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# Bar Graph

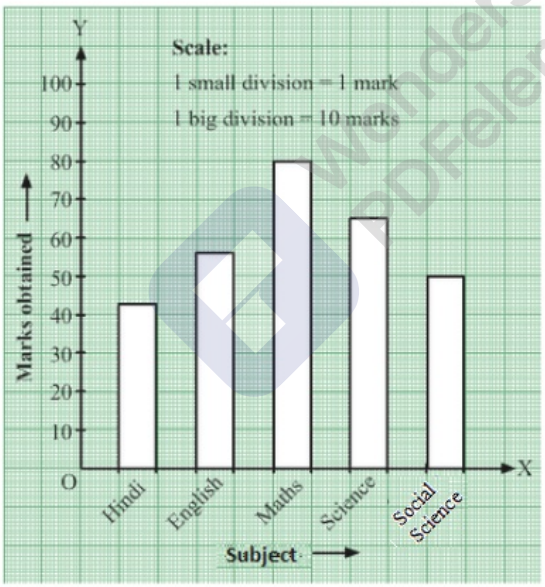
**Bar Graph** - Rectangular bars with lengths proportional to the values that they represent.

This double bar graph shows the comparative profits for 2 consecutive years.


| | January | February | March | April |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2011 | 430 | 250 | 350 | 450 |
| 2012 | 550 | 350 | 175 | 390 |

Q1

**Answer :**




We can draw the bar graph by following the given steps:

Step 1.- On a graph paper, draw a horizontal line OX as *x*-axis and vertical line OY as *y*-axis.

Step 2.- Along OX, write the names of the subjects at the points that are taken at a uniform gap.

Step 3.- Choose the scale:
1 big division = 10 marks
1 small division = 1 mark

Step 4.- Heights of the various bars are:
Hindi = 43 small divisions = 4 big divisions and 3 small divisions
English = 56 small divisions = 5 big divisions and 6 small divisions
Maths = 80 small divisions = 8 big divisions
Science = 65 small divisions = 6 big divisions and 5 small divisions
Social Science = 50 small divisions = 5 big divisions

Step 5.- Draw bars of equal width on the *x*-axis. The difference between the two bars should also be the same.

Q2

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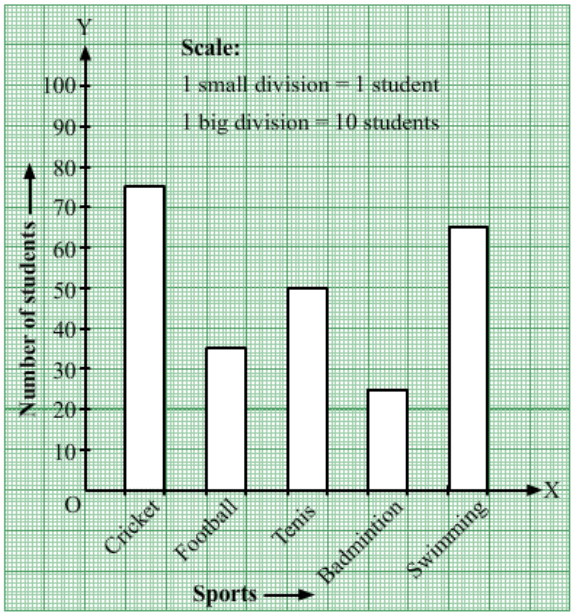
**Answer :**




We can draw the bar graph by following the given steps:

Step 1.- On a graph paper, draw a horizontal line OX as *x*-axis and vertical line OY as *y*-axis.

Step 2.- Along OX, write the names of the sports at the points that are taken at a uniform gap.

Step 3.- Choose the scale:
1 big division = 10 students
1 small division = 1 student

Step 4.- Heights of the various bars:
Cricket = 75 small divisions = 7 big divisions and 5 small divisions
Football = 35 small divisions = 3 big divisions and 5 small divisions
Tennis = 50 small divisions = 5 big divisions
Badminton = 25 small divisions = 2 big divisions and 5 small divisions
Swimming = 65 small divisions = 6 big divisions and 5 small divisions

Step 5.- Draw bars of equal width on the *x*-axis. The difference between the two bars should also be the same.

Q3

**Answer :**

We can draw the bar graph by following the given steps:

Step 1.- On a graph paper, draw a horizontal line OX as *x*-axis and vertical line OY as *y*-axis.

Step 2.- Along OX, write the years at the points that are taken at a uniform gap.

Step 3.- Choose the scale:
1 big division = 100 students
1 small division = 10 student

Step 4.- Heights of the various bars:
2005–2006 = 80 small divisions = 8 big divisions
2006–2007 = 97.5 small divisions = 9 big divisions and 7.5 small divisions
2007–2008 = 110 small divisions = 11 big divisions
2008–2009 = 140 small divisions = 14 big divisions
2009–2010 = 162.5 small divisions = 16 big divisions and 2.5 small divisions

Step 5.- Draw bars of equal width on the *x*-axis. The difference between the two bars should also be the same.

We get the following bar graph:

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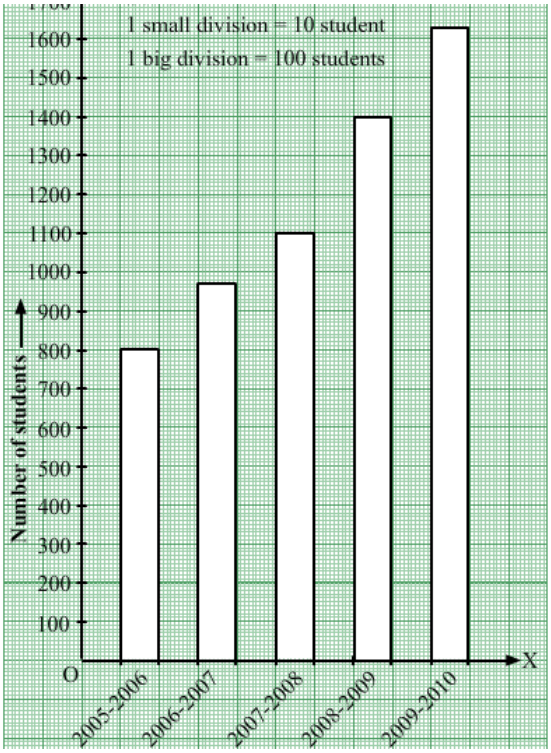


Q4

**Answer :**

We can draw the bar graph by following the given steps:-

Step 1.- On a graph paper, draw a horizontal line OX as *x*-axis and vertical line OY as *y*-axis.

Step 2.- Along OX, write the years at the points that are taken at a uniform gap.

Step 3.- Choose the scale:

1 big division = 2000 scooters

1 small division = 200 scooters

Step 4.- Heights of the various bars:

2004 = 55 small divisions = 5 big divisions and 5 small divisions

2005 = 70 small divisions = 7 big divisions

2006 = 62.5 small divisions = 6 big divisions 2.5 small divisions

2007 = 87.5 small divisions = 8 big divisions and 7.5 small divisions

2008 = 75 small divisions = 7 big divisions and 5 small divisions

2009 = 120 small divisions = 12 big divisions

Step 5.- Draw bars of equal width on the *x*-axis. The difference between the two bars should also be the same.

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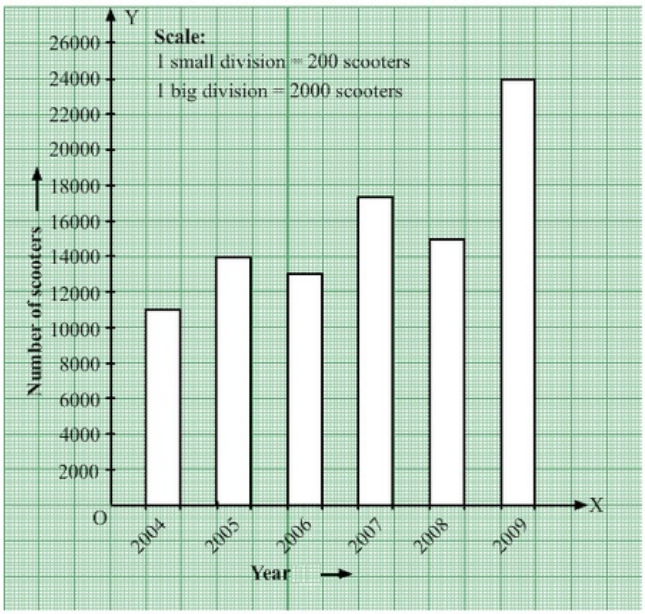
We get the following bar graph:




Q5

**Answer :**

We can draw the bar graph by following the given steps:
Step 1.- On a graph paper, draw a horizontal line OX as *x*-axis and vertical line OY as *y*-axis.

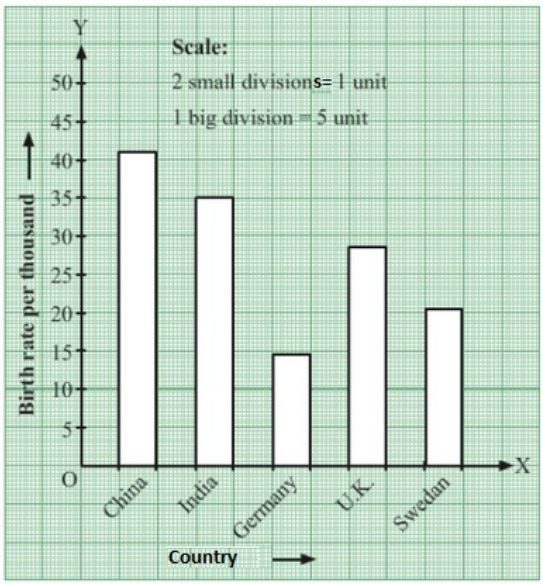
Step 2.- Along OX, write the names of the countries at the points that are taken at a uniform gap.

Step 3.- Choose the scale:
1 big division = 5 unit
2 small division = 1 unit

Step 4.- Heights of the various bars:
China = 84 small divisions = 8 big divisions and 4 small divisions
India = 70 small divisions = 7 big divisions
Germany = 28 small divisions = 2 big divisions and 8 small divisions
U.K. = 56 small divisions = 5 big divisions and 6 small divisions
Sweden = 42 small divisions = 4 big divisions and 2 small divisions

Step 5.- Draw bars of equal width on the *x*-axis. The difference between the two bars should also be the same.

We get the following bar graph:




Q6

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**Answer :**

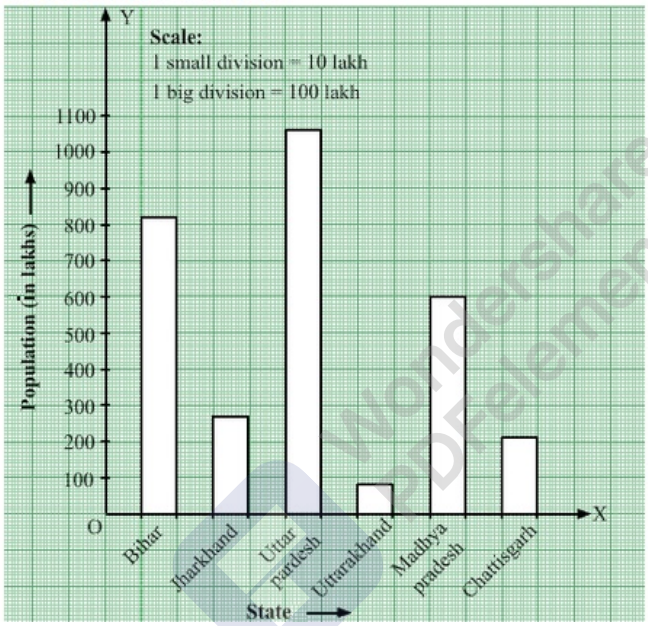
We can draw the bar graph by following the given steps:
Step 1.- On a graph paper, draw a horizontal line OX as *x*-axis and vertical line OY as *y*-axis.

Step 2.- Along OX, write the names of the states at the points that are taken at a uniform gap.

Step 3.- Choose the scale:
1 big division = 100 lakhs
1 small division = 10 lakhs

Step 4.- Heights of the various bars:
Bihar = 82 small divisions = 8 big divisions and 2 small divisions
Jharkhand = 27 small divisions = 2 big divisions and 7 small divisions
Uttar Pradesh = 106 small divisions = 10 big divisions and 6 small divisions
Uttarakhand = 8 small divisions
Madhya Pradesh = 60 small divisions = 6 big divisions
Chhattisgarh = 21 small divisions = 2 big divisions and 1 small division
Step 5.- Draw bars of equal width on the *x*-axis. The difference between the two bars should also be the same.

We get the following bar graph:




Q7

**Answer :**

We can draw the bar graph by following the given steps:
Step 1.- On a graph paper, draw a horizontal line OX as *x*-axis and vertical line OY as *y*-axis.

Step 2.- Along OX, write the year at the points that are taken at a uniform gap.

Step 3.- Choose the scale:
1 big division = 100 million
1 small division = 10 million

Step 4.- Heights of the various bars:
1951 = 36 small divisions = 3 big divisions and 6 small divisions
1961 = 43.2 small divisions = 4 big divisions and 3.2 small divisions
1971 = 54 small divisions = 5 big divisions and 4 small divisions
1981 = 68.4 small divisions = 6 big divisions and 8.4 small divisions
1991 = 85.2 small divisions = 8 big divisions and 5.2 small divisions
2001 = 102 small divisions = 10 big divisions and 2 small divisions

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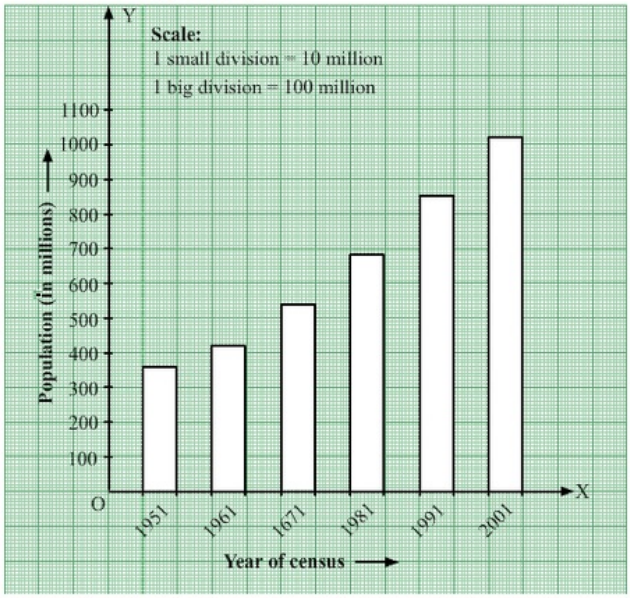
Step 5.- Draw bars of equal width on the *x*-axis. The difference between the tw
the same.

We get the following bar graph:




Q8

**Answer :**

We can draw the bar graph by following the given steps:

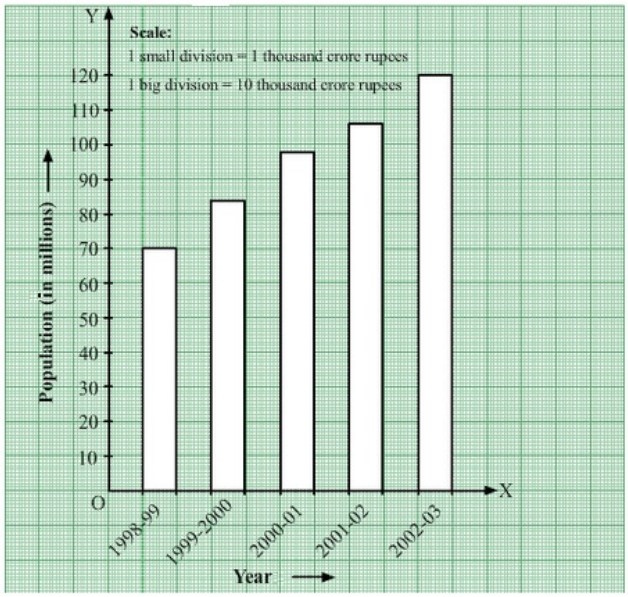
Step 1.- On a graph paper, draw a horizontal line OX as *x*-axis and vertical line OY as *y*-axis.

Step 2.- Along OX, write the years at the points that are taken at a uniform gap.

Step 3.- Choose the scale:
1 big division = 10 thousand crore rupees
1 small division = 1 thousand crore rupees

Step 4.- Heights of the various bars:
1998–99 = 70 small divisions = 7 big divisions
1999–2000 = 84 small divisions = 8 big divisions and 4 small divisions
2000–2001 = 98 small divisions = 9 big divisions and 8 small divisions
2001–2002 = 106 small divisions = 10 big divisions and 6 small divisions
2002–2003 = 120 small divisions = 12 big divisions

Step 5.- Draw bars of equal width on the *x*-axis. The difference between the two bars should also be the same.
We get the following bar graph:

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Q9

**Answer :**

We can draw the bar graph by following steps:

Step 1.- On a graph paper, draw a horizontal line OX as *x*-axis and vertical line OY as *y*-axis.

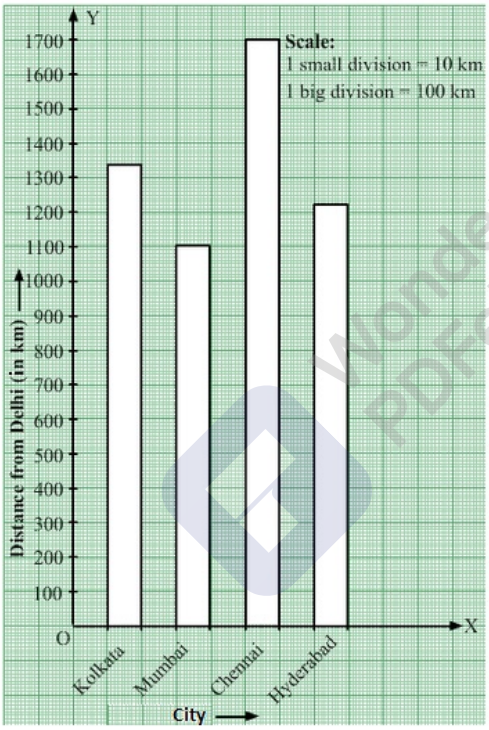
Step 2.- Along OX, write the names of the cities at the points that are taken at a uniform gap.

Step 3.- Choose the scale:
1 big division = 100 km
1 small division = 10 km

Step 4.- Heights of the various bars:
Kolkata = 134 small divisions = 13 big divisions and 4 small divisions
Mumbai = 110 small divisions = 11 big divisions
Chennai = 170 small divisions = 17 big divisions
Hyderabad = 122 small divisions = 12 big divisions and 2 small divisions

Step 5.- Draw bars of equal width on the *x*-axis. The difference between the two bars should also be the same.

We get the following bar graph:




Q10

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**Answer :**

We can draw the bar graph by following the given steps:

Step 1.- On a graph paper, draw a horizontal line OX as *x*-axis and vertical line OY as *y*-axis.

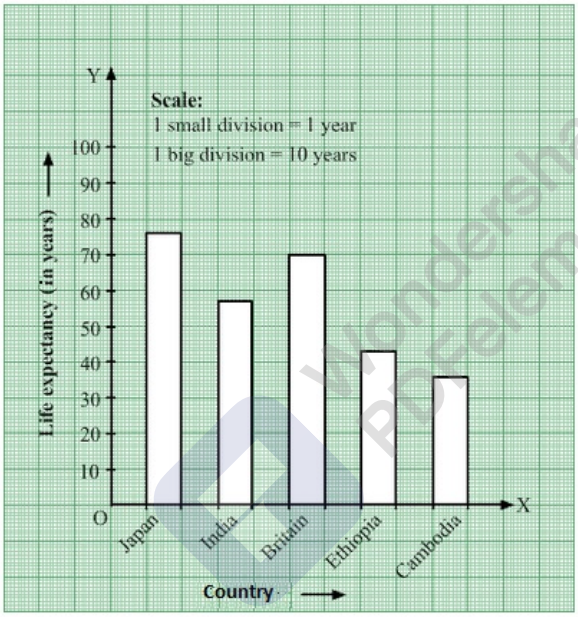
Step 2.- Along OX, write the names of the countries at the points that are taken at a uniform gap.

Step 3.- Choose the scale:
1 big division = 10 years
1 small division = 1 year

Step 4.- Heights of the various bars:
Japan = 76 small divisions = 7 big divisions and 6 small divisions
India = 57 small divisions = 5 big divisions and 7 small divisions
Britain = 70 small divisions = 7 big divisions
Ethiopia = 43 small divisions = 4 big divisions and 3 small divisions
Cambodia = 36 small divisions = 3 big divisions and 6 small divisions

Step 5.- Draw bars of equal width on the *x*-axis. The difference between the two bars should also be the same.

We get the following bar graph:




Q11

**Answer :**

We can draw the bar graph by following steps:

Step 1.- On a graph paper, draw a horizontal line OX as *x*-axis and vertical line OY as *y*-axis.

Step 2.- Along OX, write the years at the points that are taken at a uniform gap.

Step 3.- Choose the scale:
1 big division = 20 thousand crore rupees
1 small division = 2 thousand crore rupees

Step 4.- Heights of the various bars:
2001–02 = 74 small divisions = 7 big divisions and 4 small divisions
2002–03 = 88 small divisions = 8 big divisions and 8 small divisions
2003–04 = 102 small divisions = 10 big divisions and 2 small divisions
2004–05 = 116 small divisions = 11 big divisions and 6 small divisions
2005–06 = 90 small divisions = 9 big divisions

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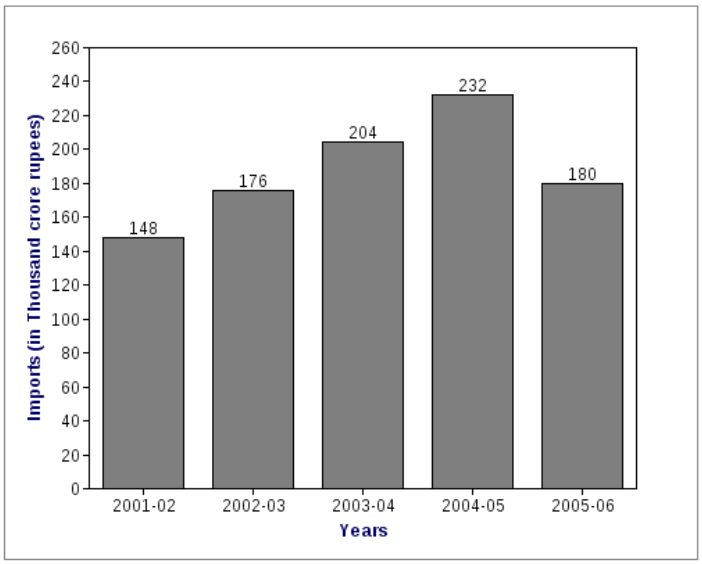
Step 5.- Draw bars of equal width on the *x*-axis. The difference between the tw
the same.

We get the following bar graph:




Q12

**Answer :**

We can draw the bar graph by following the given steps:

Step 1- On a graph paper, draw a horizontal line OX as *x*-axis and vertical line OY as *y*-axis.

Step 2- Along OX, write the names of the months at the points taken at a uniform gap.

Step 3- Choose the scale:
1 big division = 5 cm
2 small divisions = 1 cm

Step 4- Heights of the various bars:
June = 50 small divisions = 5 big divisions
July = 60 small divisions = 6 big divisions
August = 80 small divisions = 8 big divisions
September = 40 small divisions = 4 big divisions
October = 20 small divisions = 2 big divisions
November = 10 small divisions = 1 big division

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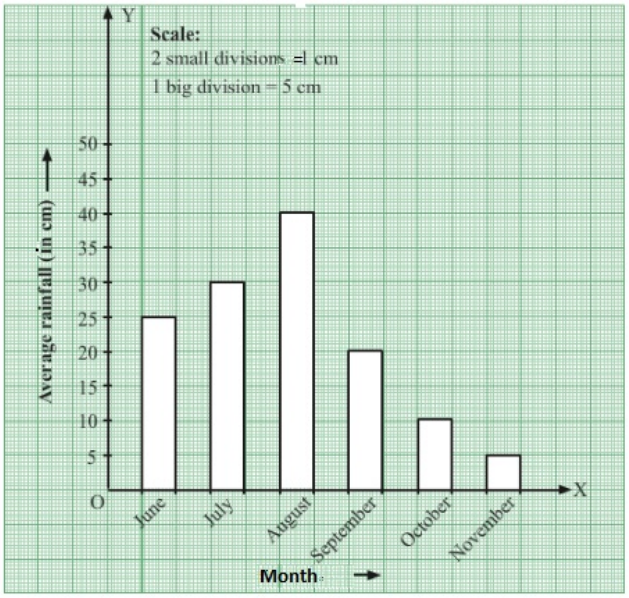
Step 5- Draw bars of equal width on the *x*-axis. The difference between the two
the same.

We get the following bar graph:




Q13

**Answer :**

We can draw the bar graph by following the given steps:

Step 1.- On a graph paper, draw a horizontal line OX as *x*-axis and vertical line OY as *y*-axis.

Step 2.- Along OX, write the names of the brands at the points that are taken at a uniform gap.

Step 3.- Choose the scale:
1 big division = 5%
2 small divisions = 1%

Step 4.- Heights of the various bars:
A = 90 small divisions = 9 big divisions
B = 50 small divisions = 5 big divisions
C = 30 small divisions = 3 big divisions
D = 20 small divisions = 2 big divisions
Others = 10 small divisions = 1 big division

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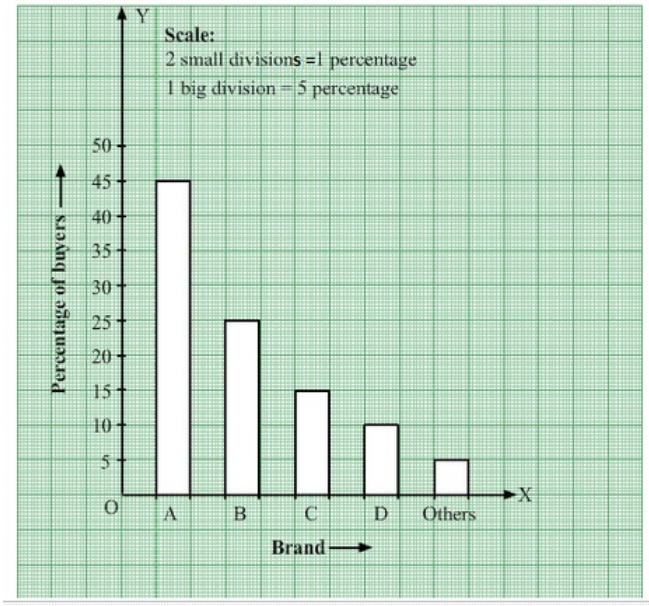
Step 5.- Draw bars of equal width on the *x*-axis. The difference between the tw
the same.

We get the following bar graph:




Q14

**Answer :**

We can draw the bar graph by following the given steps:

Step 1- On a graph paper, draw a horizontal line OX as *x*-axis and vertical line OY as *y*-axis.

Step 2- Along OX, write the names of the week at the points that are taken at a uniform gap.

Step 3- Choose the scale:
1 big division = Rs 500
1 small division = Rs 50

Step 4- Heights of the various bars:
First week = 170 small divisions = 17 big divisions
Second week = 175 small divisions = 17 big divisions and 5 small divisions
Third week = 181 small divisions = 18 big divisions and 1 small division
Fourth week = 185 small divisions = 18 big divisions and 5 small divisions

Step 5- Draw bars of equal width on the *x*-axis. The difference between the two bars should also be the same.

We get the following bar graph:

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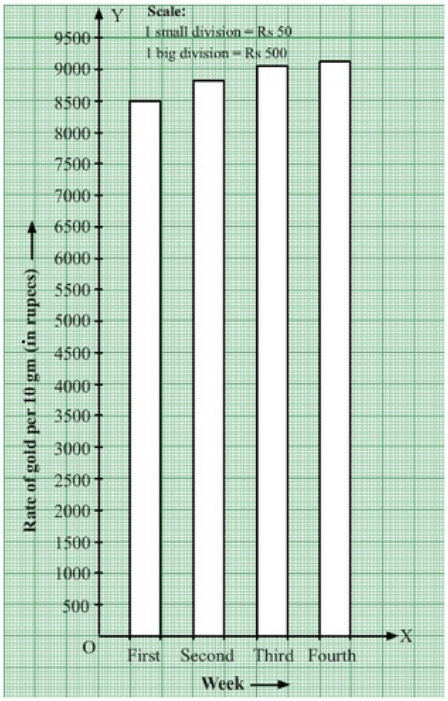



Q15

**Answer :**

We can draw the bar graph by following the given steps:

Step 1- On a graph paper, draw a horizontal line OX as *x*-axis and vertical line OY as *y*-axis.

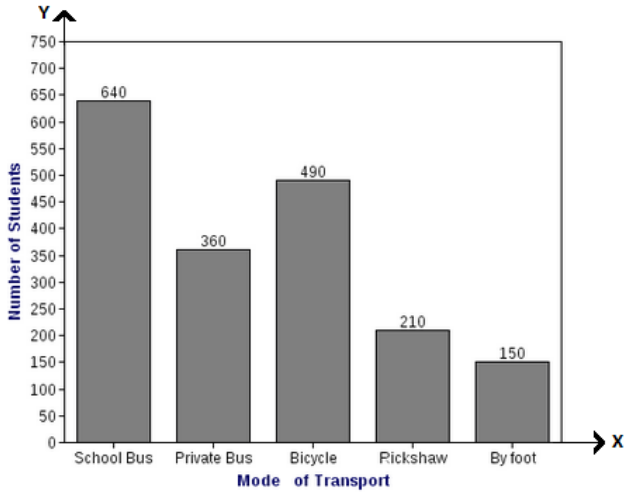
Step 2- Along OX, write the names of the modes of transport at the points taken at a uniform gap.

Step 3- Choose the scale:
1 big division = 50 students
1 small division = 5 student

Step 4- Heights of the various bars:
School bus = 128 small divisions = 12 big divisions and 8 small divisions
Private bus = 72 small divisions = 7 big divisions and 2 small divisions
Bicycle = 98 small divisions = 9 big divisions and 8 small divisions
Rickshaw = 42 small divisions = 4 big divisions and 2 small divisions
By foot = 30 small divisions = 3 big divisions

Step 5- Draw the bars of equal width on *x*-axis. The difference between the two bars should also be the same.

We get the following bar graph:




Q16

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**Answer :**

(i) The bar graph shows the marks obtained by a student in an examination in various subjects.

(ii) The student is very good in mathematics.

(iii) The student is poor in Hindi.

(iv) Marks scored in English = 60
Marks scored in Hindi = 35
Marks scored in mathematics = 75
Marks scored in social science = 50
Marks scored in science = 60

$\therefore$ Average marks = $\frac{60+35+75+50+60}{5} = \frac{280}{5} = 56$

Q17

**Answer :**

(i) The bar graph shows the number of members in each of the 85 families.

(ii) 40 families have three members each.

(iii) Number of people living alone = 85 − (5+40+25+15)
= 85 − 85
= 0

(iv) The most common family is that with three members.
Each such family has three members .

Q18

**Answer :**

(i) Mount Everest is the highest peak and it's height is 8800 m.

(ii) Height of the highest peak, Mount Everest = 8800 m
Height of the second highest peak, Kanchenjunga = 8200 m

Ratio = $\frac{8800}{8200} = \frac{44}{41} = 44 : 41$

(iii) Heights of the peaks are 6000 m, 8000 m, 7500 m, 8200 m and 8800 m.

Heights in descending order:

8200 m, 8000 m, 7500 m, 6000 m

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