

Practice and Revision - Data Handling - Bar Graphs

Chapter 10: Data Handling - Bar Graphs · Topic 2

Key Concept

In a bar graph, each bar represents a category, and its height (or length) shows the value or quantity for that category.

Bar graphs have a title, labelled axes (usually showing categories and values), and bars that are easy to compare visually.

We can quickly see which category has the highest or lowest value by comparing the heights of the bars.

Bar graphs are useful for comparing data, like favourite subjects among students or sales of different products.

Quick Revision Notes

- A bar graph uses bars to represent data.
- Each bar represents a category.
- Bar height shows the value or quantity.
- Bar graphs have a title and labelled axes.
- We compare bars to see highest or lowest values.
- Bar graphs help visualise data easily.
- They're useful for comparing categories.
- Examples: favourite subjects, product sales.

Practice Questions

- 1 Create a bar graph showing favourite fruits among classmates.
- 2 Read a bar graph and identify the highest category.
- 3 Discuss why bar graphs are useful.
- 4 Label the axes of a bar graph you create.
- 5 Compare two categories using a bar graph.
- 6 Discuss data you could show in a bar graph.