

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

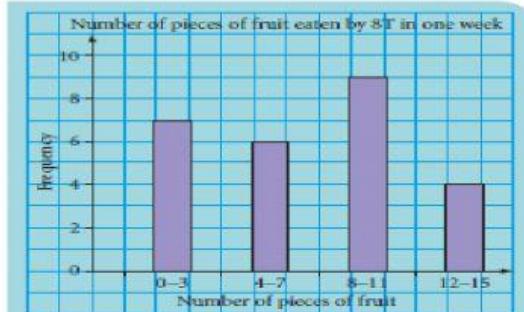
a) The frequency diagram shows how many pieces of fruit the students in class 8T ate in one week.

- 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

