Answers and talk notes

Represent and Describe Data in a Histogram

What your student is learning

Tonight we make a histogram: a bar graph that groups numbers into equal ranges so a big set of data is easy to read.

Answers

Ask your student to explain before you look.

1. **C.** The frequency: how many values fall in that interval. The height of a bar is the frequency: how many values fall in that interval. So the answer is: The frequency: how many values fall in that interval.
2. **A.** 3. The values 2, 5, and 9 are in 0–9, so the frequency is 3.
3. **B.** 20–29. 23 is between 20 and 29, so it belongs in 20–29.
4. **D.** 5–9. The frequency 6 is the greatest, so the interval 5–9 has the tallest bar.
5. **B.** 12. Each bar counts its values, so add the heights: 2 + 5 + 4 + 1 = 12.

Talk about it

What does the height of a bar count?

Home mission

Write 3, 7, 12, 15, 18 and 24 on six small papers. Make three piles labeled 0–9, 10–19 and 20–29. Sort the papers into the piles. Which pile is the tallest? Line the piles up side by side. Do they touch?

When they are stuck, ask

- Which interval does this number belong in?
- How many numbers landed in this interval? That is the bar's height.
- Which interval has the most numbers? That bar is the tallest.

Try not to say

- In a histogram, leave spaces between the bars.
- The bar's height is the biggest number in the interval.
- You can use intervals of different sizes for the same histogram.