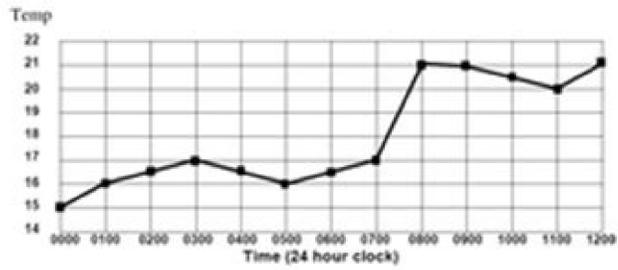


I'm not robot!

Interpreting Line Graphs T2



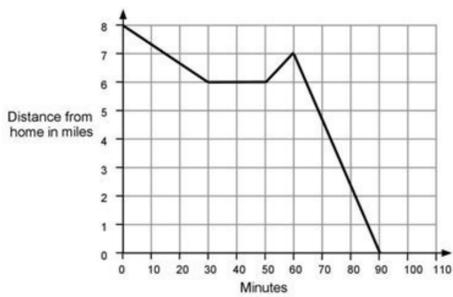
This graph shows the temperature in a room over a twelve hours. Answer the questions below.

- 1) What was the lowest temperature recorded on the chart?
- 2) What was the temperature at 3 o'clock am?
- 3) What was the temperature at 11.00?
- 4) Which hour shows the biggest rise in temperature?
- 5) For how long was the temperature between 16 and 17 degrees?
- 6) Can you estimate the temperature at 07.30?
- 7) Can you estimate the temperature at 10.00?
- 8) Complete the table below using the line graph.

Time	Temperature
00.00	
01.00	
02.00	
03.00	
04.00	
05.00	
06.00	
07.00	
08.00	

Journey Home

Sylvia bikes along a straight road from her friend's house home, a distance of 7 miles. The graph shows her journey.



1. Describe what may have happened. You should include details like how fast she bikes.

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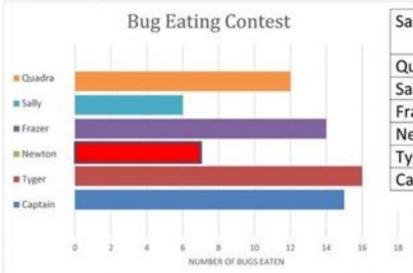
2. Are all sections of the graph realistic? Fully explain your answer.

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BAR GRAPHS SHEET 3B - BUG EATING CONTEST ANSWERS



Salamander	Bugs eaten
Quadra	12
Sally	6
Frazer	14
Newton	7
Tyger	16
Captain	15

- 1) Fill in the missing data in the table for Quadra and Captain.
- 2) Draw a bar to show how many bugs Newton ate.
- 3) Which salamander ate the most bugs? **Tyger**
- 4) How many more bugs did Quadra eat than Sally? **6**
- 5) How many more bugs did Tyger eat than Newton? **9**
- 6) Captain ate more bugs than Sally and Quadra put together. Is this true or false? **False. Sally + Quadra = 6+12 = 18. Captain ate 15.**
- 7) Which 2 salamanders ate exactly 20 bugs altogether? **Frazer and Sally**

Bar Graph

The table below shows the types and number of animals on Farmer Brown's farm.

Animal	Cow	Sheep	Pig	Goat	Chicken
Number	20	15	8	24	12

Use the table data to complete the bar graph to show the types and number of animals on Farmer Brown's farm.

- Color the graph title.
- Label both axes.
- Draw the bars to graph the data.
- Write the numbers on the bars.

Answer the following questions.

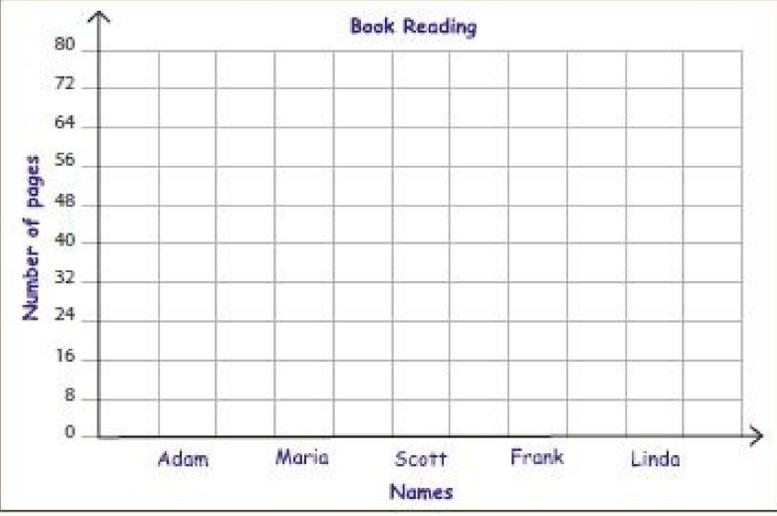
- Which type of animal would be found mostly on Farmer Brown's farm?
- Which type of animal was the least popular on Farmer Brown's farm?
- How many more goats than chickens does he have?
- How many more sheep than pigs does he have?
- Farmer Brown wants to have the same number of sheep and goats. How many more sheep does he need to have so the numbers would be equal?
- The total number of ducks and pigs is equal to the number of sheep. Is that true or false?
- What is the total number of animals on Farmer Brown's farm?

Name : _____ Score : _____

Bar Graph - Book Reading

Frank, Maria, Scott, Susan and Linda walk through the library and grabbed books on each of their interest. The data shows the number of pages read by each of them. Draw a bar graph to represent the data. Answer the questions.

Adam	Marla	Scott	Frank	Linda
				
40	24	64	32	56



- 1) What unit of scale is used to display the number of pages read? _____
- 2) Write the names who have read less than 40 pages. _____
- 3) How many pages do Frank, Maria and Scott read in all? _____
- 4) If Adam and Linda read the same book, how many more pages does Adam read to reach Linda? _____

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One goal of statistics is to present data in a meaningful way. Often, data sets involve millions (if not billions) of values. This is far too many to print out in a journal article or sidebar of a magazine story. That's where graphs can be invaluable, allowing statisticians to provide a visual interpretation of complex numerical stories. Seven types of graphs are commonly used in statistics. Good graphs convey information quickly and easily to the user. Graphs highlight the salient features of the data. They can show relationships that are not obvious from studying a list of numbers. They can also provide a convenient way to compare different sets of data. Different situations call for different types of graphs, and it helps to have a good knowledge of what types are available. The type of data often determines what graph is appropriate to use. Qualitative data, quantitative data, and paired data each use different types of graphs. Erik Dreyer / Getty Images A Pareto diagram or bar graph is a way to visually represent qualitative data. Data is displayed either horizontally or vertically and allows viewers to compare items, such as amounts, characteristics, times, and frequency. The bars are arranged in order of frequency, so more important categories are emphasized. By looking at all the bars, it is easy to tell at a glance which categories in a set of data dominate the others. Bar graphs can be either single, stacked, or grouped. Vilfredo Pareto (1848-1923) developed the bar graph when he sought to give economic decision-making a more "human" face by plotting data on graph paper, with income on one axis and the number of people at different income levels on the other. The results were striking: They showed dramatically the disparity between rich and poor in each era over the course of centuries. Walker and Walker / Getty Images Another common way to represent data graphically is a pie chart. It gets its name from the way it looks, just like a circular pie that has been cut into several slices. This kind of graph is helpful when graphing qualitative data, where the information describes a trait or attribute and is not numerical. Each slice of pie represents a different category, and each trait corresponds to a different slice of the pie; some slices usually noticeably larger than others. By looking at all of the pie pieces, you can compare how much of the data fits in each category, or slice. Qwfp / Wikimedia Commons / CC BY 3.0 A histogram in another kind of graph that uses bars in its display. This type of graph is used with quantitative data. Ranges of values, called classes, are listed at the bottom, and the classes with greater frequencies have taller bars. A histogram often looks similar to a bar graph, but they are different because of the level of measurement of the data. Bar graphs measure the frequency of categorical data. A categorical variable is one that has two or more categories, such as gender or hair color. Histograms, by contrast, are used for data that involve ordinal variables, or things that are not easily quantified, like feelings or opinions. A stem and leaf plot breaks each value of a quantitative data set into two pieces: a stem, typically for the highest place value, and a leaf for the other place values. It provides a way to list all data values in a compact form. For example, if you are using this graph to review student test scores of 84, 65, 78, 75, 89, 90, 88, 83, 72, 91, and 90, the stems would be 6, 7, 8, and 9, corresponding to the tens place of the data. The leaves—the numbers to the right of a solid line—would be 0, 0, 1 next to the 8; 2, 5, 8 next to the 7; and, 2 next to the 6. This would show you that four students scored in the 90th percentile, three students in the 80th percentile, two in the 70th, and only one in the 60th. You'd even be able to see how well students in each percentile performed, making this a good graph to understand how well students comprehend the material. Prodnis/Wikimedia Commons/Public Domain A dot plot is a hybrid between a histogram and a stem and leaf plot. Each quantitative data value becomes a dot or point that is placed above the appropriate class values. Where histograms use rectangles—or bars—these graphs use dots, which are then joined together with a simple line, says statistichowto.com. Dot plots provide a good way to compare how long it takes a group of six or seven individuals to make breakfast, for example, or to show the percentage of people in various countries who have access to electricity, according to MathsFun. Illia Connell / Wikimedia Commons / CC BY 3.0 A scatterplot displays data that is paired by using a horizontal axis (the x-axis), and a vertical axis (the y-axis). The statistical tools of correlation and regression are then used to show trends on the scatterplot. A scatterplot usually looks like a line or curve moving up or down from left to right along the graph with points "scattered" along the line. The scatterplot helps you uncover more information about any data set, including: The overall trend among variables (You can quickly see if the trend is upward or downward.)Any outliers from the overall trend.The shape of any trend.The strength of any trend. Peter James Eaton / Wikimedia Commons / CC BY 4.0 A time-series graph displays data at different points in time, so it is another kind of graph to be used for certain kinds of paired data. As the name implies, this type of graph measures trends over time, but the timeframe can be minutes, hours, days, months, years, decades, or centuries. For example, you might use this type of graph to plot the population of the United States over the course of a century. The y-axis would list the growing population, while the x-axis would list the years, such as 1900, 1950, 2000. Answer key to the free worksheet: "Interpreting Graphs" which asks students to analyze bar charts, scatterplots, and line graphs. The student activity can be found at: biol.co/intgraph Calculating simple interest is an essential skill for anyone who maintains a bank account, carries a credit card balance, or applies for a loan. The free printable worksheets in this lesson will improve your homeschool math lessons and help your students become better at calculations. This collection of worksheets will also help students understand the process using word problems. Answers are provided for each of the five worksheets on the second page for ease of grading. Before having students start on the worksheets, explain that when you borrow money, you have to repay the amount you borrowed as well as any added interest charges, which represents the cost of borrowing. In the same way, explain to students that when you lend money or deposit funds in interest-bearing accounts, you typically earn interest income for making your money available to other people. D. Russell Print the PDF: Simple Interest Worksheet No. 1 In this exercise, students will answer 10 word problems about calculating interest. These exercises will help homeschoolers learn how to calculate the rate of return on investments and illustrate how interest can accrue over time. Students will answer such questions as, "How much interest does a \$318 investment earn at 9 percent over one year?" Explain to students that the answer would be \$28.62 because \$318 x 9 percent is the same as \$318 x 0.09, which equals \$28.62. Explain to students that they would have to pay this amount of interest in addition to repaying the principal, the amount of the original loan, \$318. D. Russell Print the PDF: Simple Interest Worksheet No. 2 These 10 questions will reinforce the lessons from worksheet No. 1. Homeschoolers and other students will learn how to calculate rates and determine interest payments. For this PDF, students will answer word problem questions such as: "If the balance at the end of eight years on an investment of \$630 that has been invested at a rate of 9 percent is \$1,083.60, how much was the interest?" If students are struggling, explain that calculating this answer involves only simple subtraction, where you subtract the initial investment of \$630 from the ending balance of \$1,083.60. Students would set up the problem as follows: \$1,083.60 - \$630 = \$453.60 Explain that some of the information in the question was extraneous and not necessary to solve the problem. For this problem, you don't need to know the years of the loan (eight years) or even the interest rate; you only need to know the beginning and ending balance. D. Russell Print the PDF: Simple Interest Worksheet No. 3 Use these word questions to continue practicing how to calculate simple interest. Students can also use this exercise to learn about the principal, rate of return (the net gain or loss on an investment over a specified time), and other terms commonly used in finance. D. Russell Print the PDF: Simple Interest Worksheet No. 4 Teach your students the basics of investing and how to determine which investments will pay the most over time. This worksheet will help your homeschoolers polish their calculating skills. D. Russell Print the PDF: Simple Interest Worksheet No. 5 Use this final worksheet to review the steps for calculating simple interest. Take time to answer questions your homeschoolers may have about how banks and investors use interest calculations. In order to continue enjoying our site, we ask that you confirm your identity as a human. Thank you very much for your cooperation. Thank you for interesting in our services. We are a non-profit group that run this website to share documents. We need your help to maintenance this website. To keep our site running, we need your help to cover our server cost (about \$400/m), a small donation will help us a lot. Please help us to share our service with your friends.

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