Name _____

TOPIC 15

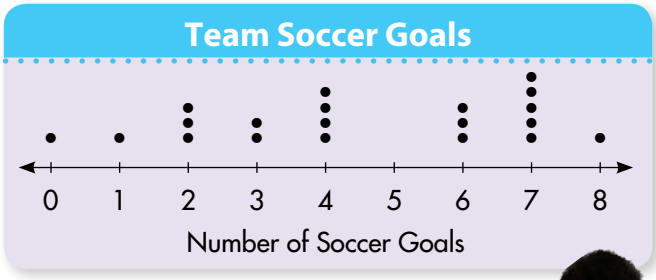
Reteaching

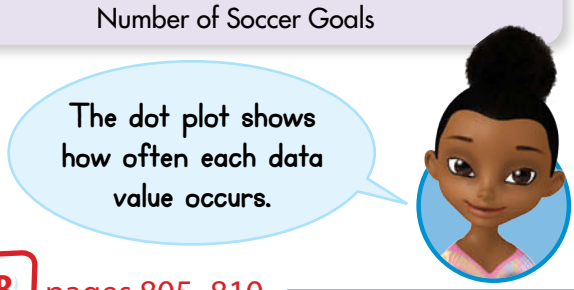
Set A pages 799–804

The data set below shows the number of goals scored by 20 teams in a soccer tournament.

4, 8, 7, 0, 3, 3, 7, 4, 6, 1,

2, 7, 6, 4, 2, 7, 2, 6, 7, 4





Remember that an outlier is a number that is very different from the rest of the numbers in a dot plot.

Use the dot plot at the left.

1. How many soccer teams scored 3 goals?
2. How many teams scored more than 5 goals?
3. What was the greatest number of goals scored by a team?
4. How many teams scored only 2 goals?
5. What is the difference between the greatest and least number of goals scored?

Set B pages 805–810

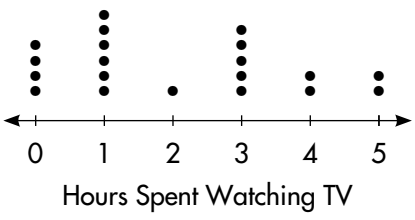
Twenty people were surveyed about the amount of time they watch TV on a Saturday. Make a dot plot and frequency table to display the data.

2, 3, 1, 4, 3, 5, 1, 0, 1, 1

1, 3, 0, 3, 3, 4, 5, 0, 0, 1

DATA

Number of Hours	Tally	Frequency
0	||||	4
1	𝍸 |	6
2	|	1
3	𝍸	5
4	||	2
5	||	2



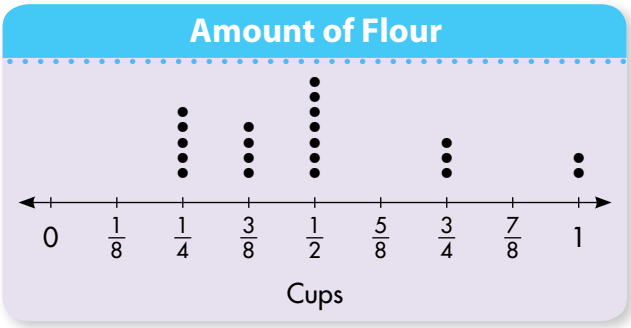
Remember that you can make a dot plot to show the frequency of the data.

Use the dot plot at the left.

1. What was the longest amount of time spent watching TV?
2. How many people in the survey did not watch TV?
3. How many hours of TV did the most people watch?
4. What fraction of the 20 people watched TV for 3 hours or more on Saturday? What fraction of people watched an hour or less of TV?

Set C pages 811–816

The dot plot shows the amount of flour Cheyenne needs for each batch of baked goods. She organizes the data in a frequency table to calculate the total amount of flour she needs.



DATA

Amount of Flour (cups)	Frequency	Multiplication
$\frac{1}{4}$	5	$\frac{1}{4} \times 5 = 1\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{3}{8}$	4	$\frac{3}{8} \times 4 = 1\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	7	$\frac{1}{2} \times 7 = 3\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{3}{4}$	3	$\frac{3}{4} \times 3 = 2\frac{1}{4}$
1	2	$1 \times 2 = 2$

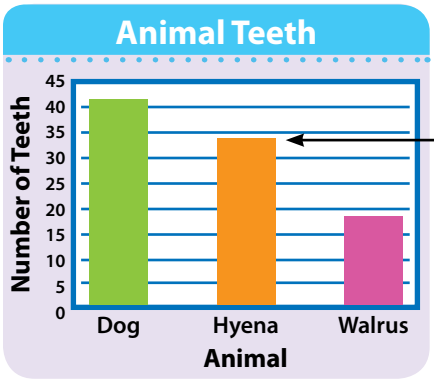
Remember that you can multiply each data value by its frequency to find the total amount.

Use the dot plot and frequency table at the left.

1. What values are multiplied in the third column of the table?
2. How many cups of flour does Cheyenne need in all?
3. Write an equation to find the total amount of flour Cheyenne needs.

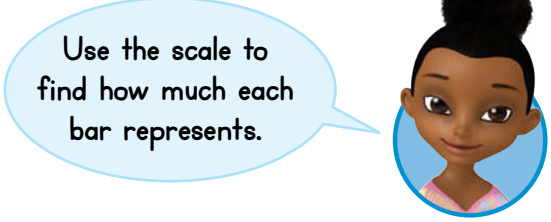
Set D pages 817–822

A bar graph uses bars to show data. The bars can then be used to compare the data. Which animal has about 34 teeth?



The top of the bar for hyenas is below the line for 35.

Hyenas have about 34 teeth.



Remember that a bar graph can be a good way to compare categorical data.

Use the bar graph at the left.

1. What is the graph about?
2. What is the scale of the graph?
3. What is the interval?
4. Which animal has 18 teeth?
5. About how many more teeth does a dog have than a walrus?

Name _____

TOPIC 15

Reteaching
Continued

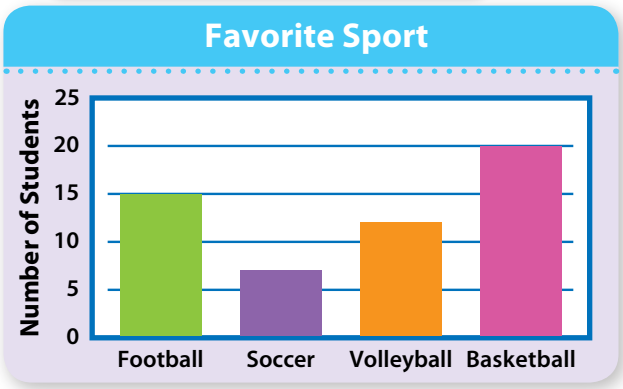
Set E pages 823–828

You can show the results of a survey in a bar graph. The height of each bar matches the number of votes in the frequency table.

DATA

Favorite Sport

Activity	Number of Votes
Football	15
Soccer	7
Volleyball	12
Basketball	20



Remember that the bar graph uses bars to show how many or how much.

Use the bar graph and frequency table at the left.

1. Which activity had the most votes?
2. Which activity had the fewest votes?
3. Describe the scale and interval.
4. If 3 more students voted for soccer, how would the bar graph change?
5. How many more students voted for football than for volleyball?

Set F pages 829–834, 835–840

A stem-and-leaf plot can display data.

Jean Sizes (in.):

31, 32, 41, 44, 33, 21, 22, 32, 36, 37, 42, 29

1. List the numbers in order from least to greatest: 21, 22, 29, 31, 32, 32, 33, 36, 37, 41, 42, 44

DATA

Jean Sizes (in.)

Stem	Leaf
2	1 2 9
3	1 2 2 3 6 7
4	1 2 4

KEY: 2|1 = 21

2. For the stems, list the tens digits in order.
3. For each tens digit, record the ones digits in order as the leaves.

Remember to write the data in order from least to greatest before making your plot.

Use the stem-and-leaf plot at the left.

1. How many pairs of jeans had sizes greater than 30 inches?

Use each set of data to make a stem-and-leaf plot.

2. Math scores: 75, 86, 92, 90, 88, 79, 95, 98, and 85.
3. Daily high temperatures: 28, 32, 27, 34, 38, 48, 50, 47, 34, 38, 49

Set G pages 841–846, 847–852

You can plot data in a table in a scatterplot. A scatterplot can show relationships between two sets of data values.

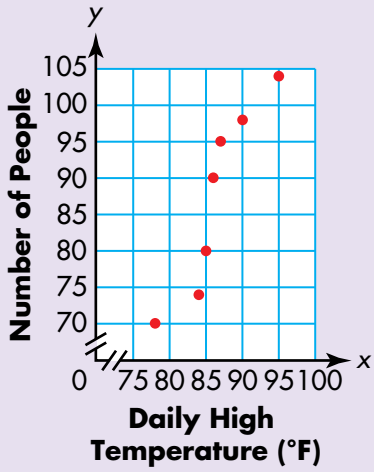
DATA

Daily High Temperature (°F)	70	86	85	95	87	90	84
Number of People	70	90	80	104	95	98	74

1. Label the axes.
2. Choose a reasonable scale and interval.
3. Plot the ordered pairs on the scatterplot.

The scatterplot shows a trend in the data since the points seem to lie in a pattern.

Pool Attendance



Remember that if the points in a scatterplot lie in a pattern, there is a relationship between the data values. If the points do not lie in a pattern, there is no relationship.

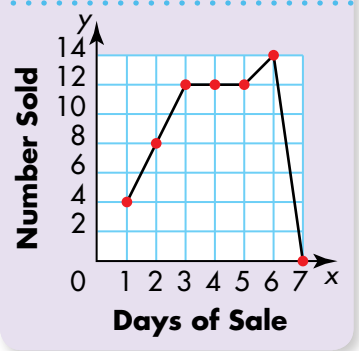
Use the scatterplot at the left.

1. What quantity is shown on the horizontal axis?
2. What quantity is shown on the vertical axis?
3. What does the point (85, 80) represent?
4. Is there a trend shown in the scatterplot? If so, what does the trend suggest?
5. List three more pairs of values that could be part of this data set. Plot the points on the scatterplot.

Set H pages 853–858

The graph shows sales of a new video game. Write a story about the first 3 days of the sale.

New Video Game



Sales of a new video game rise during the first 3 days. Sales increase from 4 games on Day 1 to 12 games on Day 3.

Remember that a written explanation should be correct, simple, complete, and easy to understand.

Use the graph at the left.

1. What happens to sales on Days 4 and 5?
2. What happens on Day 6?
3. How might you explain what happened on Day 7?