

Chapitre 5

Tables, Graphs, Charts Tableaux, graphiques, courbes, diagrammes

Compétence à acquérir : comprendre les tableaux, les graphiques, les courbes et les diagrammes

Dans le test du TOEIC, vous aurez peut-être à répondre à des questions sur des tableaux, des graphiques ou des diagrammes. Vous devrez comprendre les indications portées dans ces tableaux, graphiques et diagrammes. Ces documents peuvent par exemple rapporter les bénéfices (**profits**) d'une entreprise ou montrer le nombre moyen (**average**) de personnes qui ont acheté tel ou tel produit au cours d'années différentes. Vous serez peut-être amenés à analyser des chiffres (**figures**) et dire si quelque chose a augmenté (**increase**) ou diminué (**decrease**). Vous devrez alors prêter une attention particulière à tous les détails pour répondre à ces questions. On vous proposera éventuellement aussi d'écouter ou de lire des conversations décrivant ou commentant des tableaux, des graphiques ou des diagrammes.

Businesses use tables, graphs, and charts to analyze **figures**. They are useful for things such as looking at **profits** over time or comparing sales in different regions. By using a chart, graph, or table it is easy to quickly see if numbers are **increasing** or **decreasing**. It is easy to discover if a business is **recovering** from bad times, if it is **thriving**, or if a project is on the road to **failure**. A table, graph, or chart can show if numbers are rising or falling **dramatically** or if they are changing more **steadily** over time. This kind of information helps a business plan for the future.

Vocabulaire

Average (adj.) : moyen

The average income in this city has risen over the past ten years. (*Le revenu moyen...*)

n. average : moyenne

If you look at the averages, you will see that earnings have not changed significantly. (*...de manière significative*)

v. average : calculer, faire la moyenne ; avoir une moyenne de, faire ... en moyenne

They averaged all the numbers to arrive at this result.

Chart (n.) : graphique, courbe

This chart shows how the average family spends its money.

v. chart : faire le graphique, la courbe

When they charted the numbers, it was easy to see what they spent their money on.

Decrease (v.) : diminuer, baisser

Sales of this product decreased during the last quarter. (*...au dernier trimestre*)

n. decrease : diminution

adj. decreasing : en diminution, en baisse, décroissant

adv. decreasingly : de moins en moins

We are worried about the decrease in sales.

The company is losing money because of decreasing interest in its products. People are spending less money these days and the stores are becoming decreasingly crowded. (*...il y a de moins en moins de gens dans les magasins*)

Dramatically (adv.) : de manière spectaculaire

The numbers rose dramatically during the second half of the year.

adj. dramatic : spectaculaire

We cannot explain the dramatic decrease in sales.

Failure (n.) : faillite ; échec

These numbers show that the failure of this company is due to lack of sales.

v. fail : faire faillite ; échouer

Many small businesses fail during their first five years.

Figure (n.) : *chiffres, résultats, taux, nombres*

The figures on this chart show the population of all the major cities in this country.

Hardly (adv.) : *à peine*

Company earnings hardly changed during the second half of the year.

Increase (v.) : *augmenter, monter*

After we introduced the new products, earnings increased dramatically.

n. increase : *augmentation*

adj. increasing : *en hausse*

adv. increasingly : *de plus en plus*

There has been an increase in interest in the company's products.

We are excited about the increasing sales.

These products are becoming increasingly popular.

Profit (n.) : *bénefice, profit, avantage*

According to this chart, profits have increased a great deal over the past year.

v. profit : *profiter* ; **to profit by / to profit from** : *tirer profit de*

adj. profitable : *qui rapporte, rentable, payant*

adv. profitably : *à profit*

We hope to profit from the new interest in this type of product.

According to the graph, this product has been quite profitable for the company.

The company profitably marketed its product to young adults.

Recover (v.) : *se remettre, se reprendre, se rétablir, se redresser, se ressaisir ; récupérer*

The company quickly recovered from the poor economy.

n. recovery : *reprise, redressement*

Everyone was astonished by the company's quick recovery.

Relevant (adj.) : *approprié, qui s'applique, pertinent, d'actualité*

These figures are from last year so they are no longer relevant.

n. relevance : *pertinence, à-propos*

adj. irrelevant : *qui n'est pas pertinent, qui n'est plus d'actualité*

adv. relevantly : *pertinemment, de manière pertinente, avec à-propos*

I am not certain about the relevance of these numbers to our situation.

This information is irrelevant because it is about a different kind of business.

He wrote relevantly about the increase in sales.

Soar (v.) : *grimper, monter en flèche*

Temperatures soared in that part of the world during the month of August.

Steadily (adv.) : *régulièrement, sans interruption*

The GNP has grown steadily over the past several years.

n. steadiness : *régularité, constance ; stabilité*

adj. steady : *régulier ; stable*

Sales rose with a steadiness that reassured the company's owners.

The steady rise in prices has many people worried.

Survey (n.) : *étude, sondage, enquête, analyse*

This chart shows the results of a survey done among young business professionals.

v. survey : *enquêter, sonder, faire une étude, un sondage*

We surveyed people in five cities to find out what kind of products they are interested in buying.

Homonymes

Le mot **survey** a plusieurs significations :

1. (n. or v.) a study, a poll; to study, to take a poll : *une étude, une enquête ; faire une étude, mener une enquête*

2. (v.) look something over; examine; scan : *examiner, passer en revue*

Thrive, thrived, thrived ou thrive, throve, thriven (v.) : *prosperer, réussir*

These figures show that the company thrives even in a poor economy.

adj. thriving : *florissant, prospère*

All the companies did well in the thriving economy.

Abréviation

GDP, Gross Domestic Product : *produit intérieur brut, PIB*

Definition: the total value of the goods and services produced in a country in one year.

GNP, Gross National Product : *produit national brut, PNB*

Definition: the total value of goods and services produced by all nationals of a country in one year.

Pratiquez votre vocabulaire

Complétez les passages suivants avec les mots de la liste qui conviennent. Vous trouverez les corrigés à la page 312.

hardly soar decrease average figures

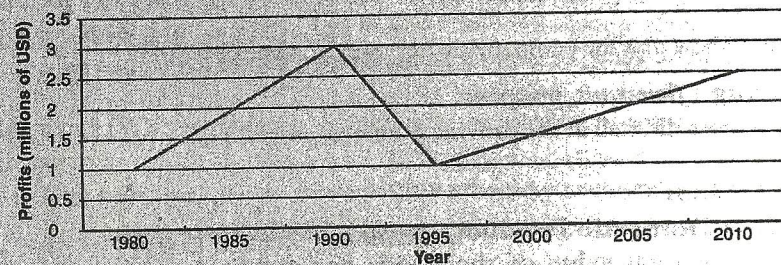
Month-by-Month Temperatures (Celsius): Fredonia

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
3°	4°	5°	8°	12°	20°	23°	24°	19°	16°	8°	4°

This table shows the (1) _____ monthly temperatures in the country of Fredonia. According to these (2) _____, temperatures are cool in early part of the year. There is (3) _____ any difference in the temperatures during the first three months. Then they start to rise. Temperatures (4) _____ in June, July, and August—the hottest months of the year in Fredonia. Then they start to (5) _____ in September, and by December it is very cold again.

increased steadily dramatically profits recover

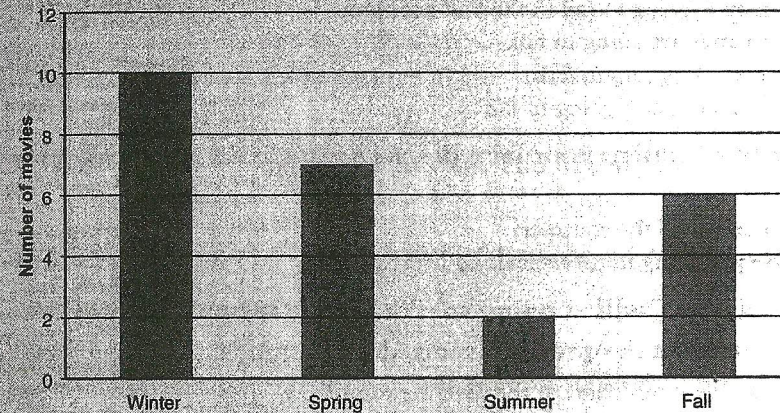
Apex, Inc. Profits



This graph shows (6) _____ earned by Apex, Inc. during the 30-year period between 1980 and 2010. From 1980 to 1990, earnings (7) _____. Then in 1995, they dropped (8) _____. Earnings were down to one million in that year. However, the company began to (9) _____. By 2000, profits were up to 1.5 million and they have been rising (10) _____ ever since.

failure chart survey thrive relevant

Number of Movies Seen in Movie Theaters



This (11) _____ shows the results of a (12) _____ of movie goers. It shows the average number of movies an individual sees in a movie theater in each season of the year. According to this information, people see a high number of movies during the winter, but visits to movie theaters become much fewer by the summer. This information is (13) _____ to owners of movie theaters. Their businesses will (14) _____ if they can find a way to attract more customers in the summer. On the other hand, too few customers in the summer can mean (15) _____ for many theaters.

Grammaire

L'expression du futur

Il existe plusieurs façons d'exprimer l'avenir en anglais.

On emploie le plus souvent les structures **will + BV** et **going to + BV** :

Will Will + base verbale

Will est suivi d'une base verbale. C'est **will** qui sert d'auxiliaire dans les phrases interrogatives et négatives. À la forme négative, on utilise souvent la forme contractée **won't**.

Profits will increase over the next few years.

This company won't fail.

Will profits increase soon?

Going to Be + going to + base verbale

On peut exprimer le futur avec **be + going to + base verbale**.
L'auxiliaire **be** se conjugue au présent.

That company is going to fail in the bad economy.
Those companies are going to fail.
Our company isn't going to fail.
Are all those companies going to fail?

Will et **going to** s'utilisent pour faire des *prédictions et des prévisions portant sur l'avenir*.

Sales will increase in the summer.
The economy is going to recover soon.

Dans certains cas, **will** et **going to** n'ont pas le même sens :

Going to exprime des projets à venir, des intentions.

I am going to show this chart at the meeting tomorrow.

Will exprime *une décision qui vient d'être prise sur le champ*, en réaction peut-être à autre chose.

Look, it's raining. I'll take my umbrella.

Will s'emploie aussi *pour proposer une aide*.

You look busy. I will finish that work for you.

On peut exprimer l'avenir en utilisant les formes du présent :

- le présent continu

On utilise le présent continu pour *parler de choses qui sont déjà prévues*.

We are showing these charts at the meeting next week.

- le présent simple

Le présent simple s'emploie souvent pour *parler d'horaires et d'emplois du temps*.

The meeting starts at 3:00 this afternoon.
Our plane leaves tomorrow morning.

Pratiquez votre grammaire

Choisissez le ou les mots correct(s) pour compléter les phrases suivantes.
Vous trouverez les corrigés à la page 312.

1. This graph shows that the weather will _____ much warmer later in the summer.
(get/gets)
2. _____ John going to explain the figures on this chart?
(Will/Is)

3. Profits will _____ in this poor economy
(decreasing/decrease)

4. According to this information, the economy is _____ very soon.
(recovering/going to recover)

5. _____ we discuss those figures at the staff meeting?
(Will/Are)

6. Sales _____ increase before the end of the year.
(won't/don't)

7. They _____ a graph of the company's profits at tomorrow's staff meeting.
(present/are going to present)

8. He _____ shoppers at several different stores over the next month.
(surveys/will survey)

Révision lexicale et grammaticale

Vous trouverez les corrigés à la page 312.

Phrases à compléter

1. Profits _____ to increase steadily for the next few months.
(A) to continue
(B) continuing
(C) do continue
(D) will continue
2. The company is no longer manufacturing that product because it was not very _____.
(A) profit
(B) profits
(C) profitable
(D) profitably

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3. The _____ of the company to increase earnings is troubling.
- (A) failing
(B) failure
(C) failed
(D) fail
4. Sales are down now but they will _____ by the end of the year.
- (A) recovers
(B) recover
(C) recovering
(D) to recover
5. We _____ to put all these figures on a graph so that we can understand the information more easily.
- (A) will
(B) are
(C) are going
(D) gone
6. Sales continue to rise and the company is _____.
- (A) averaging
(B) failing
(C) charting
(D) thriving
7. Sales were down in January, but they _____ in the summer as interest in the product grew.
- (A) soared
(B) decreased
(C) declined
(D) surveyed
8. We _____ discussing these figures with our client tomorrow.
- (A) are going to
(B) going to
(C) will
(D) are
9. I believe that this company will _____ even in a bad economy.
- (A) thrive
(B) thrives
(C) thriving
(D) is thriving

10. This _____ in sales over the last quarter is very bad news for the company.
- (A) decrease
(B) decreased
(C) decreasing
(D) decreasingly

Exercice de compréhension

Plum Island Tourism Board

Number of Visitors to Plum Island in 2010, by month

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
150	145	145	140	350	750	1200	1350	800	500	225	150

This table, created by the Plum Island Tourism Board, shows how many people visited Plum Island during each month of the year in 2010. There were hardly any visitors January through April. The figures started to increase in May and then soared dramatically. Clearly, the two most popular months of the year for tourism on Plum Island are July and August. Visits began to decrease a little in September, and by December there were few visitors to the island. The numbers on this table are relevant to owner of hotels, restaurants, gift shops, and any other businesses that depend on tourism. The table shows when people in the tourism industry can expect to earn their highest profits.

- In what month do the fewest number of people visit Plum Island?

(A) January
(B) March
(C) April
(D) December
- Who made this table?

(A) The tourism board
(B) Tourists
(C) Hotel and restaurant owners
(D) Tour guides
- The word *decline* is closest in meaning to

(A) decrease
(B) soar
(C) thrive
(D) continue
- The word *relevant* is closest in meaning to

(A) created
(B) known
(C) useless
(D) important