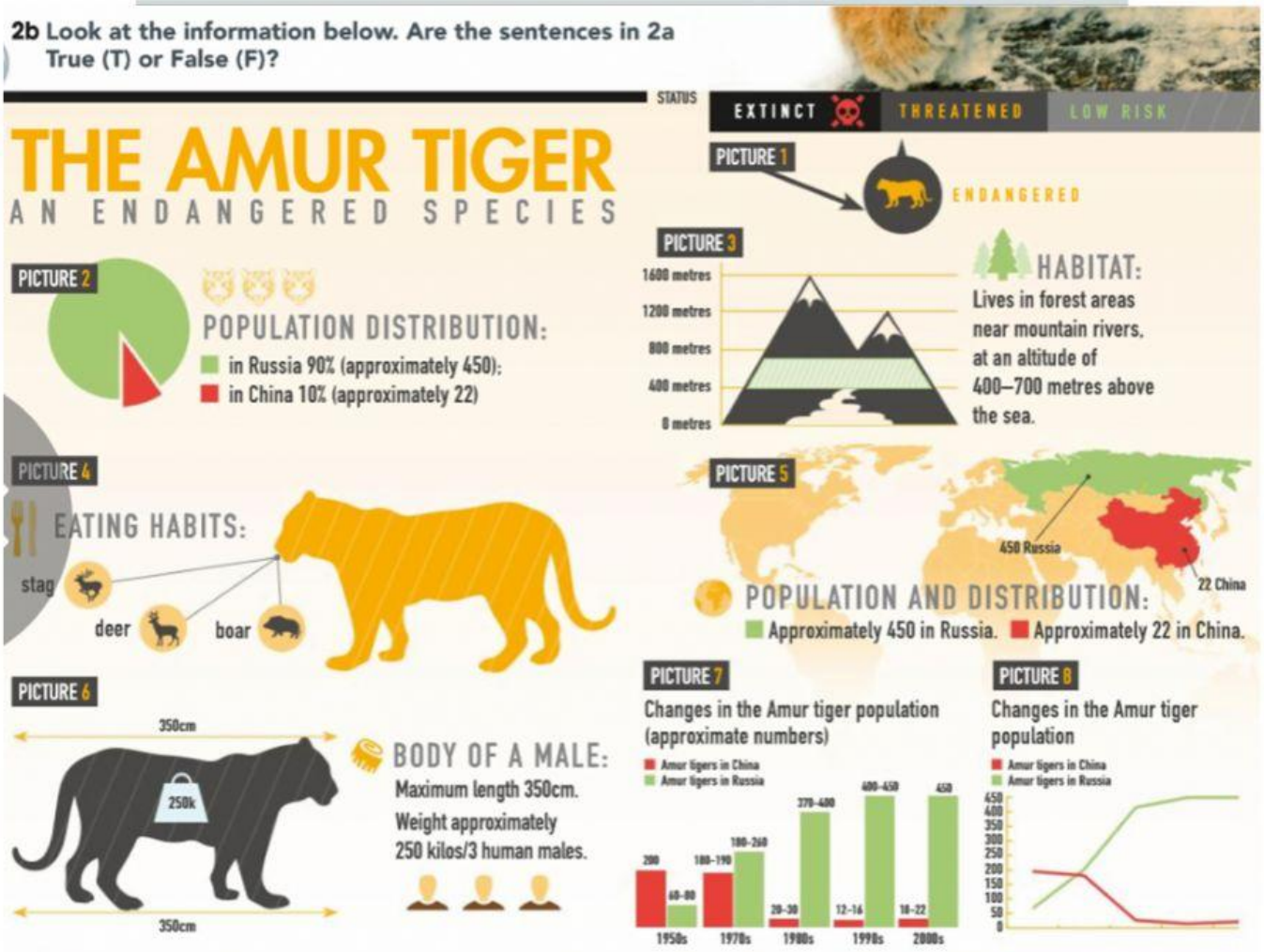
icon [n]: Picture **colour coding [n]:** Picture
pie chart [n]: Picture **diagram [n]:** Picture
pictogram [n]: Pictures and
bar graph [n]: Picture **line graph [n]:** Picture

2b Look at the information below. Are the sentences in 2a True (T) or False (F)?



Look at these statements about the Amur tiger. What do the underlined words mean? Use your dictionary if necessary.

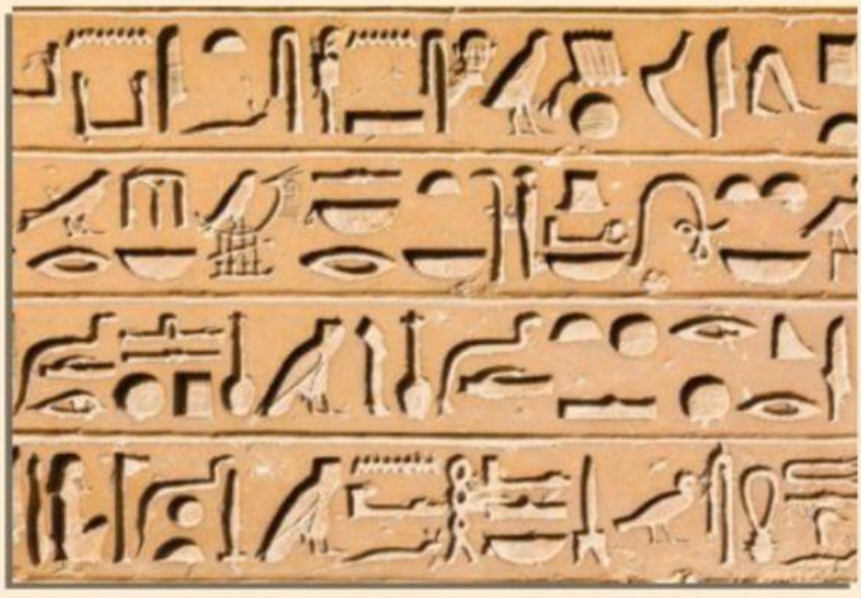
1 A big male Amur tiger is about 350 cm long. T/F
2 Amur tigers live mainly in Russia. T/F
3 Amur tigers are carnivorous. T/F
4 The population of Amur tigers in Russia fell in the 1980s. T/F
5 The population of Amur tigers in China is rising. T/F
6 Amur tigers live at the top of mountains. T/F
7 The Amur tiger is an endangered species. T/F

LIVEWORKSHEETS

A quick introduction to infographics

There is an old expression in English which says 'A picture is worth a thousand words'. That really is the key to infographics. Infographics are visual presentations of information. By using infographics you can give lots of information, even complicated information, in a very fast, clear, direct and memorable way. The visual elements help to make information attractive and interesting. They can include graphs, pie charts, maps, colour coding, diagrams, icons and tables. These make it easy to present a lot of statistics and facts in a compact space.

Infographics are not new. We could even say that Egyptian hieroglyphics are examples of infographics. The map of the London Underground is a great example too. It takes a complex network of train lines and transforms them into a colourful, clear, attractive diagram which is easy to use. In 1972 and 1973, NASA took infographics into space. The idea was that if people on different planets found the pictures, they could understand all the basics about our planet without needing any translation!



LIVEWORKSHEETS