

Lesson 9-1 **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*.**

- _____ You can apply your knowledge of bar graphs and frequency tables to make and interpret histograms.
- _____ Graphs display data to help readers make sense of information.
- _____ There are no spaces between bars in a histogram.

Subject Matter

- 2. This lesson is mainly about how to _____**
- display numerical data as a histogram.
 - display numerical data as a line graph.
 - display numerical data on a line plot.
 - represent ticket prices on a frequency table.

Supporting Details

- 3. Step 2 in Example 1 tells you to show _____**
- intervals with bar heights.
 - the title on the table.
 - the intervals from the frequency table on the vertical axes.
 - the intervals from the frequency table on the horizontal axis.

Conclusion

- 4. When comparing a bar graph to a histogram, the *false* statement is _____**
- Both graphs are used to compare the frequency of data.
 - A histogram is a type of bar graph.
 - Both graphs have a horizontal and vertical axis label.
 - Both graphs have space between the bars on the graph.

Clarifying Details

- 5. All of the bars in a histogram have the same width because _____**
- all of the intervals are equal.
 - all of the frequencies are equal.
 - all of the numerical data is equal.
 - the tally marks are equal.

Vocabulary in Context

- 6. A *bar graph* is a graph that uses _____**
- points to show changes over time.
 - bars to make comparisons of data.
 - bars to show how the whole is broken into parts.
 - symbols to show data.