## THE VISUAL REPRESENTATION - INTERPRETING GRAPHS

| horizontal line |  | line graph | reached a peak | vertical axis |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| dipped | rose | levelled off | slight decrease | decreased |
| greater | soared | horizontal axis | fluctuated | gradual increase |
| vertical line | peaked | steadily |  |  |

a. Let me show you a/an 1 . $\qquad$ which was published in 2015 by the NHS. The line graph shows us the average consumption of fresh produce. The 2. $\qquad$ represents the years and the
3. $\qquad$ represents the consumption of fresh produce in grams. Consumption of vegetables and fruits 4. $\qquad$ steadily from 1970 to 1990. and then 5. $\qquad$ between 1990 and 1995. There was a/an
6. $\qquad$ after 1995. The consumption
7. $\qquad$ at 475 gr per person in 2004. Since then consumption has 8 .
$\qquad$ . Between 2020 and 2030, it is projected to decline 9. and fruit will not be popular and perhaps meat consumption will be $\qquad$ .

b. I would like to share with you a/an 1 . $\qquad$ about the malnutrition percentages among the elderly. I borrowed this graph from an article published by the Ministry of Health in 2016. While 2. $\qquad$ shows the percentage of the malnourished elderly, 3. $\qquad$ represents the years. The percentage of malnourished elderly in the EU 4.
$\qquad$ between 1970 and 1978. Over the following seven years, it
5. $\qquad$ , until 1989, when it
6. $\qquad$ at $16 \%$. After 1989 the rate of malnutrition was 7. for a decade. Since 2000, there has been a/an 8. fall. Over the next 10 years, it is projected to 9 . Therefore, we can conclude that malnutrition related illnesses might be on the rise in future among the elderly.

1 a. organigram b. flow chart c. line graph d. bar graph
2.. a. the vertical line b. the vertical axis c. the horizontal line d. the horizontal axis
3. a. the vertical line b. the vertical axis c. the horizontal line d. the horizontal axis
4. a. slumped b. soared c. fell slightly d. levelled off
5. a. plummeted b. fluctuated c. soared d. increased slightly
6.a.peaked b.climbed c.levelled d. slumped
7. a. decreased b. steady c. fluctuated d. levelled out
8. a. moderate b. substantial c.slight d. modest
9. a. increase gradually b. fluctuate c. level out d. plunge

Malnutrition among the elderly

c. Now, let me show you a line graph about the use of dietary supplements by children. I took this graph from a research study done by MIT in 2016. The 1. $\qquad$ represents the percentages of children using dietary supplements, whereas the 2 . $\qquad$ represents the months. The percentage of children using supplements was at its 3. $\qquad$ level between January and March. Then it
4. $\qquad$ in March and 5. $\qquad$ for two months. Supplement use continued to 6 . $\qquad$ until it reached its 7 . $\qquad$ point in August. Then, it
8. $\qquad$ during autumn months and
9. $\qquad$ in December. We can conclude that during winter children get sick more often, so they need dietary supplements more to boost their immune system.


Key:
a. 1. line graph
2. horizontal axis
3. vertical axis
4. rose
5. decreased
6. gradual increase
7. peaked
8. fluctuated
9. greater
b. 1. c
2. b
3. d
4. a
5. c
6. a
7. b
8. b
9. a
c. 1. vertical axis
2. horizontal axis
3. highest
4. fell/dropped sharply
5. fluctuated
6. decrease (continuously)/fall gradually
7. lowest
8. increased gradually
9. rose sharply

