NEW ZEALAND COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION
INSPIRING CREATIVE MINDS
LIVE STREAM

Thinkin Cafe
CAFE FOR ACADEMICS

idp | IELTS

Kru. Jaem

< DRAFT SHEET >
SUMMARY SHEETS FOR IELTS STATISTICAL DIAGRAMS

September 4th, 2023
IELTS Live Online

MAIN CONTENT:
Statistical Diagram:
1. Category or Feature (Subject)
2. Trend (Verb)
3. Data (Object)
4. Time (Phrase)

Map:
1. What
2. Where

Process:
1. When
2. How

FORMAT:
- Introduction + Overview
- Body Paragraph One
- Body Paragraph Two

Introduction:
    (S) Type of diagram + (V) illustrates + (O) a visual representation of + TITLE
Overview:
    (Phrase) Overall, + S + V + O
Body Paragraph One
Body Paragraph Two

SENTENCE STRUCTURES:

Simple
  S + V + O
Compound
  S + V + O + FANBOYS + S + V + O
Complex
  S + V + O + S.Con. + S + V + O
Compound and Complex
  S + V + O + FANBOYS + S + V + O + S.Con. + S + V + O

คำศัพท์เชื่อม
  FANBOYS: For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So
  S.Con.: Although, When/Once, If/Provided, While, After, Before, Since

NEW ZEALAND COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION
INSPIRING CREATIVE MINDS
LIVE STREAM

Thinkin Cafe
CAFE FOR ACADEMICS

idp | IELTS

Kru. Jaem

PHRASES

These prepositions and phrases can be useful when describing various types of IELTS diagrams, such as line graphs, bar graphs, tables, pie charts, processes, and maps.

Line Graph:
1. Over the course of
2. During
3. Throughout
4. Between
5. Across
6. At the beginning of
7. At the end of
8. In the middle of
9. Peaked at
10. Reached a peak
11. Plummeted to
12. Increased steadily
13. Declined gradually
14. Fluctuated wildly
15. Showed a significant rise/fall
16. Experienced a sharp drop
17. Slightly above
18. Just below
19. In comparison to
20. In contrast to

Bar Graph:
1. In terms of
2. Regarding
3. Compared to
4. As for
5. With respect to
6. The highest/lowest point
7. In the category of
8. On the horizontal axis
9. On the vertical axis
10. Above the line
11. Below the line
12. Adjacent to
13. In the bar chart
14. Next to
15. Beside
16. Aligned with
17. In the same range as
18. To the left/right of
19. In the upper/lower section
20. Alongside

Table:
1. In the first column
2. In the last column
3. In the row labeled
4. Compared with
5. In the same row as
6. In the same column as
7. Within the table
8. Among the data points
9. Under the heading of
10. Above the total
11. In the category of
12. Across the table
13. Throughout the rows
14. Within the cells
15. In relation to
16. Below the average
17. Above the median
18. On the right/left side of
19. In the cell containing
20. Under the label

Pie Chart:
1. In terms of percentages
2. In the category of
3. In the segment labeled
4. Compared to the whole
5. Within the pie chart
6. In relation to
7. Represented by
8. As for the slice showing
9. In the same sector as
10. Adjacent to
11. In the center of
12. Surrounded by
13. Proportional to
14. Around the circumference
15. In the smaller/larger section
16. In the smallest/biggest part
17. Between the slices
18. Overlapping with
19. Divided into
20. Concentrated in

Process Diagram:
1. At the beginning of the process
2. In the initial stage
3. In the final step
4. During the middle phase
5. After the first step
6. Before the last stage
7. Along the path of
8. In the sequence of
9. At the point where
10. Following the arrows
11. Between the stages
12. In the transition from
13. Throughout the process
14. At each stage
15. Connecting the elements
16. Leading to the outcome
17. In the diagram of
18. Within the process flow
19. At the intersection of
20. Adjacent to the steps

Map:
1. In the northern/southern region
2. To the east/west of
3. In the vicinity of
4. Near the border of
5. Adjacent to
6. Surrounding the area
7. On the outskirts of
8. Within the city limits
9. Along the coastline of
10. In the center of the map
11. Connecting the cities
12. At the intersection of
13. In the key/legend
14. On the main road leading to
15. To the south/northwest
16. Inside the boundaries of
17. Beyond the marked territory
18. In relation to landmarks
19. In the proximity of
20. Between the landmarks

NEW ZEALAND COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION
INSPIRING CREATIVE MINDS
LIVE STREAM

Thinkin Cafe
CAFE FOR ACADEMICS

idp | IELTS

Kru. Jaem

DIAGRAM TERMINOLOGY (ADJECTIVE + NOUN; ADVERB + VERB)

Line Graph:
- **Adjectives:** steep, gradual, fluctuating, exponential, consistent, sharp, rapid, slow, upward, downward
- **Nouns:** trend, peak, trough, slope, increase, decrease, rise, fall
- **Verbs:** increase, decrease, plateau, rise, fall, level off, peak, trough, fluctuate, remain constant
- **Adverbs:** steadily, dramatically, slightly, consistently, sharply, gradually, rapidly, slowly, abruptly, constantly, stably (we never use stably, instead we will use *steadily* as an adverb*, or stable* as a noun only*)*

Bar Graph:
- **Adjectives:** steep, gradual, exponential, consistent, upward, downward
- **Nouns:** bars, categories, values, chart, segments, columns; increase, decrease, rise, fall, remain constant
- **Verbs:** increase, decrease, rise, fall, remain constant
- **Adverbs:** significantly, comparatively, equally, unevenly, clearly, notably, visibly, respectively, distinctly

Table:
- **Adjectives:** tabular, tabulated, concise, detailed, organized, structured, numeric, categorical, informative, comparative; steep, gradual, exponential, consistent, upward, downward
- **Nouns:** rows, columns, data, information, categories, statistics, values; increase, decrease, rise, fall, remain constant
- **Verbs:** categorize, list, summarize, analyze, compare, record, present, contain, detail, include; increase, decrease, rise, fall, remain constant
- **Adverbs:** systematically, sequentially, respectively, comprehensively, precisely, clearly, concisely, categorically, informatively, methodically; significantly, comparatively, equally, unevenly, clearly, notably, visibly, respectively, distinctly

Pie Chart:
- **Adjectives:** segmented, radial, proportional, divided, circular, concentric, comparative, sectoral, illustrative, categorical; bigger, larger, greater, smaller, lesser,
- **Nouns:** sectors, slices, categories, proportion, percentages, data, chart, divisions, parts,
- **Verbs:** represent, depict, illustrate, show, display, divide, highlight, compare, segment, distinguish
- **Adverbs:** proportionally, respectively, prominently, distinctly, clearly, evenly, visually, categorically, noticeably, effectively

The following articles, quantifiers, adjectives and nouns can be used for all statistical diagrams:

Article/Quantifier:
- A/an
- The
- Some
- A number of

Adjective:
- Substantial
- Gradual
- Slight
- Drastic

Noun:
- Increase
- Decrease
- Rise
- Fall

Process Diagram:
- **Adjectives:** sequential, step-by-step, complex, straightforward, interrelated, diagrammatic, schematic, visual, illustrative, systematic
- **Nouns:** steps, stages, arrows, labels, processes, diagram, flowchart, sequence, components, elements
- **Verbs:** illustrate, show, depict, represent, explain, describe, demonstrate, clarify, follow, proceed
- **Adverbs:** sequentially, visually, systematically, clearly, logically, precisely, sequentially, stepwise, comprehensively, cohesively

Map:
- **Adjectives:** geographical, topographical, spatial, navigational, geographic, detailed, annotated, visual, informative, orientational
- **Nouns:** locations, landmarks, symbols, legends, key, scale, map, directions, features, regions, boundaries
- **Verbs:** locate, identify, mark, depict, represent, highlight, illustrate, label, orient, differentiate
- **Adverbs:** geographically, spatially, visually, directionally, accurately, effectively, precisely, distinctly, prominently, clearly

NEW ZEALAND COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION
INSPIRING CREATIVE MINDS
LIVE STREAM

Thinkin Cafe CAFE FOR ACADEMICS

idp | **IELTS**

Kru. **Jaem**

TENSES (VERB)

Present Tenses (Active)
Present Simple
   S + V1 + O
Present Continuous
   S + is/am/are + V~ing + O
Present Perfect
   S + has/have + V3 + O
Present Perfect Continuous
   S + has/have + been + V~ing + O

Present Tenses (Passive)
Present Simple
   S + is/am/are + V3 + O
Present Continuous
   S + is/am/are + being + V3 + O
Present Perfect
   S + has/have + been + V3 + O
~~Present Perfect Continuous~~
   ~~S + has/have + been + being + V3 + O~~

Past Tenses (Active)
Past Simple
   S + V2 + O
Past Continuous
   S + was/were + V~ing + O
Past Perfect
   S + had + V3 + O
Past Perfect Continuous
   S + had + been + V~ing + O

Past Tenses (Passive)
Past Simple
   S + was + V3 + O
Past Continuous
   S + was/were + being + V3 + O
Past Perfect
   S + had + been + V3 + O
~~Past Perfect Continuous~~
   ~~S + had + been + being + V3 + O~~

Future Tenses (Active)
Future Simple
   S + will + V1 + O
Future Continuous
   S + will be + V~ing + O
Future Perfect
   S + will have + V3 + O
Future Perfect Continuous
   S + will have been + V~ing + O

Future Tenses (Passive)
Future Simple
   S + will be + V3 + O
~~Future Continuous~~
   ~~S + will be + being + V3 + O~~
Future Perfect
   S + will have + been + V3 + O
~~Future Perfect Continuous~~
   ~~S + will have been + being + V3 + O~~

Active -> Passive
We study IELTS -> IELTS is studied by us.

Active: *Equal*. The subject, verb, and object are equals.
Passive: *Not equal*. The meaning of the verb is the most important, which makes the sentence more formal, so this is important for a process diagram.

ต้องใช้ continuous tense และ perfect tense ในกราฟเส้น
กราฟอื่นๆควรใช้ perfect และ simple tense

PREPOSITIONS
Statistical Diagrams:
- The population of New Zealand is the highest **at/with** 10 percent
- The population increased **by** 10 percent from 25% to 35%.
- From…to…: Sales increased from 11 million to 15 million.

PREPOSITIONS WITH TOPIC SENTENCES (แต่งเรื่องเป็น topic sentence)
Topic sentence = คือประโยคแรกของย่อหน้า
In:
- In the diagram, you can see a clear trend.
- The data-points in the diagram show a significant change.

At:
- The data at this specific point in the line graph is noteworthy.

On:
- There is a peak on the line chart at month five.

With:
- With the diagram, the categories can be compared easily.
- This graph with multiple groups illustrates a clear comparison.

Between:
- There is a clear relationship between the variables shown in the diagram.
- The difference between the data points is evident.

Among:
- Among the data sets, there is a noticeable variation.
- In this diagram, the trends are different among the categories.

Over:
- Over the years, there has been a gradual decline in the statistics.
- The changes in the data over time are significant.

Throughout:
- Throughout the graph, you can observe fluctuations.
- The pattern is consistent throughout the data.

Across:
- Across the various sections of the diagram, key-points an be easily identified.
- The trend is consistent across all groups.

In relation to:
- In relation to general trends, the values have increased.

Value = population, prices, number, percent
Variable = group/feature

NEW ZEALAND COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION
INSPIRING CREATIVE MINDS
LIVE STREAM

Thinkin Cafe
CAFE FOR ACADEMICS
idp | IELTS
Kru. Jaem

TIME
- **From…to…:** Sales increased from 2010 to 2015.
- **Throughout:** Throughout the years, sales increased.
- **Between…and…:** Between January and March, sales increased.

COMPARISONS (OBJECT):

Object: การเปรียบเทียบของ 2 สิ่ง
Noun + Verb + Comparative adjective + than + Noun
ตัวอย่าง: The coffee is sweeter than the cake.
ตัวอย่าง: In 2016, the value of petroleum products was higher than in 2015.

Object: การเปรียบเทียบขั้นสูงสุด
Noun + Verb + the + Superlative Adjective + Noun
ตัวอย่าง: The coffee is the sweetest.
ตัวอย่าง: The earnings of petroleum products were the highest.

Object: การเปรียบเทียบสิ่งที่มีค่าเท่าๆกัน
Noun + V + as + Adjective + as + Noun
ตัวอย่าง: The coffee is as sweet as the cake.
ตัวอย่าง: In 2015, the earnings of agricultural products were as high as 2016.

Object: การเปรียบเทียบสิ่งที่ไม่เท่ากัน
Noun + Verb + not as + Adjective + as + Noun
ตัวอย่าง: The coffee was not as sweet as the cake.
ตัวอย่าง: In 2016, the value of gems and jewelry was not as high as 2015.

More: If an adjective has 2 or more syllables, use more + adjective.
 ตัวอย่าง: The coffee is more expensive than the cake.
Most: If an adjective has 2 or more syllables, use most + adjective.
 ตัวอย่าง: The coffee is the most expensive.