Introduction to reading charts diagrams and tables

These vocabulary words are essential for interpreting and discussing charts and diagrams. They help students describe and analyse the data they see in visual formats effectively. Learning the vocabulary related to charts, diagrams, and data interpretation is essential for several reasons, particularly in report writing and making presentations:

1. Clarity in Communication

Using the correct vocabulary helps to convey information clearly and accurately. When presenting or writing reports, it's important to describe data in a way that is easily understood.

2. Enhancing Professionalism

In both reports and presentations, professional vocabulary helps establish credibility. It demonstrates that you are familiar with key concepts and can effectively interpret data. This is crucial in academic, business, or technical fields, where the use of appropriate terminology is expected.

3. Making Data Accessible

Charts and diagrams are often used to simplify complex data. The vocabulary associated with these visuals helps break down and explain the information they represent. For example, using words like "plateau" or "peak" helps you highlight significant changes or stable periods in the data, which might otherwise be overlooked.

4. Supporting Analysis and Interpretation

When analyzing data in reports or presentations, vocabulary such as "trend," "proportion," and "percentage" allows you to explain the relationships and patterns that the data show.

5. Creating Impactful Presentations

In presentations, the use of appropriate terminology ensures that the audience understands the points you are making.
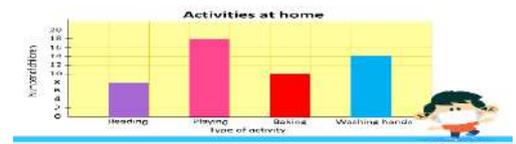
6. Facilitating Decision-Making

Reports and presentations often aim to influence
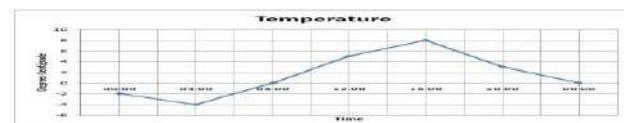
Types of Charts and Diagrams:

1. **Bar Graphs**
   Used to compare quantities of different categories.

2. **Line Graphs**
   Used to show trends or changes over time.

3. **Pie Charts**
   Represent parts of a whole in a circular format.

4. **Flowcharts**
   Display processes or sequences of steps

5. **Tables**
   Organize data into rows and columns for clarity and comparison.

ID	Fruit	Stock units	Price/unit	Description
1	Apples	5	$1.00	Red and delicious
3	Bananas	12	$2.00	Curved with yellow skin
5	Blueberries	2	$1.40	Blue small berries
6	Cherries	0	$1.30	Red with seeds
11	Grapes	3	$0.80	Green juicy pulp
12	Kiwis	4	$1.00	Hairy skin
13	Lemons	2	$1.25	Tough yellow skin

Key Vocabulary:

- **Increase**
  To become larger or greater in size, amount, or number. Example: "The sales numbers increased significantly in the last quarter."

- **Decrease**
  To become smaller or fewer.   Example: "There was a decrease in production due to the lack of resources."

- **Fluctuate**
  To rise and fall irregularly in number or amount. Example: "The temperature fluctuated throughout the day, making it difficult to predict the weather."

- **Plateau**
  A period of little or no change after a rise.   Example: "The company's growth plateaued after a strong start."

- **Peak**
  The highest point in a graph or diagram. Example: "The population of the city reached its peak in 2010."

- **Drop**
  A sudden decrease in data. A sudden decrease in amount or level.

  Example: "There was a drop in customer satisfaction after the new product launch."

- **Trend**
  A general direction in which something is developing. Example: "The trend shows that more people are working from home."

- **Axis**
  The reference lines on a graph (horizontal and vertical). The x-axis typically represents the independent variable, and the y-axis represents the dependent variable.

- **Percentage**
  A rate, number, or amount in each hundred.

- **Data**

  Facts and statistics collected for reference or analysis.

  Example: "The data from the survey showed a preference for online learning."

- **Label** –

  A descriptive word or phrase placed on a graph or chart to indicate what the data represents.

  Example: "The label on the pie chart indicated the categories of survey responses."

- **Legend**

  A key or guide that explains the symbols or colors used in a chart or diagram.

  Example: "The legend on the map helped me understand the different regions."

- **Key**

 A part of a chart or diagram that explains the meaning of its symbols or colors.

Example: "The key on the bar graph shows what each color represents."