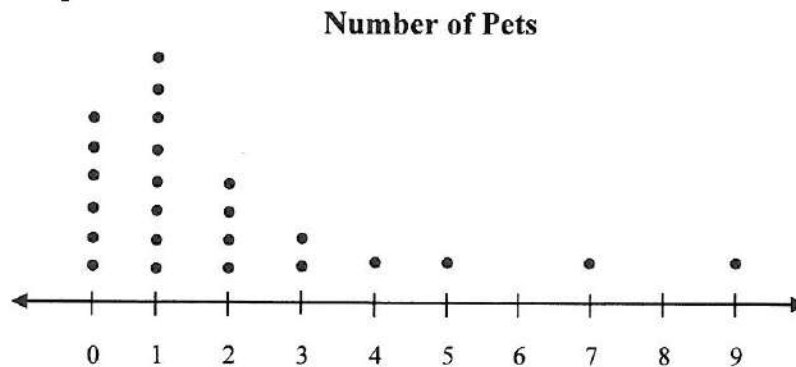## Lesson 4.3 ~ Dot Plots

Name_____ Period_____ Date_____

Yolanda collected data about the number of pets that each of her classmates had. The results are shown in the dot plot below.

Number of Pets

First list all data from dot plot in order from least to greatest values below.

1. How many students are in Yolanda's class?

2. How many students have two pets or less?

3. What number of pets is the mode for the class?

4. What percent of students have at least 3 pets?

5. What is the median number of pets that students have?

6. What is the range of the number of pets?

The table shows the number of concerts that students in Mr. Ritter's class have attended.

7. Create a dot plot to display the data. The number line should show the number of concerts.

| Number of Concerts	Number of Students
0	3
1	4
2	5
4	3
5	3
6	2
9	1
10	1

8. How many students are in the class?

9. What is the mode value for the class?

10. What is the median number of concerts that students have attended?

11. How many concerts have the students in Mr. Ritter's class attended in all?

12. What is the average (mean) number of concerts that students in Mr. Ritter's class have attended?

Lesson 4.4T ~ Histograms

Name_____ Period_____ Date_____

The histogram shows customers' monthly cell phone bills. Use the graph to answer the questions.

1. How many people were included in this survey?

2. What is the interval width?

3. How many people's cell phone bills were between $36 and $44?
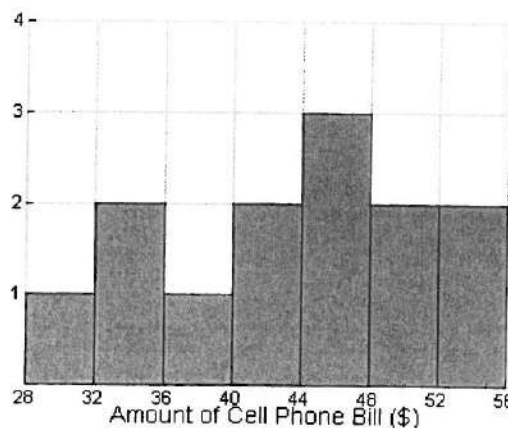
4. If a person's cell phone bill came to $48, which interval should they be tallied in?

   (circle the correct interval)   44 – 48   48 – 52

Chandler asked several classmates how much cash they had in their pocket. He recorded the data below.

   $5.50, $2, $3, $22, $11, $14.50, $1.25, $6, $1, $20, $9, $10, $10.50, $4.75, $1

5. How many students did Chandler ask?

6. How many students had between $0 and $5? Enter this number of tally marks in the table below.

7. How many students had between $5 and $10? (Remember: Students that had $10 are not counted in this interval) Enter the tally marks in the table.

8. Complete the frequency table for the remaining intervals.

Amount ($)	0 – 5	5 – 10	10 – 15	15 – 20	20 – 25
Tally					
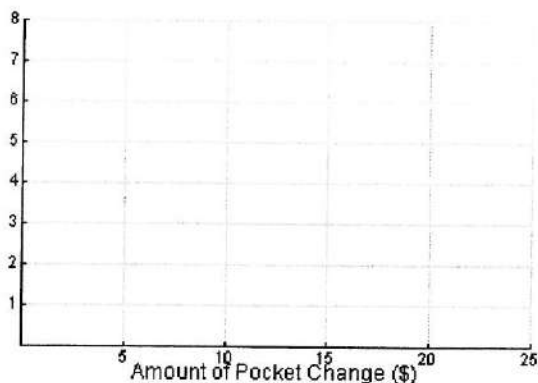
9. What is the sum of the tallies in the table? Does this match your answer from #5?

10. Use the frequency table to complete the histogram at left.

11. One of your intervals should be "empty". What does this mean?
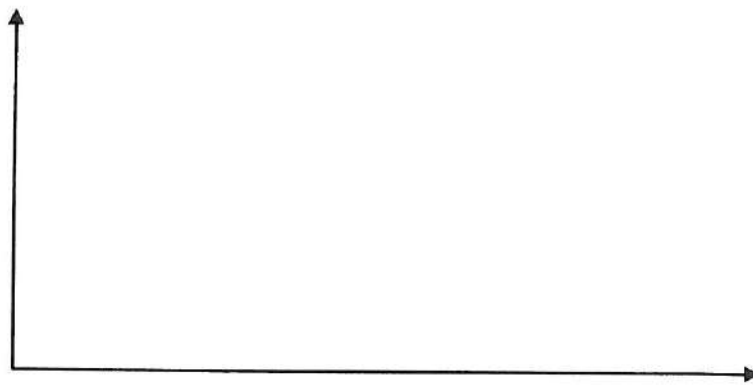
Core Focus on Ratios, Rates & Statistics

Histogram

Quiz Scores of Students
32, 44, 50, 41, 49, 22, 33, 48, 49, 36, 39, 40, 29, 45, 39, 42, 46, 42

1. Complete the frequency table for the data.

Interval	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55
Tally							

2. Use the frequency table above to draw a histogram of the data.

3. Draw another histogram using the same data with an **interval of 10**.