

Y3 Bar Charts

KS2 Maths · Follows the national curriculum

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1. Worked example

A bar chart's scale goes 0, 5, 10, 15, 20. A bar stops exactly on the 15 line. What does it show?

Step 1 · Follow the top of the bar across to the scale

It meets the 15 line

Answer: 15

Check: Use a ruler to go straight across from the top of the bar.

2. Now try one with the steps

The scale goes up in 2s. A bar stops halfway between 8 and 10. What does it show?

Step 1 · Each gap is worth 2

Step 2 · $8 + 1$

Answer:

3. Practice

Have a go at each one. There is space underneath to work it out.

1. A bar chart's scale goes up in 10s. A bar stops on the 40 line. What does it show?

2. The scale goes up in 5s. A bar stops on the third line above 0. What does it show?

3. The scale goes up in 2s. A bar stops halfway between 4 and 6. What does it show?

4. The scale goes up in 10s. A bar stops halfway between 30 and 40. What does it show?

5. Bar chart of pets: Dogs 12, Cats 8. How many more dogs than cats?

6. Bar chart of fruit: Apples 25, Pears 15. How many apples and pears altogether?

7. Which scale is best for numbers up to 100: going up in 1s, 2s or 10s?

8. Bar chart of raffle tickets: 3A 70, 3B 40, 3C 90. Which class sold the most?

9. Same chart: 3A 70, 3B 40, 3C 90. How many fewer did 3B sell than 3C?

10. Same chart: 3A 70, 3B 40, 3C 90. How many tickets altogether?

11. Scale in 5s. The football bar reaches 20 and the netball bar is 3 lines lower. What does the netball bar show?

12. Minibeasts: Ants 30, Snails 15, Worms 20, Beetles 5. How many more ants than snails and beetles together?

13. Books: Mon 8, Tue 14, Wed 6, Thu 12, Fri 18. How many books were borrowed in the week?

14. Sienna drew a bar for 35 on a scale going up in 10s, but stopped it at the 30 line. How much too short is her bar?

4. Before you hand it in

Counting the lines instead of reading the numbers on the scale.

Read the numbers on the scale first. If they go 0, 5, 10, each line is worth 5.

Reading the bar from the wrong place, so the answer is too big or small.

Put a ruler on the top of the bar and slide your eyes straight across to the scale.

Leaving out the labels and title on a bar chart.

Every bar chart needs a title, labels for each bar, and a numbered scale.

Making bars different widths or with uneven gaps.

Use squared paper and a ruler. Make every bar the same width with equal gaps.