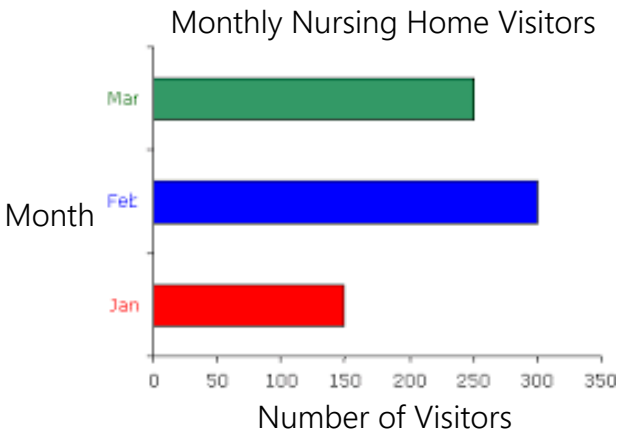
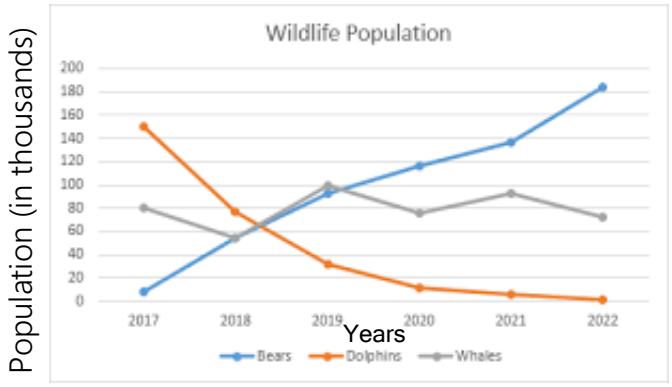
TABLES AND GRAPHS





Colour	Number of Smarties	Frequency
Green		7
Orange		8
Blue		5
Pink		6
Yellow		11
Red		8
Purple		7
Brown		3
	Key = 2 smarties	

Data - information, facts, or numbers that describe something

Tables help us to see patterns when we organize data.

EXAMPLE

1. The data in the table represent the number of worldwide shipments of personal computers, in millions. During which 2 year period did the number of shipments increase the most?

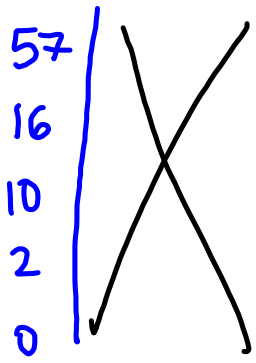
Year	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998
PC's	23.7	32.4	47.9	70.8	98.4

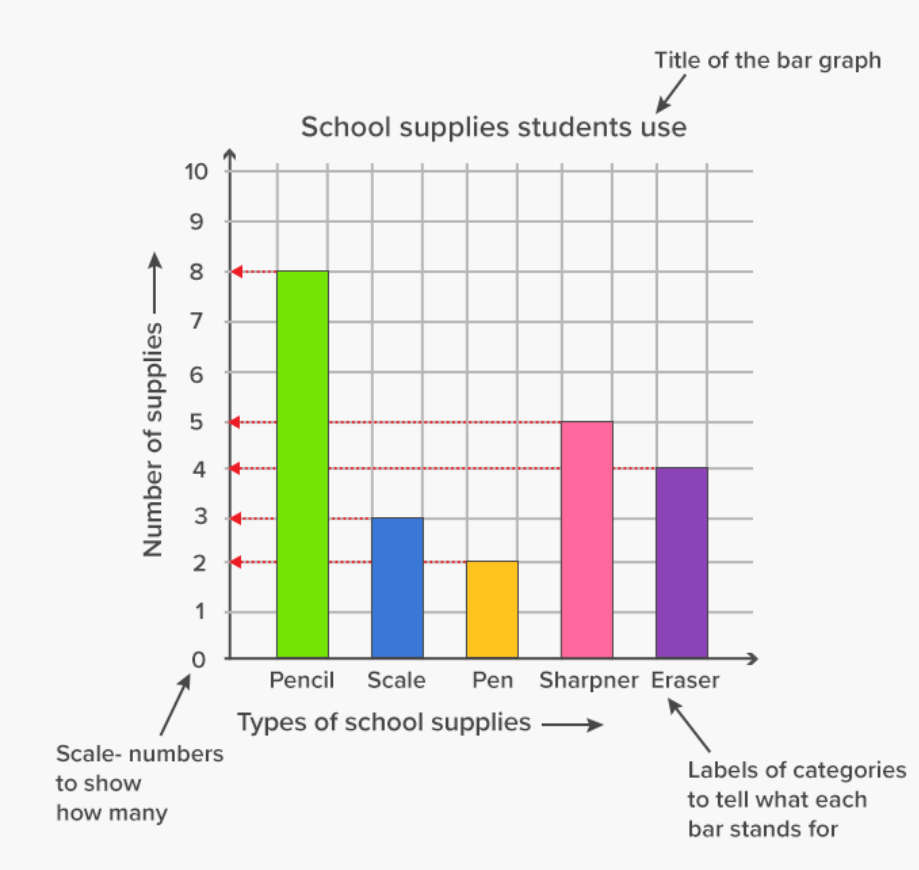
+8.7 +15.5 +22.9 +27.6

1996 – 1998 highest increase

BAR GRAPHS

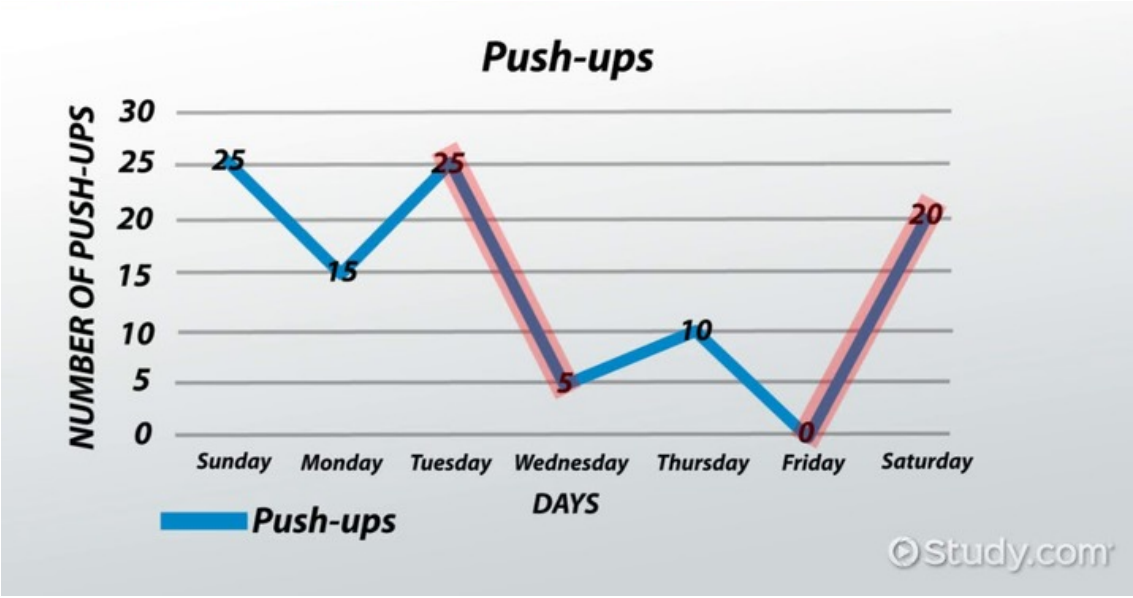
- Can be vertical or horizontal
- Show how specific quantities compare
- Must have a title
- Must label both axes
- Even increments





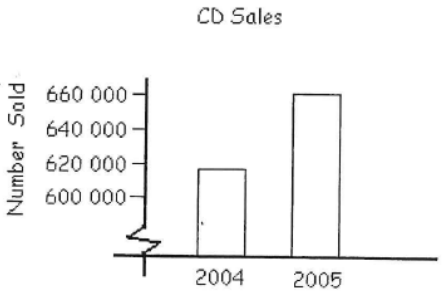
LINE GRAPHS

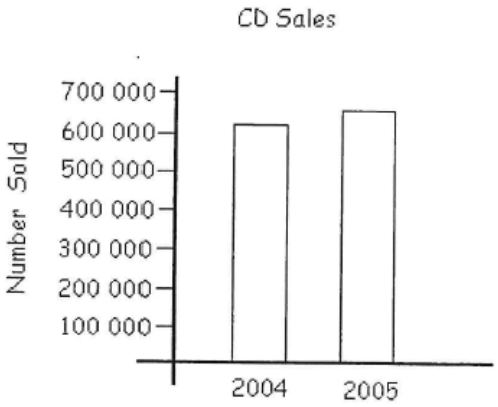
- Show change over time (trends)
- Must have a title
- Must label both axes
- Even increments



MISLEADING GRAPHS

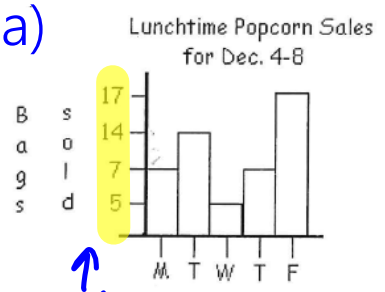
- Used to give different impressions or to persuade
- Not having even increments
- Having a break on the axis
- Different sized bars





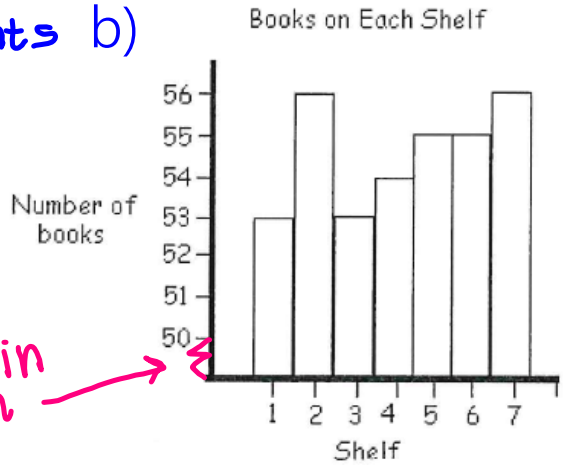
What makes each graph misleading?

a)



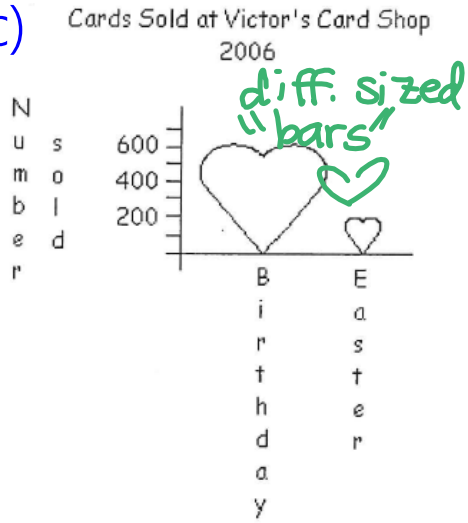
not having even increments

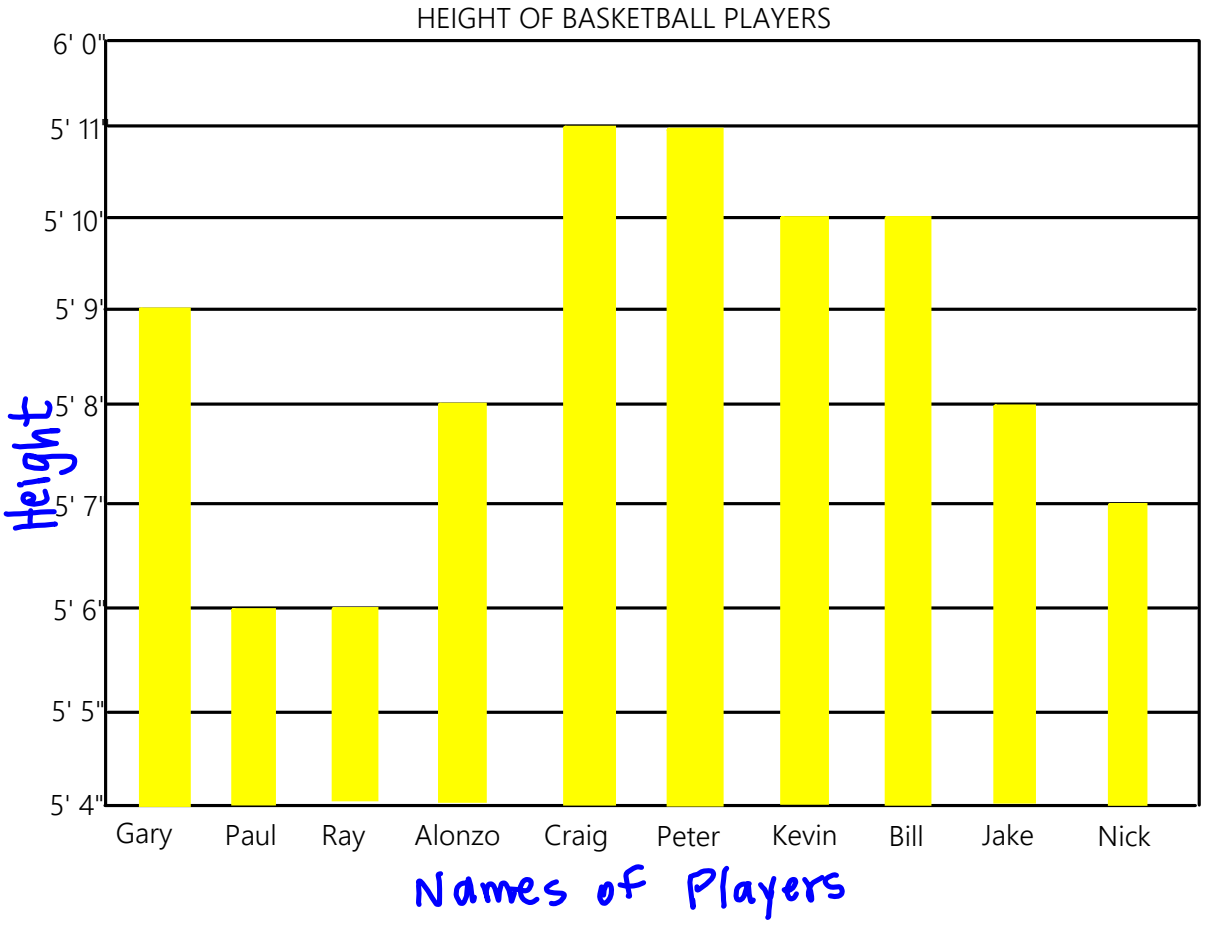
b)

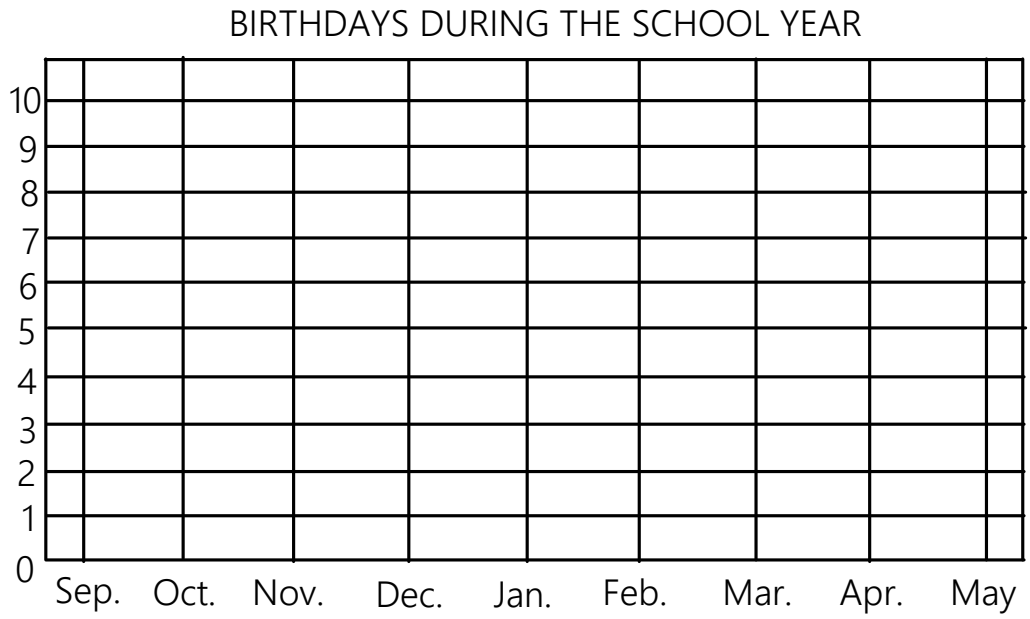


break in graph

c)




HEIGHT OF BASKETBALL PLAYERS
6' 0"
5' 11"
5' 10"
5' 9"
5' 8"
5' 7"
5' 6"
5' 5"
5' 4"
Height
Gary
Paul
Ray
Alonzo
Craig
Peter
Kevin
Bill
Jake
Nick
Names of Players


BIRTHDAYS DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
Sep.
Oct.
Nov.
Dec.
Jan.
Feb.
Mar.
Apr.
May