



Reading and drawing a table

Bring data together so it can be compared at a glance.



1 Reading a table



A table brings data together in rows, columns and cells, so that it can be compared.

The two kinds of table



One-way table

one quantity is studied, cell by cell



Two-way table

two sets are crossed: rows $\times$ columns



Comparing: say what increases, decreases or stays the same, with the values and the units.

2 Finding a value in 4 steps

1



Read the title, and work out what the rows and the columns show.

2



Find the units, written in brackets.

3



Look for the value where the right row crosses the right column.

4



Answer with the value and its unit.

3 Drawing a table in 5 steps

1

Work out which quantities go in the table, and count how many values each has: that gives the number of rows and columns.

2

Draw the table in pencil and with a ruler, with thin, clean lines.

3

Write the heading of each row and column, with the units in brackets.

4

Put each value in the cell it belongs to.

5

Finish with a title, "Table showing...", and underline it.

Example: a one-way table

Time (min)	0	2	4	6	8	10	12
Temperature (°C)	20	40	60	80	100	100	100

Table showing the temperature of water as it is heated

Example: a two-way table

Quantity measured	Shaded area	Sunny area
Temperature (°C)	22	24
Light level (lux)	905	1930
Living things	ant, moss	lizard, bee

Table showing the measurements taken in two areas



Each cell crosses one row and one column: that is what makes it a two-way table.

Check before handing it in



- ✓ I have used a pencil and a ruler
- ✓ Every row and column has a heading
- ✓ Each value is in the right cell

- ✓ The lines are thin and clean
- ✓ The units are in brackets
- ✓ The title is written and underlined

