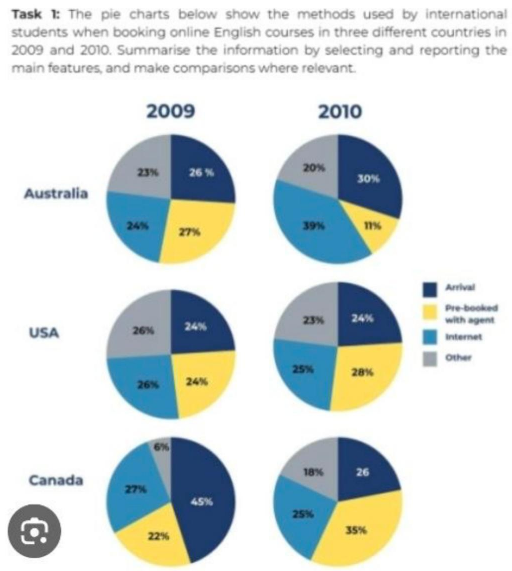


The pie charts compare the methods by which international students booked online English courses in three countries — Australia, the USA, and Canada — across 2009 and 2010.

Overall, booking preferences varied considerably across the three countries. While online reservation emerged as the dominant method in Australia by 2010, advance booking through agents was more prevalent in the USA and Canada. Notably, the least popular methods in each country followed the reverse of this pattern.

In Australia, advance booking with agents accounted for 27% in 2009; however, this figure dropped by 16 percentage points the following year, relegating it to last place. In-person reservation, which stood at 26% in 2009, rose modestly to 30% in 2010, securing second position. Online booking, despite representing just 24% initially, surged to 39% by 2010, making it the most widely used method. Meanwhile, other unspecified means declined slightly from 23% to 20% over the same period.

Turning to the USA, a roughly equal proportion of students — approximately 26% — favoured either the internet or alternative methods in 2009, while a slightly smaller share of 24% opted for in-person or agent-assisted booking. By 2010, the latter category had grown by 4 percentage points to claim first position, whereas the shares allocated to online booking and unspecified methods contracted to 25% and 23% respectively.

Canadian learners demonstrated a markedly different pattern, with in-person booking being the most prevalent method in 2009, accounting for 45%. Internet-based and agent-assisted reservations ranked second and third respectively, at 27% and 22%, while other methods represented a considerably smaller proportion of just 6%. By 2010, advance booking had overtaken in-person registration, rising to 35%, and unspecified methods nearly tripled to 18%. In contrast, both in-person booking and online reservation declined, falling to 26% and 25% respectively.

296 words

Grammar Analysis — Range & Accuracy

1. Sentence Types Used

Compound Sentences

Two independent clauses joined to balance parallel ideas.

> *"In-person reservation, which stood at 26% in 2009, rose modestly to 30% in 2010, securing second position."*

Complex Sentences

Subordinating conjunctions creating dependent clauses.

"Online booking, despite representing just 24% initially, surged to 39% by 2010."

"While online reservation emerged as the dominant method in Australia by 2010, advance booking through agents was more prevalent in the USA and Canada."

Compound-Complex Sentences

The dominant structural pattern throughout — multiple clause types woven together.

> *"The latter category had grown by 4 percentage points to claim first position, whereas the shares allocated to online booking and unspecified methods contracted to 25% and 23% respectively."*

Cleft Sentence

Used in the overview for focus and emphasis — a Band 8+ feature.

> *"It was booking with agents in advance that was prevalent in the USA and Canada."*

Inverted Sentence

One stylistically bold attempt (original version). In the polished version this was restructured for accuracy.

> *"Followed by was the share of those who utilized the internet and agents."*

Gerund Phrases

Used as subjects and in participial roles throughout.

> *"Online booking being more popular" / "reserving in person made up 26%" / "pre-booking turned out more popular"*

Noun Phrases

Compact and data-rich noun phrases carry statistical information efficiently.

> *"the share of online booking" / "respective figures of 23% and 20%" / "a similar share of 26% of students"*

Substitution

Avoiding lexical repetition through reference substitution.

"The latter showed an increase... while the former remained stable."

"The reverse pattern was observed." (substitutes for the previously described trend)

Referencing (Cohesive Devices)

Pronouns and determiners used consistently to link ideas across sentences.

"it was booking with agents..." — forward referencing

"the period" — refers back to 2009 and 2010

"the other two categories" — back-references previously named methods

"the following year" — back-references the preceding year

Lexical Resource Analysis

Verbs for Change & Trend

Basic Verb	Advanced Alternatives Used
increased	surged noticeably / showed an increase / exhibited a surge / rose modestly
decreased	was down 16 percentage points / on the decline / contracted / declined slightly
stayed the same	remained stable
reached	reaching 35% / overtaken / securing second position / claim first position

Verbs for Proportion & Composition

Basic Verb	Advanced Alternatives Used
was / made up	accounted for / contributing to / represented / stood at
chose / used	favoured / opted for / utilized / reserved / registered for / demonstrated

Discourse & Comparison Language

Function	Expressions Used
Contrast	whereas / unlike / however / in stark contrast / in contrast
Similarity	a roughly equal proportion / a similar share
Addition / Sequencing	meanwhile / turning to / followed by
Concession	despite / however

Advanced & Formal Vocabulary Highlights

- prevalent — instead of common/popular
- stark contrast — stronger than 'big difference'
- respective figures — precise academic phrasing
- unspecified / undefined — formal register choices
- primarily opted — more formal than 'mostly chose'
- exhibited a surge — varied from the earlier 'surged'
- markedly different — stronger evaluative adverb
- considerably smaller proportion — precise degree modifier
- relegated to last place — vivid formal alternative to 'came last'
- nearly tripled — precise numerical approximation