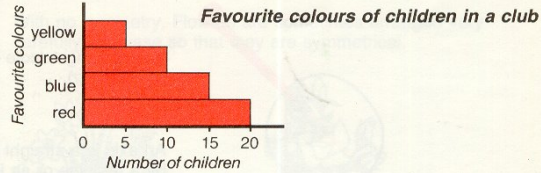


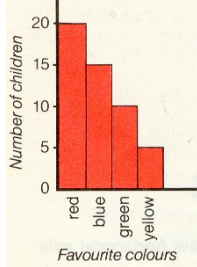
bar charts

bar charts

A bar chart is a kind of **graph** where the information is shown in rows or bars. Here is one which shows the favourite colours of children in a club.



Favourite colours in one class



Sometimes it is easier to draw your chart the other way up.

When they are drawn this way up they are sometimes called **column graphs** or **block graphs**. The important things to remember when you are drawing any kind of graph are:

- 1 to give your graph a heading or title so people know what it is all about,
- 2 to label the axes so people can understand your information,
- 3 to fit it on to your page so that it is as easy to see and understand as possible.



Watch out for bar graphs in newspapers and advertisements.

bases

A base is a foundation – something you can build on or use as a starting point. You use a base when you make a model. A cake tin can have a loose base or a fixed one.

When we talk about the **base of a triangle**, the **base of a cube** and so on, the base is the bottom.

When we talk about **number bases** or **counting bases** we are talking about a whole pattern of counting, and the number which is at the bottom of it!

Counting in different bases: Base ten

Base ten is sometimes called the **denary** system or the **decimal** system. It is the one we normally use – probably because we have ten fingers.

When we want to count a number which is more than ten we run out of fingers.

We can count 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9 – then when we count the last finger we write 10. Once round! We carry on counting 1 ten and 1 (11), 1 ten and 2 (12), 1 ten and 3 (13) until we have gone all the way round twice. This is 2 tens and we write it as 20. When we have counted 10 tens we write 100.

If we count on a spike abacus we label the spikes Hundreds (10 x 10) Tens (10s) and Units (1s).

This shows 123 – 1 hundred, 2 tens and 3 units.

