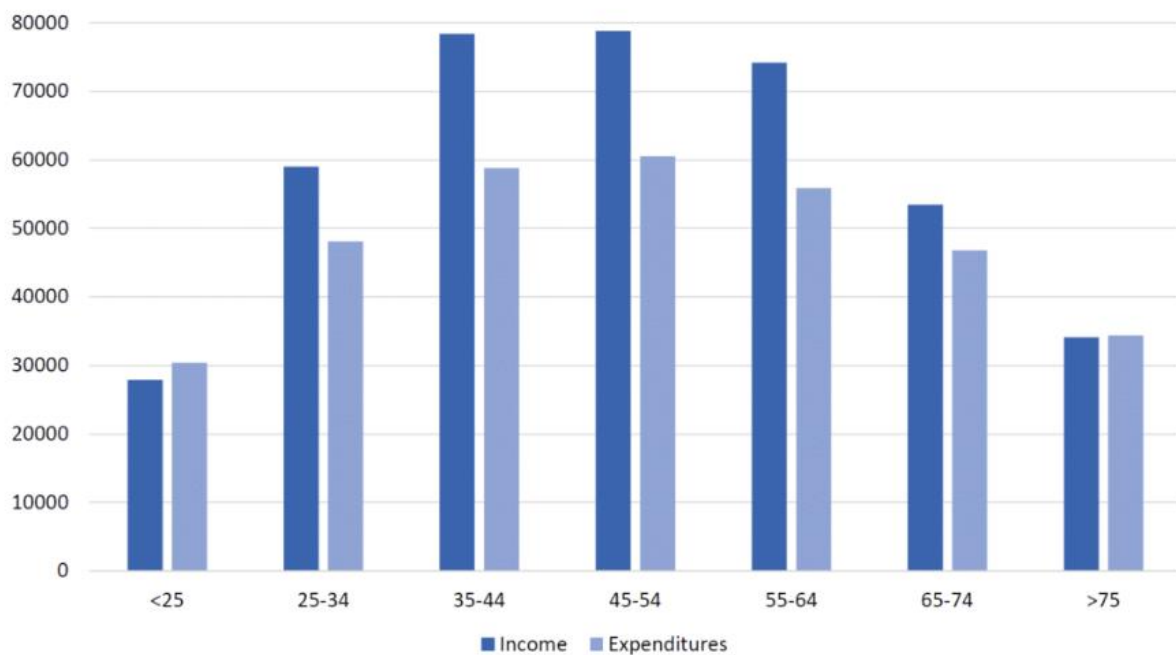


Bar Graphs

The chart below gives information about the ratio of income to spending (in dollars) by Americans by age range in 2013.

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



Model Essay

This graph compares how much Americans spent to how much income they made in 2013, by age group.

The data shows an overall rise and fall in both income and spending between young, middle-aged, and older Americans. Income rises and falls more sharply than spending.

Those under 25 and over 75 actually spent slightly more than they earned. In contrast, between the ages of 25 and 64, Americans earned 10,000 to 20,000 dollars more than they spent. This difference shrinks in the 65-74 age group, where spending was just a few thousand dollars less.

In terms of actual numbers, those under 25 or over 75 earned and spent around 30,000 and 35,000 dollars, respectively. 25-34-year-olds and 65-74 year-olds both earned in the 50,000s and spent in the 40,000s. In the

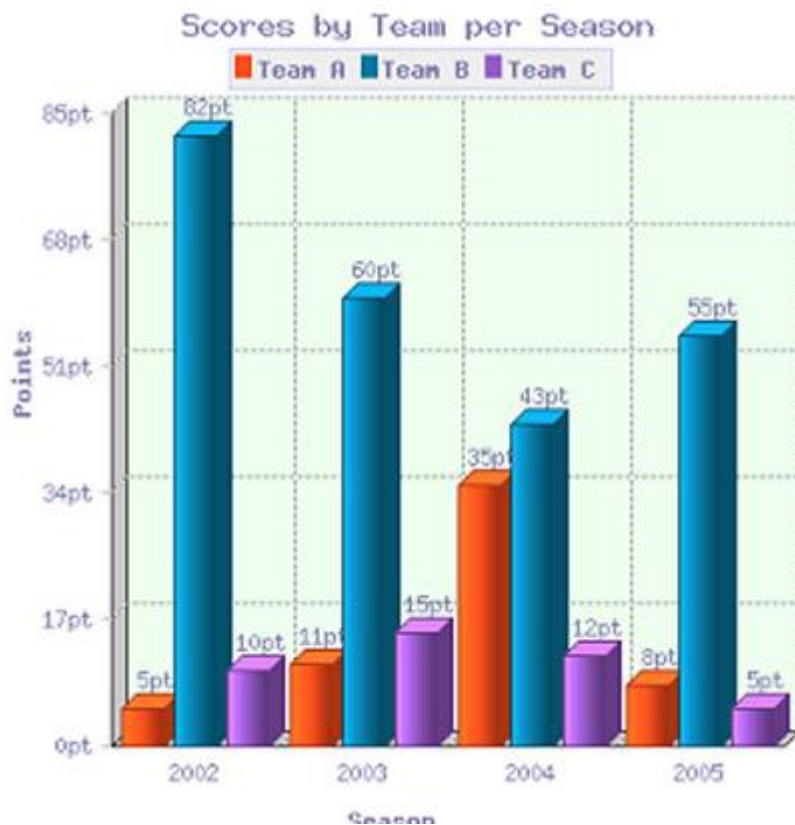
middle, between ages 35 and 64, income was 70,000-80,000 dollars, and spending ranged from roughly 55 to 60 thousand.

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The bar chart shows the scores of teams A, B and C over four different seasons.

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

Write at least 150 words.



The bar chart shows the scores of three teams, A, B and C, in four consecutive seasons. It is evident from the chart that team B scored far higher than the other two teams over the seasons, though their score decreased as a whole over the period.

In 2002, the score of team B far exceeded that of the other two teams, standing at 82 points compared to only 10 for team C and a very low 5 for team A. Over the next two years, the points for team B decreased quite considerably, dropping by around half to 43 by 2004, but they still remained above the points for the other teams.

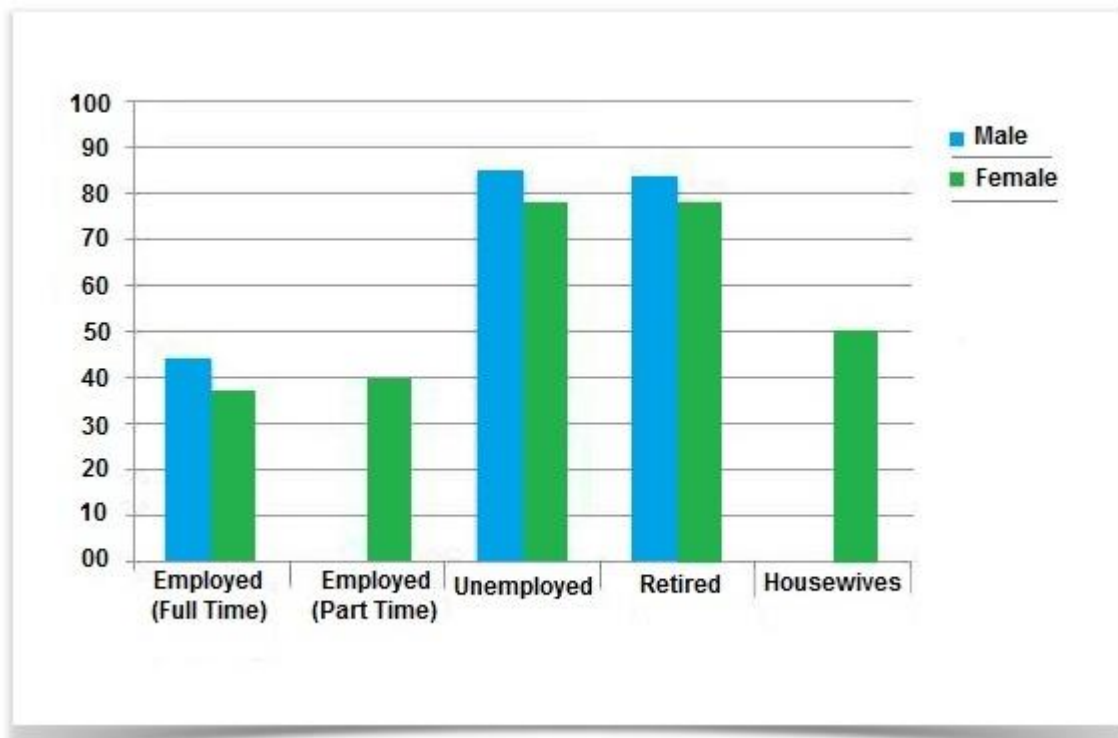
However, though team A and C's points were lower, they were rising. Team A's points had increased by 600% from 2002 to reach 35 points by 2004, nearly equal to team B. Team C, meanwhile, had managed only a small increase over this time.

In the final year, team B remained ahead of the others as their points increased again to 55, while team A and C saw their point scores reverse and drop to 8 and 5 respectively.

The chart below shows the amount of leisure time enjoyed by men and women of different employment status.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information below.

You should write at least 150 words.



The chart shows the duration of leisure enjoyed by men and women in a typical week in 1998-99, according to their gender and employment status.

It is evident, male enjoyed more leisure time than women, and employed people had less free time for pastime activities than retired and unemployed people.

Among the full-time employed people, men had about 45 hours of leisure time on an average per week compared to 38 hours for women. No data is given for the part-time employed men. Women from this category, enjoyed

40 hours of leisure time in a week. This figure is slightly more than the employed women, perhaps because of their employment nature.

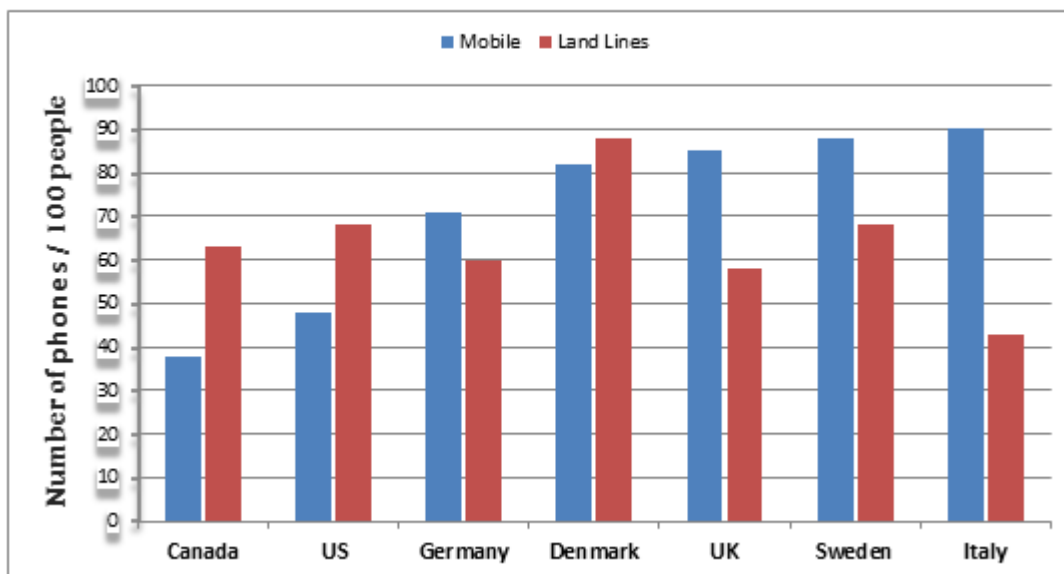
Unemployed and retired people had the longest period of leisure activity both for men and women, and men had a slightly more hours to spare than women. As expected, the retired and unemployed people enjoyed about 78 to 82 hours per week which is longer than people from other employment status. Lastly, housewives enjoyed approximately 50 hours of pastime which was more than the employed women but less than the unemployed and retired women.

The chart shows the number of mobile phones and landlines per 100 people in selected countries.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information given.

» You should write at least 150 words.

Mobile Phones and Land Lines per 100 people



The given illustration gives data on the number of mobiles and land phone users in six different countries namely: Canada, US, Germany, Denmark, UK, Sweden and Italy.

As is presented in the chart Canada, US and Denmark have more landline users than the cell phone users while the opposite is true for Germany, UK, Sweden and Italy where the cell phone users exceed the number of land phone users.

In Canada, the US and Denmark the numbers of cell phone users per 100 are consecutively 38, 48 and 71 while the landline users are 61, 38 and 87. On the other hand, the remaining 4 countries have much more mobile phone users than the landline users. The Italian people use the highest percentage of land phones and lowest percentage of cell phones on an average. On the contrary, Canadians use the lowest number of cell phones per 100 people while the mobiles phone users are almost half of the total land phone users.

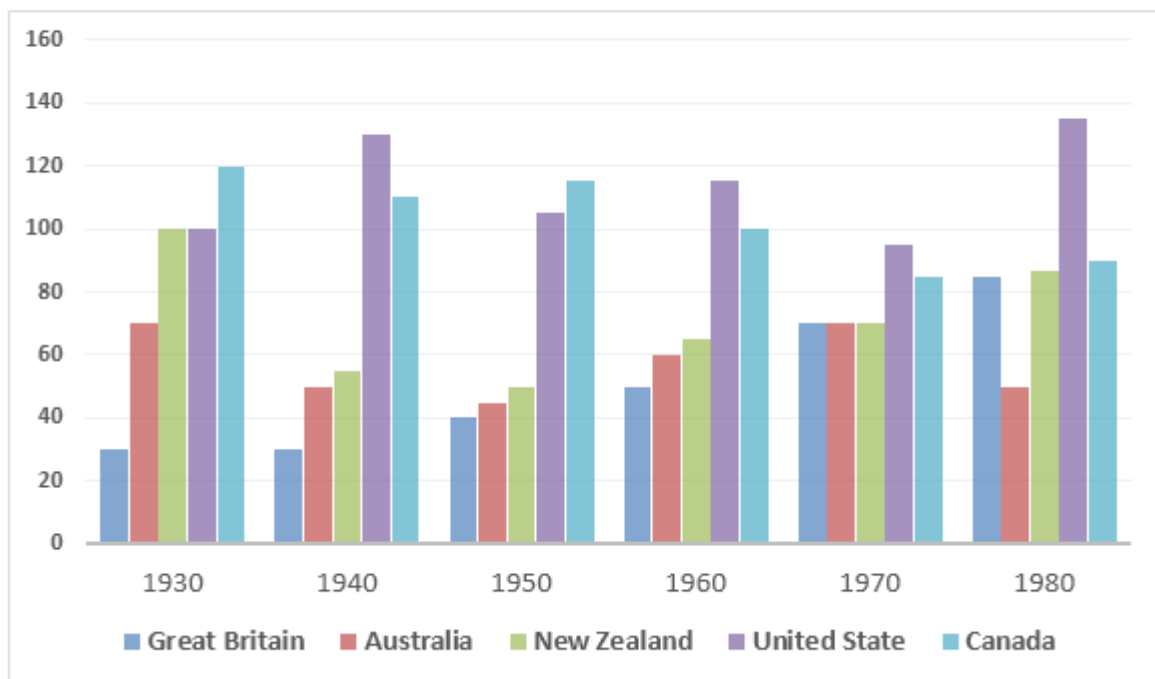
In summary, US and Canada have higher land phone users than the cell phone users while the European prefers to use cell phones than the land phones.

The table below shows the figures for imprisonment in five countries between 1930 and 1980.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.

» **You should write at least 150 words.**

Figures (in thousand) for imprisonment in five countries between 1930 and 1980.



The bar chart depicts the number of prisoners in thousands, in five different countries, namely Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, the

United States and Canada during a period of 50 years commencing from 1930.

Overall, the graph gives an impression that the incarceration rate in the USA and UK escalated over time while in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, it actually decreased.

As is evident in the presentation, Great Britain had the lowest number of imprisonments throughout the initial 40 years till 1980. Interestingly, Britain had witnessed a steady growth in figures, which started from around 30000 in the year 1930 and reached around 70000 in the year 1970. By contrast, the United States had the maximum number of criminals throughout the entire span of years except in the first decade, which is 1930. Moreover, in the year 1980, the United States had to imprison the highest number of citizens in the entire period, which accounted for around 130000.

It is apparent from the graph that the crime rate in Canada had fallen gradually and steadily, from 120000 people in 1930 to a significantly less 90000 people in 1980. However, except for the years, 1930 and 1980, Australia had considerably a smaller number of jailing and New Zealand had always positioned as the top three consistently just behind Canada and the United States.