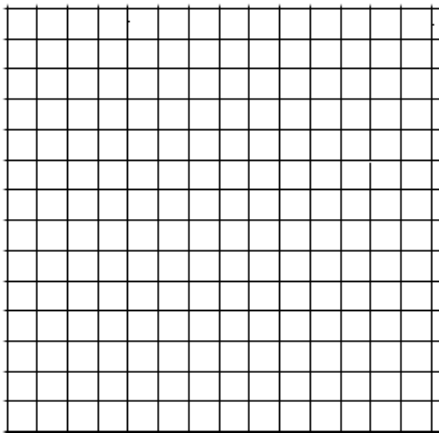
DAY 3 – Displaying One Variable Data

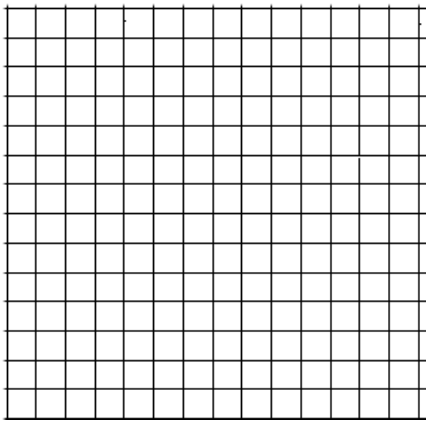
1. Create a bar graph to represent the distribution of people who preferred each candy type.

Type of Candy	Number of People
Fuzzy Peach	5
Fruit Gums	1
Sour Patch Kids	8
Swedish Berries	5



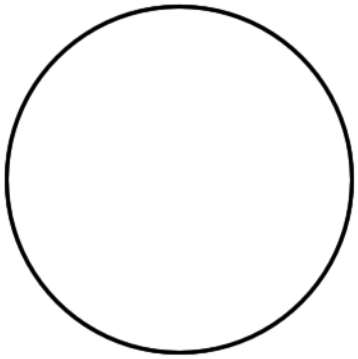
2. Complete the following table and create a histogram to represent the following distribution of grades: 43, 72, 91, 83, 42, 61, 72, 73, 81, 92, 64, 74, 68, 78, 80, 52, 79, 57, 85, 56

Grades	Tally	Frequency
40-49		
50-59		
60-69		
70-79		
80-89		
90-99		
Total		



3. Given the following monthly budget, create a pie graph.

Item	Cost ($)	Degrees in Circle
Rent	900	
Transportation	400	
Food	500	
Clothing	100	
Entertainment	200	
Total		



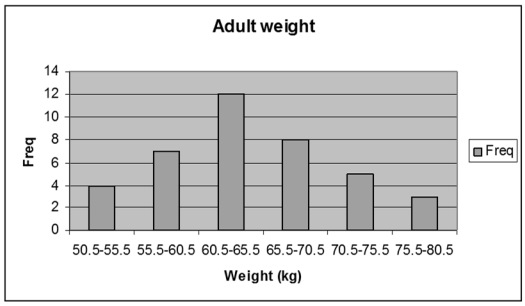
4. Create a pictogram to represent the following list of students in clubs using the legend that one stick man is equal to 25 people.

Football = 50 students
Band = 67 students
Soccer = 37 students
Musical Theatre = 52 students
Track = 35 students

Activity	Number of Participants
Football	
Band	
Soccer	
Musical Theatre	
Track	

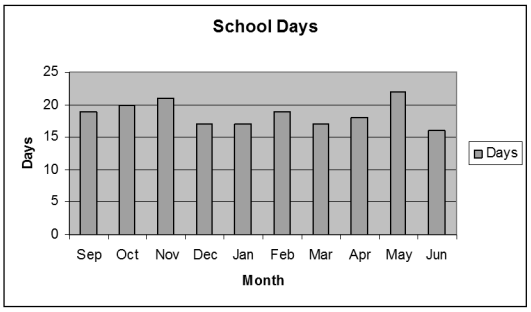
5. Circle the type of distribution each graph shows.

a.



normal bimodal uniform left-skewed right-skewed

b.



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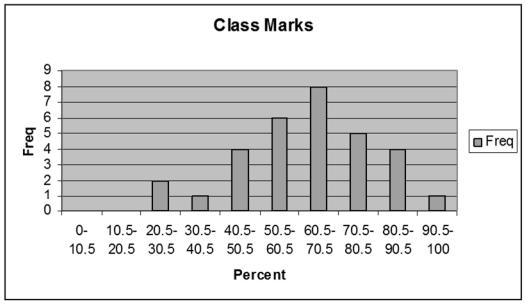
c.



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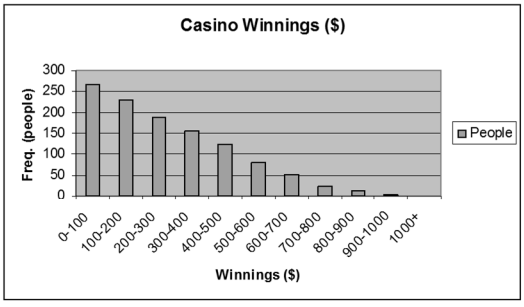
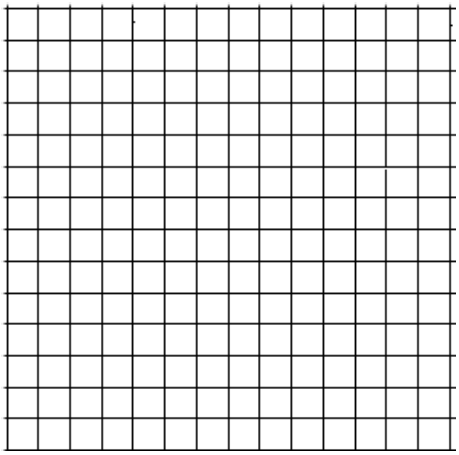
d.



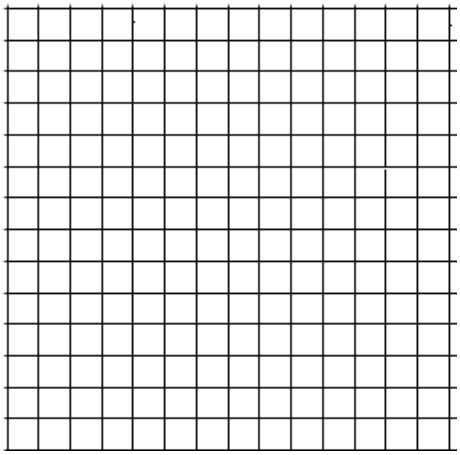
normal bimodal uniform left-skewed right-skewed

6. Create a histogram for the two sets of data in questions 6 and 7 on page 6.

TEST 1



TEST 2



Compare the two histograms created.

a. Which interval has the greatest frequency in each data set?

b. What percentage of the class got a level 4 (80% or better)?

c. What percentage of the class got a level R (below 50%)?

d. What are the similarities between the two graphs?

e. What are the differences between the two graphs?

f. What information do the differences indicate to the teacher?