NAME _____ DATE _____ PERIOD ____

Lesson 2-2 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.
____ Frequency is the number of times an item occurs.
____ You can organize data in bar graphs and line graphs 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 display and analyze bar graphs and line graphs.
c. types of roller coasters in the United States.
d. how to make graphs with intervals.

Supporting Details

3. To choose an appropriate scale and interval for a set of data, you should always ____

a. choose an interval of 50.
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.