**The graph below shows the proportion of four different materials that were recycled from 1982 to 2010 in a particular country. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.**

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The line graph illustrates the recycling rate of four kinds of materials in an unmentioned country for 28 years spanning from 1982 to 2010. Units are measured in percent.

Overall, paper and cardboard provided the largest proportion of recycling material and glass container was in the second rank in the whole period while the lowest rate was related to plastics since it took part in the recycling industry.

In the year 1982, there were just two categories involved: paper and cardboard, glass container. After six years, the former experienced a gradual rise, and the latter declined slightly while aluminum added to the process and following statistics as the new recycling material.

In 1990, the small portion of recycling materials was reported related to plastics, which minimally increased afterwards for all period shown. In the same year, glass container and paper reached their lowest points. Both rates climbed sharply until 1994 in which paper and cardboards hit a peak to 80 per cent. The graph demonstrates a slow decreasing in this rate for the rest of the period. In contrast, glass container experienced rising for all these years to the peak in 2010 to 60 per cent.