📈 DESCRIBING INFORMATION IN A GRAPH: 📉

SMOKING. 🚬

I. First, learn the vocabulary with the following video (7'28):

« Graphs are a great visual way to show us data and variables. We use data graphs and analytics to talk about everything in our lives, from our gas bill to politics, to crimes rates. It's extremely important. So you need to know how to describe what you see in a graph! »

Let's recap:

- to decrease
- to level off
- to plummet
- to soar
- to increase
- to fluctuate
- to rise (irregular: *rose**)
- to zig-zag
- to decline
- to remain/stay the same
- to fall (irregular: *fell**)
- to drop
- to stabilize

Useful adverbs to describe a trend more closely:
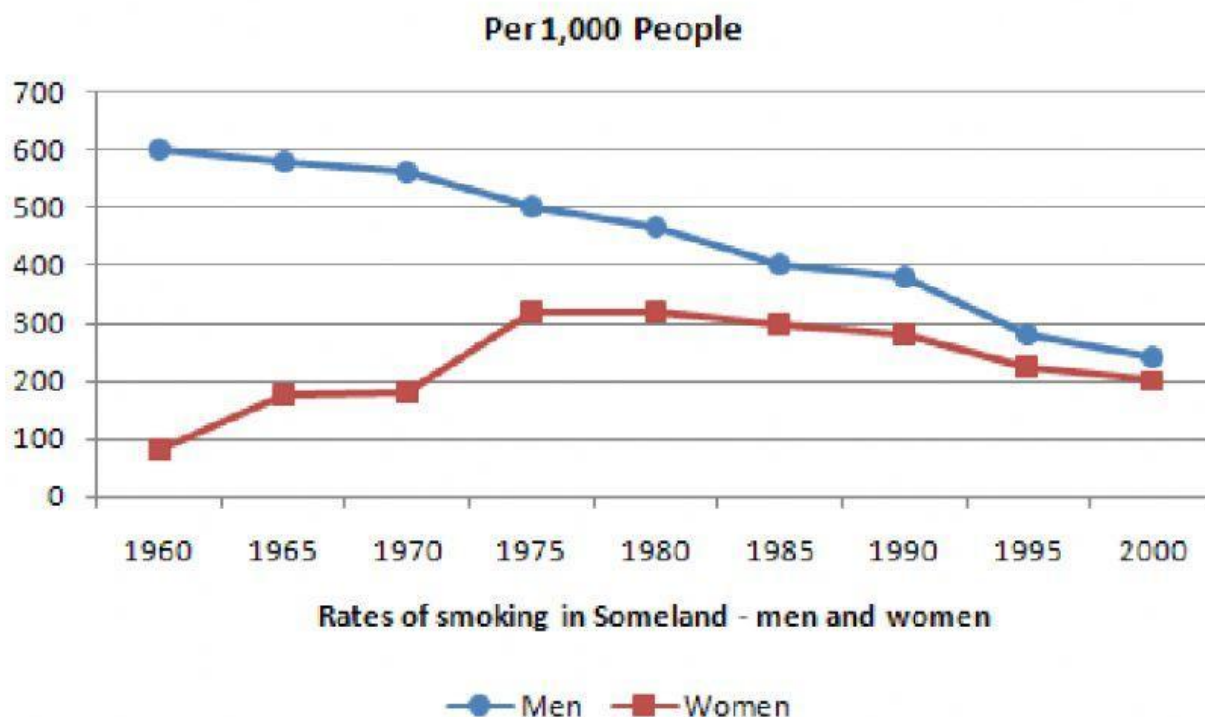
- g_____
- d_____
- st_____
- si_____

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II. Now, complete a report for a university lecturer describing the information in the graph below.

Per 1,000 People

Rates of smoking in Someland - men and women

Men ● Women ■

Look at the graph and use the following words to fill in the blanks (drag and drop):

decreased	rate	low	remained	declining
figures	steeply	fewer	increased	seen
higher	dropped			

The graph compares the _____ of smoking in men and women in Someland between the years 1960 and 2000. It can be clearly _____ that the rate of smoking for both men and women is currently _____ and that _____ women have smoked throughout the period.

In 1960, 600 men in every 1,000 was smoking. This number _____ gradually to 500 by 1974 and continued to decrease but more _____ to 250 in 2000. In contrast, the rate of smoking in women in 1960 was very _____ at only 80 in every 1,000. By 1968 this increased to 170, and increased again but more steeply to 320 in 1977. The rate of female smokers then _____ stable at 320 until 1984 at which point the _____ began to decline and had dropped to 200 by 2000.

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In conclusion we can see that the rate of smoking in men _____ throughout the whole period but was always at a _____ level than the female figures. The rate of smoking in women _____ until 1977 but then decreased for the rest of the period.

III. Finally, watch this ESL video (10 mn) and add other useful words for describing graphs:

Presenting business information using charts and graphs | Business of English #8 | ABC Australia

What other words did they mention in the video?

↗️ :   to imp_____   to cl_____   an up_____

↘️ :   to de_____   to w_____   a down_____

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What other <u>adjectives</u> (before nouns) and <u>adverbs</u> (after verbs) will help you be more specific?

-<u>for big changes</u>:   marked   →   markedly
                              massive   →   _____
                              pronounced   →   _____
                              _____   →   substantially

-<u>for small changes</u>:   slight   →   _____
                              _____   →   insignificantly

-<u>for fast changes</u>:   sharp   →   _____
                              dramatic   →   dramatically
                              sudden   →   _____

-<u>for slow changes</u>:   steady   →   _____
                              moderate   →   moderately

From noun to verb: **do the exercise orally** (from 6'30 to 7'16), then **copy the sentences** in your English notebook.

Write the useful phrases for describing causes (7'37):

- The drop in sales is _____ an interest rate rise.
- The drop in sales is a _____ an interest rate rise.
- The drop in sales is a _____ an interest rate rise.
- The drop in sales is _____ an interest rate rise.

to <u>reach</u> the lowest level = to b_____ o____
to <u>represent</u> half of the sales = to a_____ f____

More than half of sales are r_____ by air conditioners and heaters.
Washing machines r_____/account for/_____ ____ 15% (fifteen percent) of sales.