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
Line Graph

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

Parts of the Line Graph

[Diagram showing parts of the line graph: Title, Point, Scales, and Labels]

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.
A pictograph uses pictures or symbols to show data.

**Shalette**

**Shawn**

**Neil**

**Steve**

**Allay**

### Parts of the Pictograph

- **Title**: The title explains what the graph is about.
- **Labels**: Labels tell what kind of data is shown.
- **Symbol**: The symbol stands for a given number of objects.
- **Key**: Each symbol stands for 5 bananas.
**Pie Chart/Circle Graph**

**Pie chart diagrams** (also called circle graphs) are useful for displaying information about the percentages or parts of a whole.

![Pie Chart Diagram](image)

**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.