Lesson 43

Objective: Read and interpret bar, line, circle and picture graphs.
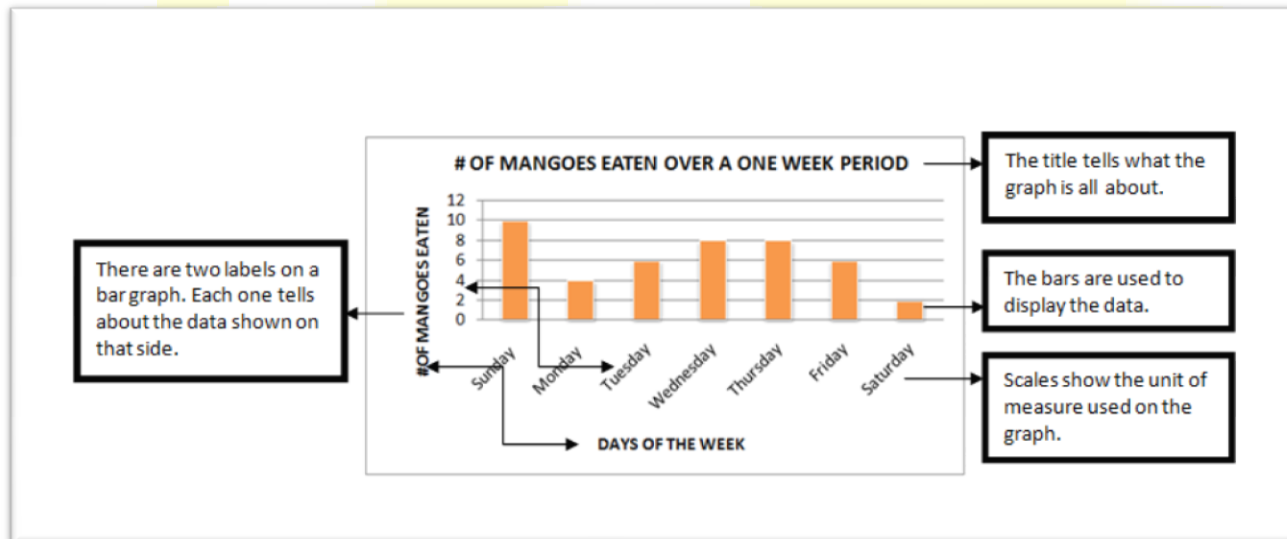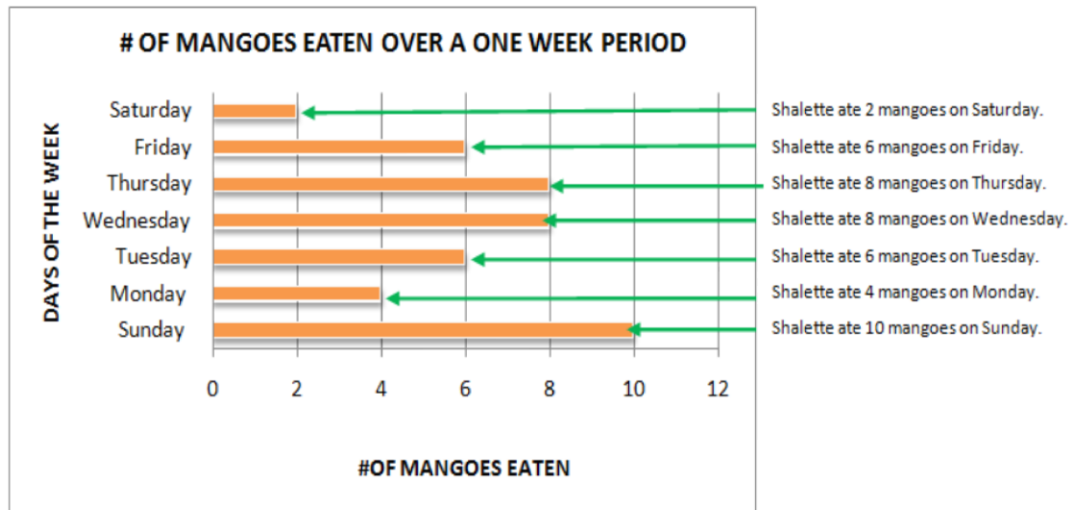
Bar Graph

A bar graph can be used to give a visual representation of the relationship of data that has been collected.

Parts of the Bar Graph

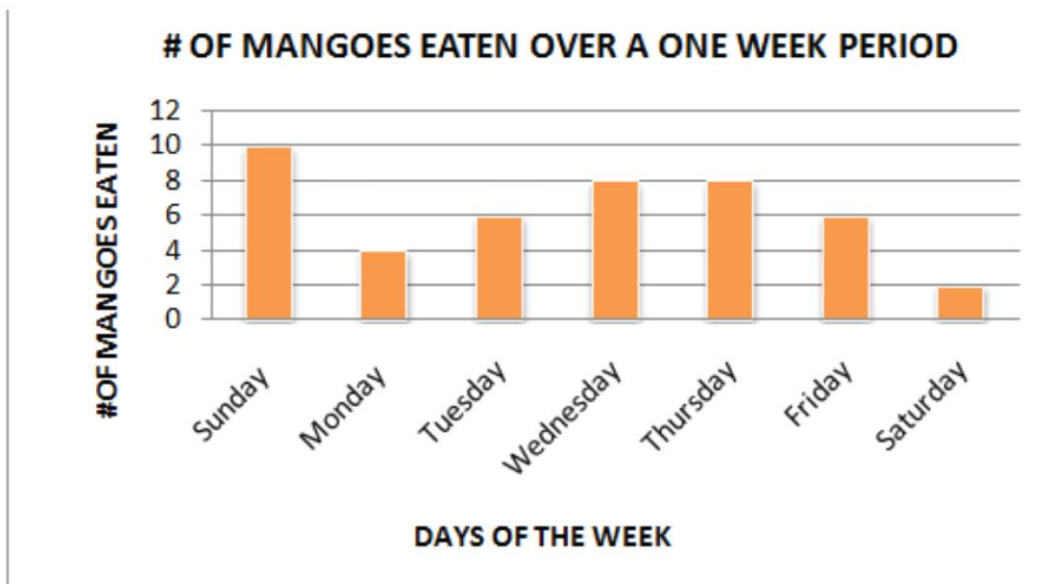A bar graph includes:

1. Two axis with labels
2. Scale
3. Title
4. Bars

OF MANGOES EATEN OVER A ONE WEEK PERIOD

Shalette ate 2 mangoes on Saturday.
Shalette ate 6 mangoes on Friday.
Shalette ate 8 mangoes on Thursday.
Shalette ate 8 mangoes on Wednesday.
Shalette ate 6 mangoes on Tuesday.
Shalette ate 4 mangoes on Monday.
Shalette ate 10 mangoes on Sunday.

Horizontal Bar Graph

OF MANGOES EATEN OVER A ONE WEEK PERIOD

Vertical Bar Graph

Line Graph

A line graph uses points connected by a line to show data.

Parts of the Line Graph

Shalette's 2009 Mathematics Scores

Title
The title explains what the graph is all about.

Point
The point is a dot that shows data.

Scales
The scale shows the units used on the line graph.

Labels
Labels tell what kind of data is shown.
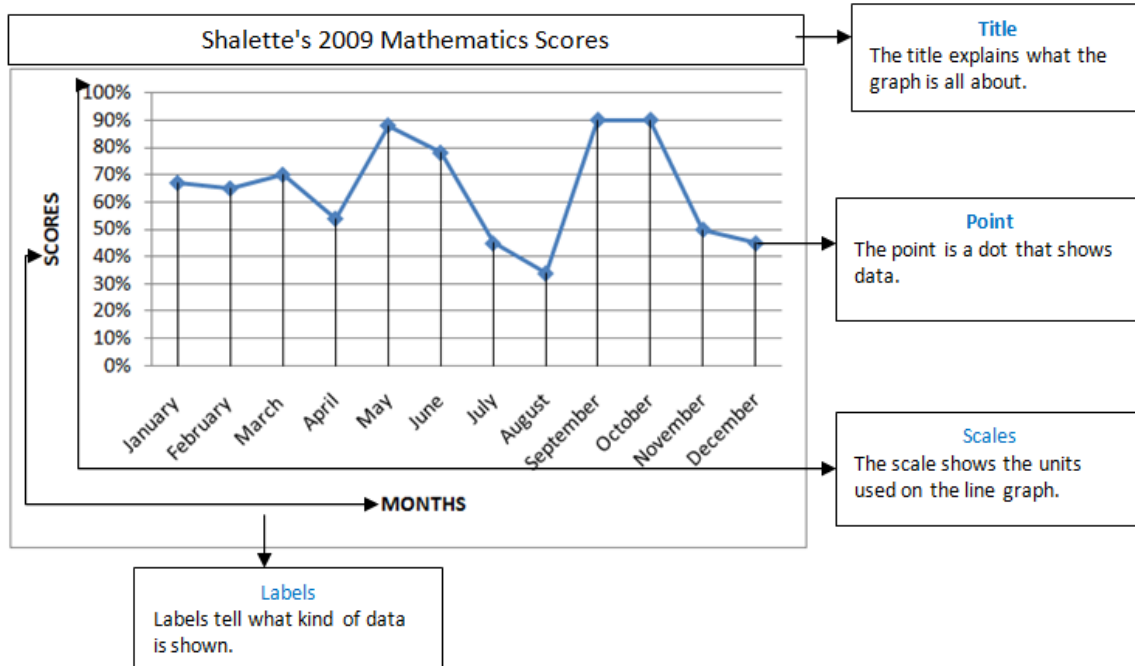
Pictograph/Picture Graph

A pictograph uses pictures or symbols to show data.

Shalette	
Shawn	
Neil	
Steve	
Allay	

Parts of the Pictograph
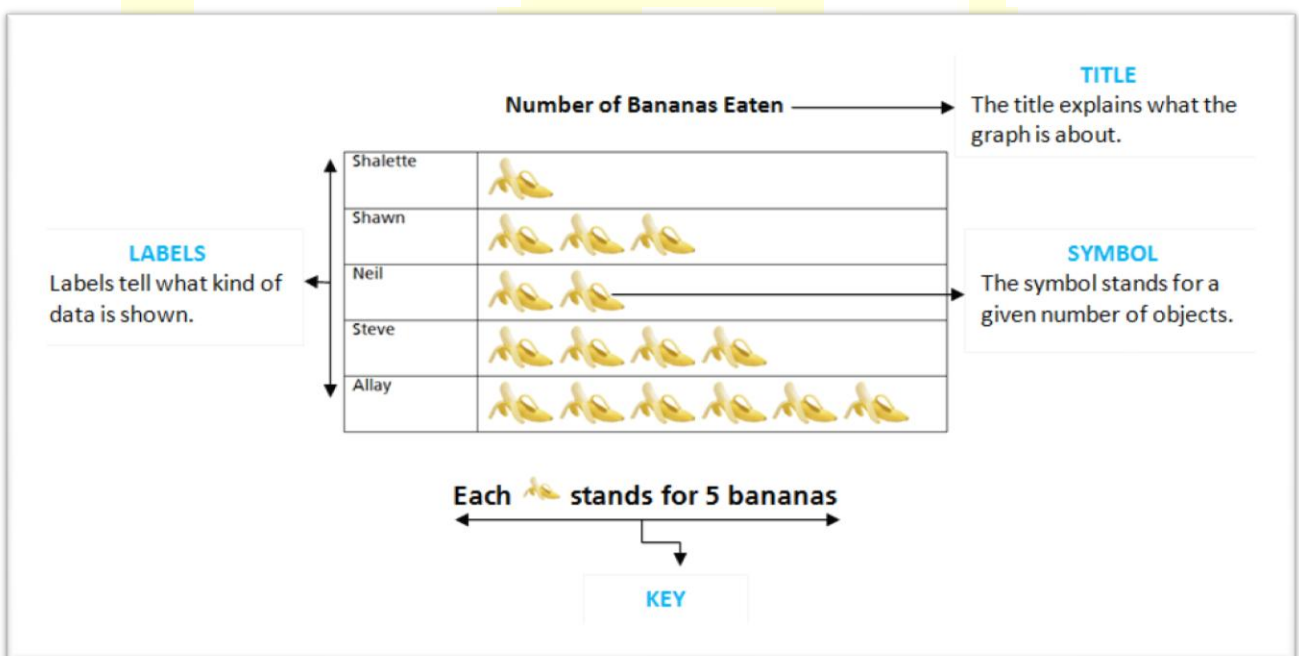
Pie Chart/Circle Graph
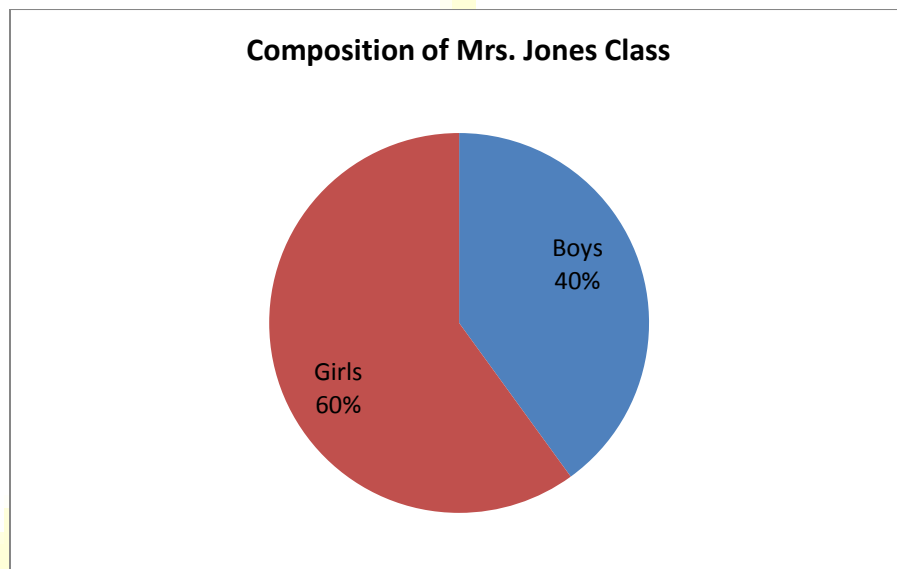
Pie chart diagrams (also called circle graphs) are useful for displaying information about the percentages or parts of a whole.

Composition of Mrs. Jones Class

Boys
40%

Girls
60%

Parts of the Pie Chart

Composition of Mrs. Jones Class

Boys
40%

Girls
60%

GRAPH TITLE
The graph title gives an overview of the information displayed in the graph. The title is given at the top of the graph.

SECTOR LABEL
The label of each sector indicates the category of information it refers to and may also give numeric data (often a percentage) so we know the size of each sector.

SECTOR
Each sector represents one part of the whole. The size of each sector represents its fraction of the whole.