

Practice and Revision - Data Handling (Including Pictograph, Bar Graph)

Chapter 20: Data Handling (Including Pictograph, Bar Graph) · Topic 2

Key Concept

A pictograph uses pictures or symbols to represent data, with a key explaining what each symbol represents.

A bar graph uses bars of different heights to compare quantities across categories, with clear titles and labelled axes.

We calculate the mean (average) of a dataset by adding all values and dividing by the number of values.

Data handling skills help us interpret information from surveys, experiments, and real-world statistics accurately.

Quick Revision Notes

- Data handling collects, organises, represents data.
- A pictograph uses pictures with a key.
- A bar graph uses bars to compare categories.
- Bar graphs need titles and labelled axes.
- Mean is calculated by adding values and dividing by count.
- This gives the average value.
- Data handling helps interpret surveys.
- It applies to real-world statistics.

Practice Questions

- 1 Create a pictograph showing favourite foods.
- 2 Create a bar graph showing test scores.
- 3 Calculate the mean of 10, 20, 30, 40.
- 4 Discuss why a key is important in a pictograph.
- 5 Interpret a bar graph and find the highest value.
- 6 Collect small data and represent it as a graph.