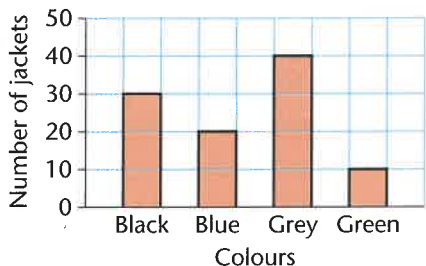


## TARGET To interpret and present continuous data.

### DISCRETE DATA

Discrete means separate. Discrete data is organised in separate categories. e.g. colours, countries, favourite drinks, etc. Discrete data is often presented in a bar chart.

The colours of 100 jackets sold in a menswear shop.

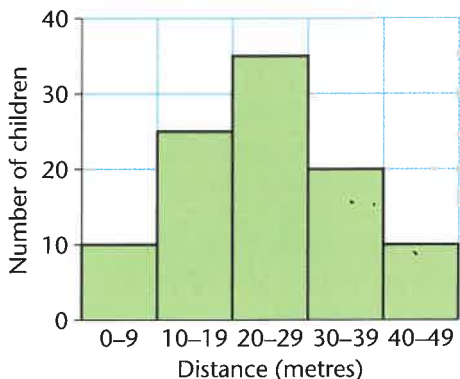


Each colour is a discrete category. This is shown by having gaps between the bars.

### CONTINUOUS DATA

With continuous data each category is not separate but runs into the next one. Continuous data often consists of measurements organised into ranges of values, e.g. heights, weights, distances, times, etc. It can be presented in a type of bar graph called a histogram.

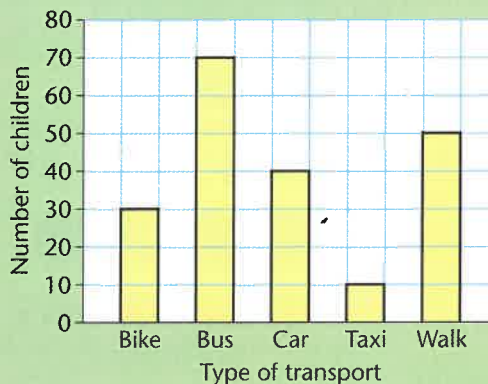
The distances thrown by 100 children in a cricket ball throwing competition.



The ranges are continuous. This is shown by having no gaps between the bars.

## A

This bar chart shows how the children in a village school travel to school each morning.



- 1 What is the value of one division?
- 2 How many children come to school by bike?
- 3 How many more children come to school by bus than by car?
- 4 Which form of transport is used by the least children?
- 5 How did 50 of the children come to school?
- 6 How many children are there in the school altogether?
- 7 This table shows the number of people using a swimming pool in one day.

Pool users	Number of users
Boys	75
Girls	60
Men	55
Women	100

Draw a bar chart labelled in tens to show the information in the table.