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.

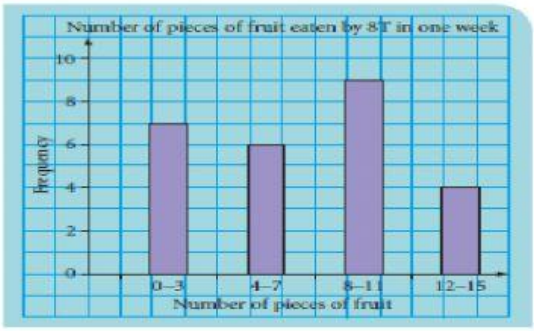
When you draw a bar chart for ( ) you should make sure that:

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

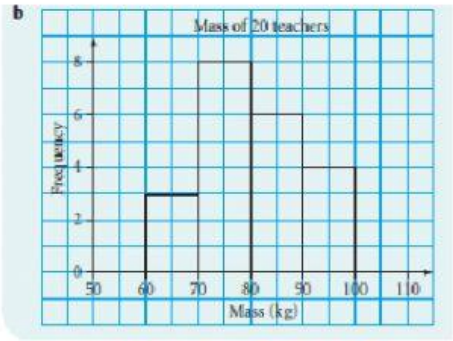
ii) ( ) students

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
( ) $< m \leqslant 70$	3
$70 < m \leqslant 80$	8
$80 < m \leqslant$ ( )	6
( ) $< m \leqslant$ ( )	4

b



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