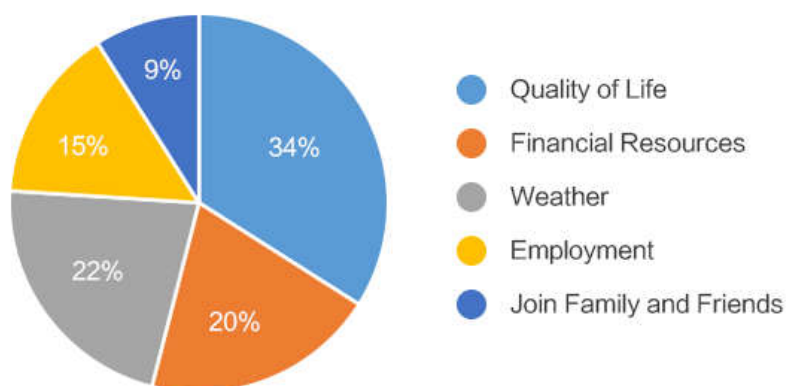
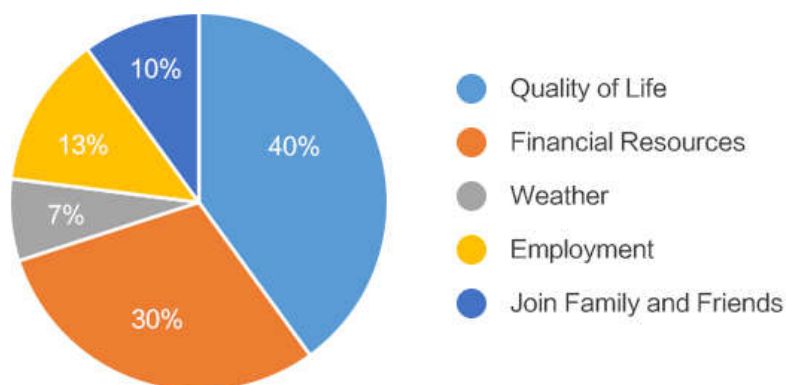

The charts below show the number of reasons why some people leave UK and why some people choose to stay. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Reasons Why People Leave UK



Reasons Why People Stay in UK



The charts present a variety of reasons to explain what makes some people stay in the UK and what causes others to leave.

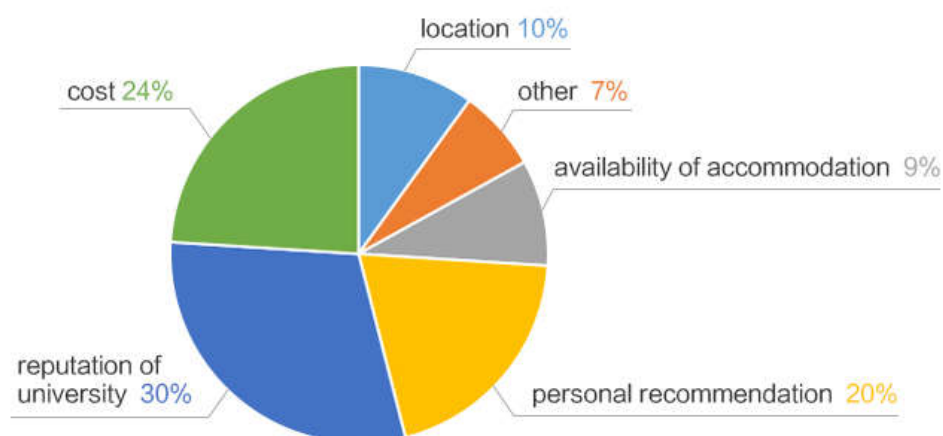
34% of the people leave the UK because of the quality of life. Weather is the second major cause for leaving with 22%, followed by financial resources with 20%. The poor situation of employment makes 15% of people leave whereas only 9% of people leave for family and friends.

As for those who stay, 40% of them appreciate the quality of life which is quite higher than those who complain about this aspect while 30% of people think the financial resources meet their requirement. Interestingly, only 7% of them stay because of weather, which may indicate that weather is not satisfying in the UK. Employment as well as family and friends take up 13% and 10% respectively.

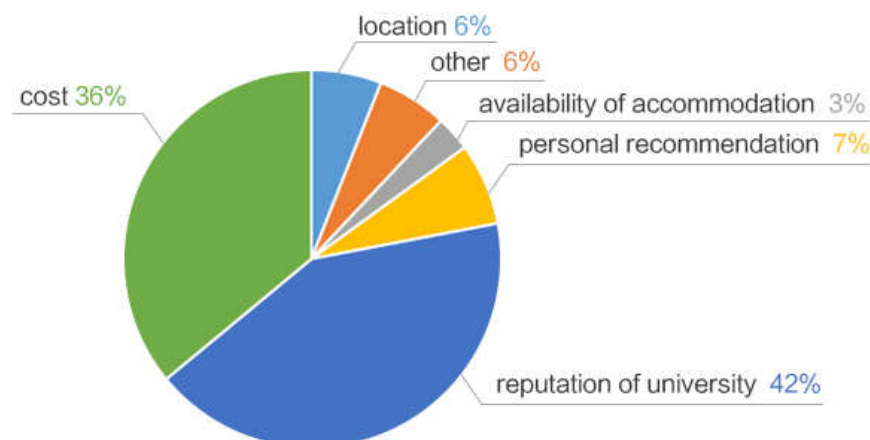
To conclude, the quality of life is the key to whether to stay or leave the UK, weather and financial resources may also affect people's decisions.

The charts below show the result of surveys asking undergraduates and postgraduates why they chose Vaster University. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

undergraduates



postgraduates



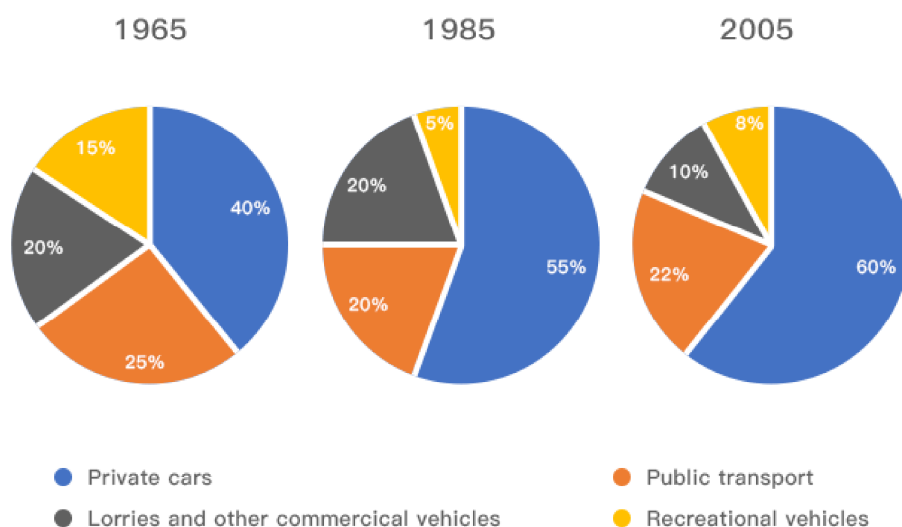
The charts present the reasons why undergraduates and postgraduates from Vaster University chose to study there.

For undergraduates, 30% of them voted the reputation of the university as the main reason whereas 24% of students thought the cost of studying in this university also appealed to them. Personal recommendation was the third main reason with 20% of votes. Location and accommodation as well as other reasons were quite minor for this level students.

For postgraduates, similarly, the school's reputation and the cost of tuition were the top reasons, with 42% and 36% respectively. Interestingly, only 3% of students took accommodation into consideration which was much lower than that of undergraduates. Personal recommendation and location also counted as reasons that could affect students' decisions but not as important as the reputation and cost.

To conclude, reputation and cost were the most important reasons for both undergraduates and postgraduates at Vaster University while location and accommodation were not crucial factors to these students.

The three pie charts show the proportion of four kinds of vehicles used in the UK in 1965, 1985 and 2005. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.



The pie charts show four different types of vehicles, which were private cars, public transport, recreational vehicles, and lorries and other commercial vehicles, used in the UK in 1965, 1985 and 2005.

Private vehicles had the greatest percentage of 40% in 1965, 55% in 1985, and 60% in 2005 whereas recreational vehicles remained at the lowest percentage of vehicles used in the UK. This type garnered a percentage of 15% in 1965, 5% in 1985, and 8% in 2005. The use of public transport decreased from 25% in 1965 to 20% in 1985, but the percentage climbed to 22% in the year 2005.

To sum up, private vehicles were at the top, followed by public transport, lorries, and other commercial vehicles, and lastly, recreational vehicles.