Topic: The graph below shows the quantities of goods transported in the UK between 1974 and 2022 by four different modes of transport. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

The graph compares the volumes of goods delivered by four means of transport in the UK during the period 1974 to 2002.

The amount of goods transported by road was the largest, with around 70 million tonnes in 1974. It sharply increased to about 100 million tonnes in 2002. The figure of goods delivered by water was lower throughout the period: while it did record a significant growth from 40 million tonnes to around 65 million tonnes in 2002, the figure remained basically unchanged between 55 and 60 million tonnes for nearly two decades from 1982 to 1998.

By comparison, there was a dramatic fall in the figure for rail transportation from around 40 million tonnes in 1974 to 30 million tonnes in 1995, although it increased to over 40 million tonnes in 2002. The pipeline for transporting goods saw a steady growth from approximately 5 million tonnes in 1974 to 20 million tonnes in 1995, and then it remained at this level in the rest of the period. Despite the growth, it was the least popular means of transport.

Overall, almost every means of transport in the UK saw an upward trend in the goods delivery, while there was a different pattern in rail. Road transportation delivered more goods than any other means of transport.

Topic: The graph below gives information from a 2008 report about consumption of energy in USA since 1980 with projections until 2030. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

The line graph shows the use of different sources of energy in the US over a 50-year period between 1980 and 2030.

Petrol and oil are the most important energy sources from 1980 to 2030. The consumption of these two fuels increased steadily and is expected to grow to 50 quadrillion units in 2030. These will be a similar trend in the consumption of coal, rising from around 17q in 1980 to 30 q in 2030. It will become the second most important fuel. The consumption of nature gas saw a slight increase to about 25 quadrillion units in 2015 and will remain at this level in the rest of the period.

In contrast, the consumption of new energy sources, including nuclear, solar/wind and hydropower, is much lower. There will be a steady rise to nearly 9 quadrillion in nuclear power consumption in 2030. The consumption of solar/wind will climb to over 5 quadrillion, while the figure for hydropower is predicted to fall to around 3 quadrillion.

Overall, fossil fuels will still be more important that environmentally-friendly alternatives in the US. The energy production of all resources is expected to rise to varying degrees, whereas the use of hydropower will show a different pattern.