

Practice and Revision - Bar Graphs

Chapter 6: Bar Graphs · Topic 2

Key Concept

A bar graph has an x-axis (usually categories) and a y-axis (usually values), with bar height or length showing the data value.

Bars in a bar graph can be vertical or horizontal, but all bars should have equal width for accurate visual comparison.

Reading a bar graph involves checking the axis labels, scale, and comparing bar heights to understand the data being presented.

Bar graphs are useful for comparing quantities across different categories, like sales figures, populations, or survey results.

Quick Revision Notes

- Bar graph: x-axis (categories), y-axis (values).
- Bar height/length shows the value.
- Bars can be vertical or horizontal.
- All bars should have equal width.
- Reading needs axis labels, scale check.
- Compare bar heights to understand data.
- Bar graphs compare quantities across categories.
- Examples: sales, populations, surveys.

Practice Questions

- 1 Create a bar graph from given data.
- 2 Read a bar graph and answer questions.
- 3 Identify the category with the highest value.
- 4 Discuss why equal bar width matters.
- 5 Create a bar graph of your favourite subjects' marks.
- 6 Compare two categories using a bar graph.