

Presenting information in a table - HELPSHEET

Reasons for showing information in a table:

- It is easier to find information in the Table.
- The information is organized in a logical, methodical way.
- The reader can ignore all the information they do not need.

Example: The following passage gives information on various **types of batteries**, their **uses** and their **storage life**.

Alkaline batteries are used in cassette players and have a storage life of five years. Both silver oxide and zinc chloride batteries have a storage life of two years. Silver oxide batteries are used in calculators and zinc chloride batteries are used in torches. Computers have lithium batteries with a storage life of 10 years.

1. First, read the **description** before the paragraph.
2. Look at the paragraph of information. Break it up. Either imagine each sentence on a different line **or** draw **slashes** to separate the sentences:

Alkaline batteries are used in cassette players and have a storage life of five years. /
Both silver oxide and zinc chloride batteries have a storage life of two years. / Silver
oxide batteries are used in calculators and zinc chloride batteries are used in
torches. / Computers have lithium batteries with a storage life of 10 years.

You will most often be given a table with headings, and asked to insert the information. You must use a **ruler** and insert any required units beside the heading. Your completed table should look like this:

Type of Battery	Storage Life (years)	Uses
Alkaline	5	Cassette players
Silver Oxide	2	Calculators
Zinc Chloride	2	Torches
Lithium	10	Computers

Presenting information in a table - QUESTIONS

1. Electrical Appliances

Different types of electrical appliances can be found in a modern kitchen. The power rating of a food blender is 600 watts. An electric can opener has a power rating of 100 watts. A bread-maker has a power rating of 500 watts and the power rating of an ice cube maker is 200 watts.

Use the above information to copy and complete the table below.

<i>Electrical appliance</i>	<i>Power rating (watts)</i>
Food blender	600
Can opener	100
Bread maker	500
Ice cube maker	200

2. The Heart

The heart is formed from four chambers. The upper chambers are the left atrium and the right atrium. The wall of the right atrium has an average thickness of 2 mm. The left atrium wall is on average 3 mm thick. The lower chamber on the left side, the left ventricle, has walls on average 18 mm thick, compared to 4.5 mm in the right ventricle.

Use the above information to copy and complete the following table

Heart chamber	Average wall thickness (mm)
Left atrium	3
Right atrium	2
Left ventricle	18
Right ventricle	4.5

3. Blood Groups

There are four different blood groups called group A, group O, group B and group AB. For Japanese people, the most common blood group is A, with 38% having this type of blood. 30% of Japanese people have blood group O and 22% have blood group B. The remaining 10% have blood group AB.

Use the above information to copy and complete the table below.

Blood Group	Percentage of Japanese people (%)
A	38
O	30
B	22
AB	10

4. Smokers

The percentage of adults who smoke is dropping in different parts of the United Kingdom. In the South of England, only 25% of people smoke, but in the North of England the percentage of people who smoke is 31%. In Scotland 32% of people smoke, while 27% of the people in Wales are smokers.

Use the above information to copy and complete the table below.

Part of the United Kingdom	Percentage of people who smoke
South England	25
North England	31
Scotland	32
Wales	27

5. Energy

Nearly all of the energy used in the world comes from burning fossil fuels. Coal provides 31% of the world's energy. The second largest source of energy is oil which provides 26%. Another 19% of the world's energy comes from natural gas. Renewable energy sources provide 20% of the world's energy needs.

Use the above information to copy and complete the table below.

Source of energy	Percentage of the world's energy (%)
Coal	31
Oil	26
Natural gas	19
Renewable	20

6. Noise

Loud noises can damage your hearing. The noise level from a disco loudspeaker is 100 decibels. Busy traffic has a noise level of 70 decibels and a road drill has a noise level of 110 decibels. The noise level from an aircraft taking off is 140 decibels.

Use the above information to copy and complete the table below.

Source of noise	Noise level (decibels)
Disco loudspeaker	100
Busy traffic	70
Road drill	110
Aircraft	140

7. Insects

Different insects can grow to different lengths and are found in different continents. The largest ant is the Driver Ant. It lives in Africa and can grow to 3.5 cm. The Long Horn Beetle can be as long as 24cm and the Robber Fly can grow to 6.5 cm. Both of these insects are found in South America.

Use the above information to copy and complete the table below.

Insect	Length	Continent
Driver ant	3.5	Africa
Long Horn Beetle	24	South America
Robber fly	6.5	South America

8. Acids and Alkalis Acids are substances found in lemons, oranges and limes. Three common acids are Sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4), Nitric acid (HNO_3) and Hydrochloric Acid (HCl). Alkalis are the opposite of acids. Common alkalis are Ammonia (NH_3), Sodium hydroxide ($NaOH$) and Calcium hydroxide ($Ca(OH)_2$). The most common use of alkalis is in household cleaners.

Use the above information to copy and complete the table below.

Substance	Acid or Alkali	Chemical Formula
Sulphuric acid	Acid	H_2SO_4
Nitric acid	Acid	HNO_3
Hydrochloric acid	Acid	HCl
Ammonia	Alkali	NH_3
Sodium Hydroxide	Alkali	$NaOH$
Calcium Hydroxide	Alkali	$Ca(OH)_2$