

《學術英語Power Up》 Unit __6__(part 2)_

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課程名稱：英文文法與寫作II

教學主題：摘要簡述圖表及看法書寫



Summarizing a graph and expressing your views (摘要簡述圖表及看法書寫)

- 如何讀出並寫出圖表所表達的訊息。
- 將圖表中表達的訊息轉化為文字。
- 根據圖表的呈現的訊息，發表個人的觀點看法。

Example 1: Crime Rate

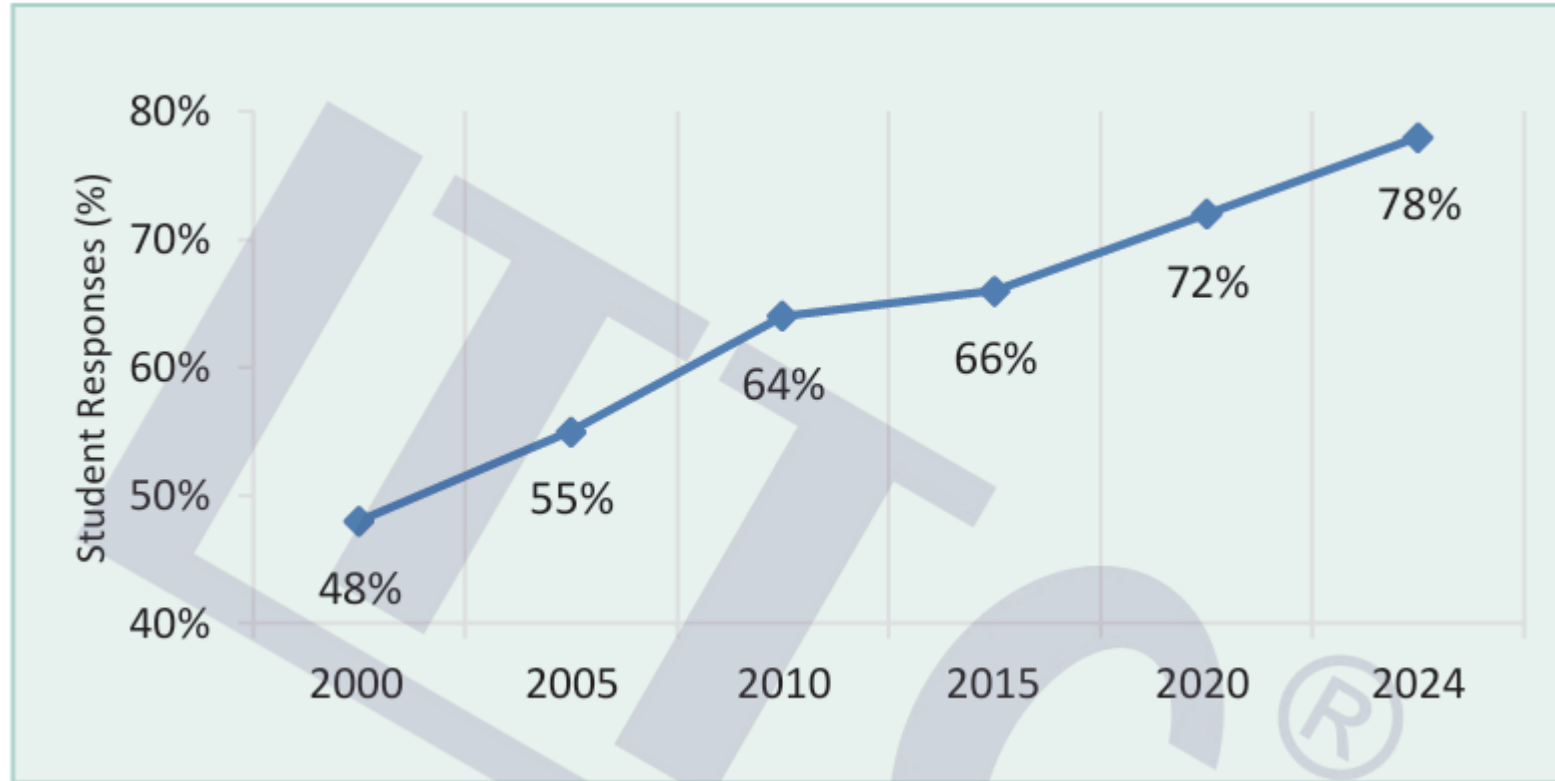


Figure 1: Percentage of students who believe there is more crime now than in previous years (based on a survey of 750 students)

以下為社會系學生Mike撰寫的短文，表達他對以上圖表
的看法。

➤ Mike, 3rd Year Sociology

This graph shows that most people have the perception that the rate of crime in society is rising year after year. However, we cannot assume that this reflects the true state of affairs. The reasons for this are explained as follows.

Imagine that you see two headlines on a news website. The first is 'Man Steals Wallet in Station.' The second is 'Man Enjoys Great Day.' Like most people, you would probably click on the bad news story.

社會系學生Mike撰寫的短文 (continued)

When asked how they feel about news, most people will claim that the news media are too negative. People say they would prefer to hear and read positive news stories. However, the media know that, in fact, negative news sells. As a consequence, crime forms such a large part of the daily news content.

You might think this is harmless. After all, crime is one of the leading genres of fiction. Watching crime stories in the movies or on TV allows people to feel scared in a safe way, according to psychologists. However, the amount of crime featured in the news is out of proportion with the real situation. That explains the phenomenon shown in the graph.

In addition, humans are obsessed with crime. This means we think about small incidents a lot and give them more attention than they probably deserve. This is another reason why, when asked about the level of crime in society, we are likely to overestimate it and guess that it is rising when, in fact, it is actually falling.

Example 2: Popularity of Social Media in Teenagers



TEENAGER SOCIAL MEDIA
USAGE(JUNE, 2018)

資料來源: <https://www.socialmediatoday.com/news/new-report-shows-instagram-snapchat-lead-facebook-in-teen-usage/524734/>

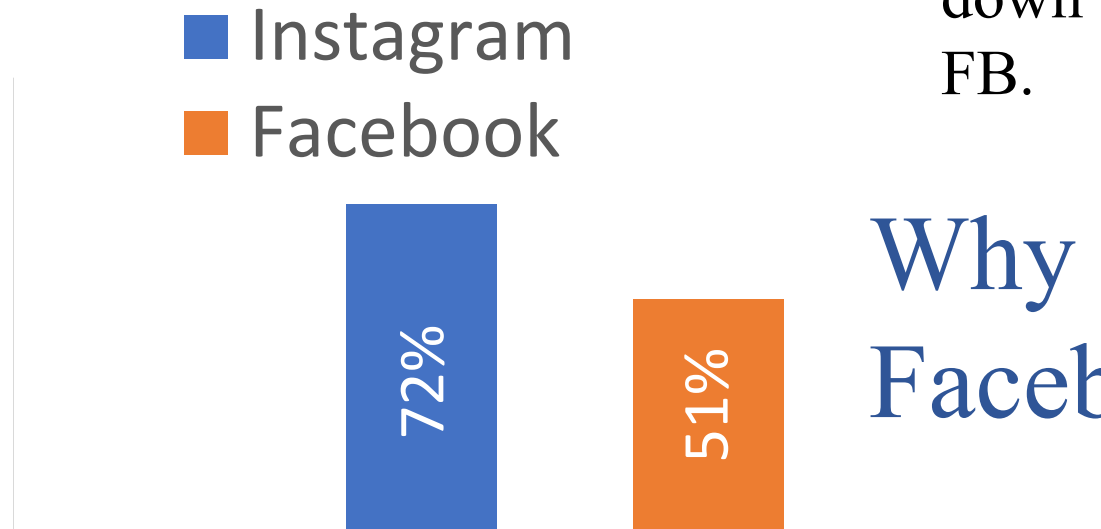


BRAINSTORMING

Discuss in your group

Question discussion

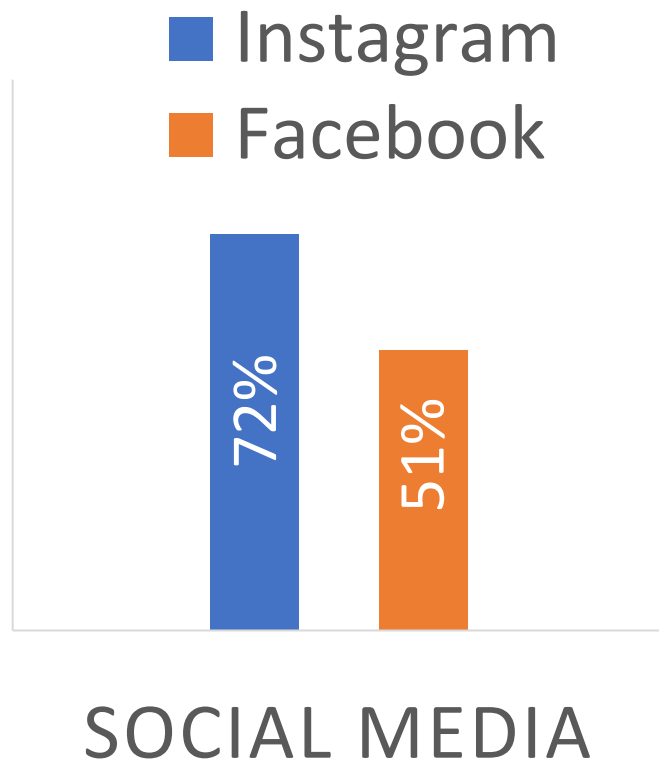
- ◆ Discuss the following question in your group. Write down at least three reasons why teenagers prefer IG to FB.



Why are teenagers leaving Facebook for Instagram?

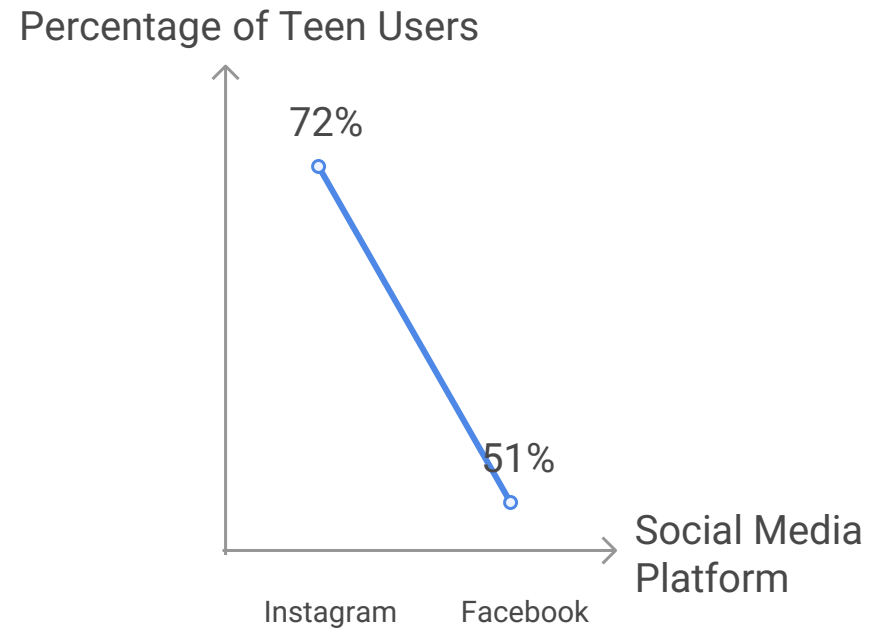
TEENAGER SOCIAL MEDIA
USAGE (MAY, 2018)

Example 2: Popularity of Social Media



Why are teenagers leaving Facebook for Instagram? First, many parents use Facebook, not Instagram. So, when teenagers share things on Instagram, their parents won't know about it. Second, Facebook is more a medium for people to share information, and Instagram is more a place to make friends. Facebook is fine for many adults because they usually just want to share news with one another. For teenagers, however, meeting new friends is more important than keeping up to date, so they like to use Instagram. Third, a lot of teenagers like Instagram better because they enjoy sharing their stories through beautiful pictures and videos. Facebook users usually use more words to share their stories and feelings. Interestingly, Facebook runs Instagram. It bought Instagram in 2012. Did you know that?

Generated by Napkin Ai



**Teen Usage of Social Media
Platforms in 2018**



GENERATE A GRAPH

Group Work

STEP 1(步驟一): Choose a topic and draw a graph

- In your group, find a topic.
- Try to generate a graph that illustrates a phenomenon.
- For example: Percentage of AI tools used by college students in their studies

STEP2 (步驟二):Write up the information the graph shows

- Work with your group members and write up the information that the graph shows.
- You may refer to the sentence patterns on pages 97–99.



各組學生產出圖表的範例

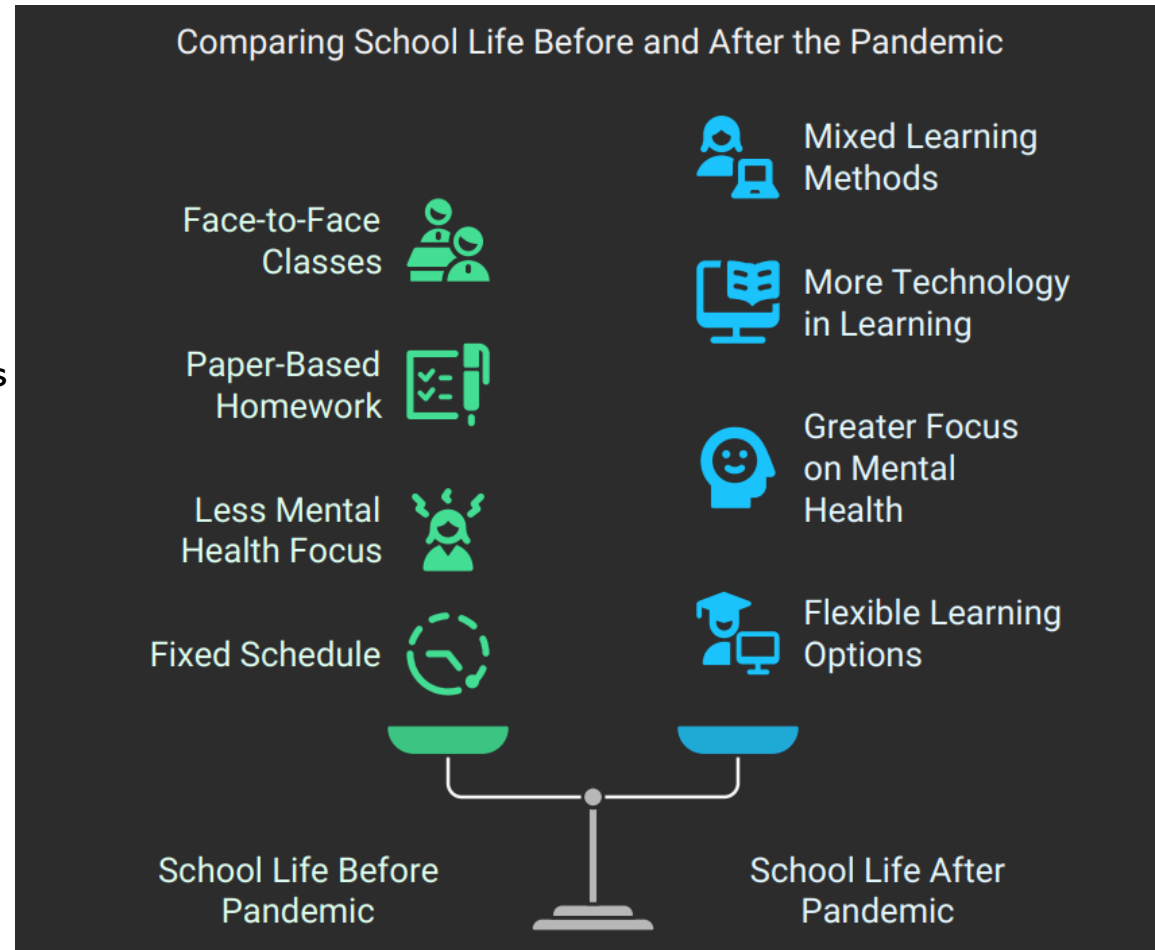
Group 1: School life before and after the pandemic

School Life Before the Pandemic

- Face-to-Face Classes: Students went to school every day and talked directly with teachers and classmates.
- Extracurricular Activities: There were many activities like clubs, field trips, and sports events. These helped students make friends and find new interests.
- Fixed Schedule: Schools had morning assemblies, flag-raising ceremonies, and set lunch breaks. Everything was well-organized.
- Paper-Based Homework and Exams: Most schoolwork and tests were on paper, with little use of technology.

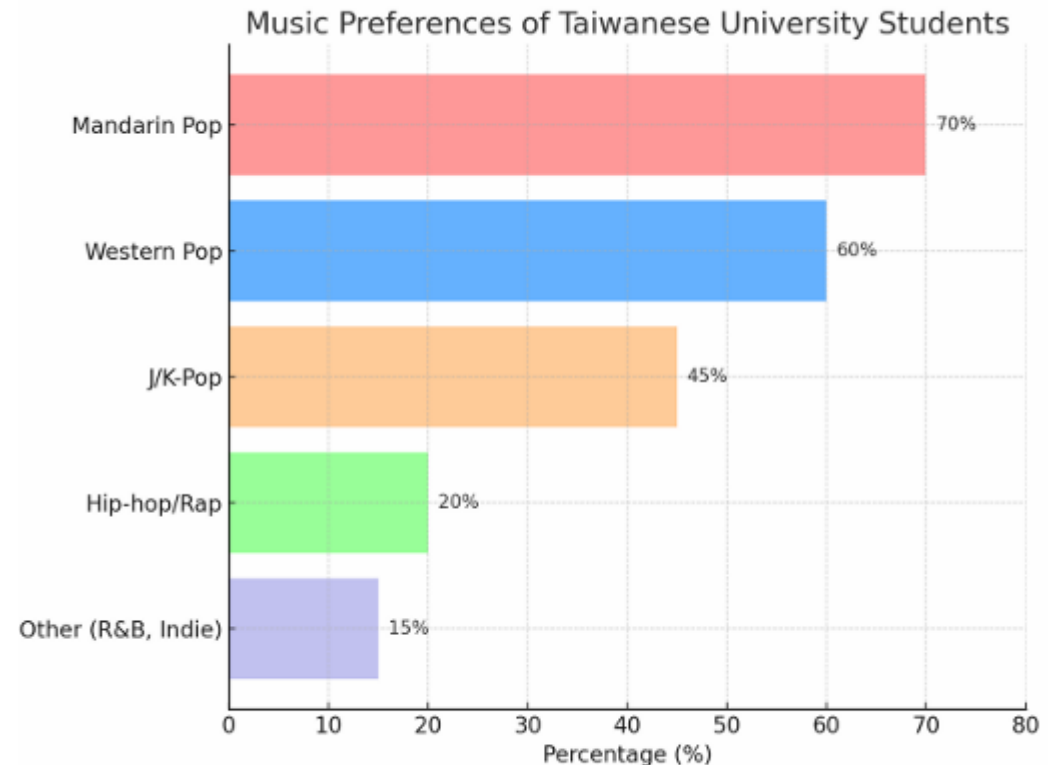
School Life After the Pandemic

- Mixed Learning Methods: Students could have both online and in-person classes. Some subjects still used online learning.
- More Technology in Learning: Digital tools became common, like e-books, online tests, and AI for studying.
- Greater Focus on Mental Health: Schools cared more about students' feelings and helped them manage stress.
- Flexible Learning Options: Some schools let students choose between online and in-person classes.



Group 2 : Music preferences of Taiwanese university students

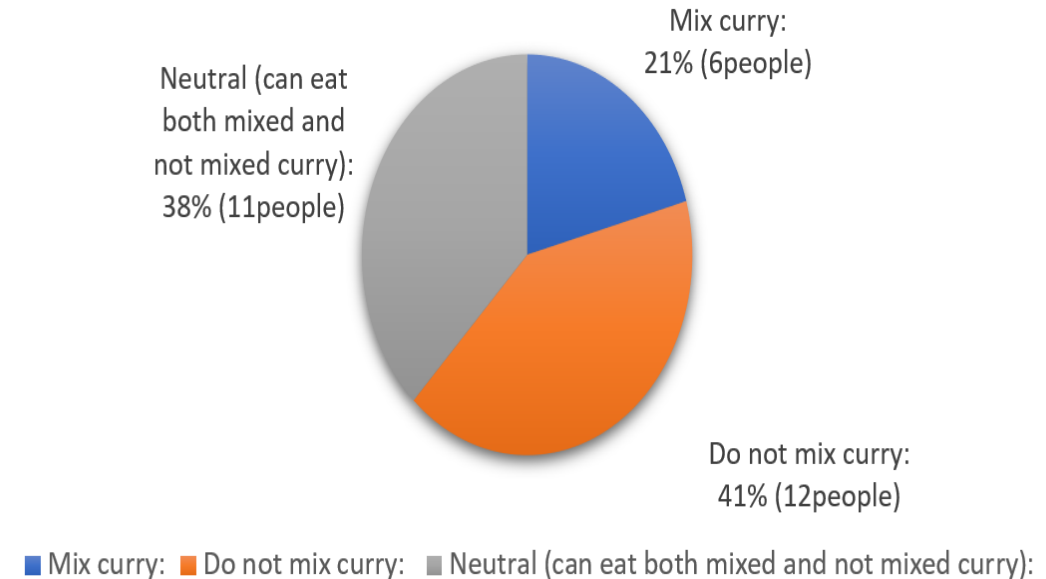
In recent years, the music preferences of Taiwanese university students have become increasingly diverse, reflecting both global trends and local cultural influences. A recent analysis reveals how young people in Taiwan engage with different genres of music in their daily lives. A lot of Taiwanese university students love Mandarin pop — about 70% of them listen to it. Western pop is also super popular, around 60%. K-pop and J-pop are big too, with about 45% of students into them. Hip-hop's getting more popular, with 1 in 5 students listening to it. And then there's stuff like R&B and indie music, which about 15% enjoy. So yeah, students here really like all kinds of music, both local and international.



Group 3 : Preference for eating curry rice

This pie chart shows curry mixing preferences among 29 Plus Class B students. There are three categories of preferences in our class. 21% (6 students) prefer to mix curry with rice, while 41% (12 students) prefer not to mix them. 38% (11 students) are neutral and enjoy both styles. The majority favors keeping curry and rice separate. The survey highlights the variety of personal dining habits within the class.

A Survey on Curry Mixing Preferences
Among 29 Plus Class B Students



Group 4: Age distribution and gender ratio of K pop fans

Age distribution and gender ratio of Kpop fans

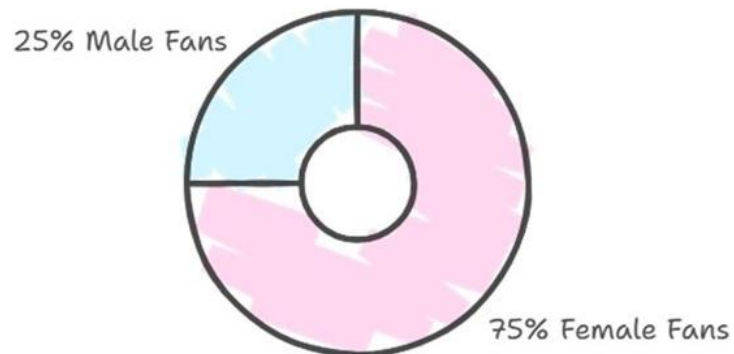
(Kpop 粉絲的年齡分佈和性別比例)

This document outlines the age distribution and gender ratio of K-Pop fans, highlighting the importance of understanding fan demographics for better engagement. It first explores age trends, noting that a large portion of fans are teenagers (13–19), followed closely by young adults (20–29) who often have more spending power. Additionally, the fanbase increasingly includes adults over 30, such as parents or late adopters.

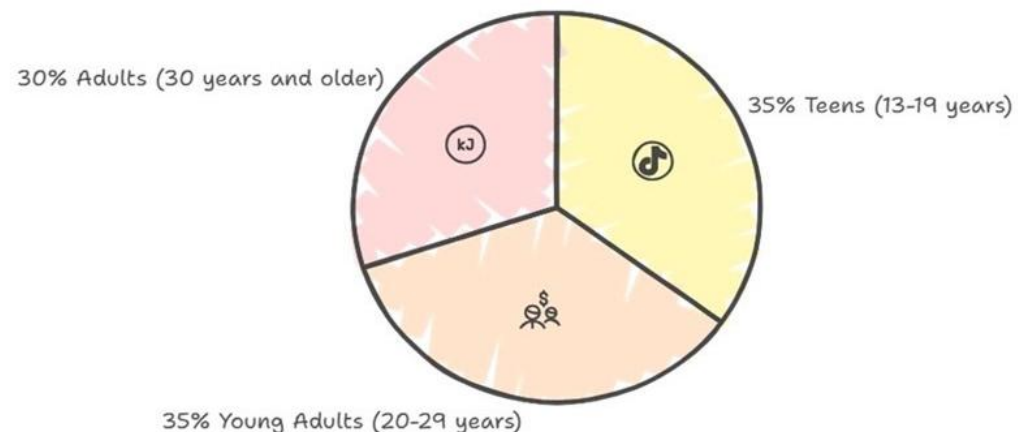
The discussion then shifts to gender, pointing out that female fans make up the majority—about 75%—and are highly active in fan communities and events. Male fans, while a smaller group 25%, are steadily growing in number and involvement.

In conclusion, the K-Pop fanbase is diverse and evolving, and understanding its age and gender composition is key for artists, marketers, and researchers seeking to connect with it effectively.

Gender Distribution of K-Pop Fans



Age Distribution of K-Pop Fans

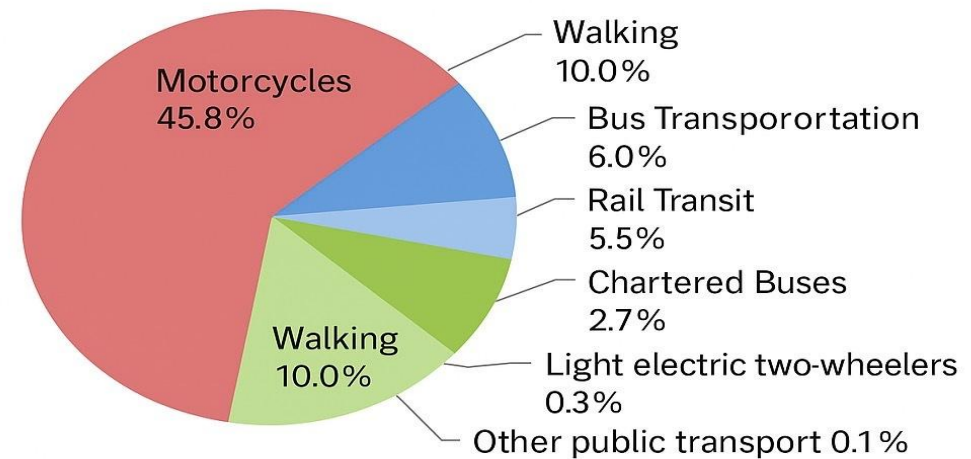


Group 5: Percentage of Transportation Modes Used by Taiwanese People When Going Out (2022)

Motorcycles are the most commonly used mode of transport, making up 45.8% of all travel. This includes both private and shared motorcycles.

- Private passenger cars come second, accounting for 25.0%. These include both privately owned and shared cars.
- Walking represents 10.0%, showing that a significant portion of the population prefers to travel on foot.
- Bus transportation contributes to 6.0%, reflecting the use of public buses.
- Rail transit is used by 5.5% of travelers, indicating moderate use of trains and metro systems.
- Bicycles make up 3.0%, suggesting a relatively small share of eco-friendly commuting.
- Chartered buses are used by 2.7%, likely for specific group travel or company commutes.
- Other private motorized vehicles account for 1.6%, possibly including scooters or other small vehicles.
- Light electric two-wheelers are used by 0.3%, which may indicate newer or niche adoption.
- Other public transport is the least used category at 0.1%.

Proportion of Transportation Modes Used by Citizens, 2022



Note: 'Motorcycles' include private and shared motorcycles. 'Private passenger cars' include both private and shared cars. Other categories are classified under public transport or other private motorized vehicles accordingly.

This chart shows that most people in Taiwan use scooters when they go out. The second most common way is private cars. Public transportation is used less. Some people also walk or ride bikes. This means most people in Taiwan choose to use private transportation.

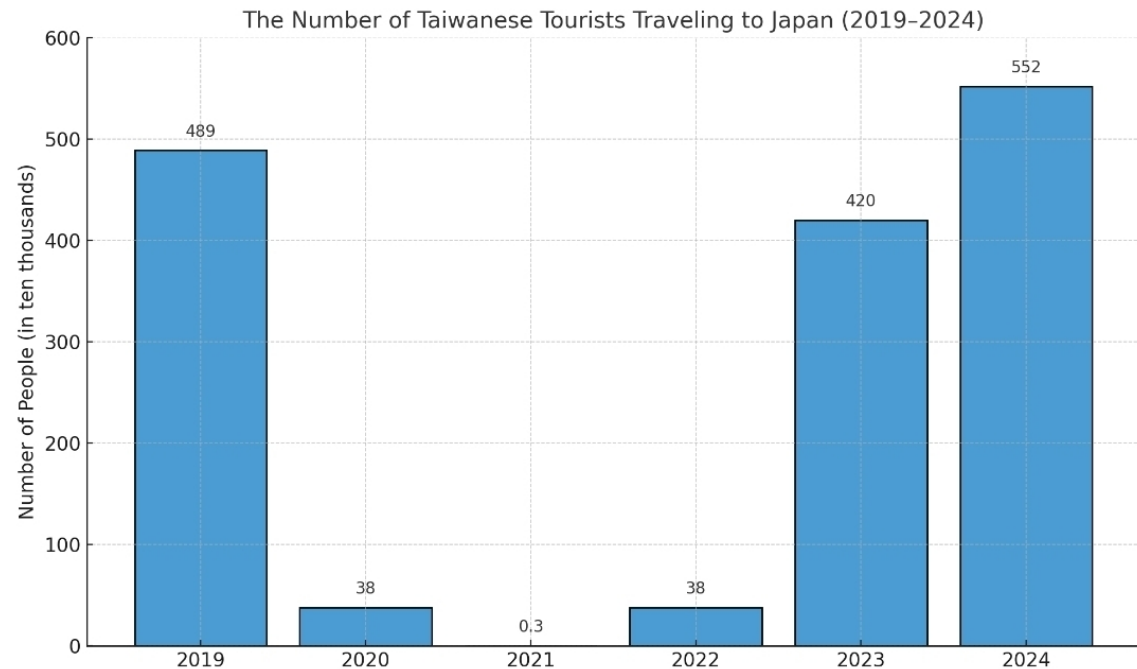
Group 6: The number of Taiwanese tourists traveling to Japan during the past five years (2019–2024)

Hello everyone. Today I'd like to share a trend about Taiwanese tourists visiting Japan over the past five years.

Japan has always been a favorite travel destination for Taiwanese. In 2019, a record 4.89 million people visited. But in 2020 and 2021, the number dropped sharply due to COVID-19 — only about 38,000 and even fewer in 2021.

In 2022, things improved, with 380,000 visitors. Then in 2023, the number bounced back to 4.2 million. This year, 2024, it's expected to reach 5.52 million — higher than before the pandemic!

As shown in the bar chart, there was a big dip during COVID, followed by a strong rebound. It shows Taiwanese people's love for Japan and the strong desire to travel again.



Group 7: The Proportion of Taiwanese High School Graduates Pursuing Higher Education vs. Entering the Workforce

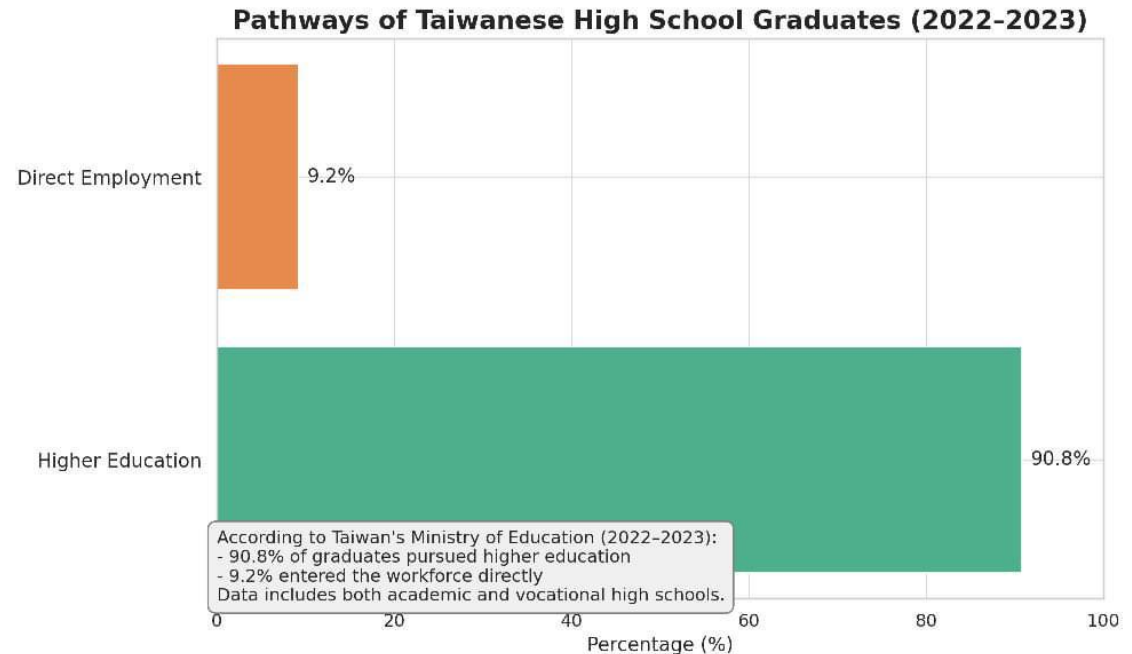
In Taiwan, most students graduating from high school or vocational school choose to pursue higher education. However, a significant minority enter the workforce directly. According to the Ministry of Education's 2022–2023 data:

Higher Education Enrollment: Approximately 90.8% of graduates chose to continue their studies in universities, colleges, or technical institutes.

Direct Employment: Around 9.2% entered the job market immediately after graduation.

This growing preference for continued education is influenced by societal expectations, career aspirations, and the desire for better long-term job prospects. However, the 9.2% who enter the workforce contribute meaningfully to industries such as:

- Accommodation and Food Services (29.2%)
- Other Service Industries (21.2%)
- Manufacturing (17.2%)
- Miscellaneous Sectors (32.4%)



Taiwan's government supports both paths. For example, the Youth Employment Pilot Program encourages early employment by providing subsidies and training opportunities. Simultaneously, investments in higher education aim to equip students with advanced skills and knowledge.

Conclusion:

While higher education remains the dominant choice, early employment is a respected and supported option for students with practical career goals. Both paths play crucial roles in Taiwan's social and economic development.

STEP3 (步驟三):Write up your views about the issue

- Work with your group members and write up your views about this issue.
- Express your thoughts about what causes this phenomenon and share them with your group members.



Class Dismissed!

