meanings.

Skilfully uses uncommon lexical items.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a wide range of structures.

The majority of sentences are error-free.

----- Question 3 -----

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Some people think that it is important to use leisure time for activities that improve the mind, such as reading and doing word puzzles.

Other people feel that it is important to rest the mind during leisure time.

You should write at least 250 words.

Example 1

According to some, leisure time ought to be used for the improvement of our intelligence by engaging in activities such as reading and doing word puzzles, while the others consider that the time should be spent on activities in order to relax our mind. In my opinion, I agree with the latter as relaxation is important for mental health which in turn will improve our performance in daily work.

Given the stressful environment in the modern world, the leisure time is better to be used for relaxing our mind and keeping them healthy. In the present, we face a lot of stress and pressure during daily life, for example a heavy workload in the workplace and high competition in the business environment. Such high pressure makes our minds work to its limit and many people become burnt out as a result. Hence, during the leisure time, if people can let their mind to have some rest (for instance doing some exercises), some of the pressure can be relieved and vented so their well-being can be maintained.

In addition, spending leisure time for rest is not only good for mental health but it is also able to improve our daily work performance. Some researchers suggest that when we relax ourselves by doing some exercises, our bodies release some chemicals which will in turn make us happy and pleased. Such necessary rest and with those chemicals make people to become e more focused on their work and enhances their performance in a stressful environment. For example, students will perform better in examinations s if their minds s have enough rest beforehand.

In conclusion, despite someone believing that it is better to spend their ir leisure time on mind improving activities, I think that instead, leisure time should be given priority

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for our mind to rest in order to keep it strong and in good shape, and consequently, we will have a better work performance in return.

(313 words)

Score: 6.5

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Addresses the task only partially.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas; there is a clear progression throughout.

Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under-use. Presents a clear central topic within each paragraph.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision.

Uses less common lexical items and some awareness of style and collocation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms.

Makes some errors in grammar and punctuation but they rarely reduce communication.

Example 2

Some people think that we should use our leisure time to do activities that can revitalise our mind while others believe that it is essential to use our leisure time to rest and recuperate our energy. In my personal opinion, I think it really depends on the individual, whether they want to use the time to rest or to participate in other activities.

First of all, some people enjoy using their leisure time to do activities for self-improvement, others, simply to build up their hobbies. For instance, I like to use my free time to learn tennis. Learning a new skill allows me to improve on my flexibility, keeps me fit and healthy. Similarly, there are people who prefer to do activities that can improve their mind such as reading or sign up to a course to gain new knowledge.

However, there are people who prefer to use their leisure time to rest their minds and bodies, in order to be ready for their next day of work. A good case in point is the job of a teacher. During school hours, teachers are overloaded with works such as marking, and teaching students. At the end of the day, most of them would be exhausted. Therefore, it is understandable that they would want to use their free time to rest.

Personally, I think many people like to use their leisure time to do things based on their needs. For example, teachers might use most of their time to rest in order to be ready for their work but during school holidays or weekends, some of them would want to step out of their comfort zone and try different activities instead of staying at home. Likewise, I believe there are others who enjoy participating in activities during their free time but certainly there are moments where they felt extremely tired or just simply had a bad day at work. In this case, they might choose to stay home to rest and restore their mind and soul.

In conclusion, I think many people like to use their leisure time to do things based on their mood and their energy level. When one is feeling positive and happy, one, might want to go out and try new things and when one is feeling moody, perhaps staying at home to relax and unwind, would be a better option.

(393 words)

Score: 6.5

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Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Unfortunately, the task has not been covered correctly which limits the band score to a 4. The question asks what is 'important' to do. The answer addresses the person's desires rather than what may be mentally beneficial. Be sure to answer the question directly.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organised with a clear central topic for each paragraph.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Sufficient range with less common lexical items. A wider range of vocabulary to express precise meanings would increase this band score.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

A range of complex sentences, although not all variants. Mainly error free. More complex structure variations needed.

Example 3

It is important to spend your leisure time in a good way. Especially for people who have a job because they often don't have a lot of spare time at their disposal. There are two major ways someone can spend his spare time and that is resting or being active in a physical or mental way.

My opinion is that resting is utmost important because otherwise the body and the mind cannot function properly. There is many scientific evidence that proves that having enough sleep is primordial for a good health. Therefore the first thing people have to do when they are tired, is get some sleep or rest. It is preferable that people

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have a good normal sleep during the night and if necessary they should have some rest during their leisure time.

When someone isn't too tired then he or she can use their spare time for activities. Especially activities that stimulate the mind are most suited because the brain has to be trained just as your muscles need training. The best is to choose an activity that you really enjoy. In my case this means reading a lot but it could be any activity that is intellectual^{ly} stimulating. By consistently training the brain during leisure time, you will develop greater intellectual capacities. A person who develops these capacities will be able to better cope with intellectual difficult situations and thus will be more succesful in life and work.

Comment [27]: If you start a sentence with "because", you need two clauses!

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I also want to add that regular physical activity during spare time is as well very important because this keeps the body healthy, reduces stress and helps to maintain a clear mind.

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To summarise my vision on spending leisure time, I think people should first be well rested and therefore have some rest during spare time if needed. Then you should spend your time with activities that stimulate your mind in order to develop better intellectual capacities. People who behave in this manner will benefit from it and be more successful in life.

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(335 words)

Score: 7.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Addresses all parts of the task. Presents a clear position throughout the response and presents, extends and supports main ideas, There may be a tendency to overgeneralise and supporting ideas may lack focus.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas. There is clear progression throughout.

Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under use. Presents a clear central topic to each paragraph.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision. Uses less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation. May produce some errors in word choice, spelling and word formation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures. Produces frequent error-free sentences. Has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

Example 4

What to do in leisure time is a highly debatable topic. It is often suggested by some that it is essential to use it for activities that improve the mind, while others think that mind resting is better. In my opinion, these options are both beneficial in certain ways and it is crucial to find a balance during leisure time.

Some people thought that many people are dealing with stress while in school or work. Therefore, they believe that putting their minds at rest in their free time is vital for decreasing their stress level. In addition to that, they also believe this method helps people to prepare for harder times. In other words, the mind can be re-energized by having a rest in leisure time to face better future problems.

On the other hand, some people suggest that leisure time is best used by activities that improve the mind. It is believed by many that mind activities such as reading books or doing word puzzles s have a positive impact on mental health. In studies, it is shown that these activities decrease the incidence of neurological diseases such as Alzheimer and Parkinson's disease.

I believe that, the mind needs both resting and improving in free time, so that we have time apart from work or school. They are equally important as to cope with

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stress and to have a healthier mental condition. Hence, people should separate their free time to find a balance for resting and improving the mind. For example, most professors in universities rest during the leisure time in weekdays and in the weekend, they choose to do activities that improve their mind.

In conclusion, how to use leisure time is critical. I believe that having a rest and doing activities to improve the mind are both important for a peaceful and healthier mind. Hence, a balance should be found between these two options in leisure time.

(310 words)

Score: 7.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Addresses all parts of the task.

Presents a clear position throughout the response.

Presents, extends and supports main ideas, but there may be a tendency to over-generalise and/or supporting ideas may lack focus.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas; there is a clear progression throughout.

Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under-/over-use.

Presents a clear central topic within each paragraph.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a wide range of vocabulary fluently and flexibly to convey precise meanings.

Skilfully uses uncommon lexical items but there may be occasional inaccuracies in

word choice and collocation.

Produces rare errors in spelling and/or word formation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures.

Produces frequent error free sentences.

Has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

----- **Question 4** -----

You should spend about **40** minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic.

In many countries, a small number of people earn extremely high salaries. Some people believe that this is good for the country, but others think that governments should not allow salaries above a certain level.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

You should write at least **250** words.

Example 1

Generally speaking, people hold different views about whether the government should introduce a limit for the maximum and minimum range of the salaries while some claim that the high payments of some employees have a positive effect on a country. Personally, I believe the authorities should arrange the salaries of the workers under a specific program. This essay will explain why I think this is so.

First of all, it is clear that there are many reasons why it is considered beneficial for a country when some people earn extremely high salaries; if companies offer excellent payments, they will attract the most talented people to work for the company and drive their business successfully. Consequently, this tendency will bring a good reputation to the country and boost the economy significantly. In addition, a high salary status means there are more taxes which is indirectly beneficial to everyone .

From the other point of view, the presence of a huge gap between the wages of the bosses and their workers will definitely demotivate them and as a result cause low production quality, especially for those who feel this situation is unfair.

Moreover, setting a limitation between the high and low pay of general employees perhaps can improve life standardization of the citizens as no massive difference among people who have the same university degree and the same years of experience.

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To conclude, despite the high wages bringing a positive outcome to the country, the equality among the workers would reduce the poverty and enhance the lifestyle of almost all the citizens. **(259 words)**

Score: 6.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Addresses all parts of the task although some parts may be more fully covered than others.

Presents a relevant position although the conclusions may become unclear or repetitive.

Presents relevant main ideas but some may be inadequately developed/unclear.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Arranges information and ideas coherently and there is a clear overall progression.

Uses cohesive devices effectively, but cohesion within and/or between sentences may be faulty or mechanical.

Uses paragraphing, but not always logically.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision.

Uses less common lexical items and some awareness of style and collocation.

May produce occasional errors in word choice, spelling and/or word formation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision.
 Uses less common lexical items and some awareness of style and collocation.
 May produce occasional errors in word choice, spelling and/or word formation.

Example 2

Whether the government should limit the salary of people is controversial. Some economists think that higher income will attract better talent, so society will be developed in a better way, while others believe that nations should not allow people with too high an income since the wealth gap would be widened. Along with my opinion, this essay will discuss both views.

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As an upper boundary of salary appears s in one country, it would block professionals to come to your nation to make a contribution. Because of globalization, people can flow from one country to another easily. If they cannot get good financial rewards, they will move to other countries to work. In order to have better development of a country, it is better not to have such salary limitation.

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On the other hand, the disparity of rich and poor will be greater if the government does not pass the law to restrict the income from the rich. When the wealth disparity becomes too wide, some workers may not earn enough to survive and they may take the risk to rob or steal from others and society will be at risk of collapsing easily. Although professionals will earn a lot, they may not feel secure as there are too many crimes. Finally, they may leave that place. Furthermore, the role of a government is to redistribute the wealth from their people so that the nationals can enjoy the prosperity. If government loses its function, people will not be happy to live in that country for long term.

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To conclude, banning income limitation can attract professionals to come and develop your countries in short term, but it would lead to a wide wealth gap as the government does not help to redistribute the wealth from nationals and the talents will leave since they will not feel safe to live in the society. **(304 words)**

Comment [A28]: So what is YOUR opinion? Don't forget to give your side if they ask for an opinion.

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Score: 6.5

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Addresses all parts of the task although some could be more fully covered. The position is relevant although slightly repetitive and sometimes unclear. Some areas may be undeveloped enough.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas. There is clear progression throughout. Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under use. Presents a clear central topic to each paragraph.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision. Uses less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation. May produce some errors in word choice, spelling and word formation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a mix of simple and complex structures but with more errors on the complex structures. The mistakes in grammar don't usually cause a problem with understanding.

Example 3

In the 21st century the world has experienced rapid economic growth in most countries. Capitalism has taken over most economies of the world. However, with such growth fueled by capitalism, income inequalities have also proliferated. It is estimated that 85% of the wealth in the world is owned by 15% of its population. Such a dichotomy has varied schools of thought.

One group of people believe that the high salaries earned by a small group of people is a natural outcome of their skills sets, qualifications and efforts put in. Such people act as a role model of the rest of the society. Government intervention to regulate income levels is hence, not necessary.

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Another school of thought suggests that a minority concentration of high income levels is leading to social unrest. It is increasing the inequality and disrupting the very fabric of the society. Such inequalities are leading to increased crime rates and making the difference between have and have nots, more and more apparent. Hence, they lobby for government intervention, in order to create a threshold for salary levels.

Both schools of thought have valid reasoning to support their claims. However, in my opinion, government intervention in order to regulate income levels can have an adverse impact. Instead, governments should look at taxing the rich appropriately. By regulating the salaries to a certain level, the government may create a disincentive for people who deserve success and reap benefits of their own hard work. Taxing them appropriately can ensure greater revenues for the government which in turn can be spent for the upliftment of the weaker sections of the society.

(268 words)

Score: 7.5

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Presents a well-developed response to the question with relevant, supported and extended ideas.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Uses a range of cohesive devices well, although there are places of under-use.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a wide range of vocabulary fluently to convey precise meaning.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures with error free sentences.

Example 4

High income earners account for only a small proportion of the total population across countries. There are supporting voices saying that this is beneficial to the country while others believe that governments should restrict high income. Both arguments have their reasoning and, in my opinion, governments should not cap the income but take other actions to mitigate the imbalance.

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The concentration of wealth on a small number of people has its advantages. Firstly, in a free trade market the capital will usually flow to the most efficient section of the economy which explains the concentration of wealth. This phenomenon although seems to be unfair, is actually an efficient asset allocation for the society as a whole. Secondly, a theory called "economy of scale" suggests that large-scale company/industry can provide cheaper goods and services to people than small-size companies. Therefore, the concentration of resources and wealth actually lowers the cost of living for medium-to-low income people.

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The quality of living for most people may be reduced by this concentration of wealth. In this era of social media, people are better informed and keep comparing themselves with others. Thus there can be more conflict and dissatisfaction due to the imbalance of income level, reducing the stability of society and increasing the crime rates. In addition, people may feel unhappy when they acknowledge this "unfairness" of income allocation, which will reduce their feeling of happiness. However, instead of setting restrictions on the income level which may prevent the economy from running efficiently, the government can charge higher tax on the high-income people, enhance social welfare, and improve infrastructure to mitigate the imbalance.

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To conclude, the concentration of wealth on a small number of people is an efficient way of allocating resources and can be beneficial to the society as a whole. The rising social conflict due to this phenomenon can better be handled by the governments in terms of taxation, social welfare and infrastructure than capping the income.

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(323 words)

Score: 7.5

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Sufficiently addresses all parts of the task. The response is well developed with supported evidence and examples.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas. There is clear progression throughout. Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under use. Presents a clear central topic to each paragraph.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a wide range of vocabulary, fluently and flexibly. There is skilful use of some uncommon words although there are some occasional errors.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures. Produces frequent error-free sentences. Has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

----- Question 5 -----

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Computers are now the basis of the modern world. They should therefore be introduced into classrooms, and their programs used for direct teaching purposes. However, dependence on computers in teaching may carry a certain degree of risk to students.

Argue both sides and give your opinion.

Give reasons for your answer, and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

You should write at least 250 words.

Example 1

Nowadays, the development of information technology has a big influence on people's lives. Some people say that computers should be a part of the education system. In this essay I will try to examine the advantages and disadvantages of this proposition.

To begin with, in some good developed countries computers are a part of the education system, and the children are using the benefits of the modern technology. There are no doubts that computers help people to communicate with the world. For instance parents can easier control their children and they do not need to meet with teachers face to face. Computers can just send the result of the children's latest test directly to parents.

Furthermore, computers are incredible sources of information, and students do not need to spend much time to search it. Therefore, schools should teach how to use this great machine.

On the other hand, there are some students that prefer to study from paper books. There are also students with disabilities, and they can not use computers. Therefore, schools should have some alternative methods for these students. Moreover, a sitting lifestyle is big problem of modern countries. Sitting in front of computers is the easier

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way to obesity. One of the causes of this illness is the lack of exercise, and a virtual life does not encourage physical activity.

To sum up, computers are very important to a modern lifestyle, and like all things the use of computers has advantages and disadvantages, but I believe that computers should be introduced into classrooms, and their programs should be used for direct teaching.

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(256 words)

Score: 6.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Addresses all parts of the task although some parts may be more fully covered than others.

Presents a relevant position although the conclusions may become unclear or repetitive.

Presents relevant main ideas but some may be inadequately developed/unclear.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas; there is a clear progression throughout.

Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately.

Presents a clear central topic within each paragraph.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task.

Attempts to use less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy.

Makes some errors in spelling and/or word formation, but they do not impede

communication.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms.

Makes some errors in grammar and punctuation but they rarely reduce communication.

Example 2

In the past, school programs were based on books and manual writing. Children were taught to write, read and research on paper, using books and notebooks. Consequently, jobs were based on those skills: good written communication abilities and confidence in researching using paper literature. Additionally, manual labor jobs were more popular and scholastic competences were not fundamental to find a suitable position.

Nowadays, the world is based on computers, and technology is leading the modern world. Not only offices, hospitals, and schools, but also restaurants and bars have become digitally dependent.

People are today requested to know how to use a mobile phone, write and send an email, and research on the Internet. Knowledge has become very popular and each of us can consider his/her self very fortunate, having the possibility to use the Internet as a source of information. These days the world has been made extremely comfortable and easier with technology.

On the other hand, in order to survive in a technological environment, children need to be instructed on how to proceed. Nowadays, schools need to be based on modern curricula, and subjects have to be taught with computer assistance.

Whether blackboards were the main communication method between teachers and students in the past, digital screens should replace them in a modern context.

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Children should start to use computers in their early school careers, becoming aware of the importance of the correct use of such an important instrument. Computers are a communication way, a new research approach and the most used method to categorize information.

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There is a tendency to believe that handy written skills should be overtaken by digital ones. As far as I'm concerned, this belief is extreme and it is difficult to agree completely. Arguably, new generations, also known as "native digitals" will be much more oriented to think that computers can replace pens; however, this is still difficult to accept by those who, like myself, have grown in different circumstances, which were much less sophisticated.

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In conclusion, the modern world hinges on computers and technology and new generations should be introduced to these instruments as early as possible. A better preparation in childhood will ensure an easier career, whatever this will be.

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(362 words)

Score: 6.5

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Addresses the task only partially. Expresses a position but the development is not always clear. Presents some main ideas but these are limited and not sufficiently developed; there may be irrelevant detail.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas; there is a clear progression throughout.

Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under-/over-use. Presents a clear central topic within each paragraph.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision.

Uses less common lexical items and some awareness of style and collocation.

May produce occasional errors in word choice, spelling and/or word formation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms.

Makes some errors in grammar and punctuation but they rarely reduce communication.

Example 3

During the past years an increase in computer numbers has been observed. More and more people are using computers on a daily basis, both at work as well as at home. Therefore some may argue that computers should be used when teaching children and they should be available in classrooms.

On one hand, relying on computers and their programs for teaching methods may result in many benefits, for both teaching, as well as learning. Teaching may become much easier and efficient when using computers, for example different students may be undertaking different tasks depending on their learning rate. Moreover, it is also essential for people to become comfortable with using such devices from a young age, as they have to use them in the future at work and for other purposes. Furthermore, children could potentially benefit from such resources, by acquiring new skills and techniques.

On the other hand however, introducing such electric devices into classrooms may also bring disadvantages. Since we are now living in a world where being **surrounded** by technology is the norm, it is also important for young children to learn things that are not related to computers. For example, **tackling** problems and trying to find solutions for them rather than googling the answer is a key skill to acquire. In addition to this, if teachers are dependent **ent** on computers, or their programs, too much, then significant problems may arise, for instance the system shuts down.

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In conclusion, the use of computers and their programs during class may result in many advantages. These include making children familiar with developing new skills. Although they introduce many benefits, it is also important for the teachers to not rely on them too much h for when unexpected circumstances arise. Therefore firmly, believe computers should be introduced in classrooms, as long as teachers do not depend on them entirely to handle the children.

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(313 words)

Score: 7.5

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Sufficiently addresses all parts of the task. The response is well developed with supported evidence and examples.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas. There is clear progression throughout. Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be very occasional under use. Presents a clear central topic to each paragraph.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision. Uses less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation. May produce some errors in word choice, spelling and word formation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures. Produces frequent error-free sentences. Has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

Example 4

There is no doubt that computers have modernized our lives greatly in the past couple of years. Some people believe that introducing computers into classrooms is necessary for the direct teaching purposes. I believe introducing computers into classrooms will help students on many levels nowadays.

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Firstly, dealing with the challenges computers might bring to students of various ages can be a bit difficult, using computers for inappropriate purposes, such as gaming, can greatly affect the focus of students in their classes and therefore affecting their overall performance. However, nowadays with the ability to appoint an IT department they can limit the types of programs students can access on computers which will lead the attendees to focus on their lecture. For instance, administrative privilege on computers can be limited to just the necessary applications installed on the device.

Another point to consider is that having computers can open various new ways of learning for students and will probably benefit different types of learners. Some learners can grasp information better with media use, like videos and images, while some may benefit from the variation of programs that can help finish class work efficiently, in less time. Programs like Microsoft Office have helped in shaping how students, especially in college, can do various types of projects with minimal effort, saving more time to study other subjects.

In conclusion, computer devices are now a part of every educational institute and taking advantage of that is necessary where introducing it to classes will benefit students in all learning aspects.

(253 words)

Score: 8.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Sufficiently addresses all parts of the task. The response is well developed with

supported evidence and examples.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas. There is clear progression throughout. Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under use. Presents a clear central topic to each paragraph.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a wide range of vocabulary, fluently and flexibly. There is skilful use of some uncommon words although there are some occasional errors.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures. Produces frequent error-free sentences. Has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

Advantage & Disadvantage

----- Question 1 -----

You should spend about **40** minutes on this task.

More people decided to have children in their later age than in the past. Why?

Do advantages of this outweigh disadvantages?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

You should write at least **250** words.

Example 1

These days people tend to have their babies in their later age rather than in their earlier years. There are several reasons for this tendency, and disadvantages of having children in their later age exist.

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One reason for why people decide to have their children when they get older is a change in the structure of family. People used to live with their parents and/or grandparents in a big family; therefore, a young couple can receive physical and financial support from other family members. However, nowadays many people live without such supports and need to take care of their children by themselves. To do so, a couple must be financially and physically independent, resulting in a delayed timing of having children. Another reason could be a lifestyle change. Young people may want to enjoy their life without being bothered by raising their children.

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The disadvantage would outweigh the advantage of having children in the later age. One most significant disadvantage is a high risk of having a disabled baby. As maternal and/or paternal age increases, an egg in the ovary and sperms are likely to be genetically injured. Especially, if maternal age is older than 30 years old, the chance of having a baby with disability will exponentially increase as the age increases.

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In conclusion, although people tend to have their children in their later age, the tendency may result in a reduced chance of having healthy babies without any

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abnormality. Hence, there may be fewer advantages in late pregnancy than in early pregnancy.

(255 words)

Score: 6.5

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Addresses all parts of the task. Presents a clear position throughout the response and presents, extends and supports main ideas. There may be a tendency to overgeneralise and supporting ideas may lack focus.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas. There is clear progression throughout. Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under use. Presents a clear central topic to each paragraph.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task. Attempts to use some less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy with spelling and word choice. Spelling mistakes do not cause a problem with understanding.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a mix of simple and complex structures but with more errors on the complex structures. The mistakes in grammar don't usually cause a problem with understanding.

Example 2

Nowadays, people tend to decide to have their first child much later than a few decades ago. This trend has divided public's opinion into advocates and detractors. Having children later on is a consequence of a few factors.

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Firstly, these days an indispensable role in today's society is in education, which is time consuming and very often young students are unable to become parents due to being focused on the acquisition of new knowledge and gaining professional qualifications.

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Secondly, after finishing university, the young generation would rather concentrate on their future career than on having progeny.

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Furthermore, when they finally establish a strong social and financial position, they are becoming focused on creating a homely environment and introduce their babies to the world. However, sometimes it takes longer than expected due to new generation's diseases such us problem with fertility, that is often the consequence of a stressful and unhealthy lifestyle caused by the rat race.

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Personally, I think that the advantages outweigh the disadvantages, because much more mature parents are taking greater care of their offspring, due to being more patient than younger people.

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Moreover, educated parents are better role models and are able to pass their acquired knowledge to their children. There was a research, which showed that the majority of teenagers who are entering univeristy, usually come from families whose members also have a degree.

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Another point which supports my point of view is, that older parents, who have already established their financial position can offer their offspring better prosperity. In other words, parents have resources to contribute financially in their children's education, holidays and other additional after school activities, which can reflect in better physical and emotional development.

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In conclusion, the new generation seems to have their children later on than before due to longer periods of education, better access to contraception, fertility problems and a desire to establish a financial and social position in our society. In my opinion,

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older parents are usually well educated and wealthy enough to offer their children a better start in their life.

(326 words)

Score: 7.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Addresses all parts of the task. Presents a clear position throughout the response.

Presents, extends and supports main ideas, but there may be a tendency to over-generalise and/or supporting ideas may lack focus.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas; there is a clear progression throughout.

Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately. Presents a clear central topic within each paragraph.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task.

Attempts to use less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy.

Makes some errors in spelling and/or word formation, but they do not impede communication.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures. Produces frequent error free sentences.

Has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

Example 3

Nowadays it seems to be a common trend that people decide to get children at a later age than in the past. But is this advantageous?

Previously woman mainly had two duties; give birth and raise children. They were wed at early ages and gave birth usually before becoming sixteen years old. In those days it was very advantageous. People didn't get that old and the chance that the child grew up healthy was small. So the more children you had the more they could provide for you later. However, all these things aren't problems anymore in today's society. People grow older, we have health care, pensions and children don't die as often.

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Right now people seem to be more focused on themselves and their career. This can be very advantageous since they are able to provide for their children so they e.g. are able to go to college. Furthermore it helps them define more who they are and what they want in life. I know people who had children before they were 20 and the child seemed to get in the way of their own life sometimes. They still want to travel, see the world and meet new people, which is harder when you have a child both from a financial and practical aspect.

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Nevertheless there are also disadvantages when people get children at an older age. The main problem is the health issues during birth. When woman reach a certain age their bodies are less capable of giving birth and the chance of complications gets higher.

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In conclusion I think for our society nowadays it is more advantageous to have children at a later age. Our society has changed a lot and people have laid the focus first with themselves.

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(290 words)

Score: 7.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Addresses all parts of the task. Presents a clear position throughout the response and presents, extends and supports main ideas, There may be a tendency to

overgeneralise and supporting ideas may lack focus.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas. There is clear progression throughout. Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under use.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision. The candidate uses some less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation. There may be some occasional errors in word choice or spelling.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures. Produces frequent error-free sentences. Candidate has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

Example 4

Creating a family with children at an older age has many ardent supporters but also fervent opposition, making this issue highly debatable. I am inclined to believe that the positive aspects of this matter prevail over the negative ones. In this essay I shall delve into this issue by revealing the culprits behind it and identifying not only the disadvantages but also the advantages of it, before concluding on my opinion.

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Looking at this phenomenon from an economic point of view, we can say that nowadays people tend to postpone having children due to an increased focus in their career. In other words, most people have been studying for many years and they feel that they need to prove themselves professionally by building a successful career before having a family. Another logical reason for the occurrence of this issue is also that most people these days want to have children after being financially stable and feeling mature enough to raise a child. It is true that being a parent is one of the most significant responsibilities that somebody can take through their life, thus you have to be prepared for it.

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One of the most beneficial aspects adding to the support of this issue is that it lets people to live their life to their fullest potential before becoming parents. To put it more simply, the older you decide to have children, the more time you will have to educate yourself and find what makes you really a happy individual. This will result not only in a more fulfilling life and an inner satisfaction but will also create the foundations for a happy family.

Continuing with the drawbacks, it would be an omission not to emphasize that the older somebody gets the most difficult is to have children. To put it more simply, scientific evidence suggests that the probability of having a child is getting smaller, specially after becoming 40, and that is why many people seek medical advice when they are facing this problem. With the combination of high infertility rates in many countries, giving birth to a child after a certain age seems to be a really challenging issue.

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To conclude, the causes of this phenomenon are quite evident as they seem to appear all over us and in my opinion the benefits of creating a family in a later stage of your life outweigh the drawbacks.

(398 words)

Score: 8.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Sufficiently addresses all parts of the task. The response is well developed with supported evidence and examples.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas. There is clear progression throughout. Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately. Presents a clear central topic to each paragraph.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a wide range of vocabulary fluently and flexibly to convey precise meanings. Skilfully uses uncommon lexical items but there may be occasional inaccuracies in word choice and collocation. Produces rare errors in spelling and word formation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a wide range of structures. The majority of sentences are error-free. Makes only very occasional errors or inaccuracies.

Example 5

Nowadays, the majority of individuals tend to have offspring in the later age of life as opposed to early child planning in the past. Child planning is pivotal in any couple's life and is controlled by a plethora of factors, that can bring the positive or negative in the child and overall family relationship. I will further this discussion by enlightening on some factors and illustrating their benefits and drawbacks.

On the one hand, late child planning allows partners to further nurture their relationship by sharing moments and capitalizing the understanding between them. On top of it, it provides them with the opportunity to focus on their career, personal, and financial goals, they thought to achieve prior to become a responsible parent. Furthermore, once they feel accomplished in different aspects of their life, they are better at focusing on their descendants and likely will have more time to spend with their family. Overall, based on the above discussion, they are better able to support their family; have stable and happy family life, and likely to be financially well-off.

On the contrary, there are a few critical circumstances that the parents may have to undergo at an expense for late family planning. Firstly, the biological issues of not being able to conceive at a later age. To illustrate, research suggests that a woman's capability to conceive decreases after 35 years of age. Lastly, parents may not be able to spend the most active part of their life with kids. For example, when parents are young, they have more energy to play with kids.

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All in all, it is evident that having kids at a later age may be more fruitful for both the parents and kids. Since, it allows them to meet their life objectives before entering the parenthood phase, they feel more confident to fulfill the needs of their family, for example, time or money. However, with the advancement of science, the biological issue can be taken care of, in most of the cases. Therefore, the odds of having a better family are higher with late family planning.

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(346 words)

Score: 8.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Sufficiently addresses all parts of the task.

Presents a well-developed response to the question with relevant, extended and supported ideas.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Sequences information and ideas logically.

Manages all aspects of cohesion well.

Uses paragraphing sufficiently and appropriately.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a wide range of vocabulary fluently and flexibly to convey precise meanings.

Skilfully uses uncommon lexical items but there may be occasional inaccuracies in word choice and collocation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures.

Produces frequent error free sentences.

Has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

----- Question 2 -----

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic.

It is now possible for scientists and tourists to travel to remote natural environment, such as the South Pole.

What are advantages and disadvantages of this development?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

You should write at least 250 words.

Example 1

There is no doubt that the world is evolving. Nowadays, people can get easily access to the natural environment al places like the South Pole, but is this a good thing or not? This essay will discuss the benefits and drawbacks from being able to visit these places.

The main advantage of being able to see the natural environment, is to explore and learn from it. This will help us to learn about wildlife and how animals are living their lives. For example, we can learn a lot from watching animals in the jungle and how they interact with each other. While some people think that we do not have e any benefit from watching the natural environment, scientists, especially doctors have discovered a lot of drugs from the different creatures.

On the other hand, the main drawback for visiting the natural environment is damaging these places. This is because it is affecting the circle of life. Every animal and plant exists for a reason, and it plays an important role in keeping life running as it should be. For example, a lot of trees are being cut down today for commercial use, which is decreasing the level of oxygen and affecting the life of many animals and their chances to survive.

As a result, a lot of species today are under the pressure to be come extinct.

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In conclusion, Today's development has given us the opportunity to visit the natural environment to learn and explore this side of the world, but we have to be careful not to harm this life as it will have a major impact on ours.

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(270 words)

Score: 6.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Addresses all parts of the task although some could be more fully covered. The position is relevant although slightly repetitive and sometimes unclear. Some areas may be undeveloped enough.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Information is arranged clearly and there is clear overall progression. Paragraphs are relatively easy to understand and generally have a clear central topic although they may not be logical sometimes.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task. Attempts to use some less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy with spelling and word choice. Spelling mistakes do not cause a problem with understanding.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a mix of simple and complex structures but with more errors on the complex structures. The mistakes in grammar don't usually cause a problem with understanding.

Example 2

Once, travelling to remote natural environments was not possible because of different difficulties associated with transportation, communications and knowledge. However, technological advances have made it possible for people to travel to remote places in the world, such as the South Pole.

First of all, new and cheaper means of transportation have made the South Pole more accessible both to scientists and tourists. Thus, this accessibility carries some disadvantages for the environment itself. In fact, the South Pole is a remote, harsh and delicate environment, which has been preserved during centuries thanks to its natural and isolated conditions. Any increase in the number of visitors of any kind carries out different threats to the ecosystem. For example, the more tourists arrive, the more litter is likely to be thrown in this environment. Also, the environment itself has to be altered in order to receive more people. Buildings have to be constructed to foster people coming to visit the South Pole, which implies a disturbance of the biodiversity of this particular ecosystem.

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On the contrary, History has shown also that development can bring more benefits than disadvantages, when carried out properly. For scientists, being able to investigate remote natural environments, like the South Pole, means that knowledge is expanded. It will help new scientific discoveries to be made, and thus broaden our understanding of the world. This development is also a mayor break through because tourists can visit natural ecosystems that were once only reserved for scientists. It helps them to learn the importance of that particular environment, and thus will increase the possibility of taking care of it in the future.

In conclusion, development in travel to remote natural environments s has different perspectives and consequences in the ecosystem as a whole. It should be addressed carefully so that no major negative impacts will affect it. Development is crucial for understanding the world we live in, and the way we can protect it for future generations to come.

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(324 words)

Score: 7.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Addresses all parts of the task. Presents a clear position throughout the response and presents, extends and supports main ideas, There may be a tendency to overgeneralise and supporting ideas may lack focus.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas. There is clear progression throughout. Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under use. Presents a clear central topic to each paragraph.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision. Uses less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation. May produce some errors in word choice, spelling and word formation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures. Produces frequent error-free sentences. Has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

Example 3

Science has made everything possible now. Nowadays, it is not a dream to reach Mars; it is a reality. Similarly, our travel and research destinations extend to the South Pole, as well as, the North Pole. There are several aspects of these developments. I will discuss those in the subsequent paragraphs.

Science is the name of exploring the unknown. So, it is quite natural to see the exploration of several remote natural environments like the South Pole, the North

Pole, Mars, the Moon and so on. It has several advantages. First, exploring the unknown places always enriches our knowledge. Whether you are a scientist or a travel enthusiast, it is imperative to know the geographical details and past history of a place. This helps us to expand our knowledge base to stand out in the crowd. If the expedition to the South Pole was not achieved, we would live in the dark and it would not be possible for us to think about it. Secondly, the exploration of the remote pristine places also helps us to gain a brief knowledge about the inhabitants including the flora and the fauna that are residing in these places. For example, it would be an arduous task for us to identify polar bears if we did not make an attempt to explore Antarctica.

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However, there are numerous disadvantages that are attached to it. First, the expeditions to polar regions acted as a catalyst to bring damage to the environment. As soon as the routes to these areas were discovered, several scientific adventures were carried out and the result is implying something sinister. Now, the living organisms of these places are in danger due to the frequent human interventions in these areas. Secondly, places like Papua New Guinea, and Greenland are enriched with natural resources like platinum, gold and aluminium and so on and always under the prying eyes of the industrialists. The above incidents result in an imbalance in the natural reserves of these places and thus, the ecology is severely disturbed.

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To recapitulate the whole thing, I will definitely say that the exploration to the remote natural places is indeed a great achievement for the human race but we have to be conscious enough to think of its impending threats.

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Score: 7.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Addresses all parts of the task.

Presents a clear position throughout the response.

Presents, extends and supports main ideas, but there may be a tendency to over-

generalise and/or supporting ideas may lack focus.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas; there is a clear progression throughout.

Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under-use.

Presents a clear central topic within each paragraph.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a wide range of vocabulary fluently and flexibly to convey precise meanings.

Skilfully uses uncommon lexical items but there may be occasional inaccuracies in word choice and collocation.

Produces rare errors in spelling and/or word formation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures.

Produces frequent error free sentences.

Has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

Example 4

The possibility for scientists and tourists to be able to travel to remote natural environments has its pros and cons. Based on these, opinions could be made as to whether it is positive or negative development.

The disadvantages attached to this are, foremost, the exposure of the natural environments to threatening circumstances such as increased pollution, poaching

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and damage to the surroundings for various reasons best suited to the visitors (scientists and tourists).

There are examples all over the world where tourists litter the environment with substances that are non-biodegradable. They also directly and indirectly, destroy or enslave the wildlife in order to build infrastructures that benefit themselves. Scientists have been known to harm the environment in the name of science for various experiments. Their curiosity, if left unchecked, could lead them to even endanger the wildlife and the resources of the land. Finally, the issue of global warming, which is generated by human intervention. The erection or building of structures which contribute to the effects of global warming could lead to some irreversible consequences such as the melting of the ice caps in the south poles. Direct contact with these sources of global warming could speed up the melting process thus resulting in catastrophic events such as floods and other natural disasters.

Nonetheless, there are advantages to the presence of scientists and tourists. Their exposure to these remote natural environments would provide a better understanding of the need to help preserve the wildlife. There are many examples where scientists have been able to save endangered species. A well renowned one being the salvation of the Chinese pandas. Through cross-breeding, care, provision of medication and so on, good deeds could be done for such remote places. Tourists have also been known to adopt some of these animals thus providing the much-needed funds to preserve their species. Finally, the knowledge obtained from visiting such places would be very create an awareness for generations to come on the wonders of the world currently occupied by us.

In summary, it could be said that this recent development could either have a positive or negative effect on the long run, provided the reasons for such access.

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Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Sufficiently addresses all parts of the task. The response is well developed with supported evidence and examples.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas. There is clear progression throughout. Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under use. Presents a clear central topic to each paragraph.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a wide range of vocabulary, fluently and flexibly. There is skilful use of some uncommon words although there are some occasional errors.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures. Produces frequent error-free sentences. Has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

----- **Question 3** -----

You should spend about **40** minutes on this task.

Some museums and art galleries charge admission fees, while others have free entry.

Do you think the advantages of charging for admission outweigh the disadvantages?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

You should write at least **150** words.

Example 1

Nowadays, some museums s and art galleries charge an admission fee and this amount usually changes s depending on the citizenship and residential city of the visitor. Culture should be free, so I agree that the advantages outweigh the drawbacks.

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To begin with, fees are used to maintain and improve the art collections of the museum. For example, the MAMBO museum of Bologna uses the admission fees to maintain the permanent collection, train the museum guide and also change the temporary art collections every 6 months.

An important thing to be mentioned is that there are usually different fees for local and foreign visitors. In my opinion, this is very important because it encourages the local population to undertake e cultural hobbies and learn v about local artists. Although I agree with paying a fee to visit a museum, I also believe that the museum should ask v visitors how much they are willing to pay, instead of using fixed fees. For instance, the natural museum of New York suggests a fee, but the visitors can decide how much they want to pay to visit the museum. This facilitates the numbers of students that can afford to visit different kind s of galleries and museums.

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As I mentioned before, I believe that culture should be free of charge. The national and regional governments should support culture and invest to maintain museums and art galleries. The presence of admission fees make clear that the government and

other private investors are not interested in supporting local and national cultural values, even if it is the base of civilization and national growth.

To conclude, it is necessary to make people conscious about the reasons why it is important to support the Italian culture by paying to visit museums, art galleries and historical places.

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(295 words)

Score: 7.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Addresses all parts of the task. Presents a clear position throughout the response.

Presents, extends and supports main ideas, but there may be a tendency to over-generalise and/or supporting ideas may lack focus.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Arranges information and ideas coherently and there is a clear overall progression.

Uses cohesive devices effectively.

May not always use referencing clearly or appropriately.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision.

Uses less common lexical items and some awareness of style and collocation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures.

Produces frequent error free sentences.

Has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

Example 2

In this short essay I will elaborate on the question whether or not it is better that museums and art galleries charge admission fees. There are several advantages and disadvantages concerning charging an admission fee which I will try to explain.

In general, I believe that museums and galleries should charge a fee to visitors but the amount should be arranged according to the person's situation. What I mean is that there should be a standard fee for regular persons as well as special reduced fees for students, small children, disabled humans and/or other types of financially vulnerable people. The reason for a reduced fee is that a maximum amount of people are able to enjoy these cultural activities because everybody has the right to experience cultural enrichment.

Now I will explain why I think charging an admission fee is that important. The main reason is that this will ensure that the museum or gallery will have enough funds to make sure that it stays in an excellent condition. Because if the building and art collection declines in time then in the end nobody will be able to enjoy these cultural riches. The second reason is that if their funds will hopefully enlarge that it will give them the possibility to buy more art or historical pieces for their gallery. That way they can keep expanding and will be able to safeguard our cultural inheritance.

The main disadvantage, despite the existence of reduced fees, is that some people will still have insufficient funds to afford such an admission fee. Therefore it is maybe a **important** idea to provide free entrance to very poor people if they can somehow demonstrate their situation. Where I live, in Belgium, really poor people have a document that proves that they don't have a living. Such documents can maybe be used to give them free entrance.

In Belgium there are different museums that have such an admission fee policy such as the museum of modern art in Brussels. I don't know an example that has fees in

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combination with a special free entrance for the poor. As far as I know, most museums are either entirely free or charge a fee but not the combination of these two.

To summarise, I encourage museums and art galleries to charge an entrance fee according to a person's profile. It should be kept free of charge for those who can't afford a normal living so that everybody has access to this wonderful world of culture.

(419 words)

Score: 7.5

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Sufficiently addresses all parts of the task. The response is well developed with supported evidence and examples.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Sequences information and ideas logically. Manages all aspects of cohesion well. Uses paragraphing sufficiently and appropriately.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision. Uses less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation. May produce some errors in word choice, spelling and word formation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures. Produces frequent error-free sentences. Has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

Problem & Solution

----- Question 1 -----

You should spend about **40** minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic.

People in all modern societies use drugs, but today's youth are experimenting with both legal and illegal drugs, and at an increasingly early age. Some sociologists claim that parents and other members of society often set a bad example.

Discuss the causes and some effects of widespread drug use by young people in modern day society. Make any recommendations you feel are necessary to help fight youth drug abuse.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

You should write at least **250** words.

Example 1

Increasingly, more and more younger people have themselves exposed to a wide range of both legal and illegal kinds of drugs. This sad fact is caused by many different factors relating to the drug abuse depicted in movies as well as poor parental supervision and can lead to variety of unintended consequences harmful to these youths.

Some sociologists claim that parents and other adults often set bad examples for youths to imitate. I disagree with this claim since I believe most parents or other adults don't perform drug consumption act in front of their children. It is the drug abusing acts depicted in movies and online videos that the youths sneak out to watch. It is a shock to see how those media products give an impression about how magical pot is to bring happy hallucinations to these cool young people who throw up crazy parties every night. Teenagers are at the mercy of these adverse influences and at this tender age, communication with a well-rounded adult is necessary. Unfortunately, many parents failed to accomplish their inherent responsibility to bring

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up their children decently due to the lack of ability to gain better understanding ing and tolerance towards s them. In this circumstance, there is a high risk that those kids s will end up using drugs s excessively to experience the good feeling that they couldn't find from family.

I personally think the experience of illusion that drug brings is unharmed per se but the fact some drugs can cause addiction affects people detrimentally, especially the young ones s. First of all, being an addict reduces the productivity of teenagers s at school. They will take longer to focus on acquiring knowledge or achieving their academic goals any more. Secondly, addiction on victims will lose their interest in physical activities and end up exposing themselves s to various health problems. Some addict victims who tried to quit drugs describe all the terrible symptoms that they have to suffer from as nauseous, a bad-temper, easily irritable mood and depression ion. Therefore, all the above will stop them from developing holistically and having a head start in life.

In conclusion, various factors from families and societies has contributed to drug misuse and excessive use among young people and its effect eventually will ruin the future of those youths. Therefore, given this situation, I suggest that the government must impose stricter laws s and regulations s on media products s to ensure inappropriate items are out of teenagers' reach. It is also parental responsibility to gain better and positive influences over their children and keep eyes on what they are watching.

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Score: 6.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Addresses all parts of the task although some could be more fully covered. The position is relevant although slightly repetitive and sometimes unclear. Some areas may be undeveloped enough.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Information is arranged clearly and there is clear overall progression. Paragraphs are relatively easy to understand and generally have a clear central topic although they may not be logical sometimes.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task. Attempts to use some less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy with spelling and word choice. Spelling mistakes do not cause a problem with understanding.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a mix of simple and complex structures but with more errors on the complex structures. The mistakes in grammar don't usually cause a problem with understanding.

Example 2

Nowadays, youth drug abuse has increased at an alarming rate in many societies which is leading to an unhealthy lifestyle and setting bad trends in society. Unaware of their effects, adolescents are experimenting with both allowed and prohibited drugs in early childhood. Sociologists believe that parents and other members of society are responsible for its increase usage. This essay will analyse the cause and effect of taking drugs and will make some recommendations to eradicate this abuse.

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The very first reason in drug adoption in youths is primarily due to parents, guardians and the social circle. Parents may consume drugs to remain active at work or to relieve their bodies from mental stresses of everyday life. For instance, a divorced mother consuming drugs to comfort herself from the horror of the past will set a bad example for her children to follow. This act will lead to an unhealthy lifestyle where children will opt to do the same.

Another compelling reason which has significantly increased the drug usage is the media and pressures to perform well in studies. Youths are challenged to deliver the most in academic institutes and this pressure forces them to consume both legal and

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illegal drugs. The media also plays a vital role, for instance, body building and other fitness advertisements portray how mega mass and other medicines can help grow their muscles in a matter of time or lose weight in days. Although this looks appealing, their continued usage without consulting a physician will have adverse effects on the body and will harm it in the long run.

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To conclude, I recommend that the only possible way to eradicate this acute problem is through organising drug awareness and counselling programs. Governments and civil society should put in their efforts to educate young people about the harmful effects of drug addiction and should provide counselling services where required. By the passage of time, these practices will ensure that adolescents of our society will live a healthy life free from drugs and other harmful medication.

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(335 words)

Score: 7.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Addresses all parts of the task.

Presents a clear position throughout the response.

Presents, extends and supports main ideas, but there may be a tendency to over-generalise and/or supporting ideas may lack focus.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas; there is a clear progression throughout.

Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under-use.

Presents a clear central topic within each paragraph.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision.

Uses less common lexical items and some awareness of style and collocation.

May produce occasional errors in word choice, spelling and/or word formation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures.

Produces frequent error free sentences.

Has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

Example 3

Drug abuse has been reported in all societies in the modern age. However, adolescents nowadays tend to experiment with all types of drugs, at an earlier and earlier age. If, as sociologists claim, parents and other people are the ones setting the bad example, what can be done to solve this problem?

First, the causes of why teenagers are consuming drugs should be considered. One of the main causes for this problem may be found at each of our houses. Many of our parents and older family members smoke and drink alcohol frequently. If this is done by the generation that is supposed to set the example, how can teenagers believe when they are told that legal drugs such as these are bad for their health? Furthermore, we often see on newspapers and tv stories of celebrities using illegal drugs. For example, it is not difficult to find tv series with protagonists who take drugs, as "Suits", "13 Reasons Why", and so on.

However, the intake of drug substances by young people can have serious consequences in their lives. Drug usage has been proven to impede cerebral growth,

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for example. Naturally, drug users may have difficulty processing and retaining information. In this case, this means poor results at school. More importantly, drug abuse has been correlated to the appearance of some psychological diseases, such as bipolarism and borderline syndrome. I, for instance, have seen this happen to two friends of mine who, because of drug abuse, have seen their life significantly impaired.

To conclude, drug abuse is a problem that many times starts at home with parents and other role models setting a bad example. This means teenagers do not look at drug consumption seriously and they do not think how drugs might limit or destroy their life, mainly as a student. I believe that to fight this issue, we must invest in education. It is vital to instill critical thinking at an early age, to help young minds to look at their surroundings and identify what is a good example and what is not. Another solution might be to spread stories of combating drug abuse by celebrities, for example. I believe this could inspire teenagers to pay attention to this issue. In short, education and stories by positive young models might be a good solution. (387 words)

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Score: 7.5

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Sufficiently addresses all parts of the task.

Presents a well-developed response to the question with relevant, extended and supported ideas.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Sequences information and ideas logically.

Manages all aspects of cohesion well.

Uses paragraphing sufficiently and appropriately.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision.

Uses less common lexical items and some awareness of style and collocation.

May produce occasional errors in word choice, spelling and/or word formation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures.

Produces frequent error free sentences.

Has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

----- **Question 2** -----

You should spend about **40** minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Each year, the crime rate increases.

What are the causes of crime and what could be done to prevent this rise in criminal activity?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

You should write at least **250** words.

Example 1

Nowadays, criminality in the world increases from year to year. Crimes, such as stealing or even killing are happening even in the richest countries. But what are the causes behind this crime rate increase and what are the solutions to prevent it?

There might be multiple reasons why this is happening, but I guess the most frequent are money and injustice. Even the richest countries have an enormous gap between rich and poor people. These poor people sometimes don't even have a choice and they have to steal, so they can feed their family, sometimes even killing or selling drugs.

Secondly, it is really difficult to gain a place in our society and it is also easy to lose it. The problem is that the requirements for people (for jobs, universities, etc.) are sometimes too high and not everyone can become what they have always wanted to be. This might bring to a big disappointment and bad choices in life.

I think the best solution for this is humanity. We have to help each other and entertain together. Helping our relatives and friends might be the best thing to do in case they are having a black line in their lives because it could happen to us as well. Helping and understanding each other could bring us out of any problem or even not create one.

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To conclude, sometimes this crime rate that increases could be passively caused by everyone. For, example, somebody who did not help a friend when they had a problem. If everyone would be more humanee to their surroundings, the crime rate could decrease.

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(267 words)

Score: 6.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Addresses all parts of the task although some parts may be more fully covered than others.

Presents a relevant position although the conclusions may become unclear or repetitive.

Presents relevant main ideas but some may be inadequately developed/unclear.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Arranges information and ideas coherently and there is a clear overall progression.

Uses cohesive devices effectively, but cohesion within and/or between sentences may be faulty or mechanical.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task.

Attempts to use less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy.

Makes some errors in spelling and/or word formation, but they do not impede communication.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms.

Makes some errors in grammar and punctuation but they rarely reduce communication.

Example 2

Nowadays, the increase in the crime level has become one of the most important issues that almost all citizens and governments are concerned about around the world. However, what are the main reasons for crime happening? And what are the most effective solutions to stop the crime rate increasing annually? These will be explained in this essay.

First of all, it is clear that the most significant reason of the crime level rising is that there are few job opportunities for those people who don't have a home or any shelters to live in. As a result, some people perhaps will resort to criminal activities in the aim of earning some money to survive. The solution is the government providing more employment and building inexpensive accommodation units, like shelters for homeless people.

Another cause of the growth in the crime rate is the trading of drugs which is practiced by drug dealers. These people can influence teenagers, especially those who suffer from broken families that either have divorced parents or a single mother or father. Thus they feel lonely and more subjected to consume drugs accompanied by the smoking and alcohol drinking. The way forward for this problem might be by introducing stricter laws to punish those who are responsible for the drug business.

To sum up, the governments must sort the issue of the constant crime rate expansion and urgently try to improve the standard of living among people and make the penalty for drug dealers tougher to minimize crimes significantly. (264 words)

Score: 6.5

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

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Addresses all parts of the task.

Presents a clear position throughout the response.

Presents, extends and supports main ideas, but there may be a tendency to over-generalise and/or supporting ideas may lack focus.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas; there is a clear progression throughout.

Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under-/over-use.

Presents a clear central topic within each paragraph.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task.

Attempts to use less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy.

Makes some errors in spelling and/or word formation, but they do not impede communication.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses only a limited range of structures.

Attempts complex sentences but these tend to be less accurate than simple sentences.

May make frequent grammatical errors and punctuation may be faulty; errors can cause some difficulty for the reader.

Example 3

During the past years, a rise in crime rates has been observed. This essay will, firstly, discuss the main causes of crime and secondly, suggest viable solutions towards the prevention of an increase in criminal activity.

Crimes may fall in several different categories, from small acts such as stealing sweets, to much more serious crimes, for instance murdering someone. Despite there being a wide range of crimes, their causes may be similar. Firstly, a crime may be committed for revenge. If, for example, someone got fired then their frustration and anger may lead them to seek revenge on that person and therefore commit a crime. Secondly, another possible cause of crime may be due to the high and constant stress levels of individuals nowadays. The combination of social media and work results in high amounts of pressure, on people. Consequently, this stress is relieved, through violent acts.

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Several different solutions exist to prevent a further increase in crime rate. A possible solution to this issue would be for schools to focus more time on educating children and teaching them what to do when feeling such strong emotions such as frustration or even willingness for revenge. Additionally, governments should also offer low cost sport classes, for individuals who are suffering from stressful situations to go there, rather than committing a crime.

In conclusion, despite there existing multiple different causes to why people commit a crime, the main two would be due to a will for revenge and because of high stress levels. Furthermore, possible ways to prevent crimes in the future would be through education and sports. **(263 words)**

Score: 7.0**Detail comments****(TA) Task Achievement**

Addresses all parts of the task. Presents a clear position throughout the response and presents, extends and supports main ideas, There may be a tendency to overgeneralise and supporting ideas may lack focus.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas. There is clear progression throughout. Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under use.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision. The candidate uses some less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation. There may be some occasional errors in word choice or spelling.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures. Produces frequent error-free sentences. Candidate has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

Direct Questions

----- Question 1 -----

You should spend about **40** minutes on this task.

People living in large cities have to face many problems in everyday life. What are those problems?

Should the government encourage people to move to regional towns?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

You should write at least **250** words.

Example 1

Nowadays, we are facing the opposite problem of the Middle Age. While people at that time were forced to move to industrial towns because of economic difficulties, these days we are acting in the converse way. Living in big cities is becoming a daunting challenge due to numerous problems that affect the citizens daily routine.

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Firstly, the pollution caused by the smoke coming from chimneys and vehicles is increasing dramatically throughout the years. In New York and Chicago, for instance, smog has doubled since 2008. Furthermore, the amount of people affected by illnesses such as cancer caused by this problem is rising constantly and it forces families to migrate away towards regional districts.

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In addition, areas surrounded by extended gardens are becoming rare in large cities which are rather occupied with businesses or malls. Therefore, children, for instance, are unable to play at the park with their friends. This leads parents to choose to purchase a house with land outside the city.

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However, even though the easiest option seems to be the one to encourage citizens to move, the government should solve those problems by enforcing strict legislation in order to let people live in large cities if this is their desire. Thus, families would not be split up and they could give the opportunity to their offspring to enjoy advantages of the industrial centres.

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In conclusion, problems such as pollution and the elimination of green areas are causing the transfer of thousands of people from large cities. However, the government, instead of encouraging them to run away, should find immediate solutions.

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(262 words)

Score: 7.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Addresses all parts of the task. Presents a clear position throughout the response and presents, extends and supports main ideas. There may be a tendency to overgeneralise and supporting ideas may lack focus.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas. There is clear progression throughout. Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under use. Presents a clear central topic to each paragraph.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision. Uses less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation. May produce some errors in word choice, spelling and word formation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures. Produces frequent error-free sentences. Has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

Example 2

Nowadays, more and more of us are living in big cities, urban conurbations are developing all the time. Although there is a wide variety in job opportunities and lots of leisure facilities in big cities, people have to confront many problems. I believe the government should provide more facilities in the countryside in the aim of reducing the negative effect of the population overcrowding in the large cities.

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First of all, living in big cities is very stressful. This is because of many reasons. Firstly, traffic congestion is a source of frustration because most of the time it would be difficult to get from point A to point B. Accordingly, many workers confront delays when they commute to work. Secondly, the general cost of living which includes the high prices of accommodation units that most people on average salaries can not afford to buy their own houses in addition to the cost of going outside to a restaurant, cinema and so on.

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Air pollution is another issue that people have to deal with about living in big cities and there are several reasons behind this problem. For example, the massive amount of gasses which are emitted from car engines and cutting down a huge number of trees and exploiting the green areas to build more residential units to cover the demand of the growing of population. This situation, definitely leads to respiratory diseases among people, accompanied by noise pollution from the traffic roaring or from neighbours.

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From my point of view, if the government construct more accommodation units in suburban areas and enhance the opportunities of getting jobs in those areas, this will encourage more people to move to the countryside and thus ...?

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To conclude, it is clear that living in urban cities is not an easy thing starting from even buying a house which is out of reach for many people to the pollution issues. Nevertheless, these problems could be sorted out if the government encourages people to live outside the big cities and build less expensive accommodations and entertainment facilities.

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(341 words)

Score: 7.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Addresses all parts of the task.

Presents a clear position throughout the response.

Presents, extends and supports main ideas, but there may be a tendency to over-generalise and/or supporting ideas may lack focus.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas; there is a clear progression throughout.

Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under-use.

Presents a clear central topic within each paragraph.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision.

Uses less common lexical items and some awareness of style and collocation.

May produce occasional errors in word choice, spelling and/or word formation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures.

Produces frequent error free sentences.

Has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

Example 3

Currently, there are many problems that people, especially citizens of large cities, are having to face. In this essay the main problems associated with living in big cities will be discussed, followed by addressing the question of whether the government should promote people to live in regional towns.

The major issue with living in large cities is the constant traffic. Due to the fact that many large businesses and companies buildings are located in city centres rather than in towns nearby, an increase in cars and public transport can be experienced. This may be frustrating when having to deal with such inconvenience on a daily basis. Another main problem is that with an increasing population, more housing has to be built, therefore parks and social areas found in big cities could potentially be replaced with apartments due to an increase in demand.

The government has an enormous influence on the population as a whole, therefore using their platform and power to encourage people to move to regional towns could potentially have a huge impact. Promoting people to leave the city would almost certainly reduce traffic and overcome the housing issues mentioned before. However, having said this, I believe that a better alternative would be to encourage large business to move out of the city centres rather than making the citizens leave. These businesses are the main reason behind the lack of space availability and traffic during the mornings.

In conclusion, there are many issues that people living in large cities are having to face on a daily basis. With an increasing population these problems are becoming more common. Therefore, I strongly agree with the fact that the government should take action, however I do not believe that encouraging people to move out is the optimal solution. (295 words)

Score: 7.5

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Sufficiently addresses all parts of the task. The response is well developed with

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supported evidence and examples.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Sequences information and ideas logically. Manages all aspects of cohesion well. Uses paragraphing sufficiently and appropriately.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a range of vocabulary, fluently and flexibly. There is some skilful use of some uncommon words although there are some errors.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures. Produces frequent error-free sentences. Has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

Example 4

As globalization increases along with the population boom, life in large cities has become increasingly challenging. All aspects of life are affected by the huge amount of people residing in metropolitan areas. People are often faced with crippling traffic, horrible air pollution, over-inflated housing amongst many other problems. In my opinion, to ease the burden on overpopulated urban cities, life in regional towns should be encouraged by governments.

Big cities are often appealing for their extravagant social scene and thriving employment opportunities. While many migrate there, soon an overpopulation problem emerges resulting in a vast array of problems. Firstly, as the large numbers of vehicles increase, the roads soon come to a halt, with traffic locking the city down. This makes commuting increasingly difficult, as long hours of the day are spent traveling to and from destinations.

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Furthermore, an increase in cars also brings with it the smog of smoke, horribly polluting the fresh air. This can have detrimental effects on the health of pedestrians, with many people suffering from asthma and problems with vision. As an increased amount of people need a place to stay, a huge increase in competition is seen in housing, greatly driving up rent and house prices. As a result, the overall cost of living in large cities is often significantly higher than regional towns, resulting in many people struggling to make ends meet.

I believe governments should encourage life in regional towns. People often move to big cities for employment, education and increased social activities. These investments should be made in regional zones. If smaller towns had the employment, education and transport opportunities similar to those found in urban cities, people would not need or want to relocate as these towns would cater to their requirements. Moreover, these investments would also ease the troubles of the metropolitan areas. With their population decreasing, some of the troubles of everyday life could be reduced significantly.

(319 words)

Score: 8.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Sufficiently addresses all parts of the task. The response is well developed with supported evidence and examples.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas.

There is clear progression throughout. Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under use.

Presents a clear central topic to each paragraph.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a wide range of vocabulary, fluently and flexibly. There is skilful use of some uncommon words although there are some occasional errors.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures. Produces frequent error-free sentences. Has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

----- **Question 2** -----

You should spend about **40** minutes on this task.

In recent years, the family structure has changed, as well as family roles. What are the changes occurring? Do you think these changes are positive or negative?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

You should write at least **250** words.

Example 1

Compared to the traditional family, the household structure and roles are very different in the modern family. In this essay, I will discuss the changes and explain why I hold a positive attitude towards the ongoing trend.

There are some distinct changes in the contemporary family. Firstly, the family composition has become more simple than before. The majority of households consist of the nuclear family because people tend to have fewer children, or even no children. Additionally, because of the small number of family members who are mostly busy, there are increasingly more elderly people moving into a care home. Secondly, the roles of married couples have changed, too. Thanks to the equal rights movements, women now have the same opportunities to attain qualifications and pursue a career as men do. Partners in a contemporary marriage will decide who works and who stays at home looking after their children, depending on the personal preference or who earns the most money.

Personally, I consider the changes mentioned above optimistic. From an individual perspective, the elderly will live a better life in a care-home enjoying their peers' company and being taken care of by professional nurses. On a broader societal level, the human population is too big that burdens the Earth. The growth of nuclear family can at least mitigate the overcrowded situation. In addition, we should be happy to live in a society where women and men have equal freedom which would also be beneficial to the country as a whole. For instance, people usually have better performance when they are doing the job chose by themselves.

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In conclusion, I believe that the prevalence of nuclear families and changing roles of males and females in the home are rather positive changes because these allow people to go after jobs that they are good at and also they love.

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(308 words)

Score: 6.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Addresses all parts of the task although some parts may be more fully covered than others.

Presents a relevant position although the conclusions may become unclear or repetitive.

Presents relevant main ideas but some may be inadequately developed/unclear.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Arranges information and ideas coherently and there is a clear overall progression.

Uses cohesive devices effectively, but cohesion within and/or between sentences may be faulty or mechanical.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision.

Uses less common lexical items and some awareness of style and collocation.

May produce occasional errors in word choice, spelling and/or word formation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms.

Makes some errors in grammar and punctuation but they rarely reduce communication.

Example 2

The family structure has changed in recent years as well as the roles of each family member, like the family size, the role of the mother and the parent-children relationship. In my opinion, these changes are mostly positive.

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First of all, the family size has decreased compared to the old days, as families used to be formed of at least five to six kids compared to one to two kids now; therefore, allowing the parents to spend more individual time with each one of their kids and to get to know them on a more personal level. Whereas, in the old days, big families provided less time for the parents to spend with each kid individually due to the high number of kids.

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Comment [32]: A lack of substitution; 'kids' twice in one sentence.

Second of all, mothers in the past have worked mainly as home makers because of the restrictions back in the day on women in the workforce, and women were viewed as less than men. Whereas nowadays, women are working and providing for their families the same as men and in some cases even more, which has allowed young females to dream big. This is because they have seen their moms working and maintaining a home at the same time.

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Last but not least, the parent-child relationship used to more of an authoritarian relationship rather than an understanding and open one. Recent psychology studies have encouraged parents to have a more open relationship with their kids, to get to know them on a personal level and take the time to talk and listen to them rather than just to punish them and order them around.

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Comment [33]: Again, a lack of substitution; 'relationship' twice in one sentence.

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In conclusion, each generation is different and what used to be considered the usual in the past has to be modified in order to fit with the current generation.

(289 words)

Score: 7.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Addresses all parts of the task.

Presents a clear position throughout the response.

Presents, extends and supports main ideas, but there may be a tendency to over-generalise and/or supporting ideas may lack focus.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas; there is a clear progression throughout.

Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under-/over-use.

Presents a clear central topic within each paragraph.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision.

Uses less common lexical items and some awareness of style and collocation.

May produce occasional errors in word choice, spelling and/or word formation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures.

Produces frequent error free sentences.

Has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

Example 3

In the modern times, the family composition has changed and along with that, the roles played by the members in the family have also changed. As per my opinion, this is a positive change and it has gifted the society with a progressive mindset.

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In earlier times, the women in the house were supposed to stay at home and do the household chores and look after the children. They were not allowed to work which made them totally dependent. The men were supposed to work and be the breadwinners of the family. This ideology has changed today. Nowadays, in some cases the roles have interchanged, the woman of the house is the sole earner and the man is the homemaker. The recent bollywood movie, Ki and Kaa is a perfect example of this. In the movie, the main actor Arjun Kapoor loves to manage the house and therefore he does that and the actress Kareena Kapoor is a career oriented woman who has a well-paid job and therefore, she chooses to work. Ultimately, the couple have a really happy marriage. In other cases, both decide to work which is a financial relief for the family.

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Also looking at the family composition, nowadays, people have shifted from having a joint family to a nuclear family. In a nuclear family, there is more freedom to take decisions and make choices compared to that in a joint family. As the children in a nuclear family grow, they learn to take responsibilities which makes them independent. The tension and fights among the family members is much less than that in a joint family. As a result, all the family members can live peacefully.

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Therefore, there is no doubt in saying that modernization in the family structure has a positive impact on the society and individuals as well.

(303 words)

Score: 7.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Addresses all parts of the task although some parts may be more fully covered than

others.

Presents a relevant position although the conclusions may become unclear or repetitive.

Presents relevant main ideas but some may be inadequately developed/unclear.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas; there is a clear progression throughout.

Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under-/over-use.

Presents a clear central topic within each paragraph.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision.

Uses less common lexical items and some awareness of style and collocation.

May produce occasional errors in word choice, spelling and/or word formation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures.

Produces frequent error free sentences.

Has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

----- Question 3 -----

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

There is growing evidence that man-made activities are making global temperatures higher.

What might be the man-made causes of temperatures rising? How should we deal with this problem?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

You should write at least 250 words.

Example 1

Nowadays, there are many factors associated with the rising in temperatures across the globe, and unfortunately human beings are one of the main reasons of this issue. This essay will explain the causes of this problem and what are the best solutions to tackle temperatures rising.

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First of all, it is clear that our world has witnessed a rapid growth of population. Accordingly, many countries started to destroy the huge area of the forests to establish more accommodations thus they are cutting down the trees and converting these spaces to residential units. Moreover, the demand of the wood material has been increased to be used for many purposes such as furniture manufacturing, the bases for building houses or for burning purposes.

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There is a common saying, "trees are the lung of the planet earth". This is because they take CO2 and release O2 into our atmosphere. Thereby, it will cool and clear it, thus CO2 is linked to higher temperature levels.

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The second reason of trapping CO2 into the air is the industries. That is to say, more and more smoke has been released into our planet. These fumes are gradually causing holes in the ozone layer with time progressing which means more sun rays and other gases reach the earth and increase temperatures.

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However, in order to solve this dilemma, there should be cooperation between the government and the citizens. For instance, the authorities should spread the

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awareness among people about the negative impact of trees cutting and planting more trees on the lands. Also, cleaner resources could be used which are more environmentally friendly like wind and solar power.

To conclude, although the demand of the population to larger spaces and the timbers of trees, new strategies need to be taken to sort out the global warming issue. For example, establishing more green areas and exploiting other natural alternative resources to produce the power in the factories, would reduce the rising levels of global temperature significantly.

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(334 words)

Score: 6.5

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Addresses all parts of the task although some parts may be more fully covered than others.

Presents a relevant position although the conclusions may become unclear or repetitive.

Presents relevant main ideas but some may be inadequately developed/unclear.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas; there is a clear progression throughout.

Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under-/over-use. Presents a clear central topic within each paragraph.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range or vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision.

Uses less common lexical items and some awareness of style and collocation.

May produce occasional errors in word choice, spelling and/or word formation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms.

Makes some errors in grammar and punctuation but they rarely reduce communication.

Example 2

“Global Warming” has been a popular key phrase appearing on search engines over the last decade. It is evident that the temperatures around the globe are increasing and icebergs are melting faster than ever. Do we as users of this earth have anything to do with this phenomenon? Activities we carry out such as cutting down massive amounts of trees and building numerous production factories could have contributed to this rise in temperature. We can certainly play our part to reduce the impacts man-made activities have on our planet in order to maintain an environment suitable for living.

One of the major contributing factors to global warming is the cutting down of trees and clearing of forests. Trees provide shade and play a major role in making oxygen via photosynthesis. They also provide a living habitat for many wild animals. When trees are chopped down to make space or be burnt for fuel, nature’s food chain is disrupted and can become a major problem if left unchecked. The heat and smoke released from burning forests also directly have a negative impact on our environment. Speaking of heat and smoke, factories are definitely guilty of adding to the tally as well. As we become a society that thrives on consumerism, the increase in demand for goods also sparked a vast growth in the number of factories. Huge amounts of resources go into building and running of such factories; while they are dishing out luxurious goods to fulfil the needs of the consumers, they are also releasing tonnes of pollution and waste into the world. This is a serious issue that needs to be addressed.

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Firstly, we must put a halt on the cutting down of trees. We have witnessed the effects of trees being cut down over the years and it is crucial that we make an effort to conserve the remaining green space we have on earth so the situation does not worsen. Secondly, we could look at alternative methods to provide clean and sustainable energy so we can reduce the reliance on trees for fuel. Examples of such renewable energy sources are solar power farms and wind farms. If we could gather enough energy from various sources such that we could eradicate our need to burn trees for fuel, we would have made a huge progress in dealing with global warming. Last but not least, if we could address the issue of consumerism, it would reduce a tremendous amount of waste on a global scale. I understand that it would be a challenging process and require the support of government forces, but it is not impossible. If we could reduce the demand for goods, the number of factories being built is less likely to increase.

In conclusion, I would like to highlight that the growing evidence linking global warming to man-made activities should not be overlooked and instead should be dealt with seriously. Our living environment is very important to us as our livelihood depends on it. We ought to make every effort to conserve our limited resources and do our best to minimise the harmful impact on our planet that is making global temperatures higher.

(528 words)

Score: 7.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

The candidate addresses all parts of the task and presents a clear position throughout.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas although there is a some under use within paragraphs.

(LR) Lexical Resource

A sufficient range of vocabulary used with some less common lexical items.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

A variety of complex structures used with error free sentences.

Example 3

Nowadays, one of the most argued problems is the rising of the global temperatures which are becoming higher every year. Day by day, more people are blaming human beings for this happening. In fact, many of the causes of this phenomenon are made by us, such as the over-use of vehicles or of domestic electronic devices. However, there are not any problems without a solution.

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It is easy to notice how human beings' daily routine can affect our global system. It is incredible how many cars drive on the roads every day, even though it is not necessary since it would be easier and faster to walk. Smogs coming from vehicles produce a large amount of pollution; therefore, they are also very dangerous. Temperatures are increasing also because of the big number of electronic devices we have at home which are becoming an essential need in a family routine. Take Italy, for instance, the percentage of families that bought a dryer last year has increased by 20% compared to the past one.

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Although this world situation seems to appear hard to solve, there are some easy solutions. First of all, a city should provide more subways and bus routes in order to encourage citizens to choose public transport. Moreover, those need to be suitable also for people confined by a wheelchair or other disabilities. New York, for example, has developed an excellent railway system that enables s people to reach the city area they need faster. Secondly, family members should try to not always beg for the help of electricity. Many years ago, our ancestors used to wash their clothes without a washing machine; moreover, they used to do their daily chores without the need of vacuum cleaners s or all the electronic devices our parents utilise these days.

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In conclusion, human beings are causing the alteration of global temperatures by overusing vehicles and domestic electricity. However, we are able to solve this problem by taking advantage of public transportation, and by referring to how people organised their chores many years ago when the power of electricity was not so commonly used.

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(351 words)

Score: 7.0**Detail comments****(TA) Task Achievement**

Addresses all parts of the task.

Presents a clear position throughout the response.

Presents, extends and supports main ideas, but there may be a tendency to over-generalise and/or supporting ideas may lack focus.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Logically organises information and ideas; there is a clear progression throughout.

Uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under-use.

Presents a clear central topic within each paragraph.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a sufficient range or vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision.

Uses less common lexical items and some awareness of style and collocation.

May produce occasional errors in word choice, spelling and/or word formation.

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a variety of complex structures.

Produces frequent error free sentences.

Has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors.

Example 4

Global temperature has increased~~d~~ consistently over the years and it is evident that man-made activities are one of the main reasons. In order to solve this issue, there are a few measures needed to be taken by the government and the people. In this essay, I will analyse the causes and provide~~v~~ solutions.

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Firstly of all, trees and forests have been burned to make lands for houses and commercial buildings. This inevitably causes a rise in the temperature and pollution on earth. The best solution to this problem is to make full use of the land we have. Governments should encourage construction companies to build more apartments than houses. The reason behind this is that apartments can accommodate more people and it takes up less land. Also, governments should implement laws to limit the number~~v~~ of buildings used for commercial purposes, such as the supermarkets and fast food chains. If we can control the limits of these buildings, we will be able to save forests from being destroyed.

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In addition, factories and cars are also the reasons for the cause of air pollution and the increase in temperatures around the world. Governments can look into upgrading their infrastructures and public transport system~~s~~ to make travelling more convenient and accessible. Hence, vehicles would not be necessary anymore. Otherwise, we can encourage people to purchase electric cars over normal cars. To a certain extent, it can help to reduce air pollution. Governments can create stringent guidelines and regulations to prevent factories and vehicles from over polluting the earth.

Finally, over use of electricity by households and companies ~~is~~ causing global temperatures to rise. We can educate the young people through organising campaigns and going to schools for educational talks. Company's leaders can also

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encourage their employees to save electricity by turning off lights, computers and air conditioners when not in use.

To sum up, I think burning of trees, forests, pollution from cars and factories and over use of electricity are some of the main factors for the increased in global temperatures. In order to eliminate these problems, everyone has a part to play. Minimising the use of cars, being conscious of the use of electricity and enacting stricter laws are just some of the different ways to solve these problems.

(372 words)

Score: 8.0

Detail comments

(TA) Task Achievement

Sufficiently addresses all parts of the task. The response is well developed with supported evidence and examples.

(CC) Coherence and Cohesion

Sequences information and ideas logically. Manages all aspects of cohesion well. Uses paragraphing sufficiently and appropriately.

(LR) Lexical Resource

Uses a wide range of vocabulary fluently and flexibly to convey precise meanings. Skilfully uses uncommon lexical items but there may be occasional inaccuracies in word choice and collocation. Produces rare errors in spelling and word formation

(GRA) Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Uses a wide range of structures. The majority of sentences are error-free. Makes only very occasional errors or inappropriacies

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