

DAY 1

What is the graph telling you?

- comparing and contrasting data -



INTRODUCTION

- ▶ データサイエンスの「統計的に処理されたデータを考察することができる」にチャレンジ
- ▶ グラフを見て何を伝えたいのかを理解し言語化しよう

高2個人探究の論文や発表ポスターでグラフを利用したいけどよくわからん！
グラフは使用したが説明がなく貼っただけ！

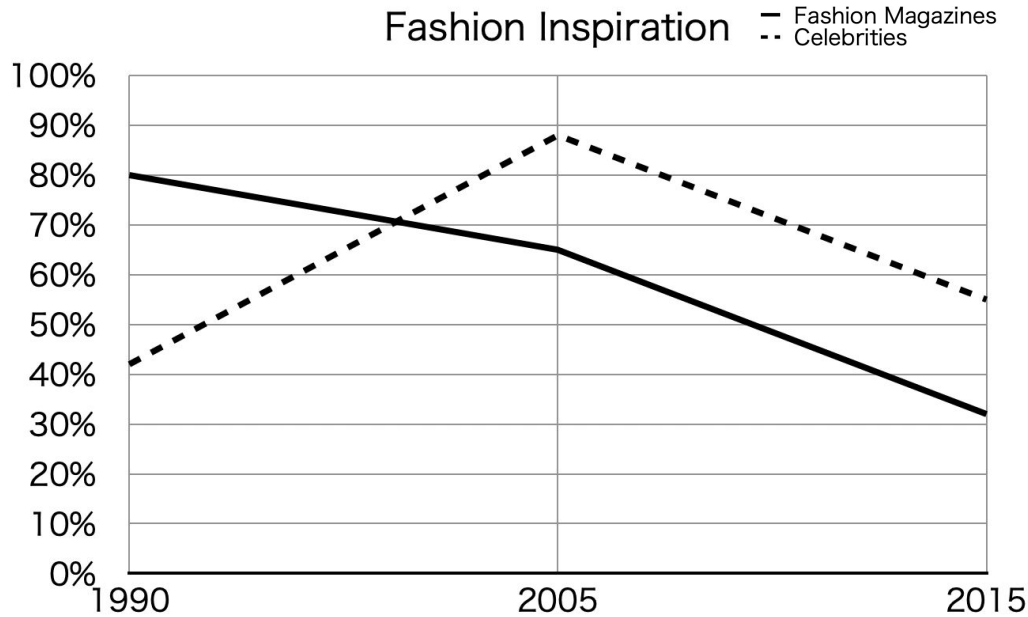
にならないように今回はグラフが何を伝えているか、その事実、そして2つのグラフを比較する練習を行います。

RUBRIC

タグ	観点 (到達目標)	A	B	C
11	統計的に処理されたデータを考察することができる	Bを踏まえ、2つのグラフの変化について相違点や類似点などの比較した上で、結論を書くことができる。	2つのグラフの特筆すべき変化について数字と共に説明することができる。 例) 2007年のジーンズ国内生産量は100トンだが、2年後の2009年には200トンに 増えている 。	2つのグラフを説明できるが、ある時点のみで変化について言及していない。 例) 2007年のジーンズ国内生産量は100トン だった 。2009年は200トン だった 。
15	思考を的確な文章で表現することができる	副詞 や 形容詞 を効果的に使用したり、 動詞 を変えたりして豊かにグラフについて表現することができる。	簡潔にグラフについて表現することができる。	書きたいことを意味が通る英語で表現できない。

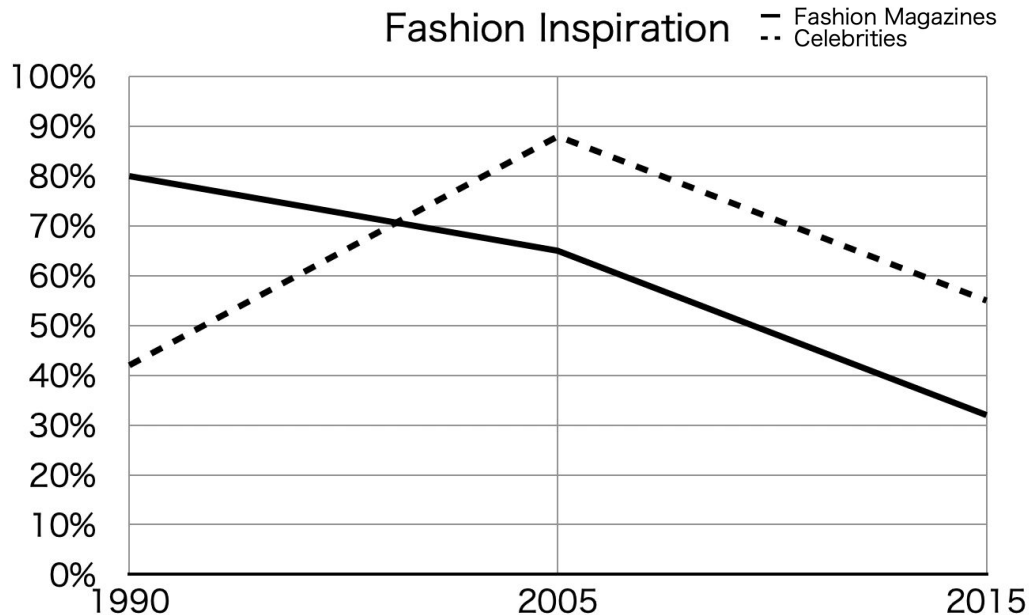
Example

The graph below shows what influenced young people when buying clothes from 1990 to 2015. Describe the graph.



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STEP 01:
序論を書く

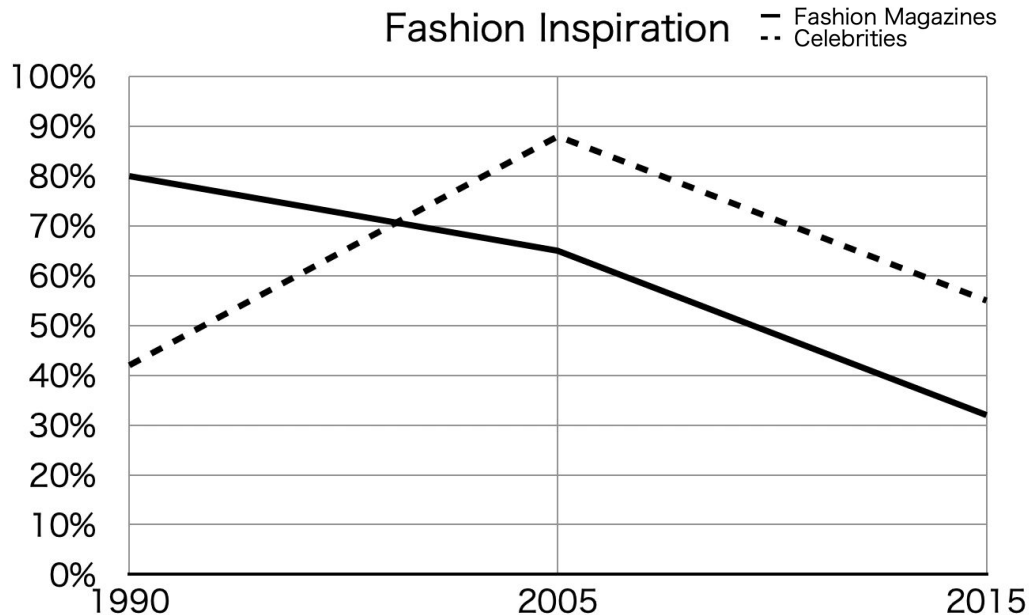
STEP 02:
1つ目のグラフについて考察する

STEP 03:
2つ目のグラフについて考察する

STEP 04:
結論・要約を書く(グラフの比較)

Example

The graph below shows what influenced young people when buying clothes from 1990 to 2015. Describe the graph.



このグラフは、1990年から2015年まで、ファッション雑誌と有名人が
いかに若者の購買に影響を与えていたのか、を説明している。

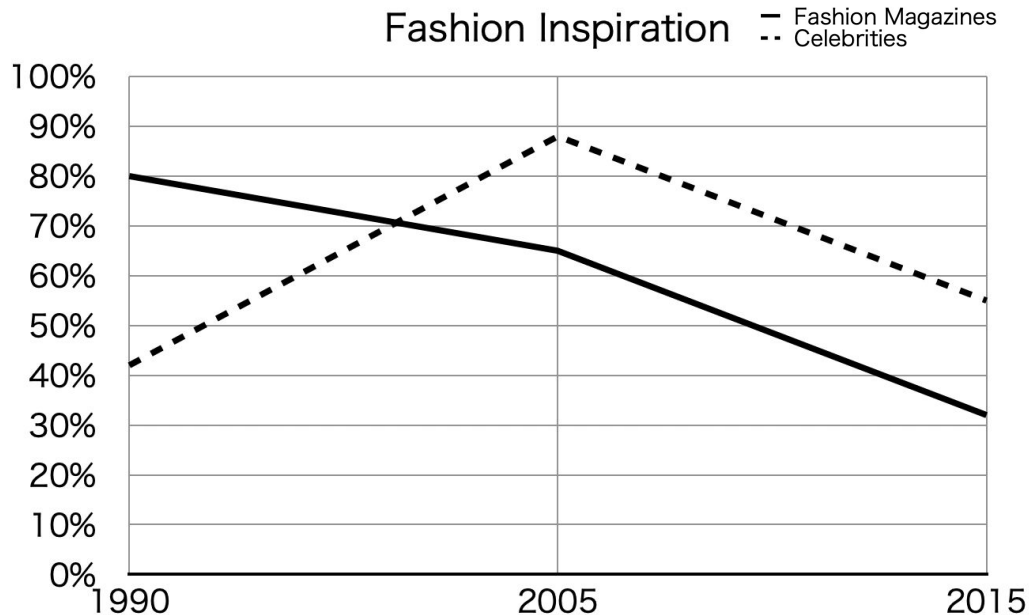
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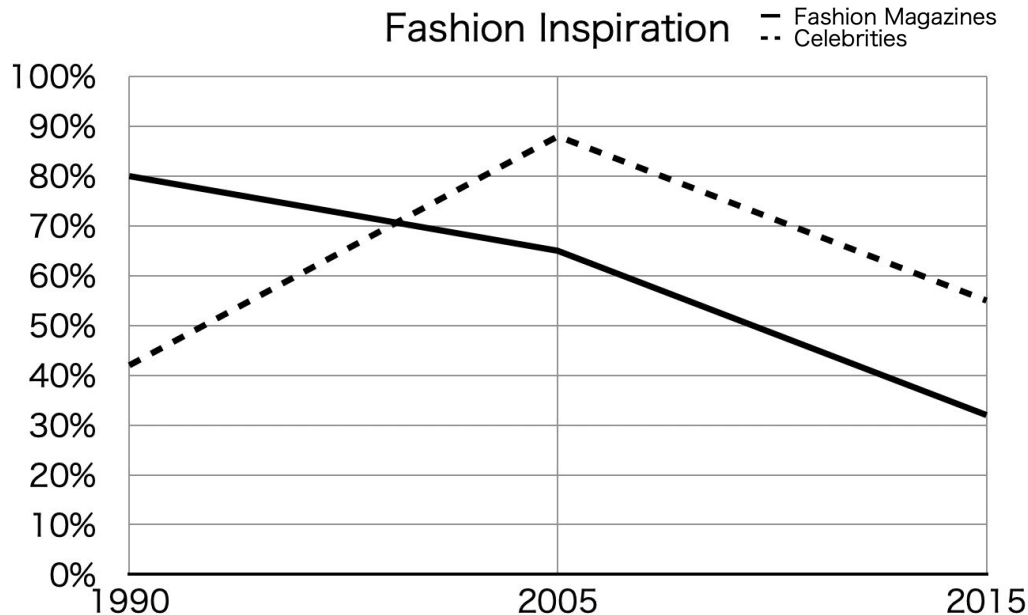
- ・1990年はファッション雑誌を見て服を買う若者は80%
- ・2005年には65%まで減少
- ・2015年には約30%がファッション誌に影響を受けていた

STEP 03:
2つ目のグラフについて考察する

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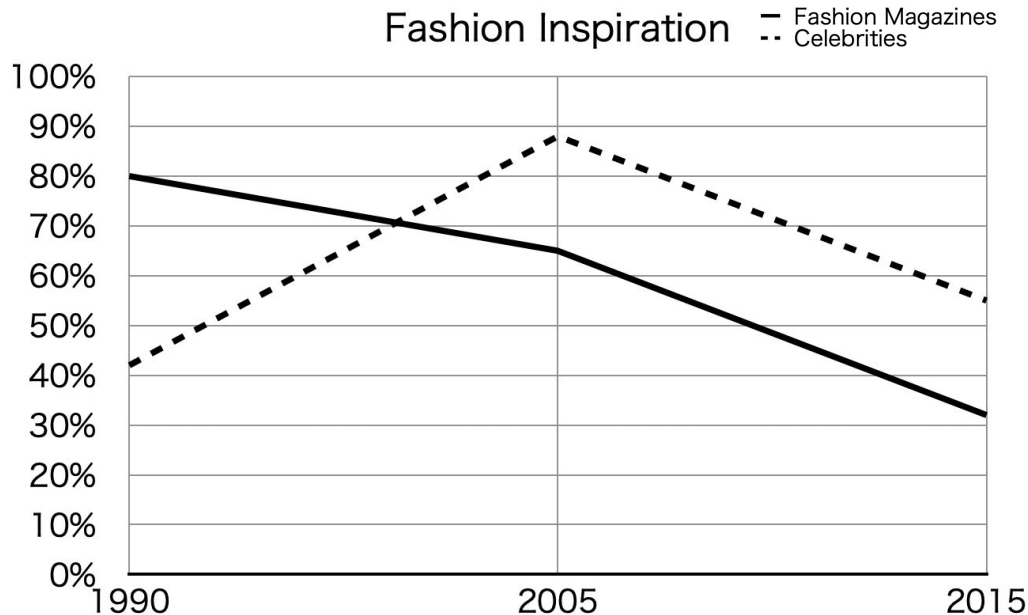
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- ・1990年には40%をちょっと超える程度の若者が、有名人が何を着るかで服を買っていた
- ・2005年には90%まで激増
- ・2015年まで徐々に下がり続け、55%になった

STEP 04:
結論・要約を書く(グラフの比較)

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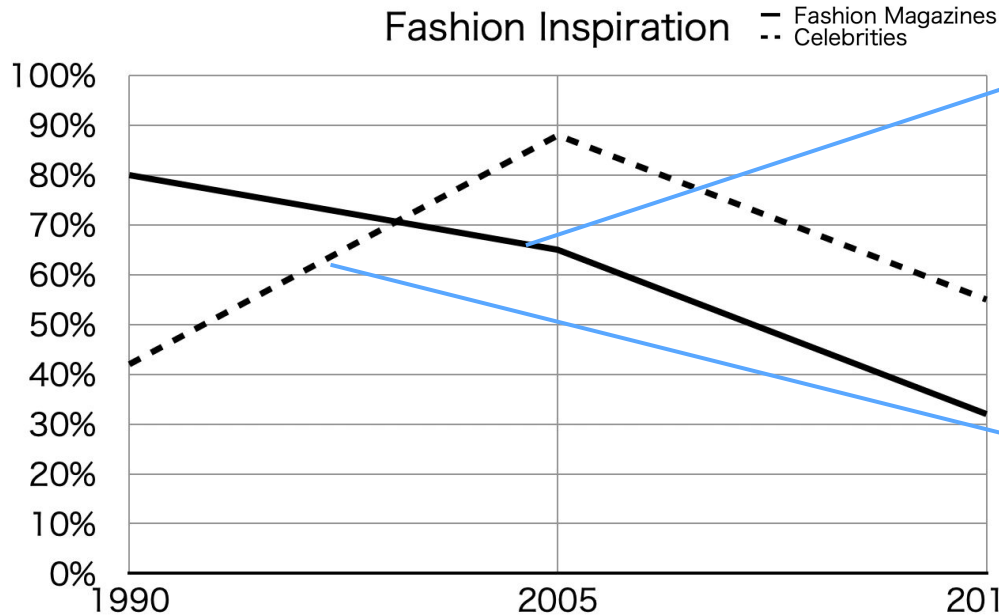
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- ・ファッション誌の影響力は下がり続けている
- ・一方で、有名人の影響力は上がったが2005年がピークで、そこからは下がった
- ・2015年には有名人の方がファッション誌よりも影響力を得た

Example

The graph below shows what influenced young people when buying clothes from 1990 to 2015. Describe the graph.



Aまで徐々に減った。

S gradually decreased to A.

There was a gradual decrease to A.

Aまで急激に上昇した。

S rapidly increased to A.

There was a rapid increase to A.

Aはピークに達した

A reached one's peak.

PRACTICE

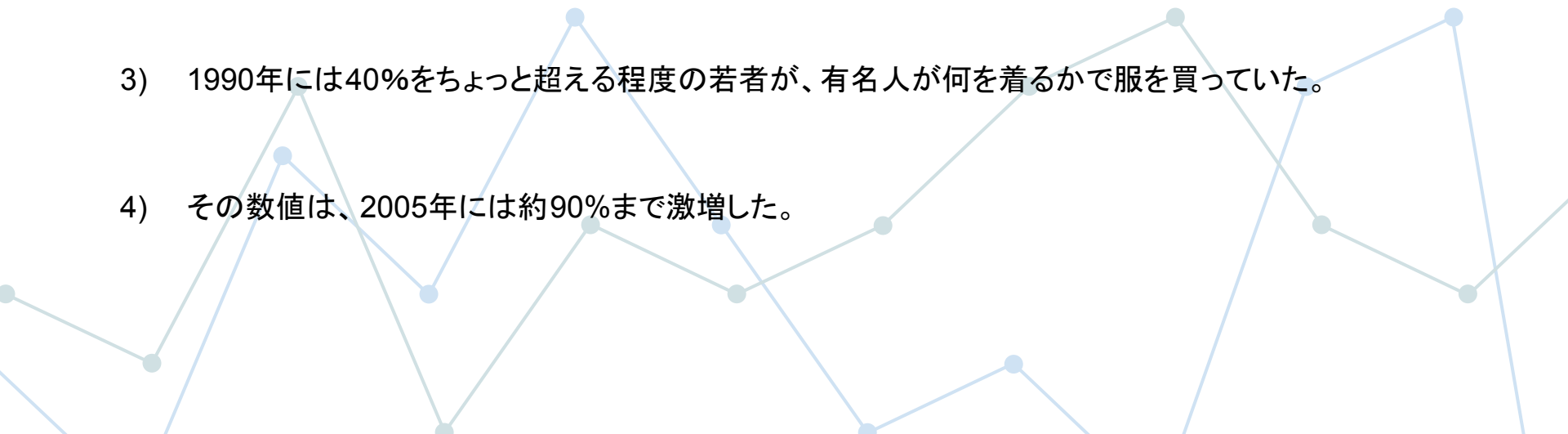
冊子3ページを参考にいろいろな表現を使ってみよう

1) 1990年はファッション雑誌を見て服を買う若者は 80%だった。

2) その数値は、2005年には約65%まで減少した。

3) 1990年には40%をちょっと超える程度の若者が、有名人が何を着るかで服を買っていた。

4) その数値は、2005年には約90%まで激増した。



PRACTICE

1) 1990年はファッション雑誌を見て服を買う若者は 80%だった。

In 1990, 80 percent of young people decided what clothes to purchase by reading fashion magazines.

2) その数値は、2005年には約65%まで減少した。

This number moderately decreased to about 65 percent in 2005.

3) 1990年には40%をちょっと超える程度の若者が、有名人が何を着るかで服を買っていた。

Just over 40 percent of young people bought their clothes by looking at what clothes celebrities wore in 1990.

4) その数値は、2005年には約90%まで激増した。

This figure significantly increased to almost 90 percent in 2005.

Example

The graph below shows what influenced young people when buying clothes from 1990 to 2015. Describe the graph.

The graph describes what influenced young people when they purchase clothes between 1990 and 2015.

In 1990, 80 percent of young people decided what clothes to purchase by reading fashion magazines. This number moderately decreased to about 65 percent in 2005, and continued to decline to approximately 30 percent in 2015.

Just over 40 percent of young people bought their clothes by looking at what clothes celebrities wore in 1990. This figure reached its peak of almost 90 percent in 2005. There was a gradual drop to roughly 55 percent in 2015.

Overall, fashion magazines lost their influence over young people's fashion trends from 1990 to 2015. Celebrities, who had less influence than fashion magazines in 1990, gained more popularity and recognition in the end, and hit their peak in 2005.

このグラフは、1990年から2015年まで、ファッション雑誌と有名人が
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Overall, fashion magazines lost their influence over young people's fashion trends from 1990 to 2015. Celebrities, who had less influence than fashion magazines in 1990, gained more popularity and recognition in the end, and hit their peak in 2005.

Rubric #11

2つのグラフの特筆すべき変化について数字と共に説明することができる。(B)

Rubric #11

Bを踏まえ、2つのグラフの変化について相違点や類似点などの比較した上で、結論を書くことができる。(A)

Example

The graph below shows what influenced young people when buying clothes from 1990 to 2015. Describe the graph.

The graph describes what influenced young people when they purchase clothes between 1990 and 2015.

In 1990, 80 percent of young people decided what clothes to purchase by reading fashion magazines. This number moderately decreased to about 65 percent in 2005, and continued to decline to approximately 30 percent in 2015.

Just over 40 percent of young people bought their clothes by looking at what clothes celebrities wore in 1990. This figure reached its peak of almost 90 percent in 2005. There was a gradual drop to roughly 55 percent in 2015.

Overall, fashion magazines lost their influence over young people's fashion trends from 1990 to 2015. Celebrities, who had less influence than fashion magazines in 1990, gained more popularity and recognition in the end, and hit their peak in 2005.

Rubric #15

副詞や形容詞を効果的に使用したり、動詞を変えたりして豊かにグラフについて表現することができる。(A)

Example 2

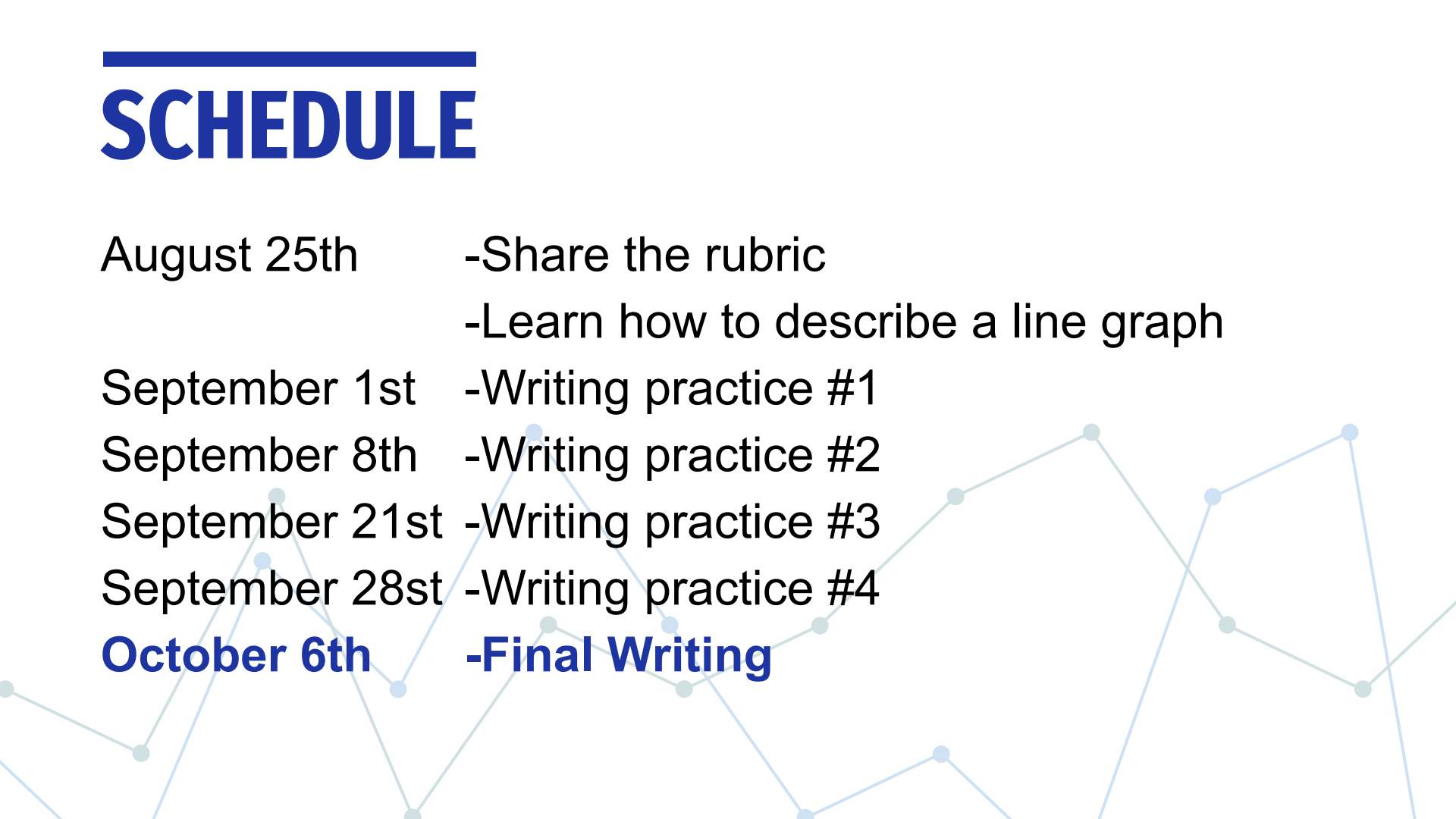
The graph depicts the amount of influence that fashion magazines and celebrities had on fashion trends between 1990 and 2015.

In 1990, 80 percent of young people bought their clothes according to what they saw in fashion magazines. This started to decline and reached around 65 percent in 2005. From 2005 to 2015, less and less young people were influenced by fashion magazines. Approximately 30 percent of people chose their clothes based on fashion magazines in 2015.

Just over 40 percent of young people bought their clothes according to what celebrities wore in 1990. This jumped to close to 90 percent in 2005. From then there was a gradual decline to about 55 percent in 2015.

Overall, fashion magazines steadily lost their influence over young people's clothes buying habits. Celebrities, on the other hand, rapidly gained influence from 1990 to 2005. However, after peaking in 2005, there was a moderate decrease until 2015. In 2015, celebrities had more influence over young people's clothing choices than fashion magazines.

SCHEDULE

- August 25th -Share the rubric
-Learn how to describe a line graph
- September 1st -Writing practice #1
- September 8th -Writing practice #2
- September 21st -Writing practice #3
- September 28st -Writing practice #4
- October 6th -Final Writing**
- 

NOTE

- ✓ライティング本番は35分とする。
- ✓自分の意見は述べず、客観的事実のみを書くこと。
- ✓導入・本論・結論で構成すること。
- ✓10月6日(金)は冊子の持ち込みOK。iPad使用禁止。
- ✓10月6日(金)の評価を成績に入れる。

HAND IN YOUR WORKSHEET

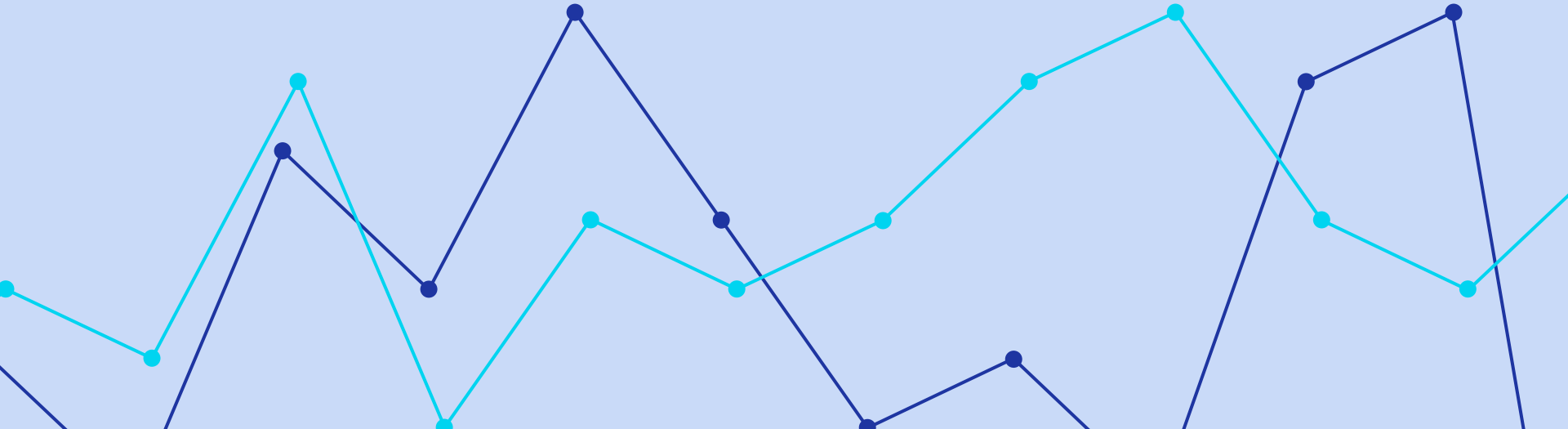


冊子を回収します

DAY 2

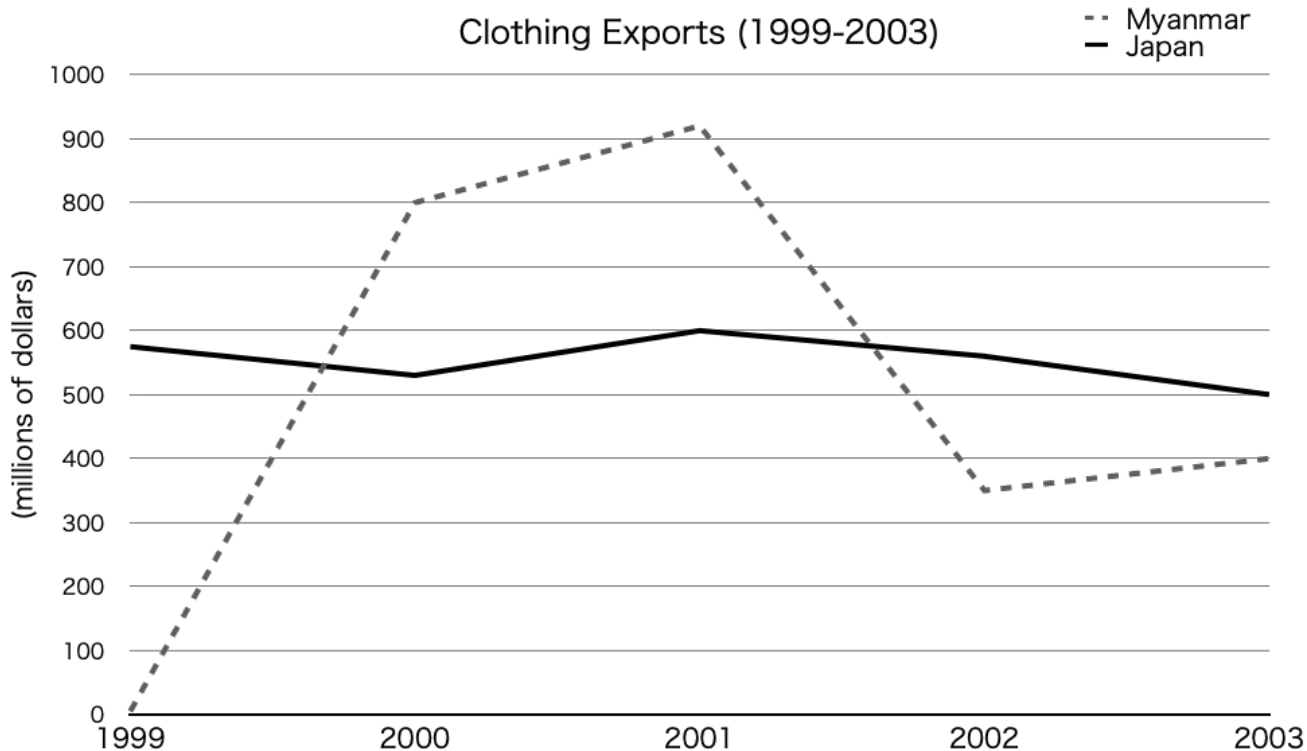
What is the graph telling you?

- comparing and contrasting data -



PRACTICE 1

冊子3ページを参考にいろいろな表現を使ってみよう



参考文献:

"IELTS Writing Task 1: Line Chart Detail Paragraphs & Full Sample Answer", IELTS MASTER, <https://ielts-master.com/ielts-writing-task-1-line-chart-detail-paragraphs-full-sample-answer/> (参照日:2023年8月18日)

ANSWER 1

The line graph shows the difference between Japan and Myanmar about clothing exports from 1999 to 2003.

In 1999 Myanmar exported approximately 5 million dollars of clothing. However, between 1999 and 2000 Myanmar's clothing exports increased significantly. These exports continued to rise slightly to over 900 million dollars between 2000 and 2001. Then they dramatically declined to 350 million in 2002.

Japan exported just under 600 million dollars of clothing in 1999. There was a small drop in 2000 but it went up to 600 million dollars in 2001. From 2001 until 2003 Japan's clothing exports steadily decreased to 500 million dollars.

To sum up, Myanmar increased the amount of clothing exports between 1999 and 2003. However, Japanese clothing exports mildly went down during this time. Despite this, Japan ended up with higher total exports in 2003 at 500 million dollars, Myanmar had 400 million dollars of exports. Although Japanese exports showed small changes from 1999 to 2003, Myanmar's exports changed dramatically.

HAND IN YOUR WORKSHEET

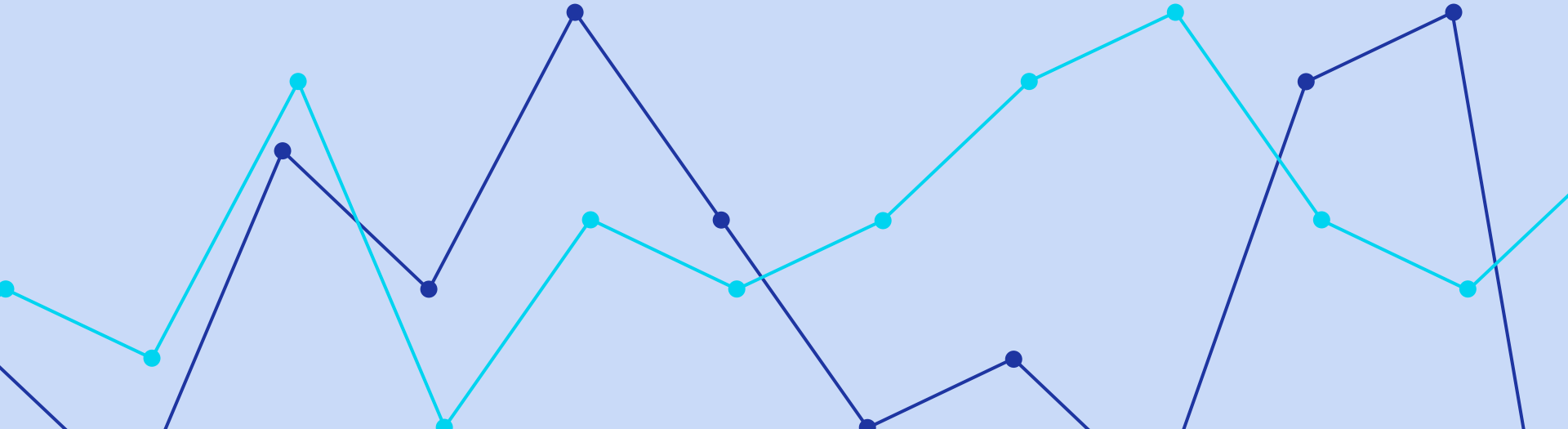


冊子を回収します

DAY 3

What is the graph telling you?

- comparing and contrasting data -



FEEDBACK

The image features a white background with a decorative blue line graph at the bottom. The graph consists of several interconnected lines with circular markers at various points, creating a jagged, wave-like pattern. A thick, solid blue horizontal bar spans across the middle of the image, positioned below the word 'FEEDBACK' and above the Japanese text.

前回の振り返り

PRACTICE 2

冊子3ページを参考にいろいろな表現を使ってみよう



ANSWER 2

The graph depicts Japan's clothing supply and production between 1990 and 2014.

In 1990, Japan had a supply of two billion garments of clothes. This increased over the next six years to three billion items of clothing. From 1998 until 2000 the number of garments climbed sharply to 3.5 billion. This dropped slightly in 2002 but then went up to its peak of four billion in 2006. From 2006 to 2014, this remained almost the same.

On the other hand, Japan produced one billion pieces of clothing in 1990. This stayed unchanged until 1992. After 1992, the production of garments in Japan steadily decreased. It kept declining until 2010. In 2010, approximately 0.2 billion garments were produced in Japan. This was the lowest amount of production in the graph. From 2010 the number stabilised and it stayed the same until 2014.

In conclusion, the rate of Japan's garment supply significantly grew, whereas the amount of production dropped considerably. By 2014, Japan had a supply of nearly four billion garments of clothing but produced only 0.2 billion pieces.

HAND IN YOUR WORKSHEET



冊子を回収します

DAY 4

What is the graph telling you?

- comparing and contrasting data -



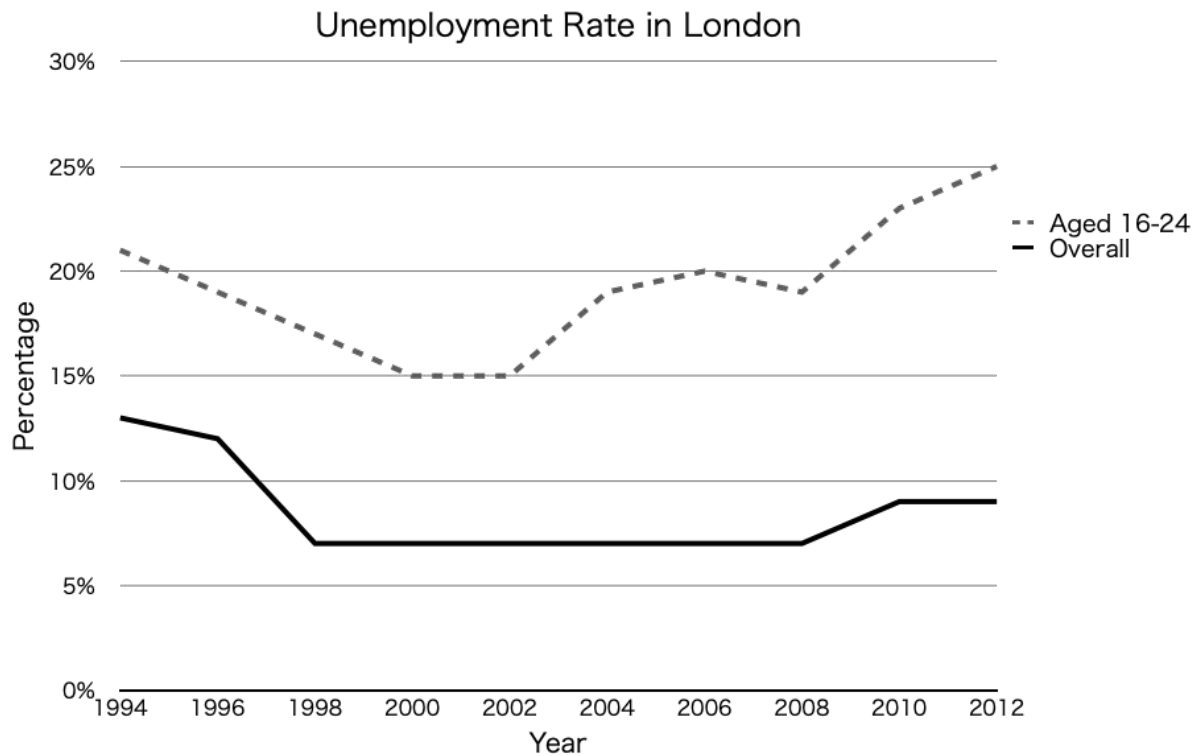
FEEDBACK

The background features a light blue line graph with several data points connected by thin lines. A thick, solid blue horizontal bar is positioned across the middle of the page, partially overlapping the graph's lines.

前回の振り返り

PRACTICE 3

冊子3ページを参考にいろいろな表現を使ってみよう



ANSWER 3

The line graph shows the percentage of unemployed 16-24 year olds in London and the overall percentage of unemployed people in London from 1994 to 2012.

In 1994, approximately 22% of people who were between 16 and 24 years old were not employed in London. This percentage dropped until 2000 and just 15% did not have a job. This was the lowest percentage of unemployed people for this age group shown in the graph. The percentage remained roughly the same for the next two years. Then it increased to reach its peak of 25% in 2012.

About 13% of all Londoners were unemployed in 1994. This gradually decreased to around 7% in 1998. From 1998 to 2008 the number of unemployed people in London remained stable. Then from 2008 the number of unemployed people in London began to rise slightly. In 2012 around 9% had no job.

Overall, both categories had a fairly high number of unemployed people in 1994 but then had a drop in the following years. Both categories also had an increase in the number of unemployed people in the later years. However, the number of unemployed 16-24 year olds had more obvious differences, while the overall London population had smaller changes. The number of people aged 16-24 who were unemployed reached its peak in 2012 but the number of unemployed people overall in London had its peak in 1994.

HAND IN YOUR WORKSHEET



冊子を回収します

FEEDBACK

The image features a white background with a decorative blue line graph at the bottom. The graph consists of several interconnected lines with circular markers at various points, creating a jagged, wave-like pattern. A thick, solid blue horizontal bar spans across the middle of the image, positioned below the word 'FEEDBACK' and above the Japanese text.

前回の振り返り

PRACTICE 4

冊子3ページを参考にいろいろな表現を使ってみよう

授業で使用せず

ANSWER 4

授業で使用せず

HAND IN YOUR WORKSHEET

冊子を回収します

DAY 6

What is the graph telling you?

- comparing and contrasting data -



FEEDBACK

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前回の振り返り

FINAL WRITING

- ✓ 英作文テストを行います(35分)
- ✓ iPad や携帯の使用は禁止
- ✓ 冊子は自由に見てください



SELF-EVALUATION



自己評価をしよう