

[ИМЯ],

Добро пожаловать в Writing! :)

У вас получился уверенный репорт, который понятно и четко показывает все категории и их изменения. Абзац Overview (который очень важен) описывает главные тренды.

Вы умело управляетесь с грамматикой, но в то же время выскакивают мелкие ошибки в ней почти в каждом предложении. К сожалению, это снижает оценку. Возможно, что где-то эти ошибки были по невнимательности или это были опечатки. Я думаю, вы легко можете брать 7 по грамматике, если даже не 8. Поставьте грамматику под контроль - у вас точно это получится:)

Для первой попытки написать репорт это достойная работа. Без пяти минут "7". Надеюсь, на нее не ушло много времени.

Далее смотрите разбор по абзацам, примерный балл и другой пример репорта.

INTRO

The line graph exhibits the amount of paper produced in five different countries in the 16-year period from 2001 to 2017.

OVERVIEW

Overall, there was **[an]** ongoing progress throughout the period **[in all countries]**, except in Norway. While the USA and Malaysia experienced the highest rates, Norway, despite being the second country in paper production at the beginning, had the lowest level eventually. In terms of other countries, Thailand and Spain showed increasing trends but had a moderate change over the period.

1. очень хорошо!

2. Overall, there was **[an]** ongoing progress throughout the period **[in all countries]**, except in Norway.

Можно добавить **[in all countries]**, чтобы поддержать слово Norway в этом предложении и четко показать, что в большинстве стран был рост.

BODY 1

The USA topped the list of the production, growing from just under 250 million tonnes in 2001. It had reached a peak of 330 million tonnes in 12 years and decreased slightly by 30 million tonnes (at 300 exactly) in 2017. The second leading country, Malaysia, which (whose) figures altered dramatically, starting from just over 100 million tonnes initially doubled at 250 million tonnes at the end of the period. Meanwhile, Thailand did not demonstrate **[any]** significant changes in the graph, it produced 150 million tonnes of paper in 2001, growing slightly to (by) 50 after 8 years. However, for the rest of the period the country remainder (remained) stable at 200 million tonnes.

1. в целом информация сгруппирована логично, и текст воспринимается легко. Можно также показать, как Малайзия перегнала Таиланд в конце периода. Это будет хороший comparison и плюс для оценка Task Achievement.

2. The second leading country, Malaysia, which (whose) figures altered dramatically, starting from just over 100 million tonnes initially doubled at 250 million tonnes at the end of the period.

исправим неточности:

* The second leading country, Malaysia, which (whose) figures altered

whose - чьи. Это слово тут уместнее. Whose может использоваться с неодушевленными предметами, особенно в академическом языке.

* нужно поставить важную запятую, которая закрывает Participle Clause ("starting from just over 100 million tonnes initially") и продолжит ранее начатую мысль.

Вот так:

The second leading country, Malaysia, which (whose) figures altered dramatically, starting from just over 100 million tonnes initially **[COMMA]** doubled at 250 million tonnes at the end of the period.

3. it produced 150 million tonnes of paper in 2001, growing slightly to (by) 50 after 8 years.

Здесь неверный предлог.

to grow to 50 - вырасти до 50 (например, было 10, а стало 50).

to grow by 50 - вырасти на 50 (например, было 150, а стало 200). Вам нужен предлог by.

4. the country remainder (remained) stable at 200 million tonnes.

remainder (noun) - остаток

remained (verb) - остался

BODY 2

In contrast, in Norway, which was among the top paper-produceding countries, the figures dropped incredibly from about 190 ended up at (to) 100 million tonnes, which was twice less than (twice as little as) [at] the starting point. As for Spain, there was a slow growth from 80 to 110 million tonnes. As a result, its numbers exceeded paper production in Norway eventually.

1. paper-produceding countries

produced - произведенный (страна не может быть произведенной)

producing - производящий (тот, кто производит)

paper-producing countries - страны, производящие бумагу.

2. figures dropped incredibly from about 190 ended up at (to) 100 million tonnes

Используйте устойчивую конструкцию "from ____ to ____".

- It increased from 5 to 7.
- It dropped from 3 to 5.
- It skyrocketed from 3 to 20.

3. which was twice less than (twice as little as) [at] the starting point.

понятие "в два раза меньше" можно передать 2 способами:

- which was twice as little as at the starting point
- which was half of the amount at the starting points

примерный балл: 6.5

Task Achievement - 7

Coherence & Cohesion - 7

Lexical Resource - 7

Grammatical Range & Accuracy - 6 (несмотря на разнообразие грамматических структур, есть ошибки в абзацах Body, которые могут влиять на смысл предложения. Для 7 нужно, чтобы выполнялось условие "produces frequent error-free sentences")

пример репорта по этой теме:

The line graph presents the amount of paper produced in five countries over the period from 2001 to 2017.

Overall, production levels increased in all nations, with the exception of Norway. While the USA was the dominant paper-producing country, Spain and Norway showed the lowest figures eventually. In terms of changes, the most significant rise is evident in Malaysia, whereas Norway demonstrated a decrease by half.

As for leading producers, the USA had the overall highest volume which was constantly climbing from just 250 million tonnes to the peak of 325 million in 2013 despite dropping to 300 million eventually. Thailand showed a similar, but a less intensive pattern, rising by 50 million tonnes in 2001-2009 to reach a plateau of 200 million. By contrast, Malaysia saw a fluctuation and was able to more than double its paper production over the years. It had hit the top value of 250 million tonnes by 2017, overtaking Thailand and securing the position of the second biggest producer.

Turning to the least successful nations, Norway almost halved its paper production capacity from just under 200 to 100 million tonnes, losing its original leading status (second to the USA) and ending the period with the lowest result. Although Spain had the lowest figure initially, it increased its output from around 75 to 125 million tonnes, slightly more than in Norway.