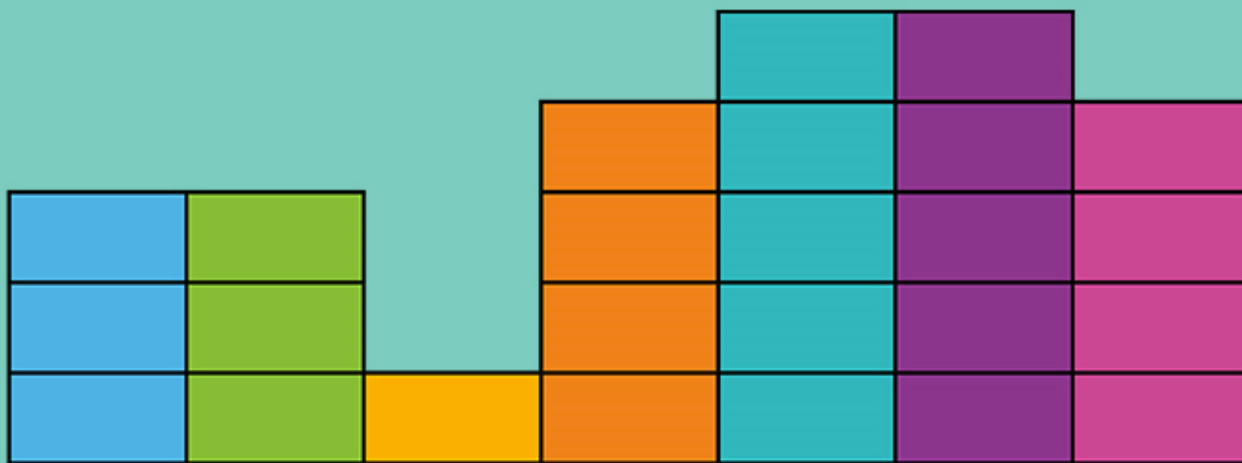


Block Graphs



Thursday 16th July

Data Handling

So far this week we have learnt about how to record data in the form of a tally chart and how to draw and interpret pictograms.

Today we will be learning how to read and interpret block graphs, these are also known as bar charts.

Block Graphs/Bar charts

What does a **block graph** show?

A **block graph** is a collection of discrete data (values that have no in-between data) that has been input into a visual graph, represented in blocks.

What must a **block graph** have?

- A block graph must always have a **title** explaining what it shows.
- Blocks must be carefully drawn to show the data.
- There must be **no gap** between each bar.
- Each bar must be the **same width**.

Block Graphs/Bar charts

How do you represent the data in a **block graph**?

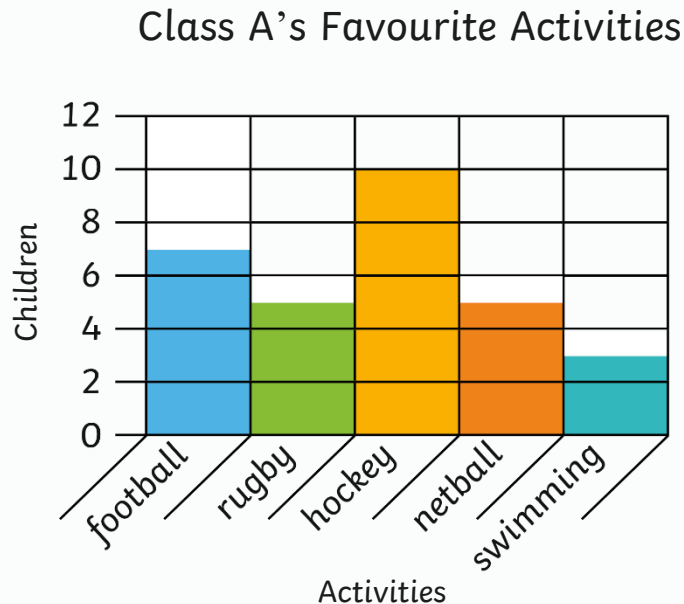
A **number line** is marked on the **vertical** axis (y). The scale of this number line is chosen based on the data range.

The **data categories** are organised on the **horizontal** axis (x).

Each axis must have a **label** explaining what it shows.

Block Graphs/Bar charts

Class A carried out a survey about their favourite activities. They recorded the data in this block graph.



Which was the most popular activity?

Hockey was the most popular activity

How many more children like hockey than netball?

5 children

How many fewer children prefer swimming than football?

4 children

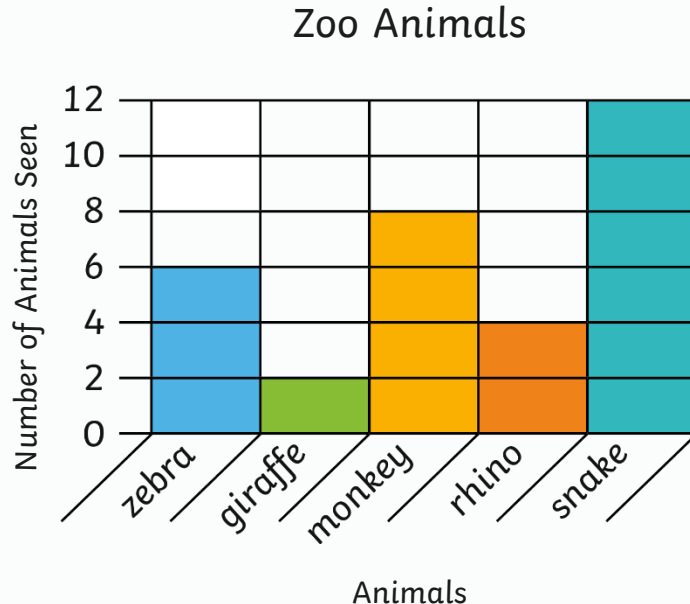
True or false? Class A has 32 children in total. Explain how you know.

True or false? Class A has 32 children in total. Explain how you know.

False. $7 + 5 + 10 + 5 + 3 = 30$.

Block Graphs

Class B went to the zoo. They recorded how many zoo animals they saw using a block graph.



Which was the most common animal?

snake

Which was the most common animal?

How many more snakes than giraffes were there?
How many more snakes than giraffes were there?

10 more snakes than giraffes

How many fewer zebras than snakes were there?
How many fewer zebras than snakes were there?

6 fewer zebras than snakes.

True or false? Class B's most common animal was the snake and the least common was the rhino. Explain your answer.
True or false? Class B's most common animal was the snake and the least common was the rhino. Explain your answer.

False. The most common animal was the snake but the least common was the giraffe as they saw 4 rhinos and 2 giraffes.

Block Graphs

Sam had a box of chocolates. She recorded the chocolate wrapper colours in a table and created a block graph of her data.



Which was the most common chocolate wrapper colour?

Orange was the most common chocolate wrapper colour?

How many more orange wrappers than green wrappers were in the box?
10 more orange wrappers than green wrappers.

How many fewer yellow wrappers than blue wrappers were in the box?

3 fewer yellow wrappers than blue wrappers.

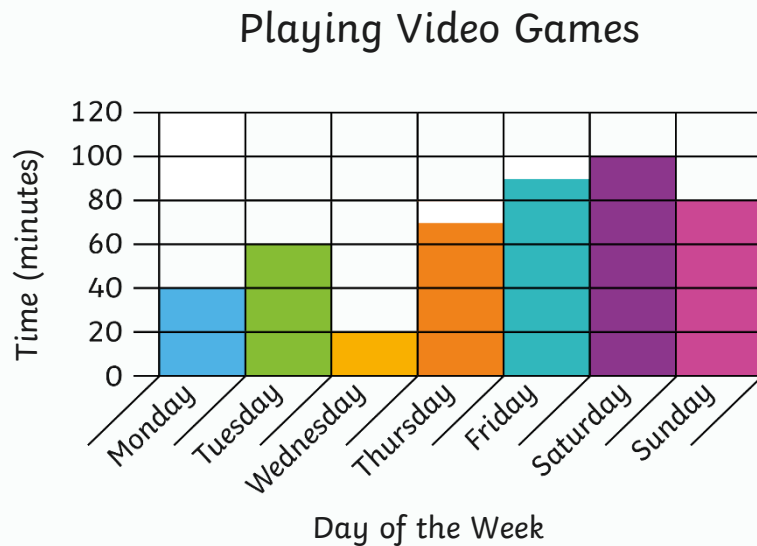
True or false? If Sam gave half her

orange wrappers to her brother, she would have 22 wrappers left. Explain your reason.

True. If she gives half the orange wrappers to her brother, she would have 5 left and $5 + 6 + 4 + 7 = 22$.

Block Graphs

Mark likes to play video games. He recorded the time he spent playing video games at home last week.



On which day did Mark play video games the most?

Saturday

How many more minutes did Mark play video games on Saturday than on Tuesday?

40 minutes more on Saturday than Tuesday

How many fewer minutes did Mark play video games on Wednesday than on Friday?

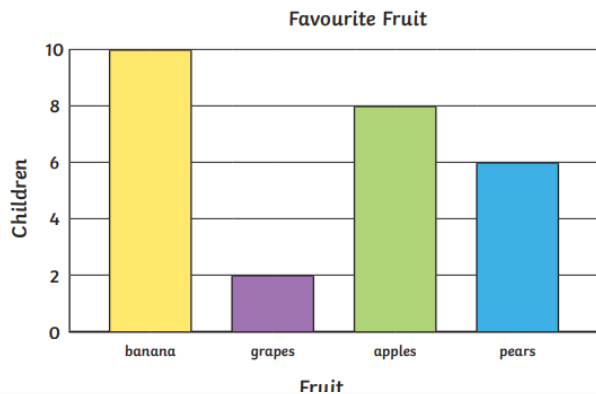
70 minutes fewer on Wednesday than on Friday

True or false? Mark played video games twice as long on Monday than Wednesday. Explain your reason.

True. He played for 40 minutes on Monday and 20 minutes on Wednesday. 40 is double 20.

Activity

Interpreting Scaled Bar Charts



Complete the two worksheets in your pack. Remember back to What we have learnt this week and remember to look at the scale on each chart/graph.

