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INSPIRING CREATIVE MINDS

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FROM NEW ZEALAND

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CHRISTCHURCH

February 29th, 2024

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PART ONE: REVISION & INTRODUCTION

- **Revision of Previous Lessons**

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DIAGRAM TYPES

STUDENT SHEETS

Diagram Descriptions

- Process Diagram or Life-cycle

- Map or Transformation

- Line Graph

- Bar Graph

- **Multiple Diagrams**

  - **Pie Graph**

  - **Table**

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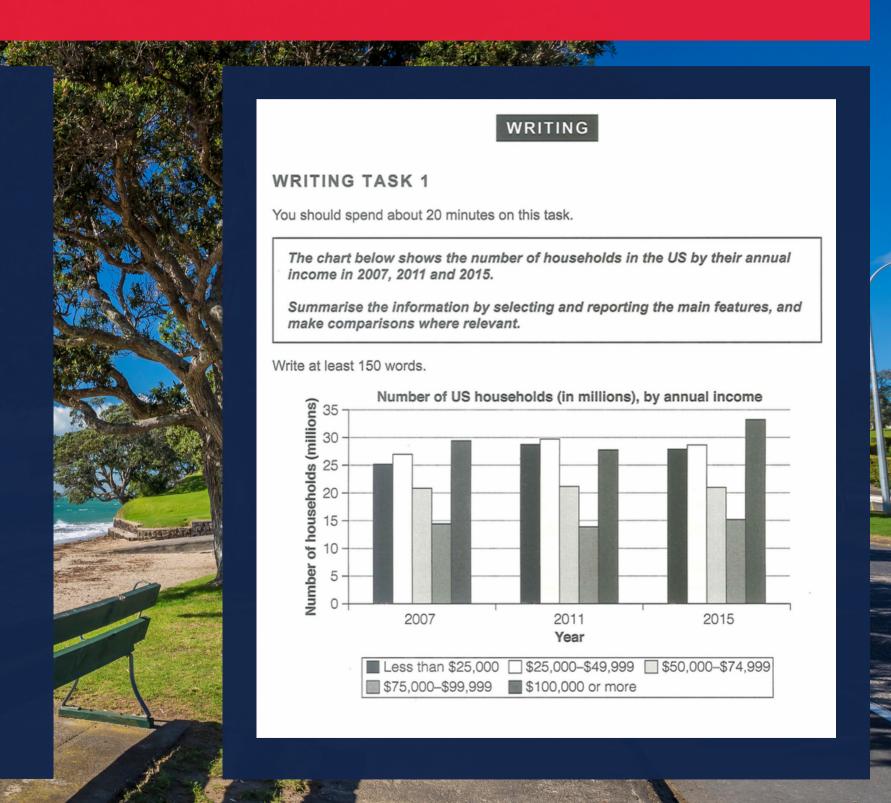
DIAGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Instructions:

- Write a minimum of 150 words
- Time limit of 20 minutes

Rubrics:

- Task Achievement: 25%
- Coherence and Cohesion: 25%
- Lexical Resource: 25%
- Grammatical Range and Accuracy: 25%

WRITING

WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The chart below shows the number of households in the US by their annual income in 2007, 2011 and 2015.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Number of US households (in millions), by annual income

Less than $25,000 $25,000–$49,999 $50,000–$74,999
$75,000–$99,999 $100,000 or more

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FORMAT AND STRUCTURE

- **Introduction and Overview**

- **Paragraph One**

- **Paragraph Two**

WRITING

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Write at least 150 words.

Number of US households (in millions), by annual income

Number of households (millions) — Year: 2007, 2011, 2015

Less than $25,000 | $25,000–$49,999 | $50,000–$74,999
$75,000–$99,999 | $100,000 or more

Essential Grammar:

- Comparative Sentences
- Comparative Adjectives
- Superlative Adjectives
- Perfect Tenses

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EXAMPLE ANSWER

The bar graph provides a visual representation of the annual income of the typical American household in millions for the years 2007, 2011, and 2015. Overall, households earning between $50,000 and $99,999 remained generally steady across the three years, while a majority of households earned over $25,000 annually.

In 2007, 25 million households earned less than $25,000, and about 28 million earned between $25,000 and $49,000. By 2011, the number of households that earned less than $25,000 increased to around 27 million, with nearly 30 million earning between $25,000 and $49,999. The households which earned $25,000 or less grew by 2 million between 2007 and 2011.

Households earning between $50,000 and $99,999 showed stability, with approximately 21 million earning between $50,000 and $74,999. The number earning between $75,000 and $99,999 decreased slightly from around 14 million in 2007 to about 13 million in 2011 but rebounded to 14 million in 2015. In 2015, over 34 million households earned $100,000 or more, a notable increase from the approximately 29 million in 2007. Around 27 million households maintained the same income bracket across these years.
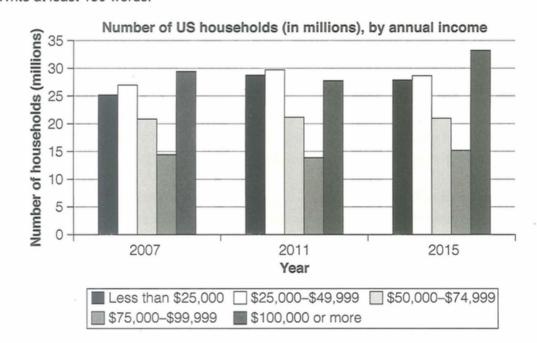
WRITING

WRITING TASK 1

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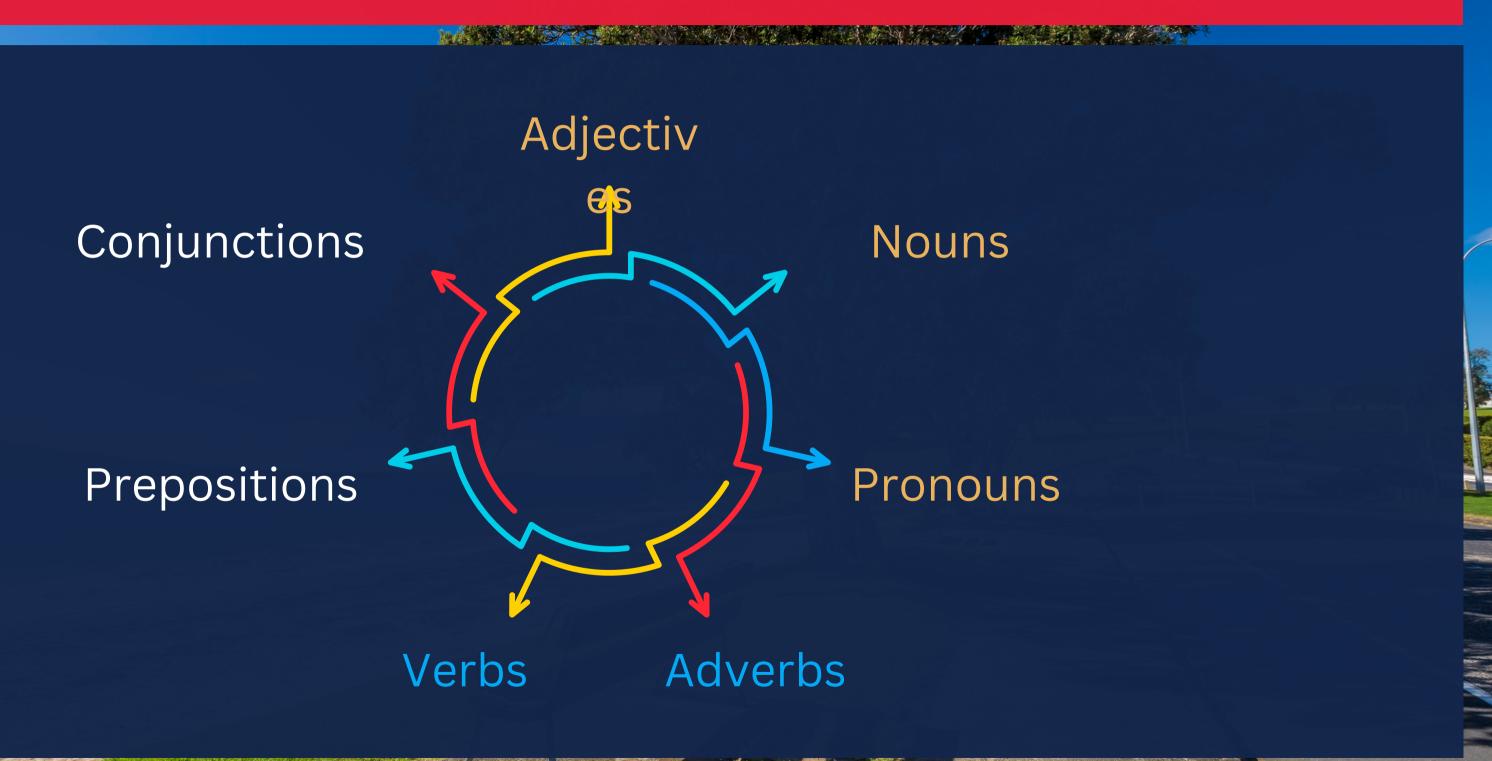
Write at least 150 words.

Number of US households (in millions), by annual income

Number of households (millions)

Year

■ Less than $25,000 □ $25,000–$49,999 ▨ $50,000–$74,999
▨ $75,000–$99,999 ■ $100,000 or more

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QUESTION AND ANSWERS

Questions?

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PART TWO: PARTS OF SPEECH & GRAMMAR

- **Using parts of speech for pie graphs and tables**
- **Using advanced grammar for any graph**

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GRAMMAR FOR GRAPHS

1. Parts of Speech
2. Adverbs; Adjectives and Noun
3. Terminology for a Pie Graphs and Tables
4. Comparative Sentences
5. Tenses Past, Present, Future
   a. Simple
   b. ~~Continuous~~
   c. Perfect
   d. ~~Perfect Continuous~~
6. Simple, Compound, Complex, and Compound and Complex Sentences

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GIVING APPROXIMATIONS

Approximations

- Just over (e.g., ...just over a quarter at 26%)
- Just under (e.g., ...just under one third at 32%)

Percentages to Fractions (using fracitons to describe data would only be suitable for pie graphs)

- 25% = a quarter (e.g., A quarter of Australians prefer sports compared to Canadians)
- 33.33% = one third (e.g., One third of Males liked Pizza in 1999)
- 50% = a half (e.g., A half of graduates will be employed by global corporations in 2050)

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TENSES FOR A GRAPHS

Present Simple for Depictions

- Subject + V1 + Object

Past Simple

- Trends as Verbs
  - Subject + V2 + Object
- Comparative Sentences
  - Subject + was/were + Noun

Past Perfect

- Subject + had + Verb 3 + Object

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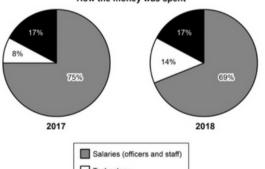
COMPARATIVE SENTENCES

1) 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.

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

3) 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.

4) 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.

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TERMINOLOGY, ADVERBS AND ADJECTIVES

Terminology for a Pie Graph

- A significant proportion of + Noun + Verb + Object

- A small fraction of + Noun + Verb + Object

- A sizable percentage of + Noun + Verb + Object

- A minority of + Noun + Verb + Object

- The majority of + Noun + Verb + Object

Adjectives; Adverbs

- Significant; significantly

- Considerable; considerably

- Slight; Slightly

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VERBS FOR A GRAPH

Verbs (up)

- Increase
- Rise
- Go up
- Grow
- Jump

Verbs (down)

- Decrease
- Decline
- Go down
- Drop
- Fall

Examples (Subject + Verb)

- There was a moderate rise in earners of $75,000-$99,999 in 2011 with around 13 million to 15 million in 2015.
- The illustration depicts a jump in annual income for households with $100,000 or more from around 24 million to roughly 33%.

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PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions

- **At:** to give an exact or approximate number (At + Number)

- **By:** to describe the change or size of a rise/fall (Verb + by + Number)

- **For:** before a period of time (For 20 years)

- **In:** before the thing that has risen or fallen (a steady increase in sales)

- **Of:** to describe the change or size of a rise/fall (a/an + noun + of + Number)

- **From…to…:** to describe a range (from $20 to $30)

- Just under 10% at 9%.

- From 2% to 5% a rise by 3%.

- Increase for 7 years.

- A rise in salaries of 10%.

- A fall of $10.

- From $30 to $20 a decrease by $10

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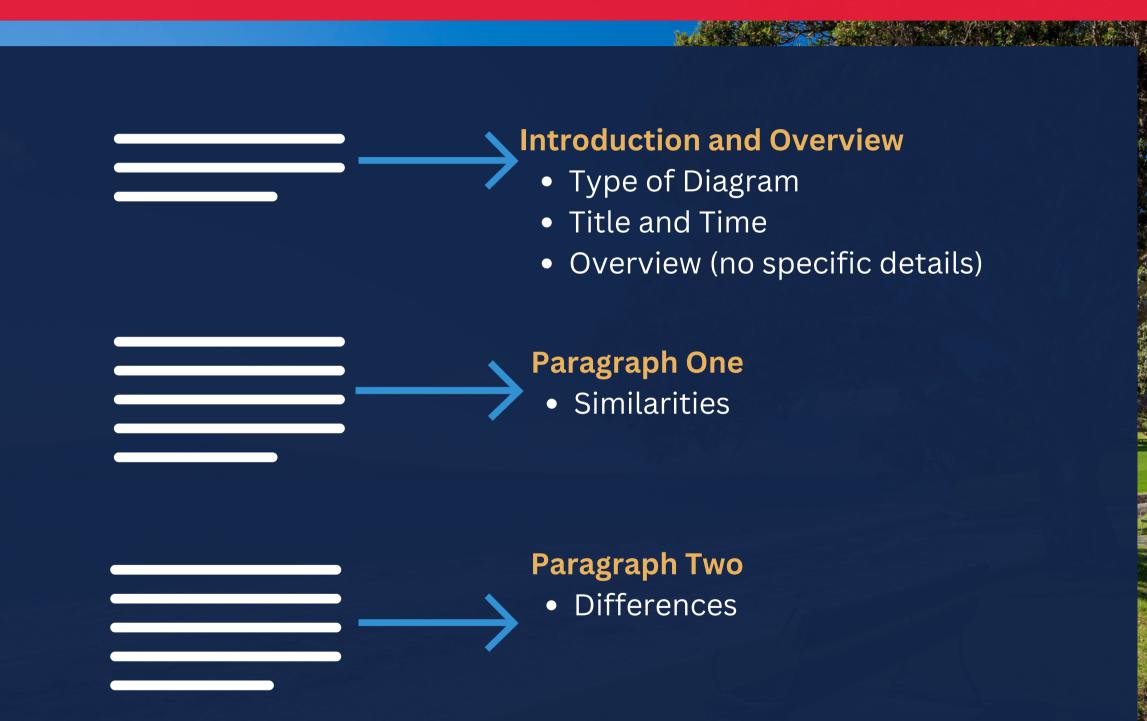
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PART 2: Q&A

Questions?

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PART THREE: WORKSHOP

- **Writing for a Graph**

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PIE GRAPH AND TABLE

Introduction and Overview
- Type of Diagram
- Title and Time
- Overview (no specific details)

Paragraph One
- Similarities

Paragraph Two
- Differences

Test 2

WRITING

WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The table and charts below give information on the police budget for 2017 and 2018 in one area of Britain. The table shows where the money came from and the charts show how it was distributed.
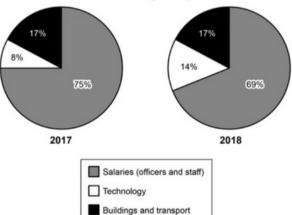
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Police Budget 2017–2018 (in £m)

Sources	2017	2018
National Government	175.5m	177.8m
Local Taxes	91.2m	102.3m
Other sources (eg grants)	38m	38.5m
Total	304.7m	318.6m

How the money was spent

2017: 17%, 8%, 75%

2018: 17%, 14%, 69%

Legend:
- Salaries (officers and staff)
- Technology
- Buildings and transport

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EXAMPLE ANSWER

The diagrams provide a visual representation of the police budget and its allocation from 2017 to 2018. Overall, the total budget increased during the two-year period, but the cost of salaries clearly decreased.

The table indicates that the largest increase in the police budget came from Local Taxes, which rose from 91.2 million pounds in 2017 to 102.3 million pounds in 2018, an increase of just over 10 million pounds. Although Local Taxes were the largest contributor to the budget from a single source, the National Government provided a small sum of around 2 million pounds. These two groups were also the two largest contributors to the budget.

The pair of pie charts illustrates that the funds were allocated to three areas: Salaries, Technology, and Buildings and Transport. Salaries had the highest expenditure, requiring 75 percent of the budget in 2017, followed by Buildings and Transport with 17 percent. Despite this, Technology had the lowest expenditure, accounting for only 8 percent.

In terms of changes, the police spent less on Salaries in 2017 than in 2018. Salary expenses decreased from 75 percent in 2017 to 69 percent in 2018, a decrease of 6 percent. Technology costs were higher; increasing from 8 percent in 2017 to 14 percent in 2018. These two categories were the only ones that showed changes in expenditure.

It is interesting to note that Buildings and Transport expenses remained unchanged at 17 percent over the two consecutive years.

Test 2

WRITING

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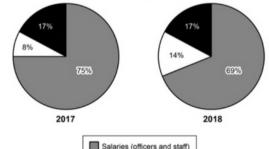
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☐ Salaries (officers and staff)
☐ Technology
■ Buildings and transport

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PART 3: Q&A

Questions?

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