

Name:

Class:

Date:

18.1 Interpreting and drawing frequency diagrams

() show how often particular values occur in a set of data. One example of a frequency diagram is a (). In bar charts, bars can be used to represent ().

When you draw a bar chart for () data, you should make sure that:

1. the bars are all the ()
2. there is () between the bars
3. you write the () under each bar
4. you give the frequency diagram a () and () the axes
5. you use a sensible () on the () axis.

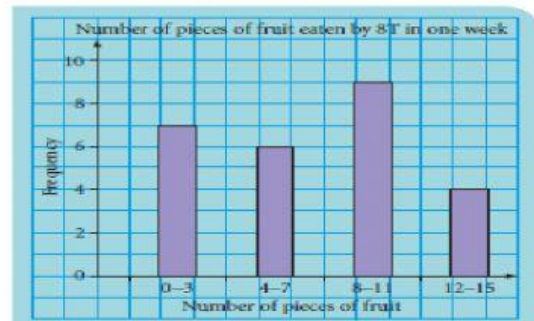
When you draw a bar chart for () you should make sure that:

1. the bars are all the ()
2. there are () between the bars
3. you use a () on the horizontal axis
4. you give the frequency diagram a title and label the ()
5. you use a sensible scale on the () .

Worked example 18.1

- a The frequency diagram shows how many pieces of fruit the students in class 8T ate in one week.
- i How many students ate 4–7 pieces of fruit?
 - ii How many more students ate 8–11 pieces of fruit than 12–15 pieces?
 - iii How many students are there in class 8T?

- a i) () students
ii) () students
iii) () students



- b) The frequency table shows the masses of 20 teachers, measured to the nearest kilogram. Complete the frequency table to show the data.

Mass, m (kg)	Frequency
() $< m \leq 70$	3
$70 < m \leq 80$	8
$80 < m \leq$ ()	6
() $< m \leq$ ()	4

