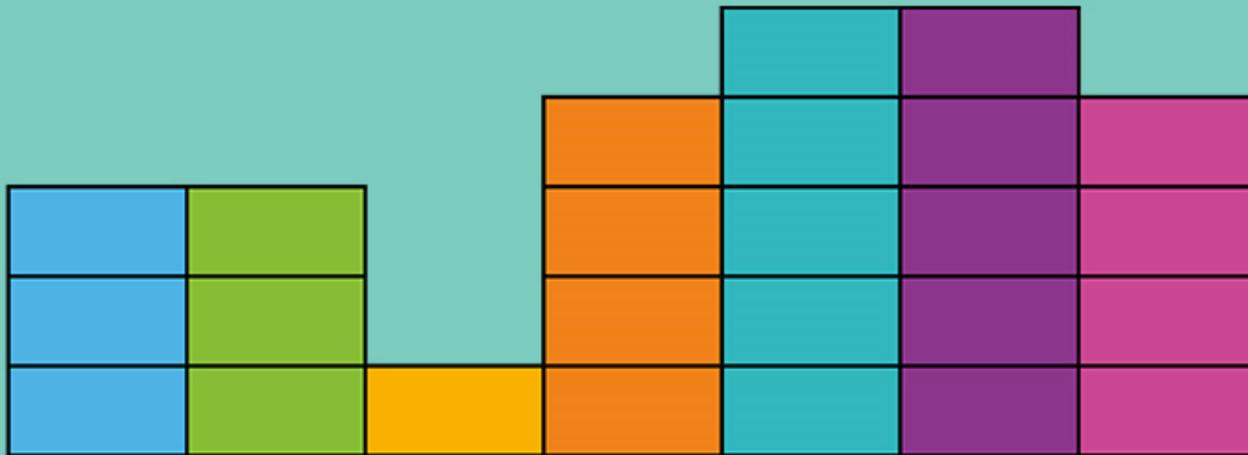


# Block Graphs



# Block Diagrams

What does a **block Diagram** show?

A **block diagram** is a collection of discrete data (values that have no in-between data) that has been input into a visual graph, represented in blocks.

What must a **block diagram** have?

- A block diagram must always have a **title** explaining what it shows.
- Blocks must be carefully drawn to show the data.
- There must be **no gap** between each bar.
- Each bar must be the **same width**.

# Block Diagram

How do you represent the data in a **block Diagram**?

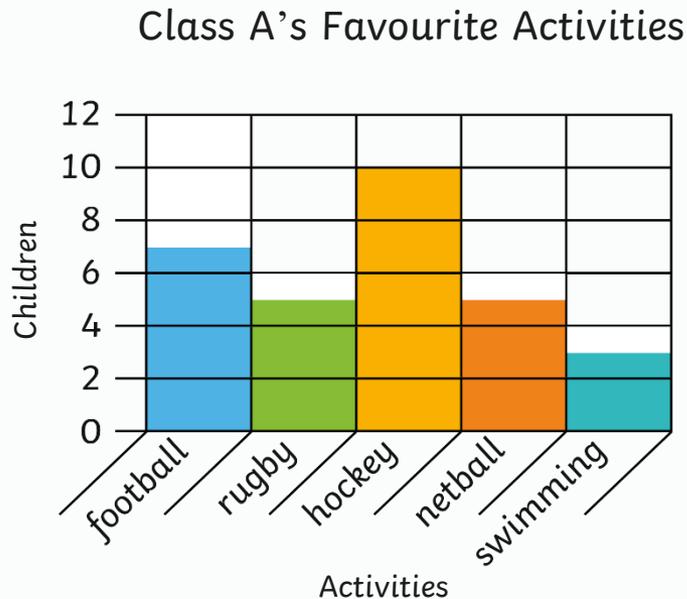
A **number line** is marked on the **vertical** axis (y). The scale of this number line is chosen based on the data range.

The **data categories** are organised on the **horizontal** axis (x).

Each axis must have a **label** explaining what it shows.

# Block Graphs

Class A carried out a survey about their favourite activities. They recorded the data in this block graph.



Which was the most popular activity?

**Hockey was the most popular activity**

How many more children like hockey than netball?

**5 children**

How many fewer children prefer swimming than football?

**4 children**

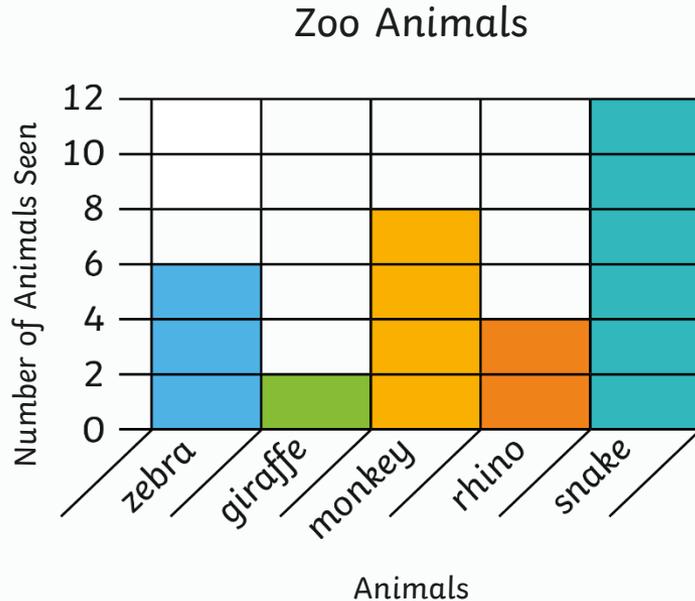
True or false? Class A has 32 children in total. Explain how you know.

True or false? Class A has 32 children in total. Explain how you know.

**False.  $7 + 5 + 10 + 5 + 3 = 30$ .**

# Block Graphs

Class B went to the zoo. They recorded how many zoo animals they saw using a block graph.



Which was the most common animal?

**snake**

Which was the most common animal?

How many more snakes than giraffes were there?

**10 more snakes than giraffes**

How many fewer zebras than snakes were there?

**6 fewer zebras than snakes.**

True or false? Class B's most common animal was the snake and the least common was the rhino. Explain your answer.

**False. The most common animal was the snake but the least common was the giraffe as they saw 4 rhinos and 2 giraffes.**