# Write \& Wipe Bar Graph Chart 

The Write \& Wipe Bar Graph is a great tool for practicing graphing and data analysis. Use the five adjustable color bands to easily create "bars" of data corresponding to units of measure.


## To Use:

Write the following on the chart with a dry-erase marker*:

- A title at the top of the bar graph
- An axis label for the $y$-axis along the left-hand side of the graph
- A scale of measurement for the $y$-axis data
- Bar labels on the $x$-axis for each bar used in the graph
To graph data, gently pull and slide a color band upward or downward to adjust its length. Hide unused bars by gently pulling their bands around until they no longer show in the front of the chart.
*Marker is not included. Test your dry-erase marker on the back of the board to ensure that it doesn't leave a permanent mark. Remove marks with a paper towel or dry-marker eraser. The chart will warp if saturated with water.


## Tips for working with bar graphs:

1. Always read the title first to learn what the bar graph is about.
2. Next, read the bar labels to find out what the bars represent.
3. Look at the axis label to see what the scale measures and which units it employs to do so. Does the scale measure an amount, or does it measure a percentage?
4. Decide what the height of each bar means. (Use your finger to trace over from the top of the bar to the scale if you need help reading a bar's measurement.)
5. If needed, look at the marks (intervals) between the numbers measured on the scale. Use the interval marks to help estimate the value of a bar that stops between two numbers on the scale.
6. Look for patterns in the bars. Which bar is longest? Which is least in length? What does that mean according to the scale?

## Intervention Strategies

- Scaffolded Instruction: Begin with one bar and a scale that measures easily countable units (such as $1,2,5$, or 10). Move the bar's band to show that quantity increases or decreases based on the bar's length. After students master one bar of data, add a second bar of data, and so on. Do not explore all five bars until students can readily interpret and track at least three bars of data.
- Visual Tracking: When reading graphs, students often lose track of data visually. Encourage students to touch a graph to help them read it. Have students use index fingers to lightly trace over from the top of a bar to the corresponding measurement on the graph's scale. (Students can also trace with a small ruler or a pencil on its side.) Remind students to concentrate on one bar at a time, beginning with the bar closest to the scale, rather than trying to decode all the bars at once.

Note: The back side of the chart includes a 10 " x $10^{\prime \prime}$ grid that can be used to create a line graph or alternative bar graph. Use a dry-erase marker to post data on the grid.

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| PELIGRO DE ASFIXIA. Piezas pequeñas. |
| No se recomienda para menores de 3 años. |

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