The table below shows the consumer durables *(telephone, refrigerator, etc.)* owned in Britain from 1972 to 1983. Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.
» You should write at least 150 words.

Consumer durables	1972	1974	1976	1978	1979	1981	1982	1983
Percentage of households with:								
Central heating	33	43	48	52	55	59	60	64
Television	93	95	96	96	97	97	97	98
Video	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Vacuum cleaner	87	89	92	92	93	94	95	-
Refrigerator	73	81	88	91	92	93	93	94
Washing machine	66	68	71	75	74	78	79	80
Dishwasher	-	-	-	3	3	4	4	5
Telephone	42	50	54	60	67	75	76	77

The table data compares the electronic appliance ownership by British families from 1972 to 1983.

In general, TV had always been popular among British citizens, and the dishwasher was the least common item during the given period.

As is observed from the given data, almost one-third households in Britain had central heating machines in 1972, and the percentage increased each year and reached to 64% in 1983 - which shows that the central heating users almost doubled in just 12 years. Moreover, television was the most common household electronic consumer item as 93% families had them. This ration reached to 98 percent with slight increase year by year.

However, the video was introduced in 1983 when only 18% houses had them. Besides, vacuum cleaners, refrigerators and washing machines were also common household appliances after TV. These three device were owned between 66 to 87 percent houseowners in 1972, and the percentages increased to over 90, except for washing machine with almost 80% ownership, a decade later. Interestingly, dishwashers were less popular as only 3 to 5 percent families possessed them. Finally, one four of ten families had telephones in 1972, and after 12 years almost 80% familied had telephone set at their homes.

The table below shows social and economic indicators for four countries in 1994, according to United Nations statistics. Describe the information shown below in your own words. What implications do the indicators have for the countries?
» You should write at least 150 words.

Indicators	Canada	Japan	Peru	Zaire
Annual income per person (in $US)	11100	15760	160	130
Life expectancy at birth	76	78	51	47
Daily calorie supply per person	3326	2846	1927	1749
Adult literacy rate (%)	99	99	68	34

The provided table compares four important economic and social factors of four countries namely Canada, Japan, Peru and Zaire for the year 1994.

As is observed from the given data, Canada and Japan had a far better economic and social conditions than the other two countries.

We can observe from the given information that, Japan had the highest literacy rate (99%), per person annual income (USD 15760), longest life expectancy (78 years) and second-highest (2846) daily calorie supply per person. Again, Canada was another country with a very good social and economic situation that had 99% literate population, USD 11100 per person annual earning, 76 years life expectancy and the highest daily calorie supply per person which was 3326.

On the contrary, the other two countries had poorer economic and social conditions. Peru had only $ 160 annual income per person which is 98 times less than Japan and they had only 68% adult literate compared to the 99% from two other developed countries. Zaire had the worst economic and social condition among these four countries in the year 1994 with the least adult literacy (only 34%), 130 USD annual per-person income, 1749 daily calorie supply and only 47 years life expectancy.

In summary, Japan and Canada were two socially and economically developed countries with very good social and economic indicators while Peru and Zaire were two undeveloped countries with poor life expectancy, earning, food supply and literacy rates.

The table below gives data on the hour of leisure time per year for people in Someland.
Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information in the table below.

Hours of leisure time per year in Someland							
	Teens	20s	30s	40s	50s	60s	70s +
Watching TV/Videos	1,200	700	400	500	600	700	1,100
Socialising with 4 or less people	150	150	300	250	250	200	200
Socialising with 4 or more people	350	350	50	50	25	25	25
Individual exercise	150	100	200	200	50	75	150
Group exercise/sport	450	350	200	150	50	0	0
Cinema	100	75	50	25	25	50	75

The table shows data on the leisure activities of people from different age groups in a year in Someland.

Generally speaking, watching TV and videos is the most preferred free time activity for people of all age groups while time spent yearly on other leisure activities vary based on people's age.

According to the table, young and older people spend more leisure time watching TV programmes and other videos than the people from other age groups. TV watching consumes 1200 hours for teenagers and 1100 hours for elder population. This is the most popular leisure-time activity of people as they spend more time on this activity than others. Socialising with more people is popular among teenagers while with the increasing age, people prefer to socialise with fewer people. Teenagers and young adults like group exercise while it is avoided by people who are above 60 years old. People from 30 to 40 seems like spend around 200 hours per years on individual exercises.

Finally, watching movies in a cinema hall comprises 100 leisure hours for teenagers while it kept on decreasing with the increase of their age except for the 70 plus population who spend more time on this activity than 20 to 70 years old people.

The table below shows the proportion of different categories of families living in poverty in Australia in 1999.

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

» You should write at least 150 words.

Family Type	Proportion of people from each household type living in poverty
Single aged person	6% (54,000)
Aged couple	4% (48,000)
Single, no children	19% (359,000)
Couple, no children	7% (211,000)
Sole parent	21% (232,000)
Couple with children	12% (933,000)
All households	11% (1, 837, 000)

The table lists the number and proportion of poverty-stricken families from various types of Australian households in 1999.

In general, more than 1.83 million Australian households were impoverished and elder Australians were more economically affluent than other family types.

Looking at the detail, 'sole parents', 'singles with no children' and 'couples with children' were listed as the high majority of poor family types. They accounted for 21%, 19%, and 12% poor family types respectively in their category in 1999. Almost one million couples with children were poverty-stricken family types, the highest, and single Australian had a similar condition in this year.

On the other hand, 'aged couple', 'single aged person', and 'couple with no children' had a low proportion of poverty accounting for 4%, 6% and 7% poor family types respectively in their family category. Interestingly, couples without children were more economically stable than their counterparts with children.

The table below gives information about rail transport in four countries in 2007.
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

» Write at least 150 words.

Country	Number of People using rail transport (not including metro) (in million)	Passenger kilometres per head of population	Cargo carried (billions of tons)
Malaysia	5.9	770	22.2
Canada	0.3	80	28.20
China	27	1980	23.01
UAE	5.5	780	21.9

The given table data shows the railway route, passenger number and cargo goods carried in Malaysia, Canada, China and UAE in the year 2007.

As is observed from the data, Chinese people used the railway system more than the people of other countries but the cargoes carried more goods in Canada among the given countries.

According to the data, 27 million people used rail transports (excluding metro) in China compared to the just 5-6 million railway users in UAE and Malaysia. Only 0.3 million Canadian people used railway transportations in 2007, which was least among the given four countries. The distance passed by passengers who used railway in these four countries was similar to the data provided for the railway passengers in these four countries for the year 2007. Around two thousand km were passed by Chinese people compared to the less than eight hundred km in UAE and Malaysia. As only 0.3 million Canadian people used railway in 2007, the distance passed by each passenger was only 80 km which was the least among the figure given for four countries.

Interestingly, the cargos that transported goods carried the highest amount in Canada (over 28 tonnes) though the passengers used railway system lesser than other countries. On an average, all of the given four countries had an average of 21- 28 billion tonnes goods carried through the railway system.

In summary, Chinese people used the railway more than the people of other country and cargo carried more goods in Canada among the given countries.