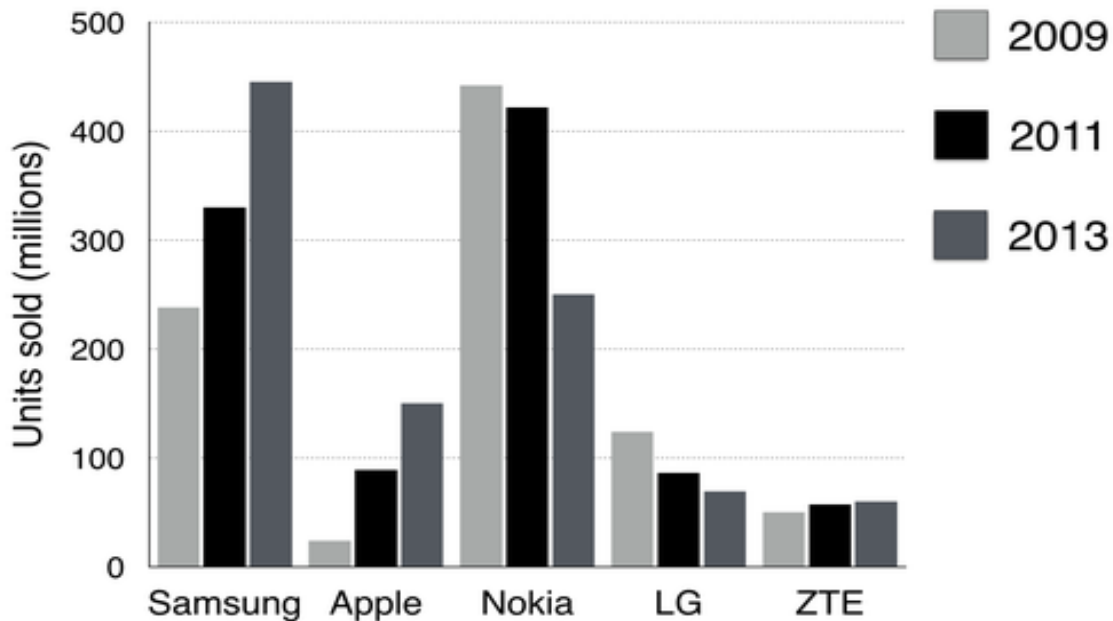




## Global mobile phone sales by brand

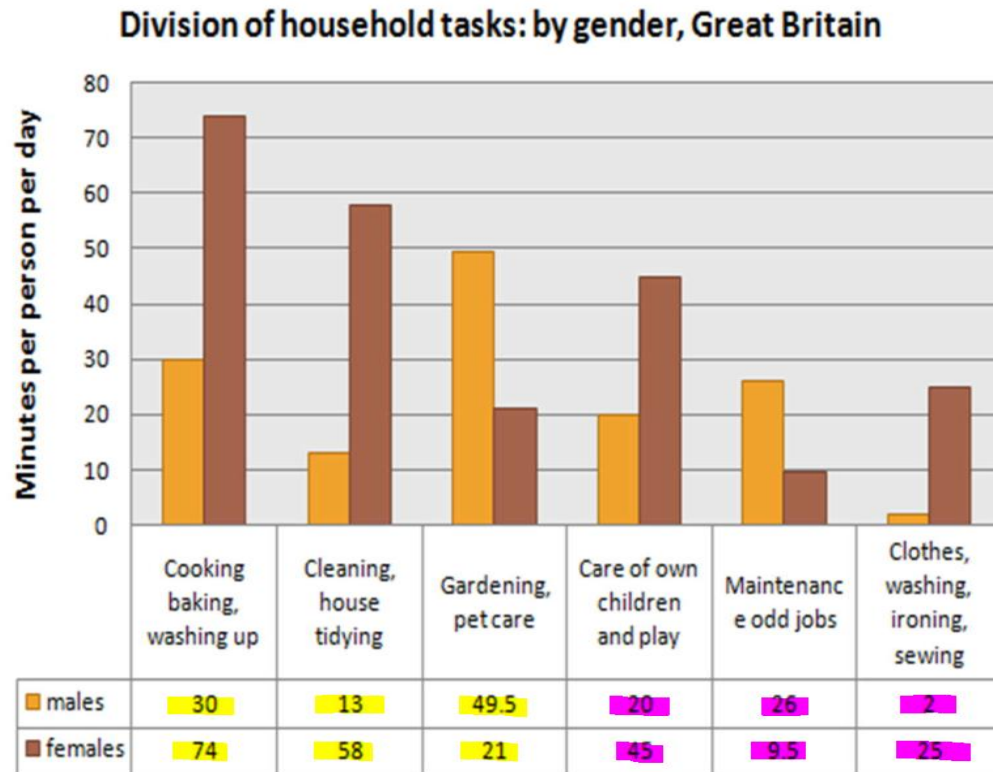


This report concerns five cell phone companies that sold millions of phones over three specific years, and the bar chart details each mobile corporation's performance in each period.

Generally speaking, in 2009 and 2011, Nokia led the pack, whereas Apple took the last place in 2009, and consumers purchased ZTE the least in 2011. Another clearly evident revelation is that Samsung surpassed everyone in sales in 2013, and ZTE repeated its 2011 placement. Finally, ZTE sales rose each year, while LG minimally decreased over this time.

Samsung led Apple in 2009 by about 200 million in sales, and this difference slightly increased to a difference of around 220 million sales by 2011. In 2009 Nokia sold approximately 450 million phones, which exceeded LG by 325 million and ZTE by 400 million! In 2011 LG bettered ZTE sales by around 25 million, but in 2013 we can see a reversal with ZTE moving moderately ahead by a few million.

In 2013 Nokia sales fell by 200 million from their 2009 transactions; oppositely, Samsung doubled its consumer purchases by 200 million. Apple sold six times as many phones in 2013 than in 2009. By 2013 sold 100 million less in phone merchandise. (9 Sentences) (200 Words)

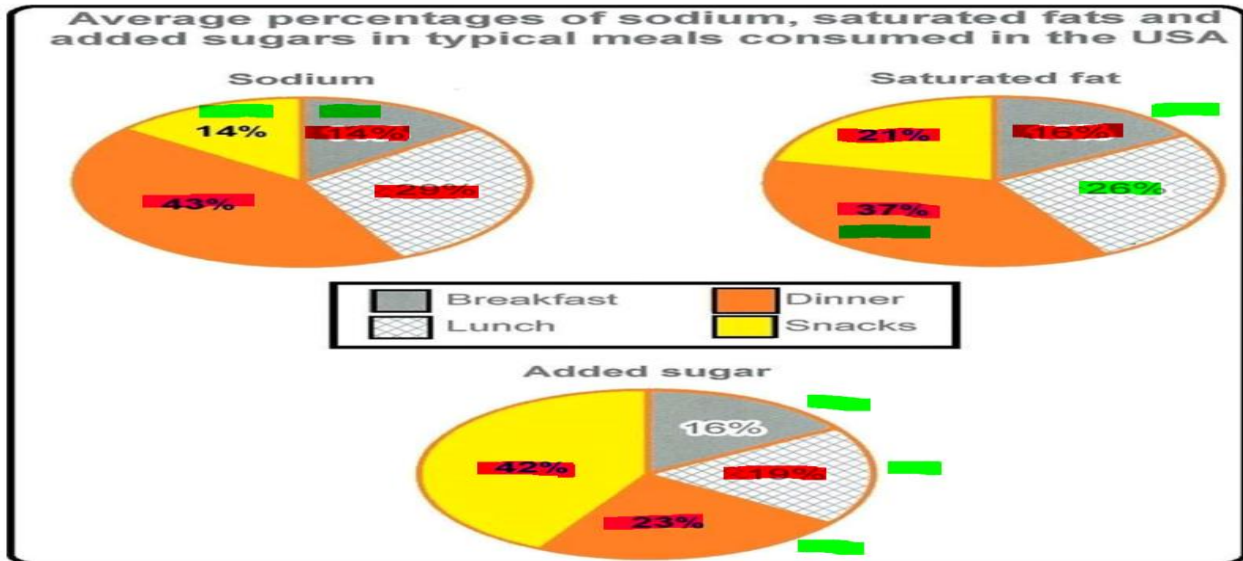


This report derives from a bar chart which illustrates the total time men and women spend performing six different chores around the house during the day.

Overall, the males prefer gardening over any other task and dislike performing clothes washing more than any other task. Not only is this point clear, but also women utilize the most time for cooking, while maintenance is a job they spend the least amount of time acting on.

Notably, women more than double the men in **cooking** with a 44 minute difference between the sexes. Additionally, observe how women execute the **cleaning** for about 45 minutes more than the men. Next **with gardening**, the men perform this for 49.5 minutes, and the women conduct this activity for less than half that time.

With the **care of children**, women far exceed the men in this area by 25 minutes each day. Besides this point, the men **undertake maintenance** almost three times more than women. On a final note of comparison, the females spend 25 minutes per **day washing clothes**, while men only use 2 minutes of their time on this duty.

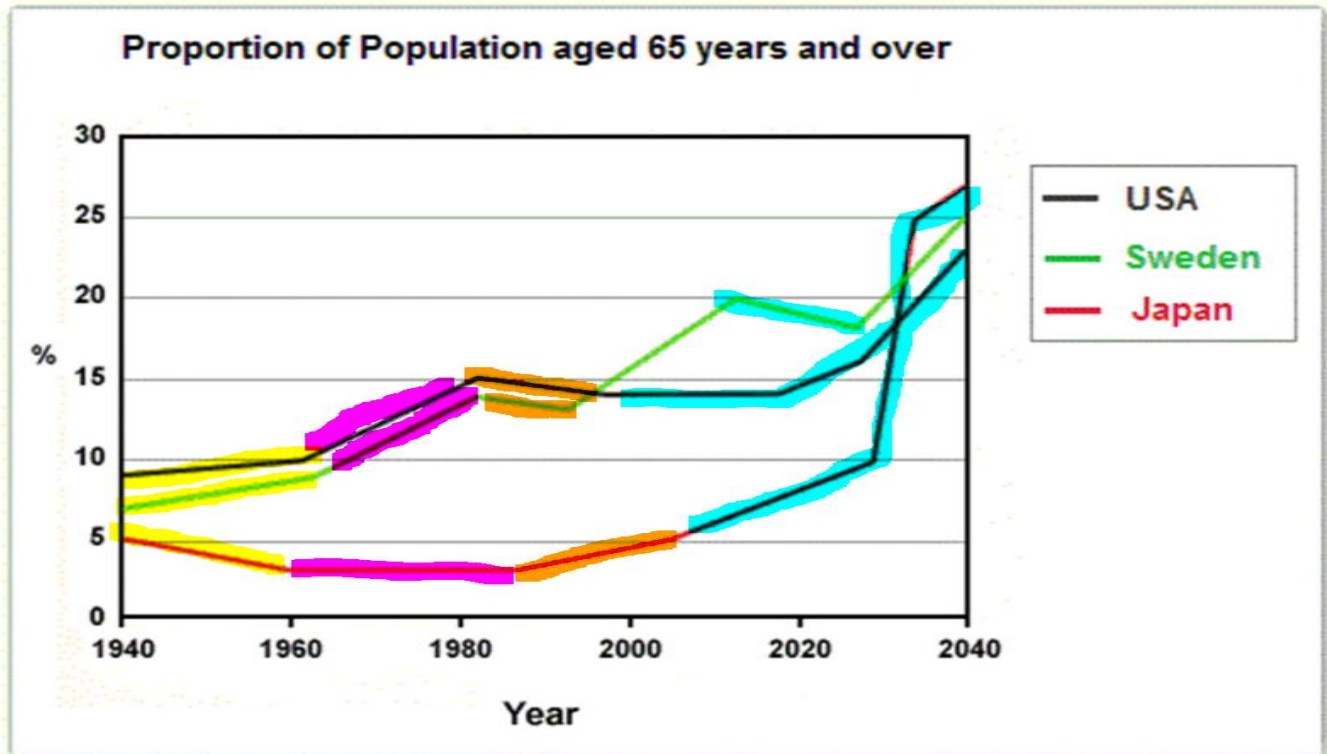


The three pie charts presented capture data describing the amounts of possibly detrimental supplements (sodium, saturated fats, and sugar) **incorporated** within four standard American meals.

Broadly speaking, American **citizens ingested** the majority of their sodium and fat at dinner, while sugar **intake** occurred mainly during snacks. Another general perspective finds that breakfast **contained** the lowest percentages for all three nutrients.

A specific analysis reveals that the combined totals of sodium at lunch and **breakfast equaled** the 43% taken in at dinner. **Similarly**, the tallied percentage for saturated fat consumption for snacks and breakfast **matched** the 37% **digested** during dinner. **In a like manner** to the previous points, consolidated **sugar ingestion** percentages at dinner and lunch **paralleled** the 42% eaten at snack time.

Regarding Americans absorbing sugar in the course of the day, the percentage steadily rose by 3% between breakfast and lunch, and then 4% from lunch to dinner. As opposed to the other nutrients, the citizens took in sodium at the same 14% for snacks and breakfast. On a final note, between breakfast and lunch, the saturated fat jumped 10% and then an additional 11% from lunch to dinner.



Over a one hundred year period, the USA, Sweden, and Japan are projected to have population changes with citizens over 65 years of age, and the line graph reveals the percentages for each country.

Generally speaking, Japan projects its highest projection in 2040, while past data reflects the lowest from 1960 to approximately 1990. The United States least and greatest population over 65 are in 1940 and 2040 respectively, with Sweden following a similar general path.

From 1940 to 2000, the Japanese group percentage fell by about 2.5% over the first 20 years, and remained at that level over the next two decades (1960-1980), only to begin a steady rise around the year 1990. On the other hand, the Swede and American communities made slight gains from 1940 to 1960, swelling to about 9% and 10% respectively. Over the next two decades, Sweden and the USA began to surge in a more dramatic fashion reaching around 15% in 1980, but then a mediocre fall happened from 1980 to 2000.

Future predictions indicate a sudden jump of elderly Japanese citizens, skyrocketing more than 15% from 2030 to 2040. By 2040, forecasting reveals around 27% of the Japanese population at 65 years or older, while the prognostication for Sweden and the USA will project slight lower at about 25% and 23% respectively.



*The tables below give information about sales of Fairtrade\*-labelled coffee and bananas in 1999 and 2004 in five European countries.*

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

Write at least 150 words.

### **Sales of Fairtrade-labelled coffee and bananas (1999 & 2004)**

<b>Coffee</b>	<b>1999 (millions of euros)</b>	<b>2004 (millions of euros)</b>
UK	1.5	20
Switzerland	3	6
Denmark	1.8	2
Belgium	1	1.7
Sweden	0.8	1

<b>Bananas</b>	<b>1999 (millions of euros)</b>	<b>2004 (millions of euros)</b>
Switzerland	15	47
UK	1	5.5
Belgium	0.6	4
Sweden	1.8	1
Denmark	2	0.9

This report relates to two tables presenting fair trade coffee and banana sales data from 1999 and 2004 in five European nations.

By and large, coffee sales mushroomed in all countries between 1999 and 2004. On the other hand, while monetary exchange involving bananas climbed in three of the territories, they fell in Denmark and Sweden. On the whole, in 2004 the UK conducted the highest levels of exchange for the two products.

Starting from 1999, Switzerland doubled its coffee receipts, equaling an amount of 6 million. Also, in 1999 the UK placed in the middle of the pack, but by 2004 it trafficked 20 million in coffee goods by massively increasing revenue to 18.5 million. Similarly to the UK, but in a more modest fashion, the remaining countries augmented their numbers by a few hundred thousand over the five year period. On a final note, by 2004 the UK coffee distributors commercially transacted 20 times more than Sweden.

As for banana transactions, this time, Switzerland more than tripled its monetary gains from bananas over the five years. Also, at the five-year interval closing, the UK and Belgium experienced small sales expansion with bananas, climbing by 4.5 million and 3.4 million, respectively. When it comes to the performance of Denmark and Sweden during the demi-decade their banana dealings declined by about half.





The first graph, a bar graph, reveals data for millions of Japanese citizens participating in global travel, and the line graph communicates the percentage of Japanese travelers only visiting Australia on holiday.

As an initial overview, worldwide travel occurred at its peak in 1995, and the lowest figure happened in 1985. Clearly, for travel solely to Australia, the most significant percentage visited in 1993, and the least was in 1985.

Moving forward with the specific details, worldwide tourism climbed by 2 million, while the specific trips to Australia rose by 2% during this time period. Next, from 1987 -1990, global travel continued to increase by 4 million, but for Australia, Japanese citizen voyages first rose by about 1% and then slightly scaled back to just above 4%.

Now for 1990-1992, worldwide voyages slightly dipped and then reach to just under 12 million. During the same juncture, the Australian market share expanded from 4.5 million to 5.5 million. As a final comparison point, from 1993-1995 word trips rocketed by 3 million; however, vacations to Australia modestly improved in percentage to just above 6%, and then shortly thereafter slightly fell to precisely 6%.



*The maps below show the centre of a small town called Islip as it is now, and plans for its development.*

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

Write at least 150 words.



The top diagram presents the current modern-day view of the Islip city center, and directly below the subsequent future proposal for growth and expansion. This report will highlight the similarities and differences.

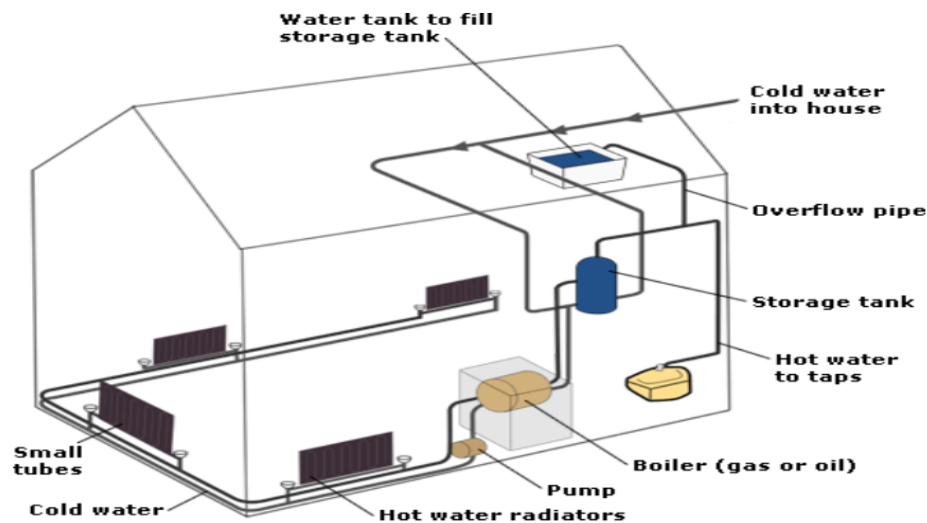
Past and present common elements, albeit in different measure, include housing, shops, a school, and a park. Noticeable newly planned changes include a shopping center, carriageway, and bus station.

The current living quarters sit immediately north and south of the park; however, the future master-plan incorporates four sets of housing: southwest of the shops, adjacent to the park, to the right of the car park, and right of the school below the carriageway. Not only with future housing alter, but also the presently situated park will shrink approximately by half, and the new center will only have shops south of the main road. Although the school will become slightly more extensive, the location will remain unchanged.

In the coming years, new additions will include a dual carriageway constructed all around the town center with one entrance/exit feeding directly into the new housing unit. Another developmental proposal highlights a brand new bus station and shopping center located in the northwest corner above the new pedestrian sidewalk, but below the carriageway. On a final note, the designers will implement elimination of the upper row of shops, and replace them with a car park that is in-between the shopping center and new housing.



**You should spend about 20 minutes on this task. The diagram below shows how a central heating system in a house works. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. You should write at least 150 words.**



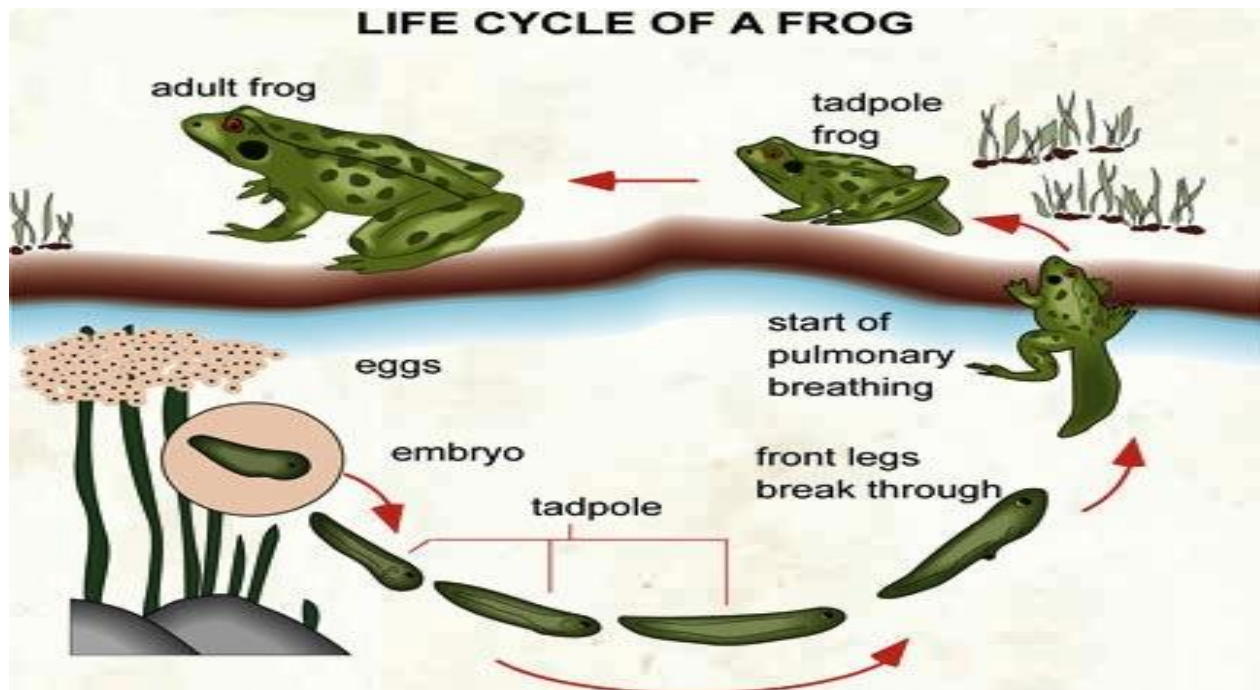
This diagram provides an overview of a domestic centralized heating arrangement. It shows how the tank, boiler, and pipes direct a flow of hot water to both the radiators and taps.

Generally speaking, this process involves 10 different elements to work correctly. In addition, the system requires piping and units for storage or heating.

The cold water enters the house and flows through a pipe to a water repository. From there, the water flows down to a oval shaped storage tank that has four pipes running from it, and one of those pipes leads to a boiler, which is fuelled by gas or oil that heats the water as it passes through. The hot water is then pumped around the house through a system of pipes which result in a heat flow into the radiators located in different rooms.

A little more information about the water flow details how it circulates through hot water radiators which have small tubes, and there appears to be piping strictly for cold water. Some of the water is directed to hot water taps for the house. It appears that the piping system includes an ability for the water to flow back into the storage tank for later use.





The diagram describes in detail the process of frog transformation from eggs to fully mature adulthood.

Plainly, two stages divide the frog from an infantile to **sexually mature** stage. The first four steps **take place entirely underwater**, and then the final two periods occur above land in **oxygenated air**.

Now this report will first describe the **underwater process**, where the frog lays eggs in a **mass grouping**, eventually hatching into individual embryos that have not **external appendages**. Next, the amphibian moves along its journey, metamorphosing into a tadpole, which appears to increase in size progressively. As a final **sub-aquatic conversion**, tiny numbs emerge from the sides of the tadpole.

Finally, moving above ground, the frog's lungs begin to pump air, four legs clearly exist, but a tail is still present as a remnant from the tadpole stage. When sufficiently above ground, the frog's tail from a previous stage shrinks significantly. In the final juncture, the frog completes its adult transfiguration with two small front legs and two more massive hind legs.