The chart below gives information about the production of grains, measured in million metric tons, from the years 2015 to 2035.

**Production of Grains (2015–2035)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Grain** | **2015** | **2020** | **2025** | **2030** | **2035** |
| Wheat | 100 | 105 | 107 | 108 | 110 |
| Barley | 50 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 |
| Maize | 34 | 34.5 | 34.5 | 35 | 35 |
| Rice | 24.7 | 24.3 | 24.5 | 25 | 25.5 |

The quantities shown are in million metric tons.

A glance at the table provided reveals four kinds of grains produced and measured in million metric tons over 20 years.

Overall, rice is the lowest produced grain among the mentioned grains. Not only do all four kinds of grains rise gradually between 2015 and 2035, but also barley is expected to see a twofold increase during the period.

It is evident that the grain with the biggest change is barley, which went from 50 to 70 MMT (million metric tons) in 2020 and is predicted to reach 100 million metric tons until 2035. Meanwhile, wheat only increased by 5 MMT to reach 105 MMT until 2020, and maize had half a million of growth until 2020. On the other hand, a slight decreases occurred in rice production from 24.7 to 24.3.

With regard to 2025 until 2035, maize was 34.5 MM tons in 2020 and will remain stable by 2025 and between 2030 and 2035 when it finally reaches 35 MMT. Notwithstanding, there is a marginal rise for wheat and barley. Barley will have 30 and wheat 3 MM tons of growth.

5.5

Rater’s comments:

You had some grammatical and vocabulary related errors

Good coherence and structure