

GRAPHS PART 1

Figure 1. Production of Sugar

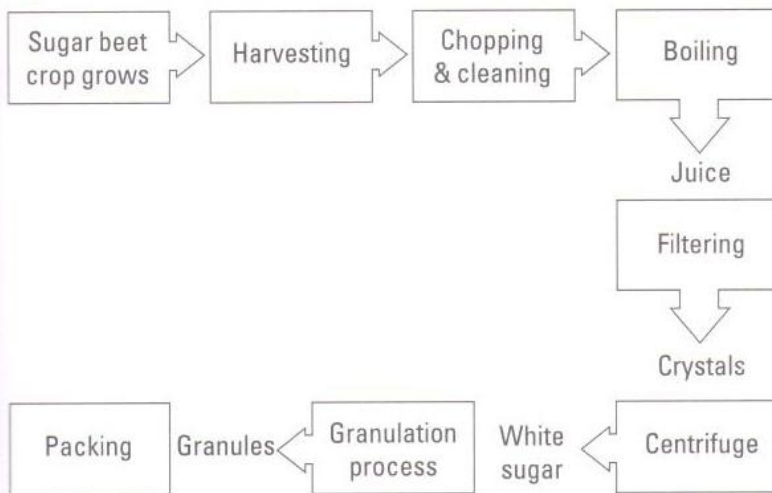


Figure 2. Life expectancy in the UK

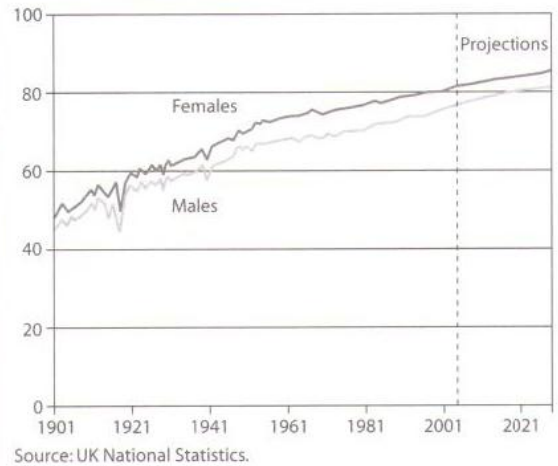


Figure 3. Percentage of the population in six countries who can speak a second language

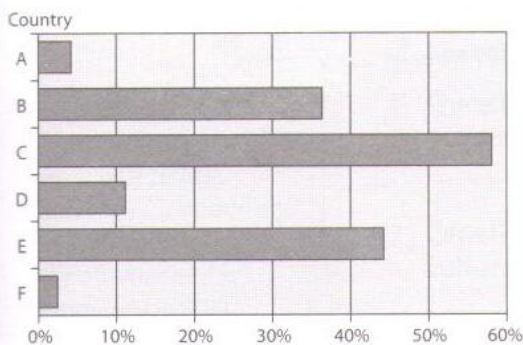


Figure 4. Attendance at cultural events in Great Britain

	Percentages					
	1986/87	1991/92	1996/97	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
Cinema	31	44	54	56	55	57
Plays	23	23	24	23	23	24
Art	21	21	22	22	21	22
Classical	12	12	12	12	12	12
Ballet	6	6	7	6	6	6
Opera	5	6	7	6	6	6
Contemporary	4	3	4	4	4	5

Percentage of resident population aged 15 and over

Source: UK National Statistics.

Figure 5. Numbers of various types of restaurants in the city of Gastronome

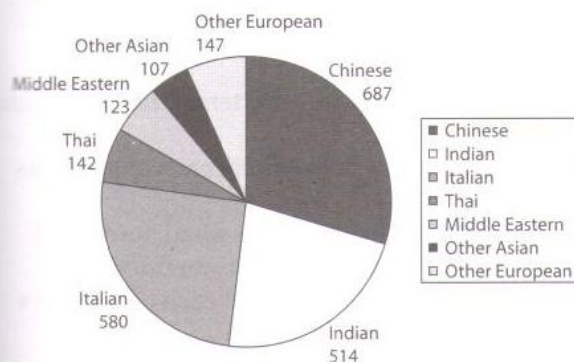
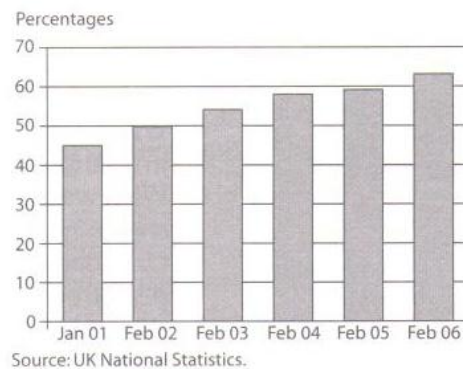


Figure 6. Adults accessing the internet in the UK



I. Look at figures 1-6 and decide which ones are about:

- a) change over time
- b) proportions
- c) a process

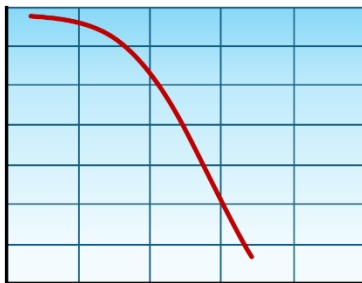
<p>III. Which of the figures 1-6 can you also refer to as:</p> <p>a chart?</p> <p>a diagram?</p> <p>a pie chart</p> <p>a flow chart?</p> <p>a table?</p> <p>a bar chart?</p> <p>a graph?</p> <p>a line graph?</p>	<p>IV. Can you identify the following in figures 1-6? Where?</p> <p>a segment</p> <p>a category</p> <p>a stage</p> <p>an axis (plural: axes)</p> <p>a step</p> <p>a column</p> <p>a row</p> <p>a projection</p>
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VOCABULARY

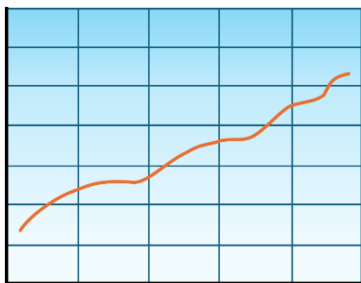
NOUNS	ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS	VERBS
<p>a rise</p> <p>an increase</p> <p>from-to</p> <p>a fall</p> <p>a drop</p> <p>a decrease</p> <p>a decline</p> <p>a peak/dip</p> <p>fluctuations</p> <p>erratic movements</p> <p>an upward / a downward trend</p>	<p><i>degree of change</i></p> <p>sharp(ly)</p> <p>dramatic(ally)</p> <p>significant(ly)</p> <p>substantial(ly)</p> <p>remarkable(ly)</p> <p>considerable(y)</p> <p>moderate(ly)</p> <p>slightly/gently</p> <p>relatively</p> <p><i>degree of speed</i></p> <p>abrupt(ly)</p> <p>sudden(ly)</p> <p>rapid(ly)</p> <p>steady(ily)</p> <p>gradual(ly)</p> <p>slow(ly)</p>	<p>to rise</p> <p>to increase</p> <p>to go up</p> <p>to decrease</p> <p>to fall</p> <p>to drop</p> <p>to go down</p> <p>to fluctuate</p> <p>to move erratically</p> <p>to shoot up</p> <p>to plunge</p> <p>to plummet</p> <p>to level off (at)</p>
<p>PHRASES</p> <p>to stand at a value of (+ number)</p> <p>to stay at the same level</p> <p>remain the same</p> <p>remain stable/constant</p> <p>remain/stay constant</p> <p>reach a peak (of)</p> <p>hit / fall to the lowest point</p> <p>to reach a trough</p>		<p>Remember</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to rise gradually BUT a gradual rise ... rose from 60 to 80 = rose by 20 (verb + by) a rise from 60 to 80 = a rise of 20 (noun + of) Sales stood at £1 million There was a rise/fall in sales

PRACTICE

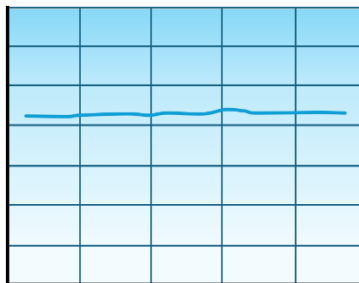
I. Using some of the words and phrases above, describe the pattern in each graph below.



a) a sharp fall



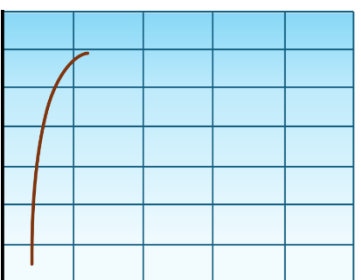
b).....



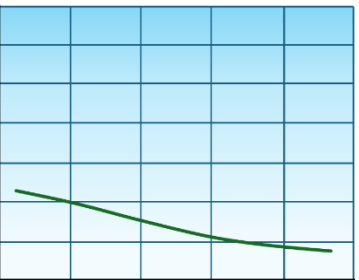
c)



d)



e)



f)

II. Describe each pattern using a verb, e. g. **a** It falls sharply.

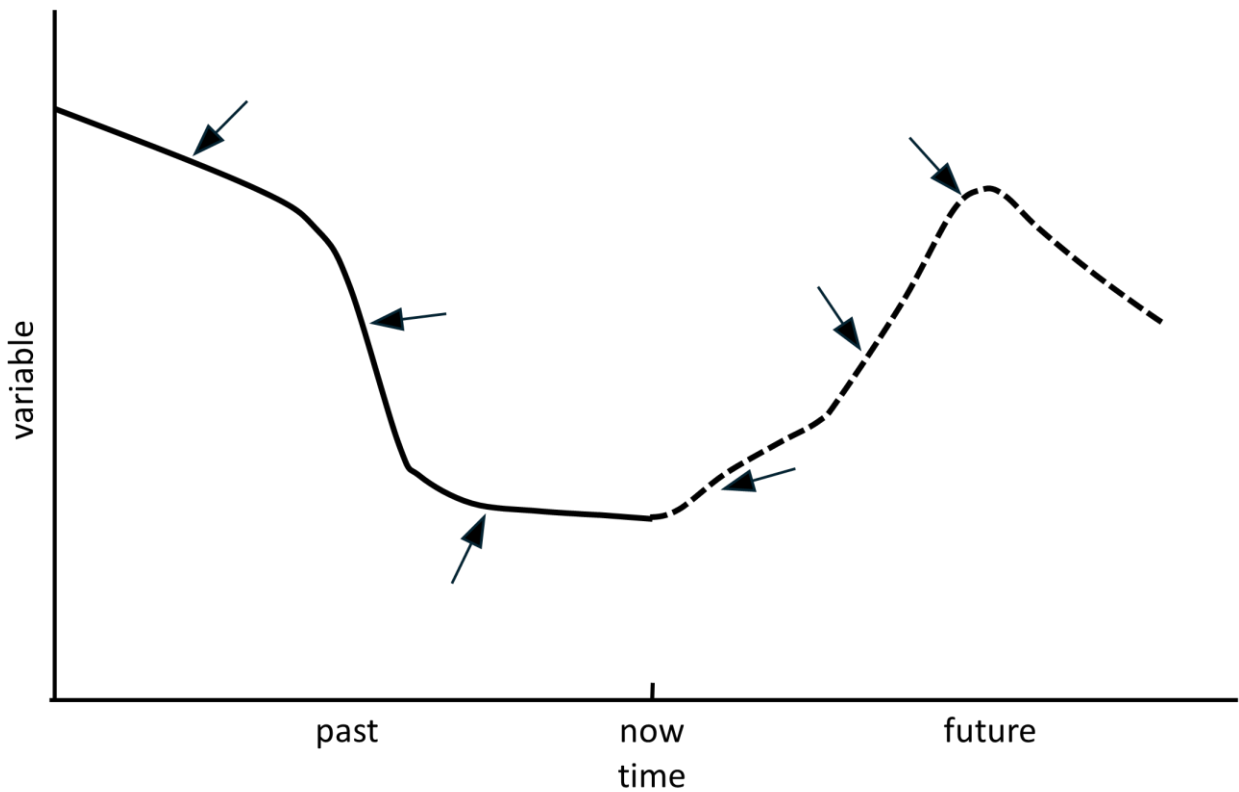
III. Read the following examples.

There has recently been a substantial decrease in LCD monitor prices of about 30 per cent.

The price of 22" Samsung, e.g., has dropped from 10 000 to 7 000 Kč.

On the other hand, in 2005 we registered a slight increase in HDD prices which, due to a new technology, rose by about 10 %.

IV. Describe the graph below using the given expressions.



A is projected to rise steadily
are forecast

C levelled off (at ...)

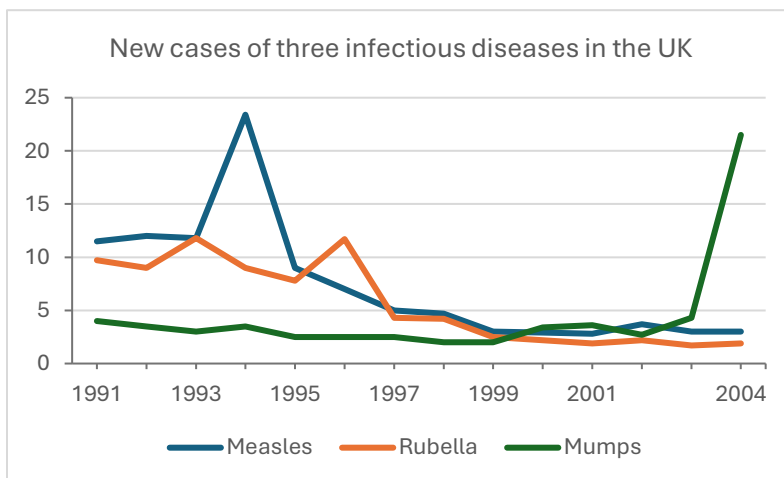
E is projected to reach a peak of ...
are forecast

B is projected to rise steeply sharply
are forecast

D fell dropped steeply sharply
declined

F fell dropped steadily
declined

V. Look at the graph and complete the following sentences.



Source: UK National Statistics

- Measles cases rapidly in 1993.
- There was a rise about 11,000 measles cases in 1993.
- In 1991, mumps infections stood about 4,000.
- Rubella cases in 1996.
- There was a dramatic fall measles cases between 1994 and 2001.
- Mumps cases went up more than 15,000 in 2003.
- There was an increase more than 15,000 mumps cases in 2003

VI. Study Fig. 1, then complete the accompanying description by adding the words and phrases from the offer below. Refer to the graph for the necessary dates and figures.

The growth of the population of Great Britain

Like most countries, Great Britain's population has grown rapidly. Fig. 1 the population of GB since 1100. the population 2.5 million, 4 million in the first part of the century. Then the population approximately as a result of the „Black Death“ plagues of 1361, 1371, and 1382. There was population until the 17th century, when it approximately 8 million. That until the first half of the 18th century, when the population, reaching in 1900 and 46 million in If, the population of GB million in the year 2000.

reaching a peak of

illustrates (shows) the rise in

level was maintained

a steady rise in

it is estimated that

The graph shows (illustrates) that

the present trend is maintained

declined to

levelled off at

rose from

began to rise rapidly

will reach

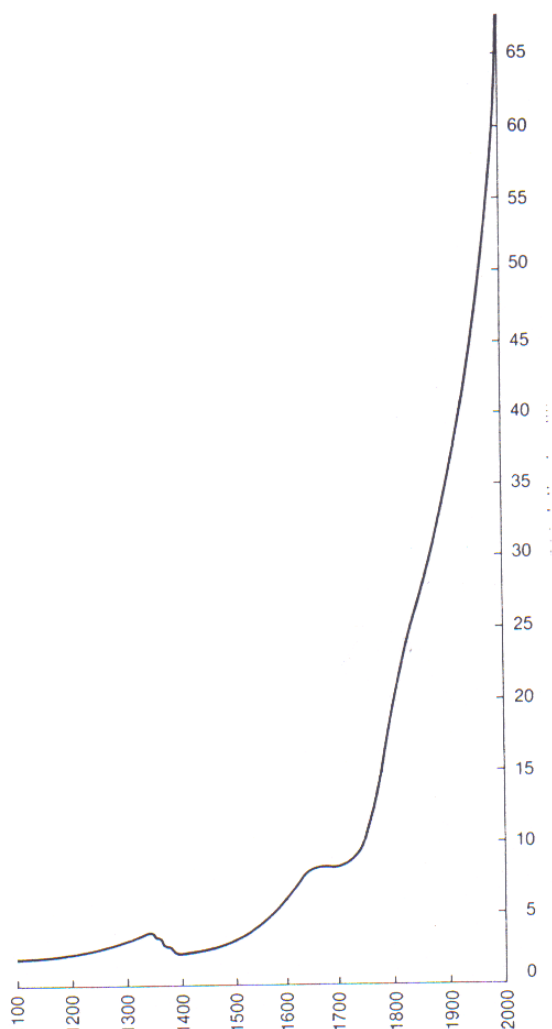
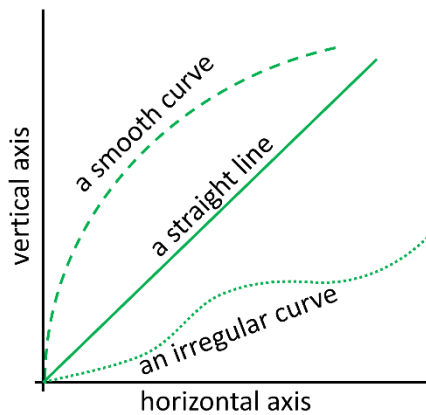


Fig. 1 The population of Great Britain 1100–2000

DESCRIBING PATTERNS

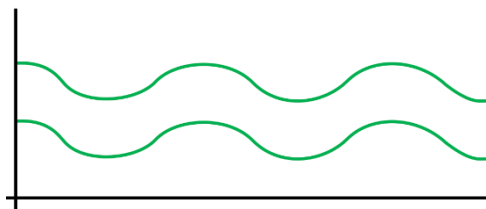
1. Study the ways of describing the following patterns.

a)



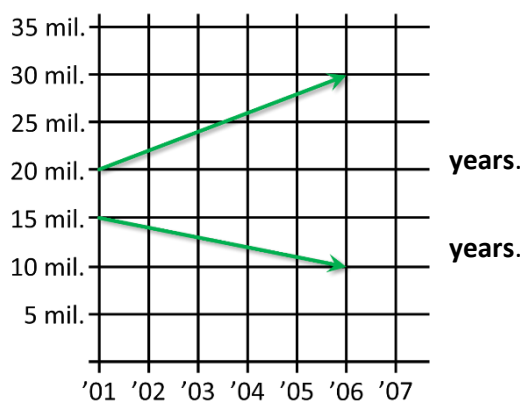
The dependent variable is plotted on the x-axis.
The independent variable is plotted on the y-axis.

b)



There is a correlation between these curves.
They show a similar trend / tendency.
They reveal a pattern.

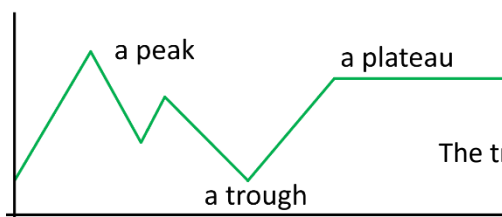
c)



The number of DVDs sold has risen **by 50% over 5**

The number of DVDs lent has fallen **by 33% over 5**

d)



The peak in consumption of electricity occurs
between
9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

The trough in consumption of electricity occurs at night.

II. Read the following sentences and classify the boldfaced verbs according to what kind of trend they express (upward, downward, horizontal, for better, for worse):

1. The temperature began **to rise**.
2. Over a seven-year period the number of marriages **has decreased** by forty per cent.
3. The value of the dollar **has fallen**.
4. The standard of work **has gone down**.
5. Growth in industry **has remained steady**.
6. The temperature of their bodies **dropped** ten degrees.
7. They made remarkable technical advances that **improved** the productivity of the land.
8. The situation continues **to deteriorate**.
9. The economy began **to recover** in about 2013.
10. Oil prices **have remained** stable in the last three months.
11. World energy demand **is increasing** at a rate of about 3% a year.
12. Conoco shares **climbed** 3.6 points on Thursday.
13. The number of congress members **declined** from 361 to 352.
14. The sales **are picking up**.
15. The estimated cost of the project **has climbed** to a staggering 5 billion dollars.
16. Industrial production **has slipped** by 12% in a year.
17. The new power station has helped **to level out** energy demand.
18. Economic growth was almost certainly starting **to level off**.
19. The flu epidemic has not yet **reached its peak**.
20. Unemployment now **stands** at 4.5 per cent.
21. No amount of "social engineering" will **even out** the world's unfairness.
22. Even if the recession **has bottomed out**, it will not help the unemployed.
23. Although prices **fluctuated** between 2015 and 2019, overall trend was upward.
24. The rate of unemployment **formed a trough** last August.
25. Membership of the committee **stays steady** at twenty-three.
26. Rwanda **has reduced** its inflation in the past year from a hundred per cent to fifty.
27. Relations between the two countries **reached an all time low**.
28. They watched the value of their shares **soar** from less than £ 48 to £ 69.
29. Prices are **going up** steadily.

TABLE

A table is a chart of facts and figures which are shown in rows going across the page and columns going down the page.

I. Study the following table showing a comparison of the composition of two foods:

Table 1

FOODS	PERCENTAGE OF FOOD CONSTITUENTS			
	protein %	fat %	carbohydrate %	inedible %
peanut	26	46	10	18
corn	10	5	70	18

II. Read the following:

Table 1 shows a comparison of the composition of two foods: peanut and corn. The vertical axis is labelled with the names of the foods, the horizontal axis shows the percentage of their constituents.

As can be seen from the table, the largest food constituent in peanut is fat. In fact, it accounts for as much as 46 per cent. On the other hand, carbohydrate accounts for only 10 per cent of the total.

Note: "In fact" introduces or indicates more detailed information which is related to what has just been said.

III. Using the above text as a model, comment on the percentage of constituents in corn. Base your comment on the information contained in the above table.