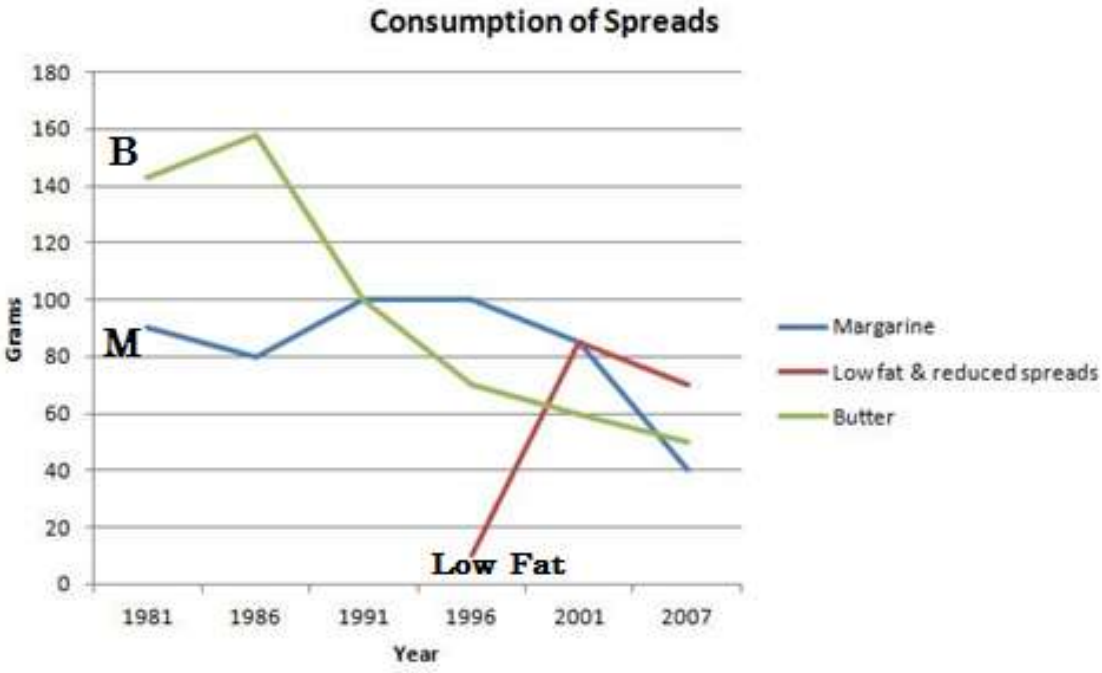
LINE GRAPHS

SAMPLE ANSWERS



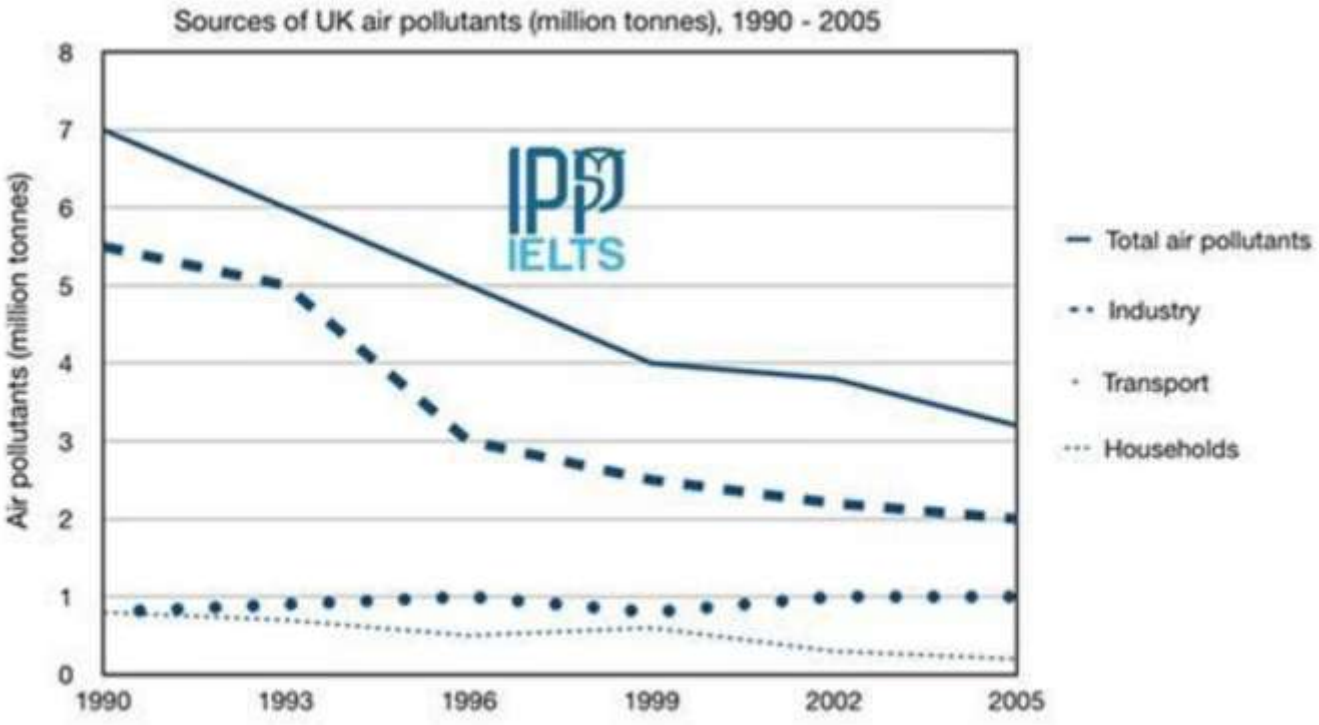
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.
The line graph illustrates the amount of spreads consumed from 1981 to 2007, in grams.
Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.
Write at least 150 words.

The line graph illustrates the amount of three kinds of spreads (margarine, low fat and reduced spreads and butter) which were consumed over 26 years from 1981 to 2007. Units are measured in grams.

Overall, the consumption of margarine and butter decreased over the period given, while for low fat and reduced spreads, it rose. At the start of the period, butter was the most popular spread, which was replaced by margarine from 1991 to 2001, and following that low fat and reduced spreads became the most widely used spread in the final years.

With regards to the amount of butter used, it began at around 140 grams and then peaked at 160 grams in 1986 before falling dramatically to about 50 grams in the last year. Likewise, approximately 90 grams of margarine was eaten in the first year after which the figure fluctuated slightly and dropped to a low of 40 grams in 2007.

On the other hand, the consumption of low fats and reduced spreads only started in 1996 at about 10 grams. This figure, which reached a high of just over 80 grams 5 years later, fell slightly in the final years to approximately 70 grams in 2007.



The line graph illustrates data on 3 sources of air pollutants in the UK during the period 1990 to 2005 measured in million tonnes.

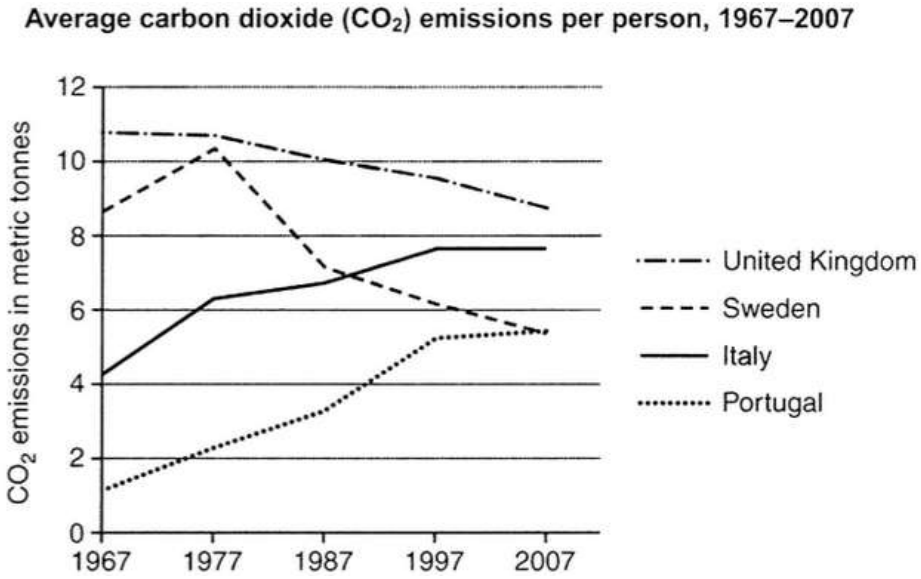
Overall, it is clear that the total amount of pollutants in the air **decreased** between these years. **The decline in** air pollutants from industrial sources **was particularly significant**.

In 1990, the total amount of air pollutants in the UK was 7 million tonnes. **This figure fell sharply to** 4 million tonnes **in** 1999, and then **continued to decline to just over** 3 million tonnes **by the end of the period**.
Industry **accounted for** 5.5 million tonnes of air pollutants in 1990. There was then **a decrease throughout this period to a figure of** 2 million tonnes by 2005, **with a particularly sharp fall between** 1993 and 1996.

In contrast, the amount of air pollutants was much lower from transport and household sources. Air pollution from transport **remained relatively constant** at about 1 million tonnes from 1990 to 2005, whereas air pollutants from households **saw a decrease from** almost 1 million tonnes in 1990 to approximately 0.1 million tonnes by 2005.

The graph below shows average carbon dioxide ($C0_2$) emissions per person in the United Kingdom, Sweden, Italy and Portugal between 1967 and 2007.

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



Model Answer

The graph illustrates the average output of carbon dioxide in metric tonnes for each individual in four European countries **over a forty year period**.

Overall, the UK and Sweden which initially showed a high C02 output, **saw a decline in** emissions toward the end of the period. **In comparison**, Italy and Portugal w**hich started with relatively low** emissions, **saw considerable increases** by the end of the period.

In 1967, **the highest proportion of** carbon emissions was attributed the UK at around 11 metric tonnes per person, however, **this figure declined steadily ending at** approximately 9 metric tonnes for each individual by 2007. Swedens output started at just over 8 metric tonnes**, rising to a peak of slightly more than** 10 tonnes in 1977, it then **saw a sharp decline to** approximately half of that by 2007.

Conversely, Portugal in 1967 had the lowest output at just over 1 tonne per person. Over the next four decades **this increased sharply**, **ending at over** 5 metric tonnes. **Italy demonstrated a similar pattern**, beginning at a little over 4 metric tonnes and ending at nearly 8 tonnes of carbon dioxide for each person by 2007.

191 words

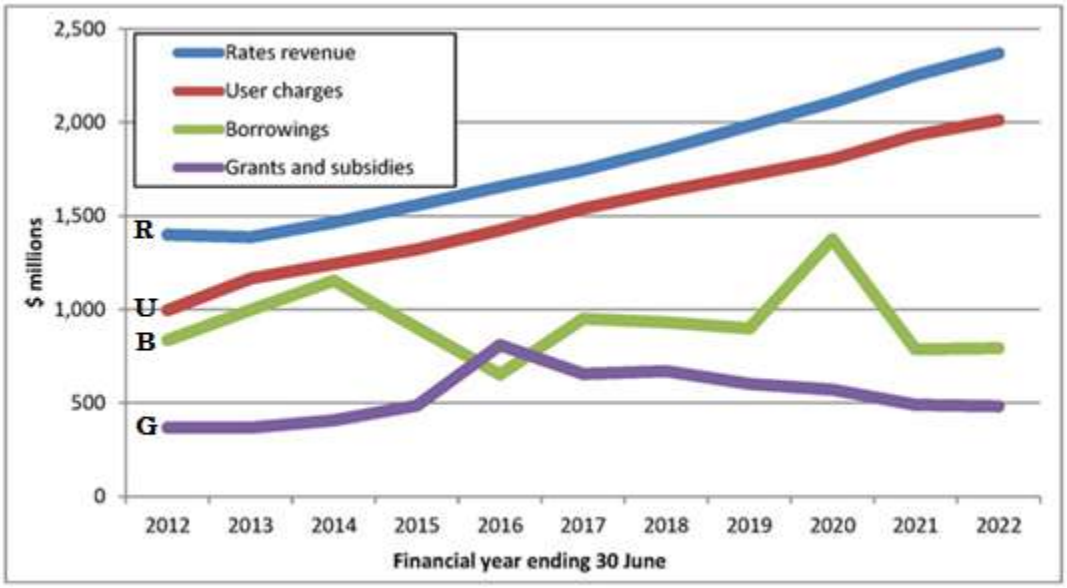
Graph in the Future -

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The line graph shows the past and projected finances for a local authority in New Zealand.

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

Write at least 150 words.



The line graph illustrates the financial position of a New Zealand local authority from 2012 to 2022**. It is measured in** millions of New Zealand dollars. **Overall, it can be seen that** while rates revenue and user charges are predicted to increase over the period, borrowings and grants and subsidies will **remain much lower.**

Rates revenues and user charges will **follow a very similar pattern over the time frame**. Rates revenue **stood at just under 1.5 billion in 2012**, which was the highest of the four criteria. Though **they remained stable until 2013**, they are expected to climb to approximately 2.4 billion dollars in 2022. Like rates revenues, user charges **are predicted to continuously increase**. They began the period at 1 billion and will stand at twice this amount by 2022.

Borrowings, on the other hand, are expected to **show considerable fluctuation**. Although having initially increased, they will **drop to a low of** 600 million in 2016, **before reaching a peak of just under** 1.5 billion in 2020. Borrowings **will finish the period at around the same level that they began**. Grant and subsidies were the lowest of the four, at under 500 million in 2012. **Despite moving up to exceed** borrowing briefly in 2016, this low level will continue until 2022.