2.14

Visual Information

In many subjects, it is essential to support your writing with statistical data. Visual devices such as graphs and tables are a convenient way of displaying large quantities of information in a form that is easy to understand. This unit explains and practises the language connected with these devices.

1 Types of visuals

Below are examples of some of the main types of visuals used in academic texts.

Complete the table below to show the main use (a-f) and the example (A-F) of each type.

Uses:

(a) location

(d) structure

(b) comparison

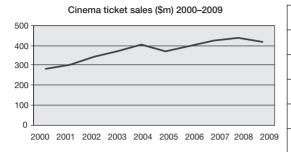
(e) changes in time

(c) proportion

(f) statistical display

| Types | Uses | Example |
|--------------|------|---------|
| 1 Diagram | | |
| 2 Table | | |
| 3 Map | | |
| 4 Pie chart | | |
| 5 Bar chart | | |
| 6 Line graph | | |

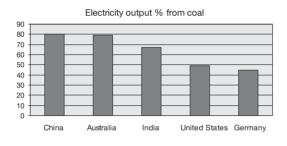
(A) Cinema ticket sales



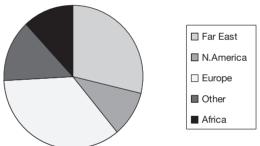
(B) Average life expectancy (in years)

| Japan | 81.6 |
|---------------|------|
| France | 79.0 |
| United States | 77.1 |
| South Korea | 75.5 |
| Ghana | 57.9 |
| South Africa | 47.7 |
| Kenya | 44.6 |
| Zimbabwe | 33.1 |
| | |

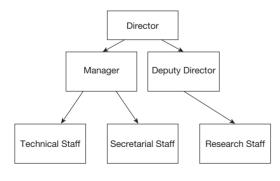
(C) Electricity output from coal



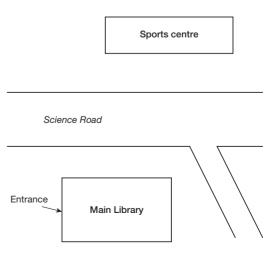
(D) Origins of international students



(E) Organisation of the research unit



(F) Position of the main library



2 The language of change (past tenses in brackets)

| Verb | Adverb | Verb | Adjective + noun |
|--|-----------|--------------------|-------------------|
| grow (grew) | slightly | drop (dropped) | a slight drop |
| rise (rose) | gradually | fall (fell) | a gradual fall |
| increase (increased) steadily decrease (decreased) a steady decrease | | | a steady decrease |
| climb (climbed) | sharply | decline (declined) | a sharp decline |
| also: a peak, to peak, a plateau, to level off, a trough | | | |

■ Study the graph below and complete the description with phrases from the table above.

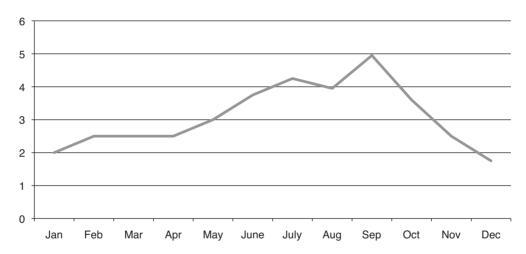


Figure 1 Inflation January-December

| The graph shows that the rate of inflation was 2 per cent in January, and then | | | | |
|--|----------------------|------|--|--|
| (a) to 2.5 per cent in February. After that it (b) | | | | |
| until April, and then (c) (d) to over 4 per cent in | | | | |
| July. Inflation fell (e) | in August, but (f) _ | to a | | |
| (g) of 5 per cent in September. Subsequently, it (h) | | | | |
| (i) to below 2 per cent in December. | | | | |
| | | | | |

3 Describing visuals

Although visuals do largely speak for themselves, it is common to help the reader interpret them by briefly commenting on their main features.

| map illustrates the n | nanges in the price of oil since 1990. nain sources of copper in Africa. rganisation of both companies. |
|-----------------------|---|
|-----------------------|---|

- (A) Read the following descriptions of the chart below. Which is better, and why?
 - (i) The chart (Figure 2) shows the quantity of tea consumed by the world's leading tea consuming nations. India and China together consume more than half the world's tea production, with India alone consuming about one third. Other significant tea consumers are Turkey, Russia and Britain. 'Others' includes the United States, Iran and Egypt.
 - (ii) The chart (Figure 2) shows that 31 per cent of the world's tea is consumed by India, 23 per cent by China, and 8 per cent by Turkey. The fourth largest consumers are Russia, Japan and Britain, with 7 per cent each, while Pakistan consumes 5 per cent. Other countries account for the remaining 12 per cent.

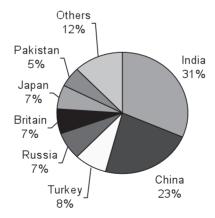


Figure 2 World tea consumption

Source: The Tea Council

(B) Complete the description of the chart below.

The bar chart (Figure 3) shows population (a) ______ in a variety of countries around the world. It (b) _____ the extreme contrast

(c) _____ crowded nations such as South Korea (475 people per sq. km) and much (d) ____ countries such as Canada (3 people per sq. km). Clearly, climate plays a major (e) ____ in determining population density, (f) ____ the least crowded nations

(g) ____ to have extreme climates (e.g. cold in Russia or dry in Algeria).

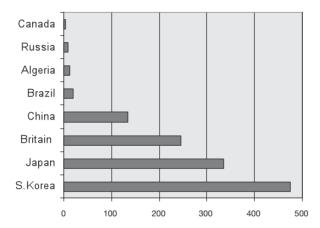


Figure 3 Population density (people per sq. km)

Source: OECD

4 Labelling

- When referring to visual information in the text, the word 'figure' is used for almost everything (such as maps, charts and graphs) except tables (see examples above).
- Figures and tables should be numbered and given a title. Titles of tables are written above, while titles of figures are written below the data.
- As with other data, sources must be given for all visual information.
- If you are writing a lengthy work such as a dissertation, you will need to provide lists of tables and figures, showing numbers, titles and page numbers after the contents page.

5 Practice A

Complete the following description of the table below (one word per gap).

 Table 1
 Projected population changes in various European countries 2010–2050
 (millions)

| Country | Population 2010 | Projected population 2050 | Change |
|----------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| France | 62 | 67 | + 5 |
| Germany | 82 | 71 | – 11 |
| Italy | 60 | 57 | - 3 |
| Poland | 38 | 32 | - 6 |
| Portugal | 10.7 | 10 | - 0.7 |
| Russia | 140 | 116 | - 24 |
| Spain | 45 | 51 | + 6 |
| UK | 61 | 72 | + 11 |

Source: UN

| The table (a) | (a) the projected population changes in | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------|--|
| (b) Europ | oean countries (c) | 2010 and 2050. It can | |
| be seen that in a (d) | the population i | is expected to fall, in some | |
| cases (e.g. Germany and Russia) quite (e) However, the populati | | | |
| of France, (f) | and the UK is predicted | d to increase, in the case of | |
| the last two by more (g) | 10 per cent. | | |
| | | | |

6 Practice B

Source: Author

■ Write a paragraph commenting on the data in the table below.

Table 2 Student survey of library facilities: % students rating facilities as good

| Library facilities | Undergraduates (%) | Postgraduates (%) |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Opening hours | 72 | 63 |
| Staff helpfulness | 94 | 81 |
| Ease of using electronic catalogue | 65 | 87 |
| Availability of working space | 80 | 76 |
| Café area | 91 | 95 |
| Availability of short loan stock | 43 | 35 |
| Quality of main book stock | 69 | 54 |