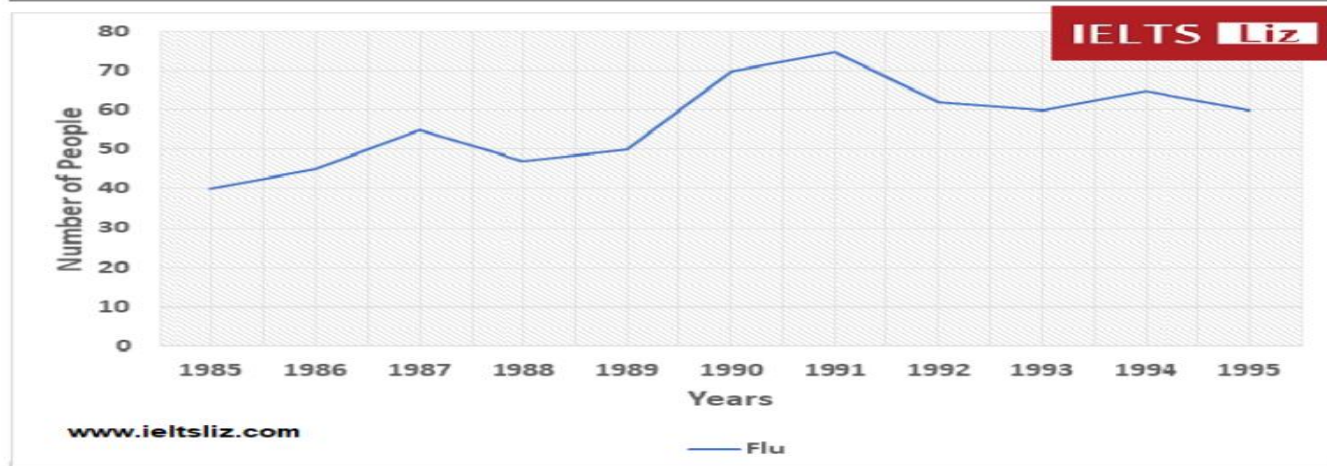


The graph below shows the reported number of cases of influenza in people over 65 in a certain village in the UK from 1985 to 1995.



The graph illustrates how many people from the age of 65 and above were reported to have contracted influenza in a particular village in the UK from 1985 to 1995.

Overall, the number of cases of elderly people with influenza increased over the period given. The highest number of people with the illness can be seen in 1991.

In 1985, the number of cases of influenza stood at 40 and then rose steadily over the next three years to reach 55 in 1987. In the following year, 1988, the figure dipped slightly to below 50 after which it rose significantly to reach a high of 75 in 1991.

From 1991, there was a decrease to about 60 in 1993 of the number of reported cases of influenza. From this point, except for a slight increase of about 5 cases, the number remained at about 60 at the end of the period.

151 words

The graph gives information about the visitors to Cardiff and Dublin from 2010 to 2020.

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

Write a minimum of 150 words



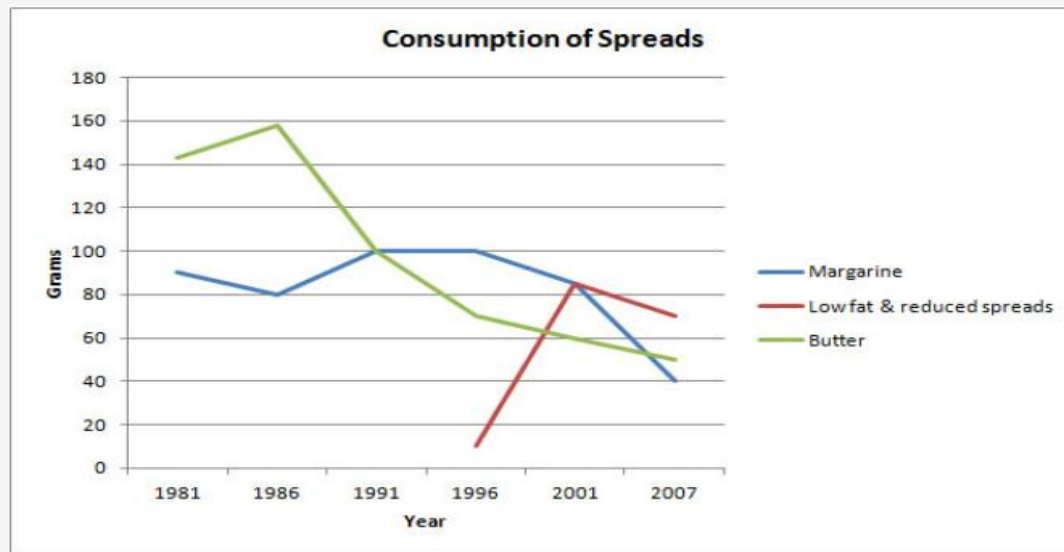
The graph shows information about how many people visited Cardiff and Dublin over a 10-year period between 2010 and 2020.

**Overall, what stands out from the graph is that** there was an upward trend in the number of visitors to Cardiff, but the number of visitors to Dublin saw a **significant decrease** over the period. **A further additional point is that** Dublin had more visitors in 2010, but in 2020, Cardiff was **much more popular than** Dublin.

**In detail,** the number of visitors to Cardiff started at around 1.5 million (m) in 2010 and then the figure **rose steadily** to about 2.3m in 2013. After that, the figure **levelled off** and stayed at 2.3m until 2014. **Having fallen slightly** to about 1.7m in 2017, the number of visitors then **soared, rising sharply** to just under 4m in 2018. **Lastly,** there was a **gradual increase**, with the final figure finishing at 5m in 2020.

**However,** if we look at the number of visitors to Dublin, the trend was very different. The number of visitors started at around 4.9 m in 2010, **after which** there was a **considerable fall** to approximately 2.3m in 2013. After a slight increase to 2.5m in 2015, the figure then **declined steadily** to just over 2m before finishing at 2m.

The graph below shows the consumption of 3 spreads from 1981 to 2007.



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.

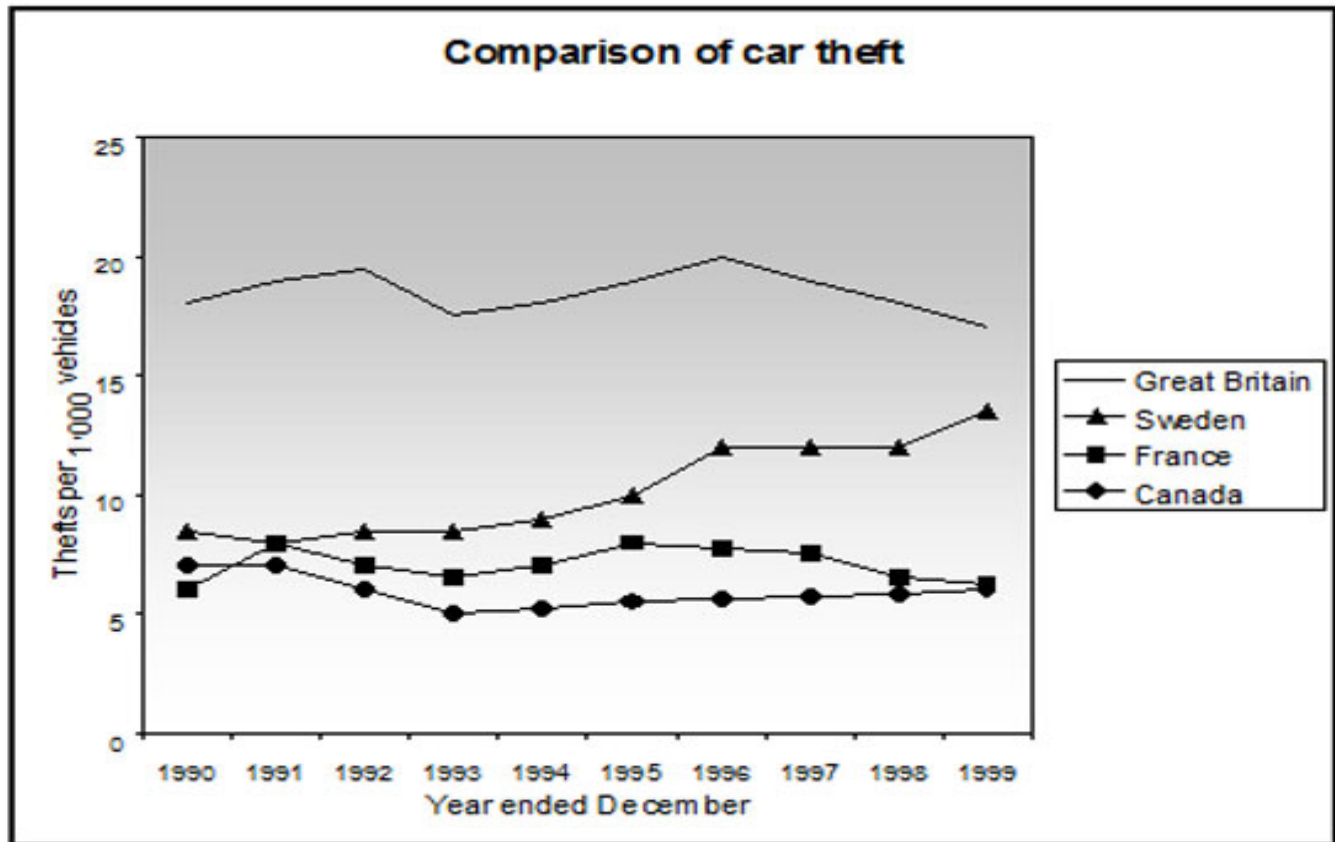
On the other hand, the consumption of low fats and reduced spreads only started in 1996 at about 10 grams. This figure, which reached a high of just over 80 grams 5 years later, fell slightly in the final years to approximately 70 grams in 2007.

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

**The line graph shows thefts per thousand vehicles in four countries between 1990 and 1999.**

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

Write at least 150 words.



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 countries 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.

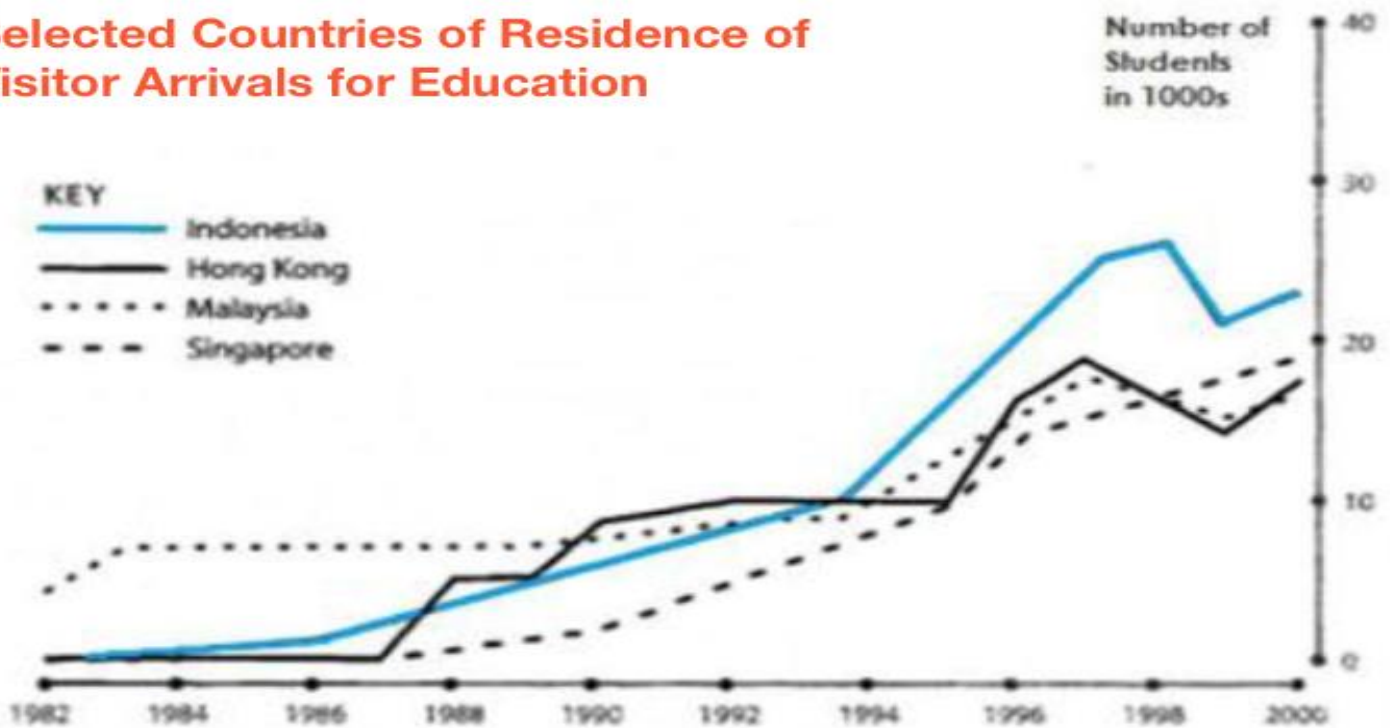
(Words 174)

**The graph below shows four countries of residence of overseas students in Australia.**

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

Write at least 150 words.

### Selected Countries of Residence of Visitor Arrivals for Education



The line graph illustrates the changing trends in the numbers of students, in 1000s, who visited Australia for education from four different countries between 1982 and 2000. Overall it is evident that visitor numbers from all four countries increased over the time period.

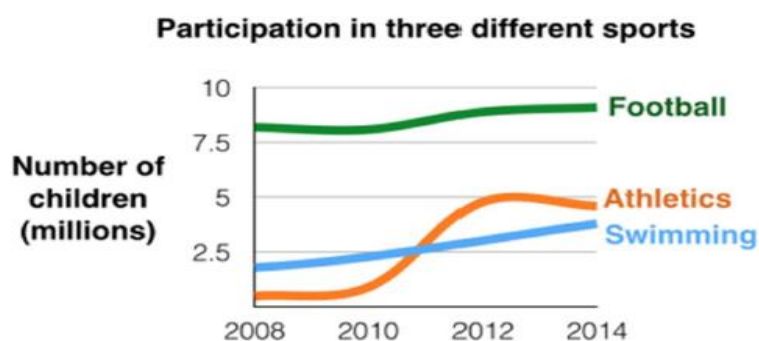
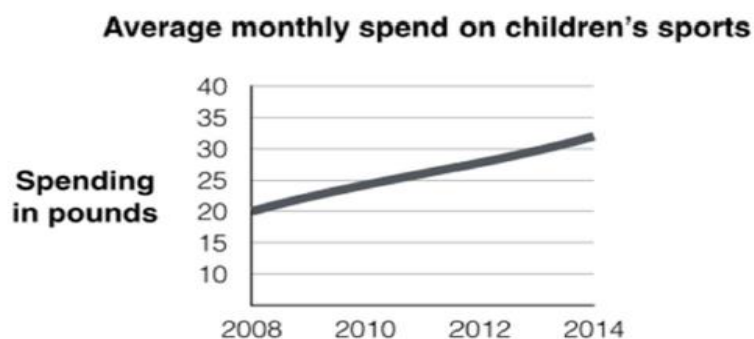
At the start of the period, while Malaysia had around 5,000 students per year visiting Australia, the other countries had none. However, though remaining at the highest number up until 1990 and increasing after this, visitors number from Malaysia finished at the lowest levels of all the countries, at around 18,000.

The lack of student visitors continued for Hong Kong and Singapore up until 1987. At that point arrivals from Singapore gradually increased over the years, culminating in nearly 20,000 visitors per year in 2000, while arrivals from Hong Kong showed a more erratic pattern, fluctuating after 1996 and finishing at 19,000 per year.

However, the biggest change was seen in numbers coming from Indonesia. Though this started low, arrivals kept increasing over the years. Numbers peaked in 1998 at approximately 28,000, before dropping to final arrival numbers of 23,000, which exceeded all the other countries.



*The first chart below gives information about the money spent by British parents on their children's sports between 2008 and 2014. The second chart shows the number of children who participated in three sports in Britain over the same time period.*



Here's my full answer:

The line graphs show the average monthly amount that parents in Britain spent on their children's sporting activities and the number of British children who took part in three different sports from 2008 to 2014.

It is clear that parents spent more money each year on their children's participation in sports over the six-year period. In terms of the number of children taking part, football was significantly more popular than athletics and swimming.

In 2008, British parents spent an average of around £20 per month on their children's sporting activities. Parents' spending on children's sports increased gradually over the following six years, and by 2014 the average monthly amount had risen to just over £30.

Looking at participation numbers, in 2008 approximately 8 million British children played football, while only 2 million children were enrolled in swimming clubs and less than 1 million practised athletics. The figure for football participation remained relatively stable over the following 6 years. By contrast, participation in swimming almost doubled, to nearly 4 million children, and there was a near fivefold increase in the number of children doing athletics.

(185 words, band 9)