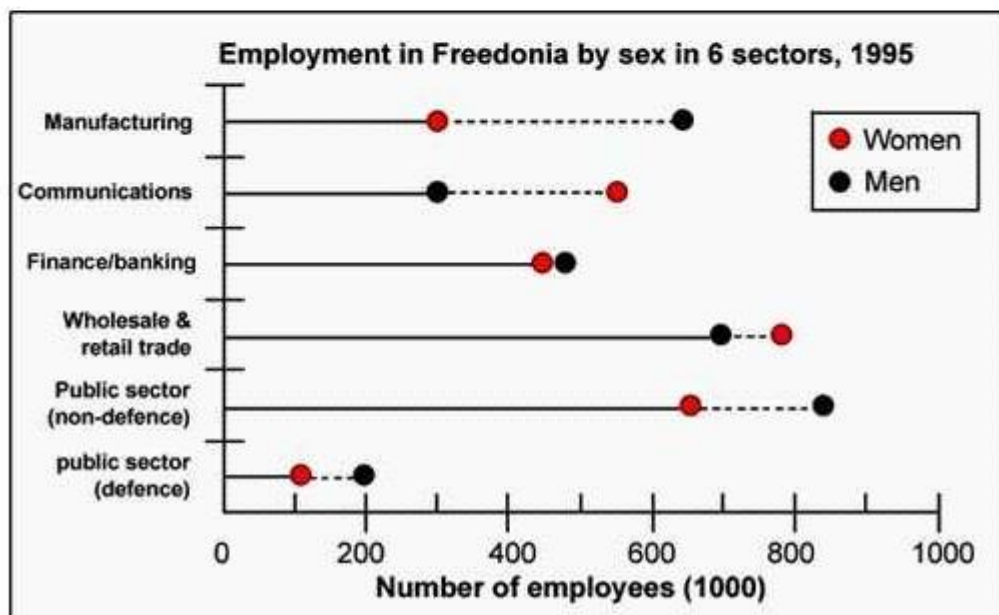
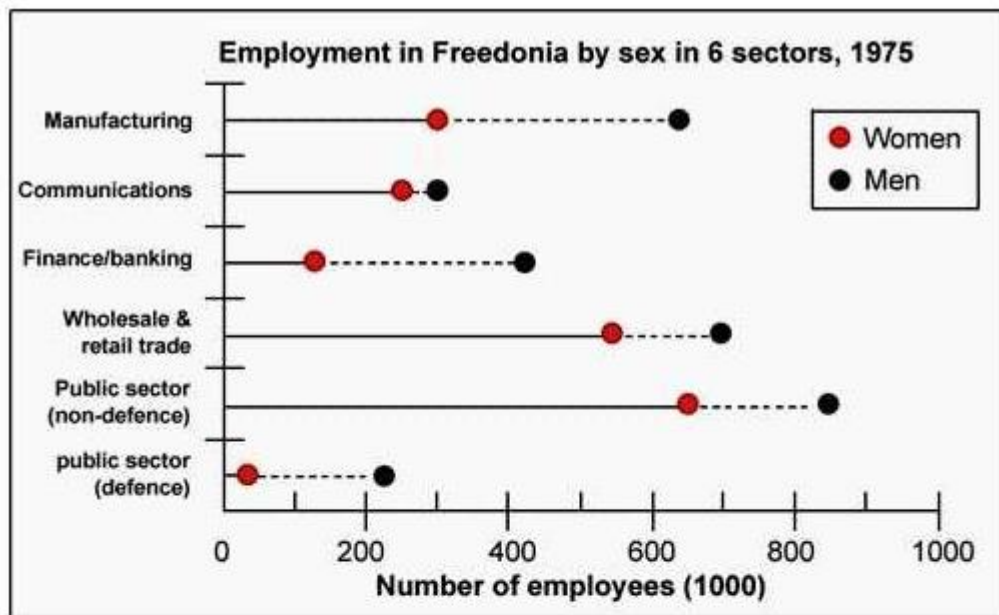


# Line Graphs

**The graphs below show the numbers of male and female workers in 1975 and 1995 in several employment sectors of the Republic of Freedonia.**

**Write a report for a university teacher describing the information shown.**



The line graphs show the information about employment scenario in Fredonia by gender in six different employment sectors during 1975 and 1995. It is very clear from the overall trend that men were pretty much dominating the job markets both during 1975 and 1995, but women made progress in the given 20 years period.

According to the first graph that depicts the employment status in 1975, there were far more male employees in all the employment sectors than its

opposite sex. Nearly half of the employees in the manufacturing industry were men. Most strikingly, 75% of financial sector employees were male. However, women appeared to be competing for shoulder to shoulder against their male counterpart in the communication sectors.

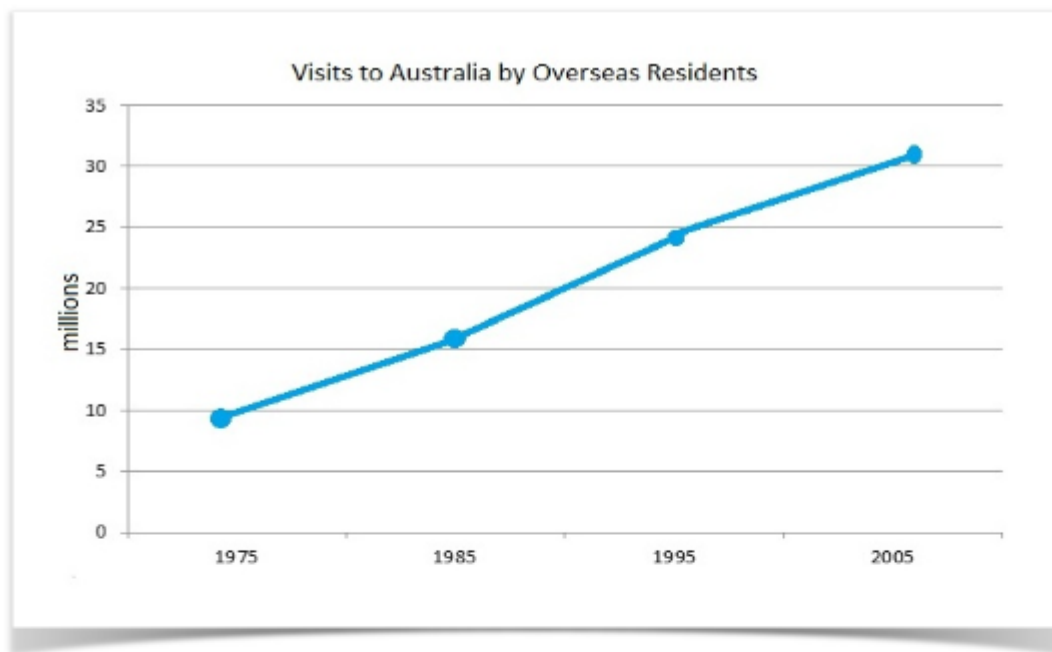
Turning to the 1995 data, females had made a significant improvement in securing jobs in different employment sectors. On top of that, women outmatched the male counterpart in securing jobs in communication and wholesale & retail trade industry. Furthermore, nearly half of the communication sector employees were women. In finance sector as well, women were not very far behind.

Comparing the two graphs, it seems very clear that in between those twenty years the number of male employees in these sectors had remained considerably the same, but there was a considerable increase of female employees in the majority of these job sectors.

**The line graph below shows the number of annual visits to Australia by overseas residents. The table below gives information on the country of origin where the visitors came from.**

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

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



Number of Visitors (million)

	1975	2005
SOUTH KOREA	2.9	9.1
JAPAN	3.2	12.0
CHINA	0.3	0.8
USA	0.4	1.1
BRITAIN	0.9	2.9
EUROPE	1.1	4.5
Total	8.8	30.4

The given line graph and table give data on the number of overseas visitors travelling to Australia in millions of people from the year 1975 to 2005 and shows the number of travellers from 6 different parts of the world.

As is presented in the illustration, the number of visitors travelling to Australia raised steadily and the majority of these visitors came from Japan, South Korea and Europe. Almost 10 million people visited Australia in the year 1975 and this amount increased to over 15 million after 10 years.

In the year 1995, total visitor travelled Australia was approximately 24 million and finally in 2005 well over 30 million.

The second table gives data on the number of visitors from 6 different regions who came to visit Australia in 2 different years with a 30 years interval. Both in 1975 and in 2005, Australia had the largest number of Japanese tourists followed by South Korea. In 2005, tourists from these 2 countries who came to visit Australia were about 20 million while 4.5 million tourists came from Europe and only 1.1 million from the USA. The least number of tourists came to Australia during this period are from China which was only 0.3 million in 1975 and 0.8 million in 2005. The statistics of the table shows that total tourist visited Australia from 6 different parts of the world increased significantly in 30 years amounting well over 30 million in 2005 compared to the total number of 8.8 million 30 years earlier.

**The graph shows Underground Station passenger numbers in London.**

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

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



The provided line graph shows information about the numbers of people who use the underground station in London around the clock of a typical

day. As is observed from the graph, the busiest times at the underground station are 8:00 am and 6:00 pm.

The highest numbers of people use the station in the morning and more specifically at around 8:00 in the morning. A rapid growth can be observed between 6:00 am and 8:00 am in the morning when around 400 people use the station at around 7:30 am. This number then quickly drops to below 200 at around 10:00 am. Again, this number rises between 11:00 and 3:00 pm when around 300 people use the underground station with some fluctuations.

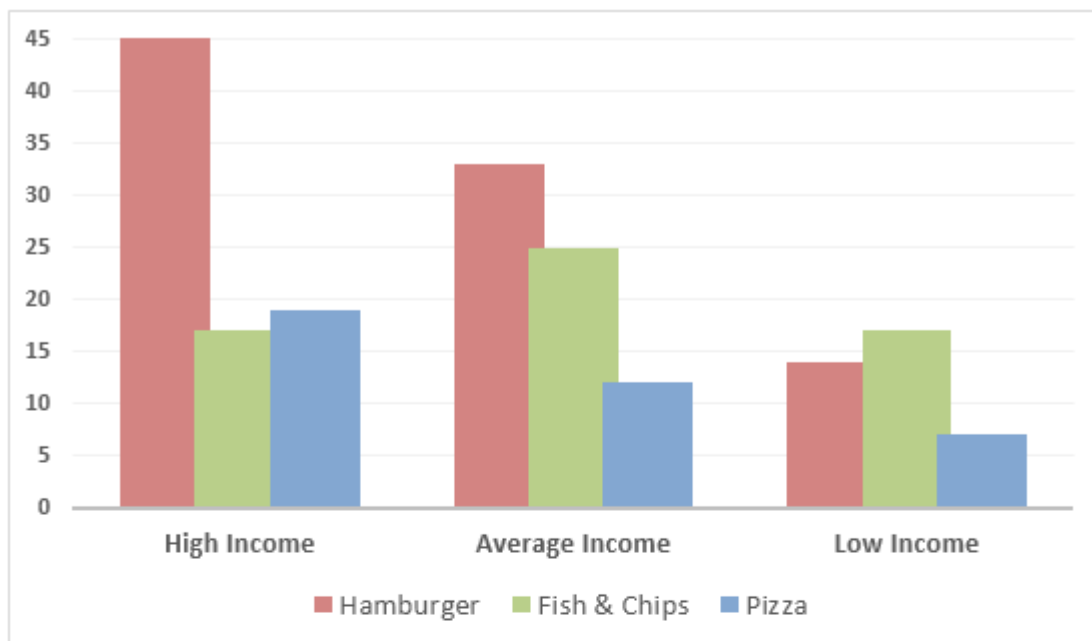
In the afternoon, this number declines, with less than 100 people using the station at 4:00 pm. At 6:00 pm this number reaches at 380. After 7:00 pm, the total number of passengers declines significantly and fluctuates for the last two hours from 8:00 pm to 10:00 pm.

In summary, London underground station remains busy in the starting of the day at morning and in the early evening.

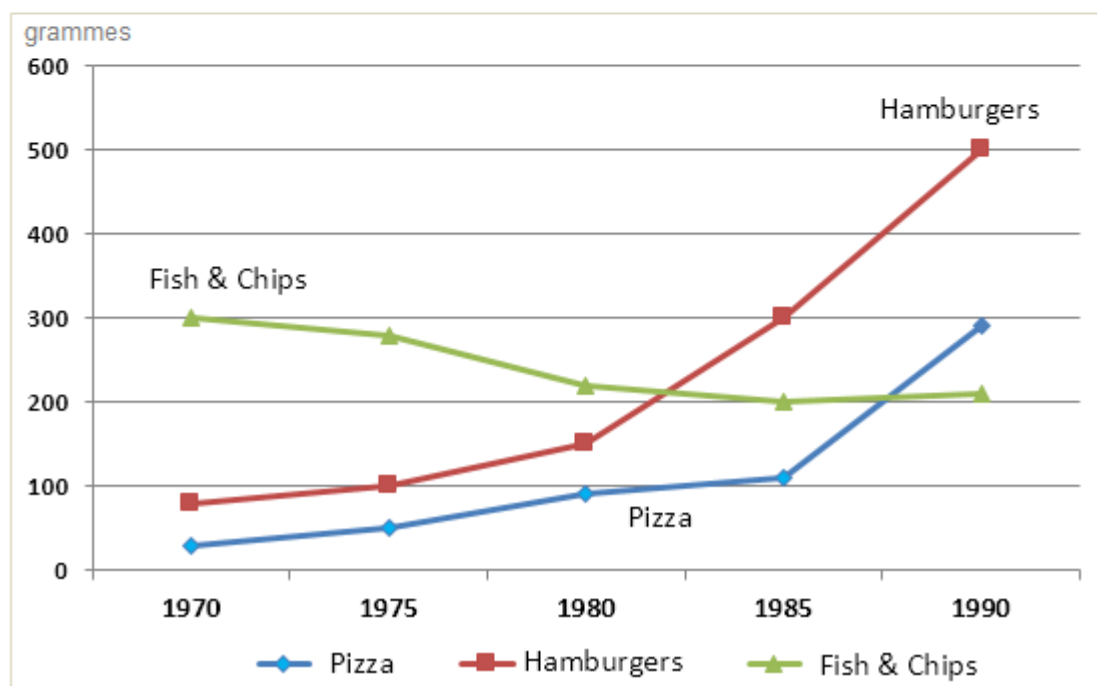
**The chart below shows the amount of money per week spent on fast foods in Britain. The graph shows the trends in consumption of fast foods.**

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

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



**Consumption of fast food per person in gram (1970-1990)**



The graph shows the average expense of rich, middle-class and low income British on three fast food items, namely - hamburgers, fish & chips and pizza, in 1990 as well as the consumption of these three fast foods between 1970 and 1990.

Overall, affluent British consumed considerably more fast foods than middle and low-income class people, and their spending was higher as well.

As the column graph suggests, rich British ate noticeably more fast foods than the other two income groups in 1990. Their spending was more than twice as much on hamburgers (43 pence per person per week) than on fish and chips and pizza (both under 20 pence per person per week). The average income group also preferred hamburgers, spending 33 pence, followed by fish and chips (24 pence) and pizza (11 pence). Finally, low-income earners appeared to spend less than other income groups on fast foods. Fish and chips were their favourite fast food item followed by hamburgers and pizza. They spent less than 20 pence per person each week on fish and chips and less than half of that on pizza.

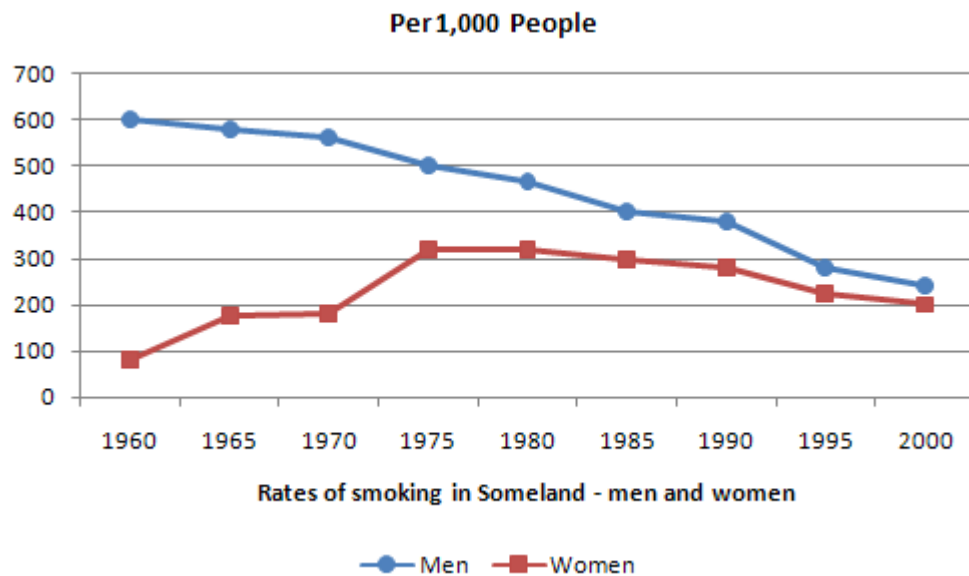
The line graph delineates that fish and chips were twice as popular (300 grammes consumption per person) as hamburgers while the pizza was the least popular (less than 50 grammes consumption). The consumption of hamburgers and pizza increased steadily from 1970 to 1990 while the intake of fish and chips declined over that same period.

**The graph below shows the rate of smoking per 1000 people in Someland from 1960 to 2000.**

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

**» Write at least 150 words.**





The provided graph compares the male and female smokers from 1960 to 2000 in Someland.

As is observed from the given presentation, over the 40 years, the number of male smokers dropped significantly while the number of female smokers increased.

Initially, in 1960, 600 males out of 1000 smoked and the female smokers were less 100 in number in this year. Over the next 40 years, the number of male smokers decreased steadily and reached to just over 200 out of 1000 people. On the contrary, though the number of female smokers was always fewer than the male smokers, their number progressed over the time. In 2000, the male and female smokers' number got at around 200 in 1000 people.

In summary, male smokers were higher in number than female smokers from 1960 to 2000 but while the number of male smokers decreased steadily, female smoker's number increased and in 2000, the percentage of male and female smokers got almost same.