

Garden Visit Counts

Read a bar graph to compare and analyze science data.

3.1.c.ii “interpreting, analyzing, and evaluating data read, interpret, and analyze data represented in pictographs and bar graphs”

NAME _____

DATE _____

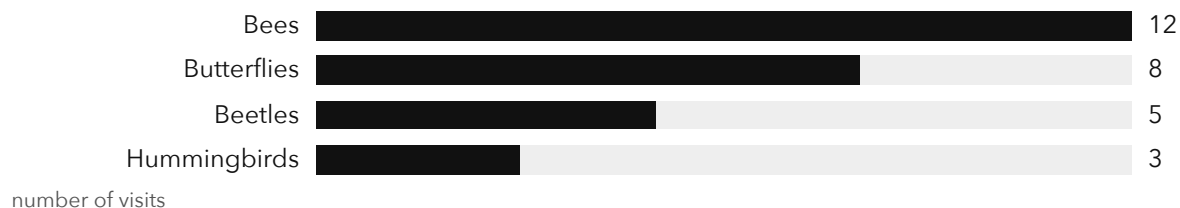
1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline the words that tell what the graph measures. Circle the two sentences that explain how to compare data in the graph.

Pollinators in the Garden

- ① During science class, Maya's team watched the school garden for ten minutes. They made a tally each time they saw a pollinator visit a flower. Pollinators move pollen from one flower to another. The team sorted their observations into four groups: bees, butterflies, beetles, and hummingbirds. Then they turned the tally marks into a bar graph.
- ② The graph below shows the team's data. Each bar has a label that names the kind of pollinator. The numbers on the side show how many visits were counted. A taller bar means more visits, and a shorter bar means fewer visits. Read both the labels and numbers before you compare two bars or combine values.

POLLINATOR VISITS TO GARDEN FLOWERS



- ③ Data can help scientists describe what happened during one observation time. It cannot prove why one kind of pollinator visited more often. For example, weather, flower color, or the time of day could affect visits. Scientists can use the graph to make a claim about the counts, then collect more observations to investigate a possible reason.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 Which pollinator had the most visits? How many visits did it have?

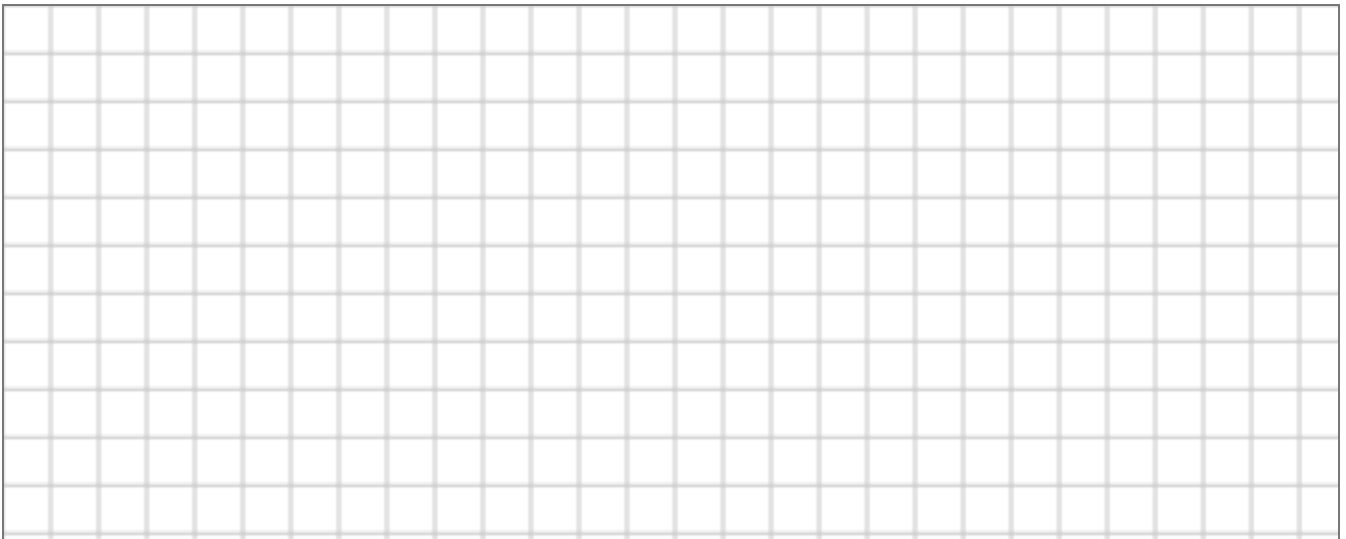
2 How many more bee visits were counted than beetle visits?

3 How many visits did butterflies and hummingbirds have altogether?

4 Is this claim supported by the graph: "Butterflies and beetles had the same number of visits"? Use data from the graph to explain.

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Use the graph grid to make a bar graph for these insect counts: ants, 9; ladybugs, 6; moths, 4. Give your graph a title and labels, then write one claim that compares two kinds of insects using numbers.



PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline the words that tell what the graph measures. Circle the two sentences that explain how to compare data in the graph. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Which pollinator had the most visits? How many visits did it have?	Bees had the most visits, with 12 visits.
2	How many more bee visits were counted than beetle visits?	7 more visits.
3	How many visits did butterflies and hummingbirds have altogether?	11 visits.
4	Is this claim supported by the graph: "Butterflies and beetles had the same number of visits"? Use data from the graph to explain.	No. Butterflies had 8 visits, and beetles had 5 visits.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Bar graph title: Insect Counts. Bars: ants 9, ladybugs 6, moths 4. Claim: Ants were counted 3 more times than ladybugs.

Accept a correctly labeled bar graph with bars at 9, 6, and 4. Accept any accurate comparison claim that names two insect groups and uses their counts or the correct difference.