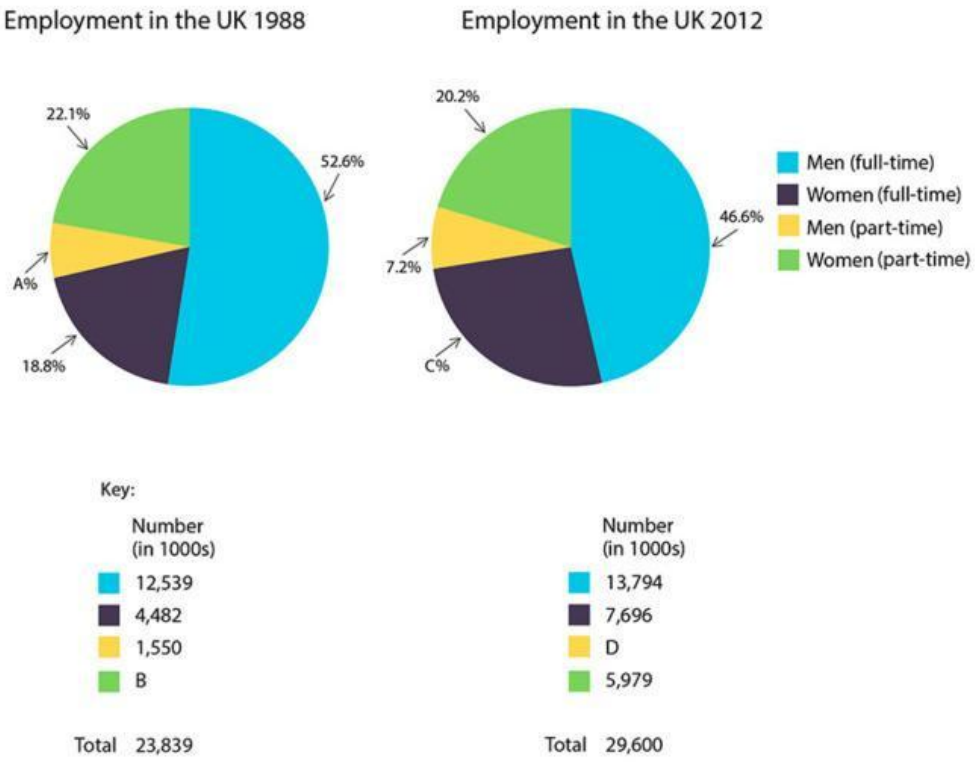
C. WRITING

Exercise 1 :

Look at the pie charts. Then complete the missing information in the pie charts and the key. Use the numbers in the box.



2,131	26	5,268	6.5

A

B

C

D

LIVEWORKSHEETS

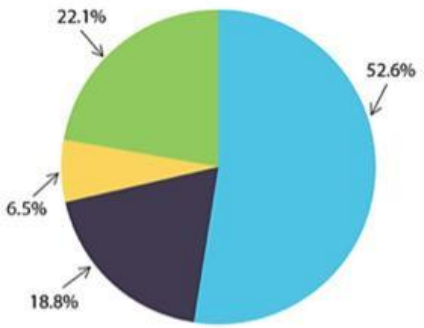
Exercise 2 :

When comparing two charts, you need to carefully choose the most important information.

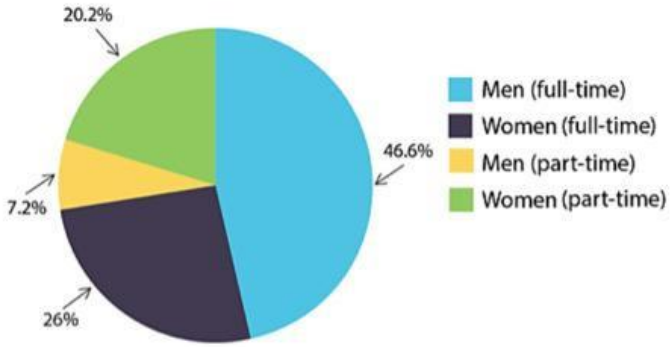
- *Look for high numbers, low numbers and equal numbers.*
- *Remember to look for trends and patterns.*
- *Look for noticeable differences.*

Look at the sentences and decide what type of information they give.

Employment in the UK 1988



Employment in the UK 2012



Key:

	Number (in 1000s)	Number (in 1000s)
	12,539	13,794
	4,482	7,696
	1,550	2,131
	5,268	5,979
Total	23,839	29,600

This is a key pattern as other numbers changed.

This is a key trend.

This is a large increase.

This is not a key piece of information – small changes are not significant.

This is not true – the percentage change was 7.2%.

This is not true – women in full-time employment was the greatest percentage change.

This is the highest number of employees in all the groups represented.

This is the most significant change.

This represents a key point – smallest and largest numbers are important.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1 All the numbers increased.

2 Women in full-time employment rose by 3,214,000.

3 Women working full-time increased by over 8%.

4 The number of men in full-time employment was greatest in both years.

5 The number of women in part-time employment rose very slightly.

6 The greatest percentage change was in men working full-time.

7 26% of workers in 2012 were women in full-time employment.

8 Men working part-time was the smallest percentage in each year.

9 13,794,000 men were working full-time in 2012.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Exercise 3 : **Look at the charts again. Then put the sentences in the correct order to complete the paragraph.**

The pie charts show the numbers and percentages of men and women in both full-time and part-time employment in the UK in 1988 and 2012.

These changes can be seen in the percentages of the total workforce; in 1988, women in full-time employment made up only 18.8% of working people, but this increased to 26% in 2012.

As well as the number of people working full-time, the number of people working part-time also increased, with women being the largest number in both years: 5,268,000 and 5,979,000, compared with 1,550,000 and 2,131,000 for men.

Overall, we can see that all numbers increased but there were significant differences in the proportions for each year.

In conclusion, apart from female full-time employment and male part-time employment, percentage figures decreased between the two years. Most significantly, men working full-time dropped below 50% to 46.6% in 2012.

Firstly, although the number of men in full-time employment was largest in both years, the greatest change was in the number of women working full-time. This increased from 4,482,000 in 1988 to 7,696,000 in 2012.

Exercise 4 :

It's important to understand the information given and present the facts in a clear way.

Each sentence from the report covers one topic. Match the topics with the sentences.

Details of full-time employment figures.

Details of part-time employment figures.

Details of the percentage of women working full-time.

General description of the charts.

General information about the overall trends.

Overview of the information in the charts.

1

The pie charts show the numbers and percentages of men and women in both full-time and part-time employment in the UK in 1988 and 2012.

2

Overall, we can see that all numbers increased but there were significant differences in the proportions for each year.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3

Firstly, although the number of men in full-time employment was largest in both years, the greatest change was in the number of women working full-time. This increased from 4,482,000 in 1988 to 7,696,000 in 2012.

4

As well as the number of people working full-time, the number of people working part-time also increased, with women being the largest number in both years: 5,268,000 and 5,979,000, compared with 1,550,000 and 2,131,000 for men.

5

These changes can be seen in the percentages of the total workforce; in 1988, women in full-time employment made up only 18.8% of working people, but this increased to 26% in 2012.

6

In conclusion, apart from female full-time employment and male part-time employment, all the other percentage figures decreased between the two years. Most significantly, men working full-time dropped below 50% to 46.6% in 2012.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Exercise 5 : **Match the words with the definitions.**

a chart | a figure | a percentage | a trend | an overview | details

1 an amount expressed in numbers: _____

2 a short description which provides general information about something: _____

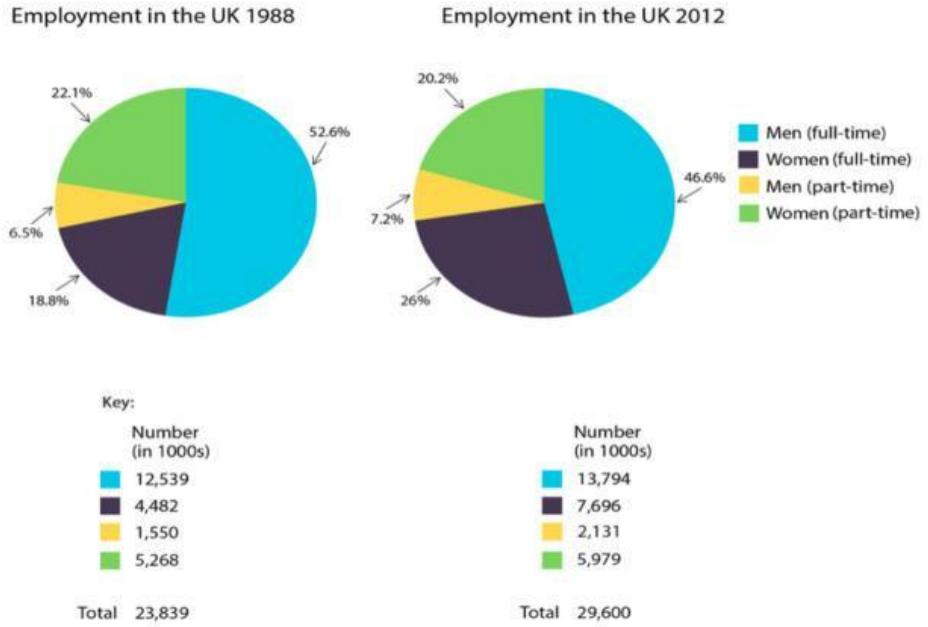
3 a general development or change in a situation: _____

4 an amount of something, expressed as a number out of 100: _____

5 a drawing that shows information in a simple way, often using lines and curves to show amounts: _____

6 pieces of information about something: _____

Exercise 6 : **Complete the introduction. Use the words in the box. You won't need to use all the words.**



LIVEWORKSHEETS

Firstly **Overall** **decreased** **details** **figures** **increased** **largest number**

pie charts **proportion** **significantly**

The _____ show employment _____ for both men and women in the UK for the years 1988 and 2012. _____, the number of people in work _____ in that period, but the _____ of working women rose most _____.

<u>Exercise 7 :</u> Read the information. Then look at the sentences. Select the word in each sentence that matches the definition.

When comparing two charts, we need to find which numbers you can compare because they are <u>similar</u> and which numbers you can contrast because they are <u>different</u>. Examples of this are high and low numbers, and numbers which show little or no change.

1 looking or being almost, but not exactly, the same (adjective):

The percentages of women working part-time are similar.

2 (referring to) two people or things together (quantifier):

The numbers for both men and women in employment increased.

3 describing everything together (quantifier):

All numbers rose between 1988 and 2012.

4 an obvious difference between two or more things (noun):

In 1988, there were 12,539,000 men working full time, in contrast only 1,550,000 were part-time.

5 important or noticeable (adjective):

There was a significant increase in women working full-time.

6 small in amount or degree (adjective):

We can see a slight increase in men working part-time.

7 exactly the same, or very similar (adjective):

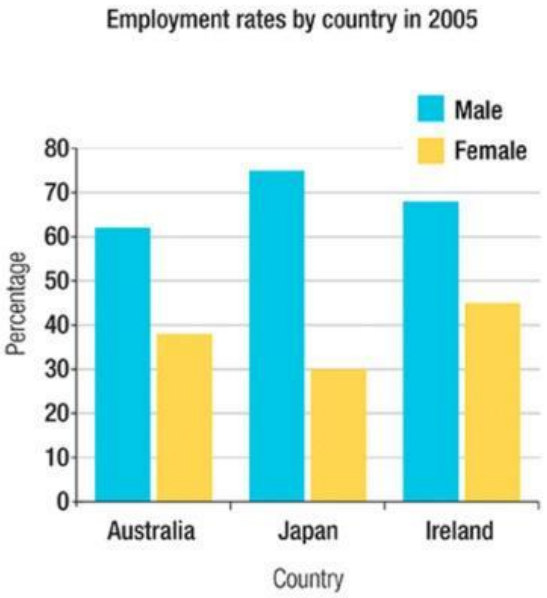
The pie charts show identical information for 1988 and 2012.

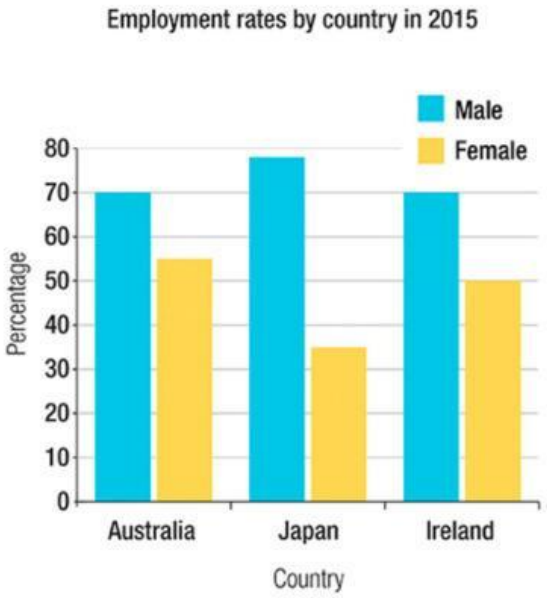
8 compared with the fact that; but (conjunction):

The percentage of women working full-time increased, whereas for men it decreased.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Exercise 8: Look at the bar charts. Then choose the best words for the gaps





All Both contrast identical significant similar slight whereas

1 The percentage of men in employment was _____ in both years.

2 _____ the percentages rose between the two years.

3 Women in _____ to men showed much lower employment rates in all countries.

4 The employment rate for Japanese men showed a _____ increase.

5 The pattern was _____ for all countries – an increase in percentages.

6 _____ men and women were working more in 2015.

7 Numbers of Japanese and Australian working women increased greatly, _____ in Ireland the change was smaller.

8 There was a _____ gap between men and women in Japan in both years.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Exercise 9:

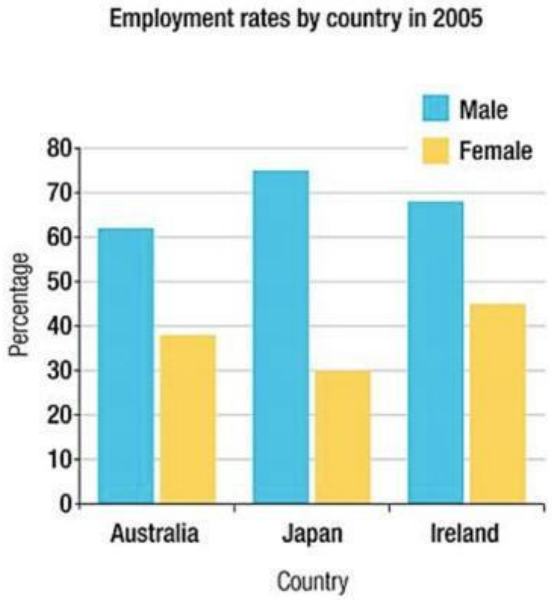
WRITING TASK 1

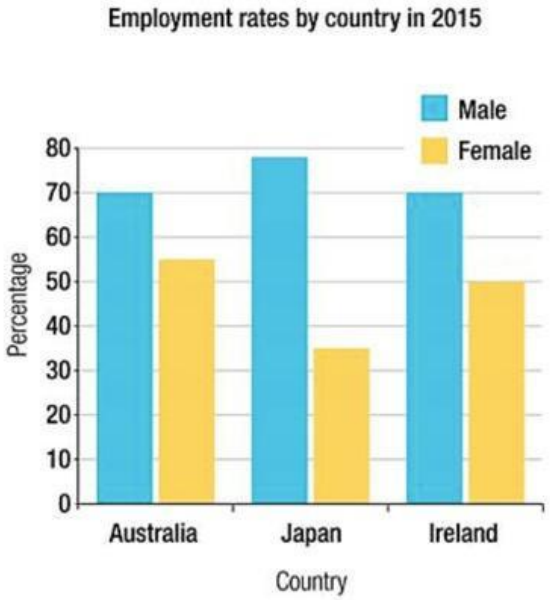
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The bar charts below show the percentages of men and women in employment in three countries in 2005 and 2015.

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

Write at least 150 words.





LIVEWORKSHEETS