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Perth	Suite 3, 443 Albany Hwy, Victoria Park
Adelaide	Level 2, 45 Gawler Place, Adelaide, SA
Hobart	38 Montpellier Retreat, Battery Point, TAS





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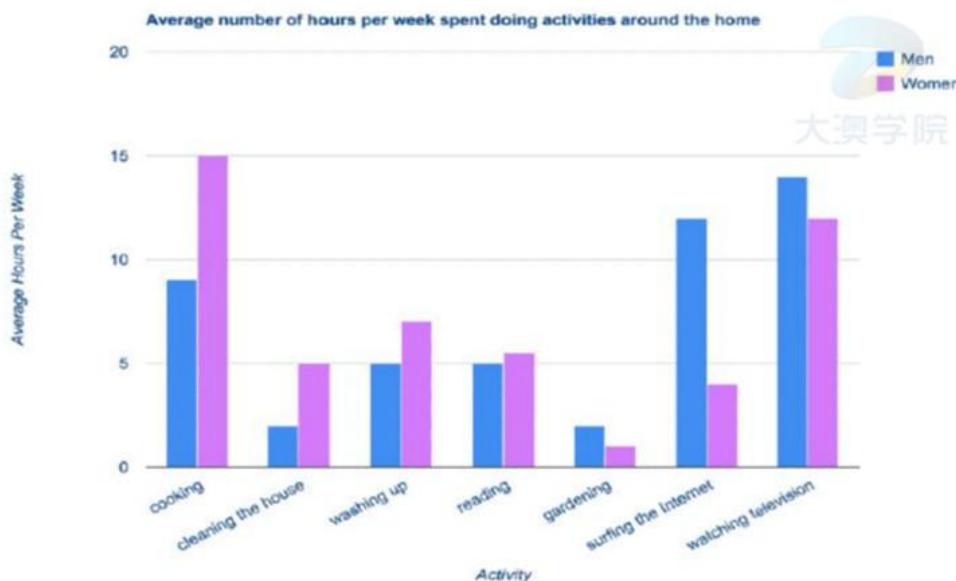
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1. Bar

031001	<p style="text-align: center;">Employment Rates, by Country, 1995 - 2005</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Country</th><th>1995 Male</th><th>2005 Male</th><th>1995 Female</th><th>2005 Female</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Australia</td><td>58</td><td>70</td><td>27</td><td>40</td></tr> <tr> <td>Switzerland</td><td>67</td><td>78</td><td>56</td><td>68</td></tr> <tr> <td>Iceland</td><td>71</td><td>83</td><td>41</td><td>53</td></tr> <tr> <td>UK</td><td>55</td><td>73</td><td>51</td><td>63</td></tr> <tr> <td>New Zealand</td><td>60</td><td>72</td><td>24</td><td>43</td></tr> <tr> <td>USA</td><td>59</td><td>71</td><td>45</td><td>61</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Country	1995 Male	2005 Male	1995 Female	2005 Female	Australia	58	70	27	40	Switzerland	67	78	56	68	Iceland	71	83	41	53	UK	55	73	51	63	New Zealand	60	72	24	43	USA	59	71	45	61
Country	1995 Male	2005 Male	1995 Female	2005 Female																																
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UK	55	73	51	63																																
New Zealand	60	72	24	43																																
USA	59	71	45	61																																
	<p>重点一：1995 年 Male: 最大值 Iceland, 82; 最小值 Australia : 58</p> <p>重点二：2005 年 Male: 最大值 Switzerland, 79; 最小值 Australia : 58</p> <p>重点三：1995 年和 2005 年 Female, UK, New Zealand, USA</p>																																			
031002	<p style="text-align: center;">Estimated world illiteracy rates, by region and by gender, 2000</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Region</th> <th>Male</th> <th>Female</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Developed Countries</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Latin America/Caribbean</td> <td>10</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>East Asia/Oceania*</td> <td>8</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td> <td>31</td> <td>49</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Arab States</td> <td>29</td> <td>54</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South Asia</td> <td>35</td> <td>56</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Region	Male	Female	Developed Countries	1	2	Latin America/Caribbean	10	12	East Asia/Oceania*	8	20	Sub-Saharan Africa	31	49	Arab States	29	54	South Asia	35	56														
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Arab States	29	54																																		
South Asia	35	56																																		
	<p>重点一：Female: 最大值 South Asia, 56; 最小值 Developed countries : 2</p> <p>重点二：Male: 最大值 South Asia, 32; 最小值 Developed countries : 1</p> <p>重点三：Latin America/Caribbean, East Asia/Oceania, Sub-Saharan Africa, Arab States</p>																																			

031003

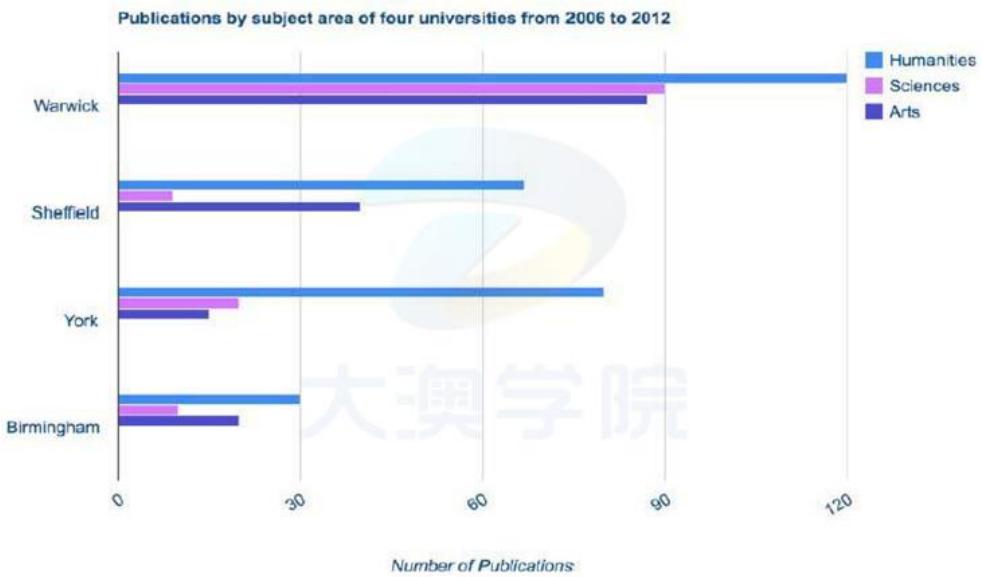


重点一：Women: 最大值 Cooking, 15; 最小值 Gardening : 2

重点二：Men: 最大值 Watching television, 14; 最小值 Cleaning the house : 2.5

重点三：Washing up, Reading, Surfing the Internet

031004

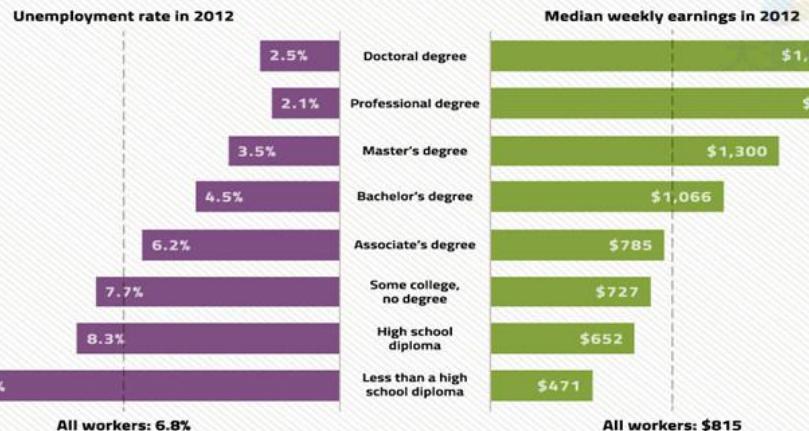


重点一：humanities: 最大值 Warwick, 120; 最小值 Birmingham: 30

重点二：Sciences: 最大值 Warwick, 90; 最小值 Sheffield: 10

重点三：Arts: 最大值 Warwick, 87; 最小值 York: 15

031005

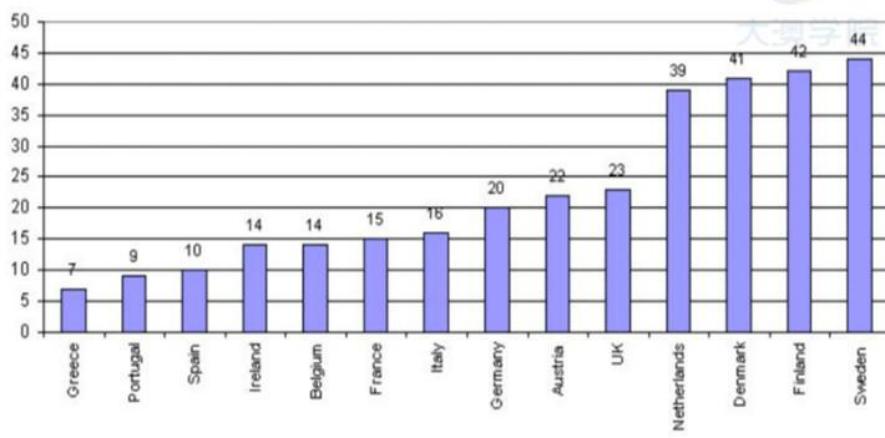
Earnings and unemployment rates by educational attainmentData from: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey. http://www.bls.gov/emp/ep_chart_001.htm

重点一：Unemployment rate in 2012: 最大值 Less than a high school diploma, 12.4%;
最小值 Professional degree: 2.1%

重点二：Median weekly earnings in 2012: 最大值 Professional degree: 1735; 最小值 Less than a high school diploma, 471

重点三：Doctoral degree, Master' s degree, Bachalor' s dergree, Associate degree 等

031006

Number of Internet Users per 100 people

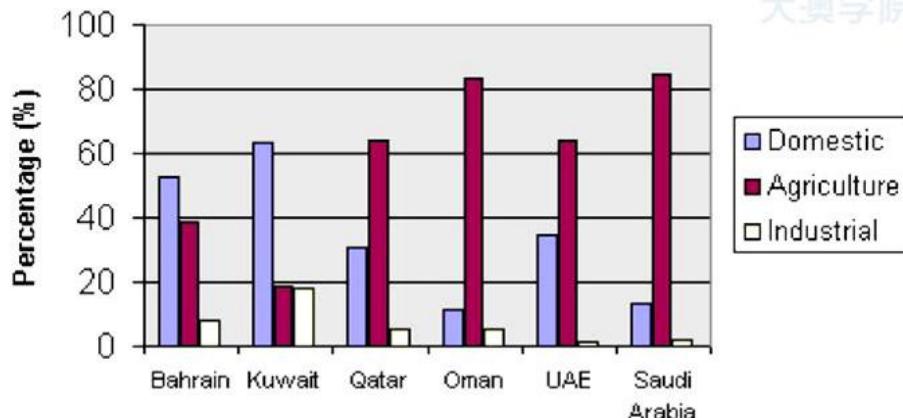
重点一：最大值 Sweden, 44

重点二：最小值 Denmark: 41

重点三：第二最大值 Finland: 42, Greece, Portugal, Spain, Ireland, Belgium 等

031007

Water Use in Gulf Countries 2000

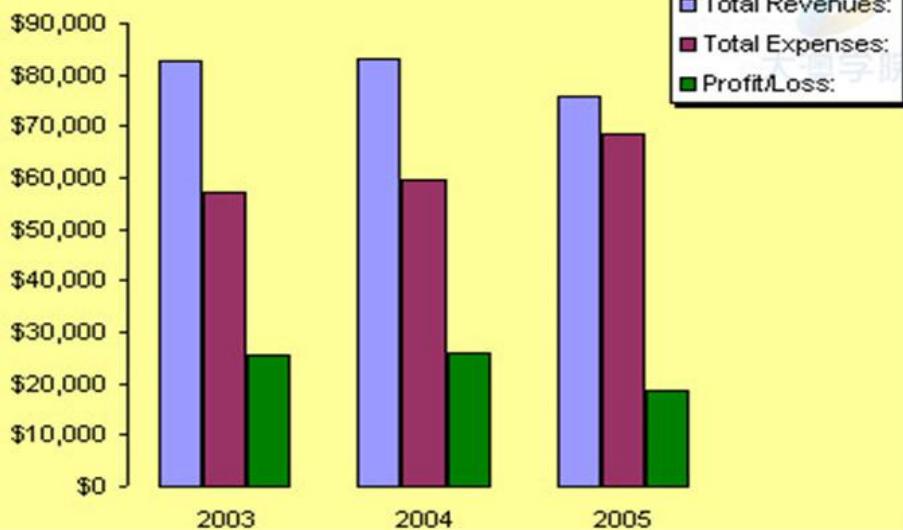


重点一 : Agriculture: 最大值 Saudi Arabia, 83; 最小值 Kuwait, 18

重点二 : Domestic: 最大值 Kuwait, 62; 最小值 Oman, 10

重点三 : Industrial; Bahrain, Qutar, UAE

031008

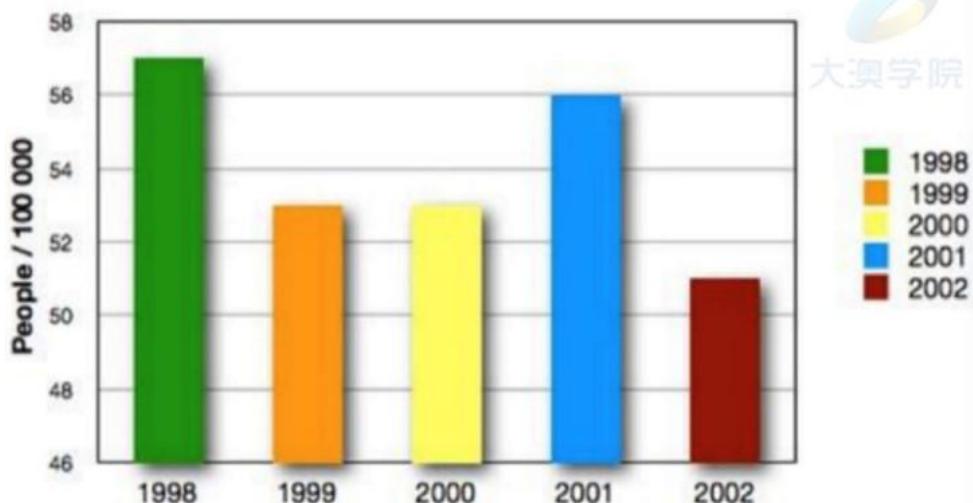
The Cookie Shop
2003 - 2005 Income

重点一 : Total Revenues: 最大值 2003, \$83000; 最小值 2005, \$78000

重点二 : Total Expenses: 最大值 2005, \$67000; 最小值 2003, \$58000

重点三 : Profit/Loss, 2004

031009

Motor Vehicle Theft

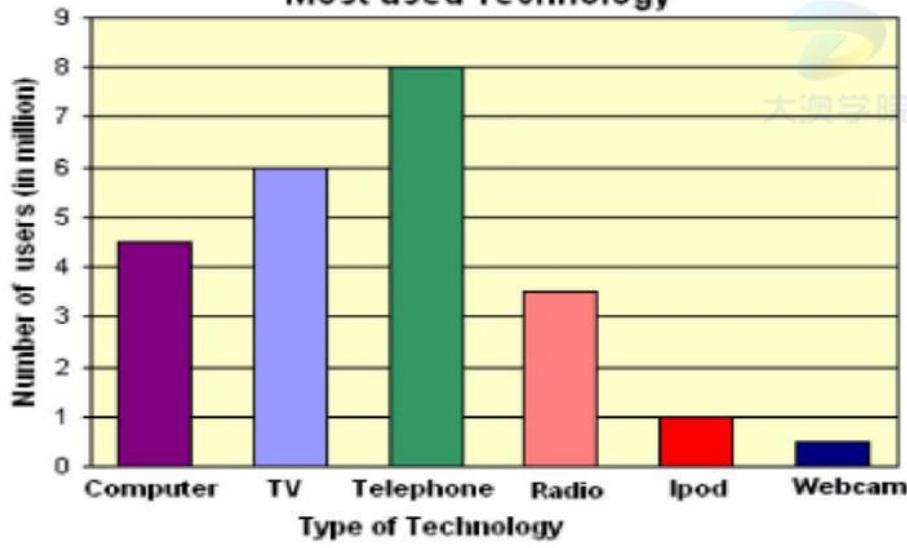
重点一：最大值 1998, 57

重点二：最小值 2002, 51

重点三：第二最大值 2001, 56;

重点四：注意 1999, 2000

031010

Most used Technology

重点一：最大值 Telephone, 8

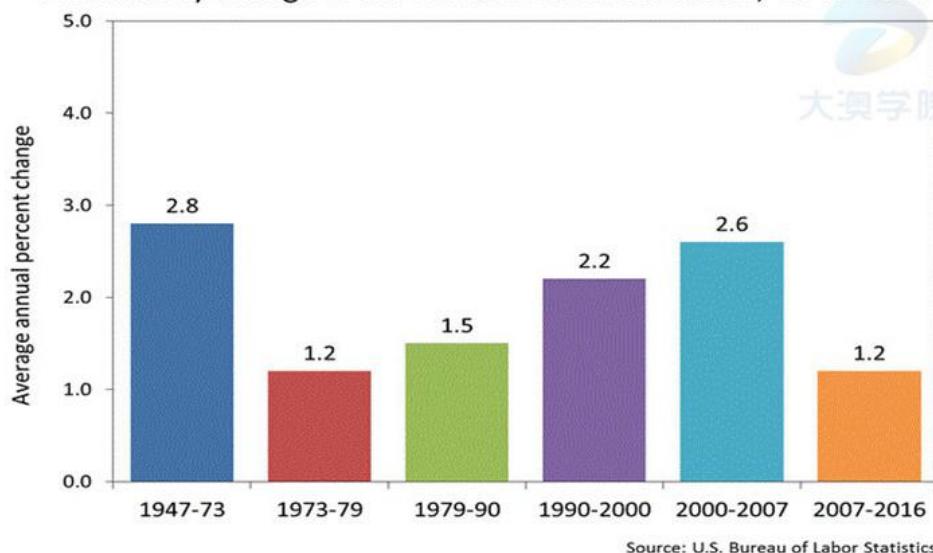
重点二：最小值 Webcam, 0.5

重点三：第二最大值 TV, 6

	重点四：注意 computer, Radio,iPod																												
031011	<p>Numbers of passengers who used public transport in Somewhere town from 2012 to 2015</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Tram</th> <th>Bus</th> <th>Train</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>~15</td> <td>~55</td> <td>~75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>~25</td> <td>~40</td> <td>~10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>~50</td> <td>~70</td> <td>~30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>~95</td> <td>~55</td> <td>~60</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Tram	Bus	Train	2012	~15	~55	~75	2013	~25	~40	~10	2014	~50	~70	~30	2015	~95	~55	~60								
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	<p>重点一：Tram: 最大值 2015, 95; 最小值 2012, 20</p> <p>重点二：Bus: 最大值 2014, 70; 最小值 2013, 40</p> <p>重点三：Train: 最大值 2012, 77; 最小值 2013, 12</p>																												
031012	<p>Percentage of Population in Urban areas</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Region</th> <th>1950</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2030</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>World</td> <td>~29</td> <td>~49</td> <td>~60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Africa</td> <td>~15</td> <td>~37</td> <td>~51</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asia</td> <td>~17</td> <td>~41</td> <td>~54</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Europe</td> <td>~51</td> <td>~72</td> <td>~78</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Latin America</td> <td>~42</td> <td>~76</td> <td>~84</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North America</td> <td>~64</td> <td>~79</td> <td>~87</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Region	1950	2007	2030	World	~29	~49	~60	Africa	~15	~37	~51	Asia	~17	~41	~54	Europe	~51	~72	~78	Latin America	~42	~76	~84	North America	~64	~79	~87
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Latin America	~42	~76	~84																										
North America	~64	~79	~87																										
	<p>重点一：1950: 最大值 North America, 64; 最小值 Africa : 15</p> <p>重点二：2007: 最大值 North America, 79; 最小值 Africa : 37</p> <p>重点三：2030, World, Asia, Europe, Latin America/Caribbean</p>																												

031013

Productivity change in the nonfarm business sector, 1947-2016



重点一: 最大值: 1947-73, 2.8

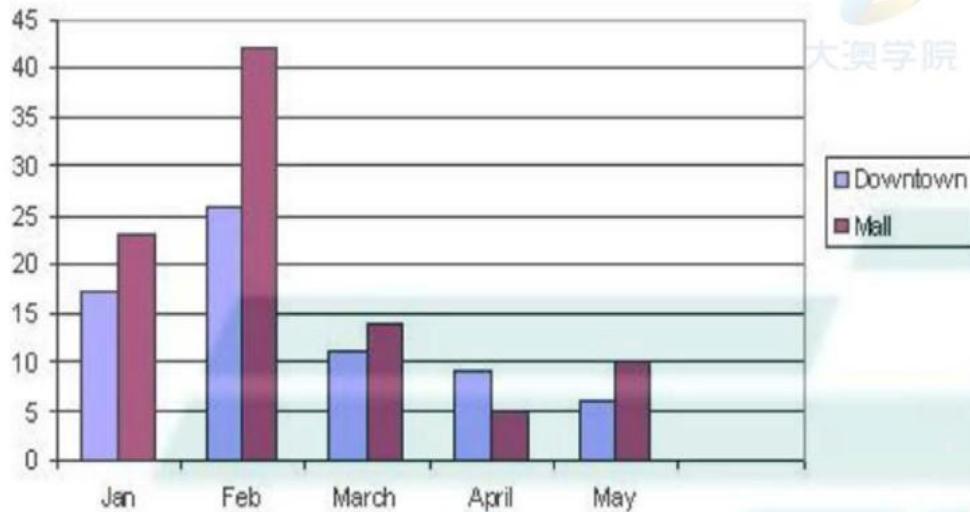
重点二: 最小值: 2007-2017, 1.2

重点三: 第二大值: 2000-2007, 2.6

重点四: 1973-79, 1979-1990, 1990-2000

031014

Cups of Coffee Sold

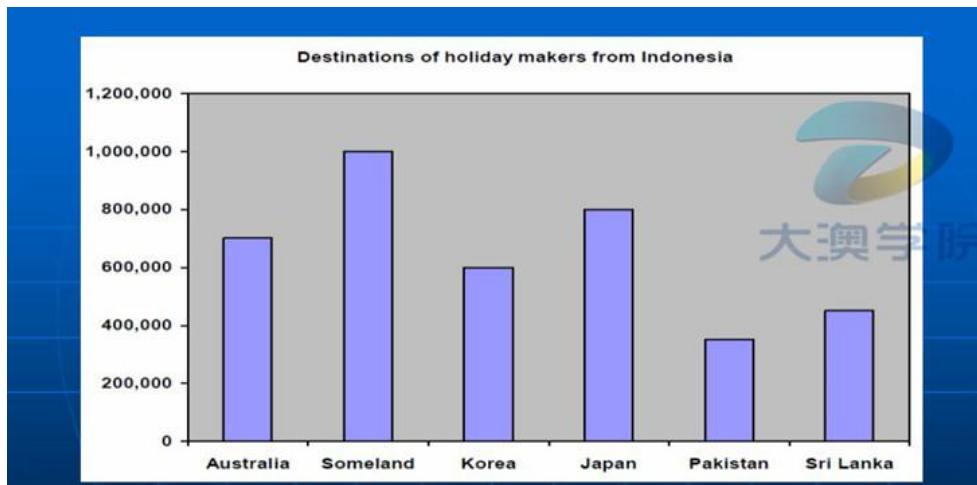


重点一: Downtown: 最大值 Feb, 26; 最小值 May, 6

重点二: Mall: 最大值 Feb, 42; 最小值 April, 5

重点三: Jan, March

031015



Someland was the most popular destination for holiday makers from Indonesia with about one million, followed by Japan which attracted approximately eight hundred thousand holiday makers

重点一: 最大值 Someland, 1,000,000;

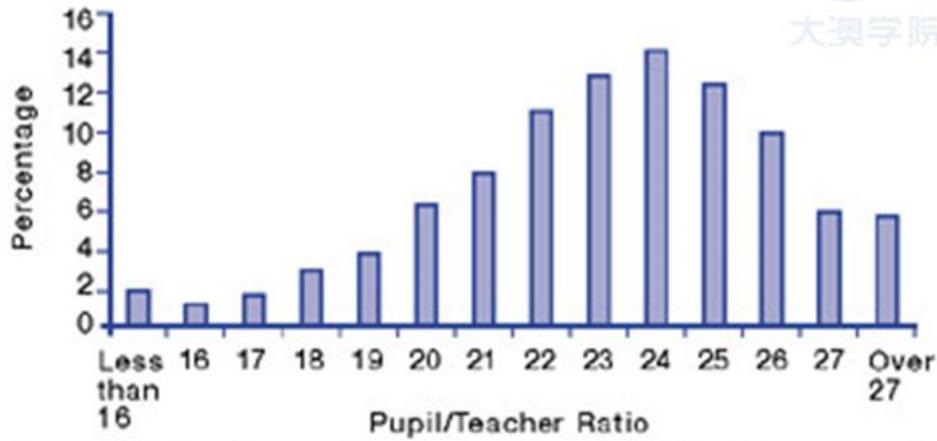
重点二: 最小值 Pakistan 350,000

重点三: 第二最大值 Japan 600,000

重点四: Australia, Korea, Sri Lanka

031016

Pupil/Teacher Ratio in Primary Schools, January 1997



<http://bdaugherty.tripod.com/KeySkills/barCharts.html>

重点一: 最大值: 24, 24%

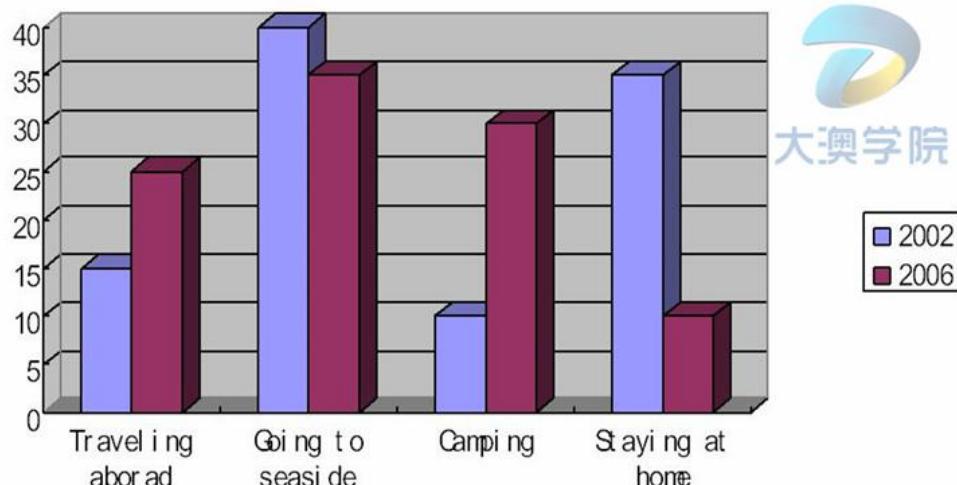
重点二: 最小值: 16, 1%

重点三: 第二大值: 23, 12%

	重点四: Less than 16, 17, 18 等																								
031017	<p style="text-align: center;">Absorbency Chart</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Paper Towel Brand</th> <th>Absorbency Average (ml)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bounty</td> <td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scott</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Big Bertha</td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Billie Bob</td> <td>27</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Paper Towel Brand	Absorbency Average (ml)	Bounty	19	Scott	20	Big Bertha	24	Billie Bob	27														
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Big Bertha	24																								
Billie Bob	27																								
	<p>重点一: 最大值 Billie Bob: 27</p> <p>重点二: 最小值 Bounty: 19</p> <p>重点三: 第二最大值 Big Bertha: 24</p> <p>重点四: Scott</p>																								
031018	<p style="text-align: center;">Population of Major European Countries in 1997 and 2007</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Country</th> <th>1996 (millions)</th> <th>2007 (millions)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Germany</td> <td>82</td> <td>83</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Spain</td> <td>40</td> <td>45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>France</td> <td>58</td> <td>62</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Italy</td> <td>55</td> <td>58</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poland</td> <td>38</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>United Kingdom</td> <td>58</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Turkey</td> <td>60</td> <td>70</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>https://foxhugh.com/charts/describe-bar-charts/</p>	Country	1996 (millions)	2007 (millions)	Germany	82	83	Spain	40	45	France	58	62	Italy	55	58	Poland	38	40	United Kingdom	58	60	Turkey	60	70
Country	1996 (millions)	2007 (millions)																							
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	<p>重点一: 1996: 最大值 Germany, 82; 最小值 Poland, 38</p> <p>重点二: 2007: 最大值 Germany, 83; 最小值 Poland, 38</p> <p>重点三: Spain, France, Italy, United Kingdom, Turkey</p>																								

031019

Changes in the Ways People Spent Their Holidays



■ 2002
■ 2006

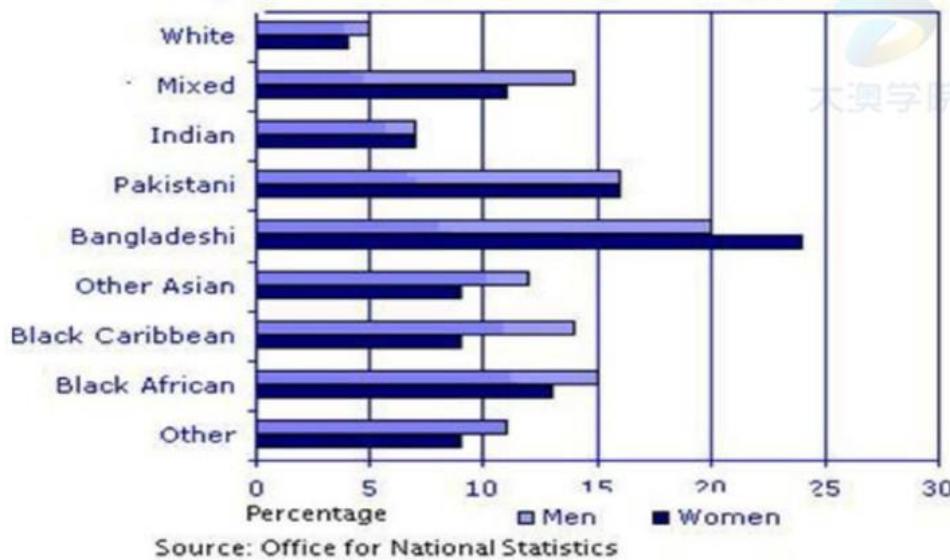
要点一：2002 年最大值：going to seaside, 40; 最小值: camping, 10

要点二：2006 年最大值：going to seaside, 37; 最小值: staying at home, 12

要点三: staying at home, camping 等

031020

Unemployment Rates by Ethnic Group & Sex: UK, 2001



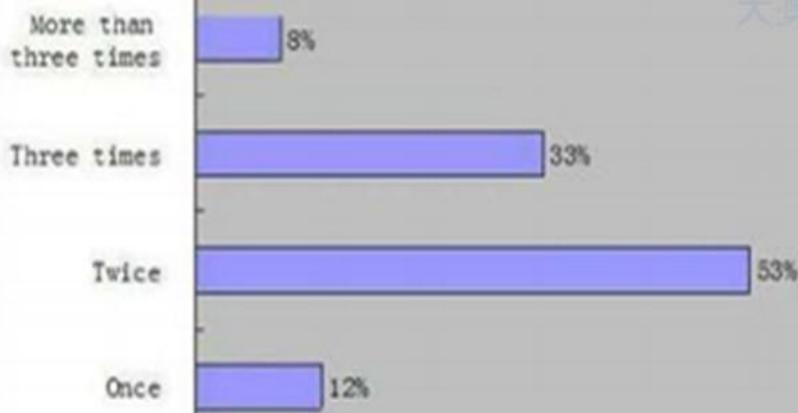
要点一: Men: 最大值 Bangladesh, 20; 最小值 White, 5

要点二: Women: 最大值 Bangladesh, 24; 最小值 White, 4

要点三: Mixed, Indian, Pakistani 等

031021

Number of times people clean teeth

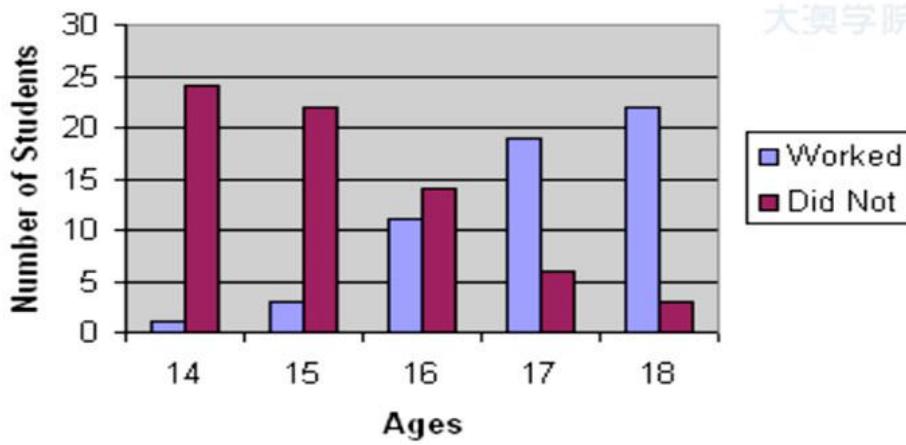


要点一：最大值: twice, 83%

要点二：最小值: more than three times

031022

Students Who Worked Ages 14-18

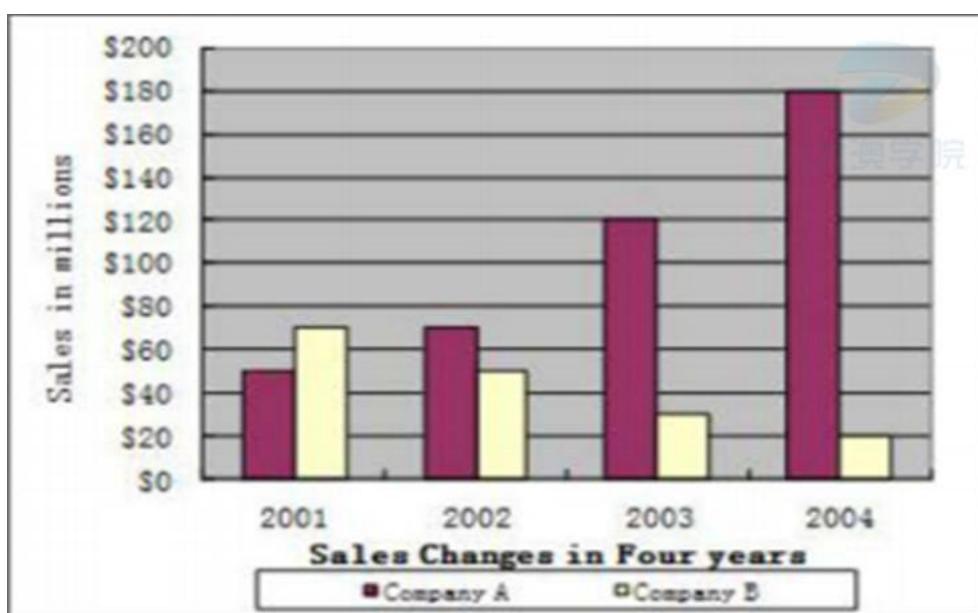


要点一: Worked: 最大值 18, 21; 最小值 14, 2

要点二: Did Not: 最大值 14, 24; 最小值 18, 3

要点三: 15, 16, 17

031023

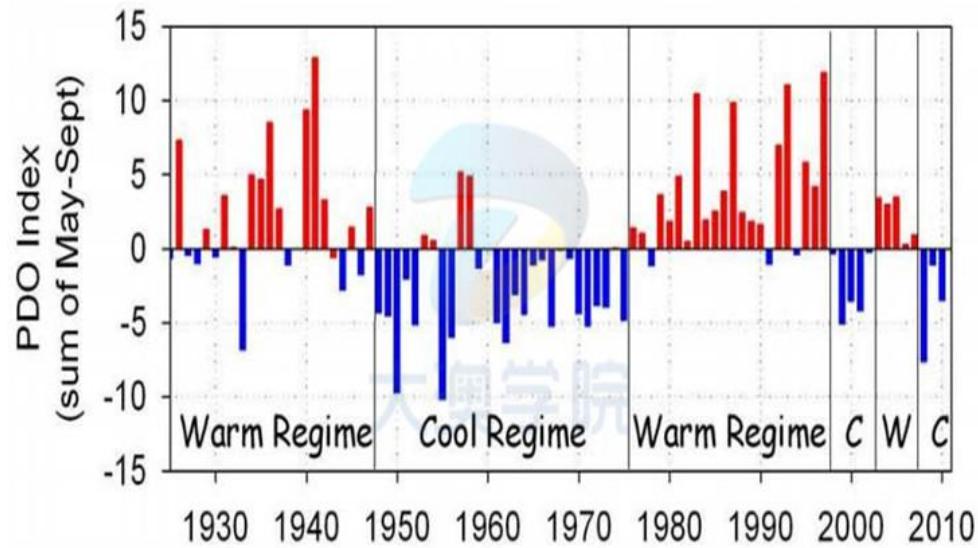


要点一：companyA 最大值:2004, \$180; 最小值: 2001,50\$

要点二：companyB 最大值:2001, \$70\$; 最小值: 2004, 20\$

要点三：2003,2004

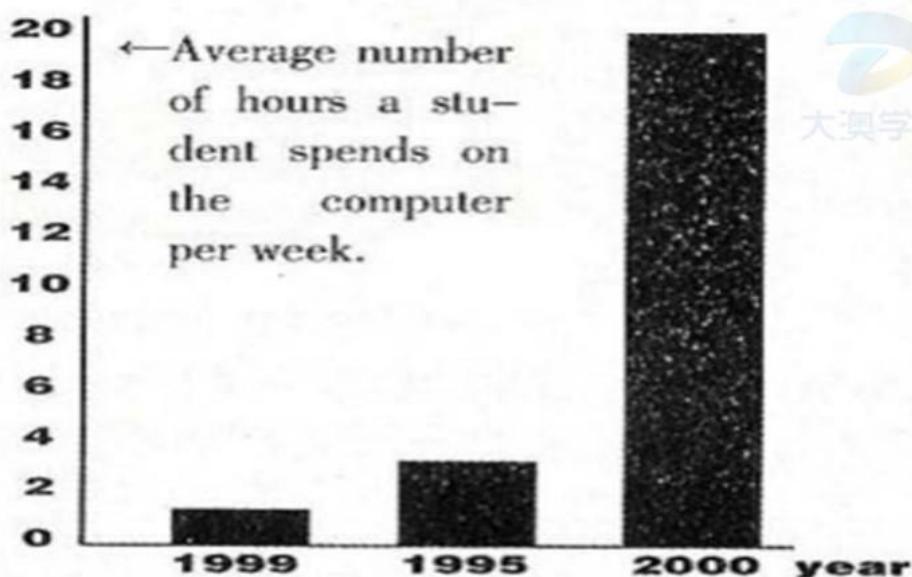
031024



要点一：warm regime 中最大值：1940,13；最小值：1932， -7

要点二：cool regime 中最大值：1956,5；最小值：1955， -10

031025

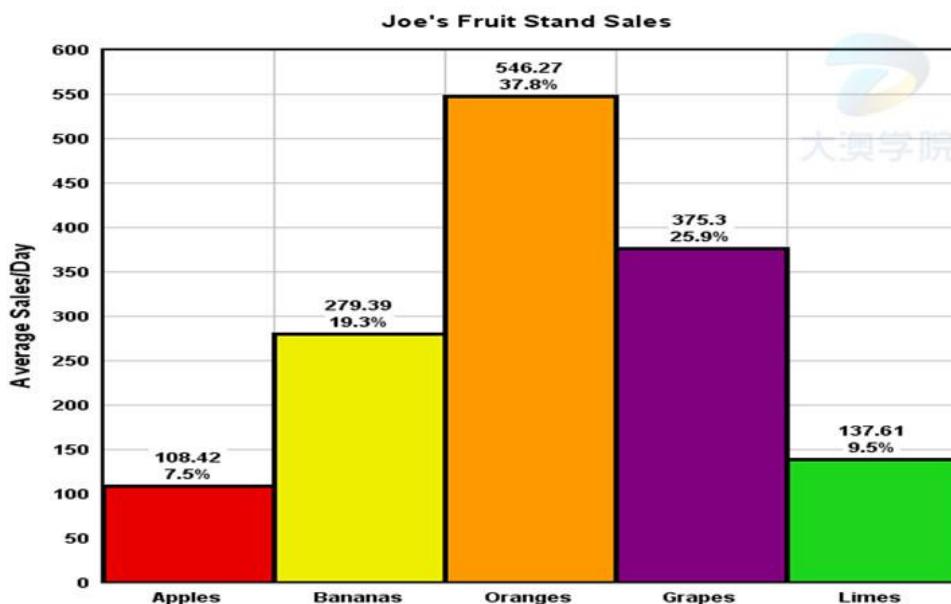


要点一：最大值：2000年，20h

要点二：最小值：1999年，1.5h

要点三：二十世纪以后的电脑普及

031026



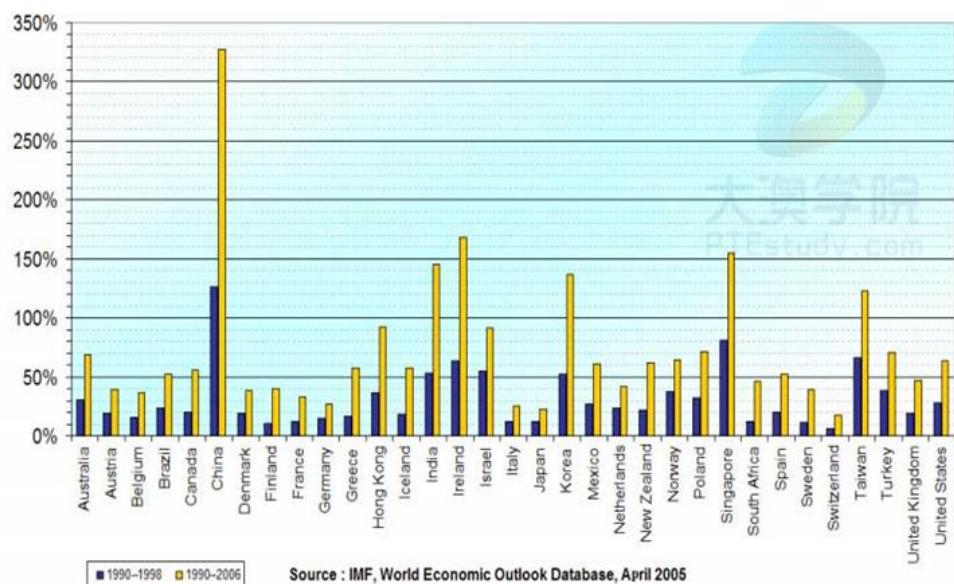
要点一：最大值: Oranges, 546.27, 37.8%

要点二：第二大值: Grapes, 375.3, 25.9%

要点三：最小值: Apples, 108.42, 7.5%

要点四: Bananas, Limes

031027

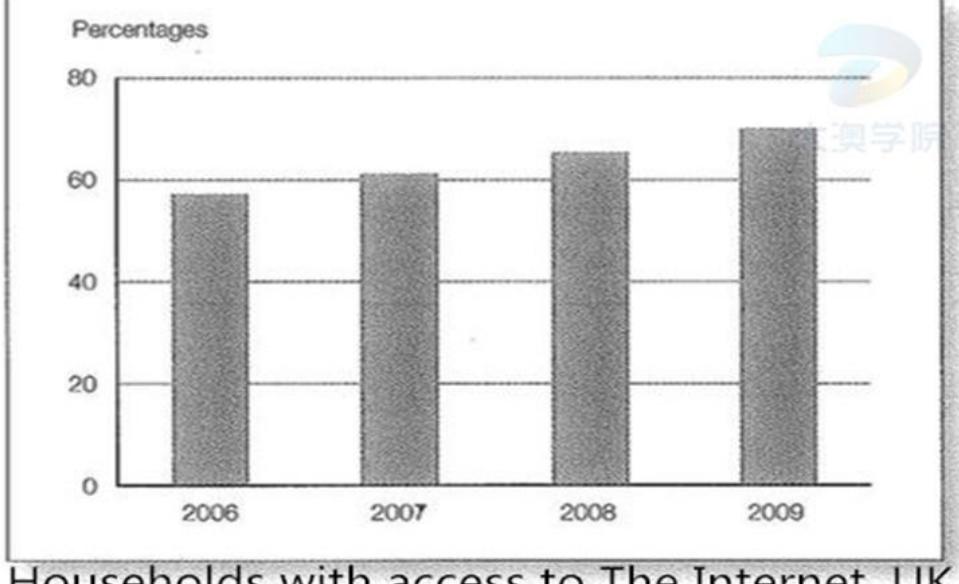


要点一: 1990-1998: 最大值 China, 130%; 最小值 Switzerland, 2%

要点二: 1990-2006: 最大值 China, 330%; 最小值 Japan 和 Italy, 2.5%

要点三: Australia, Brazil, Mexico 等

031028



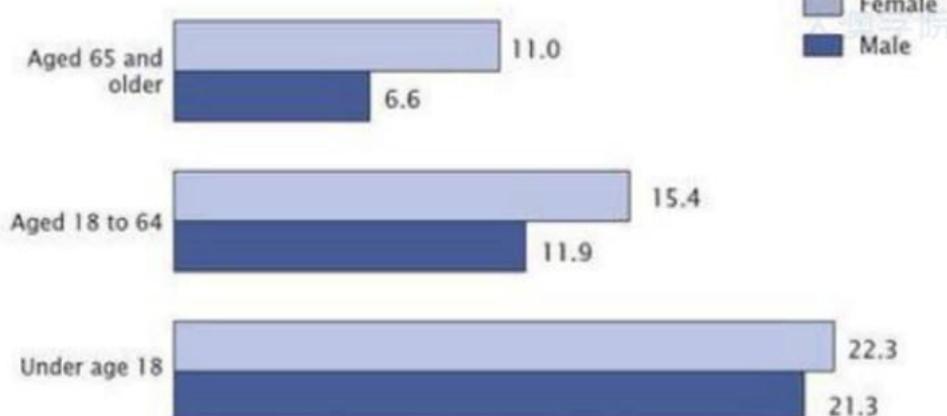
要点一：最大值：2009 年，70%

要点二：最小值：2006 年，58%

要点三：趋势

031029

Figure 6.
Poverty Rates by Age by Gender: 2012
 (in percent)



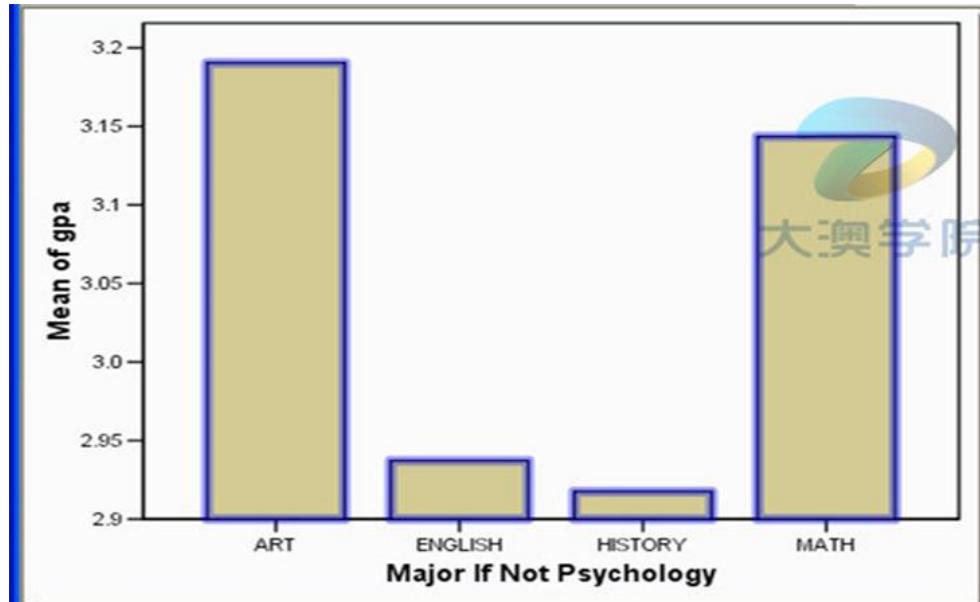
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

要点一: Female: 最大值 Under age 18, 22.3; 最小值 Aged 65 and older, 11.0

要点二: Male: 最大值 Under age 18, 21.3; 最小值 Aged 65 and older, 6.6

要点三: Aged 18 to 64

031030



要点一: 最大值: Art, 3.18

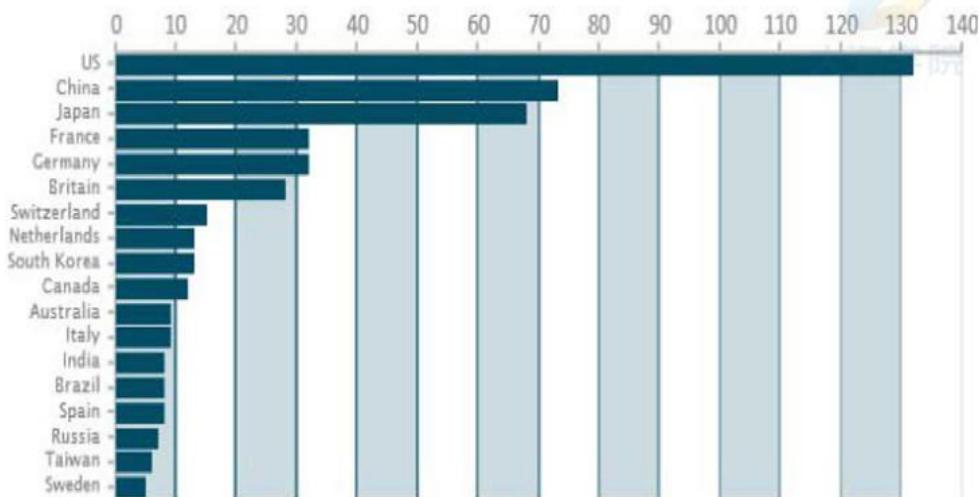
要点二: 第二大值: Math, 3.14

要点三: 最小值: History, 2.92

要点四: English, 2.93

031031

Fortune Global 500 Companies by Country



要点一: 最大值: US, 132

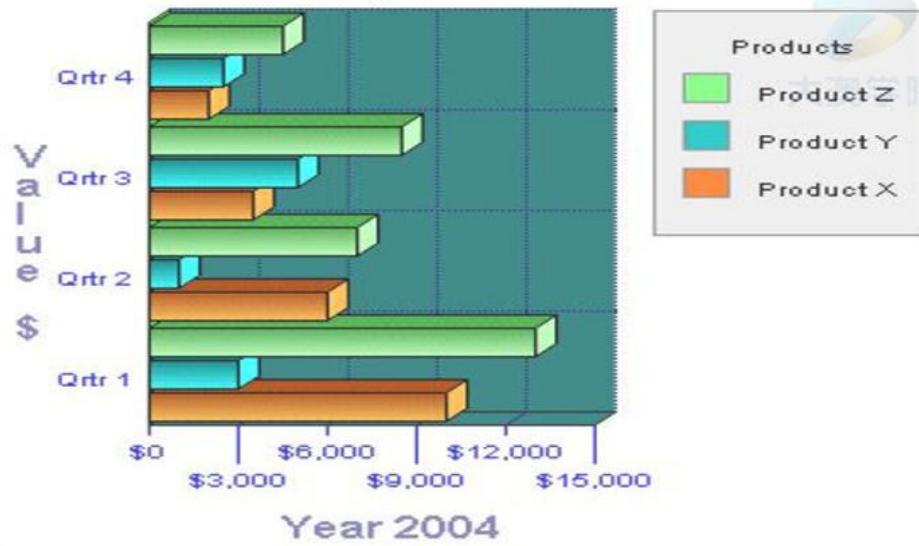
要点二: 第二大值: China, 72

要点三: 最小值 Sweden, 5

要点四: Japan, France, Germany 等

031032

Sales by Quarter



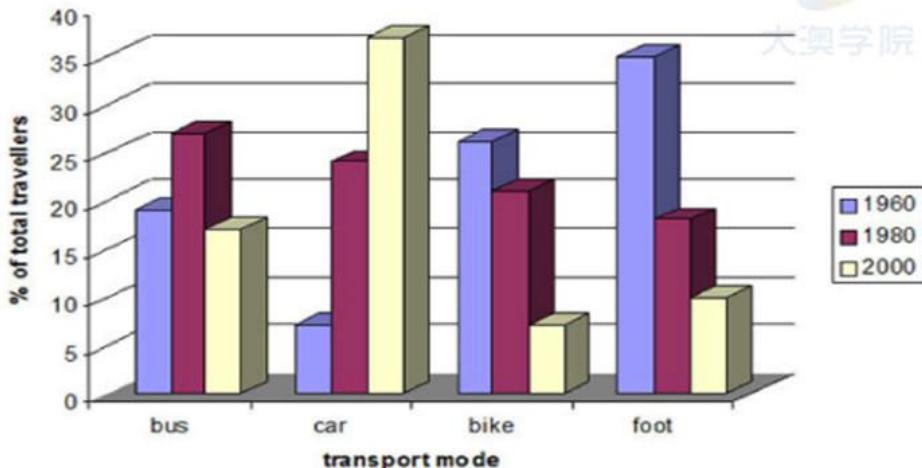
要点一: product Z , quarter1 销量最高 , \$14000 , quarter4 销量最低 , \$4000

要点二: Product Y, quarter3 销量最高 , \$5000 , Quarter2 销量最低 , \$1500

要点三: Product X , quarter1 销量最高 , \$10000. , Quarter4 销量最低 , \$2000

031033

Transport Modes in a European City 1960-2000



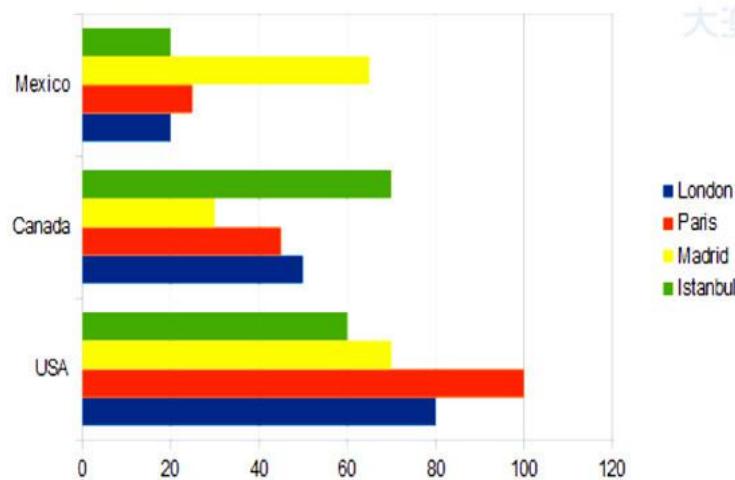
要点一: 1960: 最大值 Foot, 39; 最小值 Car, 5

要点二: 1980: 最大值 Bus, 29; 最小值 Foot, 16

要点三: 2000, Bike

031034

Expected City Visits by Country of Origin for 2018 (Thousands/year)



要点一: London: 最大值 USA, 80; 最小值 Mexico, 20

要点二: Paris: 最大值 USA, 100; 最小, 25

要点三: Canada, Madrid, Istanbul

031035	<p>Amount of assistance (dollars in millions)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Fiscal year</th><th>Reimbursements (millions)</th><th>Assistance (millions)</th><th>Total (millions)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2002</td><td>1,100</td><td>1,000</td><td>2,100</td></tr> <tr><td>2003</td><td>1,200</td><td>500</td><td>1,700</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>400</td><td>400</td><td>1,200</td></tr> <tr><td>2005</td><td>800</td><td>800</td><td>1,600</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>1,000</td><td>1,000</td><td>2,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>800</td><td>800</td><td>1,600</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>1,000</td><td>1,000</td><td>2,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>1,200</td><td>1,000</td><td>2,200</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>1,500</td><td>1,500</td><td>3,000</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Legend: Reimbursements (light blue), Assistance (dark blue)</p>	Fiscal year	Reimbursements (millions)	Assistance (millions)	Total (millions)	2002	1,100	1,000	2,100	2003	1,200	500	1,700	2004	400	400	1,200	2005	800	800	1,600	2006	1,000	1,000	2,000	2007	800	800	1,600	2008	1,000	1,000	2,000	2009	1,200	1,000	2,200	2010	1,500	1,500	3,000
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	<p>要点一: Reimbursement: 最大值 2010, 1,500; 最小值 2004, 800</p> <p>要点二: Assistance: 最大值 2010, 2,800; 最小值 2004, 400</p> <p>要点三: 2002, 2003, 2005 等</p>																																								
031036	<p>Y Axis</p> <p>X Axis</p> <p>Legend: Stream0 (blue), Stream1 (light blue), Stream2 (orange)</p>																																								
	<p>要点一 : stream1 的最高值最低值</p> <p>要点二 : stram2 的最高值最低值</p> <p>要点三 : stream3 的最高值最低值</p>																																								

031037

**Benefit Recipient by Health Area in Sydney, 2004
(Per cent of eligible population)**



要点一: Age Pension: 最大值 Sydney South West, 73.3;

最小值 South Eastern Sydney & Illawara, 64.9

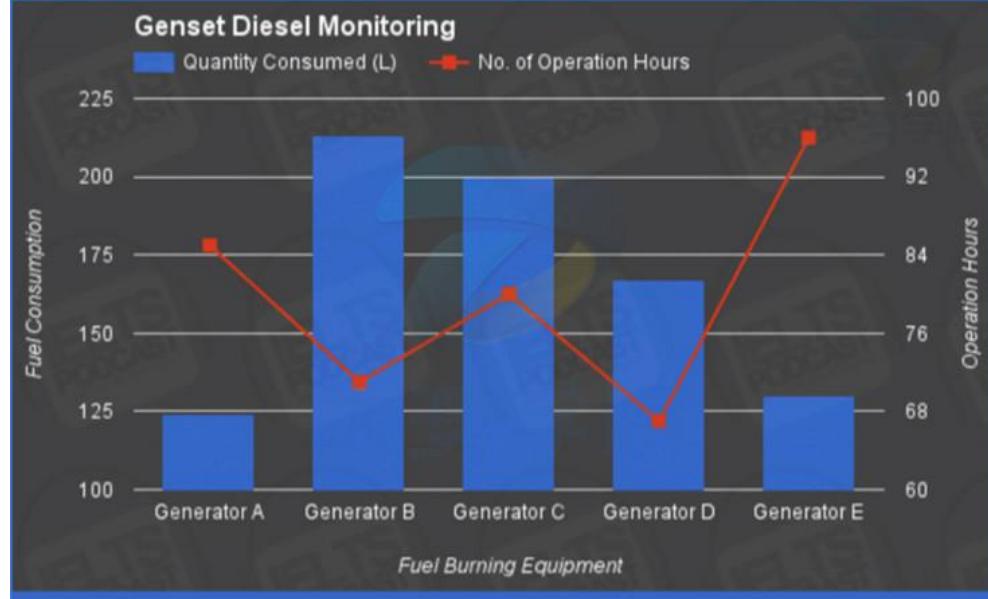
要点二: Disability Pension: 最大值 Sydney South West, 7;

最小值 South Eastern Sydney & Illawara, 6.2

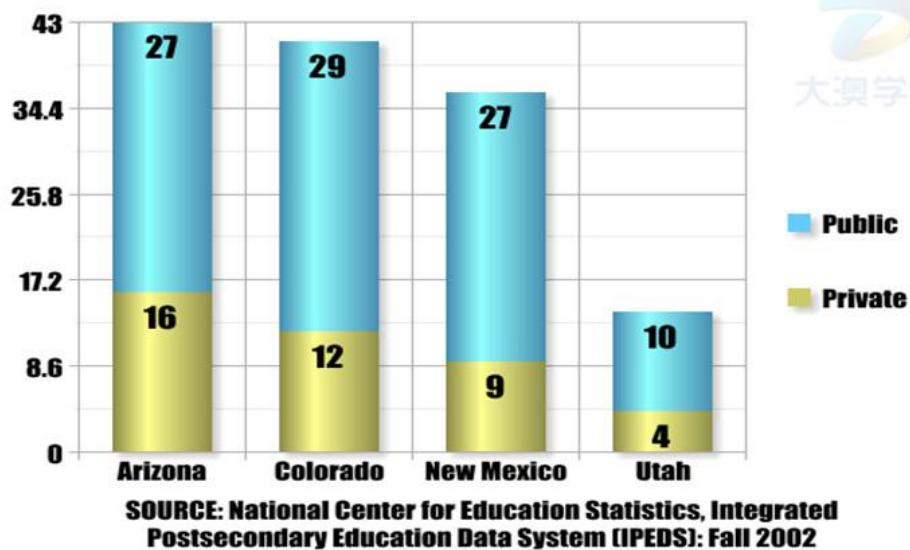
031038

重复

035014



031039

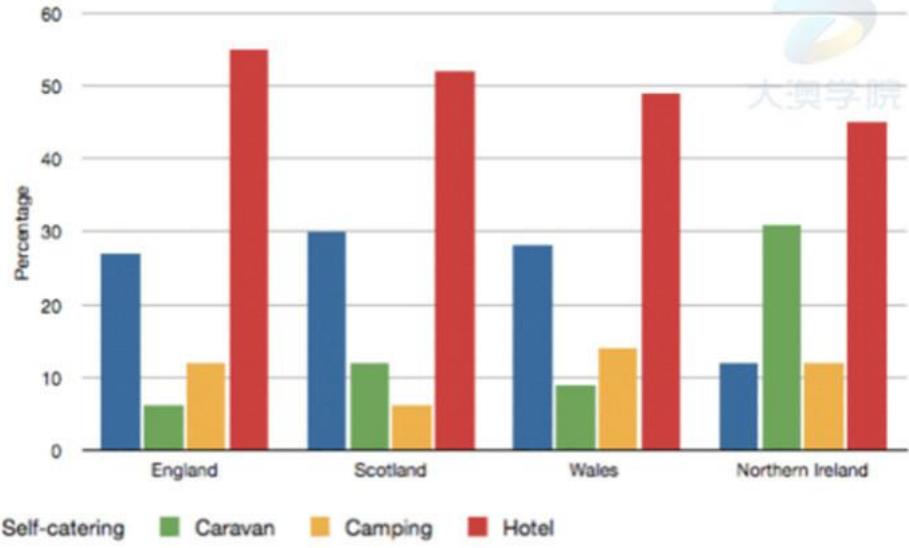
Number of Postsecondary Institutions

要点一: Public: 最大值 Colorado, 29; 最小值 Utah, 10

要点二: Private: 最大值 Arizona, 16; 最小值 Utah, 4

要点三: New Mexico

031040

The holiday accommodation chosen by the British in 2010

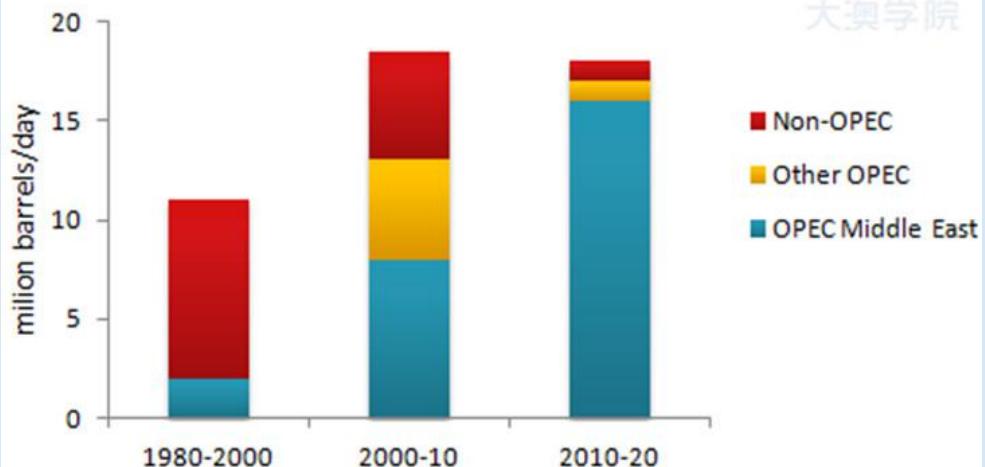
要点一: Self-catering: 最大值 Scotland, 30; 最小值 Northern Ireland, 12

要点二: Caravan: 最大值 Northern Ireland, 31; 最小值 England, 7

要点三: Camping, Hotel, Wales

031041

Over a barrel
Forecast increase in world oil production



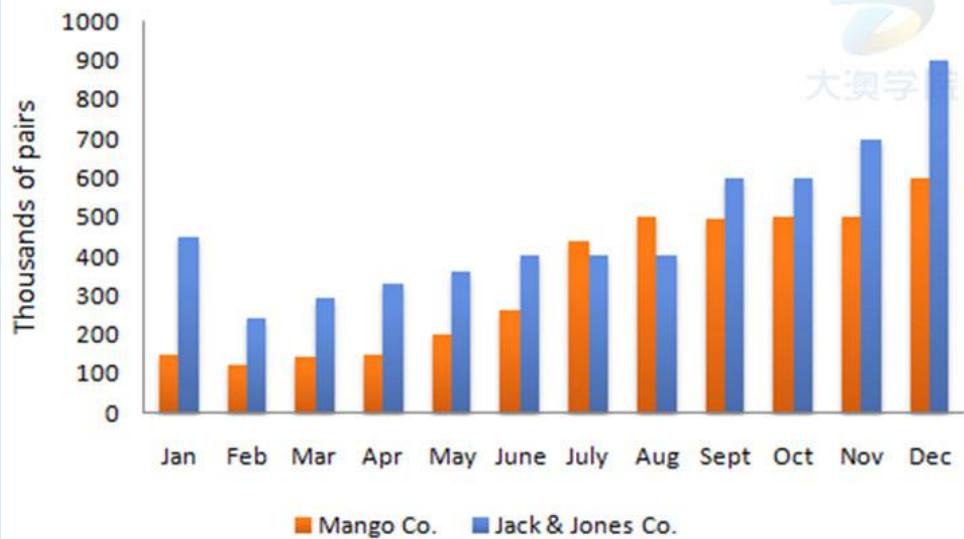
要点一: Non-OPEC: 最大值 1980-2000, 10; 最小值 2010-20, 2

要点二: Other OPEC: 最大值 2000-10, 8; 最小值 1980-2000, 0

要点三: OPEC Middle East

031042

Estimated sales of jeans next year in Turkey



要点一: Mango Co: 最大值 Dec, 900; 最小值 Feb, 80

要点二: Jack & Jones Co: 最大值 Dec, 570; 最小值 Feb, 90

要点三: Jan, Mar, Apr 等

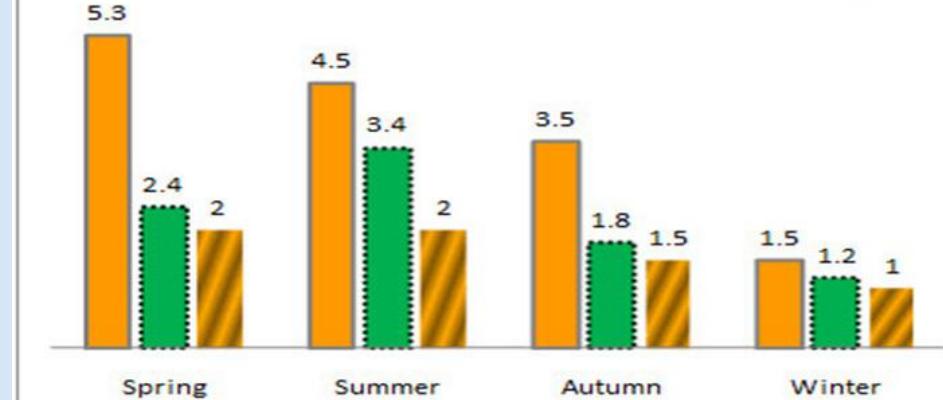
031043	<p>Total Wine Sales</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Variety</th> <th>ACT</th> <th>NSW</th> <th>QLD</th> <th>VIC</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Merlot</td> <td>32,000</td> <td>28,000</td> <td>33,000</td> <td>37,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Riesling</td> <td>22,000</td> <td>10,000</td> <td>16,000</td> <td>15,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Semillion</td> <td>40,000</td> <td>20,000</td> <td>35,000</td> <td>38,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shiraz</td> <td>18,000</td> <td>22,000</td> <td>34,000</td> <td>33,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sparkling</td> <td>22,000</td> <td>30,000</td> <td>33,000</td> <td>30,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Variety	ACT	NSW	QLD	VIC	Merlot	32,000	28,000	33,000	37,000	Riesling	22,000	10,000	16,000	15,000	Semillion	40,000	20,000	35,000	38,000	Shiraz	18,000	22,000	34,000	33,000	Sparkling	22,000	30,000	33,000	30,000																																				
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	<p>要点一：ACT 的最高值 : semillion, 41000; 最低值 : Shiraz, 22000</p> <p>要点二：NSW 的最高值 : Sparking , 22500 ; 最低值 : Shiraz, 17000</p> <p>要点三：QLD,VIC 的最高值最低值</p>																																																																		
031044	<p>Securitization Market Activity</p> <p>\$Billions</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>CDO</th> <th>ABS</th> <th>CMBS</th> <th>RMBS</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>00</td> <td>50</td> <td>100</td> <td>50</td> <td>100</td> <td>300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>01</td> <td>50</td> <td>150</td> <td>50</td> <td>150</td> <td>450</td> </tr> <tr> <td>02</td> <td>100</td> <td>200</td> <td>50</td> <td>200</td> <td>550</td> </tr> <tr> <td>03</td> <td>100</td> <td>250</td> <td>50</td> <td>250</td> <td>650</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04</td> <td>100</td> <td>300</td> <td>50</td> <td>300</td> <td>750</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05</td> <td>200</td> <td>350</td> <td>50</td> <td>350</td> <td>950</td> </tr> <tr> <td>06</td> <td>250</td> <td>400</td> <td>50</td> <td>400</td> <td>1100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>07</td> <td>150</td> <td>300</td> <td>50</td> <td>300</td> <td>800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>08</td> <td>50</td> <td>100</td> <td>50</td> <td>100</td> <td>300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>09</td> <td>50</td> <td>100</td> <td>50</td> <td>100</td> <td>300</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Thomson Reuters</p>	Year	CDO	ABS	CMBS	RMBS	Total	00	50	100	50	100	300	01	50	150	50	150	450	02	100	200	50	200	550	03	100	250	50	250	650	04	100	300	50	300	750	05	200	350	50	350	950	06	250	400	50	400	1100	07	150	300	50	300	800	08	50	100	50	100	300	09	50	100	50	100	300
Year	CDO	ABS	CMBS	RMBS	Total																																																														
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	<p>要点一：CDO 的最高值 : 06,1900 ; 最低值 09,100</p> <p>要点二：ABS 的最高值 : 06,1600 ; 最低值 09,100</p> <p>要点三：CMBS,RMBS 的最高值最低值</p>																																																																		

031045

Average rainfall in millimetres

Legend: UK (Orange), Japan (Green), Australia (Brown)

Season	UK	Japan	Australia
Spring	5.3	2.4	2
Summer	4.5	3.4	2
Autumn	3.5	1.8	1.5
Winter	1.5	1.2	1



要点一：UK 的最高值 : spring , 5.3 ; 最低值 : winter , 1.5

要点二 : Japan 的最高值 : summer , 3.4 ; 最低值 : winter , 1.2

要点三 : Australia 的最高值 : spring and winter , 2 ; 最低值 : winter , 1

要点四 : Australia , winter

031046

Product Sales by Month

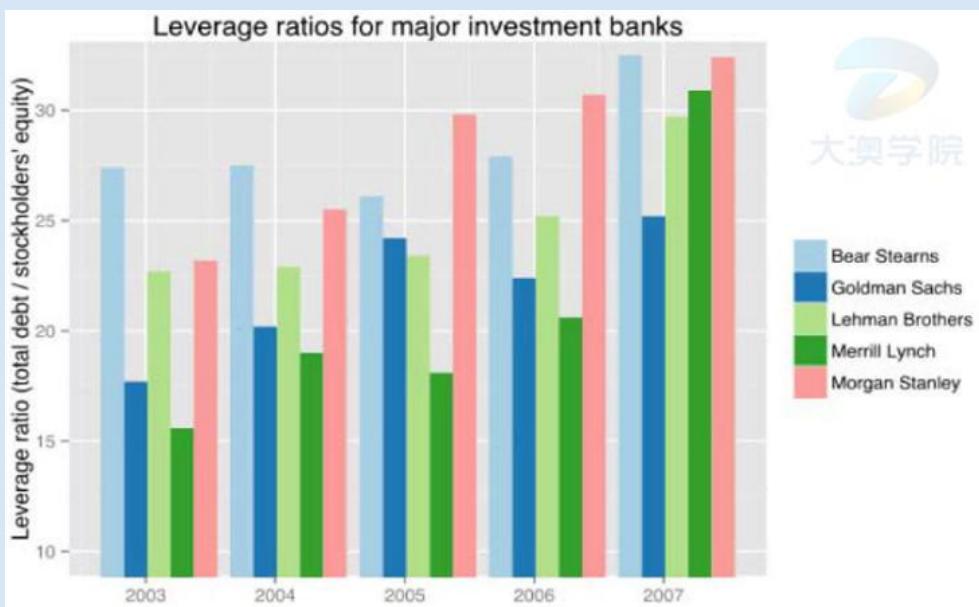
要点一: 最大值: January, \$82,000

要点二: 第二大值: November, \$72,000

要点三: 最小值: June, \$13, 000

	要点四: February, March, April 等																					
031047	<p style="text-align: center;">Percentage of students proficient in a foreign language</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Country</th> <th>Males (%)</th> <th>Females (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>China</td> <td>17</td> <td>33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Romania</td> <td>42</td> <td>64</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thailand</td> <td>33</td> <td>27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>India</td> <td>56</td> <td>68</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Russia</td> <td>35</td> <td>42</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vietnam</td> <td>37</td> <td>57</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Country	Males (%)	Females (%)	China	17	33	Romania	42	64	Thailand	33	27	India	56	68	Russia	35	42	Vietnam	37	57
Country	Males (%)	Females (%)																				
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	<p>要点一: Male: 最大值 India, 56; 最小值 China, 17</p> <p>要点二: Female: 最大值 India, 68; 最小值 Thailand, 27</p> <p>要点三: Romania, Russia, Vietnam</p>																					
031048	<p style="text-align: center;">Evolution of success rate in Canada - 2000 to 2003</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Success (%)</th> <th>Failure (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td>70</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>76</td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>87.5</td> <td>12.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003</td> <td>59.4</td> <td>40.6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Success (%)	Failure (%)	2000	70	30	2001	76	24	2002	87.5	12.5	2003	59.4	40.6						
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	<p>要点一: 2002 年的成功率最高, 87% ; 2003 年的成功率最低, 59.4%</p> <p>要点二: 2003 年的失败率最高, 40.6% ; 2002 年的失败率最低, 12.5%</p>																					

031049

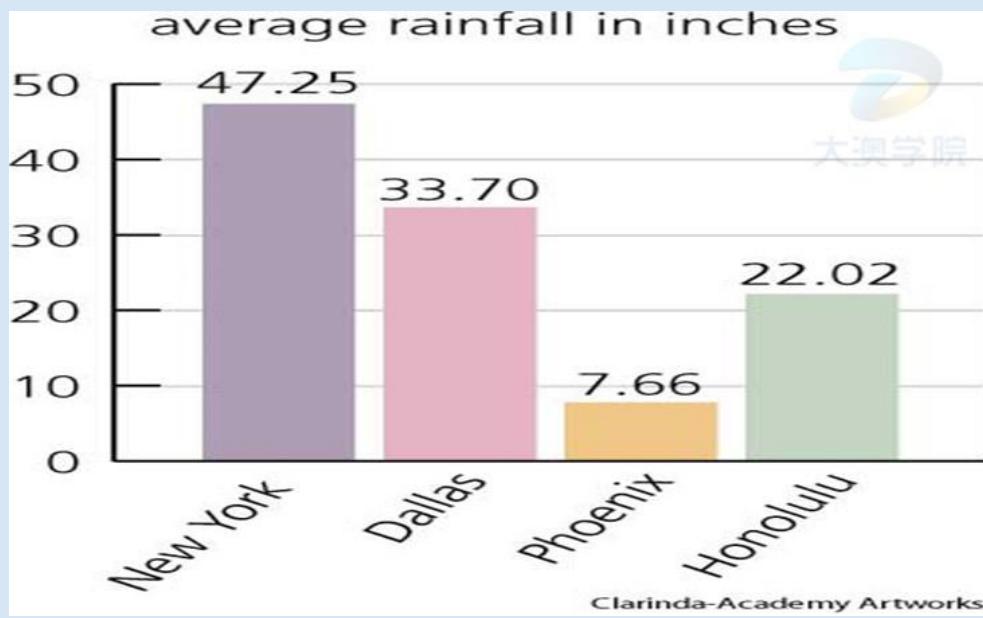


要点一: Bear Steams: 最大值 2007, 34%;最小值 2005, 26%

要点二: Goldman Sachs: 最大值 2007, 25%;最小值 2003, 17.5%

要点三: Lehman Brothers, Merrill Lynch, Morgan Stanley

031050



要点一: 最大值: New York, 47.25

要点二: 第二大值: Dallas, 33.70

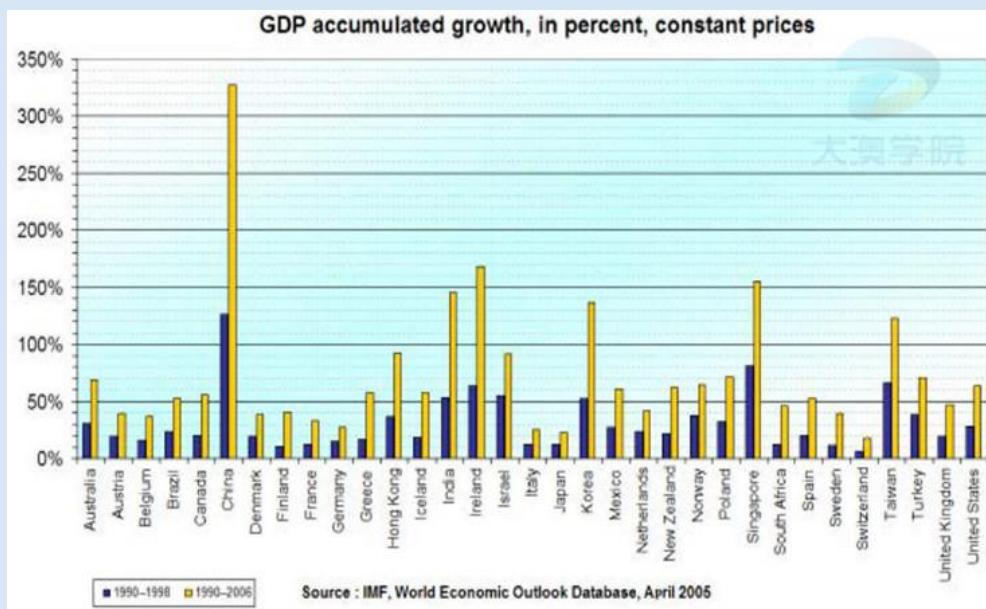
要点三: 最小值: Phoenix, 7.66

要点四: Honolulu, 22.02

031051

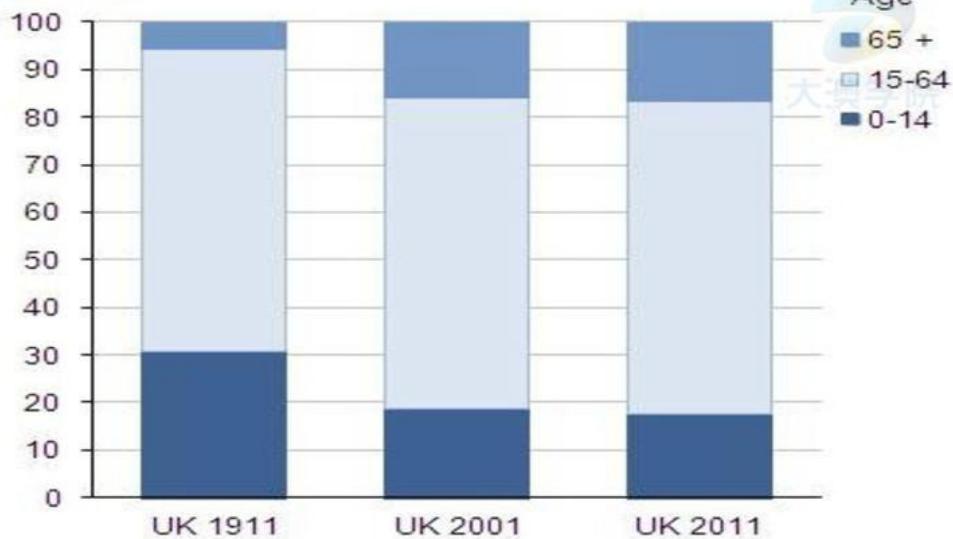
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031027



031052

Percent

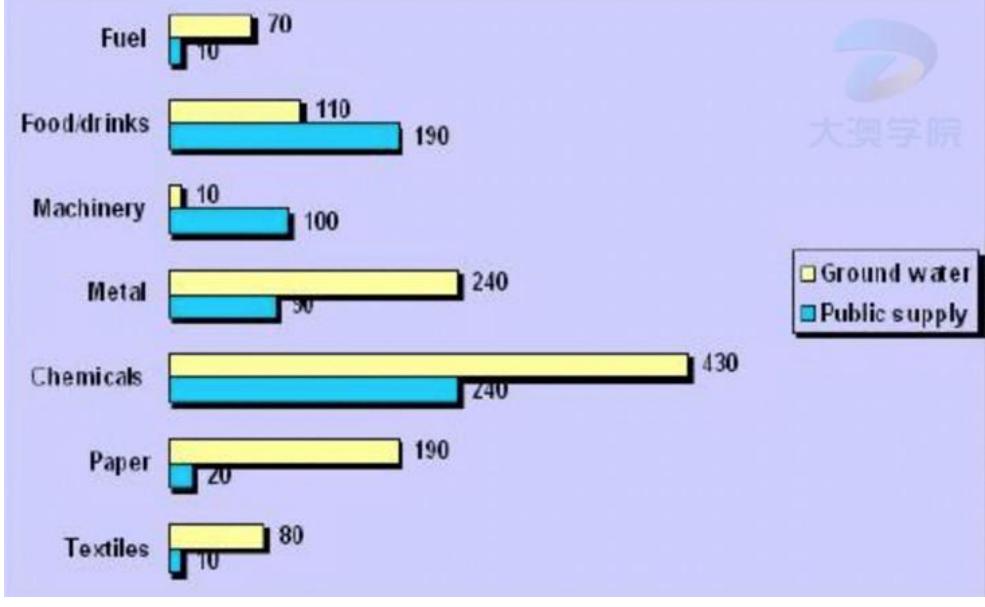


要点一: Age 65+: 最大值 UK 2011, 16; 最小值 UK 1911, 5

要点二: Age 0-14: 最大值 UK 1911, 30; 最小值 UK 2011, 18

要点三: 15-64, UK 2001

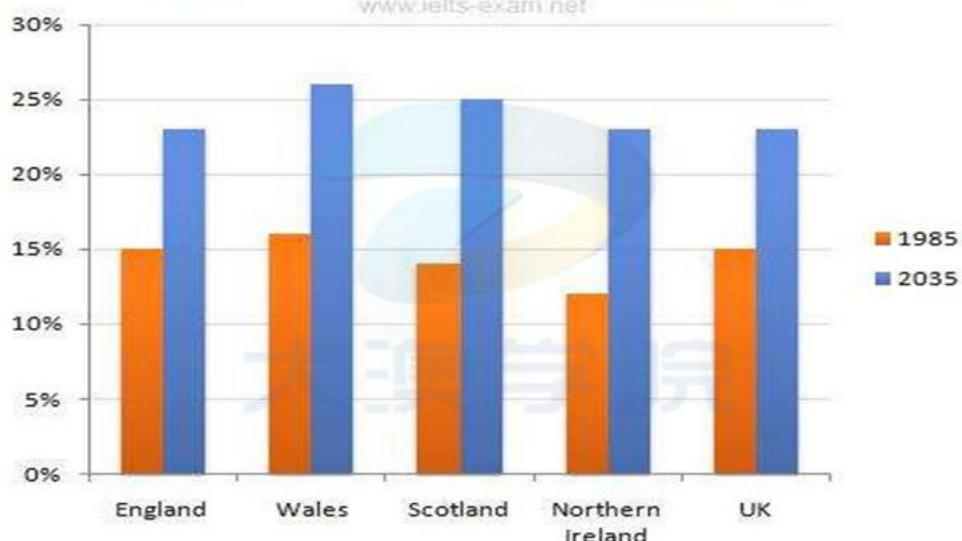
031053	<p style="text-align: center;">Internet population</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Country</th> <th>Internet Population (Millions)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>China</td><td>180</td></tr> <tr><td>US</td><td>160</td></tr> <tr><td>Japan</td><td>60</td></tr> <tr><td>Germany</td><td>40</td></tr> <tr><td>UK</td><td>40</td></tr> <tr><td>France</td><td>35</td></tr> <tr><td>India</td><td>35</td></tr> <tr><td>Russia</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>Brazil</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>South Korea</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>Canada</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr><td>Italy</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr><td>Spain</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>Mexico</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>Netherlands</td><td>10</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Country	Internet Population (Millions)	China	180	US	160	Japan	60	Germany	40	UK	40	France	35	India	35	Russia	30	Brazil	30	South Korea	30	Canada	25	Italy	25	Spain	20	Mexico	15	Netherlands	10
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	<p>要点一: 最大值: China, 180</p> <p>要点二: 第二大值: US, 160</p> <p>要点三: 最小值: Netherlands, 10</p> <p>要点四: Japan, Germany, UK 等</p>																																
031054	<p style="text-align: center;">Percentage of population living in urban areas in 2003 and 2030 (estimated)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Region</th> <th>2003 (%)</th> <th>2030 (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>World</td><td>48</td><td>60</td></tr> <tr><td>Europe</td><td>72</td><td>78</td></tr> <tr><td>Africa</td><td>39</td><td>52</td></tr> <tr><td>Asia</td><td>44</td><td>54</td></tr> <tr><td>South America</td><td>75</td><td>84</td></tr> <tr><td>North America</td><td>80</td><td>82</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Region	2003 (%)	2030 (%)	World	48	60	Europe	72	78	Africa	39	52	Asia	44	54	South America	75	84	North America	80	82											
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	<p>要点一: 2003: 最大值 North America, 80; 最小值 Africa, 39</p> <p>要点二: 2030: 最大值 South America, 84; 最小值 Africa, 52</p> <p>要点三: World, Asia, Europe</p>																																

031055	 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Cost/Year</th> <th>kwh/year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Electric Blanket</td><td>\$42</td><td>~50</td></tr> <tr><td>Microwave Oven</td><td>\$83</td><td>~150</td></tr> <tr><td>Television</td><td>\$125</td><td>~200</td></tr> <tr><td>Dehumidifier</td><td>\$166</td><td>~400</td></tr> <tr><td>Well Pump</td><td>\$208</td><td>~500</td></tr> <tr><td>Home Computer</td><td></td><td>~550</td></tr> <tr><td>Aquarium/Terrarium</td><td></td><td>~600</td></tr> <tr><td>Dishwasher</td><td></td><td>~650</td></tr> <tr><td>Electric Cooking</td><td></td><td>~700</td></tr> <tr><td>Freezer</td><td></td><td>~750</td></tr> <tr><td>Water bed Heater</td><td></td><td>~850</td></tr> <tr><td>Clothes Dryer</td><td></td><td>~900</td></tr> <tr><td>Washing Machine</td><td></td><td>~950</td></tr> <tr><td>Refrigerator</td><td></td><td>~1050</td></tr> <tr><td>Pool Pump</td><td></td><td>~1450</td></tr> <tr><td>Spa (pump and heater)</td><td></td><td>~2250</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Cost/Year	kwh/year	Electric Blanket	\$42	~50	Microwave Oven	\$83	~150	Television	\$125	~200	Dehumidifier	\$166	~400	Well Pump	\$208	~500	Home Computer		~550	Aquarium/Terrarium		~600	Dishwasher		~650	Electric Cooking		~700	Freezer		~750	Water bed Heater		~850	Clothes Dryer		~900	Washing Machine		~950	Refrigerator		~1050	Pool Pump		~1450	Spa (pump and heater)		~2250
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	<p>要点一: 最大值: Spa (pump and heater), \$180</p> <p>要点二: 第二大值: Pool Pump, \$123</p> <p>要点三: 最小值: Electric Blanket, \$4</p> <p>要点四: Microwave Oven, Television, Dehumidifier</p>																																																			
031056	 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Industry</th> <th>Ground water</th> <th>Public supply</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Fuel</td><td>70</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>Food/drinks</td><td>110</td><td>190</td></tr> <tr><td>Machinery</td><td>10</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr><td>Metal</td><td>240</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>Chemicals</td><td>430</td><td>240</td></tr> <tr><td>Paper</td><td>190</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>Textiles</td><td>80</td><td>10</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Industry	Ground water	Public supply	Fuel	70	10	Food/drinks	110	190	Machinery	10	100	Metal	240	30	Chemicals	430	240	Paper	190	20	Textiles	80	10																											
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Paper	190	20																																																		
Textiles	80	10																																																		
	<p>要点一: 在 Ground water 中 , chemicals 最高 , 430 ; machinery 最低 , 10</p> <p>要点二: 在 Public supply 中 , chemicals 最高 , 240 ; textiles 最低 , 10</p>																																																			

031057

Percentage of population aged 65 and over

www.ielts-exam.net

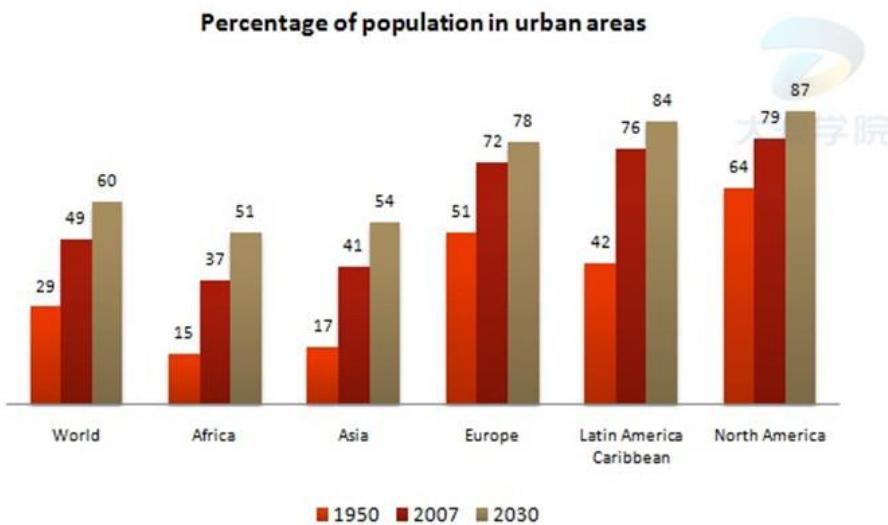


要点一: 1985: 最大值 Wales, 16%; 最小值 Northern Ireland, 13%

要点二: 2035: 最大值 Wales, 26%; 最小值 England, 23%

要点三: Scotland, UK

031058

Percentage of population in urban areas

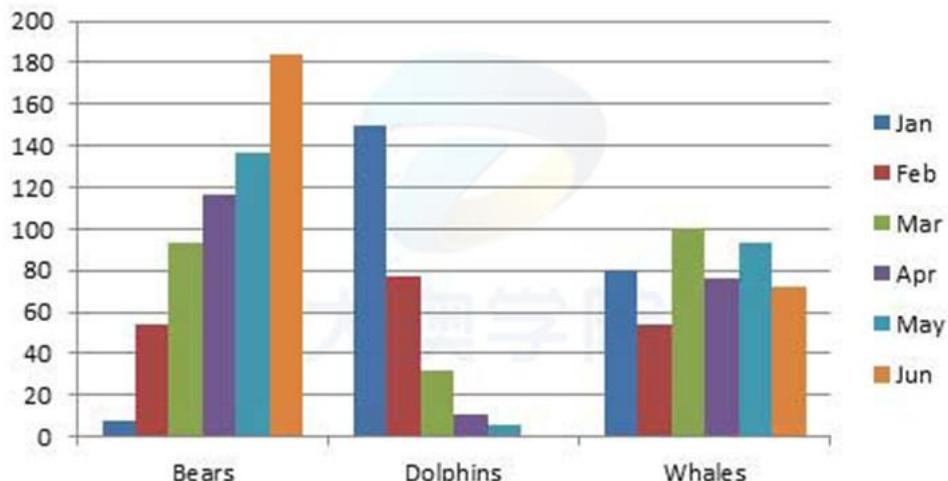
Source: UN, World Urbanization Prospects: The 2005 Revision (2006) and Carl Haub, 2007 World Population Data Sheet.

要点一: 1950: 最大值 North America, 64; 最小值 Africa, 15

要点二: 2007: 最大值 North America, 79; 最小值 Africa, 37

要点三: 2030, World, Asia 等

031059

Population

要点一: Bears: 最大值 Jun, 180; 最小值 Jan, 5

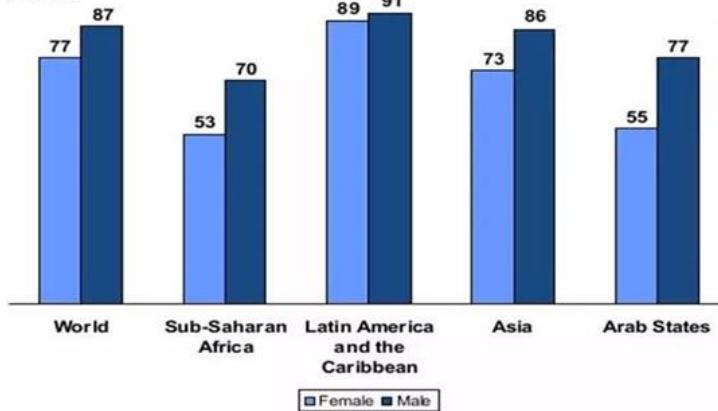
要点二: Dolphins: 最大值 Jan, 150; 最小值 May, 4

要点三: Whales, Feb, Mar 等

031060

Adult Literacy, by Region

Literacy Rates, by Sex, 2000-2004
Percent



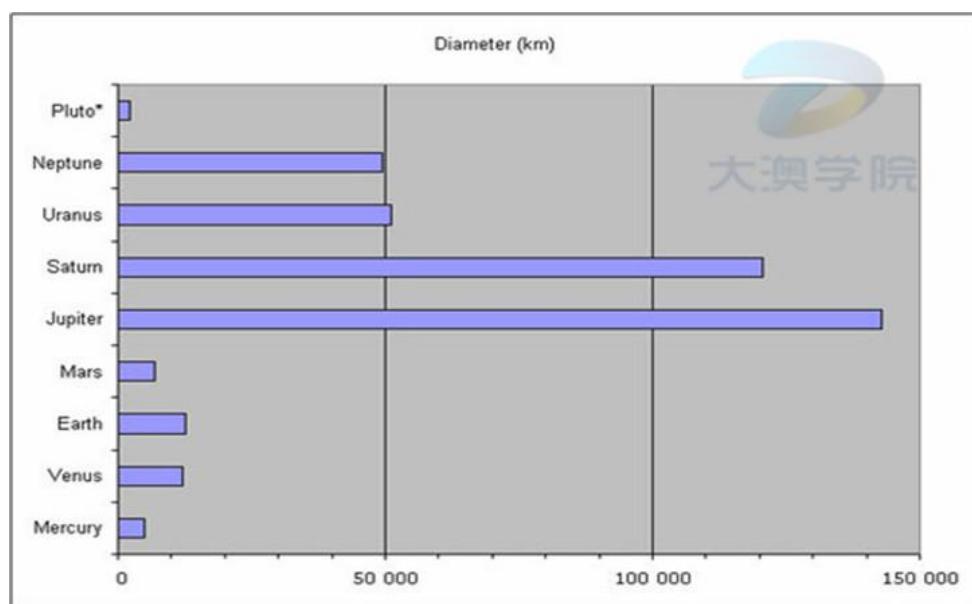
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics; accessed online at wwwuis.unesco.org/TEMPLATE/html/ExcelTables/education/Literacy_Regional_April2006.xls on May 31, 2006.
© 2006 Population Reference Bureau

要点一: Female: 最大值 Latin America/Caribbean, 88; 最小值 Arab States/North Africa, 72

要点二: Male: 最大值 Latin America/Caribbean, 90; 最小值 Africa, 69

要点三: World, Asia

031061



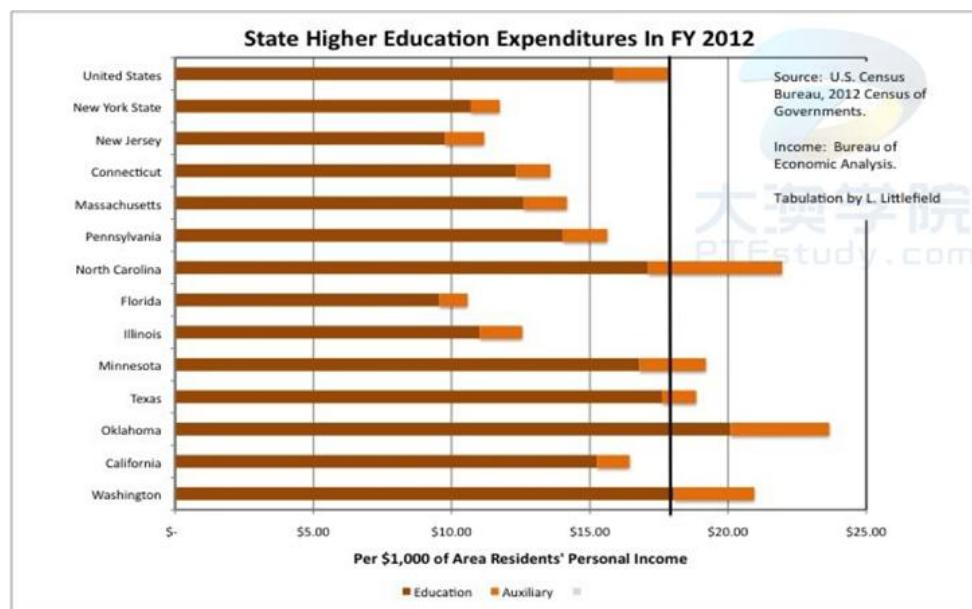
要点一: 最大值: Jupiter, 140,000

要点二: 第二大值: Saturn, 120,000

要点三: 最小值: Pluto, 2

要点四: Neptune, Uranus, Mars 等

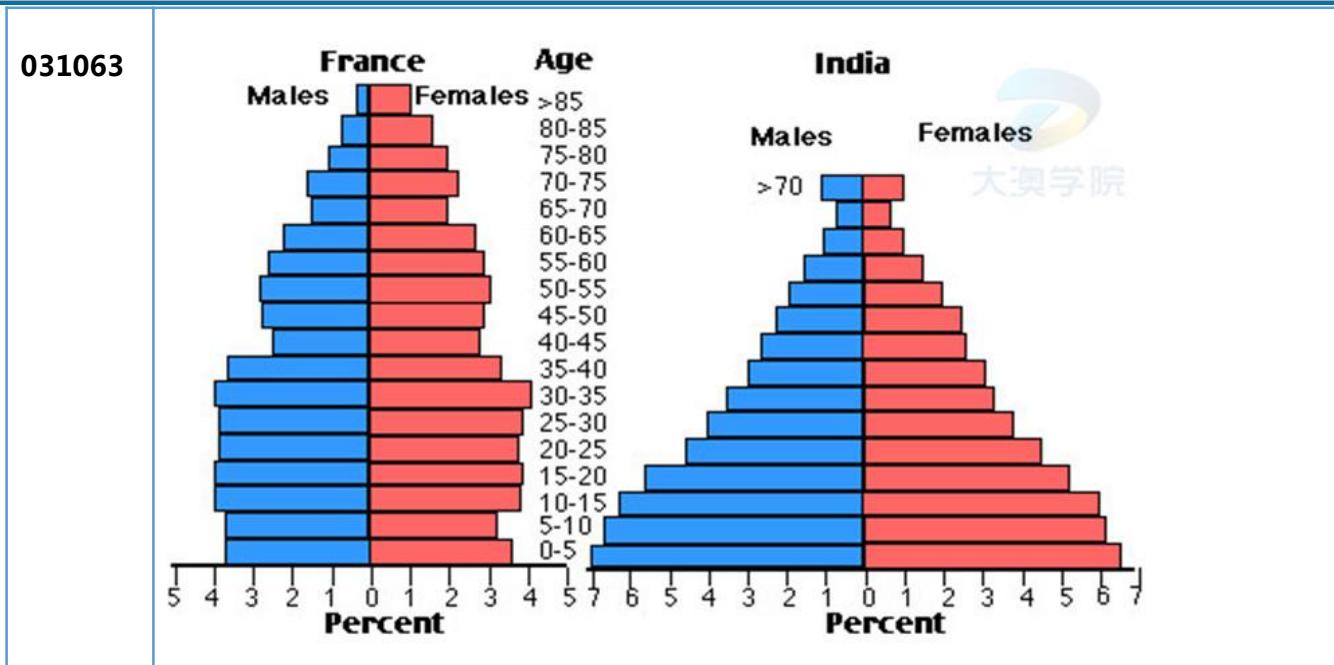
031062



要点一: Education: 最大值 Washington, \$16; 最小值 Florida, \$9

要点二: Auxiliary: 最大值 North Carolina, \$10; 最小值 Florida, \$2

要点三: United States, New York State, New Jersey 等



要点一: France: Males 最大值 30-35, 4%;最小值>85, 0.2%

要点二: India: Females 最大值 0-5, 6.5%;最小值 65-70, 1%

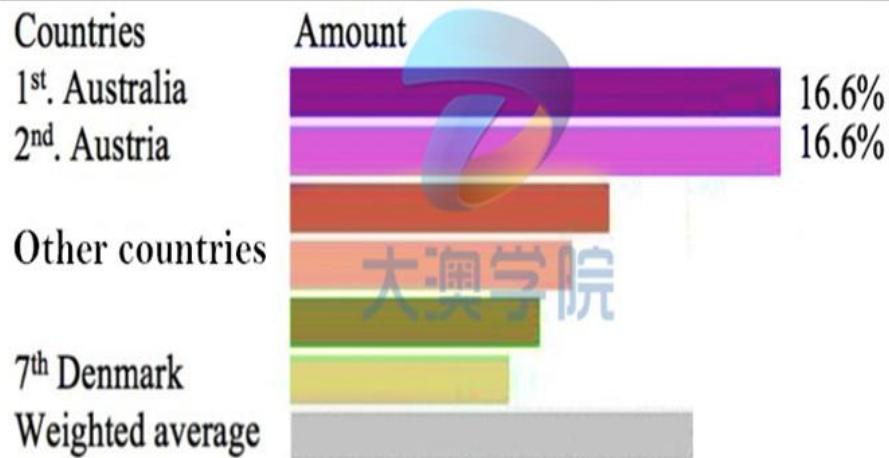
要点三: 10-15, 30-35, 65-70 等

031064

重复

031089

The taxation by countries Payroll and superannuation (recent years)

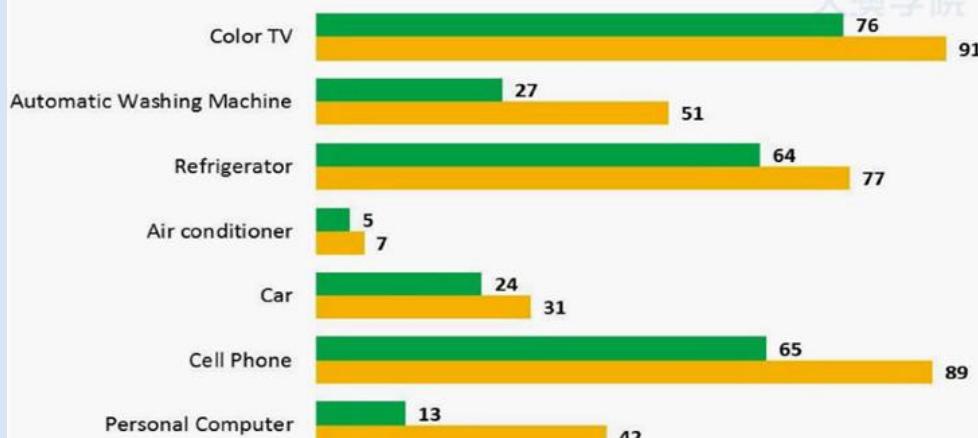


031065

Household Ownership of Consumer Goods (%)

(Caucasus Barometer 2008 & 2013, Georgia)

■ 2008 ■ 2013

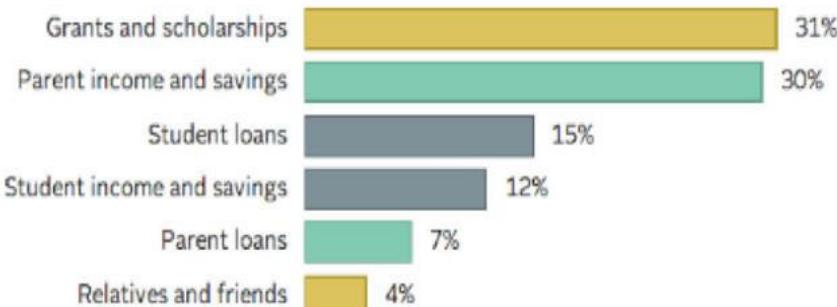


要点一: 2008: 最大值 Color TV, 76; 最小值 Air conditioner, 5

要点二: 2013: 最大值 Color TV, 91; 最小值 Air conditioner, 7

要点三: Automatic Washing Machine, Refrigerator, Car 等

031066

Where does the money to pay for college come from?

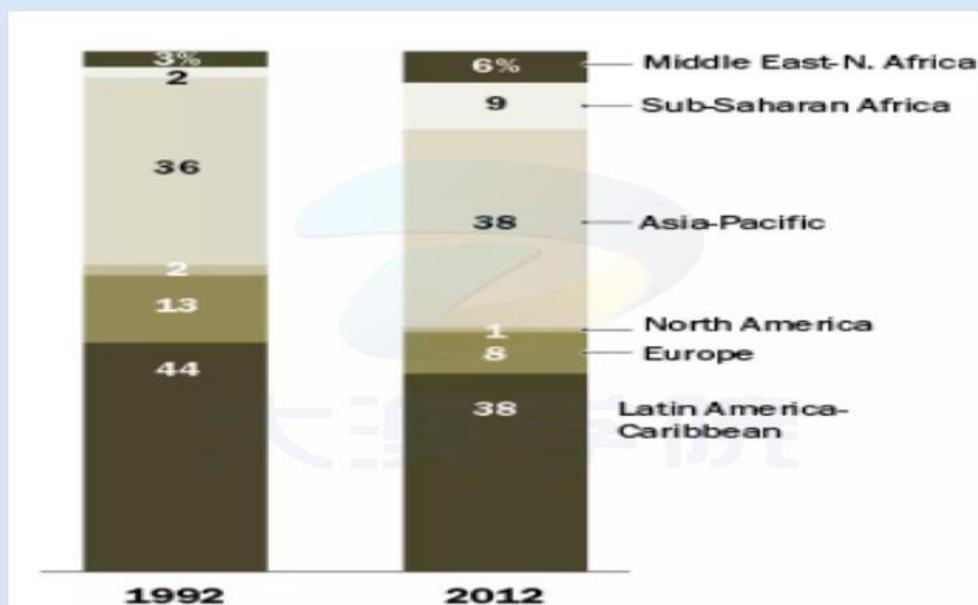
要点一: 最大值: Grants and scholarships, 31%

要点二: 第二大值: Parents income and savings, 30%

要点三: 最小值: Relatives and friends, 4%

要点四: Student loans, Student income and savings, Parent loans

031067

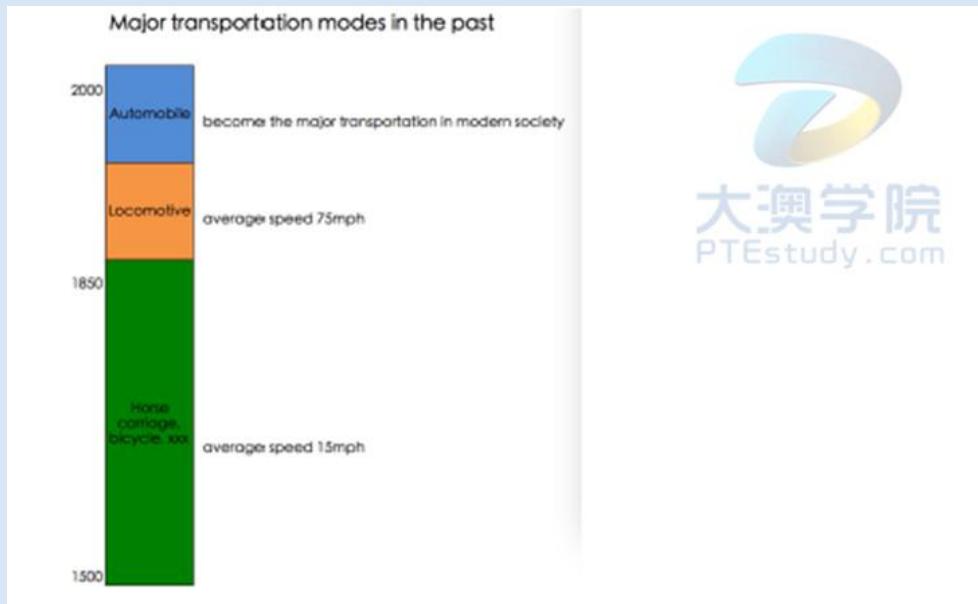


要点一: 1993: 最大值 Latin America-Caribbean, 44; 最小值 North America, 2%

要点二: 2012: 最大值 Latin America-Caribbean, 38; 最小值 North America, 1%

要点三: Europe, Asia Pacific, Sub-Saharan Africa 等

031068



要点一：1500 到 1850 年，horse carriage 是主流交通工具，平均速度为 15mph

要点二：1850 到 1950 年，locomotive 是主流交通工具，平均速度为 75mhp

要点三：1950 到 2000 年，automobile 是主流交通工具

031069	<p style="text-align: center;">Drinking habits by age (US)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age Group</th> <th>Never Drinker (%)</th> <th>Ex-Drinker (%)</th> <th>Light Drinker (%)</th> <th>Heavy Drinker (%)</th> <th>Unlabeled (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>16-24</td> <td>60</td> <td>10</td> <td>20</td> <td>10</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25-34</td> <td>55</td> <td>5</td> <td>25</td> <td>10</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35-44</td> <td>60</td> <td>5</td> <td>15</td> <td>10</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>45-54</td> <td>55</td> <td>10</td> <td>15</td> <td>10</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>55-64</td> <td>50</td> <td>15</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>65-74</td> <td>45</td> <td>25</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Age Group	Never Drinker (%)	Ex-Drinker (%)	Light Drinker (%)	Heavy Drinker (%)	Unlabeled (%)	16-24	60	10	20	10	2	25-34	55	5	25	10	0	35-44	60	5	15	10	0	45-54	55	10	15	10	0	55-64	50	15	10	10	0	65-74	45	25	10	10	0
Age Group	Never Drinker (%)	Ex-Drinker (%)	Light Drinker (%)	Heavy Drinker (%)	Unlabeled (%)																																						
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55-64	50	15	10	10	0																																						
65-74	45	25	10	10	0																																						
	<p>要点一: Heavy Drinker: 最大值 45-54, 13; 最小值 16-24 & 65-74, 2</p> <p>要点二: Light Drinker: 最大值 25-34, 31; 最小值 65-74, 4</p> <p>要点三: Ex-Drinker, Never Drinker</p>																																										
031070	<p style="text-align: center;">Applications to 3 US Universities</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Faculty area</th> <th>1990</th> <th>2000</th> <th>2010</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Biology</td> <td>3000</td> <td>1500</td> <td>900</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Engineering</td> <td>4000</td> <td>2500</td> <td>600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Business</td> <td>2000</td> <td>3000</td> <td>4000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Social Work</td> <td>1000</td> <td>1400</td> <td>1900</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Faculty area	1990	2000	2010	Biology	3000	1500	900	Engineering	4000	2500	600	Business	2000	3000	4000	Social Work	1000	1400	1900																						
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Social Work	1000	1400	1900																																								
	<p>要点一：1990 年，engineering 的人数最多，4000；social work 最少，1900</p> <p>要点二：2000 年，business 的人数最多，3000；biology 最少，1500</p> <p>要点三：2010 年，business 的人数最多，4000，engineering 最少，600</p>																																										

031071

XXX by gender (双条形图)

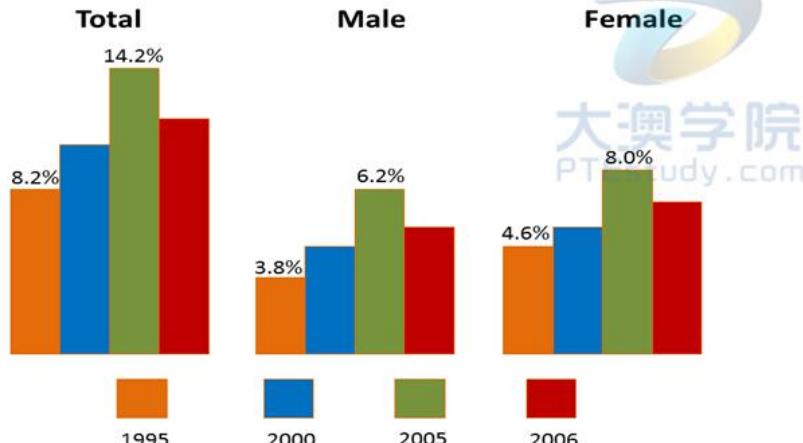


要点一：在 female 中，年齡 1-15 最高，15.5%；年齡 85+最低，0.4%

要点二：在 male 中，年齡 1-15 最高，17%；年齡 85+最低，0.8%

031072

Unemployment Rate



要点一：1995 年最高值 female 4.6%，total 8.2%

要点二：2000 年最高值 female

要点三：2005 年最高值 female 8%，total 14.2%

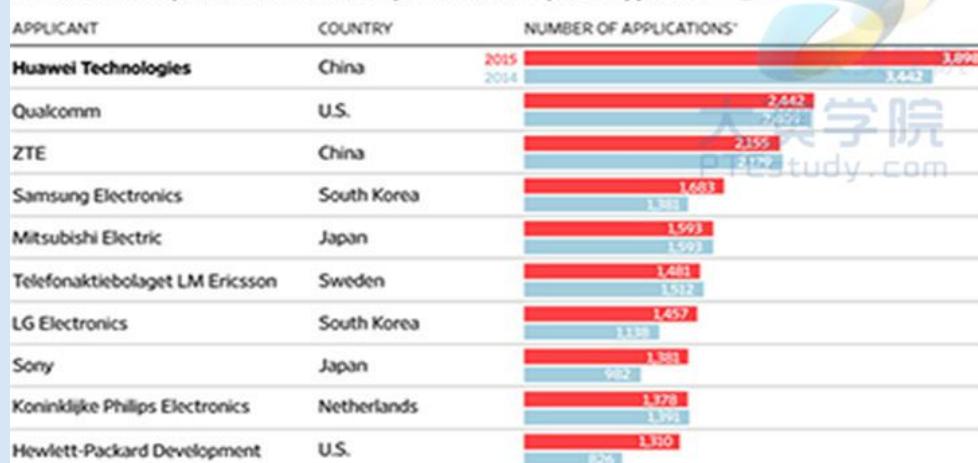
要点四：female 比 male 高，2005

031073	<p>A bar chart comparing the number of men (blue bars) and women (green bars) involved in four artistic fields: Drama, Painting, Sculpture, and Language. The Y-axis represents the 'Number of people' from 0 to 40. The X-axis lists the categories. For Drama, there are approximately 10 men and 20 women. For Painting, there are approximately 25 men and 30 women. For Sculpture, there are approximately 10 men and 5 women. For Language, there are approximately 20 men and 40 women.</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Category</th><th>Men</th><th>Women</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Drama</td><td>10</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>Painting</td><td>25</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>Sculpture</td><td>10</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>Language</td><td>20</td><td>40</td></tr></tbody></table>	Category	Men	Women	Drama	10	20	Painting	25	30	Sculpture	10	5	Language	20	40
Category	Men	Women														
Drama	10	20														
Painting	25	30														
Sculpture	10	5														
Language	20	40														
	<p>要点一：在男性里，painting 的人最多，25；drama 的人最少，10</p> <p>要点二：在女性里，language 的人最多，40；sculpture 的人最少，5</p>															
031074	<p>A bar chart titled 'Proportion of trips made by mode, Sydney, 2004'. The Y-axis shows the percentage from 0% to 80%. The X-axis lists the modes of transport: Vehicle, Train, Bus and Ferry, Walk only, and Other. The chart shows that 72% of trips were made by vehicle, 10% by train, bus, and ferry, 17% by walking, and 2% by other means.</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Mode</th><th>Proportion (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Vehicle</td><td>72%</td></tr><tr><td>Train, Bus and Ferry</td><td>10%</td></tr><tr><td>Walk only</td><td>17%</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>2%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Mode	Proportion (%)	Vehicle	72%	Train, Bus and Ferry	10%	Walk only	17%	Other	2%					
Mode	Proportion (%)															
Vehicle	72%															
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Walk only	17%															
Other	2%															
	<p>要点一：最大值：Vehicle, 72%</p> <p>要点二：第二大值：Walk only, 17%</p> <p>要点三：最小值：Other, 2%</p> <p>要点四：Train, Bus and Ferry</p>															

031075

Global Patent Battle

Chinese tech companies have become major international patent applicants



* International applications under Patent Cooperation Treaty
Source: World Intellectual Property Organization

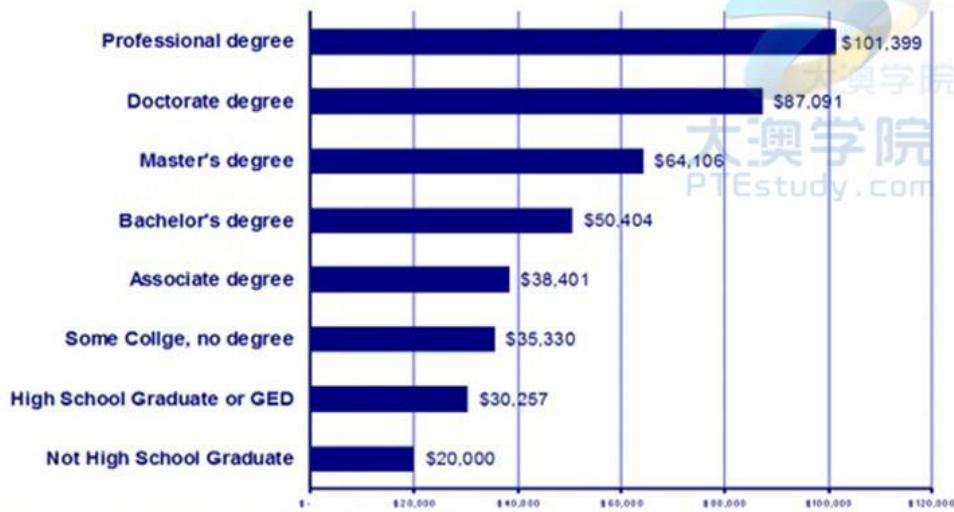
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

要点一：2015 年中最高值为 Huawei China , 3898 ; 最低值为 Hewlett US , 1320

要点二：2014 年中最高值为 Huawei China , 3442 ; 最低值为 Hewlett US , 826

要点三：中国占比最大

031076

Average Annual Earnings by Education Level 2009

Source: US Census Bureau, Current Population Report, 2010

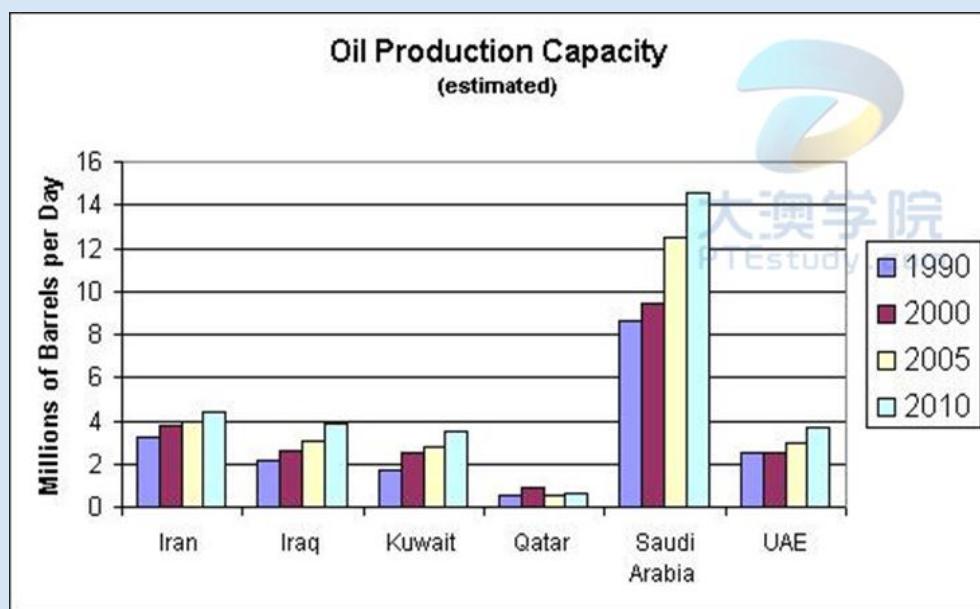
要点一: 最大值: Professional degree, \$96,359

要点二: 第二大值: Doctorate degree, \$92,371

要点三: 最小值: Not high school graduate, \$19,907

要点四: Master' s degree, Bachelor' s degree, Associate degree

031077



要点一: 1990: 最大值 Saudi Arabia, 15; 最小值 Qatar, 0.3

要点二: 2000: 最大值 Saudi Arabia, 9.8; 最小值 Quatar, 0.8

要点三: 2010, Iran, Iraq 等

031078



要点一: 最大值: Chinese (Mandarin), 873

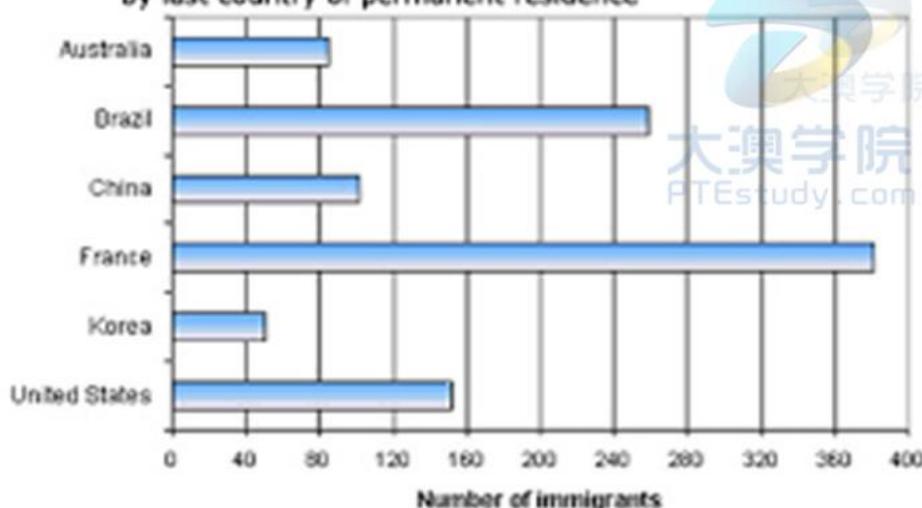
要点二: 第二大值: Spanish, 322

要点三: 最小值: Chinese (Wu), 77

要点四: English, Hindi, Portuguese 等

031079

Figure 3. Number of students at Diversity College who are immigrants, by last country of permanent residence



要点一: 最大值: France, 380

要点二: 第二大值: Brazil, 250

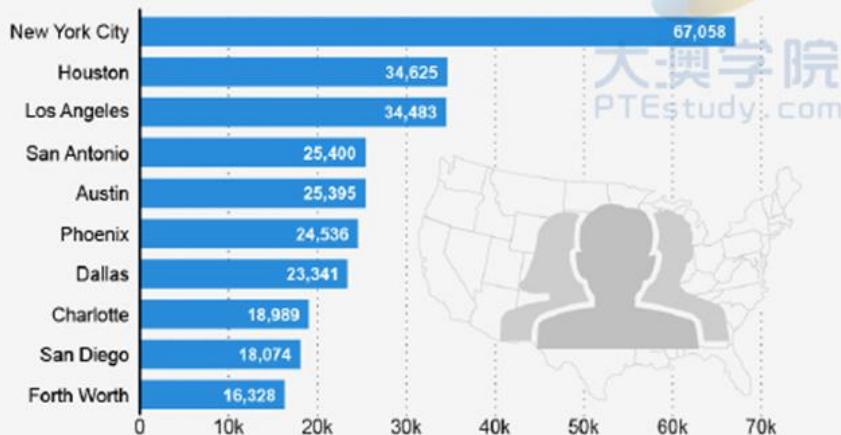
要点三: 最小值: Korea, 45

要点四: Australia, China, United States

031080

Top 10 U.S. Cities with the Largest Population Increase

Population increase in America's ten fastest growing cities from July 1, 2011 to July 1, 2012



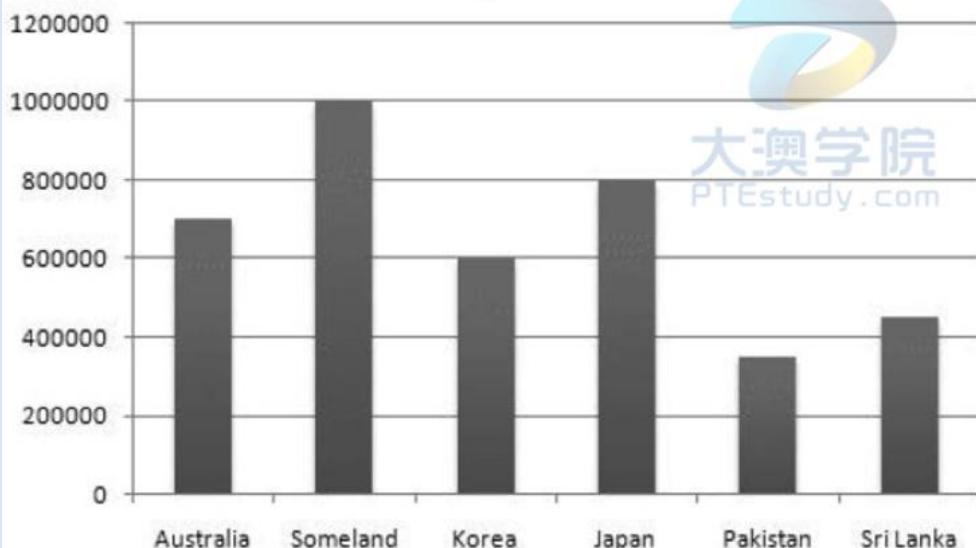
要点一: New York City 增长最多 , 67000

要点二: Houston 的增长的第二多 , 34000

要点三: Forth Worth 增长最少 , 16000

031081

Destinations of holiday makers from Indonesia



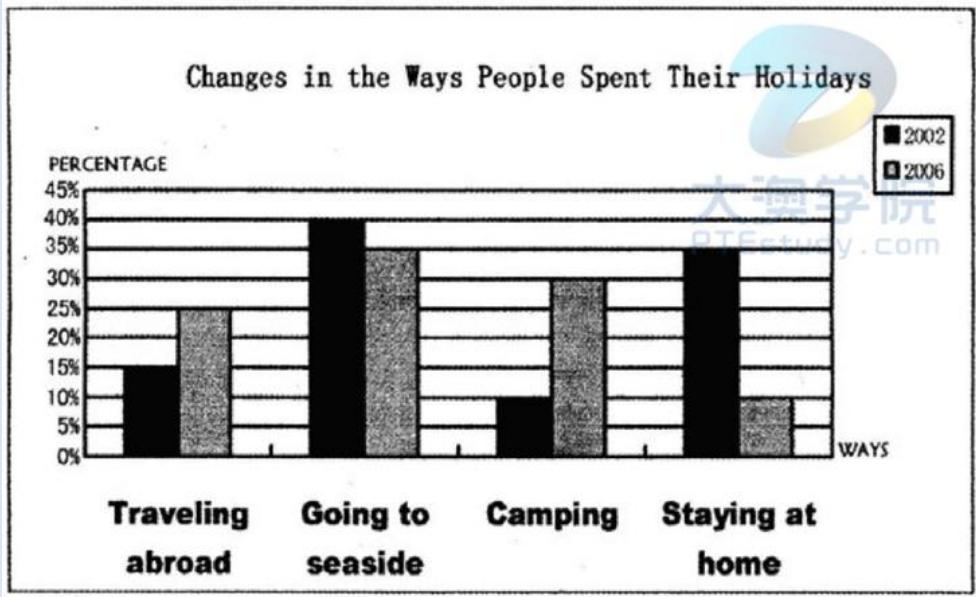
要点一：Someland 的游客最多，1000000

要点二：Japan 的游客第二多，800000

要点三：Pakistan 的游客最少，370000

031082

Changes in the Ways People Spent Their Holidays



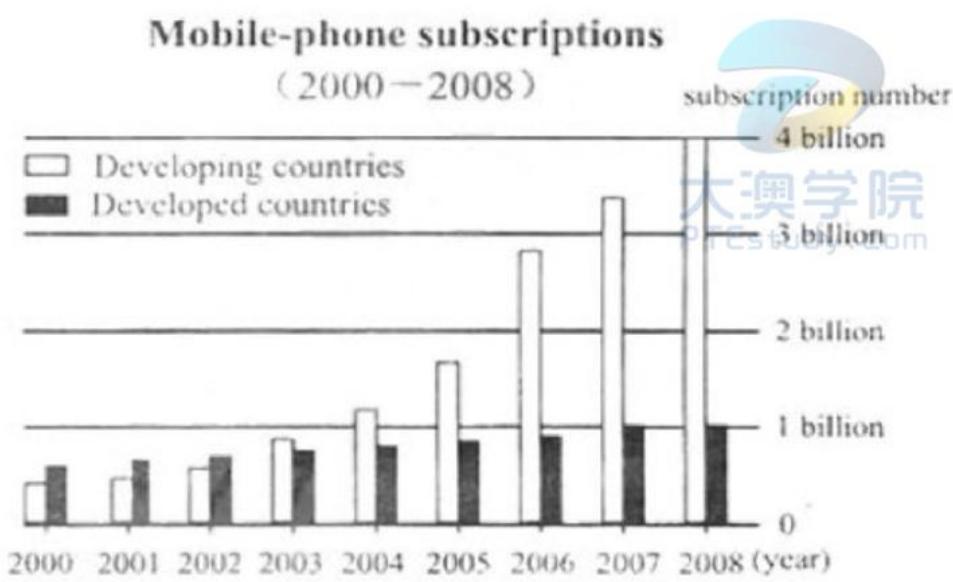
要点一：2002 年，going to seaside 的比例最高，40%，camping 最低，10%

要点二：2006 年，going to seaside 的比例最高，35%，staying at home 最低，10%

031083

Mobile-phone subscriptions

(2000–2008)



要点一：在发展中国家，2008 年的 subscription 最多，4billion，2000 年最少，0.5billion

要点二：在发达国家，2008 年的 subscription 最多，1million；2000 年最少，0.7billion

031084

Development of Transportation

要点一：最大值：Automobile, 1960-2000, major transportation in modern society

要点二：第二大值：Locomotive, 1750-1960, 60

要点三：最小值：Horse, 1500-1750, 40

031085



要点一: 最大值: Product Revenue, \$420k

要点二: 第二大值: Total, \$320k

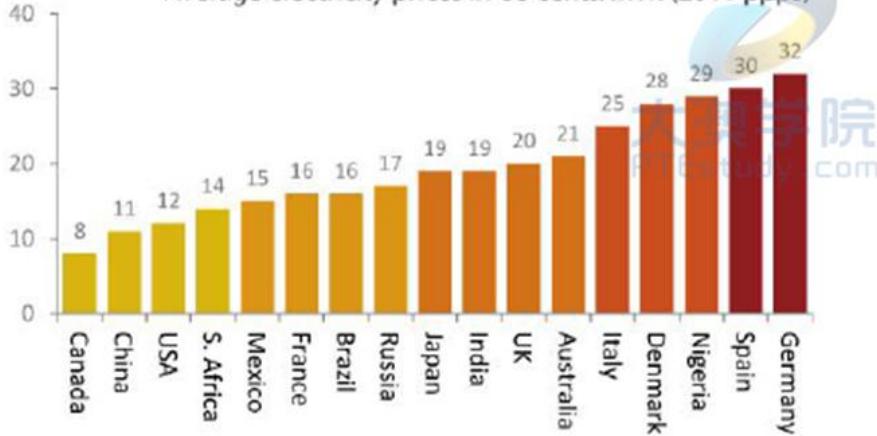
要点三: 最小值: Fixed Costs, -\$170k

要点四: Services Revenue, Variable Costs

031086

Electricity prices relative to purchasing power

Average electricity prices in US cents/kWh (2011 ppps)



Data: average prices from 2011 converted to USD using purchasing power parities

Sources: IEA, EIA, UN

shrinkthatfootprint.com

要点一: 最大值: Germany, 32

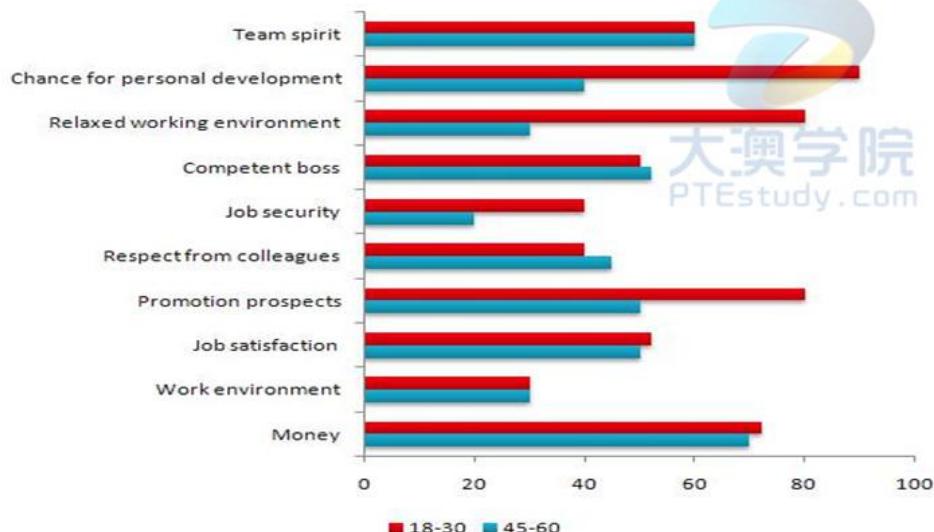
要点二: 第二大值: Spain, 30

要点三: 最小值: Canada, 8

	要点四: China, USA, South Africa 等																		
031087	<p>The Population of Australian States and Territories, 2006</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>States</th> <th>Population (per 10 000)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>NSW</td> <td>682</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VIC</td> <td>508</td> </tr> <tr> <td>QLD</td> <td>404</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WA</td> <td>205</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SA</td> <td>155</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TAS</td> <td>49</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ACT</td> <td>33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NT</td> <td>21</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	States	Population (per 10 000)	NSW	682	VIC	508	QLD	404	WA	205	SA	155	TAS	49	ACT	33	NT	21
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	<p>要点一: 最大值: NSW, 682</p> <p>要点二: 第二大值: VIC, 508</p> <p>要点三: 最小值: NT, 21</p> <p>要点四: QLD, WA, SA 等</p>																		
031088	<p>US Daily Mobile Time Spent</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Total Time Spent</th> <th>Browser Share (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2013</td> <td>158</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2014</td> <td>162</td> <td>14%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2015</td> <td>220</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2015</td> <td>251</td> <td>9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2016</td> <td>300</td> <td>8%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Flurry Analytics, comScore, Facebook, NetMarketShare. Note: US, Dec 2016</p>	Quarter	Total Time Spent	Browser Share (%)	Q1 2013	158	20%	Q1 2014	162	14%	Q2 2015	220	10%	Q4 2015	251	9%	Q4 2016	300	8%
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	<p>要点一: 最大值: Q4 2016, 300 with 8% Browser</p> <p>要点二: 第二大值: Q4 2015, 251 with 9% Browser</p> <p>要点三: 最小值: Q1 2013, 158 with 20% Browser</p>																		

	要点四: Q1 2014, Q2 2015																														
031089	<p style="text-align: center;">Recent years, Payroll and superannuation...., the taxation by countries</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Countries</th> <th>Amount</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1st Australia</td> <td>16.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2nd Austria</td> <td>16.6% 与 Australia 一样</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic</td> <td>中间是其他国家: Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7th Denmark</td> <td>8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Weighted average</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Countries	Amount	1 st Australia	16.6%	2 nd Austria	16.6% 与 Australia 一样	Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic	中间是其他国家: Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic	7 th Denmark	8%	Weighted average																			
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Weighted average																															
	<p>要点一：最大值：Australia and Austria , 16.6%</p> <p>要点二：最低值：Denmark , 8%</p>																														
031090	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Time Point</th> <th>Anterior Diagnostic</th> <th>Non-anterior Diagnostic</th> <th>Anterior Non-diagnostic</th> <th>Non-anterior Non-diagnostic</th> <th>Total Patients (N)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Baseline</td> <td>16</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>5</td> <td>41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 Months</td> <td>14</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>5</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 Year</td> <td>13</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>5</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 Years</td> <td>14</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>5</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Time Point	Anterior Diagnostic	Non-anterior Diagnostic	Anterior Non-diagnostic	Non-anterior Non-diagnostic	Total Patients (N)	Baseline	16	10	10	5	41	4 Months	14	10	10	5	40	1 Year	13	10	10	5	40	5 Years	14	10	10	5	40
Time Point	Anterior Diagnostic	Non-anterior Diagnostic	Anterior Non-diagnostic	Non-anterior Non-diagnostic	Total Patients (N)																										
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4 Months	14	10	10	5	40																										
1 Year	13	10	10	5	40																										
5 Years	14	10	10	5	40																										
	<p>要点一: Anterior Diagnostic: 最大值 Baseline, 16; 最小值 5 years, 14</p> <p>要点二: Non-anterior Non-diagnostic: 最大值 5 years, 10; 最小值 Baseline, 4</p> <p>要点三: Non-diagnostic, Non-anterior Diagnostic, 4 months, 1 year Anterior</p>																														

031091

Factors affecting work performance

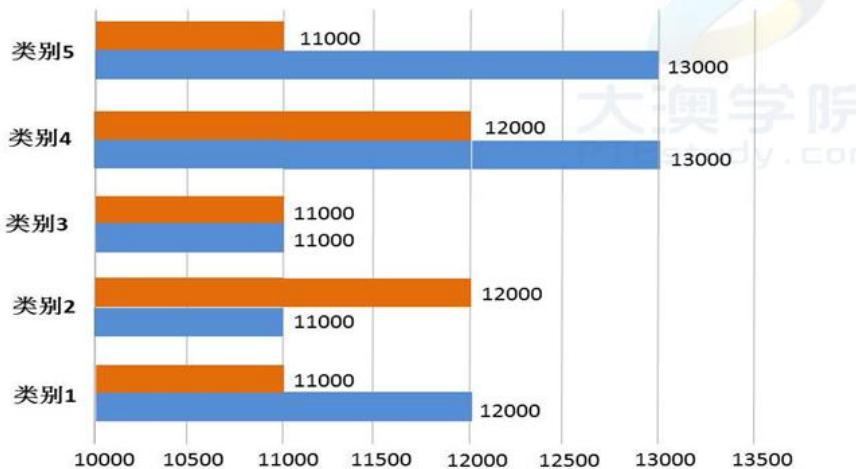
要点一: 18-30: 最大值 Chance for personal development, 90; 最小值 Respect from colleagues, 38

要点二: 45-60: 最大值 Money, 65; 最小值 Job Security, 18

要点三: Team spirit, Relaxed working environment, Competent boss 等

031092

讲述男人与女人在五方面的区别，数字较难读（五位数或六位数）



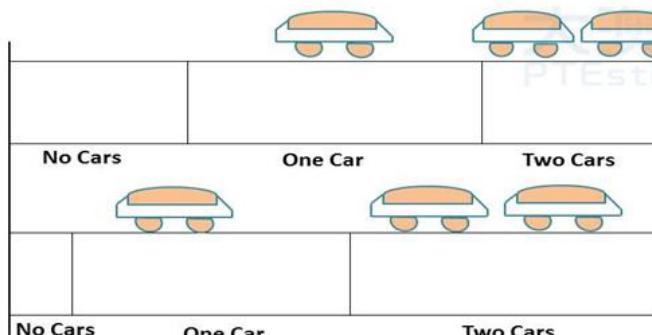
要点一: 男人 : 在类别 5 方面最强 , 13000 ; 在类别 3 方面最弱 , 11000

要点二: 女人 : 在类别 2 方面最强 , 12000 ; 在类别 1 方面最弱 , 11000

要点三: 其它

031093

Vehicle Ownership, New Zealand (2001, 2013)

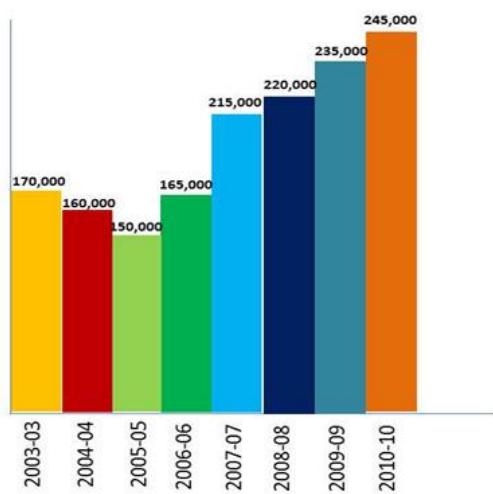


要点一: 2001 年没车的人最多 , 2013 年没车的人最少

要点二: 2013 年有两辆车的人最多 , 2001 年有两辆车的人最少

要点三: 有一辆车的人

031094

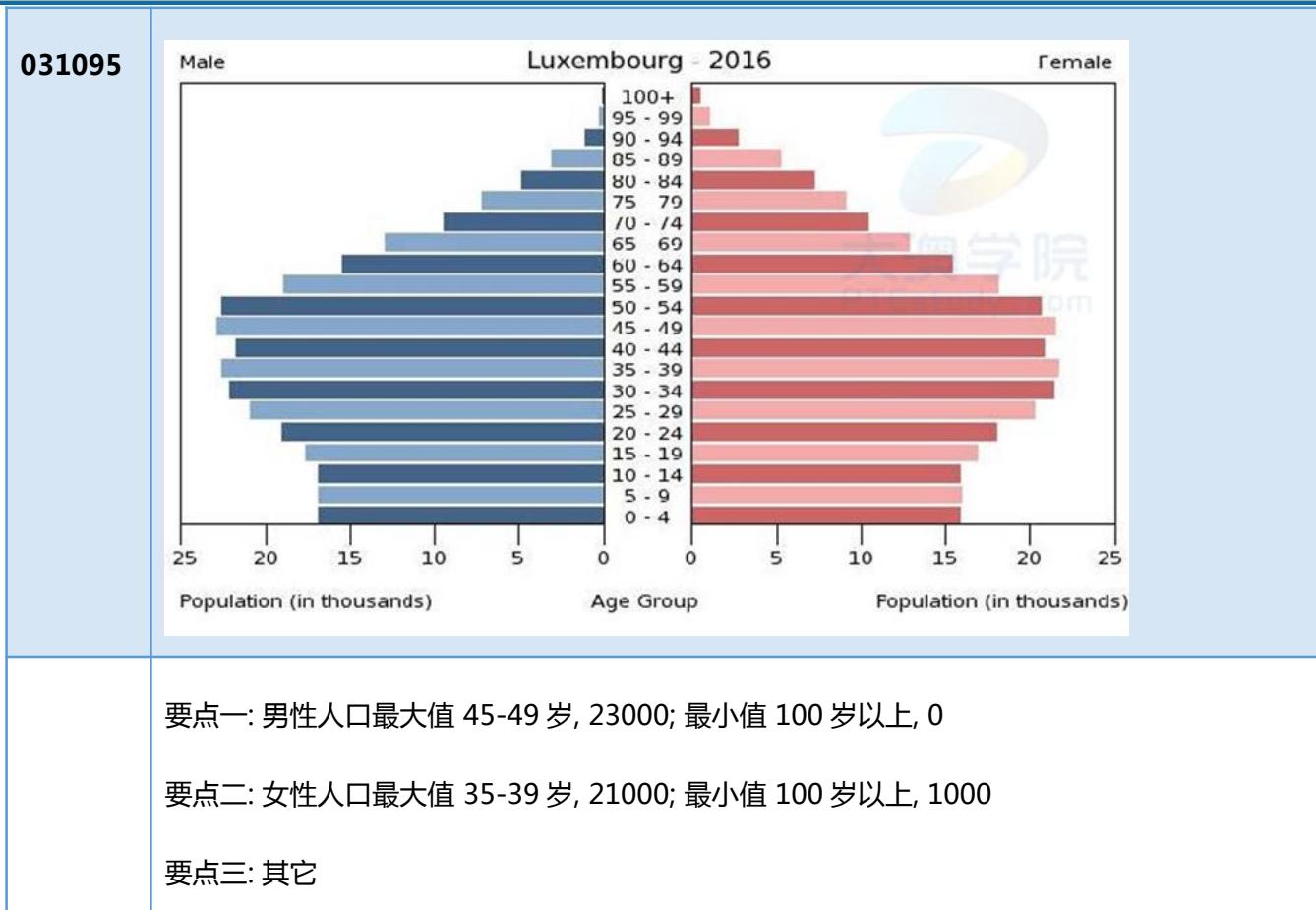


要点一: 最大值 2010-10, 245000

要点二: 最小值 2005-05, 150000

要点三: 第二最大值 2009-09, 235000

要点四: 其它

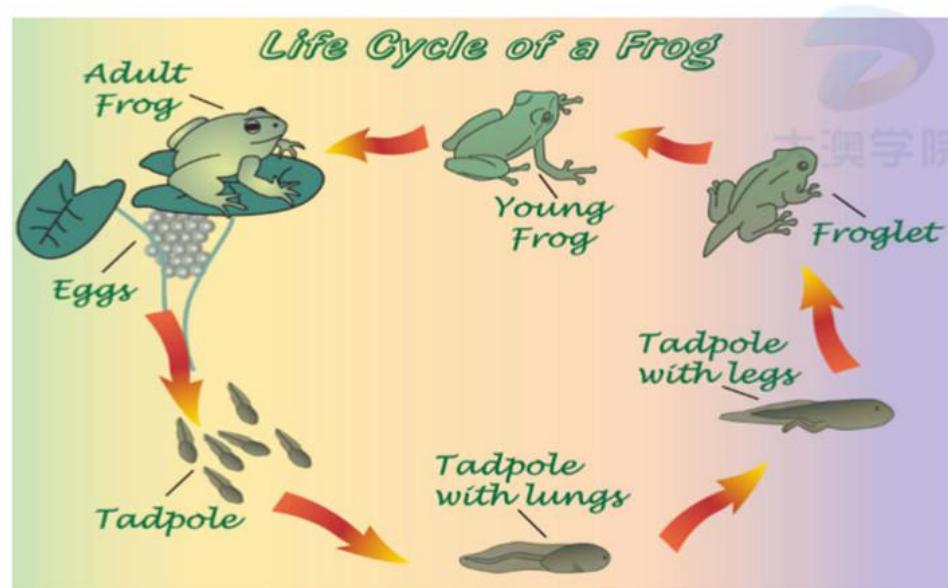


2. Flow

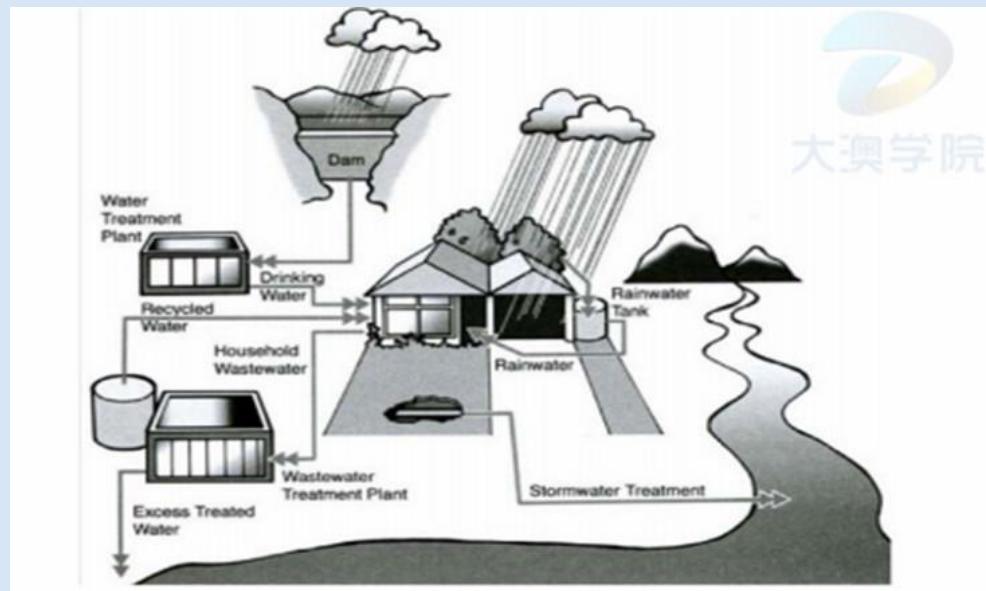
032001

重复

032007



032002



要点一: 第一步 Dam

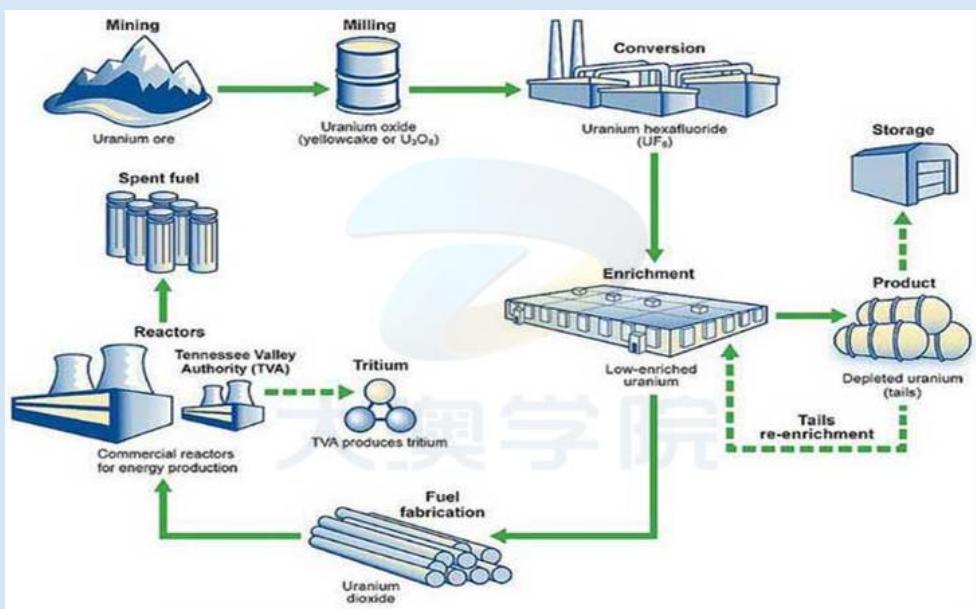
要点二: 第二步 Water Treatment Plant

要点三: 第三步 Drinking Water

要点四: 最后一步 Excess Treated Water

要点五: Household Waste water, Rainwater, Rainwater Tank 等

032003



要点一: 第一步 Mining of Uranium ore

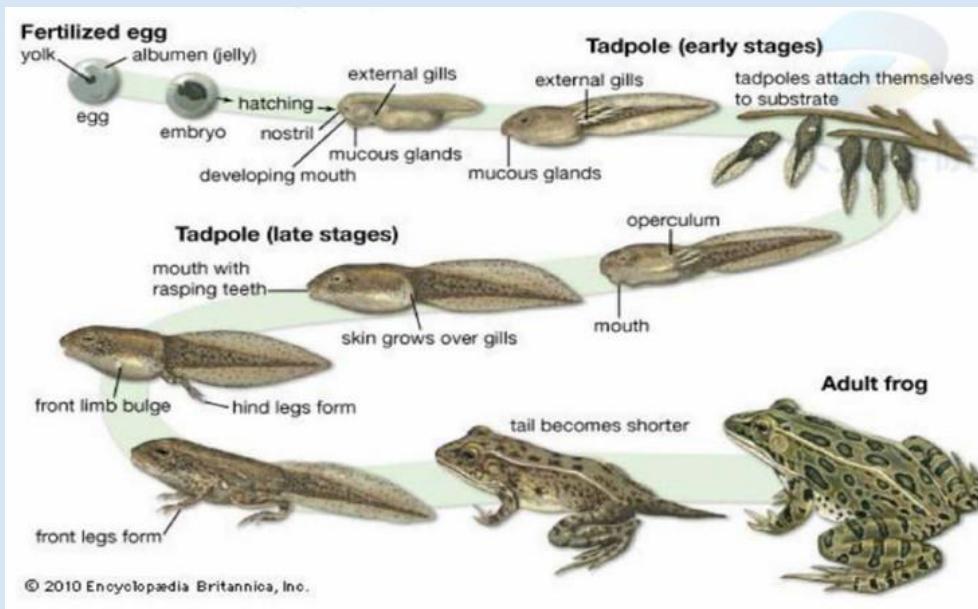
要点二: 第二步 Milling

要点三: 第三步 Conversion

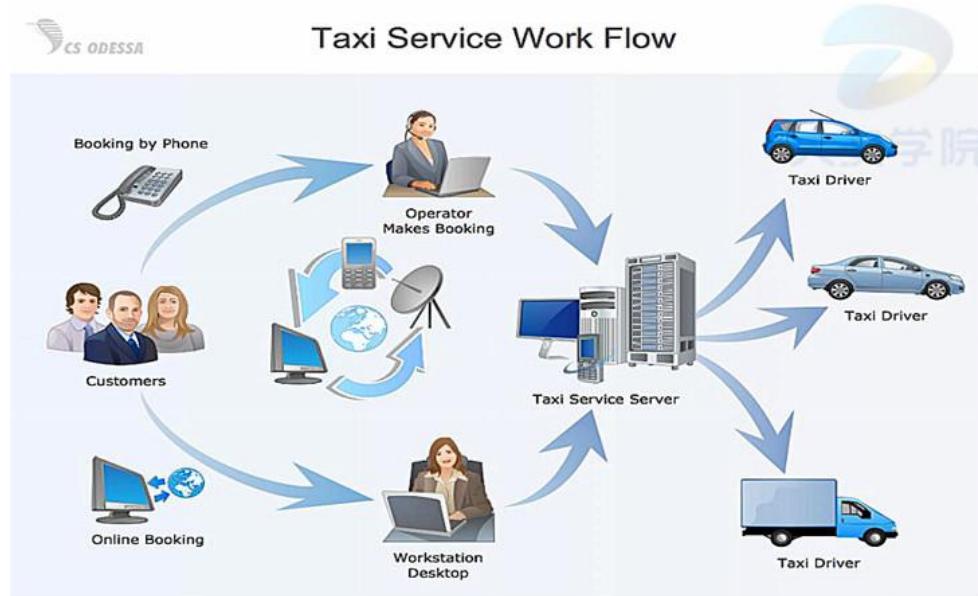
要点四: 最后一步 Storage

要点五: Tails re-enrichment, Product, Fuel fabrication 等

032004



032005



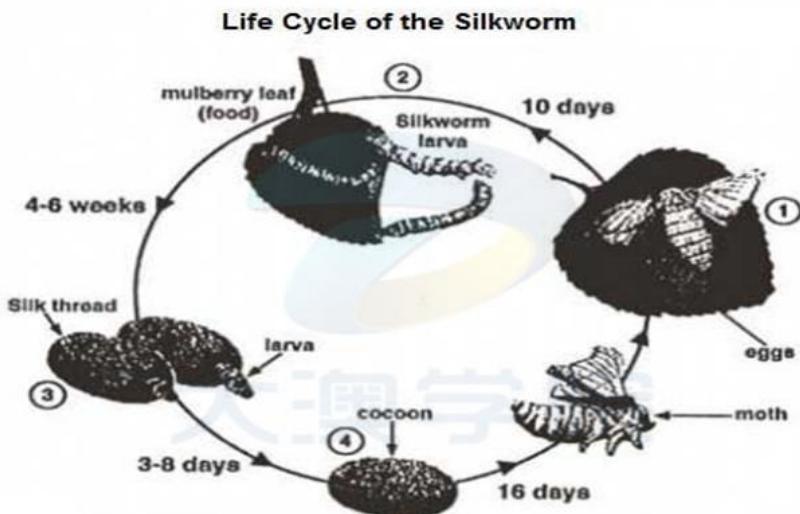
要点一: 第一步 Booking by Phone, Customer, Online Booking

要点二: 第二步 Operator Makes Booking, Workstation Desktop

要点三: 第三步 Taxi Service Server

要点四: 最后一步 Taxi Driver

032006



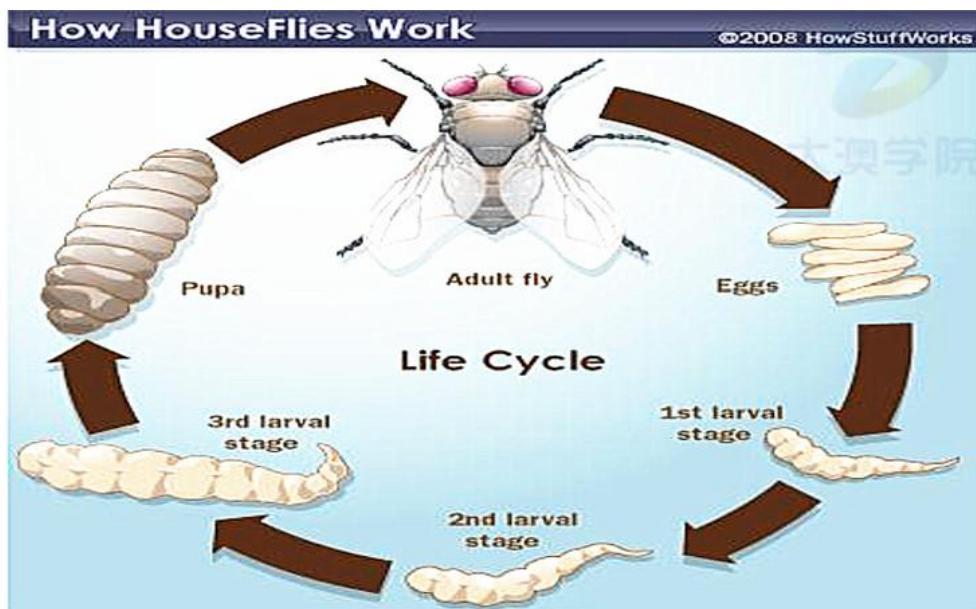
要点一: 第一步 eggs

要点二: 第二步 ten days after,silkworm larva

要点三: 第三步 4-6weeks after , silk thread

	<p>要点四：第四步 3-8days after, cocoon</p> <p>要点五：第五步 16days after , moth</p> <p>要点六：最后一步 adult</p>
032007	<p>The diagram illustrates the life cycle of a frog. It starts with an 'Egg Mass' represented by a cluster of small circles. An arrow points from the egg mass to a 'Tadpole'. Another arrow points from the tadpole to a 'Tadpole with Legs'. A third arrow points from the tadpole with legs to a 'Young Frog'. A fourth arrow points from the young frog to an 'Adult Frog'. Finally, an arrow points from the adult frog back to the egg mass, completing the cycle.</p>
	<p>要点一: 第一步 Egg Mass</p> <p>要点二: 第二步 Tadpole</p> <p>要点三: 第三步 Tadpole with Legs</p> <p>要点四: 最后一步 Adult Frog</p> <p>要点五: Young Frog</p>

032008



要点一: 第一步 Adult fly

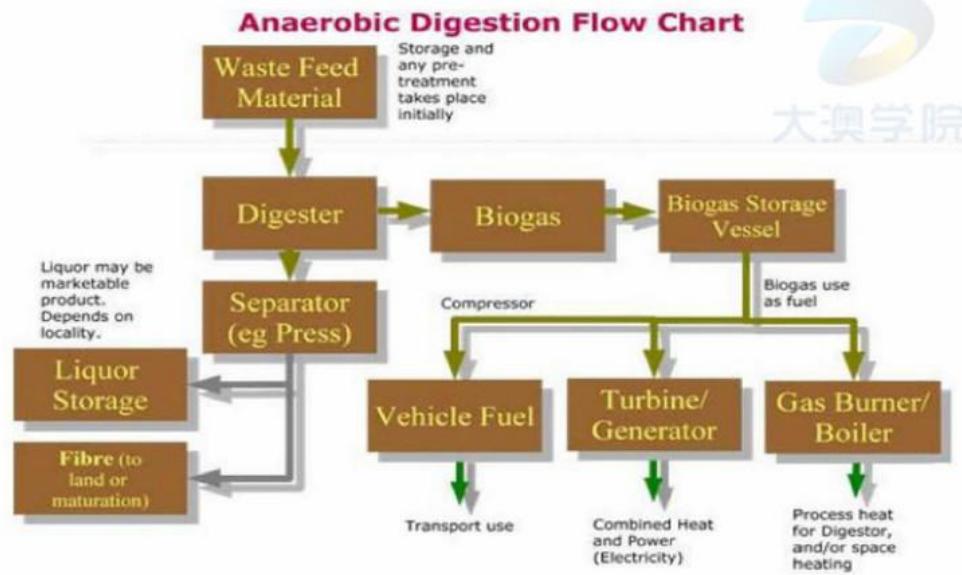
要点二: 第二步 Eggs

要点三: 第三步 1st larval stage

要点四: 最后一步 Pupa

要点五: 2nd larval stage, 3rd larval stage

032009

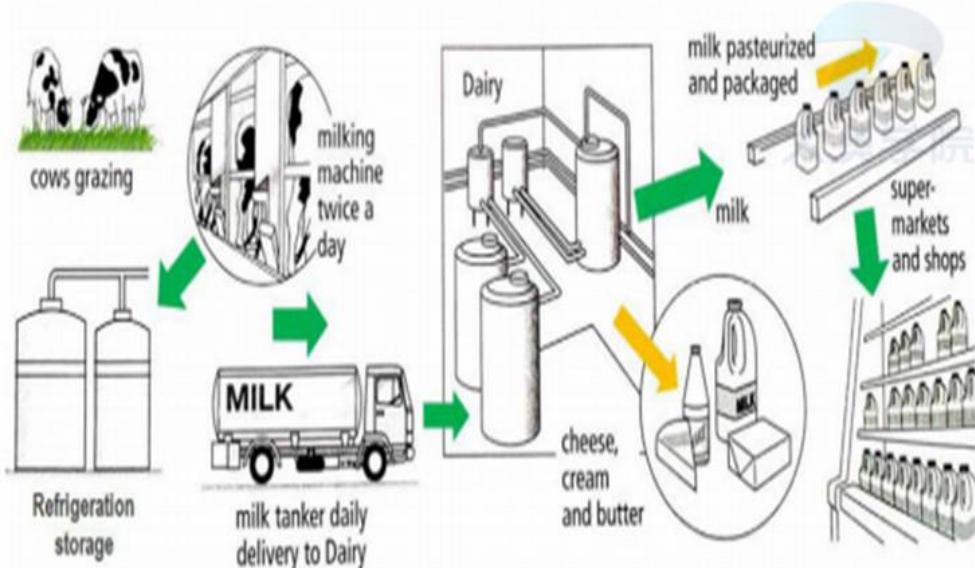


要点一: 第一步 Waste Feed Material

要点二: 第二步 Digester

	<p>要点三: 第三步 Separator, eg. Press</p> <p>要点四: 最后一步 Liquor storage & Fibre (to land or maturation)</p> <p>要点五: Biogas, Biogas Storage Vessel, Vehicle Fuel 等</p>
032010	<p>The diagram illustrates a disease transmission cycle with numbered steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Step 1: ParasitesStep 2: Female mosquitoStep 3: HumanStep 4: LiverStep 5: Symptoms (Sweating, Muscle stiffness, Fever, Shaking) <p>Arrows indicate the flow from Parasites to Female mosquito, Female mosquito to Human, Human to Liver, and Liver to Symptoms. A feedback arrow points from Symptoms back to the Liver.</p>
	<p>要点一: 第一步 Parasites</p> <p>要点二: 第二步 Female mosquito</p> <p>要点三: 第三步 Human</p> <p>要点四: 最后一步 Sweating, Muscle stiffness, fever and shaking</p> <p>要点五: Liver</p>

032011



要点一: 第一步 cows grazing

要点二: 第二步 milking machine twice a day

要点三: 第三步 Refrigeration storage

要点四: 最后一步 milk tanker daily delivery to Dairy

要点五: cheese, cream and butter, milk pasteurized and packed, supermarkets and shops

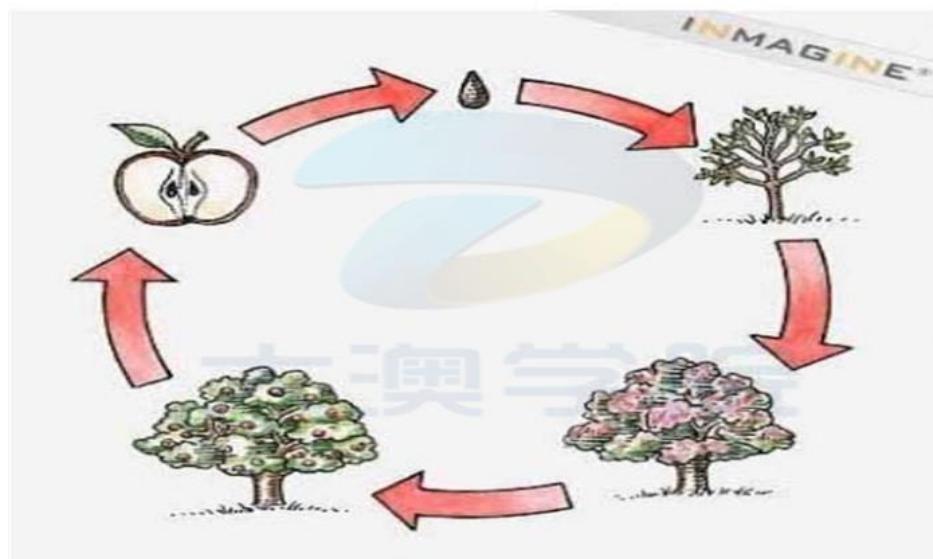
032012



要点一: 第一步 Material Extraction

	<p>要点二: 第二步 Manufacturing Production</p> <p>要点三: 第三步 Transportation</p> <p>要点四: 最后一步 Disposal Recycling</p> <p>要点五: Utilization Reuse</p>
032013	<p>The diagram illustrates a patient-centered rehabilitation process. It starts with a 'Patient' at 'Home'. The patient consults with a 'Doctor', who then refers the patient to a 'Rehab Center'. At the rehab center, the patient participates in 'Supervised Rehabilitation Exercise'. After the exercise, the patient returns to the 'Doctor' for 'Follow-up'. A heart icon represents the patient's health status, which is influenced by the rehabilitation process. A separate inset shows a 'H.E.A.R.T.' device, which contains 'Band(s)' and 'Feedback', and facilitates long-term lifestyle changes in the patient.</p>
	<p>要点一: 第一步 Patient</p> <p>要点二: 第二步 Doctor</p> <p>要点三: 第三步 Rehab Center</p> <p>要点四: 最后一步 Long-term lifestyle changes in the patient</p> <p>要点五: Supervised Rehabilitation Exercise, Home, Doctor Follow-up, heart contains</p>

032014



要点一: 第一步 apple seed

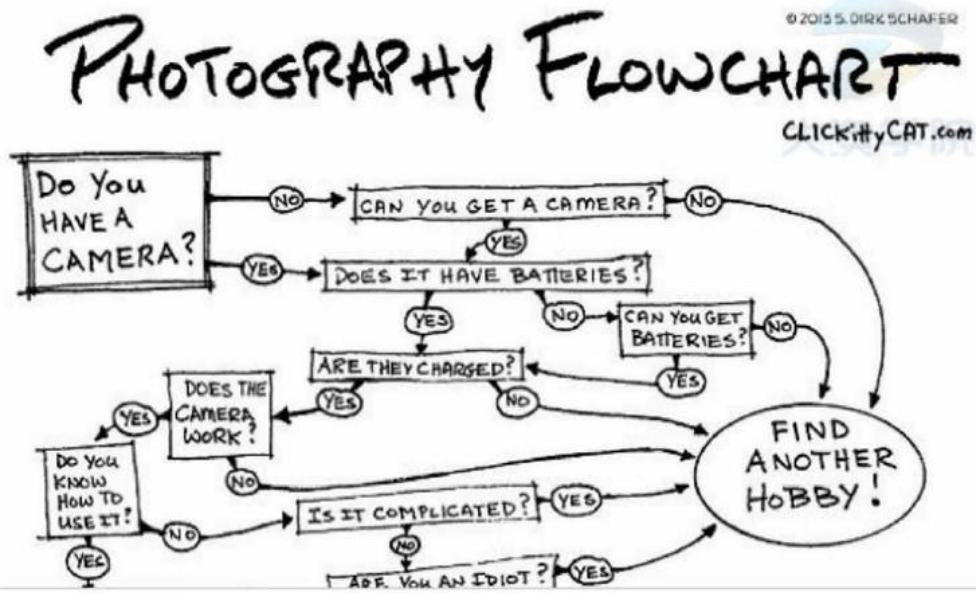
要点二: 第二步 small trees

要点三: 第三步 blossom/flowers

要点四: 最后一步 cross section of an apple with seeds

要点五: fruits

032015



要点一: 第一步 Do you have a camera?

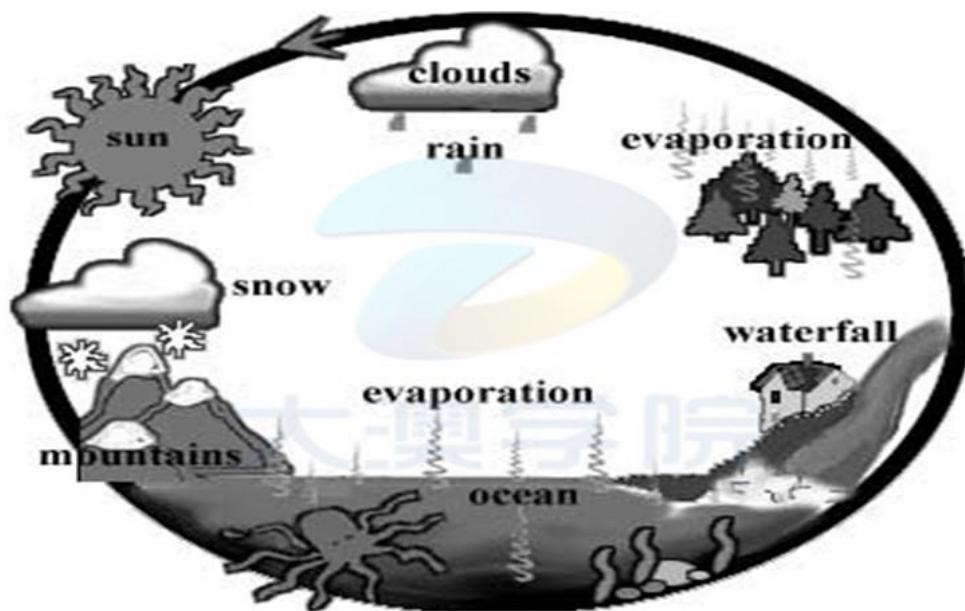
要点二: 第二步 Does it have batteries?

要点三: 第三步 Are they charged?

要点四: 最后一步 Does the camera work?

要点五: Do you know how to use it, Is it complicated, Find another hobby 等

032016



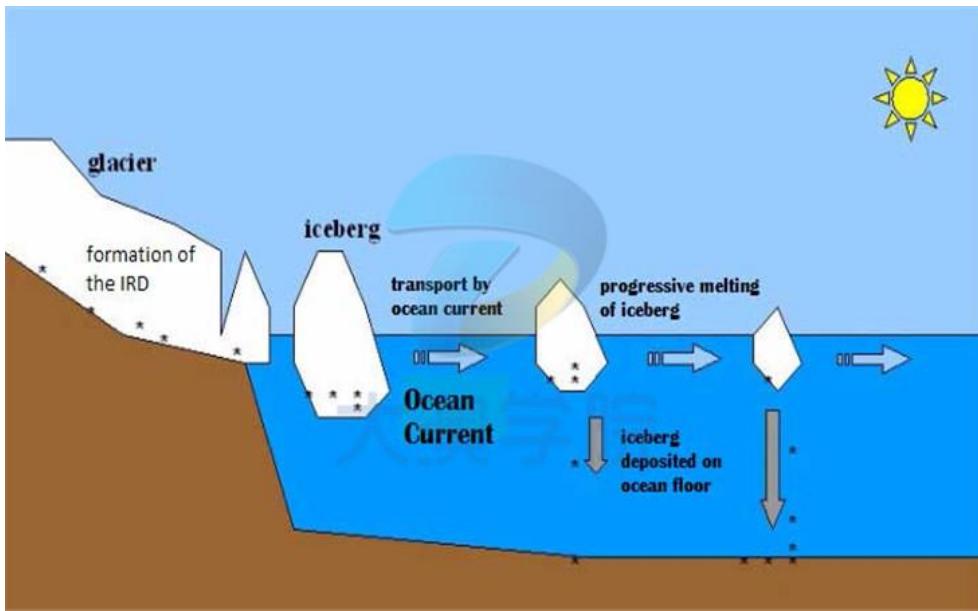
要点一：雨下到山上

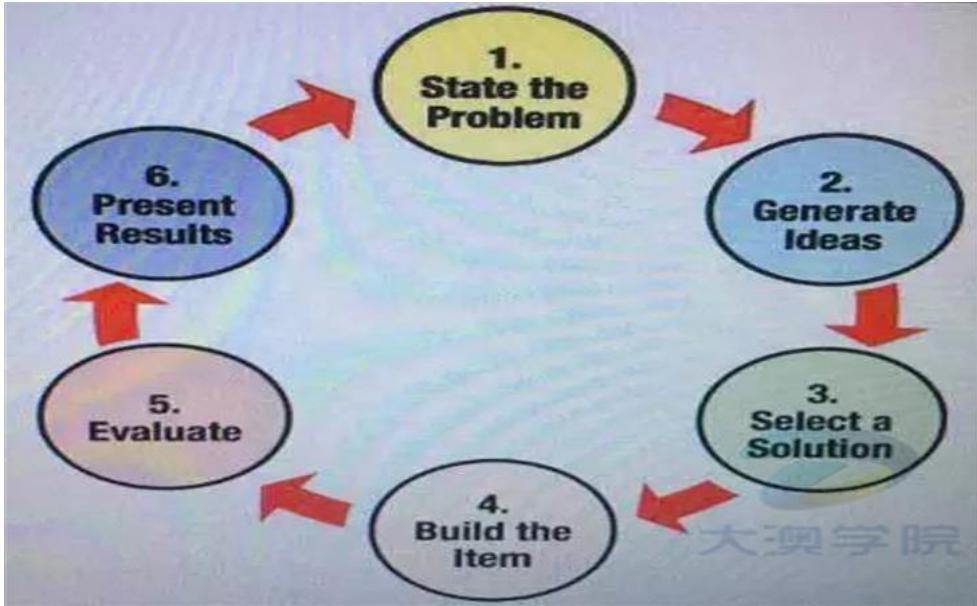
要点二：水流到海里

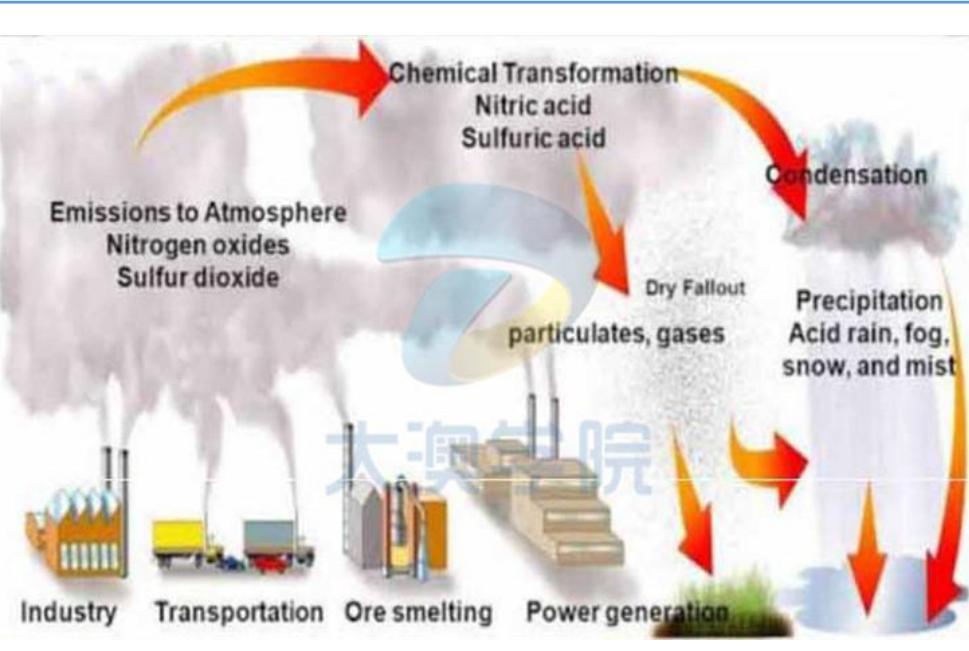
要点三：海里的水蒸发到天上

要点四：下雨

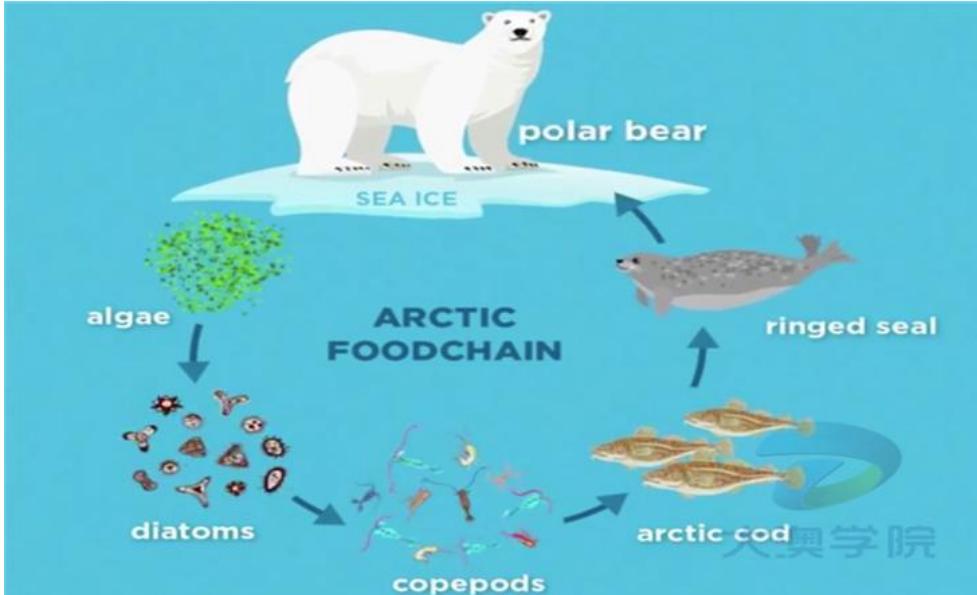
032017



	<p>要点一: 第一步 glacier and formation of theIRD</p> <p>要点二: 第二步 iceberg</p> <p>要点三: 第三步 transport by ocean current</p> <p>要点四: 最后一步 iceberg deposited on ocean floor</p> <p>要点五: progressive melting of iceberg</p>
032018	
	<p>要点一: 第一步 State the Problem</p> <p>要点二: 第二步 Generate Ideas</p> <p>要点三: 第三步 Select a Solution</p> <p>要点四: 最后一步 Present Results</p> <p>要点五: Build the Item, Evaluate</p>

032019	 <p>The diagram illustrates the papermaking process. It starts with 'RADIATA PINE THINNINGS' being processed through a 'DE-BARKING DRUM'. The resulting material then goes to a 'CHIPPER'. From the chipper, the material moves to a 'THERMOMECHANICAL REFINER'. Finally, the refined material is processed by a 'PAPER MAKING MACHINE' with 'WATER' input. The entire process is labeled 'Plantation to paper...'.</p>
	<p>要点一：第一步 radiata pine thinnings</p> <p>要点二：第二步 de-barking drum</p> <p>要点三：第三步 chipper</p> <p>要点四：第四步 thermomechanical refiner</p> <p>要点五：最后一步 papermaking machine</p> <p>要点六：water</p>
032020	 <p>The diagram shows the acid rain formation cycle. It begins with 'Emissions to Atmosphere' from sources like 'Industry', 'Transportation', 'Ore smelting', and 'Power generation', emitting 'Nitrogen oxides' and 'Sulfur dioxide'. These emissions undergo 'Chemical Transformation' into 'Nitric acid' and 'Sulfuric acid'. This leads to 'Condensation' and the formation of 'Dry Fallout' (particulates, gases) or 'Precipitation' (Acid rain, fog, snow, and mist).</p>
	<p>要点一：第一步 emissions to atmosphere Nitrogen oxides sulfur dioxide</p>

	<p>要点二：第二步 chemical transformation</p> <p>要点三：第三步 condensation</p> <p>要点四：最后一步 precipitation : acid rain , frog , snow and mist</p>
032021	<p>The diagram illustrates the Online application system process. At the top is a circular icon labeled "Online application system". Below it is a horizontal line connecting five blue rectangular boxes, each containing a step: 1. Read instructions and gather supporting documents; 2. Read Guidelines and Data Protection; 3. Fill in and submit online application form; 4. Upload all required documents and submit; 5. Admission decision.</p>
	<p>要点一：read instructions and guidelines</p> <p>要点二：fill in and submit online application form</p> <p>要点三：upload</p>
032022	<p>The diagram illustrates the Innovations Management Process. It features a circular flow of five steps: "Understand clients" (orange), "Iterate and get feedback" (grey), "Ideate with employees" (purple), "Synthesize ideas" (green), and "Build tests and prototypes" (red). These steps are arranged around a central image of an open book, with the text "Design process and product upgrades with clients and employees" at the bottom.</p>
	<p>要点一: 第一步 Understand clients</p>

	<p>要点二: 第二步 Ideate with employees</p> <p>要点三: 第三步 Synthesize ideas</p> <p>要点四: 最后一步 Iterate and get feedback</p> <p>要点五: Build tests and prototypes</p>
032023	 <p>The diagram illustrates the Arctic food chain. At the base is algae, which provides energy for diatoms. Copepods feed on diatoms. Arctic cod feed on copepods. A ringed seal feeds on arctic cod. A polar bear stands on sea ice, feeding on a ringed seal.</p> <p>ARCTIC FOODCHAIN</p> <p>polar bear SEA ICE algae diatoms copepods ringed seal arctic cod</p>
	<p>要点一: 第一步 Sea Ice & polar bear</p> <p>要点二: 第二步 ringed seal</p> <p>要点三: 第三步 arctic cod</p> <p>要点四: 最后一步 algae</p> <p>要点五: copepods, diatoms</p>

032024	
	<p>要点一: 第一步 Search</p> <p>要点二: 第二步 Purchase</p> <p>要点三: 第三步 Download</p> <p>要点四: 最后一步 Play</p>
032025	<p>Energy and human life</p> <p>Chemical energy - Carbohydrates - Fats - Others</p> <p>ATP - body's "energy currency"</p> <p>metabolism</p> <p>Chemical waste - Carbon dioxide - Water</p> <p>Heat</p> <p>Heat</p>
	<p>要点一: 第一步 Chemical energy, which are carbohydrates, fats and others</p> <p>要点二: 第二步 Chemical waste, which are carbon dioxide and water</p> <p>要点三: 第三步 Heat</p>

	<p>要点四: 最后一步 metabolism</p> <p>要点五: ATP, which is body' s "energy currency"</p>
032026	
	<p>要点一: 第一步 seeds</p> <p>要点二: 第二步 tree</p> <p>要点三: 第三步 bud</p> <p>要点四: 最后一步 flower</p> <p>要点五: fruit</p>
032027	

	<p>要点一：太阳给地面一部分热量，一部分反射回大气层</p> <p>要点二：一部分 heat energy radiated into space; 一部分生成绿色气体</p> <p>要点三：汽车工厂生成的二氧化碳</p> <p>要点四：植物可以吸收二氧化碳</p>
032028	<p>■ The Process of Pu-erh Raw Tea and Ripe Tea</p> <p>The diagram illustrates the process of Pu-erh tea production. It starts with raw tea leaves, which undergo 'Pan Frying (Inactivation of Enzymes)' and 'Drying under the sun'. This leads to 'Loose Raw Tea', which is then compressed into 'Pu-erh Raw Tea'. Alternatively, 'Loose Raw Tea' can be fermented by mold ('Fermentation by Mold') to become 'Loose Ripe Tea', which is then compressed into 'Pu-erh Ripe tea'. Both 'Pu-erh Raw Tea' and 'Pu-erh Ripe tea' can be aged by storage ('Aging by Storage') to become 'Vintage Pu-erh Raw Tea'.</p>
	<p>要点一: 第一步 Pan Frying, which is inactivation of Enzymes (['enzaim] 酶素)</p> <p>要点二: 第二步 Drying under the sun</p> <p>要点三: 第三步 Loose Raw Tea</p> <p>要点四: 最后一步 Pu-erh Ripe tea</p> <p>要点五: Fermentation by Mold, Compression, Pu-erh Raw Tea 等</p>

032029



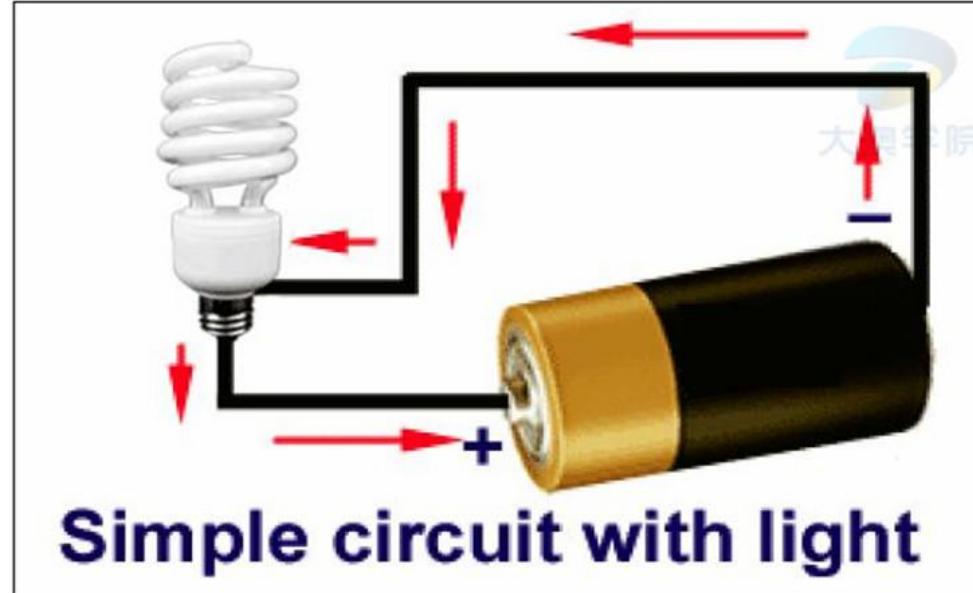
要点一: 第一步 Seed

要点二: 第二步 Seed with Root

要点三: 第三步 Seedling with Leaf

要点四: 最后一步 Young Plant

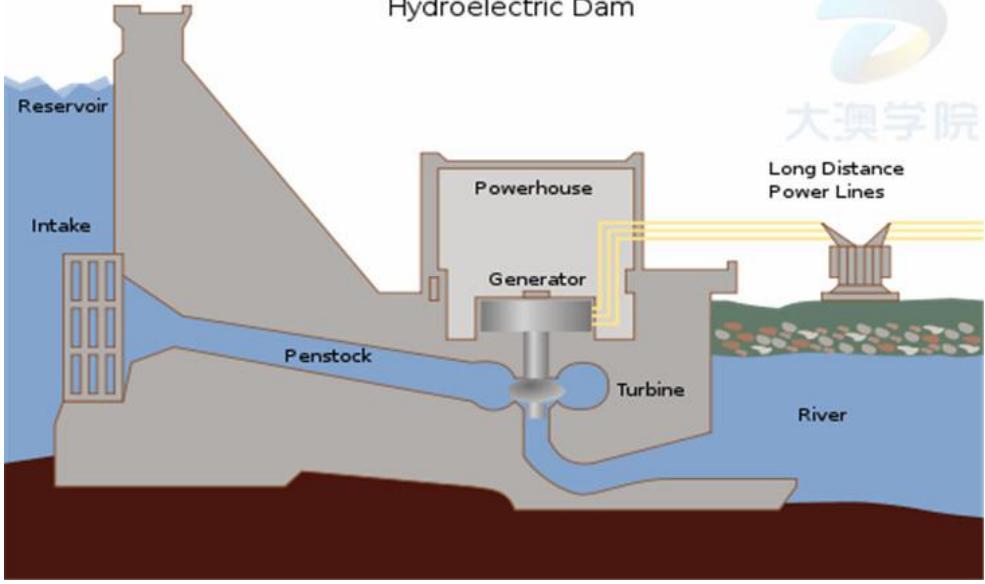
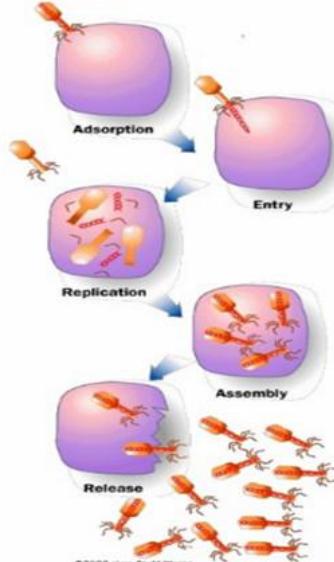
032030

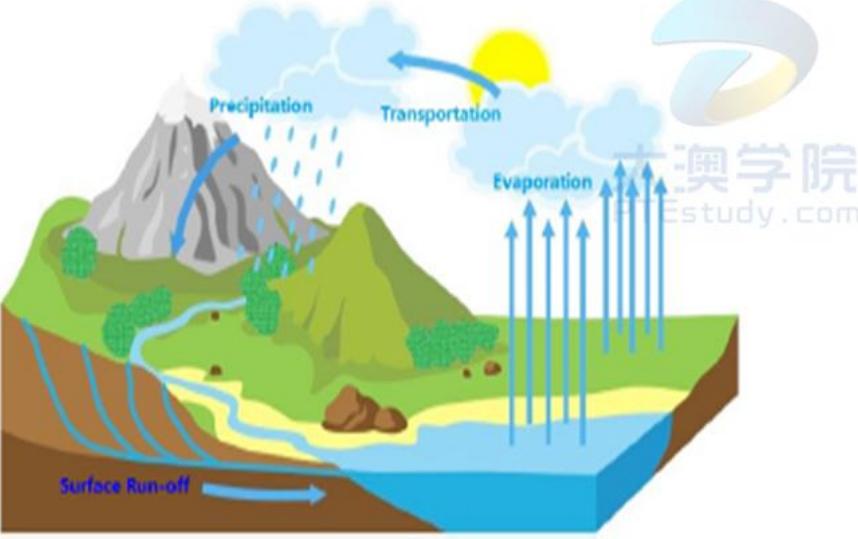


要点一: 第一步 Negative pole

要点二: 第二步 Light bulb

要点三: 最后一步 Positive pole

	要点四: Currents, Wire, Arrows
032031	 <p>Hydroelectric Dam</p> <p>Reservoir</p> <p>Intake</p> <p>Penstock</p> <p>Powerhouse</p> <p>Generator</p> <p>Turbine</p> <p>River</p> <p>Long Distance Power Lines</p>
	<p>要点一: 第一步 Reservoir and Intake</p> <p>要点二: 第二步 Penstock</p> <p>要点三: 第三步 Turbine and River</p> <p>要点四: 最后一步 Long Distance Power Lines</p> <p>要点五: Powerhouse and Generator</p>
032032	
	要点一: 第一步 Adsorption

	<p>要点一：最底部为 lamp cover</p> <p>要点二：中间有 battery , controller board , led</p> <p>要点三：上层有 solar cells , photoresistor</p> <p>要点四：顶层覆盖 glass cover</p>
032035	 A cross-section diagram of a landscape illustrating the water cycle. It shows a mountain on the left, a river flowing through a valley, and a body of water on the right. Blue arrows indicate the flow of water: 'Precipitation' from clouds above a mountain, 'Transportation' by wind across the sky, 'Evaporation' from the water surface, and 'Surface Run-off' flowing down the river.
	<p>要点一：雨下到山上</p> <p>要点二：水流到海里</p> <p>要点三：海里的水蒸发到天上</p>
032036	 A triangular diagram representing '100% health'. The top vertex is labeled 'Food & Nutrition', the bottom-left vertex is 'Fitness & Exercise', and the bottom-right vertex is 'Relaxation & Stress Management'. The base of the triangle is labeled 'Positive Change'. Three curved arrows connect the vertices: one from 'Food & Nutrition' to 'Fitness & Exercise' labeled 'Health & Wellbeing', another from 'Fitness & Exercise' to 'Relaxation & Stress Management' labeled 'Motivation', and a third from 'Relaxation & Stress Management' back to 'Food & Nutrition' labeled 'Positive Change'.

	<p>要点一: 第一步 exercise</p> <p>要点二: 第二步 relaxation & stress management</p> <p>要点三: 第三步 nutrition</p>
032037	<p>Manufacture</p> <p>Recycler</p> <p>Retailer</p> <p>Consumer</p>
	<p>要点一 : manufacturer 到 retailer</p> <p>要点二 : retailer 到 consumer</p> <p>要点三 : consumer 到 recycler</p>
032038	<p>Food Chain</p>
	<p>要点一 : 植物被虫子吃了</p>

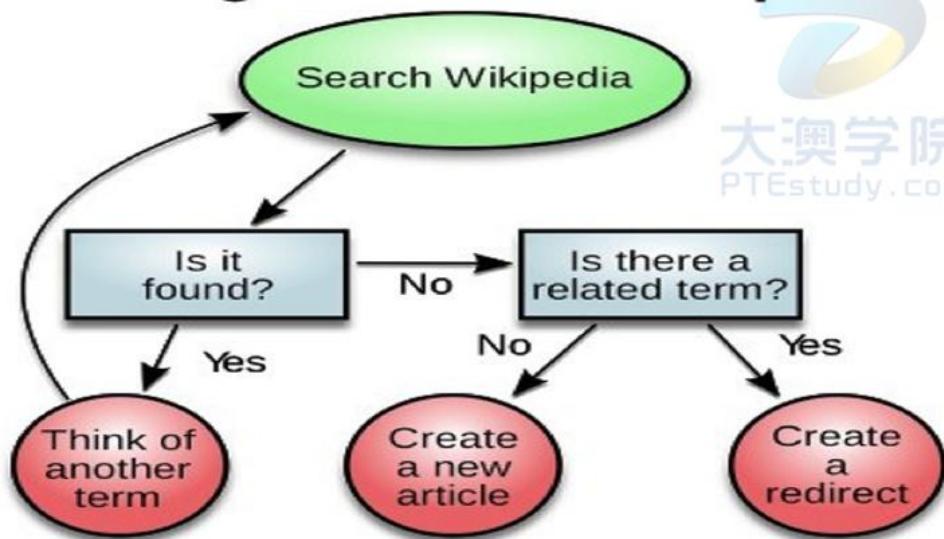
	<p>要点二：虫子被青蛙吃了</p> <p>要点三：动物吃了鱼</p>
032039	<p>Two examples of “input-process-output”</p> <p>Input → Process → Output</p> <p>Materials →  → Product</p> <p>Data →  → Information</p>
	<p>要点一：materials 通过 factory 变成 product</p> <p>要点二：data 通过 computer 变成 information</p>
032040	
	<p>要点一：collect sea water</p> <p>要点二：desalination of sea water</p> <p>要点三：remove salt and minerals</p>

	要点四 : fresh water
032041	<p>TRADING GOODS</p> <p>Imports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cedar oil Timber from Lebanon Copper Semi-precious stones Gold from Nubia Ebony Ivory Slaves Exotic animals from other parts of tropical Africa Horses Fruit Honey Pots Copper from countries around the Mediterranean <p>Exports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linen Tools Beads Beer Weapons Oil
	<p>要点一: 第一步 Cedar, oil and timer from Lebanon</p> <p>要点二: 第二步 Copper, Semi-precious stones and Gold from Nubia</p> <p>要点三: 第三步 Ebony, Ivory, Slaves and Exotic animals from other parts of tropical Africa</p> <p>要点四: 最后一步 Linen, Tools, Beads, Beer, Weapons and Oil</p> <p>要点五: Horses, Fruit, Honey, Pots and Copper from countries around the Mediterranean, ancient Egypt</p>
032042	<p>How Dell does closed-loop recycling</p> <p>Collect & recycle</p> <p>Purchase & use</p> <p>Closed-Loop Plastics Supply Chain</p> <p>Sort & shred</p> <p>Assemble & ship</p> <p>Mold & manufacture</p>

	<p>要点一：从收集和回收到分类和粉碎</p> <p>要点二：从制作到组装和运输</p> <p>要点三：从运输到购买及使用</p>
032043	<p>adult</p> <p>about 3 months</p> <p>chick</p> <p>3 weeks</p> <p>egg</p>
	<p>要点一: 第一步 adult</p> <p>要点二: 第二步 egg</p> <p>要点三: 第三步 3 weeks later, chick</p> <p>要点四: 最后一步 about 3 months later, adult</p>
032044	<p>Bud Swelling</p> <p>Bud Opening</p> <p>Flower Bud</p> <p>Flowering</p> <p>Fruit Set</p> <p>Fruit Development</p> <p>Maturation</p> <p>Harvest</p>

	<p>要点一: 第一步 Bud Swelling</p> <p>要点二: 第二步 Bud Opening</p> <p>要点三: 第三步 Flower Bud</p> <p>要点四: 最后一步 Harvest</p> <p>要点五: Flowering, Fruit Set, Fruit Development 等</p>
032045	<p>The diagram illustrates the Fungus Gnat Lifecycle. It features a large yellow circle divided into four quadrants. The top-left quadrant shows a white worm-like larva with the label 'Larva' and '4-6 Days'. The top-right quadrant shows a cluster of small black dots labeled 'Eggs' and '7-10 Days'. The bottom-left quadrant shows a white worm-like pupa with the label 'Pupa' and '12-14 Days'. The top-right quadrant shows an adult gnat with the label 'Adult' and '3-6 Days'. In the center of the circle, the text 'Fungus Gnat Lifecycle is about 28 Days' is written.</p>
	<p>要点一: 第一步 Adult</p> <p>要点二: 第二步 7-10 days later, Eggs</p> <p>要点三: 第三步 4-6 days later, Larva</p> <p>要点四: 第四步 12-14 days later, Pupa</p> <p>要点五: 最后一步 3-6 days later, adult</p>

032046

Adding an article to Wikipedia大澳学院
PTEstudy.com

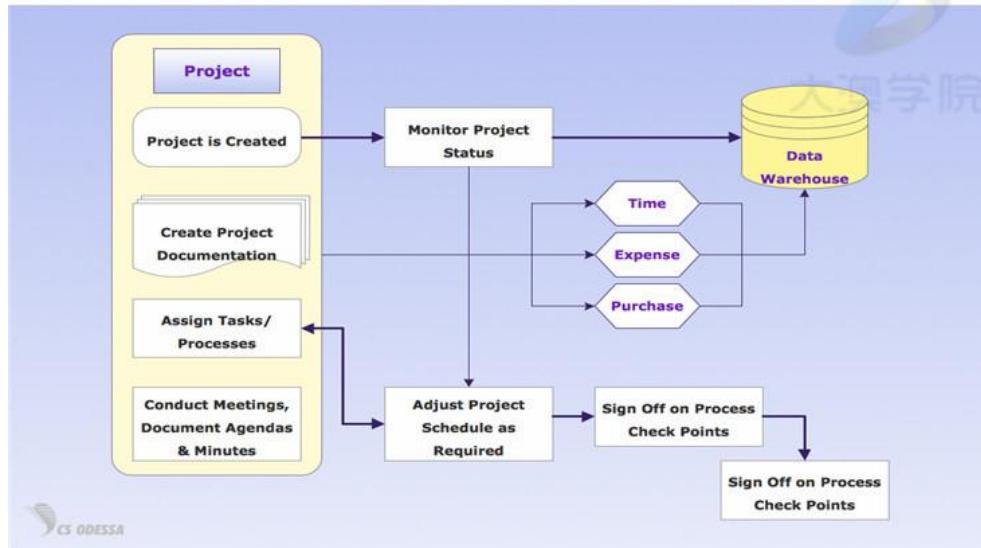
要点一: 第一步 Search Wikipedia

要点二: 第二步 Is it found?

要点三: 第三步 Think of another term

要点四: Is there a related term, create a new article, create a redirect

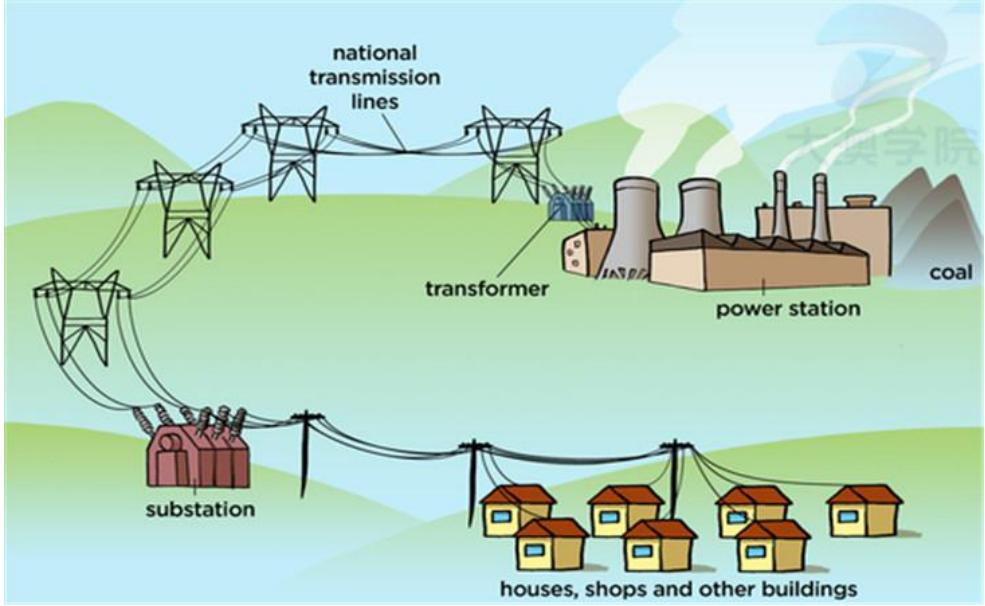
032047

Project Management Process Flow Chart

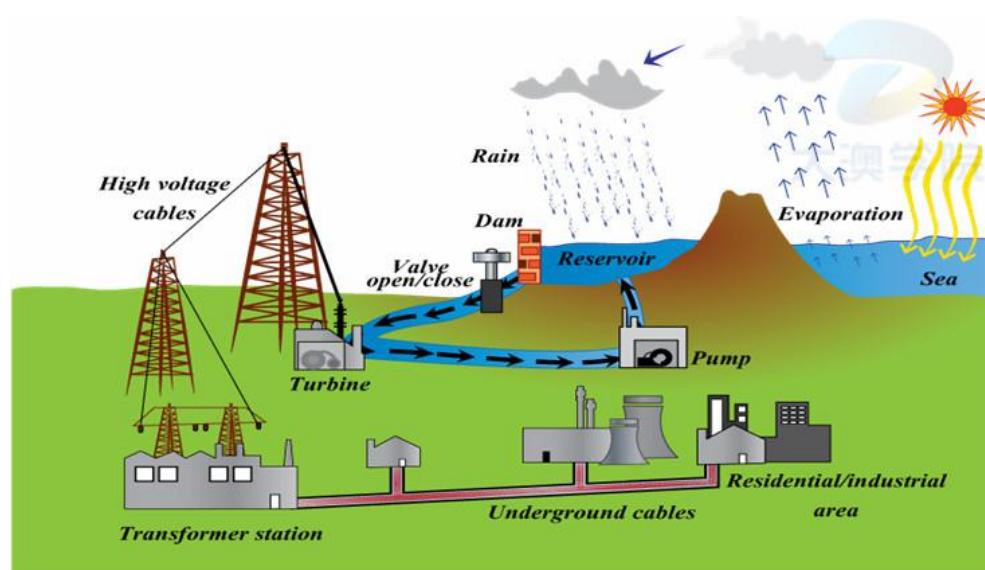
要点一: 第一步 Project is Created

要点二: 第二步 Monitor Project Status

要点三: 第三步 Data Warehouse

	<p>要点四: 最后一步 Sign Off on Process Check Points</p> <p>要点五: Create Documentation, Assign Tasks/Processes, Conduct Meetings, Document Agendas & Minutes 等</p>
032048	 <p>The diagram illustrates the flow of electricity from a coal-fired power station through a transformer and national transmission lines to a substation, finally reaching houses, shops, and other buildings.</p>
	<p>要点一: 第一步 coal</p> <p>要点二: 第二步 power station</p> <p>要点三: 第三步 transformer</p> <p>要点四: 最后一步 houses, shops and other buildings</p> <p>要点五: national transmission lines, substation</p>

032049

***Hydro-electric energy generation***

要点一: 第一步 sunshine on the sea, evaporation 和 Rain

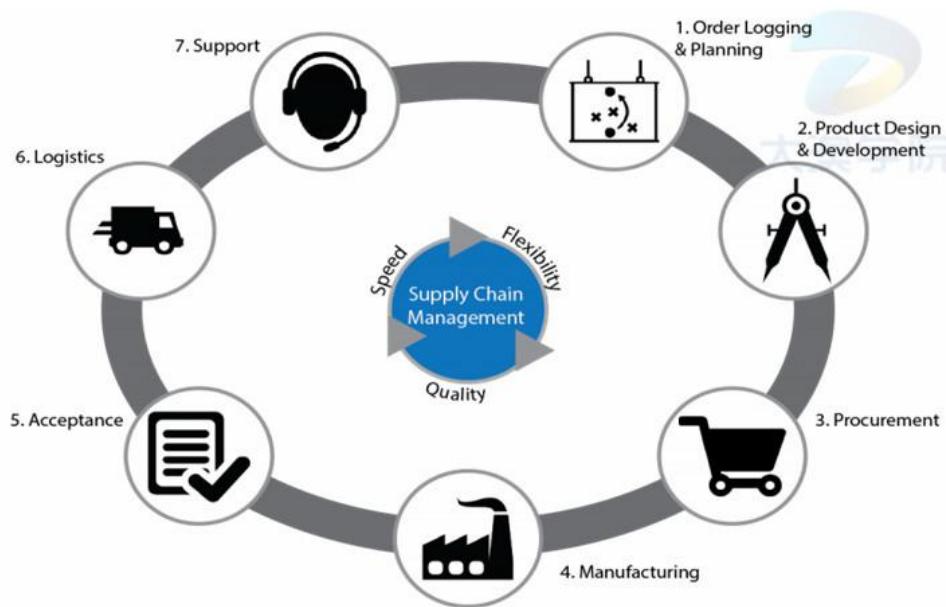
要点二: 第二步 Dan, Reservoir 和 Valve open/close

要点三: 第三步 Turbine, High voltage cables, transformer station

要点四: 最后一步 Underground cables, Residential/industrial area

要点五: Pump

032050



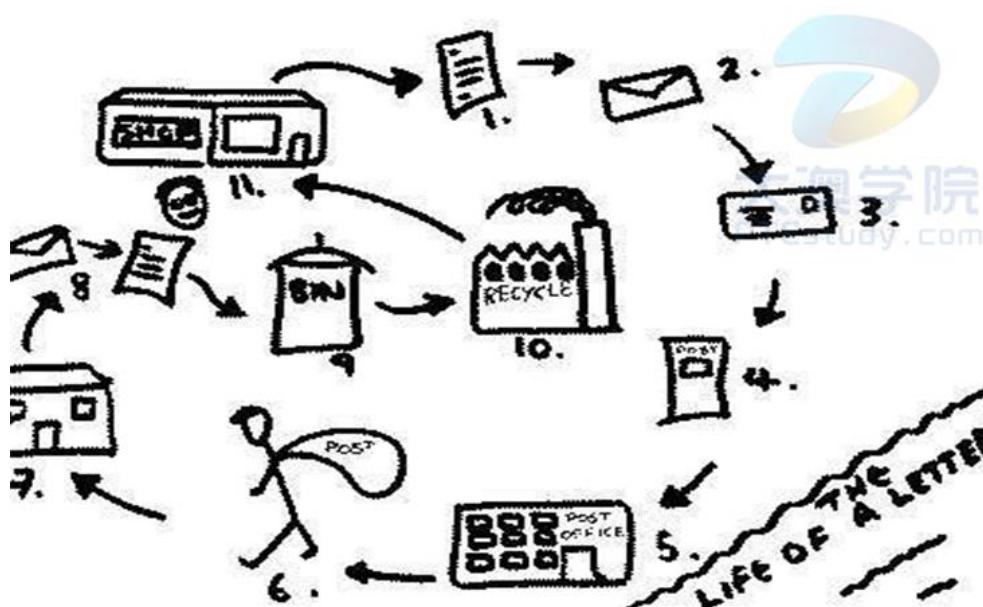
要点一: 第一步 Order Logging & Planning

要点二: 第二步 Product Design & Development

	<p>要点三: 第三步 Procurement</p> <p>要点四: 最后一步 Support</p> <p>要点五: Manufacturing, Acceptance, Logistics</p>
032051	<p>How acid rain is formed</p>
	<p>要点一: 第一步 industry, Transport, Domestic, Electricity generation</p> <p>要点二: 第二步 Emissions to the atmosphere</p> <p>要点三: 第三步 Photo-oxidation and Acid Pollutants</p> <p>要点四: 最后一步 Particulates and Gases</p> <p>要点五: Chemical transformation pan, dry deposition, Wet deposition, which are acid rain and snow</p>
032052	

- 要点一: 第一步 Empty Can
- 要点二: 第二步 Recycling Bin
- 要点三: 第三步 Recycling Truck
- 要点四: 最后一步 Supermarkets
- 要点五: break into small pieces, melted with heat and fire, new can

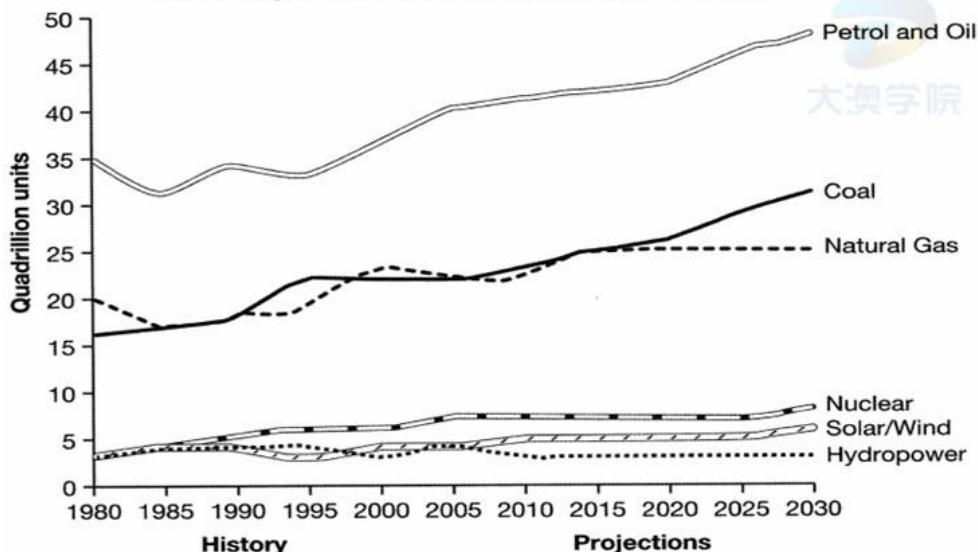
032053



- 要点一: 第一步 Letter, Envelop, Stamp
- 要点二: 第二步 Mailbox, Post Office
- 要点三: 第三步 Postman, Recipient
- 要点四: 最后一步 Recycle

3. Line

033001

U.S. Energy Consumption by Fuel (1980–2030)

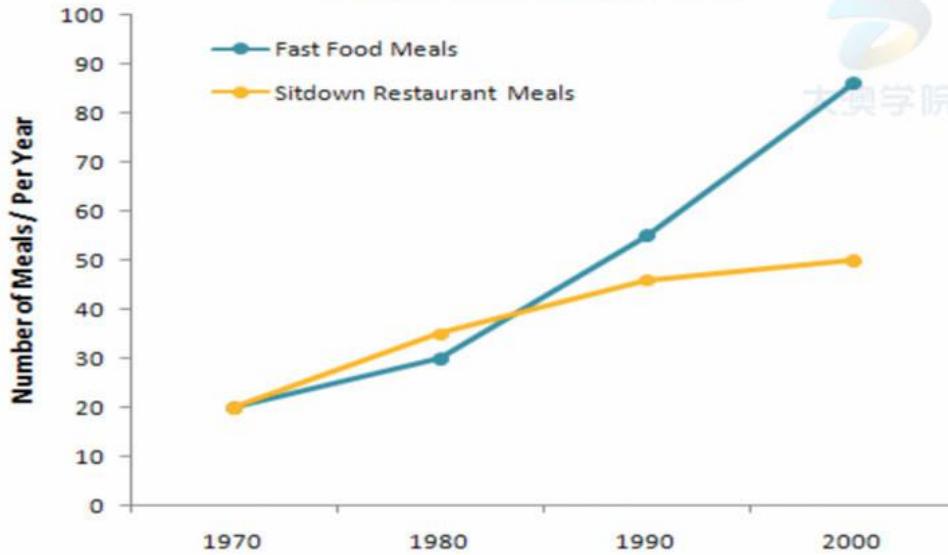
要点一: Petrol and oil: 最大值 2030, 48; 最小值 1985, 32

要点二: Coal: 最大值 2030, 30; 最小值 1980, 16

要点三: History, Projections, Natural Gas 等

要点四: 趋势

033002

Fast Food vs. Sitdown Restaurant

要点一: Fast food meals: 最大值 2000, 90; 最小值, 1970, 20

要点二: Sitdown restaurant meals: 最大值 2000, 45; 最小值, 1970, 20

	要点三: 趋势
033003	<p>Renewable Energy Total Consumption & Major Sources, 1949 - 2008</p>
	<p>要点一: Total: 最大值 1997, 7; 最小值 1950, 3</p> <p>要点二: Wood: 最大值 1985, 2.2; 最小值 1960, 1.5</p> <p>要点三: Hydroelectric power, Biofuels, Wind</p> <p>要点四: 趋势</p>
033004	<p>Number of arrests per year for using illegal drugs</p>
	<p>要点一: 最大值: 2000, 70</p> <p>要点二: 第二大值: 1995-1998, 60</p>

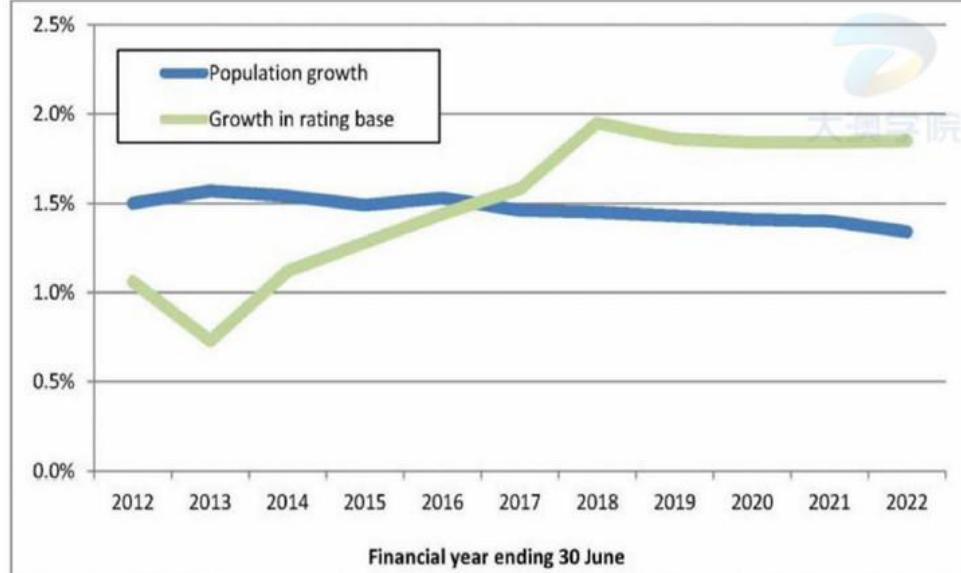
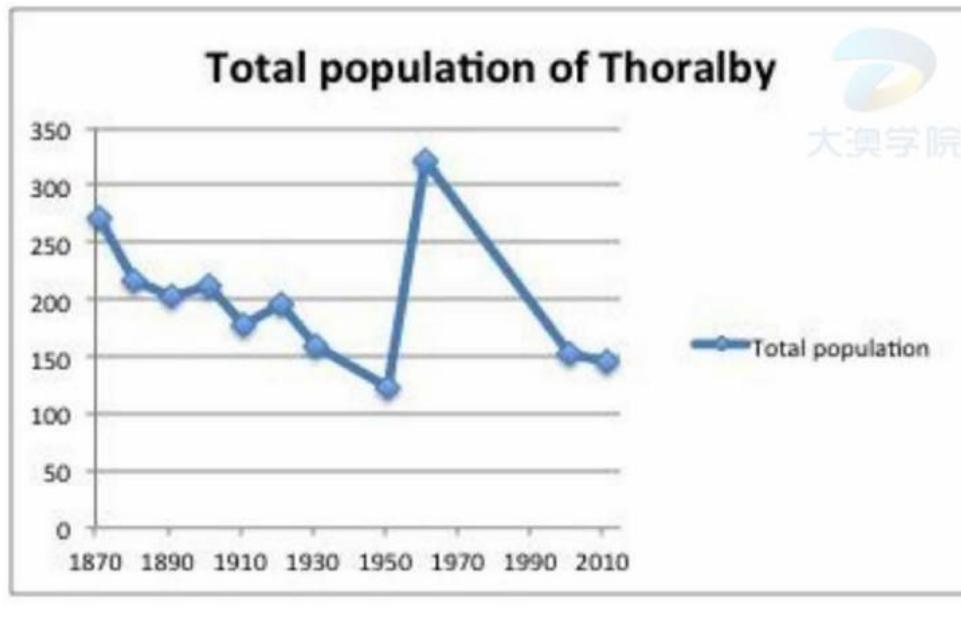
	<p>要点三: 最小值: 1991, 10</p> <p>要点四: 趋势</p>																					
033005	<p>The chart displays two data series over time. The left Y-axis represents 'Net generation from coal (Billion MWh)' ranging from 0.0 to 2.5. The right Y-axis represents 'Share of total generation from coal (%)' ranging from 0 to 60. The dark red line shows a steady increase from approximately 0.45 in 1960 to about 1.9 in 2010. The light blue line shows a fluctuating trend, starting around 2.2, dipping to 1.9 in the early 1970s, and then generally increasing to about 50% by 2010.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Net generation from coal (Billion MWh)</th> <th>Share of total generation from coal (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1960</td><td>0.45</td><td>22</td></tr> <tr><td>1970</td><td>0.75</td><td>19</td></tr> <tr><td>1980</td><td>1.15</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>1990</td><td>1.55</td><td>22</td></tr> <tr><td>2000</td><td>1.95</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>1.90</td><td>50</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Net generation from coal (Billion MWh)	Share of total generation from coal (%)	1960	0.45	22	1970	0.75	19	1980	1.15	20	1990	1.55	22	2000	1.95	20	2010	1.90	50
Year	Net generation from coal (Billion MWh)	Share of total generation from coal (%)																				
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1990	1.55	22																				
2000	1.95	20																				
2010	1.90	50																				
	<p>要点一: Net generation from coal: 最大值 1990, 2.4; 最小值 2010, 1.7</p> <p>要点二: Share of total generation from coal: 最大值 2009, 50; 最小值 1960, 0.4</p> <p>要点三: 趋势</p>																					
033006	<p>Figure 1: Life expectancy (years) at birth by sex, 1881–1890 to 2011–2013</p> <p>This line graph illustrates the significant improvements in life expectancy for both males and females over the last century. The Y-axis measures life expectancy in years, ranging from 0 to 90. The X-axis marks years at 1888, 1913, 1938, 1963, 1988, and 2013. The blue line represents males, starting at approximately 46 years in 1888 and rising to about 75 years by 2013. The light blue line represents females, starting slightly higher at approximately 48 years in 1888 and reaching nearly 80 years by 2013.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Males (Years)</th> <th>Females (Years)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1888</td><td>46</td><td>48</td></tr> <tr><td>1913</td><td>55</td><td>58</td></tr> <tr><td>1938</td><td>62</td><td>65</td></tr> <tr><td>1963</td><td>65</td><td>70</td></tr> <tr><td>1988</td><td>70</td><td>75</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>75</td><td>78</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Males (Years)	Females (Years)	1888	46	48	1913	55	58	1938	62	65	1963	65	70	1988	70	75	2013	75	78
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1938	62	65																				
1963	65	70																				
1988	70	75																				
2013	75	78																				
	<p>要点一: Males: 最大值 2013, 75; 最小值 1888, 46</p> <p>要点二: Females: 最大值 2013, 80; 最小值 1888, 47</p>																					

	要点三: 趋势
033007	<p>Consumer Confidence</p>
	<p>要点一: 最大值: Jan 2002, 105</p> <p>要点二: 第二大值: Jan 1996, 101</p> <p>要点三: 最小值: Jan 2008, 68</p> <p>要点四: 趋势</p>
033008	<p>Coffee Exports</p>
	<p>要点一: Brazil: 最大值 2012, 25; 最小值 2002, 13</p> <p>要点二: Colombia: 最大值 2012, , 15; 最小值 2008, 2.5</p>

	<p>要点三: Costa Rica</p> <p>要点四: 趋势</p>																																
033009	<p>Graph : The graph gives information about Dubai Gold Sales in 2002</p> <p>Dubai Gold Sales 2002</p> <table border="1"><caption>Dubai Gold Sales 2002</caption><thead><tr><th>Month</th><th>Sales (Millions of Dirhams)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Jan</td><td>200</td></tr><tr><td>Feb</td><td>220</td></tr><tr><td>Mar</td><td>350</td></tr><tr><td>Apr</td><td>250</td></tr><tr><td>May</td><td>200</td></tr><tr><td>Jun</td><td>160</td></tr><tr><td>Jul</td><td>110</td></tr><tr><td>Aug</td><td>210</td></tr><tr><td>Sep</td><td>120</td></tr><tr><td>Oct</td><td>180</td></tr><tr><td>Nov</td><td>180</td></tr><tr><td>Dec</td><td>190</td></tr></tbody></table>	Month	Sales (Millions of Dirhams)	Jan	200	Feb	220	Mar	350	Apr	250	May	200	Jun	160	Jul	110	Aug	210	Sep	120	Oct	180	Nov	180	Dec	190						
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	<p>要点一: 最大值: Mar, 350</p> <p>要点二: 第二大值: April, 250</p> <p>要点三: 最小值: Jul & Sep, 110</p> <p>要点四: 趋势</p>																																
033010	<p>Graph : The graph shows the level of sports player's salaries from 1970 to 2000</p> <p>Players' Salaries</p> <table border="1"><caption>Players' Salaries</caption><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Baseball</th><th>Football</th><th>Basketball</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1970</td><td>50,000</td><td>50,000</td><td>50,000</td></tr><tr><td>1975</td><td>100,000</td><td>100,000</td><td>100,000</td></tr><tr><td>1980</td><td>150,000</td><td>150,000</td><td>150,000</td></tr><tr><td>1985</td><td>450,000</td><td>250,000</td><td>450,000</td></tr><tr><td>1990</td><td>800,000</td><td>400,000</td><td>1,000,000</td></tr><tr><td>1995</td><td>1,300,000</td><td>800,000</td><td>1,600,000</td></tr><tr><td>2000</td><td>1,600,000</td><td>750,000</td><td>2,400,000</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Baseball	Football	Basketball	1970	50,000	50,000	50,000	1975	100,000	100,000	100,000	1980	150,000	150,000	150,000	1985	450,000	250,000	450,000	1990	800,000	400,000	1,000,000	1995	1,300,000	800,000	1,600,000	2000	1,600,000	750,000	2,400,000
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	<p>要点一: Basketball: 最大值 2000, 2,400,000; 最小值 1970, 50,000</p>																																

	<p>要点二: Football: 最大值 1995, 900,000; 最小值 1970, 100,000</p> <p>要点三: Baseball</p> <p>要点四: 趋势</p>																																			
033011	<p>Figure 5. Cell phone use in Anytowne, 1996 to 2002</p> <p>The graph shows the number of people using cell phones in Anytowne over a seven-year period. The Y-axis represents the 'Number of people' ranging from 0 to 4,000 in increments of 500. The X-axis represents the years from 1996 to 2002. Three data series are plotted: Men (blue diamonds), Women (pink squares), and Both sexes (orange triangles). All groups show an overall upward trend with some fluctuations.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Men</th> <th>Women</th> <th>Both sexes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1996</td><td>1,500</td><td>1,600</td><td>3,050</td></tr> <tr><td>1997</td><td>1,600</td><td>1,700</td><td>3,250</td></tr> <tr><td>1998</td><td>1,700</td><td>1,800</td><td>3,400</td></tr> <tr><td>1999</td><td>1,500</td><td>1,750</td><td>3,300</td></tr> <tr><td>2000</td><td>1,600</td><td>1,550</td><td>3,250</td></tr> <tr><td>2001</td><td>1,800</td><td>1,700</td><td>3,450</td></tr> <tr><td>2002</td><td>1,850</td><td>1,900</td><td>3,700</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Men	Women	Both sexes	1996	1,500	1,600	3,050	1997	1,600	1,700	3,250	1998	1,700	1,800	3,400	1999	1,500	1,750	3,300	2000	1,600	1,550	3,250	2001	1,800	1,700	3,450	2002	1,850	1,900	3,700			
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	<p>要点一: Men: 最大值 2002, 1, 800; 最小值 1999, 1, 500</p> <p>要点二: Women: 最大值 2002, 1, 900; 最小值 2000, 1, 550</p> <p>要点三: Both sexes</p> <p>要点四: 趋势</p>																																			
033012	<p>The proportion of energy produced from coal in four European countries from 1995 to 2010.</p> <p>The graph illustrates the percentage share of coal in the total energy production of four European countries between 1995 and 2010. The Y-axis measures the percentage from 0% to 70%. The X-axis marks the years 1995, 1998, 2001, 2004, 2007, and 2010. Four countries are tracked: Sweden (blue line), France (red line), Denmark (green line), and Germany (purple line). All countries show a general decline in coal's share over the period, with Germany experiencing the most significant drop.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Sweden</th> <th>France</th> <th>Denmark</th> <th>Germany</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1995</td><td>35%</td><td>30%</td><td>60%</td><td>55%</td></tr> <tr><td>1998</td><td>30%</td><td>25%</td><td>40%</td><td>35%</td></tr> <tr><td>2001</td><td>28%</td><td>25%</td><td>30%</td><td>30%</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>27%</td><td>23%</td><td>20%</td><td>15%</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>26%</td><td>24%</td><td>20%</td><td>5%</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>26%</td><td>24%</td><td>10%</td><td>18%</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Sweden	France	Denmark	Germany	1995	35%	30%	60%	55%	1998	30%	25%	40%	35%	2001	28%	25%	30%	30%	2004	27%	23%	20%	15%	2007	26%	24%	20%	5%	2010	26%	24%	10%	18%
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	<p>要点一: Denmark: 最大值 1997, 60%; 最小值 2010, 10%</p> <p>要点二: Sweden: 最大值 1995, 37%; 最小值 2010, 28%</p> <p>要点三: France, Germany</p> <p>要点四: 趋势</p>																											
033013	<p>Years to Double Population</p> <table border="1"><caption>Data points from the 'Years to Double Population' graph</caption><thead><tr><th>Ending Year</th><th>Years to Double</th><th>Population Range</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1715</td><td>544</td><td>0.375 to 0.75 Billion</td></tr><tr><td>1804</td><td>304</td><td>0.5 to 1.0 Billion</td></tr><tr><td>1881</td><td>166</td><td>0.75 to 1.5 Billion</td></tr><tr><td>1927</td><td>123</td><td>1.0 to 2.0 Billion</td></tr><tr><td>1960</td><td>79</td><td>1.5 to 3.0 Billion</td></tr><tr><td>1974</td><td>47</td><td>2 - 4 Billion</td></tr><tr><td>1999</td><td>39</td><td>3-6 Billion</td></tr><tr><td>2025?</td><td>4</td><td>4 - 8 Billion?</td></tr></tbody></table>	Ending Year	Years to Double	Population Range	1715	544	0.375 to 0.75 Billion	1804	304	0.5 to 1.0 Billion	1881	166	0.75 to 1.5 Billion	1927	123	1.0 to 2.0 Billion	1960	79	1.5 to 3.0 Billion	1974	47	2 - 4 Billion	1999	39	3-6 Billion	2025?	4	4 - 8 Billion?
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2025?	4	4 - 8 Billion?																										
	<p>要点一: 最大值: 1715, 544 years, 0.375 to 0.75 billion</p> <p>要点二: 第二大值: 1804, 304 years, 0.5 to 1.0 billion</p> <p>要点三: 最小值: 1999, 39 years, 3-6 billion</p> <p>要点四: 趋势</p>																											

033014	 <p>The chart displays two data series over a period of 11 financial years ending June 30. The Y-axis represents percentages from 0.0% to 2.5%. The blue line represents 'Population growth' and the green line represents 'Growth in rating base'. Both series show a general upward trend with some fluctuations.</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Financial year ending 30 June</th><th>Population growth (%)</th><th>Growth in rating base (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2012</td><td>1.5%</td><td>1.0%</td></tr><tr><td>2013</td><td>1.6%</td><td>0.7%</td></tr><tr><td>2014</td><td>1.5%</td><td>1.1%</td></tr><tr><td>2015</td><td>1.5%</td><td>1.3%</td></tr><tr><td>2016</td><td>1.5%</td><td>1.5%</td></tr><tr><td>2017</td><td>1.4%</td><td>1.6%</td></tr><tr><td>2018</td><td>1.4%</td><td>2.0%</td></tr><tr><td>2019</td><td>1.3%</td><td>1.9%</td></tr><tr><td>2020</td><td>1.3%</td><td>1.8%</td></tr><tr><td>2021</td><td>1.3%</td><td>1.8%</td></tr><tr><td>2022</td><td>1.3%</td><td>1.8%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Financial year ending 30 June	Population growth (%)	Growth in rating base (%)	2012	1.5%	1.0%	2013	1.6%	0.7%	2014	1.5%	1.1%	2015	1.5%	1.3%	2016	1.5%	1.5%	2017	1.4%	1.6%	2018	1.4%	2.0%	2019	1.3%	1.9%	2020	1.3%	1.8%	2021	1.3%	1.8%	2022	1.3%	1.8%
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	<p>要点一: Population growth: 最大值 2013, 1.6%; 最小值 2022, 1.4%</p> <p>要点二: Growth in rating base: 最大值 2018, 2.0%; 最小值 2013, 0.7%</p> <p>要点三: 趋势</p>																																				
033015	 <p>The chart shows the total population of Thoralby over a period of 140 years. The Y-axis represents the population count from 0 to 350. The X-axis represents years from 1870 to 2010. The population shows significant fluctuations, peaking around 1970 at 325 and reaching its lowest point around 1950 at 130.</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Total population</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1870</td><td>270</td></tr><tr><td>1890</td><td>220</td></tr><tr><td>1910</td><td>210</td></tr><tr><td>1930</td><td>200</td></tr><tr><td>1950</td><td>130</td></tr><tr><td>1970</td><td>325</td></tr><tr><td>1990</td><td>150</td></tr><tr><td>2010</td><td>150</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Total population	1870	270	1890	220	1910	210	1930	200	1950	130	1970	325	1990	150	2010	150																		
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	<p>要点一: 最大值: 1970, 325</p> <p>要点二: 第二大值: 1870, 270</p> <p>要点三: 最小值: 1950, 130</p> <p>要点四: 趋势</p>																																				

033016	<p style="text-align: center;">Ontario manufacturing employment and the Canadian dollar exchange rate, 1981 - 2013</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Ontario manufacturing employment (000s)</th> <th>\$C value in \$US</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1981</td><td>980</td><td>0.850</td></tr> <tr><td>1985</td><td>1050</td><td>0.750</td></tr> <tr><td>1989</td><td>1080</td><td>0.850</td></tr> <tr><td>1993</td><td>820</td><td>0.780</td></tr> <tr><td>1997</td><td>920</td><td>0.720</td></tr> <tr><td>2001</td><td>1080</td><td>0.650</td></tr> <tr><td>2005</td><td>1080</td><td>0.850</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>780</td><td>0.950</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>780</td><td>1.000</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Ontario manufacturing employment (000s)	\$C value in \$US	1981	980	0.850	1985	1050	0.750	1989	1080	0.850	1993	820	0.780	1997	920	0.720	2001	1080	0.650	2005	1080	0.850	2009	780	0.950	2013	780	1.000
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	<p>要点一: Ontario manufacturing employment:: 最大值 2003, 1100;最小值 2013, 780</p> <p>要点二: \$C value in \$US: 最大值 2011, 1.000;最小值 2002, 0.64</p> <p>要点三: 趋势</p>																														
033017 换水印																															
	<p>要点一：1970 年中国最高值 , \$900 ; 美国最高值\$13000</p> <p>要点二：2000 年中国最高值 , \$1400 ; 美国最高值\$15000</p> <p>要点三：趋势</p>																														

033018



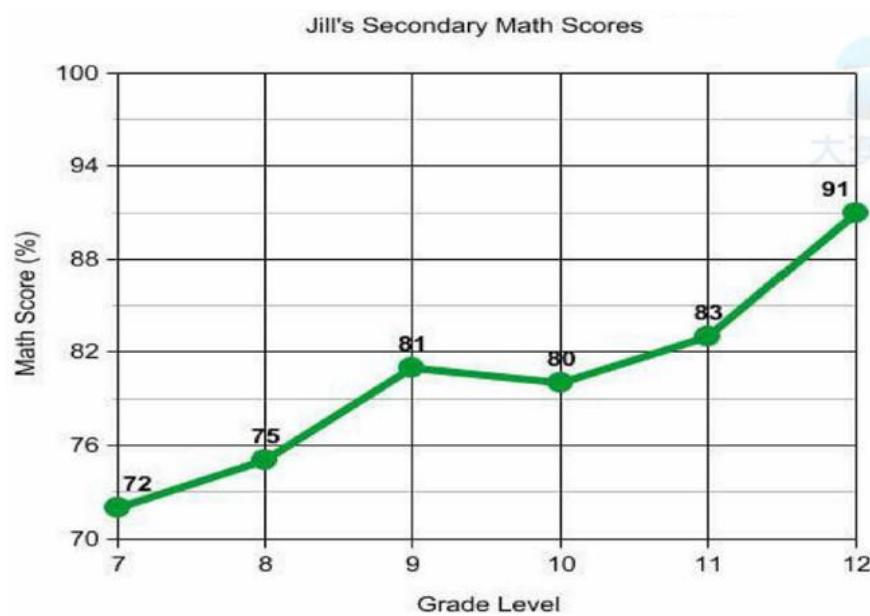
要点一: 最大值: 2001, 105

要点二: 第二大值: 2007, 103

要点三: 最小值: 2002-2003, 95

要点四: 趋势

033019

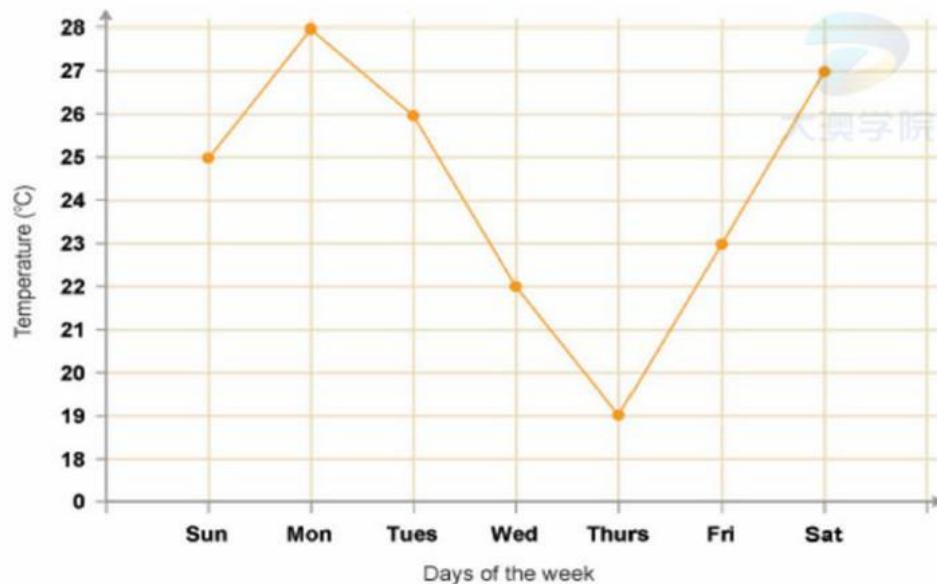
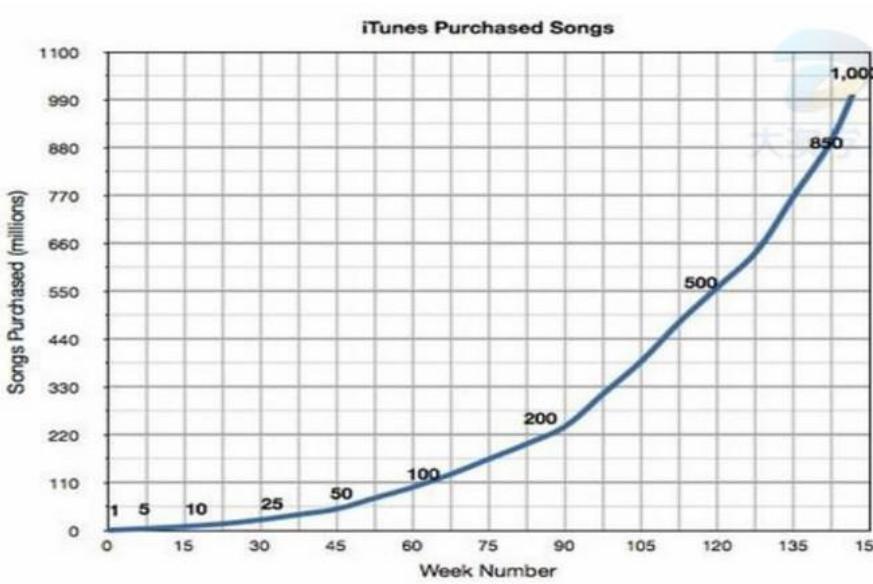


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要点一: 最大值: Grade level 12, 91

要点二: 第二大值: Grade level 11, 83

要点三: 最小值: Grade level 7, 72

	要点四: 趋势																								
033020	 <p>Temperature (°C)</p> <p>Days of the week</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Day</th> <th>Temperature (°C)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Sun</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr><td>Mon</td><td>28</td></tr> <tr><td>Tues</td><td>26</td></tr> <tr><td>Wed</td><td>22</td></tr> <tr><td>Thurs</td><td>19</td></tr> <tr><td>Fri</td><td>23</td></tr> <tr><td>Sat</td><td>27</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Day	Temperature (°C)	Sun	25	Mon	28	Tues	26	Wed	22	Thurs	19	Fri	23	Sat	27								
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	<p>要点一: 最大值: Sunday, 28</p> <p>要点二: 第二大值: Saturday, 27</p> <p>要点三: 最小值: Thursday, 19</p> <p>要点四: 趋势</p>																								
033021	 <p>iTunes Purchased Songs</p> <p>Songs Purchased (millions)</p> <p>Week Number</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Week Number</th> <th>Songs Purchased (millions)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr><td>25</td><td>50</td></tr> <tr><td>45</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr><td>75</td><td>200</td></tr> <tr><td>90</td><td>300</td></tr> <tr><td>105</td><td>400</td></tr> <tr><td>120</td><td>500</td></tr> <tr><td>135</td><td>850</td></tr> <tr><td>150</td><td>1,000</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Week Number	Songs Purchased (millions)	1	5	5	10	10	25	25	50	45	100	75	200	90	300	105	400	120	500	135	850	150	1,000
Week Number	Songs Purchased (millions)																								
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	<p>要点一: 最大值: Week 150, 1000</p> <p>要点二: 第二大值: Week 135, 850</p>																								

	<p>要点三: 最小值: Week 0, 1</p> <p>要点四: 趋势</p>																												
033022	<p>Global water use by sector</p> <p>The graph illustrates the significant growth in global water use over the 20th century, particularly for agriculture. Industrial use also shows a notable increase, while domestic use remains relatively low and stable.</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Agriculture (Km³)</th><th>Industrial use (Km³)</th><th>Domestic use (Km³)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1900</td><td>~500</td><td>~100</td><td>~50</td></tr><tr><td>1920</td><td>~700</td><td>~150</td><td>~50</td></tr><tr><td>1940</td><td>~1000</td><td>~200</td><td>~50</td></tr><tr><td>1960</td><td>~1500</td><td>~300</td><td>~50</td></tr><tr><td>1980</td><td>~2000</td><td>~500</td><td>~50</td></tr><tr><td>2000</td><td>~3000</td><td>~1200</td><td>~50</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Agriculture (Km³)	Industrial use (Km³)	Domestic use (Km³)	1900	~500	~100	~50	1920	~700	~150	~50	1940	~1000	~200	~50	1960	~1500	~300	~50	1980	~2000	~500	~50	2000	~3000	~1200	~50
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	<p>要点一: Agriculture: 最大值 2000, 3,000; 最小值 1900, 500</p> <p>要点二: Industrial use: 最大值 2000, 1,200; 最小值 1900, 200</p> <p>要点三: Domestic use</p> <p>要点四: 趋势</p>																												
033023	<p>Population growth and projected population of Sydney, 1976-2031</p> <p>The graph shows a steady increase in Sydney's population from 1976 to 2001, with a projected continuation through 2031.</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Population</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1976 Census</td><td>3,050,000</td></tr><tr><td>2001 Census</td><td>4,128,570</td></tr><tr><td>2031 Projected</td><td>5,300,000</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Population	1976 Census	3,050,000	2001 Census	4,128,570	2031 Projected	5,300,000																				
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	<p>要点一: 最大值: 2031 Projects, 5,300,000</p>																												

	<p>要点二: 第二大值: 2001 Census, 4,128,570</p> <p>要点三: 最小值: 1976 Census, 3,050,000</p> <p>要点四: 趋势</p>																																																												
033024	<p style="text-align: center;">Comparison of car theft</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Great Britain</th> <th>Sweden</th> <th>France</th> <th>Canada</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1990</td><td>19</td><td>9</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>1991</td><td>20</td><td>9</td><td>7.5</td><td>7.5</td></tr> <tr><td>1992</td><td>19</td><td>9</td><td>7.5</td><td>6.5</td></tr> <tr><td>1993</td><td>18</td><td>9</td><td>7.5</td><td>6.5</td></tr> <tr><td>1994</td><td>18</td><td>8.5</td><td>7</td><td>5.5</td></tr> <tr><td>1995</td><td>19</td><td>9.5</td><td>7.5</td><td>5.5</td></tr> <tr><td>1996</td><td>20</td><td>10.5</td><td>8</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>1997</td><td>21</td><td>12</td><td>8</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>1998</td><td>20</td><td>12</td><td>7.5</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>1999</td><td>18</td><td>14</td><td>7</td><td>6.5</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Great Britain	Sweden	France	Canada	1990	19	9	7	7	1991	20	9	7.5	7.5	1992	19	9	7.5	6.5	1993	18	9	7.5	6.5	1994	18	8.5	7	5.5	1995	19	9.5	7.5	5.5	1996	20	10.5	8	6	1997	21	12	8	6	1998	20	12	7.5	6	1999	18	14	7	6.5					
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	<p>要点一: Great Britain: 最大值 1996, 20; 最小值 1999, 15</p> <p>要点二: Sweden: 最大值 1999, 14; 最小值 1990, 8</p> <p>要点三: France, Canada</p> <p>要点四: 趋势</p>																																																												
033025	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Rates revenue</th> <th>User charges</th> <th>Borrowings</th> <th>Grants and subsidies</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2012</td><td>1400</td><td>1000</td><td>800</td><td>400</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>1450</td><td>1100</td><td>900</td><td>450</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>1500</td><td>1200</td><td>1200</td><td>500</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>1600</td><td>1300</td><td>900</td><td>550</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>1700</td><td>1400</td><td>650</td><td>800</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>1800</td><td>1500</td><td>950</td><td>650</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>1900</td><td>1600</td><td>900</td><td>650</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>2000</td><td>1700</td><td>900</td><td>600</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>2100</td><td>1800</td><td>1400</td><td>600</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>2200</td><td>1900</td><td>800</td><td>550</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>2300</td><td>2000</td><td>750</td><td>500</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Rates revenue	User charges	Borrowings	Grants and subsidies	2012	1400	1000	800	400	2013	1450	1100	900	450	2014	1500	1200	1200	500	2015	1600	1300	900	550	2016	1700	1400	650	800	2017	1800	1500	950	650	2018	1900	1600	900	650	2019	2000	1700	900	600	2020	2100	1800	1400	600	2021	2200	1900	800	550	2022	2300	2000	750	500
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	<p>要点一: Rates revenue: 最大值 2022, 2, 400; 最小值 2013, 1, 400</p> <p>要点二: User charges: 最大值 2022, 2, 000; 最小值 2012, 1, 000</p> <p>要点三: Borrowings, Grants and subsidies</p> <p>要点四: 趋势</p>																																										
033026	<p style="text-align: center;">Birth Rates in China and the USA</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Birth Rates in China and the USA (approximate values)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>USA Birth Rate</th> <th>China Birth Rate</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1920</td><td>12</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>1930</td><td>13</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>1940</td><td>12</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>1950</td><td>15</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>1960</td><td>13</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>1970</td><td>10</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>1980</td><td>8</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>1990</td><td>7</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>2000</td><td>8</td><td>3</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	USA Birth Rate	China Birth Rate	1920	12	10	1930	13	15	1940	12	5	1950	15	20	1960	13	8	1970	10	5	1980	8	3	1990	7	4	2000	8	3												
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	<p>要点一: USA: 最大值 1950, 15; 最小值 1945, 5</p> <p>要点二: China: 最大值 1950, 20; 最小值 2000, 2.5</p> <p>要点三: 趋势</p>																																										
033027	<table border="1"> <caption>Data for UK Population Usage (approximate values)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Time</th> <th>Television (%)</th> <th>Radio (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>6.00</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8.00</td><td>10</td><td>28</td></tr> <tr><td>10.00</td><td>15</td><td>22</td></tr> <tr><td>12.00</td><td>5</td><td>18</td></tr> <tr><td>2.00</td><td>15</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>4.00</td><td>25</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>6.00</td><td>40</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>8.00</td><td>45</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>10.00</td><td>40</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>12.00</td><td>30</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>2.00</td><td>10</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>4.00</td><td>5</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>6.00</td><td>5</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Time	Television (%)	Radio (%)	6.00	0	0	8.00	10	28	10.00	15	22	12.00	5	18	2.00	15	15	4.00	25	15	6.00	40	10	8.00	45	5	10.00	40	5	12.00	30	5	2.00	10	2	4.00	5	2	6.00	5	2
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	<p>要点一: Television: 最大值 8:00, 45%; 最小值 6:00, 0%</p> <p>要点二: Radio: 最大值 8:00, 28%; 最小值 2:00, 2%</p> <p>要点三: 趋势</p>																										
033028	<p>Overseas visitors to three different areas in a European country between 1987 and 2007</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>the coast (thousands)</th> <th>the mountains (thousands)</th> <th>the lakes (thousands)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1987</td> <td>40</td> <td>20</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1992</td> <td>35</td> <td>25</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1997</td> <td>55</td> <td>30</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>60</td> <td>25</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>75</td> <td>35</td> <td>50</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	the coast (thousands)	the mountains (thousands)	the lakes (thousands)	1987	40	20	10	1992	35	25	25	1997	55	30	40	2002	60	25	75	2007	75	35	50		
Year	the coast (thousands)	the mountains (thousands)	the lakes (thousands)																								
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1992	35	25	25																								
1997	55	30	40																								
2002	60	25	75																								
2007	75	35	50																								
	<p>要点一: The coast: 最大值 2007, 78; 最小值 1992, 37</p> <p>要点二: The lakes: 最大值 2002, 78; 最小值 1987, 10</p> <p>要点三: The mou</p>																										
033029	<p>Lichfield City Population</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Population (thousands)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1901</td> <td>8,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1911</td> <td>8,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1921</td> <td>8,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1931</td> <td>9,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1941</td> <td>9,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1951</td> <td>10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1961</td> <td>14,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1971</td> <td>22,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1981</td> <td>25,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1991</td> <td>28,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>29,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>32,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Population (thousands)	1901	8,000	1911	8,500	1921	8,500	1931	9,000	1941	9,500	1951	10,000	1961	14,000	1971	22,000	1981	25,000	1991	28,000	2001	29,000	2011	32,000
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2001	29,000																										
2011	32,000																										
	<p>要点一: 2011 年数值最大 , 32000</p>																										

	<p>要点二：1901 年数值最小，7000</p> <p>要点三：趋势</p>																																																																																																																																																																																						
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	<p>要点一：Sunrise: 最大值 1st Jan & 15th Dec, 数字是...; 最小值 15th Jul, 数字是...</p> <p>要点二：Sunset: 最大值 15th Jul, 数字是...; 最小值 1st Jan&15th Dec, 数字是...</p> <p>要点三：趋势</p> <p>注：本题为近似图, 实际考题纵坐标轴有数字</p>																																																																																																																																																																																						
033031	<p style="text-align: center;">Annual per capita meat consumption (kg)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Estimated Annual per capita meat consumption (kg) data from 1961 to 2009</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>USA</th> <th>China</th> <th>Liberia</th> <th>Brazil</th> <th>India</th> <th>Ethiopia</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1961</td><td>90</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>30</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>1963</td><td>95</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>30</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>1965</td><td>100</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>30</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>1967</td><td>105</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>30</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>1969</td><td>110</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>30</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>1971</td><td>115</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>35</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>1973</td><td>105</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>35</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>1975</td><td>110</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>35</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>1977</td><td>115</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>40</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>1979</td><td>110</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>45</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>1981</td><td>115</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>45</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>1983</td><td>110</td><td>20</td><td>10</td><td>40</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>1985</td><td>115</td><td>30</td><td>10</td><td>40</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>1987</td><td>110</td><td>40</td><td>10</td><td>45</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>1989</td><td>115</td><td>50</td><td>10</td><td>50</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>1991</td><td>120</td><td>60</td><td>10</td><td>60</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>1993</td><td>125</td><td>70</td><td>10</td><td>65</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>1995</td><td>120</td><td>80</td><td>10</td><td>70</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>1997</td><td>125</td><td>90</td><td>10</td><td>75</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>1999</td><td>130</td><td>100</td><td>10</td><td>80</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>2001</td><td>130</td><td>110</td><td>10</td><td>85</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>2003</td><td>130</td><td>120</td><td>10</td><td>90</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>2005</td><td>130</td><td>130</td><td>10</td><td>95</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>130</td><td>140</td><td>10</td><td>100</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>130</td><td>150</td><td>10</td><td>105</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	USA	China	Liberia	Brazil	India	Ethiopia	1961	90	10	10	30	10	10	1963	95	10	10	30	10	10	1965	100	10	10	30	10	10	1967	105	10	10	30	10	10	1969	110	10	10	30	10	10	1971	115	10	10	35	10	10	1973	105	10	10	35	10	10	1975	110	10	10	35	10	10	1977	115	10	10	40	10	10	1979	110	10	10	45	10	10	1981	115	10	10	45	10	10	1983	110	20	10	40	10	10	1985	115	30	10	40	10	10	1987	110	40	10	45	10	10	1989	115	50	10	50	10	10	1991	120	60	10	60	10	10	1993	125	70	10	65	10	10	1995	120	80	10	70	10	10	1997	125	90	10	75	10	10	1999	130	100	10	80	10	10	2001	130	110	10	85	10	10	2003	130	120	10	90	10	10	2005	130	130	10	95	10	10	2007	130	140	10	100	10	10	2009	130	150	10	105	10	10
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	<p>要点二: China: 最大值 2009, 85; 最小值 1961, 30</p> <p>要点三: Liberia, Brazil, India</p> <p>要点四: 趋势</p>																																																				
033032																																																					
	<p>要点一: Temperature variation: 最大值 330 & 130, 3; 最小值 25, -9</p> <p>要点二: Carbon Dioxide: 最大值 330, 300; 最小值 20, 180</p> <p>要点三: Dust concentration</p> <p>要点四: 趋势</p>																																																				
033033	<table border="1"> <caption>Average Monthly Temperatures for Three African Cities</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>Mombasa, Kenya (°F)</th> <th>Cairo, Egypt (°F)</th> <th>Cape Town, South Africa (°F)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>J</td><td>80</td><td>55</td><td>70</td></tr> <tr><td>F</td><td>80</td><td>58</td><td>70</td></tr> <tr><td>M</td><td>82</td><td>62</td><td>58</td></tr> <tr><td>A</td><td>80</td><td>65</td><td>55</td></tr> <tr><td>M</td><td>78</td><td>58</td><td>52</td></tr> <tr><td>J</td><td>76</td><td>55</td><td>55</td></tr> <tr><td>J</td><td>82</td><td>53</td><td>53</td></tr> <tr><td>A</td><td>82</td><td>55</td><td>55</td></tr> <tr><td>S</td><td>78</td><td>58</td><td>58</td></tr> <tr><td>O</td><td>78</td><td>50</td><td>50</td></tr> <tr><td>N</td><td>79</td><td>55</td><td>65</td></tr> <tr><td>D</td><td>80</td><td>58</td><td>68</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Month	Mombasa, Kenya (°F)	Cairo, Egypt (°F)	Cape Town, South Africa (°F)	J	80	55	70	F	80	58	70	M	82	62	58	A	80	65	55	M	78	58	52	J	76	55	55	J	82	53	53	A	82	55	55	S	78	58	58	O	78	50	50	N	79	55	65	D	80	58	68
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	<p>要点一: Cairo, Egypt: 最大值 July, 83; 最小值 January, 55</p> <p>要点二: Cape Town, South Africa: 最大值 January, 70; 最小值 July, 55</p> <p>要点三: Mombasa, Kenya</p> <p>要点四: 趋势</p>
033034	<p>Median and Average Sales Prices of New Homes Sold in the U.S. 1963-2011 Annual Data</p> <p>Sales Price in \$USD*</p> <p>*Sales price includes land, not inflation adjusted</p> <p>Year</p> <p>Source: U.S. Census Bureau New Sales Residential Index</p>
	<p>要点一: Average: 最大值 2007, 320, 000; 最小值 1963, 20, 000</p> <p>要点二: Median: 最大值 2007, 250, 000; 最小值 1963, 20, 000</p> <p>要点三: 趋势</p>
033035	<p>US Fruit and Vegetable Consumption Trends</p> <p>Pounds/Person/Year</p> <p>Fruit</p> <p>Vegetables</p> <p>1970 1980 1990 2000 2010</p>

	<p>要点一: Vegetables: 最大值 2000, 425; 最小值 1970, 340</p> <p>要点二: Fruit: 趋势;最大值 2000, 280; 最小值 1973, 230</p> <p>要点三: 趋势</p>																																
033036	<p>World population development</p> <p>Billions</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Developing countries (Billions)</th> <th>Industrialized countries (Billions)</th> <th>Total Population (Billions)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1750</td> <td>0.8</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>1.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1800</td> <td>1.0</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>1.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1850</td> <td>1.2</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>1.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1900</td> <td>1.5</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>1.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1950</td> <td>2.5</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>2.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td>6.0</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>6.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2050</td> <td>10.0</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>10.2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Developing countries Industrialized countries</p> <p>UNEP GRID Arendal</p>	Year	Developing countries (Billions)	Industrialized countries (Billions)	Total Population (Billions)	1750	0.8	0.2	1.0	1800	1.0	0.2	1.2	1850	1.2	0.2	1.4	1900	1.5	0.2	1.7	1950	2.5	0.2	2.7	2000	6.0	0.2	6.2	2050	10.0	0.2	10.2
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033037	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Hamburger (\$Sm)</th> <th>Fish & Chips (\$Sm)</th> <th>Pizza (\$Sm)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1990</td> <td>300</td> <td>80</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1995</td> <td>280</td> <td>100</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td>220</td> <td>150</td> <td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>300</td> <td>120</td> <td>200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>500</td> <td>280</td> <td>220</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Hamburger (\$Sm)	Fish & Chips (\$Sm)	Pizza (\$Sm)	1990	300	80	40	1995	280	100	60	2000	220	150	80	2005	300	120	200	2010	500	280	220								
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	<p>要点一: Hamburger: 最大值 2010, 280; 最小值 1990, 40</p>																																

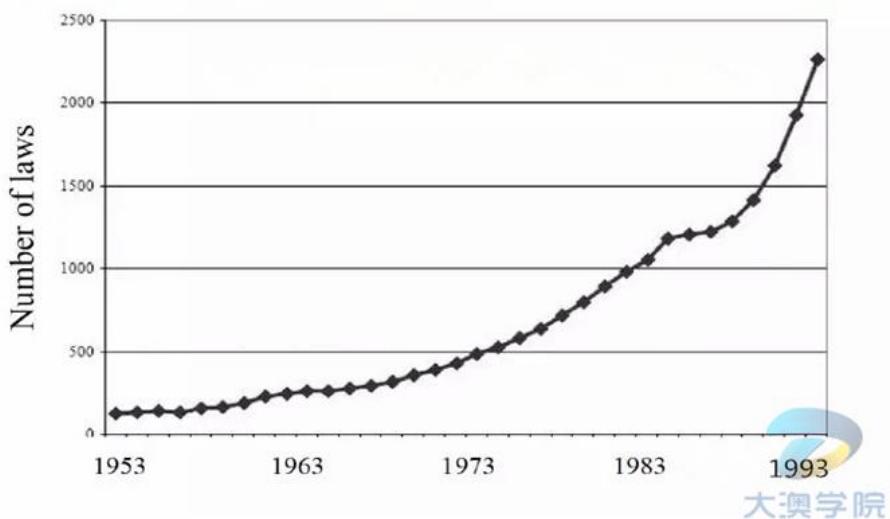
	<p>要点二: Pizza: 最大值 1990, 300; 最小值 2005, 200</p> <p>要点三: Fish & Chips</p> <p>要点四: 趋势</p>																																																										
033038	<p>Life expectancy at birth (years)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Estimated data points for Life expectancy at birth (years)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Males (Years)</th> <th>Females (Years)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1890</td><td>48</td><td>52</td></tr> <tr><td>1900</td><td>50</td><td>55</td></tr> <tr><td>1910</td><td>52</td><td>58</td></tr> <tr><td>1920</td><td>55</td><td>60</td></tr> <tr><td>1934</td><td>60</td><td>65</td></tr> <tr><td>1948</td><td>65</td><td>70</td></tr> <tr><td>1955</td><td>68</td><td>72</td></tr> <tr><td>1962</td><td>70</td><td>75</td></tr> <tr><td>1967</td><td>72</td><td>76</td></tr> <tr><td>1972</td><td>75</td><td>78</td></tr> <tr><td>1977</td><td>78</td><td>80</td></tr> <tr><td>1982</td><td>79</td><td>81</td></tr> <tr><td>1987</td><td>80</td><td>82</td></tr> <tr><td>1992</td><td>81</td><td>83</td></tr> <tr><td>1997</td><td>82</td><td>84</td></tr> <tr><td>2002</td><td>83</td><td>85</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>84</td><td>86</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>85</td><td>87</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Males (Years)	Females (Years)	1890	48	52	1900	50	55	1910	52	58	1920	55	60	1934	60	65	1948	65	70	1955	68	72	1962	70	75	1967	72	76	1972	75	78	1977	78	80	1982	79	81	1987	80	82	1992	81	83	1997	82	84	2002	83	85	2007	84	86	2012	85	87	
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2012	85	87																																																									
	<p>要点一: Males: 最大值 2012, 77; 最小值 1890, 48</p> <p>要点二: Females: 最大值 2012, 80; 最小值 1890, 52</p> <p>要点三: 趋势</p>																																																										
033039	<p>014 – Probability of Depression</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Estimated data points for Probability of Depression</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Age</th> <th>Probability of Depression</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>16</td><td>0.002</td></tr> <tr><td>18</td><td>0.003</td></tr> <tr><td>20</td><td>0.011</td></tr> <tr><td>22</td><td>0.012</td></tr> <tr><td>24</td><td>0.014</td></tr> <tr><td>26</td><td>0.016</td></tr> <tr><td>28</td><td>0.018</td></tr> <tr><td>30</td><td>0.019</td></tr> <tr><td>32</td><td>0.017</td></tr> <tr><td>34</td><td>0.018</td></tr> <tr><td>36</td><td>0.016</td></tr> <tr><td>38</td><td>0.019</td></tr> <tr><td>40</td><td>0.020</td></tr> <tr><td>42</td><td>0.021</td></tr> <tr><td>44</td><td>0.021</td></tr> <tr><td>46</td><td>0.020</td></tr> <tr><td>48</td><td>0.018</td></tr> <tr><td>50</td><td>0.022</td></tr> <tr><td>52</td><td>0.021</td></tr> <tr><td>54</td><td>0.019</td></tr> <tr><td>56</td><td>0.017</td></tr> <tr><td>58</td><td>0.016</td></tr> <tr><td>60</td><td>0.014</td></tr> <tr><td>62</td><td>0.012</td></tr> <tr><td>64</td><td>0.010</td></tr> <tr><td>66</td><td>0.008</td></tr> <tr><td>68</td><td>0.007</td></tr> <tr><td>70</td><td>0.006</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Age	Probability of Depression	16	0.002	18	0.003	20	0.011	22	0.012	24	0.014	26	0.016	28	0.018	30	0.019	32	0.017	34	0.018	36	0.016	38	0.019	40	0.020	42	0.021	44	0.021	46	0.020	48	0.018	50	0.022	52	0.021	54	0.019	56	0.017	58	0.016	60	0.014	62	0.012	64	0.010	66	0.008	68	0.007	70	0.006
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	<p>要点一: 最大值: Age 43, 0.02</p>																																																										

	<p>要点二: 第二大值: Age 40, 0.019 要点三: 最小值: Age 16, 0.0035 要点四: 趋势</p>
033040	<p>Electricity Generation in China by Type, 1994-2004</p> <p>Source: EIA International Energy Annual</p>
	<p>要点一: Hydroelectricity: 最大值 2002, 300; 最小值 1989, 150 要点二: Conventional Thermal: 最大值 2004, 1700; 最小值 1984, 700 要点三: 两者趋势相同 要点四: 趋势</p>
033041	

	<p>要点一：以 protons 切入，若 protons 为 50，β^-的数值在 90，β^+ 的数值在 70</p> <p>要点二：趋势</p>
033042	<p style="text-align: center;">* Body Mass Index (BMI) = $\frac{\text{Weight (kg)}}{\text{Height}^2 \text{ (metres)}}$</p>
	<p>要点一：以身高切入:例如, 身高 160 体重低于 38 是 very underweight, BMI 在 0-6 之间；体重在 38-48 之间是 underweight, BMI 在 6-10 之间；体重在 48-65 之间是 healthy weight, BMI 在 10-15 之间；体重在 65-78 之间，是 Overweight,BMI 在 15-22 之间</p>
033043	
	<p>要点一：以身高切入:例如, 身高 180cm, 体重低于 60 是 underweight, 体重在 60-80 之间是 Normal, 体重在 80-95 之间是 Overweight, 体重大于 95 是 Obese.</p>

033044

The number of laws in Brazil from 1953 to 1993



大澳学院

要点一: 最大值: 1993, 2250

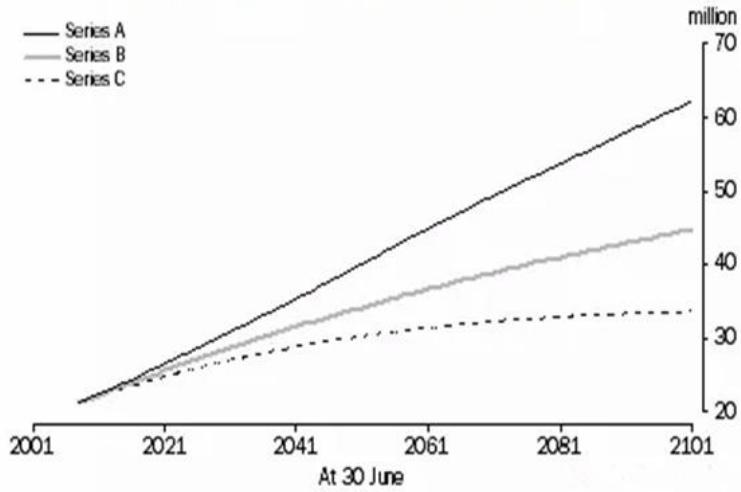
要点二: 第二大值: 1992, 2000

要点三: 最小值: 1953, 200

要点四: 趋势

033045

PROJECTED POPULATION, Australia



大澳学院

要点一: Series A: 最大值 2101, 62; 最小值 2008, 20

要点二: Series B: 最大值 2101, 45; 最小值 2008, 20

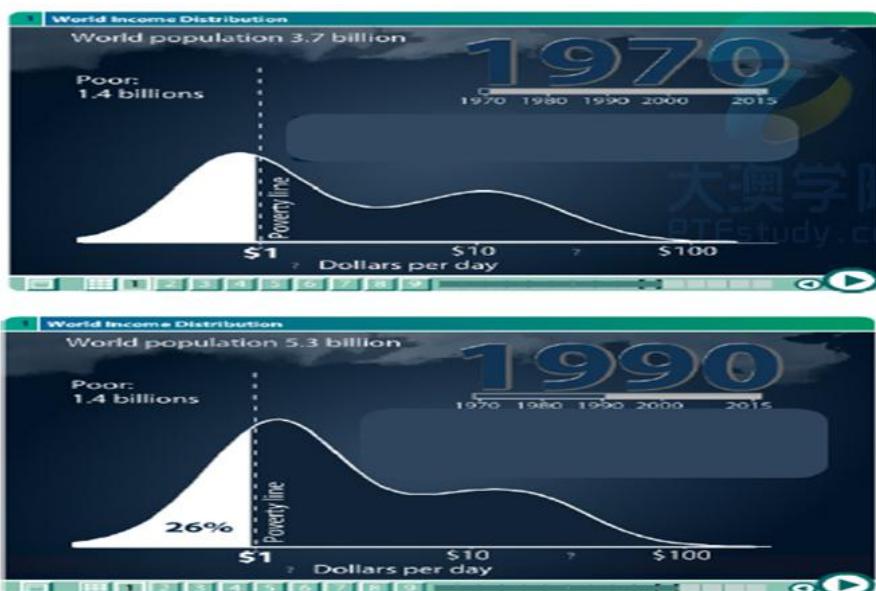
要点三: Series C

	要点四: 趋势
033046	<p style="text-align: center;">Food Price vs. Oil Price</p> <p>The graph displays two data series: Oil Price (red line) and Food Price Index (green line). The x-axis represents time in months from November 2000 to November 2009. The left y-axis represents Oil Price in dollars, ranging from \$0 to \$140. The right y-axis represents the Food Price Index, ranging from 70 to 210. Both series show a general upward trend with several sharp peaks, notably around 2008 where both indices reach their highest points.</p>
	<p>要点一: Oil Price: 最大值 06/2008, 130; 最小值 11/2001, 18</p> <p>要点二: Food Price Index: 最大值 06/2008, 135; 最小值 06/2012, 17</p> <p>要点三: 趋势</p>
033047	<p style="text-align: center;">Temperature & Rainfall Guide for Beijing</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Beijing, China Latitude: 39°48'N Longitude: 116°28'E Elevation: 54m Station: PC54511</p> <p>The chart provides a seasonal guide for Beijing's climate. It features a dual Y-axis with Centigrade (left) and Fahrenheit (right) scales, ranging from -35 to 45 degrees. The x-axis lists the months from January to December. Two lines represent the daily high (red) and low (blue) temperatures. The chart shows a clear seasonal pattern with temperatures rising to a peak in July/August and dropping to a minimum in January/December. A watermark at the bottom reads "© 2007 Climate-Charts.com 大澳学院".</p>
	<p>要点一: Daily High: 最大值 July, 30 centigrade; 最小值 Jan & Dec, 0 centigrade & 38Fahrenheit</p> <p>要点二: Daily Low: 最大值 July, 15 centigrade; 最小值 Jan & Dec, -10 centigrade & 18Fahrenheit</p>

	要点三: 趋势
033048	
	<p>要点一: 最大值: 11:30, 3500</p> <p>要点二: 第二大值: 11:00, 3450</p> <p>要点三: 最小值: 10:00, 0</p> <p>要点四: 趋势</p>
033049	<p>Figure 10. The absorption spectrum of protonated and depronated methyl red. (Courtesy of Seth Frisbie, laboratory notebook, 1988)</p>
	<p>要点一: pronated methylred 最高值在 530, 1.17 ; 最低值在 390 ; 0</p> <p>要点二: deprotonated methylred 最高值在 430, 0.4 ; 最低值在 590, 0</p>

	要点三：趋势																																																												
033050	<p style="text-align: center;">U.S. Cigarette Prices vs. Consumption 1970-2006</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data extracted from U.S. Cigarette Prices vs. Consumption 1970-2006</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Cigarette Consumption (billions of packs)</th> <th>Avg. Retail Price Per Pack (in current dollars)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1970</td><td>27.0</td><td>\$1.85</td></tr> <tr><td>1972</td><td>29.0</td><td>\$1.85</td></tr> <tr><td>1974</td><td>29.5</td><td>\$1.75</td></tr> <tr><td>1976</td><td>30.5</td><td>\$1.75</td></tr> <tr><td>1978</td><td>30.5</td><td>\$1.75</td></tr> <tr><td>1980</td><td>30.5</td><td>\$1.55</td></tr> <tr><td>1982</td><td>32.0</td><td>\$1.55</td></tr> <tr><td>1984</td><td>30.0</td><td>\$1.85</td></tr> <tr><td>1986</td><td>29.5</td><td>\$1.85</td></tr> <tr><td>1988</td><td>28.5</td><td>\$1.95</td></tr> <tr><td>1990</td><td>27.5</td><td>\$2.15</td></tr> <tr><td>1992</td><td>23.5</td><td>\$2.35</td></tr> <tr><td>1994</td><td>24.0</td><td>\$2.25</td></tr> <tr><td>1996</td><td>22.5</td><td>\$2.25</td></tr> <tr><td>1998</td><td>22.5</td><td>\$2.35</td></tr> <tr><td>2000</td><td>22.0</td><td>\$2.85</td></tr> <tr><td>2002</td><td>21.5</td><td>\$3.05</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>21.0</td><td>\$3.25</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>17.0</td><td>\$3.75</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Cigarette Consumption (billions of packs)	Avg. Retail Price Per Pack (in current dollars)	1970	27.0	\$1.85	1972	29.0	\$1.85	1974	29.5	\$1.75	1976	30.5	\$1.75	1978	30.5	\$1.75	1980	30.5	\$1.55	1982	32.0	\$1.55	1984	30.0	\$1.85	1986	29.5	\$1.85	1988	28.5	\$1.95	1990	27.5	\$2.15	1992	23.5	\$2.35	1994	24.0	\$2.25	1996	22.5	\$2.25	1998	22.5	\$2.35	2000	22.0	\$2.85	2002	21.5	\$3.05	2004	21.0	\$3.25	2006	17.0	\$3.75
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	<p>要点一：consumption 最高值在 1982 年，32；最低值在 2007 年，17</p> <p>要点二：price 最高值在 2003 年，\$4；最低值在 1981 年，\$1.5</p> <p>要点三：趋势</p>																																																												
033051	<p style="text-align: center;">PROJECTED POPULATION, Australia</p>																																																												
	<p>要点一：Difficult tasks: 最大值 Optimal level, high; 最小值 Boredom or apathy, low</p> <p>要点二：Easy tasks: 最大值 Optimal level, high; 最小值 High anxiety, low</p> <p>要点三：趋势</p>																																																												

033052



要点一：1970 最高值在\$0.5；最低值在\$100,

要点二：1990 最高值在\$2；最低值在\$102

要点三：1970 年与 1990 年 poor 的对比

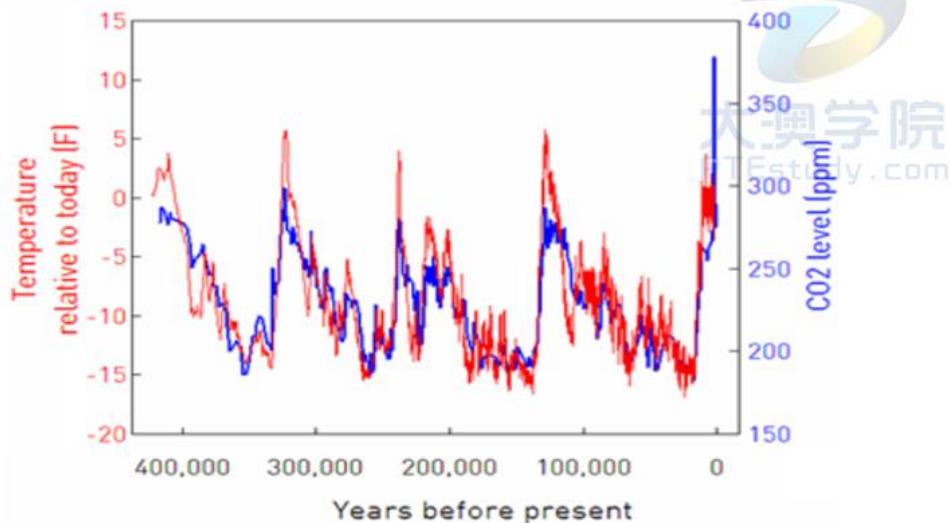
要点四：趋势

033053

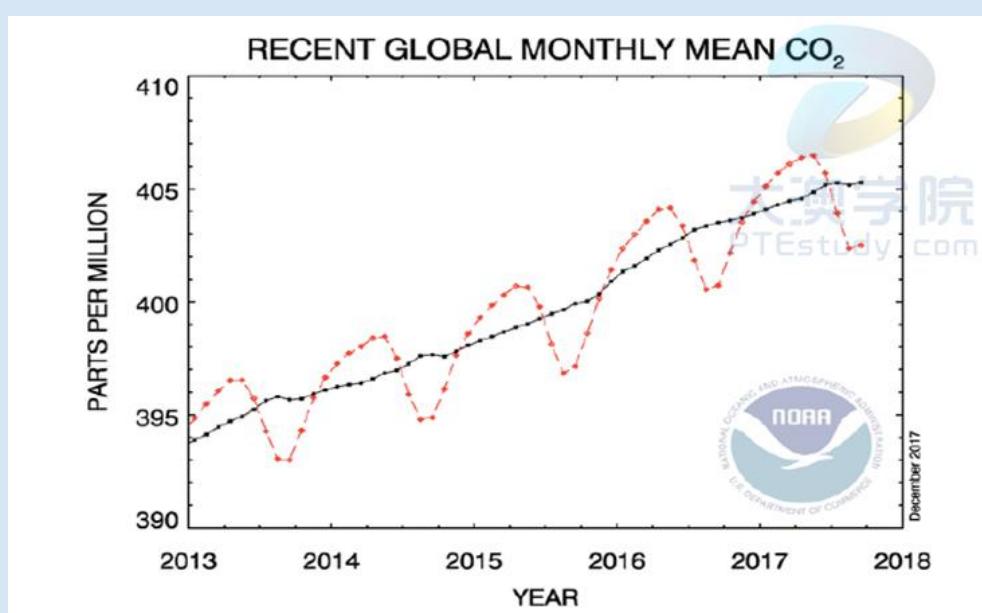
重复

033063

Temperature and CO₂ for Last 400,000 Years



033054

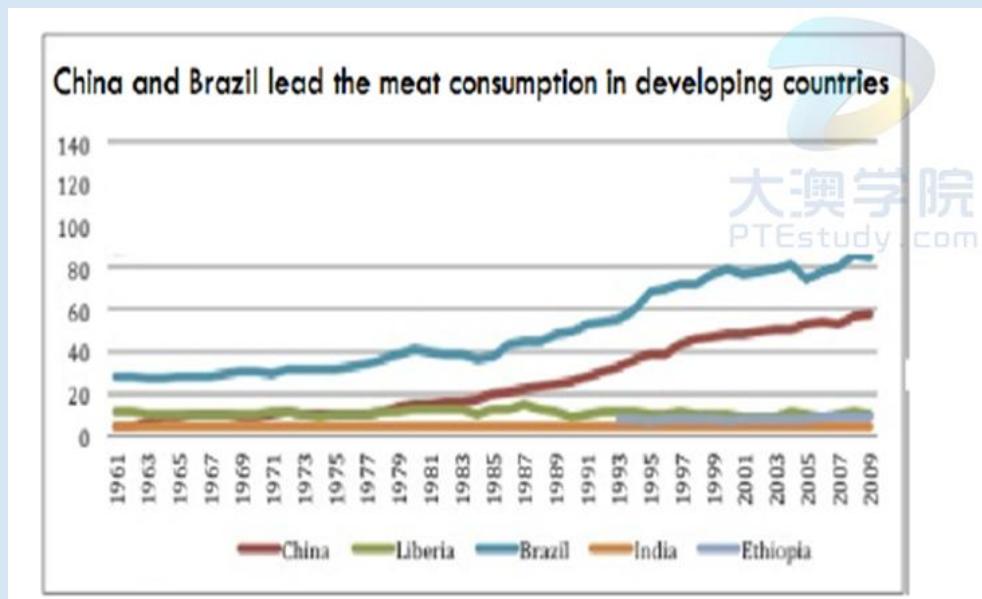


要点一：红色线：最大值 2007, 386; 最小值 2005, 374

要点二：灰色线：最大值 2008, 384; 最小值 2004, 377

要点三：趋势

033055



要点一：数值最高是 Brazil 在 2009 年的时候，82

要点二：数值最低的是 India 在 1961 年的时候，3

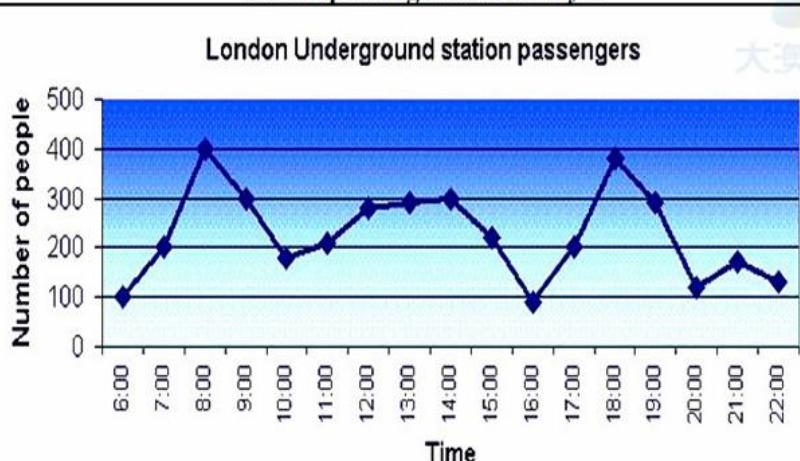
要点三：China 和 Liberia 在 1961 到 1987 年间都在上升

033056	<p>Cell phone use in Brazil between 1996 and 2002</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Men</th> <th>Women</th> <th>Both sexes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1996</td> <td>1,500</td> <td>1,600</td> <td>3,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1997</td> <td>1,550</td> <td>1,650</td> <td>3,200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1998</td> <td>1,500</td> <td>1,750</td> <td>3,400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1999</td> <td>1,550</td> <td>1,600</td> <td>3,200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td>1,600</td> <td>1,650</td> <td>3,400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>1,700</td> <td>1,750</td> <td>3,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>1,800</td> <td>1,900</td> <td>3,700</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Men	Women	Both sexes	1996	1,500	1,600	3,000	1997	1,550	1,650	3,200	1998	1,500	1,750	3,400	1999	1,550	1,600	3,200	2000	1,600	1,650	3,400	2001	1,700	1,750	3,500	2002	1,800	1,900	3,700
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	<p>要点一: Men: 最大值 2002, 1, 800; 最小值 1999, 1, 500</p> <p>要点二: Women: 最大值 2002, 1, 900; 最小值 2000, 1, 550</p> <p>要点三: Both sexes</p> <p>要点四: 趋势</p>																																
033057	<p>Average number of annual hospital visits per capita among Glasgow residents</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Average number of annual hospital visits per capita</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1960</td> <td>2.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1970</td> <td>2.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1980</td> <td>2.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1990</td> <td>2.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td>2.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>3.2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Average number of annual hospital visits per capita	1960	2.4	1970	2.3	1980	2.4	1990	2.7	2000	2.9	2010	3.2																		
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	<p>要点一: 最大值: 2010, 3.3</p> <p>要点二: 第二大值: 2000, 2.9</p> <p>要点三: 最小值: 1970, 2.2</p>																																

	要点四: 趋势																																																
033058	<p>Percent of university and college students who did educational activities, by hour of day on weekdays</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Line Graph: Percent of university and college students who did educational activities by hour of day on weekdays</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Hour</th> <th>Full-time students (%)</th> <th>Part-time students (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>12 am</td><td>5</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>4 am</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8 am</td><td>22</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>10 am</td><td>35</td><td>21</td></tr> <tr><td>12 pm</td><td>36</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>4 pm</td><td>28</td><td>13</td></tr> <tr><td>8 pm</td><td>21</td><td>17</td></tr> <tr><td>11 pm</td><td>10</td><td>5</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Hour	Full-time students (%)	Part-time students (%)	12 am	5	2	4 am	0	0	8 am	22	10	10 am	35	21	12 pm	36	20	4 pm	28	13	8 pm	21	17	11 pm	10	5																					
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11 pm	10	5																																															
	<p>要点一: Full-time students: 最大值 11 pm, 35; 最小值 3 am, 0</p> <p>要点二: Part-time students: 最大值 9 am, 20; 最小值 3 am, 0</p> <p>要点三: 趋势</p>																																																
033059	<table border="1"> <caption>Data for Rainfall Accumulation (mm)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Date</th> <th>Maximum Total (mm)</th> <th>Average Total (mm)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>4/21</td><td>10</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>4/22</td><td>10</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>4/23</td><td>50</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>4/24</td><td>200</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr><td>4/25</td><td>250</td><td>120</td></tr> <tr><td>4/26</td><td>350</td><td>150</td></tr> <tr><td>4/27</td><td>400</td><td>180</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Rainfall Intensity (mm/h)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Date</th> <th>Maximum Intensity (mm/h)</th> <th>Average Intensity (mm/h)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>4/21</td><td>8</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>4/22</td><td>2</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>4/23</td><td>30</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>4/24</td><td>28</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>4/25</td><td>25</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>4/26</td><td>10</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>4/27</td><td>22</td><td>10</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Date	Maximum Total (mm)	Average Total (mm)	4/21	10	5	4/22	10	5	4/23	50	20	4/24	200	100	4/25	250	120	4/26	350	150	4/27	400	180	Date	Maximum Intensity (mm/h)	Average Intensity (mm/h)	4/21	8	5	4/22	2	1	4/23	30	15	4/24	28	12	4/25	25	10	4/26	10	5	4/27	22	10
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	<p>要点一: 在图一中 , maximum 最高值在 4/27 , 100 ; 最低值在 4/23,0</p> <p>要点二: 在图二中 , maximum 最高值在 4/23 , 30 ; 最低值持续在 4/21-4/23 , 0</p>																																																

033060

Graph : The graph shows changes in the number of London Underground station passengers in one day ::



要点一: 最大值: 8:00, 400

要点二: 第二大值: 18:00, 390

要点三: 最小值: 6:00 & 16:00, 100

要点四: 趋势

033061

Number of articles published per year by male and female university professors

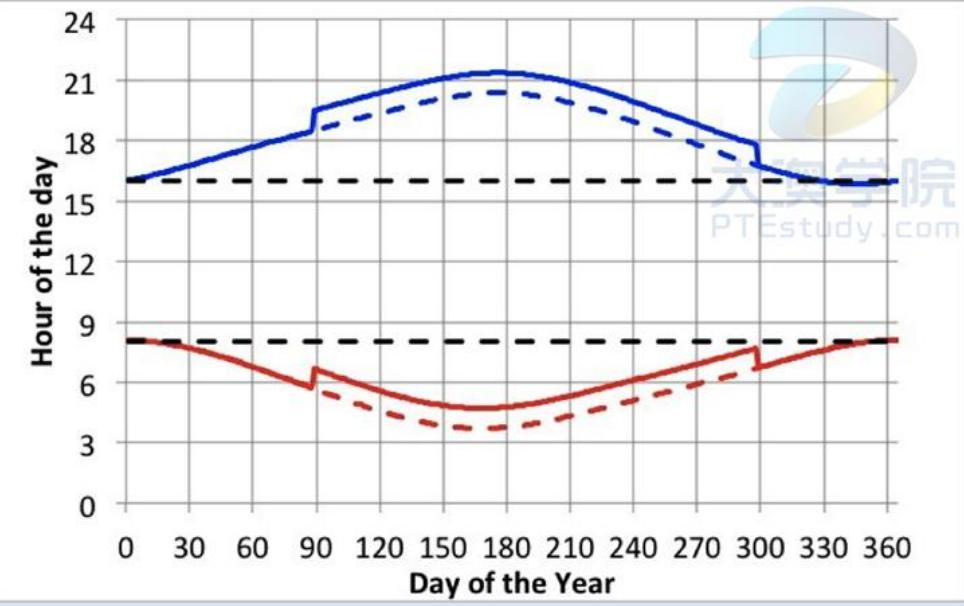
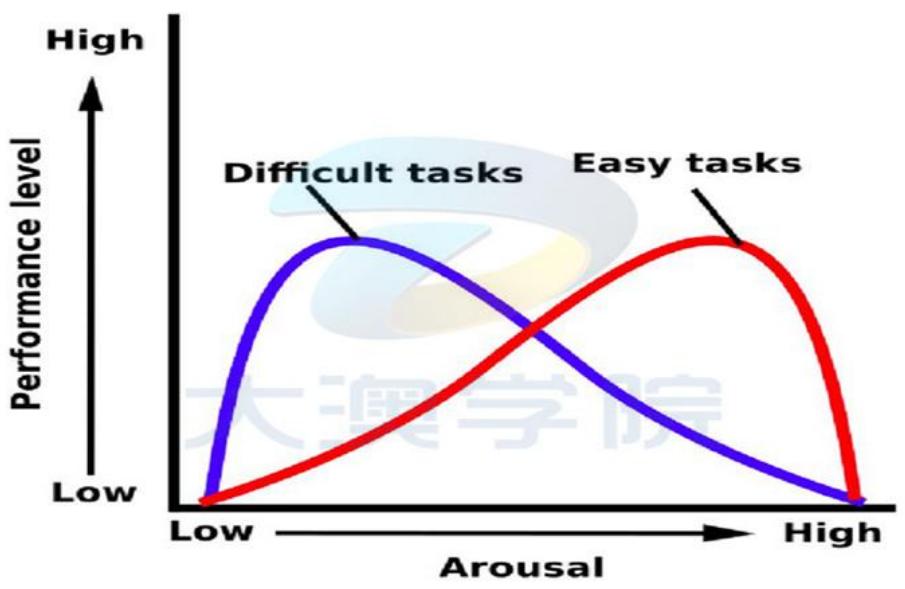


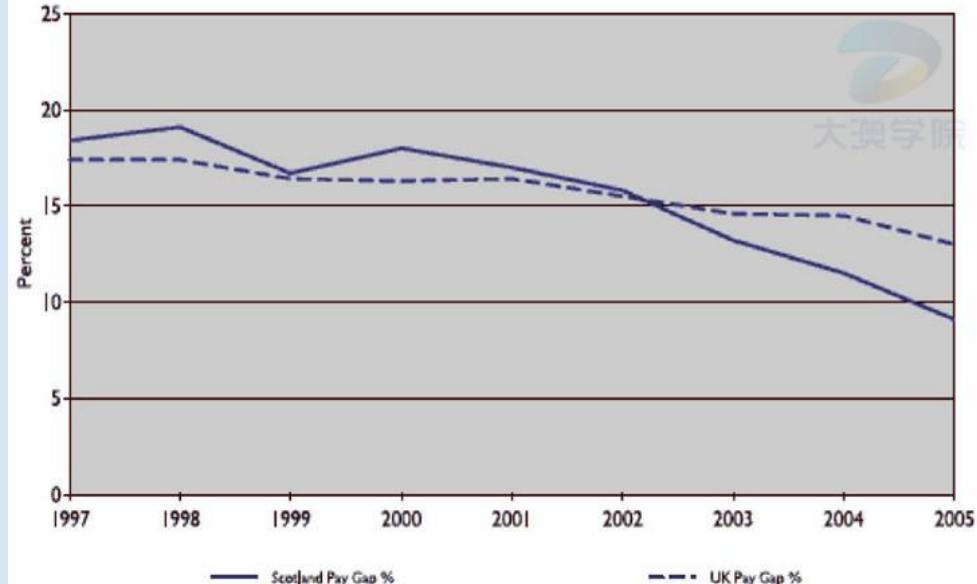
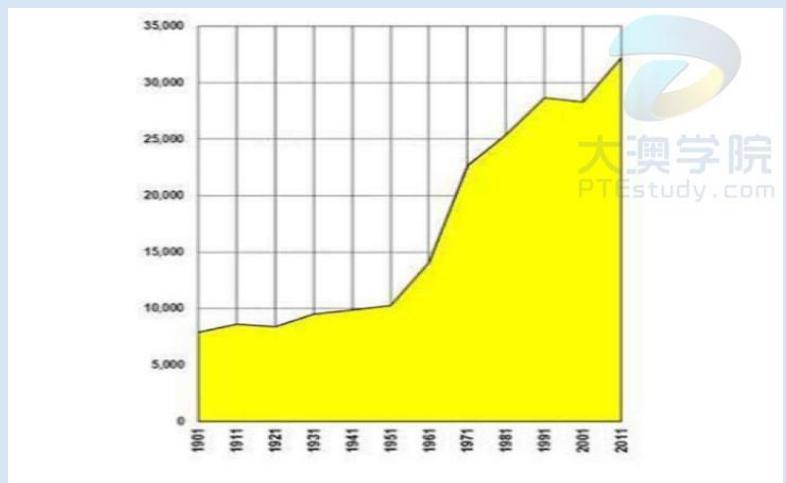
要点一: Male: 最大值 2009, 3,200; 最小值 2006 & 2010, 3,000

要点二: Female: 最大值 2012, 3,000; 最小值 2006, 1,000

要点三: 趋势

033062	<p style="text-align: center;">Unemployment Rates: US and Japan</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Unemployment Rates: US and Japan</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Date</th> <th>US (%)</th> <th>Japan (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Mar 93</td><td>7.0</td><td>2.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Mar 94</td><td>6.5</td><td>3.8</td></tr> <tr><td>Mar 95</td><td>6.0</td><td>3.8</td></tr> <tr><td>Mar 96</td><td>5.5</td><td>4.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Mar 97</td><td>5.2</td><td>4.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Mar 98</td><td>5.1</td><td>4.9</td></tr> <tr><td>Mar 99</td><td>5.1</td><td>4.9</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Date	US (%)	Japan (%)	Mar 93	7.0	2.5	Mar 94	6.5	3.8	Mar 95	6.0	3.8	Mar 96	5.5	4.5	Mar 97	5.2	4.5	Mar 98	5.1	4.9	Mar 99	5.1	4.9
Date	US (%)	Japan (%)																							
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Mar 96	5.5	4.5																							
Mar 97	5.2	4.5																							
Mar 98	5.1	4.9																							
Mar 99	5.1	4.9																							
	<p>要点一: US: 最大值 Mar 93, 7.0; 最小值 Dec 98, 4.9</p> <p>要点二: Japan: 最大值 Mar 98, 5.2; 最小值 Mar 93, 2.5</p> <p>要点三: 趋势</p>																								
033063	<p>Carbon dioxide and temperature change over the last 400,000 years</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Carbon dioxide and temperature change over the last 400,000 years</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Age (years before present)</th> <th>CO2 (ppm)</th> <th>Temperature change (°C)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>400,000</td><td>280</td><td>-2</td></tr> <tr><td>300,000</td><td>220</td><td>-8</td></tr> <tr><td>200,000</td><td>260</td><td>-2</td></tr> <tr><td>100,000</td><td>280</td><td>-2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>220</td><td>-2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Age (years before present)	CO2 (ppm)	Temperature change (°C)	400,000	280	-2	300,000	220	-8	200,000	260	-2	100,000	280	-2	0	220	-2						
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0	220	-2																							
	<p>要点一: CO2: 最大值 320,000, 300; 最小值 20,000, 180</p> <p>要点二: Temperature: 最大值 320,000, 3; 最小值 25,000, -9</p> <p>要点三: 趋势 (</p>																								

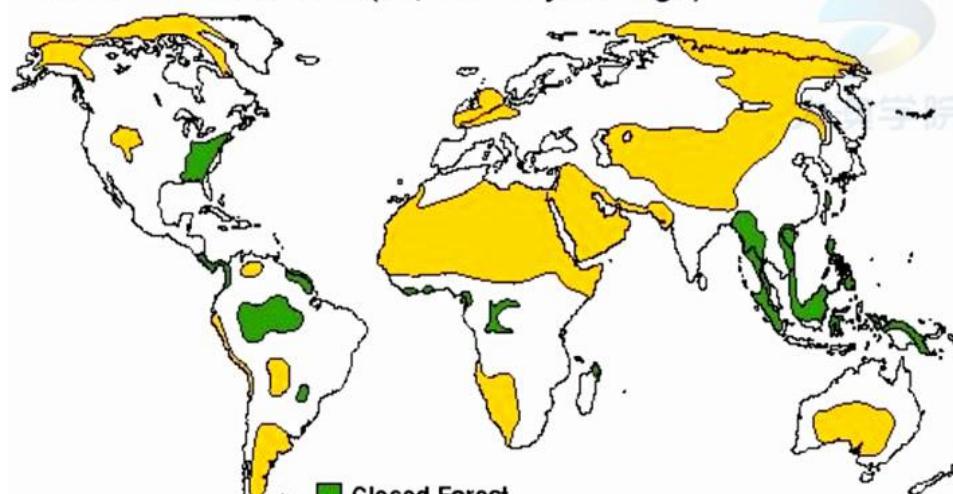
033064	 <p>The graph plots the hour of the day (Y-axis, 0 to 24) against the day of the year (X-axis, 0 to 360). It features two main curves: a solid blue line for sunset and a dashed red line for sunrise. The sunset curve starts at approximately 16.5h on day 0, rises to a peak of about 21.5h around day 180, and then gradually declines. The sunrise curve starts at approximately 8.5h on day 0, reaches a minimum of about 4h around day 180, and then rises back towards 8h by day 360.</p>
	<p>要点一：Line1 趋势 (sunset 0 天到 360 天从 16:00 到 16:00) , 最高值在 180 天 , 21h ; 最低值在 16h</p> <p>要点二：Line2 趋势 (sunrise 0 天到 360 天从 8:00 到:00) , 最低值在 180 天 , 4h ; 最高值在 8h</p> <p>要点三：sunrise 与 sunset 的趋势关系</p>
033065	 <p>The graph illustrates the relationship between performance level (Y-axis, from Low to High) and arousal (X-axis, from Low to High). Two bell-shaped curves are shown: a blue curve for 'Difficult tasks' and a red curve for 'Easy tasks'. The blue curve peaks at low arousal and high performance, while the red curve peaks at high arousal and high performance.</p>
	<p>要点一：横轴是 Arousal from low to high, 纵轴是 performance from low to high</p> <p>要点二：蓝色是 difficult tasks , 最高值在 low arousal 和 high performance</p> <p>要点三：红色是 easy tasks , 最高值在 high arousal 和 high performance</p>

033066	 <p>The graph displays two data series: Scotland Pay Gap % (solid blue line) and UK Pay Gap % (dashed blue line). The Y-axis represents Percent from 0 to 25. The X-axis represents years from 1997 to 2005. Both series show a general downward trend over the period. The Scotland Pay Gap starts at approximately 18.5% in 1997, peaks at 19.5% in 1998, and ends at 9% in 2005. The UK Pay Gap starts at approximately 17.5% in 1997 and remains relatively stable until 2002, then decreases to 14% by 2005.</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Scotland Pay Gap %</th><th>UK Pay Gap %</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1997</td><td>18.5</td><td>17.5</td></tr><tr><td>1998</td><td>19.5</td><td>17.5</td></tr><tr><td>1999</td><td>17.0</td><td>16.5</td></tr><tr><td>2000</td><td>18.5</td><td>16.5</td></tr><tr><td>2001</td><td>17.5</td><td>16.0</td></tr><tr><td>2002</td><td>15.5</td><td>15.5</td></tr><tr><td>2003</td><td>13.5</td><td>14.5</td></tr><tr><td>2004</td><td>11.5</td><td>14.0</td></tr><tr><td>2005</td><td>9.0</td><td>13.5</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Scotland Pay Gap %	UK Pay Gap %	1997	18.5	17.5	1998	19.5	17.5	1999	17.0	16.5	2000	18.5	16.5	2001	17.5	16.0	2002	15.5	15.5	2003	13.5	14.5	2004	11.5	14.0	2005	9.0	13.5
Year	Scotland Pay Gap %	UK Pay Gap %																													
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	<p>要点一: Scotland pay gap: 最大值 1998, 18%; 最小值 2005, 9%</p> <p>要点二: UK pay gap: 最大值 1997, 18%; 最小值 2005, 14%</p> <p>要点三: 趋势</p>																														
033067	 <p>The chart shows a stacked area representing population growth in thousands from 1921 to 2011. The total population has increased significantly over the century, starting around 8,000 in 1921 and reaching approximately 33,000 in 2011.</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Population (Thousands)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1921</td><td>8,000</td></tr><tr><td>1931</td><td>9,000</td></tr><tr><td>1941</td><td>10,000</td></tr><tr><td>1951</td><td>11,000</td></tr><tr><td>1961</td><td>13,000</td></tr><tr><td>1971</td><td>18,000</td></tr><tr><td>1981</td><td>22,000</td></tr><tr><td>1991</td><td>28,000</td></tr><tr><td>2001</td><td>30,000</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>33,000</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Population (Thousands)	1921	8,000	1931	9,000	1941	10,000	1951	11,000	1961	13,000	1971	18,000	1981	22,000	1991	28,000	2001	30,000	2011	33,000								
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	<p>要点一: 最大值: 2011, 33,000</p> <p>要点二: 第二大值: 1991, 28,000</p> <p>要点三: 最小值: 1921, 8,000</p> <p>要点四: 趋势</p>																														

033068	<p style="text-align: center;">United Kingdom</p> <p>Total greenhouse gas emissions million tonnes CO₂ equivalent</p> <p>Reduction from projection required to meet commitment: -6.6% to -7.3%</p> <p>Actual emissions</p> <p>Projection Range</p> <p>Target</p> <p>Projected emissions Historical emissions Kyoto target</p> <p>1990 1995 2000 2005 2010</p> <p>550 600 650 700 750 800</p> <p>Actual and projected emissions of six greenhouse gases (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆) Sources: Actual emissions UNFCCC/SBI/2000/11 Table B.1. Projected emissions UNFCCC/1998/Add.2 Table C.6.</p>
	<p>要点一: Projected emissions: 最大值 2010, 680; 最小值 2000, 640</p> <p>要点二: Historical emissions: 最大值 1990, 740; 最小值 1998, 740</p> <p>要点三: Kyoto target</p> <p>要点四: 趋势</p>
033069	<p style="text-align: center;">Apple, Pear.....</p> <p>Fruit Vegetable</p> <p>1840 1860 1880 1900 1910 2001</p> <p>0 10 20 30 40 50 60</p>
	<p>要点一: 题目中有很多蔬果的名词</p> <p>要点二: 图中有两条线, 都是逐年上升</p>

4. Map

034001	<p>A world map where countries are colored based on their share of World GDP PPP in 2011. The legend indicates the following color coding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Black: over 15% (e.g., China, USA)Dark Green: over 3.5% (e.g., Canada, Australia)Medium Green: 1 - 3.5%Light Green: 0.5 - 1%Yellow: 0.1 - 0.5%Lightest Yellow: less than 0.1% <p>The six biggest economies are highlighted with red dots.</p> <p>Share of World GDP PPP 2011, World Bank, ICP</p>
	<p>要点一: 黑色表示 over 15%, 在 China and America</p> <p>要点二: 深绿色表示 over 1-3.5%, 在 Canada, north of Latin America and Australia</p> <p>要点三: 黄色表示 less than 0.1%, 在 Africa and Middle East</p> <p>要点四: The six biggest Economies, UK, India 等</p>
034002	<p>A world map showing air temperature in January. The map uses a color gradient to represent temperature, ranging from purple (-50°C) to red (35°C). The legend at the bottom shows the temperature scale.</p> <p>Data: NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis Project, 1959-1997 Climatologies</p>
	<p>要点一：25-35 度地区主要分布在赤道周围，即地球中部</p> <p>要点二：0 度以下地区主要分布在南极和北极地区</p>

	要点三：黄色区域在红色和蓝色区域中间
034003	 <p>• City with at least 1,000,000 inhabitants in 2006</p>
	<p>要点一: red dots 表示 city with at least 1,000,000 inhabitants in 2006</p> <p>要点二: 它在 east of China and India</p> <p>要点三: 它还在 Europe and coastal cities of America</p> <p>要点四: Latin America, Africa, Australia</p>
034004 重复 034005	<p>Last Glacial Maximum (18,000 ^{14}C years ago)</p>  <p>■ Closed Forest ■ Extreme Desert</p>

034005	<p>Last Glacial Maximum (18,000 ^{14}C years ago)</p> <p>Early Holocene (8,000 ^{14}C years ago)</p> <p>Present Potential Vegetation</p>																						
	<p>要点一：描述图一 closed forest 和 desert 的分布状况</p> <p>要点二：描述图二 closed forest 和 desert 的分布状况</p> <p>要点三：描述图三 closed forest 和 desert 的分布状况</p>																						
034006	<p>Top 10 Emerging Markets 2012-2017</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Country</th> <th>Percentage (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Russia</td> <td>45%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>China</td> <td>55%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mexico</td> <td>38%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Colombia</td> <td>24%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brazil</td> <td>83%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Peru</td> <td>21%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chile</td> <td>28%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Argentina</td> <td>38%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>India</td> <td>62%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South Africa</td> <td>28%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Source: Global Intelligence Alliance, Business Perspectives on Emerging Markets 2012-2017 Survey, Qn: Which are the top 5 Emerging Markets for your industry over the next 5 years? N=29</i></p>	Country	Percentage (%)	Russia	45%	China	55%	Mexico	38%	Colombia	24%	Brazil	83%	Peru	21%	Chile	28%	Argentina	38%	India	62%	South Africa	28%
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	<p>要点一：地图中 emerging markets 发展最快的是 Brazil , 83%</p> <p>要点二：发展最慢的是 Peru , 21%</p> <p>要点三：分布特点</p>																						

034007	 <p>A map of the island of Bali, Indonesia. The island is colored yellow and orange. The northern coast is labeled 'JAVA' and the southern coast is labeled 'BALI'. The Indian Ocean is to the south. Several cities are marked with dots and labeled: Banyuwangi, Gilimanuk, Negara, Mendaya, Kubutambahan, Singaraja, Tejakula, Kintamani, Lake Batur, Besakih, Karangasem, Bangli, Ubud, Klungkung, Mas, Padangbai, Celuk, Tohpati, Sanur, Kuta, Denpasar, and Badung Peninsula. The 'Bali Sea' is to the north, and the 'Badung Strait' separates Bali from Nusa Penida to the east.</p>
	<p>要点一: Bali Sea 在 Bali 的北部 要点二: Indian Ocean 在 Bali 的南部 要点三: Java 在 Bali 的西部 要点四: Denpasar, 橘色, Badung Peninsula 等</p>
034008	 <p>A map of South America showing the borders of Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, and Paraguay. The countries are color-coded: Peru is green, Bolivia is orange, Brazil is yellow, and Paraguay is light green. The capital city of Bolivia, La Paz, is marked with a red square.</p>
	<p>要点一: 橘色是 Bolivia, capital cit 是 La Paz 要点二: 黄色是 Brazil, 在 Bolivia 的东边 要点三: 绿色是 Peru, 在 Bolivia 的西部</p>

	要点四: 粉色是 Paraguay, 在 Bolivia 的南部										
034009	<p>7.14 POPULATION DENSITY—June 2010</p> <p>People per sq km</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 100.0 or more ■ 10.0 to 100.0 ■ 1.0 to 10.0 ■ 0.1 to 1.0 ■ Less than 0.1 <p>Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia (3218.0).</p>										
	<p>要点一: 红色表示 100 or more, 在 Australia 的东海岸 Brisbane 和 Sydney</p> <p>要点二: 黄色表示 less than 0.1, 在 Australia 的内陆地区</p> <p>要点三: 橘色表示 10 – 100, 在内陆地区和沿海地区之间</p> <p>要点四: Melbourne, Perth, New South Wales 等</p>										
034010	<p>Change in potential cereal output, 2080</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Decrease</th> <th>Increase</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>-50% or more</td> <td>25% or more</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25-50%</td> <td>5-25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5-25%</td> <td>5-25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>±5%</td> <td>Not suitable</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Under HadCM3 model, IPCC SRES A2 scenario</p>	Decrease	Increase	-50% or more	25% or more	25-50%	5-25%	5-25%	5-25%	±5%	Not suitable
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±5%	Not suitable										
	<p>要点一: 红色是 decrease 50% or more, 在 Africa 的北边和南边</p> <p>要点二: 橘色是 decrease 25-50%, 在 Africa 的中部</p>										

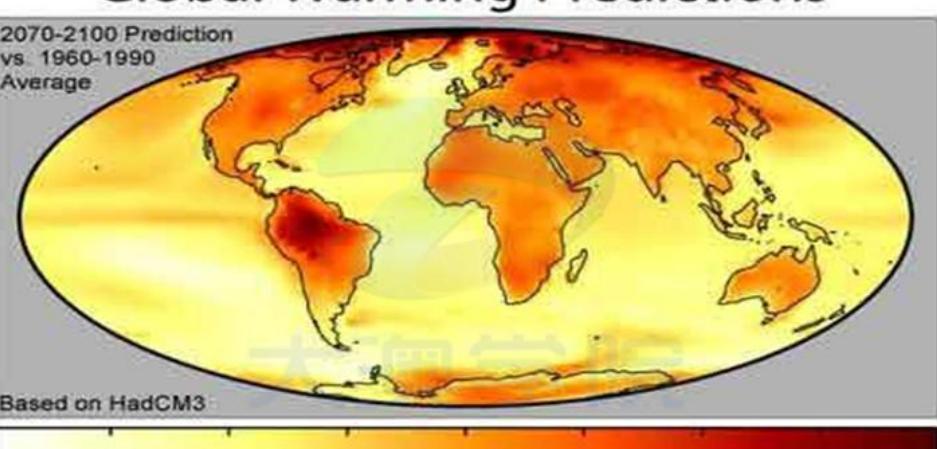
	<p>要点三: 绿色是 increase by 25% or more, 在 island 上 要点四: 灰色是 No suitable, 奶油色是 No change</p>
034011	<h3>Browser Usage on Wikimedia October 2011</h3> <p>1 billion + 100 million + 50 million + 25 million + 10 million + 1 million + < 1 million</p>
	<p>要点一: 藏蓝色 more than 1 billion, 在 China and India 要点二: 深蓝色 100 million, 在 Russia and America 要点三: 蓝色 50 million, 在 Canada and Latin America 要点四: Oceania, Africa, Europe 等</p>
034012	
	<p>要点一：描述途中出现的大洲和大洋的名称</p>

	<p>要点二：描述 warm current 的路线</p> <p>要点三：描述 cold current 的路线</p>
034013	<p>Precipitation changes: trend over land from 1900 to 1994</p> <p>Precipitation decreasing by: 20 % ● 10 % ● between 5 % ● 1900 and 1994 2 % ●</p> <p>Precipitation increasing by: 2 % ● 5 % ● between 10 % ● 1900 and 1994 20 % ●</p> <p>Sources: Climate change 1995, The science of climate change, contribution of working group 1 to the second assessment report of the intergovernmental panel on climate change, UNEP and WMO, Cambridge press university, 1996; Hulme et al., 1991 and 1994; Global Historical Climate Network (GHCN), Vose et al., 1995 and Eischeid et al., 1995</p> <p>GRIID Arendal UNEP GRAPHIC DESIGN: PHILIPPE REKACEWICZ</p>
034014	<p>要点一: 红色是 Precipitation decreasing by 20%,在 North of Africa and Latin America</p> <p>要点二: 黄色是 Precipitation decreasing by 5%,在 China and North America</p> <p>要点三: 蓝色是 Precipitation increasing by 10%,在 Russia and America</p> <p>要点四: Australia, Canada, Europe 等</p> <p>Malaysia</p> <p>Singapore</p> <p>Indonesia</p> <p>km 10 20</p>
	<p>要点一: 绿色表示 Singapore</p>

	<p>要点二: Malaysia 在它的西边和北边</p> <p>要点三: Indonesia 在它的南边</p> <p>要点四: Singapore 被海环绕, 是一个岛国</p>
034015 重复 034017	<p>Out of sight, out of mind The continent-sized vortex of plastic waste blighting the Pacific</p> <p>Approximate areas of 'rubbish soup'</p> <p>Source : https://temfunderingar.wordpress.com/tag/sopkontinent/</p>
034016	
	<p>要点一：描述图一图二地球特征：一个整体到分裂</p> <p>要点二：描述图三图四地球特征：分裂出大洲大洋</p> <p>要点三：描述现在地球的特征以及大洲大洋的名称</p>

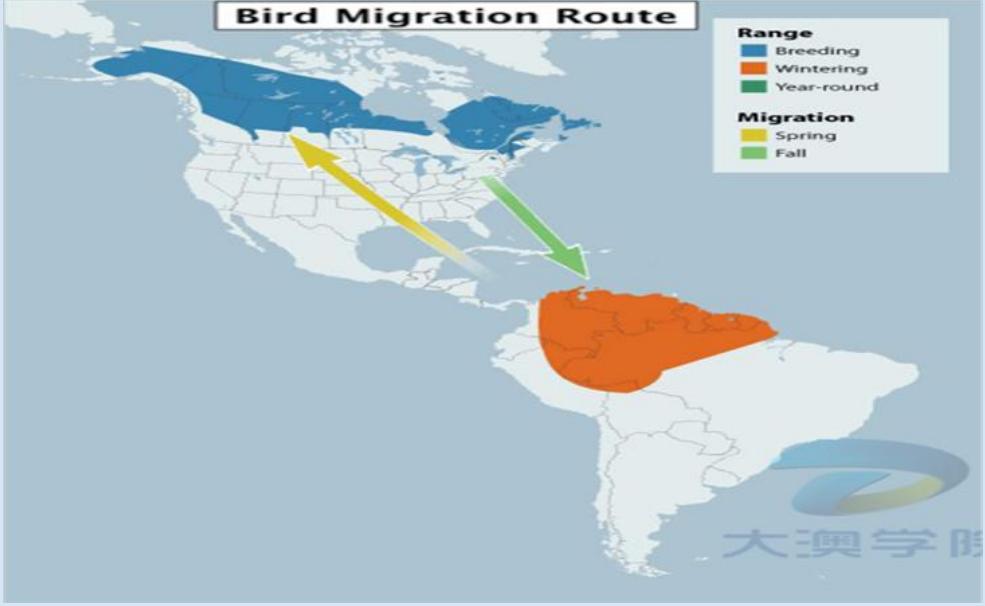
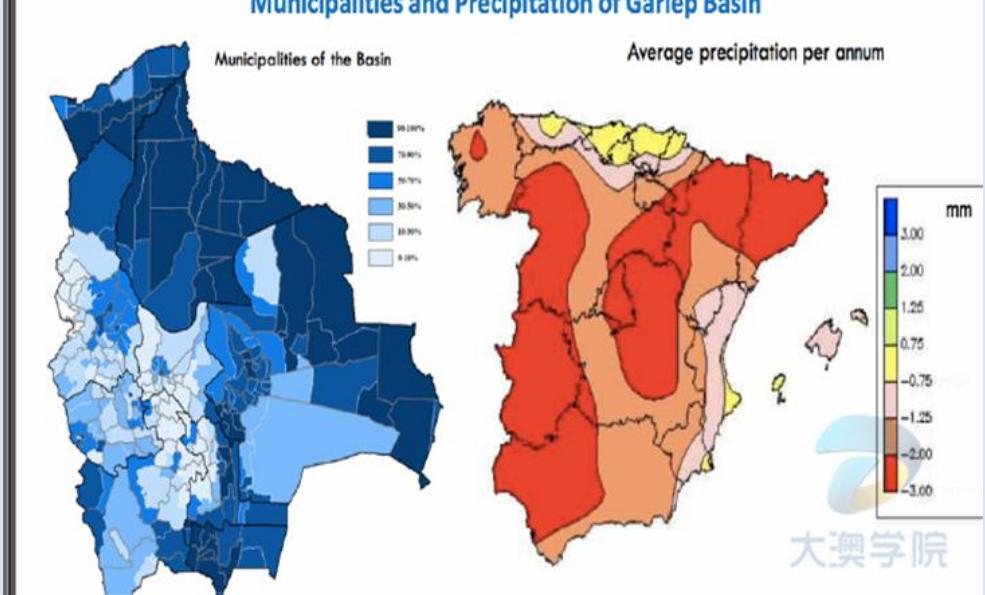
034017	<p>A map of the North Pacific Ocean illustrating the 'Eastern rubbish patch' and 'Western rubbish patch'. The 'Gyre currents' are shown as clockwise circular arrows within the gyres. The 'Eastern rubbish patch' is located to the east of Japan and China, while the 'Western rubbish patch' is located to the west of the US and Canada. The 'PACIFIC OCEAN' is labeled at the bottom. A note at the bottom left says 'Approximate areas of rubbish soup'.</p>
	<p>要点一：先描述标题以及旁边的备注</p> <p>要点二：左边是 eastern rubbish patch 和周围的国家</p> <p>要点三：右边是 western rubbish patch 和周围的国家</p>
034018 重复 034033	<p>A world map highlighting tropical rainforest distribution. Darker shaded areas indicate the presence of rainforests in South America, Africa, Asia, and Australia. Labels include North America, Europe, Africa, Asia, Phillipines, Borneo, New Guinea, Australia, South America, and Madagascar. Below the map, the source is cited as http://learnline.cdu.edu.au/units/env509/introduction/distribution.html. The title 'Tropical Rainforests of the World' is centered at the bottom.</p>

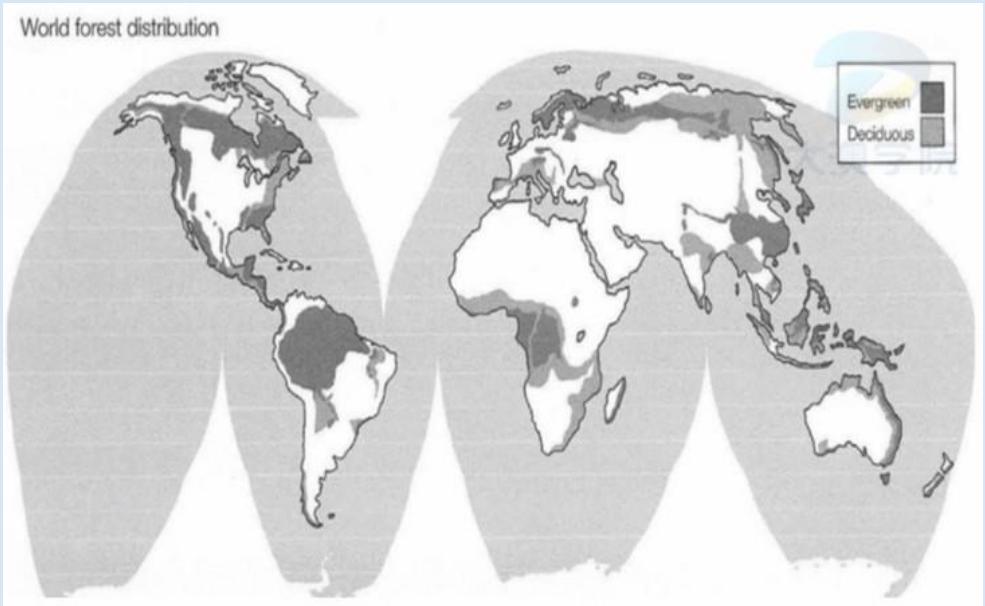
034019	<p>Rhino – historic and present distribution</p> <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical Distribution Current Distribution 							
	<p>要点一: 绿色部分是 inferred historic distribution, 在 north of India and east of Pakistan</p> <p>要点二: 它还在 south of Nepal and north of Bangladesh</p> <p>要点三: 黄色部分是 Current distribution area, 在 Bardia 和 Chiwan</p> <p>要点四: Bangladesh 在 Myanmar 的北边</p>							
034020	<p>Annual Sunshine Hours for France</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Hours Range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Less than 1750 hours</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1750 to 2000 hours</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2000 to 2250 hours</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2250 to 2500 hours</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2500 to 2750 hours</td> </tr> <tr> <td>More than 2750 hours</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Hours Range	Less than 1750 hours	1750 to 2000 hours	2000 to 2250 hours	2250 to 2500 hours	2500 to 2750 hours	More than 2750 hours
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More than 2750 hours								
	<p>要点一: 浅黄色表示 Less than 1750 hours, 在 north of France</p> <p>要点二: 黄色表示 1750 to 2000 hours, 在 middle of France</p> <p>要点三: 红色表示 More than 2750 hours, 在 south of France</p>							

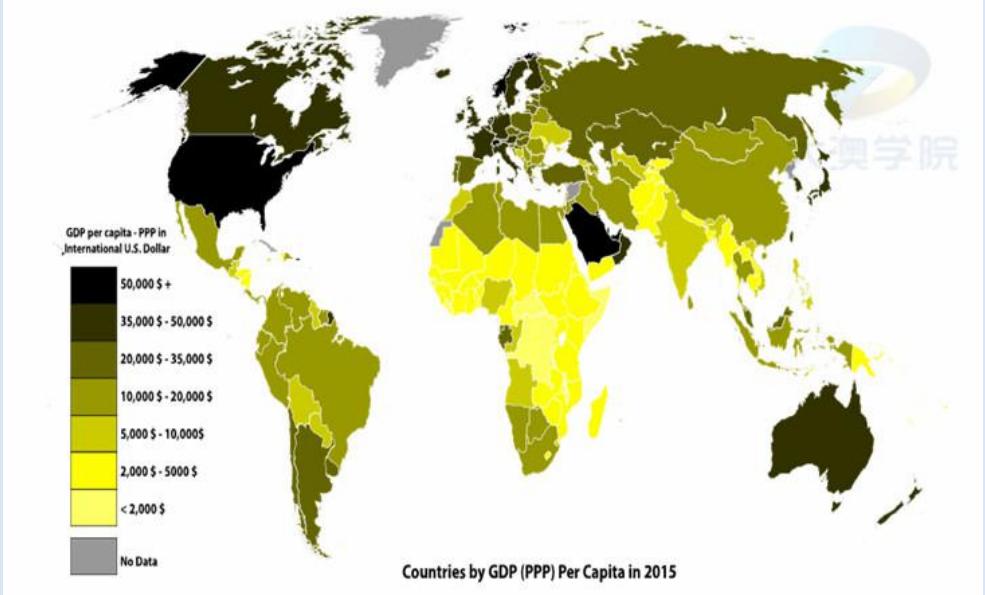
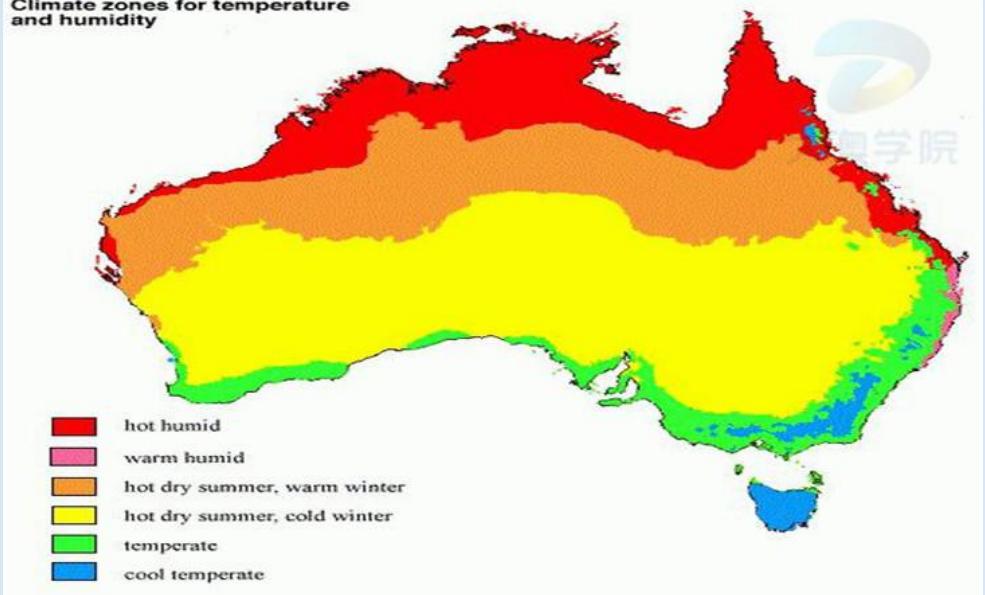
	要点四: 橘色, 2250 to 2500 hours, Charante-Maritime 等
034021 重复 034019	
034022	<h3>Global Warming Predictions</h3> <p>2070-2100 Prediction vs. 1960-1990 Average</p>  <p>Based on HadCM3</p> <p>Temperature Increase (°C)</p>
	要点一: 深红色是 7-8 degree, 在 Arctic 要点二: 红色是 5-6 degree, 在 Asia, North America 和 Africa 要点三: 黄色是 1-2 degree, 在 most of oce

034023	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Country</th><th>Number of Reactors</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Russia</td><td>33 thereof 5 in Asia</td></tr> <tr><td>France</td><td>58</td></tr> <tr><td>United Kingdom</td><td>16</td></tr> <tr><td>Germany</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>Spain</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>Ukraine</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>Belgium</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>Netherlands</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Sweden</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>Switzerland</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Slovenia</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Romania</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>Bulgaria</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>Hungary</td><td>4</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Country	Number of Reactors	Russia	33 thereof 5 in Asia	France	58	United Kingdom	16	Germany	9	Spain	8	Ukraine	15	Belgium	7	Netherlands	1	Sweden	10	Switzerland	5	Slovenia	1	Romania	2	Bulgaria	2	Hungary	4
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	<p>要点一: 黄色部分表示有 nuclear electricity generation 的国家</p> <p>要点二: France 最多, 有 58 个</p> <p>要点三: Russia 第二, 有 36 个</p> <p>要点四: Finland 最少, 有 4 个</p> <p>要点五: Ukraine, Germany, Spain 等</p>																														
034024	<p>Geographical distribution of the languages of Switzerland (2000)</p> <p>Legend:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> German French Italian Romansh <p>bilingual areas and cities*</p> <p>* Areas with changing minorities, traditionally strong minorities of other official languages (over 20%) and officially bilingual communities.</p> <p>(Efficiency bilingual) are the centers of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Berne: Bern German-speaking Fribourg: Fribourg French-speaking Ubers: Ubers French-speaking </p> <p>(Efficiency bilingual) is the center of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Graubünden: Grigioni/Grischun Ticino: Ticino Italian-speaking </p> <p>De facto bilingual are the centers of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valais: French-speaking Ticino: Italian-speaking </p>																														
	<p>要点一: 橘色是 German, 在地图的北边</p> <p>要点二: 紫色是 Italian, 在地图的南边</p>																														

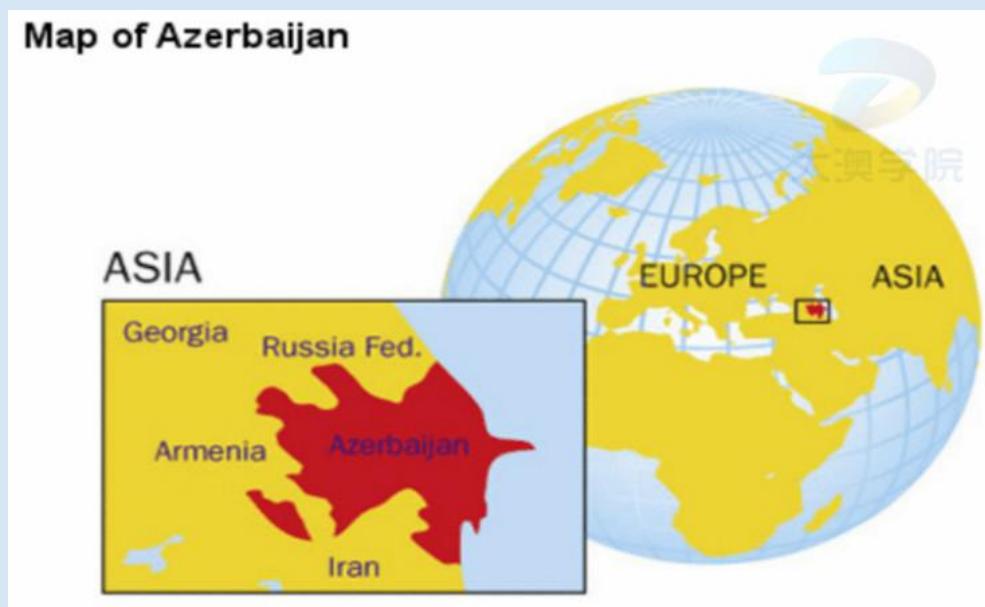
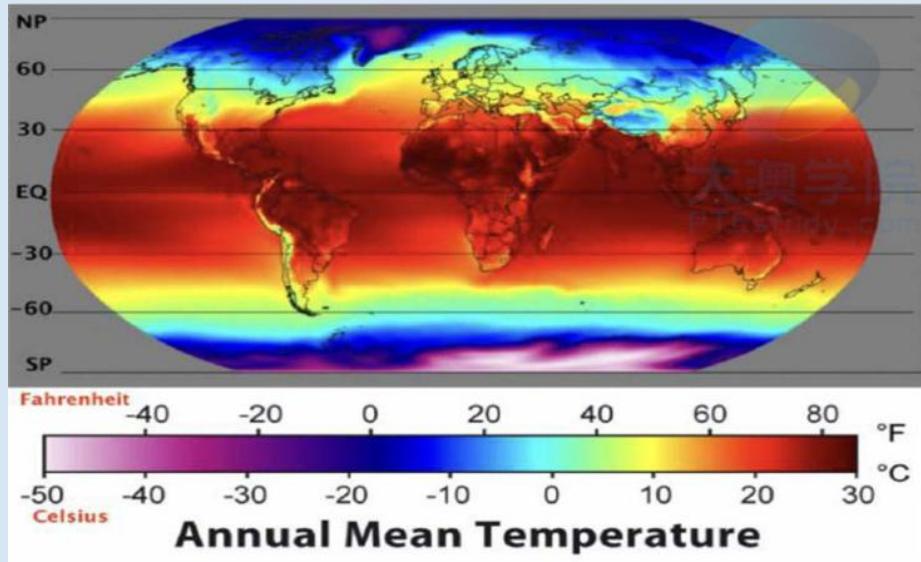
	<p>要点三: 绿色是 French, 在地图的西边</p> <p>要点四: 咖色是 Romansch, 在地图的东边</p>
034025 缺图例	
034026	
	<p>要点一: 黄色是 Arable land, 在印度的大部分地区都有</p> <p>要点二: 绿色是 Forests, 在印度的中部</p> <p>要点三: 红色是 Non-agricultural, 在印度的东边和北边</p> <p>要点四: Plantation, scrub and grass, unproductive land</p>

034027	 <p>Bird Migration Route</p> <p>Range</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breeding (Blue) Wintering (Orange) Year-round (Green) <p>Migration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spring (Yellow arrow) Fall (Green arrow)
	<p>要点一: 蓝色表示 Range 是 Breeding 的, 在 Canada</p> <p>要点二: 橘色表示 Range 是 Wintering 的, 在 north of Latin America</p> <p>要点三: 黄色和绿色的箭头表示 Spring and Fall 的 Migration</p> <p>要点四: America, Canada, Year-round</p>
034028	 <p>Municipalities and Precipitation of Gariep Basin</p> <p>Municipalities of the Basin</p> <p>90-100%</p> <p>70-80%</p> <p>50-60%</p> <p>30-40%</p> <p>10-20%</p> <p>0-10%</p> <p>Average precipitation per annum</p> <p>mm</p> <p>3.00 2.00 1.25 0.75 0.00 -0.75 -1.25 -2.00 -3.00</p>
	<p>要点一: 左图 municipalities 深蓝色 90-100% 在上半部, 浅蓝色 10-30% 在下半部</p> <p>要点二: 右图 precipitation 红色-3mm 在左边和中间, 黄色 0.75 在上面</p> <p>要点三: 淡粉色表示 0-25 每平方公里, 可以在俄罗斯看到</p>

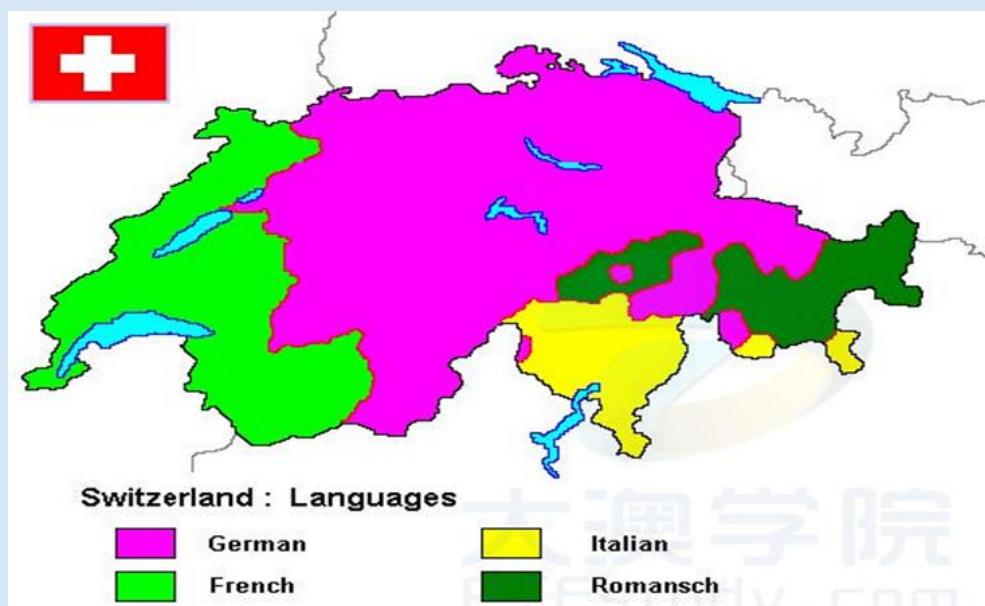
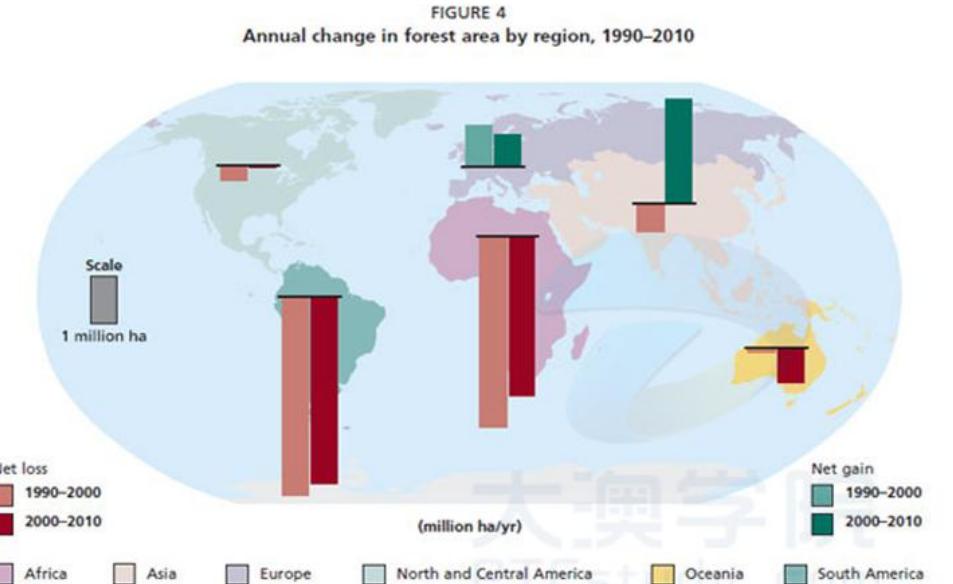
034029	
	<p>要点一: Georgia 和 Russia 在 Azerbaijan 的北部 要点二: Armenia 和 Iran 在它的南部 要点三: Baku 是它的 capital city 要点四: 黃色、橘色、Caspian Sea 等</p>
034030	
	<p>要点一: 黑色是 Evergreen,在 north of Europe, Latin America and North America 要点二: 灰色是 Deciduous,在 part of Africa, Asia and Oceania 要点三: Japan, South Asia, Russia 等</p>

034031	 <p>GDP per capita - PPP in International U.S. Dollar</p> <table border="1"><tr><td>50,000 \$ +</td></tr><tr><td>35,000 \$ - 50,000 \$</td></tr><tr><td>20,000 \$ - 35,000 \$</td></tr><tr><td>10,000 \$ - 20,000 \$</td></tr><tr><td>5,000 \$ - 10,000 \$</td></tr><tr><td>2,000 \$ - 5,000 \$</td></tr><tr><td><2,000 \$</td></tr><tr><td>No Data</td></tr></table> <p>Countries by GDP (PPP) Per Capita in 2015</p>	50,000 \$ +	35,000 \$ - 50,000 \$	20,000 \$ - 35,000 \$	10,000 \$ - 20,000 \$	5,000 \$ - 10,000 \$	2,000 \$ - 5,000 \$	<2,000 \$	No Data
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No Data									
	<p>要点一: 黑色是 more than \$50,000, 在 America 和 Saudi Arabia</p> <p>要点二: 绿色是 \$10,000 – \$20,000, 在 China 和 North of Africa</p> <p>要点三: 黄色是 \$2,000 – \$5,000, 在 Most of Africa 和 South Asia</p> <p>要点四: Australia, Canada, Europe 等</p>								
034032	 <p>Climate zones for temperature and humidity</p> <table border="1"><tr><td>hot humid</td></tr><tr><td>warm humid</td></tr><tr><td>hot dry summer, warm winter</td></tr><tr><td>hot dry summer, cold winter</td></tr><tr><td>temperate</td></tr><tr><td>cool temperate</td></tr></table>	hot humid	warm humid	hot dry summer, warm winter	hot dry summer, cold winter	temperate	cool temperate		
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warm humid									
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cool temperate									
	<p>要点一: 红色是 hot humid, 在 Australia 的北部</p> <p>要点二: 粉色是 warm humid, 在 Australia 的东部</p> <p>要点三: 黄色是 hot dry summer, cold winder, 在 Australia 的中部</p>								

	要点四: 橘色是 hot dry summer, warm winter, 绿色是 temperate, 蓝色是 cool temperate									
034033	<p>Distribution of tropical rain forests</p>									
	<p>要点一: 绿色表示 distribution of tropical rain forests</p> <p>要点二: 它在 South Asia, middle of Africa, north of Latin America</p> <p>要点三: Europe, Australia, North America 等</p> <p>要点四: North Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, North Pacific Ocean 等</p>									
034034	<p>Population density (per square kilometer)</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0 - 25</td></tr> <tr><td>25 - 75</td></tr> <tr><td>75 - 150</td></tr> <tr><td>150 - 300</td></tr> <tr><td>300 - 500</td></tr> <tr><td>500 - 700</td></tr> <tr><td>700 - 1500</td></tr> <tr><td>1500 - 9000</td></tr> <tr><td>No data</td></tr> </table>	0 - 25	25 - 75	75 - 150	150 - 300	300 - 500	500 - 700	700 - 1500	1500 - 9000	No data
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	<p>要点一: 粉色是 0-25, 在 Russia, Canada 和 Latin America</p> <p>要点二: 红色是 75-150, 在 China, Europe 和 Africa</p>									

	<p>要点三: 黑色是 1500-9000,在 Asia 要点四: No data, Australia, America 等</p>
034035	<p>Map of Azerbaijan</p> 
	<p>要点一：描述图中出现的大洲名称 要点二：描述图中出现的国家名称 要点三：描述 Azerbaijan 的地理位置</p>
034036	 <p>Annual Mean Temperature</p>
	<p>要点一: 红色 60 - 80 Fahrenheit, 在 Africa, Latin America and Oceania 要点二: 黄色 10 Celsius, 在 China, Middle East and America</p>

	<p>要点三: 蓝色 0 - 20,在 Russia and Arctic</p> <p>要点四: purple, orange, Europe 等</p>
034037	
034038	<p>要点一: 粉色是 Polar zone</p> <p>要点二: 黄色是 Temperate zone,有 China, America 和 Europe</p> <p>要点三: 绿色是 Tropical zone,有 Latin America, Africa 和 South Asia</p> <p>要点四: Equator, Australia 等</p> <p>GREY PARROT RANGE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timneh grey parrot <i>Poicephalus timneh</i> Est. population: 120 100 - 259 000 Congo grey parrot <i>Poicephalus erithacus</i> Est. population: 560 000 - 12.7 million <p>Sources: BirdLife International, IUCN</p>
	<p>要点一: 红色是 Congo grey parrot,在非洲中部,人口 560, 000 – 12.7 million</p>

	<p>要点二: 深红色是 Timneh grey parrot, 在 Congo grey parrot 的西部, 人口 120,100 – 259,000</p> <p>要点三: 灰色表示非洲</p>																					
034039	 <p>Switzerland : Languages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ German ■ French ■ Italian ■ Romansch 																					
	<p>要点一: 最大面积紫色代表 German, 在地图中部位置</p> <p>要点二: 最小面积黄色代表 Italian, 在地图右下角部分</p> <p>要点三: 第二最大面积绿色代表 French, 在地图左边位置</p>																					
034040	<p>FIGURE 4 Annual change in forest area by region, 1990–2010</p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Region</th> <th>1990–2000 (million ha/yr)</th> <th>2000–2010 (million ha/yr)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Africa</td> <td>-0.5</td> <td>-0.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asia</td> <td>-0.5</td> <td>-0.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Europe</td> <td>-0.5</td> <td>-0.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North and Central America</td> <td>-0.5</td> <td>-0.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oceania</td> <td>-0.1</td> <td>-0.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South America</td> <td>-0.5</td> <td>-0.2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Region	1990–2000 (million ha/yr)	2000–2010 (million ha/yr)	Africa	-0.5	-0.2	Asia	-0.5	-0.2	Europe	-0.5	-0.2	North and Central America	-0.5	-0.2	Oceania	-0.1	-0.1	South America	-0.5	-0.2
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	<p>重点一: 红色部分代表 South America 和 Africa</p>																					

重点二：绿色部分代表 Europe

重点三：其它

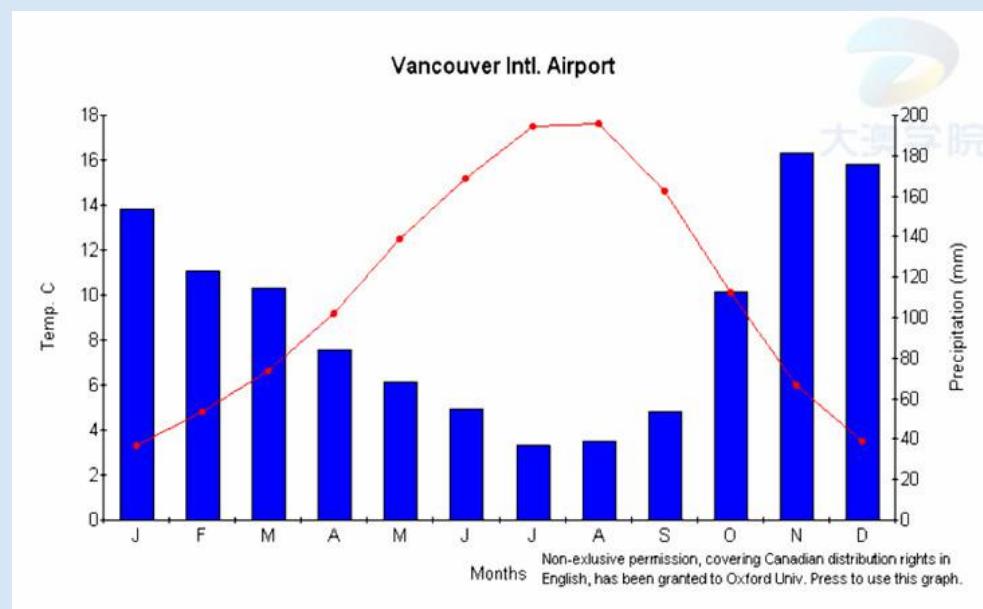
5. Mix

035001	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Men</th> <th>Women</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Drama</td> <td>10</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Painting</td> <td>25</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sculpture</td> <td>10</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Language</td> <td>20</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age Group</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Aged under 20</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20-29</td> <td>11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30-39</td> <td>16%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40-49</td> <td>26%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>50 or over</td> <td>42%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Men	Women	Drama	10	20	Painting	25	30	Sculpture	10	5	Language	20	40	Age Group	Percentage	Aged under 20	5%	20-29	11%	30-39	16%	40-49	26%	50 or over	42%
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	<p>要点一: 柱状图: Men,最大值Painting, 25; Women,最小值Sculpture, 5</p> <p>要点二: 饼图: 最大值50 or over, 42;第二大值40-49, 26%; 最小值Aged under 20, 5%</p> <p>要点三: Drama, Language, 20-29 等</p>																											
035002	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Low income</th> <th>Middle income</th> <th>High income</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2004</td> <td>~3.2</td> <td>~2.3</td> <td>~1.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1960</td> <td>~0.7</td> <td>~0.8</td> <td>~0.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: World Bank, 2006 (figures for 2005)</p>	Year	Low income	Middle income	High income	2004	~3.2	~2.3	~1.0	1960	~0.7	~0.8	~0.3															
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	<p>要点一: 柱状图: 最大值 2004, 3; 最小值 1960, 0.7</p> <p>要点二: 地图: 绿色表示 low income,在 India 和 Africa</p> <p>要点三: 黄色表示 Middle income,在 China, Russia 和 Latin America</p>																											

	<p>要点四: 红色表示 High income, 在 North America, Saudi Arabia 和 Australia</p> <p>要点四: Europe</p>																																							
035003	<p>Climate graph for Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea</p> <p>This dual-axis chart illustrates the climate of Port Moresby. The left Y-axis represents Precipitation in mm, ranging from 0 to 250. The right Y-axis represents Temperature in °C, ranging from 0 to 30. Blue bars show monthly precipitation, peaking in February at 200mm. Red diamonds show monthly temperature, which starts around 25°C in January and remains relatively stable until August, after which it rises to approximately 28°C by December.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>Precipitation (mm)</th> <th>Temperature (°C)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Jan</td><td>~180</td><td>~25.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Feb</td><td>200</td><td>~25.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Mar</td><td>~190</td><td>~25.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Apr</td><td>~120</td><td>~25.5</td></tr> <tr><td>May</td><td>~60</td><td>~25.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Jun</td><td>~40</td><td>~25.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Jul</td><td>~30</td><td>~24.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug</td><td>~30</td><td>~24.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Sep</td><td>~35</td><td>~24.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Oct</td><td>~40</td><td>~25.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Nov</td><td>~55</td><td>~25.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Dec</td><td>~120</td><td>~26.5</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Month	Precipitation (mm)	Temperature (°C)	Jan	~180	~25.5	Feb	200	~25.5	Mar	~190	~25.5	Apr	~120	~25.5	May	~60	~25.5	Jun	~40	~25.0	Jul	~30	~24.5	Aug	~30	~24.0	Sep	~35	~24.5	Oct	~40	~25.0	Nov	~55	~25.5	Dec	~120	~26.5
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	<p>要点一：柱状图 Precipitation : 最大值 Feb,200; 最小值 Aug.,24</p> <p>要点二：线形图 temperature : 最小值 : Aug, 26</p> <p>要点三：线形图 temperature 的起始点趋势</p>																																							
035004	<p>Temperature and Precipitation Chart (Yearly)</p> <p>This chart displays annual temperature and precipitation for Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil. The left Y-axis shows monthly precipitation in mm, with a bar for each month. The right Y-axis shows monthly temperature in °C, with a line graph connecting red circular markers. The chart shows a distinct wet season (high precipitation) from January to June, peaking in March at ~310mm, and a dry season (low precipitation) from July to December, with a minimum in August (~60mm). Temperature is highest in the wet season, peaking in October at ~27.5°C, and lowest in the dry season, peaking in February at ~26°C.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>Precipitation (mm)</th> <th>Temperature (°C)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>jan</td><td>~260</td><td>~26.0</td></tr> <tr><td>feb</td><td>~280</td><td>~25.8</td></tr> <tr><td>mar</td><td>~310</td><td>~26.2</td></tr> <tr><td>apr</td><td>~295</td><td>~26.4</td></tr> <tr><td>may</td><td>~255</td><td>~26.5</td></tr> <tr><td>jun</td><td>~120</td><td>~26.8</td></tr> <tr><td>jul</td><td>~90</td><td>~26.8</td></tr> <tr><td>aug</td><td>~60</td><td>~25.5</td></tr> <tr><td>sept</td><td>~80</td><td>~26.0</td></tr> <tr><td>oct</td><td>~125</td><td>~27.5</td></tr> <tr><td>nov</td><td>~180</td><td>~27.0</td></tr> <tr><td>dec</td><td>~215</td><td>~26.0</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Manaus - Amazonas - Brazil</p>	Month	Precipitation (mm)	Temperature (°C)	jan	~260	~26.0	feb	~280	~25.8	mar	~310	~26.2	apr	~295	~26.4	may	~255	~26.5	jun	~120	~26.8	jul	~90	~26.8	aug	~60	~25.5	sept	~80	~26.0	oct	~125	~27.5	nov	~180	~27.0	dec	~215	~26.0
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035005	<p>要点一：柱状图 (precipitation) 最大值 : mar,310; 最小值 : aug,60</p> <p>要点二：线形图 (temperature) 最大值 : Oct,27.5; 最小值 : Feb , 26</p>																																							

要点三：aug,sept,oct 等

要点四：趋势



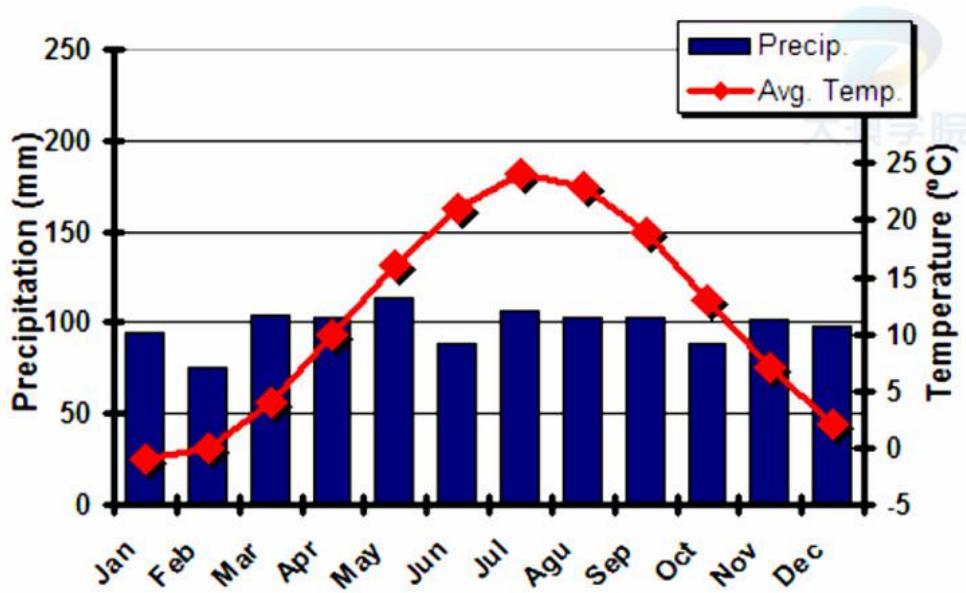
要点一：柱状图 (precipitation) 最大值 : N,180; 最小值 : Jul,40

要点二：线形图 (temperature) 最大值 : Aug.17; 最小值 : Jan,3.5

要点三：Jul , Aug 等

要点四：趋势

035006



要点一：柱状图 Precipitation : 最大值 May,115; 最小值 Feb,75

	<p>要点二：线形图 temperature : 最大值 : Jul, 25; 最小值 : Jan, -1</p> <p>要点三：趋势</p>																																																				
035007	<table border="1"> <caption>Data for Figure 1: Monthly Climate Summary</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>Rainfall (mm)</th> <th>Avg Daily Temp (Max) (°C)</th> <th>Avg Daily Temp (Min) (°C)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Jan</td><td>50</td><td>25</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>Feb</td><td>80</td><td>25</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>Mar</td><td>160</td><td>25</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>Apr</td><td>220</td><td>25</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>May</td><td>270</td><td>25</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>Jun</td><td>270</td><td>25</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>Jul</td><td>250</td><td>25</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug</td><td>150</td><td>25</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>Sep</td><td>60</td><td>25</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>Oct</td><td>30</td><td>25</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>Nov</td><td>30</td><td>25</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>Dec</td><td>30</td><td>25</td><td>15</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Month	Rainfall (mm)	Avg Daily Temp (Max) (°C)	Avg Daily Temp (Min) (°C)	Jan	50	25	15	Feb	80	25	15	Mar	160	25	15	Apr	220	25	15	May	270	25	15	Jun	270	25	15	Jul	250	25	15	Aug	150	25	15	Sep	60	25	15	Oct	30	25	15	Nov	30	25	15	Dec	30	25	15
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035008	<p>U.S. Subprime Lending Expanded Significantly 2004-2006</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Figure 2: U.S. Subprime Lending Expansion</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Subprime Share %</th> <th>Home Ownership %</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1997</td><td>7.5</td><td>66.5</td></tr> <tr><td>1998</td><td>5.5</td><td>67.0</td></tr> <tr><td>1999</td><td>5.0</td><td>67.5</td></tr> <tr><td>2000</td><td>5.5</td><td>68.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2001</td><td>7.0</td><td>68.5</td></tr> <tr><td>2002</td><td>6.5</td><td>69.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2003</td><td>7.5</td><td>69.5</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>18.5</td><td>69.8</td></tr> <tr><td>2005</td><td>20.5</td><td>69.5</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>21.0</td><td>69.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>7.5</td><td>68.5</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Harvard University- State of the Nation's Housing Report 2008</p>	Year	Subprime Share %	Home Ownership %	1997	7.5	66.5	1998	5.5	67.0	1999	5.0	67.5	2000	5.5	68.0	2001	7.0	68.5	2002	6.5	69.0	2003	7.5	69.5	2004	18.5	69.8	2005	20.5	69.5	2006	21.0	69.0	2007	7.5	68.5																
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	<p>要点二: Home Ownership %, 最大值 2004, 69; 最小值 1997, 66</p> <p>要点三: 2000, 2001, 2002 等</p> <p>要点四: 趋势</p>																																																																	
035009	<table border="1"> <caption>Potatoes Consumed</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Day</th> <th>Kilos</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Mon</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>Tues</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>Wed</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>Thur</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>Fri</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>Sat</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr><td>Sun</td><td>35</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Day	Kilos	Mon	15	Tues	20	Wed	30	Thur	10	Fri	15	Sat	25	Sun	35																																																	
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035010	<table border="1"> <caption>Monthly means of total rainfall and temperature of Cape Town and Hong Kong</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>Cape Town Temp (°C)</th> <th>Hong Kong Temp (°C)</th> <th>Cape Town Rainfall (mm)</th> <th>Hong Kong Rainfall (mm)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>JAN</td><td>20</td><td>16</td><td>13</td><td>22</td></tr> <tr><td>FEB</td><td>21</td><td>15</td><td>22</td><td>56</td></tr> <tr><td>MAR</td><td>19</td><td>19</td><td>18</td><td>81</td></tr> <tr><td>APR</td><td>18</td><td>23</td><td>41</td><td>175</td></tr> <tr><td>MAY</td><td>15</td><td>26</td><td>69</td><td>302</td></tr> <tr><td>JUN</td><td>14</td><td>29</td><td>94</td><td>456</td></tr> <tr><td>JUL</td><td>13</td><td>30</td><td>81</td><td>380</td></tr> <tr><td>AUG</td><td>13</td><td>29</td><td>76</td><td>434</td></tr> <tr><td>SEP</td><td>14</td><td>29</td><td>41</td><td>330</td></tr> <tr><td>OCT</td><td>16</td><td>26</td><td>30</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr><td>NOV</td><td>18</td><td>23</td><td>15</td><td>39</td></tr> <tr><td>DEC</td><td>19</td><td>16</td><td>18</td><td>25</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Month	Cape Town Temp (°C)	Hong Kong Temp (°C)	Cape Town Rainfall (mm)	Hong Kong Rainfall (mm)	JAN	20	16	13	22	FEB	21	15	22	56	MAR	19	19	18	81	APR	18	23	41	175	MAY	15	26	69	302	JUN	14	29	94	456	JUL	13	30	81	380	AUG	13	29	76	434	SEP	14	29	41	330	OCT	16	26	30	100	NOV	18	23	15	39	DEC	19	16	18	25
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要点二: Temperature: Cape Town 的最大值 Feb, 21; Hong Kong 的最小值 Jul, 13

要点三: Mar, Apr, May 等

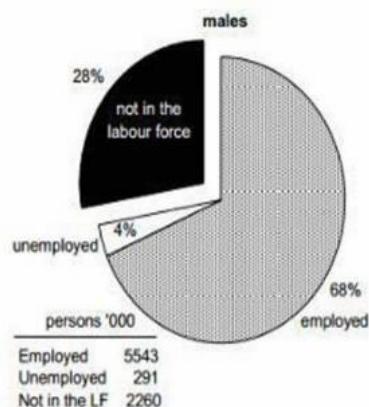
要点四: 趋势

035011

Figure 1 Many men are outside the labour force

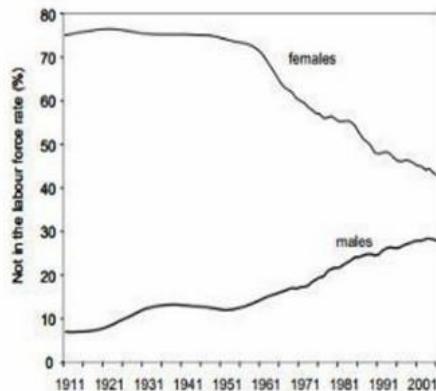
Male labour market

2005-06



Trends in economic inactivity

1910-11 to 2005-06



要点一: Male labour market: 最大值 employed, 68%; 第二大值 not in the labour force, 28%; 最小值 unemployed, 4%

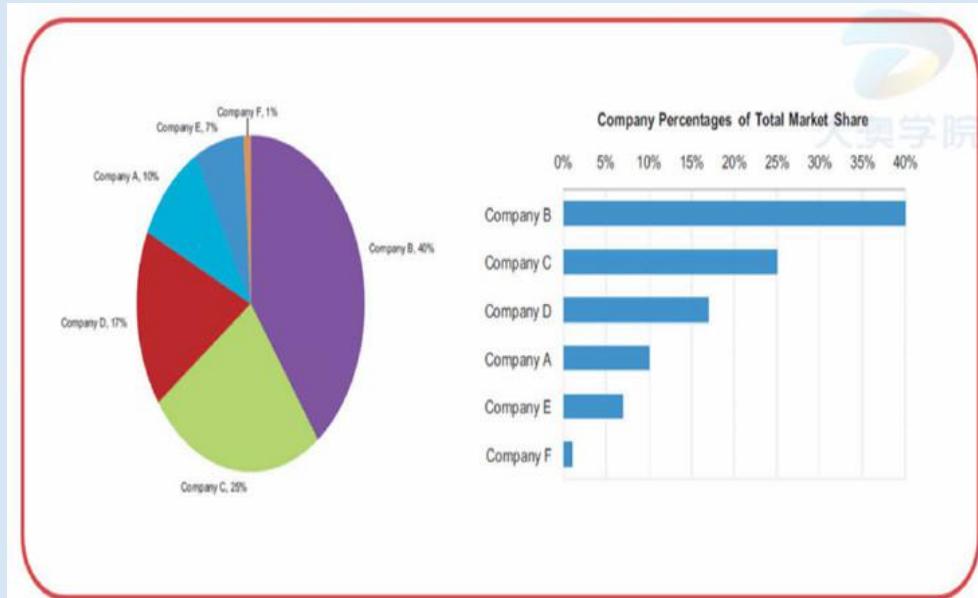
要点二: Trends in economic inactivity: female 最大值 1911, 75;

male 最小值 1911, 8

要点三: employed 5,543,000 人等

要点四: 趋势

035012

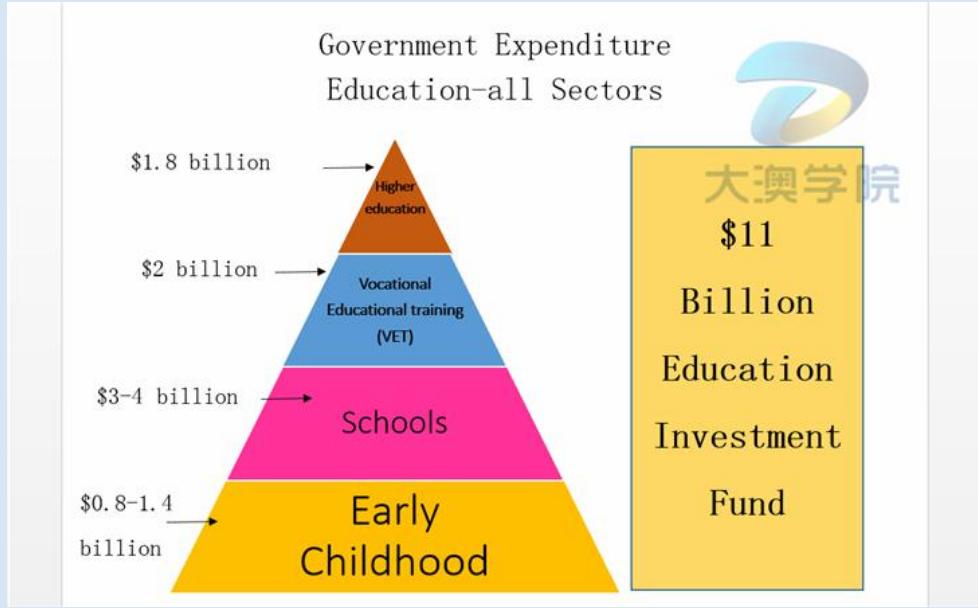


要点一：柱状图（market share%）最大值：companyB: 40 最小值：companyF:1

要点二：饼状图中各公司的占比情况：最大：companyB,40，第二大：companyC , 25
最小：companyF,1

要点三：companyB 和 C 占市场量 65%

035013



要点一：最大值 Higher Education, \$1.8 billion

要点二：第二大值 Vocational Education Training, \$2 billion

要点三：最小值 Early Childhood, \$0.8 – \$1.4 billion

	要点四: Schools, \$11 billion Education Investment Fund																		
035014	<p>Genset Diesel Monitoring</p> <p>Legend: Blue bar = Quantity Consumed (L); Red line with square markers = No. of Operation Hours</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Fuel Burning Equipment</th> <th>Quantity Consumed (L)</th> <th>No. of Operation Hours</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Generator A</td> <td>125</td> <td>85</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Generator B</td> <td>220</td> <td>72</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Generator C</td> <td>200</td> <td>76</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Generator D</td> <td>165</td> <td>68</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Generator E</td> <td>125</td> <td>95</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Fuel Burning Equipment	Quantity Consumed (L)	No. of Operation Hours	Generator A	125	85	Generator B	220	72	Generator C	200	76	Generator D	165	68	Generator E	125	95
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035015	<p>65% of the market is controlled by companies B and C</p> <p>Company Percentages of Total Market Share:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Company</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Company B</td> <td>40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Company C</td> <td>25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Company D</td> <td>15%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Company A</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Company E</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Company F</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Company	Percentage	Company B	40%	Company C	25%	Company D	15%	Company A	10%	Company E	5%	Company F	1%				
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	<p>要点三 : jul;aug;sep 等</p> <p>要点三 : 趋势</p>
035018	<p>Haiti & Western Dominican Republic Rainfall Accumulation Maximum Total Average Total</p> <p>Rainfall Intensity Maximum Average</p> <p>Date 4/21 4/22 4/23 4/24 4/25 4/26 4/27</p> <p>mm/h mm/mm Date 4/21 4/22 4/23 4/24 4/25 4/26 4/27</p>
	<p>要点一: Rainfall Accumulation: Maximum Total 最大值 4/27, 400;</p> <p>Average Total 最小值 4/23, 0</p> <p>要点二: Rainfall Intensity: Maximum 最大值 4/24, 30; Average 最小值 27/4, 0</p> <p>要点三: 趋势</p>
035019	<p>Chiang Mai, Thailand</p> <p>Temperature in °C</p> <p>Precipitation in mm</p> <p>Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec</p> <p>Avg. Precip. Avg. Low Avg. High</p>
	<p>要点一: Line 图最大值 , 最小值</p>

	<p>要点二: Line 图的趋势</p> <p>要点三: Bar 图的最大值 , 最小值</p>																																							
035020	<p>Albany Precipitation & Temperature 1971-2000</p> <p>Monthly Temperature and Precipitation</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Month</th><th>Precipitation (in.)</th><th>Temperature (°F)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>JAN</td><td>~2.8</td><td>~25</td></tr><tr><td>FEB</td><td>~2.2</td><td>~28</td></tr><tr><td>MAR</td><td>~3.5</td><td>~35</td></tr><tr><td>APR</td><td>~3.2</td><td>~45</td></tr><tr><td>MAY</td><td>~3.7</td><td>~58</td></tr><tr><td>JUN</td><td>~3.6</td><td>~65</td></tr><tr><td>JUL</td><td>~3.5</td><td>~68</td></tr><tr><td>AUG</td><td>~3.6</td><td>~67</td></tr><tr><td>SEP</td><td>~3.3</td><td>~62</td></tr><tr><td>OCT</td><td>~3.2</td><td>~50</td></tr><tr><td>NOV</td><td>~3.2</td><td>~40</td></tr><tr><td>DEC</td><td>~2.8</td><td>~30</td></tr></tbody></table>	Month	Precipitation (in.)	Temperature (°F)	JAN	~2.8	~25	FEB	~2.2	~28	MAR	~3.5	~35	APR	~3.2	~45	MAY	~3.7	~58	JUN	~3.6	~65	JUL	~3.5	~68	AUG	~3.6	~67	SEP	~3.3	~62	OCT	~3.2	~50	NOV	~3.2	~40	DEC	~2.8	~30
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6. Picture

038001

The eatwell plate

Use the eatwell plate to help you get the balance right. It shows how much of what you eat should come from each food group.



<http://www.sharonsnowdon.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Eat-Well-Plate-1-e1464191631535.jpg>
Public Health England in association with the Welsh Government, the Scottish Government and the Food Standards Agency in Northern Ireland

© Crown copyright 2013

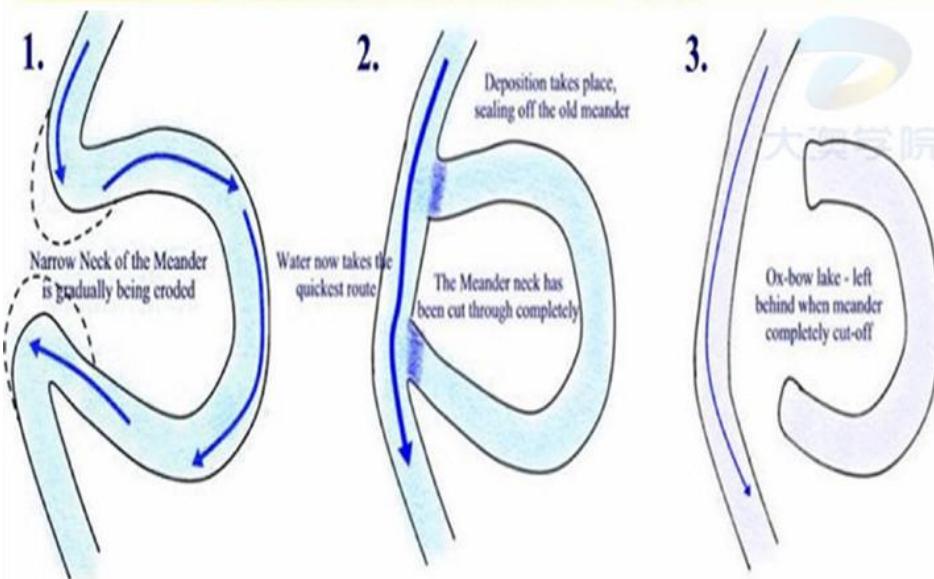
要点一: 最大值: Fruit and vegetables, 绿色

要点二: 第二大值: Bread, rice, potatoes, pasta and other starchy foods, 黄色

要点三: 最小值: Food and drinks high in fat and/or sugar, 紫色

要点四: Meat, fish, eggs, beans and other non-dairy sources of protein, milk and dairy foods

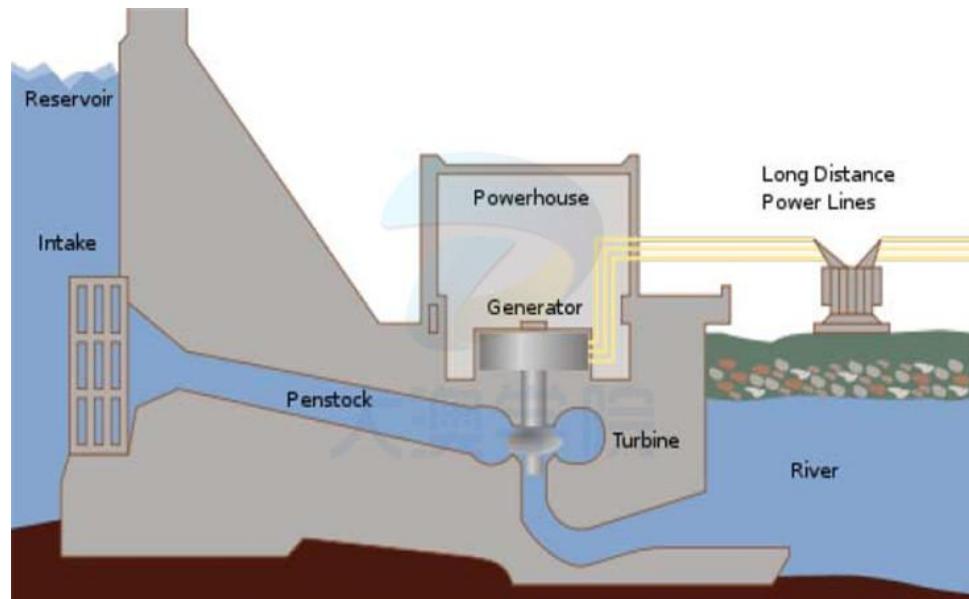
038002



要点一: 第一步 Narrow neck of the meander if gradually being eroded

要点二: 第二步 The meander neck has been cut through completely
要点三: 第三步 Deposition takes place, scaling off the old meander
要点四: 最后一步 Water now takes the quicker route
要点五: Ox-bow lake, which is left behind when meander completely cut off

038003



要点一: 第一步 Reservoir and Intake
要点二: 第二步 Penstock
要点三: 第三步 Turbine and River
要点四: 最后一步 Long Distance Power Lines
要点五: Powerhouse and Generator

038004

Process Sample



要点一: 第一步 Pan Frying, which is inactivation of Enzymes

要点二: 第二步 Drying under the sun

要点三: 第三步 Loose Raw Tea

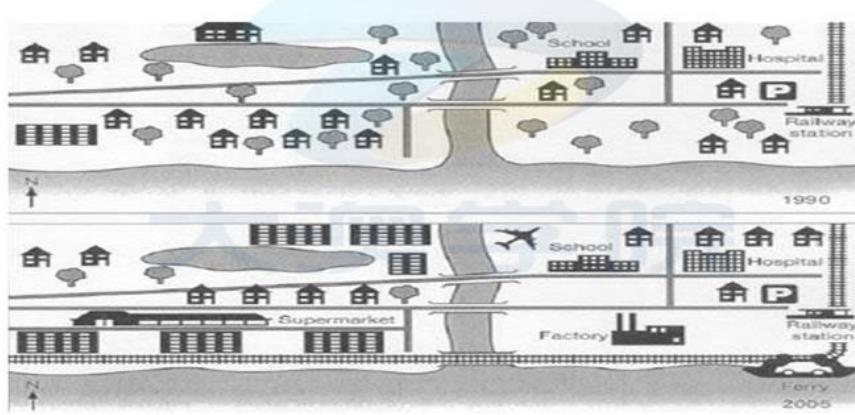
要点四: 最后一步 Pu-erh Ripe tea

要点五: Fermentation by Mold, Compression, Pu-erh Raw Tea 等

038005

The maps below show the changes that have taken place in the seaside resort of Templeton between 1990 and 2005.

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



要点一：1990 年西北部住宅分散，交通不便

要点二：2005 年西北部住宅集中，且高楼大厦多，开通地铁，交通便利

	<p>要点三：2005年东北部建有机场以及轮渡和工厂</p> <p>要点四：1990年绿化程度更好，工业化水平较低</p>												
038006	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Tower</th> <th>Height (ft)</th> <th>Location</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Taipei 101</td> <td>1,670 ft</td> <td>Taipei</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Petronas Towers 1 & 2</td> <td>1,483 ft</td> <td>Kuala Lumpur</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sears Tower</td> <td>1,450 ft</td> <td>Chicago</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Tower	Height (ft)	Location	Taipei 101	1,670 ft	Taipei	Petronas Towers 1 & 2	1,483 ft	Kuala Lumpur	Sears Tower	1,450 ft	Chicago
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	<p>要点一：最高的塔是 Taipei 101 in Taipei, 1,670 feet</p> <p>要点二：第二高的塔是 Petronas Towers 1&2 in Kuala Lumpur, 1,483 feet</p> <p>要点三：第三高的塔是 Sear Tower in Chicago, 1,450 feet</p>												
038007	<p>THE WORLD'S WATER</p> <p>FRESHWATER: 2.5%</p> <p>SALTWATER: 97.5%</p> <p>TOTAL FRESHWATER: 35,029,000 CUBIC KM</p> <p>TOTAL GLOBAL WATER: 1,386,000,000 CUBIC KM</p> <p>x12</p> <p>x30</p> <p>Glaciers and Permanent Snow: 68.7%</p> <p>Groundwater: 30.06%</p> <p>Ground Ice and Permafrost: .86%</p> <p>Other: 1.22%</p> <p>Lakes: .26%</p> <p>Soil: .05%</p> <p>Atmosphere: .04%</p> <p>Wetlands: .03%</p> <p>Rivers: .006%</p> <p>Plants/Animals: .003%</p> <p>SOURCE: UNEP Global Environment Outlook 3, "Freshwater" www.grida.no/geo/geo3/</p>												
	<p>要点一：Total global water 中, freshwater 占 2.5%, salt water 占 97.5%</p> <p>要点二：淡水总共又 35,029000 cubic km</p>												

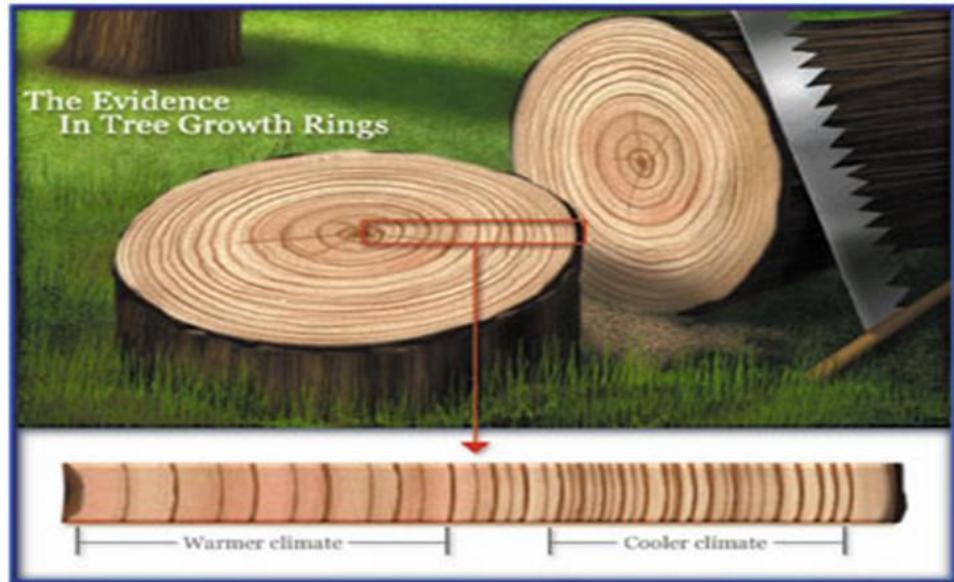
	<p>要点三: 其中最多的是 ground ice and permafrost, 86%</p> <p>要点四: 第二多的是 glaciers and permanent snow, 68.7%</p> <p>要点五: 最少的是 others, 1.22%; 其中 lake 占 26%</p>
038008	
	<p>要点一: 左边的图是 UAE 的国旗</p> <p>要点二: 它有四个矩形，四种颜色分别是红、绿、白、黑</p> <p>要点三: 右边的图是 Jordan 的国旗</p> <p>要点四: 它有一个红色三角形，其中间有一个白色的星星</p> <p>要点五: 两面国旗有相似和不同之处</p>

038009

source : <http://www.trailsmanitoba.ca>

- 要点一: 这是一个 suspension bridge, used to connect two separate areas in a forest
要点二: 它又 wooden pads 和 metal stick 组成
要点三: 这个桥是 arc shape, 建在一个原始的森林里, 有很多绿色植被

038010



- 要点一: 用锯子将树砍倒, 可以看到它的横截面有很多年轮
要点二: 细看年轮, 左边年轮的间距较大, indicates warmer climate
要点三: 右边辩论的间距较小, indicates cooler climate
要点四: 图中还有绿草和树桩

038011

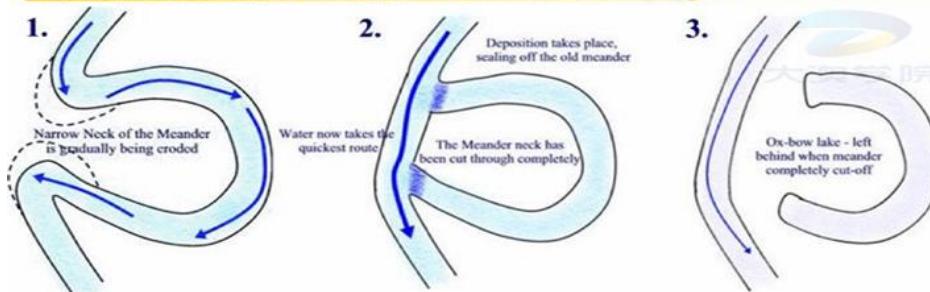


- 要点一：图的上方有很多山,被白雪覆盖
要点二：图的中间有一个房子,房子有很多窗户
要点三：房子的外面有一片黄色的草地
要点四：房子外有小路通往远处的山

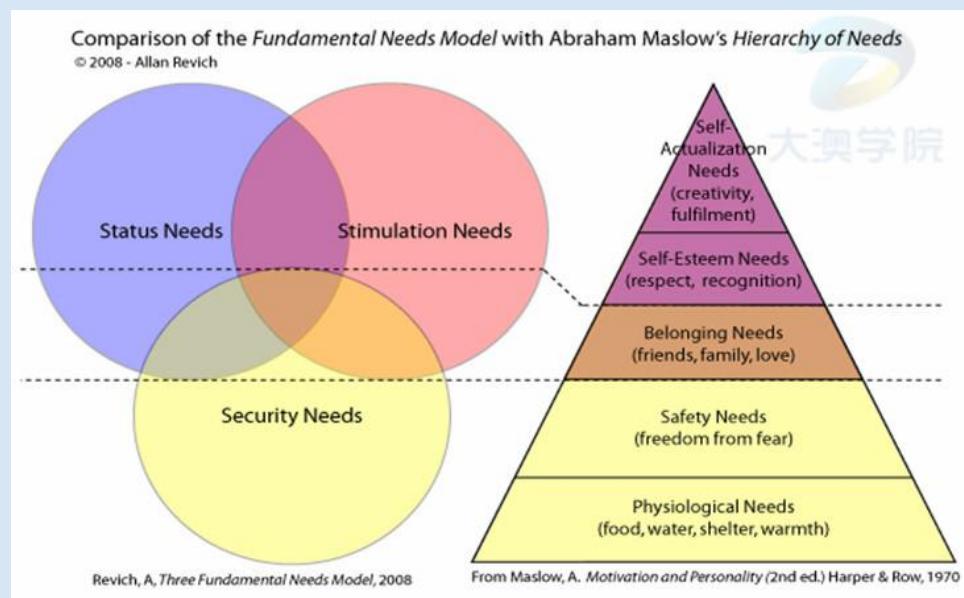
038012

重复

038037

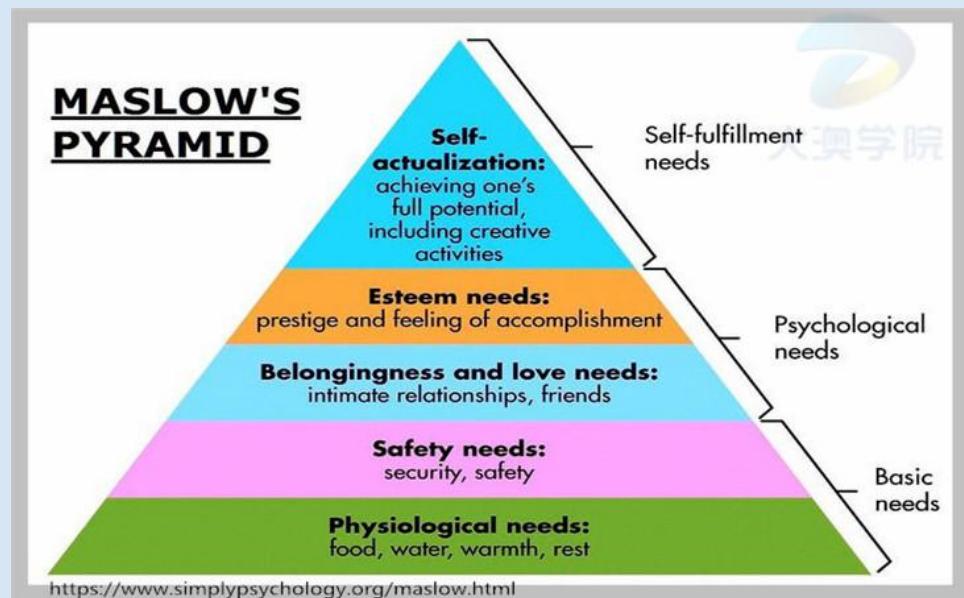


038013



- 要点一：金字塔的最上面是 Self-Actualization Needs
- 要点二：它的下面是 Self-Esteem Needs
- 要点三：金字塔的中间是 Belonging Needs
- 要点四：它的下面是 Safe Needs 和 Physiological Needs
- 要点五：Status/Esteem Needs, Stimulation Needs, Security Needs

038014



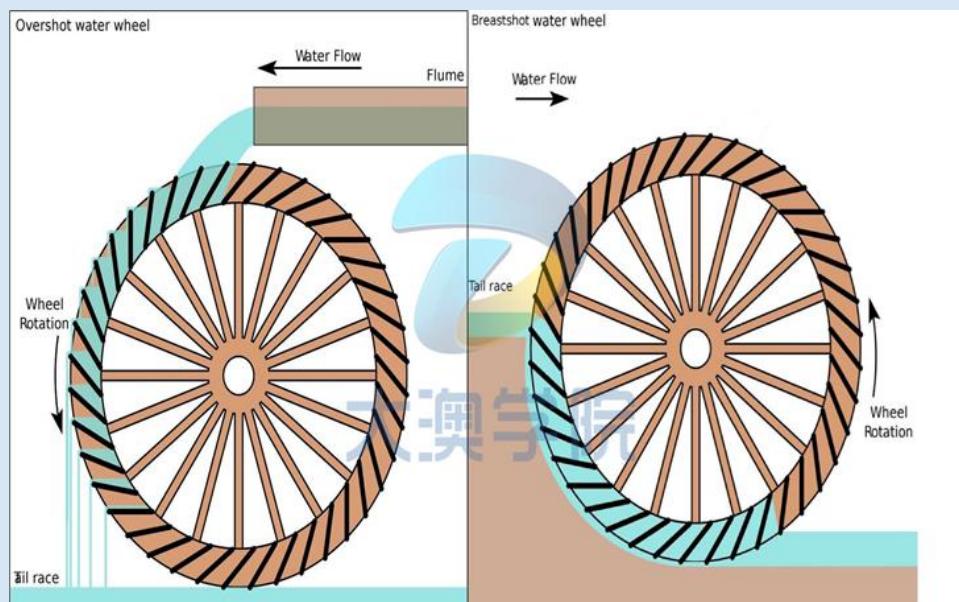
- 要点一：金字塔最顶端是 self-actualization
- 要点二：它的下面是 Esteem needs 和 belongingness and love needs，这两种都属于 psychological needs

	<p>要点三：它的下面是 safety needs 和 physiological needs，这两种都属于 basic needs</p>
038015	
	<p>要点一：左边是黑白照片，街上有很多行人，路的两边是古老建筑</p> <p>要点二：人们主要的交通方式是马车</p> <p>要点三：右边是彩色照片，在一个路口</p> <p>要点四：有红色的双层巴士，摩托车和现代的建筑</p>
038016	
	<p>要点一：这是一个化学实验室</p> <p>要点二：实验室中有一名男老师，三名女同学，一名男同学</p>

要点三：学生有的拿着课本，有的拿着笔记本，面带微笑认真听讲

要点四：桌子上放着许多化学实验用品

038017

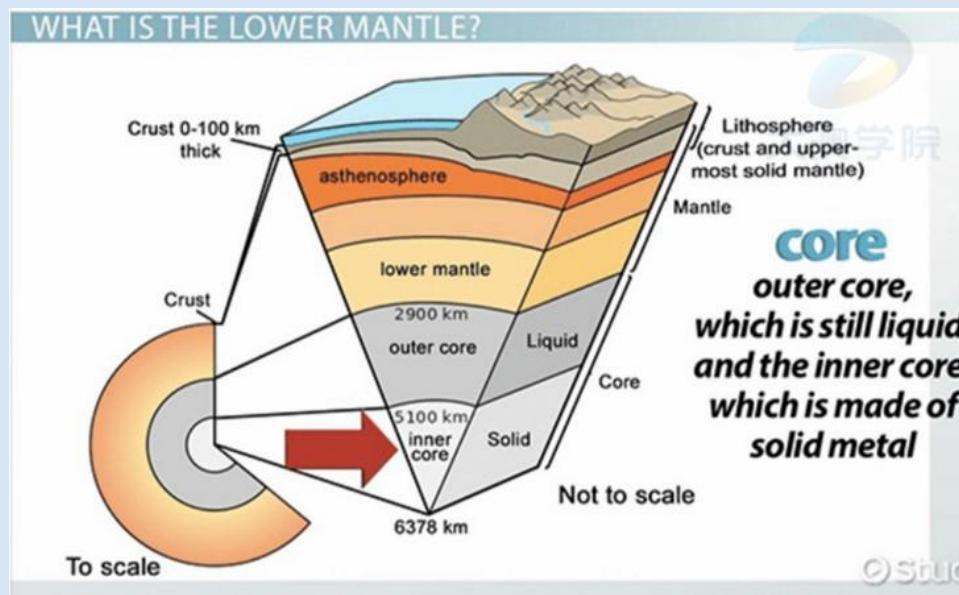


要点一：overshot 的水车是顺时针转的

要点二：backshot 的水车是逆时针转的

要点三：水都是从高处流到水车里的

038018



要点一：最外面是 crust and upper-most solid mantle

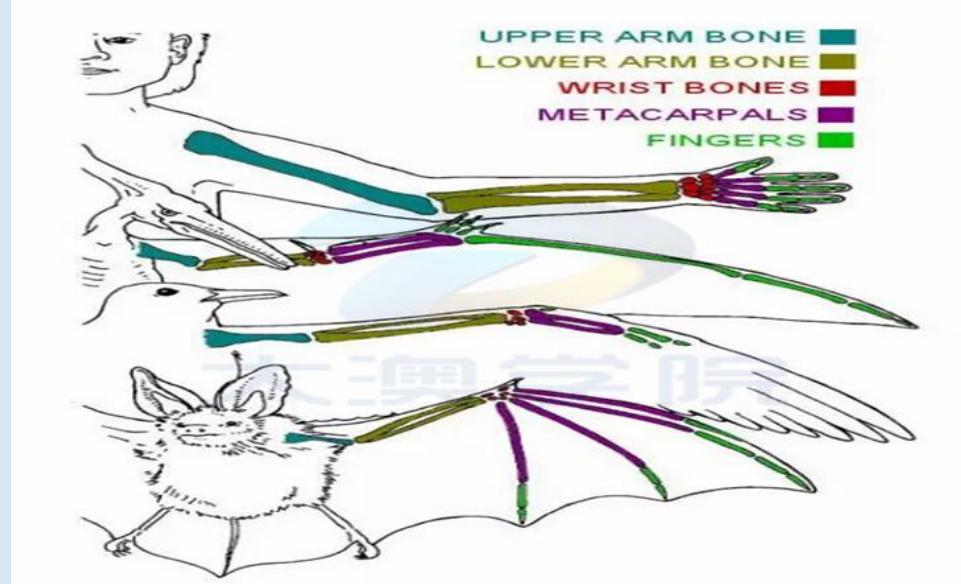
要点二：往里是桔红色，表示 asthenosphere

要点三：中间是黄色，表示 lower mantle

要点四：灰色是 outer core, which is 2900 km

要点五：最里面是 inner core, which is 5100 km

038019



要点一：蓝色是 Upper arm bone, human 有

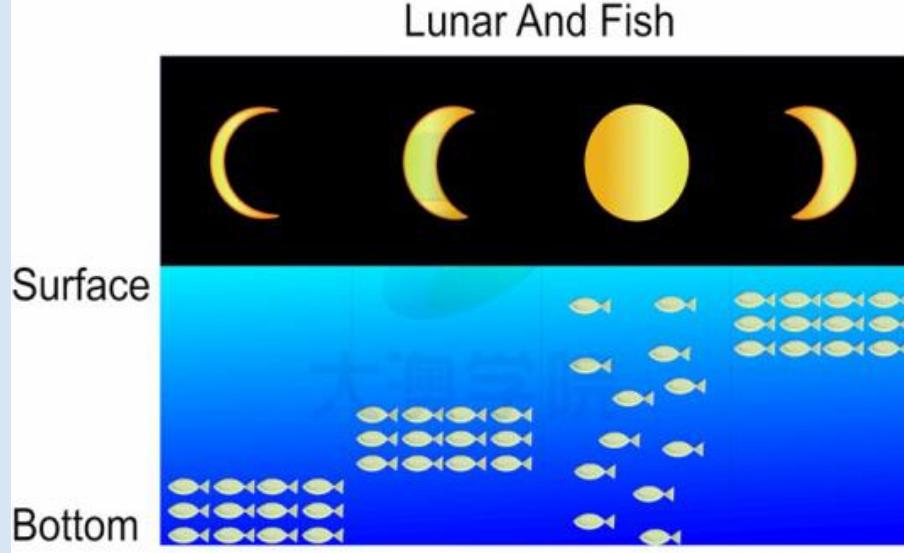
要点二：黄色是 lower arm bone, pterosaur 有

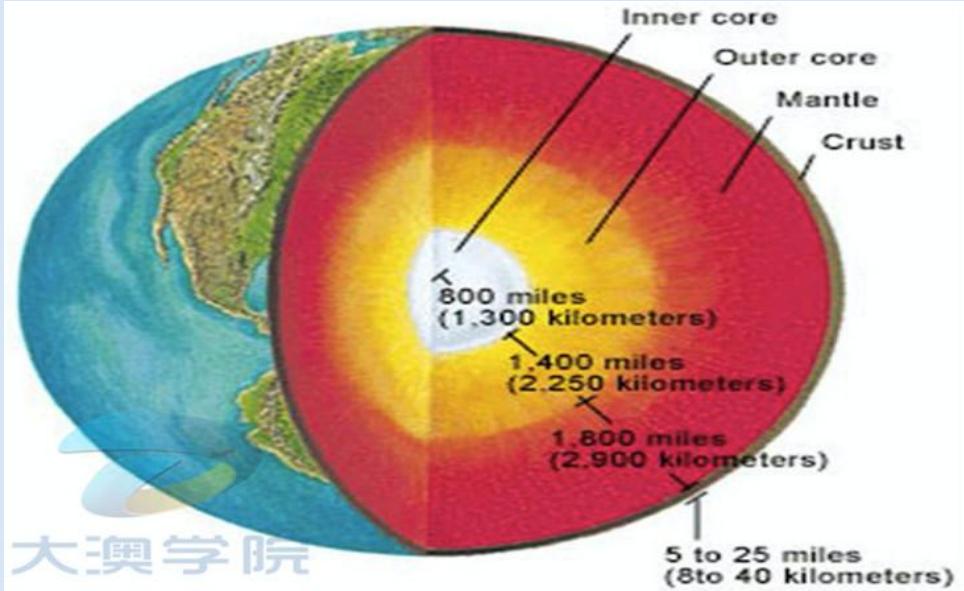
要点三：红色是 wrist bones, sea gull 有

要点四：绿色是 Fingers, bat 有

要点五：Metacarpals

038020



	<p>要点一：新月 new moon 的时候，鱼群在水底</p> <p>要点二：first quarter moon 的时候，鱼群在中间</p> <p>要点三：满月 full moon 的时候，鱼群很分散</p> <p>要点四：last quarter moon 的时候，鱼群在表面</p>
038021	
	<p>要点一：左边是一个早期的计算机，它很大，屏幕小</p> <p>要点二：右边是现代的笔记本电脑，它体积小，方便携带</p> <p>要点三：现在和早前的计算机差别很大</p>
038022	

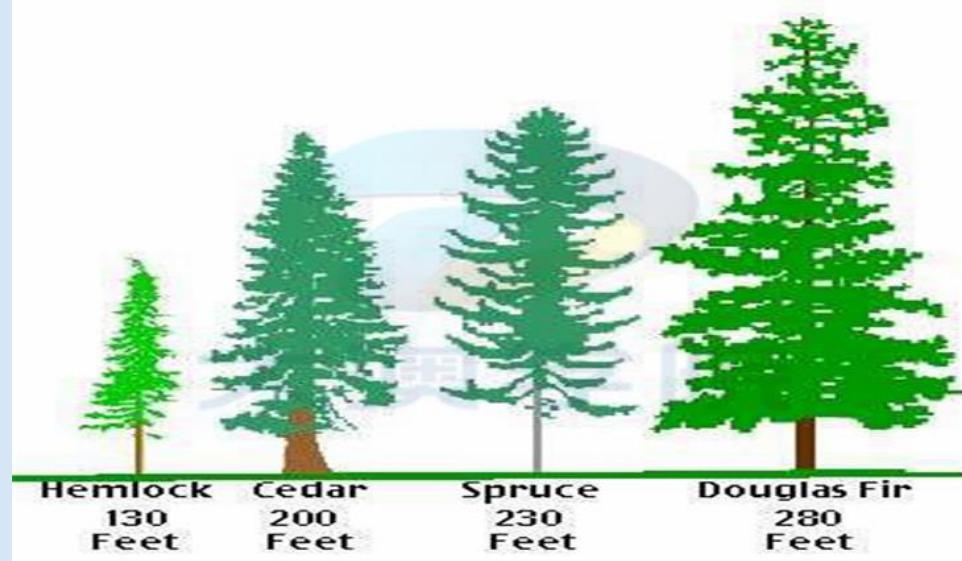
要点一: 白色表示 Inner core, 800 miles 或 1,300 kilometers

要点二: 黄色表示 Outer core, 1,400 miles 或 2,250 kilometers

要点三: 红色表示 Mantle, 1,800 miles 或 2,900 kilometers

要点四: 地球表面是 Crust, 5 to 25 miles

038023

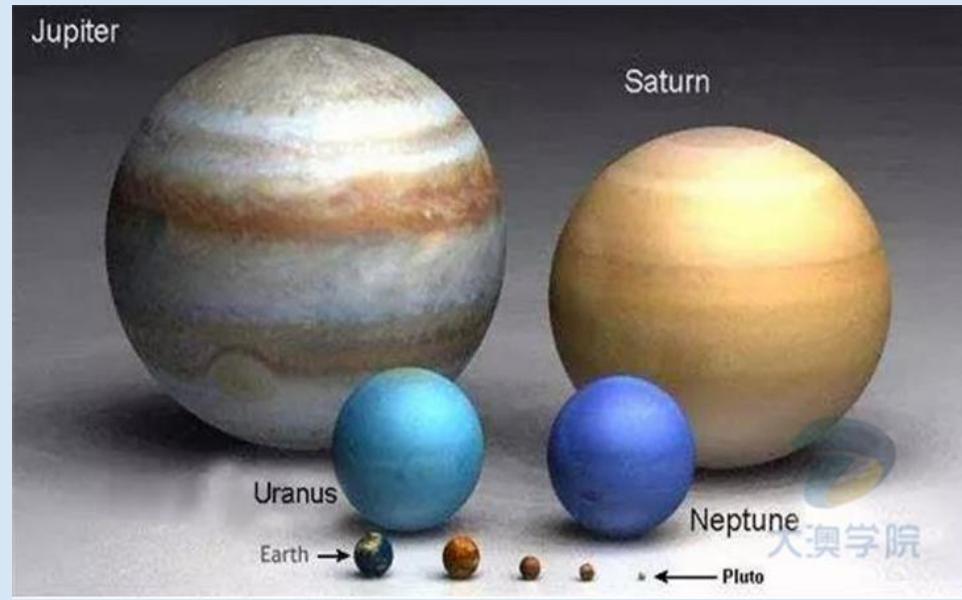


要点一：四种不同的树

要点二：hemlock 最高，高度是 130feet

要点三：cedar 最低，高度是 200feet

038024



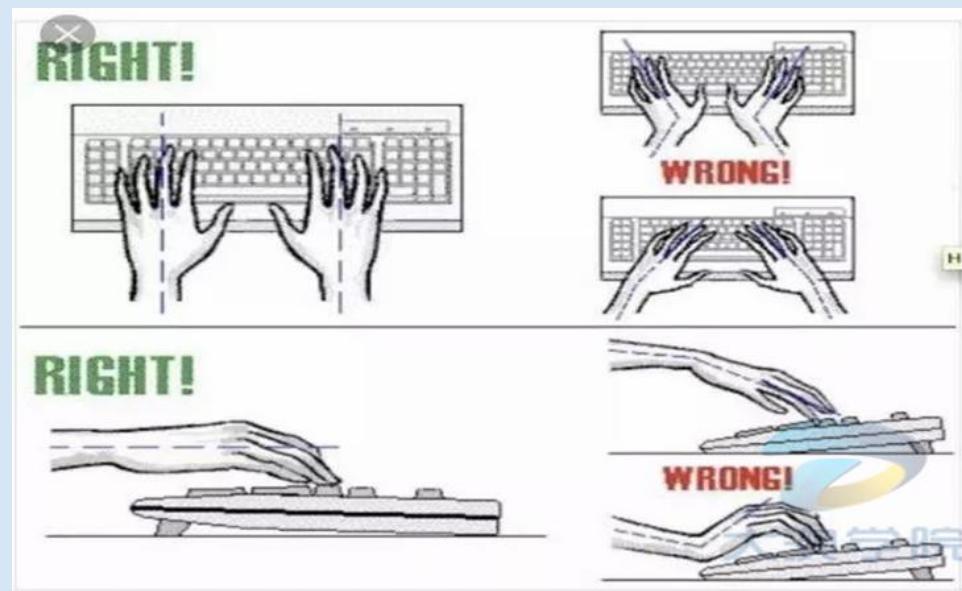
要点一：最大的星球是 Jupiter, 是大理石色的

要点二：第二大的星球是 Saturn, 是黄色的

要点三：最小的星球是 Pluto, 是黑色的

要点四：Uranus, Neptune

038025



要点一：第一张图，从上往下看，两手平行放在键盘上方是正确的

要点二：手腕向里或者向外弯曲都是错的

要点三：第二张图，从侧面看，手要保持水平，与键盘平行

要点四：手腕向上，或者向下弯曲都是错的

038026



- 要点一：左图有一个水瓶,它有蓝色的盖子
要点二：两支铅笔穿过瓶子
要点三：右图的瓶子里装着食物,装两个调羹,鸟儿可停留在上面喂食
要点四：图中还可以看到两根线和绿色森林作为背景

038027



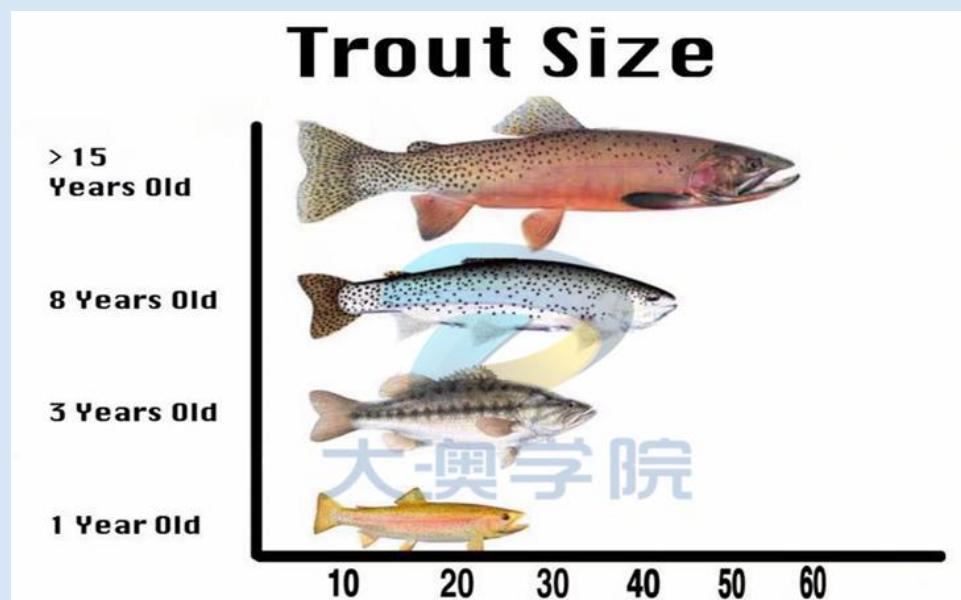
- 要点一：最高值是 New Jersey 50680
要点二：第二高值 Chicago 46750
要点三：最低值 Virginia 18950

038028

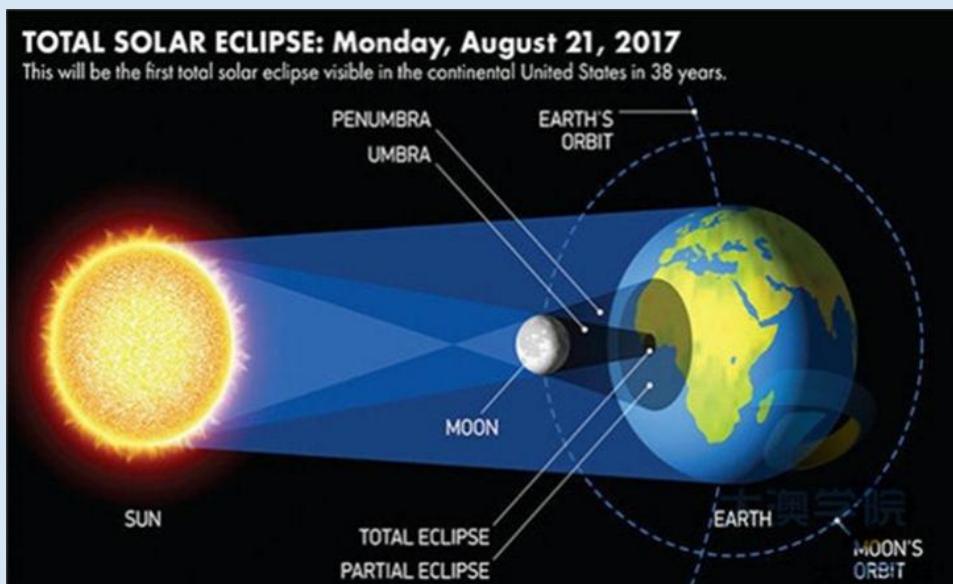
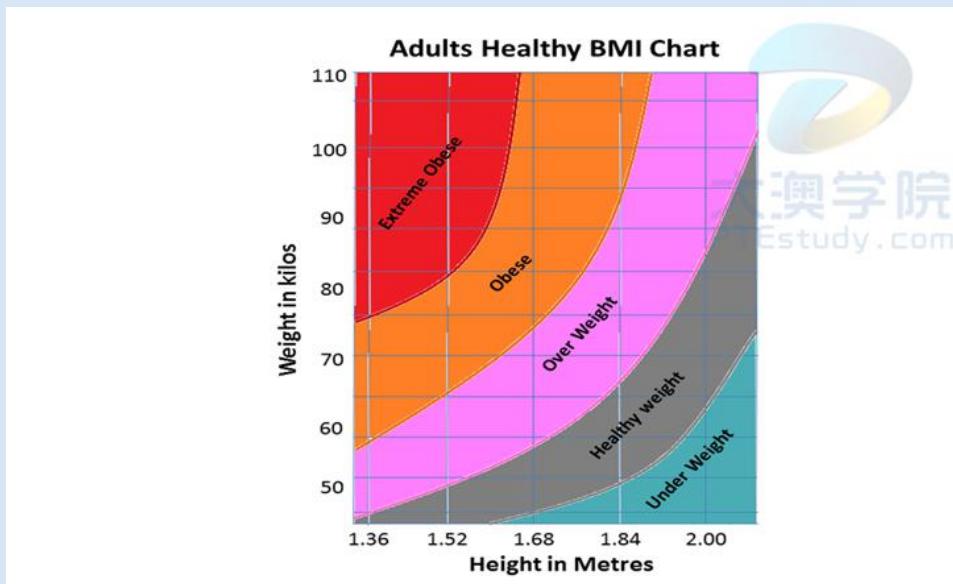


- 要点一：金字塔最上面的一半是 fats, oil and sweets ; 另一半是 vitaminD, calcium
- 要点二：它的下面一半是 milk, yogurt and cheese group; 另一半是 meat, poultry, fish, dry beans
- 要点三：第三层是 vegetable group 以及 fruit group
- 要点四：第四层是 bread 以及 rice
- 要点五：最下面是 water

038029



- 要点一：最大的 Trout 是 over 15 years old , 大概有 60 条
- 要点二: 第二大 Trout 是 8 years old , 大概有 45 条

	要点是三最小的 Trout 是 1year old , 大概有 30 条
038030	<p>TOTAL SOLAR ECLIPSE: Monday, August 21, 2017 This will be the first total solar eclipse visible in the continental United States in 38 years.</p> 
	<p>要点一: 图的左边是 sun</p> <p>要点二: 图的中间是 moon</p> <p>要点三: moon 的右边是 penumbra and umbra</p> <p>要点四: 图的右边是 earth, moon' s orbit 和 earth' s orbit</p> <p>要点五: total eclipse, partial eclipse</p>
038031	<p>Adults Healthy BMI Chart</p> 
	要点一 : 描述 Under Weight 的趋势

要点二：Healthy Weight 和 Over Weight 趋势相同，描述起始点趋势

要点三：Obese 从 1.36m 到 1.9m , 5kg 到 110kg

038032



要点一：图的最上方是 Glass Cover

要点二：它的下面是 Solar Cells 和 Photoresistor

要点三：图的中间是 Battery, Controller Board and LED

要点四：图的下方是 Lamp Cover

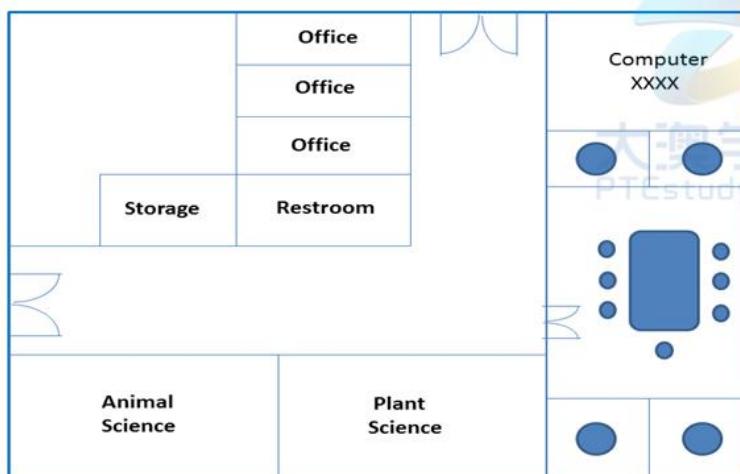
038033



要点一：这个公寓 6.2 米长, 3.8 米宽

	<p>要点二：当你走进门，是 living area, 左边是 bathroom, 右边是 kitchen</p> <p>要点三：继续往前走，是 bedroom, 有 double bed, wardrobe, window 和 desk</p>												
038034	<p>The diagram illustrates the Food Pyramid, a triangular chart divided into six horizontal sections. The top section contains images of junk food, sweets, and sugar drinks. The second section down contains images of milk, cheese, and eggs. The third section contains images of meat, poultry, sausage, and fish. The fourth section contains images of bread and cereals. The fifth section contains images of fruits and vegetables. The bottom section, which is the widest, contains images of water bottles.</p>												
	<p>要点一：金字塔的最上面是 junk food, sweets and sugar drinks</p> <p>要点二：它的下面是 milk, cheese and eggs 以及 meat, poultry, sausage and fish</p> <p>要点三：金字塔的中间是 bread and cereals 以及 fruits and vegetables</p> <p>要点四：它的最下面是 water</p>												
038035 重复 Mix 035013	<p>The diagram shows the breakdown of government expenditure on education across different sectors. It features a pyramid on the left and a vertical bar chart on the right.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sector</th> <th>Expenditure (\$billion)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Higher Education</td> <td>\$1.8 billion</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vocational Educational Training (VET)</td> <td>\$2 billion</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Schools</td> <td>\$3-4 billion</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Early Childhood</td> <td>\$0.8-1.4 billion</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Education Investment Fund</td> <td>\$11 billion</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sector	Expenditure (\$billion)	Higher Education	\$1.8 billion	Vocational Educational Training (VET)	\$2 billion	Schools	\$3-4 billion	Early Childhood	\$0.8-1.4 billion	Education Investment Fund	\$11 billion
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Education Investment Fund	\$11 billion												

038036



要点一：三个 office 在平面图的上方

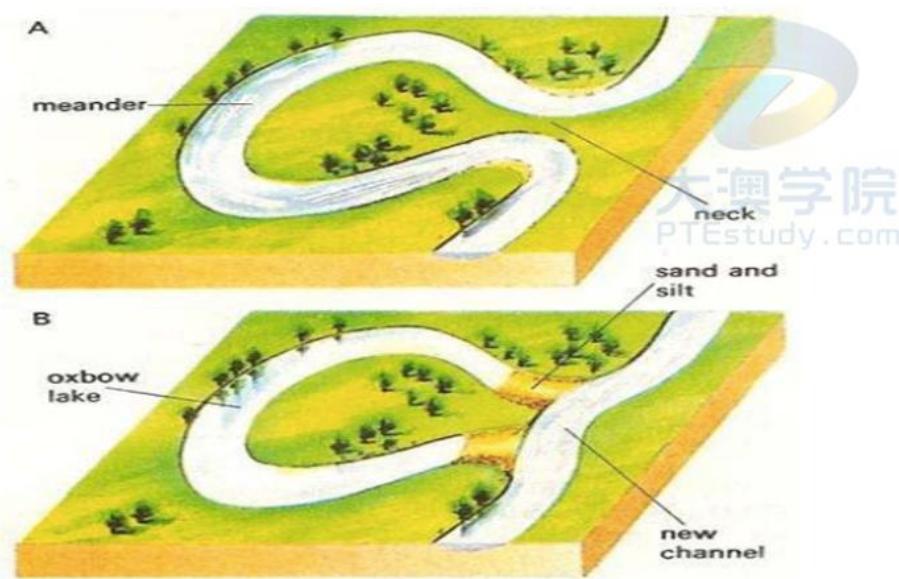
要点二：restroom 在 office 的下方；storage 在 restroom 的左边

要点三：animal science 与 plant science 在平面图的下方，互为隔壁

要点四：computer room 以及会议室在平面图的右方

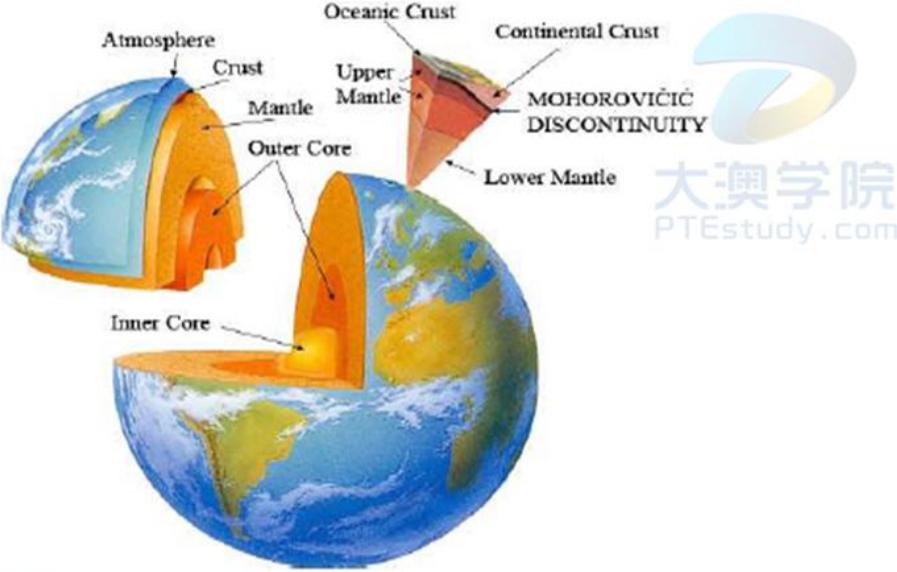
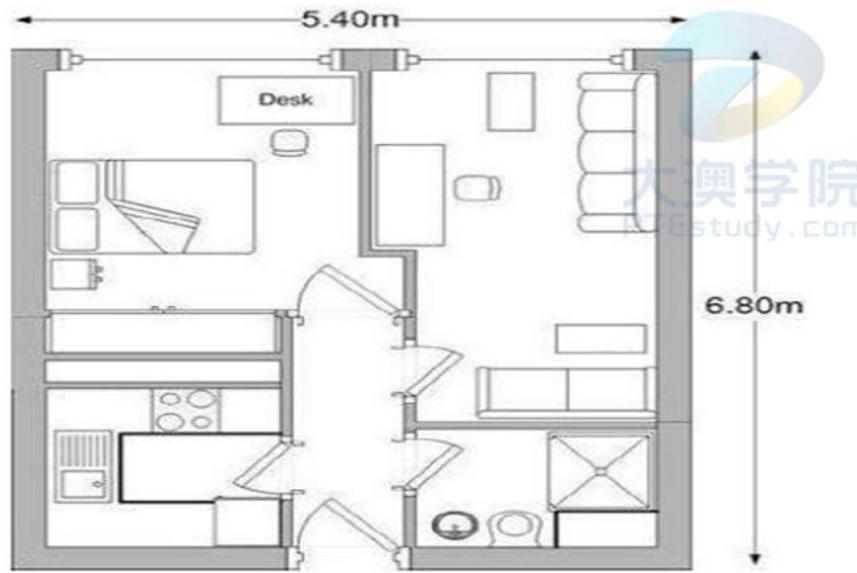
要点五：会议室中有一张大桌子，7 把椅子

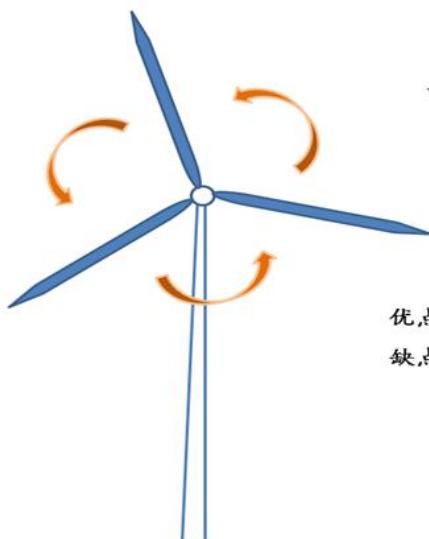
038037

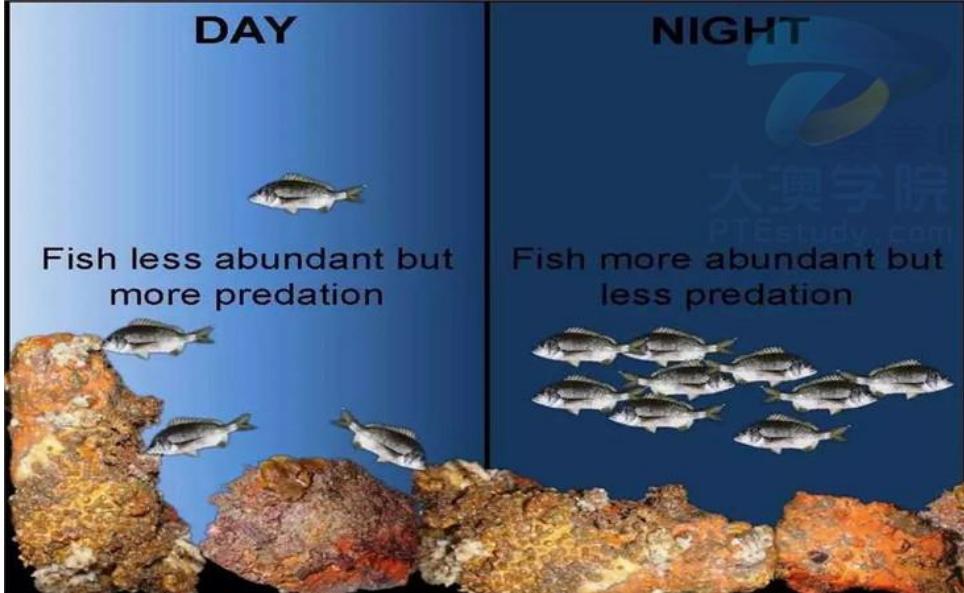


要点一：图 A 是一个 meander, 它与一个 neck, 边上种着树木和绿草

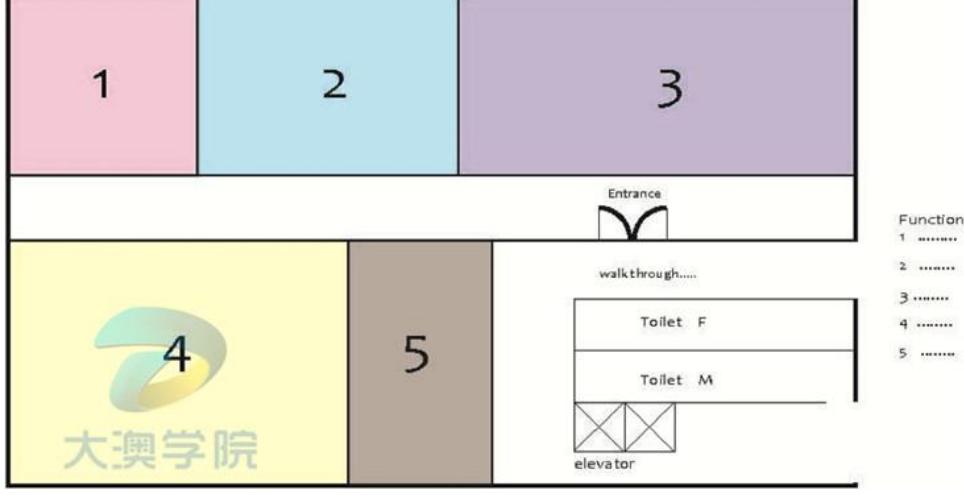
要点二：图 B 在 neck 处放了 sand and silt, 湖就成了一个 oxbow lake

	<p>要点三: 同时, new channel 也形成了</p>
038038	 <p>The diagram illustrates the internal structure of the Earth. It shows a cross-section of the planet with various layers labeled: Atmosphere, Crust, Mantle, Outer Core, and Inner Core. A separate, larger circular view shows the full cross-section of the Earth's interior. Key features labeled include the Oceanic Crust, Continental Crust, Upper Mantle, Lower Mantle, and the MOHOROVIČIĆ DISCONTINUITY, which marks the boundary between the crust and the mantle.</p>
	<p>要点一: 左上角 , 有 Atmosphere, Crust, Mantle 和 Outer core</p> <p>要点二: 地球的中间 , 有 Outer core of molten metal 和 Solid metal inner core</p> <p>要点三: 右上角 , 有 Oceanic crust, continental crust 和 Upper mantle</p> <p>要点四: Mantle continues down to outer core</p>
038039	 <p>The floor plan shows a compact apartment layout. On the left, there is a kitchen area with a sink and a gas stove. To the right of the kitchen is a bathroom. Further right, a hallway leads to a living room containing a double bed with pillows and a desk. The total width of the apartment is indicated as 5.40m, and the total depth is 6.80m.</p>
	<p>要点一: 当你走进门 , 左边是 kitchen with a sink and gas stove , 右边是 bathroom</p> <p>要点二: 继续往前走 , 左边是 living room , 有 double bed with pillows 和 desk</p>

	<p>要点三: 右边是 living room , 有 sofa</p> <p>要点四: 这个公寓长 6.8 米 , 宽 5.4 米</p>												
038040	 <p>Wind Power → Electricity</p> <p>优点: 对环境友好 (两点)</p> <p>缺点: 1. 没有风就不能产生足够的电 2. 忘记了 😊</p>												
	<p>要点一: 风来的时候风车会转</p> <p>要点二: 优点是对环境好</p> <p>要点三: 缺点是没有风就没有足够的电力</p>												
038041	 <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>State</th><th>Average Income (\$)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>New Jersey</td><td>\$ 19,327</td></tr><tr><td>New York</td><td>\$ 17,568</td></tr><tr><td>Chicago</td><td>\$ 15,336</td></tr><tr><td>Vermont</td><td>\$ 13,906</td></tr><tr><td>Connecticut</td><td>\$ 12,019</td></tr></tbody></table>	State	Average Income (\$)	New Jersey	\$ 19,327	New York	\$ 17,568	Chicago	\$ 15,336	Vermont	\$ 13,906	Connecticut	\$ 12,019
State	Average Income (\$)												
New Jersey	\$ 19,327												
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Vermont	\$ 13,906												
Connecticut	\$ 12,019												
	<p>要点一: 收入最高的是 New Jersey \$19327</p> <p>要点二: 第二位是 New York \$17568</p>												

	要点三：最后一名是 Connecticut \$12019
038042	
	<p>要点一: 第一幅图 , 白天 , fish less abundant but more predation</p> <p>要点二: 第二幅图 , 晚上 , fish more abundant but less predation</p> <p>要点三: 第三幅图 , artificial light at night, fish abundance and predation similar to the day</p>
038043	 <p>Source : http://twistedtrunkyoga.com/off-the-mat/affirmations-of-a-pithy-yogi/</p>
	<p>要点一: 这是一个树干的横截面 , 外面看到很多年轮</p> <p>要点二: 树皮的外面被一层绿色的青苔 (moss) 包围</p> <p>要点三: 往里是棕色的树皮 , 再往里是浅棕色的年轮</p>

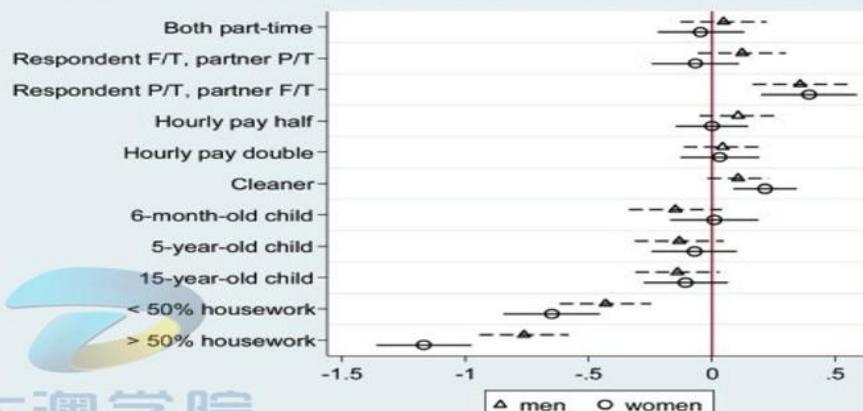
	<p>要点四: 这张图由绿色的森林作文背景</p>						
038044	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Period</th> <th>Thickness of the ice (meters)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1958-1976</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1993-1997</td> <td>1.7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>- 1.3 meter volume down by 40%</p>	Period	Thickness of the ice (meters)	1958-1976	3	1993-1997	1.7
Period	Thickness of the ice (meters)						
1958-1976	3						
1993-1997	1.7						
	<p>要点一: 左边是 Thickness of the ice for the period 1958 – 1978, which is 3 meters</p> <p>要点二: 右边是 Thickness of the ice for the period 1993 – 1997, which is 1.7 meters</p> <p>要点三: There is a 1.3 meter volume down by 40%</p>						
038045							
	<p>要点一: 图的上方有 Space for smoking & preserving meats & fish</p> <p>要点二: 图的中间有 Large timbers to make main frame</p> <p>要点三: 图的下方有 Upright loom</p>						

	<p>要点四: Smoke released through thatch/no need for chimney, thick thatch, wattle等</p>					
038046						
	<p>要点一: 这是一个化学实验室</p> <p>要点二: 教授和学生带着护目镜和实验服,在做实验</p> <p>要点三: 学生带着蓝色手套,面带笑容</p> <p>要点四: 图中还可以看到 tubes, glasses, instruments</p>					
038047	<p>*** library plan</p>  <p>Function</p> <table><tr><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>5</td></tr></table>	1	2	3	4	5
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
	<p>要点一 :一共有 5 个房间</p> <p>要点二 :3 号和 4 号是最大的</p> <p>要点三 :卫生间在平面图的右下方</p>					

038048

2. Average Weekly Cash Earnings in males & females (下图仅为近似图)

- Full-time Managerial Adults
- Full-time non-managerial Adults
- Full-time Total
- Parttime
- Total

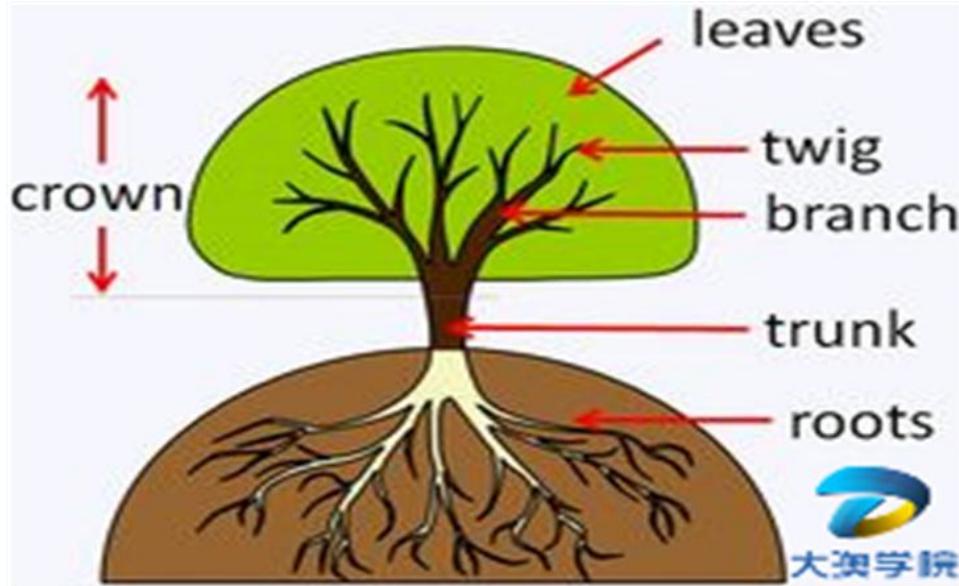


大澳学院

要点一：男性 P/T, partner F/T 最高，有 0.5,>50% housework 的最低，有 0.5

要点二：女性 P/T, partnerF/T 最高，有 0.4, >50% houseork 的最低，有-0.7

038049



大澳学院

要点一：树的上方是 leaves 和 twig, 它们是绿色的

要点二：数的中间是 branch 和 trunk, 它们是棕色的

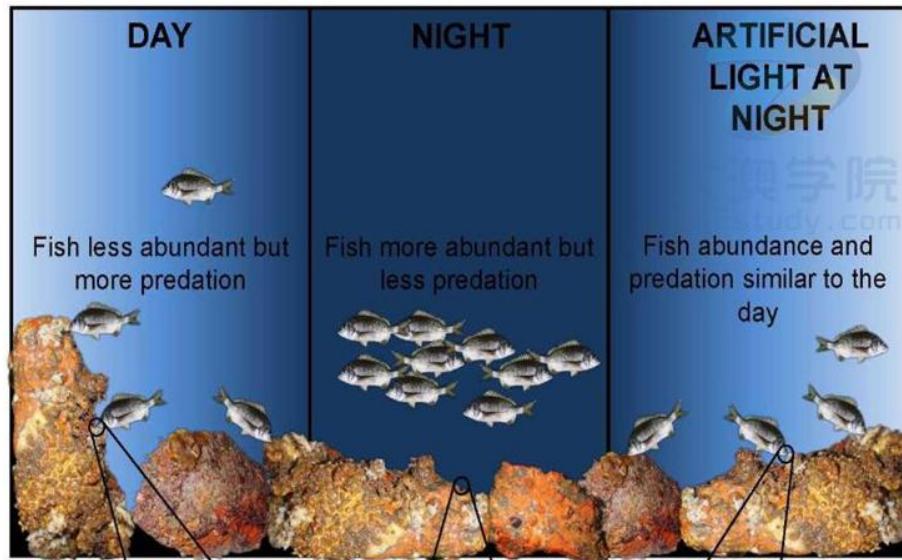
要点三：树的下方是 roots, 是淡黄色的

要点四：leaves, twig and branch 叫做 crown

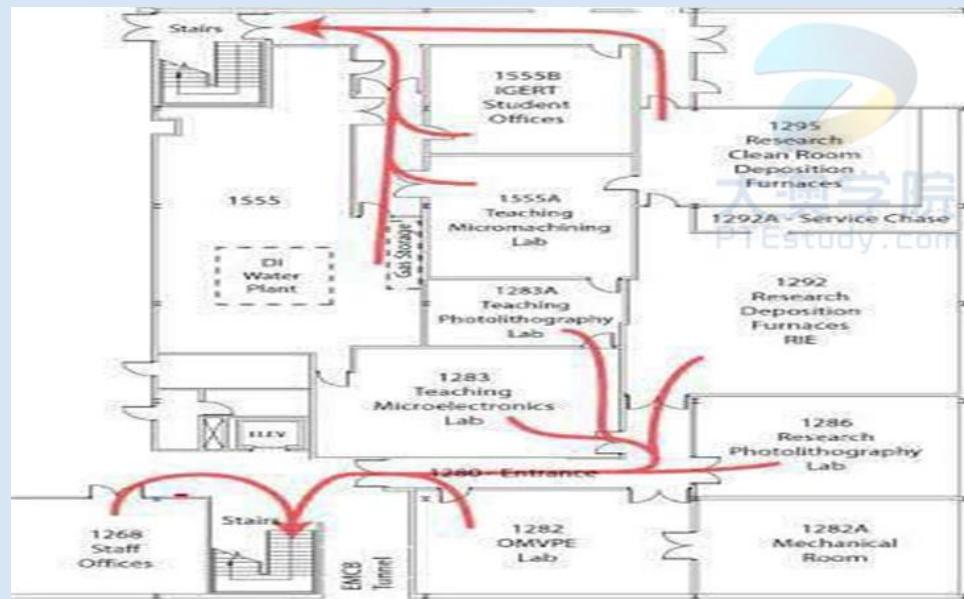
038050

重复

038042



038051

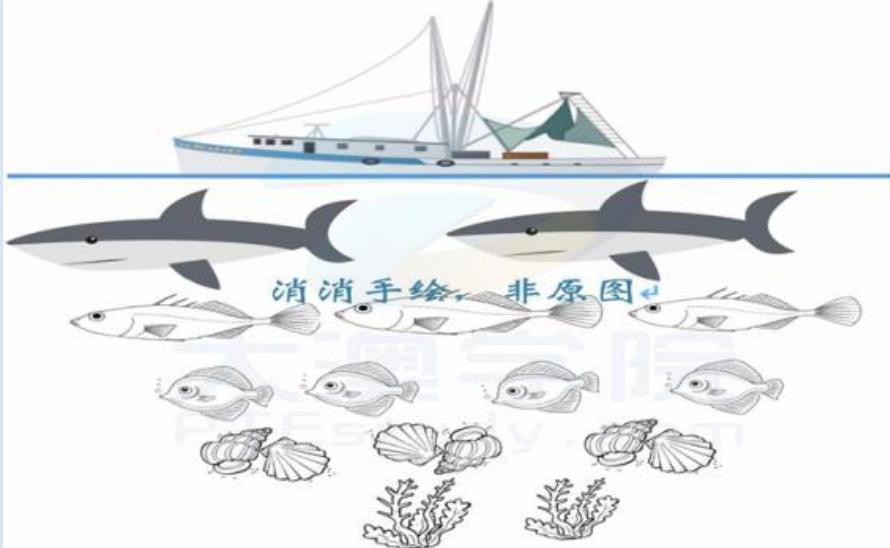


要点一: 当你通过 tunnel, 左边是 Staff Offices, 右边是 Lab

要点二: 当右拐通过 entrance, 左边有 Teaching Microelectronics Lab, 右边有 Research Photolithography Lab

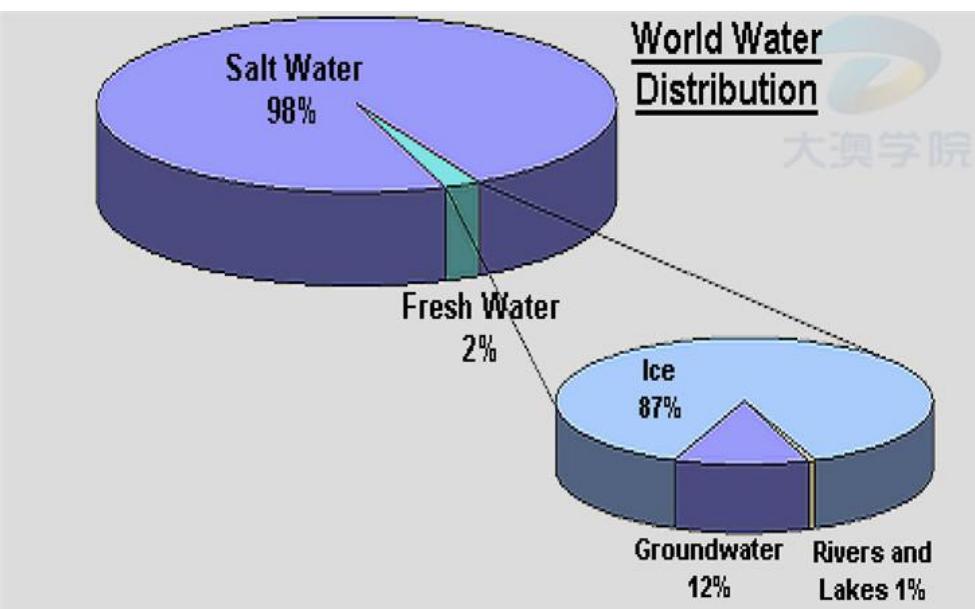
要点三: 当你继续往前走, 右边有 Research Deposition Furnaces

要点四: Water Plant, Student Offices, Teaching Micromachining Lab

038052	
	<p>重点一：一条船</p> <p>重点二：船下有两条大鱼</p> <p>重点三：船下有很多小鱼</p>

7. Pie

036001

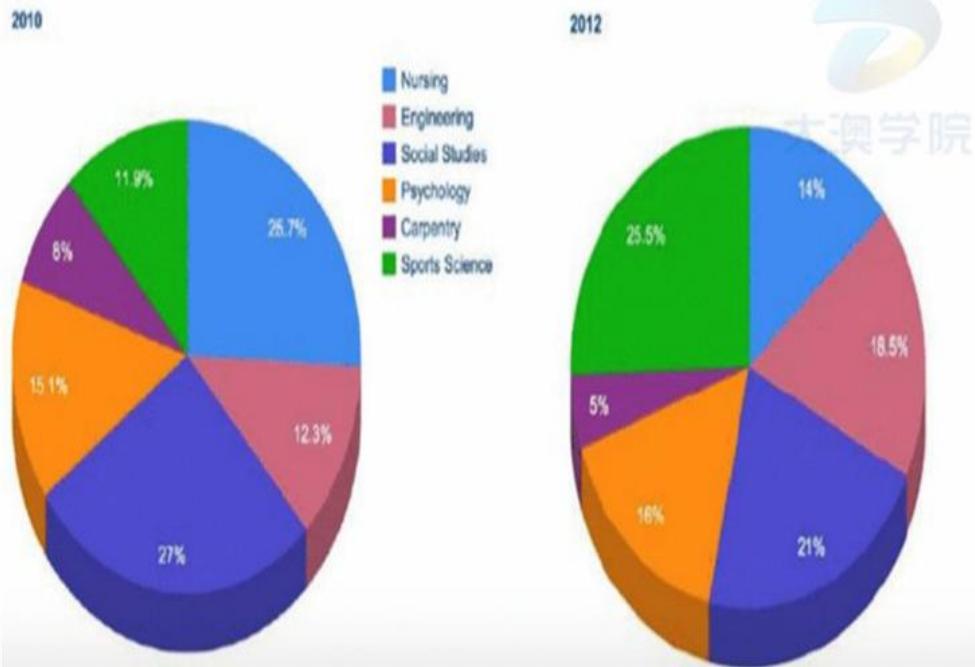


要点一: First Pie: 最大值: Salt Water, 98%; 最小值 Fresh Water, 2%

要点二: Fresh Water: 最大值 Ice, 87%; 第二大值 Groundwater, 12%

要点三: Rivers and Lakes

036002



要点一: 2010: 最大值 Social Studies, 27%; 最小值 Carpentry, 8%

要点二: 2012: 最大值 Sports Science, 25.5%; 最小值 Carpentry, 5%

	要点三: Nursing, Engineering, Psychology														
036003	<p>Causes of Poor Attendance in UK Schools in 2007</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Cause</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Upbringing</td><td>5%</td></tr><tr><td>Both parents working</td><td>40%</td></tr><tr><td>Lack of school discipline</td><td>25%</td></tr><tr><td>Peer group pressure</td><td>15%</td></tr><tr><td>Bullying</td><td>15%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Cause	Percentage	Upbringing	5%	Both parents working	40%	Lack of school discipline	25%	Peer group pressure	15%	Bullying	15%		
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Lack of school discipline	25%														
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Bullying	15%														
	<p>要点一: 最大值: Both parents working, 40%</p> <p>要点二: 第二大值: Lack of school discipline, 25%</p> <p>要点三: 最小值: Upbringing, 5%</p>														
036004	<p>Figure 1. Injury Location</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Location</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>School / Childcare</td><td>4.8%</td></tr><tr><td>Roads</td><td>19.5%</td></tr><tr><td>Work</td><td>15.2%</td></tr><tr><td>Leisure / Sport</td><td>17.1%</td></tr><tr><td>Home</td><td>41.4%</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>2%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Location	Percentage	School / Childcare	4.8%	Roads	19.5%	Work	15.2%	Leisure / Sport	17.1%	Home	41.4%	Other	2%
Location	Percentage														
School / Childcare	4.8%														
Roads	19.5%														
Work	15.2%														
Leisure / Sport	17.1%														
Home	41.4%														
Other	2%														
	<p>要点一: 最大值: Home, 41.4%</p> <p>要点二: 第二大值: Roads, 19.5%</p> <p>要点三: 最小值: School / Childcare, 4.8%</p>														

	要点四: Leisure / Sport, Work, Other																
036005	<p style="text-align: center;">US Homelessness by Race / Ethnicity (Source: US Urban Institute 1996)</p> <table border="1"><caption>US Homelessness by Race / Ethnicity</caption><thead><tr><th>Race/Ethnicity</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>White Non-Hispanic</td><td>40.6%</td></tr><tr><td>Black Non-Hispanic</td><td>39.6%</td></tr><tr><td>Hispanic</td><td>10.9%</td></tr><tr><td>Native American</td><td>7.9%</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>1.0%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Race/Ethnicity	Percentage	White Non-Hispanic	40.6%	Black Non-Hispanic	39.6%	Hispanic	10.9%	Native American	7.9%	Other	1.0%				
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	<p>要点一: 最大值: White Non-Hispanic, 40.6%</p> <p>要点二: 第二大值: Black Non-Hispanic, 39.6%</p> <p>要点三: 最小值: Other, 1%</p> <p>要点四: Hispanic, Native American</p>																
036006	<p style="text-align: center;">Percentage of Hotel Revenues by Class</p> <table border="1"><caption>Percentage of Hotel Revenues by Class</caption><thead><tr><th>Class</th><th>Percentage</th><th>Hotels</th><th>Rooms</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Upper Upscale</td><td>75%</td><td>80</td><td>45,912</td></tr><tr><td>Luxury</td><td>22%</td><td>23</td><td>11,322</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>3%</td><td>11</td><td>2,604</td></tr></tbody></table> <p style="text-align: center;">GDP accumulated growth, in percent, constant prices</p>	Class	Percentage	Hotels	Rooms	Upper Upscale	75%	80	45,912	Luxury	22%	23	11,322	Other	3%	11	2,604
Class	Percentage	Hotels	Rooms														
Upper Upscale	75%	80	45,912														
Luxury	22%	23	11,322														
Other	3%	11	2,604														
	<p>要点一: 最大值: Upper Upscale - 80 Hotels, 45,912 rooms, 75%</p> <p>要点二: 第二大值: Luxury - 23 Hotels, 11,322 rooms, 22%</p>																

	要点三: 最小值: Other - 11 Hotels, 2,604 rooms, 3%																		
036007	<p>What is your overall job satisfaction?</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Satisfaction Level</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Very satisfied</td><td>47%</td></tr><tr><td>Somewhat satisfied</td><td>47%</td></tr><tr><td>Somewhat dissatisfied</td><td>6%</td></tr><tr><td>Indifferent</td><td>6%</td></tr><tr><td>Very dissatisfied</td><td>2%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Satisfaction Level	Percentage	Very satisfied	47%	Somewhat satisfied	47%	Somewhat dissatisfied	6%	Indifferent	6%	Very dissatisfied	2%						
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Somewhat dissatisfied	6%																		
Indifferent	6%																		
Very dissatisfied	2%																		
	要点一: 最大值: Somewhat satisfied & Very Satisfied, 47% 要点二: 第二大值: Somewhat dissatisfied & Indifferent, 6% 要点三: 最小值: Very dissatisfied, 2%																		
036008	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Total Homes</th><th>home owner</th><th>social renting</th><th>private renting</th><th>social housing</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2007</td><td>27 million</td><td>70%</td><td>15%</td><td>10%</td><td>5%</td></tr><tr><td>1991</td><td>22 million</td><td>52%</td><td>25%</td><td>10%</td><td>13%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Total Homes	home owner	social renting	private renting	social housing	2007	27 million	70%	15%	10%	5%	1991	22 million	52%	25%	10%	13%
Year	Total Homes	home owner	social renting	private renting	social housing														
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	要点一: 2007 27 million homes: 最大值 home owner, 70%; 最小值 social housing, 3% 要点二: 1991 22 million homes: 最大值 home owner, 52%; 最小值 social housing, 6%																		

	要点三: Social renting, Private renting																		
036009	San Diego County	California	Worldwide																
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sector</th> <th>San Diego County (%)</th> <th>California (%)</th> <th>Worldwide (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Residential</td> <td>60%</td> <td>39%</td> <td>8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Industry</td> <td>23%</td> <td>33%</td> <td>23%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agriculture</td> <td>17%</td> <td>28%</td> <td>69%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Sector	San Diego County (%)	California (%)	Worldwide (%)	Residential	60%	39%	8%	Industry	23%	33%	23%	Agriculture	17%	28%	69%
Sector	San Diego County (%)	California (%)	Worldwide (%)																
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	要点一: San Diego County: 最大值 Residential, 60%; 最小值 Agriculture, 17% 要点二: California: 最大值 Residential, 39%; 最小值 Agriculture, 28% 要点三: Industry 都差不多																		
036010	Morocco: Income from various economic sectors: 2003 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sector</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tourism</td> <td>26%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Industry</td> <td>24%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Workers' Remittances</td> <td>21%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Petroleum</td> <td>14%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fishing</td> <td>13%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agriculture</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Sector	Percentage	Tourism	26%	Industry	24%	Workers' Remittances	21%	Petroleum	14%	Fishing	13%	Agriculture	2%		
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	要点一: 最大值: Tourism, 26% 要点二: 第二大值: Industry, 24% 要点三: 最小值: Agriculture, 2%																		

	要点四: Fishing, Petroleum, Workers' Remittances														
036011	<p style="text-align: center;">Merlot Sales</p> <table border="1"><caption>Merlot Sales Data</caption><thead><tr><th>Region</th><th>Sales Value</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>VIC</td><td>37,583</td></tr><tr><td>NSW</td><td>32,305</td></tr><tr><td>QLD</td><td>33,373</td></tr><tr><td>ACT</td><td>28,190</td></tr></tbody></table> <p style="text-align: center;">■ ACT ■ NSW ■ QLD ■ VIC</p>	Region	Sales Value	VIC	37,583	NSW	32,305	QLD	33,373	ACT	28,190				
Region	Sales Value														
VIC	37,583														
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	<p>要点一: 最大值: QLD, 33,373</p> <p>要点二: 第二大值: VIC, 37,583</p> <p>要点三: 最小值 NSW, 28,190</p> <p>要点四: ACT</p>														
036012	<p style="text-align: center;">Texas Weather Deaths, 1988 to 2005</p> <table border="1"><caption>Texas Weather Deaths Data</caption><thead><tr><th>Cause</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>flooding</td><td>~35%</td></tr><tr><td>extreme heat</td><td>~25%</td></tr><tr><td>tornadoes</td><td>~10%</td></tr><tr><td>lightning</td><td>~5%</td></tr><tr><td>winter storms</td><td>~5%</td></tr><tr><td>high wind systems</td><td>~5%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Cause	Percentage	flooding	~35%	extreme heat	~25%	tornadoes	~10%	lightning	~5%	winter storms	~5%	high wind systems	~5%
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	<p>要点一: 最大值: Flooding</p> <p>要点二: 第二大值: Extreme heat</p>														

	<p>要点三: 最小值: High wind</p> <p>要点四: Tornadoes, Lighting, Winter storms, Tropical systems</p>																
036013	<table border="1"><caption>Browser Usage Data</caption><thead><tr><th>Browser</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>I.E.</td><td>34.2%</td></tr><tr><td>Firefox</td><td>23.6%</td></tr><tr><td>Chrome</td><td>20.6%</td></tr><tr><td>Safari</td><td>11.2%</td></tr><tr><td>Opera</td><td>5.0%</td></tr><tr><td>Android</td><td>1.9%</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>3.5%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Browser	Percentage	I.E.	34.2%	Firefox	23.6%	Chrome	20.6%	Safari	11.2%	Opera	5.0%	Android	1.9%	Other	3.5%
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Android	1.9%																
Other	3.5%																
	<p>要点一: 最大值: IE, 34.2%</p> <p>要点二: 第二大值: Firefox, 23.6%</p> <p>要点三: 最小值: Android, 1.9%</p> <p>要点四: Safari, Opera, Other 等</p>																
036014	<table border="1"><caption>Kinds of Wheat Exported from Australia in 2005 (in Tonnes)</caption><thead><tr><th>Type</th><th>Tonnes</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>General Purpose Wheat</td><td>25109</td></tr><tr><td>Australian Hard Wheat</td><td>15176</td></tr><tr><td>Durum Wheat</td><td>9509</td></tr><tr><td>Organic Wheat</td><td>6309</td></tr></tbody></table>	Type	Tonnes	General Purpose Wheat	25109	Australian Hard Wheat	15176	Durum Wheat	9509	Organic Wheat	6309						
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	<p>要点一: 最大值: General purpose wheat, 25, 109</p>																

	<p>要点二: 第二大值: Australian hard wheat, 15, 176</p> <p>要点三: 最小值: Organic Wheat, 6, 309</p> <p>要点四: Durum wheat</p>																				
036015	<p>Source : https://www.matinee.co.uk/blog/what-languages-have-influenced-english-and-why-part-2/</p>																				
	<p>要点一: 最大值: French, Latin, 29%</p> <p>要点二: 第二大值: Germanic Languages, 26%</p> <p>要点三: 最小值: Derived from Proper Names, 4%</p> <p>要点四: Greek, Other Languages</p>																				
036016	<p>Total MSW Generation (by Material), 2009 243 Million Tons (Before Recycling)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Material</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Paper and Paperboard</td> <td>28.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Food Scraps</td> <td>14.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yard Trimmings</td> <td>13.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Plastics</td> <td>12.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Metals</td> <td>8.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rubber, Leather, & Textiles</td> <td>8.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood</td> <td>6.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Glass</td> <td>4.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>3.5%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source : http://www.interest.co.nz/node/53559/kiwisaver</p>	Material	Percentage	Paper and Paperboard	28.2%	Food Scraps	14.1%	Yard Trimmings	13.7%	Plastics	12.3%	Metals	8.6%	Rubber, Leather, & Textiles	8.3%	Wood	6.5%	Glass	4.8%	Other	3.5%
Material	Percentage																				
Paper and Paperboard	28.2%																				
Food Scraps	14.1%																				
Yard Trimmings	13.7%																				
Plastics	12.3%																				
Metals	8.6%																				
Rubber, Leather, & Textiles	8.3%																				
Wood	6.5%																				
Glass	4.8%																				
Other	3.5%																				

	<p>要点一: 最大值: Paper and paperboard, 28.2%</p> <p>要点二: 第二大值: Food scraps, 14.1%</p> <p>要点三: 最小值: Other, 3.5%</p> <p>要点四: Yard Trimmings, Plastics, Metals 等</p>										
036017	<p>Percentage of different size of enterprises</p> <table border="1"><caption>Data for Percentage of different size of enterprises</caption><thead><tr><th>Business Size Category</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Small business 0-49</td><td>10%</td></tr><tr><td>Medium business 50-149</td><td>46%</td></tr><tr><td>Large business 150+</td><td>44%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Business Size Category	Percentage	Small business 0-49	10%	Medium business 50-149	46%	Large business 150+	44%		
Business Size Category	Percentage										
Small business 0-49	10%										
Medium business 50-149	46%										
Large business 150+	44%										
	<p>要点一: 最大值: Large business 150+, 46%</p> <p>要点二: 第二大值: Medium business 50-149, 44%</p> <p>要点三: 最小值: Large business 0-49, 10%</p>										
036018	<p>Pet Expenditure in US</p> <table border="1"><caption>Data for Pet Expenditure in US</caption><thead><tr><th>Category</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Food and Litter</td><td>41%</td></tr><tr><td>Vet Care and Wellbeing</td><td>47%</td></tr><tr><td>Services: Grooming & Boarding</td><td>10%</td></tr><tr><td>Pet purchase</td><td>2%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Category	Percentage	Food and Litter	41%	Vet Care and Wellbeing	47%	Services: Grooming & Boarding	10%	Pet purchase	2%
Category	Percentage										
Food and Litter	41%										
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	<p>要点一: 最大值: Vet care and Wellbeing, 47%</p> <p>要点二: 第二大值: Food and Littler, 41%</p> <p>要点三: 最小值: Pet purchase, 2%</p> <p>要点四: Services: Grooming & Boarding</p>																		
036019	<p>What Determines Happiness?</p> <table border="1"><caption>Data for What Determines Happiness?</caption><thead><tr><th>Factor</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Genetic Set Point</td><td>50%</td></tr><tr><td>Intentional Activities</td><td>40%</td></tr><tr><td>Life Circumstances</td><td>10%</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>大澳学院</p>	Factor	Percentage	Genetic Set Point	50%	Intentional Activities	40%	Life Circumstances	10%										
Factor	Percentage																		
Genetic Set Point	50%																		
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	<p>要点一: 最大值: Genetic Set Point, 50%</p> <p>要点二: Intentional Activities, 40%</p> <p>要点三: Life Circumstances, 10%</p>																		
036020	<p>Segment A now accounts for nearly half of sales <i>Proportion of sales by segment. Inner circle 2014, Outer circle 2015</i></p> <table border="1"><caption>Data for Segment A now accounts for nearly half of sales</caption><thead><tr><th>Segment</th><th>2014 (%)</th><th>2015 (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Segment A</td><td>40%</td><td>48%</td></tr><tr><td>Segment B</td><td>16%</td><td>23%</td></tr><tr><td>Segment C</td><td>13%</td><td>20%</td></tr><tr><td>Segment D</td><td>15%</td><td>12%</td></tr><tr><td>Segment E</td><td>9%</td><td>4%</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>大澳学院</p>	Segment	2014 (%)	2015 (%)	Segment A	40%	48%	Segment B	16%	23%	Segment C	13%	20%	Segment D	15%	12%	Segment E	9%	4%
Segment	2014 (%)	2015 (%)																	
Segment A	40%	48%																	
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Segment E	9%	4%																	

	<p>要点一: 2014: 最大值 Segment A, 40%; 最小值 Segment E, 9%</p> <p>要点二: 2015: 最大值 Segment A, 48%; 最小值 Segment E, 4%</p> <p>要点三: Segment B, Segment C, Segment D</p>										
036021	<p>Causes of Deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon, 2000-2005</p> <p>Cattle ranching, 65-70% source: mongabay.com</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Cause</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Cattle ranching</td><td>65-70%</td></tr><tr><td>Small-scale agriculture</td><td>20-25%</td></tr><tr><td>Other, Large-scale agriculture</td><td>1-2%</td></tr><tr><td>Logging</td><td>2-3%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Cause	Percentage	Cattle ranching	65-70%	Small-scale agriculture	20-25%	Other, Large-scale agriculture	1-2%	Logging	2-3%
Cause	Percentage										
Cattle ranching	65-70%										
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	<p>要点一: 最大值: Cattle ranching, 65-70%</p> <p>要点二: 第二大值: Small-scale agriculture, 20-25%</p> <p>要点三: 最小值: Other, 1-2%</p> <p>要点三: Large-scale agriculture, logging</p>										
036022	<p>Percentage of Different Sizes of Enterprises</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Business Size</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Large business (150+)</td><td>30%</td></tr><tr><td>Medium business (50-149)</td><td>36%</td></tr><tr><td>Small business (0-49)</td><td>34%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Business Size	Percentage	Large business (150+)	30%	Medium business (50-149)	36%	Small business (0-49)	34%		
Business Size	Percentage										
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	<p>要点一：最大值为 medium business 50-149 36%</p> <p>要点二：第二位为 small business 0-49 34%</p> <p>要点三：最小值为 large business 150+ 30%</p>																																
036023	<p><i>Populations of Countries of the European Union in 1998 and 2007 by percentage</i></p> <table border="1"> <caption>1998 Population Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Country Group</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Germany</td><td>17.1%</td></tr> <tr><td>France</td><td>12.5%</td></tr> <tr><td>United Kingdom</td><td>12.2%</td></tr> <tr><td>Italy</td><td>11.8%</td></tr> <tr><td>Spain</td><td>8.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>Poland</td><td>8.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>All other countries (21)</td><td>29.4%</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <caption>2007 Population Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Country Group</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Germany</td><td>16.6%</td></tr> <tr><td>France</td><td>12.8%</td></tr> <tr><td>United Kingdom</td><td>12.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>Italy</td><td>11.9%</td></tr> <tr><td>Spain</td><td>9.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>Poland</td><td>7.7%</td></tr> <tr><td>All other countries (21)</td><td>29.7%</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Country Group	Percentage	Germany	17.1%	France	12.5%	United Kingdom	12.2%	Italy	11.8%	Spain	8.3%	Poland	8.0%	All other countries (21)	29.4%	Country Group	Percentage	Germany	16.6%	France	12.8%	United Kingdom	12.3%	Italy	11.9%	Spain	9.0%	Poland	7.7%	All other countries (21)	29.7%
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	<p>要点一: 1998: 最大值 All other countries, 29.4%; 最小值 Italy, 11.8%</p> <p>要点二: 2007: 最大值 All other countries, 29.7%; 最小值 Poland, 7.7%</p> <p>要点三: Germany, France, United Kingdom 等</p>																																
036024	<p><i>reasons why people left the UK</i></p> <table border="1"> <caption>Reasons for Leaving the UK Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Reason</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>join family/friends</td><td>39%</td></tr> <tr><td>weather</td><td>24%</td></tr> <tr><td>employment</td><td>18%</td></tr> <tr><td>financial reasons</td><td>10%</td></tr> <tr><td>life quality</td><td>9%</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Reason	Percentage	join family/friends	39%	weather	24%	employment	18%	financial reasons	10%	life quality	9%																				
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	<p>要点二：第二位为 weather 24%</p> <p>要点三：最低值为 life quality 9%</p>																								
036025	<p>Countries of origin for immigrants to Australia in 2009</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Country</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Other countries</td> <td>51%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>China</td> <td>12%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>New Zealand</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UK</td> <td>9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>India</td> <td>8%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Country	Percentage	Other countries	51%	China	12%	New Zealand	20%	UK	9%	India	8%												
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Other countries	51%																								
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	<p>要点一：最大值: Other Countries, 51%</p> <p>要点二: 第二大值: China, 12%</p> <p>要点三: 最小值: India, 8%</p> <p>要点四: UK, New Zealand</p>																								
036026	<p>Favourite social media channel</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Facebook</th> <th>Twitter</th> <th>LinkedIn</th> <th>Google+</th> <th>Pinterest</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>59%</td> <td>21%</td> <td>10%</td> <td>5%</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>49%</td> <td>23%</td> <td>12%</td> <td>10%</td> <td>6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>38%</td> <td>25%</td> <td>15%</td> <td>14%</td> <td>8%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Facebook	Twitter	LinkedIn	Google+	Pinterest	2011	59%	21%	10%	5%	5%	2012	49%	23%	12%	10%	6%	2013	38%	25%	15%	14%	8%
Year	Facebook	Twitter	LinkedIn	Google+	Pinterest																				
2011	59%	21%	10%	5%	5%																				
2012	49%	23%	12%	10%	6%																				
2013	38%	25%	15%	14%	8%																				
	<p>要点一: 2011: 最大值 Facebook, 59%; 最小值 Google+, Pinterest, 5%</p>																								

	<p>要点二: 2012: 最大值 Facebook, 59%; 最小值 Pinterest, 6%</p> <p>要点三: 2013, Twitter, LinkedIn</p>																												
036027	<p>Highest Education Achieved by Adults (over 25) in the United States</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Education Level</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>High School</td> <td>28%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Some College</td> <td>21%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BA/BS</td> <td>16%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AA/AS</td> <td>6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Graduate Degree</td> <td>9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9th to 12th grade</td> <td>12%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><9th grade</td> <td>8%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Education Level	Percentage	High School	28%	Some College	21%	BA/BS	16%	AA/AS	6%	Graduate Degree	9%	9th to 12th grade	12%	<9th grade	8%												
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	<p>要点一: 最大值: High School, 28%</p> <p>要点二: 第二大值: Some College, 21%</p> <p>要点三: 最小值: 9th to 12th Grade, 12%</p> <p>要点四: Graduate degree, BA/BS, AA/AS</p>																												
036028	<p>Sales by Region</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Region</th> <th>Product X</th> <th>Product Y</th> <th>Product Z</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>North America</td> <td>28%</td> <td>35%</td> <td>30%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Europe</td> <td>22%</td> <td>20%</td> <td>18%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asia</td> <td>15%</td> <td>10%</td> <td>12%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Africa</td> <td>8%</td> <td>5%</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Australia</td> <td>5%</td> <td>3%</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South America</td> <td>7%</td> <td>2%</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Region	Product X	Product Y	Product Z	North America	28%	35%	30%	Europe	22%	20%	18%	Asia	15%	10%	12%	Africa	8%	5%	3%	Australia	5%	3%	10%	South America	7%	2%	5%
Region	Product X	Product Y	Product Z																										
North America	28%	35%	30%																										
Europe	22%	20%	18%																										
Asia	15%	10%	12%																										
Africa	8%	5%	3%																										
Australia	5%	3%	10%																										
South America	7%	2%	5%																										
	<p>要点一: Product X: 最大值 North America; 最小值 South America</p>																												

	<p>要点二: Product Y: 最大值 North America; 最小值 Africa</p> <p>要点三: Product Z, Europe, Asia, Australia</p>																
036029	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Manual</th> <th colspan="2">Non-manual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>■ Craft or similar</td> <td>■ Managerial and professional</td> <td>■ General labourers</td> <td>■ Clerical or related</td> </tr> <tr> <td>■ Other manual</td> <td>■ Other non-manual</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Manual		Non-manual		■ Craft or similar	■ Managerial and professional	■ General labourers	■ Clerical or related	■ Other manual	■ Other non-manual						
Manual		Non-manual															
■ Craft or similar	■ Managerial and professional	■ General labourers	■ Clerical or related														
■ Other manual	■ Other non-manual																
	<p>要点一: Female: 最大值 Clerical or related, 31%; 最小值 General labourers, 1%</p> <p>要点二: Male: 最大值 Managerial and professional, 36%; 最小值 General labourers, 2%</p> <p>要点三: Craft or similar, Other manual, Other non-manual</p>																
036030	<h3>The Average Household Energy Consumption</h3> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Appliance Type</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Water heating</td> <td>23%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other appliances</td> <td>24%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Heating and cooling</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Refrigeration</td> <td>12%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lighting</td> <td>11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stand by</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cooking</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Appliance Type	Percentage	Water heating	23%	Other appliances	24%	Heating and cooling	20%	Refrigeration	12%	Lighting	11%	Stand by	5%	Cooking	5%
Appliance Type	Percentage																
Water heating	23%																
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Heating and cooling	20%																
Refrigeration	12%																
Lighting	11%																
Stand by	5%																
Cooking	5%																
	<p>要点一: 最大值: Other appliances, 24%</p>																

	<p>要点二: 第二大值: Water heating, 23%</p> <p>要点三: 最小值: Cooking & Stand by, 5%</p> <p>要点四: Lighting, Refrigeration, Heating and cooling</p>								
036031	<p>Age Structure in Australia</p> <table border="1"><caption>Data for Age Structure in Australia</caption><thead><tr><th>Age Group</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>15-64</td><td>67%</td></tr><tr><td>0-14</td><td>20%</td></tr><tr><td>65+</td><td>13%</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>大澳学院</p>	Age Group	Percentage	15-64	67%	0-14	20%	65+	13%
Age Group	Percentage								
15-64	67%								
0-14	20%								
65+	13%								
	<p>要点一: 最大值: 15-64, 67%</p> <p>要点二: 第二大值: 0-14, 20%</p> <p>要点三: 最小值: 65+, 13%</p>								
036032	<p>Approximate composition of the air</p> <table border="1"><caption>Data for Approximate composition of the air</caption><thead><tr><th>Gas</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Nitrogen</td><td>79%</td></tr><tr><td>Oxygen</td><td>20%</td></tr><tr><td>Other gases</td><td>1%</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>NB "Other gases" includes carbon dioxide (0.03%) and small proportions of other gases include argon and water vapour.</p>	Gas	Percentage	Nitrogen	79%	Oxygen	20%	Other gases	1%
Gas	Percentage								
Nitrogen	79%								
Oxygen	20%								
Other gases	1%								
	<p>要点一: 最大值: Nitrogen, 79%</p>								

	<p>要点二: 第二大值: Other gases, 20%</p> <p>要点三: 最小值: 10%</p>																				
036033	<p>Desktop Search Engine Market Share (November 2013)</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Search Engine</th><th>Market Share (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Google - Global</td><td>70.9%</td></tr><tr><td>Baidu</td><td>16.5%</td></tr><tr><td>Yahoo - Global</td><td>6%</td></tr><tr><td>Bing</td><td>5.5%</td></tr><tr><td>AOL - Global</td><td>0.5%</td></tr><tr><td>Ask - Global</td><td>0.5%</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>0.5%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Search Engine	Market Share (%)	Google - Global	70.9%	Baidu	16.5%	Yahoo - Global	6%	Bing	5.5%	AOL - Global	0.5%	Ask - Global	0.5%	Other	0.5%				
Search Engine	Market Share (%)																				
Google - Global	70.9%																				
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	<p>要点一: 最大值: Google-Global, 70.9%</p> <p>要点二: 第二大值: Baidu, 16.5%</p> <p>要点三: 最小值 AOL-Global & Ask –Global, 0.5%</p> <p>要点四: Yahoo-Global, Bing, Other</p>																				
036034	<p>Desktop Browser Market Share 2016</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Browser</th><th>Market Share (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Chrome</td><td>61.2%</td></tr><tr><td>Firefox</td><td>15.5%</td></tr><tr><td>IE</td><td>12.1%</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>11.3%</td></tr></tbody></table> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Browser</th><th>Market Share (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Safari</td><td>4.8%</td></tr><tr><td>Opera</td><td>1.9%</td></tr><tr><td>Edge</td><td>2.6%</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>1.9%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Browser	Market Share (%)	Chrome	61.2%	Firefox	15.5%	IE	12.1%	Other	11.3%	Browser	Market Share (%)	Safari	4.8%	Opera	1.9%	Edge	2.6%	Other	1.9%
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Opera	1.9%																				
Edge	2.6%																				
Other	1.9%																				
	<p>重点一 : 最大值 Chrome, 61.2%</p>																				

重点二：最小值 other, 11.3%

重点三：第二最大值 Firefox, 15.5%

重点四：其它

8. Table

037001		1995	1998	2001	2004	2007	2010
	Sweden	35%	30%	30%	27%	27%	27%
	France	30%	25%	25%	23%	24%	24%
	Denmark	60%	40%	28%	20%	20%	10%
	Germany	55%	35%	30%	15%	5%	17%

要点一：1995 年最高值：Denmark,60%; 最低值：France,30%

要点二：1998 年最高值：Denmark,40%; 最低值：France, 5%

要点三：2001 年最高值：Sweden and Germany; 最低值：France,25%

要点四：2004 年最高值：Sweden,27%; 最低值：Germany,15%

要点五：2007 年最高值：Sweden,27%; 最低值：Germany,5%

要点六：2010 年最高值：Sweden,27%; 最低值：Denmark,10%

要点七：France, Denmark, Germany 等 **注：数字过多时不必全说**

037002

Year	Population
1650	550,000,000
1750	725,000,000
1850	1,175,000,000
1900	1,600,000,000
1950	2,556,000,000
1980	4,458,000,000
2000	6,080,000,000



Source: *The World Almanac and Book of Facts*

要点一: 最大值: 2000, 6,080,000,000

要点二: 第二大值: 1980, 4,458,000,000

要点三: 最小值: 1650, 550,000,000

要点四: 1750, 1850, 1900 等

037003

Table A7.1: Total Inactivity rate 15 Years and above, by Age Group and Sex.

Age Group	Total Population			Total Inactive Population			Inactivity Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	65,324	64,293	129,617	24,090	28,111	52,201	36.9	43.7	40.3
20-24	41,406	48,801	90,207	7,389	9,824	17,213	17.8	20.1	19.1
25-29	29,458	44,037	73,494	1,267	3,925	5,192	4.3	8.9	7.1
30-34	30,353	37,160	67,513	518	2,322	2,840	1.7	6.2	4.2
35-39	26,030	33,041	59,070	201	1,663	1,863	0.8	5.0	3.2
40-44	27,588	28,053	55,642	276	1,412	1,688	1.0	5.0	3.0
45-49	22,626	19,316	41,942	204	1,432	1,637	0.9	7.4	3.9
50-54	16,061	13,872	29,933	195	2,007	2,202	1.2	14.5	7.4
55-59	11,251	7,992	19,244	588	1,601	2,190	5.2	20.0	11.4
60-64	9,162	8,102	17,264	868	2,044	2,912	9.5	25.2	16.9
65+	15,417	15,645	31,063	3,634	8,383	12,017	23.6	53.6	38.7
Total	294,675	320,312	614,987	39,230	62,725	101,955	13.3	19.6	16.6

要点一: Total Population 的 Male: 最大值 15-19, 65, 324; 最小值 60-64, 9, 162

要点二: Total Population 的 Female: 最大值 15-19, 64, 293; 最小值 55-59, 8, 102

要点三: Total Inactivity Population, Inactivity Rate, 20-24 等

037004

Baby Sleep Schedule Chart

Age	Nighttime Sleep	Daytime Sleep*	Total Sleep
1 month	8 1/2	7 (3)	15 1/2
12 months	11 1/4	2 1/2 (2)	13 3/4
3 years	10 1/2	1 1/2 (1)	12

*Note: number of naps in parentheses

要点一: Nighttime sleep: 最大值 12 months, 11; 最小值 1 month, 8

要点二: Daytime sleep: 最大值 1 month, 7; 最小值 3 years, 1

要点三: 6 months, Total sleep

037005

Annual Income of Bachelor degrees holders in different fields

	1980	1990	2000
Business	91,000	97,000	105,000
Education	78,000	85,000	98,000
Language and Literature	64,000	71,000	80,000

要点一: 1980: 最大值 Business, 91, 000; 最小值 Language and Literature, 64, 000

要点二: 1990: 最大值 Business, 97, 000; 最小值 Language and Literature, 71, 000

要点三: 2000, Education

037006

Highest Mountain Peaks of the World

The following table lists the highest mountain peaks of the world including mountain name, mountain range, vertical height, and location, according to the National Geographic Society.

See [Named Summits in the U.S. Over 14,000 Feet Above Sea Level for U.S. Peaks](#).

See also [Climbing the World's 14 8,000-meter Peaks](#), [The Seven Summits](#), [Mortals on Mount Olympus: A History of Climbing Everest](#), and the [Everest Almanac](#).

Mountain peak	Range	Location	Height	
			ft.	m
Everest ¹	Himalayas	Nepal/Tibet	29,035	8,850
K2 (Godwin Austen)	Karakoram	Pakistan/China	28,250	8,611
Kanchenjunga	Himalayas	India/Nepal	28,169	8,586
Lhotse I	Himalayas	Nepal/Tibet	27,940	8,516
Makalu I	Himalayas	Nepal/Tibet	27,766	8,463

要点一: 最大值: Everest in Himalayas, 8, 850

要点二: 第二大值: K2 in Karakoram, 8, 611

要点三: 最小值 Makalu I in Himalayas, 8, 463

要点四: Kanchenjunga, Lhotse I

037007

The percentage of school aged boys in two different age groups who participated in 5 different sports in the UK in 2010

sports	boys 6-11	boys 12-16
football	87	78
basketball	35	25
cricket	45	34
rugby	23	21
swimming	19	19

要点一: boys 6-11: 最大值 football, 87; 最小值 swimming, 19

要点二: boys 12-16: 最大值 football, 87; 最小值 swimming, 19

要点三: basketball, cricket, rugby

037008

Table of Baby sleep hours

Age	Nighttime sleep	Daytime sleep*	Total sleep
1 month	8.5	7(3)	15.5
6 months	10	3.5 (2)	13.5
18 months	11.25	1.25 (1)	12.5

*Note: Number of naps in the parentheses.

要点一: Nighttime sleep: 最大值 18 months, 11.25; 最小值 1 month, 8.5

要点二: Daytime sleep: 最大值 1 month, 7; 最小值 18 months, 1.25

要点三: 6 months, Total sleep

037009

The table compares modes of transport used in three countries

Journey made by	Germany	America	Canada
Car	73%	85%	91%
Bicycle	2%	1%	1%
Public transport	20%	10%	2%
On foot	2%	3%	5%
Others	3%	1%	1%

要点一: Germany: 最大值 Car, 73%; 最小值 Bicycle&On foot, 2%

要点二: America: 最大值 Car, 85%; 最小值 Bicycle&Others, 1%

要点三: Canada, Public transport

2011 RANK	STATE	2007 RANK
1	New Hampshire	1
2	Utah	4
3	Wyoming	3
4	Minnesota	2
5	Iowa	6
6	Nebraska	11
7	New Jersey	5
8	Vermont	7
9	Idaho	14
10	North Dakota	13

要点一：两年最高值都是 New Hampshire

要点二：2007 年最低值是 Idaho; 2011 年最低值是 North Dakota,

要点三：Wyoming 两年都是第三名

Annual income of Bachelor degree holders in different fields		
	2001	2011
Business	\$104,230	\$178,370
Education	\$78,780	\$94,360

要点一：2001 年与 2011 年的最高值都是 business

要点二：两年的数值都有增长，business 增长最快

037012

Age	Average total sleep time (hours)	Average night sleep (hours)	Average day sleep (hours)	50% of babies got between	96% of babies got between
1 month	14-15	8	6-7	13-16	9-19
3 months	14-15	10	4-5	13-16	10-19
6 months	14.2	11	3.4	13-15.5	10.4-18.1
9 months	13.9	11.2	2.8	12.8-15	10.5-17.4
12 months	13.9	11.7	2.4	13-14.8	11.4-16.5
18 months	13.6	11.6	2	12.7-14.5	11.1-16
24 months	13.2	11.5	1.8	12.3-14	10.8-15.6

Take a look at the following table

要点一：Average total sleep 的最大值：1month and 3months, 14-15h 最小值:24months, 13.2h

要点二：Average night sleep 以及 average day sleep 的最大最小值

要点三：50% babies 睡觉时长相差不大

要点四：96% babies 中最低值为 1month, 最高值为 12months

037013

Water Use in Gulf Countries 2000 (%)

	Bahrain	Kuwait	Qatar	Oman	UAE	Saudi Arabia
Domestic	53	63	30	11	35	13.5
Agriculture	39	19	62	83	65	85
Industrial	8	18	5	5.5	2	2.5



大澳学院

要点一：Domestic 最大值与最小值

要点二：Agriculture 最大值与最小值

	要点三 : Industrial 最大值与最小值																																				
037014	<p style="text-align: center;">Cause of land degradation by region</p>  <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #0070C0; color: white;">Region</th> <th colspan="4">% land degraded by</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>deforestation</th> <th>Over-cultivation</th> <th>Over-grazing</th> <th>Total land degraded</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>North America</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>3.3</td> <td>1.5</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Europe</td> <td>9.8</td> <td>7.7</td> <td>5.5</td> <td>23%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oceania *</td> <td>1.7</td> <td>0</td> <td>11.3</td> <td>13%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*A large group of islands in the South Pacific including Australian and New Zealand</p>	Region	% land degraded by					deforestation	Over-cultivation	Over-grazing	Total land degraded	North America	0.2	3.3	1.5	5%	Europe	9.8	7.7	5.5	23%	Oceania *	1.7	0	11.3	13%											
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	<p>要点一: deforestation: 最大值 Europe, 9.8; 最小值 North America, 0.2</p> <p>要点二: Over-cultivation: 最大值 Europe, 7.7; 最小值 Oceania, 0</p> <p>要点三: Over-grazing, Total land degraded</p>																																				
037015	<p style="text-align: center;">Cinema viewing figures for films by country, in millions</p>  <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Action</th> <th>Romance</th> <th>Comedy</th> <th>Horror</th> <th>Totals</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>India</td> <td>8</td> <td>7.5</td> <td>6.5</td> <td>2.5</td> <td>24.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ireland</td> <td>7.6</td> <td>3.8</td> <td>5.5</td> <td>6.4</td> <td>23.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>New Zealand</td> <td>7.2</td> <td>4.5</td> <td>3.9</td> <td>4.7</td> <td>20.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>7.1</td> <td>4.5</td> <td>4</td> <td>2.2</td> <td>17.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>29.9</td> <td>20.3</td> <td>19.9</td> <td>15.8</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Action	Romance	Comedy	Horror	Totals	India	8	7.5	6.5	2.5	24.5	Ireland	7.6	3.8	5.5	6.4	23.3	New Zealand	7.2	4.5	3.9	4.7	20.3	Japan	7.1	4.5	4	2.2	17.8	Total	29.9	20.3	19.9	15.8	
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	<p>要点一: Action: 最大值 India, 8; 最小值 Japan, 7.1</p> <p>要点二: Romance: 最大值 India, 7.5; 最小值 Ireland, 3.8</p> <p>要点三: New Zealand, Comedy, Horror</p>																																				

037016

Change of Primary Funding Sources of International Students in the U.S., 2003/04 -2013/14

PRIMARY SOURCE OF FUNDING	2003/04		2013/14		% CHANGE FROM 2003/04 TO 2013/14
	NUMBER OF STUDENTS	% OF TOTAL	NUMBER OF STUDENTS	% OF TOTAL	
Personal and Family	385,543	67%	574,129	65%	49%
U.S. College or University	134,015	23%	171,218	19%	28%
Foreign Government or University	13,699	2%	66,147	7%	383%
Current Employer	10,111	2%	49,503	6%	390%
Other Sources	29,141	5%	25,055	3%	-14%
Total	572,509	100%	886,052	100%	55%

Source: Based on WES analysis of IIE Open Doors data (2014).

要点一: 2003/04 的 Number of Students: 最大值 Personal and family, 385,543;

最小值 Current Employer 10,111

要点二: 2003/04 的% of Total: 最大值 Personal and Family, 67%;

最小值 Other sources, 5%

要点三: US College or University, Foreign Government or University, Total 等

037017

The proportion of income adults and children spent on 4 common items in the UK in 1998

	food	electronic equipment	music	videos
adults	25%	5%	5%	1%
men	14%	10%	5%	2%
women	39%	1%	5%	0.5%
children	10%	23%	39%	12%
boys	9%	18%	38%	18%
girls	11%	5%	40%	17%

要点一: food: 最大值 women, 39%; 最小值 boys, 9%

要点二: electronic equipment: 最大值 children, 23%; 最小值 girls, 5%

	要点三: music, videos, adults 等																																								
037018	<p>Table 1 Economic inactivity through the generations</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Birth cohorts</th> <th>Average work expectancy at age 15 years</th> <th>Average life expectancy</th> <th>Average inactivity</th> <th>Inactivity share of life</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>years</th> <th>years</th> <th>years</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1901 Federation</td> <td>44.2</td> <td>53.6</td> <td>9.4</td> <td>17.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1925–1946 War</td> <td>42.6</td> <td>62.8</td> <td>20.2</td> <td>32.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1946–1964 Baby Boomers</td> <td>43.3</td> <td>67.1</td> <td>23.7</td> <td>35.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1965–1979 Gen X</td> <td>43.1</td> <td>68.8</td> <td>25.7</td> <td>37.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1980–2003 Gen Y</td> <td>42.3</td> <td>69.9</td> <td>27.6</td> <td>39.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004–2025 Gen Z</td> <td>42.5</td> <td>70.6</td> <td>28.1</td> <td>39.8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Birth cohorts	Average work expectancy at age 15 years	Average life expectancy	Average inactivity	Inactivity share of life		years	years	years	%	1901 Federation	44.2	53.6	9.4	17.6	1925–1946 War	42.6	62.8	20.2	32.1	1946–1964 Baby Boomers	43.3	67.1	23.7	35.3	1965–1979 Gen X	43.1	68.8	25.7	37.4	1980–2003 Gen Y	42.3	69.9	27.6	39.5	2004–2025 Gen Z	42.5	70.6	28.1	39.8
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	<p>要点一 : Average work expectancy at age 15 years: 最大值 1901 Federation, 44.2; 最小值 : 1980-2003 GenY, 42.3</p> <p>要点二: Average life expectancy: 最大值 2004-2025 Gen Z, 70.6; 最小值 1901 Federation, 53.6</p> <p>要点三: Average inactivity, 最大值 2004-2025 Gen Z, 28.1; 最小值 1901 Federation, 9.4.</p> <p>要点四 : Inactivity share of life 的最大值与最小值</p>																																								

037019

The Most Common Languages in the World ^a			
	LANGUAGE ^a	APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF NATIVE SPEAKERS ^{a,b} (in the year 2000) ^c	COUNTRIES WITH SUBSTANTIAL NUMBERS OF NATIVE SPEAKERS ^a
1 ^a	Mandarin Chinese ^a	874,000,000 ^a	16 ^a
2 ^a	Hindi(India) ^a	366,000,000 ^a	17 ^a
3 ^a	English ^a	341,000,000 ^a	104 ^a
4 ^a	Spanish ^a	322,358,000,000 ^a	43 ^a
5 ^a	Bengali(India and Bangladesh) ^a	207,000,000 ^a	9 ^a
6 ^a	Portuguese ^a	176,000,000 ^a	33 ^a
7 ^a	Russian ^a	167,000,000 ^a	30 ^a
8 ^a	Japanese ^a	125,000,000 ^a	26 ^a
9 ^a	German(standard) ^a	100,000,000 ^a	40 ^a
10 ^a	Korean ^a	78,000,000 ^a	31 ^a
11 ^a	French ^a	77,000,000 ^a	53 ^a
12 ^a	Wu Chinese ^a	77,000,000 ^a	1 ^a
13 ^a	Javanese ^a	75,000,000 ^a	4 ^a
14 ^a	Yue Chinese ^a	71,000,000 ^a	20 ^a
15 ^a	Telegu(India) ^a	69,000,000 ^a	7 ^a

Note: if the 15 major variants of Arabic are considered one language, Arabic is the 6th most common language in the world having 198–201,000,000 native speakers with substantial numbers in at least 46 countries.^a

	<p>要点一: Speakers: 最大值 Mandarin Chinese, 874.000.000; 最小值 Bengali 207,000,000</p> <p>要点二: Countries: 最大值 English, 104; 最小值 Bengali, 9</p> <p>要点三: Spanish, English, Hindi (India)等</p>																																	
037020	<h3>Most Livable States, 2011</h3> <table><thead><tr><th>2011 rank</th><th>State</th><th>2007 rank</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1.</td><td>New Hampshire</td><td>1.</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>Utah</td><td>4.</td></tr><tr><td>3.</td><td>Wyoming</td><td>3.</td></tr><tr><td>4.</td><td>Minnesota</td><td>2.</td></tr><tr><td>5.</td><td>Iowa</td><td>6.</td></tr><tr><td>6.</td><td>Nebraska</td><td>11.</td></tr><tr><td>7.</td><td>New Jersey</td><td>5.</td></tr><tr><td>8.</td><td>Vermont</td><td>7.</td></tr><tr><td>9.</td><td>Idaho</td><td>14.</td></tr><tr><td>10.</td><td>North Dakota</td><td>13.</td></tr></tbody></table>	2011 rank	State	2007 rank	1.	New Hampshire	1.	2.	Utah	4.	3.	Wyoming	3.	4.	Minnesota	2.	5.	Iowa	6.	6.	Nebraska	11.	7.	New Jersey	5.	8.	Vermont	7.	9.	Idaho	14.	10.	North Dakota	13.
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037021	<p>The chart displays three categories of students in teaching-related fields:</p> <table><thead><tr><th>Category</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Final year students who want to be a teacher</td><td>1%</td></tr><tr><td>Graduate students working in teaching</td><td>7%</td></tr><tr><td>Employed in teaching field</td><td>95%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Category	Percentage	Final year students who want to be a teacher	1%	Graduate students working in teaching	7%	Employed in teaching field	95%																									
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重点一：想从事教师职业的准毕业生，1%

重点二：从事教学的毕业生，7%

重点三：在教室行业工作的人，95%