Data Detective: Visualising the Village Green Survey

Learning objective: I can construct and interpret complex data displays, including bar charts and line graphs, to solve problems.

About 15 minutes. Grown-up tip: Check that your child uses a ruler and keeps the gaps between bars the same width.

Data handling is about turning numbers into pictures. To create a bar chart, first draw an x-axis (horizontal) for your categories and a y-axis (vertical) for your scale. Use a ruler for straight lines. Example: If 5 children like foxes and 10 like hedgehogs, draw a bar 5cm high for the fox and 10cm high for the hedgehog. Ensure your scale is consistent (e.g., counting in 2s or 5s).

Draw: Draw a bar chart on the provided grid. The title should be 'Wildlife Spotted on the Village Green'. The Y-axis should be labelled 'Number of Animals' and the X-axis 'Animal Type'. Use a sharp pencil and a ruler to ensure bars are equal width and spaced evenly apart.

Label words: X-axis · Y-axis · Scale · Frequency · Interval · Data Set

Steps:

1. Draw a frequency table below to show this data: On Monday, Kit counted 12 robins, 8 badgers, and 15 foxes in the park.

2. Label the X-axis and Y-axis on your graph space. If the highest number is 15, what is the best interval to

use for your Y-axis scale?

3. Draw a bar chart representing the data from Question 1. Ensure each bar has a clear label underneath.

4. Calculate the total number of animals Kit spotted. Show your working out clearly.

5. If Kit spots 5 more foxes on Tuesday, what will the new total for foxes be? Explain how this changes the bar height.



I did it! Name: _____ Date: _____

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