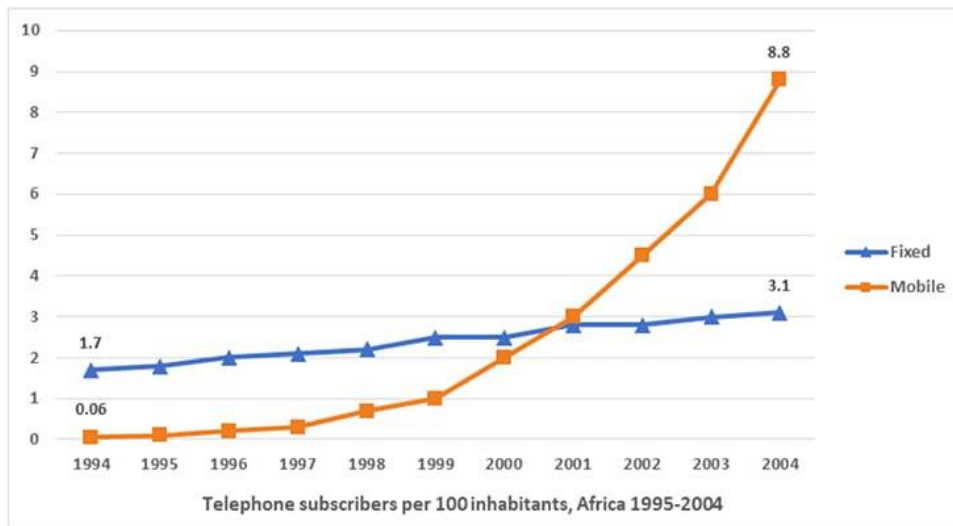


Band 9.0

Samples



The provided line graph illustrates the number of telephone subscribers per 100 inhabitants in Africa, comparing fixed and mobile lines from 1994 to 2004. Overall, the graph reveals a significant rise in mobile phone subscriptions over the given period, while the number of fixed-line subscriptions shows a much more gradual increase.

In 1994, the number of mobile phone subscribers was almost negligible at 0.06 per 100 inhabitants. However, this figure saw a rapid and exponential increase, particularly from the late 1990s onwards. By 2004, mobile subscriptions had surged to 8.8 per 100 inhabitants, showcasing a dramatic upward trajectory, especially noticeable from 2000 onwards.

Conversely, the number of fixed-line subscribers started at a higher base of 1.7 per 100 inhabitants in 1994. Despite this initial lead, the growth in fixed-line subscriptions was relatively modest. Over the decade, the number of fixed-line subscribers increased gradually, peaking at 3.1 per 100 inhabitants in 2004. This growth, while steady, was far less pronounced compared to the rapid rise seen in mobile subscriptions.



The bar chart presents the number of apartments approved for construction in four Australian cities - Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, and Perth - over a five-year period from 2012 to 2016.

Overall, the data indicates that Sydney nearly consistently had the highest number of apartment approvals throughout the period, while Perth had the lowest. There was a general trend of fluctuating numbers in Melbourne and Brisbane, with varying degrees of approval rates each year.

In detail, Sydney saw a notable increase in approvals, starting at approximately 15,000 in 2012 and peaking at around 32,000 in 2016. This city experienced the most substantial growth, with a significant jump from 2014 to 2015 where approvals rose from about 20,000 to over 25,000.

Melbourne's approval numbers were slightly lower than Sydney's but followed a similar upward trend. In 2012, Melbourne had around 10,000 approvals, which increased steadily, reaching its highest point in 2015 with nearly 28,000 approvals. However, there was a slight decline in 2016, where approvals dropped to about 26,000.

Brisbane displayed a more volatile pattern. Starting with approximately 6,000 approvals in 2012, the city saw a rise in 2013 to around 12,000. The numbers fluctuated over the next three years, with approvals peaking at about 16,000 in 2014 and then maintaining levels between 13,000 and 15,000 in the subsequent years.

Perth had the lowest number of apartment approvals among the four cities. Beginning at just over 5,000 in 2012, the numbers saw a slight increase over the years but remained relatively low compared to the other cities. The highest number of approvals in Perth was around 8,000 in 2014 and 2015, followed by a slight decline in 2016.

WRITING TASK 1

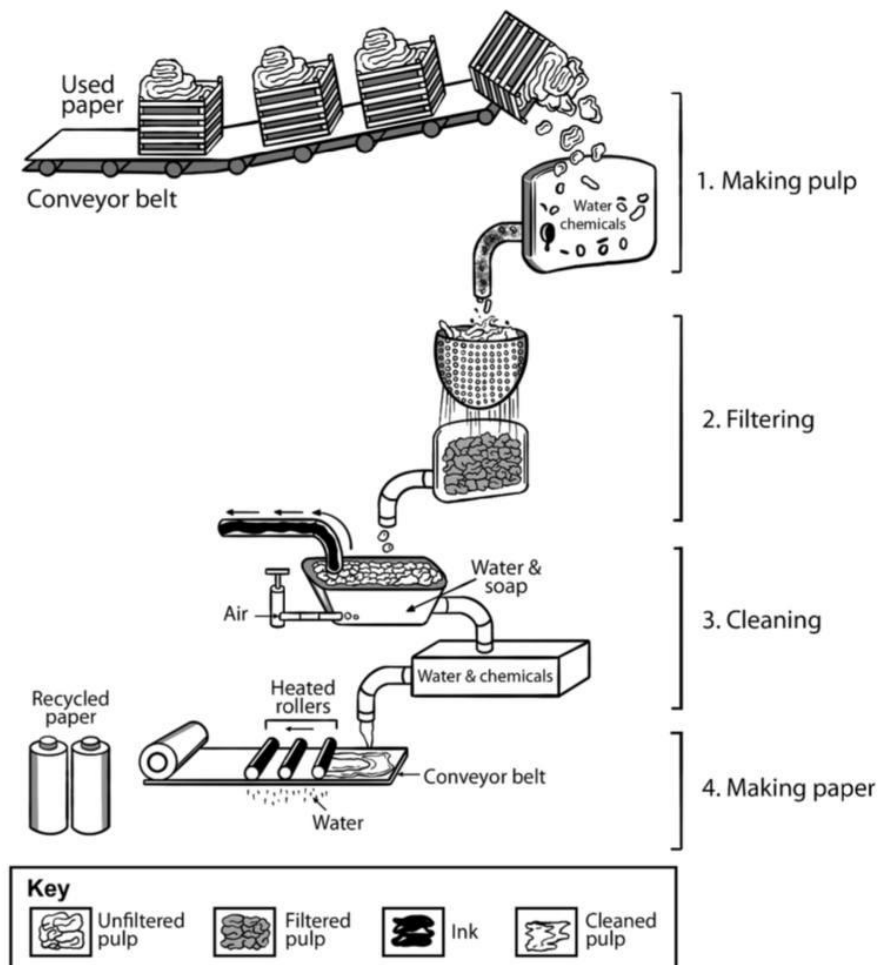
You should spend around 20 minutes on this task.

The diagram below illustrates how recycled paper is made.

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

Write at least 150 words.

How recycled paper is made



The diagram illustrates the process of making recycled paper. The process consists of four main stages: making pulp, filtering, cleaning, and making paper. Overall, the recycling process involves a series of mechanical and chemical treatments aimed at transforming used paper into a clean and usable product.

In the first stage, the used paper is transported on a conveyor belt into a pulping machine, where it is mixed with water and chemicals to create a mixture of unfiltered pulp.

The second stage involves filtering this pulp mixture. The mixture passes through a filtration system that removes larger particles, resulting in filtered pulp.

Next, the filtered pulp undergoes a cleaning process. It is then mixed with water and soap, and air is introduced to help remove ink and other contaminants. The result is a cleaned pulp.

Finally, the cleaned pulp is passed through heated rollers to remove any remaining water, forming sheets of recycled paper. This paper is then rolled onto a new conveyor belt, ready to be used.

Sales of *Fairtrade-labelled coffee and bananas (1999 & 2004)

Coffee	1999 (millions of euros)	2004 (millions of euros)
UK	1.5	20
Switzerland	3	6
Denmark	1.8	2
Belgium	1	1.7
Sweden	0.8	1

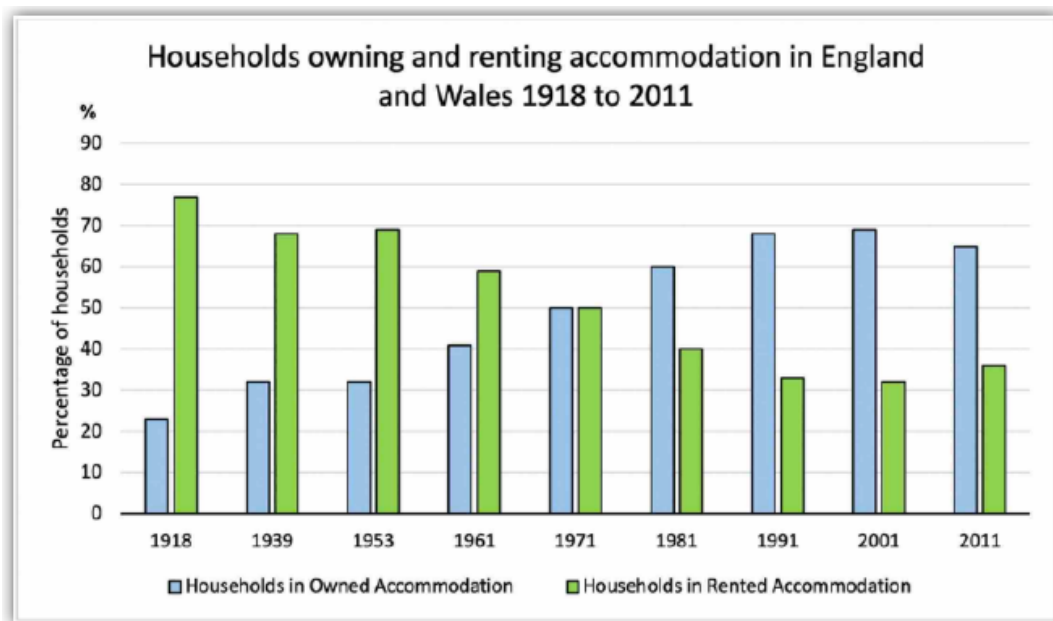
Bananas	1999 (millions of euros)	2004 (millions of euros)
Switzerland	15	47
UK	1	5.5
Belgium	0.6	4
Sweden	1.8	1
Denmark	2	0.9

*Fairtrade: a category of products for which farmers from developing countries have been paid an officially agreed price.

The tables compare the sales figures for two Fairtrade products in the UK, Switzerland, Denmark, Belgium, and Sweden in two separate years. Overall, sales of Fairtrade coffee increased in all five countries, while there was mixed success for similarly labelled bananas, and the leading country in each table had significantly higher sales than the rest.

Sales of Fairtrade coffee were relatively modest in 1999, and Switzerland was the largest consumer with €3 million in sales. Despite this figure doubling in 2004, the UK rose from third place (with €1.5 million) to lead the table with €20 million worth of sales in the same year. A figure that was considerably higher than in any other country. Although the three remaining countries also saw increases, these were marginal with gains of between 0.2 and 0.7 million euros.

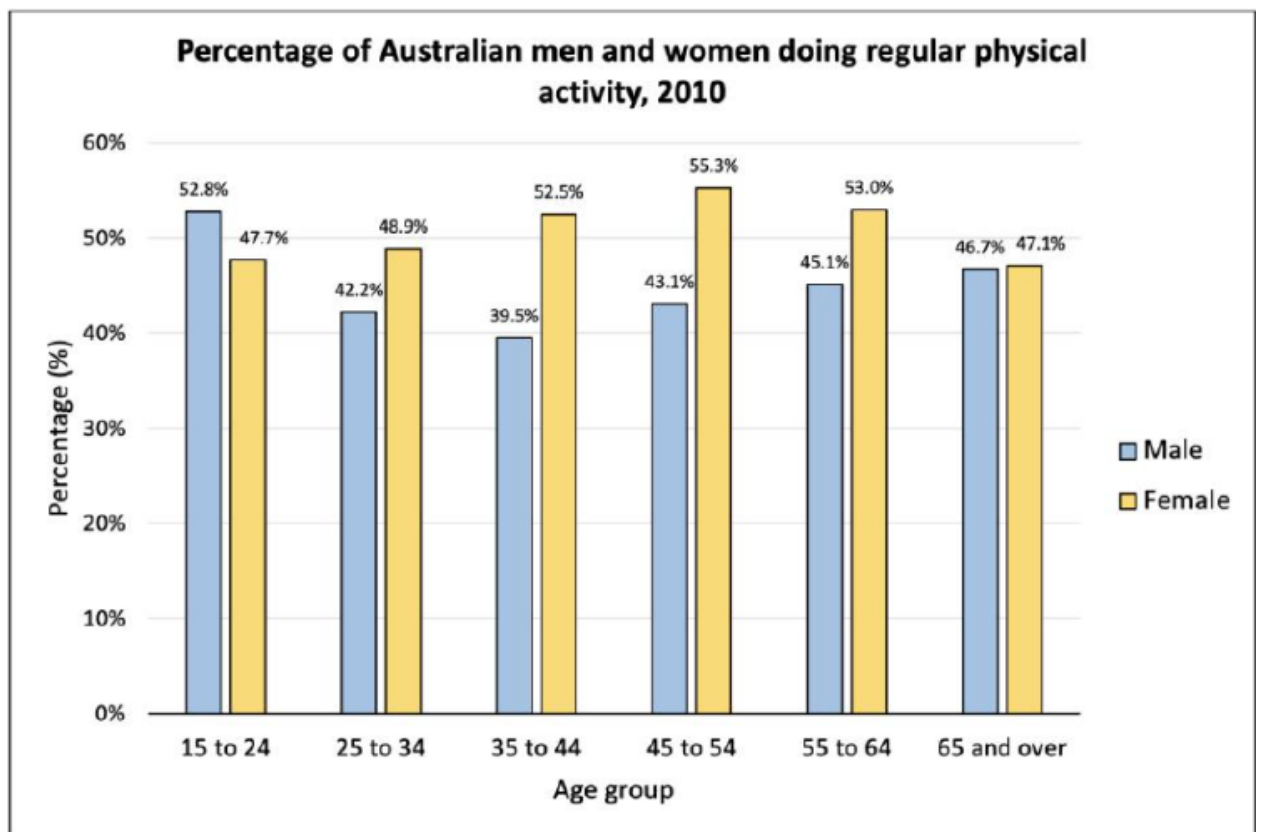
With Fairtrade bananas, Switzerland was again the leader in 1999 and dominated this table in both years with sales increasing from €15 million to a striking €47 million. Although considerably lower, the UK and Belgium saw similar growths in this category, increasing by just over 5 times their 1999 figures to reach €5.5 and €4 million respectively. In contrast, Sweden and Denmark experienced a drop in sales, with the 2004 figures (€1 million and € 0.9 million) almost half of those of 5 years earlier.



The graph compares the percentage of households in England and Wales living either in a rental property or their own home in 1918, 1939, and 1953, and at ten-year intervals between 1961 and 2011. Overall, the two sectors followed opposite trends, with renting generally declining as home ownership increased. However, towards the end of the period, there is evidence of this trend reversing and home ownership did not reach renting's highest level.

Renting was at its peak in 1918, accounting for just under 80% of all households. Despite falling almost continually from this point, it remained the dominant category until 1971, when it reached parity with homeownership. Apart from 1939 and 1953, the figures dropped in almost every decade until 1991, when the decline slowed and renting increased slightly in 2011. Nevertheless, in the final 40 years, significantly fewer people (40% or lower) were living in rented accommodation.

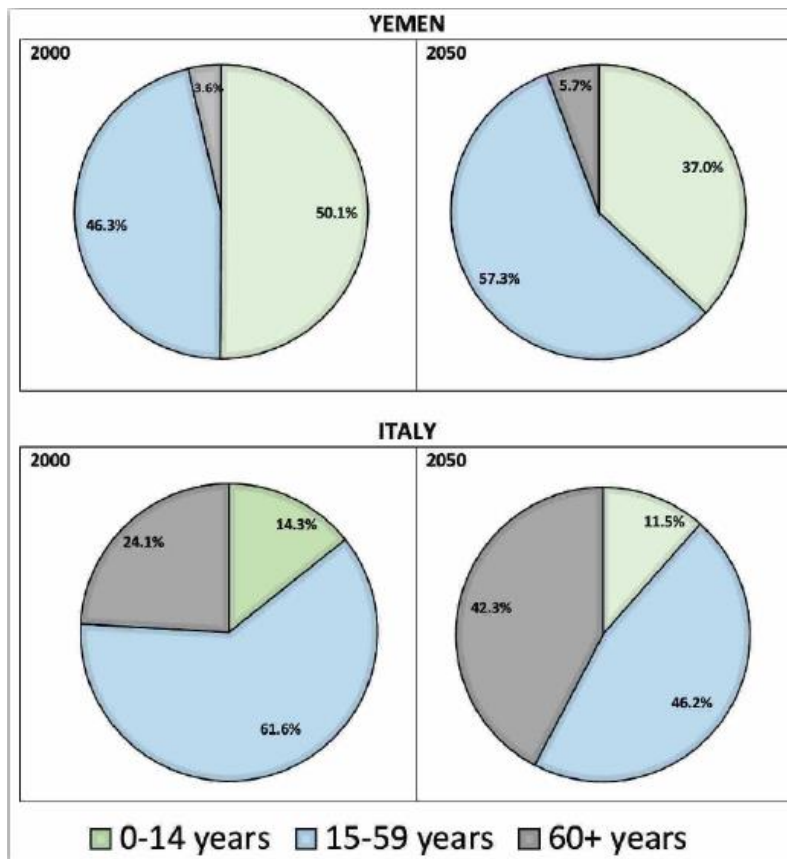
This contrasts starkly with the data for homeownership, which climbed steadily throughout, again with the exception of 1939 and 1953. Notably, increases in owning a home corresponded with the falls in renting, and from 1981 onwards, it was increasingly more common than renting. However, the figure peaked at below 70% in 2001, almost 10% less than the rental peak, and by 2011 had fallen to approximately 65%.



The bar chart shows the percentage of Australian men and women of different ages who engaged in regular exercise in the year 2010. Overall, female participation generally increased with age, while the reverse was true for males until middle age, and males experienced a lower peak and trough than the corresponding figures for females.

In the youngest age group, males outnumbered females, with 52.8% of 15- to 24-year-olds taking part in regular activity compared to 47.7% of females. However, this was the peak age range for men as numbers declined from this point on, reaching their lowest point at 35 to 44 years, when just under 40% exercised regularly. Although the figure increased again from the age of 45, male participation rates remained below 50% for almost all age groups.

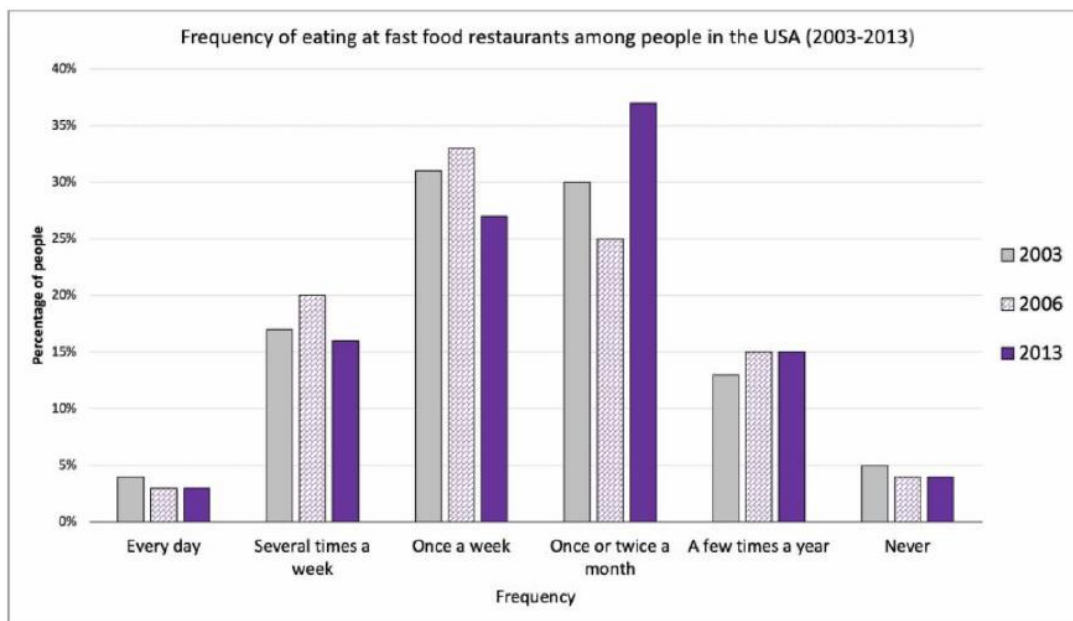
In contrast, the younger females generally exercised less than their older counterparts. From the age of 25, female participation rates increased marginally but steadily, peaking at 55.3% between the ages of 45 and 54, then falling to their lowest point (47.1%) in the oldest group. Notably, more than 50% of women aged 35 to 64 exercised on a regular basis. Only from age 65 and over were the figures for both genders near parity at 46.7% (males) and 47.1% (females).



The pie charts show the percentage of the population in three age groups in Italy and Yemen in 2000 and predictions for 2050. Overall, both countries are predicted to experience an ageing population, although Yemen will have a far younger population than Italy.

In 2000, the population of Yemen was relatively young, with just over half aged 14 and under (50.1%). This was followed closely by those aged 15-59 (46.4%), and only 3.6% were aged 60 or above. Over the next 50 years, the population is expected to change considerably, with a significant fall in the youngest category, which could drop to 37%, and corresponding increases in the two older groups. Nevertheless, it is anticipated that the majority of inhabitants will be aged 15 to 59 (57.3%).

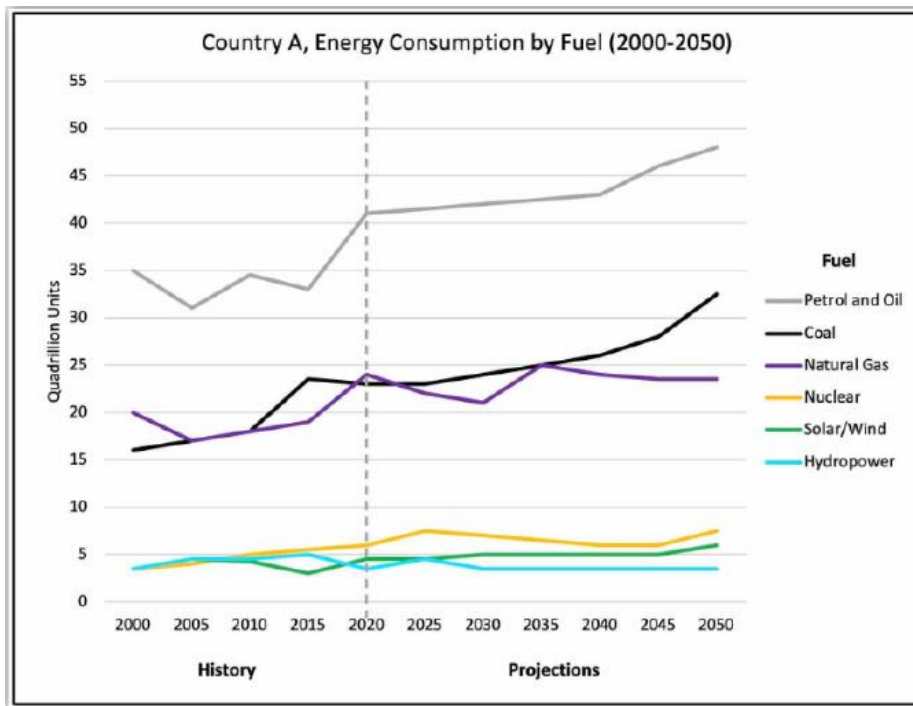
In comparison, Italy had a much older population in 2000. This was dominated by the 15 to 59 age group, who made up two-thirds of the total (61.6%), while the 60 and over group accounted for almost a quarter (24.1%). By 2050, both the youngest and middle-aged groups are predicted to have declined, falling to 11.5% and 46.2% respectively, while the oldest group is expected to double in size, reaching 42.3%. This is in stark contrast to Yemen, where less than 6% of the population will be 60 or older.



The bar charts show how often people in the USA ate fast food in 2003, 2006, and 2013. Overall, although most people ate fast food, frequent consumption generally experienced a downward trend, while there was an upward trend in less frequent consumption, and more extreme patterns remained relatively unchanged.

At the top and bottom ends of the scale, most patterns changed slightly in 2006 then remained stable. Over the ten-year period, the proportion of people who rarely included fast food in their diet increased, rising from approximately 13% to 15%, while the two most extreme patterns decreased. Interestingly, these had the lowest figures overall, with only slightly more people never eating fast food (5% falling to 4%) in comparison to those eating it daily (4% declining to 3%).

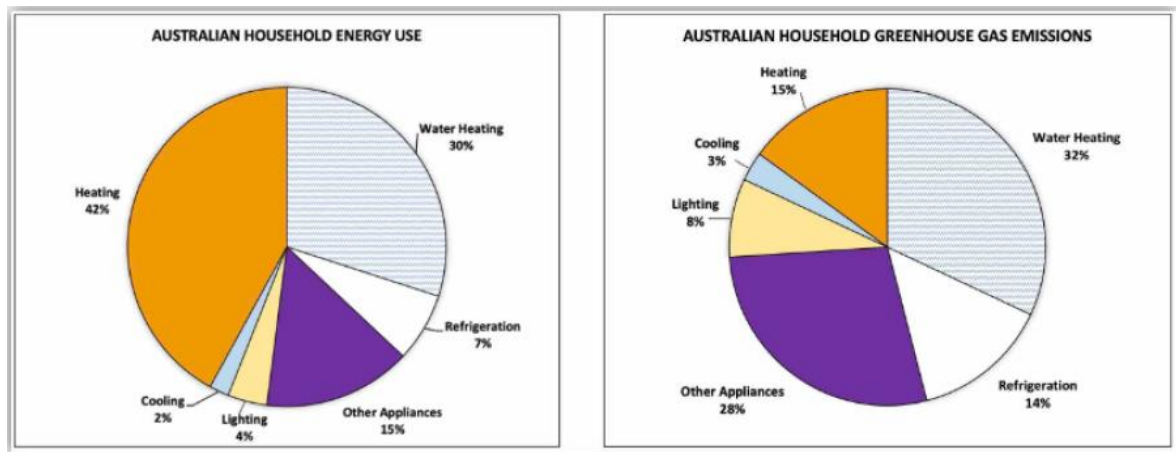
More regular consumption had higher figures, and similar trends were observed in those who ate fast food once or multiple times a week. Despite rising in 2006 (from approximately 31% to 33% and 17% to 20% respectively), they both fell in 2013, to 27% and 16%. In contrast, the figures for once or twice per month fell initially (from 30% to 25%) before rising to around 37%. Notably, this marked a peak in the data, showing that most people ate fast food on a monthly rather than a weekly basis by the end of the period.



The line graph shows usage levels of different types of energy in one country from 2000 to 2020, and projections up to 2050. Overall, total energy use is predicted to rise, with fossil fuels consistently far exceeding green energy, and petrol and oil remaining the dominant source of fuel.

With non-renewables, in the first twenty years, petrol and oil consumption increased from 35 to just over 40 quadrillion units, despite several falls, and is expected to rise to just below 50 quadrillion in 2050. Coal use followed a similar pattern, albeit at a lower rate. It remained relatively stable at around 23 quadrillion units from 2015 and is predicted to increase from 2025, eventually reaching 33 quadrillion. In contrast, use of natural gas has fluctuated continually and is expected to peak at 25 quadrillion units in 2035 before declining.

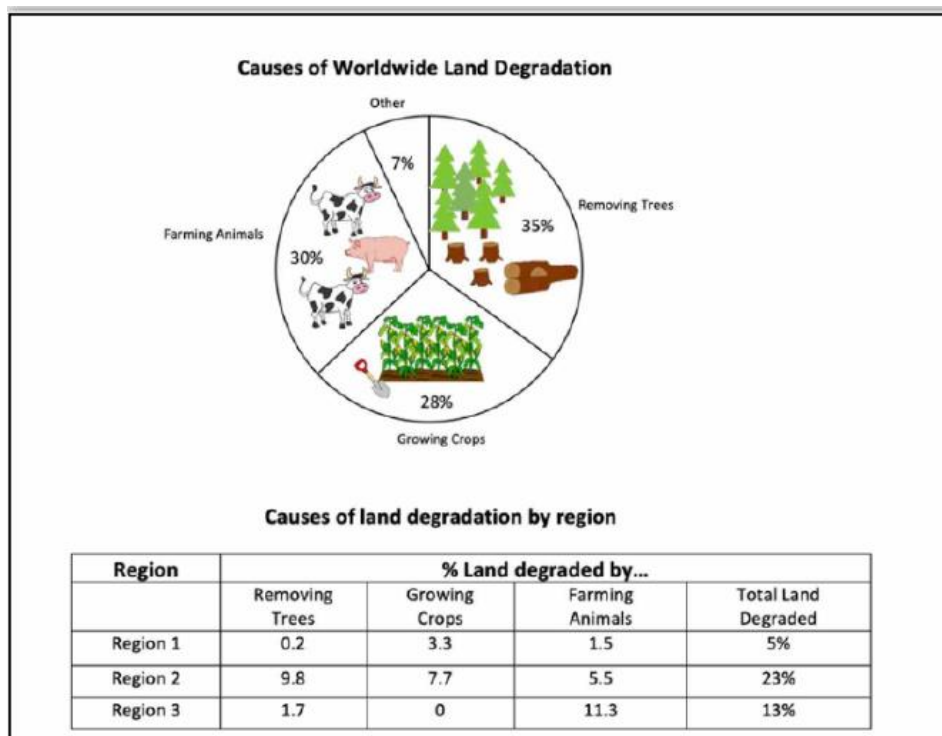
Notably, more sustainable energy sources are used far less, all remaining close to 5 quadrillion units up to 2020. Nuclear energy has led this sector since 2010 and is expected to continue to do so with a peak of approximately 7 quadrillion units in 2025. Despite a predicted downward trend until 2045, it should regain this level in 2050. Solar and wind are forecast to mirror nuclear's rising trend, increasing to around six quadrillion units, while hydropower generally declined from 2015 and is projected to remain the lowest at around 3 quadrillion units.



The two pie charts give a breakdown of energy use in Australian homes and the greenhouse gas emissions this produces. Overall, heating and water heating are the two biggest users of energy, while water heating and other appliances are the largest emitters of greenhouse gases, showing that energy use does not always correlate with emissions.

In terms of energy use, Australians use far more for water heating and heating their homes than for any other purpose (30% and 42% respectively). This is in stark contrast to cooling and refrigeration, which together only make up 9% of the total. Other appliances make up a significant 15%. Interestingly, lighting the home consumes twice as much energy as cooling it does (4% as compared to 2%).

With the emissions resulting from this energy use, water heating produces the most greenhouse gases at 32%, followed closely by other appliances, which are responsible for 28%. Refrigeration and lighting both produce a noticeably large amount of emissions in comparison to their low energy use, although these are still relatively low at 14% and 8%. Notably, cooling the home is the lowest in terms of both use of electricity and emissions at 2% and 3% respectively.

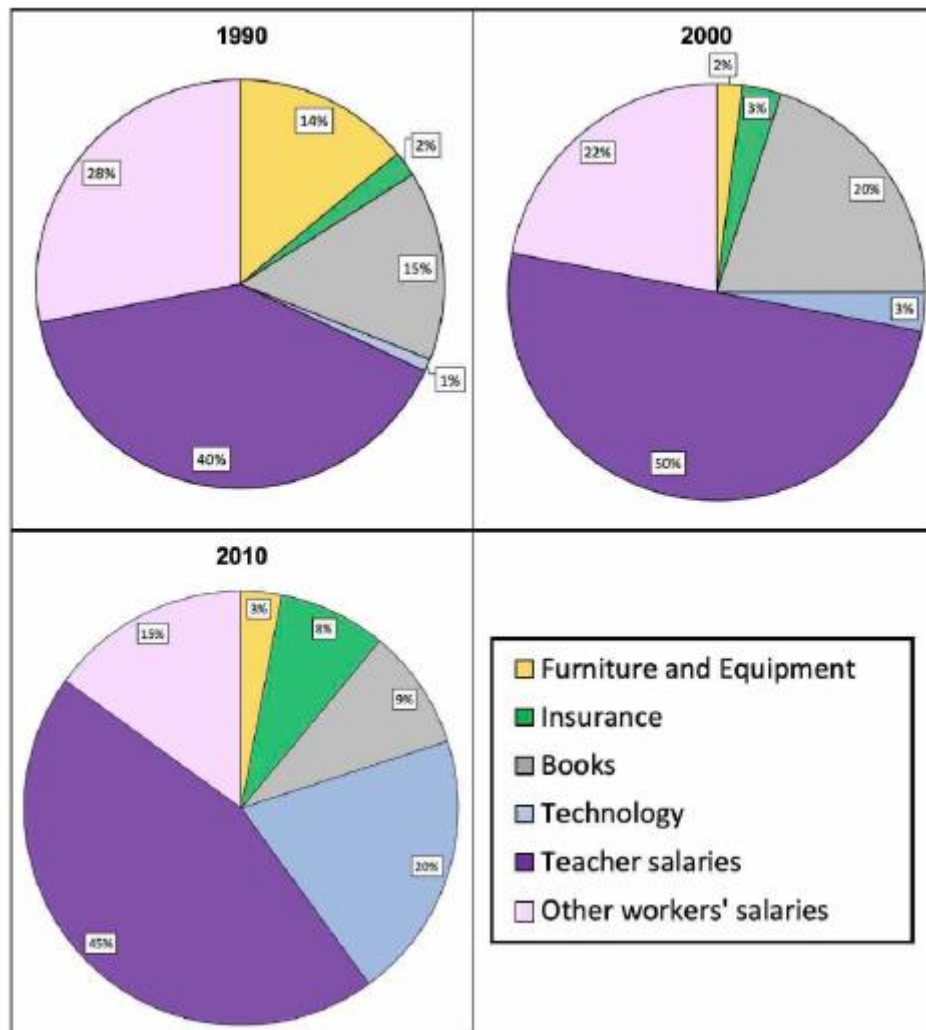


The pie chart shows the main causes of land degradation around the world, while the table shows the impact these have had in three regions. Overall, while there are three main causes worldwide, the different regions are not affected equally by these. Notably, these causes are all linked to human activity.

According to the pie chart, although there are other factors leading to land degradation globally, logging appears to pose the greatest threat, at 35%. However, as the farming of crops and animals are responsible for a further 28% and 30% respectively, it is clear that agriculture is the main culprit, causing more than half of all such problems.

Looking at the table, region 2 has experienced the greatest problems, with 23% of its land degraded. Notably, it is affected by all three causes, and has the highest figures of the three regions for both logging (9.8%) and the growing of crops (7.7%). In contrast, region 3 is unaffected by crop farming and the vast majority of its land degradation is due to the farming of animals (11.3% of the total 13% degraded). Region 1 has the lowest proportion of land affected overall (5%), and has the lowest figures in almost all categories apart from crop farming, which causes more than half of its land issues at 3.3%.

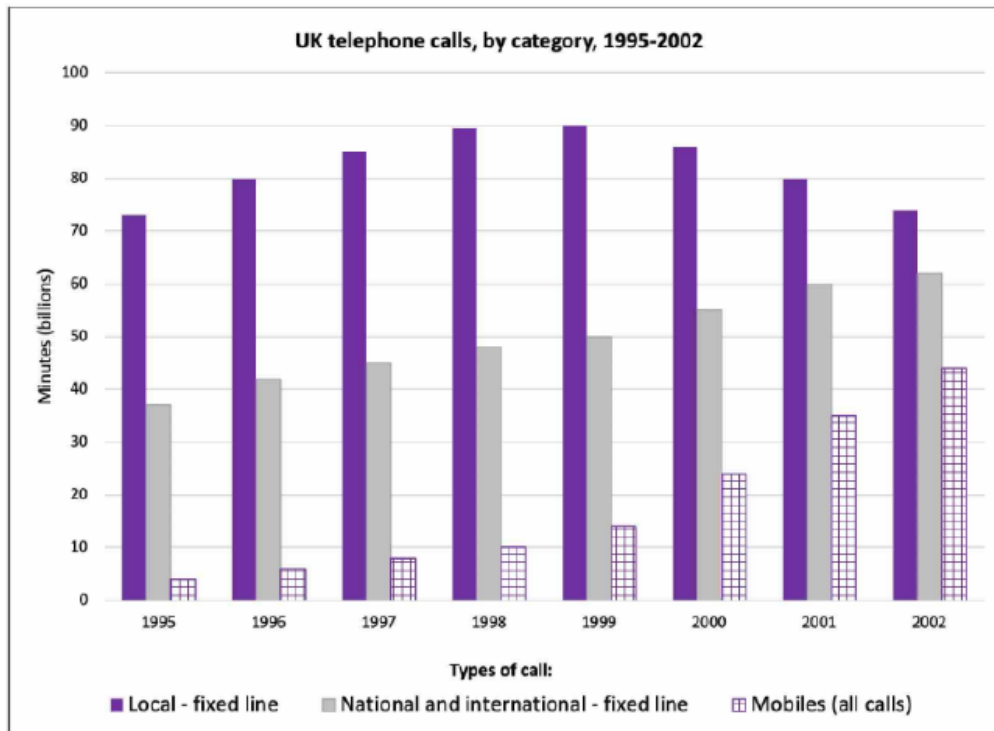
How the annual budget of Springfield College was spent, 1990, 2000, 2010



The three pie charts show how a college budget was apportioned in 1990, 2000, and 2010. Overall, the largest expense is for staff, and insurance and technology spending has consistently increased, while spending on other resources has declined or fluctuated.

In terms of human resources, paying staff takes up the majority of the college budget, with teacher salaries dominating this category, increasing initially from 40% to 50% before declining to 45%. However, in each decade, an increasingly smaller proportion was allocated to other staff pay, which fell from 28% in 1990 to 15% in 2010.

With other expenses, in 1990, almost as much was spent on furniture and equipment as on books, at 15% and 14% respectively. However, while book spending increased to 20% in 2000, furniture and equipment fell sharply to only 2% and, in 2010, remained the lowest cost at 3%. By the same year, book spending had fallen to 9%, almost half of its initial level. In contrast, technology and insurance were the lowest costs in 1990, at only 1% and 2%, but rose in each decade, with the largest increases occurring in 2010, when insurance reached 8% and technology 20%. Notably, in the final decade, a larger proportion of the budget was spent on technology than on books.



The bar chart gives details of phone usage in the UK from 1995 to 2002 on three types of phone line. Overall, total phone use increased and the majority of calls were made using a fixed line. However, towards the end of the period, local fixed line calls declined as mobile phone use increased significantly.

During the first four years, all categories increased steadily, although usage was dominated by local fixed line calls. The data for these calls was consistently almost double that of national and international calls, with the former rising from over 70 billion to a peak of 90 billion minutes, while the latter rose from approximately 37 billion to 48 billion. These figures contrast starkly with the data for mobile phone calls in the same period, which began at approximately two billion minutes and saw only gradual increases, climbing to ten billion minutes in 1998.

The picture was very different from 1999 to 2002, when, despite retaining the top position, local fixed line calls dropped back to their initial level and ended the period only 10 billion higher than fixed line national and international calls, which increased consistently throughout. Notably, the drop in local calls corresponded with dramatic increases in mobile phone use, which, by 2002, had reached almost 45 billion minutes, considerably reducing the gap between all three categories.

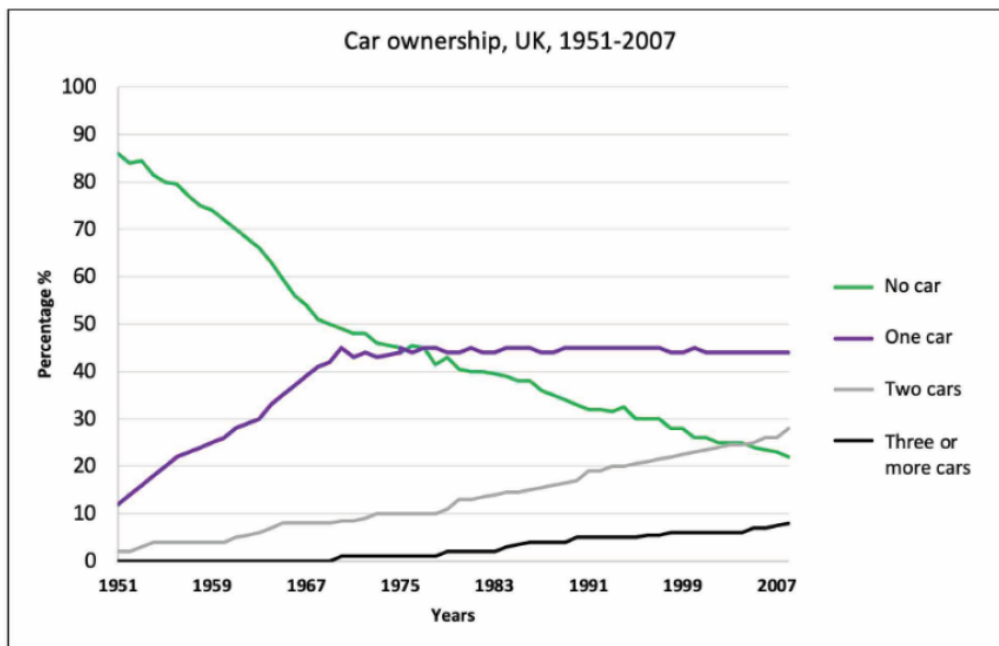
Farmed Salmon, Arctic char, and Rainbow trout in Millions of tonnes, 2008-2018

Types of fish:	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018
Arctic char	3124	2427	3089	3411	4084	4914
Salmon	292	1068	2923	3965	8420	13448
Rainbow trout	6	88	422	603	2138	295

The table *compares the cultivation rates of three species of fish in one region over a ten-year period. Overall, while Arctic char dominated initially, salmon was cultivated in far greater numbers towards the end of the period, and rainbow trout has consistently been produced the least.

In 2008, 3124 million tonnes of Arctic char were produced in this region. As this figure was more than ten times greater than the next highest, farmed salmon at 292 million tonnes, this species clearly dominated at that time. However, Arctic char fell slightly in 2010 and rose only gradually from 2012 onwards, while salmon rose exponentially in almost every two-year period. In fact, in 2014, salmon overtook Arctic char, and reached a striking 13448 million in 2018, considerably more than any other species.

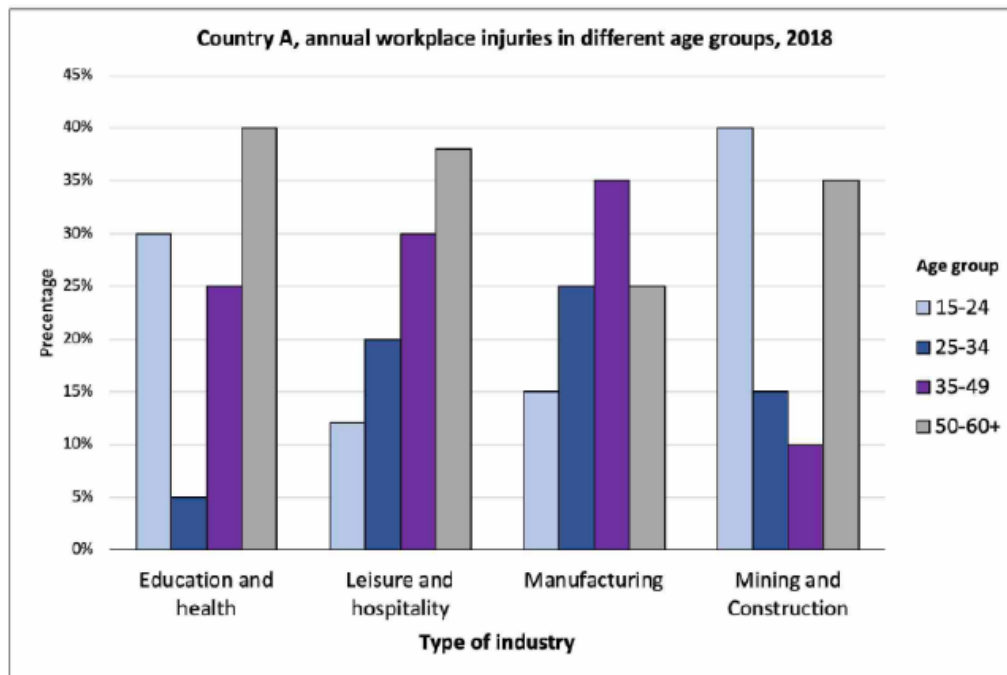
In contrast, rainbow trout was continually cultivated in relatively small amounts, beginning at only six million tonnes in 2008. Although it did increase steadily, reaching a peak of 2138 million tonnes in 2016, this level was short-lived, and by 2018 it had fallen to 295, which was almost the same as salmon's starting point ten years earlier.



The line graph shows changing trends in car ownership in the UK from 1951 to 2007. Overall, car ownership increased significantly during this period and there is an increasing trend for households to have more than one car.

At the beginning of this period, in 1951, car ownership was uncommon in the UK, with only just over 10% of the population owning one car and approximately 2% of households owning two cars. However, the situation changed quite rapidly over the next 16 years and by 1967, approximately 45% of household owned a car and just under 10% had two cars.

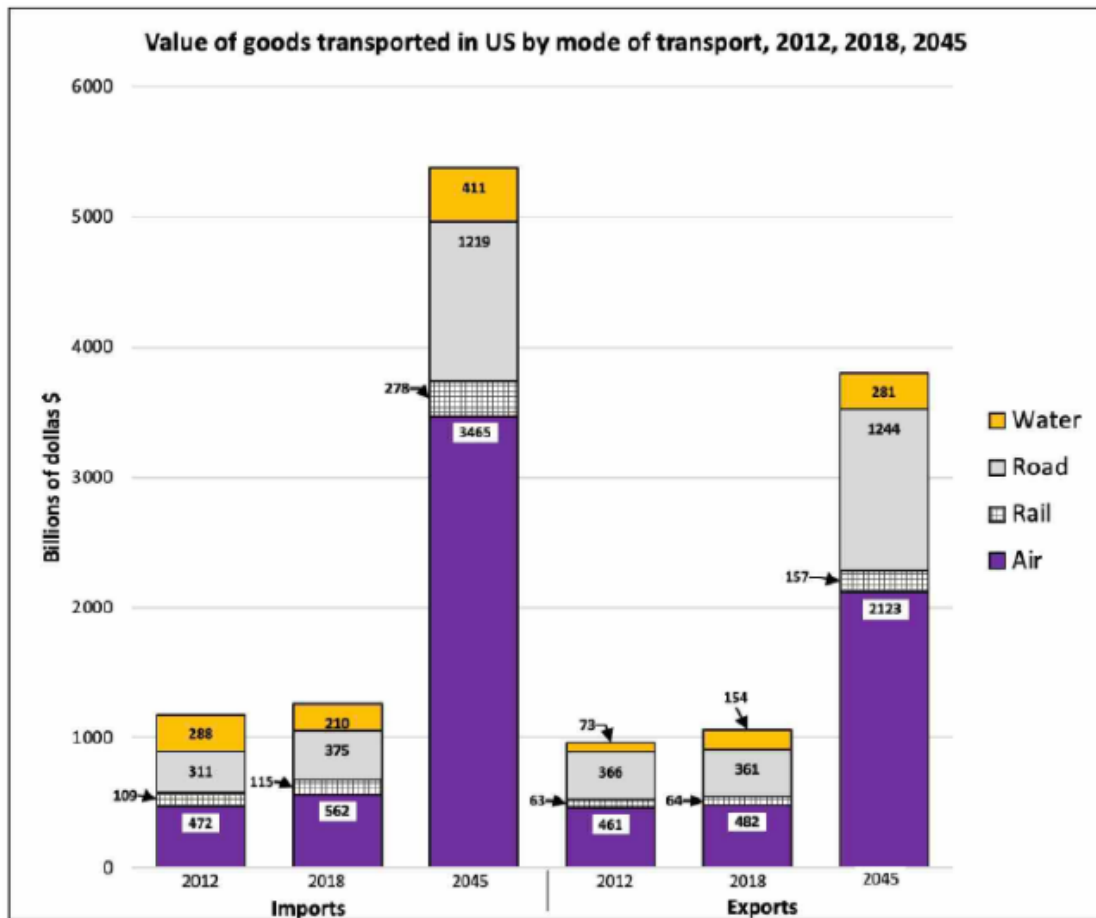
Over the next 40 years, from 1967 to 2007, single-car families remained relatively stable at around 45%. In contrast, the percentage of households without a car continued to fall, albeit slightly less sharply. This continued decline corresponded with increases in the ownership of multiple cars, with owning two cars rising to just under 30% in 2007, while three or more cars accounted for just under 10%. Notably, households having two cars increased to a greater degree than three or more cars during this period, and the trend for three or more did not begin until towards the end of the 1960s.



The bar chart shows the ages of people injured at work across four sectors, in one country, in 2018. Overall, while there is no clear trend connected to age, there are some similarities, with the injured more likely to be in the oldest category in three of the four sectors, and 25- to 34-year-olds appearing generally less affected.

In leisure and hospitality and manufacturing, injuries generally increased with age, with approximately 10% more in each age group. In leisure and hospitality, around 12% of those injured were in the youngest category and 38% in the oldest. In manufacturing, slightly more appeared in the younger groups, with 15% aged 15 to 24 and 25% in the 25 to 34 group. However, the increase peaked at 35% in workers aged 35 to 49, and as many 50- to 60-year-olds were among the injured as those aged 25 to 34.

Mining and construction and education and health also followed similar age-related patterns albeit in reverse. In both sectors, the youngest and oldest groups were more affected than the middle groups, though injuries appear more common in older workers in education and health, with 40% aged 50 to 60. In contrast, in mining and construction, the youngest were most affected, again making up 40% of the total. Notably, the lowest figure occurred in 25- to 34-year-olds working in education and health, with only 5% among those injured at work.



The bar chart shows the value of imports and exports in the US categorised by mode of transport in 2012, 2018, and predicted figures for 2045. Overall, imports generally exceed the value of exports, and there is continued growth in almost all areas, although air is predicted to remain dominant, while rail carries the lowest value of goods.

In terms of imported goods, air transport had the highest values and increases, carrying goods valued at \$472 billion in 2012 and rising to \$562 billion in 2018. Road transport was the second highest, with figures climbing from \$311 to \$375 billion. In comparison, the figures for rail and water were significantly lower, with rail rising only slightly from \$109 to \$115 billion and water actually declining from \$288 to \$210 billion. Nevertheless, by 2045, all values are predicted to have increased and air will continue to dominate, reaching a striking \$3465 billion, significantly higher than any other sector.

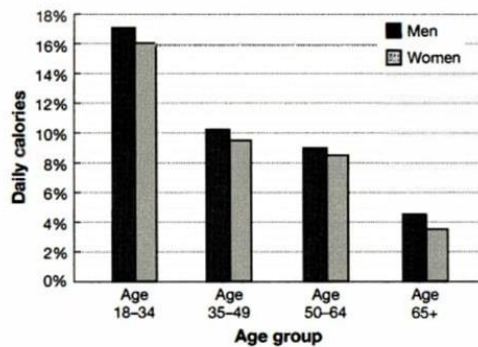
With exports, similar trends and positions can be seen albeit at a lower level, and the figures for 2012 and 2018 were generally much closer, with air rising from \$461 to \$482 billion, and rail from \$63 to \$64 billion. However, notably, water more than doubled in value (from \$73 to \$154 billion) and, while exports are expected to increase across all modes of transport in 2045, road alone will exceed the equivalent value of imports at \$1244 and \$1219 billion respectively.

The graph below shows fast food consumption among men and women in 2015.

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

Write at least 150 words.

Average Percentage of Daily Calories from Fast Food: 2015



The bar graph compares daily fast food intake among men and women of different age groups in 2015.

Overall, the youngest age group (18-34) consumed the most fast food in 2015, while individuals aged 65 and above consumed the least across both genders. Additionally, women consistently consumed slightly less fast food than men in all age groups. There was also a clear inverse relationship between age and daily fast food consumption.

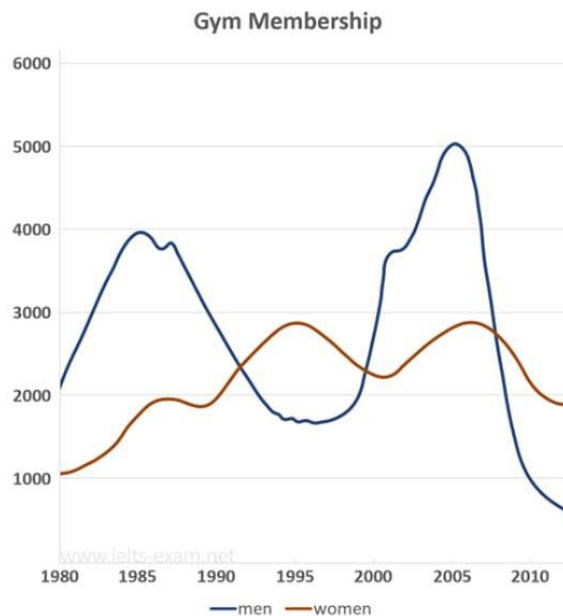
For men, young adults (18-34) obtained approximately 20% of their daily calories from fast food. This proportion decreased significantly with age, dropping to around 7% for men aged 65 and above. Middle-aged men (35-49) and those approaching senior age (50-64) had similar consumption patterns, with fast food accounting for about 10% and 9% of their daily calories, respectively.

A similar trend was observed among women. Fast food constituted 16% of daily caloric intake for women aged 18-34, but only 3% for those aged 65 and above. Women aged 35-49 derived just under 10% of their daily calories from fast food, slightly higher than the 8% observed in women aged 50-64.

The graph gives information about male and female gym membership between 1980 and 2010.

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

Write at least 150 words.

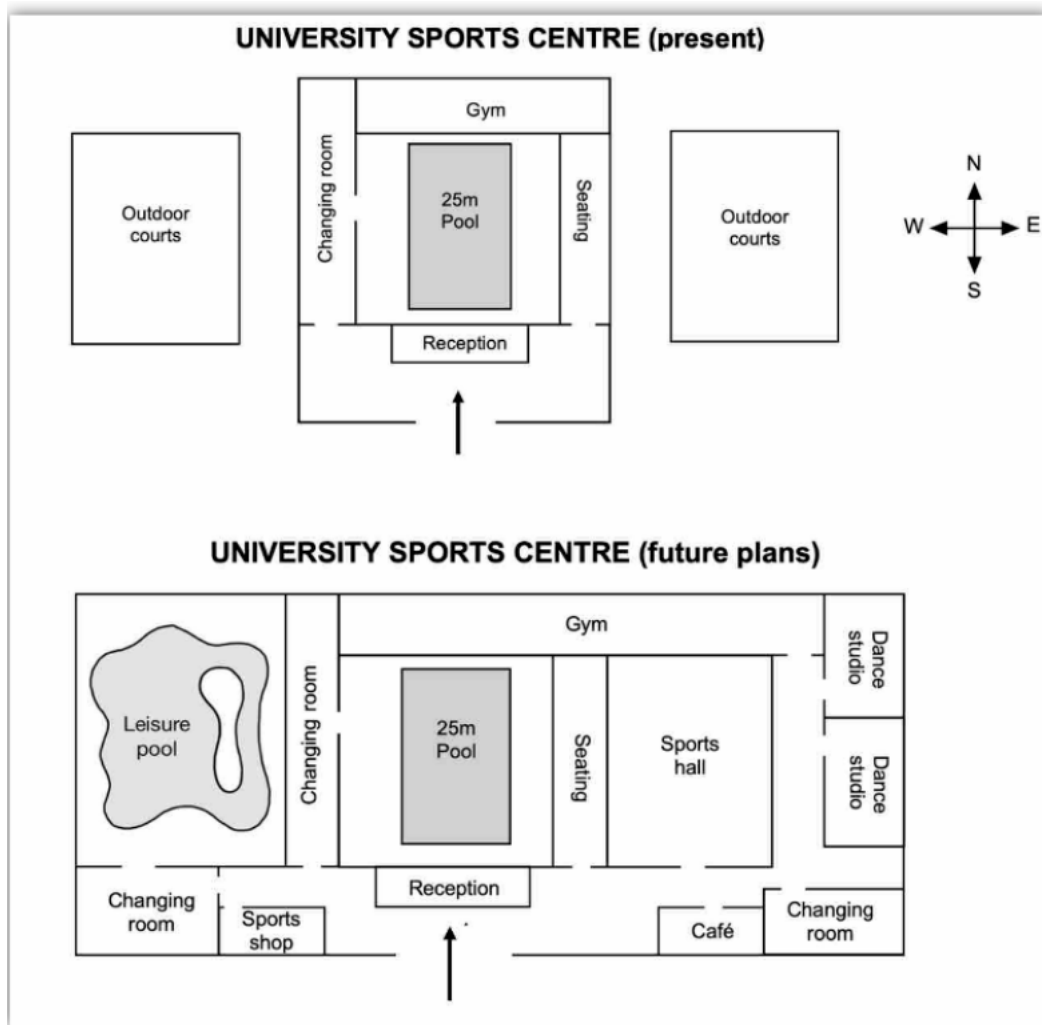


The line graph illustrates the fluctuation in the number of men and women who joined a gym club over a 30-year period from 1980 to 2010.

Overall, the trend for male gym attendees was characterized by significant volatility, culminating in a notable decrease by the end of the period. Conversely, the number of female gym members exhibited a general upward trend, showing a substantial increase from the beginning to the end of the period.

The number of male gym members displayed considerable instability. In 1980, there were approximately 2,000 men with gym memberships. This figure almost doubled over the next five years. However, this increase was followed by a sharp decline, dropping to around 1,800 members by 1995. The numbers then stabilized until 2000, after which there was a dramatic surge, peaking at 5,000 male members in 2005. This peak was short-lived, as the number plummeted to just 500 by 2010.

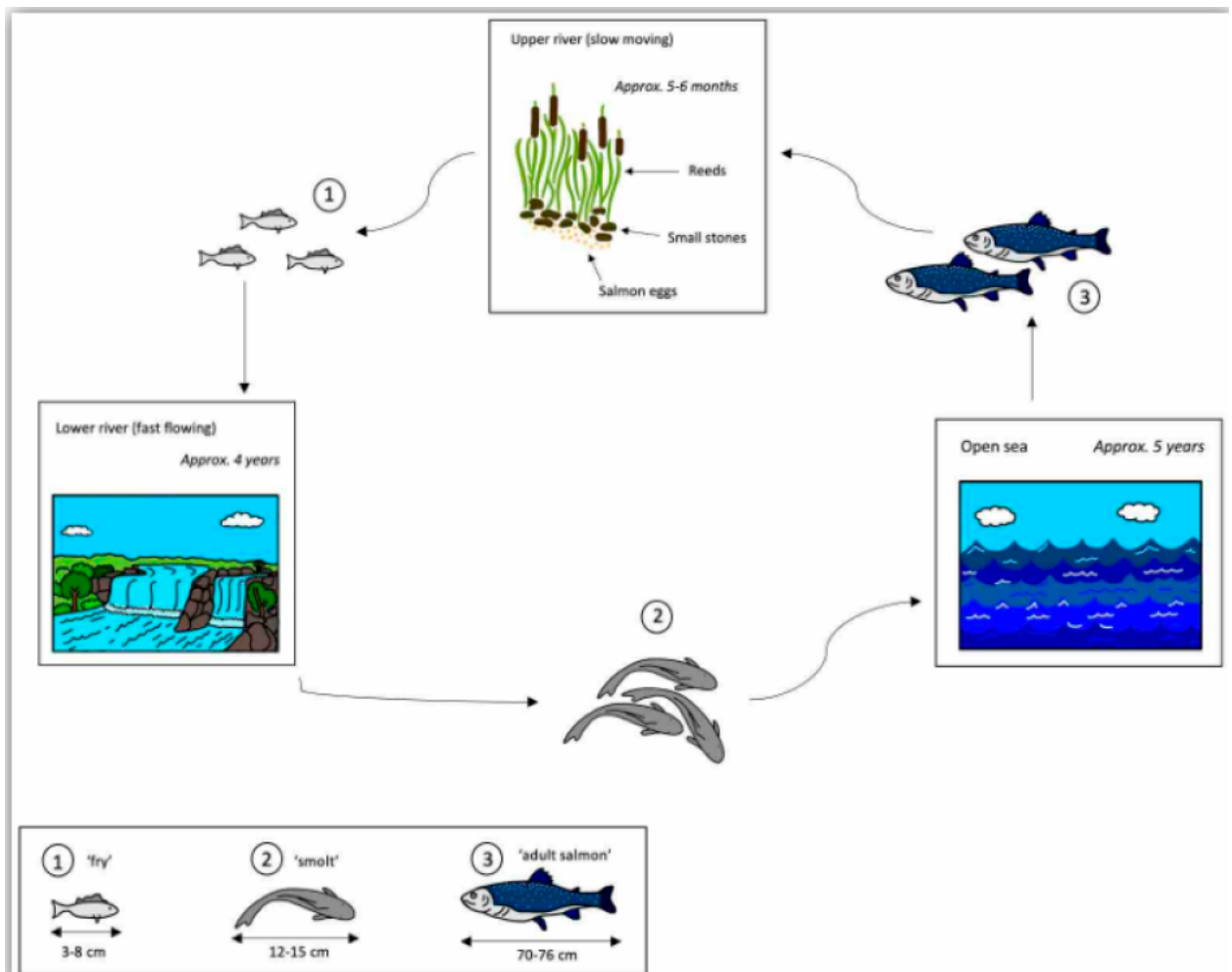
In contrast, the number of female gym attendees generally increased. Starting at 1,000 in 1980, the number of women with gym memberships gradually rose, reaching a peak of 3,000 in 1995, despite a slight dip in 1990. By 2000, this figure had decreased to just over 2,000, but it rebounded to its previous peak five years later. After 2005, there was a gradual decline, with the number of female gym members falling to just below 2,000 by 2010.



The plans show a university sports centre as it is now and the new layout following its redevelopment. Overall, while some outdoor facilities will be lost, the new centre will be significantly larger and will cater for a wider range of sports.

The sports centre currently consists of a relatively small central building with an outdoor court on each side. The building houses a 25-metre pool, with a seating area and changing room, and there is a gym to the rear and a reception area to the front.

Following the renovations, only the central pool and its facilities will remain the same. The building will be expanded to the east and west removing the outdoor courts and making way for more indoor facilities. These include a leisure pool on the western side, which will be slightly larger than the existing one and will have its own changing room, and on the eastern side, a new sports hall, and two dance studios. The current gym will be lengthened so that it is double its current size. The reception area will also be widened making it more spacious. On arrival, visitors to the new centre will benefit from a third changing room, a sports shop and a café, all located around the reception area.

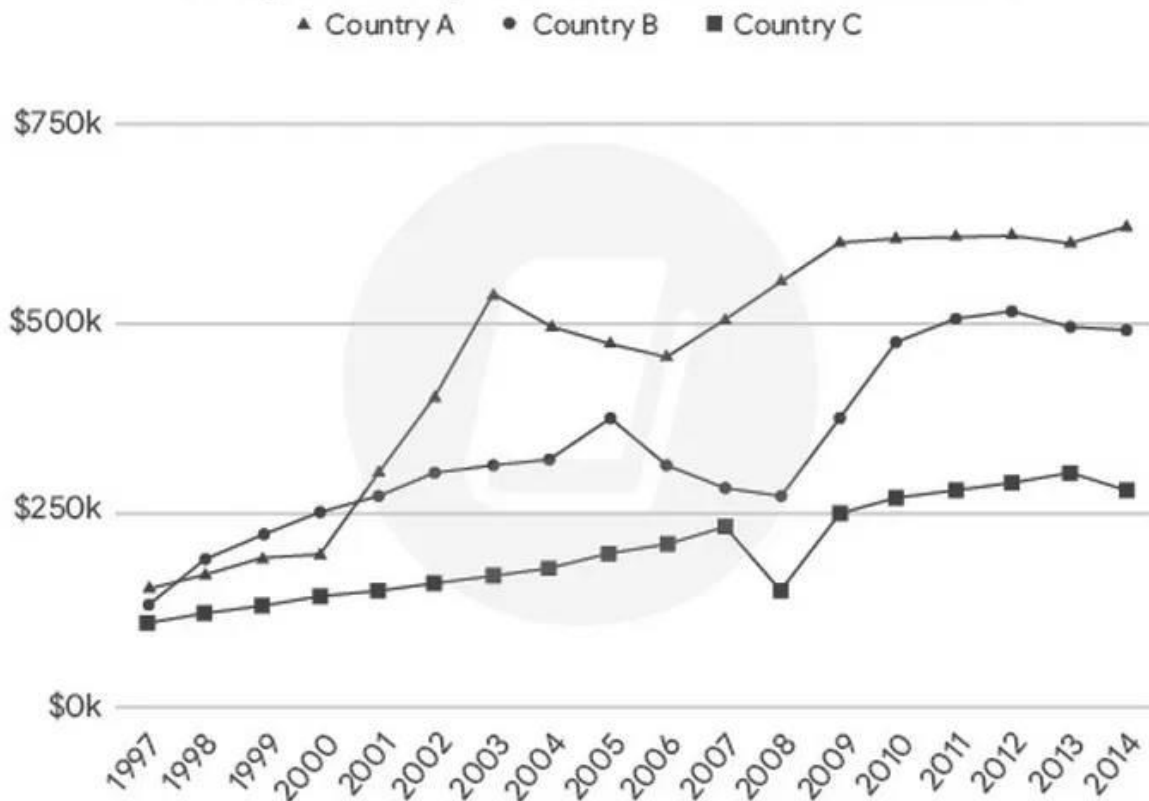


The diagram shows the different stages in the life cycle of a salmon. Overall, the cycle takes almost ten years and comprises three main stages, each of which takes place in a different aquatic environment.

The salmon begins life as an egg, in the slow-moving waters of the upper river, sheltered by reeds and small stones. Over a period of five to six months, the eggs hatch into very small fish known as 'fry', which can grow up to eight centimetres in length. The fry then move to the faster flowing water of the lower river, where they remain for a period of four years and continue to grow. During this phase, they can double or triple in size, reaching 12 to 15 centimetres, and are now referred to as 'smolt'.

At the end of this stage, the smolt leave the river for the open sea, where they will spend the next five years of their life. It is in this salt-water environment that the fish develops its characteristic shape and colouring and reaches its full length of 70 to 76 centimetres, almost ten times its original size. Finally, the adult salmon will return to the slow-moving river to lay its eggs, and the cycle will begin again. (208 words)

Average house price between 1997 and 2014



The graph illustrates the average house prices in three countries (A, B, and C) from 1997 to 2014. Overall, it is evident that house prices in all three countries experienced significant fluctuations over this period, with Country A and Country B showing more volatility compared to the relatively stable trend observed in Country C. Additionally, while the average house price in Country A was dominant for most of the timeframe, that in Country C remained consistently the lowest.

In detail, the average house price in Country A started at approximately \$100,000 in 1997 and saw a dramatic increase to around \$500,000 in 2005. However, this was followed by a sharp decline to about \$300,000 in 2009 before stabilizing around \$400,000 by 2014. This pattern indicates a significant rise followed by a notable fall.

Country B exhibited a similar, albeit less extreme, pattern. Starting at around \$50,000 in 1997, house prices rose steadily, peaking at approximately \$250,000 in 2007. After a slight dip in 2008, prices rebounded and continued to rise, reaching nearly \$300,000 by the end of the period in 2014. The fluctuations here, though present, were not as pronounced as those in Country A.

In contrast, Country C showed a relatively steady increase in house prices. Beginning at just under \$100,000 in 1997, prices increased gradually with minor fluctuations, reaching around \$150,000 in 2008. After a brief drop in 2009, prices resumed their upward trend, peaking at approximately \$200,000 in 2014. This indicates a more stable housing market in Country C compared to the other two countries.

The table below gives information about marriages in Australia from 1960 to 2000.

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

Write at least 150 words

Number of marriages and age of bride and bridegroom

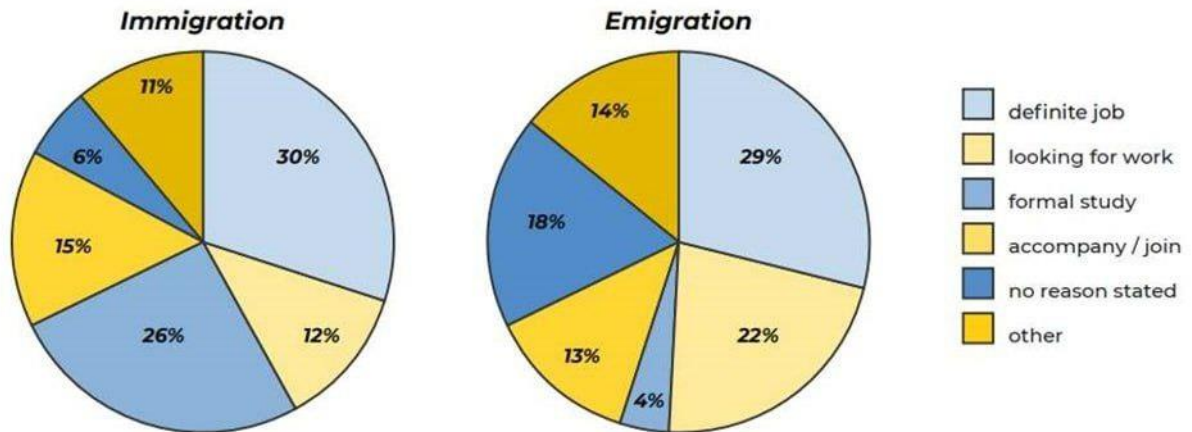
Year	Religious marriages	Civil marriages	Average age of bride	Average age of bridegroom
1960	42,000	8,000	21	23
1970	46,000	11,000	23	25
1980	50,000	16,000	25	27
1990	32,000	28,000	28	29
2000	36,000	40,000	30	31

The table compares changes in the number of religious and civil marriages registered in Australia over a period spanning from 1960 to 2000, as well as the average ages of brides and grooms. Overall, while religious marriages were initially predominant, there was a significant shift towards civil marriages over these four decades. Additionally, the average age of both brides and grooms steadily increased, though the age gap remained consistent.

In 1960, religious marriages were predominant with over 40,000 ceremonies compared to 8,000 civil marriages – marking a fivefold difference. This trend continued in 1970 and 1980, with religious marriages rising to 46,000 and 50,000, while civil marriages increased to 11,000 and 16,000 respectively. By 1990, the pattern shifted. Religious marriages decreased to 32,000, while civil marriages rose sharply to 28,000 – narrowing the initial gap. By 2000, civil marriages had surpassed religious ones, with 40,000 civil ceremonies compared to 36,000 religious ones.

The table also shows an upward trend in the average ages of brides and grooms. In 1960, brides averaged 21 years and grooms 23 years. By 1970, these averages were 23 and 25 years, and in 1980, they were 25 and 27 years. The most significant increase occurred between 1980 and 1990, with the averages rising to 28 for brides and 29 for grooms. By 2000, the average age reached 30 for brides and 31 for grooms.

Main reasons for migration to/from the UK - 2007

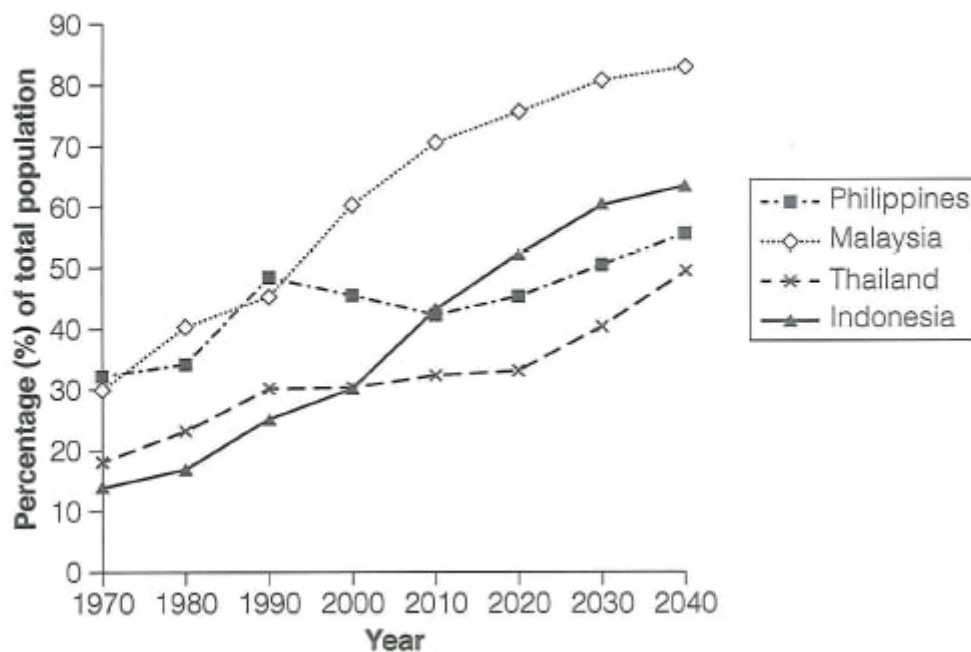


The two pie charts compare the reasons behind migrating from and to the UK in 2007. Overall, the most significant reason for both immigration and emigration was related to employment. However, there are notable differences in the specific reasons and their proportions between the two groups. Additionally, the share of immigrants for study purposes was significantly larger than that of emigrants.

For immigration, almost a third of people immigrated to the UK with a definite job, which was closely followed by the figure for formal study at 26%. By contrast, those who relocated to the UK to accompany or join someone and in search of potential employment demonstrated much lower numbers, with respective figures of 15% and 12%. It is also notable that only 6% of the immigrants preferred not to mention the reason.

When it comes to emigration purposes, employment made up just about half of all the reasons, with almost 30% emigrating with a definite job and 22% without one. This is in stark contrast to study purposes, which only accounted for 4%. Another share of emigrants stated that they left the UK to accompany or join someone (13%). Lastly, 18% of the emigrants kept their reasons undisclosed.

Percentage of the population living in cities



The line graph depicts the urbanization trends in the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, and Indonesia from 1970 to 2020, with projections extending to 2040. Overall, while all four nations show an upward trend in the percentage of their populations living in cities, Malaysia and Indonesia are projected to experience the most substantial growth, emerging as the leaders by 2040.

Focusing on Malaysia and the Philippines, both countries started with approximately 30% urban populations in 1970. By 1990, both nations had seen increases to just above 45%. However, the Philippines experienced a slight dip thereafter and is projected to reach just over 50% by 2040. In contrast, Malaysia's urban population is expected to grow significantly, reaching around 80% by 2040, indicating a more robust trend towards urbanization.

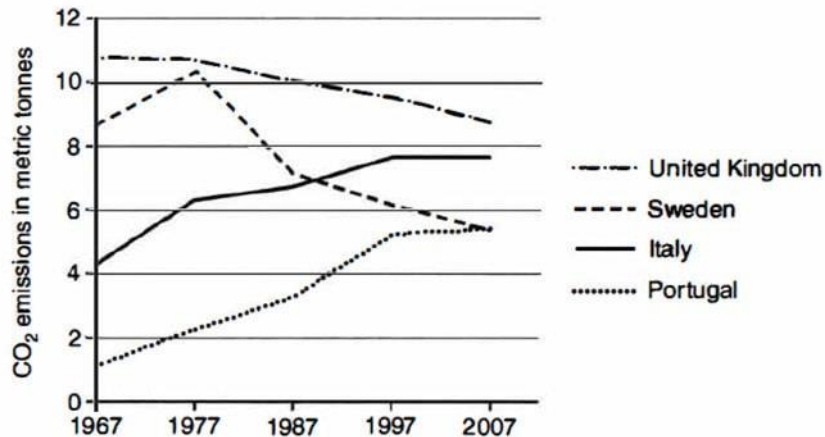
Thailand and Indonesia exhibited similar trends, though at lower initial percentages. Both countries had urban populations below 20% in 1970. By 2000, they had reached parity at around 28%. Notably, Indonesia is projected to see a substantial increase in urbanization, with its urban population nearly doubling from its 2000 level, reaching approximately 50% by 2040. Thailand's urban population is also expected to grow, but at a more modest rate, with about half of its population living in cities by 2040.

The graph below shows average carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions per person in the United Kingdom, Sweden, Italy and Portugal between 1967 and 2007.

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

Write at least 150 words.

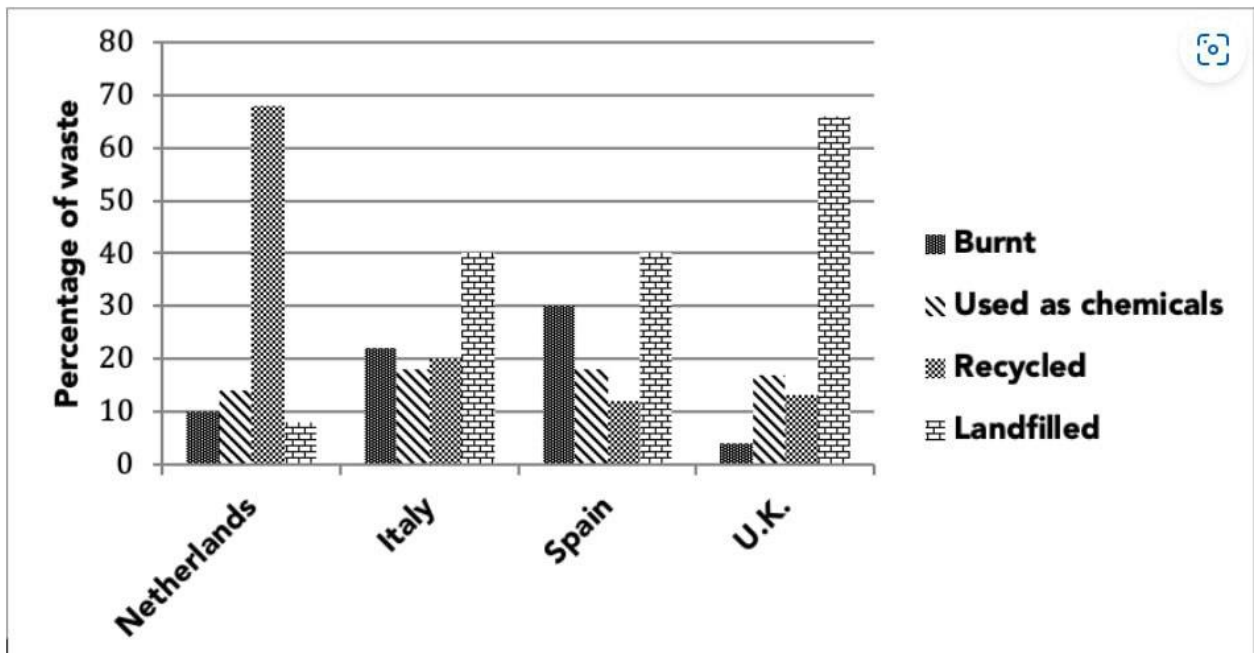
Average carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions per person, 1967–2007



The line graph provides information about the amount of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emitted per person in four European countries from 1967 to 2007. Overall, the UK and Sweden experienced a decreasing trend in CO₂ emissions over this period, while Italy and Portugal saw their emissions increase. Notably, British citizens emitted the most CO₂ per person throughout the entire timeframe.

Focusing on the countries that reduced their CO₂ emissions, the United Kingdom started at nearly 11 metric tonnes per person in 1967, the highest among the four countries. From that point on, emissions gradually declined, reaching approximately 9 metric tonnes per person by 2007. Sweden's trajectory was different. Initially, emissions rose from about 9 metric tonnes in 1967 to just over 10 metric tonnes in 1977. However, Sweden then made significant progress in reducing emissions, achieving a reduction to about 5 metric tonnes per person by 2007.

In contrast, Italy and Portugal exhibited an upward trend in CO₂ emissions. Italians began with relatively low emissions, around 4 metric tonnes per person in 1967. Over the next three decades, this figure rose significantly, leveling off at just under 8 metric tonnes per person by 2007—almost double the initial amount. Meanwhile, Portugal had the lowest emissions in 1967, at just 1 metric tonne per person. However, emissions in Portugal increased five-fold over the period, reaching parity with Sweden at around 5 metric tonnes per person by 2007.

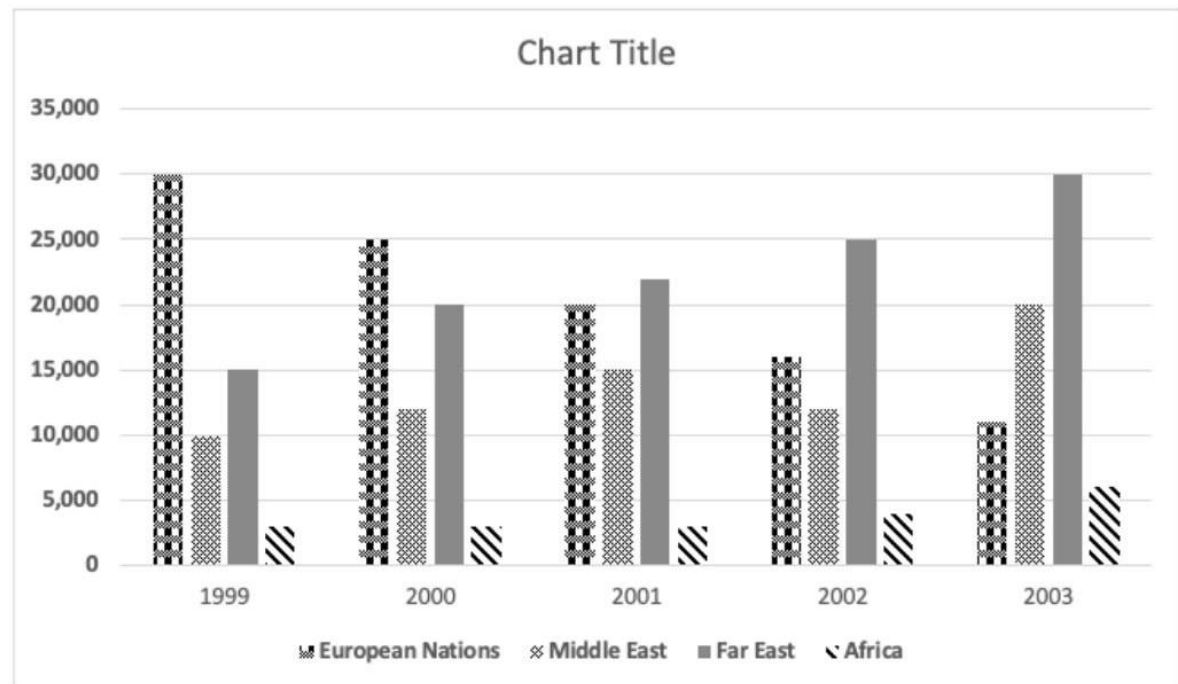


The bar chart provides information about four types of waste disposal in the Netherlands, Italy, Spain, and the U.K. Overall, while the Dutch prefer a more environmentally friendly method of waste management (recycling), the other three nations predominantly rely on landfilling. Conversely, incineration and using waste for chemical processes are less common practices in these countries.

Focusing on the Netherlands, the vast majority of their waste, nearly 70%, is recycled, making it the leading nation in environmentally conscious waste management. Additionally, the Dutch landfill the least amount of waste, at just 8%. In contrast, the U.K. primarily relies on landfilling, with two-thirds of their waste managed this way, making it the predominant method. The least common practice in the U.K. is incineration, accounting for less than 5% of waste disposal.

Italy and Spain exhibit similar patterns in waste management. Both countries landfill approximately 40% of their waste and use 20% for chemical processes. However, there are notable differences in their other disposal methods. Spain incinerates a significant portion of its waste, around 40%, whereas Italy has a higher recycling rate, at 20%.

The graph below shows the number of applicants from four different countries in a UK university between 1999 and 2003. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.



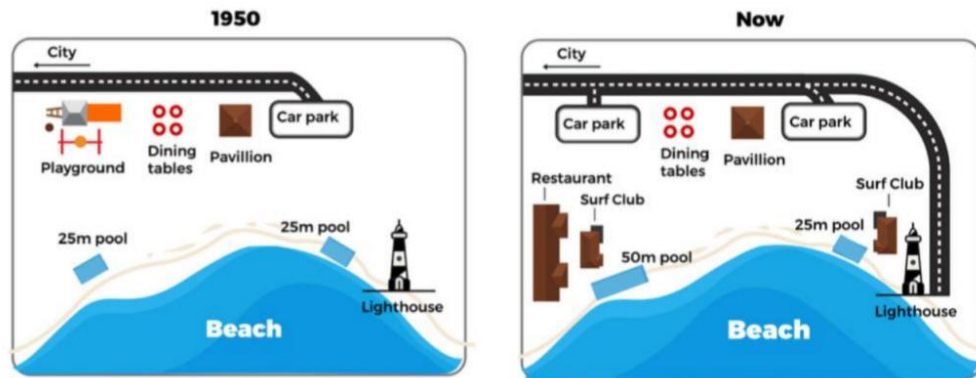
The graph provides information on the number of applicants from four different regions to a university in the UK from 1999 to 2003. Overall, there was an increasing trend in the number of applicants from three out of the four regions, with only the European applicants showing a decline.

Initially, the number of applicants from European countries was the highest, starting at 30,000 in 1999. However, this number slightly declined to 25,000 by 2000 and continued to decrease throughout the period. In contrast, applicants from the Far East began at 15,000 and steadily increased, surpassing European applicants by 2001, when their numbers reached nearly 28,000. By the end of the period, Far Eastern applicants had risen to 30,000, three times the number of European applicants, which had dwindled to around 10,000.

Applicants from the Middle East started at 10,000 in 1999 and experienced a steady rise, despite a slight dip in 2002. By 2003, their numbers had reached 20,000, doubling over the five-year period. In contrast, the number of African applicants remained the lowest throughout the period, barely exceeding 5,000 each year and showing little fluctuation.

Task 01: Maps

The maps show a beachfront in Australia in 1950 and today. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.



The two maps illustrate the transformation of an Australian beachfront from 1950 to the present day. Overall, significant development and renovation have taken place, resulting in enhanced capacity, increased accessibility for visitors, and improved sports and dining facilities. Notably, the lighthouse and pavilion have remained unchanged.

One major improvement is the extension of the road leading to the beach. The road now extends to the lighthouse, providing easier access to amenities in the eastern part of the area. The playground, which was the first amenity visible to visitors in 1950, has been removed to make way for an additional car park. This change likely accommodates an increased number of visitors.

The addition of two surf clubs, each situated next to a pool, has made the beachfront more appealing to surfing enthusiasts. Notably, one of the pools has been extended to 50 meters in length, likely catering to both casual swimmers and those looking for more serious training facilities.

Another significant development is the construction of a large restaurant on the west side of the beachfront. This addition, along with the existing dining tables, enhances the dining options available to visitors, making the area more attractive for leisure and tourism.