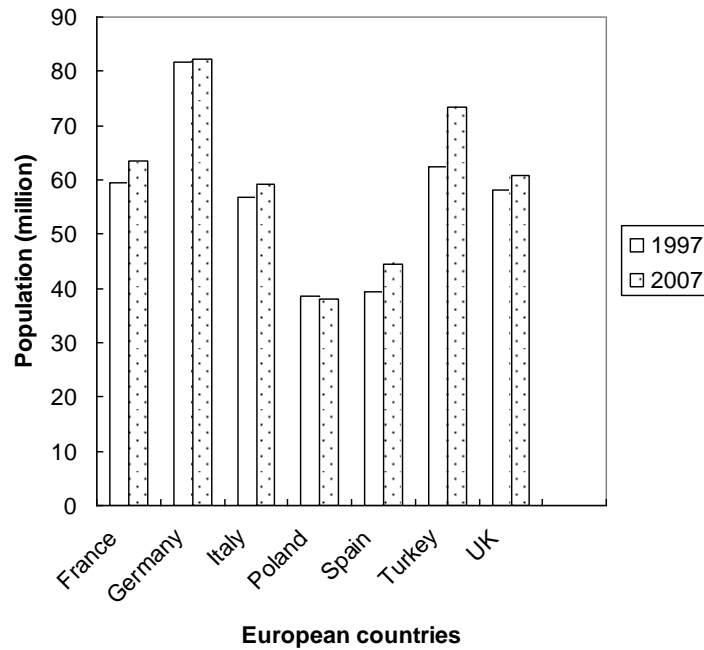# Describing a graph (or chart)

Hints
- Mention what exactly does the graph show;
- Use the graph title to help you write about it;
- Note the X and Y axes and their units;
- Mention the changes in the graph;
- Mention the similarities and dissimilarities in the graph;
- Note if there is any exceptions;
- Write a concluding sentence about the graph.

Graph 1 Population in major European countries in 1997 and 2007

This graph shows the populations of major European countries in 1996 and 2007. In all countries except Poland the population increased during this period. The largest rise was in Turkey where the population increased from over 62 to over 73 million, whereas the smallest increase was in Germany where the population of 82 million rose only by a few thousand. Spain also had a fairly large increase from 39.4 million to 44.5 million, and France was not far behind with an increase of almost 4 million. In the other two countries, Italy and the United Kingdom, population growth was more modest with increases of about 2.3 and 2.8 million, respectively. In Poland, the population fell by half a million. Poland had the smallest population in both 1996 and 2007. Although Spain and Portugal had comparable populations in 1996, Spain's population was nearly six and a half million greater than that of Poland.

Describing a graph (or chart)
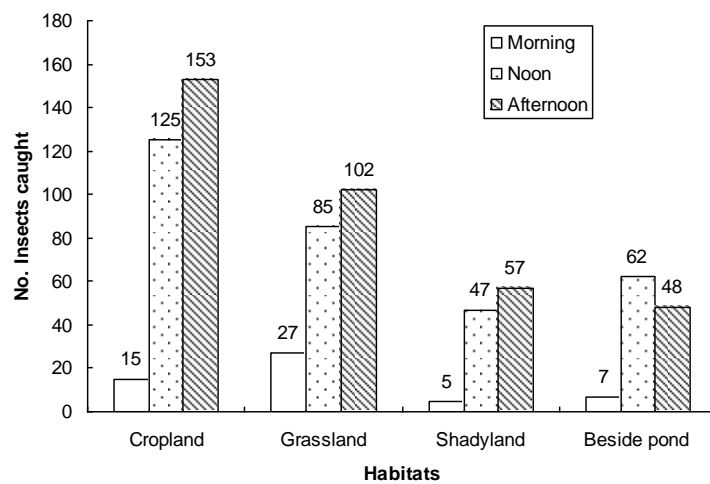
Graph 2 Habitat-wise insects caught during three times in a day (Dec 2015)

The graph demonstrates the number of insects caught from four habitats, *viz.* cropland, grassland, shady land and beside a pond, during morning, noon and afternoon in the month of December, 2015. From the data it is obvious that the cropland had the highest number of insects (total 293), followed by grassland (total 214), beside a pond (total 117) and shady land (total 109). Morning catches had the highest number from grassland (27), followed by cropland (15), beside a pond (7) and shady land (5). At noon, the number of insects caught was 125, 85, 47 and 62 from the four aforesaid habitats, respectively. Afternoon catches, on the other hand, showed the highest number from cropland (153), then grassland (102), shady land (57) and beside a pond (48). The pattern of the graph reflects that the abundance of insects is not only habitat-dependent but also photoperiod-dependent of the day in winter (December).

References

Essay Builder (2016) http://www.essaybuilder.net/BarCharts2.html