LINE GRAPHS

Percentage of total music sales by method

Percentage

- - Streams
— Downloads
· · · CDs purchased

Average carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions per person, 1967–2007
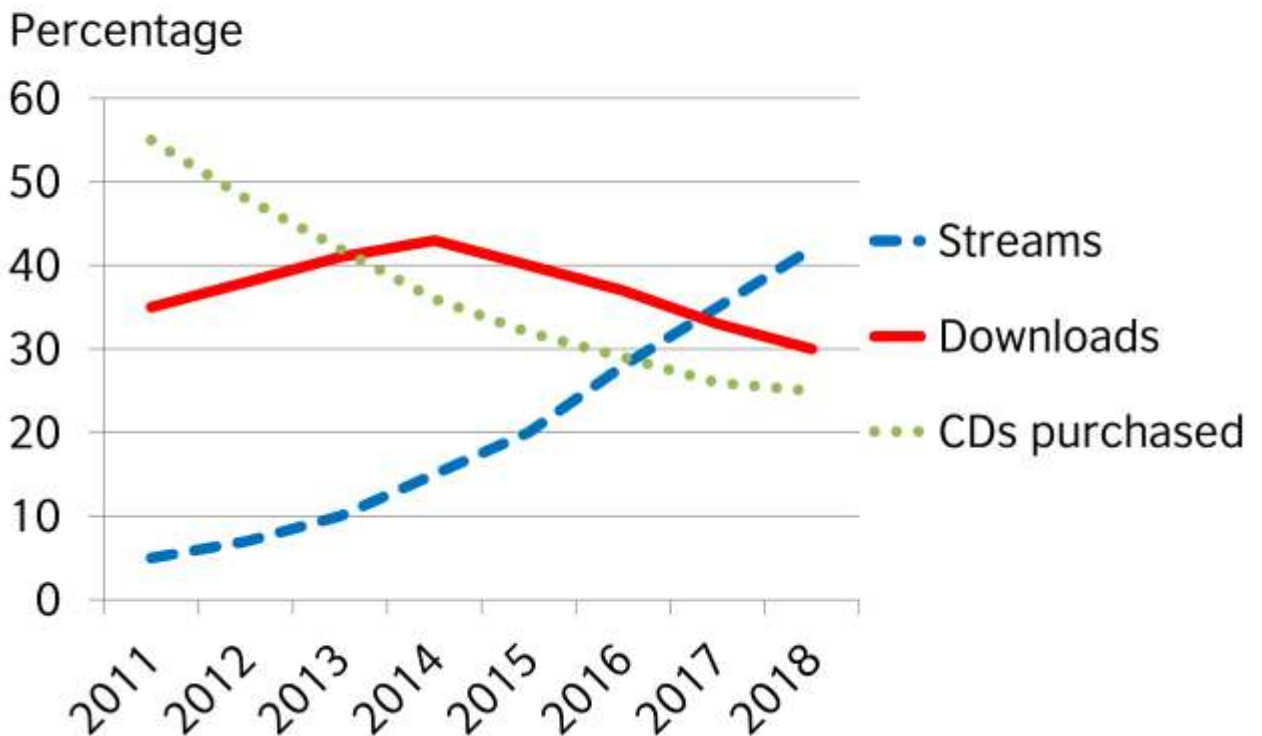
LINE GRAPHS
STRUCTURE

The graph shows average carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions per person in the United Kingdom, Sweden, Italy and Portugal between 1967 and 2007.
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.
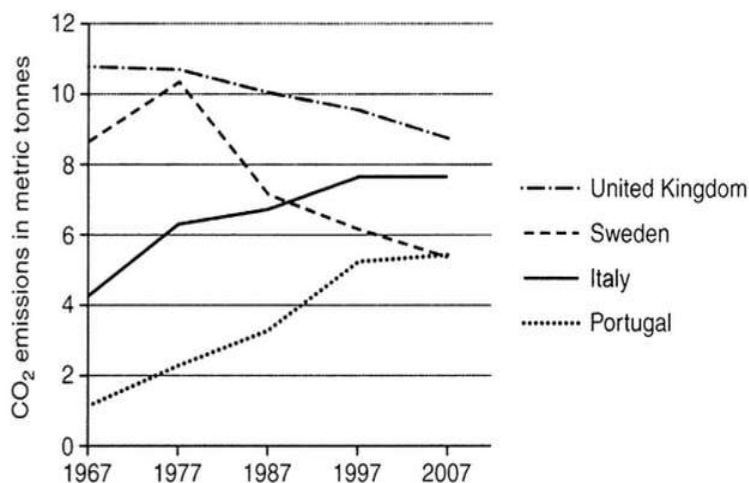
Introduction 1a

1.)   Paraphrase the question <u>into your own words / not the same words as the question.</u>
Keep the same meaning but in your own words

ORIGINAL QUESTION
The graph below *shows* average carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions, measured in metric tonnes, *per person* in the United Kingdom, Sweden, Italy and Portugal *between 1967 and 2007.*

PARAPHRASED QUESTION
The graph **illustrates** the average output of carbon dioxide in metric tonnes **for each individual** in **four European countries** over **a forty year period**.

Introduction 1b

2.)   **Give an overview of the graph(s) / Give a very general brief summary.**
Do not give any specific numbers, statistics or dates.
Pick two main trends and summarize them. (do not give details or numbers)

Overall, UK and Sweden which initially showed a high CO2 output, **saw a decline in** emissions toward the end of the period. **In comparison**, Italy and Portugal which started with relatively low emissions, **saw considerable increases** by the end of the period.

FULL Introduction

The graph **illustrates** the average output of carbon dioxide in metric tonnes **for each individual** in **four European countries** over **a forty year period**. **Overall**, UK and Sweden which initially showed a high CO2 output, **saw a decline in** emissions toward the end of the period. **In comparison**, Italy and Portugal which started with relatively low emissions, **saw considerable increases** by the end of the period.
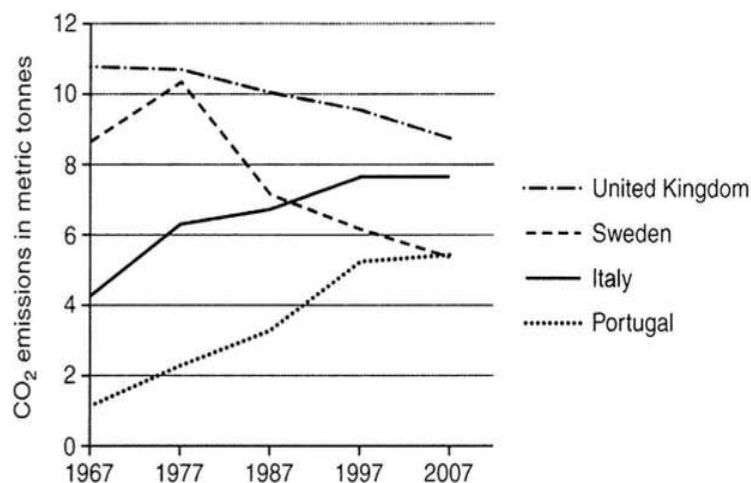

Average carbon dioxide (CO$_2$) emissions per person, 1967–2007

The graph shows average carbon dioxide (C0$_2$) emissions per person in the United Kingdom, Sweden, Italy and Portugal between 1967 and 2007.
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

CO$_2$ emissions in metric tonnes

-·-·- United Kingdom
---- Sweden
—— Italy
········· Portugal

1967 1977 1987 1997 2007

3.) **BODY PARAGRAPHS 1 and 2.**

Give details, numbers and the exact statistics and dates.
ALWAYS COMPARE where possible.
Be selective. Don't write about everything in the graph.
Group information and COMPARE where possible.
Take 2 main trends and talk about each 1 in a separate body paragraph.

In 1967, the highest proportion of carbon emissions was attributed to the UK at around 11 metric tonnes per person, however, this figure declined steadily ending at approximately 9 metric tonnes for each individual by 2007. Swedens output started at just over 8 metric tonnes, rising to a peak of slightly more than 10 tonnes in 1977, it then saw a sharp decline to approximately half of that by 2007.
(**BODY PAR 1 - decreasing trends)**

Conversely, Portugal in 1967 had the lowest output at just over 1 tonne per person. Over the next four decades this increased sharply, ending at over 5 metric tonnes. Italy demonstrated a similar pattern, beginning at a little over 4 metric tonnes and ending at nearly 8 tonnes of carbon dioxide for each person by 2007.
(BODY PAR 2 - increasing trends)


4.)   **Don't give or make a conclusion**
NEVER include your opinion. Don't assume/ Don't express thoughts - avoid words like obviously, unfortunately
Talk only about factual information.

The graph below shows average carbon dioxide (C0$_2$) emissions per person in the United Kingdom, Sweden, Italy and Portugal between 1967 and 2007.

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

Average carbon dioxide (CO$_2$) emissions per person, 1967–2007
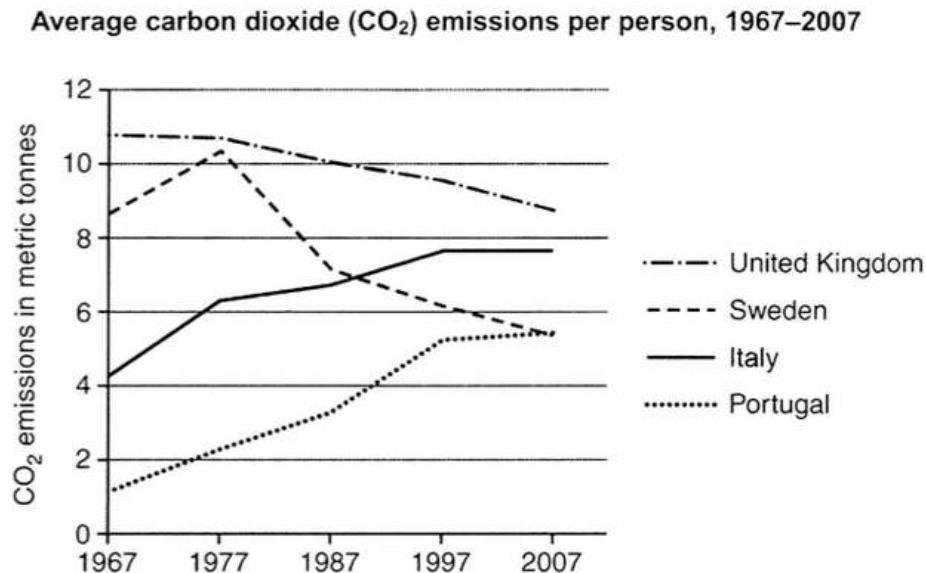
SAMPLE ANSWER

The graph illustrates the average output of carbon dioxide in metric tonnes for each individual in four European countries **over a forty year period**. **Overall**, UK and Sweden which initially showed a high C02 output, **saw a decline in** emissions **toward the end of the period**. **In comparison**, Italy and Portugal **which started with relatively low** emissions, **saw considerable increases** by the end of the period.

In 1967, **the highest proportion of** carbon emissions **was attributed to** the UK **at** around 11 metric tonnes per person, however, **this figure declined steadily ending at** **approximately** 9 metric tonnes for **each individual** by 2007. Swedens output **started at** just over 8 metric tonnes**, rising to a peak of slightly more than** 10 tonnes in 1977, it then **saw a sharp decline to** approximately half of that by 2007.

Conversely, Portugal in 1967 had the lowest output at just over 1 tonne per person. Over the next four decades **this increased sharply**, **ending at over** 5 metric tonnes. **Italy demonstrated a similar pattern**, **beginning at a little over** 4 metric tonnes **and ending at** nearly 8 tonnes of carbon dioxide for each person by 2007.

191 words

The line graph shows estimated sales of gold in Dubai for 12 months in 2002 in millions of Dirhams
Write a report describing the information in the graph below.
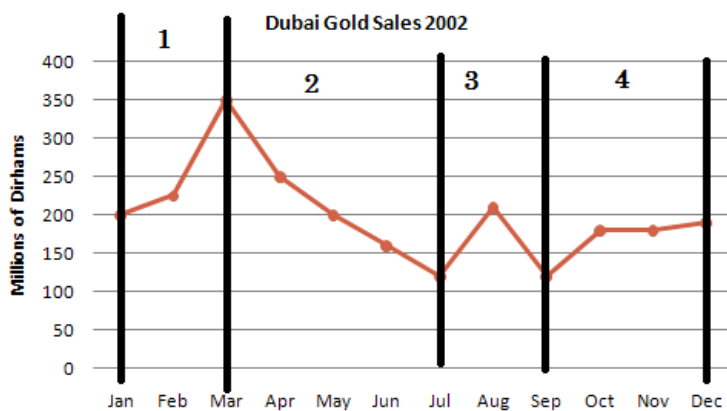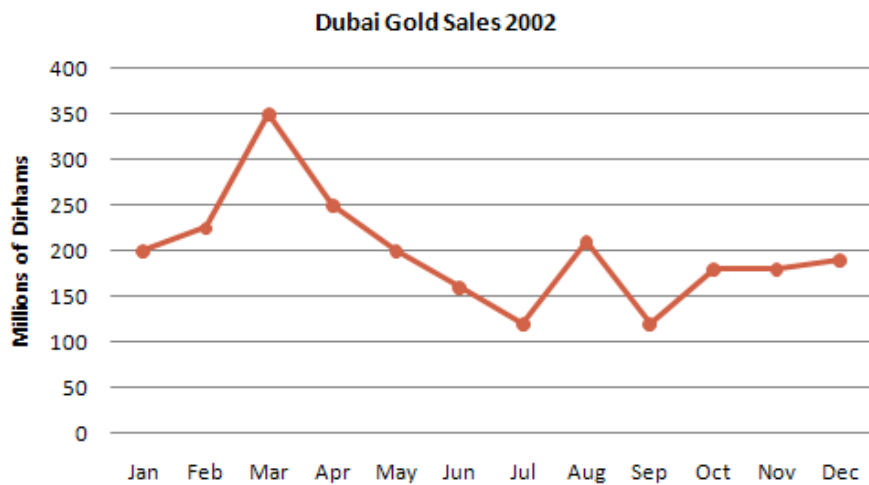
Dubai Gold Sales 2002

Dubai Gold Sales 2002

The line graph shows estimated sales of gold in Dubai for 12 months in 2002 in millions of dirhams. **As can be seen from the graph**, **despite constant fluctuations**, there were two main seasons for gold sales.

The main season for sales is in the January to March period. Sales **were consistently above 200** million dirhams per month, **rising sharply to a peak of** 350 million dirhams in March. However, for the next four months after March, sales **declined steadily**, **reaching a**n annual **low of** 120 million dirhams in July. (1+2)

In August, **there was a sudden increase**. Sales **almost doubled**, **rising from 120** million dirhams **in July to** 210 million dirhams in August. **This was followed by a drop in** September, back to the July figure. (3) From September to October, sales recovered, from 120 to 180 million. In October and November, sales **remained steady**, and **there was a small increase in December to** 190 million dirhams. (4)
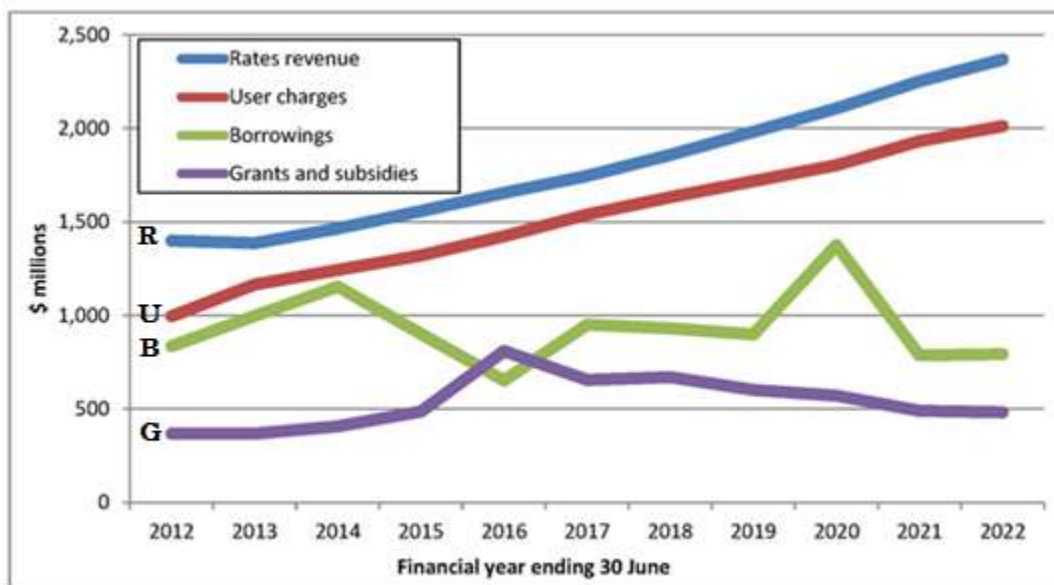
Graph in the Future -

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The line graph shows the past and projected finances for a local authority in New Zealand.

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

Write at least 150 words.

The line graph illustrates the financial position of a New Zealand local authority from 2012 to 2022**. It is measured in** millions of New Zealand dollars. **Overall, it can be seen that** while rates revenue and user charges **are predicted to increase over the period**, borrowings and grants and subsidies will **remain much lower.**

Rates revenues and user charges will **follow a very similar pattern over the time frame**. Rates revenue **stood at just under 1.5 billion in 2012**, which was the highest of the four criteria. Though **they remained stable until 2013**, **they are expected to climb to** approximately 2.4 billion dollars in 2022. Like rates revenues, user charges **are predicted to continuously increase**. They began the period at 1 billion **and will stand at twice this amount by** 2022.

Borrowings, **on the other hand**, are expected to **show considerable fluctuation**. **Although having initially increased**, they will **drop to a low of** 600 million in 2016, **before reaching a peak of just under** 1.5 billion in 2020. Borrowings **will finish the period at around the same level that they began**. Grant and subsidies **were the lowest of the four**, at under 500 million in 2012. **Despite moving up to exceed** borrowing briefly in 2016, this low level will continue until 2022.

SAMPLE ANSWER   STOCKS

The graph below shows the stock price of four technology companies between 2011 and 2016. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.   Write at least 150 words
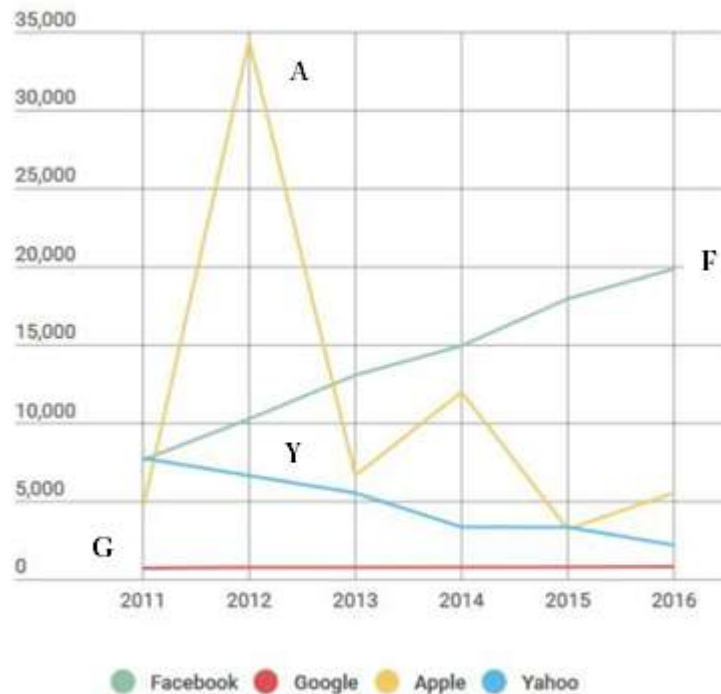
The line graph displays the stock values of four different high-tech corporations from 2011 to 2016. Overall, Facebook's value **steadily increased**, while Yahoo's decreased. Apple's stock price **fluctuated wildly throughout the period** and Google's **stayed relatively unchanged**.

Facebook **started the period with** a stock market valuation of **approximately** 7,500 and this **consistently moved up** in value year on year **to reach a peak of around** 20,000 in 2016. Yahoo began the recorded period with a very similar value to Facebook, but **in contrast**, its stock devalued every year, until **it reached a low of** about 2,500 in 2016.

Apple stock was valued at just below 5,000 in 2011 and **this jumped dramatically to** nearly 35,000 the following year, **before plummeting to around** 7,000 in 2013. **It recovered slightly in** 2014 to around 12,000 and **subsequently fell to** a price of just over 5,000 in 2016. Google's shares **remained at** around 1,000 **for the entire period**

The graph below shows different sources of air pollutants in the UK from 1990 to 2005. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.
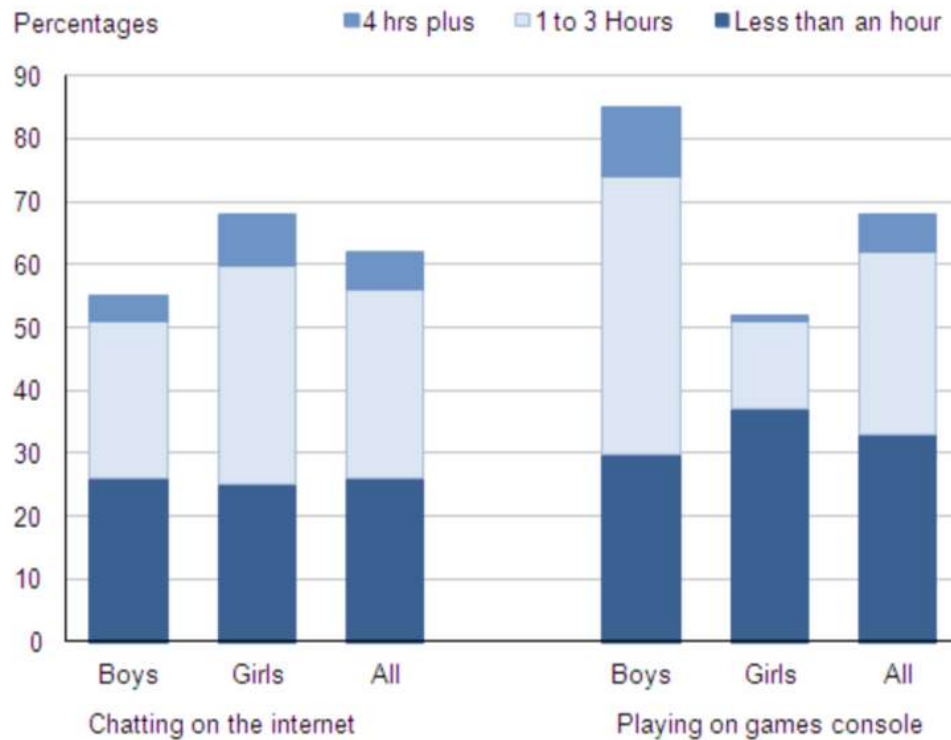
Sources of UK air pollutants (million tonnes), 1990 - 2005
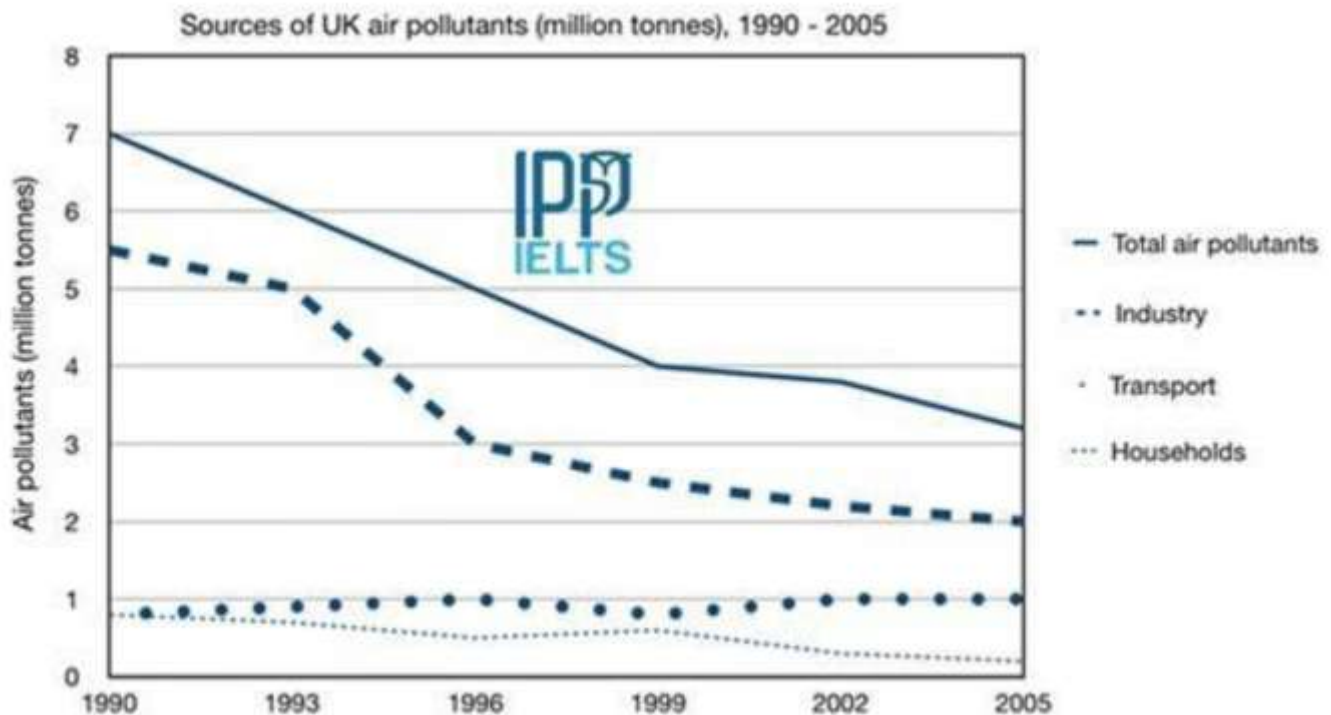
The line graph illustrates data on 3 sources of air pollutants in the UK during the period 1990 to 2005 **measured in** million tonnes. **Overall, it is clear that** the total amount of pollutants in the air **decreased** between these years. **The decline in** air pollutants from industrial sources **was particularly significant**.

In 1990, the total amount of air pollutants in the UK was 7 million tonnes. **This figure fell sharply to** 4 million tonnes **in** 1999, and then **continued to decline to just over** 3 million tonnes **by the end of the period**. Industry **accounted for** 5.5 million tonnes of air pollutants in 1990. There was then **a decrease throughout this period to a figure of** 2 million tonnes by 2005, **with a particularly sharp fall between** 1993 and 1996.

In contrast, the amount of air pollutants was much lower from transport and household sources. Air pollution from transport **remained relatively constant** at about 1 million tonnes from 1990 to 2005, **whereas** air pollutants from households **saw a decrease from** almost 1 million tonnes in 1990 to approximately 0.1 million tonnes by 2005.

BAR GRAPHS

Percentages   ■ 4 hrs plus   □ 1 to 3 Hours   ■ Less than an hour

Chatting on the internet   Playing on games console

The bar chart below shows the key reasons for young males watching Formula 1 in March 2007

Reasons for following Formula 1
March '07

Reason	Percentage
excitement	53%
speed of cars	51%
technology in the sport	44%
interest in drivers	36%
interest in teams	29%
modern	22%
glamour	16%
brands	15%
favorite sport	12%
honesty & fainess of the sport	9%
none of these	7%

11
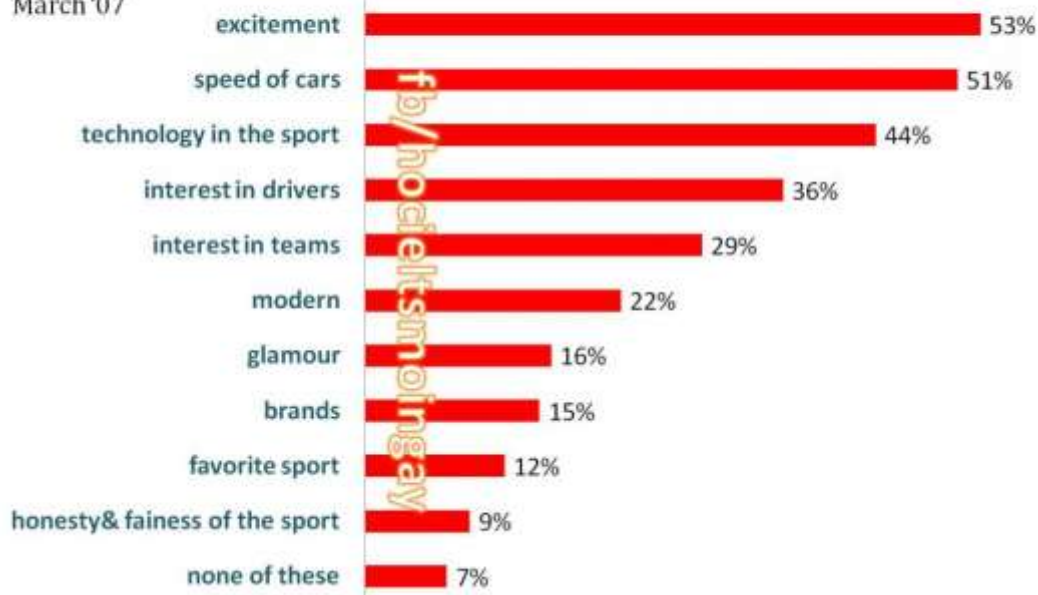
BAR CHARTS
STRUCTURE

The bar chart below shows the percentage of people living alone in 5 different age groups in the USA between 1850 and 2000.

≡17-26 ⊡27-36 ■37-46 ▩47-54 ☐55-64
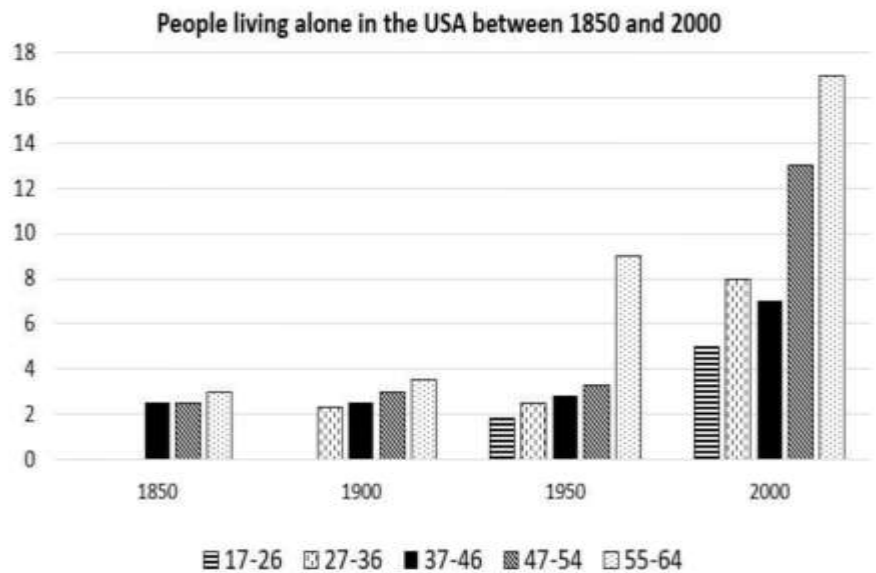
Introduction 1a

1a.)   Paraphrase the question <u>in your own words / not the same words as the question.</u>

ORIGINAL QUESTION
The bar chart below shows the percentage of people living alone in 5 different age groups in the USA between 1850 and 2000.

PARAPHRASED QUESTION / QUESTION IN YOUR OWN WORDS
The chart compares the proportion of US citizens living by themselves from 1850 to 2000 in terms of various age groups.

Introduction 1b

1b.)   Give an overview of the bar graph(s) / Give a very brief summary (but no details)
         Do not give any specific numbers, statistics or dates.
         Pick one or two main trends and summarize them.

Overall, it is clear that the percentage of the US population living alone increased over the period in all age groups. The highest proportion of those who lived alone was among the 55-64 year-olds.

3.)   BODY PARAGRAPHS **1**

         Give details, numbers and the exact statistics and dates. Compare information when possible.
         Be selective. Don't write about everything in the graph.
         Group information where possible. Take 2 main trends and talk about each 1 in a separate body paragraph.

(1850 compared to 1900)
In 1850, figures for three age groups are given. Just over 2% of those aged 37-46 and those aged 47-54 lived alone, slightly less than 3% for the 55-64 age group. In 1900 the proportion of those living alone in the 37-46 category remained stable, but there were small increases in the figures for the 47-54 and 55-64 year-olds, unlike those aged 37-46 which remained at roughly only 2%.

   BODY PARAGRAPHS **2**.   **COMPARE where possible**

         Give details, numbers and the exact statistics and dates.
         Be selective. Don't write about everything in the graph.
         Group information where possible. Take 2 main trends and talk about each 1 in a separate body paragraph.

(1950 compared to 2000)
A new pattern emerged in 1950, with the percentage of those living alone increasing according to age. The year 2000 then saw a rise in the proportions of people living alone, with the percentage of the 55 -64 year olds almost doubling to 17%, ahead of the 47-54 and 27-36 age groups with 13% and 8% respectively. While 5% of the 17-26 group lived alone, the figure was higher among the 37-46 year-olds at 7%.

13

The bar chart below shows the percentage of people living alone in 5 different age groups in the USA between 1850 and 2000.

People living alone in the USA between 1850 and 2000

≣ 17-26 ⊠ 27-36 ■ 37-46 ▨ 47-54 ☐ 55-64
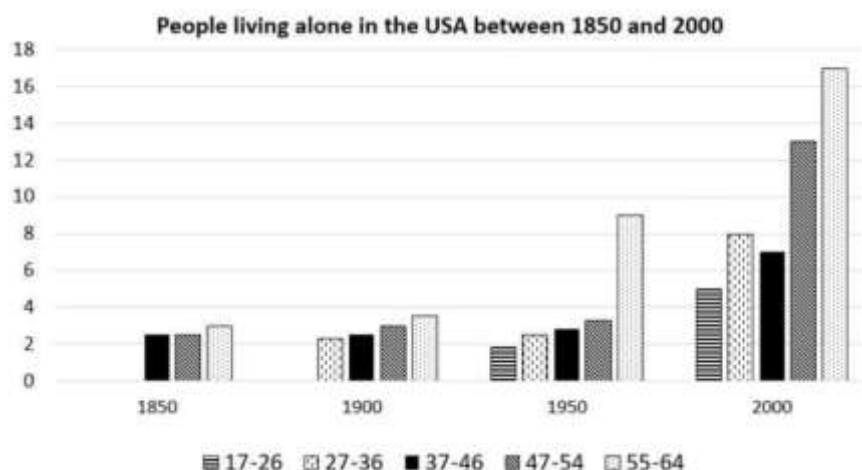
The chart compares the proportion of US citizens living alone from 1850 to 2000 **in terms of various age groups**. **Overall, it is clear that** the percentage of the US population living alone **increased over the period** in all age groups. **The highest proportion of** those who lived alone **was** among the 55-64 year-olds.

In 1850, figures for three age groups are given. Just over 2% of those aged 37-46 and those aged 47-54 lived alone, **slightly less than** 3% for the 55-64 age group. In 1900 the proportion of those living alone in the 37-46 category **remained stable**, but there **were small increases in the figures for** the 47-54 and 55-64 year-olds, unlike those aged 37-46 which remained at roughly only 2%.

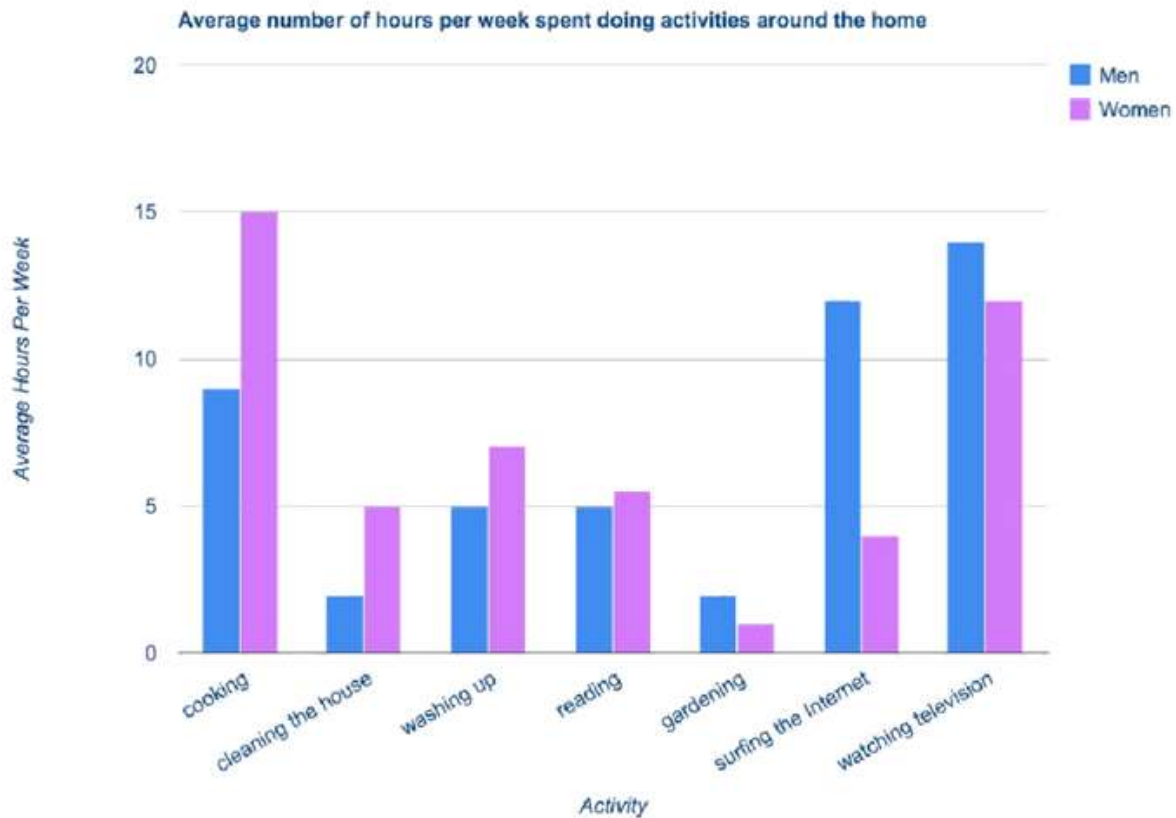**A new pattern emerged in** 1950, **with the percentage of** those living alone **increasing according to** age. The year 2000 then **saw a rise in the proportions of** people living alone, with the percentage of the 55 -64 year olds almost doubling to 17%, ahead of the 47-54 and 27-36 age groups with 13% and 8% **respectively**. While 5% of the 17-26 group lived alone, **the figure was higher among the** 37-46 year-olds at 7%.

When you have many *different categories*, it is a good idea to *group them together* under a few headings

Average number of hours per week spent doing activities around the home
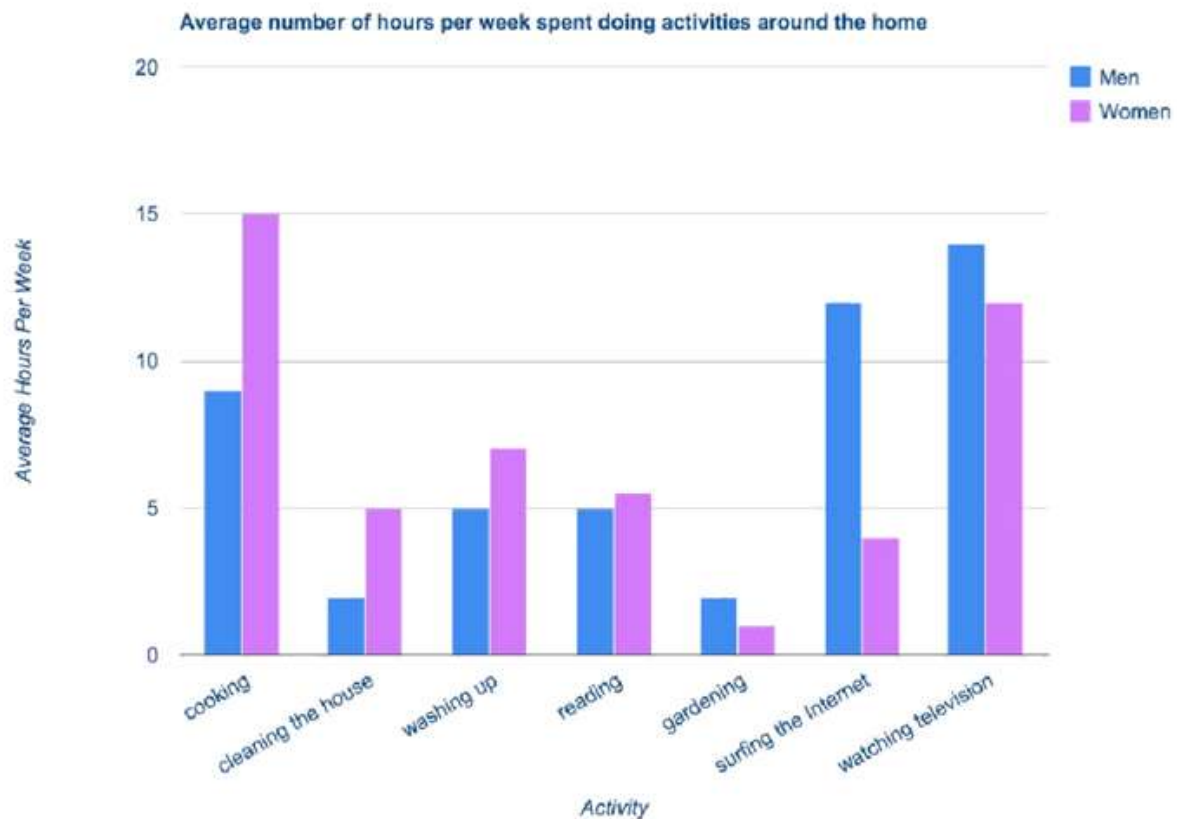
Paragraph 1	Household chores
	• Cooking • Cleaning the house • Washing up
Paragraph 2	Leisure activities
	• Reading • Gardening* • Surfing the internet • Watching TV

Average number of hours per week spent doing activities around the home

	Big differences between the sexes
Paragraph 1	• Cooking • Cleaning the house • Surfing the Internet
	Similarities between the sexes
Paragraph 2	• *Washing up* • *Reading* • *Gardening* • *Watching Television*

	Men spend more time than women
Paragraph	• Gardening • Surfing the Internet • Watching Television
	Women spend more time than men
Paragraph	• Cooking • Cleaning the house • Washing up • Reading

The chart below shows the total number of minutes (in billions) of telephone call in the UK, divided into three categories, from 1995-2002.

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

UK telephone calls, by category, 1995–2002

Call type:
- Local – fixed line
- National and international – fixed line
- Mobiles (all calls)
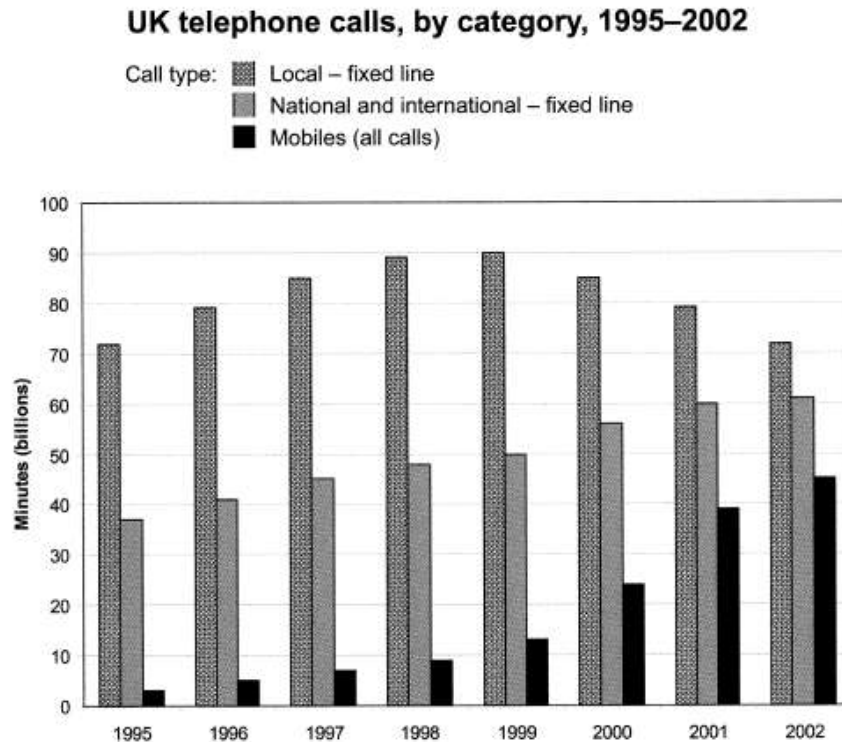
The <u>bar graph shows</u> the combined time spent in billions of minutes, on three different kinds of phone call in the United Kingdom, from 1995-2002. <u>Overall,</u> local calls <u>were the most popular</u> <u>over the whole period</u>, with national and international calls and calls on mobiles second and third <u>respectively</u>. However, the number of minutes spent on international and national calls and mobiles <u>both increased over the period</u>; with mobile minutes <u>increasing dramatically</u>, thus <u>narrowing the gap between the three categories</u> by 2002.

Minutes spent on local calls <u>fluctuated over the time period,</u> <u>with just over</u> 70 billion minutes in 1995, <u>peaking at</u> approximately 90 billion in 1999 and <u>then steadily decreasing to just over</u> 70 billion minutes in 2002.

National and international calls <u>increased steadily year on year</u>, from just under 40 billion minutes in 1995 <u>to a peak of just over 60 billion</u> in 2002. Mobile minutes <u>increased at a very rapid pace</u> from approximately 3 billion in 1995 to around 45 billion in 2002. Mobile phone usage <u>nearly witnessed a twenty-fold increase</u> <u>from approximately</u> 2 billion minutes in 1995 to 40 billion in 2002.

The chart below shows the expenditure of two countries on consumer goods in 2010.

(pounds sterling)
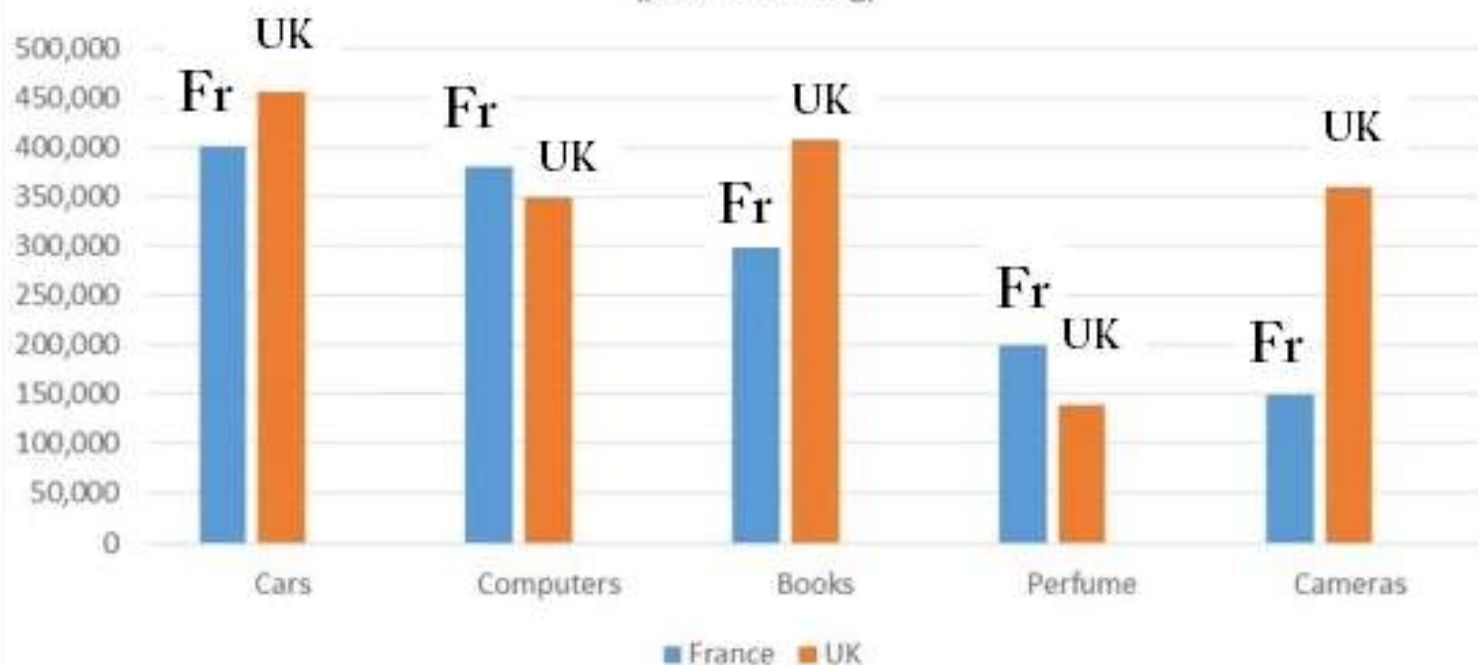
The chart illustrates the amount of money spent on five consumer goods (cars, computers, books, perfume and cameras) in France and the UK in 2010. Units are measured in pounds sterling.

Overall, the UK spent more money on consumer goods than France in the period given. Both the British and the French spent most of their money on cars whereas the least amount of money was spent on perfume in the UK compared to cameras in France. Furthermore, the most significant difference in expenditure between the two countries was on cameras.

In terms of cars, people in the UK spent about £450,000 on this as opposed to the French at £400,000. Similarly, the British expenditure was higher on books than the French (around £400,000 and £300,000 respectively). In the UK, expenditure on cameras (just over £350,000) was over double that of France, which was only £150,000.

On the other hand, the amount of money paid out on the remaining goods was higher in France. Above £350,000 was spent by the French on computers which was slightly more than the British who spent exactly £350,000. Neither of the countries spent much on perfume which accounted for £200,000 of expenditure in France but under £150,000 in the UK.

SAMPLE BAR GRAPHS

SAMPLE

BAR CHARTS

The chart below gives information about global sales of games software, CDs and DVD or video. Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information. Write at least 150 words
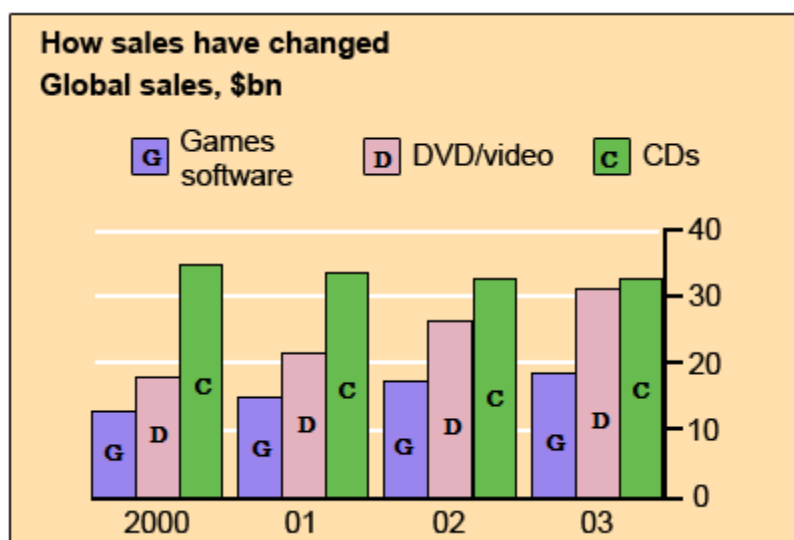
The chart shows the changes in the sales of video material / DVDs, games software and CDs around the world in billions of dollars **over a three-year period**. **Overall, It can be seen that** the sales of videos / DVDs and games software **have increased**, while the sales of CDs **have gone down slightly.**

Between 2000 and 2003, the sale of videos and DVDs **rose by approximately** 13 billion dollars. In 2000, **just under** 20 billion dollars worth of these items were sold, but in 2003, **this figure had climbed to a little over** 30 billion dollars. The sales of games software **also rose during this period**, **but less sharply**. Sales **witnessed growth** from about 13 billion dollars in 2000 to just under 20 billion dollars three years later.

By contrast, during the same time period, the sale of CDs fell from 35 billion dollars in 2000 to about 32.5 billion dollars in 2003. Despite this, their sales constantly **remained above its counterparts** **during the entire period**.
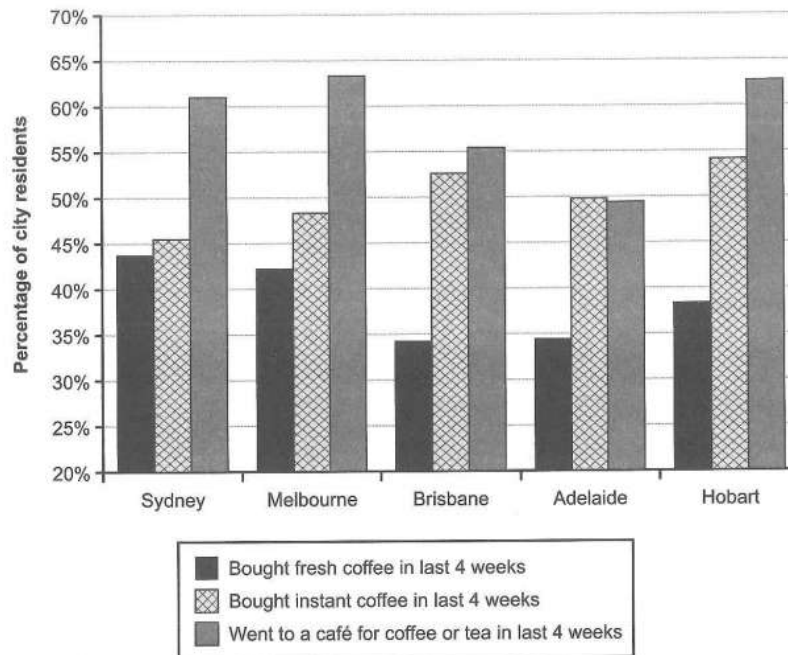
(152 words)

The chart below shows the results of a survey about people's coffee and tea buying and drinking habits in five Australian cities.

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

Write at least 150 words.

Coffee and tea buying and drinking habits in five cities in Australia

- ■ Bought fresh coffee in last 4 weeks
- ▨ Bought instant coffee in last 4 weeks
- ▩ Went to a café for coffee or tea in last 4 weeks

The bar chart details drinking habits in 5 Australian cities **as they relate to** coffee and tea over the last 4 weeks. **Overall**, **more than half the population in** all cities except Adelaide went to a cafe for coffee or tea, while buying instant coffee **was also popular** and buying fresh coffee **generally less common**.

Looking first of all at going to cafes, **it was most characteristic of** Melbourne and Hobart at 64% and 63%, **respectively**. Sydney **was comparably high at just over 60%**, **followed by** Brisbane at over 55%, and **finally** Adelaide **at under 50%.** Adelaide was the only city where people bought more instant coffee **by a slight margin** (50%). In Hobart, instant **coffee purchases stood at 54%**, **ahead of** Brisbane **at 52%,** Melbourne at 48% and **lastly** Sydney (just over 45%).

Stocking up on fresh coffee was below 45% for all cities. **It was most common in** Sydney (44%) and Melbourne (42%). Hobart **was next at 39%,** and Adelaide and Brisbane **were much lower** and **nearly level at around 34%**.

PIE CHARTS

MAIN REASON FOR MIGRATION TO/FROM THE UK - 2007

IMMIGRATION

EMIGRATION

Formal study

Accompany/join

Looking for work

Definite job

No reason stated

Other
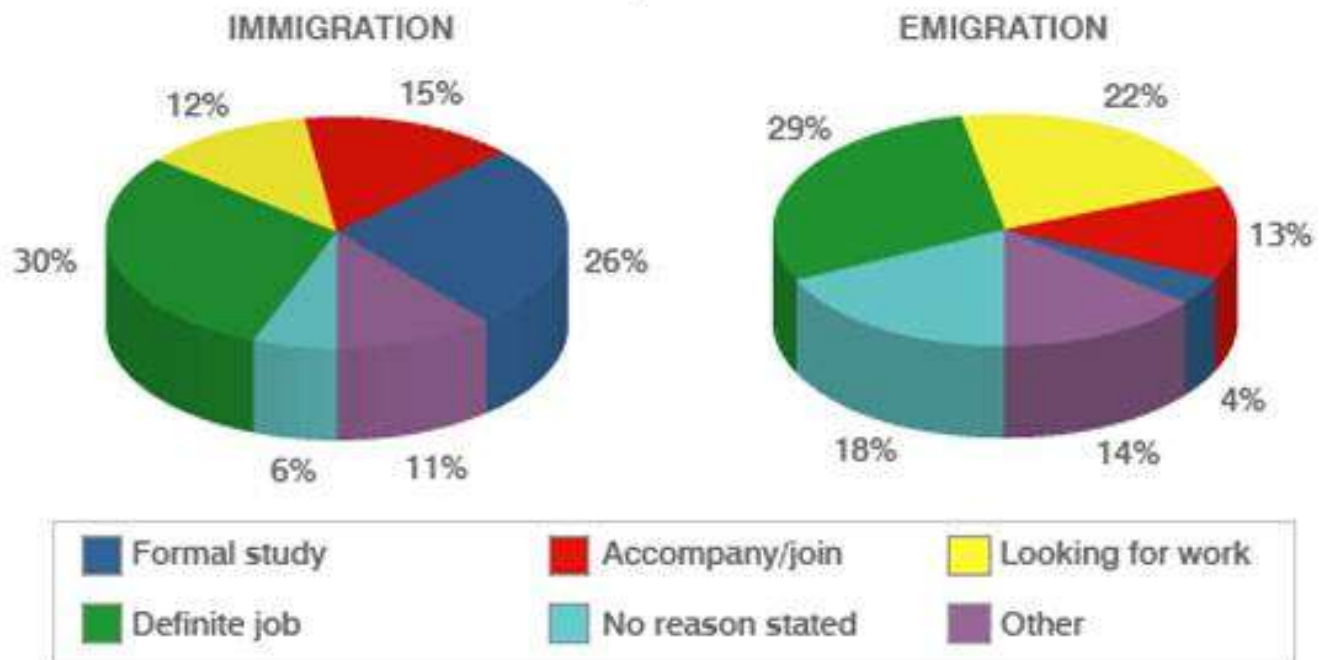
SOURCE: ONS

Comparison of Energy Production
In France

1995

Coal
29.80%

Gas
29.63%

Other
4.90%

Nuclear
6.40%

Petro
29.27%

2005

Coal
30.93%

Gas
30.31%

Other
9.10%

Nuclear
10.10%

Petro
19.55%

The pie charts below show the comparison of different kinds of
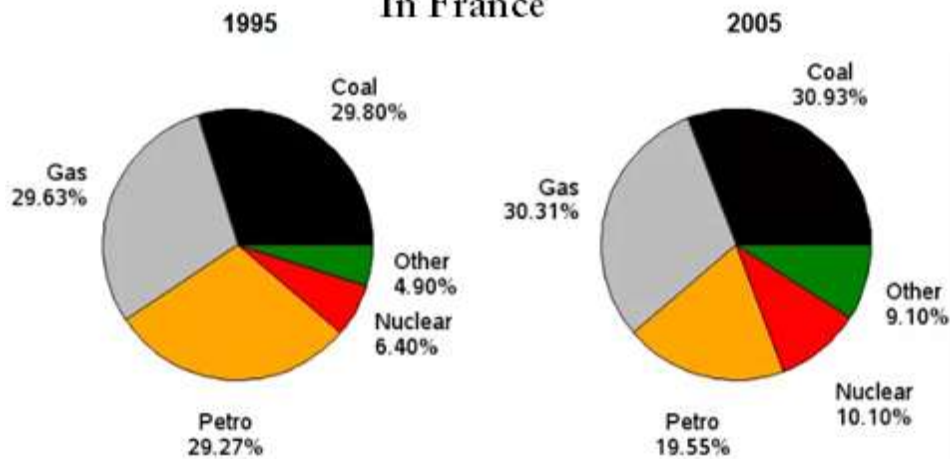energy production of France in two years.

1a.)   Paraphrase the question <u>in your own words / not the same words as the question.</u>

ORIGINAL QUESTION   <mark>INTRODUCTION</mark>
The pie charts show the comparison of different kinds of energy production of France in two years.

PARAPHRASED QUESTION   - put the question into your own words (slightly different)
<mark>The two pie charts illustrate the proportion of</mark> five types of energy production in France in 1995 and 2005.

<mark>INTRODUCTION</mark>
**1b.)   Give an overview (very brief summary) of the graph(s)
            Do not give any specific numbers, statistics or dates.
            Pick two main trends and summarize them.**

Overall, in both years, the most significant sources of energy were gas and coal, which together accounted for over half the production of energy, while nuclear and other kinds of energy sources generated the least amount of energy in France. In all types of energy production there was only minimal change over the 10 year period.

**2.)   BODY PARAGRAPHS 1 and 2.
            Give <mark>details</mark>, numbers and the exact statistics and dates.
            Be <mark>selective</mark>. Don't write about everything in the graph.
            Group information and COMPARE where possible.**

Energy produced by coal comprised of 29.80% in the first year and this showed only a very slight increase of about a mere 1 % to 30.9% in 2005. Likewise, in 1995, gas generated 29.63% which rose marginally to 30.1% 10 years later.

With regards to the remaining methods of producing energy, there was an approximate 5% growth in production from both nuclear power and other sources to 10.10% and 9.10% respectively. Petrol, on the other hand, was the only source of energy which decreased in production from 29.27% in 1995 to around a fifth (19.55%) in 2005.

4.)   Don't give or make a conclusion

23

The pie charts below show the comparison of different kinds of energy production of France in two years.

Comparison of Energy Production

1995

Coal 29.80%
Gas 29.63%
Other 4.90%
Nuclear 6.40%
Petro 29.27%

2005

Coal 30.93%
Gas 30.31%
Other 9.10%
Nuclear 10.10%
Petro 19.55%

The two pie charts illustrate the proportion of five types of energy production in France in 1995 and 2005.

Overall, in both years, the most significant sources of energy were gas and coal, which together accounted for over half the production of energy, while nuclear and other kinds of energy sources generated the least amount of energy in France. In all types of energy production there was only minimal change over the 10 year period.
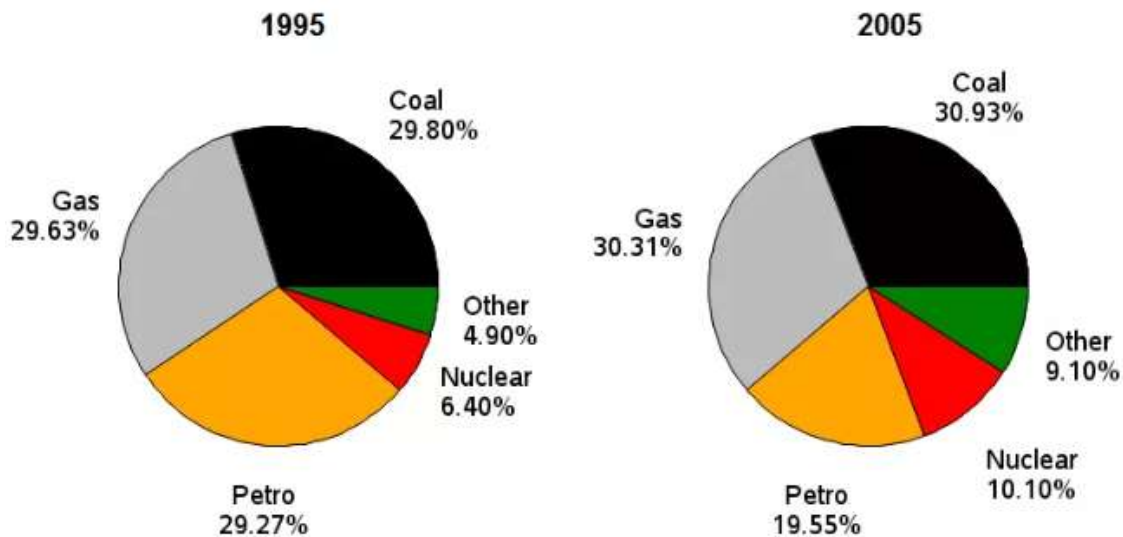
Energy produced by coal comprised of 29.80% in the first year and this showed only a very slight increase of about a mere 1 % to 30.9% in 2005. Likewise, in 1995, gas generated 29.63% which rose marginally to 30.1% 10 years later.

With regards to the remaining methods of producing energy, there was an approximate 5% growth in production from both nuclear power and other sources to 10.10% and 9.10% respectively. Petrol, on the other hand, was the only source of energy which decreased in production from 29.27% in 1995 to around a fifth (19.55%) in 2005.

Average percentages of sodium, saturated fats and added sugars in typical meals consumed in the USA
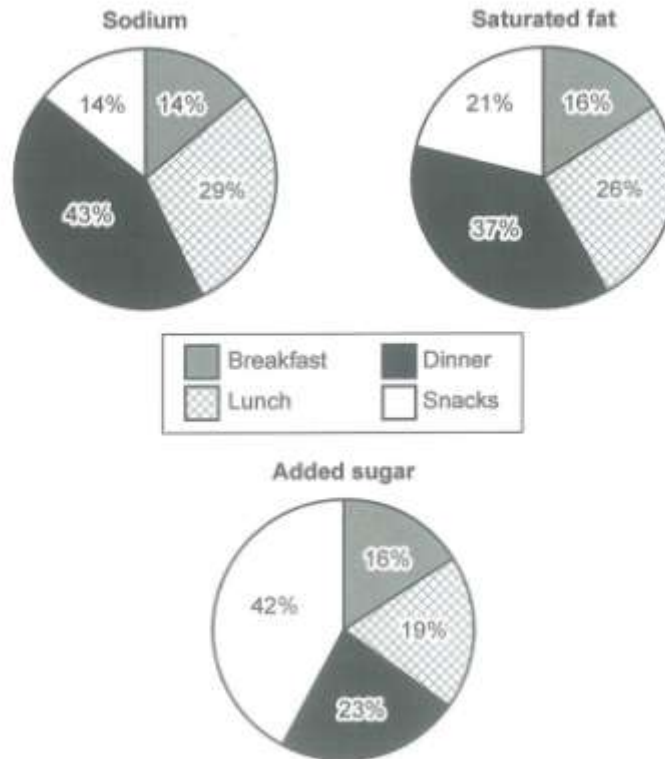
The charts below show the average percentages in typical meals of three types of nutrients, all of which may be unhealthy if eaten too much.

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

The graph shows how much sodium, saturated fat and added sugars **were consumed** in the average meal in the United States. **Looking from an overall perspective, it is readily apparent that** **the majority of** sodium and fat were consumed at dinner, while most sugar was eaten in snacks. Lunch also tended to be salty and have a lot of fat while breakfast **had the lowest percentages for all** three nutrients.

Dinner and lunch **had roughly similar, large proportions for** both sodium (43% for dinner and 29% for lunch) and saturated fat (37% for dinner and 26% for lunch). The amount of sugar in an average meal for dinner and lunch was much lower at **23% and 19%, respectively**.

Turning to breakfast and snacks, **which also had comparable percentages**, they were both made up of 14% sodium. For saturated fats, snacks contained 21% and breakfast **was slightly lower at** 16%. **In terms of** sugar, **there was the greatest disparity with** 42% of snacks being sugary and just 18% of breakfasts being made up of sugar.

The two pie charts illustrate how different industry sectors contributed to the economy of Turkey

Contribution to the economy of Turkey by sector
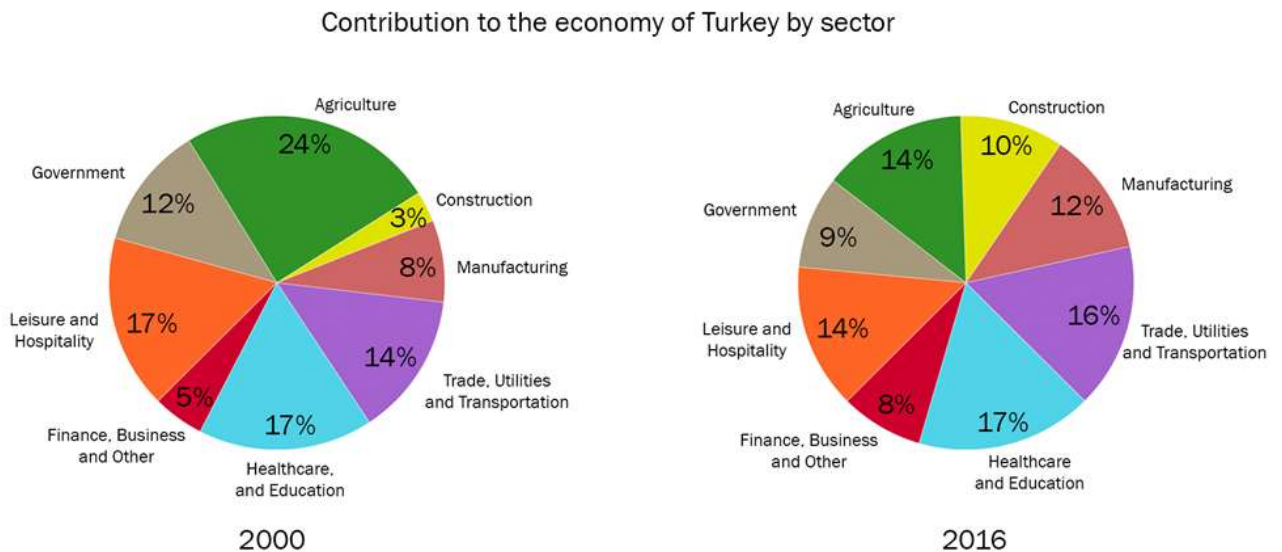
2000

2016

SAMPLE ANSWER

The two pie charts illustrate how different industry sectors contributed to the economy of Turkey percentagewise in the years 2000 and 2016.**Overall, at the beginning of the period** construction **contributed the least to** the economy of Turkey and agriculture **was the most significant** economic sector. **In comparison, at the end of the period** healthcare and education became the largest economic segment and **the lowest contribution was made by** financial, business and other services.

Construction sector **accounted for** 3% of Turkey's economy in 2000, **and experienced a more than threefold increase to** one-tenth in 2016. Economic income from trade, utilities and transportation was 14% in 2000 and **demonstrated a slight growth of 2%** in 2016. **At the beginning of the period**, manufacturing and finance, business and other services **made up 8%** and 5% of Turkey's economy, respectively, and **these figures rose to** 12% and 8% in 2016.

Agriculture, **which comprised almost a quarter of** Turkey's economy in 2000, **fell to 14%** in 2016. In 2000 economic outputs from government and leisure and hospitality sectors were at 12% and 17%, respectively, **and both decreased by 3% after** 16-**year period**. **In contrast,** contribution from healthcare and education sector **remained constant in both years at 17%.**

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.
The pie charts show the electricity generated in Germany and France from all sources and renewables in the year 2009.
Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.
Write at least 150 words.

Germany Electricity Generation, 2009 (560 Billion kWh)
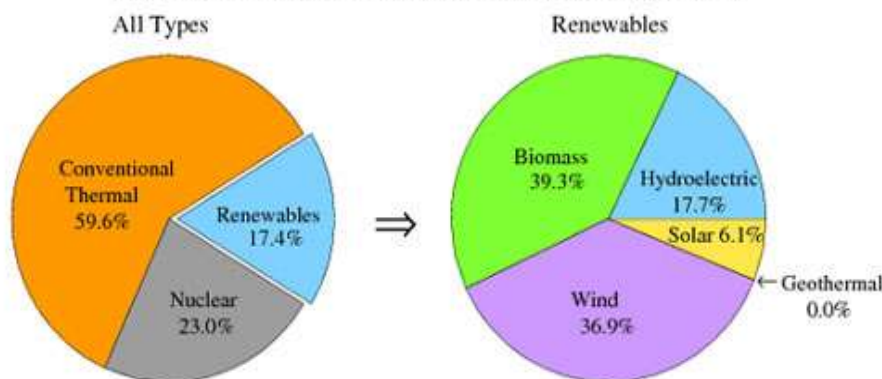
Predict how to organize the answer:

France Electricity Generation, 2009 (510 Billion kWh)
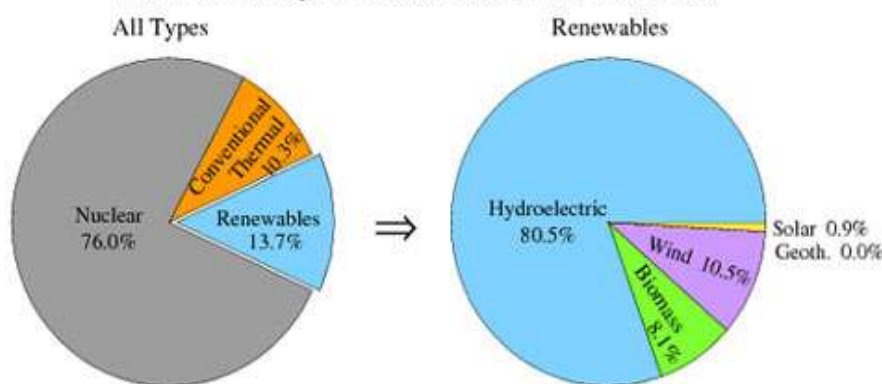
The four pie charts compare the electricity generated between Germany and France **during 2009**, and **it is measured in** billions kWh. **Overall, it can be seen that** conventional thermal was the main source of electricity in Germany, **whereas** nuclear was the main source in France.

The bulk of electricity in Germany, whose total output was 560 billion kWh, came from conventional thermal, at 59.6%. In France, the total output was lower, at 510 billion kWh, **and in contrast to** Germany, conventional thermal accounted for just 10.3%, with most electricity coming from nuclear power (76%). In Germany, **the proportion of** nuclear power generated electricity was only one fifth of the total. **(ALL TYPES)**

Moving on to renewables, **this accounted for quite similar proportions for** both countries, **ranging from around 14% to 17%** of the total electricity generated. **More precisely**, in Germany, most of the renewables consisted of wind and biomass, **totaling around 75%,** which was far higher than for hydroelectric (17.7%) and solar (6.1%). **The situation was very different** in France, where hydroelectric made up 80.5% of renewable electricity, with biomass, wind and solar making up the remaining 20%. Neither country used geothermal energy. (**RENEWABLES**).

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PHRASES FOR DESCRIBING ALL KINDS OF GRAPHS AND CHARTS

Use Synonyms

- **Increase** = rise / go up / uplift / rocketed / climb / upsurge / soar.

slumped
(plummeted)

stabilized
(leveled off)

- climbed
(gradually, slowly)

dropped
(declined, slightly)

increased
(sharply, dramatically)
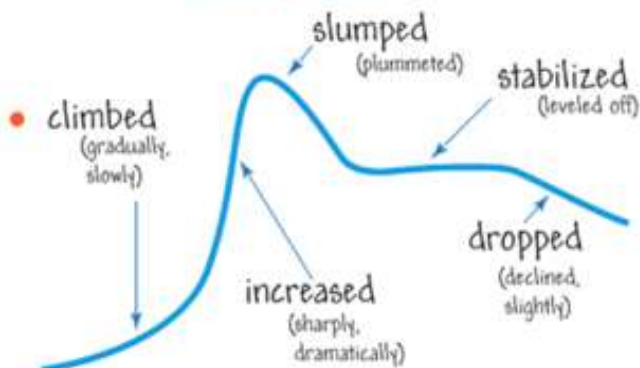
- **Cars** = automobile, motor vehicle, vehicle.

....

INTRODUCTION

1.)   **The** line graph **reveals the proportion of** students studying abroad **in terms of various age groups**.
The line chart **shows** how much waste was recycled in the UK from1990 to 2020 **at 10 year intervals**.
The bar chart **details** drinking habits in 5 Australian cities and **is measured in millions of dollars**.

2.)   The supplied bar graph **compares** the number of male and female graduates in three developing countries while **the table data presents** the overall literacy rate in these countries.
(*multi-charts question)

TIME PERIOD FOR INTRODUCTIONS

1.)   The line graphs **reveal** the number of smokers **over a forty year period** / (from 1967 to 2007)
2.)   The pie charts **reveal** the number of smokers **over a time span of roughly 40 years**

....

DESCRIBING A HIGH & LOW NUMBER

High Numbers
1.)   According to the survey, **a significant number of** students choose to study Germany, **at 80%.**
2.)   **An extremely large proportion of** electricity, 92%, was produced from the sun.

Low Numbers
1.)   **A mere** 10**% of** those over 30 liked to travel to European countries.
2.)   The graph shows that **an insignificant amount** of software was downloaded in 2005.

....

....

GENERAL / OVERALL SUMMARY

1.) **As an overall trend**, **it is immediately apparent that** **the number of** crimes **reported increased fairly rapidly** until the mid- seventies, **remained constant** for five years and finally, **dropped to** 20 cases a week after 1982.

2.) **As is observed**, the figures for imprisonment in the five mentioned countries show **considerable fluctuations** from country to country.

3.) **As is observed** ,it is clear that drinking in public and drink driving **were the most common** reasons for US citizens to be arrested in 2014.

4.) **From the line graph** **it is clear that more percentages of** students preferred to travel overseas for their Masters Degree

....

Vocabulary to show sequence:

- The market shares of HTC, Huawei, Samsung, Apple and Nokia in 2010 were 12%, 7%, 20%, 16% and 4% *respectively*
      sequentially

....

Vocabulary to describe future Predictions:

1.) **It is predicted / estimated / projected / forecasted / expected / anticipated that** the number of sales **will** double by the year 2050.

   It is envisaged that by 2050 the number of people in Italy over 60 will jump to 42.3%.

....

....

INCREASE / General Increases

1.) The **number of** people smoking **rose to** 550 000 in 1723.
2.) The year 2010 **showed some growth in regards to** how many people were doing sport.
3.) In 1984, **the figure for** unemployment **climbed to reach** 11%.
4.) After the year 2004, **there was an upward trend regarding** the number of smokers.
5.) The average income **further improved to a value of** $20,000

GRADUAL/SMALL INCREASE

1.) The price of drinks **rose slightly/gently from** around $2 **to** $2.4 over a two-year period.
2.) **There was some small growth in regards to** visitors from overseas.
                                                                    how people chose to invest their savings
3.) The price of the oil **moderately/steadily increased**.

BIG/SUDDEN INCREASES

1.) **The number of** i-phone buyers **witnessed a swift considerable rise** in the year 2010
2.) **There was a rapid / substantial climb in regards to** sales of Coca Cola in the year 2011.
3.) The population of the two cities **increased significantly / dramatically** in the last two decades
4.) The price of daily necessities **went up rapidly** / **sharply**.
5.) **There was abrupt growth in** the stock value of the company Starbucks
6.) The population in Malaysia **witnessed a substantial growth** of 4 million.

....

DECREASE in general

1.) **The number of** hats sold **declined to** 74 **in** 1976.
2.) **The amount of** hats sold **reduced to** 374 **by the year** 1976.
3.) At 7pm **the numbers fell to reach a low of** 12.
4.) **There was a** 15% **drop / dip in the** ratio of student enrollment in this University.
5.) The number of hats sold **experienced a downward trend**

GRADUAL/SMALL DECREASE

1.) The figure **experienced a minor drop** in the final years.
2.) This figure **experienced a gradual / modest fall** in the following year.

3.) This figure   **declined steadily ending at** 1000 by the year 2010.
                       declined marginally

BIG/SUDDEN DECREASE

1.) **The number of** hats sold **plummeted to reach a low of** barely 10 per month.
2.) **There was a substantial / considerable decrease in the number of** virus-related cases,
3.) The number of passengers then **slumped sharply and reached** only 2500
4.) New York and San Diego, **both underwent serious drops** in temperature beginning in November

----

NUMBERS REMAIN/ARE THE SAME   or SUDDEN CHANGE

SAME
1.) Air pollution from transport **remained relatively constant at** about 1 million tonnes
2.) **Both** groups **demonstrated no marked alterations** during the period.
3.) Looking at France, **numbers were unchanged at 76 million** tourists **in both years**

SUDDEN CHANGE
1.) **The figures concerning** chocolate **showed considerable fluctuation**.
2.) The price of the goods **fluctuated** during the first three months in 2017.
3.) **Rapid ups and downs could be observed in the number of** students in debate clubs

Number X   is   higher / lower   than Y

1.) Tourists to the UK increased by double that rate (3.6%) and **overtook Spain** in 2010 by 1 million visitors.
2.) Turkey **surged past** Italy, rising by 33% to reach a figure of 46 million.
3.) **A higher proportion of** females did cycling **compared to** men, **although only marginally**.

_____

TIME PERIOD

1.) **Commencing from** 1980, the sales figures plummeted rapidly.
2.) **They began the period at** 1 billion and will stand at twice this amount by 2022.
3.) China and the Middle East both **commenced at** just under 2 million barrels
4.) **At the beginning of the period** construction contributed the least to the economy of Turkey

5.) **During the period between 2000-2010**, there were minor changes in regards to favorite hobbies.
    Throughout the recorded time period, sales decline steadily.
6.) **Within 5 years** / **Across these 5 years** the figures started to show a considerable decline.
7.) Rates revenues and user charges will follow a very similar pattern   **over the given time frame**

                                                                               over the period **(shown)**
8.) This figure continued to decline to just over 3 million tonnes **by the end of the period**.
9.) Sales figures jumped from 5 to 11 million **across these 10 years**.
10.) DVD sales **will end at** just over 2 million
11.) Japan's figures are expected to decline marginally **at the end of the time surveyed**
12.) **Local calls were the most popular over the whole period / in this time period.**
....

WORDS OF APPROXIMATION

1.) There were **approximately / roughly / almost / nearly/around** 100 tonnes of coal used in 1903.
2.) **The number of** tennis players **was slightly higher** than / **slightly less than** 20 individuals.
3.) In 1980, **just under** / **just over** 10% of the population chose to eat chocolate daily in France.

4.) The pie chart demonstrates that   **close to**   5000 people left the country in 2015.
                                              just about / just around
                                              a little more than
                                              a little less than / a little more than

....

....

Reaching the Highest point & the Lowest Point

1. The oil prices **reached the top**/ **highest point** in 1981 during the war.
2. The price of the oil   **hit / reached a peak** **amounting** to $20 in February but then **touched the lowest point** of only $10 in July.
3. After 4 months it **reached the bottom with** only 20 thousand sold in a month.

Highest number & Lowest Number

1. **The largest** / **the greatest** air polluters were road vehicles.
2. The **major** household expense of Americans was internet and wifi service.
3. **The highest number of** books was sold in July while **it was lowest in** December.
4. The **highest proportion of** carbon emissions **was attributed to** the UK **at** 11 metric tonnes.
5. The US **consumed the most** oil throughout the period.
6. Sales of cars **underwent the largest growth from 23**% **to** 67**%.**

7. Those with more than 2 cars began the time surveyed **with the lowest ratio** (25%), then grew.
8. Average earnings in 1968 **stood at their lowest recorded levels at** under $8,000.
9. Japan's numbers will continue to decline **to become the lowest** by the end of the period
10. **In the final position was** agricultural usage **at 17%** (San Diego) and 28% (California).
....

The number was   /   the number is...

1.) **The proportion of / The amount of / The number of** non-smokers **stood at** around 4000.
2.) **The figure for** the brand Nike **totaled** 800 sales in 2009.
3.) **A large proportion of** the population in Germany eat sausage for breakfast.
4.) Canada and Japan both **reported** literacy **rates of** 99%, / **reported figures of** 99%
5.) Canada reported literacy rates of 99%, while Peru **claimed 68%.**
6.) Both countries **revealed figures of** 24% and 35%
7.) The number of tourists who visited France in 2003 **came to** four million.

8.) **People who recorded videos on their cell phones **made up** / **comprised 35% of the total** mobile phone owners.
9.) **Mobile phone users in Italy **accounted for** 20,000 individuals in 2010.
    The number of infected patients in the last month was lower, which **accounted** for forty in total.
10.) **The population remained steady, **which made up** 2.8 million approximately, but it doubled in the next 30 years.
11.) **The initial expenditure, which **constituted** 280 USD, climbed rapidly during 2014.
12.) Renewable energy sources **have represented a** small proportion of the total **at** 20%.

13) ...per person =   **for each individual** / for many individuals
    The consumption of bread reached a high of 200 grams **per individual** in 2010.

....

....

Comparisons / Figure X higher or Lower than Figure Y

1.) **In comparison to** the males, the females showed a higher figure of shoppers.

The females, **unlike the** males, showed a higher figure of shoppers.

2.) Europe had a far higher percentage of unproductive land **compared to** the other two regions in this time period.

3.) Females bought more clothes, **whereas** males bought more alcohol.

4.) **On the one hand**, few Europeans bought clothes online. **On the other hand**, the number of clothes bought in Asia was extremely high.

5.) Canadians each consumed some 3 326 calories per day while the Japanese took 2846 calories. **The corresponding figures for** Peru and Zaire were 1927 and 1749, respectively.

6.) People in Australia spent hundreds. **This is in contrast with** USA, where people spent **10 times more**.

7.) In 1980 natural gas and coal **came in second and third**, with 16q and 20q **respectively**.

8.) **The situation was very different** in France, **where** nuclear energy made up 25.6% of the renewable energy.

9.) **In contrast**, males showed much smaller numbers.

Looking first of all at going to cafes, Sydney **was comparably high at just over 60%**, **followed by** Brisbane at over 55%, and **finally** Adelaide **at under 50%.** The city Adelaide was the only city where people bought more instant coffee than frequenting the cafe **by a slight margin** (50%). In Hobart, instant coffee purchases stood at 54%, **ahead of** / **surpassing** Brisbane **at 52%,** Melbourne at 48% and **lastly** Sydney which was just over 45%.

Stocking up on fresh coffee **was most common in** Sydney (44%) and Melbourne (42%). Hobart **was next at 39%, followed by** Adelaide and Brisbane that **were much lower at** 55% and 50 % respectively.

SIMILAR / SAME / OPPOSITE numbers

SIMILAR

1   Prices for sugars and junk food in Australia **showed similar trends**.

Prices for sugars and junk food in Australia **were almost identical**.

Females **demonstrated a similar pattern**, with also only 20% choosing sport as a favorite hobby.

The U.S increased by 1.5% from 66 to 67 million and Spain **followed a similar trajectory** (55 to 56 million tourists)

The females **showed comparable percentages** / figures/ results to the men.

SAME

2.   The number of coffee shops in Adelaide and Brisbane **were level at** around 34%.

In the year 2000, France and Germany **reported identical figures**.

OPPOSITE

3.) Germany had high numbers. **Conversely** , the UK showed significantly lower figures.

Germany had high numbers. **The reverse is the case for**   the UK which showed significantly   lower figures

The opposite is true for...

The sales of CDs **demonstrated the reverse trend**

....

Expressions to focus on an item in the graph.

1.) **With regards to** sales in the year 2000, there was a stark increase.

2.) **In the case of** leisure activities, tennis proved to have the highest number of participants.

3.) **As for** the UK, figures stood at a considerably lower amount.

Regarding the UK, figures stood at a considerably lower amount

4.) **Turning to** the consumption of sweets, the year 2017 started with the lowest figure.

5.) **Another observable feature of the** (line graph / table) **is**...the figures for the food category.
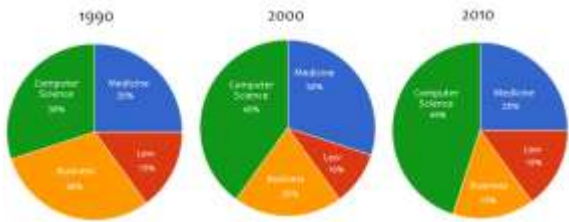
FRACTIONS
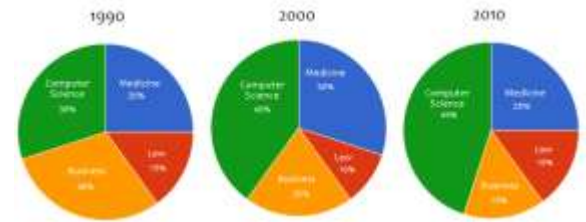
Over a quarter of people went abroad

A small minority prefer to walk in a park than run on the weekend.

A significant number of people prefer white chocolate over dark chocolate.

Less than a fifth **of those surveyed, gravitated towards** using a car instead of a motorbike.

Percentage	Fraction
80%	four-fifths
75%	three-quarters
70%	seven in ten
65%	two-thirds
60%	three-fifths
55%	more than half
50%	half

Fractions:

4% = **A tiny fraction of** females did sport.

24% = Almost a quarter of...

25% = Exactly a quarter of...

26% = **Roughly** one quarter of...

32% = Nearly one-third / nearly a third of

49% = Around a half, just under a half.

50% = Exactly a half of the...

51% = Just over a half of items sold were electronic

73% = Nearly three quarters of world spending was on food

77% = **Approximately** three quarters, more than three-quarters of...

79% = **Well over** three quarters.

Percentage	Qualifier
77%	**just over** three quarters
77%	**approximately** three quarters
49%	**just under** a half
49%	**nearly** a half
32%	**almost** a third

Proportions:

2% = A tiny portion / a very small proportion of those over 30 went travelling

4% = **An insignificant minority of** / an insignificant proportion of...

16% = A small minority / a small portion of...

70% = A large proportion of...

72% = A significant majority / proportion of...

89% = An extremely large proportion of electricity was
       produced from the sun

45%	more than two fifths
40%	two-fifths
35%	more than a third
30%	less than a third
25%	a quarter
20%	a fifth
15%	less than a fifth
10%	one in ten
5%	one in twenty

Percentage	proportion / number / majority / minority
75% - 85%	a very large majority of
65% - 75%	a significant proportion of
10% - 15%	a minority of
5%	a very small number of

....