

## UNIT 5: THESE ARE THE FACTS – SUPPORTING IDEAS

### LESSON 1: VISUAL INFORMATION

#### Lesson aims:

- Recognize types of visual charts/graphs
- Understand details of visual charts/graphs
- Compare and contrast information presented in a table

#### Lead-in

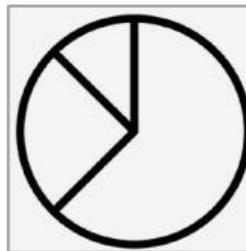
1. Match the word / phrase to the picture.

pie chart/graph

table

bar chart/graph

line graph



	A	B	C
X	\$40	240	48
Y	\$50	200	59
Z	\$60	310	79

#### Reading: Visual Information

1. Before reading. How would you describe the weather in Santiago at different times of the year? Use the words from the box below.

rainy	sunny	hot	cloudy	cold	dry	humid
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2. Look at the following bar graph and answer the questions below.

- a) What do the abbreviations at the top of the graph mean (e.g. Jan)?

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- b) What do the orange numbers represent?

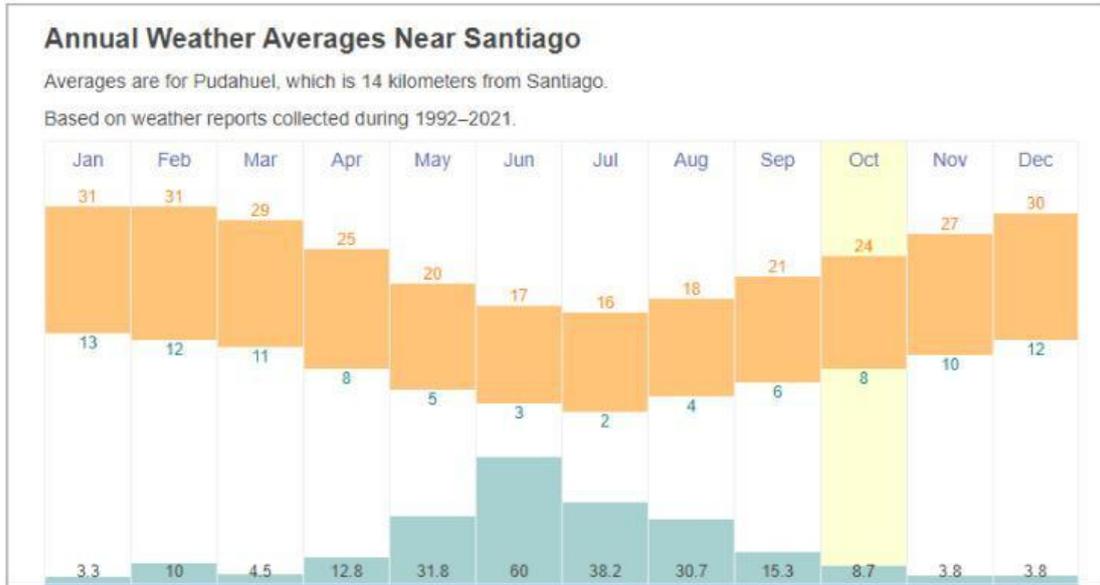
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- c) What do the numbers below the orange bars represent?

.....

- d) What do the blue bars at the bottom of the graph represent?

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Source: <https://www.timeanddate.com/weather>

3. Look at the following pie chart and answer the questions below.

a) How many days does the chart represent?

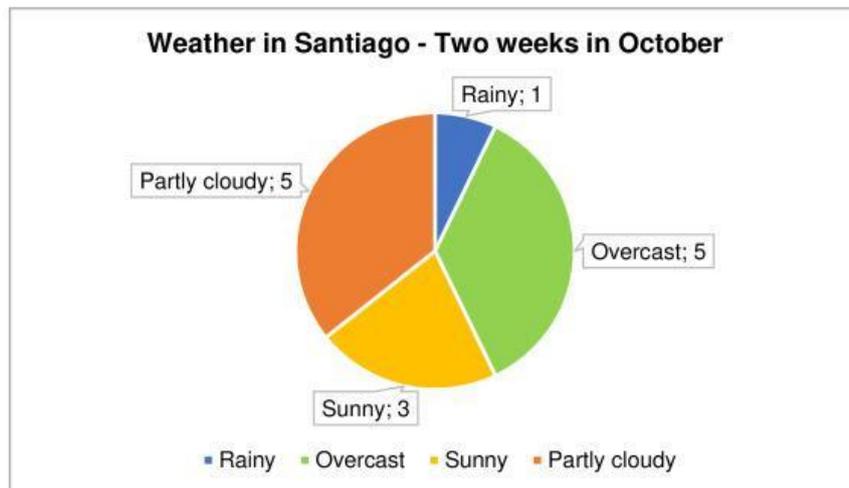
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b) What type of weather was the most common?

.....

c) What type of weather was the least common?

.....



4. Look at the following line graph and answer the questions below.

a) What do the red and blue lines represent?

.....

b) What does the green bar represent?

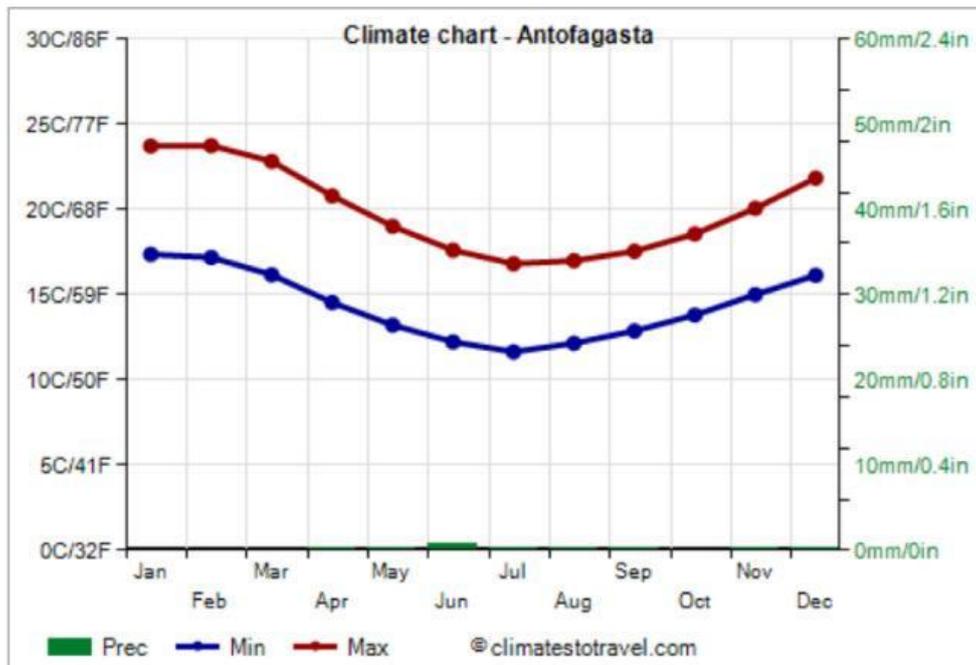
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c) How is this line graph different from the bar graph in exercise 2?

.....

d) In your opinion, which graph/chart shows the information in the best way?

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### Grammar Practice: Comparatives & Superlatives

AVERAGE TEMPERATURES AND RAINFALL FOR THREE CITIES						
Month	Sao Paulo, Brazil		Santiago, Chile		Sydney, Australia	
	January	July	January	July	January	July
Max ° C	29	23	31	16	27	18
Min ° C	20	13	13	2	20	9
Rainfall mm	232.1	39.5	3.3	38.2	81.1	69.1

Source: <https://www.timeanddate.com/weather>

1. Make five statements about the information in the table using the following adjectives in comparative form.

<b>dry</b>	<b>wet</b>	<b>hot</b>	<b>cold</b>	<b>warm</b>	<b>cool</b>
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Example: Sydney has a wetter climate than Santiago.

- a) .....
- b) .....
- c) .....
- d) .....
- e) .....

2. Complete the sentences below to make superlative statements about the information in the table. The first one is an example.

<b>Max ° C</b>	a) Santiago is ... <i>the hottest</i> ... of the three cities.
	b) January is ..... month for all three cities.
<b>Min ° C</b>	c) Santiago is ..... of the three cities.
	d) July is ..... month for all three cities.
<b>Rainfall mm</b>	e) Sydney is ..... city in July.
	f) Santiago is ..... city.
	g) Sao Paulo Sao Paulo gets ..... rain of the three cities in summer.

### Writing: Joining Ideas

1. Look at the example sentences that compare information from the previous table. You can use a conjunction to connect ideas in one sentence or you can write two sentences and use a linking word or phrase to introduce an opposite idea in a new sentence.

Linking words / phrases	Example sentence
<p>Conjunctions to connect <b>ideas that contrast in one sentence</b>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· but</li> <li>· compared with</li> <li>· whereas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· July is colder in Santiago, <b>but</b> it is rainier in Sao Paulo.</li> <li>· It is colder in Santiago <b>compared with</b> Sao Paulo and Sydney.</li> <li>· January is generally the hottest month, <b>whereas</b> July is the coldest.</li> </ul>
<p>Words/phrases to introduce <b>opposite ideas in a new sentence</b>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· On the other hand,</li> <li>· However,</li> <li>· By contrast,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Santiago is the driest city. <b>On the other hand</b>, Sao Paulo is the rainiest.</li> <li>· Sydney and Sao Paulo have similar weather. <b>However</b>, Sao Paulo is a little rainier.</li> <li>· The lowest average temperature in Sao Paulo is 13°C. <b>By contrast</b>, the lowest average temperature in Santiago is 2°C.</li> </ul>

2. Expand the notes to make sentences. Use conjunctions and linking words or phrases to contrast the information.

Example: Sao Paulo - most rain / Santiago - least rain  
*Sao Paulo gets the most rain. However, Santiago gets the least rain.*

- a) For all three cities - January warmest / July coldest

.....

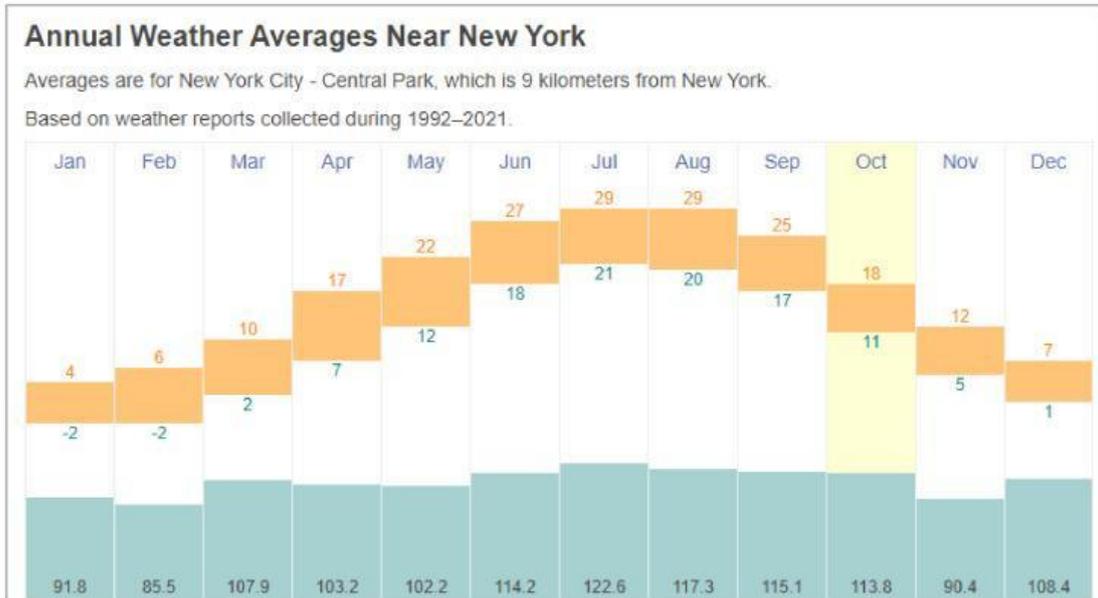
- b) In July - Santiago coldest / Sao Paulo warmest

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- c) In January – Santiago coolest / Sao Paulo and Sydney similar low temperature

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### Final Lesson Task



Source: <https://www.timeanddate.com/weather>

1. Look at the information in the bar graph above. How is it similar and different from the bar graph at the beginning of the lesson?
2. Write 5 sentences using comparative / superlative adjectives and linking words or phrases to describe the differences.
  - a) .....
  - b) .....
  - c) .....
  - d) .....
  - e) .....

### Exit Ticket

*Can you do these things?*

I can recognize different types of visual charts/graphs.	1	
I can understand details from visual charts/graphs.	2	
I can compare and contrast information presented in a table.	3	
	4	
	5	

### My Top 5 Words from this lesson:

### Homework: Self-study

[90 minutes per week]

1. **Extra practice** (online): Weather vocabulary  
<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/vocabulary/a1-a2-vocabulary/weather> 
2. **Extra practice** (online): Comparative adjectives  
<https://english-practice.net/english-grammar-exercises-for-a1-comparatives/>
3. **Extra practice** (online): Superlative adjectives  
<https://english-practice.net/superlative-adjectives-english-grammar-exercises-for-a1/>