

The following table tells you where 125 students in your school like to study after their A/L examination.

Write a description based on the information given in the table. Use about 100 words

	Country	Number	Percentage (%)
1.	America	30	24
2.	England	28	22.4
3.	Japan	25	20
4.	India	10	8
5.	Russia	10	8
6.	Australia	15	12
7.	Other countries	7	5.6
	Total	125	100

This table shows where 125 students of our school like to study after their A/L examination.

According to this table, most of the students like to study in America while the least number of students likes to study in the other countries which are not mentioned in the table. An equal number of students like to study in India and Russia. That is 8%. Twenty eight students like to study in England while 25 students like to study in Japan. Their percentages are 22.4 and 20 respectively. Twelve percent of students like to study in Australia.

The information in the table gives an indication that the majority of the students likes to study in the developed countries of the world.

#### Describing Double Bar Graph:

Double Bar graph is a possibility at the O/L English paper and in this lesson we will explore the function and examples of a double bar graph.

What is a Double Bar Graph?

Many of us are familiar with a bar graph. A bar graph is a graphical display of data using single bars of various heights. A double bar graph is a graphical display of information using two bars besides each other at various heights. The bars can be arranged vertically or horizontally. We can use a double bar graph to compare two data groups.

A double bar graph has two axes. The x-axis of a double bar graph shows the categories being compared, and the y-axis represents the scale. A scale is a set of numbers that represents the data organized into equal intervals. It is important to know that all double bar graphs must have a title. The title of the double bar graph provides a general overview to the reader of what is being measured and compared. A double bar graph will also include a key. The key for a double bar graph will represent the groups being compared with two separate colors.

Examples of Double Bar Graphs

Take a moment and look at this double bar graph.

With a double bar graph, we can interpret its data to answer questions.

Which two groups are being compared?

In this double bar graph, boys and girls are being compared.

Which sport do the highest number of students enjoy?

Most students enjoy swimming, because swimming has the greatest number of students.

What is the amount of students for each category?

In the biking category, 18 students were compared (12 boys and 6 girls)

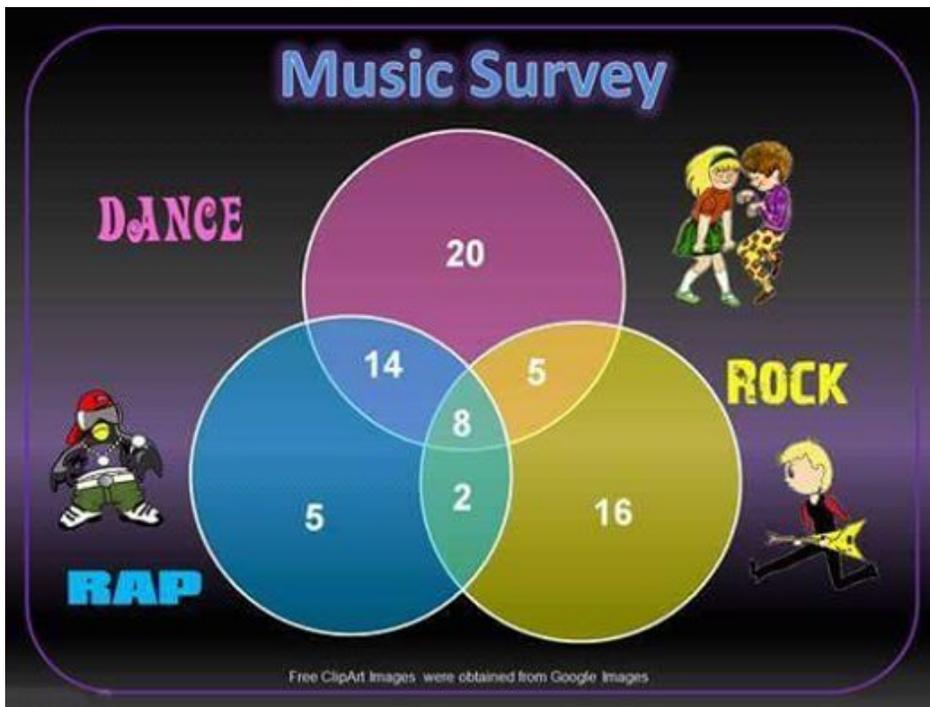
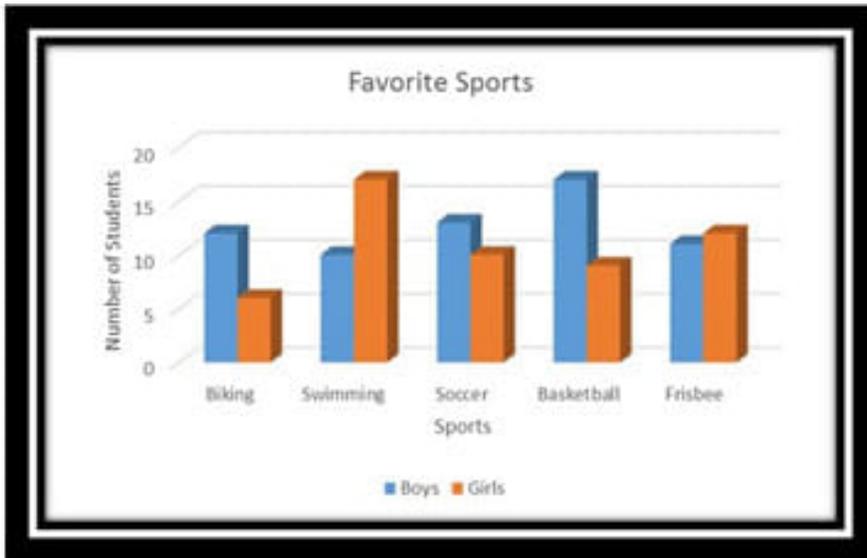
In the swimming category, 27 students were compared (10 boys and 17 girls)

In the soccer category, 23 students were compared (13 boys and 10 girls)

In the basketball category, 26 students were compared (17 boys and 9 girls)

In the Frisbee category, 23 students were compared (11 boys and 12 girls).

These are just a few questions we can answer by interpreting the data from this double bar graph.

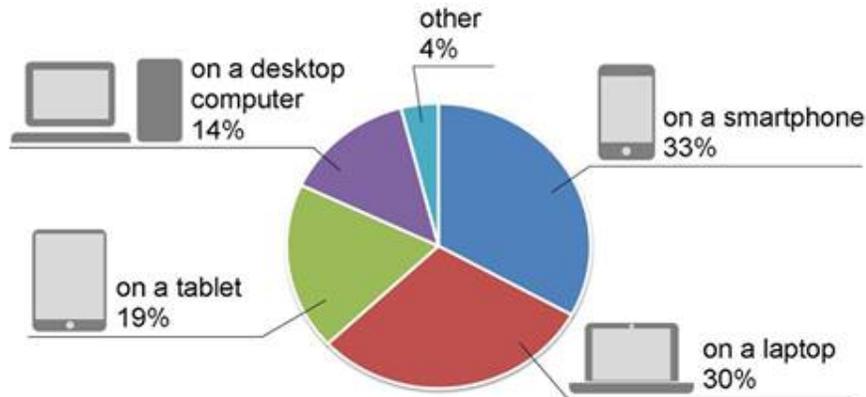


The following ven diagram illustrates the results of a survey to find types of music preferred by a group of people. According to the diagram, highest number of people liked dance music while least number of people liked rap music. 20 people preferred dance music while only 5 people preferred rap music. Rock music, on the other hand, was the favourite type of music of 16 people. 14 people liked both dance and rap music whereas 5 people liked both dance and rock music. Only 2 people showed a preference for both rap and rock music. Of all the people who took part in the survey, 8 people liked all three types of music. Overall it is clear that dance and rock music are the choice of the most number of people.

### Exam question

The pie chart below illustrates how internet users aged 16+ prefer to access the internet at home and in other places.

Summarise the information in the pie chart by selecting and reporting the main features.



This graph shows the results of a survey in which people aged 16 and over were asked about their preferred devices for accessing the internet. The question referred to going online at home and in other places. Participants mentioned four main devices in their answers: a smartphone, a laptop, a tablet and a desktop computer.

From the pie chart it is clear that the majority of participants prefer to use smartphones and laptops, with just three per cent difference between the two. Nearly a third of participants prefer to go online with a smartphone. Thirty per cent like to use a laptop. A desktop computer accounts for fourteen per cent of users' preferred devices. Only a small minority prefer a device other than these main four.

In conclusion, since mobile and portable devices are the most popular choices, it is clear that many participants are accessing the internet outside their homes. The desktop computer is the least popular of the four main devices. In future, we can probably expect to see more and more people accessing the internet with smartphones as their preferred choice.

### Top Tips for writing

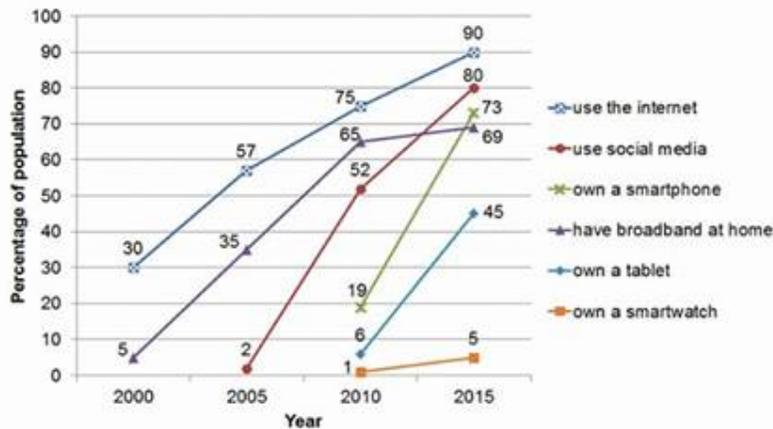
1. Start by saying exactly what the pie chart shows. Avoid copying words in the question – use other words with the same or similar meanings.
2. Mention the survey question that participants answered.
3. Explain what the different sections of the pie chart refer to.
4. Describe the key findings shown in the chart.

ample Ven Diagram Description:

Many teachers asked me how to describe a Ven diagram. So here is how to do it.

### Exam question

The graph shows information about technology usage in the UK over time. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features. Make comparisons where relevant.



The graph shows the rate at which British people adopted new technology over a 15-year period from 2000 to 2015. The figures are given as percentages of the population.

Overall, there was widespread adoption of new technology during these years. Nearly nine out of ten people in the UK were online by 2015. The figures for having broadband in the home, ownership of a smartphone and use of social media platforms were all high that year too, at around 70 to 80 per cent, and nearly half the population owned a tablet. The only exception to this is smartwatch ownership, which remained comparatively low at 5 per cent.

If we look at the trends over time, we can see that the uptake of new technology increased dramatically in this period. For example, internet usage tripled and social media usage grew strikingly by 78 percentage points. Smartphones and tablets appeared in 2010 and, similarly, these followed a steep upward trajectory. However, for some products, the graph shows that growth slowed down noticeably after an initial surge. Social media usage, for instance, was near zero in 2005 and shot up to 52 per cent in 2010, before climbing more slowly to 80 per cent in 2015. Also, broadband subscriptions rose steadily by 30 percentage points every five years to 2010, but by a modest 4 percentage points after then. In contrast, the newer technologies such as tablets showed no sign of levelling off.

Ownership of all the technologies was increasing; it will be interesting to see when it peaks.

### Top Tips for writing

1. Give a brief introduction in paragraph 1 and a summary in paragraph 2. You can also give the summary in your final paragraph.
2. Use adverbs and adjectives to give opinions or comment on how big changes are. These often collocate with verbs and nouns for trends.
3. Make generalised descriptions of the data. These are sometimes easier to make sense of than exact percentages.
4. Use specific verbs and nouns for describing trends.
5. Make comparisons between different features of the graph.