

Park Tree Data

Use a chart and a bar graph to display geographic information.

SS.5.G.1.4 "Construct maps, charts, and graphs to display geographic information."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline the steps for making a clear data display. Circle each word or phrase that names a feature a chart or graph needs.

Displaying Riverside Park Data

- 1 Geographers use maps, charts, and graphs to show where information happens. A map can show locations, such as parks along a river. A chart can organize facts in rows and columns. A graph can compare amounts quickly. Before making any display, collect accurate information and decide what question the display should help viewers answer.
- 2 A fifth-grade geography club surveyed trees in Riverside Park, a place near its school. Members recorded each tree type in the chart below. A chart title tells what was counted, and column headings tell what each number means. Clear labels keep readers from guessing. The club checked that every tree was counted once before displaying the data.

TREES COUNTED IN RIVERSIDE PARK

Tree Type	Number Counted
Oak	12
Pine	8
Maple	15
Palm	5

- 3 To turn the chart into a bar graph, place tree types along the bottom. Put a number scale on the side, beginning at zero and using equal intervals. Draw bars with the same width and equal spaces. Add a title and labels. A careful graph lets viewers compare the amounts without reading every number in the chart.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 What should you decide before making a map, chart, or graph?

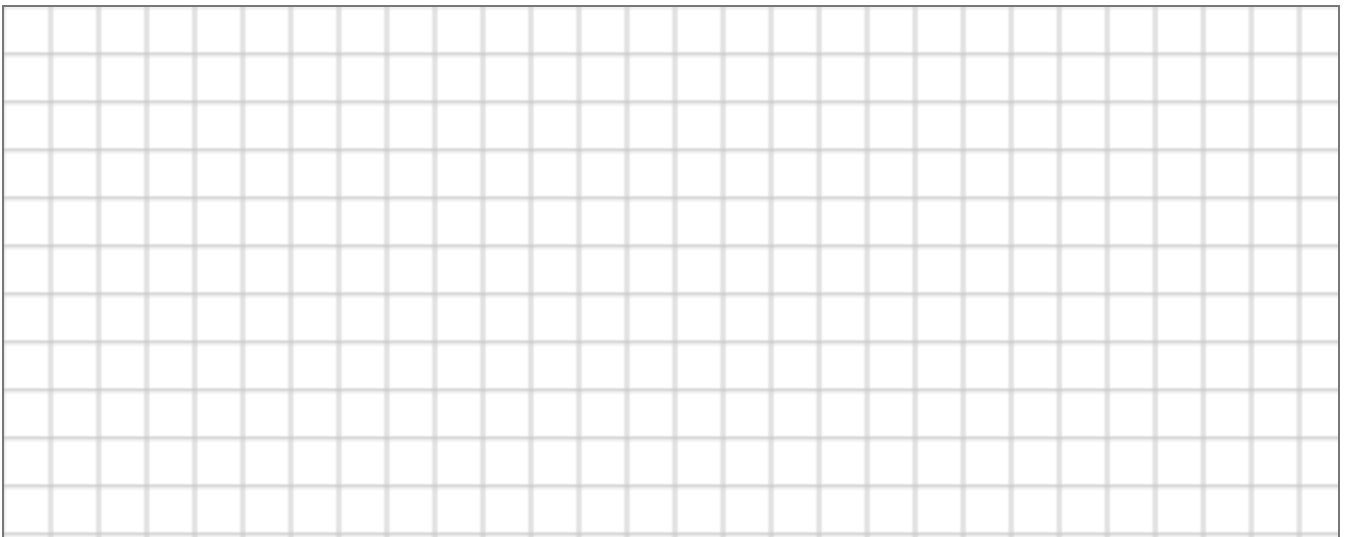
2 What should a chart title and its column headings tell readers?

3 List three rules for drawing clear bars on a bar graph.

4 Would a number scale from 0 to 10 work for a bar graph of the park tree data? Explain.

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Use the Riverside Park table to make a bar graph on the grid. Include a clear title, labels for both sides, a scale that begins at zero, and four correctly sized bars.



PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline the steps for making a clear data display. Circle each word or phrase that names a feature a chart or graph needs. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What should you decide before making a map, chart, or graph?	Decide what question the display should help viewers answer.
2	What should a chart title and its column headings tell readers?	The title tells what was counted. The column headings tell what each number means.
3	List three rules for drawing clear bars on a bar graph.	Use a scale that begins at zero with equal intervals, make bars the same width, and leave equal spaces between bars. A title and labels are also needed.
4	Would a number scale from 0 to 10 work for a bar graph of the park tree data? Explain.	No. Maple has 15 trees, so the scale must reach at least 15.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Bar graph title: Trees Counted in Riverside Park. Horizontal labels: Oak, Pine, Maple, Palm. Vertical label: Number Counted, with a scale from 0 to 15 in equal intervals. Bar heights: Oak 12, Pine 8, Maple 15, Palm 5.

Accept any equal-interval scale that begins at zero and reaches 15 or higher. Check that the title, axis labels, and all four bar heights match the table.