

# BGE Skills Workshop

Bar Charts



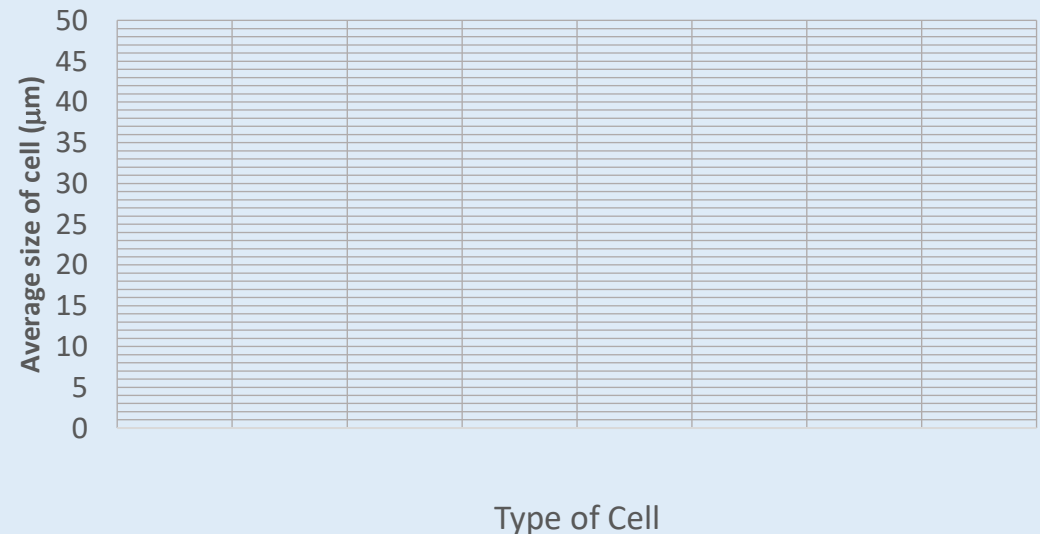
# Bar Charts

- In Science, graphs are always used as a method to portray scientific data. By plotting data in a graph it makes it much easier to see any trends within the data to draw conclusions.
- Bar charts are used when a non-numerical data is compared (e.g. colours, type of cell, animals)

# Bar charts

1. If the paper isn't pre-set, draw the axis on the paper. Leave space for labels and scales.
2. The numerical set of data on the table will go on the y (vertical) axis. Add the labels to each axis.
3. The bottom left corner of a graph is always 0
4. Find the largest value within your data. You need your scale to go from 0 that value or higher, jumping in equal intervals. The graph should use at least half your graph paper.

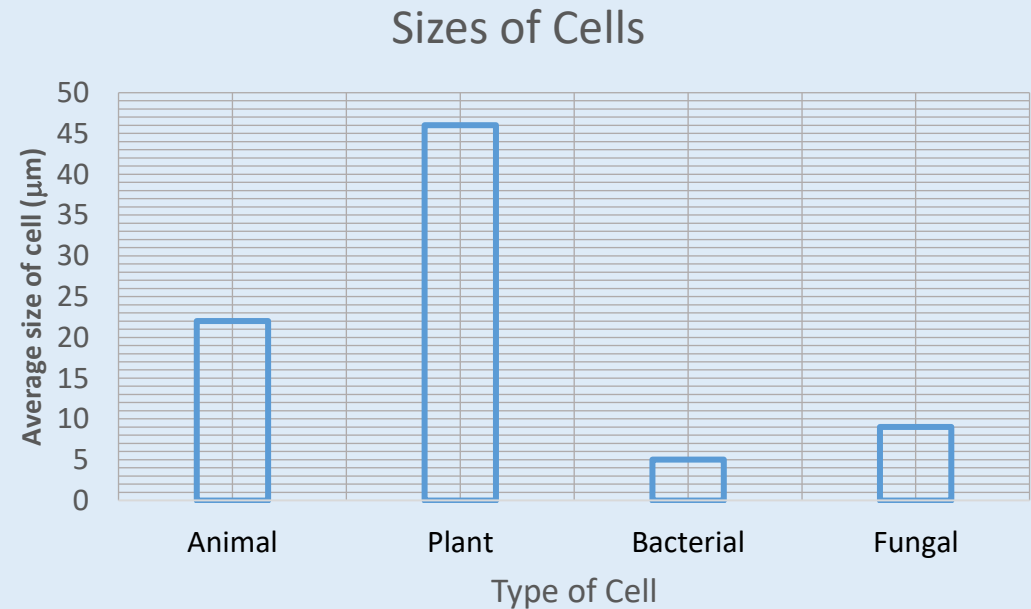
Type of Cell	Average size of cell ( $\mu\text{m}$ )
Animal	22
Plant	46
Bacterial	5
Fungal	9



# Bar charts

5. Consider how many different bars you will require. Split your x axis into each bar ensuring the bar width and spacing is the same. You must use at least half the graph paper.
6. Label the base of each bar.
7. Draw each bar to the correct height, ensuring you use a ruler.
8. Add a title that describes what the bar portrays

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# Bar charts: Marking

- Bar Charts are always marked based on the 4 success criteria's:
  1. A title describing what the graph is portraying
  2. A number scale on Y axis that starts at 0 and moves up in equal intervals.
  3. Labels for each axis taken directly from the data table
  4. Bars drawn accurately to the same width, with an equal gap in-between (ruler).