

Bar Graph

Understanding Notes

- A bar graph is a way to show data using bars of equal width.
- The height or length of the bar shows the number or quantity.
- Bars can be drawn vertically or horizontally.
- Each bar stands for a category or group.
- The graph has a title, labels on both sides, and equal spacing.
- Bar graphs help to compare data quickly and clearly.
- All bars must start from the same base line.

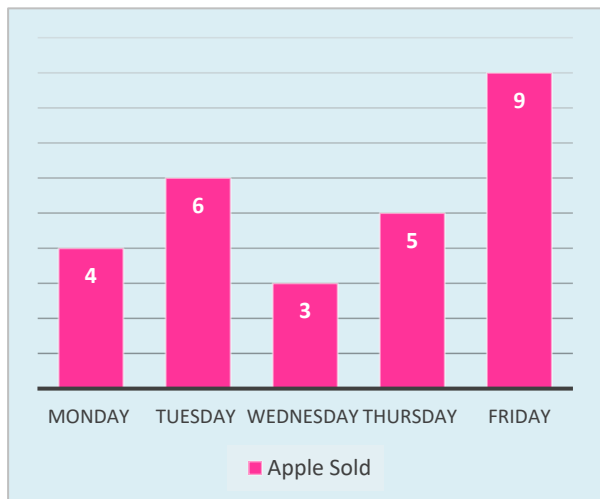
Example 1 (Easy – Reading a bar graph)

Bar graph shows number of apples sold

- Monday – 4
- Tuesday – 6
- Wednesday – 3
- Thursday – 5
- Friday – 9

How many apples were sold on Tuesday?

Answer = 6 apples



Example 2 (Easy – Highest bar)

Bar graph of toy cars owned

- Amit – 5 cars
- Neha – 8 cars
- Ravi – 6 cars

Who has the most cars?

- Neha has 8

Answer = Neha



Example 3 (Moderate – Difference between bars)

Bar graph shows balloons used in parties

- Party A – 10 balloons
 - Party B – 6 balloons
- Difference = $10 - 6 = 4$

Answer = 4 more balloons used in Party A

Example 4 (Moderate – Draw a bar graph)

Data:

- Red pencils – 4
- Blue pencils – 7
- Green pencils – 3

Draw 3 bars with correct heights labelled with colours.

Answer = Bar graph with 3 bars showing pencil colours and counts

Example 5 (Moderate – Total from bar graph)

Bar graph shows number of books read.

- Jan – 3
- Feb – 5
- March – 2

Total = $3 + 5 + 2 = 10$

Answer = 10 books read in total

Summary Points

- A bar graph uses bars to show data clearly.
- The length of the bar shows the value.
- Bar graphs are useful for comparing groups quickly.
- Always check labels and bar heights before answering.
- Bar graphs are helpful in visual data learning.