

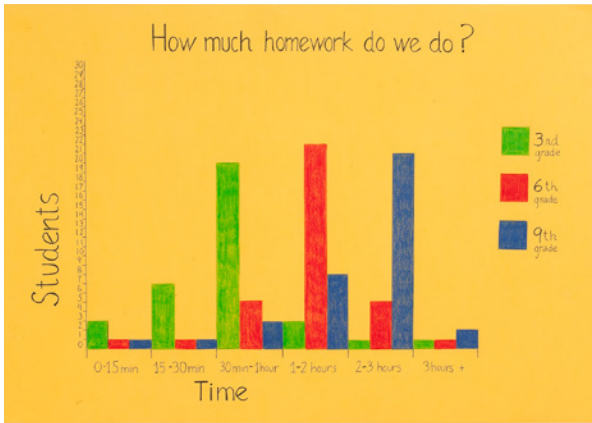
## Using Data in Presentations

Before you watch

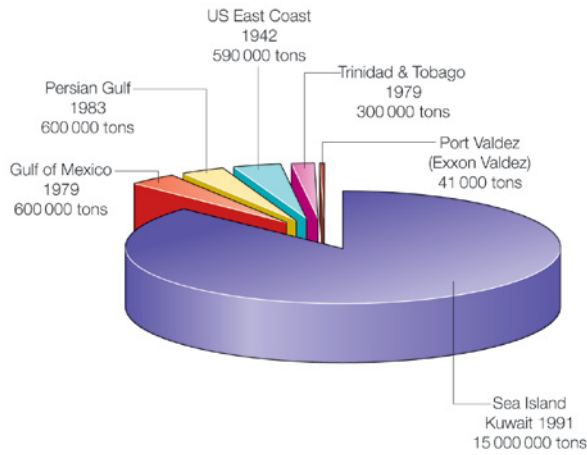
A

Look at the charts and graphs. Write the name of the visual: bar graph, line graph, pie chart. Which of these have you used for presentations at school or work?

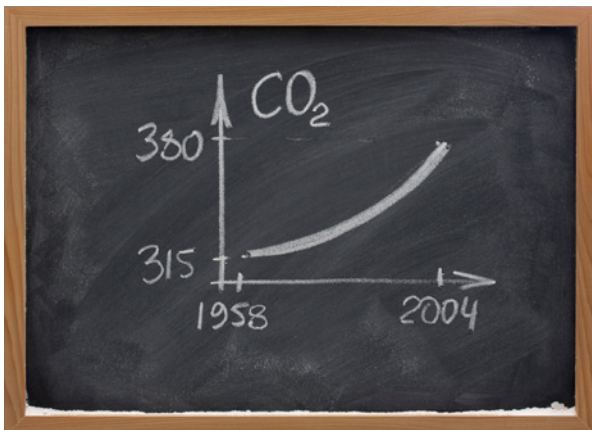
1.



2.



3.



## B

Which of the a-d statistic represents the highest number of people? Which of the statistics a-d represents the lowest number?

1. Highest
2. Lowest

Greenville Bike Shop reported its sales in the first quarter of this year. They found:

- a. Fifty percent of customers bought helmets.
- b. One out of four customers bought hybrid bikes.
- c. Two thirds of customers purchased bike repair services.
- d. One in nine customers bought clothing.

How would you rewrite the statistics to make it easier for an audience to understand?

## Video

### A

Watch the video and select True or False.

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| 1. One reason to present data in a talk is to convince your audience about your point of view. | T | F |
| 2. You need to look carefully at the sources you use for your research.                        | T | F |
| 3. You should include all the data you find in your research when you give your talk.          | T | F |
| 4. The more data you present, the better your presentation.                                    | T | F |
| 5. Simply presenting data is not as effective as interpreting data to tell a story.            | T | F |
| 6. Your choice of words to describe the data doesn't have much influence on the audience.      | T | F |

### B

Choose the correct option.

1. Data can be used to report the **results** / **supports** of research.
2. The data you present is a simple way to explain **complex** / **memorable** subjects.
3. Information from a university website is likely to be **fake** / **reliable**.
4. Data should be included in a presentation if it is **interesting** / **relevant**.
5. You should describe your findings in a way that is **exciting** / **trusted**.
6. Charts and graphs that are colourful and eye-catching make your presentation more **reliable** / **entertaining**.

## C

Complete the sentences using the words in the box.

boom    data    figures    graph    number    recite    relevant    sleep    story

**Ann:** According to our bike club website, there are 53 million bicycles in the U.S. We should include that piece of **1** \_\_\_\_\_ in our presentation about funding for new bike paths in Greenville.

**Ben:** I'm not sure that's **2** \_\_\_\_\_. We should focus on **3** \_\_\_\_\_ that are directly related to us. How many bicycles are there in Greenville?

**Ann:** I don't have that **4** \_\_\_\_\_, but the two bike shops in town reported a **5** \_\_\_\_\_ in bike sales during the pandemic.

**Ben:** Oh, that should definitely be part of the **6** \_\_\_\_\_ we tell with our data. Let's present the percentage of increased sales, the total revenue, the number of new bike owners, and maybe the value of bike-related merchandise, like helmets and bicycle bells.

**Ann:** I think that's too much data. I don't want to **7** \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of statistics that will put everyone to **8** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ben:** You're right. Let's make a **9** \_\_\_\_\_ showing the increase in bike ownership and make the case for more paths.

## Digital skills focus

### A

Complete the tips for finding reliable data for presentations by choosing the correct option.

1. Look at the domain name / author of the website to decide if it can be trusted. A government website uses *.gov*. A non-profit website uses *.org*. A commercial website uses *.com*. An academic institution uses *.edu*.
2. Check the year the website or the article was published. Make sure the data on the website is **relevant / current**.
3. Look for the author's name on the article. If no author is given, the information may not be **reliable / exciting**.
4. Look for information from multiple sources to confirm the data is **valid / complex**.
5. Don't rely on information from chat rooms, online forums, and blogs. These sources can offer ideas for further research, but they **are / are not** reliable sources.

## Language focus

### A

Complete the talk with the words in the box.

.5 percent	25 percent savings	30 percent reduction	75 percent
	nearly	out of five	six
		statistics	

New and improved bike paths will make Greenville a nicer, safer place to live. According to a recent survey, **1** \_\_\_\_\_ of the residents in Greenville own a bike – clearly a majority of our population. However, four **2** \_\_\_\_\_ bike owners said that they are not happy with the bike path system in Greenville. **3** \_\_\_\_\_ one hundred percent thought bike paths in the car lanes were too dangerous, and they worried they would get hit by a car. Traffic accident **4** \_\_\_\_\_ in Greenville support that fear. There were **5** \_\_\_\_\_ reported accidents on the bike paths on the roads in 2021, but no reported accidents on paths separated from car lanes. Safer bike paths mean that people would be more likely to commute to work by bike. The economic benefit of bike commuting is significant. Greenville could see a **6** \_\_\_\_\_ in traffic jams by building a safe, well-lit path from the river into downtown. As gas prices rise, bicycle commuters could see as much as a **7** \_\_\_\_\_ in transportation costs. A modest tax hike of just **8** \_\_\_\_\_ could generate enough money for the new paths. That’s a small request for a lot of safety and savings!

### B

Match the underlined words to a phrase with a similar meaning. Use a dictionary or a thesaurus to help you.

- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Increased demand for housing has caused <u>builders to construct more houses</u> .         | a. skyrocketed            |
| 2. The cost of raw materials <u>increased a lot very quickly</u> last year.                   | b. turn a corner          |
| 3. The price of office space has <u>gone down quickly</u> .                                   | c. a housing boom         |
| 4. After the pandemic, wages for restaurant workers <u>suddenly increased by 25%</u> .        | d. jumped by              |
| 5. <u>It looks like more people are</u> buying electric cars this year.                       | e. dropped sharply        |
| 6. More people are entering nursing school, so the nursing shortage may soon <u>improve</u> . | f. There’s a trend toward |

## C

Read the raw data. Discuss in pairs or groups what kind of chart or graph you would make to show the data effectively. Prepare three or four sentences that describe the findings using phrases that make the data exciting. What story can you tell about bicycle purchases in these three years?

Greenville Bicycle Sales, in USD			
	2019	2020	2021
Children's bikes	\$35,000	\$45,000	\$38,000
Adult bikes	\$80,000	\$150,000	\$71,000
Racing bikes	\$95,000	\$30,000	\$55,000

## Digital communicative task

### A

Prepare a talk that requires the use of data.

- Select a topic for an informational talk.
- Research facts and figures relevant to the topic and your point of view.
- Decide what kind of chart or graph will best present the data and create the visual.
- Use the data to tell a story about the topic. Point to trends the data indicates or cause and effect relationships the data suggests.
- Practice giving the talk out loud, either by yourself or with a friend or classmate.
- Decide if you have sufficient data or if you need more support for your point of view. Adjust your presentation as needed.

### B

Give your talk using the data you collected and the visuals you created. Get feedback on your talk from your audience and reflect on how well you were able to present your point of view.