Writing Task 1

Interpreting charts, tables, graphs, and diagrams
Choosing the right words.
A large amount of people enjoy snow sports = wrong
The quantity of men looking after children at home is growing = wrong

What's right then?

number is used with countable nouns. For example: A small ***number of cars*** are still made by hand.
Amount is used with uncountable nouns: the desert contains ***a large amount of sand***.
Quantity is often used for things that can be measured: the world consumes **a large quantity of oil.**
Some uncountable nouns go better with *level* than *amount*: the ***level*** of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is rising.
A phrase is often formed by putting *level* after the noun: crime levels.
All these words are used with the preposition *of* when they come before the noun.
Figure is sometimes used to replace *numbers* when describing data e.g. though we say *number of people in a country* we refer to *population figures*.

Complete these sentences using one of the words in the box. You may have to form a plural.
Quantity (of) number (of) amount (of) level (of) figure
Example:
The *number of* female managers in companies has increased.

1. There has been a decrease in the _____ fruit consumed by children in the last twenty years.
2. The graph shows the _____ tourist who visited Brazil between 2000 and 2006 and the _____ money they spent.
3. Pollution _____ in industrialised countries increased rapidly during the last century.
4. The population _____ for developing countries are predicted to decrease over the next 50 years.
5. In summer the _____ ultraviolet in sunlight is higher than in winter.
6. Large _____ palm oil are being produced in Brunnei.
7. Solar panels and wind farms can generate a large _____ power.
8. Increasing _____ school children are being educated to the age of 16 and beyond.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Choose words that go well together.

A *big* amount= wrong

The *great* level= wrong

More number of people watch television in the evening than during the day= wrong

Get it right!

Use *huge/great/large/small* with *number, amount and quantity*, e.g: a large amount

Use *high/low* with *level and figures*: *a high level; low inflation figures*

Be careful with comparatives and superlatives;

A *greater number of people*/ more people watch television in the evening than during the day.

Correct the bold phrases.

Example:

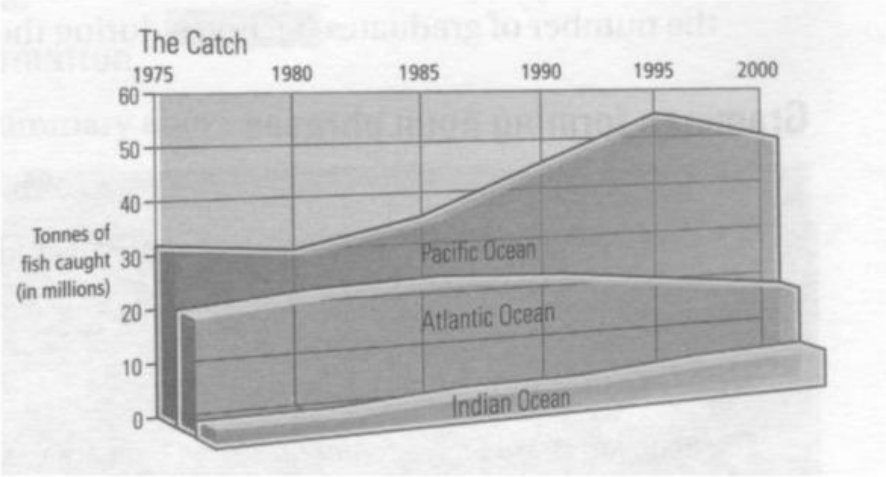
There is a low number of computers in primary schools in Africa.

There is a **small** number of computers in primary schools in Africa.

1. Vegetable soup contains a low quantity of fat.
2. The company has ordered a high number of IT equipment.
3. Some planes carry a very great amount of passengers.
4. Smog levels were large in the middle of the day.
5. The reptile museum receives a little quantity of visitors during the day.
6. A high number of chocolate is made in Belgium.
7. Cholesterol levels are small in Asian countries.
8. Planes produce more amount of pollution than cars.

Write a one-sentence introduction to each chart below, then complete the gaps in the sentences.

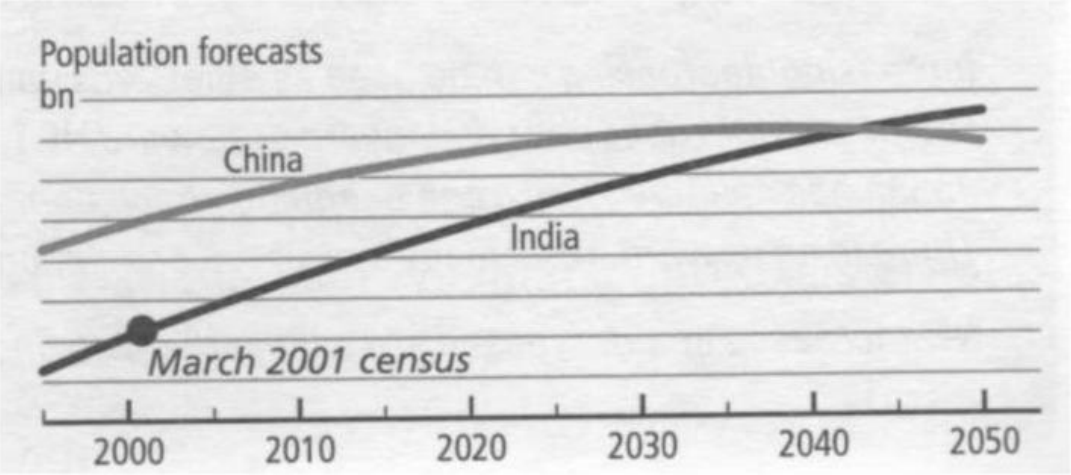
For number 1 – 3 refer to the following graph.



LIVEWORKSHEETS

1. The _____ fish caught in the pacific ocean is _____ that caught in the other two oceans.
2. The _____ fish is caught in the Indian Ocean.
3. _____ fish is caught in the Atlantic Ocean than the Indian Ocean.

For number 4 and 5 refer to the following line graph.



4. Between 2000 and 2040, the population figures for China are predicted to be _____ than those for India.
5. In 2050, it is predicted that _____ people will be living in India than in China.

LIVEWORKSHEETS