

# London and comparing water consumption in two different countries essay sample

[Science](#), [Agriculture](#)



The graphs below give information about commuting inside and outside London in 2009. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Source: Office for National Statistics

Commuting inside and outside London in 2009

The graphs show the time it takes employees to commute to their workplaces and the mode of transport. They use figures that are given for both inside and outside London.

For the majority of the UK, the number of commuters decreases as commuting time increases. Almost half of the commuters take less than 15 minutes to get to their place of work, while only around 3 percent spend over an hour commuting. Indeed, three quarters of commuters outside London reach work within half an hour. In London, the trend is very different. The figures show that it takes much longer to get to work. Less than half of the commuters have reached work within half an hour, with the percentage reaching work in less than fifteen minutes significantly lower than the percentage reaching work in thirty minutes. Moreover, forty percent of people spend up to an hour commuting, with an equal proportion in the 30-45 minute bracket, and the 45-60 minute bracket, and a further sixteen percent commute for over an hour – over five times the proportion outside London.

Regarding the mode of transport the car is dominant both inside and outside London, significantly so outside London, where other modes of

transport account for less than a quarter of journeys . Of the other modes of transport , walking and taking the bus are more common than cycling , taking the train and using the underground inside London . The car accounts for about one third of commuting journey . However , public transport is used for about half of the journeys , the train and underground being more popular than the bus . You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph and table below give information about water use worldwide and water consumption in two different countries.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. Write at least 150 words.

Country	Population	Irrigated land	Water consumption per person
Brazil	176 million	26, 500 km <sup>2</sup>	359 m <sup>3</sup>

Democratic

Republic

of Congo	5. 2 million	100 km <sup>2</sup>	8 m <sup>3</sup>
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model answer:

The graph shows how the amount of water used worldwide changed between 1900 and 2000.

Throughout the century , the largest quantity of water was used for agricultural Purposes, and this increased dramatically from about 500 km<sup>3</sup> to around 3, 000 km<sup>3</sup> in the year 2000. Water used in the industrial and domestic sectors also increased , but consumption was minimal until mid-century. From 1950 onwards , industrial use grew steadily to just over 1, 000

km<sup>3</sup> while domestic use rose more slowly to only 300 km<sup>3</sup> both far below the levels of consumption by agriculture.

The table illustrates the differences in agriculture consumption in some areas of the world by contrasting the amount of irrigated land in Brazil (26, 500 km<sup>2</sup>) with that in the D. R. C. (100 km<sup>2</sup>) this means that a huge amount of water is used in agriculture in Brazil, and this is reflected in the figures for water consumption per person: 359 m<sup>3</sup> compared with only 8 m<sup>3</sup> in the Congo. With a population of 176 million the figures for Brazil indicate how high agriculture water consumption can be in some countries.