

**Lesson 2-1**      **Reading in the Content Area****Main Idea**

1. Mark the *main idea* with an *M*.  
Mark the statement that is *too broad* with a *B*.  
Mark the statement that is *too narrow* with an *N*.

\_\_\_\_ Statistics is the study of collecting, analyzing, and presenting data.  
\_\_\_\_ Tally marks are counters used to record items in a group.  
\_\_\_\_ You can organize data in a frequency table in order to analyze and interpret the data.

**Subject Matter**

2. This lesson is mainly about \_\_\_\_
- a. how to make and interpret frequency tables.
  - b. how to analyze line graphs.
  - c. tallest trees found in New York.
  - d. how to make graphs with tally marks.

**Supporting Details**

3. To choose an appropriate scale and interval for a set of data, you should always \_\_\_\_
- a. choose an interval of 30.
  - b. begin with one.
  - c. include all of the data.
  - d. begin with zero.

**Conclusion**

4. To find an appropriate scale for the data set 2, 4, 7, 10, 3, and 15 \_\_\_\_
- a. begin with the smallest number.
  - b. add up the data set.
  - c. include the least number and the greatest number.
  - d. begin with 1 and end with 10.

**Clarifying Details**

5. The *interval* in a set of data \_\_\_\_
- a. separates the scale into equal parts.
  - b. lists the difference between the greatest and the least piece of data.
  - c. uses counters.
  - d. separates the scale into values of 10.

**Vocabulary in Context**

6. *Numerical* data means \_\_\_\_
- a. data that can be organized in a frequency table.
  - b. data expressed as numbers.
  - c. data that has been collected.
  - d. data that can be counted with tally marks.