SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

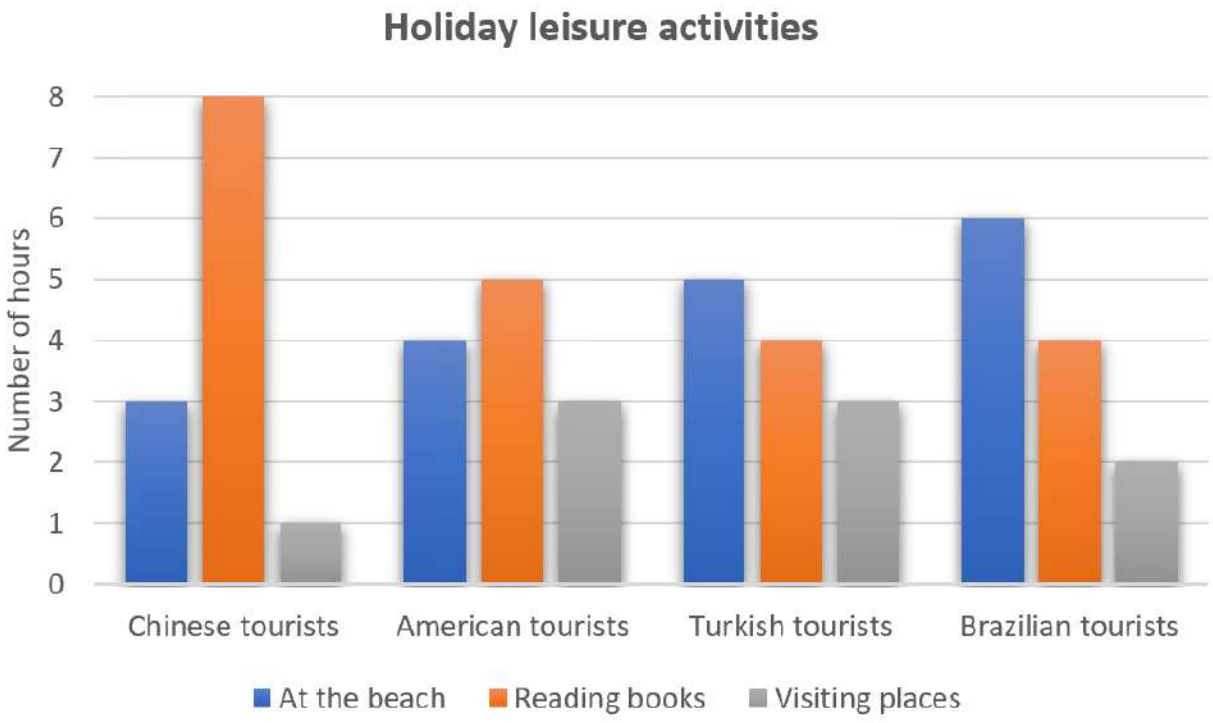
(An Autonomous Institution)

Coimbatore - 35

QUESTION 1

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

Write at least 150 words.



The bar chart compares the amount of time each day that people from four different countries spent doing activities while on holiday in Greece in August 2019. The activities were going to the beach, visiting different attractions, and reading.

Overall, the tourists spent the most time reading books while they spent the least time visiting places. The Chinese tourists spent the longest reading books with a total of eight hours per day. By contrast, the Brazilians spent the longest at the beach with a total of six hours.

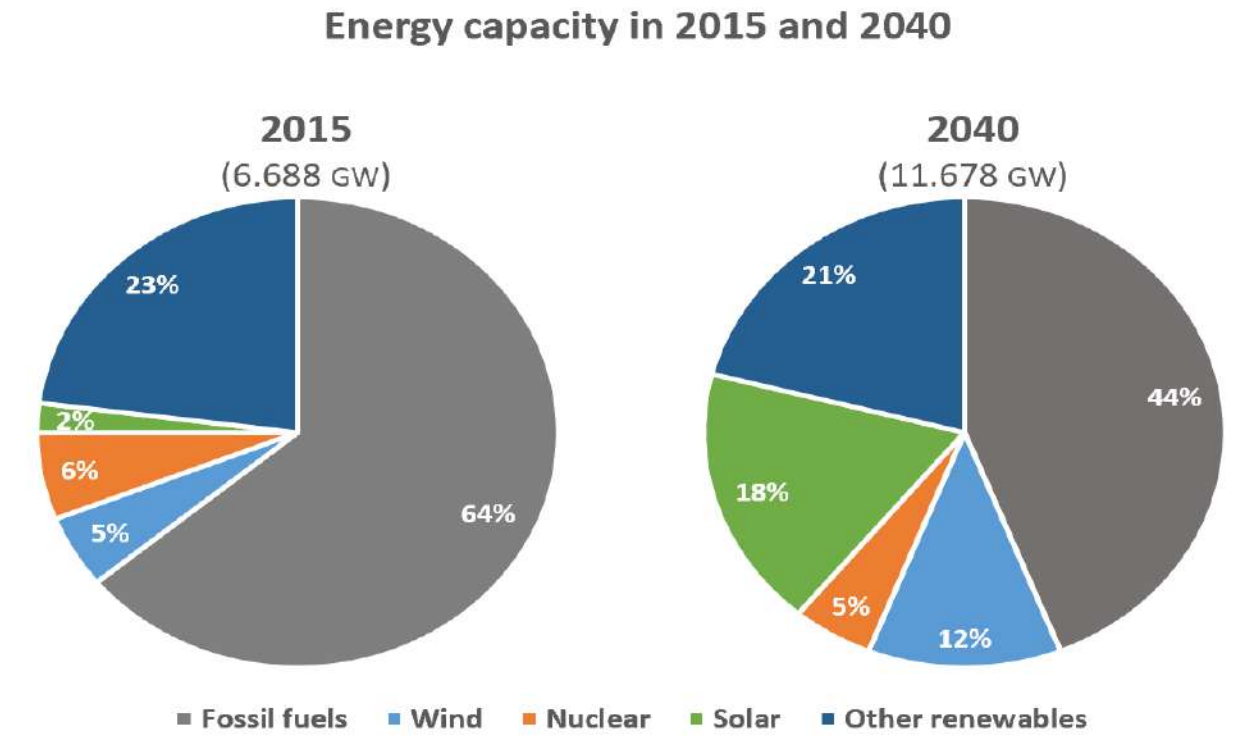
Both the American and the Turkish tourists spent the same number of hours every day visiting places with a total of three hours each. Similarly, the Turkish and Brazilian groups spent a total of four hours each reading books. The Chinese tourists spent twice the amount of time reading books as the Turkish and Brazilian tourists, whereas the American and Turkish groups spent three times the amount of time visiting places as the Chinese group.

QUESTION 2

The pie charts below compare the proportion of energy capacity in gigawatts (GW) in 2015 with the predictions for 2040.

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

Write at least 150 words.



The charts show the expected changes in energy capacity in 2040 compared to 2015.

The most noticeable feature is the drop in the proportion of the annual gross capacity of fossil fuels, with the projected capacity almost doubling from 6.688 to 11.678 gigawatts. It is expected to experience a significant decline, falling from 64% in 2015 to 44% in 2040. By contrast, it is predicted that there will be a dramatic rise in the proportion of energy capacity from solar energy with a jump from 2% to 18% in 2040. While the proportion of the capacity for wind is anticipated to increase more than twofold from 5% in 2015 to 12% in 2040, it is estimated that other renewables will account for a smaller proportion with a decrease from 23% to 21%. The projected proportion for nuclear energy will be 5% in 2040, a slight decline from 6%.

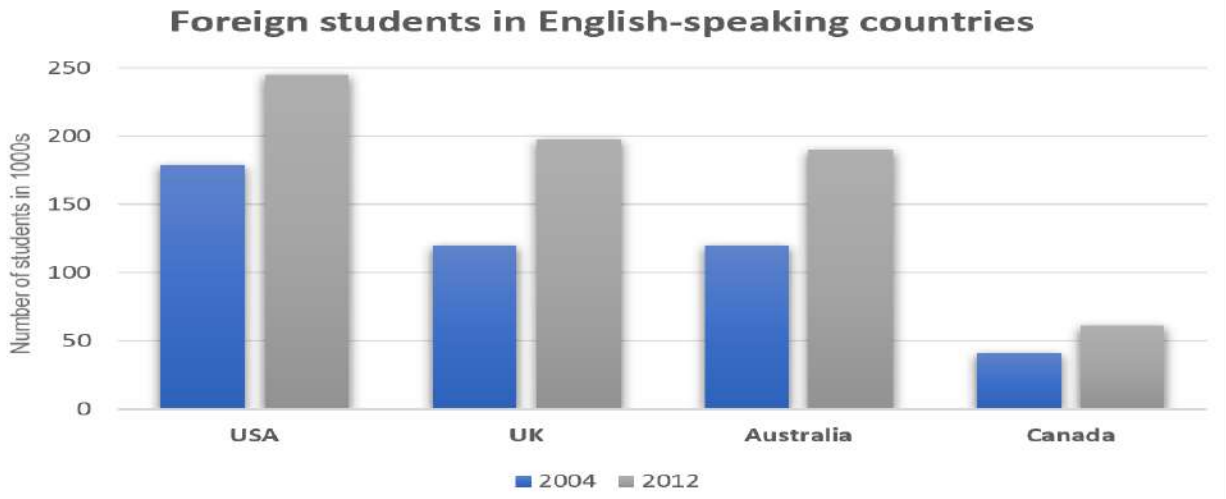
It is clear that despite the decline in the proportion of energy capacity from fossil fuels and the rise in solar and wind sources, the former will remain a major energy source in 2040.

QUESTION 3

The bar chart and table show information about students from abroad studying in four English-speaking countries in 2004 and 2012.

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

Write at least 150 words.



Foreign students as percentage of total student number

	2004	2012
USA	2%	2%
UK	9%	13%
Australia	19%	24%
Canada	5%	7%

The bar chart shows the number of foreign students studying in four English-speaking countries in the years 2004 and 2012, while the table shows foreign students as a percentage of total student numbers in the countries. We can see that the overall trend is an increase in both the number and percentage of international students in most countries.

Starting with the number of students, the USA had the most foreign students, rising from approximately 179,000 in 2004 to around 245,000 in 2012. The figures for Australia and the UK were similar, increasing from around 120,000 to almost 200,000. Canada had a significantly lower number of overseas students than the other countries, with about 41,000 in 2004 and approximately 61,000 in 2012.

Next, if we look at the percentage of foreign students, we can see that percentages increased for all countries, with the exception of the USA. The percentage of foreign students was highest in Australia at 24% of total student numbers in 2012. In the USA, the percentage of foreign students remained stable at 2%, which was the lowest percentage of all four countries.