Given is a line graph that illustrates the amount of fish catches in millions of tonnes in 2 North American countries, The United States and Canada, over 30 years from 1975 to 2005.

Between 1975 and 1980, the American fish catches increased from 2.5mt to 3mt with a slight decline in the beginning years, while Canadian fish catch decreased to 0.8mt and then went back to its initial level.

From 1981, the US catch went upward gradually and peaked at 5.5mt in around 1991. However, the amount of fish catch in Canada grew slowly to only 1.3mt in 1991.

From 1992 onwards, the both country reported a significant decline in fish catch. The US figure plummeted to 4mt and that of Canada dropped to 0.5mt in 2000.

In the following years, The US catches levelled out at 4 mt, while Canadian catches fluctuated around 0.5 mt.

In general, the figure of both countries went up and down almost in the same period.

Given is a line graph that illustrates the percentage of people aged 65 and more from 1940 till now and the projection in the following years until 2040. It can be seen immediately that the greatest change occurred in the figure of Japan.

In 1940, the proportion stood at 9% in USA, 7% in Sweden and 5% in Japan respectively. Between 1940 and 1960, Japanese figure declined to approximately 3%, while that of the other countries increased gradually. Till today, despite some fluctuations, the figure of USA and Sweden rose to about 14% and 20% respectively. Japanese figure increased to 7% without decline. It is also noticeable that the Swedish figure exceed American figure in around 1995.

Based on the projection till 2040, the figures of these 3 countries will all continue to increase in the following years. However, a dramatic booming is expected happen to Japanese figure in around 2030. After the rise, Japanese figure is expected to be the greatest.

In general, the figure of the 3 countries will increase across the period. Japanese figure is predicted to have the greatest change.

Given is a line graph that illustrates how crime rates altered in Newport inner city. It can be seen clearly that the greatest change occurred in the number of burglary cases. Also, the number of robbery cases only fluctuates between 500 and 1000.

In 2003, the number of burglary cases stood at around 3400. It was the most common crime type reported at that time. The figure rose to 3800 in 2004. However, there was a huge decline in the following years until 2008, with 1200 cases. In the remaining years, the number of burglary fluctuated and finally ended at 1300.

For car theft, the number began with 2700 in 2003 and followed by a similar trend to burglary until 2006. After the decline, the figure bounced up gradually until 2012, despite a slight drop in 2010.

The number of robbery cases remained steady and low in the whole period. It had always been a minor problem in Newport inner city. What is noticeable is that the number of cases reported in 2003 and 2012 are almost the same.

Given is a line graph that illustrates the amount of goods transported in four different ways, which are road, water, rail and pipeline. It can be seen immediately that road transportation was kept to be the most popular one in the whole period, while pipeline transportation was the least popular way.

In 1974, 70mt goods were transported via roads across UK. The use of water and rail were almost the same in the same period, with around 40mt. The figure of pipeline transportation stood at 5mt at that time.

In the following years, despite some fluctuations in the use of road transportation, the quantity of goods transported went up in general and ended at approximately 95mt in 2002. With a similar trend, pipeline transportation increased as well during the following years and finally levelled out at 23mt. However, the amount of goods transported by water and rail diverged from 1978. The figure of water transportation climbed to 65mt in the end, while that of rail almost stayed in the same level in 1978, with around 41mt.

To sum up, the amount of goods transported by road and pipeline kept being the most and the least ones across the period, while the figure of water transportation and rail transportation went apart to different levels.

地图题：

The map given depicts two possible locations of the supermarket to be built for Garlsdon.

The first potential site, S1, is located outside the town of Garlsdon.

The maps given depict the differences of an island before and after the construction for tourism.

Before the construction started, there were only some trees on the island with a beach lied to the west of it.

Significant changes occurred after the construction. Firstly, a pier was built to allow tourists to sail around the island. Secondly, there are two accommodation areas. One is located in the center of the island and the other lies in the west part. Thirdly, the reception stands between the two accommodation areas.

The graphs given illustrate the process of making chocolate.

The raw material of chocolate comes from cacao trees, which are grown in South Africa, Africa and Indonesia. Cacao trees produce ripe red pods. When the pods harvest, white cocoa beans can be taken out from the pods. After enough cocoa beans are collected, they are fermented in a wood box. After this, the beans are spread in sun to dry to eliminate water. The dried beans are put in large sacks so that they can be transported to factories by train or lorry. In the factory, the beans are roasted in ovens at 350C. After being roasted, the beans are crushed so that their outer shell can be removed. The inner part of the beans are pressed and finally become liquid chocolate.

In conclusion, the process of producing chocolate is complicated and can be divided into ten steps in general based on the graphs.

The graphs given illustrate the process of making bricks for the building industry. It can be seen that the whole process can be divided into 7 consecutive steps.

The raw material of bricks is clay, which is dug up by diggers. Firstly, the lumps of clay are placed on a metal grid to get rid of large ones. The small lumps of clay are then mixed with sand and water. The mixture is put into molds or wire cutter to make bricks. Next, the bricks are then stored into drying ovens to eliminate water for between 24 and 48 hours. The dried bricks are then transferred into another kind of ovens called kiln. The bricks are kept at a moderate temperature, which is between 200 and 980. After this, the temperature increases to between 870 and 1300 to heat further. When the heating process finishes, they are put into cooling chambers for 2 to 3 days. Once the bricks are cooled down, they are packaged and delivered to their destination.

The graphs given illustrate the process of making cement and the production of concrete by using cement and other materials.

In the cement production process, the raw materials, limestone and clay are firstly put into a crusher to be crushed. Then the powder obtained is sent into a mixer to be sufficiently blended and then transport into a rotating heater. After getting heated, the compound is grinded by a grinder to become cement. The cement are packaged into bags for future use.

To make concrete, cement, water, sand and gravel are put into a concrete mixer. Specific proportions are required as shown in the second graph, which are 15%, 10%, 25% and 50% accordingly. After fully mixed, concrete is produced.

Cement production is complex based on the first graph, while concrete production is relatively easier but precise.