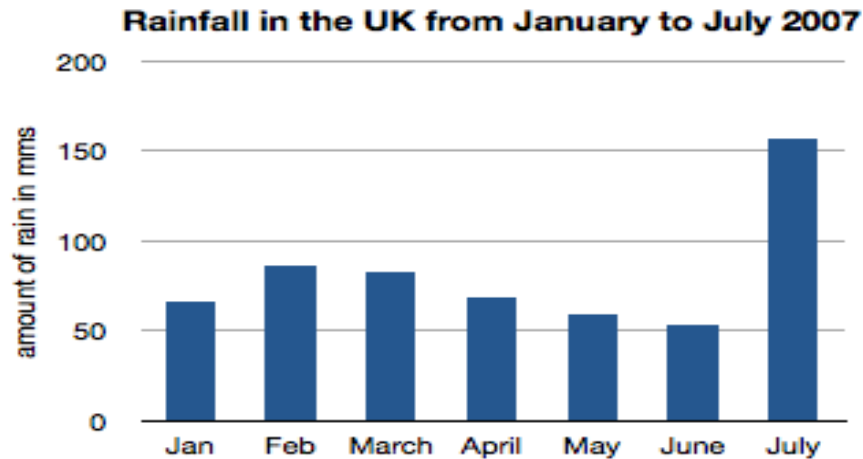


# Line graphs

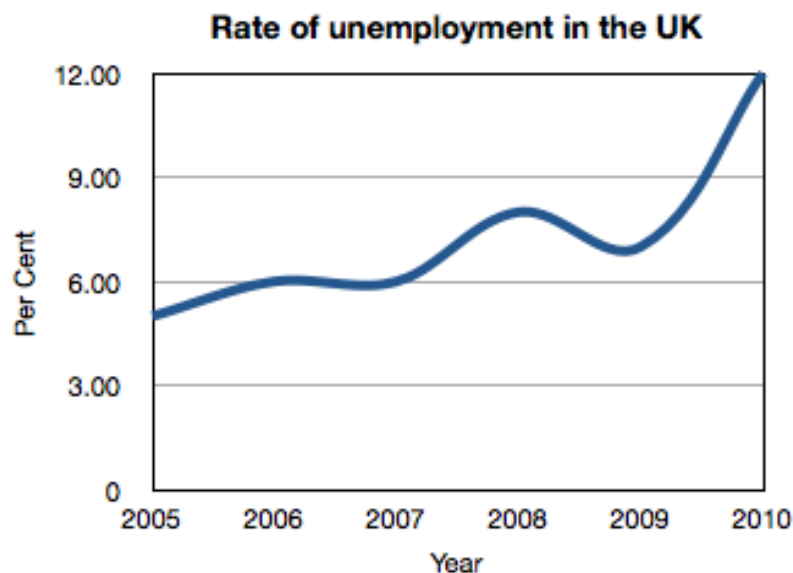
# \*\*Test yourself first



- There was a decrease of the amount of rainfall in April.
- Rainfall increased dramatically in July.
- The most rain fell in July when it peaked at just over 150 mm.
- The amount of rain rose by just over 150 mm in July.
- There was an increase of the amount of rain in February,
- There was a decrease steadily in the amount of rain between February and June

## **\*\*The most basic trend vocabulary – a few variations**

- \*up (2009 to 2010),
- \*down (2008 to 2009),
- \*up and down (between 2006 and 2009)
- \*no change (2006 and 2007)
- \*the top (2010)



## **\*\*Up variations**

<b>verbs</b>	<b>nouns</b>	<b>example</b>
rise	a rise	it rose by 2%/there was a rise of 2%
increase	an increase	it increased by 2%/there was an increase of 2%
go up	(an upturn)	it went up by 2%

## **\*\*Down variations**

<b>verbs</b>	<b>nouns</b>	<b>example</b>
fall	a fall	it fell by 3%/there was a 3% fall
decrease	a decrease	it decreased by 3%/there was a 3% decrease
go down	a drop	it went down by 3%/there was a drop of 3%

## **\*\*Up and down**

<b>verb</b>	<b>noun</b>	<b>example</b>
fluctuate	a fluctuation	it fluctuated between 6% and 8%/there was a 2% fluctuation

## **\*\*No change**

<b>verb</b>	<b>adjective</b>	<b>example</b>
stabilize	stable	it stabilized at 6%/it remained stable at 6%
remain steady	steady	it remained steady at 6%
-	no change	there was no change at 6%

## \*\*Top

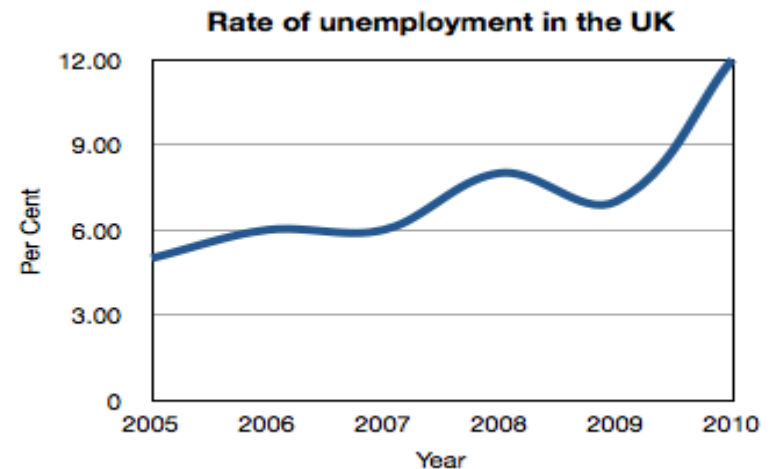
verb	noun	example
peak	(reach) a peak	it peaked at 10%/it reached a peak of 10%

## \*\*Preposition problem 1 – by and to

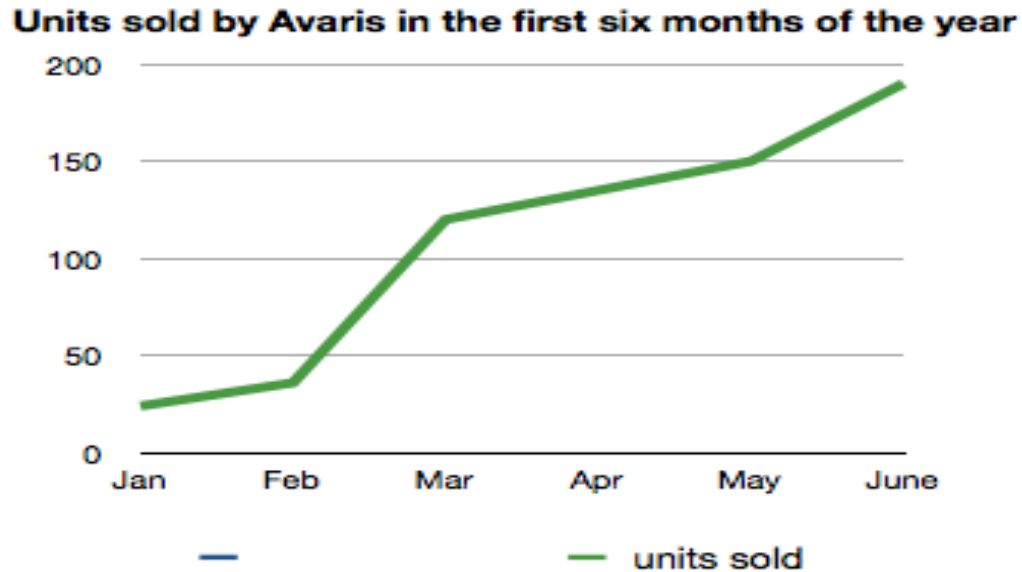
- The rate of unemployment rose **to** 12% in 2010.
- The rate of unemployment rose **by** 5% in 2010.

## \*\*Preposition problem 2 – in and of

- There was a rise **in the rate** of unemployment
- There was **a rise of 5%** in the rate of unemployment



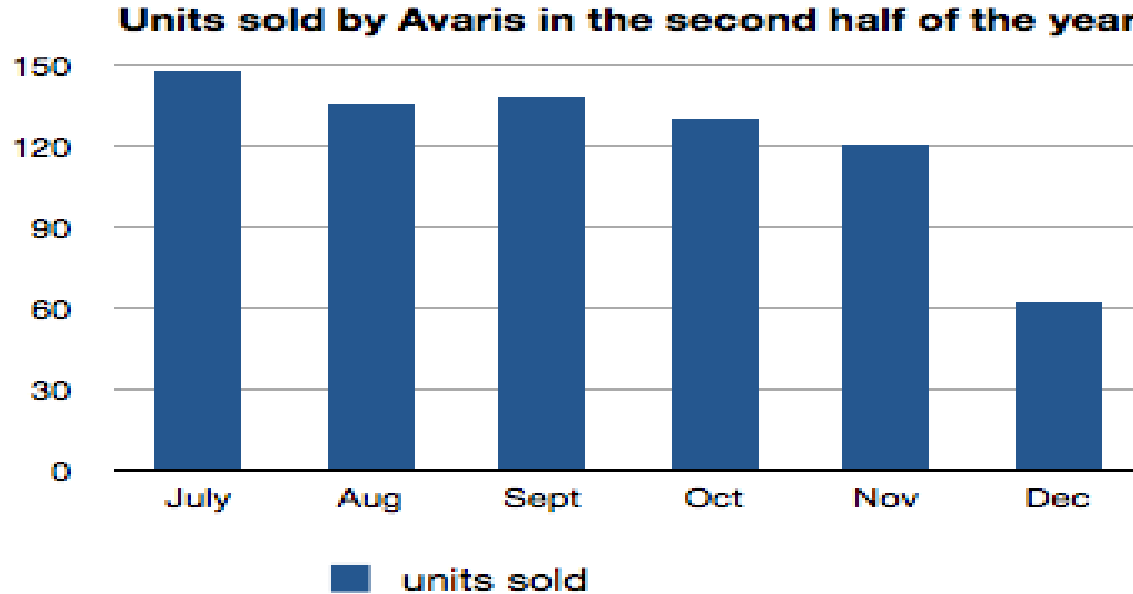
## **\*\*Upward trends**



It is of note that the.....trend for the first six months of the year was.....  
. After a.....increase of 10 units sold in February, this figure.....to approximately  
125 in March, and then continued to..... until it reached nearly 200 by the end of June.

## \*\*Downward trends

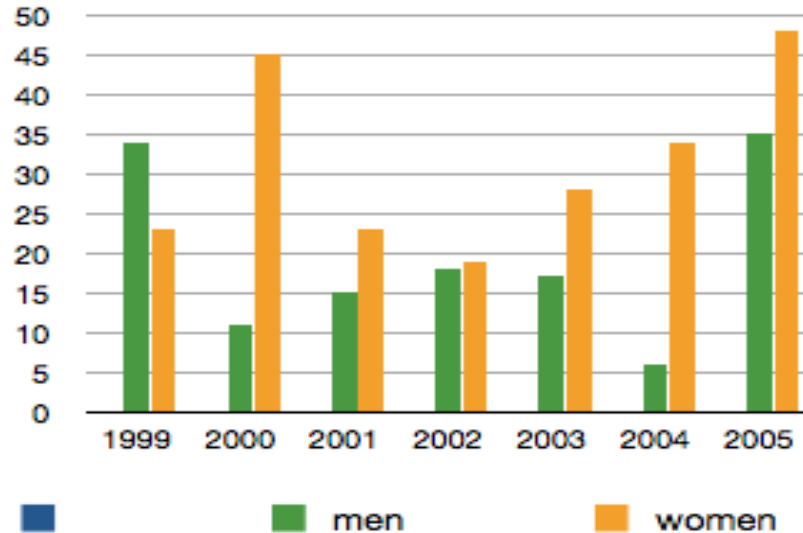
downward    dropped    slightly    slipping    spectacular



After starting the period at almost 150 units, sales -----to around 130 in August. They then rose-----to 135 in September before -----back to 130 in October, a-----trend that continued in November. The period ended with a-----fall to 60 units sold.

## \*\*Adjectives and adverbs

The number of new male and female recruits in Avaris from 1999 to 2005



1. It is immediately apparent that the----- trend is that considerably more women than men were recruited in this period.
2. The number of females employed rose----- between 2001 and 2004, despite a -----dip in 2002.
3. There was a very----- increase in the number of men employed in 2005.
4. There was a----- rise in the number of females employed between 2001 and 2004, notwithstanding the fact that this number fell----- in 2002.



## **\*\*Up verbs**

<b>verbs</b>	<b>example</b>
soar	the price soared in November
rocket	it then rocketed to a high of 75%
leap	this figure leapt to 80,000 by the end of the period
climb	the number of televisions sold in 2010 climbed
surge	it then surged to a high of 75,000 units

### **Notes:**

- “Soar “and “rocket” are both very strong words that describe large rises. “Rocket” is more sudden. You probably do not need to qualify these verbs with adverbs.
- “Leap” shows a large and sudden rise. Again, you probably do not need to qualify it with an adverb.
- “Climb” is a relatively neutral verb that can be used with the adverbs below.

## **\*\*Down verbs**

<b>verbs</b>	<b>example</b>
plummet	it then plummeted to a low of 20%
sink	after that it sank to 75
drop	this amount dropped by 30% in the third quarter of the year
slip back	only to slip back to 900 in May
dip	the number of female doctors dipped in the last decade.

### **Notes:**

- “Plummet” is the strongest word here. It means to fall very quickly and a long way.
- “Drop” and “drop” are normally used for fairly small decreases
- “Slip back” is used for falls that come after rises
- “Drop” and “Dip” are also frequently used as nouns: eg “a slight dip” “a sudden drop”

## **\*\*Adjectives and adverbs**

This is a selection of some of the most common adjectives and adverbs used for trend language. Please be careful. This is an area where it is possible to make low-level mistakes. Make sure that you use adjectives with nouns and adverbs with verbs:

- a significant rise – correct (adjective/noun)
- rose significantly – correct (adverb/verb)
- a significantly rise – wrong wrong wrong

Please also note the **spelling** of the adverbs. There is a particular problem with the word “dramatically:

- dramatically – correct
- dramaticly – wrong
- dramaticaly – wrong

## \*\*Adjectives of degree

adjective	example	adverb	example
spectacular	a spectacular fall	spectacularly	fell spectacularly
dramatic	a dramatic rise	dramatically	rose dramatically
substantial	a substantial rise	substantially	rose substantially
significant	a significant fall	significantly	fell significantly
sudden	a sudden fall	suddenly	fell suddenly
sharp	a sharp decrease	sharply	sharply decreased

## \*\*Steady adjectives

adjective	example	adverb	example
steady	a steady increase	steadily	increased steadily
consistent	a consistent decrease	consistently	decreased consistently
gradual	a gradual increase	gradually	increased gradually

## **\*\*Small adjectives**

<b>adjective</b>	<b>example</b>
overall	It is evident that the overall trend was consistently upwards
downward	showed a downward trend throughout the period
upward	this upward trend finished in 1998

## **\*\*Other useful adjectives**

<b>adjective</b>	<b>example</b>	<b>adverb</b>	<b>example</b>
modest	a modest increase	modestly	increased modestly
slight	a slight rise	slightly	rose slightly
marginal	a marginal fall	marginally	fell marginally