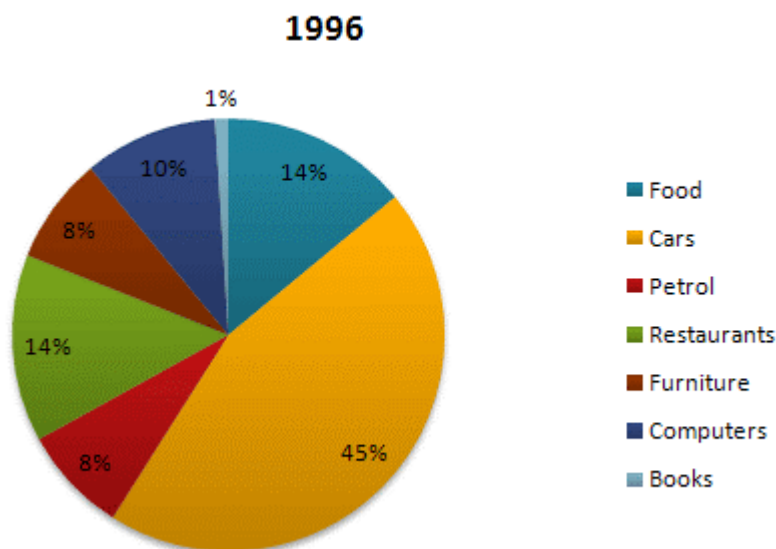
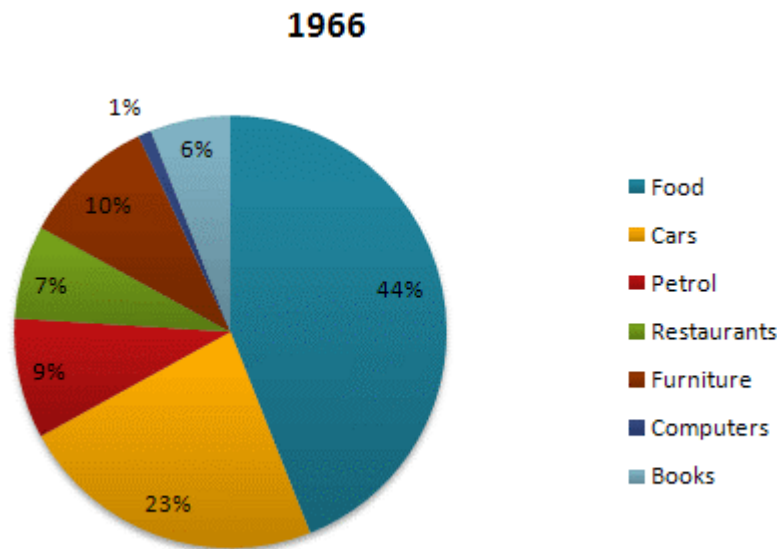


The given pie charts compare the expenses in 7 different categories in 1966 and 1996 by American Citizens. Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information below.



The pie charts compare how Americans spent on different commodities in 1996 with that of 1966.

The expenses are given as percentages and it is obvious that cars consumed the highest percentages of American citizens' expenditure in 1996 while it was food that required the highest ratio of money in 1966.

According to the illustration, four-tenths of Americans' expenses went on food in 1966 and they spend almost one-fourth on cars. The lowest spending Americans made was for computers which was merely 1%.

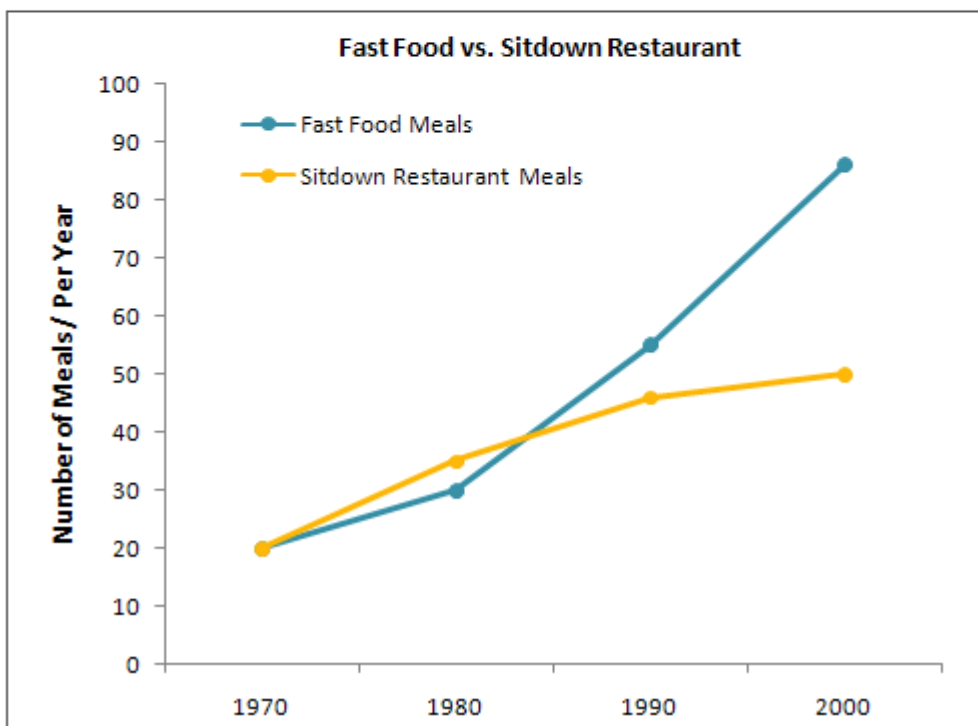
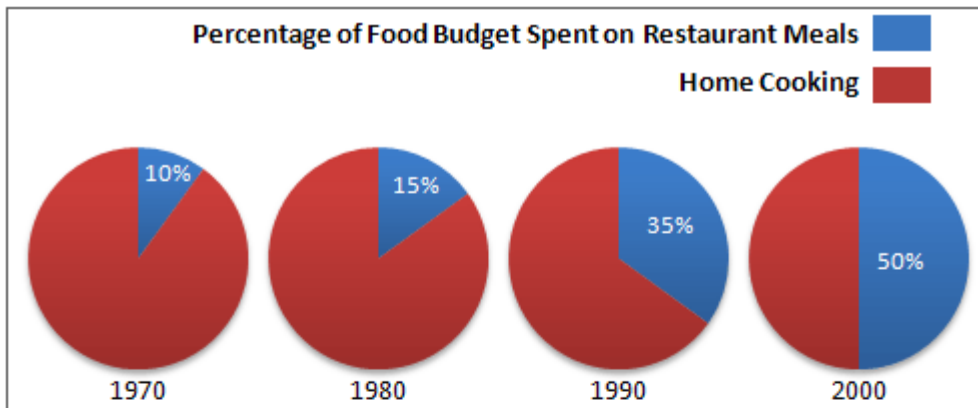
Expenses by them in 1966 on furniture and petrol was roughly one-tenth each and their budget for books and restaurant meals were 6 and 7 percentages respectively.

After three decades, the expenditure pattern by Americans on those goods changed noticeably. They spent 45% on cars, which constituted their highest ratio of spending on a consumer product and spending on food preparation dropped by 30%. It is interesting to note that the spending on books reduced to barely 1% while this figure went up to 10% for computers. They spend exactly double for outside meals than they did in 1966 and their cost for petrol dropped by 1% despite a hike in spending on automobiles. Finally, Americans share of spending for purchasing furniture reduced by 2% in 1996 than that of 1966

The charts below show the percentage of food budget the average family spent on restaurant meals in different years. The graph shows the number of meals eaten in fast food restaurants and sit-down restaurants.

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

» You should write at least 150 words.



Given are two kinds of figure concerning how much the average family spent on food in four years from 1970 to 2000. The first chart provides information about the spent-on restaurant meals (in percentage), while the second one illustrates how many fast food meals and sit-down restaurant meals were in each year.

The most significant point in the pie charts is that between 1970 and 2000 there was a considerable growth from one-fifth in the first year of the period to exactly a half in 2000. That is a rise of forty percent in a thirty-year period.

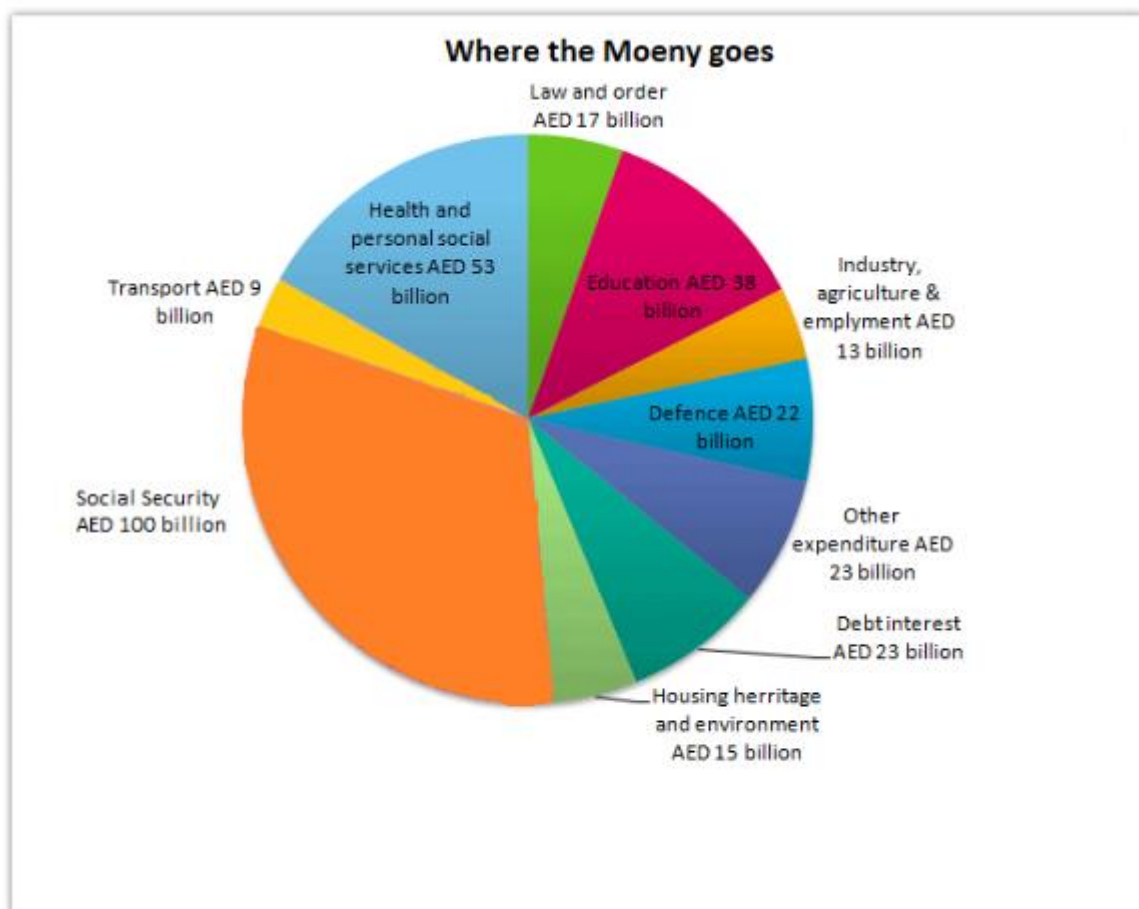
The most striking feature to comment on in the line chart is that even though both numbers of fast food meals and sit-down meals started at the

same point, a mere twenty meals, however, had two different endings. In 1980, the number of sit-down suppers rose respectively to approximately thirty-five, while the number of quickly served meals experienced a smaller increase. However, in twenty years after that, the proportion quickly reached a peak at relatively ninety, considerably forty meals more than that of sit-down restaurant meals.

It is interesting to note that through more than thirty years, having meals in a restaurant whether in fast food or sit-down one has become very popular.

The pie chart gives information on UAE government spending in 2000. The total budget was AED 315 billion. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

» Write at least 150 words.



The pie chart shows the UAE government's budget spending in different sectors in 2000. As is presented, the UAE government had AED 135 billion

budget for the year 2000 and they used the highest amount for ensuring social security.

According to the pie chart, the UAE administration allocated AED 100 billion in social security from their national budget of AED 315 billion. This single sector cost the UAE government almost one-third of the total budget. This year the government's expense was 53 million on health and personal social services, which was the second largest sector in terms of expenditure made by the UAE government. 38 million AED was spent on education while 23 billion both in debt and other expenditures.

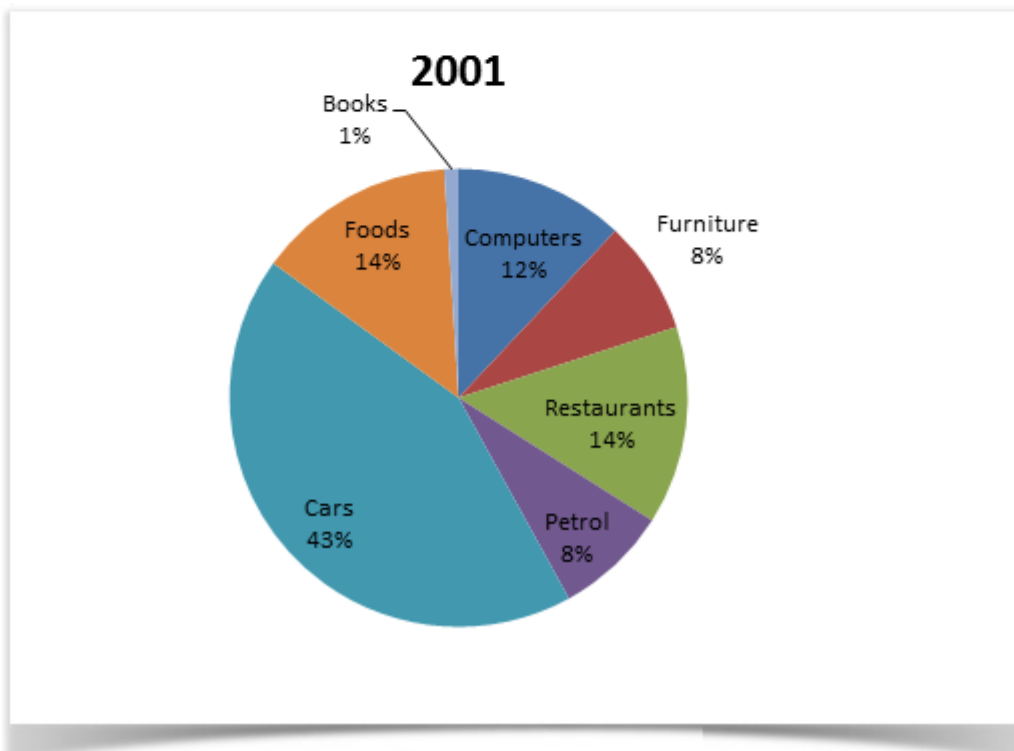
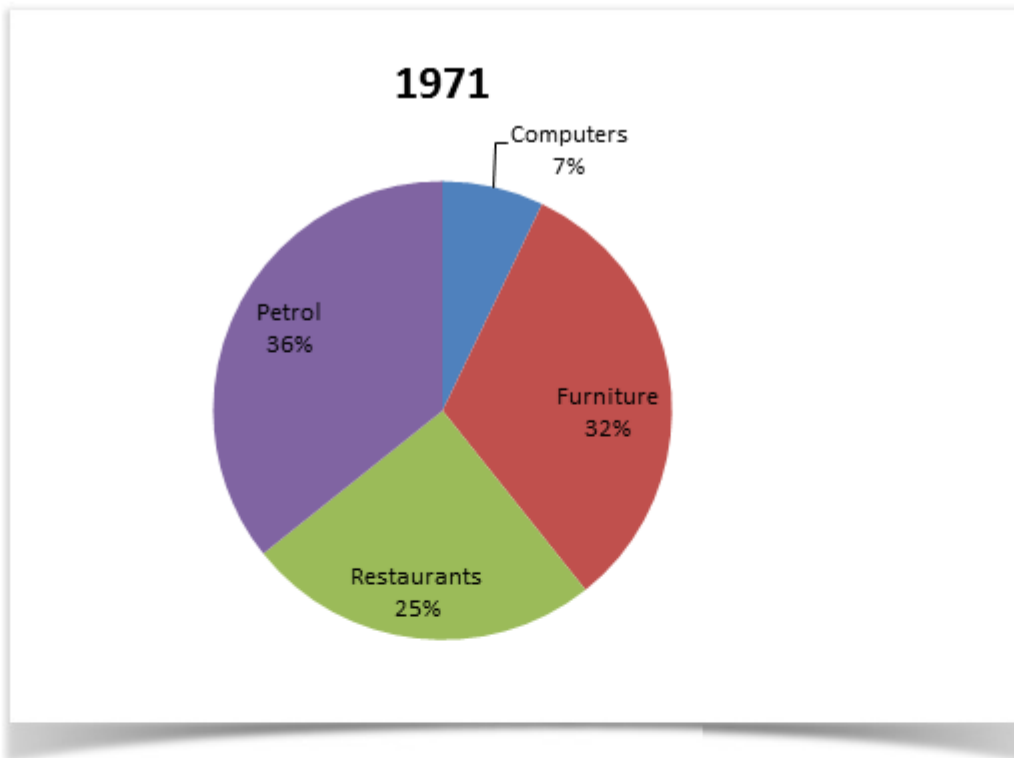
The government used 22 billion in Defence sector while 13 billion for the industry, employment and agriculture sectors. The lowest amount of money, only 9 billion, went to the transport sector. Finally, 15 billion of the budgets was spent on housing and environment.

In summary, UAE government's maximum spending went in social security and healthcare sectors while the least amounts were spent on transport, law and order, housing and industry/agriculture and employment sectors.

The graphs show changes in spending habits of people in the UK between 1971 and 2001.

Write a report to a university lecturer describing the data.

» Write at least 150 words.



The pie charts illustrate the changes in household spending in the UK between 1971 and 2001.

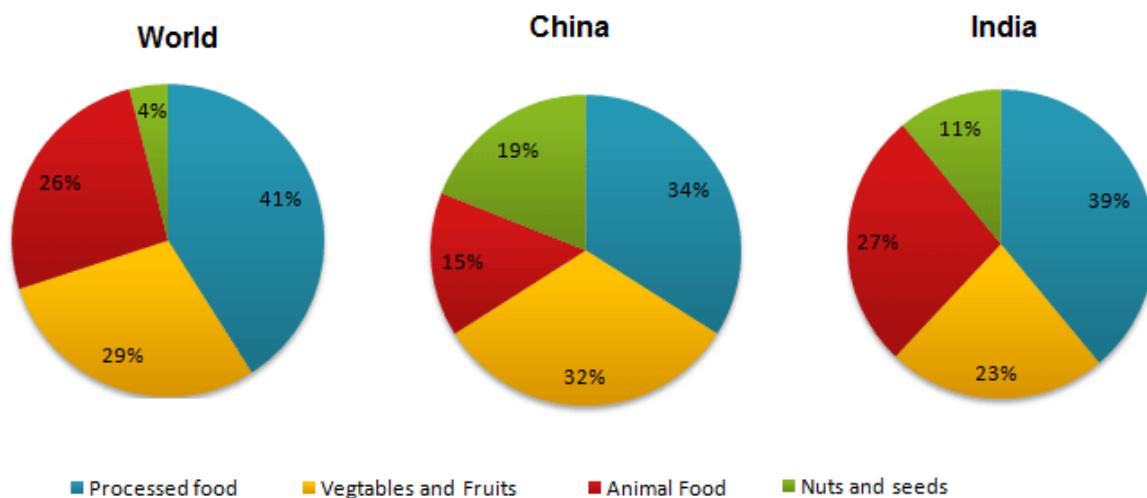
It is clear that the cost of petrol made up the largest proportion of the household spending in 1971 while expenditure on cars was the greatest share of the household spending in 2001.

British spent more than one-third of their money on petrol and almost a third to purchase furniture followed by money spent in restaurants, which was precisely a quarter. The least proportion of expenditure was for computers, which accounted for 7% of total expenses by Brits in 1971.

After 30 years, British citizens spent significantly less portion to buy petrol, furniture and restaurant meals - 8%, 8%, 14% respectively. In comparison to 1971, they spent nearly double on computers. The largest proportion of household spending was made on owning cars with more than 40% total expenses. The proportion of expenditure on food was 14%. Finally, for books, it was considerably small, only one percent of total costs in 2001.

The pie charts show the average consumption of food in the world in 2008 compared to two countries; China and India. Write a report to a university lecturer describing the data.

» Write at least 150 words



The pie charts outline the types of food people ate in 2008 compared with the consumption of these items in China and India in the same year.

As a general trend, processed food was the main energy source for the world population and consumption of nuts and seeds in China and India was significantly higher than the world average.

As the illustration suggests, just over 40% diet of the global population came from processed food in 2008 which was slightly greater than that of India and exactly 7% higher than that of China. Vegetables and fruits provided somewhat one-third dietary requirements of the Chinese citizens

and precisely 23% of Indians. The world average for fruit and vegetable consumption was just below 30%.

Interestingly, nuts and seeds accounted for almost one-fifth food stocks for the Chinese, a noticeably higher rate than the world standard. Nearly one-tenth food rations in India was from nuts and seeds. Food derived from animals supplied more than one-fourth Indian dietary provisions, which was 12% higher than that of China and almost the same of the world's dietary demands.