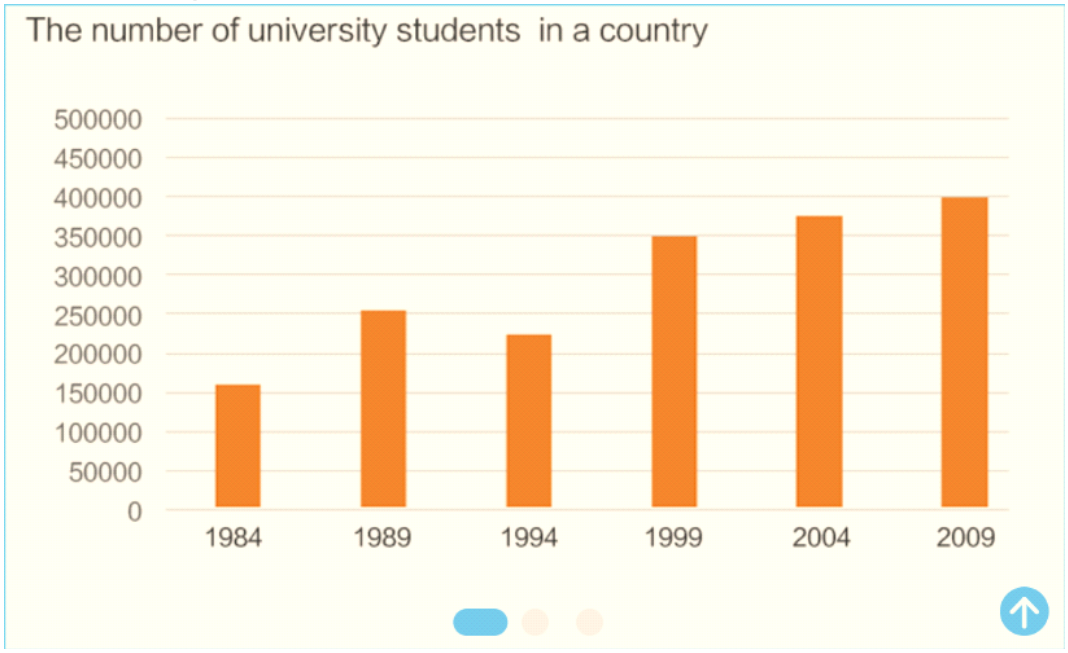
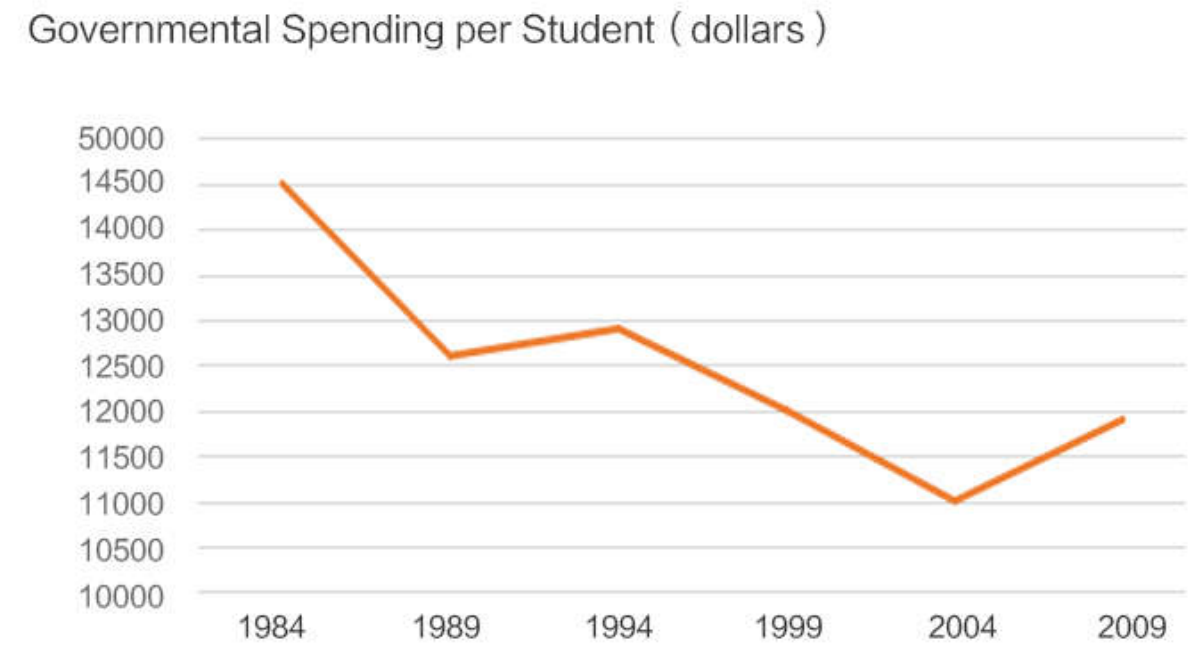
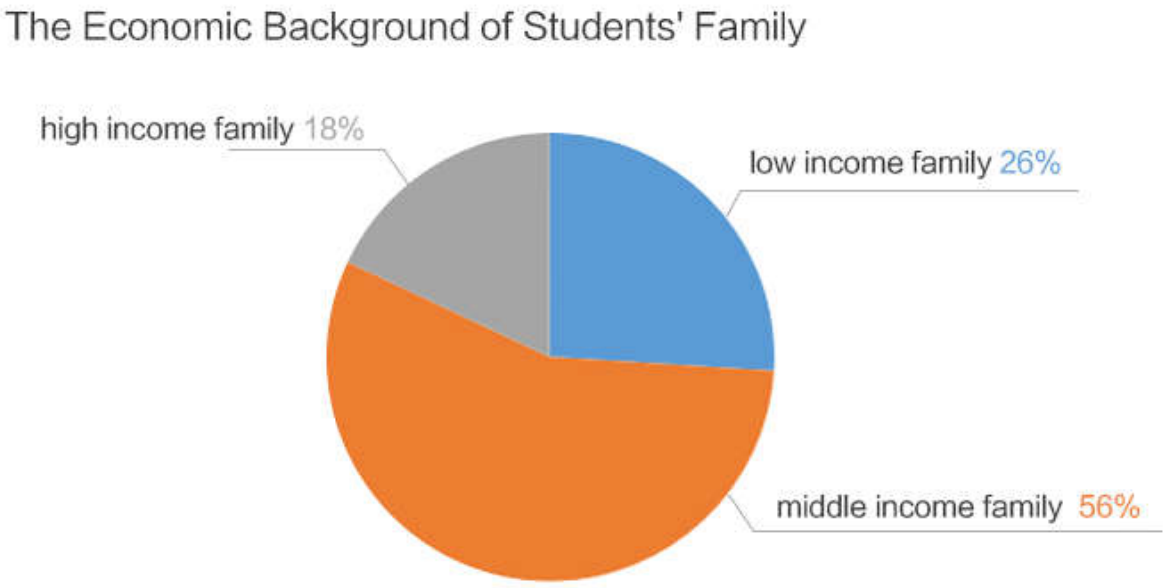
The charts below show the number of university students in a particular country and how much the government spent on each student between 1984 and 2009 as well as the financial condition of the students' families. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.







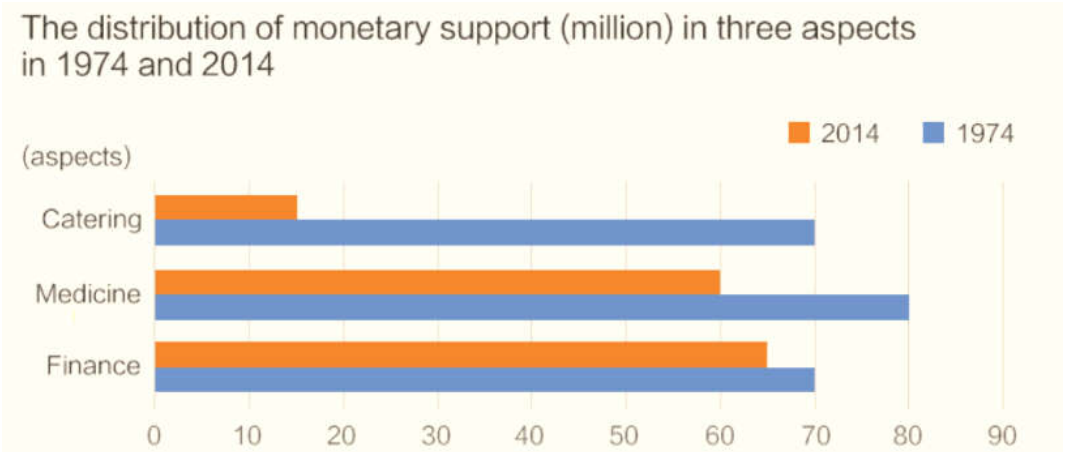
The chart gives information about the number of students that enrolled in university in a country over the period of 25 years. In 1984, there were around 160000 university students, but the number increased to 400000 students in 2009 which was twice as high as the record in 1984.

The second chart shows the amount of financial support from government that each student receives. Clearly we can see a downward trend, falling from 14500 dollars to 11000 dollars in 2004. Although there had been a slight increase by 2009, the support was still much lower than that in 1984.

The last chart illustrates the students' family income. More than two thirds of the students are in better financial conditions with 56% from middle-class family and 18% from high income family whereas students from low income family only occupy 26%.

To sum up, it might be possible that the financial situation of most students' families is above the middle level, so even if the governmental fund decreased, the number of university students still continually increased from 1999 to 2009.

The charts below show the amount of financial aid that four countries received and how the money was spent in 1974 and 2014. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



Country/Year	China	Indonesia	Thailand	South Africa
1974	62 million	55 million	48 million	65 million
2014	6 million	30 million	18 million	42 million

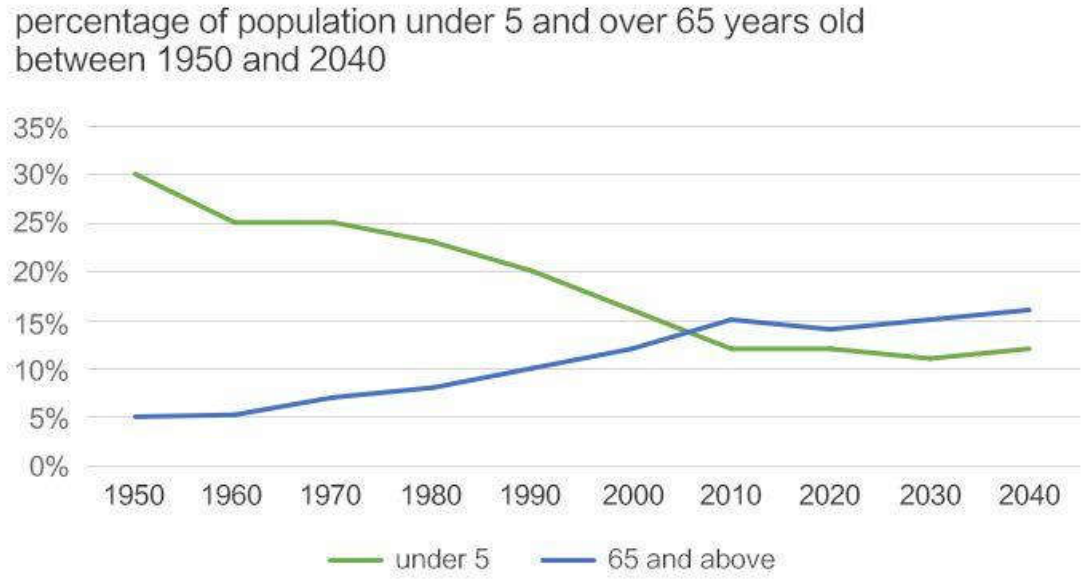
The table presents how much financial aid was given to four countries and the bar chart shows three aspects that the financial support covered in 1974 and 2014.

According to the table, in 1974, South Africa received the highest amount of monetary support with 65 million, followed by China with 62 million. Thailand received the least with 48 million. In 2014, China became the country that had the lowest amount of financial aid (6 million) whereas South Africa gained 42 million ranking as the top one again.

From the bar chart we can see that the monetary support mostly was distributed to medicine with 80 million in 1974. Catering and finance look up the same amount with about 70 million. In 2014, the amount of money for catering drastically decreased to 18 million while finance witnessed a slight decrease by 5 million.

All in all, it is clear that all four countries received much less monetary support in 2014, especially China. As for how the money was used, finance and medicine were invested with most of the financial support.

The line chart below shows the percentage of population aged under 5 years old and aged 65 years old or above in the world since 1950 with projections until 2040. The table below shows the projections of the percentage of population aged 65 and above in 2020 and 2040 in different regions. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



Region	percentage of people aged over 65 and above	
	2020	2040
Asia	18%	20%
Latin America	15%	25%
North Africa	10%	11%
North America	14%	19%
Sub-Sahara	5%	3%
Western Europe	22%	26%

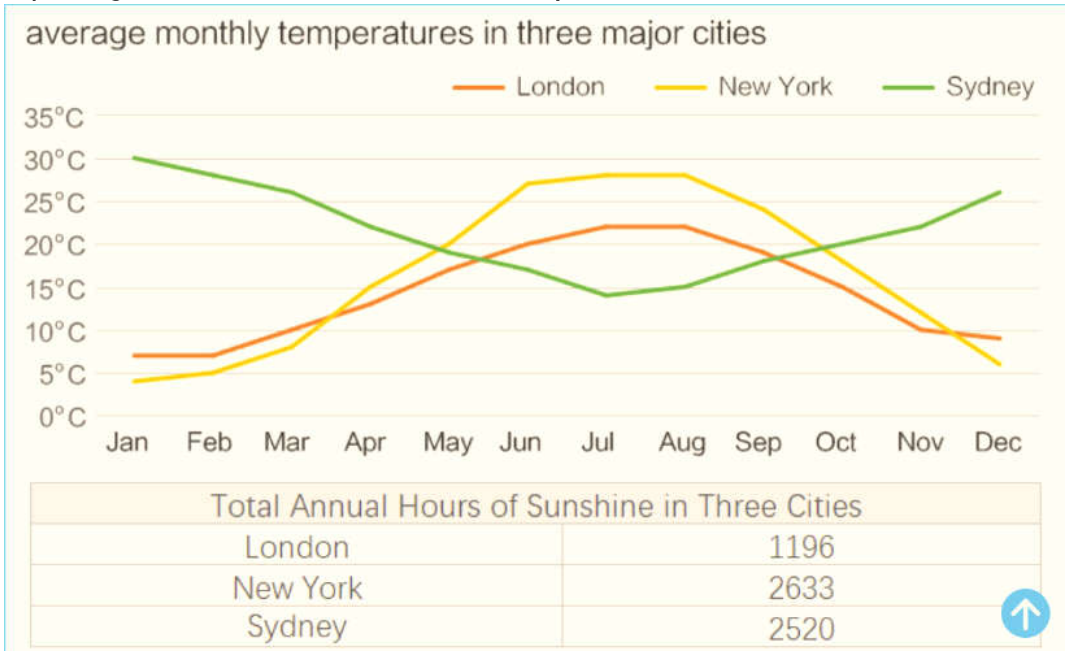
The charts present the percentage of world population under 5 years old and over 65 years old from 1950 with projections till 2040 as well as the projections about the proportions of population aged over 65 years old in six regions in 2020 and 2040.

According to the line chart, the young population showed a downward trend from 30% in 1950 falling to around 12% in 2010. Afterwards, it remained above 10% and will be around 11% in 2040. By contrast, the older population kept rising from 5% in 1950 to 15% in 2010. Up till now, the percentage of older people has been higher than that of younger ones and it will maintain the higher position till 2040.

According to the table, in 2020 Western Europe will possibly have highest percentage with 22%, followed by Asia with 18%. Latin America and North America will be close to each other. Sub-Sahara is projected to have the lowest percentage in 2020 and 2040. In 2040, Western Europe will remain the top one with 26%. Latin America is projected to increase rapidly by 10%. North America will show an upward trend too, reaching 19% which is just 1% lower than the percentage of Asia.

Overall, the increase of older population in the worldwide is projected to overtake that of younger population in the coming decades.

The charts below show the average temperatures in 12 months in three cities and how many hours of sunshine these cities have in a year. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



Total Annual Hours of Sunshine in Three Cities	
London	1196
New York	2633
Sydney	2520

The line chart presents the average monthly temperatures in three different cities over the period of a year.

In London, the lowest temperature appears in January at around 7 degrees and it takes roughly six months to reach the peak at 21 degrees. After August, it starts to decrease and eventually fall to 10 degrees.

In New York, the temperature in January is slightly lower than that in London, but it exceeds London's record form mid-March and then climbs up to nearly 30 degrees between June and August.

In Sydney, the fluctuation of temperatures is opposite to the other two cities. In January, it reaches over 30 degrees while it drops to 15 degrees in July which is the lowest in that month. Around half a year later, it bounces back to 26 degrees in December.

As for the amount of sunshine the three cities have in a year, we can see from the table that New York has the highest record (2633 hours) whereas London has the lowest record which is less than 1200 hours.

All in all, the records of the highest temperature in Sydney and New York are quite similar. It is possible that the amount of sunshine a city receives may affect its average temperatures.