1)

‘Now, we’ll look at the electricity consumption for last year. Please look at the chart on the board. All the numbers/figures are in Billions of Kilowatt-hours(BKwH). As you can see, in January consumption was at 50 BKwH. In February there was a slight increase of 2.5 BKwH. But in March consumption went down gradually to 52.3 BKwH. Then in April there was a sharp decline of 12.3 BKwH, due to the start of Spring. By May, there was a dramatic decrease to 39 BKwH. It was a hot June and as a consequence, there was a dramatic fall of 19 BKwH. Then July continued the downward trend and consumption dropped sharply to 17 BKwH. In August, consumption stayed the same. But then because September was unusually cold, consumption rose gradually by 11 BKwH in that month. In October there was a slight increase of 0.1 BKwH. But in November, consumption jumped dramatically to 46 BKwH. And lastly in December it increased steadily to 48 BKwH.’

2)

The line graph compares the number of cars stolen for every 1000 vehicles in four countries from 1990 to 1999. Overall, it can be seen that car thefts were far higher in Great Britain than in the other three counties throughout the whole time frame.

To begin, car thefts in Sweden, France, and Canada followed a fairly similar pattern over the first five years, all remaining at between 5 and 10 per thousand. The general trend, though, for France and Canada was a decline in the number of vehicles stolen over the period, with both at around 6 in 1999. In contrast, Sweden experienced an upward trend, starting the period at approximately 8, and finishing at just under 15.

Interestingly, car thefts in Great Britain started at 18 per thousand, which far exceeded that of the other countries. It then fluctuated over the next nine years, reaching a peak of 20 thefts per 1000 in 1996, and ending the period slightly lower than where it began, at approximately 17 per thousand.

Writing:

The graph compares the population figures of India and China from 2000 to 2020 and predicts their population growth until 2050. In 2000, China's population was approximately 1.27 billion, while India's was around 1 billion. Over the next two decades, both countries experienced a steady increase in population, with China's population reaching a peak of around 1.4 billion in 2020, and India's population surpassing 1.3 billion in the same year.

The graph also predicts that both countries will continue to experience population growth until 2050, although at different rates. China's population is expected to remain relatively stable and slowly decrease, reaching around 1.3 billion by 2050. Meanwhile, India's population is predicted to continue to grow rapidly, surpassing China's population in the next decade and reaching approximately 1.7 billion by 2050.

In conclusion, the graph shows that both India and China have experienced significant population growth in the past two decades, with India predicted to have a much larger population than China by

2050. The difference in population growth rates between the two countries is likely due to differences in birth rates and government policies.