

Copies of Slides

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Pictorial Graphs

Cafeteria Ice Cream Sales

Sept.

Oct.

Nov.

Dec.

Jan.

Feb.

Mar.

Apr.

May

June

= 100 Ice Cream Bars

Varieties of Apples in a food store

Red Delicious	
Golden Delicious	
Red Rome	
McIntosh	
Jonathan	

= 10 apples = 5 apples

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Pictorial graphs use pictures to depict quantities. Pictures must be same size and shape. Legends or keys should be used. Use caution when using fractional parts of a picture. These graphs are used with discrete* data; they transition nicely to line plots.

*Discrete data: information can be categorized into a classification and is based on counts. There are only a finite number of values possible. The values cannot be meaningfully subdivided.

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Line Plots

Time Spent Playing Video Games

× = 1 Student

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Line plots have the data values displayed along a number line with X's or other symbols above the number line that represent the frequency for that data value. X's or other symbols must be same size and all data points are visible. (If categories are used along a line, it is not a line plot.)

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Venn Diagram

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Venn diagram is considered a graphic organizer for comparing similarities and differences.

Stem and Leaf Plot

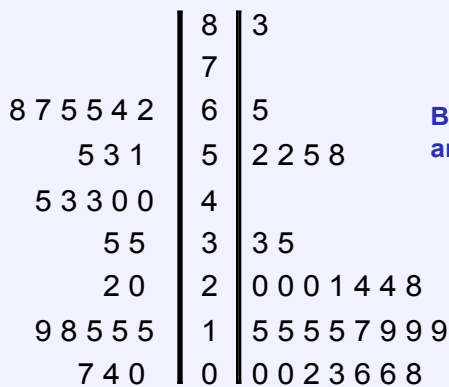


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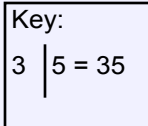
Stem and Leaf Plots are characterized by the separation of digits in numeric form and are a fast and easy way to organize data. They frequently separate the 10s and ones into columns and are often a first step in grouping data.

Stem and Leaf Plots can be displayed ordered or unordered. While children should order data to quickly see highest and lowest values to find the range and to find the mode, they may see stem and leaf plots in which the data are left unordered. They need to check to see if data are ordered or not before addressing range and mode. Data points can be in ascending or descending order.

Stem and Leaf Plots



Back-to-Back Stem and Leaf Plot



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Teachers must be sure that students know how to read a back-to-back stem and leaf.