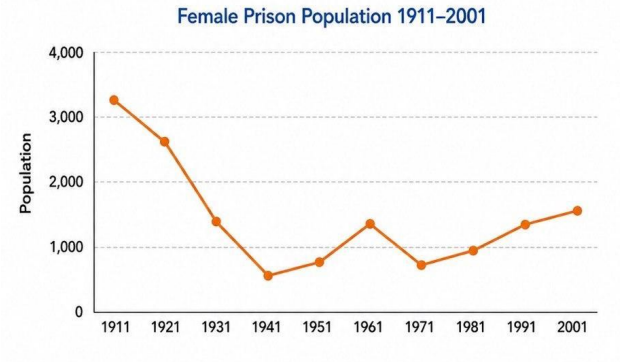
TASK 1: The line graph shows the prison population in a European country between 1911 and 2001.





The line graph shows the prison population in a European country between 1911 and 2001.

Prison population - qamoqhona aholisi

Male prison population - the number of male criminals/prisoners - the figure for male offenders - the number of men in prison- Female/male prison population rate.

Planning:
Introduction: The line graph illustrates the number of female and male prisoners in a country in Europe from 1911 to 2011.

Overview: we demonstrate main features/changes.
1st key feature - increased
2nd key feature - declined
3rd key feature - more men than women.

In general, the number of male offenders exhibited/showed an upward trend over the years, whereas the reverse was true for their counterparts. Notably, there were more men in prison in the country than women during the period.

An upward trend - an increase
Whereas - whilst/although/but
Counterparts - a person or thing in a different place or organization:

Main body 1: Male prison population.
Topic sentence: From 1911 to 2001, the figure for male prisoners registered a noticeable increase. Starting at nearly 18 000 in 1911, the number of male offenders remain unchanged until 1921. In 1931, the figure dropped by 8 000 offenders, and then it slowly increased to just under 20 000 until 1971. By 1981, the number of male offenders had skyrocketed to 40 000 and kept rising gradually until 2001. In that year, it ***hit a record high of*** 45 000.

Main body 2: Female prison population.
Topic sentence: At the same time, female prison population showed a different trajectory.