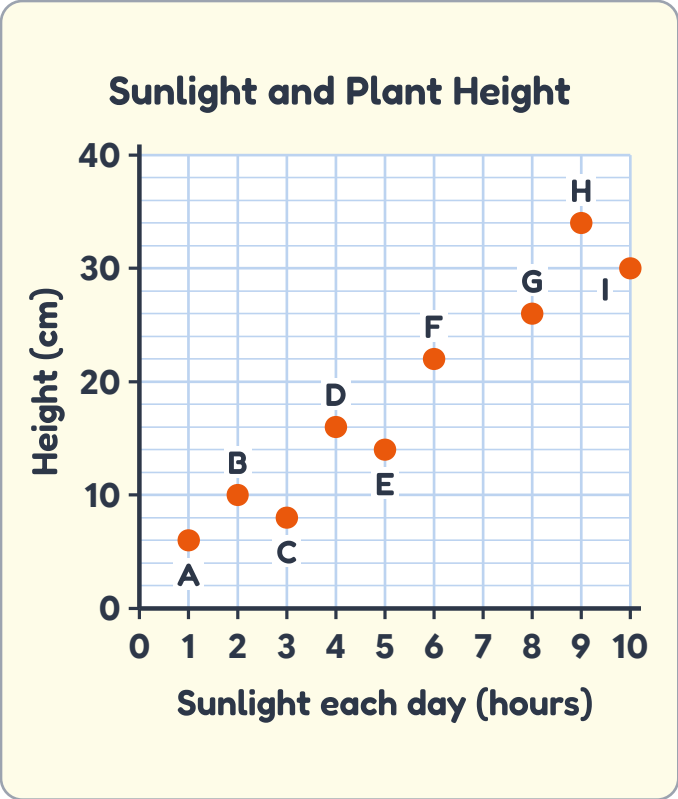


Reading Scatterplots

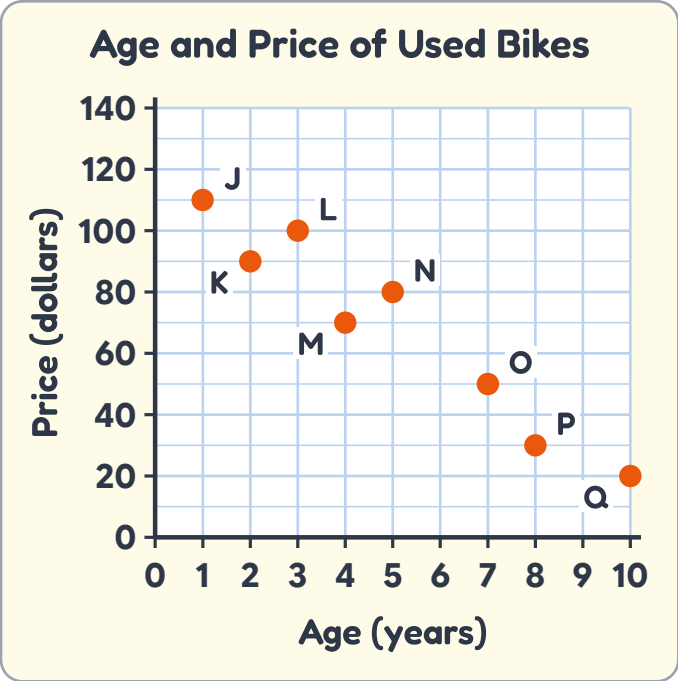
Each point shows a pair of data. Answer the questions.

Use each scatterplot to answer the questions next to it.



Example What does point D show?
4 hours, 16 cm tall

- How tall is the plant that got 6 hours of sun? _____ cm
- Which point shows the tallest plant? _____
- How many plants are taller than 20 cm? _____ plants
- How much taller is plant H than plant B? _____ cm
- As the hours of sunlight go up, plant height tends to:
go up go down no trend



- What is the price of the 4-year-old bike? _____ dollars
- Which point shows the oldest bike? _____
- How many bikes cost less than \$60? _____ bikes
- What do the two newest bikes cost in all? _____ dollars
- As a bike gets older, its price tends to:
go up go down no trend

Making a Scatterplot

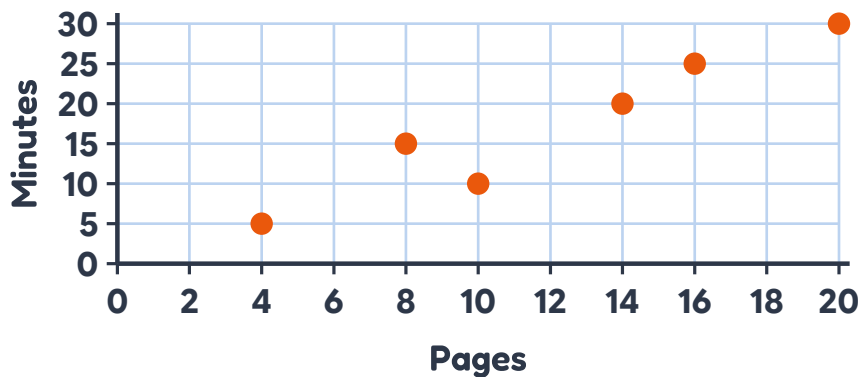
Plot each pair of data as a point. Then tell what the plot shows.

Each pair in the table is one point on the scatterplot.

Example

Pages	4	8	10	14	16	20
Minutes	5	15	10	20	25	30

Pages and Minutes to Read



Each pair is one point. Pages 4 and minutes 5: go across to 4, then up to 5.

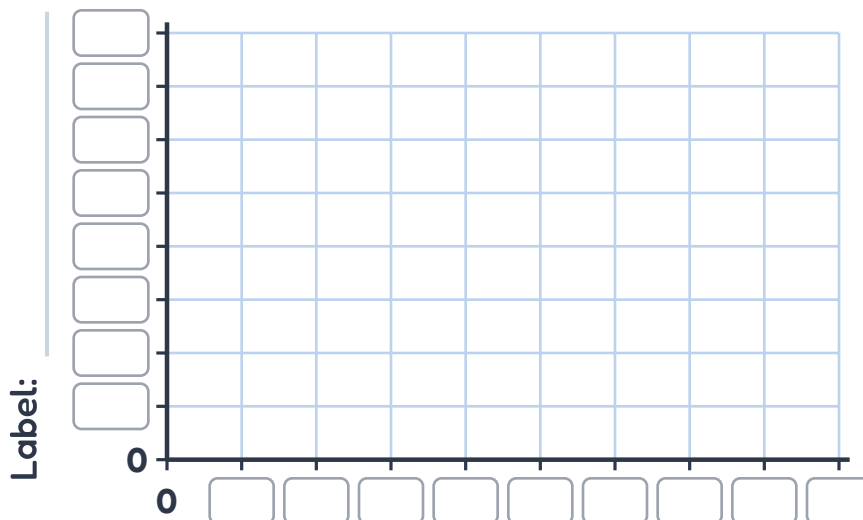
As the pages go up, the minutes tend to:

go up go down no trend

1.

Price (cents)	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
Number sold	35	40	30	25	25	15	10	5

Title: _____



Label: _____

Write a title and label each axis. Number both scales so all of the data fits. Then plot each pair.

2. As the price goes up, the number sold tends to:

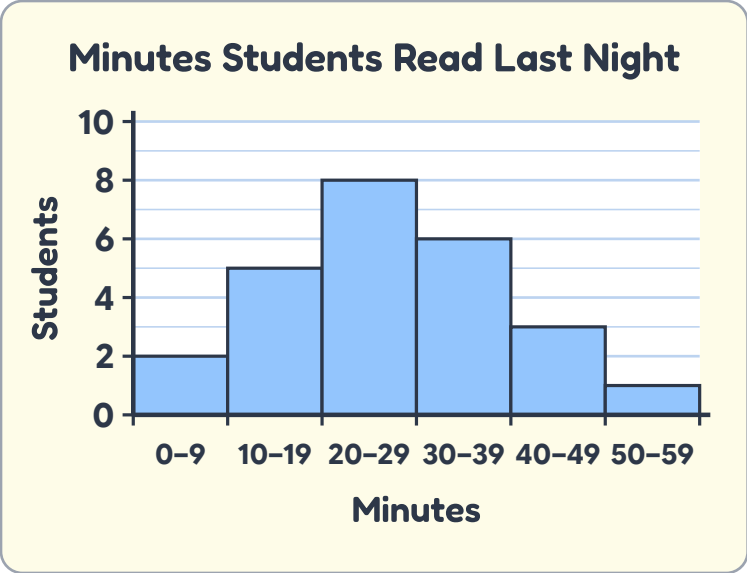
go up go down no trend

3. How many more sold at 20 cents than at 90 cents? _____

Reading Histograms

Each bar shows how many are in an interval. Answer the questions.

The intervals are equal and meet, so the bars touch. Use them to answer.



Example

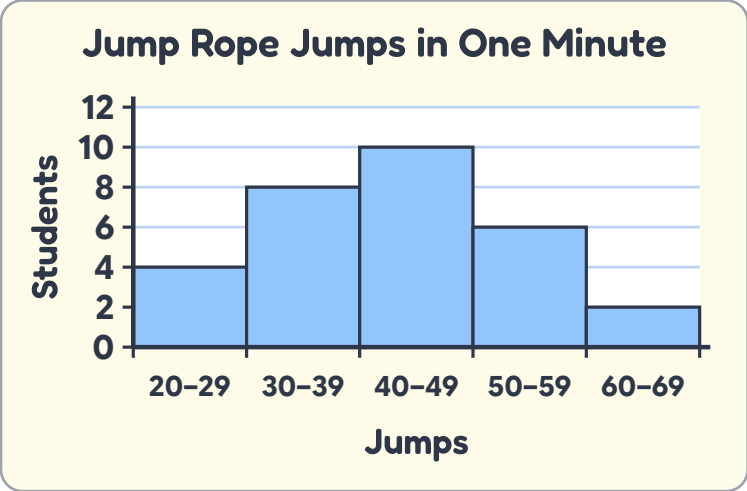
How many read from 10 to 19 minutes? 5

1. Which interval has the most students? _____ minutes

2. How many read 40 minutes or more? _____

3. How many read from 20 to 39 minutes? _____

4. How many students in all? _____



5. How many made 40 to 49 jumps? _____

6. How many made fewer than 40 jumps? _____

7. Which interval has the fewest students? _____ jumps

8. How many more made 40 to 49 jumps than 20 to 29? _____

Bar graph or histogram? Circle the better graph for the data.

A bar graph shows categories, with gaps. A histogram shows numbers in equal intervals.

- Example
- The favorite color of each student in a class
- bar graph histogram
9. The heights of 30 plants, in groups of 10 cm

bar graph histogram
10. The number of students in each grade at a school

bar graph histogram
11. The weights of 40 dogs, in groups of 10 pounds

bar graph histogram

Making a Histogram

Tally the data in equal intervals. Then draw the bars, touching.

Tally each set of data, write the frequencies, then draw the bars.

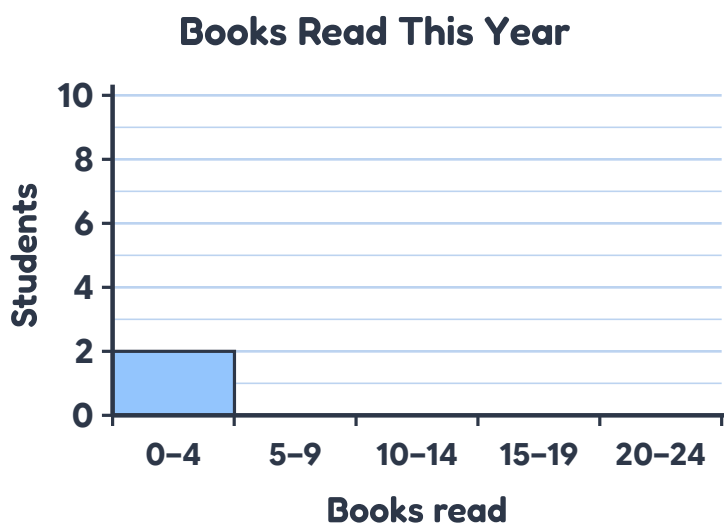
1. Books read this year by 20 students

Example

The 0 to 4 row and bar are done.

3 12 7 15 8 6 11 2 9 14 7 18 10 5 13 8 21 6 12 9

Interval	Tally	Frequency
0-4		2
5-9		
10-14		
15-19		
20-24		



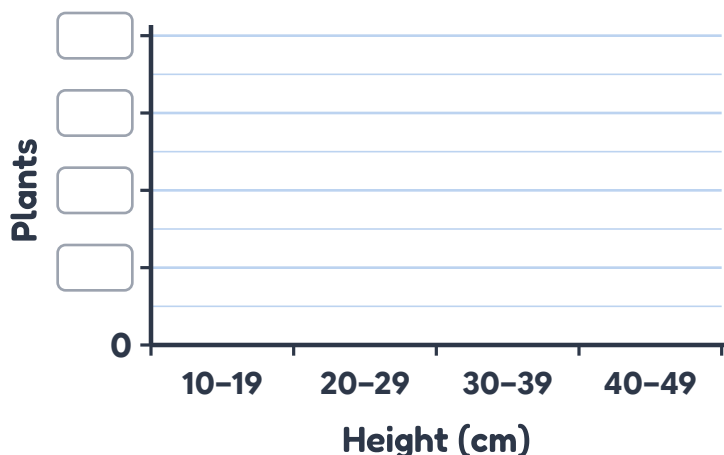
2. How many students read 10 or more books? _____

3. Heights of 18 bean plants, in centimeters

12 25 31 18 27 34 22 29 15 38 26 33 21 28 41 24 36 30

Interval	Tally	Frequency
10-19		
20-29		
30-39		
40-49		

Title: _____



4. How many plants are 30 cm or taller? _____

Circle Graphs

Read each circle graph as parts of a whole. Then choose a display.

Each circle is one whole, cut into equal parts. Count the parts to answer.



Bus

Walk

Car

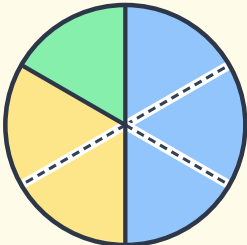
Bike

How 32 students get to school

Example What fraction ride the bus? $\frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$

1. How many students walk?

2. What fraction walk or ride a bike?



Pizza

Tacos

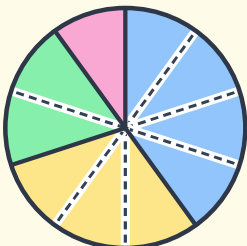
Salad

Lunch choices of 36 students

3. What fraction chose tacos?

4. How many students chose salad?

5. How many did not choose pizza?



Tag

Soccer

Swings

Reading

How 50 students spend recess

6. What fraction play soccer?

7. How many students play tag?

8. How many more play tag than read?

Which display fits the data best? Write its name on the line.

line plot

bar graph

line graph

histogram

scatterplot

circle graph

Example The temperature outside every hour from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. line graph

9. The ages of 60 people at a concert, in groups of 10 years

10. How many students chose each kind of pet

11. The hours 12 students slept and the score each one got on a test

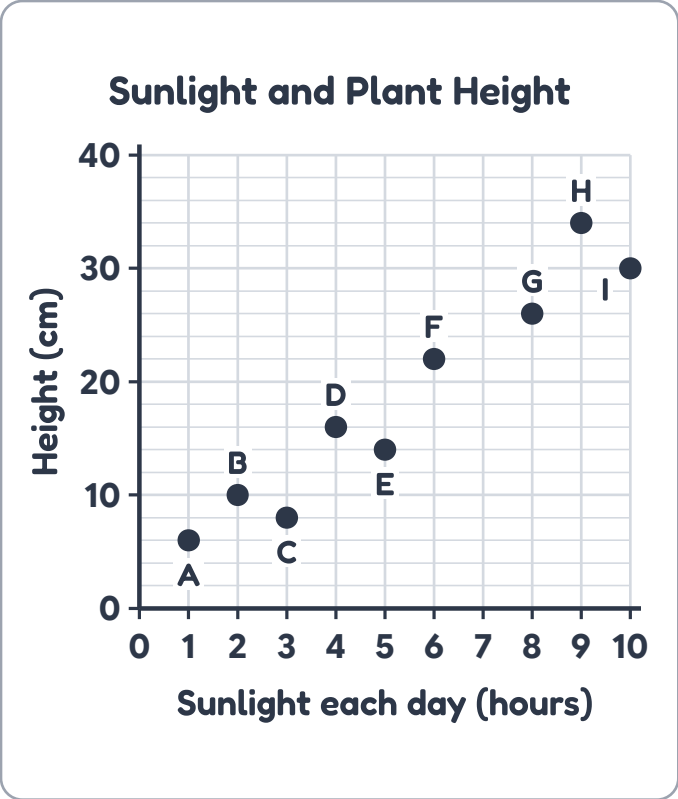
12. The lengths of 15 leaves, measured to the nearest $\frac{1}{4}$ inch

13. What part of a party budget goes to food, games and prizes

Reading Scatterplots

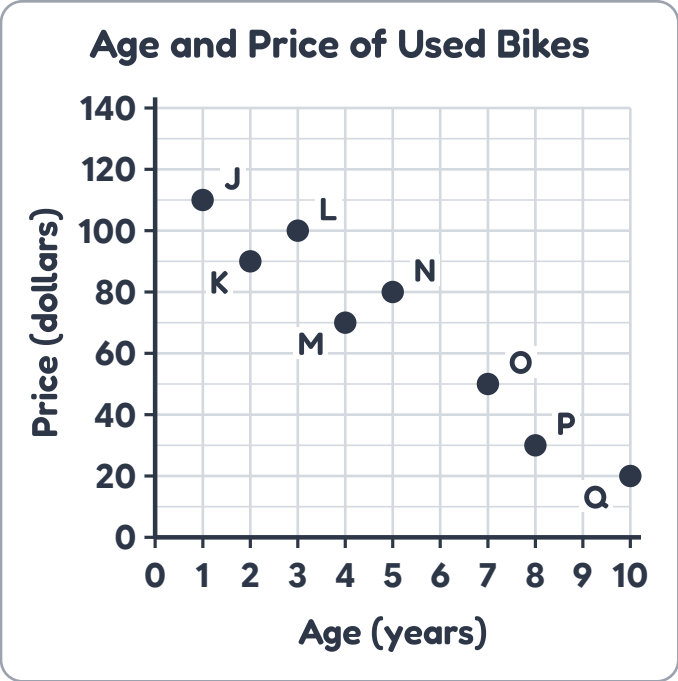
Each point shows a pair of data. Answer the questions.

Use each scatterplot to answer the questions next to it.



Example What does point D show?
4 hours, 16 cm tall

- How tall is the plant that got 6 hours of sun? _____ cm
- Which point shows the tallest plant? _____
- How many plants are taller than 20 cm? _____ plants
- How much taller is plant H than plant B? _____ cm
- As the hours of sunlight go up, plant height tends to:
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- What is the price of the 4-year-old bike? _____ dollars
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- How many bikes cost less than \$60? _____ bikes
- What do the two newest bikes cost in all? _____ dollars
- As a bike gets older, its price tends to:
go up go down no trend

Making a Scatterplot

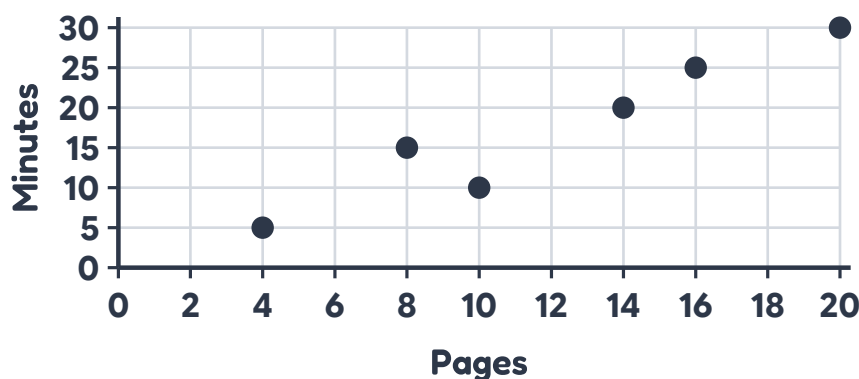
Plot each pair of data as a point. Then tell what the plot shows.

Each pair in the table is one point on the scatterplot.

Example

Pages	4	8	10	14	16	20
Minutes	5	15	10	20	25	30

Pages and Minutes to Read



Each pair is one point. Pages 4 and minutes 5: go across to 4, then up to 5.

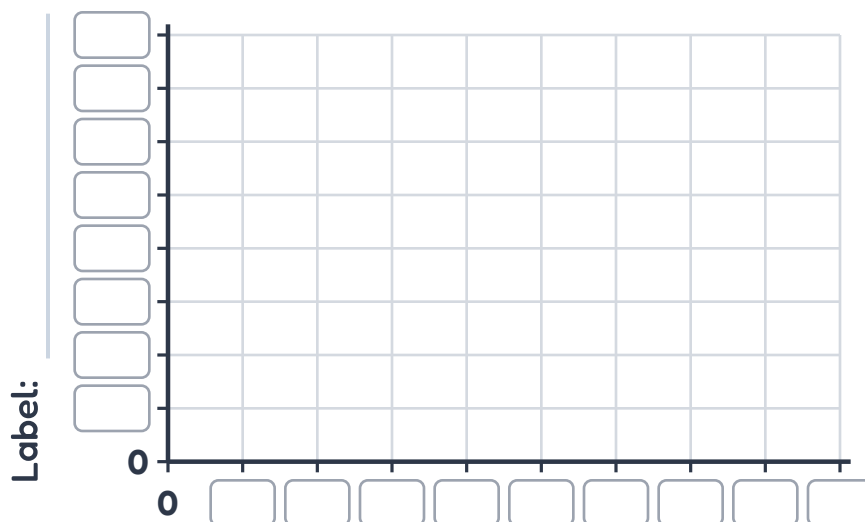
As the pages go up, the minutes tend to:

go up go down no trend

1.

Price (cents)	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
Number sold	35	40	30	25	25	15	10	5

Title: _____



Label: _____

Write a title and label each axis. Number both scales so all of the data fits. Then plot each pair.

2. As the price goes up, the number sold tends to:

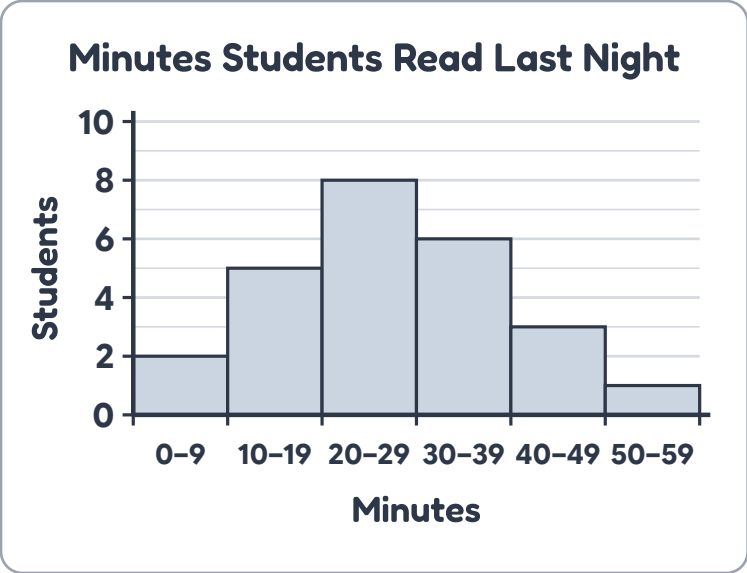
go up go down no trend

3. How many more sold at 20 cents than at 90 cents? _____

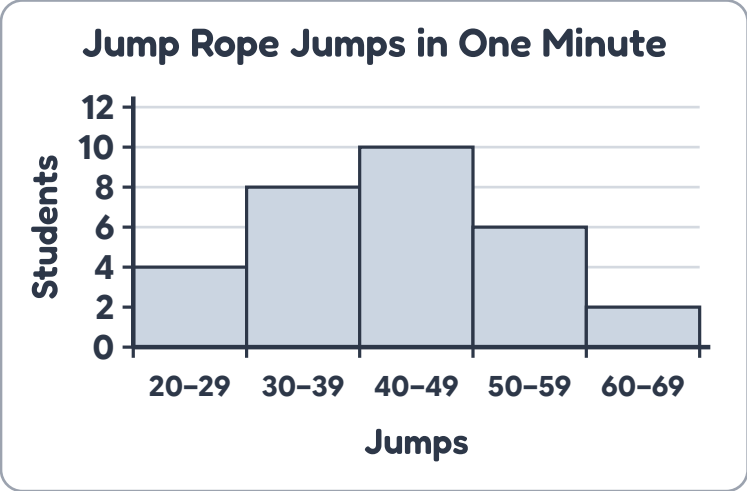
Reading Histograms

Each bar shows how many are in an interval. Answer the questions.

The intervals are equal and meet, so the bars touch. Use them to answer.



- Example How many read from 10 to 19 minutes? 5
1. Which interval has the most students? _____ minutes
2. How many read 40 minutes or more? _____
3. How many read from 20 to 39 minutes? _____
4. How many students in all? _____



5. How many made 40 to 49 jumps? _____
6. How many made fewer than 40 jumps? _____
7. Which interval has the fewest students? _____ jumps
8. How many more made 40 to 49 jumps than 20 to 29? _____

Bar graph or histogram? Circle the better graph for the data.

A bar graph shows categories, with gaps. A histogram shows numbers in equal intervals.

- Example The favorite color of each student in a class  bar graph  histogram
9. The heights of 30 plants, in groups of 10 cm  bar graph  histogram
10. The number of students in each grade at a school  bar graph  histogram
11. The weights of 40 dogs, in groups of 10 pounds  bar graph  histogram

Making a Histogram

Tally the data in equal intervals. Then draw the bars, touching.

Tally each set of data, write the frequencies, then draw the bars.

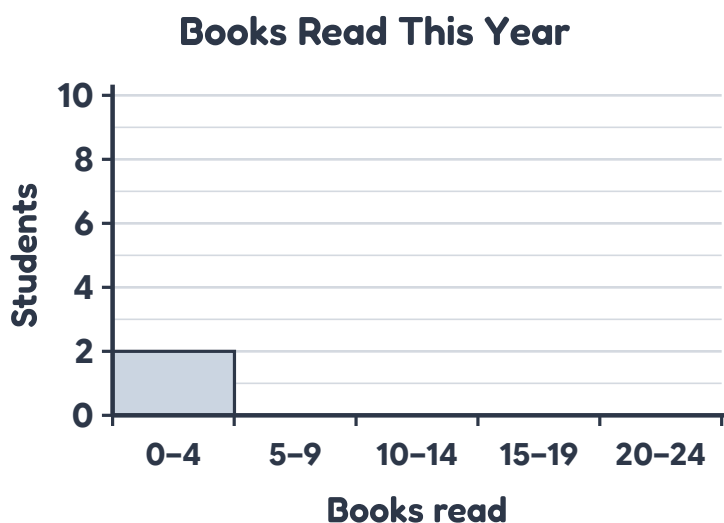
1. Books read this year by 20 students

Example

The 0 to 4 row and bar are done.

3 12 7 15 8 6 11 2 9 14 7 18 10 5 13 8 21 6 12 9

Interval	Tally	Frequency
0-4		2
5-9		
10-14		
15-19		
20-24		



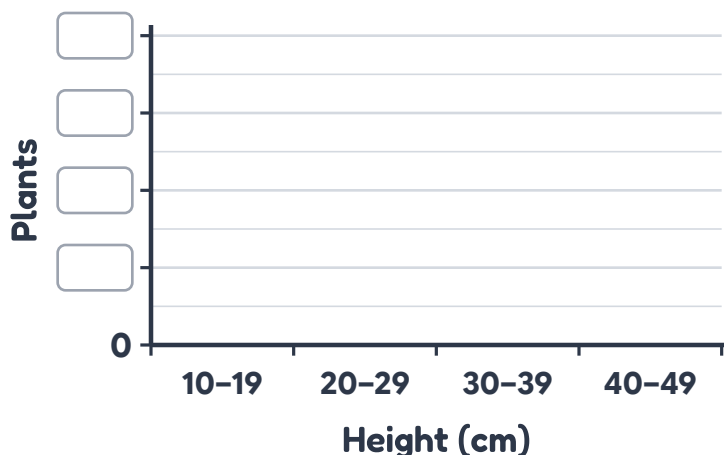
2. How many students read 10 or more books? _____

3. Heights of 18 bean plants, in centimeters

12 25 31 18 27 34 22 29 15 38 26 33 21 28 41 24 36 30

Interval	Tally	Frequency
10-19		
20-29		
30-39		
40-49		

Title: _____

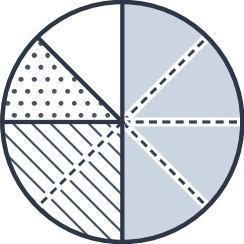


4. How many plants are 30 cm or taller? _____

Circle Graphs

Read each circle graph as parts of a whole. Then choose a display.

Each circle is one whole, cut into equal parts. Count the parts to answer.



Bus

Walk

Car

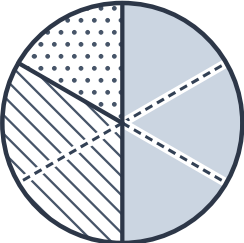
Bike

How 32 students get to school

Example What fraction ride the bus? $\frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$

1. How many students walk?

2. What fraction walk or ride a bike?



Pizza

Tacos

Salad

Lunch choices of 36 students

3. What fraction chose tacos?

4. How many students chose salad?

5. How many did not choose pizza?



Tag

Soccer

Swings

Reading

How 50 students spend recess

6. What fraction play soccer?

7. How many students play tag?

8. How many more play tag than read?

Which display fits the data best? Write its name on the line.

line plot

bar graph

line graph

histogram

scatterplot

circle graph

Example The temperature outside every hour from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. line graph

9. The ages of 60 people at a concert, in groups of 10 years

10. How many students chose each kind of pet

11. The hours 12 students slept and the score each one got on a test

12. The lengths of 15 leaves, measured to the nearest $\frac{1}{4}$ inch

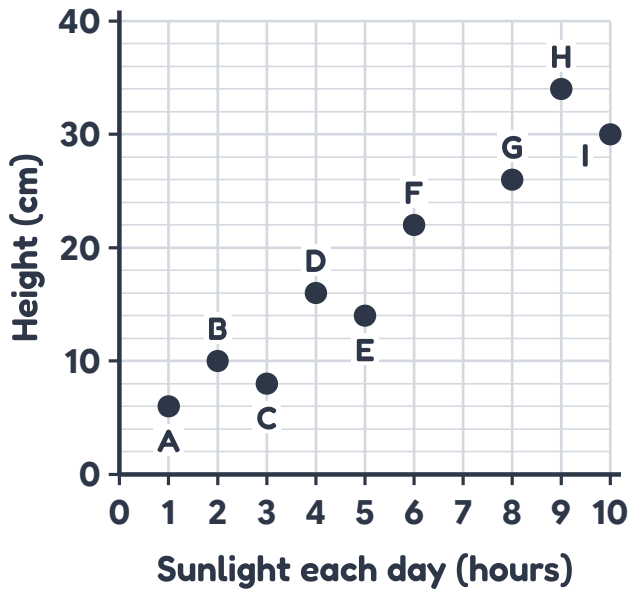
13. What part of a party budget goes to food, games and prizes

Reading Scatterplots

Each point shows a pair of data. Answer the questions.

Use each scatterplot to answer the questions next to it.

Sunlight and Plant Height

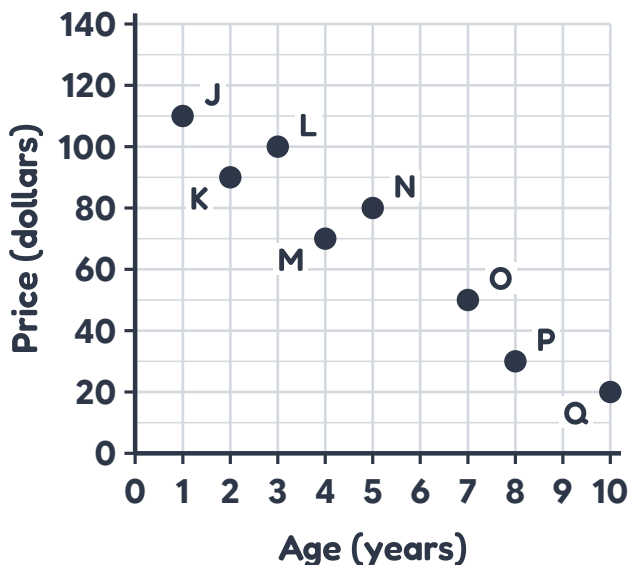


Example What does point D show?

4 hours, 16 cm tall

- How tall is the plant that got 6 hours of sun? 22 cm
- Which point shows the tallest plant? H
- How many plants are taller than 20 cm? 4 plants
- How much taller is plant H than plant B? 24 cm
- As the hours of sunlight go up, plant height tends to: go up go down no trend

Age and Price of Used Bikes



- What is the price of the 4-year-old bike? 70 dollars
- Which point shows the oldest bike? Q
- How many bikes cost less than \$60? 3 bikes
- What do the two newest bikes cost in all? 200 dollars
- As a bike gets older, its price tends to: go up go down no trend

Making a Scatterplot

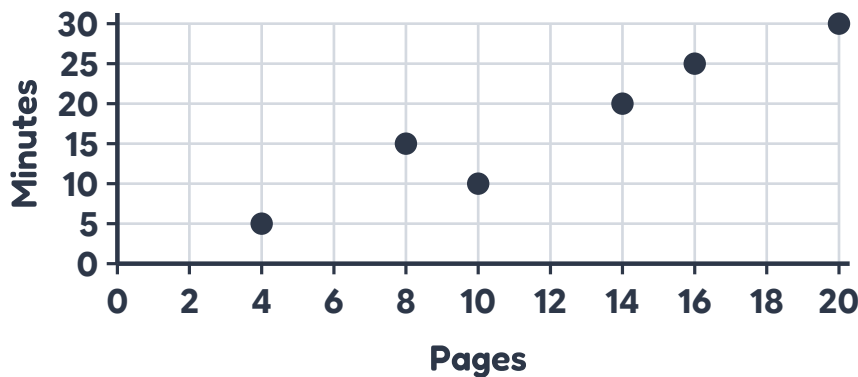
Plot each pair of data as a point. Then tell what the plot shows.

Each pair in the table is one point on the scatterplot.

Example

Pages	4	8	10	14	16	20
Minutes	5	15	10	20	25	30

Pages and Minutes to Read



Each pair is one point. Pages 4 and minutes 5: go across to 4, then up to 5.

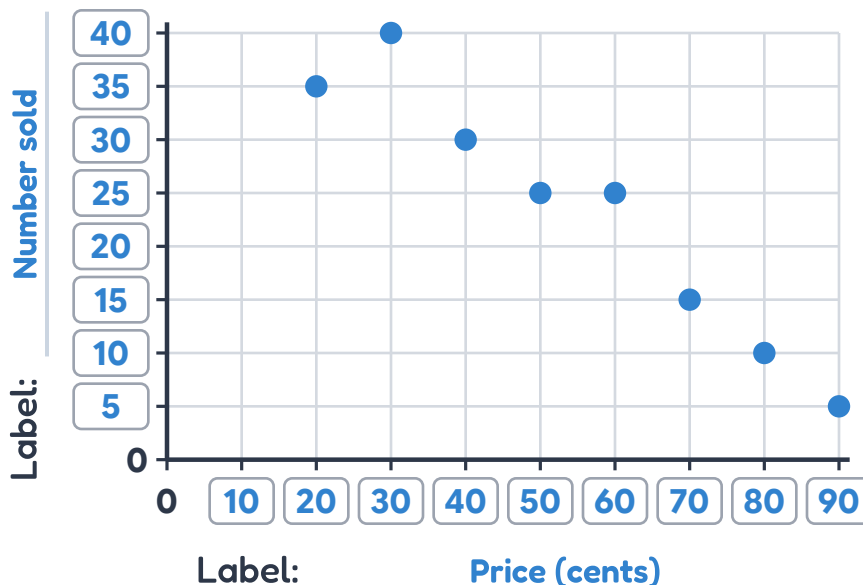
As the pages go up, the minutes tend to:

go up go down no trend

1.

Price (cents)	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
Number sold	35	40	30	25	25	15	10	5

Title: One way: Price and Number Sold



Write a title and label each axis. Number both scales so all of the data fits. Then plot each pair.

2. As the price goes up, the number sold tends to:

go up go down no trend

3. How many more sold at 20 cents than at 90 cents? 30

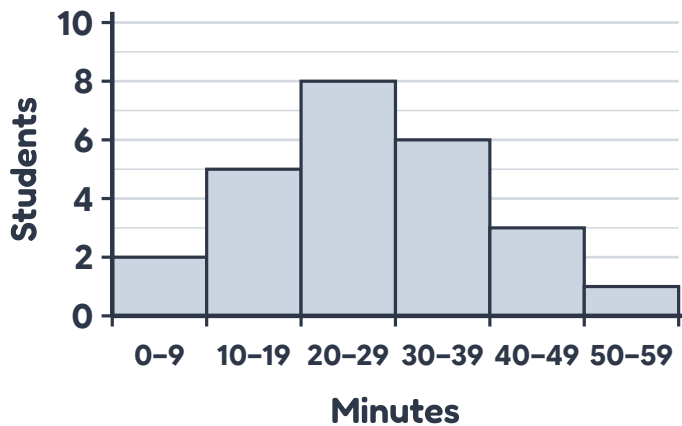
The scales show one way to number them.

Reading Histograms

Each bar shows how many are in an interval. Answer the questions.

The intervals are equal and meet, so the bars touch. Use them to answer.

Minutes Students Read Last Night

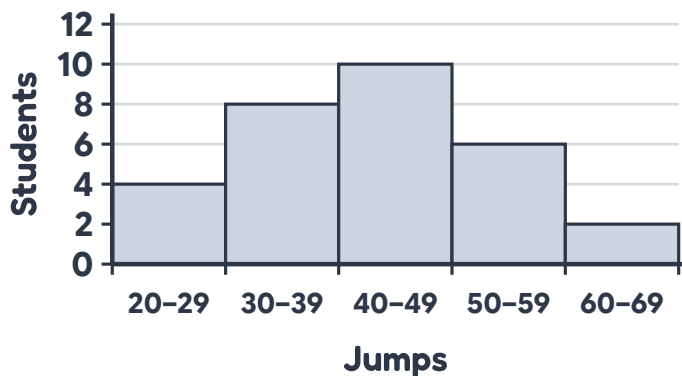


Example

How many read from 10 to 19 minutes? 5

- Which interval has the most students? 20 to 29 minutes
- How many read 40 minutes or more? 4
- How many read from 20 to 39 minutes? 14
- How many students in all? 25

Jump Rope Jumps in One Minute



- How many made 40 to 49 jumps? 10
- How many made fewer than 40 jumps? 12
- Which interval has the fewest students? 60 to 69 jumps
- How many more made 40 to 49 jumps than 20 to 29? 6

Bar graph or histogram? Circle the better graph for the data.

A bar graph shows categories, with gaps. A histogram shows numbers in equal intervals.

Example

The favorite color of each student in a class  bar graph  histogram

- The heights of 30 plants, in groups of 10 cm  bar graph  histogram
- The number of students in each grade at a school  bar graph  histogram
- The weights of 40 dogs, in groups of 10 pounds  bar graph  histogram

Making a Histogram

Tally the data in equal intervals. Then draw the bars, touching.

Tally each set of data, write the frequencies, then draw the bars.

1. Books read this year by 20 students

Example

The 0 to 4 row and bar are done.

3 12 7 15 8 6 11 2 9 14 7 18 10 5 13 8 21 6 12 9

Interval	Tally	Frequency
0-4		2
5-9		9
10-14		6
15-19		2
20-24		1



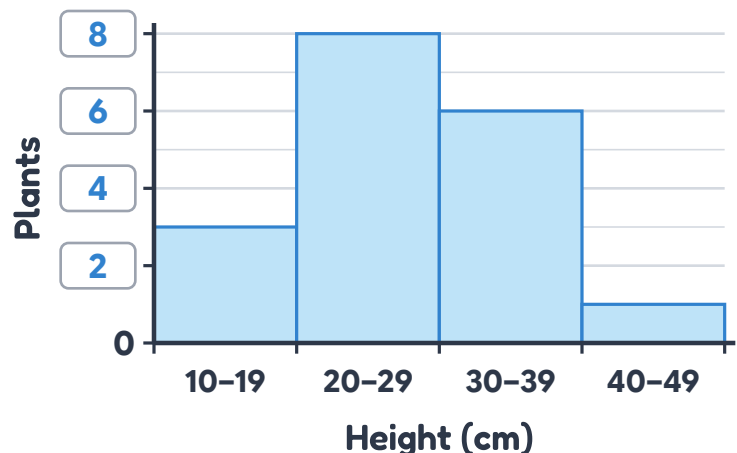
2. How many students read 10 or more books? 9

3. Heights of 18 bean plants, in centimeters

12 25 31 18 27 34 22 29 15 38 26 33 21 28 41 24 36 30

Interval	Tally	Frequency
10-19		3
20-29		8
30-39		6
40-49		1

Title: One way: Heights of Bean Plants



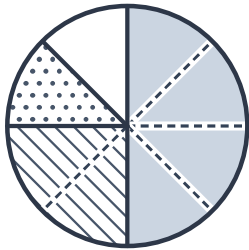
4. How many plants are 30 cm or taller? 7

The scale shows one way to number it.

Circle Graphs

Read each circle graph as parts of a whole. Then choose a display.

Each circle is one whole, cut into equal parts. Count the parts to answer.



Bus
 Walk
 Car
 Bike

How 32 students get to school

Example What fraction ride the bus?

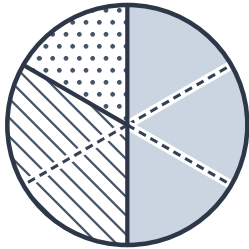
$$\frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$$

1. How many students walk?

8

2. What fraction walk or ride a bike?

$\frac{3}{8}$



Pizza
 Tacos
 Salad

Lunch choices of 36 students

3. What fraction chose tacos?

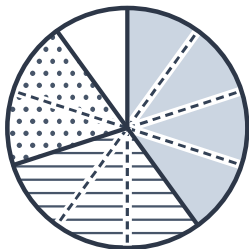
$$\frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

4. How many students chose salad?

6

5. How many did not choose pizza?

18



Tag
 Soccer
 Swings
 Reading

How 50 students spend recess

6. What fraction play soccer?

$$\frac{3}{10}$$

7. How many students play tag?

20

8. How many more play tag than read?

15

Which display fits the data best? Write its name on the line.

line plot
 bar graph
 line graph
 histogram
 scatterplot
 circle graph

Example The temperature outside every hour from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

line graph

9. The ages of 60 people at a concert, in groups of 10 years

histogram

10. How many students chose each kind of pet

bar graph

11. The hours 12 students slept and the score each one got on a test

scatterplot

12. The lengths of 15 leaves, measured to the nearest $\frac{1}{4}$ inch

line plot

13. What part of a party budget goes to food, games and prizes

circle graph