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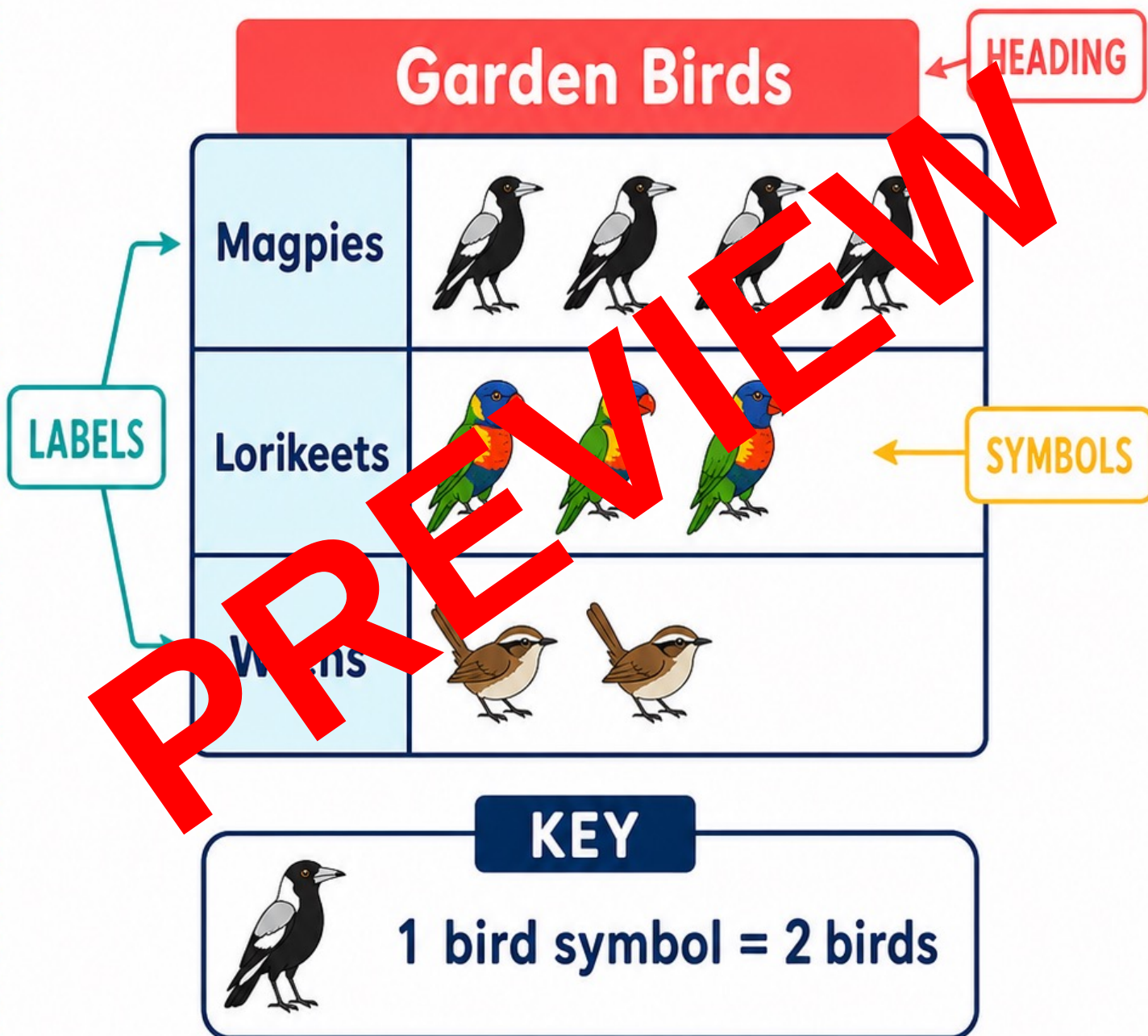
Data - Year 4

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PICTURE GRAPHS

A picture graph uses symbols to show data.



Read the heading, labels and key before interpreting the data.



COLUMN GRAPHS

A column graph uses equal-width columns to compare data.



Check the scale and labels before comparing values.

GRAPH BUILDER QUICK GUIDE

1



ASK AND COLLECT

What question will the data answer?

2



ORGANISE

Record tallies and totals.

3



REPRESENT

Choose a suitable display and scale.

4



INTERPRET AND CHECK

Describe most, least, differences, shape and variation.

FINAL CHECK



- ☒ Heading
- ☒ Labels
- ☒ Key if needed
- ☒ Even scale
- ☒ Accurate values

GRAPH FEATURE SORT

Cut out the cards on page 2. Place each card where it belongs.



PICTURE GRAPH



BOTH



COLUMN GRAPH

PREVIEW

FEATURE CARDS

**Uses
symbols**

**Needs
a key**

**Can be
horizontal**

**Can be
vertical**

**Needs
a heading**

**Needs
category
labels**

**Shows
data**

**Can
compare
categories**

**Uses
columns**

**Needs
an even
scale**

**Columns
have equal
width**

**Columns
have even
gaps**

**Can show
many-to-one
values**

**Must be
accurate**

**Can be
made
digitally**

**Can be
interpreted**



WHICH DISPLAY WORKS BEST?



Choose a scenario and decide whether a table, picture graph or column graph communicates the data most effectively. Explain your choice.



TABLE



PICTURE GRAPH



COLUMN GRAPH

My choice is effective because...

SCORING GUIDE



1 point: choose



1 point: use evidence



1 point: explain purpose

SCENARIO CARDS

Show exact daily temperatures for seven days.

Compare votes for five class mascots.

Show fruit sales when one symbol can represent 5 pieces.

Record names and totals before making a graph.

Compare library loans across four genres.

Show a small data set to younger students using repeated symbols.

Compare recycling totals of 20, 40, 60 and 80 items.

Organise survey categories and frequencies.

WORKSHEET 1: READ PICTURE GRAPHS

Page 1 of 2

Name: _____

Library Loans

Mystery	  
Adventure	    
Humour	   
Animals	 

Key: 1 book symbol = 2 loans

- Which category has the most loans?

- Which category has the fewest loans?

- How many loans are shown altogether?

- What is the difference between Adventure and Animals?

- Which two categories total 14 loans?

- Write one sentence describing the variation in the data.

WORKSHEET 1: READ PICTURE GRAPHS

Page 1 of 2

Name: ANSWERS

Library Loans

Mystery	  
Adventure	    
Humour	   
Animals	 

Key: 1 book symbol = 2 loans

1. Which category has the most loans?

Adventure

2. Which category has the fewest loans?

Animals

3. How many loans are shown altogether?

28 loans

4. What is the difference between Adventure and Animals?

6 loans

5. Which two categories total 14 loans?

Mystery and Humour

6. Write one sentence describing the variation in the data.

The values range from 4 to 10 loans, with Adventure highest.

Name: _____

Garden Visitors	
Bees	     
Butterflies	   
Ladybirds	 
Beetles	    

Key: 1 insect symbol = 2 visits

1. Which category has the most visits?

2. Which category has the fewest visits?

3. How many visits are shown altogether?

4. What is the difference between Bees and Ladybirds?

5. Beetle visits are 10 out of how many total visits?

6. Describe one feature of the distribution.

Name: ANSWERS

Garden Visitors	
Bees	     
Butterflies	   
Ladybirds	 
Beetles	    

Key: 1 insect symbol = 2 visits

1. Which category has the most visits?
Bees
2. Which category has the fewest visits?
Ladybirds
3. How many visits are shown altogether?
34 visits
4. What is the difference between Bees and Ladybirds?
8 visits
5. Beetle visits are 10 out of how many total visits?
34
6. Describe one feature of the distribution.
The values are spread from 4 to 12 visits, with no equal categories.

WORKSHEET 2: CONSTRUCT PICTURE GRAPHS

Page 1 of 2

Name: _____

Recycling Drive	
Category	Items
Paper	12
Plastic	8
Cans	16
Glass	4

Key: 1 recycling symbol = 4 items

Heading: _____

Paper	
Plastic	
Cans	
Glass	

1. Construct the pictograph using the data table and key.

2. How many items were collected altogether?

3. Explain why this key is efficient for these data.

WORKSHEET 2: CONSTRUCT PICTURE GRAPHS

Page 1 of 2

Name: **ANSWERS**

Recycling Drive	
Category	Items
Paper	12
Plastic	8
Cans	16
Glass	4

Key: 1 recycling symbol = 4 items

Heading: **Recycling Drive**

Paper	  
Plastic	 
Cans	   
Glass	

1. Construct the pictograph using the data table and key.

2. How many items were collected altogether?

40 items

3. Explain why this key is efficient for these data.

Every value is a multiple of 4, so no partial symbol is needed.

Name: _____

Lunchbox Fruit	
Category	Students
Apples	10
Bananas	6
Oranges	14
Pears	8

Key: 1 fruit symbol = 2 students

Heading: _____

Apples	
Bananas	
Oranges	
Pears	

1. Construct the pictograph using the data table and key.
2. Which fruit has the most students? Which has the fewest?

3. What is the difference between the greatest and least values?

4. Describe the variation in the data.

Name: ANSWERS

Lunchbox Fruit	
Category	Students
Apples	10
Bananas	6
Oranges	14
Pears	8

Key: 1 fruit symbol = 2 students

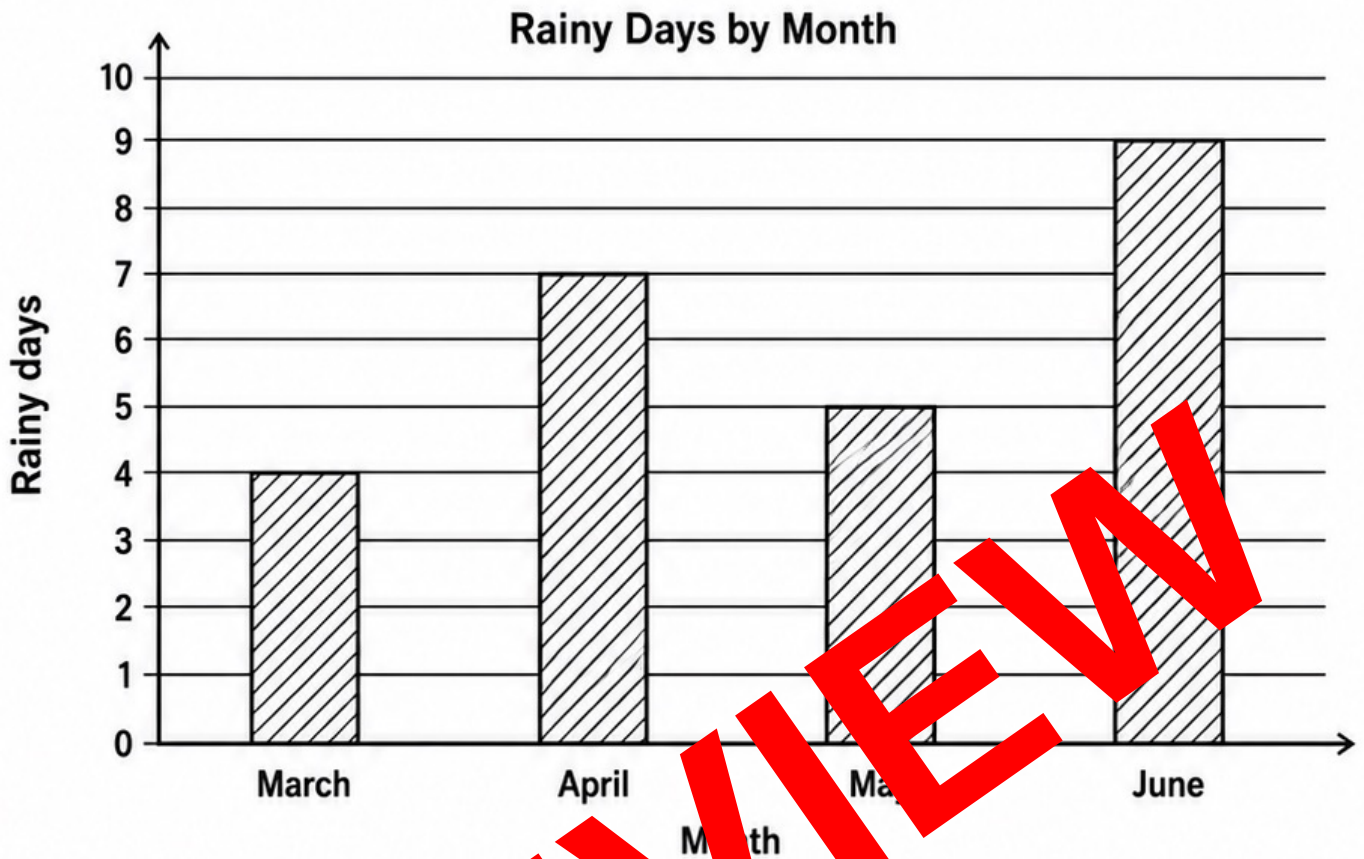
Heading: Lunchbox Fruit

Apples	    
Bananas	  
Oranges	      
Pears	   

1. Construct the pictograph using the data table and key.
2. Which fruit has the most students? Which has the fewest?
Oranges; Bananas
3. What is the difference between the greatest and least values?
8 students
4. Describe the variation in the data.
The values range from 6 to 14, with Oranges noticeably highest.

WORKSHEET 3: READ COLUMN GRAPHS

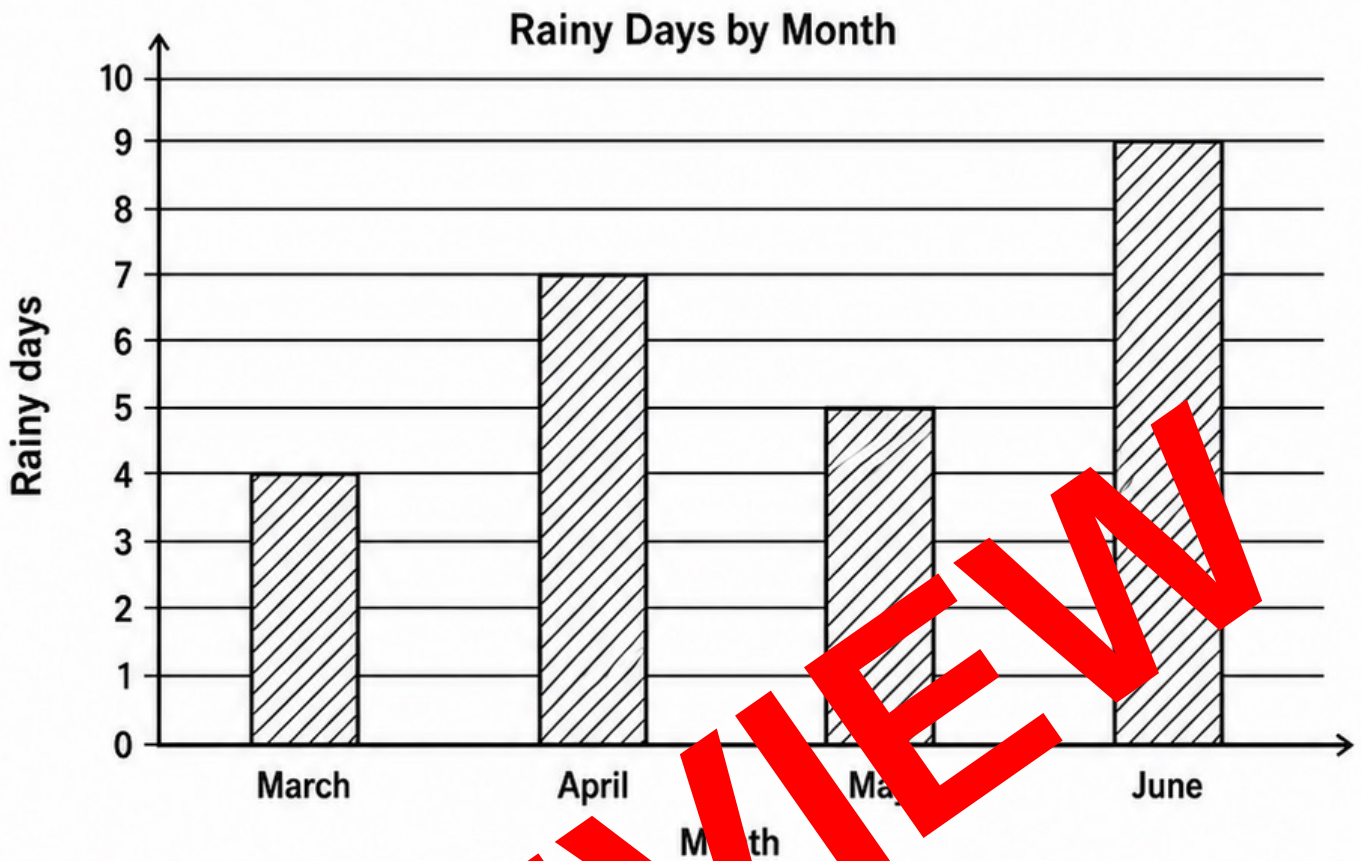
Name: _____



1. Which month has the highest value? _____
2. Which month has the lowest value? _____
3. How many rainy days are shown altogether? _____
4. What is the difference between June and March? _____
5. Which two months total 12 rainy days? _____
6. Describe the distribution. _____

WORKSHEET 3: READ COLUMN GRAPHS

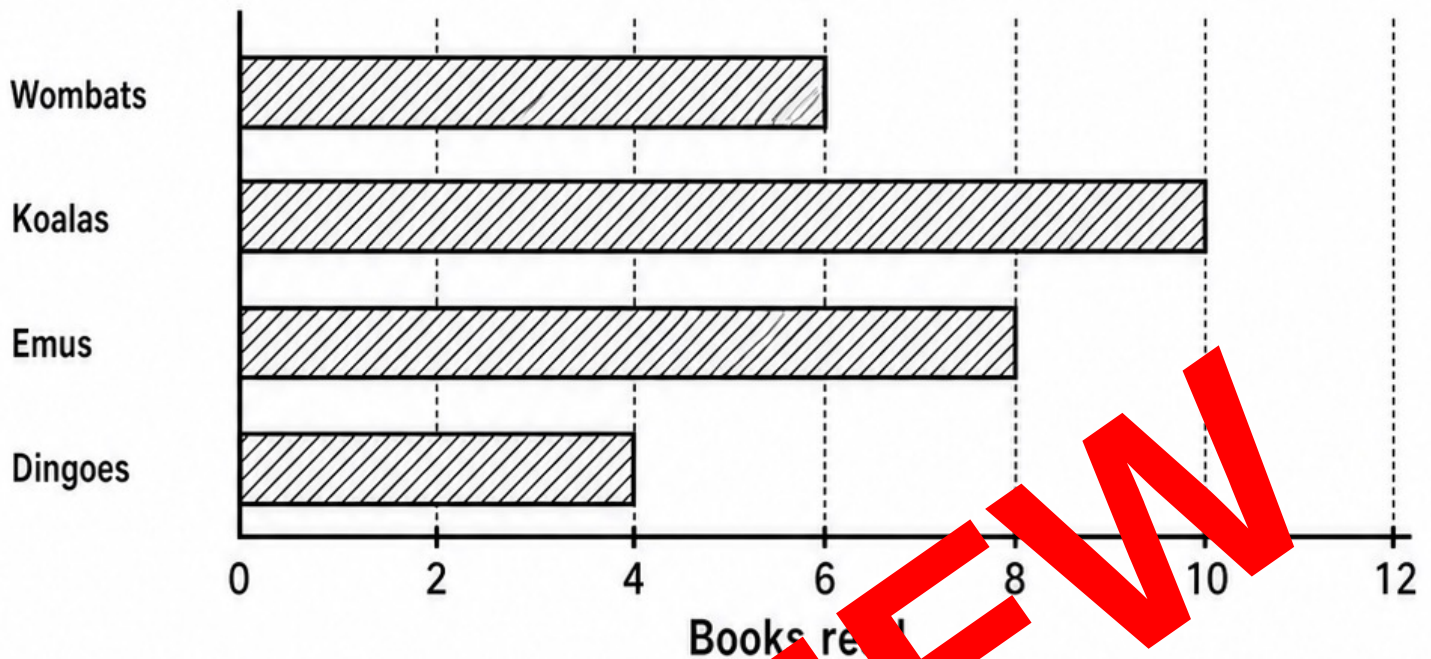
Name: ANSWERS



1. Which month has the highest value? June
2. Which month has the lower value? March
3. How many rainy days are shown altogether? 25 days
4. What is the difference between June and March? 5 days
5. Which two months total 12 rainy days? April and May
6. Describe the distribution. The values vary from 4 to 9 days and generally rise towards June.

Name: _____

Books Read by Teams



1. Which team has the highest value?

2. Which team has the lowest value?

3. How many books are shown altogether?

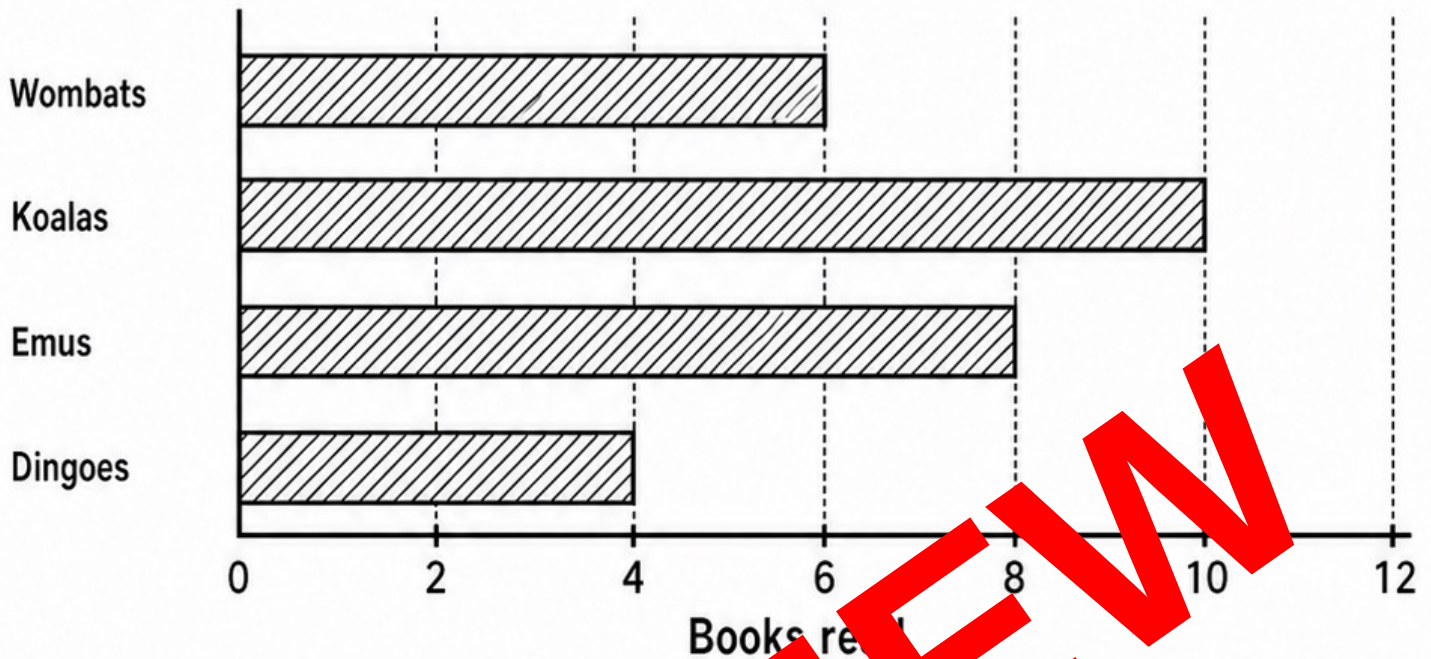
4. What is the difference between Koalas and Dingoes?

5. Compare Wombats and Emus.

6. Describe the spread of the data.

Name: ANSWERS

Books Read by Teams



1. Which team has the highest value?

Koalas

2. Which team has the lowest value?

Dingoes

3. How many books are shown altogether?

28 books

4. What is the difference between Koalas and Dingoes?

6 books

5. Compare Wombats and Emus.

Emus read 2 more books than Wombats.

6. Describe the spread of the data.

The teams are spread from 4 to 10 books.

WORKSHEET 4: CHOOSE A SCALE

Name: _____

Active Minutes:	
Day	Minutes
Monday	40
Tuesday	60
Wednesday	30
Thursday	70
Friday	50



Vertical axis label: _____ Horizontal axis label: _____

Scale: _____

1. Choose and write a given scale.

2. Label both axes. _____

3. Construct the column graph.

4. Explain why your scale fits the data.

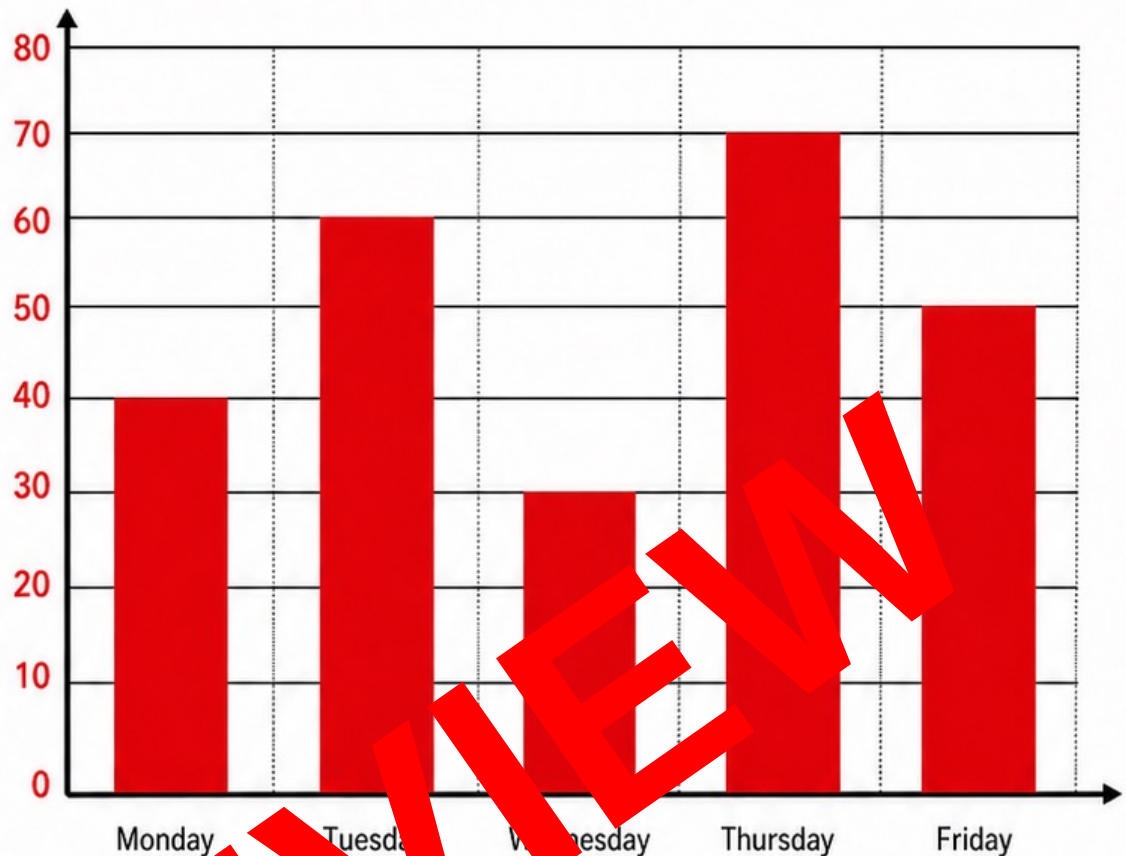
5. State the range. _____

WORKSHEET 4: CHOOSE A SCALE

Page 1 of 2

Name: _____ **ANSWERS**

Active Minutes:	
Day	Minutes
Monday	40
Tuesday	60
Wednesday	30
Thursday	70
Friday	50



Vertical axis label: Minutes Horizontal axis label: Day

Scale: 10 minutes

1. Choose and write a given scale.

2. Label both axes.

3. Construct the column graph.

4. Explain why your scale fits the data.

The scale reaches above 70 and uses equal steps of 10.

5. State the range. 40 minutes

WORKSHEET 4: CHOOSE A SCALE

Name: _____

School Fair Tickets:

Category	Tickets
Art	24
Games	36
Food	48
Music	12



Vertical axis label: _____ Horizontal axis label: _____ Scale: _____

1. Choose a convenient interval-integer scale.

2. Label both axes.

3. Construct the column graph.

4. Identify the highest and lowest categories.

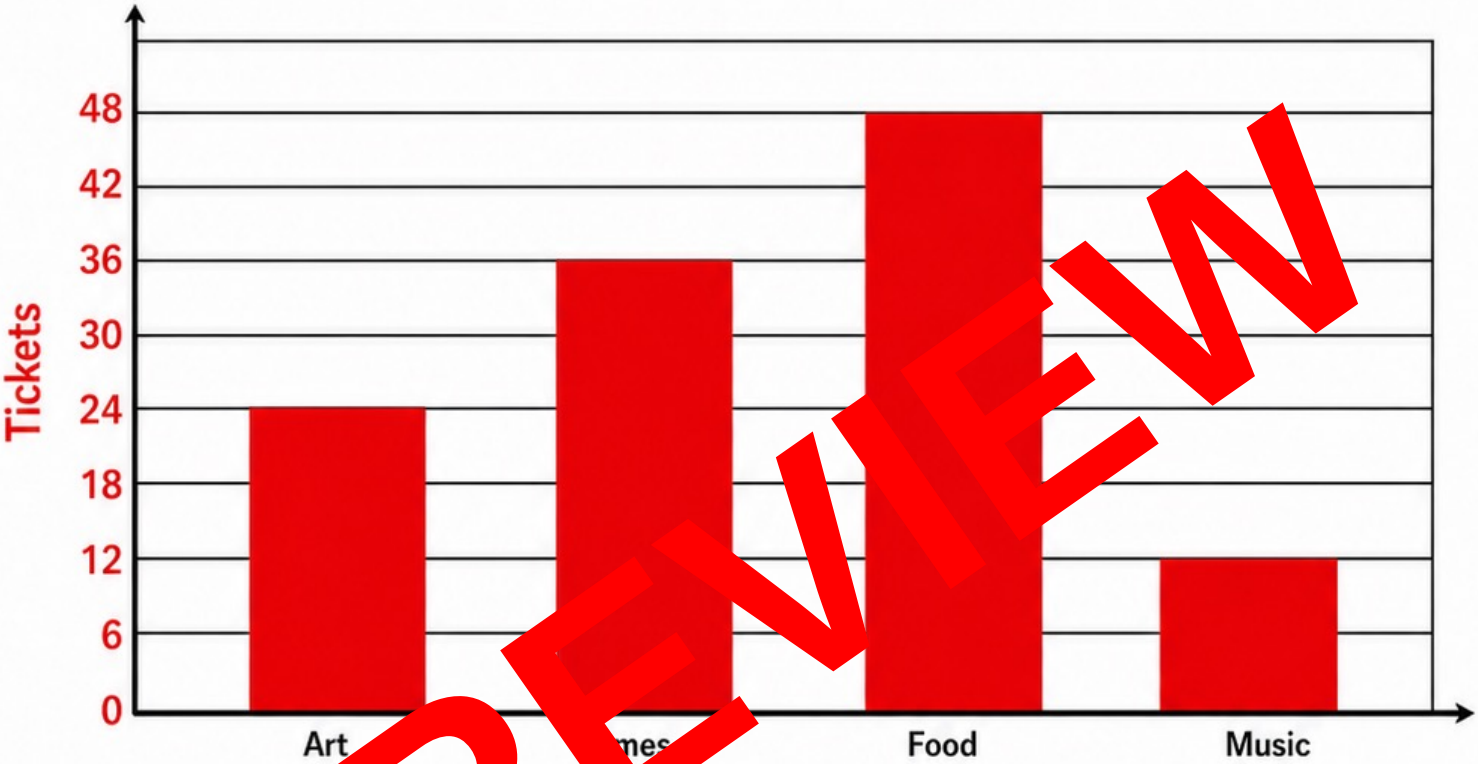
5. Explain one feature of variation.

WORKSHEET 4: CHOOSE A SCALE

Name: _____ **ANSWERS**

School Fair Tickets:

Category	Tickets
Art	24
Games	36
Food	48
Music	12



Vertical axis label: Tickets Horizontal axis label: Category Scale: 6 tickets

1. Choose an efficient equal interval scale.

2. Label both axes.

3. Construct the column graph.

4. Identify the highest and lowest categories.

Food; Music

5. Explain one feature of variation.

The categories are evenly spread in steps of 12 tickets.

Name: _____

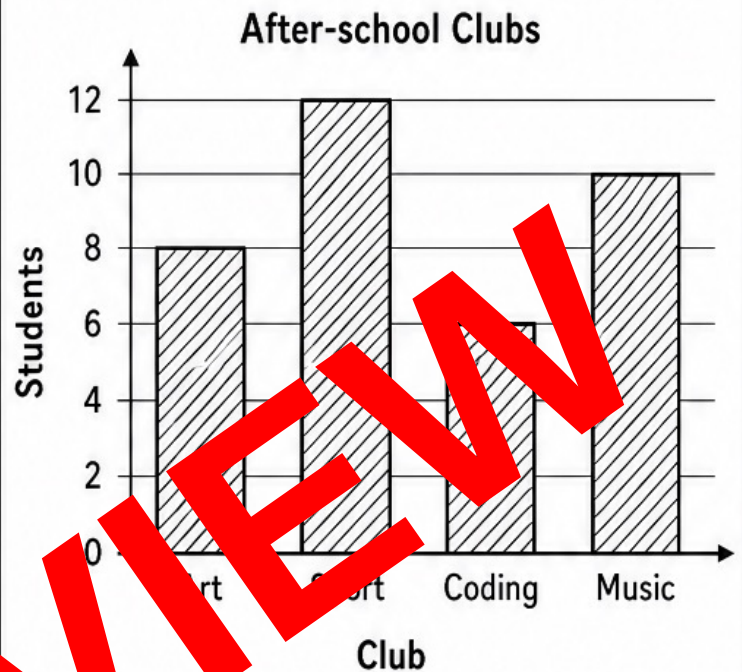
After-school Clubs

DISPLAY A: PICTURE GRAPH

Art	☆ ☆ ☆ ☆
Sport	☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆
Coding	☆ ☆ ☆
Music	☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Key: 1 star = 2 students

DISPLAY B: COLUMN GRAPH



1. Do both displays show the same values?

2. Which display makes exact comparisons easiest? Explain.

3. Which display may be more engaging for a younger audience? Explain.

4. Describe one feature of the distribution.

Name: ANSWERS

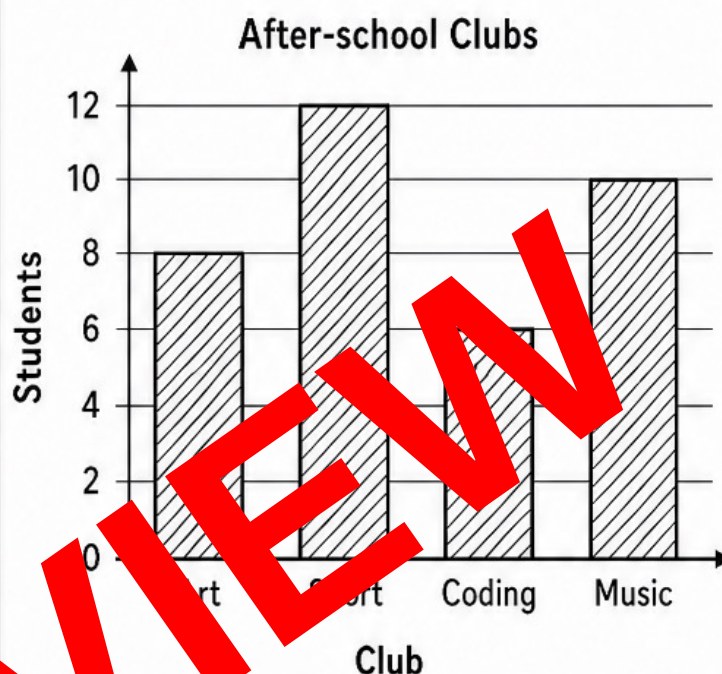
After-school Clubs

DISPLAY A: PICTURE GRAPH

Art	☆ ☆ ☆ ☆
Sport	☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆
Coding	☆ ☆ ☆
Music	☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Key: 1 star = 2 students

DISPLAY B: COLUMN GRAPH



1. Do both displays show the same values?

Yes

2. Which display makes exact comparisons easiest? Explain.

The column graph makes exact comparisons easiest because the numbered scale shows each value clearly.

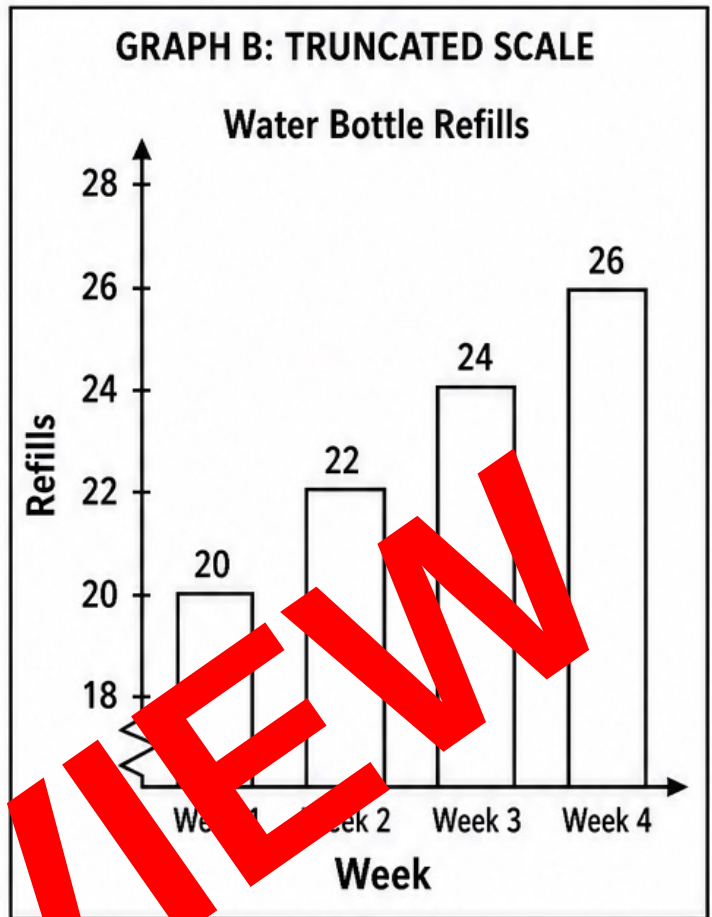
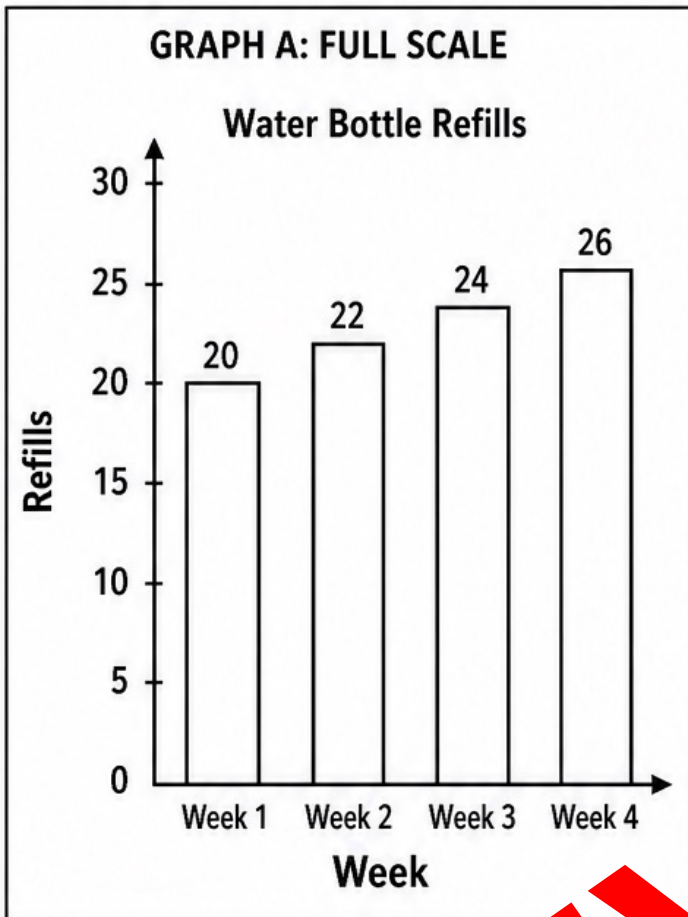
3. Which display may be more engaging for a younger audience? Explain.

The pictograph may engage younger students because it uses repeated symbols.

4. Describe one feature of the distribution.

Sport is highest, Coding is lowest, and values range from 6 to 12.

Name: _____



1. Which graph makes the differences look larger?

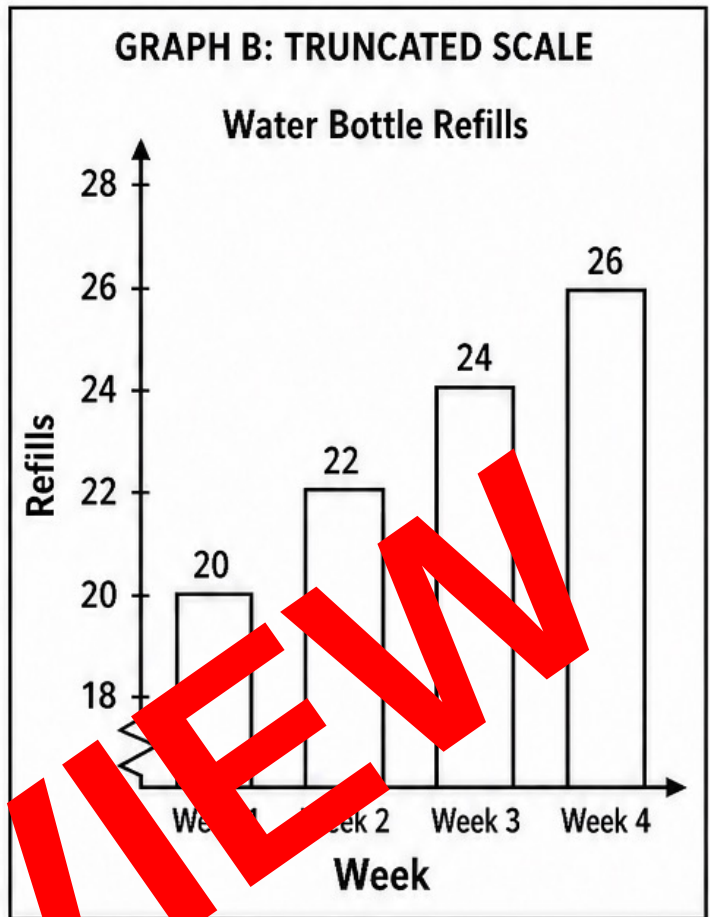
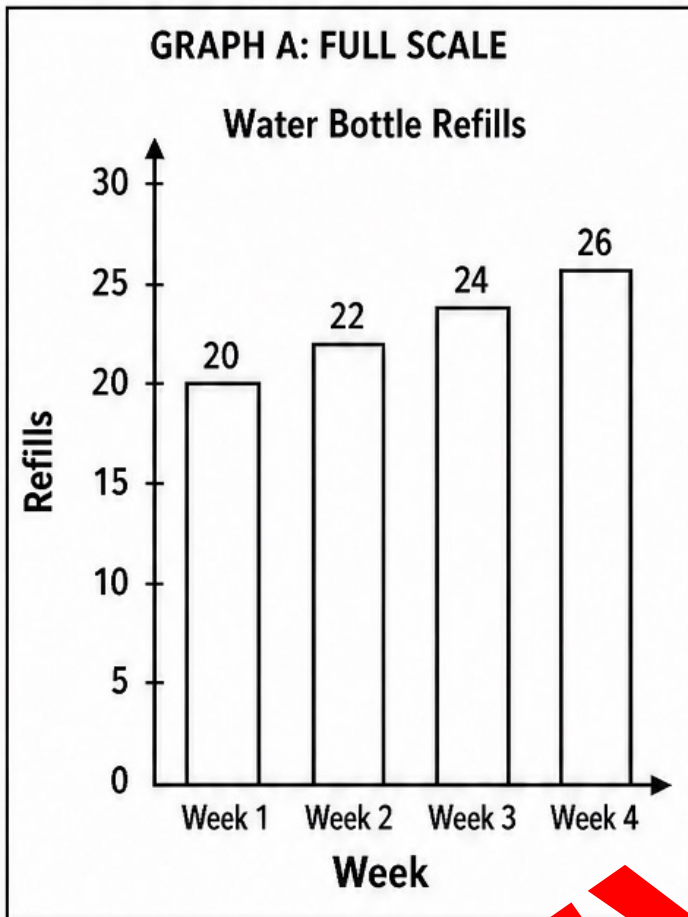
2. Why do the differences look larger?

3. Which graph gives the fuller context?

4. What is the range?

5. Write a responsible conclusion about the data.

Name: **ANSWERS**



- Which graph makes the differences look larger?

Graph B

- Why do the differences look larger?

It starts at 18 so the columns look more different.

- Which graph gives the fuller context?

Graph A

- What is the range?

6 refills

- Write a responsible conclusion about the data.

Refills increased gradually from 20 to 26 across the four weeks.

OUR CLASS DATA INVESTIGATION

PAGE 1: ASK AND PLAN

Name: _____

1. Question of interest

2. Purpose: What will this question help us understand?

3. Variable type

☐

Categorical

☐

Discrete numerical

4. Possible responses

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

5. Prediction: _____

6. How will we collect the data fairly?

7. Planned sample size

☐

Question is clear

☐

Everyone answers once

☐

Response options fit the question

☐

Plan protects privacy

OUR CLASS DATA INVESTIGATION

PAGE 2: COLLECT AND ORGANISE

Name: _____

Category	Tally	Frequency

Total responses: _____

Missing or unclear responses: _____

Collection check:

- ☐ Every response counted once
- ☐ Tallies match frequencies
- ☐ Total matches sample size
- ☐ Categories are clear

What did you notice while collecting the data?

OUR CLASS DATA INVESTIGATION

PAGE 3: REPRESENT

Name: _____

Choose a display:

☐

Picture graph

☐

Column graph

Why is this display suitable for your data?

Key (if needed): _____

Scale (if needed): _____

Graph heading: _____



Vertical axis / category labels: _____

Horizontal axis / category labels: _____

☐

Heading included

☐

Labels included

☐

Key or even scale included

☐

Values checked against my table

OUR CLASS DATA INVESTIGATION

PAGE 4: INTERPRET AND COMMUNICATE

Name: _____

1. Which category or value is highest? Which is lowest?

2. What is the difference between the highest and lowest values?

3. What is the total number of responses?

4. Describe the shape and variation of the distribution.

5. Answer your original question using evidence from the data.

6. Identify one limitation of your investigation.

7. Suggest one improvement.

8. Write a concise conclusion for your audience.

I used exact values as evidence

☐

I described variation

☐

I answered the original question

☐

My conclusion is clear

☐

COMMUNITY GARDEN DATA CHALLENGE

PAGE 1: PICTURE GRAPH

Teacher feedback

Name: _____

Harvest Baskets:

Crop	Baskets
Carrots	24
Beans	16
Tomatoes	28
Lettuce	12

Key: 1 basket symbol = 4 baskets

Graph heading: _____

Carrots	
Beans	
Tomatoes	
Lettuce	

1. Construct a pictograph using the table and key.

2. How many baskets were harvested altogether?

3. Explain why this key suits the data.

COMMUNITY GARDEN DATA CHALLENGE

PAGE 1: PICTURE GRAPH

Teacher feedback

Name: **ANSWERS**

Harvest Baskets:

Crop	Baskets
Carrots	24
Beans	16
Tomatoes	28
Lettuce	12

Key: 1 basket symbol = 4 baskets

Graph heading: **Harvest Baskets**

Carrots	     
Beans	   
Tomatoes	      
Lettuce	  

1. Construct a pictograph using the table and key.

2. How many baskets were harvested altogether?

80 baskets

3. Explain why this key suits the data.

Every value is a multiple of 4, so each category uses whole symbols.

COMMUNITY GARDEN DATA CHALLENGE

PAGE 2: COLUMN GRAPH

Name: _____

Teacher feedback:

Seedling Survival:

Herb	Seedlings
Basil	18
Mint	12
Parsley	24
Chives	6

1. Choose an efficient even scale.

2. Construct and label the column graph.

3. Check that every column matches the table.

4. What is the range?

5. Describe the variation in the data.



Scale: _____

Vertical axis label: _____

Horizontal axis label: _____

COMMUNITY GARDEN DATA CHALLENGE

PAGE 2: COLUMN GRAPH

Name: ANSWERS

Teacher feedback:

Seedling Survival:

Herb	Seedlings
Basil	18
Mint	12
Parsley	24
Chives	6

1. Choose an efficient even scale.

2. Construct and label the column graph.

3. Check that every column matches the table.

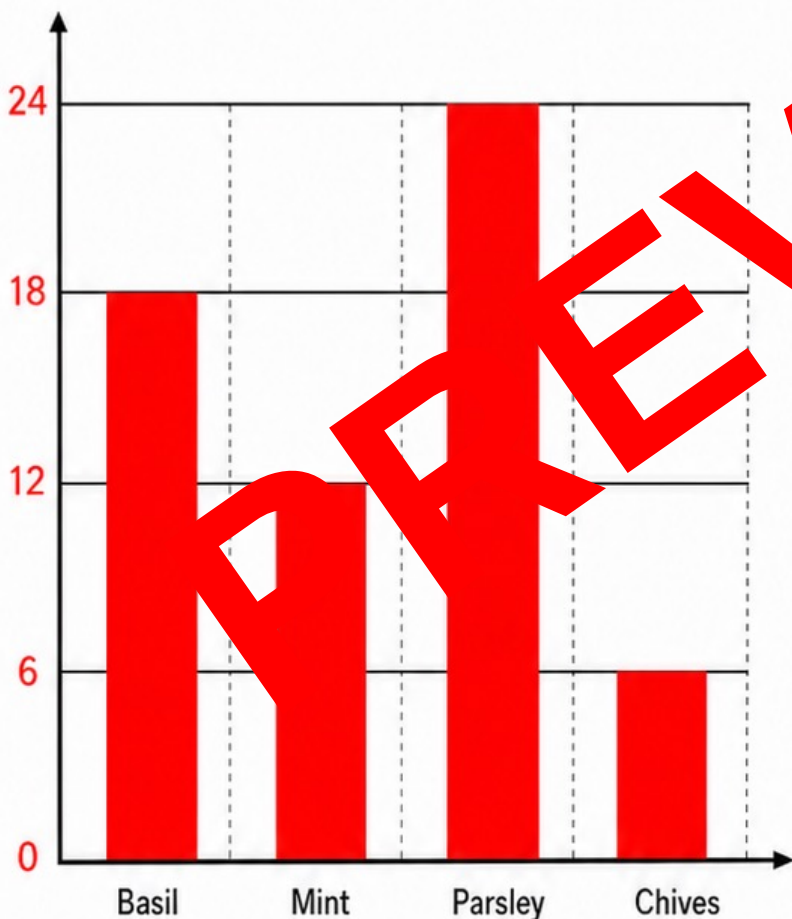
Checked — all columns match.

4. What is the range?

18 seedlings

5. Describe the variation in the data.

Values are evenly spread in steps of 6,
with Parsley highest and Chives lowest.



Scale: 6 seedlings

Vertical axis label: Seedlings

Horizontal axis label: Herb

COMMUNITY GARDEN DATA CHALLENGE

PAGE 3: EVALUATE THE DISPLAY

Teacher feedback

Name: _____

PICTURE GRAPH

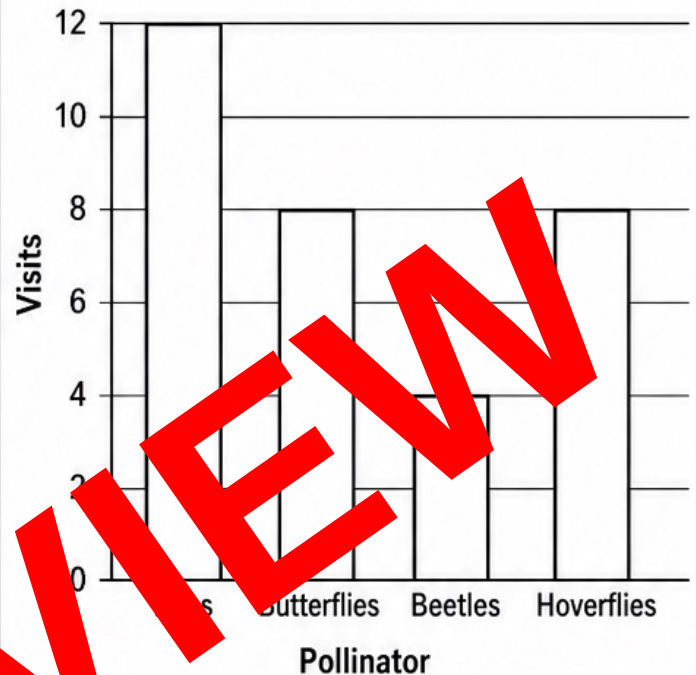
Pollinator Visits

Bees	  
Butterflies	 
Beetles	
Hoverflies	 

Key: 1 insect = 4 visits

COLUMN GRAPH

Pollinator Visits



- Do both displays show the same information? _____
- Which display is more effective for exact comparison? Justify. _____
- Describe the shape and variation of the distribution. _____
- Identify one improvement to a display. _____
- Write a conclusion supported by the data. _____

COMMUNITY GARDEN DATA CHALLENGE

PAGE 3: EVALUATE THE DISPLAY

Teacher feedback

Name: **ANSWERS**

PICTURE GRAPH

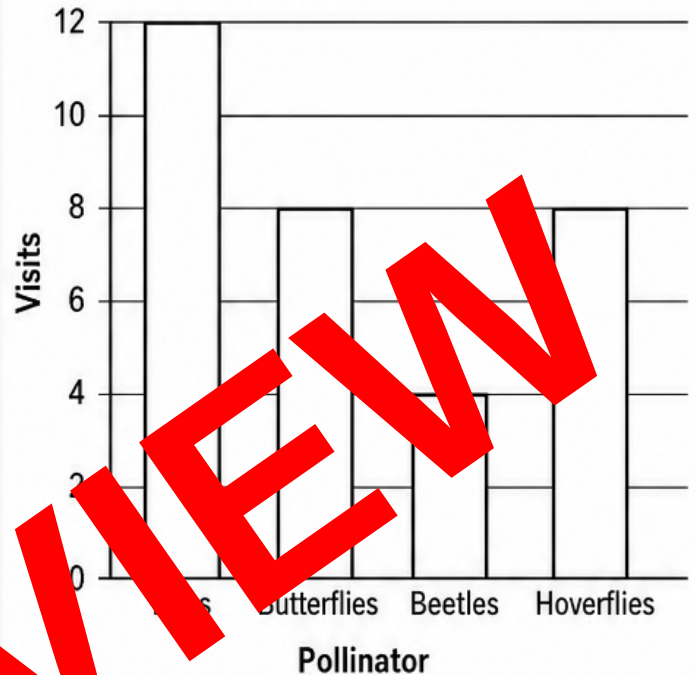
Pollinator Visits

Bees	  
Butterflies	 
Beetles	
Hoverflies	 

Key: 1 insect = 4 visits

COLUMN GRAPH

Pollinator Visits



- Do both displays show the same values? **Yes**
- Which display is more effective for exact comparison? Justify. **The column graph is more effective for exact comparison because its numbered scale shows the two equal values and each difference clearly.**
- Describe the shape and variation of the distribution. **Bees are highest, Beetles are lowest, and Butterflies and Hoverflies are equal.**
- Identify one improvement to a display. **Add clearer category spacing to the pictograph.**
- Write a conclusion supported by the data. **Pollinator visits vary from 4 to 12, with bees recorded most often.**

DATA - YEAR 4 RUBRIC

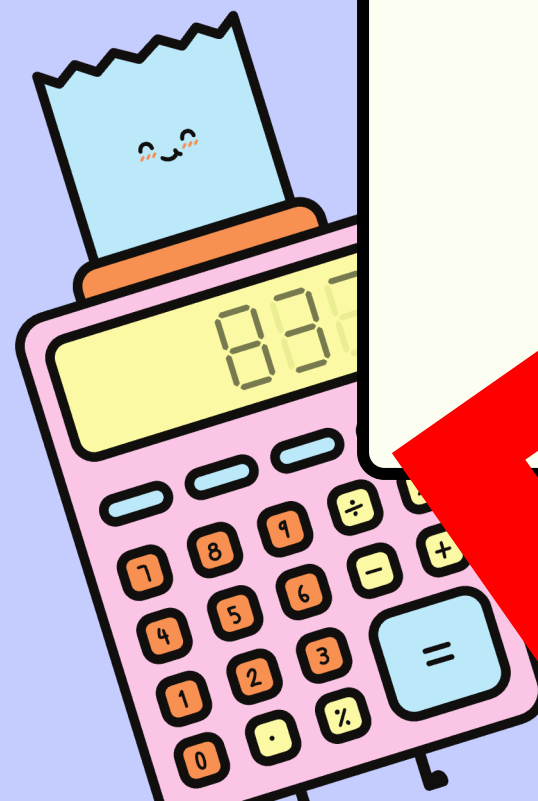
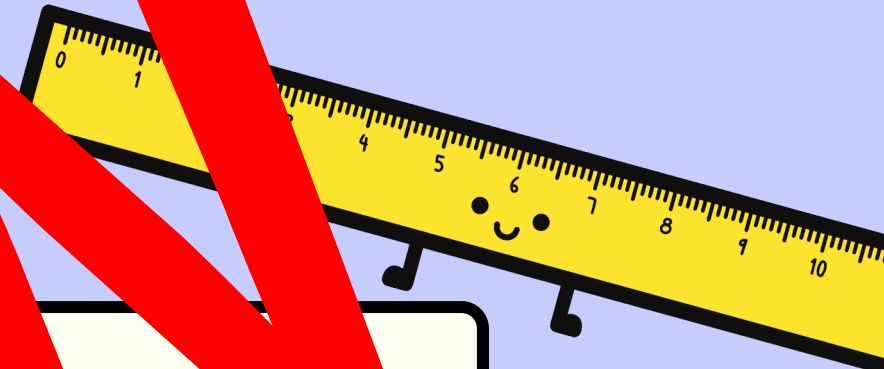
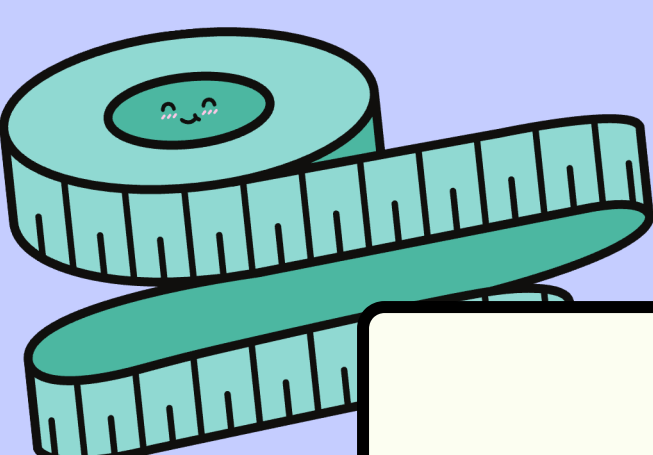
Student: _____

Date: _____

Teacher: _____

CRITERIA	BEGINNING	DEVELOPING	ACHIEVING	CONFIDENT	EXCEEDING
Acquire and organise data	Needs substantial support and records incomplete data.	Organises some data with errors.	Independently collects and organises accurate data.	Selects efficient methods and checks totals.	Designs a fair collection and justifies organisation.
Construct a many-to-one pictograph	Pictograph is incomplete with major errors.	Uses key and has some errors.	Accurate pictograph with heading, labels and key.	Efficient key and precise many-to-one representation.	Flexible, precise representation with justified key.
Construct a column graph	Graph is incomplete with missing scale or labels.	Graph is partly accurate with uneven scale or bars.	Accurate graph with heading, labels and key.	Selects efficient scale and checks every value.	Optimises scale and explains design choices.
Interpret distribution and variation	Identifies a simple feature with support.	States highest/lowest and one difference.	Explains features, differences and variation using value.	Analyses shape and variation with evidence.	Draws nuanced conclusions and notes limitations.
Evaluate display effectiveness and communicate	Gives an unsupported choice.	Gives a simple preference.	Compares displays and gives an evidence-based conclusion.	Evaluates effectiveness for purpose/audience.	Critiques limitations and proposes justified improvements.

Overall feedback: _____



PREVIEW

Data Year 4

Learning Goals

Collect and organize data fairly.
Construct pictographs and column graphs.
Interpret total differences and variation.
Evaluate which display communicates best.



What Is Data?

CATEGORICAL DATA use names or groups.

DISCRETE NUMERICAL DATA use counted whole numbers.

Examples: favorite fruit • books read • class votes



Ask a Useful Question

A strong question has a clear purpose.

Offer suitable response options.

Ask each person once.

Protect privacy and record every response.



Organise the Data

Record every response.
Convert tallies to
frequencies.
Check the total equals
the sample size.

Club	Tally	Frequency
Art		4
Sports		6
Coding		3
Music		5



Picture Graphs

Picture graphs use repeated symbols to show data.
They are engaging and quick to scan.
A KEY tells the value of each symbol.



Picture Graph Parts

HEADING — names the data.

LABELS — identify categories.

SYMBOLS — show frequency.

KEY — explains each symbol's value.



Many-to-One Keys

One symbol can represent several values.

If ★ = 4 votes then ★★ = 8 votes.

Multiply the number of symbols by the key.



Read a Picture Graph

Use the key before
counting.
Then find totals
differences, most and
least.

Garden choice	Picture graph	Number of votes
Rose	★	6
Heirloom	★★★★★	10
Sunflower	★★	4
KEY	★ = 2 votes	Total 20



Choose the Key

Choose a value that
divides every frequency.
Use whole symbols
whenever possible.
Keep the graph compact
and clear.

Value	★ =	□ = 4
8	4 symbols	2 symbols
12	6 symbols	3 symbols
16	8 symbols	4 symbols
20	10 symbols	5 symbols



Build a Pictograph

1. Copy the categories.
2. Choose a key.
3. Divide each value by the key.
4. Draw equal symbols.

Library Genre	Loans
Mystery	6
Adventure	10
Humour	8
Animals	4



Check a Pictograph

Does the heading match the question?
Are all categories and the key shown?
Do symbol counts match the data table?
Are symbols equal and clearly spaced?



Column Graphs

Column graphs compare category frequencies.
Column height or length shows each value.
A numbered scale supports exact comparison.



Column Graph Parts

HEADING — names the data.

AXES — organise values and categories.

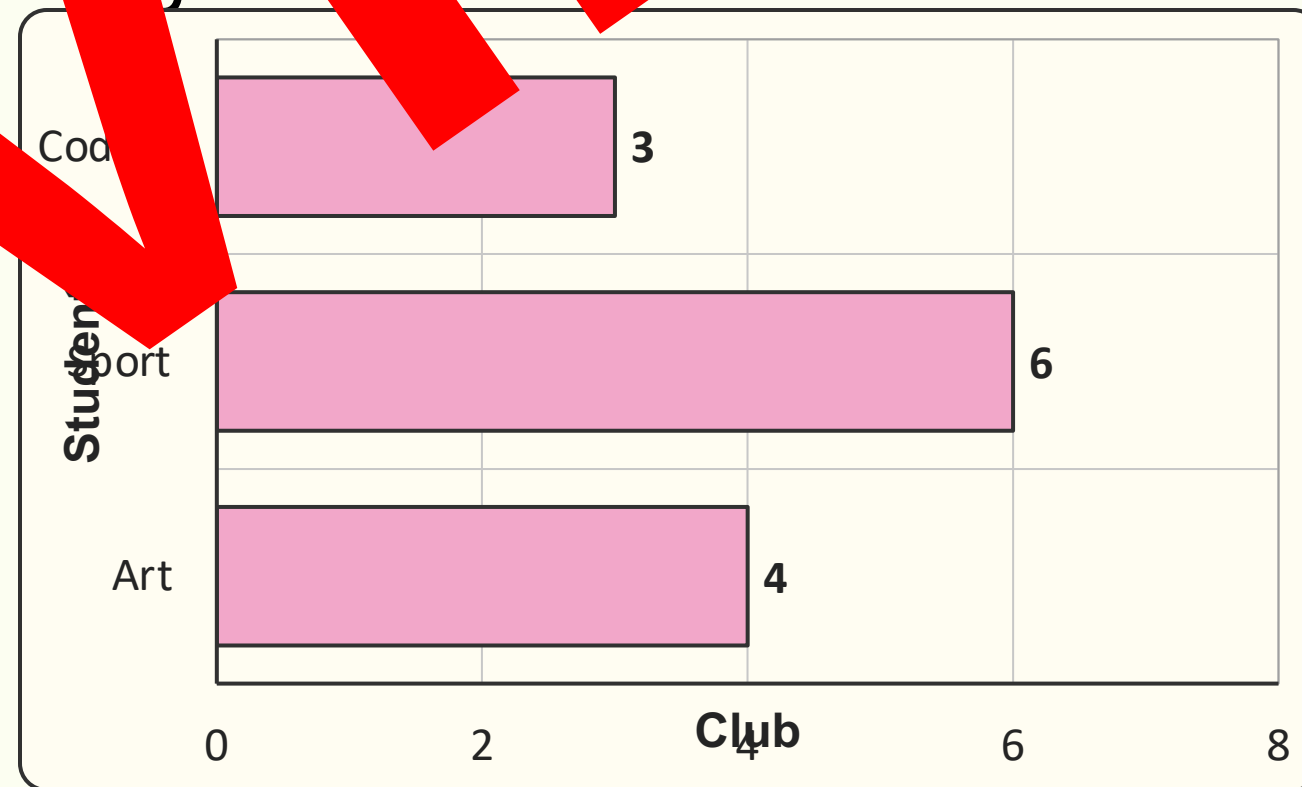
LABEL — tells what each axis shows.

SCALE — uses equal intervals.



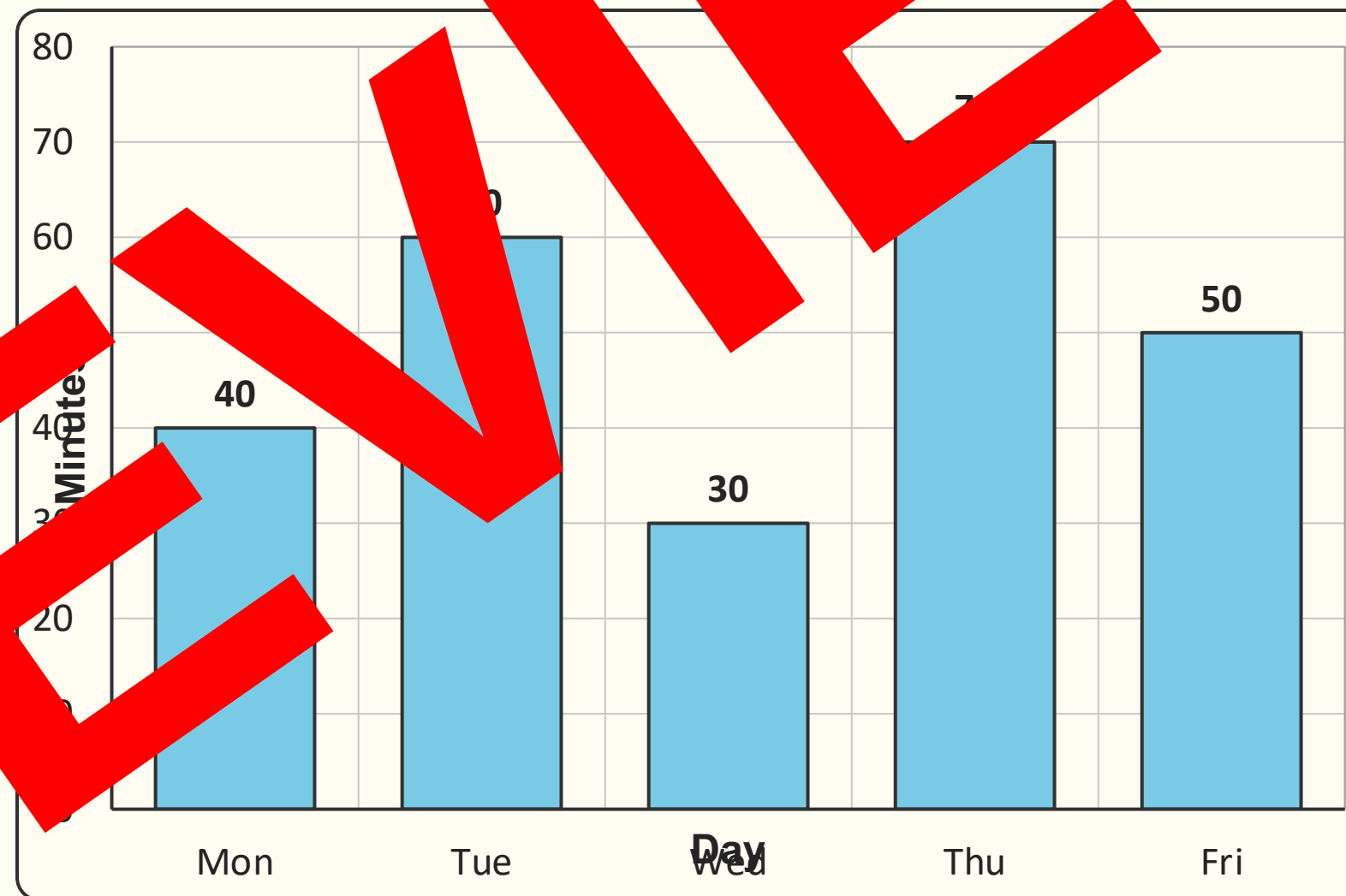
Vertical or Horizontal

Both orientations can show the same data. Choose the direction that makes labels easy to read.



Choose a Scale

Find the largest value.
Choose equal steps that
reach it.
Use the grid efficiently.



Build the Axes

1. Draw axes with a clear baseline.
2. Label categories and units.
3. Mark an even scale.
4. Add a precise heading.



Draw the Columns

Use equal width columns.

Keep gaps even.

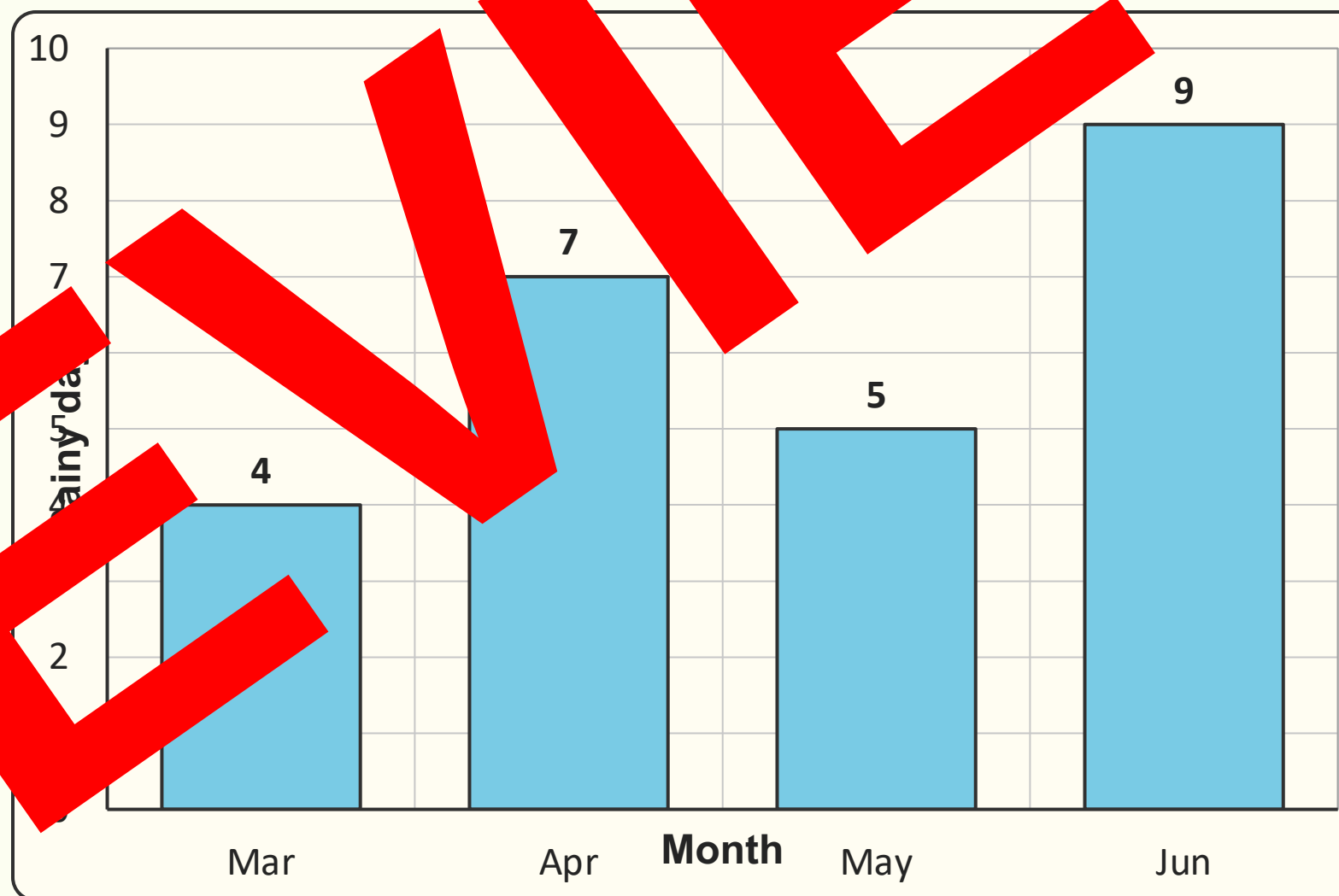
Start every column at zero.

End each column at its exact scale value.



Read a Column Graph

Ask: most? least? total?
difference?
Use the scale before
comparing



Shape and Variation

CONCENTRATION — values cluster near one level.

SPREAD — values over a wide range.

GAPS — some values or categories are missing.

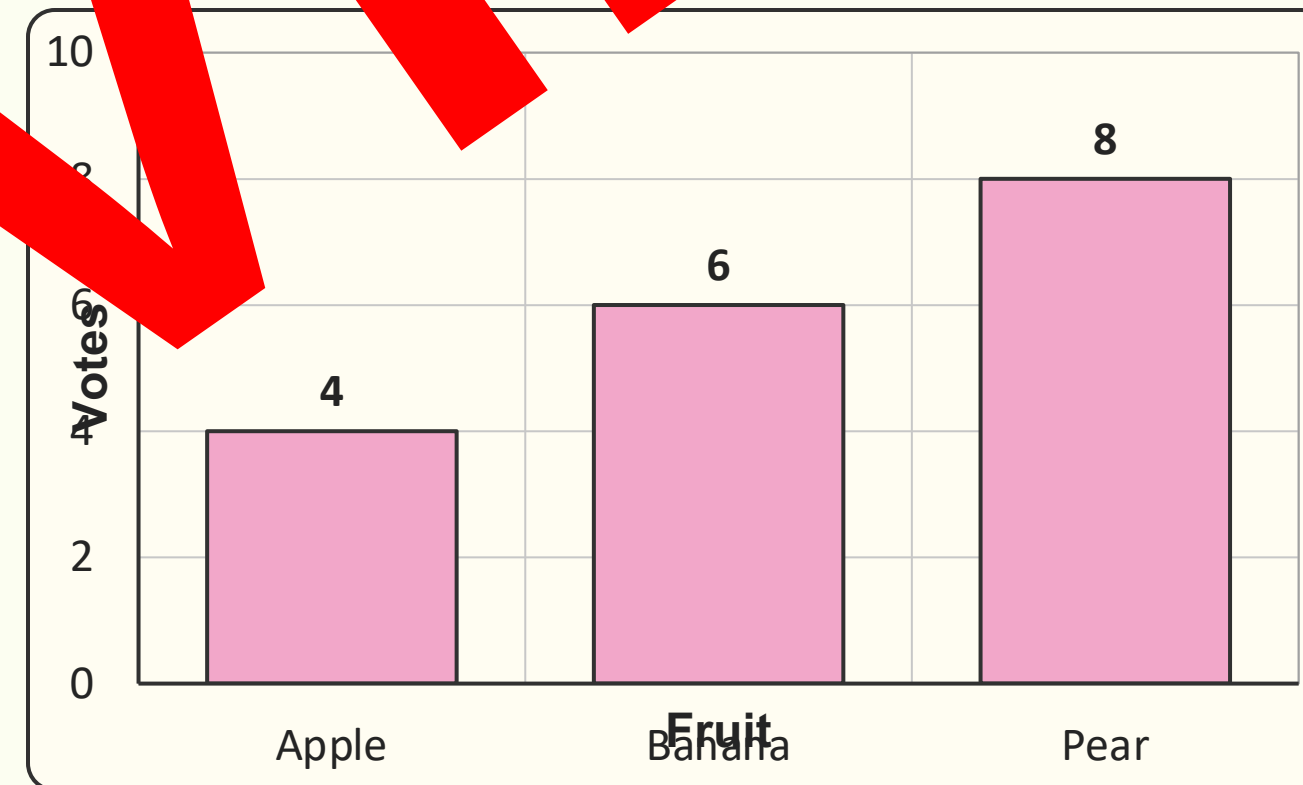
SIMILAR VALUES — two or more are close or equal.



Same Data, Different Displays

Same values, different strengths. Pictographs emphasise symbols; column graphs support exact comparison.

Fruit	Picture graph	Votes
Apple	★★	4
Banana	★★★★	8
Pear	★★★★	8
KEY	★ = 2 votes	



Evaluate a Display

ACCURACY — are the values correct?

CLARITY — are headings, labels and key or scale clear?

COMPARISON — can differences be seen?

APPROPRIATE — does it suit the audience?

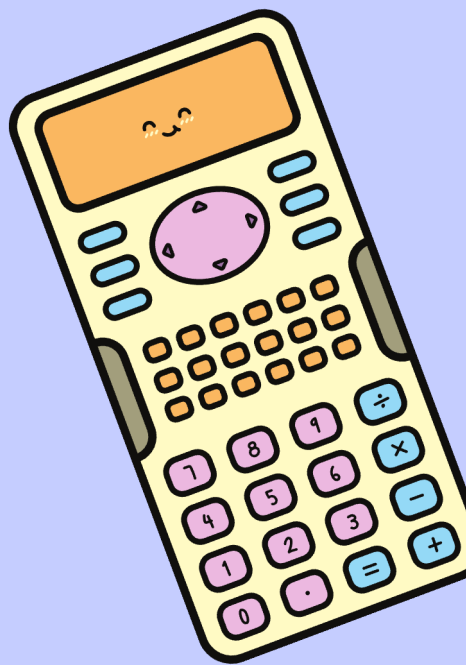
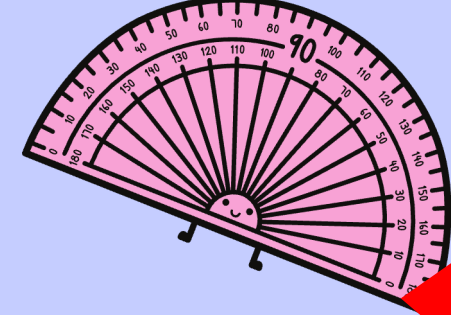
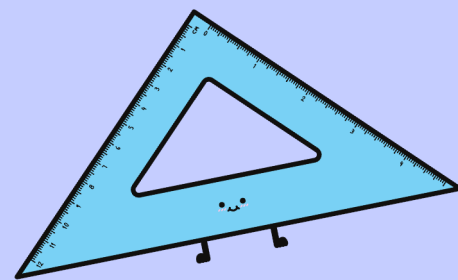
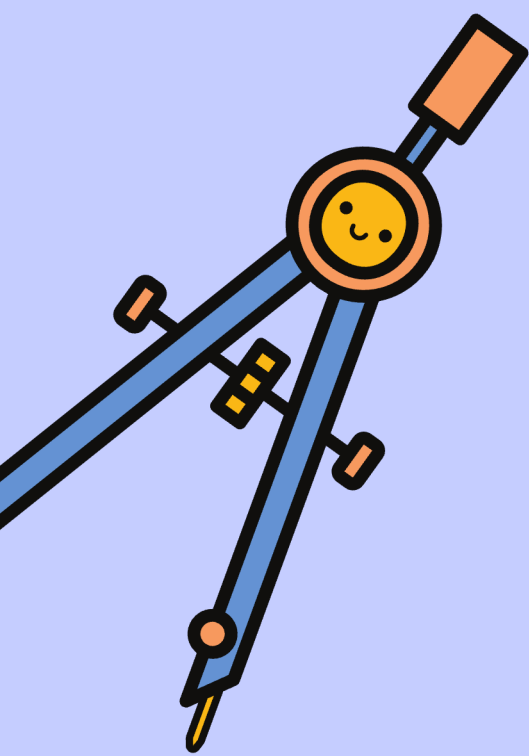


Review

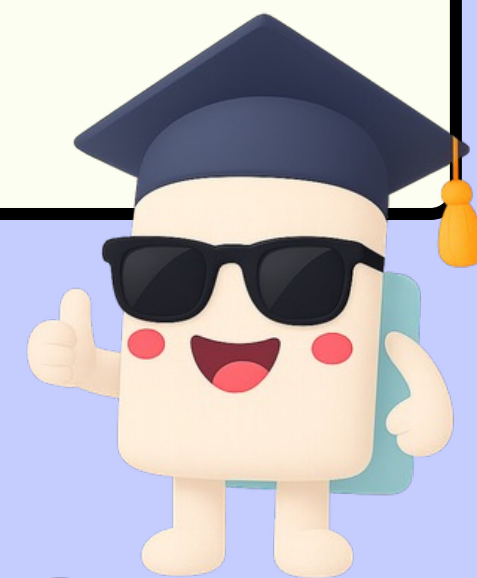
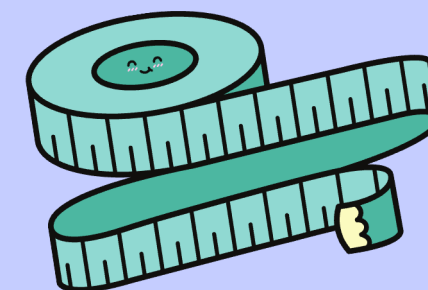
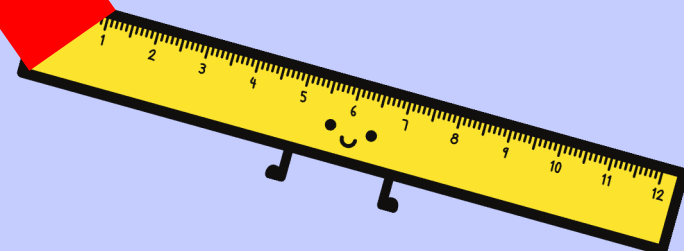
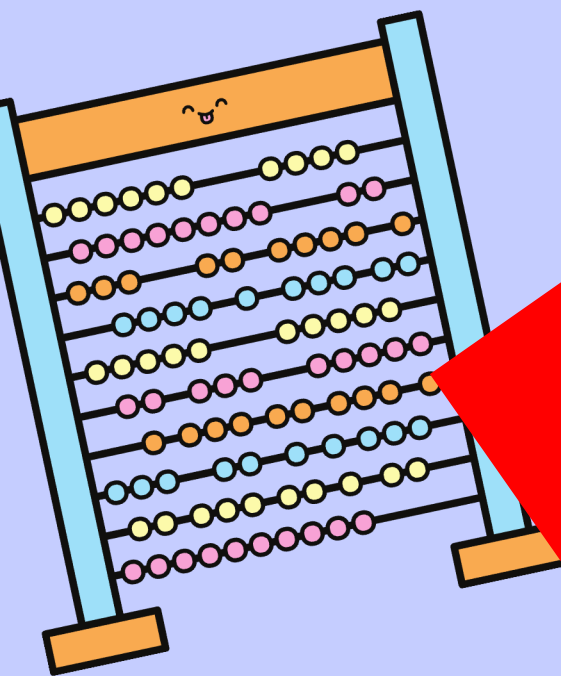
ASK → COLLECT → ORGANISE → REPRESENT
→ INTERPRET → EVALUATE

Check and label key, scale and value.
Explain conclusions with evidence.





Well Done!
You can interpret data.



Data Year 4 Quiz



Question 1

Which is CATEGORICAL data?

- A Number of books read
- B Favourite fruit
- C Weight in centimetres
- D Minutes exercised



Answer 1

B — Favourite fruit

The responses are category names, not measured or
counted numbers.



Question 2

TRUE OR FALSE

A many-to-one micograph can be read accurately without a key.



Answer 2

FALS

The key to how much each symbol represents.



Question 3

Mystery has four
symbols.
How many loans
that?

Genre	Picture Graph
Mystery	★★★★
KEY	★ = 2 loans



Answer 3

8 loans

$$4 \text{ symbols} \times 2 \text{ loans} = 8 \text{ loans}$$

Symbols	Key	Total
★ ★ ★	2 each	8



Question 4

Values are 8, 12, 16 and 20.
Which key is most efficient?

A ★ = 2 B ★ = 3
C ★ = 4 D ★ = 5



Answer 4

$C \div \star = 4$ items

Every value divides evenly, so no partial symbols are needed.



Question 5

TRUE OR FALSE

Column widths and gaps can vary without affecting clarity.



Answer 5

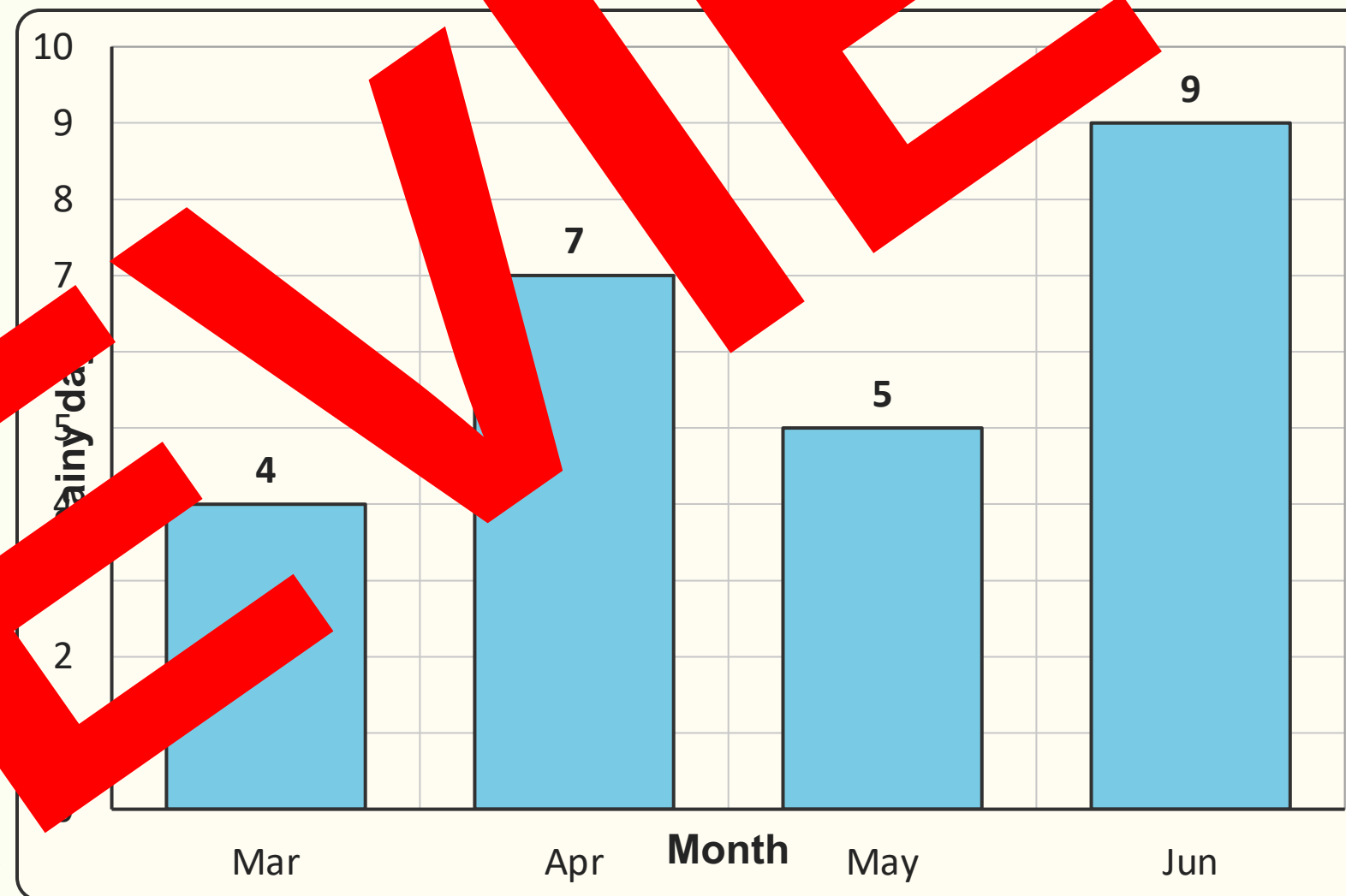
FALSE

Equal widths and even gaps support fair visual comparison.



Question 6

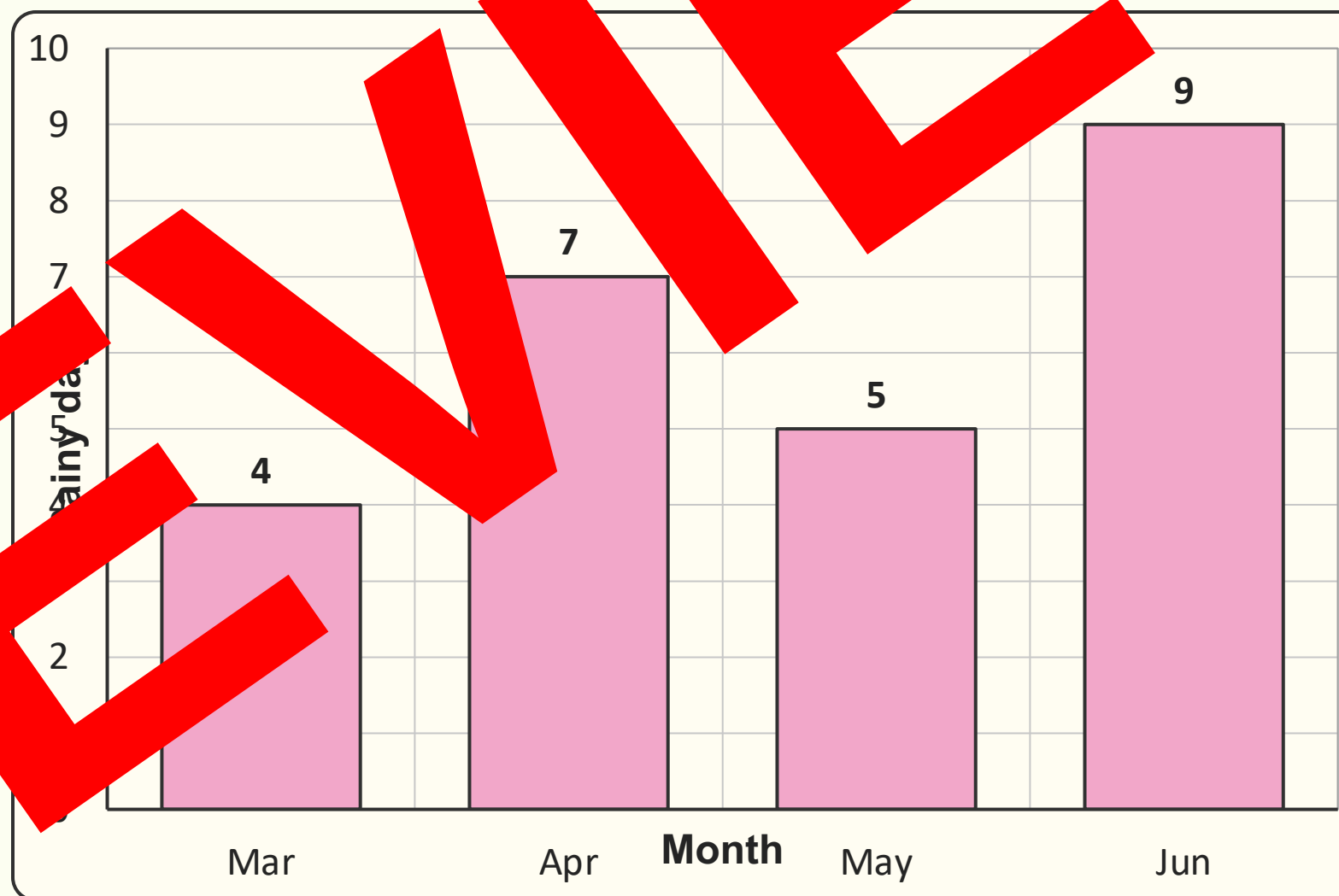
Find the difference
between the highest and
lowest values.



Answer 6

5 days

Highest 9 – lowest 4
= 5



Question 7

Which display best supports exact comparison?

A Decorative poster

B Column graph with an even scale

C Unlabelled pictograph

D List without totals



Answer 7

B – Column graph with an even scale

The numbered axis makes each value and difference clear.



Question 8

The values are 1, 7, 5 and 9.

Describe one feature of the distribution and one example of variation.



Answer 8

Example answer:

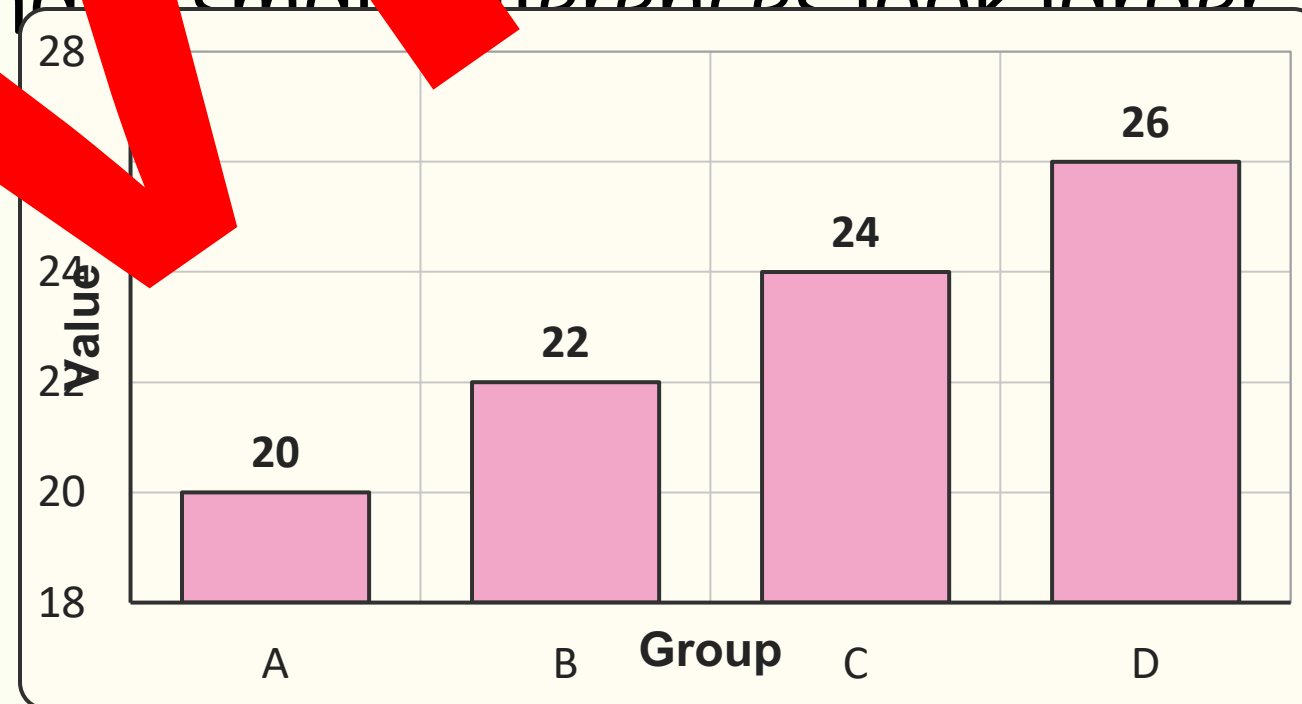
Values spread from 4 to 9. June is highest, March is lowest, and April and May are close.



Question 9

TRUE OR FALSE?

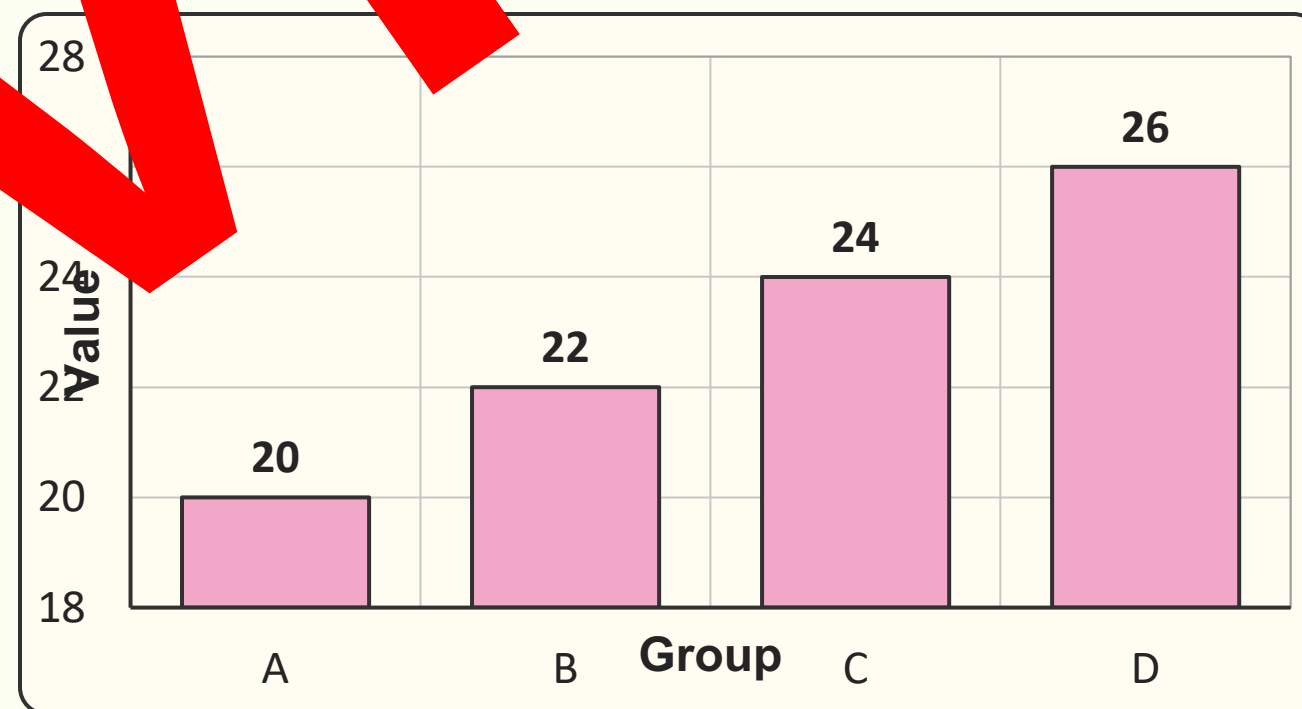
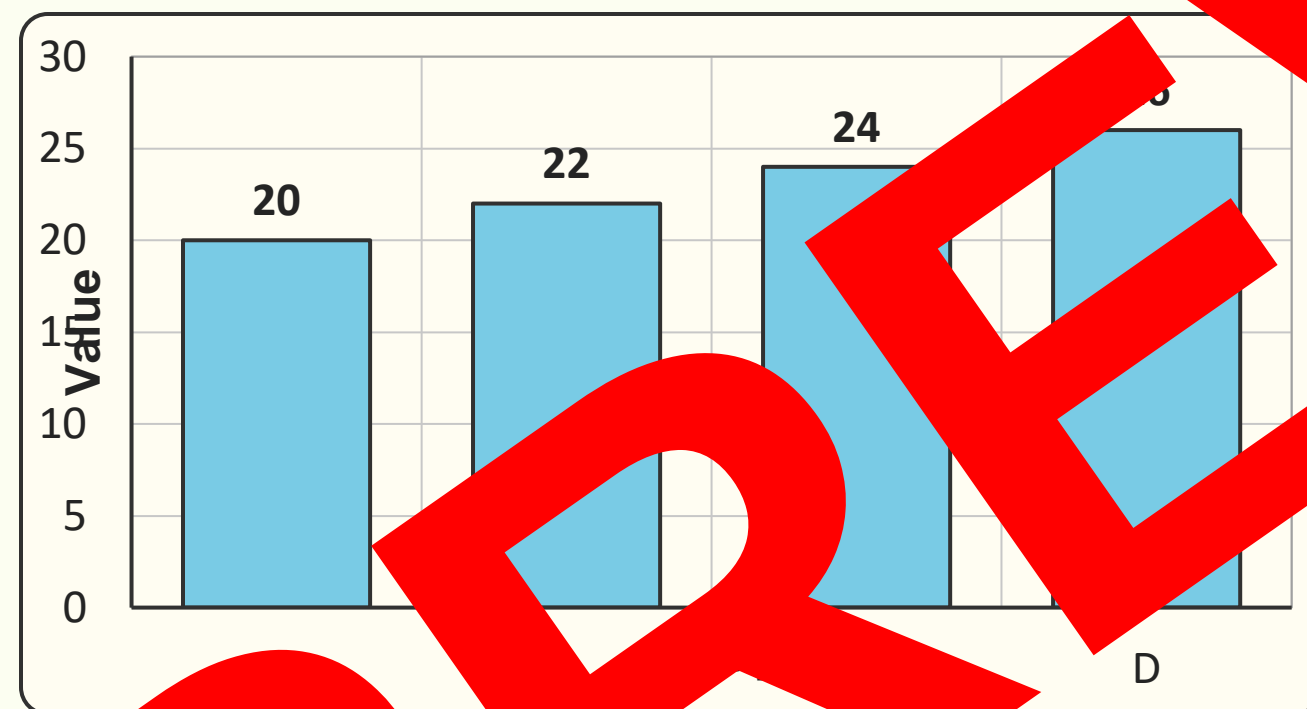
Starting an axis above zero in many small differences look larger



Answer 9

TRUE

A truncated axis magnifies the gap. Always read the scale.



Question 10

Which evaluation uses evidence?

A I like the colours.

B Both look fine.

C The column graph is accurate and clearer for exact comparison.

D The pictograph has more symbols.

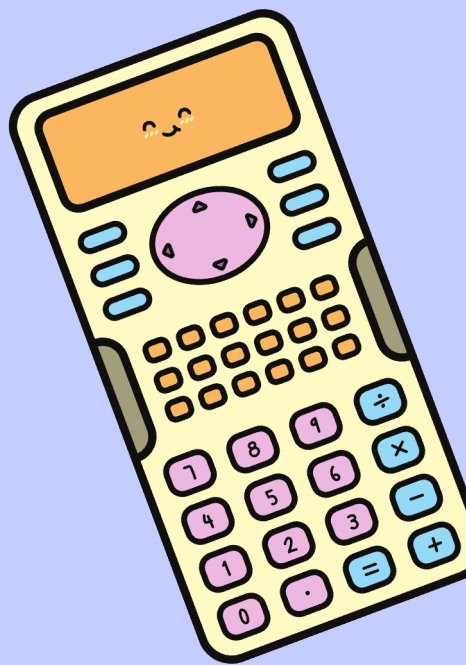
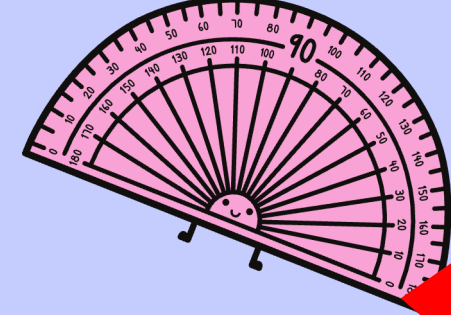
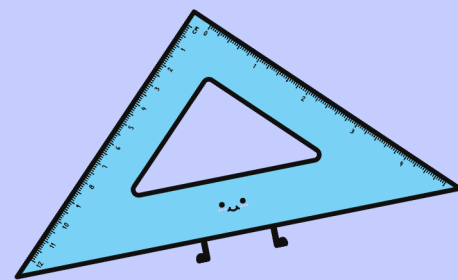
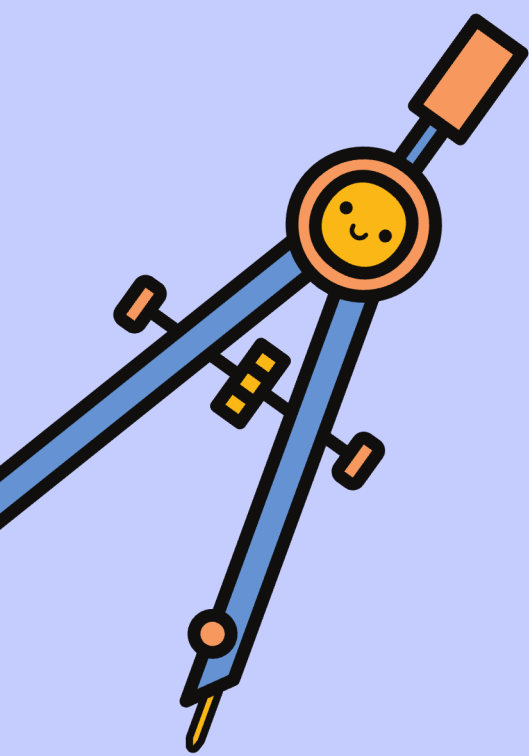


Answer 10

It evaluates accuracy, clarity and purpose using

confidence.





Well Done!
You completed the Dams quiz.

