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**13. The diagram below shows how the Australian Bureau of Meteorology collects up-to-the-minute information on the weather in order to produce reliable forecasts. Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.**

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**18. The plans below show the layout of a university's sports centre now, and how it will look after redevelopment. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.**

**19. The charts below show the changes in ownership of electrical appliances amount of time spent doing housework in households in one country between 1920 and 2019. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.**

**20. The diagram below shows the manufacturing process for making sugar from sugar cane. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.**

**21. The plans below show the site of an airport now and how it will look after redevelopment next year. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.**

**22. The diagram below shows the process for recycling plastic bottles.**

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

**23. The chart below shows the results of a survey about people's coffee and tea buying and drinking habits in five Australian cities.**

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

**24. The graph below shows the number of tourists visiting a particular Caribbean island between 2010 and 2017.**

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

- 25. The diagram below shows how instant noodles are manufactured. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.**
- 26. The chart below shows what Anthropology graduates from one university did after finishing their undergraduate degree course. The table shows the salaries of the anthropologists in work after five years. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.**
- 27. The charts below show the percentage of water used for different purposes in six areas of the world. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.**

**28. The charts below show the proportions of British students at one university in England who were able to speak other languages in addition to English, in 2000 and 2010.**

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

**29. The graph below shows average carbon dioxide (Co<sub>2</sub>) emissions per person in the United Kingdom, Sweden, Italy and Portugal between 1967 and 2007. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.**

**30. The Table Below Shows the Numbers of Visitors to Ashdown Museum during the year before and after it was refurbished. The charts show the result of surveys asking visitors how satisfied they were with their visit, during the same two periods. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.**

**31. The two maps below show an island, before and after the construction of some tourist facilities. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.**

**32. The chart below shows the total number of minutes (in billions) of telephone calls in the UK, divided into three categories, from 1995-2002. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.**

**33. The charts below give information on the ages of the populations of Yemen and Italy in 2000 and projections for 2050. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.**

**34. The graph below gives information from a 2008 report about the consumption of energy in the USA since 1980 with projections until 2030.**

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

**35. The table below gives information on consumer spending on different items in five different countries in 2002.**

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

**36. The graph below shows the consumption of fish and some different kinds of meat in a European country between 1979 and 2004.**

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



**37. The chart below shows information about changes in average house prices in five different cities between 1990 and 2002 compared with the average house prices in 1989.**

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

**38. The pie charts below show units of electricity production by fuel source in Australia and France in 1980 and 2000.**

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

**39. The charts below show the main reasons for study among students of different age groups and the amount of support they received from employers.**

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

- 40. The table below gives information about the underground railway systems in six cities. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.**
- 41. Chorleywood is a village near London whose population has increased steadily since the middle of the nineteenth century. The map below shows the development of the village. Write a report for a university lecturer describing the development of the village.**
- 42. The pie chart below shows the main reasons why agricultural land becomes less productive. The table shows how these causes affected three regions of the world during the 1990s. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.**

**43. The three pie charts below show the changes in annual spending by a particular UK school in 1981, 1991 and 2001.**

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

**44. The diagrams below show the stages and equipment used in the cement-making process, and how cement is used to produce concrete for building purposes.**

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

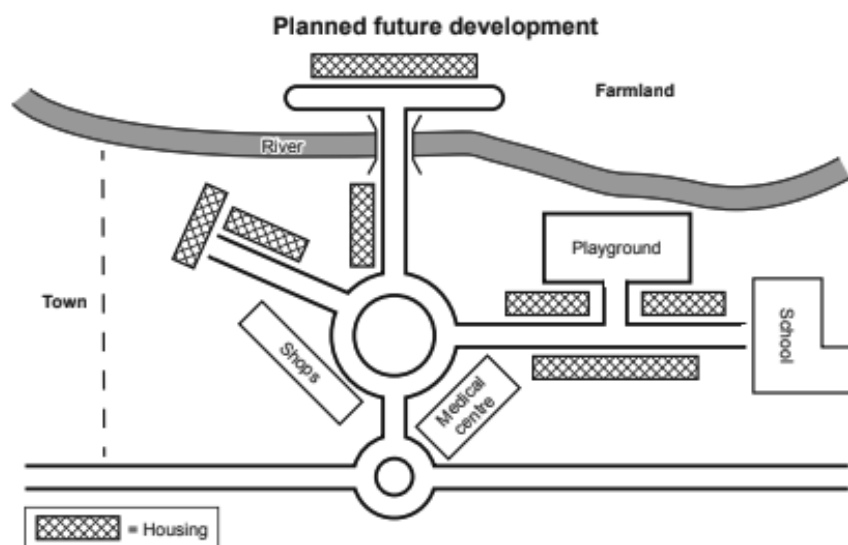
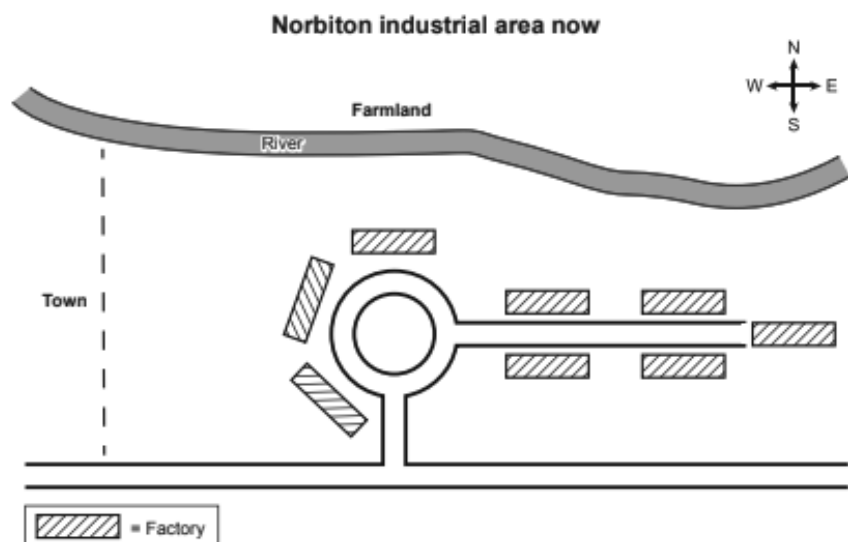
**45. The graph below shows the quantities of goods transported in the UK between 1974 and 2002 by four different modes of transport.**

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

# Topic 1

The maps below show an industrial area in the town of Norbiton, and planned future development of the site.

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



The maps include information on a plan to transform an industrial facility in Norbiton into a restaurant in the upcoming timespan. In general, the plan is to transform the area into an urban setting with additional housing and supportive facilities.

The area is currently dominated by factories along the road, which has two shapes. The first one is a roundabout in the centre of the map that is surrounded by three plants. After that, on the east side, there is a straight road with five plants positioned along it. There is no bridge connecting the factory site to the farms across the river. One of the rehabilitation ideas calls for turning all the factories into homes in the interval. In the south of the map, there are also two extra roads and a brand-new circular street. The development of new housing areas and a new bridge connecting the area's core to the north bank of the river will also result in a reduction in the size of the farmland. Last but not least, the master design will include necessary buildings like a school for instruction, a hospital, a playground, and stores.

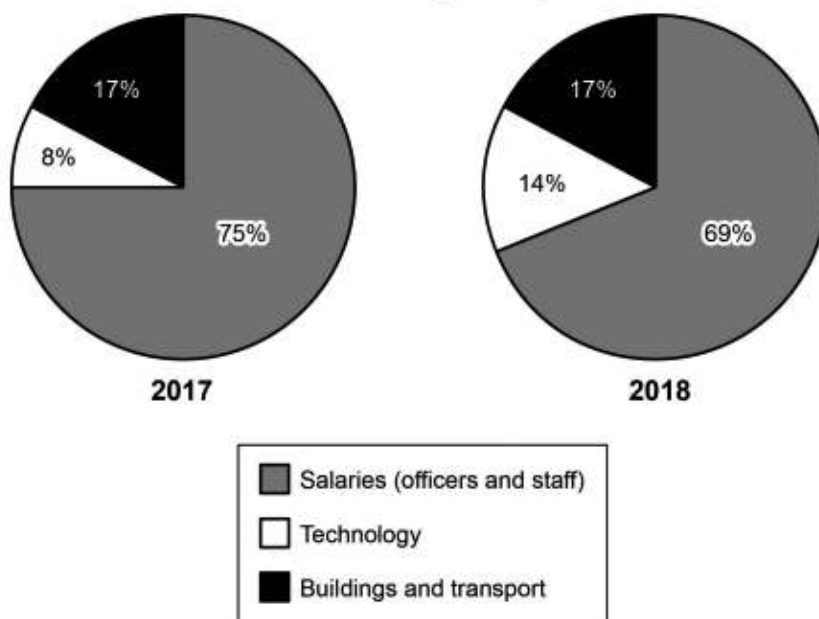
## Topic 2

The table and charts below give information on the police budget for 2017 and 2018 in one area of Britain. The table shows where the money came from and The charts show how it was distributed. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

**Police Budget 2017–2018 (in £m)**

Sources	2017	2018
National Government	175.5m	177.8m
Local Taxes	91.2m	102.3m
Other sources (eg grants)	38m	38.5m
Total	304.7m	318.6m

**How the money was spent**



The numbers indicate a general breakdown of the police budget in one region of Britain in 2018 and 2017 in comparison.

Overall, it is evident that the quantity of money coming in rose over time, whereas the majority of the money leaving the organisation went towards paying the salaries of the officers and staff.

According to the chart, the national government contributed the most to the police budget in 2017 out of the total £304.7 million in income. The amount it accounted for, £175.5 million, was £84.3 million more than the next largest contributor, municipal taxes. By 2018, the first source's contribution had climbed by £2.3 million while the second main source's contribution had increased by £11.1 million. The police budget received about £38 million from outside sources.

Looking at the pie charts, pay distribution had the highest rate of expenditure. This made up three-fourths of the overall amount in 2017, which decreased by 6% the following year. Buildings and transportation accounted for 17% of

investment in both years, which was the second-highest category. However, the rate of spending in technology, the category with the lowest overall expenditures, increased from 8% to 14%.

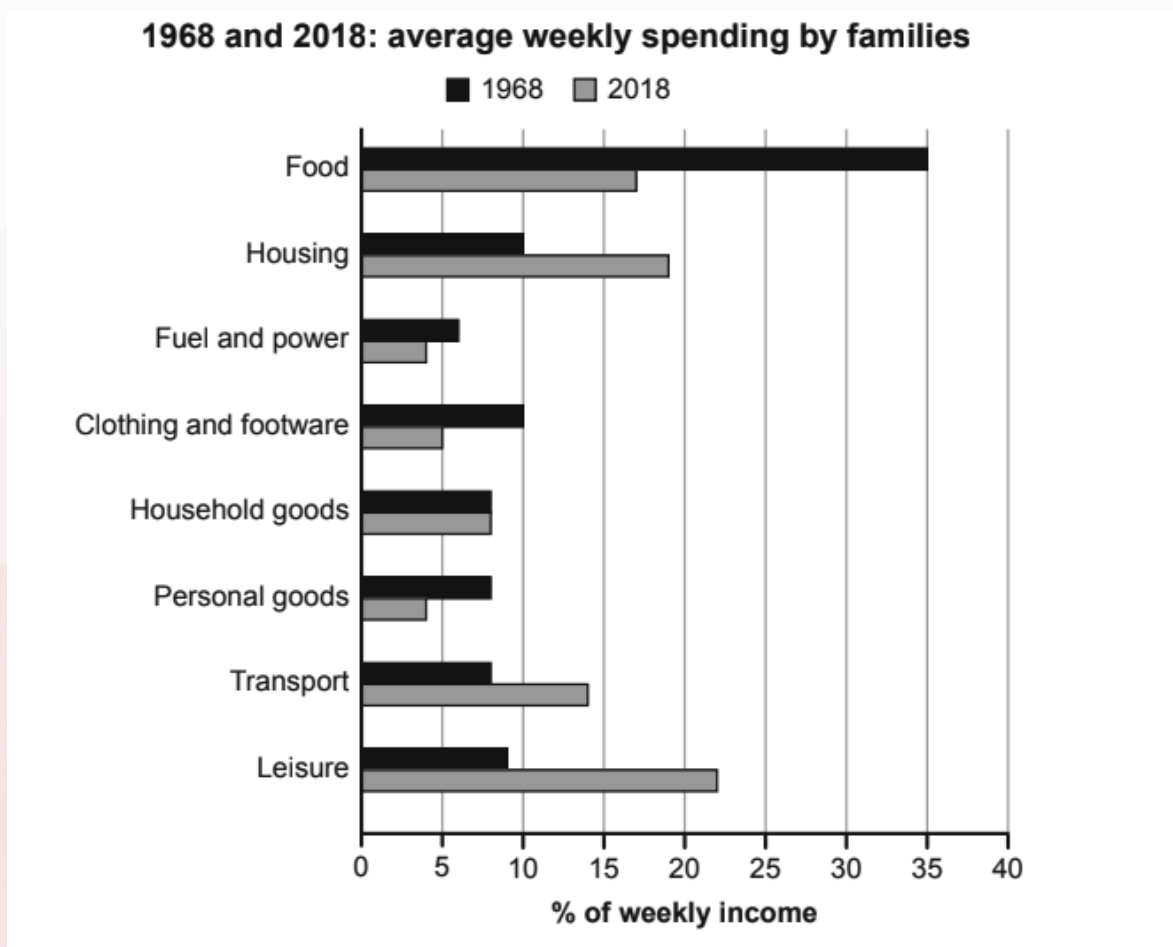




## Topic 3

The chart below gives information about how families in one country spent their weekly income in 1968 and in 2018.

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



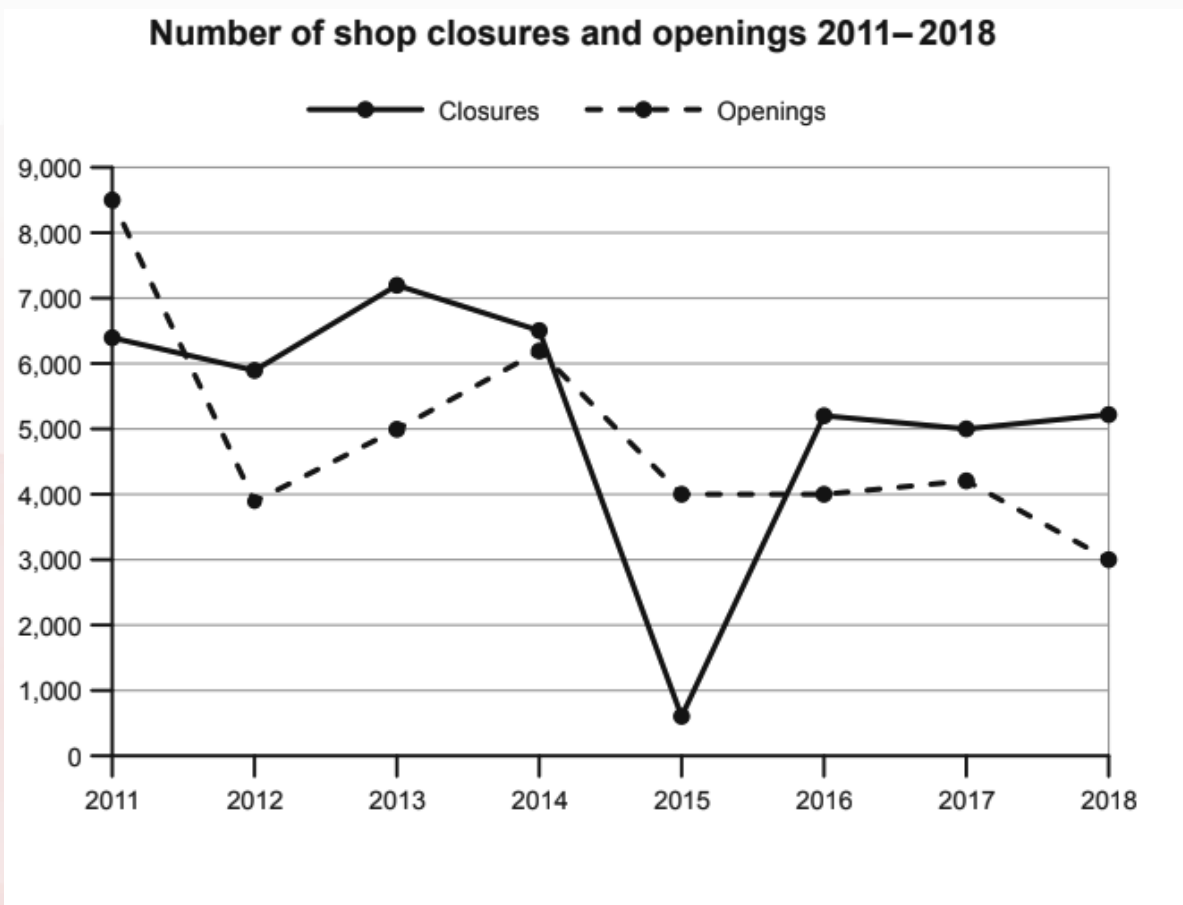
Overall, it is clear that while leisure spending rose in 2018, it fell in 1968, a year when households spent the most on food and the least on gasoline and electricity. In both years, they spent the least on fuel and electricity (6% and 4%, respectively). In 1968, the average family spent up to 35% of their weekly income on food. Housing, clothing, and shoes were the items with the second-highest prices. Each one received 10% of the budget. They spent the same amount in 1968 (8%), but a little more on leisure. They spent the same amount in 1968 (8%) on transportation, personal goods, and household products. The highest expense in 2018 was leisure, which accounted for 22% of weekly earnings. The next 19% of family income was spent on housing.

In addition, they spent a sizable part of their income (14%), on transportation. The cost of buying domestic products was the same in both years, but in 2018 the cost of buying apparel, shoes, and other personal items was almost cut in half.

## Topic 4

The graph below shows the number of shops that closed and the number of new shops that opened in one country between 2011 and 2018.

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



The bar graph displays the number of establishments that opened and shut their doors between 2011 and 2018 in a certain nation. Overall, both figures were clearly falling, with the number of openings showing the most severe decline. By the end of the period, closures had become more frequent, with both categories seeing erratic patterns.

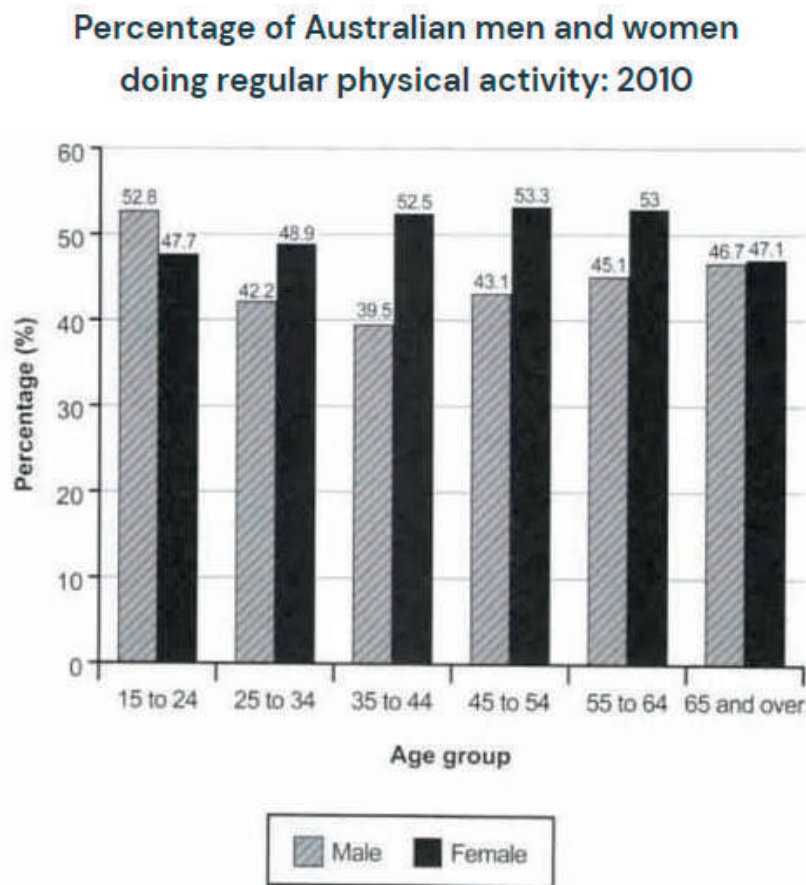
In 2011, there were roughly 8,500 openings nationwide as opposed to the 6,200 closures. Over the succeeding years, openings decreased to a low of 4,000 before somewhat recovering to 6,100 in 2014. Openings were more constant, peaking at 7,100 in 2013, then falling to a level that was roughly equal to closures in 2014.

Following this, closures dropped precipitously to just 600 in 2015 before steadily rising once more to 5,100 by the end of the study period. Openings, however, barely changed from 4,000 to roughly 4,000 between 2015 and 2017, then fell to precisely 3,000 in 2018.

## Topic 5

The bar chart below shows the percentage of Australian men and women in different age groups who did regular physical activity in 2010.

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



A bar graph shows the proportion of Australian men and women in each age group who exercised frequently in 2010.

Men are less likely than women to engage in regular physical activity throughout the majority of age groups, according to comparisons of the two genders' participation rates.

The lowest rate of physical activity among the different age groups for men was between the ages of 35 and 44, when just about 2 out of 5 men were active. While regular physical exercise was most prevalent among young adults (15–24 years old), more than half of this age group engaged in it, there was a rising tendency among middle-aged men (65 years and above), who were more likely to engage in it.

On the other hand, more than 50% of women between the ages of 35 and 64 engaged in regular physical activity. The least active groups

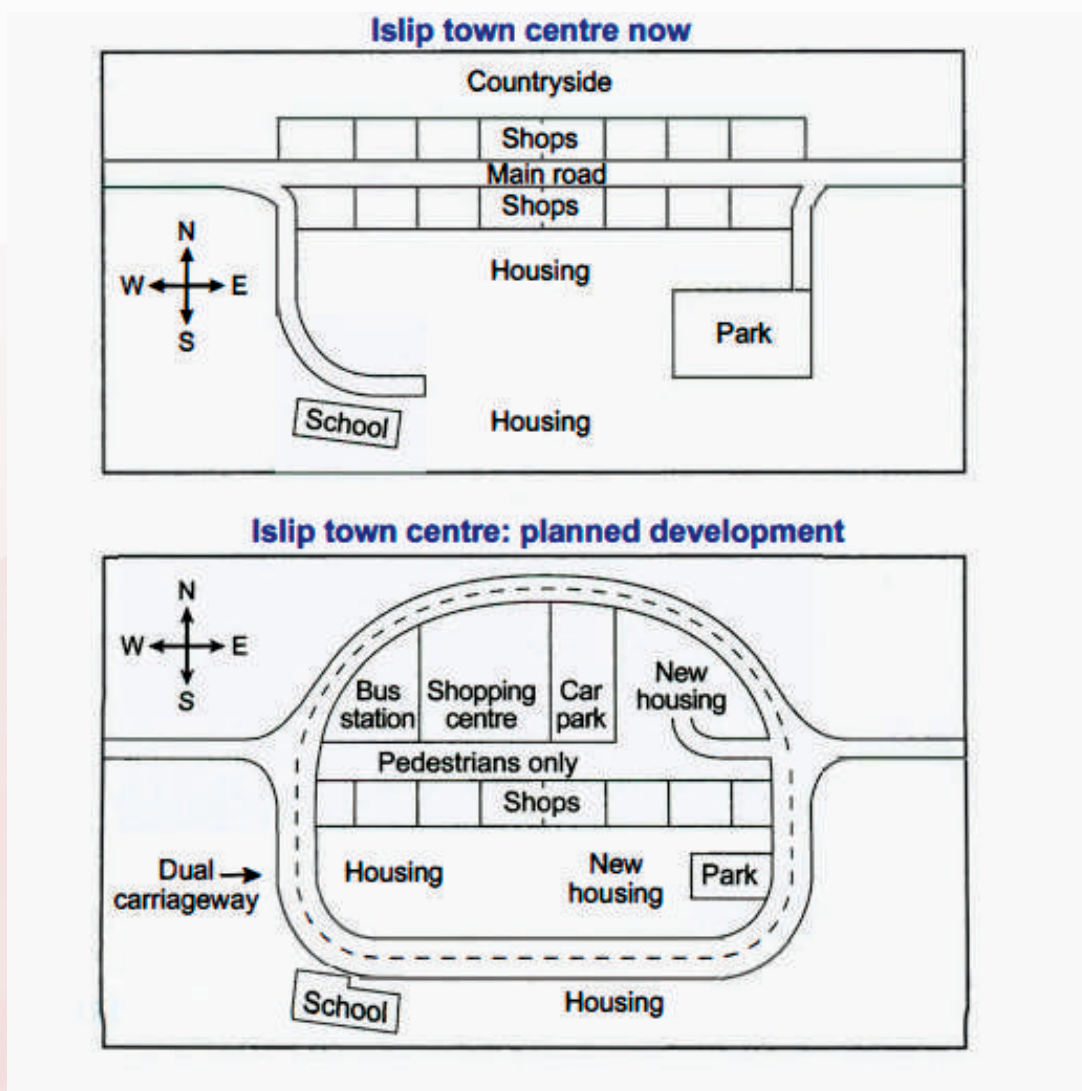
were the young ladies (15–24 years old) and the seniors (65 years and older). It's interesting to note that although men's physical activity levels were lower and women's were greater in middle age groups, there was a nearly equal proportion of men and women 65 years of age and older.



## Topic 6

The maps below show the centre of a small town called Islip as it is now, and plans for its development.

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





The growth of Islip Town Center is shown in both its current state and its potential future state in the provided graphic. It is obvious that the planning for the future is more organised and contained than the current structure.

The major road in the middle is currently surrounded by shops that are grouped together to its south, and this walkway eventually leads to the school on its south-west side while to the park on its south-east side. The housing is positioned between the former buildings that were next to the stores. Another group of stores is being built to the north of the site, with their backs to the surrounding countryside.

There are numerous changes to the planned map. All of the Center's structures will be encircled by a double-lane main road. The major road will be replaced by a pedestrian path. A bus stop, parking, and a shopping centre will be added to its north, while the

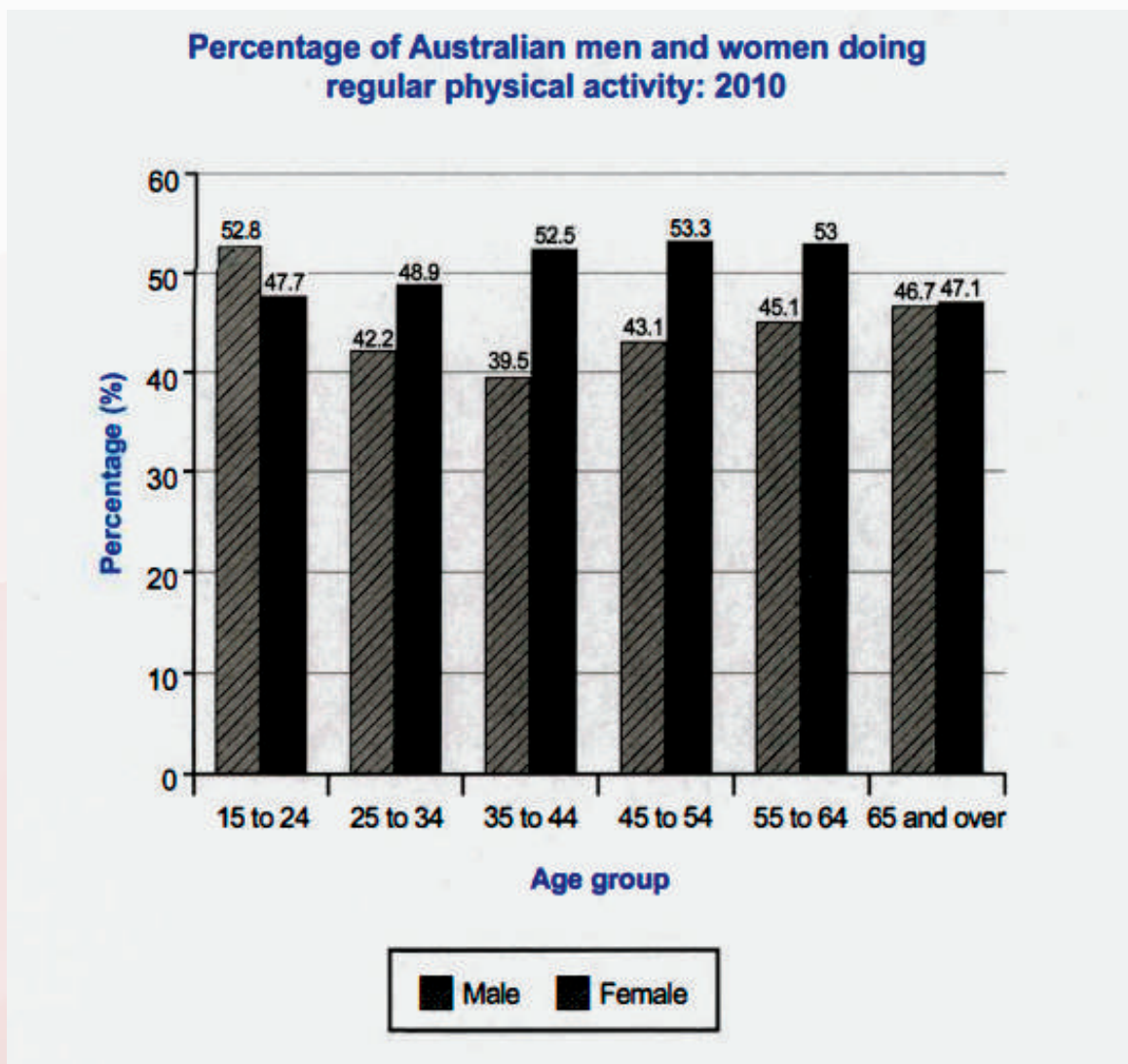
shops in its south will continue to operate as they have in the past. In the far south, the original homes and the school are still standing, and a smaller park is planned for the same location. A small adjustment is made to the area below the stores, where new housing is created and the existing housing is moved to the east.



## Topic 7

The chart below shows how frequently people in the USA ate in fast food restaurants between 2003 and 2013.

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

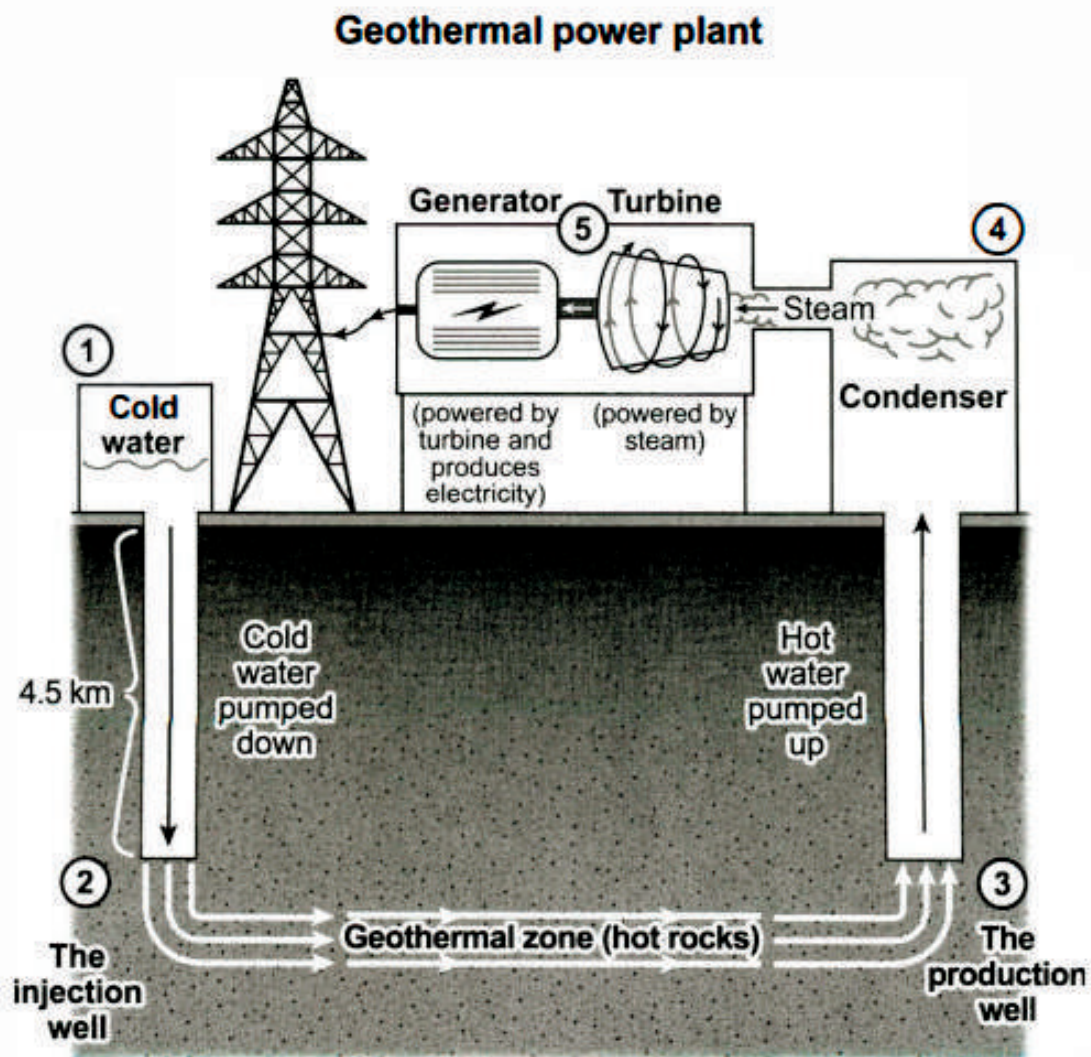


In three years, 2003, 2006, and 2013, the given bar chart displays the frequency of fast food restaurant visits among US citizens. Overall, it is evident that less than 5% of individuals consumed fast food neither frequently nor at all throughout the course of the three years.

Throughout the time period, more people frequented fast food restaurants once a week or twice a month. In 2003, 31% of adults reported eating fast food once per week; over the following three years, that number marginally rose to 33%. By 2013, it had decreased to roughly 27%. Fast food restaurants were visited by 25% fewer people in 2006 than they were in 2003 (where 30% of people did so). However, it grew over the following seven years, reaching up to 33% of adults in 2013. Fast food consumption stayed between 15% and 20% during the course of the three years, peaking in 2006. However, the percentage of persons who merely infrequently ate fast food stayed at 15% over time.

## Topic 8

The diagram below shows how geothermal energy is used to produce electricity. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



First, a 4.5 km deep injection well is used to channel down cold water that has been gathered in a storage tank. Water is heated by heat exchange with hot rocks beneath the earth's surface in the geothermal zone.

The hot water is then returned to the earth's surface via a production well that is a little wider and also the same depth as the injection well.™  
The condenser transforms the heated water into steam, which is subsequently compelled to escape through a small tube.

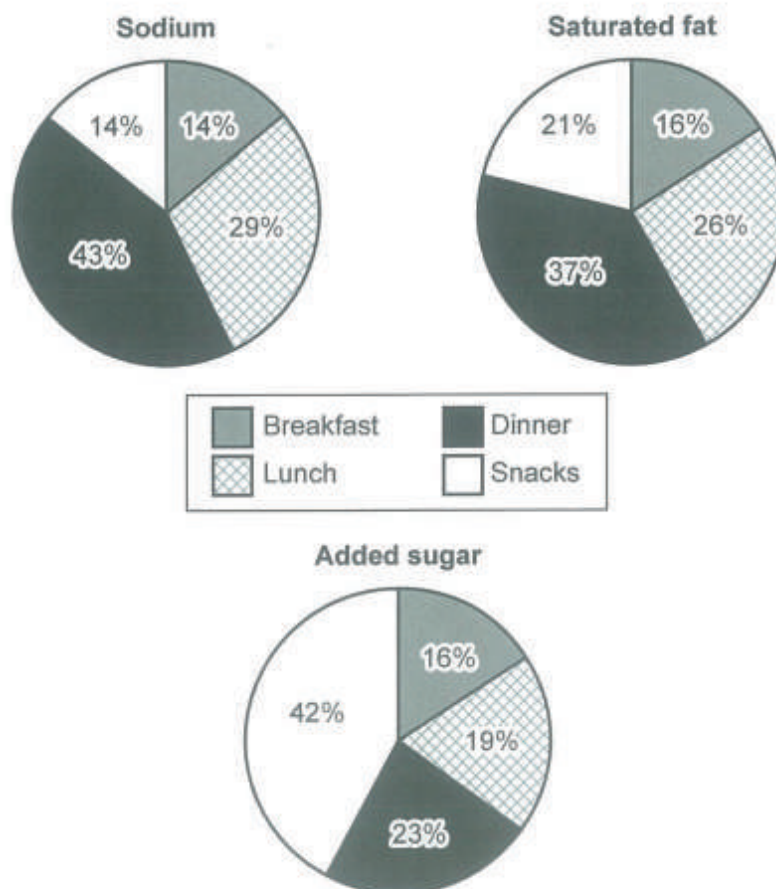
The turbine turns quickly and produces energy in the generators when the steam strikes it with more pressure. The distribution networks receive the electricity that was thus generated

## Topic 9

The chart below shows the average percentage in typical meals of three types of nutrients all of which may be unhealthy if eaten too much.

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

Average percentages of sodium, saturated fats and added sugars in typical meals consumed in the USA



Three key nutrient categories—sodium, saturated fats, and added sugars—whose excessive consumption may have a deleterious effect on health—are shown by the accompanying pie charts.

Overall, it is evident that breakfast has the lowest levels of sodium and saturated fat whereas dinner has the largest amounts of both. In comparison to the four meals that were examined, snacks had the highest percentage of added sugar.

According to the research, supper and lunch were when people consumed the most saturated fat (37%) and sodium (43% at dinner and 29% at lunch). Contrarily, a typical dinner or lunch meal has much less added sugar than that, at 23% and 19%, respectively.

Breakfast and a snack both include 14% of the recommended daily intake of salt. Saturated fats make up an average of 21% of snacks, which is



slightly more than breakfast's 16%. There is a significant difference between the statistics for breakfast and snacks in terms of added sugars, with only 16% for breakfast and 42% for snacks.



## Topic 10

The Chart below shows the value of one country's exports in various categories during 2015 and 2016. The table shows the percentage change in each category of exports in 2016 compared with 2015.

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



Percentage change in values (2015–2016)	
Petroleum products	↑ 3%
Engineered goods	↑ 8.5%
Gems and jewellery	↓ 5.18%
Agricultural products	↑ 0.81%
Textiles	↑ 15.24%

The two images show a table with the percentage of changes in exports from 2015 to 2016, and a bar chart that compares the billion-dollar export increases of various products.

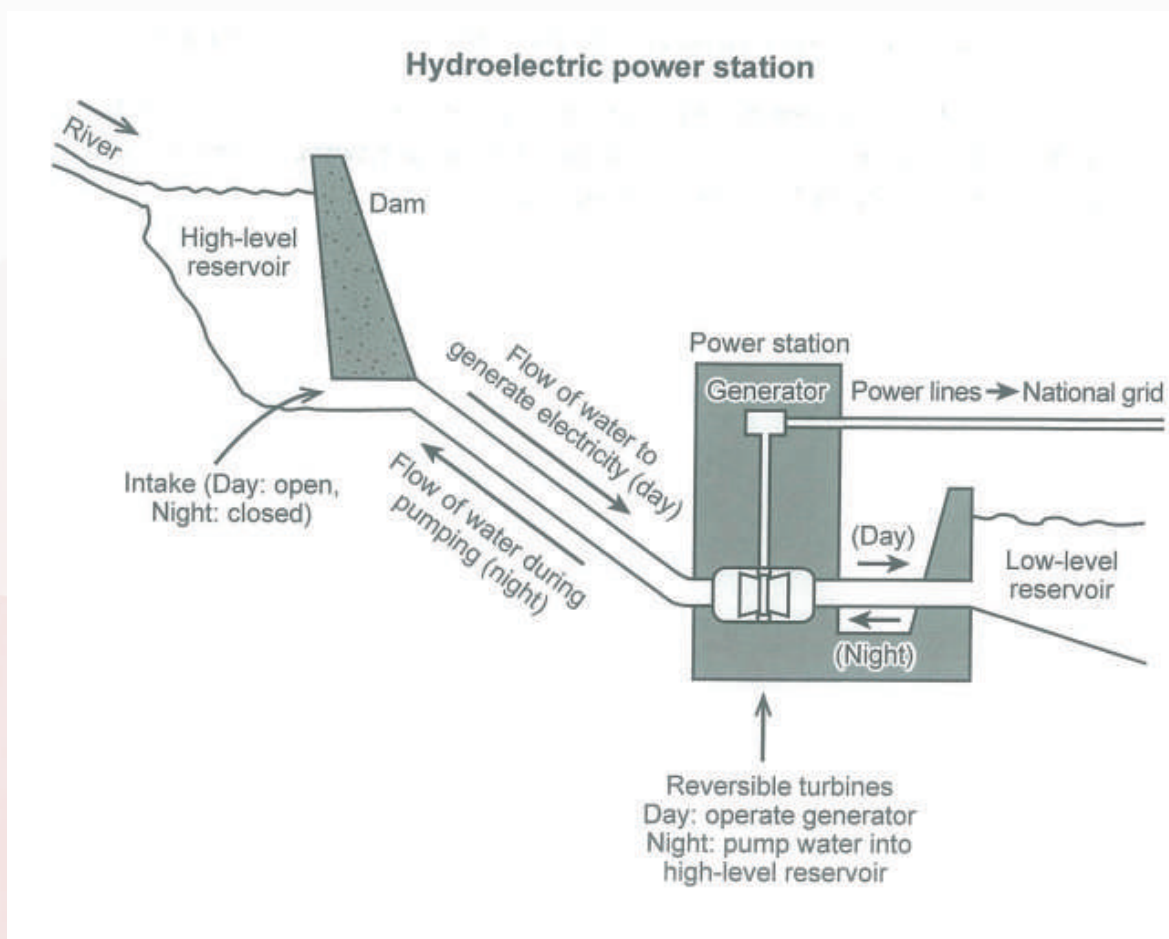
Overall, it is clear that export revenues for petroleum products, engineering goods, agricultural goods, and textiles increased in 2016 compared to 2015, which saw an increase in gem and jewellery export income.

In 2016, exports of commodities made from engineering and petroleum led to first-rate revenues of more than 62 billion. Between 2015 and 2016, the items' sales revenue rose by 3% and 8.5% respectively. Agricultural and textile exports rose by around \$30 billion, or 0.81% and 15.24% more than in 2015, respectively. Gem and jewellery exports increased from \$4.2 billion in 2015 to \$4.2 billion in 2016, and the percentage change reduced to 5.18% when compared to other exports.

## Topic 11

The diagram below shows how electricity is generated in a hydroelectric power station.

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

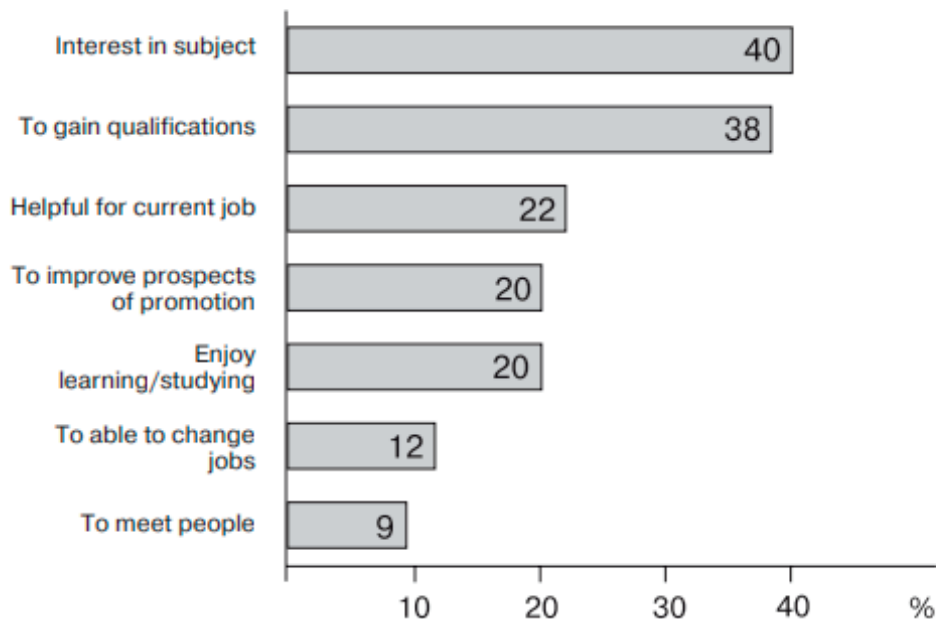


The graphic shows how a hydroelectric power plant generates electricity.

Typically, the procedure starts when river water enters a high-level reservoir and ends when power lines are brought to a national generator. Of course, gathering water in a high-level reservoir comes first. There is an inlet at the foot of the dam where water enters to start the generation process. The intake is opened during the day to allow water to flow and produce electricity, and it is closed at night to prevent water from escaping while the pump is operating. The transmission of water into a reversible turbine coupled to a generator in a power plant is the following procedure. The reversible turbines pump water into the high-level reservoir at night while the generator that allows water to flow down into the low-level reservoir runs all day. Finally, the power cables used to supply electricity to the national generator are connected to the generator inside the power plant.

## Topic 12

The charts below show the results of a survey of adult education. The first chart shows the reasons why adults decide to study. The pie chart shows how people think the costs of adult education should be shared. Write a report for a university lecturer, describing the information shown below.

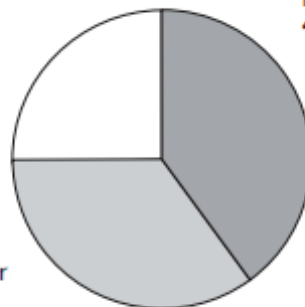


**How the costs of each course should be shared**

Taxpayer  
25%

Individual  
40%

Employer  
35%



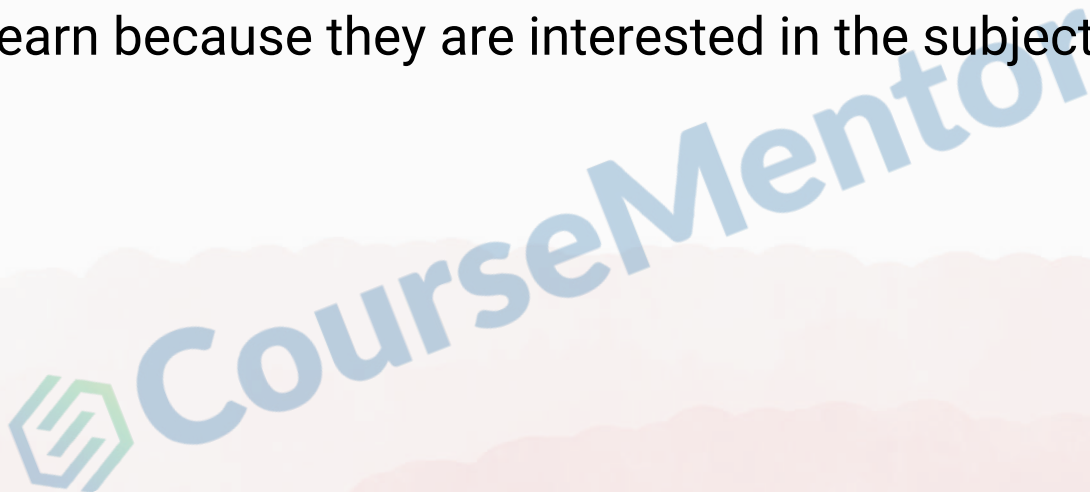
The pie chart and bar graph help to better illustrate the findings of the adult education study. The variables that influence young people's decisions to seek an education are depicted in the prior graph. The last graph also illustrates how the costs for each course ought to be split up.

The horizontal bar graph clearly shows that the majority of persons (40%) chose to pursue their education because they were passionate about the subject. Only 2% fewer respondents than in the last survey gave a justification for why they were eligible. However, just 9% of locals decide to seek school in order to socialise. Similar percentages of persons (20%) choose to enhance their prospectus in order to promote and delight in the study. 10% fewer people chose to pursue education in order to change their field of employment, whereas 22% of people choose to learn in order to gain support at their current positions.

People moved towards the pie chart and believed

that the highest possible percentage of costs (40%) should be distributed among people. While employers should pay for 35% of the price and taxpayers should bear the least amount of the cost, which is 25%,

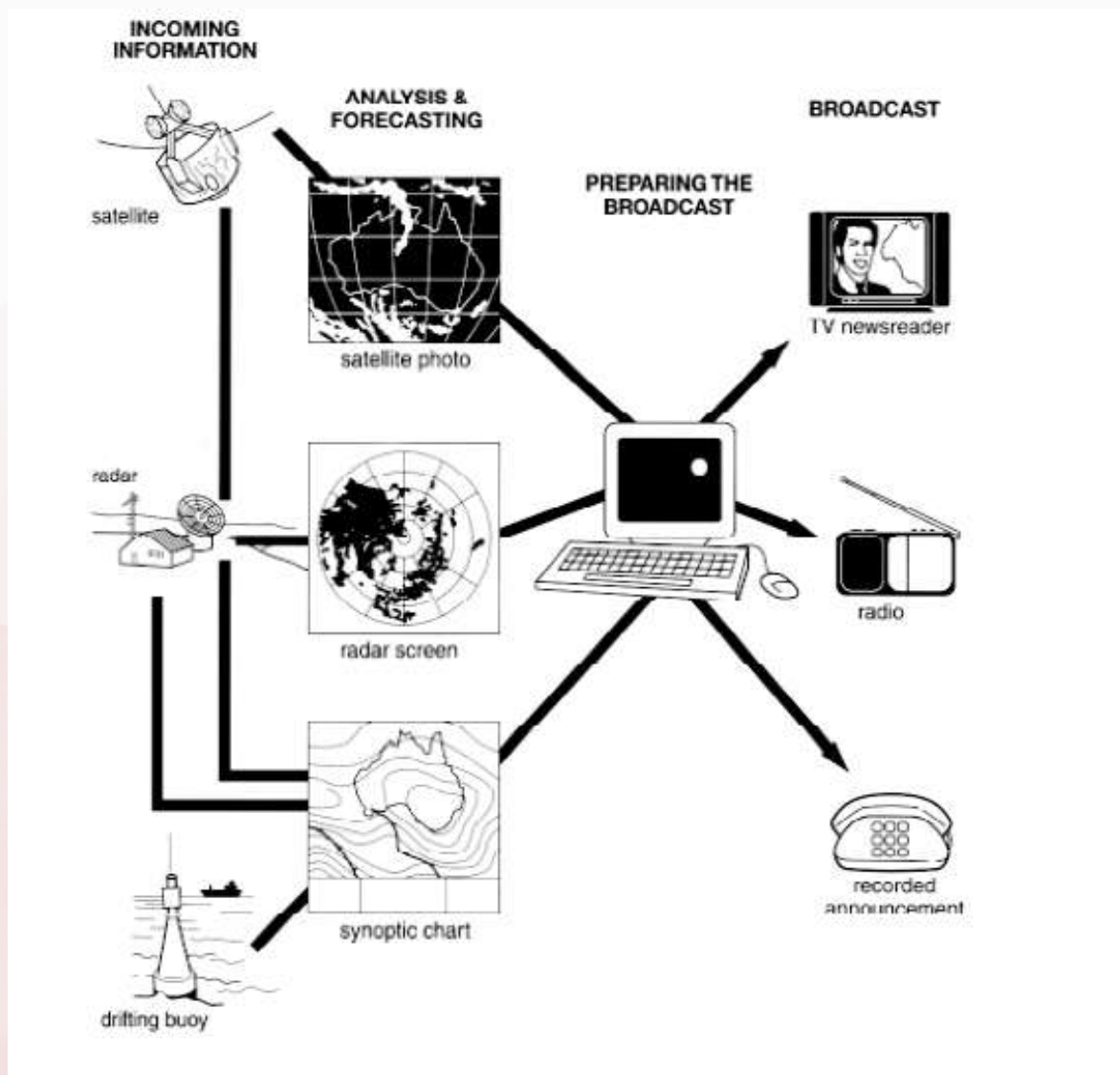
The majority of people should be given the opportunity to share the cost of education, and the majority of the population should choose to learn because they are interested in the subject.





## Topic 13

The diagram below shows how the Australian Bureau of Meteorology collects up-to-the-minute information on the weather in order to produce reliable forecasts. Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.



The Australian Bureau of Metrology's investigation into weather forecasting is highlighted in the provided infographic representation, which takes the shape of a process chart.

At first, Information is initially transmitted through satellite. The information is subsequently translated into synoptic charts by radar. It then appears on the radar screen, along with detailed satellite photographs and the analysis data that is sent to them. Following that, they formulate forecasts in light of the data.

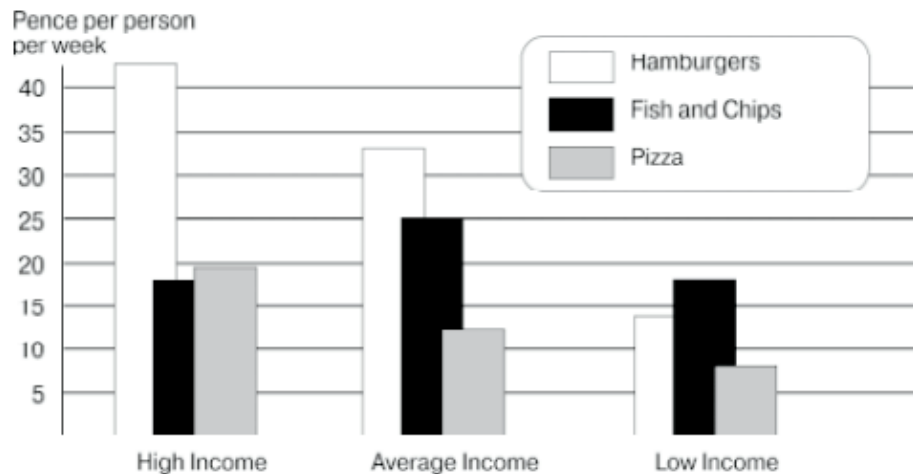
A sizable computer server can now broadcast the information at this point. Last but not least, it is aired via a variety of media, including radio, television, and recorded government announcements, and it reaches Australians.

A weather forecast involves many processes and a time-consuming process overall. The two most important aspects of weather prediction, however, are making predictions and gathering data by radar and satellite.

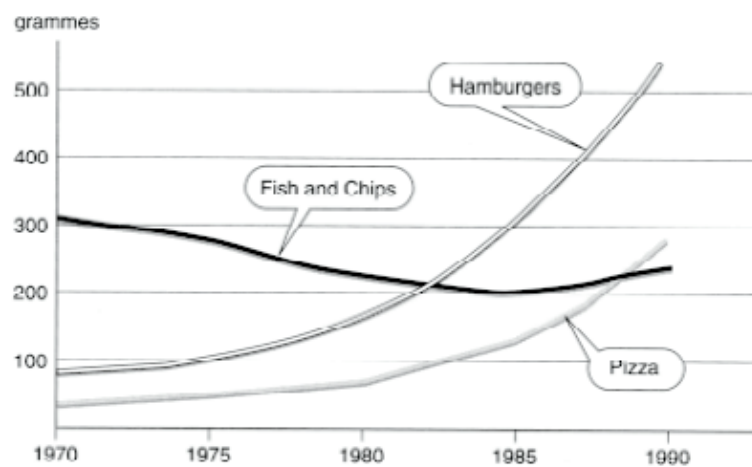
## Topic 14

The chart below shows the amount of money per week spent on fast foods in Britain. The graph shows the trends in consumption of fast foods. Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.

**Expenditure on fast foods by income groups**



**Consumption of fast foods 1970 - 1990**



The bar chart displays how much money three income categories in Britain spend each week on three different types of fast food. The second graph examines the changes in demand for those foods between 1970 and 1990.

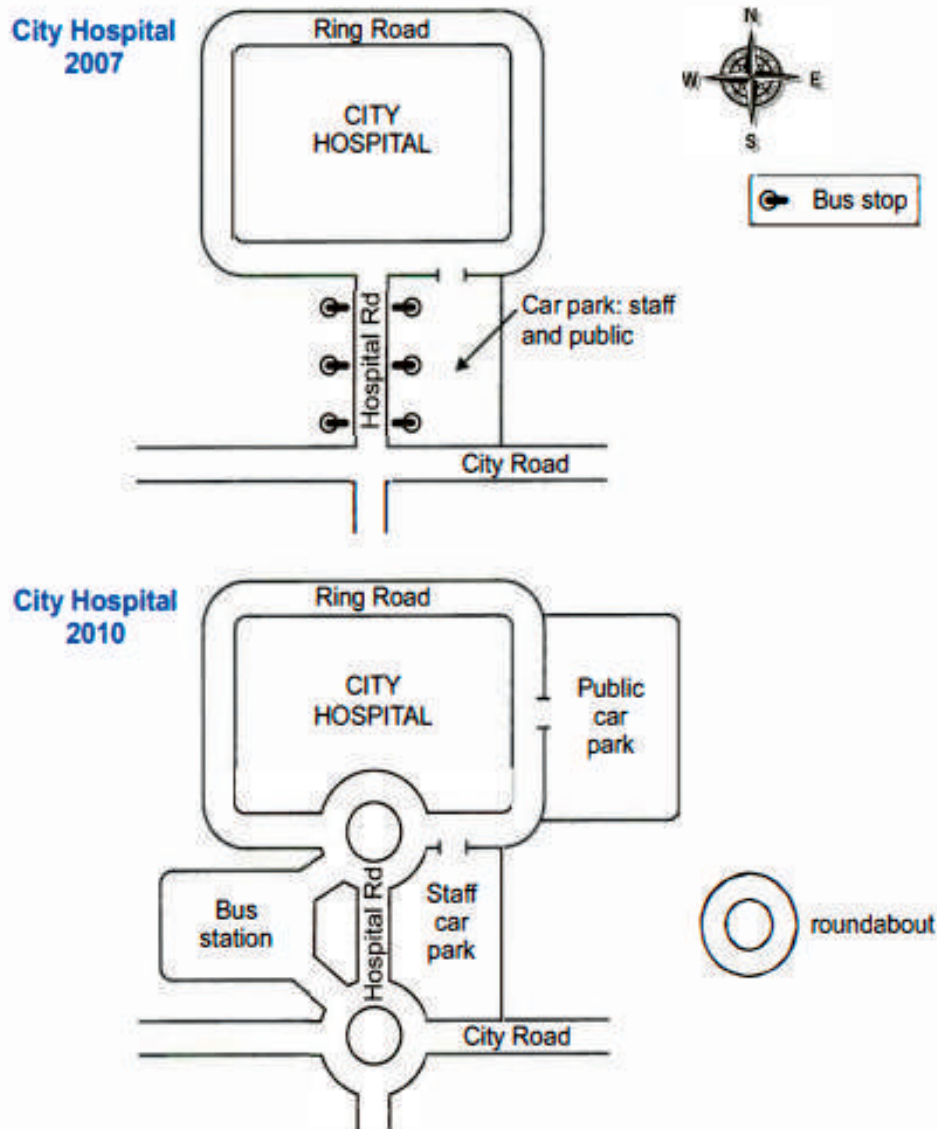
According to the bar graph, people from high and average income categories prefer hamburgers the most and spend, respectively, 43 and 33 each week on it. Spending on pizza comes in second for the lower income group, coming in at around 20 pence, while it decreases for the upper income levels (average and low income groups). Both of these groups spend more money (18-25 pence) on fish and chips than the affluent group does.

The line graph makes it obvious that over a 20-year period, demand for fish and chips, which had a consumption of 300 grams in 1970, decreased by 80 grams. Pizza and hamburger demand, which was minimal (under 100 grams) in 1970, increased to almost 300 and over 500 grams, respectively, by 1990.

Overall, it is evident that, with the exception of those with lesser incomes, hamburgers are the most popular fast food item; the increase in its consumption throughout the specified period was notable.

## Topic 15

The two maps below show road access to a city hospital in 2007 and in 2010. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



The two maps from 2007 and 2010, correspondingly, show the road network surrounding a City Hospital. Overall, it is evident that the construction of a bus stop, two roundabouts, and a separate public parking lot in 2010 improved the city hospital's road accessibility.

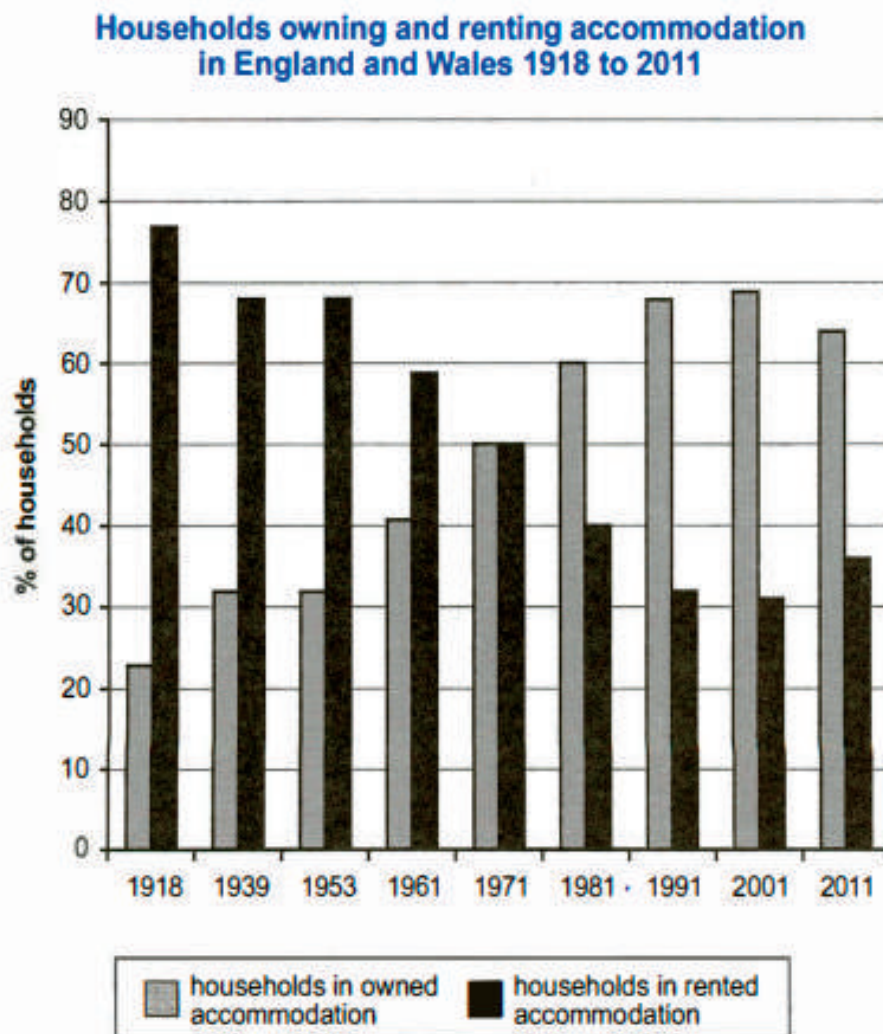
Three bus stations may be found on either side of the hospital road, which was joined to a ring road and a city road in 2007. On the east side of the hospital road, there was also a public parking lot that was open to both the public and the workers. There were several notable developments in 2010. First, a creative public parking lot was constructed on the east side of the structure with the common parking lot being reserved only for hospital staff. Second, the hospital road had two roundabouts constructed at either end, one at the intersection with the ring road and the other at the junction with the city road.

Finally, the three bus stops on either side had been removed, and on the west side of the hospital road a new bus stop was built with connections to the two freshly built roundabouts.



## Topic 16

The chart below shows the percentage of households in owned and rented accommodation in England and Wales between 1918 and 2011. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



The bar chart displays the proportion of households in England and Wales that owned or rented homes between 1918 and 2011.

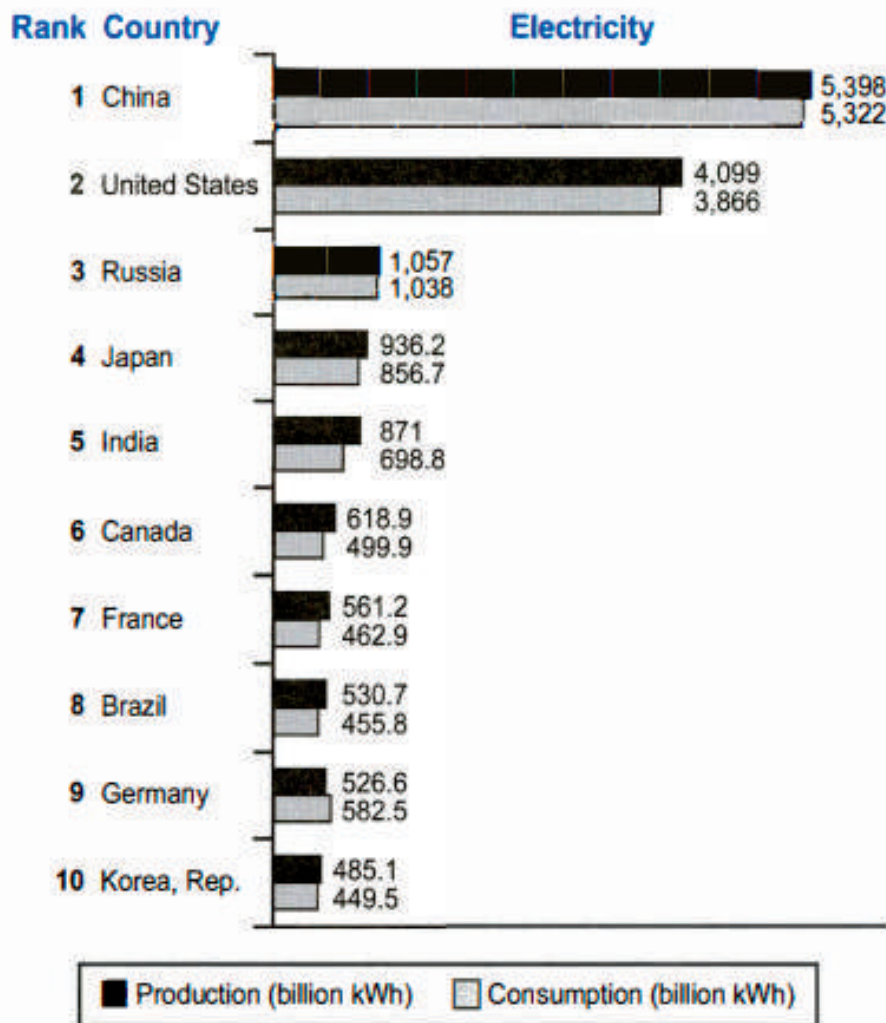
In the past, locals frequently preferred renting to property ownership. However, when more people started opting to buy homes rather than rent them, this trend changed over time.

In 1918, just around 23% of families in England and Wales had their own home, while about 78 percent of residences were rented. The proportions of homeowners and renters were equal at 50% in 1971, despite this considerable disparity gradually narrowing over time.

However, after 1971, there was a reversal in the trend of home ownership to tenancy; the proportion of households in owned property continued to rise while that in leased housing continued to decline. However, in the most recent year, 2011, owned homes started to show symptoms of diminishing while the proportion of leased households started to climb once more.

## Topic 17

The bar chart below shows the top ten countries for the production and consumption of electricity in 2014. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



The bar graph displays the energy production and consumption in 2014 for ten distinct countries.

Clearly, compared to other countries, China and the US produced and consumed the most electricity. Furthermore, it is obvious that Germany used more energy than it produced.

To begin with, in 2014, more than 5000 billion kilowatt hours (kWh) of energy were produced and consumed in China, as opposed to the US, which used about 3000 billion kWh of electricity from the 4000 billion kWh of power generated. Russia finished in third with production and consumption totaling more than 1000 billion kWh.

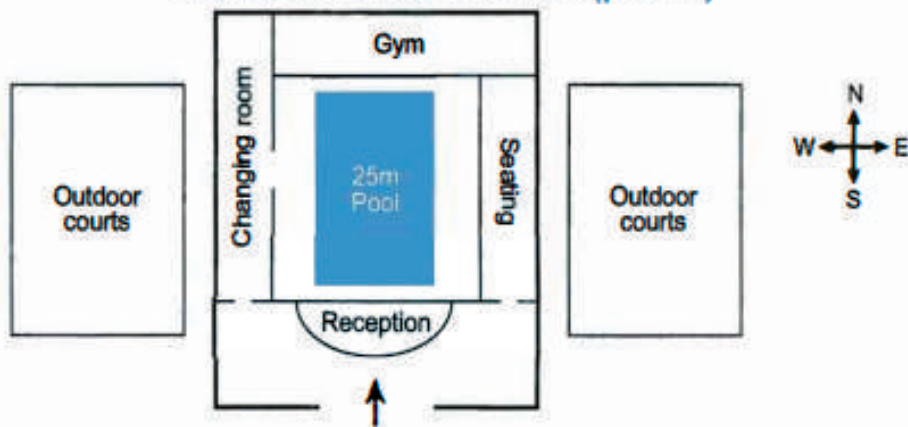
Among the top 10 countries, Korea had the lowest generation and usage figures, at nearly 400 billion kWh, or roughly half that of fourth-placed Japan. Seventh and eighth-placed France and Brazil, respectively, produced and used

about 450 billion kWh and 550 billion kWh of power. India's output and Canada's consumption of energy were practically equal at around 600 billion kWh apiece. Germany only produced 526.6 billion kWh overall, but it consumed 581.5 billion kWh.

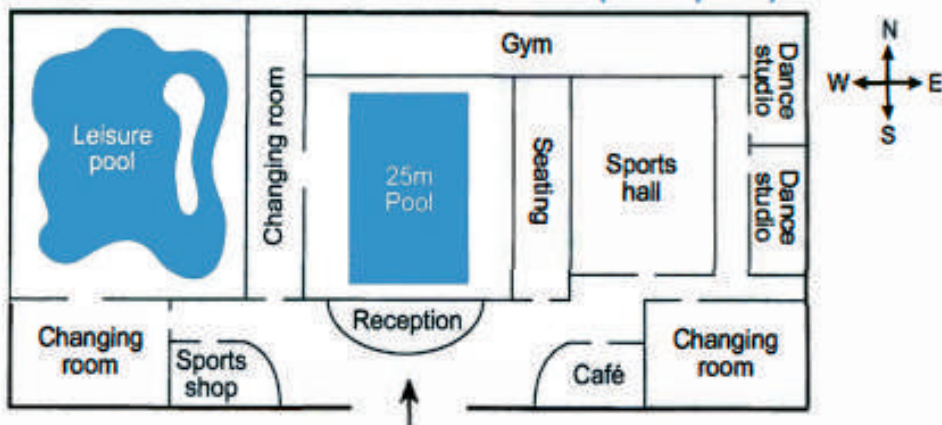
## Topic 18

The plans below show the layout of a university's sports centre now, and how it will look after redevelopment. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

UNIVERSITY SPORTS CENTRE (present)



UNIVERSITY SPORTS CENTRE (future plans)



Two maps show the University Sports Center's current and future configurations.

Overall, the University Sports Center will undergo numerous improvements that will drastically alter the way it looks.

Starting on the west side, the outdoor courts will be replaced by a leisure pool, and a changing room will be added to the empty area in the southwest corner. Except for the gym, which will be expanded towards the northeast corner, nothing at the sports complex will change.

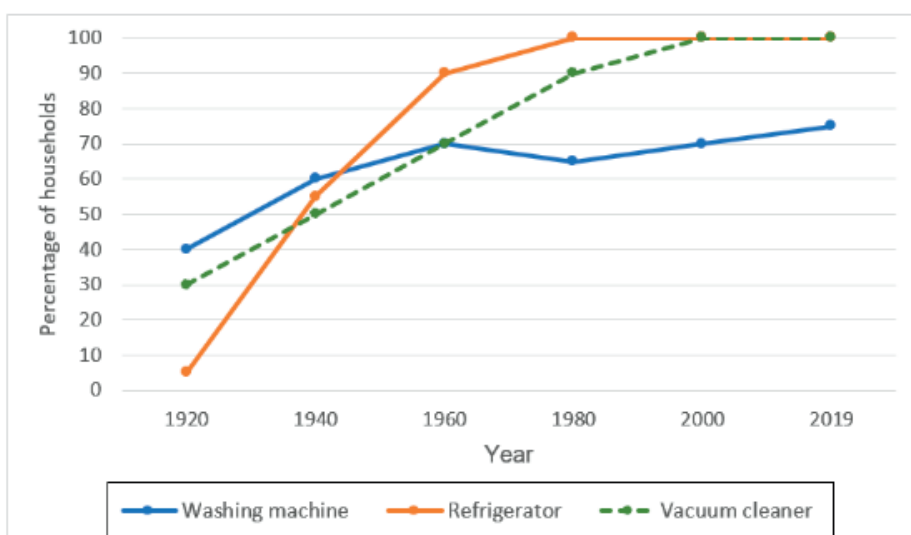
The other outdoor court will likewise be replaced as we get towards the east side with a variety of things. The sports hall will be introduced first in the eastern section next to the sitting area. In addition, two dance studios will be constructed on the north-east side. On the left and right sides of the entrance, a cafe and a sports store are proposed. Last but not least, a second changing room with an entrance on the north side will be built in a vacant space beneath the outdoor court.

## Topic 19

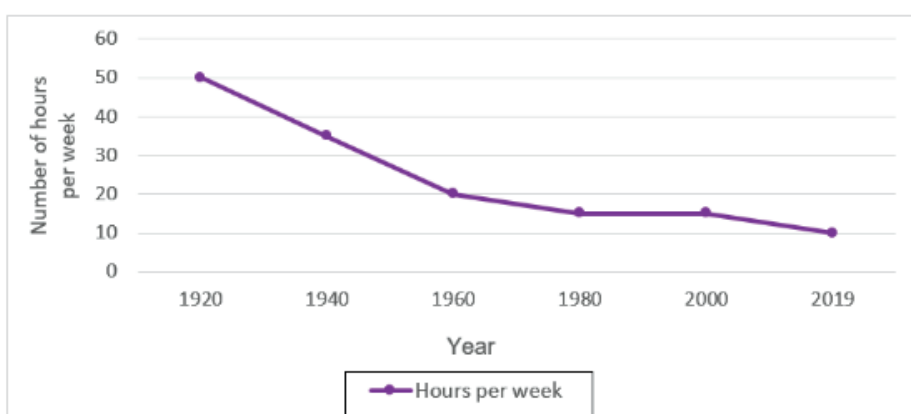
The charts below show the changes in ownership of electrical appliances and amount of time spent doing housework in households in one country between 1920 and 2019.

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

Percentage of households with electrical appliances (1920-2019)



Number of hours of housework\* per week, per household (1920 - 2019)





The first line graph shows how ownership of electrical equipment in households in a country changed over a century beginning in 1920. The second chart demonstrates how this influenced how much time people in this country spend each week executing home duties.

Families' need for doing housework greatly decreased as the number of electrical devices they owned increased, as a general tendency.

In 1920, only 30% of homes in this nation possessed vacuum cleaners, compared to 80% who had washing machines, according to the graph. Back then, there weren't many refrigerators around as electrical equipment. However, after twenty years, the number of refrigerators surged, and by that time, these three electric appliances were found in the homes of around half of the families. As more people began to buy these devices, nearly every home had a refrigerator and a vacuum cleaner at the start of the twenty-first century. Up to 2019,

there were washing machines in more than 70% of homes, and that number increased gradually but steadily. Today's families hardly ever live without a refrigerator or vacuum.

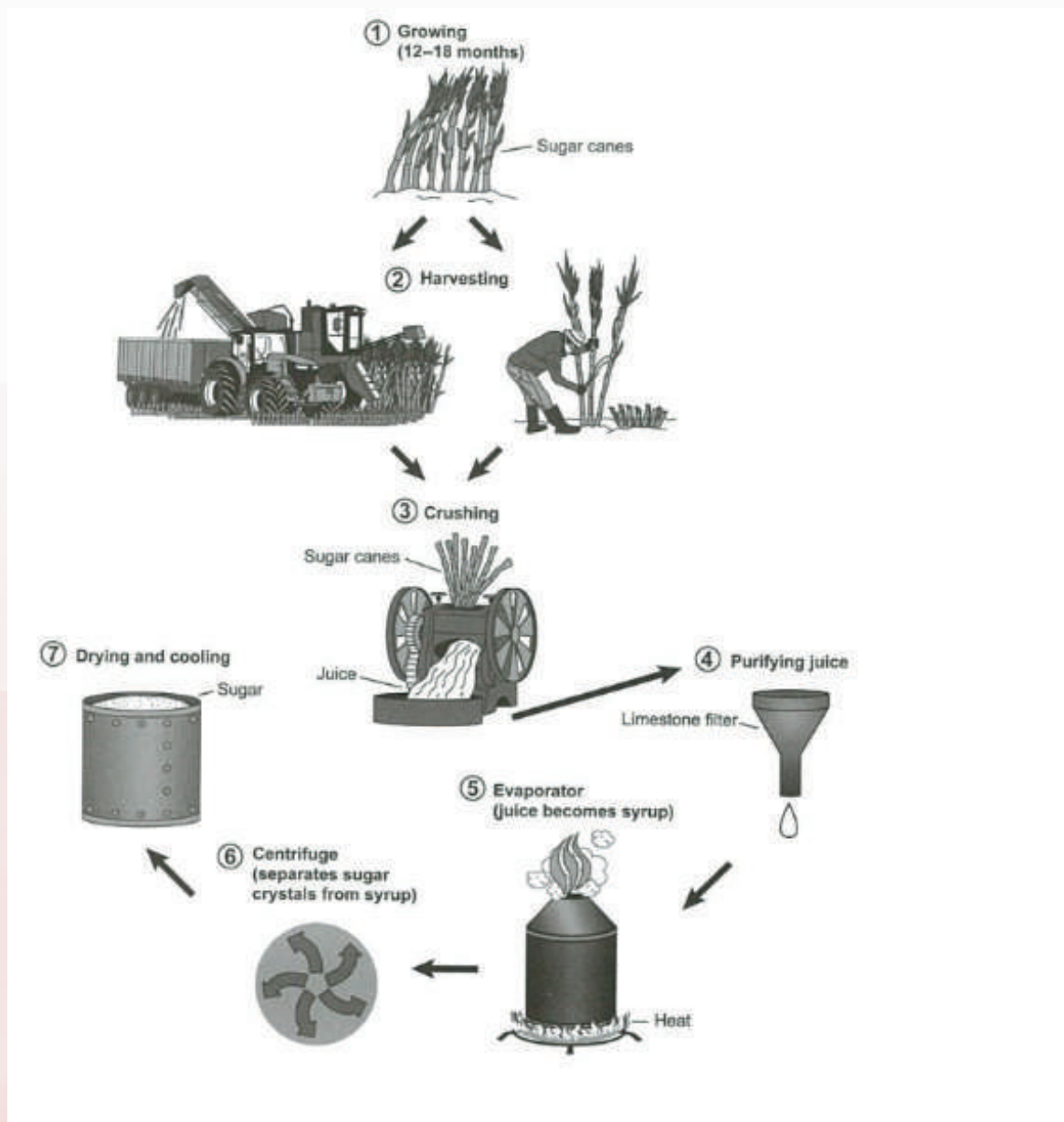
It's interesting to note that as families bought more electric appliances, their demand for doing home chores like cooking, cleaning, and washing clothes significantly decreased. In 1920, they put in 50 hours a week on this labour, but by 1960, it had dropped to 20 hours, and by 2019, it was down to 10.



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## Topic 20

The diagram below shows the manufacturing process for making sugar from sugar cane. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

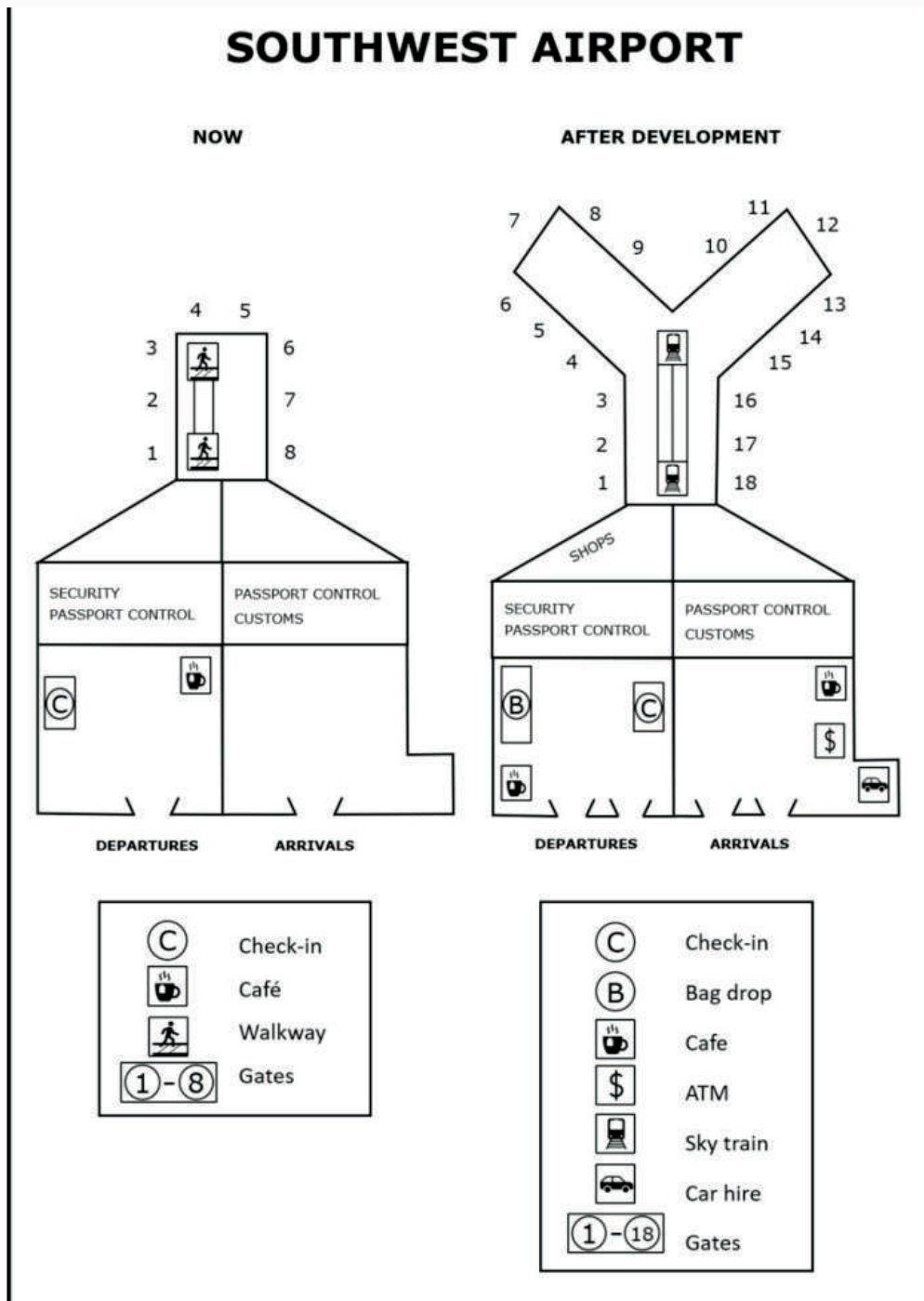


The process flow diagram illustrates the various steps required in producing sugar from sugar cane. Sugar cane plants are ready to be processed for the production of sugar when they are over a year old, as indicated in the diagram. Harvesting, crushing, making syrup, centrifuging, and finally drying and cooling are all steps in this processing.

Sugar cane plants are harvested from the fields when they are at least one to one and a half years old, as shown in the diagram. They are either mechanically harvested by machinery or manually harvested by workers. These sugar canes are crushed in a crusher machine in the third process to create juice. The juice is first purified using a limestone filter, and then it is cooked to make syrup in an evaporator. Using a centrifuge, syrup and sugar crystals are separated. To create the sugar we consume, the sugar crystals must be dried and cooled in the last stage.

# Topic 21

The plans below show the site of an airport now and how it will look after redevelopment next year. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



The examples of supplied layouts show the kinds of changes an airport might go through in the following year. Overall, it is obvious that by next year, the airport's site will have changed dramatically. The most obvious change will be the addition of multiple gates to the northernmost part of the airport.

The airport's current design is shaped like a cylinder. The northern walkway, which is in a square-shaped chamber, is surrounded by eight gates. Passport control and security are situated at the departure area. There is a café available on the right corner, just below the passport control. Check-in is located on the western side of the departure area.

The airport's layout will have drastically changed by next year. On the airport's northern side, a "Y"-shaped sector is planned, which will be ringed by 18 gates and have sky trains in the centre. It is envisaged that shops would be constructed over security and passport checks.

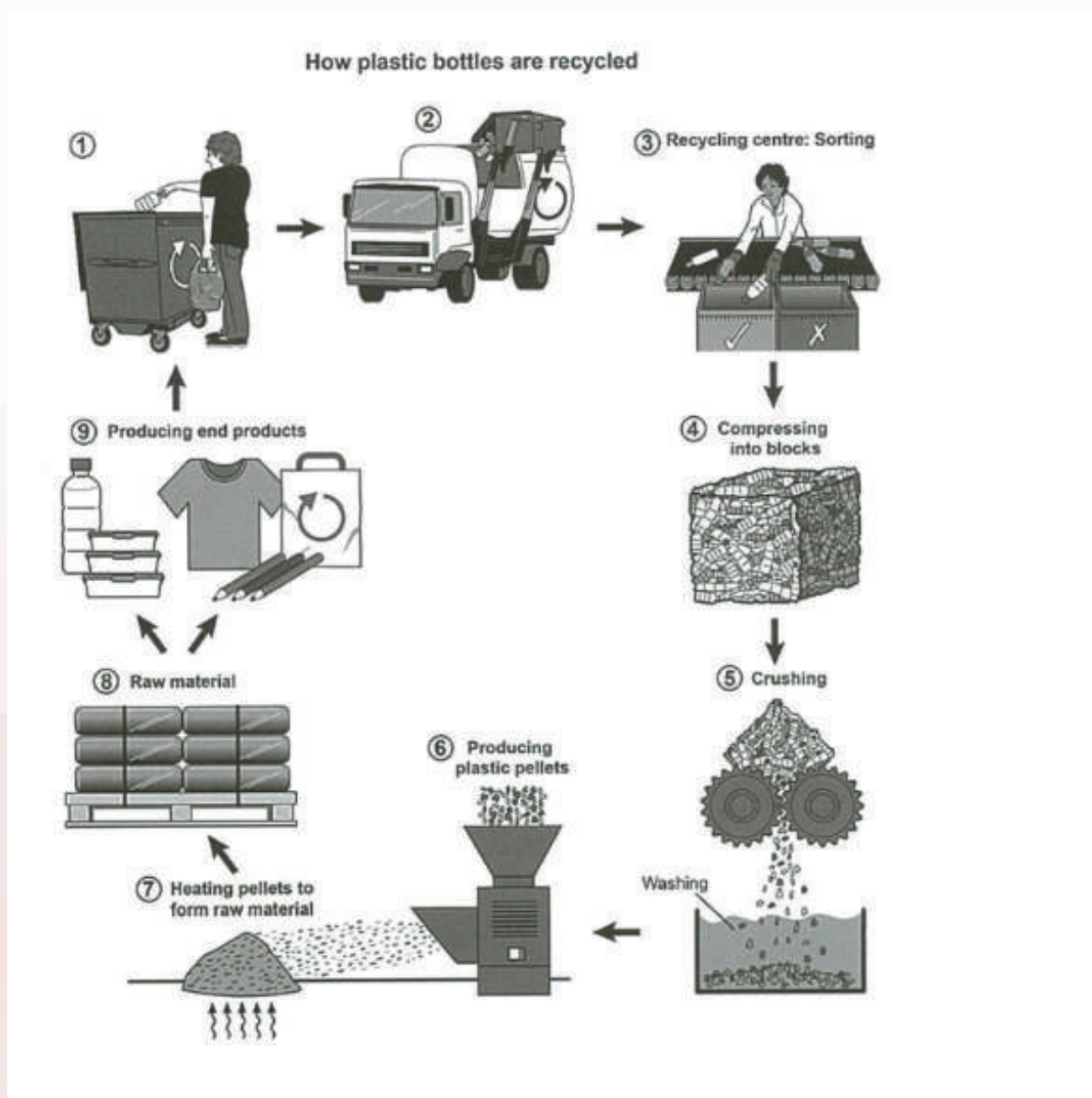
The café location will become check-in, and the current check-in location will gain a new amenity called bag drop. Passport control and customs will stay in their current locations at the future airport's arrival area, but a brand-new café, ATM, and vehicle rental will be added to the area on the right side of the arrival area.



## Topic 22

The diagram below shows the process for recycling plastic bottles.

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





The diagram illustrates how plastic bottles are recycled.

Plastic bottle recycling involves nine phases in all, beginning with the placement of the bottles in the designated bins and concluding with the production of end-user items like bags, t-shirts, and pencils that are later recycled.

Placing plastic bottles in designated recycle bins is the first step in recycling them, as seen in the figure. These bottles are then gathered and taken to recycling facilities, where staff members separate the recyclable plastic bottles from the non-recyclable ones. After being squeezed and made into huge blocks, selected bottles are next fed through crusher equipment. Small fragments are created during the crushing process, which are subsequently washed and fed into a machine to create plastic pellets. The pellets are heated in the following phase to create the raw materials used to make various consumer goods made of plastic.

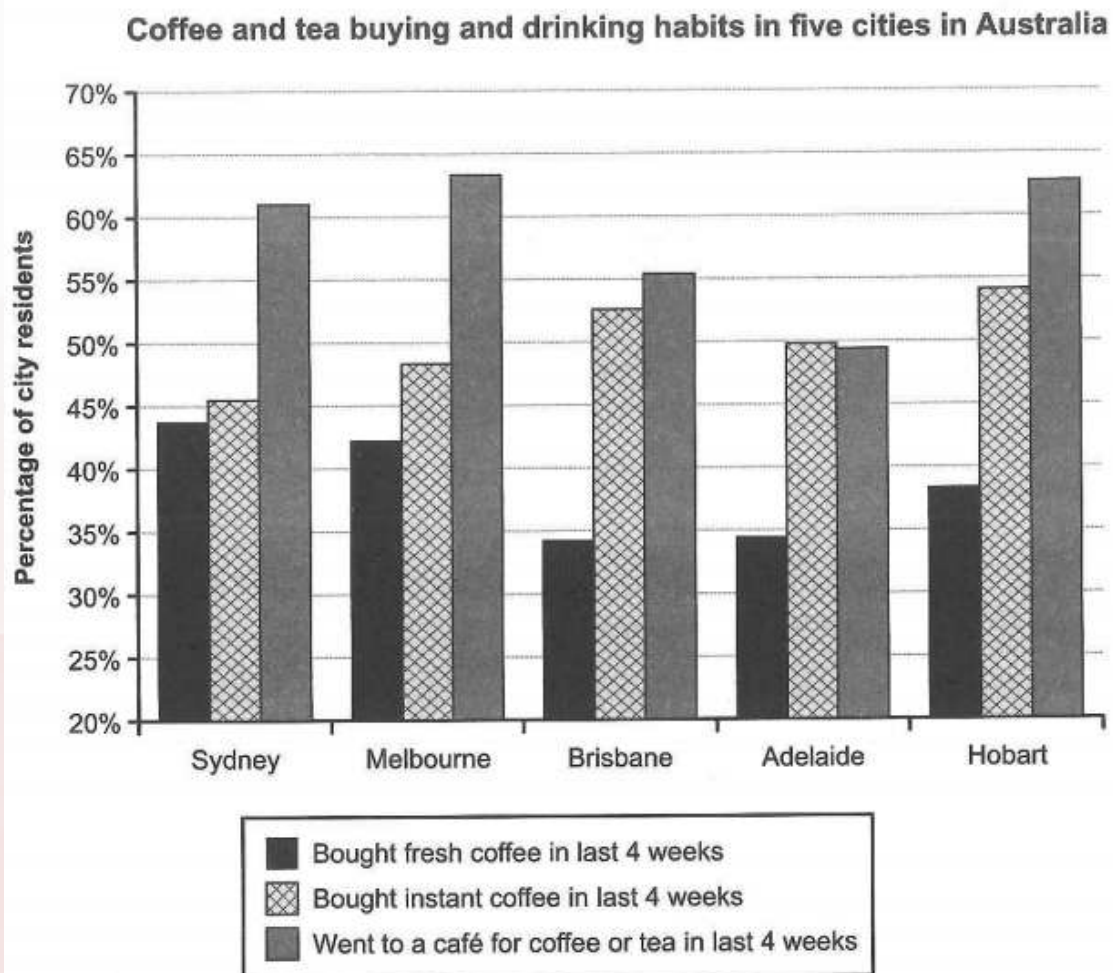
Following refinement and rolling, the raw materials are utilized to create finished goods including t-shirts, pens, plastic bottles, containers, and so forth. To recap the recycling procedure, once the final items are pulled apart or utilized, they are put in the appropriate bins. It ensures that the recycling of plastic continues.



## Topic 23

The chart below shows the results of a survey about people's coffee and tea buying and drinking habits in five Australian cities.

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



Based on their actions throughout the preceding month, the percentage of people in five Australian cities that buy and drink coffee and tea is shown in the bar graph.

In general, it is evident that more people visit a café to drink tea or coffee than purchase fresh or instant coffee.

The graph clearly shows that, with the exception of Adelaide, cities are where people like to go to cafés. The percentage of people who do so in this city is slightly lower than that of people who purchase instant coffee and is just under half of the overall population. In contrast, the average percentage of urban people who engage in this behaviour is close to 60 in all other cities.

However, Hobart is the city where people most frequently purchase instant coffee. This habit is practised by around 55% of the populace, which is about 3% greater than in Brisbane. The

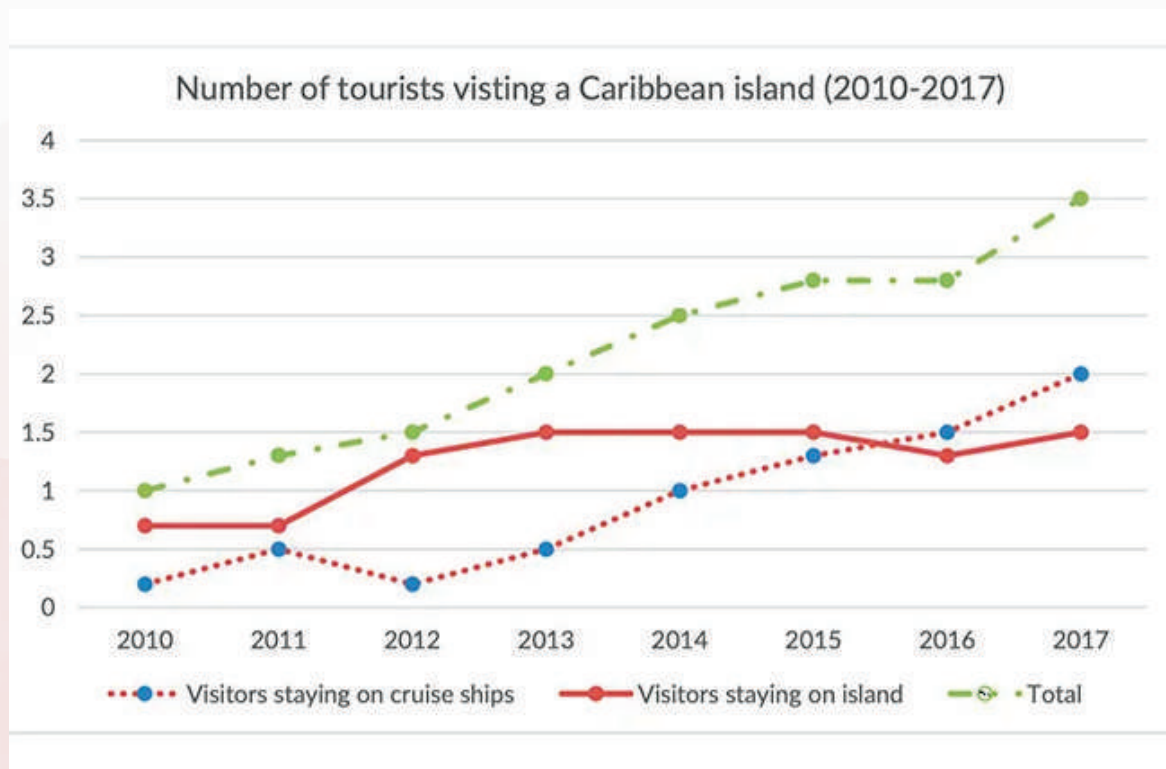
tendency of purchasing instant coffee is widespread (45 and 48%, respectively) in Melbourne and Sydney as well, where the majority of fresh coffee customers are. Fresh coffee is purchased in 43 and 44 percent of households in these cities, compared to about 35 percent in Adelaide and Brisbane.



## Topic 24

The graph below shows the number of tourists visiting a particular Caribbean island between 2010 and 2017.

Summarises the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and makes comparisons where relevant.



The accompanying line graph displays the quantity of visitors to a certain Caribbean island over a seven-year span beginning in 2010.

Over the course of the time period, visitors to the Caribbean island increased overall. Additionally, fewer tourists used cruise ships than those who opted to spend the majority of their time on the island.

One million people visited the Caribbean island in total in 2010, but only 75,000 chose to stay while the rest boarded cruise ships. The number of visitors staying on cruise ships decreased during the following two years, reaching a low point of just under 0.25 million, while 1.25 million people chose to stay on the island, which remained the more popular option.

The island in the Caribbean saw 3.5 million more visitors than the year before, a huge rise.

Additionally, the number of visitors who stayed aboard cruise ships quickly grew to exactly 2 million, surpassing those who stayed on the island (1.5 million).



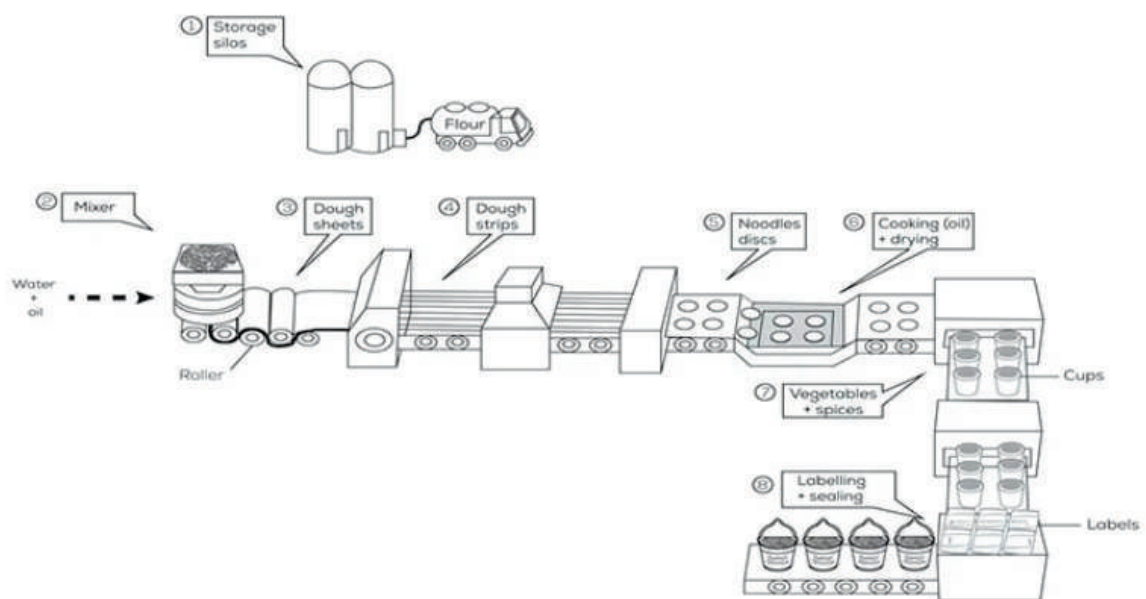


## Topic 25

The diagram below shows how instant noodles are manufactured.

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

Manufacturing instant noodles



The provided graphic shows the production process for instant noodles.

It is evident that this linear process, which starts with the storage of flour in silos and finishes with the labelling and sealing of cups, consists of 8 phases in total.

Flour is pumped from a truck into tower silos for storage prior to being added to a mixing machine to be combined with water and oil. The mixture is then flattened out to form dough sheets, and after that, it is run through a machine to split it into strips.

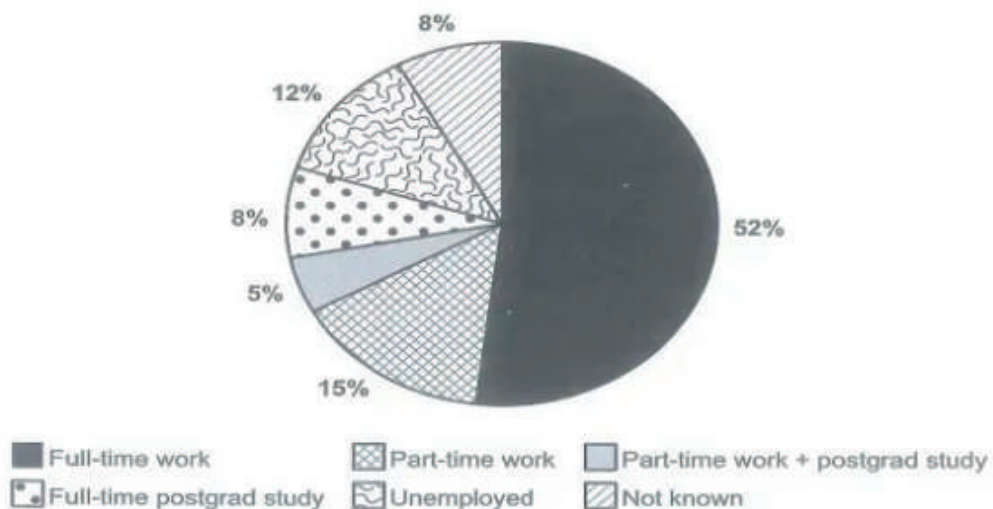
These dough strips are then formed into discs, cooked in oil, and allowed to dry before being used to create the noodles. After adding the dry noodles discs, vegetables, and seasonings to the cups, the procedure is completed by labelling and sealing the containers.

## Topic 26

The chart below shows what Anthropology graduates from one university did after finishing their undergraduate degree course. The table shows the salaries of the anthropologists in work after five years.

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

Destination of Anthropology graduates (from one university)



Salaries of Anthropology graduates (after 5 years' work)

Type of employment	\$25,000–49,999	\$50,000–74,999	\$75,000–99,999	\$100,000+
Freelance consultants	5%	15%	40%	40%
Government sector	5%	15%	30%	50%
Private companies	10%	35%	25%	30%

The pie chart depicts the first job for graduates in anthropology, which is the study of peoples, history, and culture. The table displays their salaries after five years of employment in various businesses.

Overall, full-time employment outnumbered part-time employment among graduates.

unemployment. Lastly, part-time employment combined with graduate study and unspecified graduate study. Although there were many government employees in the highest income category, the average incomes for freelance specialists tended to be significantly higher than those working for the government and private businesses.

We can observe from the pie chart that 52% of graduates were employed full-time. Only 15% of graduates were employed part-time, which was 3% more than the 12% unemployment rate. The remaining 8% were divided into three categories: 5% combined part-time job with higher education study with 8% seeking full-time further education.

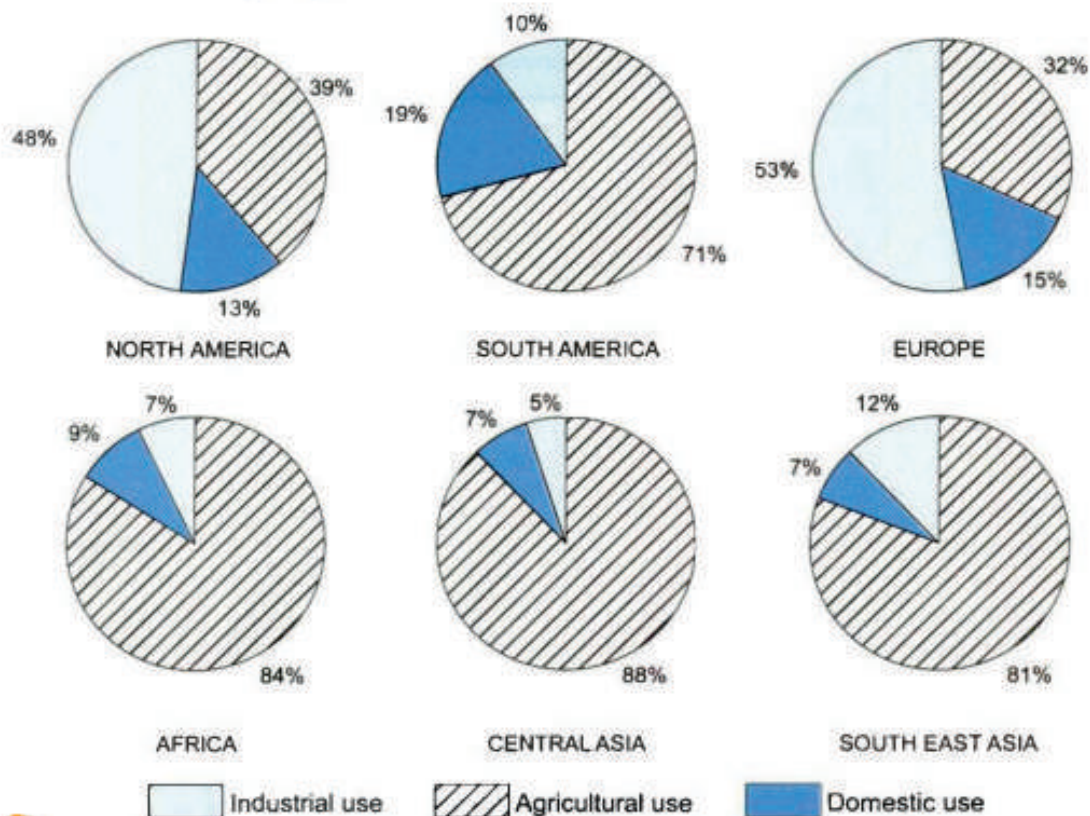
Moving on to their wages, 80% of the independent consultants made at least \$75,000 annually, with 50% earning more than \$100,000. The general trend among government employees was the same, with the two lowest pay bands showing the same numbers. 30% make between \$75,000 and \$99,999 each year, while 50% make over \$100,000. The percentages of independent contractors and government employees earning between \$25,000 and \$49,999 were both barely 5%, compared to 10% for those working in the private sector. 10% of private sector employees earn the lowest incomes, which are often diverse. An exceptional 35% made \$50,000 to \$74,999. In contrast, 25% and 30% of graduates earned \$75,000 or more (\$99,999 or \$100,000+, respectively)

## Topic 27

The charts below show the percentage of water used for different purposes in six areas of the world.

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

Percentage of water used for different purposes in six areas of the world



Pie charts are used to compare the water use for domestic, commercial, and agricultural purposes in six of the world's major areas. Agriculture generally utilises the majority of the water in countries in Asia, Africa, and South America, whereas industry normally uses around half the water in countries in Europe and North America.

In six of the world's most populous regions, water use for industrial, agricultural, and residential reasons is compared using pie charts. In general, Asia, Africa, and South America use the most water for agriculture, while Europe and North America's industrial sector uses around half as much water.

The given pie charts demonstrate how strikingly comparable North America's and Europe's water use is. Approximately 50% of the water needed on each of these continents is used in industrial sectors, followed by approximately a third for crop production and 13% to 15% for home consumption. It's interesting to note that South

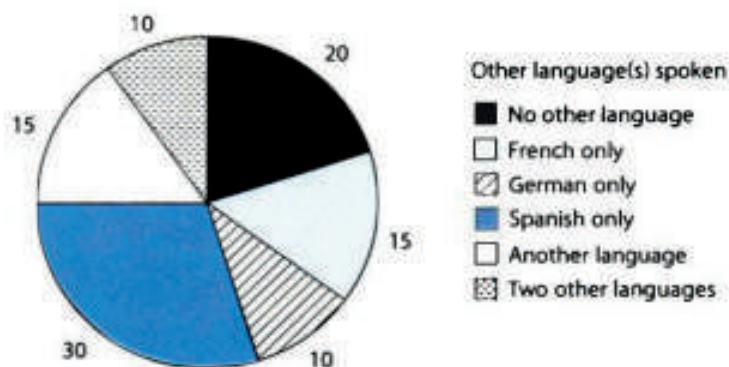
America consumes water in a way that contrasts sharply with North America and is more in line with the continents of Asia and Africa. In Asian, African, and North American countries, the agriculture sector uses more than 80% of the water they consume overall. Central Asia (88%) has the highest water usage in agriculture, which is about three times more than that of Europe. In South America, household water use is 19%, which is higher than the global average. In Asia and Africa, individuals use only 7 to 9 percent of the water for domestic purposes. Last but not least, industrial water use in Asia and Africa is between 5% and 12%, which is significantly less than it is in Europe and North America. It's interesting to note that South East Asia utilizes more water for manufacturing than either Africa, central Asia, or South America combined.



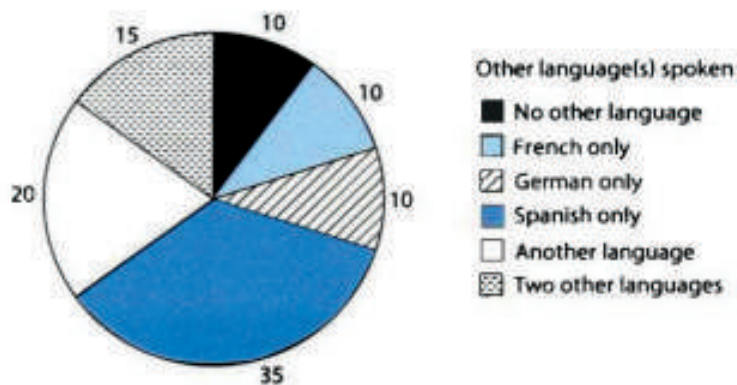
## Topic 28

The charts below show the proportions of British students at one university in England who were able to speak other languages in addition to English, in 2000 and 2010. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

% of British Students able to speak languages other than English, 2000



% of British Students able to speak languages other than English, 2010



The percentage of British university students in England who can speak languages other than English between the years 2000 and 2010 is depicted in pie charts.

Spanish was generally the most used language in both years, while German was the least.

With a 5% rise in students who can speak it from 30% in 2000, Spanish continued to be the most common language spoken in 2010. However, the percentage of pupils who can communicate in two or more languages as a whole increased by 5% in each language from 25% in 2000 to 35% in 2010. The number of pupils who can exclusively speak English, on the other hand, decreased from 20% in 2000 to 10% in 2010.

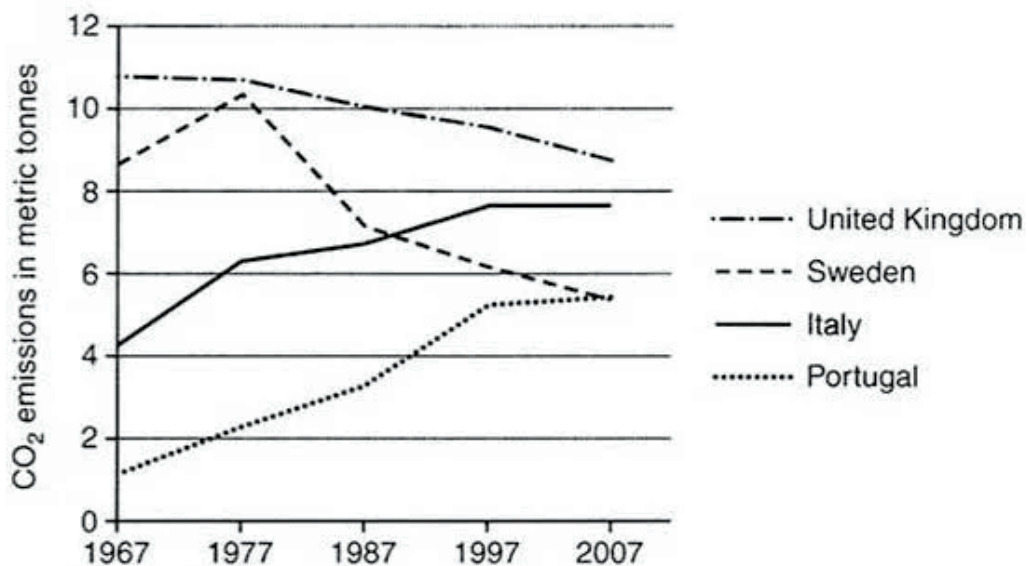
Only 10% of beginners in the two years were able to communicate in German. Additionally, the percentage of students who can speak in French, which was 15% in 2000, fell to 5% in 2010.

## Topic 29

The graph below shows average carbon dioxide (Co2) emissions per person in the United Kingdom, Sweden, Italy and Portugal between 1967 and 2007.

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

Average carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions per person, 1967–2007



The above line graph displays an average breakdown of carbon dioxide emissions from four countries between 1967 and 2007, divided by population.

Overall, it is evident that as emission rates decreased in Sweden and the UK, the other nations experienced a trend in the other direction.

The data clearly shows that in 1967, the UK had the greatest average emission per person, at about 11 metric tonnes. Compared to a Swede's emission, this was more than two metric tonnes.

This year, Italy and Portugal had reduced CO<sub>2</sub> emission percentages. A citizen of Italy released more than 4 metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>, compared to less than 1 metric tonne in the latter nation.

In every nation bar the UK, the per capita emission increased over the following ten years. When an average citizen in a country emitted more than 10 metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>, it was worse in Sweden.

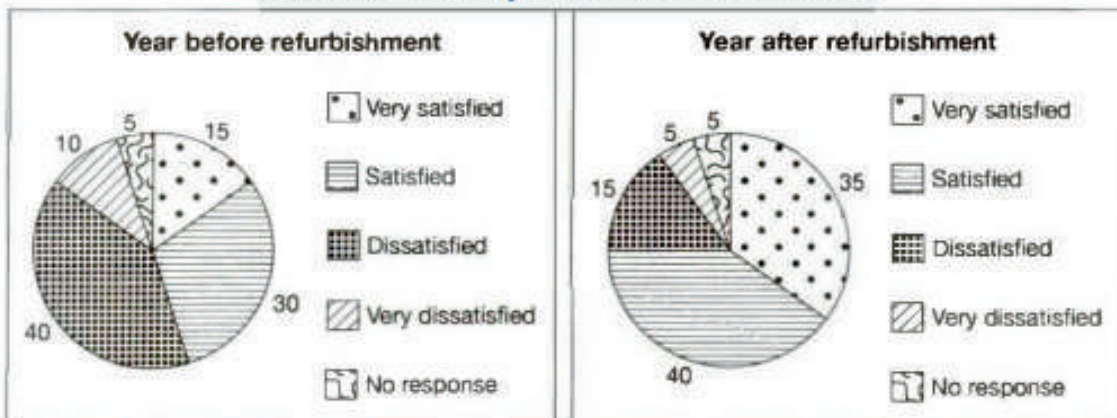
## Topic 30

The Table Below Shows the Numbers of Visitors to Ashdown Museum during the year before and after it was refurbished. The charts show the result of surveys asking visitors how satisfied they were with their visit, during the same two periods.

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

Total number of visitors to Ashdown Museum	
During the year before refurbishment:	74,000
During the year after refurbishment:	92,000

### Results of surveys of visitor satisfaction



The tables compare the number of visitors to the Ashdown Museum before and after the remodeling. However, the findings of a survey that was carried out of visitors over the course of the same two years are presented in pie charts.

Both the number of visitors and the proportion of extremely satisfied guests have significantly increased since the museum underwent refurbishment.

When the museum first opened, it had 74000 visitors; following renovations, that number increased by 18,000 to 92000.

According to data from a pie chart, more than two-thirds of visitors—40% and 30%, respectively—were unhappy or extremely unhappy before the restoration. On the other hand, only about 10% or 15% of visitors—or one-fourth—reported being satisfied or extremely satisfied, as opposed to 5% of those who chose not to take part in the survey.

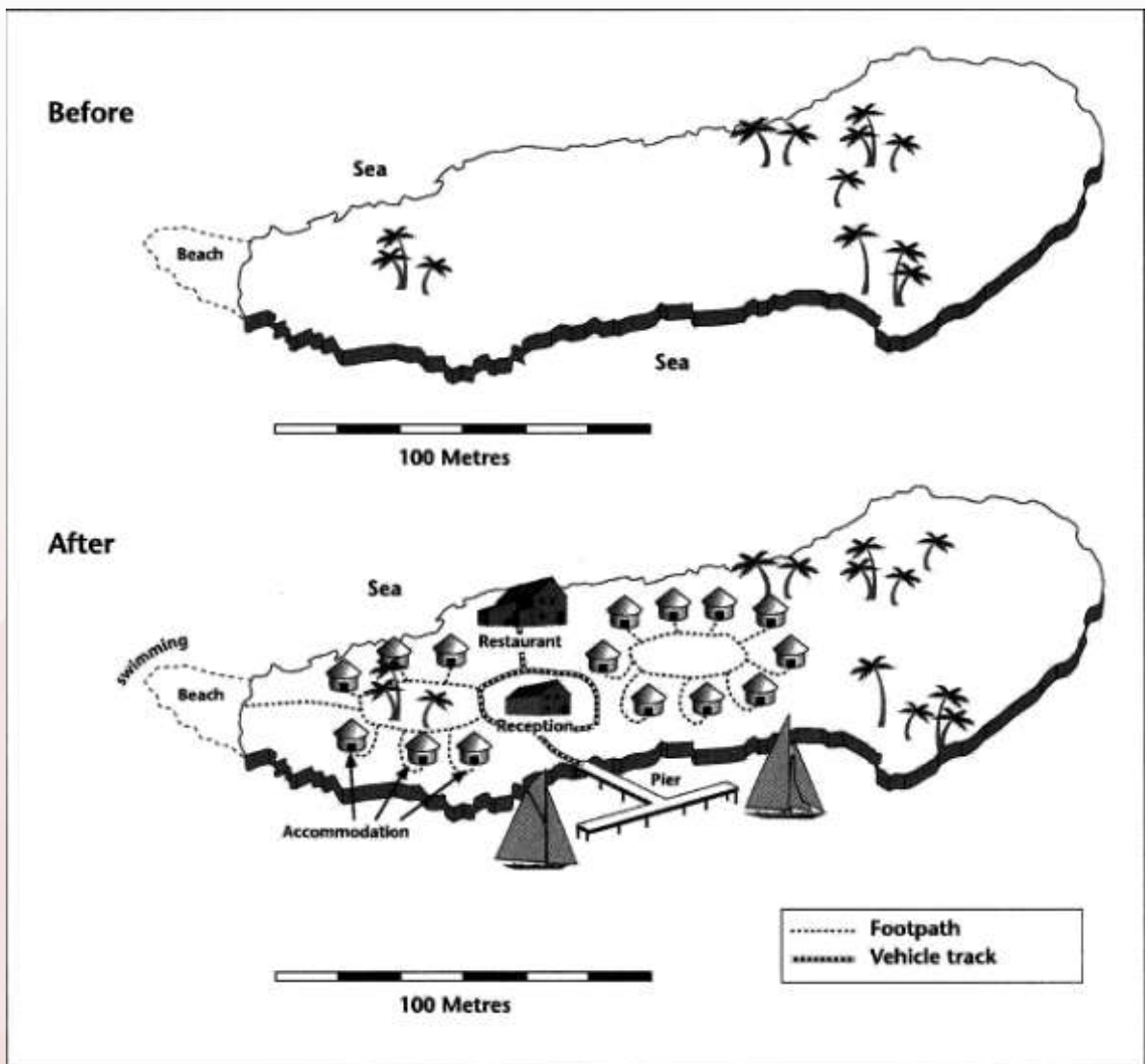
After the museum underwent renovations, the proportion of satisfied and extremely satisfied visitors grew, making up 35% and 40% of all visitors, respectively. Visitors who were very displeased declined to 15%, while those who were unsatisfied decreased to 5%, which is equivalent to the proportion of visitors who chose not to participate.



## Topic 31

The two maps below show an island, before and after the construction of some tourist facilities.

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





The maps show an island before and after some restoration work for tourists and compare the changes brought on by development on the island. The construction of several new tourist attractions, including hotels, restaurants, swimming pools, and other facilities, has generally occurred without significantly harming the environment.

On the island before the amenities were built, there were only trees and a beach, and most of the areas were deserted. Numerous new tourist amenities have been built on this island, including lodging options, restaurants, reception areas, boat piers, bathing areas on the beaches, and more. It's interesting to note that no plants or trees were destroyed in the construction of these structures, and the majority of them were built close to the shore.

In order to help tourists, commuter roads and sidewalks have also been built. The walkways were constructed to connect the residential

areas with the beach, while the motor tracks were made to go to the restaurant, reception area, and boating dock.

In conclusion, no plants or trees were cut during the building because it was done primarily to make it easier for tourists to stay, visit, and have fun.

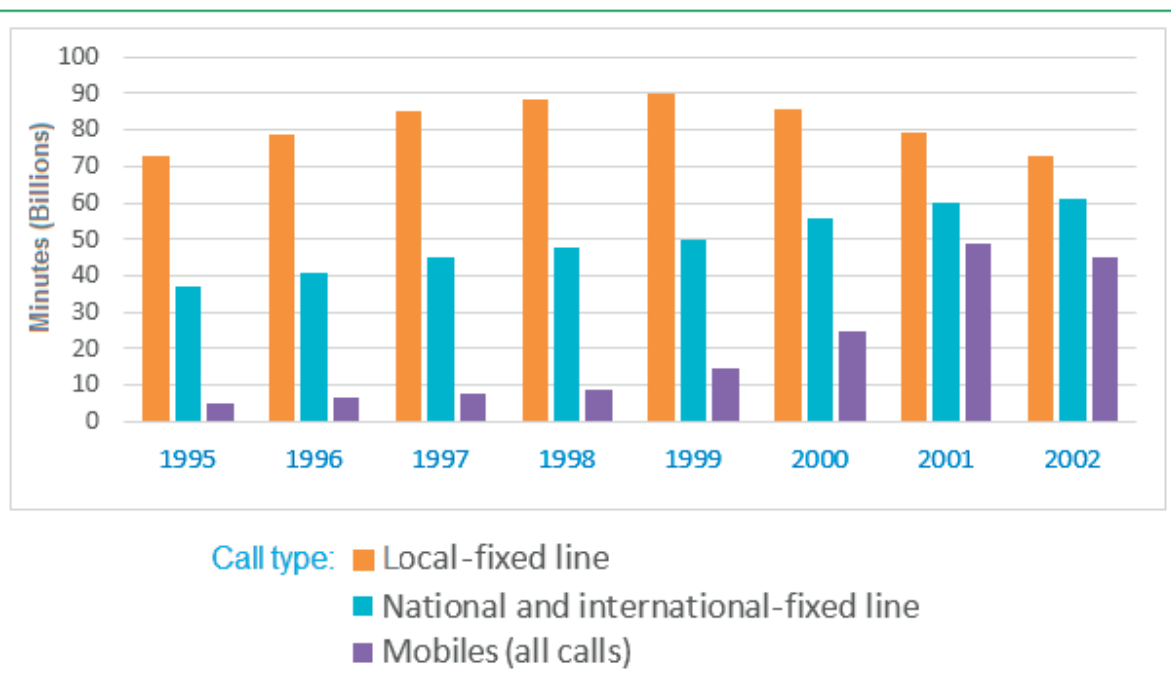


## Topic 32

The chart below shows the total number of minutes (in billions) of telephone calls in the UK, divided into three categories, from 1995-2002.

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

UK telephone calls, by category, 1995-2002



A bar graph shows the length of mobile, local, national, and international calls made in the UK between 1995 and 2002.

In general, local landlines were favoured by Britons over mobile phones, however use of mobile phones rapidly rose over time, especially after 2000.

Initially, in 1995, more than 70 billion minutes were spoken on local fixed lines by British citizens, with roughly half of that time spent on national and international fixed lines. Only one million minutes were used for cell phone speaking. 90 billion minutes of local fixed line communication, the most ever, were exchanged in 1999. At that time, 50 billion minutes per year were spent on domestic and international landlines, compared to over 10 billion minutes per year on cell phones. It is evident that whereas fixed-line calls made on national and international lines consistently increased, calls made on local lines increased overall up until

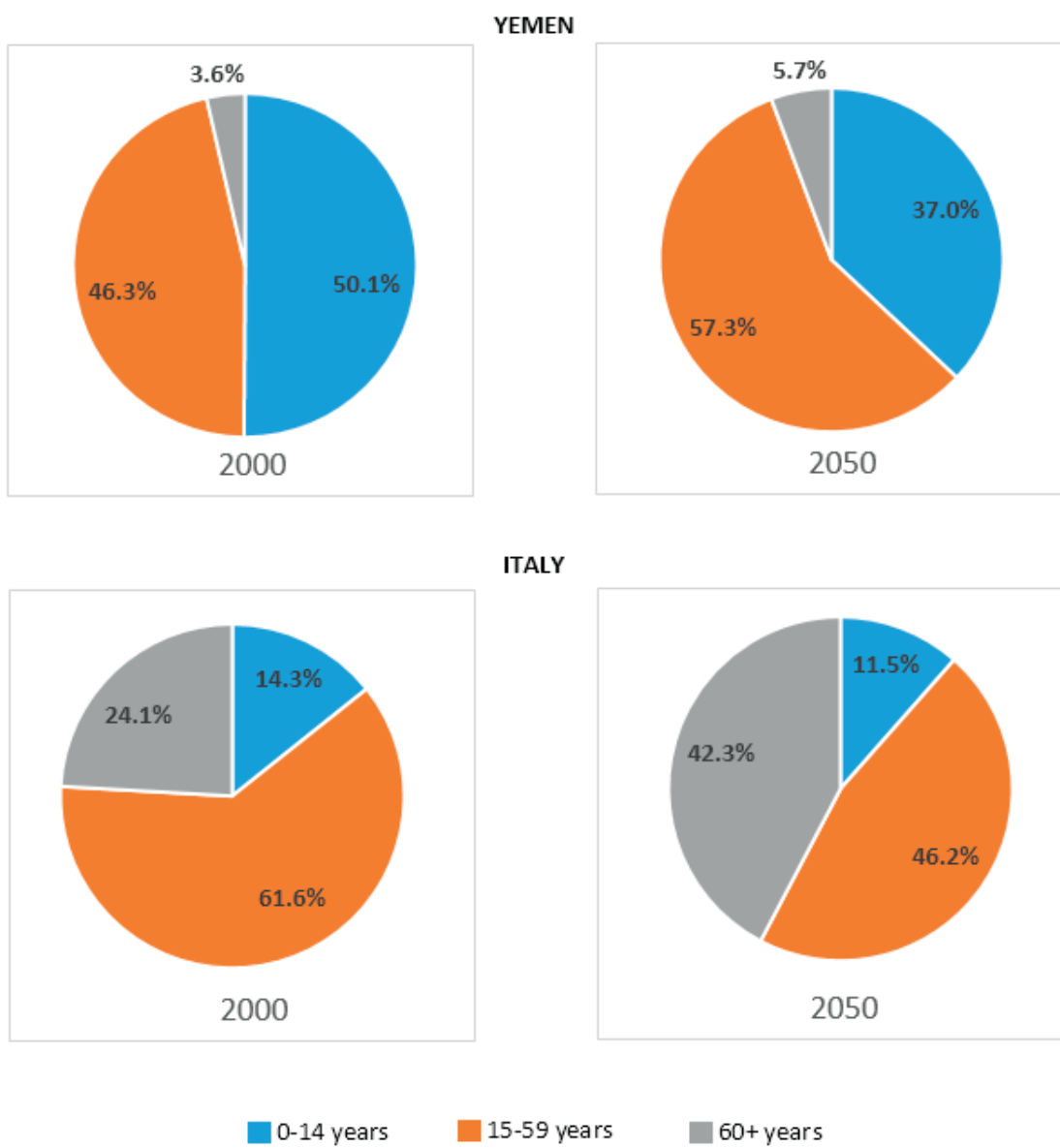
1999 before starting to fall. Even though the number of people using mobile phones was growing, in the United Kingdom, landlines were still used for about 50 million minutes of talk in 2001.



## Topic 33

The charts below give information on the ages of the populations of Yemen and Italy in 2000 and projections for 2050.

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



The population ages of Yemen and Italy in 2000 are depicted in the pie charts, together with projections of both populations' ages in 2050.

In general, Italy's old population will be proportionally considerably larger than Yemen's.

According to the data presented, more than half of Yemen's population was under the age of 14 in 2000. Only around 3% of persons in this country were over 60 in the same year, while just over 46% of the population was between the ages of 15 and 59. In Italy this year, one-fourth of the population was over 60 and more than 60% of the population was between the ages of 15 and 59. Italy had a far larger proportion of old people in 2000 than Yemen did. This year, less than 15% of Italians were under the age of 14.

The projected percentage of the population by age group for the year 2050 is also depicted in the pie charts. The percentage of persons under the age of 60 would only increase by 2% in

Yemen, while the percentage of people over 60 would decrease. On the other side, there would be fewer young people overall and a higher percentage of elderly people in Italy in 2050—more than 40%.

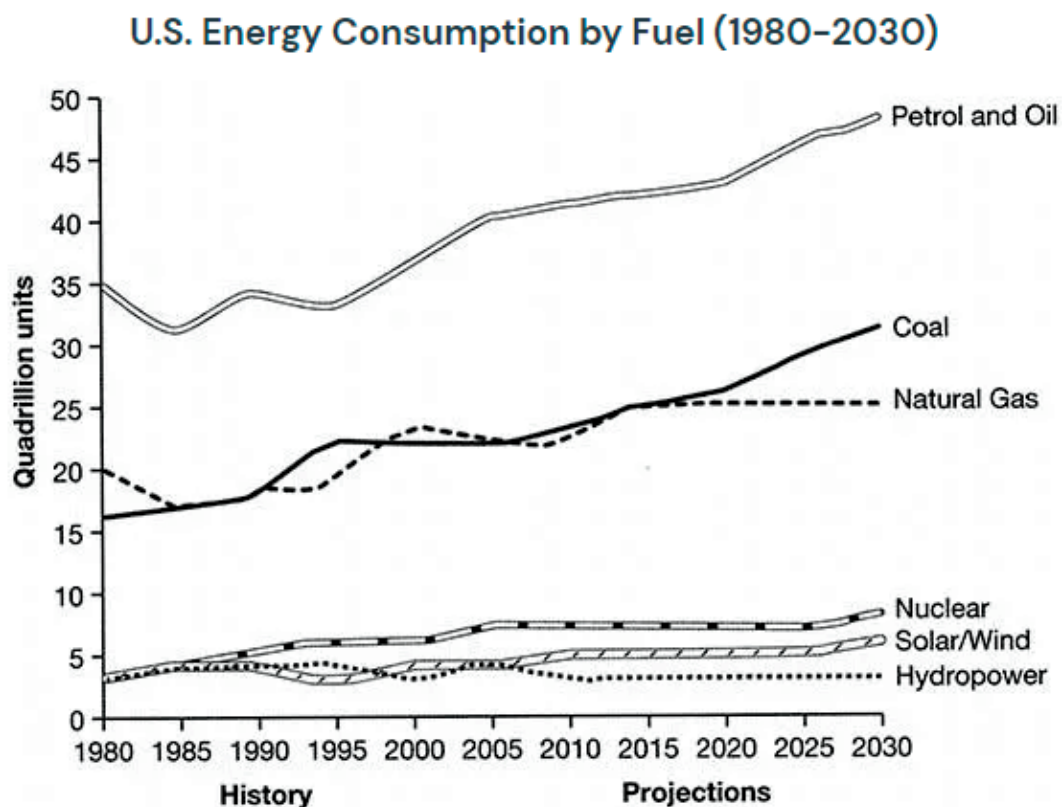




## Topic 34

The graph below gives information from a 2008 report about the consumption of energy in the USA since 1980 with projections until 2030.

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



The graph shows current energy consumption levels through 2030 together with the quantity of energy used by the United States of America starting in 1980.

The production of energy is clearly dominated by fossil fuels like coal, natural gas, and petroleum, while the use of other energy sources like solar power, wind power, hydropower, and nuclear power is comparatively minimal.

In the USA, where consumption was mostly rising and is anticipated to continue doing so, petroleum and oil resources were the top energy suppliers. Compared to petroleum, coal and natural gas have relatively lower levels of usage. The usage of these resources has increased through time, and this trend is anticipated to continue. After 2015, natural gas usage started to decline.

The amount of renewable energy used was much lower, while overall consumption had increased. After 2010, the use of renewable energy stayed the same, with nuclear and solar/wind power use beginning to rise around 2025.



## Topic 35

The table below gives information on consumer spending on different items in five different countries in 2002.

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

Country	Food/ Drink/ Tobacco	Clothing/ Footwear	Leisure/ Education
Ireland	28.91%	6.43%	2.21%
Italy	16.36%	9.00%	3.20%
Spain	18.80%	6.51%	1.98%
Sweden	15.77%	5.40%	3.22%
Turkey	32.14%	6.63%	4.35%

The table data shows the total amount spent in 2002 by customers from Ireland, Italy, Spain, Sweden, and Turkey across three categories. According to the data in the table, people in those nations spend more money on food and tobacco than on clothing, entertainment, and education combined.

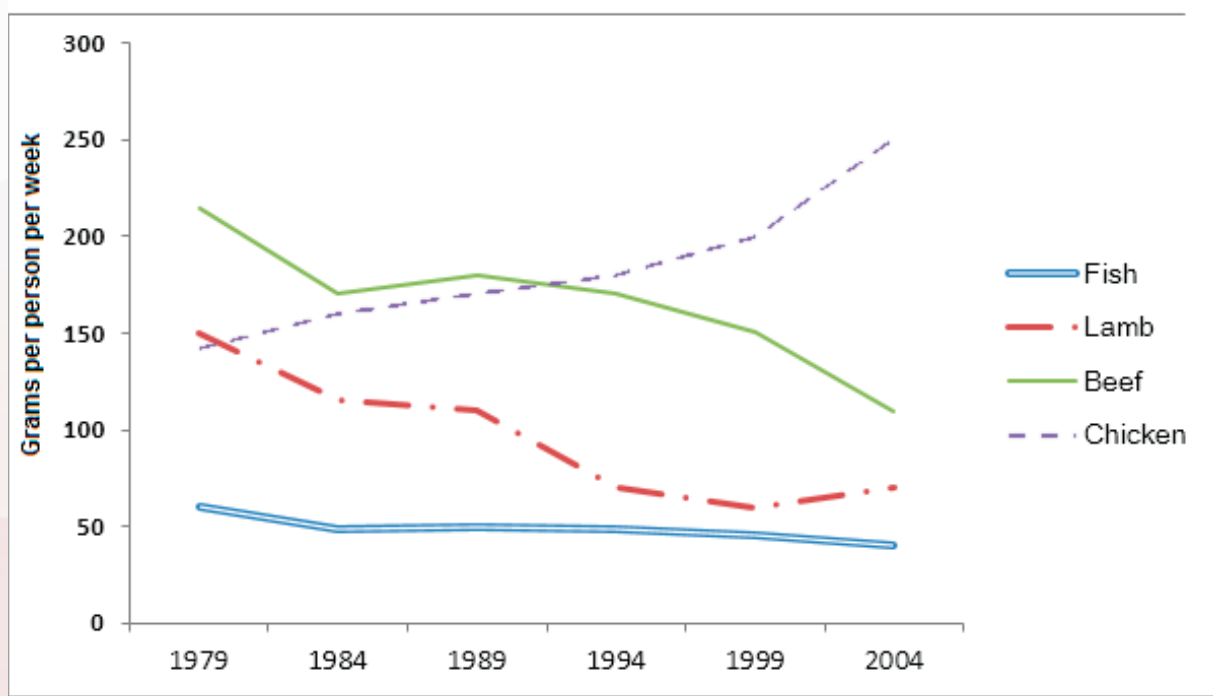
The figures that are available show that over a third of all consumer spending in Turkey was on food and tobacco. Compared to customers in Italy, Spain, and Sweden, who spent just over 15% of their money in this area, Irish consumers spent more than 28% of their money in this category. Italians spent the most (9%), followed by citizens of the other four nations in terms of amount spent on apparel and footwear.

It's amazing to note how much less was spent on entertainment and education compared to necessities like clothing, food, and tobacco. Spain had the lowest consumer spending on leisure and education (1.98%) while Turkey had the highest at 4.35%. The available data show that none of the five nations spend more than 5% of their GDP on leisure and education.

## Topic 36

The graph below shows the consumption of fish and some different kinds of meat in a European country between 1979 and 2004.

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



The line graph compares the weekly consumption of fish, poultry, beef, and lamb in a country in Europe over a 25-year period.

Fish consumption in this European nation was consistently much lower than meat consumption from 1979 to 2004, at around 50 grams per person per week on average. In terms of meat consumption patterns, beef and lamb consumption gradually declined in 2004 while chicken consumption increased to become the most popular meat.

Beef consumption decreased from roughly 225 grams per person per week to 100 grams in 2004, a decrease of 125 grams over the preceding 25 years, making it the second most consumed meat. Although there was a tiny uptick in consumption of beef in 1984, the line shows a general decreasing tendency.

In 1979, the average inhabitant in this European nation consumed 150 grams of chicken or lamb per week. 25 years after 1979, however, chicken consumption dramatically increased to about 250 grams per week while lamb consumption decreased to slightly more than 50 grams per week. Consumption patterns for chicken and lamb finally diverged by 100 grams in 2004.

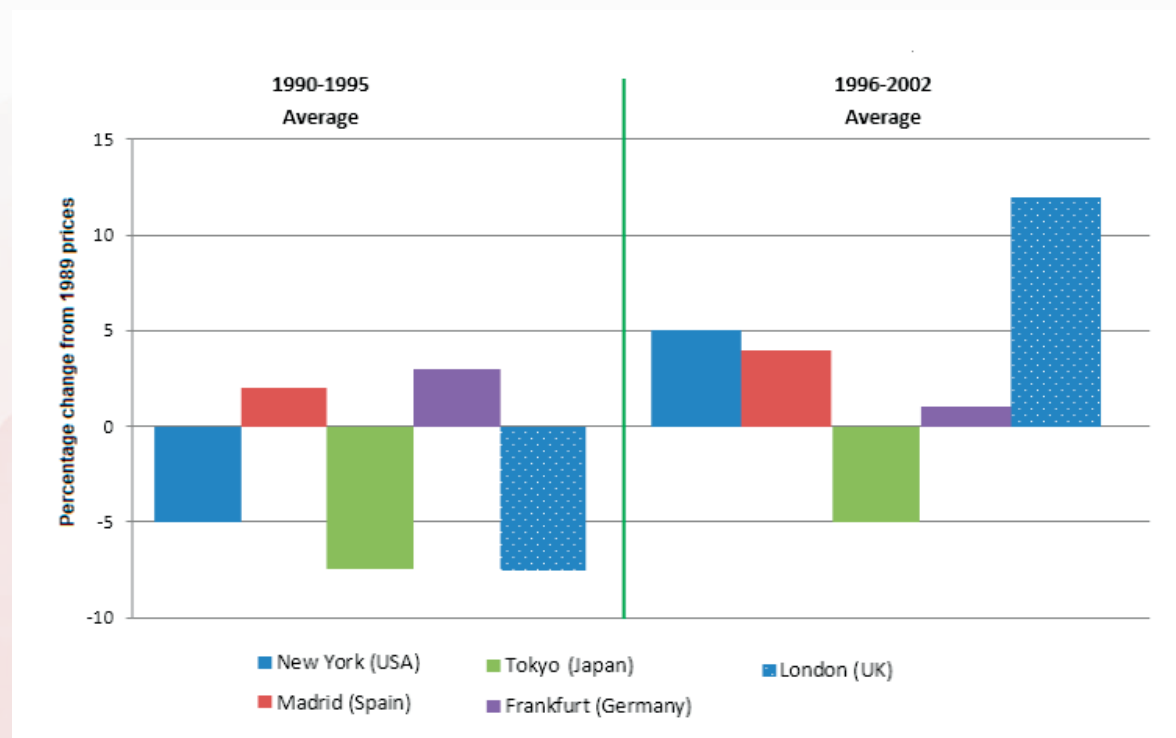




## Topic 37

The chart below shows information about changes in average house prices in five different cities between 1990 and 2002 compared with the average house prices in 1989.

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



In relation to the prices in 1989, the bar chart shows information on how real estate values have evolved throughout two time periods, from 1990 to 1995 and from 1996 to 2002. As depicted in the bar graph, property prices declined in Tokyo, New York and London between 1990 and 1995 while increasing in London and New York between 1996 and 2002, in contrast to the cost of such homes in 1989.<sup>TM</sup>

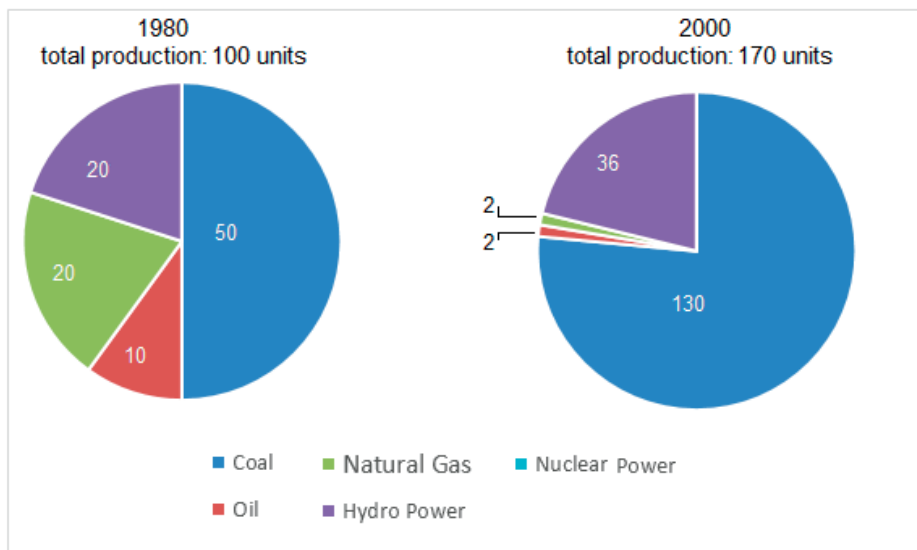
The bar graph demonstrates that, in comparison to the prices of those residences in 1989, housing prices increased by 2 to 3 percent in Madrid and Frankfurt and decreased by 5 to 8 percent in Tokyo, New York and London from 1990 to 1995.

It's noteworthy to see that every city except Frankfurt saw pricing increases between 1996 and 2002. Home prices rose by 5% in New York, 4% in Madrid, and nearly 11% in London when compared to their 1989 cost. Only in Frankfurt did prices decrease from 1996 to 2002 as compared to the previous five years.

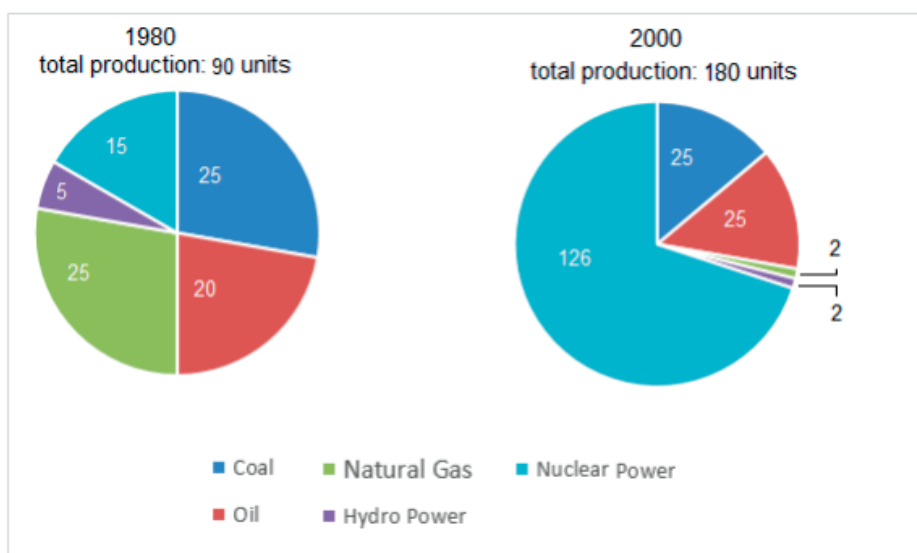
## Topic 38

The pie charts below show units of electricity production by fuel source in Australia and France in 1980 and 2000. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Units of electricity by fuel source in Australia



Units of electricity by fuel source in France



The pie charts show data on how much power was produced in France and Australia between 1980 and 2000 using fuel sources.

The pie charts demonstrate that coal was mostly used to generate electricity in Australia, whereas nuclear power has become a more important source of electricity for France in recent years.

According to the data, France produced 90 units of power in 1980 and twice that much in 2000, whilst Australia produced 100 units in 1980 and 170 units in 2000. Australia, where coal was the main energy source, produced half of the world's electricity in 1980. Natural gas and hydropower generated 20 units of electricity, with 10 units of electricity coming from oil. The reliance on coal increased in 2000, despite very little use of oil and natural gas in the process of making power. Nuclear energy was never used to produce electricity in Australia. On the other hand, in France in 1980, coal and natural gas jointly

produced half of the country's electricity. France deployed 126 nuclear power units in 2000, a significant increase from the 15 units used 20 years earlier.

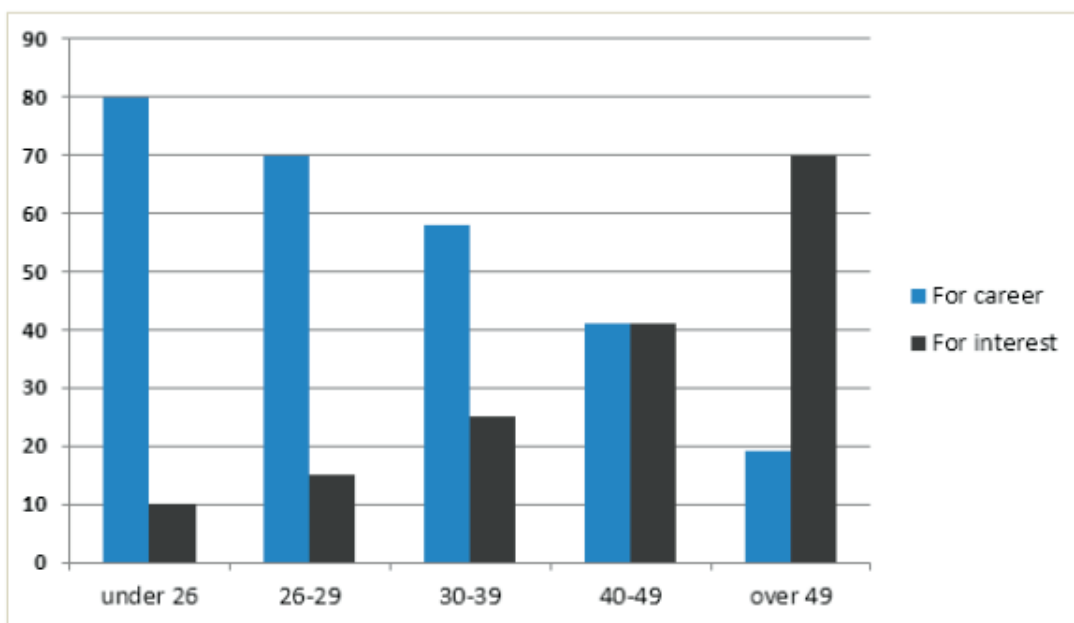


## Topic 39

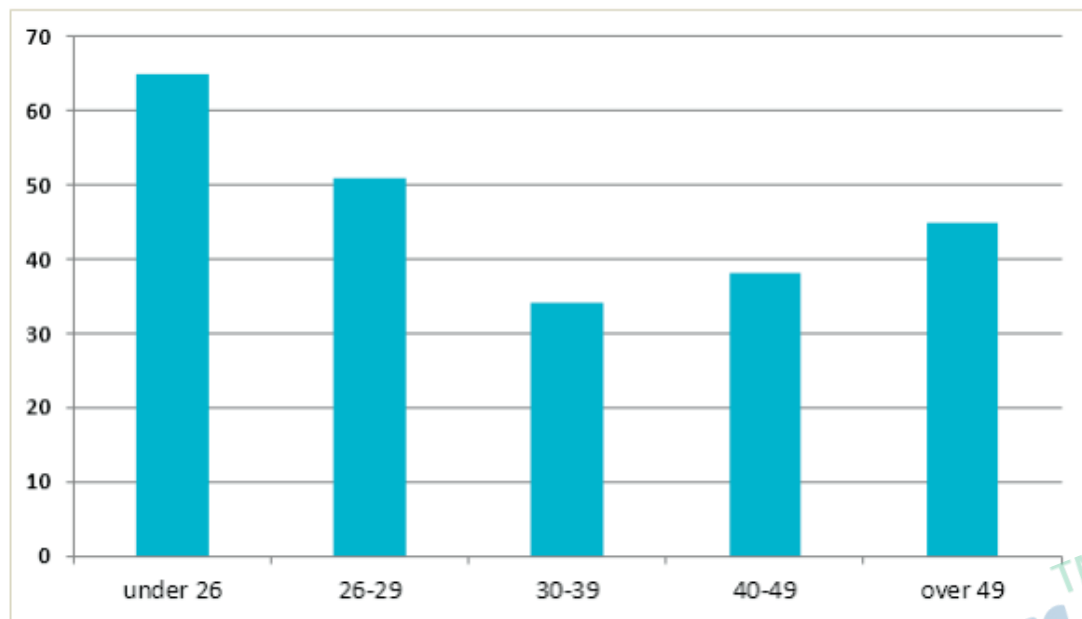
The charts below show the main reasons for study among students of different age groups and the amount of support they received from employers.

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

Reasons for study according to age of students [data in percentage]



Employer support, by age group (Time off and help with fees) [data in percentage]



The bar graph shows the percentage of students who continue their education for their job and out of love based on their age groups, while the line graph shows the assistance those students received from their employers in the form of financial aid and paid time off.

Overall, young students place more importance on their careers than older students who place more emphasis on their passions. Additionally, young students under 30 received more assistance from their companies.

For instance, eight out of ten people under the age of 26 continue their schooling to advance their careers. Only 10% of them do it because they love it. It's interesting to note that as people age, they become increasingly willing to study for personal interest rather than for career purposes. At least seven out of ten adults over the age of 50 pursue education out of desire. Finally, these two criteria equally encourage persons between the ages of 40 and 49 to continue their education.

The second diagram demonstrates that younger employees—those under the age of 30—received more help from their employers, whereas those between the ages of 30 and 39 are predicted to receive the least support. It's noteworthy to note, though, that employers were more understanding of older workers than they were of those in their thirties.



## Topic 40

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

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

Underground Railways Systems

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

The table provides information on the underground railway systems, such as the routes served, the annual passenger volume, and the year the system was originally installed. The data in the table represents six cities.

The information shows that London has the longest rail lines and the oldest subterranean railroad company (1863 and 394 km of routes). On the other side, Los Angeles, which opened in 2001, is the most recent and has the second-shortest railway length at 28 km.

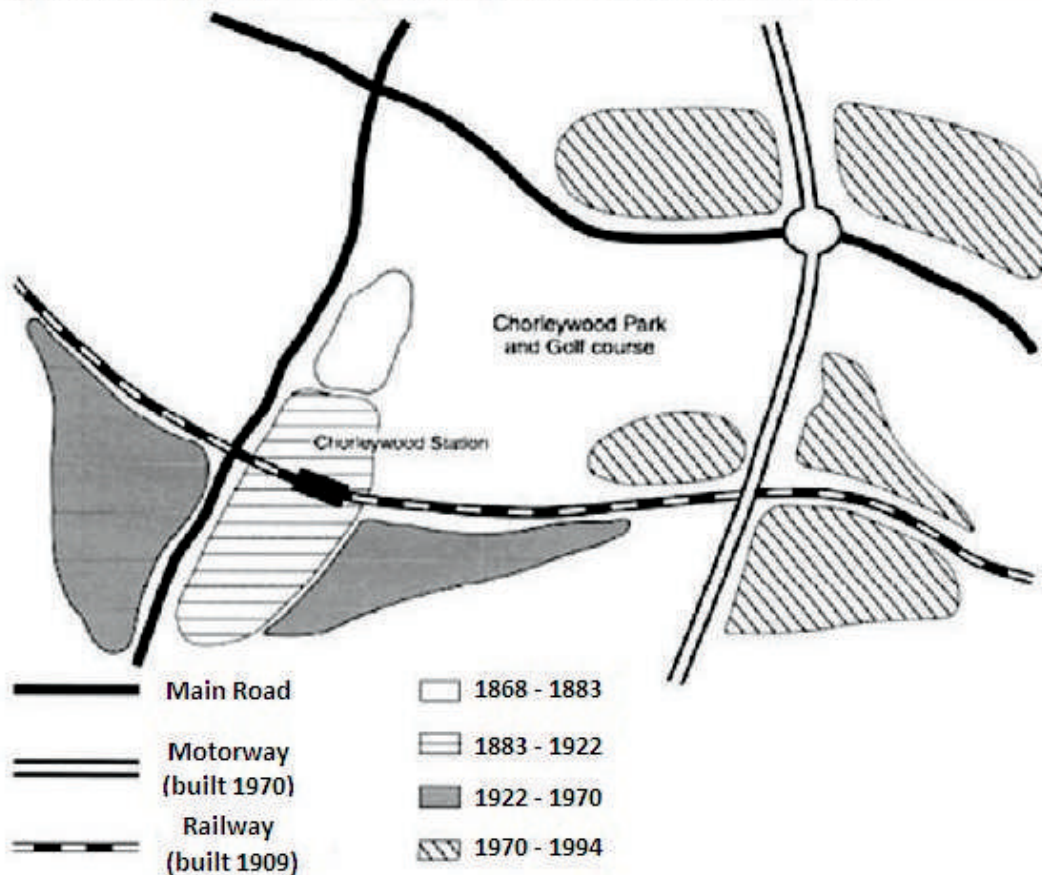
In addition, among the six cities, Tokyo's railway service began in 1927 yet has the most passengers (1927 passengers), with Kyoto having the fewest passengers (45 passengers).

Overall, London and Paris are two of the oldest systems, but Tokyo and Paris see the most annual passenger traffic, while London has the most miles travelled on each route (394 km).

## Topic 41

Chorleywood is a village near London whose population has increased steadily since the middle of the nineteenth century. The map below shows the development of the village. Write a report for a university lecturer describing the development of the village.

Village of Chorleywood showing development between 1868 and 1994

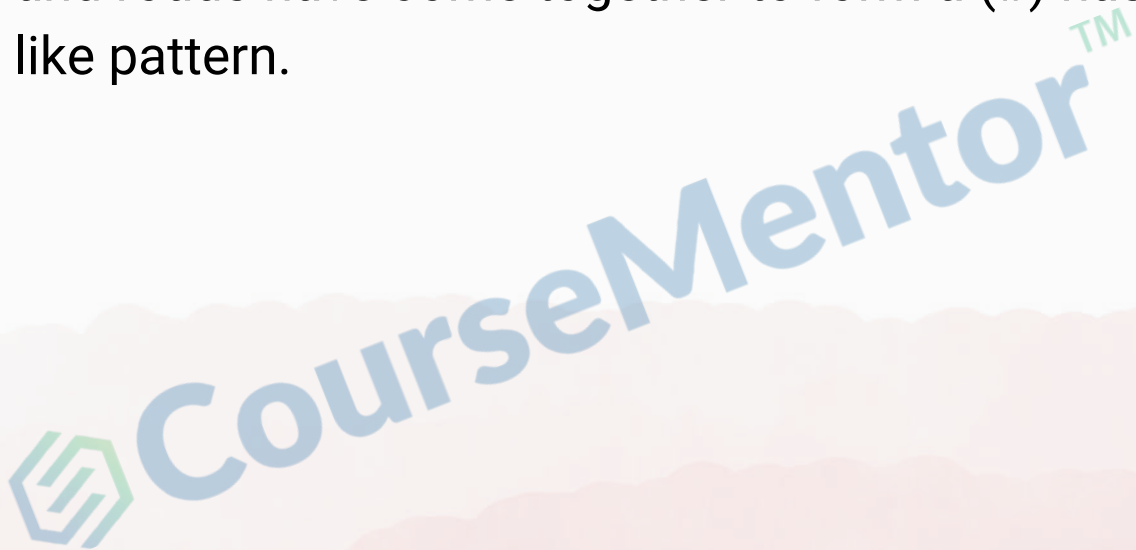


The graphic shows the development of the London village of Chorleywood between 1868 and 1994. In comparison to preceding decades, the rural area experienced more rapid, widespread growth from 1970 to 1994.

The graph illustrates how little progress was made during the 19th century. Between 1868 and 1883, the Main Road was constructed. Following this, up until 1922, there was some construction in the neighbourhood near Chorleywood station. The Chorleywood Park and Golf Course were to be traversed by the Motorway, which was built in 1970. Railways were first introduced in 1909. Around Chorleywood station, the rail lines were set up. The significant construction that took place there between 1922 and 1994 made this possible.

The community quickly grew as a result of the three distinct modes of public transportation that were accessible, notably between 1970 and 1994.

It's also important to note that Chorleywood's development and construction were influenced by its transportation infrastructure, since the region near the junctions advanced significantly and more quickly than the remainder of the town. In order to conveniently cover and connect the village's four corners, the motorways, railroads, and roads have come together to form a (#) hash-like pattern.



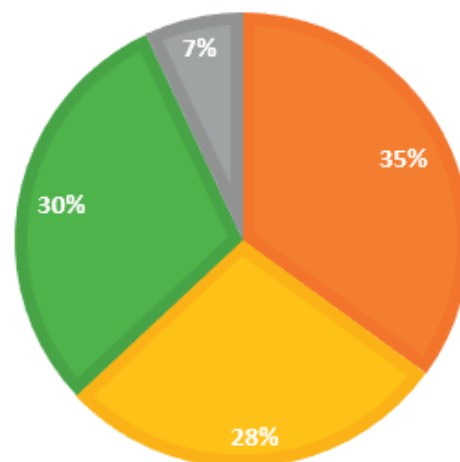
## Topic 42

The pie chart below shows the main reasons why agricultural land becomes less productive. The table shows how these causes affected three regions of the world during the 1990s.

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

CAUSES OF WORLDWIDE LAND DEGRADATION

over-grazing over-cultivation deforestation other



CAUSES OF LAND DEGRADATION BY REGION

Region	% land degraded by...			Total land degraded
	deforestation	over-cultivation	over-grazing	
North America	0.2	3.3	1.5	5%
Europe	9.8	7.7	5.5	23%
Oceania	1.7	0	11.3	13%

The four primary reasons for farmland deterioration in modern society are depicted in the pie graphic. Animal overgrazing and tree removal both contribute 35% and 30% of the overall loss. Crop overpopulation accounts for another 28% of environmental damage. Only 7% of the total is brought on by other factors.

In the 1990s, these factors had varying effects on different geographic locations. Deforestation, for example, had limited effect on Oceania and North America, where it only affected 1.7% and 0.2% of the area, respectively, compared to Europe, where it contributed to up to 9.8% of land degradation. Europe has the highest over-cultivation (7.7%), overgrazing (5.5%), and overall most degraded land (23%) in the world. On the other hand, 13% of Oceania's agricultural output has decreased, primarily due to overgrazing (11.3%). In North America, only 5% of the land was determined to be degraded, with excessive overcultivation (3.3%) and, to a lesser extent, excessive overgrazing (1.5%), as the primary reasons.

Overall, it is evident that Europe has seen greater agricultural decline than any other region, with overcrowding and deforestation serving as the primary causes.

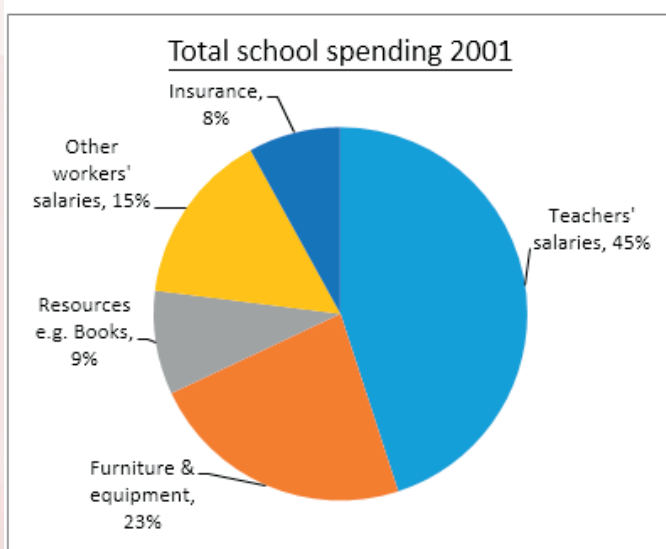
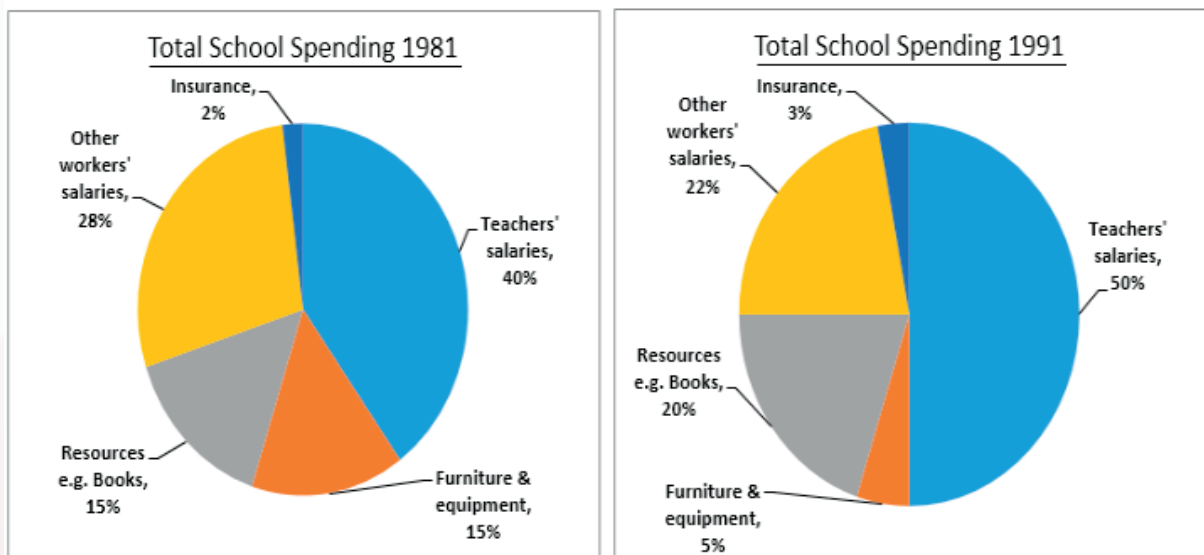




## Topic 43

The three pie charts below show the changes in annual spending by a particular UK school in 1981, 1991 and 2001.

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



The pie charts demonstrate the variations in annual budget for a specific UK school throughout three distinct time periods, 1881, 1991, and 2001. In general, paying teachers' salaries accounted for the largest portion of annual expenses. Contrarily, during the analysed time periods, insurance costs consistently made up the smallest proportion of yearly school expenses.

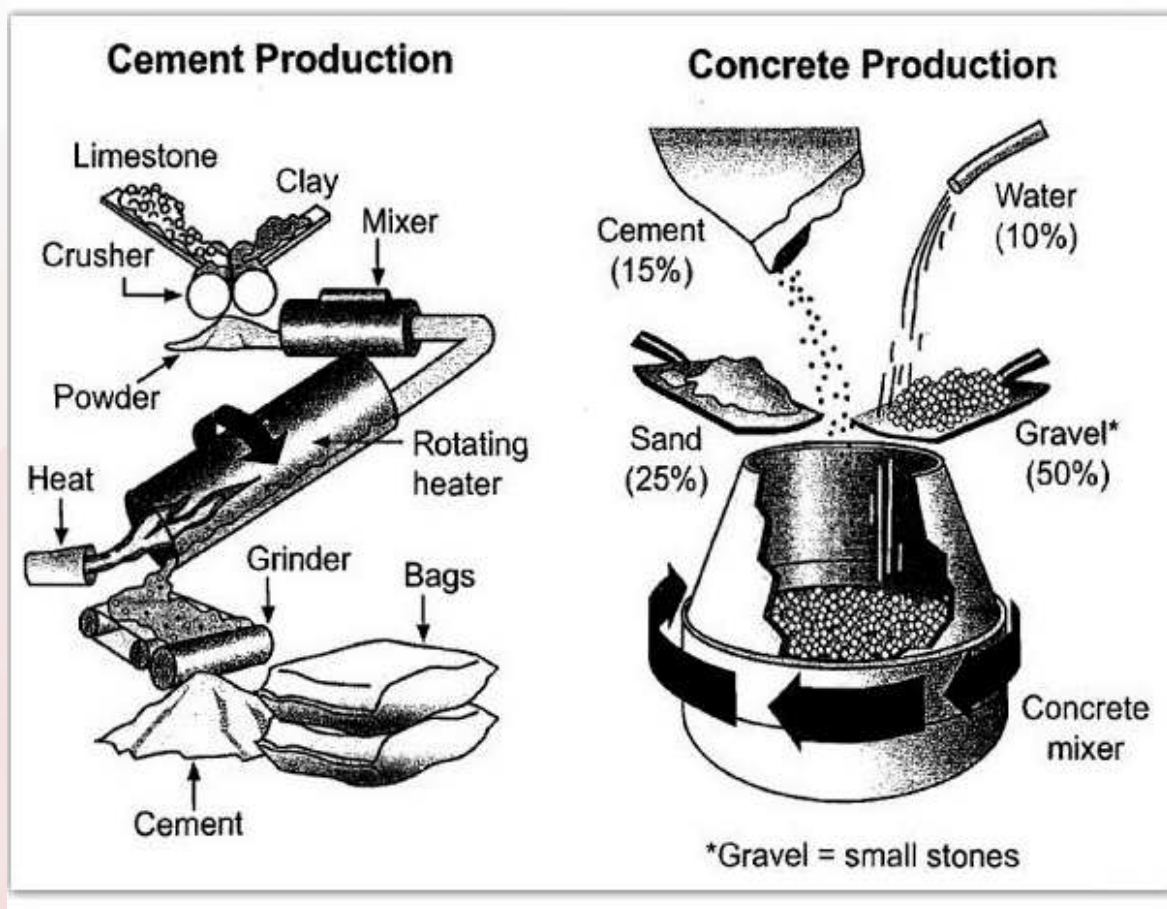
When you look at the specifics, you'll see that in 1981, teacher salaries made up about 50% of all school expenses, climbed dramatically to exactly 50% in 1991, and remained the biggest spending category in 2001 at 45%. The average percentage of school expenses that were contributed by other employees' wages, references, furniture, and tools was roughly 40%.

On the other hand, insurance accounted for the smallest proportion of all school expenses over the course of the monitored years. In 1981, it made up only 2% of overall spending, while in 1991 and 2001, it made up only 3% and 8% of total spending, respectively.

## Topic 44

The diagrams below show the stages and equipment used in the cement-making process, and how cement is used to produce concrete for building purposes.

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



The graphics demonstrate the steps in cement production and how to use that cement to create concrete. The graph demonstrates the numerous intricate steps that go into making cement as well as how concrete is made by mixing water, cement, and sand together in a concrete mixer.

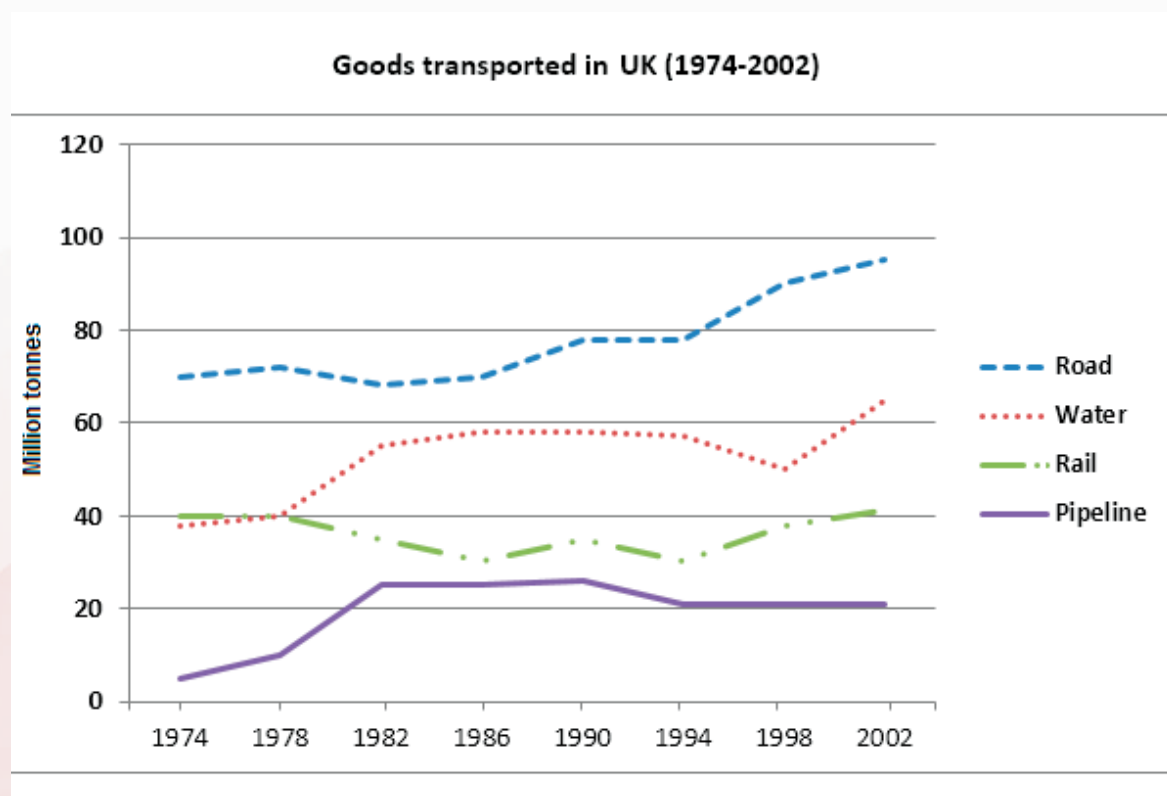
Crushing limestone and clay is necessary before the resulting powder is fed through a mixer to form cement, as seen in the first diagram. The raw cement materials are then created by running the power via a rotating heater that gets constant heat. Finally, the raw materials are passed through a grinder machine to make cement. The cement is packaged before being offered for sale.

The process for making concrete for residential construction projects is shown in the second diagram. In the first step, a concrete mixer is used to combine 15% cement, 10% water, 25% sand, and 50% tiny stones. The machine rotates quickly as it mixes the components and produces concrete.

## Topic 45

The graph below shows the quantities of goods transported in the UK between 1974 and 2002 by four different modes of transport.

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



The graph shows the variations in UK transportation from 1974 to 2002. From 1994 to 2002, the pipeline graph was stable, as can be seen. However, in the same year, other forms of transportation on land, sea, and railroads gradually increased.

Between 1974 and 2002, the amount of goods delivered in the UK by pipeline remained steady at 20 million tonnes, up from roughly one million tonnes in 1974. Contrarily, the amount of products moved by road and water increased to 40 million tonnes. Beginning in 1974, Pipeline grew to approximately 20 million tonnes in 1982, stayed at that level through 1990, and then slowly declined from 1990 to 1994.

Rail, water, and road freight transportation in the UK (1974–2002) all exhibited a moderate increase in 2002. Road travel of goods outperformed rail and water transit of goods. However, in 1982, the amount of products transported via waterways remained unchanged

at 60 million tonnes. To around 70 million tonnes, products transported by roads gradually decreased. Different data for the pipeline climbed gradually, although the majority still levelled off from zero to twenty million tonnes while some fluctuated between 1975 and 2002.



## Vocabulary

**Wrong**

**Use**

**Tell**

**Show**

**Place**

**Old**

**New**

**Neat**

**Move**

**Make**

**Love**

**Look**

**Little**

**Interesting**

**Important**

**Idea**

**Hide**

**Help**

**Happy**

**Unsuitable**

**Employ**

**Narrate**

**Indicate**

**Blueprint**

**Veteran**

**Modern**

**Natty**

**Lumber**

**Invent**

**Admire**

**Glimpse**

**Exiguous**

**Intriguing**

**Notable**

**Notion**

**Conceal**

**Relieve**

**Joyful**



## Vocabulary

**Great**

**Good**

**Get**

**Funny**

**Fast**

**Famous**

**Fall**

**End**

**Dull**

**Difference**

**Destroy**

**Describe**

**Delicious**

**Definite**

**Dangerous**

**Cut**

**Cool**

**Calm**

**Break**

**Worthy**

**Splendid**

**Gather**

**Droll**

**Hasty**

**Renowned**

**Drop**

**Terminate**

**Monotonous**

**Dissimilarity**

**Slay**

**Characterise**

**Delectable**

**Certain**

**Hazardous**

**Chop**

**Chilly**

**Serene**

**Rupture**

## Vocabulary

**Big**

**Begin**

**Beautiful**

**Bad**

**Awful**


**Substantial**

**Inaugurate**

**Ravishing**

**Dismal**

**Abominable**

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