ENGLISH LANGUAGE

SEMESTER 2: 2023-2024

CHAPTER 10

Instructor

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Text book: Headway Academic Skills: Reading, Writing, and Study Skills, Level 2. By: Sarah Philpot, Series Editors: John and Liz Soars

READING

INTERPRETING DATA

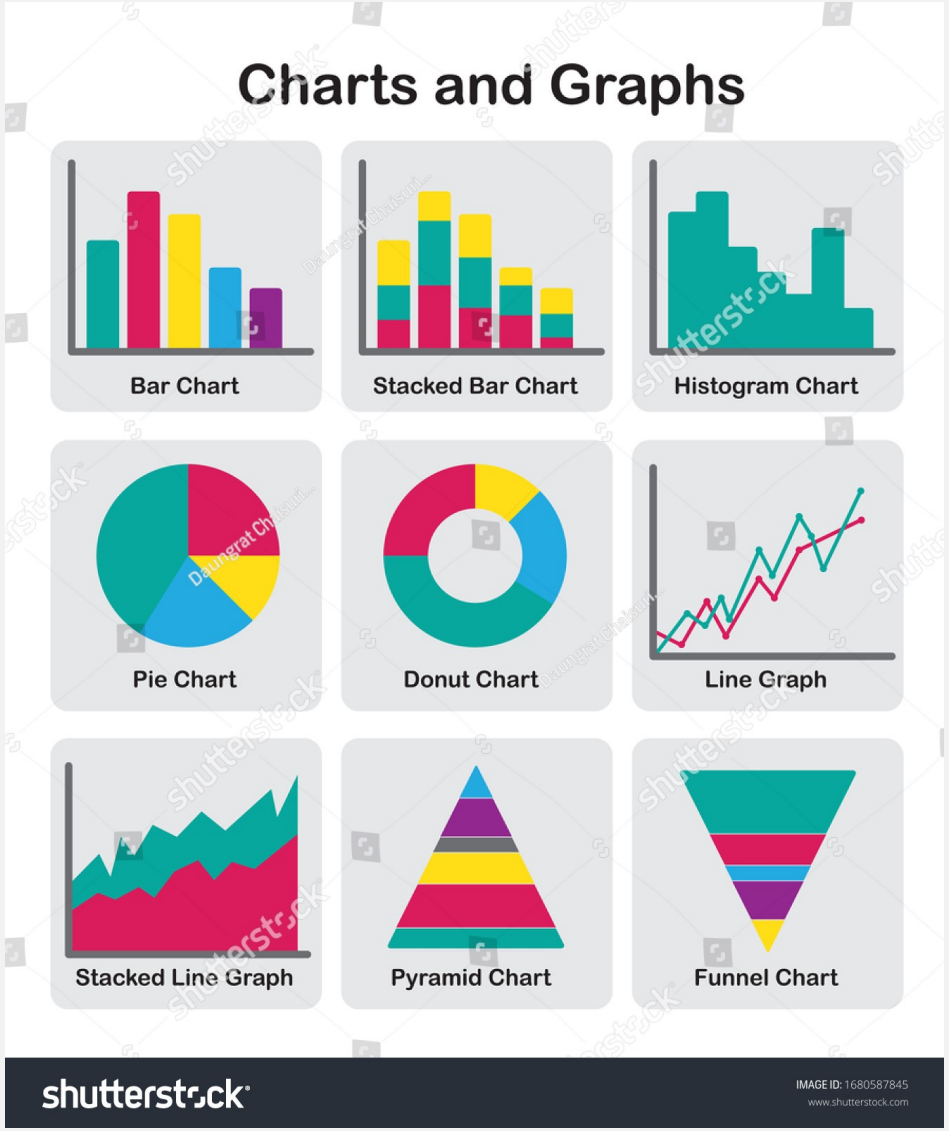
Many scientific and academic texts contain statistics. These are often illustrated in graphs or charts.

Referring to graphs and charts while you are reading will help you to understand the text, and interpret the statistical data better.

- ✓Skim the titles of the text and graphs and charts to get a general idea.
- ✓Read the description of the horizontal and vertical data.
- ✓ Look at the graph or bar chart. Ask yourself questions: What is the general picture or trend? Are there any unexpected points?
- ✓As you read the text, refer to the appropriate part of the diagram. Compare the information in the text with the information in the graphs and charts.

WRITING

ILLUSTRATING DATA



DESCRIBING A GRAPH OR CHART

Students are often required to transform data from a graph or chart into text. Always:

✓say what the graph or chart shows.

✓describe the main changes.

✓summarize the major trends and/or high and low points.

Vary the vocabulary you use.

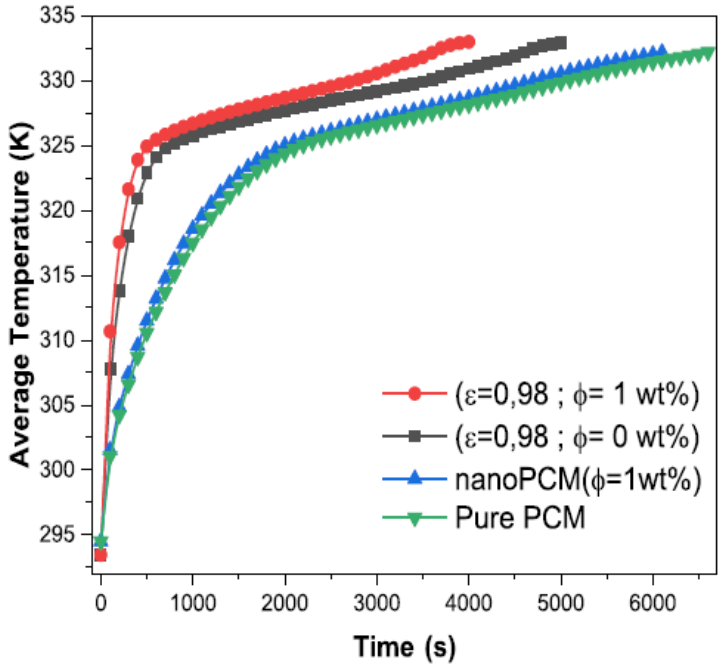


Figure 8. Average temperature evolution during the time for different composite PCMs.

4.2. *Temperature distribution*

Figure 8 shows the variation of the temperature for Composite PCMs with different parameters during the melting process. It can be seen from these curves that the evolution of temperature as a function of time of pure paraffin and of composite materials are divided into three steps (pre-melting, melting and post-melting). During the first step of the melting process, when $t < 1200$ s for pure PCM and nanoPCM and $t < 500$ s for the composite material, the temperature of the pure PCM and that of the composite increased by absorbing a large sensible of PCM and latent heat.

VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT

AVOIDING REPETITION

Describing a curve

Go up ↑	Go down ↓	Go up and down	Stay the same →
rise	fall	fluctuate	remain steady
increase	drop		remain stable
grow	decrease		

AVOIDING REPETITION

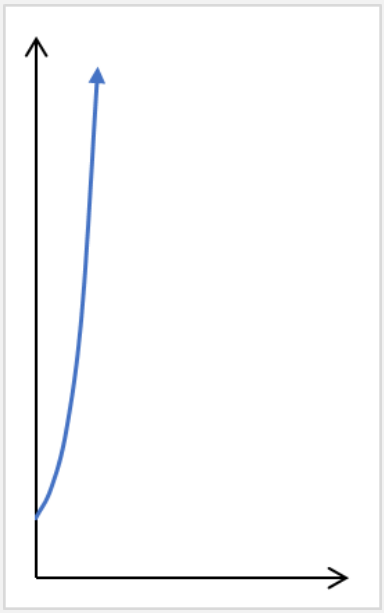
The language used to describe graphs can be repetitive. To avoid describing increasing for example, use:

- ✓synonyms. e.g., increase= rise
- ✓adjectives + nouns, e.g., slight increase
- ✓verbs + adverbs, e.g., increased slightly

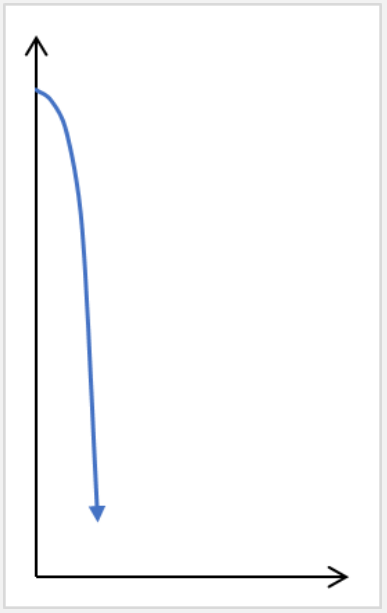
AVOIDING REPETITION

adjectives + nouns	verbs + adverbs
a steady growth	grow/grew steadily
a slight increase	increased slightly
a dramatic rise	rose dramatically
a sudden drop	drop/ dropped suddenly
a steady fall	fell steadily

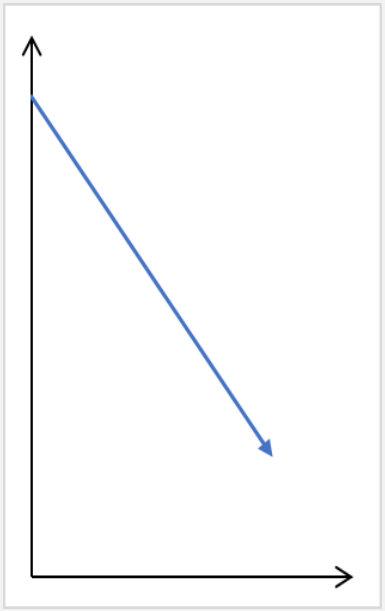
AVOIDING REPETITION



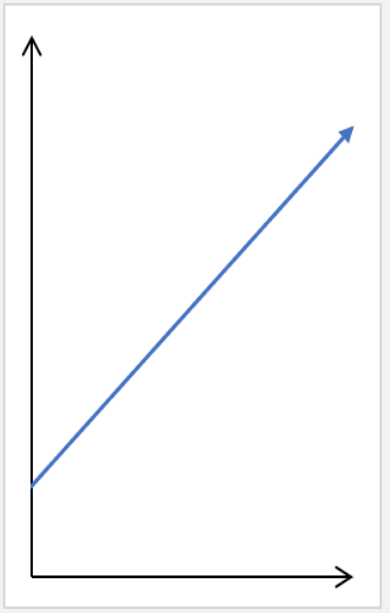
a dramatic rise



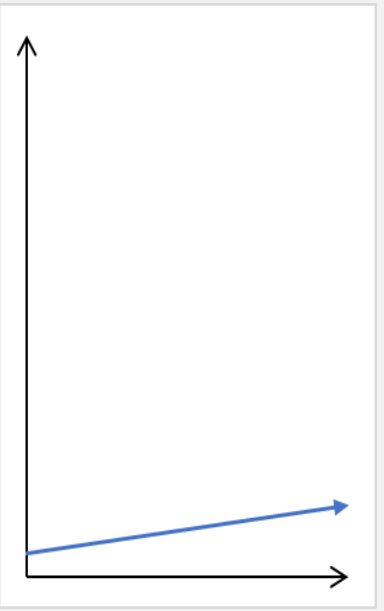
a sudden drop



a steady fall



a steady growth



a slight increase


YOU DID IT!
THANK YOU FOR A GREAT SEMESTER!