

Bar Graphs - Introduction

Chapter 10: Elephants, Tigers, and Leopards · Topic 2

Key Concept

Each bar in a bar graph represents a category, and the height (or length) of the bar shows the count or value for that category.

Bar graphs have two axes - one showing the categories (like fruits) and one showing the values (like number of votes).

Taller bars represent higher values, making it easy to quickly see which category has the most or least, without reading exact numbers.

Bar graphs are a clear and simple way to present data, commonly used in newspapers, reports, and school projects.

Quick Revision Notes

- A bar graph uses bars to show and compare data.
- Bar height (or length) shows the value.
- Bar graphs have two axes: categories and values.
- Taller bars mean higher values.
- Bar graphs make it easy to compare data quickly.
- Bar graphs are used in newspapers and reports.
- Each bar represents one category.
- Bar graphs are a clear way to present data.

Practice Questions

- 1 Look at a bar graph and identify the highest bar.
- 2 Create a simple bar graph from data you collect.
- 3 Compare two bars in a graph and explain the difference.
- 4 Find a bar graph in a newspaper or book.
- 5 Label the axes of a bar graph you create.
- 6 Explain what a bar graph shows to a friend.