

Look back at the bar charts in Outcome 1 pack, pages 6–9.

Note the following important features of any bar chart:

- the quantity scale (i.e. the vertical scale) must start at 0, because with a bar chart it is the height of the bar which is proportional to the quantity
- the quantity scale must also go as far as, or just beyond, the highest quantity (in the case of the example that follows, 60)
- the bars are separated by spaces; this is for aesthetic or cosmetic reasons, simply to make the chart pleasing to the eye; the bars could have been drawn next to each other
- the same applies to the space at the start; in the example on page 6, the January bar could equally well have been drawn against the vertical axis, but the overall effect would not have been so clear or pleasing to the eye
- each axis has a label, in this case 'unit sales' for the vertical axis and 'month' for the horizontal axis
- the chart itself has a title.

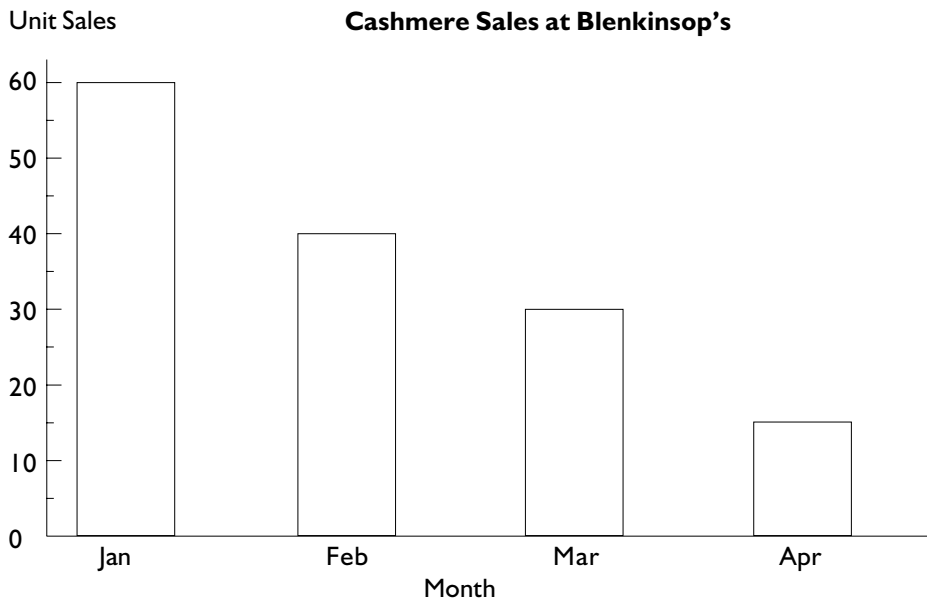
Omission of any of these features in your assessment can result in your not achieving the Outcome, so please pay attention to them.

Example 2

Illustrate these data using a bar chart.

Cashmere Sales at Blenkinsop's				
Month	January	February	March	April
Unit Sales	60	40	30	15

Solution:



? 2

For each of the following sets of data, draw, on squared paper, a simple bar chart to illustrate the information.

1. A member of the office staff is asked to monitor the photocopying of different categories of documents, resulting in the following table:

Category	Memos	Reports	Notices	Letters	Invoices
No. of copies	108	87	21	84	40

2. An exhibition is open for 5 days and the number of visitors attending is as follows:

Day	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday
Visitors	2,951	3,417	6,012	5,920	2,567

(NB You've no hope at all of reflecting the exact numbers. The best you'll manage for Thursday, for example will probably be a bar just under the 3,000 mark.)