

Read the Garden Graphs

Read the scale and key to explain what each mark means.

GRADE 2 • 2.PS.1.e.i

2.PS.1.e.i "Excerpt: Analyze data represented in pictographs and bar graphs and communicate results: ask and answer questions about the data represented in pictographs and bar graphs"

NAME _____

DATE _____

The marks show the count

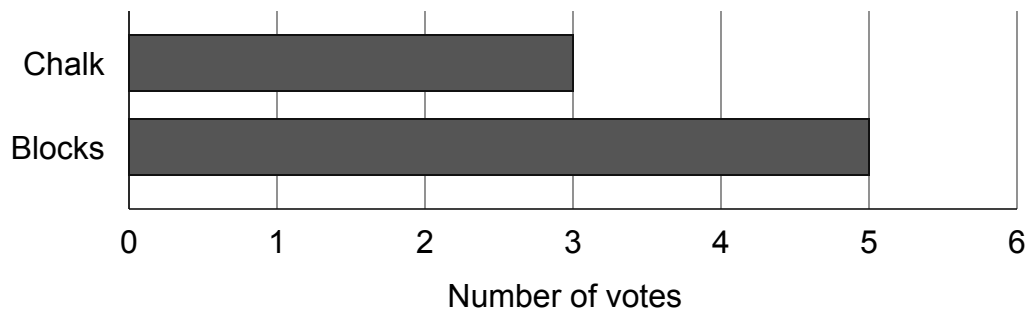
A bar starts at zero. Its length shows a count on the number scale. A picture graph uses a key to tell how many each picture stands for.

Try it together

How many children chose chalk? How does the bar show that number?

Practice choices

Choice



Start at 0 and follow the chalk bar. Its end lines up with 3 on the number scale. The bar shows 3 children. Each equal space on this scale means 1 child.

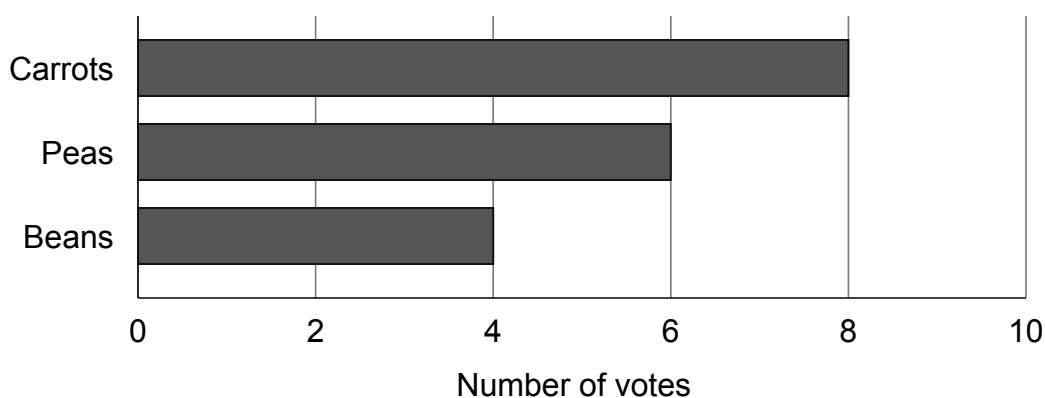
All survey data are made up for practice. Use a pencil. Show your own answers in the blank spaces.

1. Read the bar ends

How many votes are shown for each choice? Explain what the length of the Carrots bar tells you.

Garden choices

Choice

**2. Use the scale**

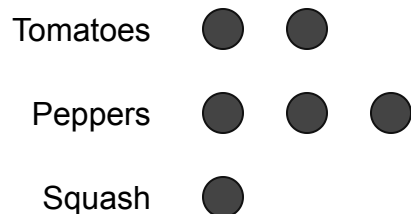
Each equal space means 2 votes. How many spaces long is the Peas bar? How many votes is that?

3. Read the pictures

How many vegetables are shown for Tomatoes? Explain how you used the key.

Garden harvest

Vegetable / Pictures



 Key: 1 circle = 5 vegetables

4. Compare two picture rows

How many more vegetables are shown for Peppers than for Squash? Show your work.

5. Draw the counted votes

A new snack survey has Bananas 4, Toast 6 and Berries 2 votes. Draw its bars below. Add a title and finish the number-axis label. Each space means 1 vote.

Graph title: _____

Choice

**6. Ask a graph question**

Write a question about the snack graph in task 5. Answer it with a number and the name of the choice.

7. Explain a counting mistake

A student says the Tomatoes row in task 3 shows only 2 vegetables because it has 2 circles. Explain the mistake and give the correct number.

TEACHER NOTES

Read directions aloud if helpful. Keep the key separate. Accept sensible graph titles and equivalent labels. Check counts, a zero starting point, equal scale spaces, and the picture key. Every numbered survey reply counts once. For open questions, accept different correct answers supported by the displayed data.

TASK 1

Carrots: 8; Peas: 6; Beans: 4. The Carrots bar reaches 8, so it represents 8 votes.

TASK 2

3 spaces represent 6 votes; count by twos.

TASK 3

2 circles, each worth 5, show 10 vegetables.

TASK 4

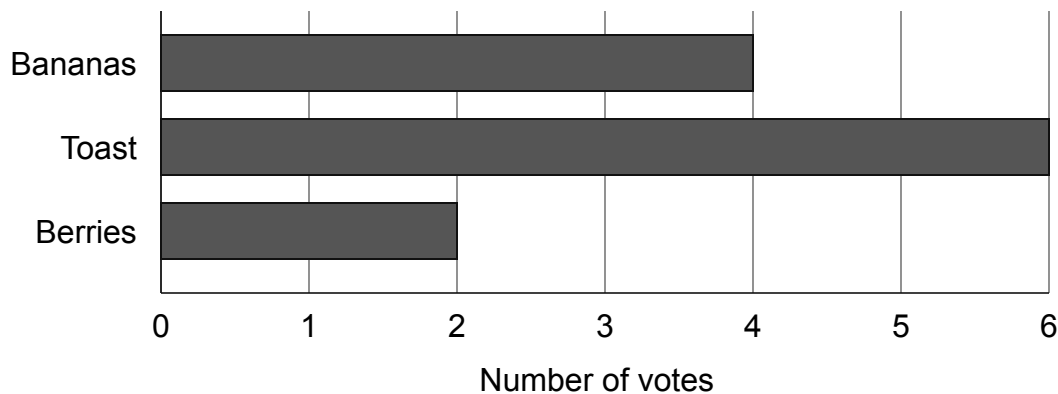
$15 - 5 = 10$ more vegetables.

TASK 5

Bars reach 4, 6 and 2. Title: Snack choices. Number axis: Number of votes. Each bar starts at zero. Its length matches the number of votes for that choice.

Snack choices

Choice



TASK 6

Example: Which snack has the most votes? Toast, with 6 votes. Other correct questions and answers are accepted. Point to the bar or bars used; check the scale before answering.

TASK 7

The key says each circle stands for 5 vegetables, not 1. 2 circles show 10 vegetables.