

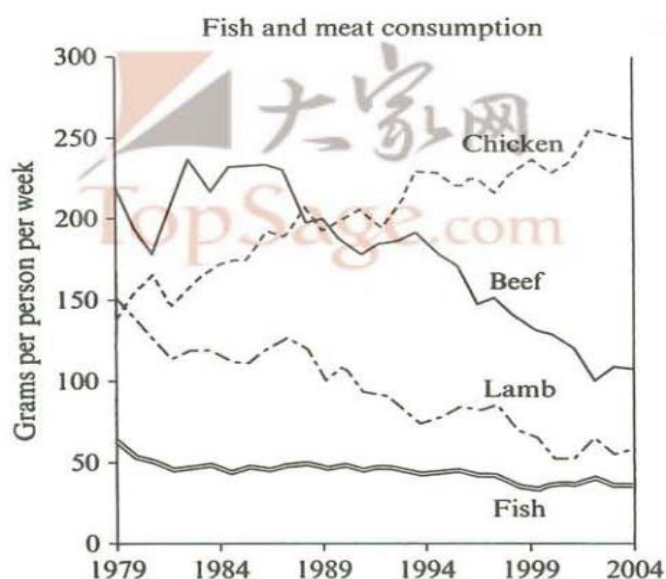
3.GRAPHS

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph below shows the consumption of fish and some different kinds of meat in a European country between 1979 and 2004.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



3.1.1 How to write the introduction

- One sentence is enough for the introduction.
- Replace words in the general statement with synonyms or paraphrases where you can.
- If you cannot quickly write your introduction in your own words, do not waste time.
- Write out the words in the rubric, but remember to change them later.
- Do not write the word below from the rubric in your introduction.
- Use one of the following four prompts to help you write an introduction:
 - The graph shows/illustrates the trends in ... between ... and ...
 - The graph gives/provides / reveals/presents information about (the differences/ changes ...)
 - The graph shows that (there is a number of differences between ...)
 - The graph shows/illustrates how the sales have differed/changed ...
- Vary noun phrases, e.g. sales/purchases of different cars; sales/purchases of private vehicles; the number of various types of cars sold/purchased; the number of various types of cars sold/purchased; car sales/purchases.
- Use general words for the introduction: information, data, difference(s),

similarities,

changes, trends, results, numbers, percentages, figures, statistics, breakdown.

3.1.2 How to write the main part of the text

- Divide your text into 3-4 paragraphs, including the introduction.
- Divide the information into broad/general groups/categories or trends.
- Describe the main or most striking/significant/noticeable/outstanding / remarkable feature(s) / characteristics / differences/trends/changes. Avoid writing lists of detail.
- Write about general trends and support what you say with specific data.
- Describe the three general trends: is/was upwards/downwards/flat or say what happened: .. . (sales) rose/fell/remained flat/fluctuated ...
- Use appropriate synonyms:
 - **rise** (vb): climb, go up, increase, improve, jump, leap, move upward, rocket, skyrocket, soar, shoot up, pick up, surge, recover;
 - **rise** (n): increase, climb, jump, leap, pick up, surge (in);
 - **fall** (vb): collapse, decline, decrease, deteriorate, dip, dive, drop, fall (back), go down, go into free-fall, plummet, plunge, reduce (only in the passive) slide, slip (back), slump, take a nosedive;
 - **fall** (n): decline, decrease, deterioration, dip, drop, plunge, free-fall, slide, slip, dive, reduction, slump,
 - **fluctuate**: (noun: fluctuations) be erratic, be fitful, vary, rise and fall erratically flat: no change, constant
- Add suitable adverbs: *dramatically, erratically, gradually, markedly, significantly, slightly, slowly, steadily*
- Add specific information or examples:
 - *(increasing etc.) from ... to ...*
 - *between . " and ...*
 - *with an increase from .. to ... Ito ... from ...*
- Use: *... followed by ... to add more information ...*
- Add time phrases:
 - *between ... and .*
 - *from ... to ... (inclusive)*
 - *at .. .Iby . .lin ...*
 - *in the year (1994) .*
 - *during/over the period. ' . to ...*
 - *over the latter half of the year/century/decade/period*
 - *over the next past/previous five days/weeks/months/years/decades*

3.1.3 How to compare and contrast

- Repeat the process for each general point, but vary the sentence structure, grammar and vocabulary.
- Use the comparing and contrasting language given there: ... *increased more than*; *there was a greater increase in ... than ...*
- Use conjunctions like: *while/whilst/whereas/but*
- Use linkers: *however/in contrast/by comparison/meanwhile/on the other hand*
- Focus on an item in the graph:
 - *As regards (sales), they ...*
 - *With regard to/Regarding / in the case of /As for / Turning to (sales), they ...*
 - *Where __ is/are concerned/it/they ...*
 - *When it comes to __ , it/they ...*
- Use these words and phrases to describe predictions:
 - *It is predicted/forecast(ed) /estimated /expected/projected anticipated that ... will ...*
 - *... will ...*
 - *... will have ... by ...*
 - *The projection is for ... to ...*
 - *... is/are predicted/forecast(ed)/estimated/expected/projected/ anticipated to*
 - *... is/are set to*
- Use the present perfect to describe the recent past to the present: ... *has risen*, etc.

3.1.4 How to write a conclusion

One sentence is enough. You can use the following phrases:

Generally. ... ; Generally speaking, ... ; All in all, ... ; On average, ... ; Overall, ... ; It is clear/evident/obvious that, ...

- Other verb sequences stages you can use:
 - *... rose from ... to ...*
 - *... rose ... and increased ... from ... to ...*
 - *... rose ... , increasing from ... to ...*
 - *... rose ... , overtaking ... in ... , and outstripping ... in ...*
 - *Rising from ... to ... (sales) overtook ... and outstripped ...*
 - *... rose ... overtaking ... in ... , and reaching a peak .. in ...*
 - *... rose ... , before leveling off ...*
 - *... fell ... , before rising ...*
 - *... fell ... , after rising .. /after rising ... , ... fell .. .*
 - *... rose/fell ... from ... to ... , while/whilst/whereas ... rose/fell ...*

Note how versatile the use of the gerund is. You can use it to explain; as part of series of events and as a result.