

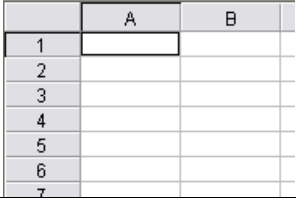
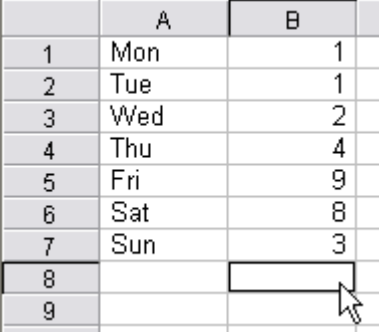
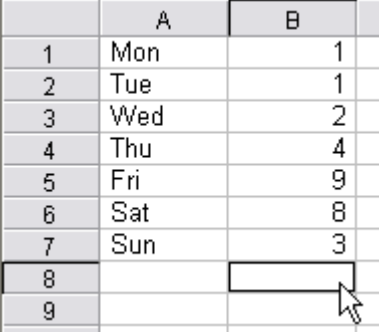
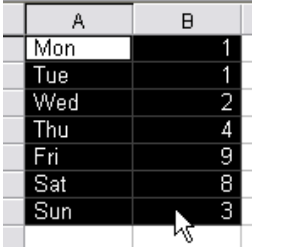
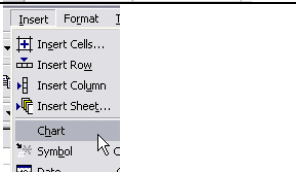
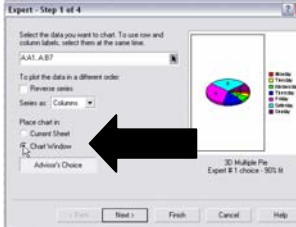
# Using a Computer to Make Bar Graphs


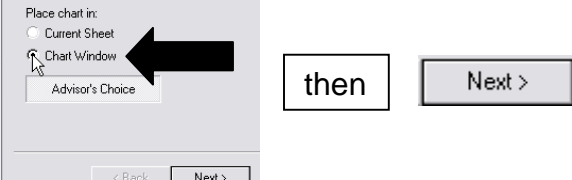
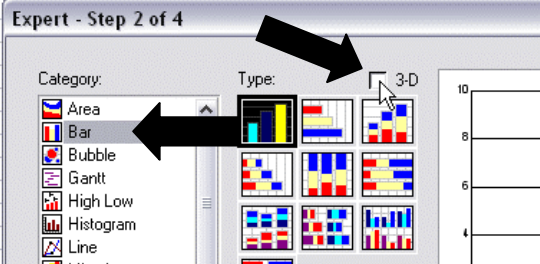
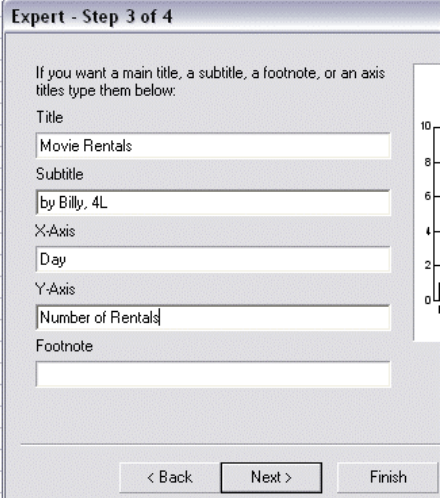
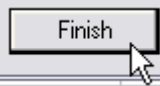

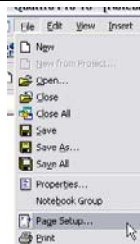
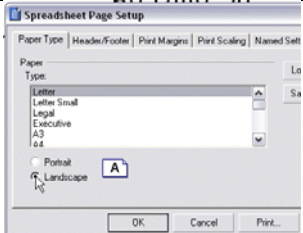
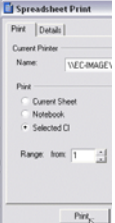
- **Alternate Activity** for “Technology”, *Math Makes Sense Grade 4* text, pages 187-189.
- **Using Corel Quattro Pro 10** instead of *Graphers*.

This table shows the movies that Paula’s classmates rented in one week.

- Use Corel Quattro Pro 10.
- Work with a partner.
- Follow these steps to create a bar graph on a computer.

Day	Number of students who rented movies
Monday	1
Tuesday	1
Wednesday	2
Thursday	4
Friday	9
Saturday	8
Sunday	3

1	Open Quattro Pro 10	
2	Ignore all of the buttons: focus on the grid, which is made up of <b>cells</b> . In this image, <b>cell A1 is highlighted</b> with an outline. You will put one piece of information into each cell.	
3	Type “Mon” ( <i>not</i> Monday) into cell A1; tap the “Enter” key. This will highlight the cell below it, A2: type “Tue” into A2. Type “Wed”, “Thu”, “Fri”, “Sat”, and “Sun” into the cells below.	
4	When you have typed “Sun”, move the mouse and click in cell B1 (beside cell A1, with “Mon”). In cell B1, type “1”, then tap enter. Enter the numbers in the same way you entered the days. Your finished data table will look like the one at right.	
5	<b>Click</b> with the mouse in cell A1, <b>and drag</b> down and to the right so the cells all turn black, just like the ones at right. Cell A1 will not turn black, but the rest will. Your click-and-drag needs to affect just the numbered cells – do not drag into empty ones.	
6	In the menu bar, click “ <b>Insert</b> ” > “ <b>Chart</b> ”.	
7	This is the entire window for step one of the wizard. You have to <b>do only one thing here</b> – but this step is extremely important! <b>Click the “Chart Window” radio button</b> in the lower left.	

8	 <p>MAKE SURE THAT "CHART WINDOW" IS MARKED BEFORE YOU CLICK "NEXT".</p>		
9	<p>At step 2, do 2 things:  A. Click "Bar" in the list;  B. Un-check the "3-D" box (click so that the check-mark disappears)  Then Click "Next"</p>		
10	<p>At step 3, type in 4 titles.  EITHER use the mouse to click into the next box, OR use the "Tab" key to get to the next box – <b>DO NOT tap the "enter" key</b> when you want to go to the next box.</p> <p>Title: <b>Movie Rentals</b>  Subtitle: <b><i>Your name and class</i></b>  X-Axis (bottom): <b>Day</b>  Y-Axis (left side): <b>Number of Rentals</b></p> <p>(If you make mistakes, use the "Backspace" key to back up, then re-type)</p> <p>Check your spelling, then click "Next"</p>		
12	<p>Ignore step 4; just click "Finish"</p> 	13	<p><b>Ta-Da!</b>  Your finished graph.</p> 
14	<p>To print, FIRST go to "File" &gt; "Page Setup"</p> 	<p>In the dialog box,  A. Click "Landscape",  then  B. "Print"</p> 	
15	<p>This will open the print dialog box; click "Print" in this box as well.</p>		

### **Discussion and Reflection:**

- A. What day was the most popular to rent a movie? What reasons can you suggest for this pattern?
- B. On which day do students rent two times as many movies as on Thursday?
- C. Which makes a better bar graph: graphing by hand or by computer? Explain your reasons for this choice.

### **Notes:**

1. The reason we used “Mon” rather than “Monday”, and used short titles, is that long-form names cause formatting problems beyond the scope of this activity. More experienced users will be able to handle the formatting issues caused by longer labels; for the time being, keeping labels as short as possible will keep things from getting unnecessarily complicated.
2. The reason that it’s so important to click “Chart Window” rather than leave the default (“Current Sheet”) is so we get the largest possible graph, in its own window. Leaving the default makes the graph a part of the spreadsheet. This complicates editing and printing unnecessarily.