

Academic English

Section 10: Graphs and Charts Focus on language and report writing

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Graphic Information & Report Writing

- line graph
- bar graph
- pie chart
- table
- diagram



Useful chart expressions

- The graph shows / indicates / depicts / illustrates From the graph it is clear It can be seen from the graph As can be seen from the graph, As is shown / illustrated by the graph, Example: The graph shows the percentage of children using supplements in a place over a year. **Useful time expressions** over the next... / for the following... (for the following two months... over the next six months...) from ... to / between ... and (from June to August... between *June and August...)* during (*during the first three months...*)
- **FROM** http://www.ielts-exam.net/ielts-preparation-tips/describe-a-line-graph.html



http://www.ieltsbuddy.com/bar-chart.html

Organising your answer

Write in organised paragraphs

- Introduction: objectively describe the main bar information
- Identify key features and important trends (by grouping elements together)
- □ Compare and contrast
- □ Look at the supporting details
- □ In a conclusion summarise the most important information



http://www.ieltsbuddy.com/task-1-sample.html

Vary the language of proportions and percentage

- A large number of people over a quarter of people a small minority
 A significant number of people less than a fifth
- □ 77% **just over** three quarters
- □ 77% **approximately** three quarters
- □ 49% **just under** a half
- □ 49% **nearly** a half
- \square 32% **almost** a third
- □ 75% 85% a very large majority
- □ 65% 75% a significant proportion
- □ 10% 15% a minority

Alcohol-Related Deaths 2005			beers consumption per capita, 2002	
	Total	Male	Female	(liters)
Lithuania	125,000	112,000	13,000	91
Ireland	582,000	413,000	169,000	104
Czech Republic	1,369,000	900,000	469,000	132
Canada	580,000	505,000	75,000	86
Estonia	383,000	332,000	51,000	98
Germany	1,185,000	986,000	200,000	107
Austria	913,000	783,000	130,000	106

Vary the language of comparison

compare	example	
If we compare	If we compare both groups, we see	
By comparing	By comparing both groups, it is possible to	
to make/draw a comparison between	We can make a comparison between	
In comparison with	In comparison with golf, cricket was	

contrast	example	
In contrast to	Boys in contrast to girls played less	
By contrast,	By contrast, boys played more sport	
a contrast between	There was a clear contrast between the	

From http://www.dcielts.com/ielts-grammar/comparisons-academic-task-1/

Selecting Information

- Describe the whole graph fully
- Does not mean note every detail
- Do not include too much information
- Summarise by dividing into its main parts
- Describe the trends





Direction	Verbs	Nouns	
	Rose (to) Increased (to) Went up (to) Climbed (to) Boomed	A rise An increase Growth An upward trend A boom (a dramatic rise)	
	Fell (to) Declined (to) Decreased (to) Dipped (to) Dropped (to) Went down (to) Slumped (to) Reduced (to)	A decrease A decline A fall A drop A slump (a dramatic fall) A reduction	
	Levelled out (at) Did not change Remained stable (at) Remained steady (at) Stayed constant (at) Maintained the same level	A levelling out No change	
	Fluctuated (around) Peaked (at) Plateaued (at) Stood at (we use this phrase to focus on a particular point, before we mention the movement, for example: In the first year, unemployment stood at)	A fluctuation Reached a peak (of) Reached at plateau (at)	

Expressing Movement: Nouns and Verbs

For each trend there are a number of verbs and nouns to express the movement.

• Use a verb of change, for example:

•Unemployment levels fell

•Or we can use a related noun, for example:

• There was a fall in unemployment levels

Describing the Movement: Adjectives and Adverbs

•There has been a **slight** increase in the value of the dollar (degree of change)

•Unemployment fell **rapidly** last year (the speed of change)

We modify a noun with an adjective (a slight increase) and a verb with an adverb (to increase slightly).

Describing the Degree of Change

Adjectives	Adverbs	
dramatic	dramatically	
sharp	sharply	
huge		
enormous	enormously	
steep	steeply	
substantial	substantially	
considerable	considerably	
significant	significantly	
marked	markedly	
moderate	moderately	
slight	slightly	
small		
minimal	minimally	

Describing the Speed of Change

Adjectives	Adverbs	
rapid	rapidly	
quick	quickly	
swift	swiftly	
sudden	suddenly	
steady	steadily	
gradual	gradually	
slow	slowly	

Exercise

Use the following terms and any others necessary to describe the graph below.

initially, stood at, dip/dipped, peak/peaked, level/levelled out



Describing a trend

We can describe a trend by looking at:

- the difference between two levels
- the end point of the trend

Describing the difference between two levels

This year unemployment has increased **by** 20,000 cases (the difference between this year and last year is 20,000 cases).

This year there has been an increase in unemployment of 5%.

Notice the prepositions. We use to increase **by** (with the verb) and an increase **of** (with the noun).

Describing the end point

This year unemployment has risen to 10% (the end result is that unemployment is up to 10%). This year there has been a rise in unemployment to 10%.

Notice the prepositions. We use to rise **to** (with the verb) and a rise **to** (with the noun.

Exercise

Write 3 sentences describing the graph below using by, of and to.

http://www.ieltsbuddy.com/prepositions.html

Expressing Approximation



just under well under roughly approximately about just over well over nearly around

Describe the information period by periodGraph gives the information in five year sections





- ^{...} first, a gradual increase from 1960 to 1968
- " second, a steeper increase from 1968 to 1977
- " third, a plateau from 1977 to 1983
- " fourth, a drop from 1983 to 1988

- □ http://www.ieltsbuddy.com
- □ http://www.ielts-exam.net
- □ <u>http://www.ielts-mentor.com</u>

End of Section



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