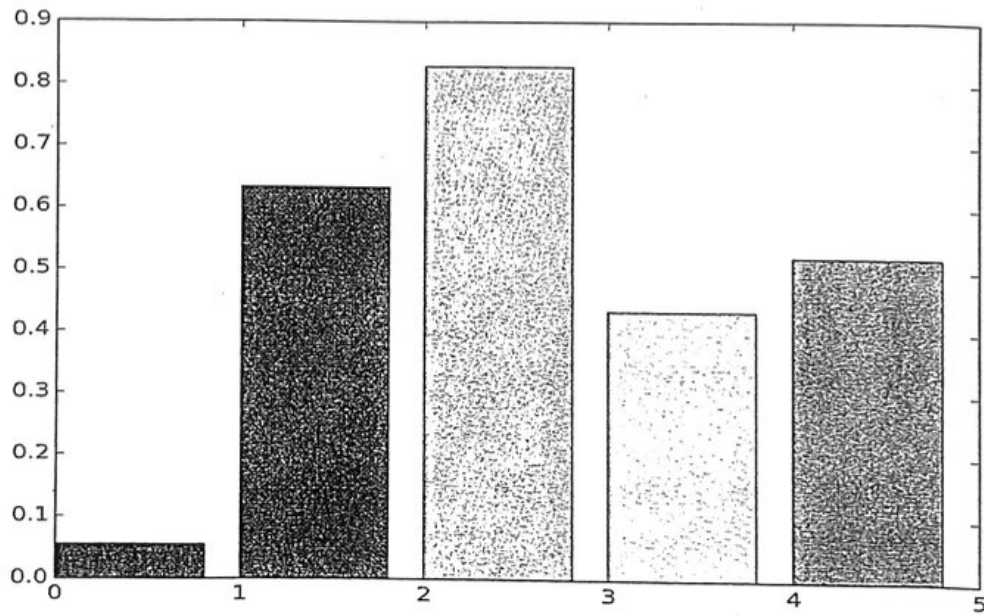


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

## Bar Graphs in Science Practice



# BAR GRAPHS

## Important Things to Remember

Important things to remember when creating a bar graph:

- ★ You should choose a bar graph when you are Comparing data.
- ★ Always include a title. Your title should explain what your graph represents.
- ★ Label both the X-axis and Y-axis with label names and the specific data titles.
- ★ In most cases, your numbers will go along the Y-axis.
- ★ Use proper spacing and be very neat.
- ★ Use appropriate number increments along the y-axis based on your data. For example:
  - ◆ If your data ranges from 1-12, you will want to use increments of 1.
  - ◆ If your data ranges from 1-36, you will want to use increments of 2.
  - ◆ If your data range is in the thousands, you may want to use increments of 100 or even 500.
- ★ In most cases, you will start your numbers on the y-axis with Zero.

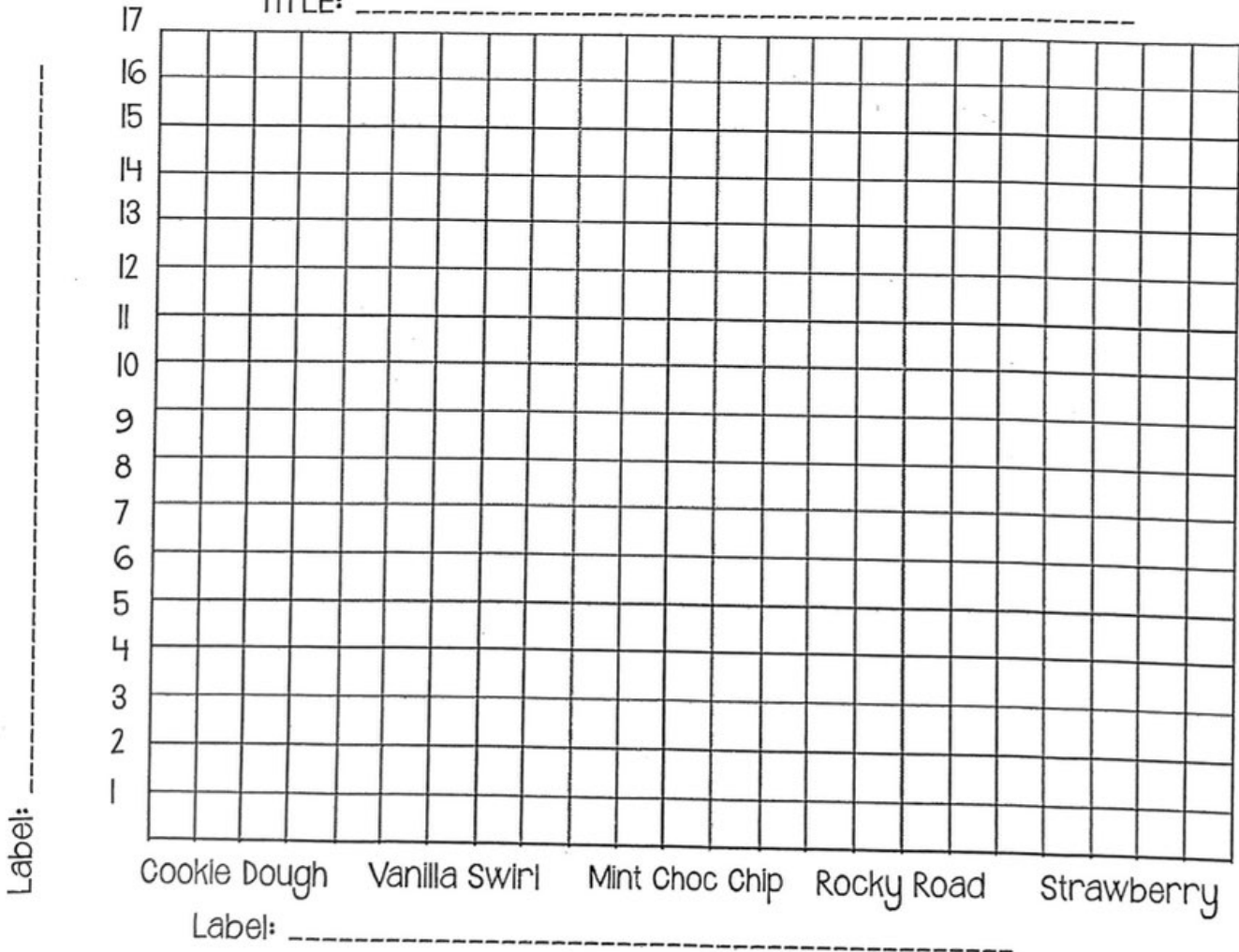
# BAR GRAPH GUIDED PRACTICE 1

Data Table:

Votes of favorite ice cream in a classroom.

Favorite Ice Cream Flavors	Number of Votes
Cookie Dough	12
Vanilla Swirl	10
Mint Chocolate Chip	14
Rocky Road	8
Strawberry	6

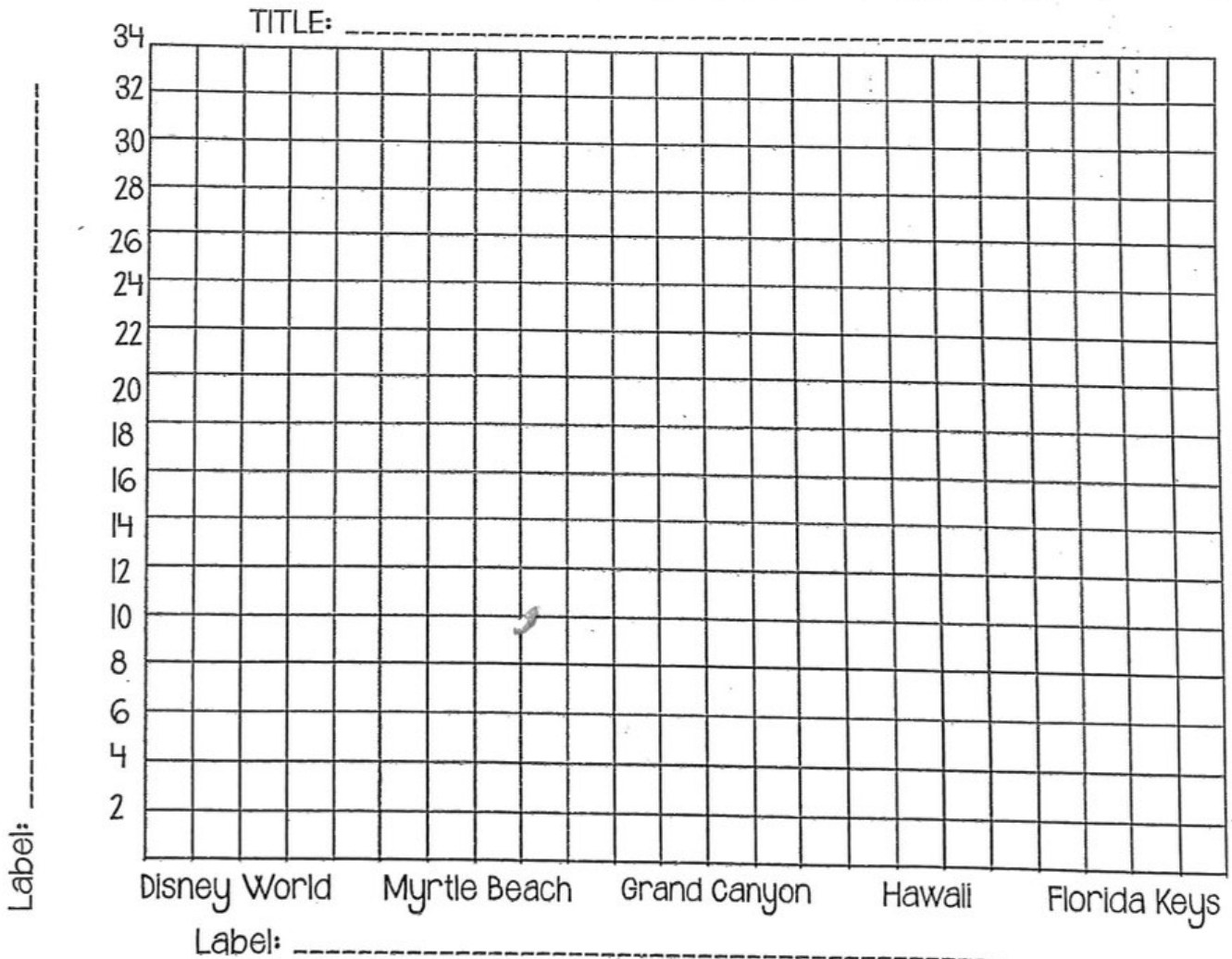
TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_



# BAR GRAPH GUIDED PRACTICE 2

Data Table:  
Favorite Vacation Spots

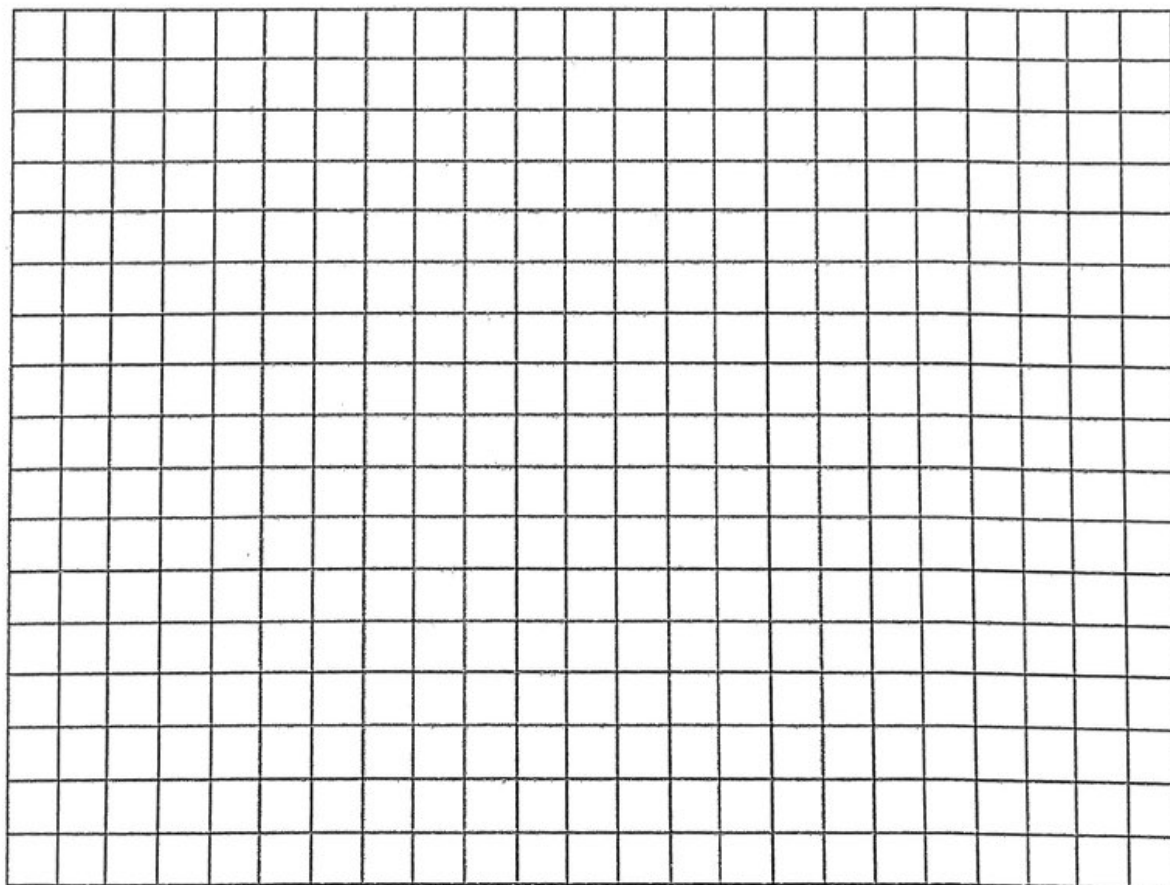
Best Vacation Spot	Number of Votes
Disney World	30
Myrtle Beach	14
Grand Canyon	17
Hawaii	26
Florida Keys	5



# BAR GRAPH INDEPENDENT PRACTICE 1

Data Table:

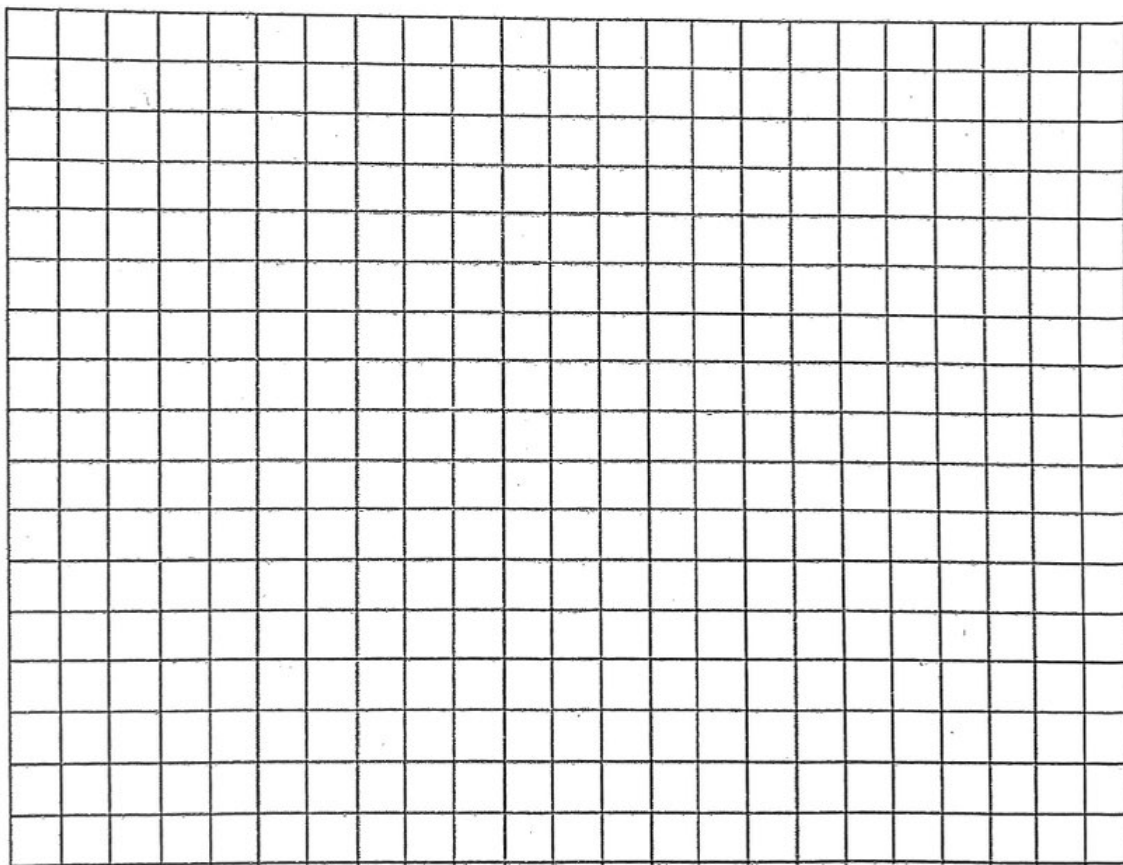
Books	# of Pages
Percy Jackson	384
Harry Potter	607
Hunger Games	458
Diary of a Wimpy Kid	217
Twilight	496



# BAR GRAPH INDEPENDENT PRACTICE 2

Data Table

Cities	# of People
Chicago	2,707,120
New York	8,244,910
Indianapolis	827,609
San Francisco	812,826
Houston	2,145,146



# BAR GRAPH INDEPENDENT PRACTICE 3

Data Table

Runner	100-Meter Dash Time
Usain Bolt	9.6 seconds
Carl Lewis	10 seconds
Jessie Owens	9.2 seconds
Maurice Greene	10.4 seconds
Justin Gatlin	10.9 seconds

