



Sample answers

The publishers stress that these are not official grades and are for guidance only. There is no guarantee that these answers would obtain these grades in the test.

Practice Test 1

Task 1

The graph illustrates the amount of money earned per week by graduates of different age groups who are working. It considers graduates who have a degree or a higher degree as well as those with other qualifications.

In general, people with other types of qualification earn the most at all ages except in the oldest age group. In contrast, those with first degrees mainly earn the least throughout.

All three types of graduate see a dramatic rise in wages between ages 21 to 25 and 36 to 45. The wages of graduates with first and higher degrees reach a high point at ages 41 to 45 whereas the wages of those with other qualifications reach their maximum slightly earlier, hitting a peak for those aged 36 to 40. Wages for people with other types of qualification then gradually decrease to £700 per week and stay at that level. But income for people with a higher degree rises quite sharply to reach a highest point for 56 to 60 year olds. (170 words)

Grade: 5

Comment: This answer is reasonably well structured and gives a summary of the graph after the introduction. It covers all the main information and trends. The vocabulary and grammar is not bad although there are some errors all the way through. However, the biggest weakness is that it does not give evidence or detail to support the description of the trends.

Task 2

Nowadays some schools offer work experience in addition to normal study, giving students the chance to gain some insight into real working situations while also having more traditional academic qualifications. Some employers have recently suggested that young people can graduate from school or university lacking the necessary tools to survive in the world of employ.

In my opinion, whilst it is essential that young people gain qualifications, it is also important that they develop a consciousness of what will be expected from them in a job. For this reason I think it is a good sense for teenagers to make some work experience as part of their education.

Of course, having qualifications will always be assets but only if the young person is also able to adapt quickly to the expectations of their employer. There is no benefit in being exceptionally qualified if you don't know what to do on a daily life. By doing work experience, even if it is only making the coffee or photocopies, young people will quickly learn work based skills such as time management and ability for dealing with people of all ages.

Furthermore, having work experience demonstrates diligence in a real working context, making the student more employable. Not only does it give them a valuable advantage, it also offers them insight too; they are able to see what certain types of job entail at close range which will enable them to make an informed choice about their plans for the future.

Of course there are some small drawbacks to the idea of work experience; students might get distracted by work and not study. However this is outweighed by the gains made by gaining the experience. Overall it is therefore a good idea for students to do some kind of work experience. (278 words)

Grade: 7

Comment: This answer has a key idea for each paragraph and is logically organized. The writer has given his/her opinion very clearly and all the ideas support the main opinion. The grammar is good and the sentences generally link together. However, there are some errors with vocabulary which reduce the positive impact of the writing.

Practice Test 2

Task 1

The table provides information about the sales rates of five major types of mobile phone from 2006 to 2012.

There are three clear trends visible in the data. Firstly, two phone brands, Samsung and Apple, demonstrated a consistent rise in sales during the six-year period, Samsung finishing with the highest level of sales overall at 396.5 million in 2012. While Apple made the lowest number of sales at the start, with a mere 2.3 million in 2007, this soared to just under 136 million by the end of the period, paralleling the growth of Samsung's sales and putting Apple in third highest position.

Nokia had a higher number of sales than Apple at the finish with a total of 335 million; however this was a marked drop from a previous high of 475 million in 2008. Nokia's sales were slightly erratic in general, rising rapidly from 2006 to 2008 before dropping in 2009, then repeating the cycle by improving to 463 million in 2010 before slipping downwards to its final result in 2012.

Finally two other brands, Motorola and Ericsson, followed a more persistently downward pattern. Both suffered the lowest number of sales overall, achieving only 28 million sales each in 2012. Ericsson's sales dropped rapidly from the highest point of 102 million in 2007 before levelling out and decreasing far less dramatically from 2010 where they were at 42 million.

Overall two brands improved their sales, two brands showed dramatic drops and one brand had a mixed performance with a negative trend at the end of the period. (257 words)

Grade: 9

Comment: This is a good answer with an organized structure and lots of supporting detail. The vocabulary is used accurately and there are no spelling or grammar errors. There is a summary of the information included at the end. However, it is a long answer and this could impact on the performance of the candidate when answering Task 2.

Task 2

The internet is an important part of life in modern times. It has changed our lives in many ways and made it easier to do many things. In my opinion I agree with this. I will first look at some ideas why and then some benefits.

Internet has made shopping much easier. Before we had to go to a supermarket or shopping centre to buy things. Now we can use the internet. If I want something I can order online and it will come to me and it doesn't matter whether the shop is in the same place or not. It is an advantage like travelling.

Internet means we can find tickets to places easily. We can book our own plane ticket and even choose the place we sit. We don't have to do check in at the airport. It is easy to find the information because we can look it up on the internet. In the past people had to go to a library or information centre and it wasn't so easy and quick to find what they wanted.

Also we can communicate quickly with internet. We can use email instead of letters and we can use Skype or other communication methods instead of phoning which can be expensive or difficult. We can find everything more easily: for example if we want to find a house to rent or hire a car.

Without the internet life is more inconvenient. Normal activities take much longer to do and we can't find what we need as easily. I agree that the internet made life more convenient. (265 words)

Grade: 5

Comment: The writer states an opinion clearly and the ideas in the essay relate well to the question. However, they are not well organized; paragraph two is about shopping but paragraphs three and four mention travel, finding information, communication then finding things again. Each paragraph should have a clear central idea, not a mixture. Vocabulary and grammar is generally well managed, but rather basic, and the sentences are not linked very well.

Practice Test 3

Task 1

The flow chart demonstrates the effects of tourists in the countryside and the issues that are caused by them walking in the countryside. When tourists walk there the number of people stepping in the same places causes a problem. This is because a lot of people walk on the same ground which means they damage the vegetation underfoot. At the same time the soil they stand on gets compacted. As the vegetation is damaged, the plants that are left get weaker. The weaker plants don't grow much and they don't reproduce. This means the amount of vegetation and growth decreases. Also the hardened soil which is compacted when people walk over it doesn't have the normal amounts of air and water creating a less healthy soil. The soil erodes more quickly and water runs off the land as a result. This also leads to less growth. Therefore the damage to the vegetation and the compacted soil both lead to poor soil and erosion. (163 words)

Grade: 6

Comment: The answer is comprehensive but it adds in information which is not actually shown in the diagram, e.g. numbers of tourists causing greater damage. These facts may be true but the task requires the writer to describe the information given and not make deductions and guesses. The vocabulary and grammar is accurate and all the information is covered, which is a good feature. However, the flow of the text isn't strong and there is a fair amount of repetition.

Task 2

The 'gap year' is now common phenomenon, with young graduates travelling to distant places before they settle down on their first long term job. Such travels can be seen as hugely beneficial, a way of developing a person's interest and understanding of the world, or alternatively viewed as time spent irresponsibly. Although I have some sympathy with the latter view, ultimately I believe that gap year can be very rewarding.

For many people, a student should begin work as soon as university is finished since a gap year is simply an extendable, self-indulgent holiday. They claim that 'gappers' end up in holiday resorts and do not even see much culture. While there is probably some truth in this, any kind of travel is an important experience in expanding a person's world view. Furthermore, although some people may spend part of that time in resorts, many more do voluntary work or backpack and gain a huge amount from the experience.

Similarly, people critic gap years on basis that the person is wasting money instead of earning it. But many graduates would not find work immediately. In fact 'gappers' often work while they travel, gaining world and work experience which will help them find employment on their return.

Another argument against the gap year is that it takes up time better used beginning a career. However, most people will spend another 40 years or more doing exactly this. Moreover it becomes more and more problematic to take time off as we get older. So the time after university is ideal to learn about the world and gain an experience outside our normal nine to five existence.

Finally while some people see a gap year as unproductive, it should be remembered that a great deal can be achieved in that time; students come back home having done charity or learnt a language in a different country.

In summary, whilst it is true that some people may spend a year on a beach wasting time and money, many more people will find out a great deal about the world around them and themselves during a gap year and it is therefore a beneficial experience. (360 words)

Grade: 8

Comment: The arguments in this answer are clear and well developed. They are ordered logically and each paragraph is clear, with a key point made sensibly. The grammar shows lots of different structures and these are mostly very accurate. The vocabulary is effective and demonstrates an ability to use quite colloquial phrases. There are some errors in vocabulary and grammar but these are quite minor and don't follow a pattern.

Practice Test 4

Task 1

The graph shows the number of visitors to a variety of art galleries in 2011. These included the Louvre in France, the Metropolitan Museum in the USA, the British Museum in the UK, the National Museum of Korea, the Museo del Prado in Spain and the State Hermitage in Russia.

In 2011 the Louvre had just under 9 million visitors and this was the highest number of visitors. The Metropolitan Museum had 6 million visitors. The British Museum had just under 6 million. Next was the Museum of Korea which had just over 3 million visitors. The Museo del Prado had 3 million visitors and the State Hermitage had slightly below 3 million.

So the museum with the most visitors was the Louvre and the museum with the least was the State Hermitage museum. (119 words)

Grade: 5

Comment: The grammar and structure of this answer is good and there are very few errors. Vocabulary is used accurately although there isn't much variety. The biggest issue is that the answer is under-length. The first sentence is copied from the rubric so doesn't count. One of the reasons the answer is under-length is because the writer does not really make comparisons. The number of visitors to each museum is outlined accurately but except for the last sentence, there is very little comparison.

Task 2

Television is a part of everyday life and most children watch programmes regularly. Many people agree that children if they watch too much television it can be a bad influence and we need to control the way children watch TV to make sure it is not harming.

Firstly, parents should control to the type of programmes that children watch. If they check that the programmes chosen are appropriate ones, TV can be educational. For example, children can learn about the world, learn new words and learn interesting facts. Even fun programmes can teach many things to young people. But this is only possible if the adults check they are not watching inappropriately, e.g. violent films.

Secondly I think TV companies should not show programmes early in the day that would be bad for young people. There should be some protection so that during the afternoon and the evening only suitable programmes are available. This is another protection for the life of children.

In addition, it is important to limit the amount of time spent watching television. If children spend too much on one thing it won't be healthy. TV should be part of a whole range of activities for children. If children do sports, have other hobbies and go out with their friends then TV is a nice relaxing activity for them. It can be a positive influence.

Finally TV can be good in help children to make friends. Most kids watch TV so it give them something to talk about. If they both like a similar cartoon or children's programme, they will be able to discuss it and find something in common.

Therefore, television can be a very positive influence for children. If parents control what the children watch and the type of programmes, television can be a good part of their lives.

(303 words)

Grade: 6

Comment: The essay is organized into clear paragraphs and completes the task. The ideas are presented in logical order and some linking between sentences and between paragraphs is included. The vocabulary is generally chosen appropriately although there are a few errors and it could be more sophisticated. Grammar follows a similar pattern.

Practice Test 5

Task 1

The line graph indicates the life expectancy of people living in Asian regions starting 1950 up until 2300. Most striking about the graph is trends are all upwards; in most areas of Asia life expectancy more than doubles from average of 40–50 years old in 1950 to expected 90–100 years old in 2300.

The initial rise was steep in each case, especially between 1950 and 2000, the trends have gradually slowed since 2000. They are set to continue rise but at a much slower rate.

The Eastern Asian region offers the longest life expectancy for all the periods shown. In 1950 it was higher than all the other regions at an approximate age of 54 years and it is predicted to peak at a likely 103 or 104 years by 2300.

South-central Asia generally has the lowest life expectancy throughout beginning under 40 years old and predicted to reach just under 90 years old. This trend is closely matched by India which follows almost exactly the same pattern, reaching a year or so higher than South-central Asia, except in the years between 2030 and 2050, where India set to be a year or so behind.

(198 words)

Grade: 7

Comment: The vocabulary in the answer is strong with some good collocations and natural use of language. A summary is included at the beginning. All the key information is included though the amount of data given as evidence could be higher, especially at the start. There is a good range of grammar but some errors with the word forms and sentence structures.

Task 2

Major cities around the world are beset by a similar problem: traffic congestion. From Shanghai to New York, key cities in most developing or developed countries are tackling congested roads and all the negative consequences that this brings. Finding answers is an ongoing issue.

One key solution for the problem is public transport. In many places this is not convenient and too expensive which means that people still prefer to take their own cars rather than travel by bus, train or underground. Reducing the cost of public transport and checking that it works smoothly, for example by ensuring that buses link to key train stations and run late enough each day, will entice people back onto public transport systems.

Ensuring that this transport has proper staffing, in other words have ticket inspectors and staff at stations, will also help as people will feel safer. This would, for example, allow women travelling alone late at night to still feel secure.

Another way to persuade people to leave their cars at home is by increasing taxes on driving. Charging tax on parking and petrol could bring in more revenue to fund better roads or support other types of transport. For example, higher road tax could fund cycling paths within cities.

However, making travel by private car more difficult is only viable if reliable and affordable alternatives are in place. Another measure which could help is to develop more 'park and ride' schemes where people can park free at the edge of the city and catch a bus in to the centre. There should also be more cycle paths available.

By having better alternatives in place and making them more attractive than using private cars, it may be possible to reduce the increasing problems with traffic congestion that modern cities face. *(301 words)*

Grade: 9

Comment: The essay is well organized and detailed, with all arguments extensive and clear. Grammar, vocabulary and spelling are accurate throughout.

Practice Test 6

Task 1

The diagram shows how shellfish are labelled and packaged before they go to different markets around the world. There are three stages involved: monitoring, labelling and processing.

In the first stage, as the shellfish are caught, a GPS system is used to monitor the fishing boats. Each boat has a location device on it which means a satellite can track and monitor it. This allows the boats to be monitored. When the fishing boat catches any shellfish the location is sent back to the monitoring system so there is a link between the catch and the location.

In the second stage, a barcode label is produced using the location information collected by satellite. These barcodes are then sent to a processing plant along with the shellfish. As the shellfish are processed for market they are also labelled with the correct barcode. The barcodes show where the fish originated. In the final stage of the process, the labelled shellfish are sent to markets in different places.

In conclusion the satellite system is used to track fishing boats and to make sure that the fish are labelled with the place they originated. *(190 words)*

Grade: 8

Comment: The process is clearly and accurately described with each stage covered. There is a summary outlining the different stages. The grammar and vocabulary are appropriate for the task. The spelling is accurate throughout and the sentences are linked fluently and logically overall. The only drawback is that there is some repetition of vocabulary; use of pronouns and referencing devices would have avoided this and made it a smoother read.

Task 2

In some countries, food shortage leading to famine and starving cause serious problems. But in many developed nations the opposite is true: food is easily available but an increasing number of people have issues in obesity and unhealthy nutrition. They have long-term health problems because of high levels of fat and salt intake and they don't eat enough fresh fruit and vegetables.

One suggestion often made is that a tax on fast food would reduce the problem. This may help to reduce the number of people who buy regularly high fat, high salt take away food and also unhealthy fast foods sold in the supermarkets. Many people are inclined to buy this type of food as is often cheap and on special offer. If supermarkets and cafes had to include tax the benefit of the low price would be less. On the other hand, poor people often rely on these kinds of cheap deals to feed their families. Some people may find it very hard to survive if foods become a lot more expensive and this would be unfair on them.

Adding tax to fast foods would work much better if also governments put in some measures to reduce the cost of fruit, vegetables and healthy foods. They could create some laws to ensure that healthier foods were almost always the cheapest options and people could buy them easily whatever their social level. Of course may be difficult for farmers who could lose income. But it would be better for the health of nations.

Another step that could be taken is offer more education at school so that children learn how to cook cheap, healthy foods. Many people buy ready-made meals and take away because they are not confident about cooking. If they learnt doing this better they may choose healthier meals. The only difficulty with this is that life is so busy nowadays people often don't have time and buy fast food because it is quick.

In conclusion, it seems to me that taxing fast food is a good idea but only if it is combined with some other solutions such as making healthy options cheaper and educating people about eating well. *(361 words)*

Grade: 7

Comment: The answer has a good structure with an evaluation of the suggested solution and some alternative solutions also considered. Ideas are all well developed and presented in a logical order. There is a good level of vocabulary but with occasional errors in form. Grammar is mostly solid with some complex sentences included. The basic grammar is mostly OK and it is easy to understand the central point of each paragraph.

Practice Test 7

Task 1

The bar chart offers detailed information about the number of people who had died in injuries at work in New Zealand between dates 1992 and 2010.

Overall the difference in total fatalities each year was not significant. The lowest number of deaths occurred in 2009 with 4,551 fatalities in total; this had been in contrast to 1994 which had the highest total at 6,632.

However there were no clear or significant trends as the total numbers mainly fluctuated across the 18 year period. There were two minimal peaks in the totals firstly in 1994 and then again 2006, where the number of deaths reached 5,840. Lowest points were in 2002 where the numbers dipped to 5,534 and then 2008 where they dropped to 5,214. They reduced further in 2009 but then rose slightly to finish at 4,690.

Overall numbers of fatalities fluctuated though there is a minimal increase in the final year.
(157 words)

Grade: 7

Comment: The information is presented well. It is ordered properly and a good level of detail is included. Assertions are backed up with some facts and numbers. Some key words have spelling errors; there are a few incorrect verb forms.

Task 2

Some people thinking workers should work for 3 or 4 days only and not for 5 or 6 days. There are some different reasons why this is a good idea and I beleive such proposals are useful to help with society in general. First of all if people working only 3 or 4 days, employment figures will improve because companies will need to take on a bigger number of workers and this will be beneficial to the employment statistics. Second this will be helpful to work and life balance.

Many people working very hard and don't have time for their own lives. They have not enough time for their family and for their own hobbies and interest. This is a disadvantage solved with less working. Finally the companies will have a bigger number of experts for working. So they can also benefit. In conclusion I agree that work for 3 or 4 days is better system.

Grade: 4

Comment: Clearly this answer is underlength so will immediately lose marks. In addition, it is not paragraphed, another error which would have been easy to avoid. The ideas expressed are appropriate and sensible. Some of the vocabulary is well chosen and shows range. But there are spelling mistakes and problems with grammar and word order throughout. Combined with the very obvious problems with length and paragraphing this reduces the overall grade.

Practice Test 8

Task 1

The bar chart provides informations about voluntary work completed by people from different types of family for sports in 2010. The pie chart is showing the type of work done by such volunteers during same period. In general, the percentage of volunteers working in sports was higher in families of two parents with children.

The percentage of volunteers for sports organisations was lowest from one parent families; only 10.9 per cent of this were working in sports. Volunteers from families of couples with children reached a much higher rate at 49.8 per cent. The percentage of volunteers from families of couples without children was over double that of one parent families, reaching 26.9 per cent.

The majority of volunteers working at sports organizations took on a teaching role, e.g. teaching, coaching, instructing. Over 200 000 volunteers did this types of job. The smallest number of people, less than half the numbers of teachers at just under 63 000, have worked in medical support. Approximately 158 000 volunteers do administrative or committee jobs and is the second biggest area for volunteers.

In summary, there were less volunteers working in sports from one-parent households; of those who did so, the majority volunteered to teach, coach or instruct. (202 words)

Grade: 6

Comment: The answer is reasonably comprehensive and includes information from both data sets. There are some errors with tense and verb forms which create a lack of flow and the same with some of the referencing and word formation. In places the supporting evidence does not include any data from the charts. But overall the answer is well organized, makes sense and some detail is included.

Task 2

Sports stars are as famous as film stars nowadays. They have an increasingly prominent role with the media and earn large amounts of money; but this can create mixed reactions. For some people sports stars are deserving, positive role models; for others, the increasing amounts of money and media attention are damaging. It is useful to consider both viewpoints before making a decision in the matter.

One common argument is that high financial and social rewards encourages younger people to become interested in sports. Whilst not everyone will become rich and famous, any trend supports people in doing more sport should be seen as a good thing. On the other hand, it is possible that people might become fascinated by sports for the wrong reasons and it will attract those more interested in money or fame than actual sports. For example, it can give young people unrealistic expectations and stop them working towards more achievable goals.

Another argument in favour of sports people earning substantial money and media attention is that it makes sports more exciting. However, this diverts attention from the real focus of competition and into making a profit. In other words it could be claimed that team loyalty and enthusiasm for the sport itself have disappeared as money has become too important.

Finally, some assert that sports people can only be at the top of their career for a limited number of years so they should be able to exploit every opportunity. But this should not be the main motivation and this could be argued to some degree about anyone in a job requiring physical fitness.

It is unlikely that the fame and money earned by sports people will reduce any time soon but this trend of more money and attention is not beneficial to sports overall. (302 words)

Grade: 8

Comment: The structure of the essay is sensible and each point is related to the question. The writer balances the arguments before coming to a final conclusion. Grammar is well controlled but there are a few minor errors. There are also a couple of spelling errors.

Practice Test 9

Task 1

The bar chart demonstrate the proportion of people, by gender, who were arrested for a variety of crime in 2008, 2009 – there are a number of clear trends visibal.

Firstly it is clear that number of males arrested outweighing the number of women in most case except violent against a person and theft or handling stolen goods. In these two categories, females outnumbered men approximately 2 per cent in the former category and around 20 per cent in the later category. More people arrested for these types of crime than any others for both genders.

Over 30 per cent of men arrested for violence; however only about 2 per cent of men arrested for fraud and forgery. In comparison about 34 per cent of women arrested for violence and only about 1 per cent of women arrested for robbery.

Overall more men than women arrested for different types of crime; higher numbers of both genders were for violence and for theft while lower numbers arrested for fraud and for robbery. (170 words)

Grade: 5

Comment: The answer contains factual errors – the number of women arrested is higher in three, not two, categories. Passives are used incorrectly all the time and there are other errors which make it difficult to read.

Task 2

Pensioners are some of the most vulnerabel people in our society and many old people live on very small amounts of money earned through a pension. It is arguable that the state should do more to help retired people. Nevertheless, if such provision is not available then workers have to be realist and prepare for their own retirement.

One way that this will happen is if people will be given support to do this. When they are at work, people should be offered bonus schemes which should allow them to save up for their retirement. Governments can offer tax deductions, for example, which will be help people to save. There is a possibile that workers may still try to avoid paying into a pension because life is expensive and some people don't have enough money for day to day life. But at least this will offer more possibile of saving.

Another solution is that the government could offer proper education. Many people have no idea where to start if they asked about retirement plans so it is likely that some lessons or advice on how to invest can be useful. These lessons should be available for older people not those at school although financial planning for school leavers is also a good idea. Of course some people will still not plan their pension despite education but at least the tools will have offered.

Finally I think there should be some benefits to help poor people like credits they could add to their pension if they don't have enough money. Not everyone is rich enough to put money away each month and this should be recognized.

Overall I believe that a mixture of tax breaks, education and support will help the government to encourage people to plan for retire. (298 words)

Grade: 6

Comment: The answer is developed well and has sensible paragraphing. Some parts of the writing are quite ambitious but the grammar is not very well controlled. The sentences are generally understandable but there are problems with conditionals and other forms.

Practice Test 10

Task 1

The pie chart provides a breakdown of the types of language used by those on the internet by the end of 2001 and the table offers information about the number of people using the net as a percentage of the world's population.

The percentage of the global population increased year on year for the given period, reaching its highest level in 2001. At this point 8.4 per cent of the world's population was online, a surprisingly low number but still much higher than the figure in 1997, which was a mere 1.8 per cent. In the years between 1999 and 2001 the percentage of internet users had almost doubled from 4.6 to 8.4 per cent overall.

Of these users the majority, a huge 43 per cent of the total, used English online. Use of English outstripped all the other languages, the next most popular of which was Japanese at 8.9 per cent. Chinese was just behind at 8.8 per cent and German and Spanish were the next most frequent at 6.8 and 6.5 per cent respectively. The other languages, including Korean, Italian and French, largely reached 3 or 4 per cent at most.

In summary, as the percentage of the world's population comes online, by far the biggest number will be using English to do so. (201 words)

Grade: 9

Comment: The data has been chosen appropriately with the key facts identified and described, so content is solid. The range of grammar and vocabulary is wide but also used accurately. Spelling and punctuation are accurate. There is a clear summary.

Task 2

In today's cosmopolitan world it is unusual to find a major city or country where there are no immigrants. People travel more now than they ever did in the past and populations have had to adapt to this transitional lifestyle much more quickly than in the past. Ultimately society, as a group of individuals, directs the way that new arrivals in a country are treated. But the government can do a number of things to support this.

Firstly, all governments should insist that schools teach history and culture from more than one country, not just the home nation. By learning how others have lived we gain insight into alternative cultures and ways of life which makes us more accepting when we meet people from those countries. Of course we don't have time to learn about the history of every country in the world but understanding at least one other culture opens our minds and makes us more tolerant.

In addition, when immigrants choose to settle in a country, the host government should offer free language and culture lessons. It is impossible for new arrivals to integrate if they do not understand the language and habits of their new home. I believe it is important for immigrants to learn the culture of the place they have chosen to settle. By acquiring the language and knowledge about the culture, they will be able to integrate more easily and comfortably without necessarily losing their own identity.

Finally the governments of countries should make sure that they have some stringent laws to protect people from aggression or prejudice so that, should an immigrant face terrible attitudes, they have some protection. By ensuring people feel safe the host country shows that it is civilized and promotes integration.

In summary, understanding others is the key to harmonious living but laws should also be in place to protect people from those who can't behave responsibly. (317 words)

Grade: 9

Comment: There are a number of well-defined points made which are relevant and answer the question. The introduction and conclusion are clearly written and overall structure is managed effectively, with a good flow. Paragraphs are arranged logically and sentences linked smoothly. Grammar and vocabulary are sophisticated and error free. The range and accuracy of language and the full answer mean this is level 9.