# **Drawing a Pictograph**

# 1. Steps to Draw a Pictograph

- i. Collect Data: Gather information to be represented.
- ii. Choose a Symbol: Select a picture or icon to represent data (e.g., 🔮 for apples).
- iii. **Decide the Scale:** Each symbol should represent a fixed number (e.g., **b** = 5 apples).
- iv. Draw a Table: Organize the data neatly.
- v. **Represent the Data Using Symbols:** Draw the correct number of symbols according to the scale.
- vi. Label the Pictograph: Add a title, key (scale), and labels for better understanding.

## **Example of a Pictograph**

A shopkeeper records the number of books sold in a week.

📙 = Books	
Day	Books Sold
Monday	
Tuesday	
Wednesday	
Thursday	
Friday	

#### **Interpretation:**

- Friday had the highest book sales (12 books).
- Tuesday had the lowest sales (6 books).
- The sales increased on Wednesday compared to Tuesday.

## **Properties of a Pictograph**

- i. Uses pictures instead of numbers to represent data.
- ii. Each symbol represents a fixed value (scale must be defined).
- iii. Helps in quick understanding and comparison of data.
- iv. Best for small datasets, not suitable for very large numbers.
- v. Requires correct scaling to maintain accuracy.

# Pictograph Importance:

- Makes data easy to read and interpret.
- Used in real-life applications like surveys, sales, and reports.
- Helps in developing data representation skills for students.