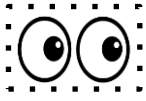


Create and Interpret Bar Graphs and Histograms



Bar Graph: a way to visually display and compare numerical data using horizontal bars (side to side) or vertical bars (up to down). Bar graphs are great to show relative sizes of data.

Scale: The “ruler” that measures the heights of the bars.

Intervals: The equal divisions marked on the scale to make it easier to read.

Horizontal Axis: The horizontal line on the graph (runs east to west).

Vertical Axis: The vertical line on the graph (runs north to south).

Range: The difference between the highest and lowest values in a data set.

EX: 13, 8, 19, 15, 11, 22, 14, 17

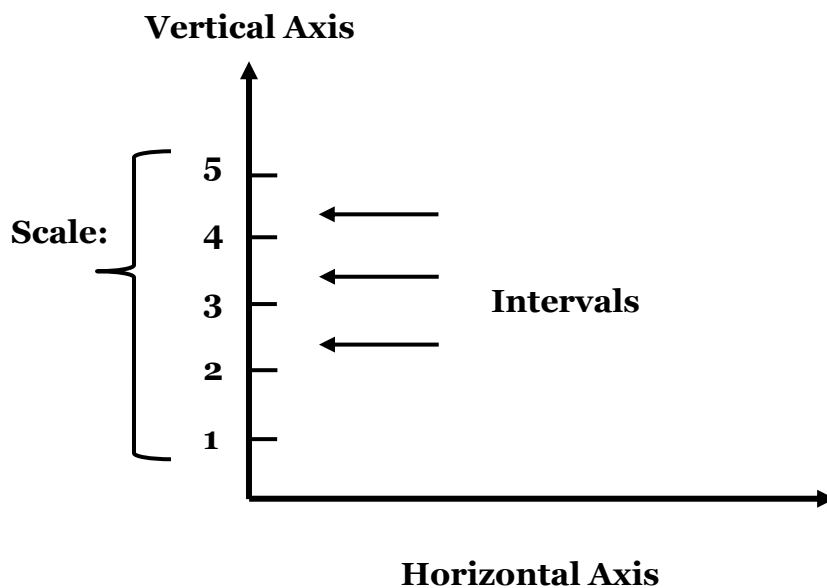
Range: $22 - 8 = 14$



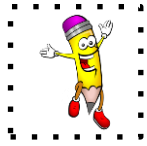
Histogram: A bar graph in which the bars show ranges of continuous data (no gaps). Each bar represents an equal amount of numbers. The bars touch and the numbers are continuous.

Goal: I will learn to interpret data found in bar graphs and histograms.

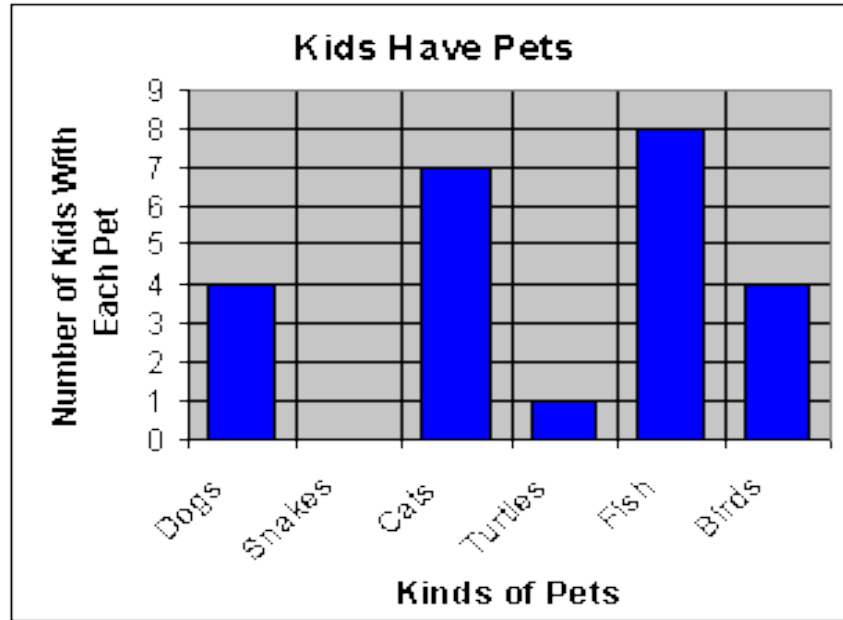
Visual Model:



Unit #3: Graphing and Data Analysis



Ex #1

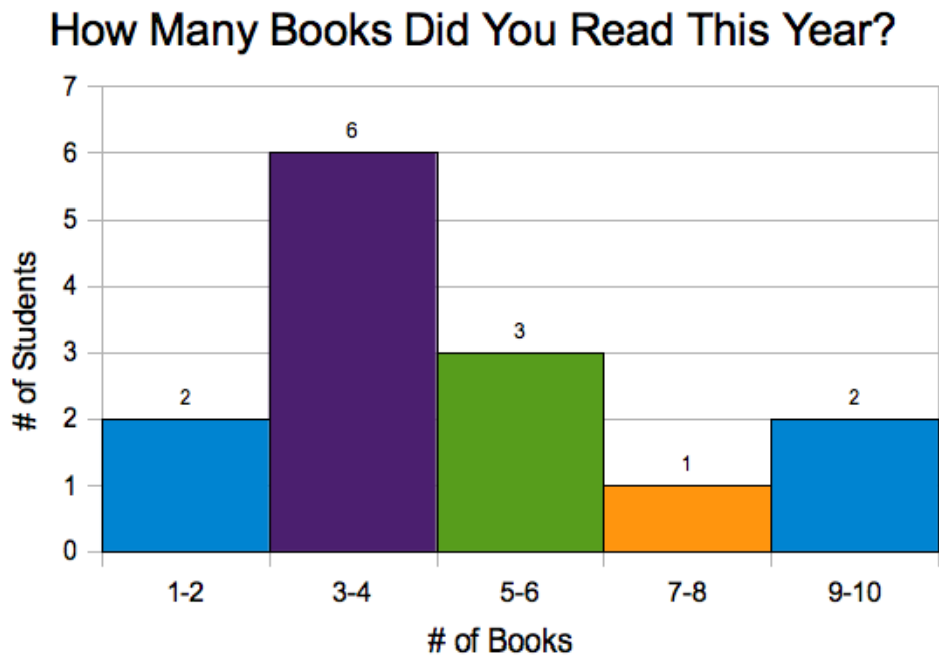


1. What pet is most popular?
2. Which two pets are tied?
3. There are more cats than which two pets combined?

Create and Interpret Bar Graphs and Histograms Page 3



Ex #2:



1. How many students read 5 or 6 books?
2. How many students read more than 2 books?
3. Which is the most popular number of books read by this group?
4. How many observations are there in all?
5. How many books were read in all?