

# DESCRIBING CHARTS and GRAPHS et al

Great online tutorial in English with illustrations and useful info  
<http://www.essaybuilder.net/Graphs.html>

## SELECTED TERMINOLOGY

### TABLE (aka Table CHART or TABLE GRAPH)

A systematic arrangement of data usually in rows and columns for ready reference.

Hours of leisure time per year in Someland							
	Teens	20s	30s	40s	50s	60s	70s +
Watching TV/videos	1,200	700	400	500	600	700	1,100
Socialising with 4 or less people	150	150	300	250	250	200	200
Socialising with 4 or more people	350	350	50	50	25	25	25
Individual exercise	150	100	200	200	50	75	150
Group exercise/sport	450	350	200	150	50	0	0
Cinema	100	75	50	25	25	50	75

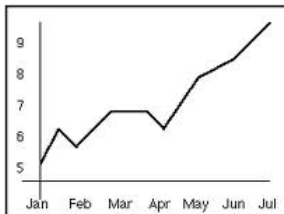
### PIE CHART or PIE GRAPH

A special chart that uses "pie slices" to show relative sizes of data.



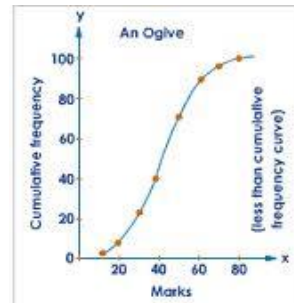
### LINE GRAPH or LINE CHART

A graph that shows information that is connected in some way (such as change over time).



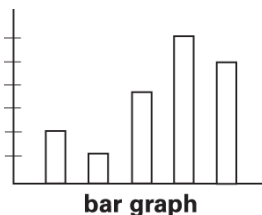
### OGIVE

A graph of a cumulative distribution function or a cumulative frequency distribution



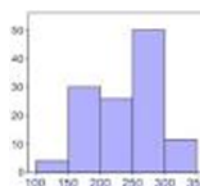
### BAR GRAPH aka BAR CHART

A graph or chart that uses narrow columns of different heights to show and compare different amounts.







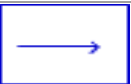


### HISTOGRAM

In statistics, a histogram is a graphical representation of the distribution of data. It is an estimate of the probability distribution of a continuous variable



# Describing Graphs, Tables and Charts: Verbs of Change

When describing movements on a graph, we can use verbs to talk about upward, downward or horizontal movements.

decline decrease drop fall slide	climb rise increase	soar rocket climb rise increase	crash collapse plummet plunge	flatten out hold steady level off stabilise	bounce back rally recover	fluctuate
						

Most verbs also have noun forms. They are generally the same, for example:

to climb - a climb

to fall - a fall

However, there are some exceptions:

NOTE: The verb form is more frequently used.

What's the verb?

What's the noun?



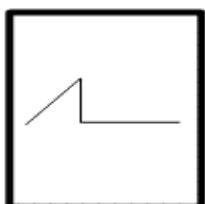
to flatten out

Noun: a flattening out



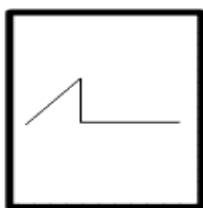
to stabilise

Noun: a stabilisation



to level off

Noun: a levelling off



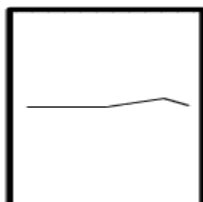
to fluctuate

Noun: a fluctuation



to recover

Noun: a recovery



to hold steady

Noun: a steady hold

## Adjectives and Adverbs of Change

Sometimes we need to give more information about a trend, usually about the degree or speed of change.

For example:

- The year started with a **steady** decline in sales and stabilised in September.
- Sales increased **slowly** during January and then declined **steadily** until the end of the financial year.

Adverbs and adjectives can be used to modify verbs and nouns of change.

Adverbs can modify the verbs of change and usually end in 'ly'

(to increase substantially), and adjectives can modify nouns of change (a substantial increase).

Adjectives always come before a noun and adverbs usually come after a verb.

### Degrees of change:

dramatic(ally)

considerable/considerably

sharp(ly)

significant(ly)

insignificant(ly)

substantial(ly)

slight(ly)

### Speed of Change

#### 1. Fast Change

rapid(ly)

quick(ly)

swift(ly)

#### 2. Moderate Change

gradual(ly)

steady(ly)

#### 3. Slow change

slow(ly)