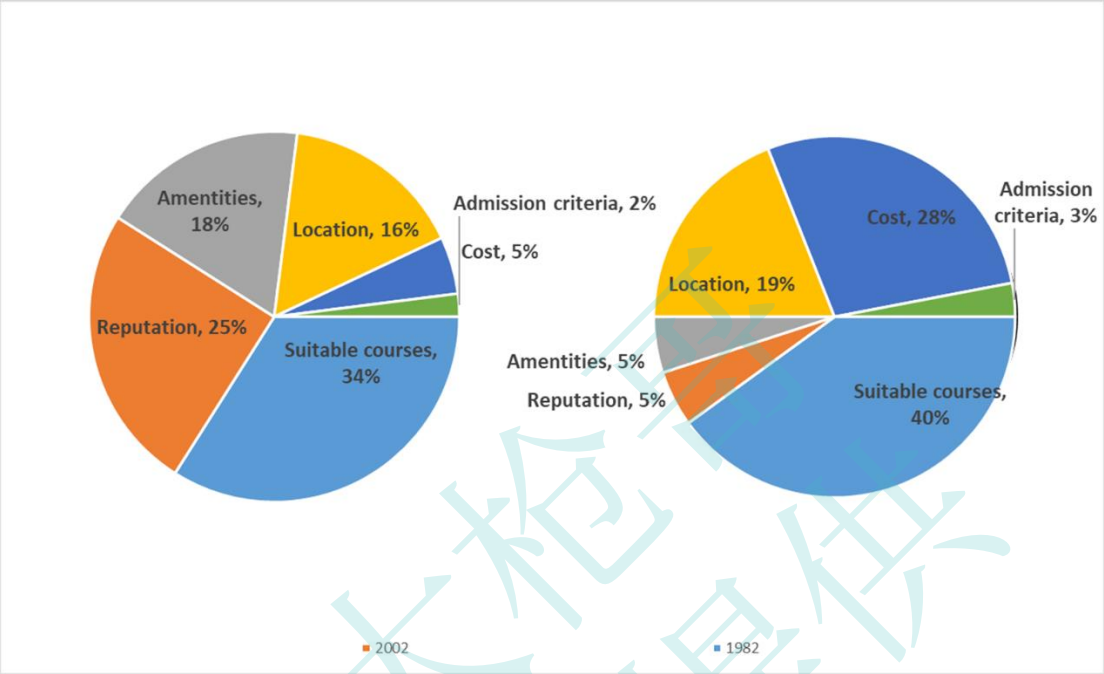
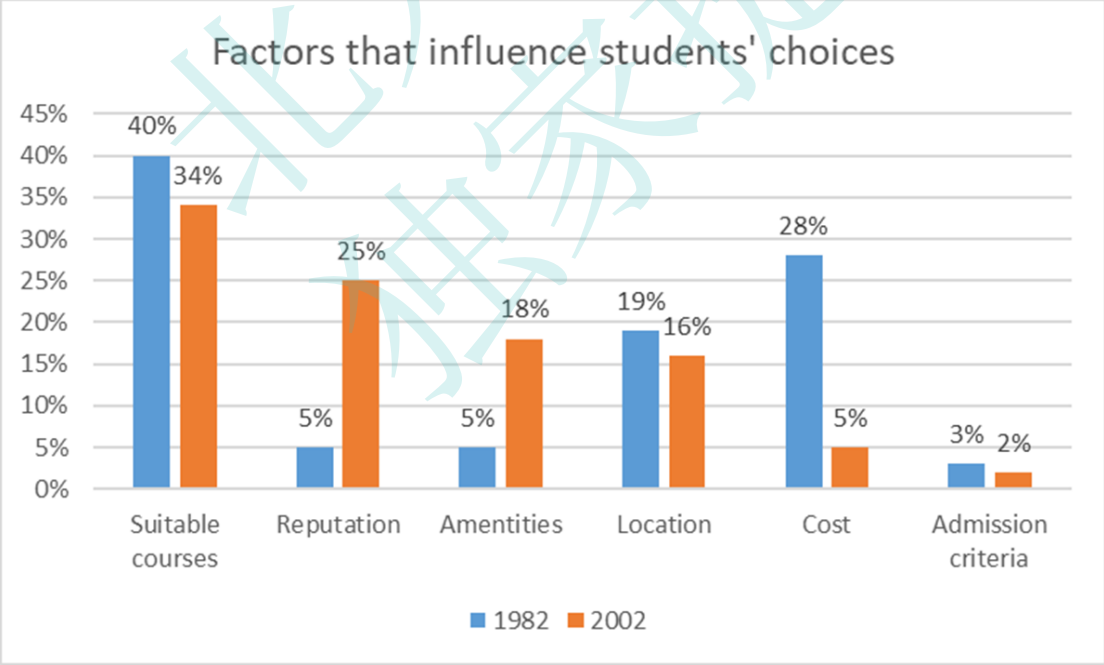
1. **Surveys conducted in 1982 and 2002 show different pictures of what motivate students to choose a college or university in the UK.**

Factors that influence students' choices





	Suitable courses	Reputation	Amentities	Location	Cost	Admission criteria
1982	40%	5%	5%	19%	28%	3%
2002	34%	25%	18%	16%	5%	2%

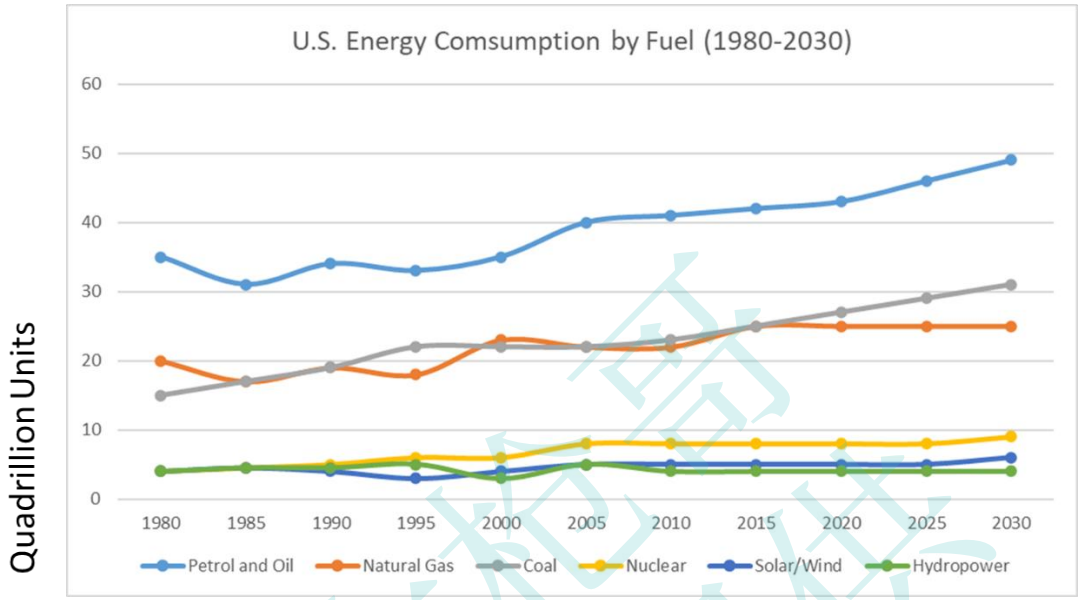
The chart demonstrates findings about what factors British students value when they chose universities.

According to the survey data conducted in 1982 and 2002, to obtain the right courses is the most important consideration, although the percentage of students who choose this factor has dropped from 40% to 34%. They are also concerned about reputation of universities, with a quarter of respondents choosing this in 2002, compared with 5% in 1982. The proportion of students who value the availability of amenities and sports facilities more than tripled in 2002, from 5% to 18%. By then, this factor has become the third most common reason for choosing universities.

Location is also a significant consideration, and the proportion of students who note this category has not changed remarkably (which was 16% in 2002 and 19% in 1982). In contrast, the proportion of students considering the cost of education has dropped sharply, from 28% to 5%. Admission criteria, the least frequently mentioned reason, is chosen by only 2% and 3% respectively in 1982 and 2002.

Overall, students increasingly think highly of reputation and facilities when choosing universities in the UK while admission criteria were of less concern.

2. The graph below gives information from a 2008 report about consumption of energy in the USA since 1980 with projections until 2030.



The line graph shows the amount of energy consumed in the US from 1980 to 2012, as well as projected consumption to 2030.

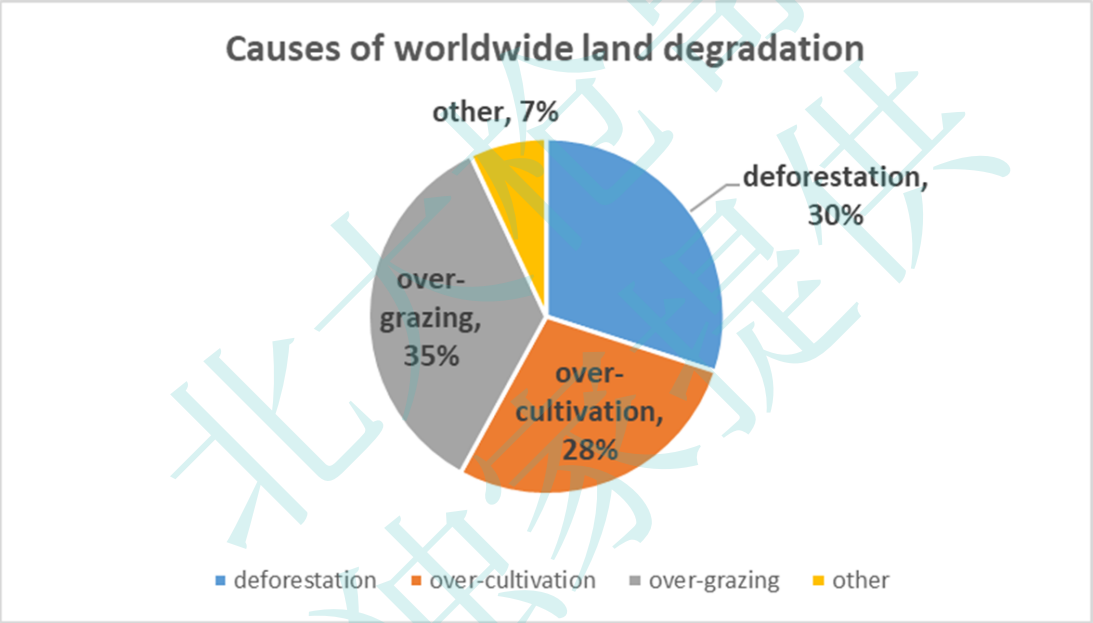
Petrol and oil are the most important energy sources throughout the period, and despite fluctuation in the first 15 years, the consumption of these two fuels rose steadily, and this is projected to persist, reaching 50 q in 2030. Coal was as important as natural gas before 2015, but the gap between these two fuels is likely to widen. While the amount of coal consumed is predicted to climb to 30 q in 2030, the figure for natural gas will possibly remain stable at 25 q.

Other fuel sources are less significant. Nuclear power consumption saw a steady increase to around 8 q in 2005 and maintained this level until 2015, after which the level of consumption will not experience any remarkable change. The use of solar/wind and hydropower is limited, and hydropower is the only fuel

source which is predicted to fall back to the 1980 figure.

Overall, fossil fuels will make up a large proportion of the energy consumption in the US, whereas renewable resources and nuclear energy will remain insignificant.

3. The pie chart shows the main reasons why agricultural land becomes less productive. The table shows how these causes affected three regions of the world during the 1990s.



Causes of land degradation by region

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%

The pie chart presents information about the causes of land degradation in the world and the table shows how three regions of the world were affected by this problem.

Overgrazing was the primary cause of the world’ s land degradation, with around 35% of land around the world degraded by this. Deforestation and over-cultivation were responsible for 30% and 28% of degradation respectively, while the remaining 7% was attributed to other problems.

Europe had the largest proportion of unproductive land at 23%, nearly twice the figure for Oceania and more than four times the level of degradation in North America. Deforestation was the principal reasons for land degradation in Europe (9.8%) and the proportions of land degraded by this cause in other two areas were significantly lower. Over-cultivation was another problem in Europe, causing damage to 7.7% of land, compared with 3.3% in North America. In contrast, overgrazing was severe in Oceania, reducing the productivity of 11.3% of land, but the levels of damage were lower in other two regions.

Overall, overgrazing was the main problem worldwide in terms of land degradation. Europe had a higher proportion of degraded land than other two areas.