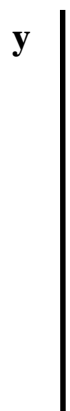
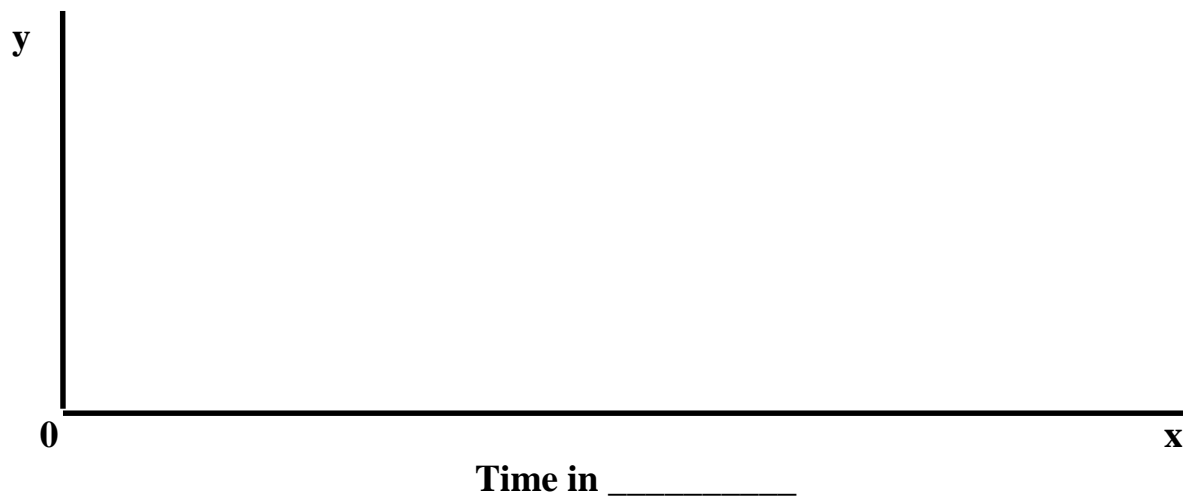
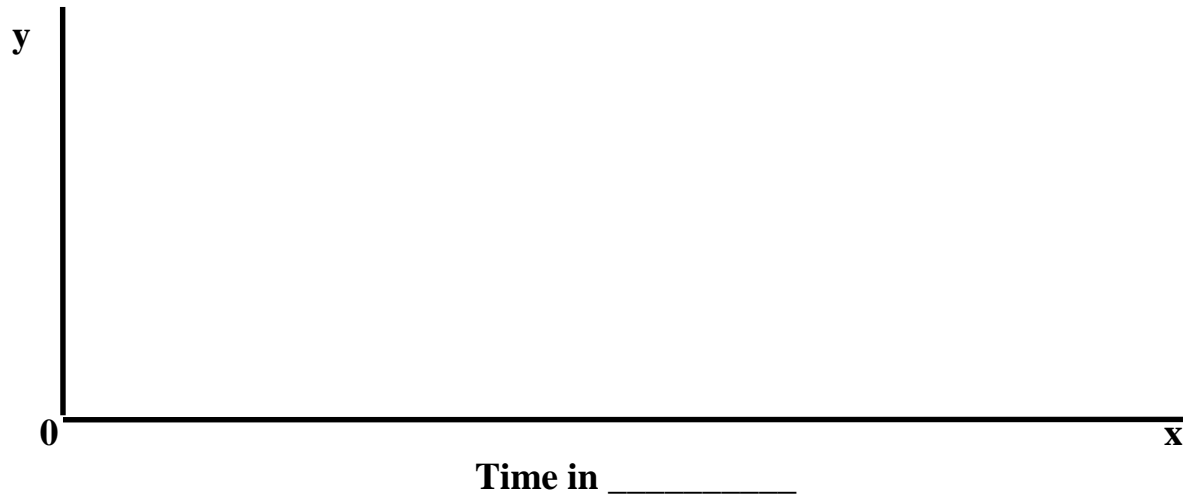


# TIME GRAPHS

Topic: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_



0

x

GO.12.1

Time in \_\_\_\_\_  
**DATA CHART**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Title of Data  
Chart

A

B

I	C		D	
	E	F	G	H

**GO.12.2**

# GRAPH

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Title of Graph**

**The Influence of** \_\_\_\_\_  
**On** \_\_\_\_\_

**Title  
for  
this  
axis  
is:**

**Key**

---

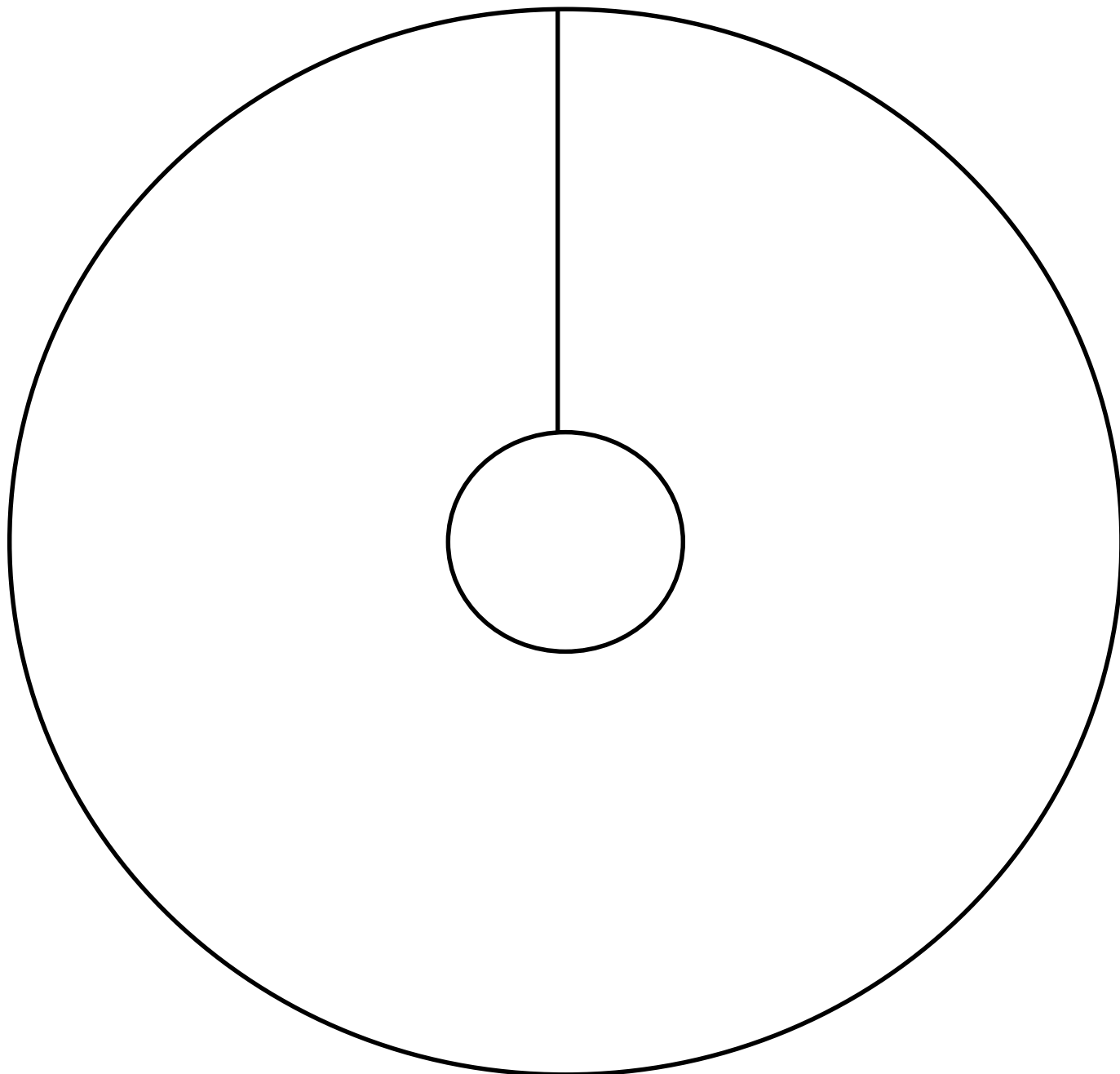
Title for this axis is:

GO.12.3

## THE PIE CHART

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_







Item or Interval
1

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Item or Interval
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GO.12.6
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### DATA - ROLLER COASTER CHRONOLOGY

The following data represent the number of roller coasters opened in a given year.

<u>Year</u>	<u># of Coasters</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u># of Coasters</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u># of Coasters</u>
1902	1	1909	0	1916	0
1903	0	1910	1	1917	1
1904	0	1911	0	1918	0
1905	0	1912	0	1919	1
1906	0	1913	0	1920	1
1907	0	1914	0	1921	2
1908	0	1915	1	1922	0

1923	1	1949	1	1975	7
1924	2	1950	1	1976	9
1925	2	1951	1	1977	7
1926	1	1952	1	1978	15
1927	6	1953	0	1979	8
1928	1	1954	0	1980	6
1929	1	1955	2	1981	10
1930	1	1956	1	1982	5
1931	0	1957	0	1983	6
1932	0	1958	4	1984	4
1933	1	1959	1	1985	11
1934	0	1960	2	1986	9
1935	1	1961	1	1987	8
1936	0	1962	0	1988	9
1937	1	1963	2	1989	9
1938	1	1964	2	1990	8
1939	0	1965	0	1991	12
1940	2	1966	1	1992	13
1941	1	1967	3	1993	13
1942	0	1968	3	1994	11
1943	0	1969	3	1995	17
1944	0	1970	0	1996	24
1945	0	1971	4	1997	21
1946	2	1972	4	1998	39
1947	0	1973	3	1999	49
1948	2	1974	2		

GO.12.7

## ORGANIZING DATA -ROLLER COASTER CHRONOLOGY

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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**20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY DECADE**

**TOTAL # OF COASTERS OPENED**

**1900s**

**GO.12.8**

**BAR GRAPH - ROLLER COASTER CHRONOLOGY**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date:**

\_\_\_\_\_



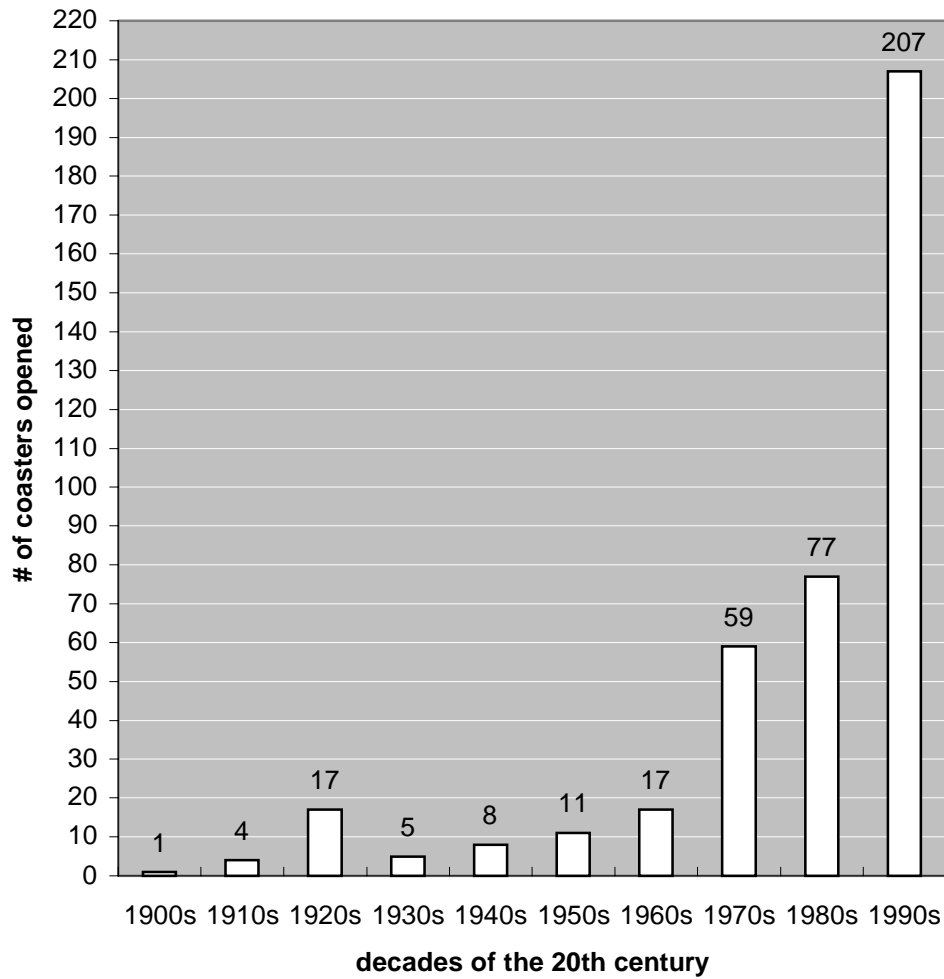


Decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century

GO.12.9

**SAMPLE BAR GRAPH - ROLLER COASTER CHRONOLOGY**

## THE NUMBER OF COASTERS OPENED IN A GIVEN DECADE



GO.12.10

## MULTIPLE LINE GRAPH - RATE OF PLANT GROWTH

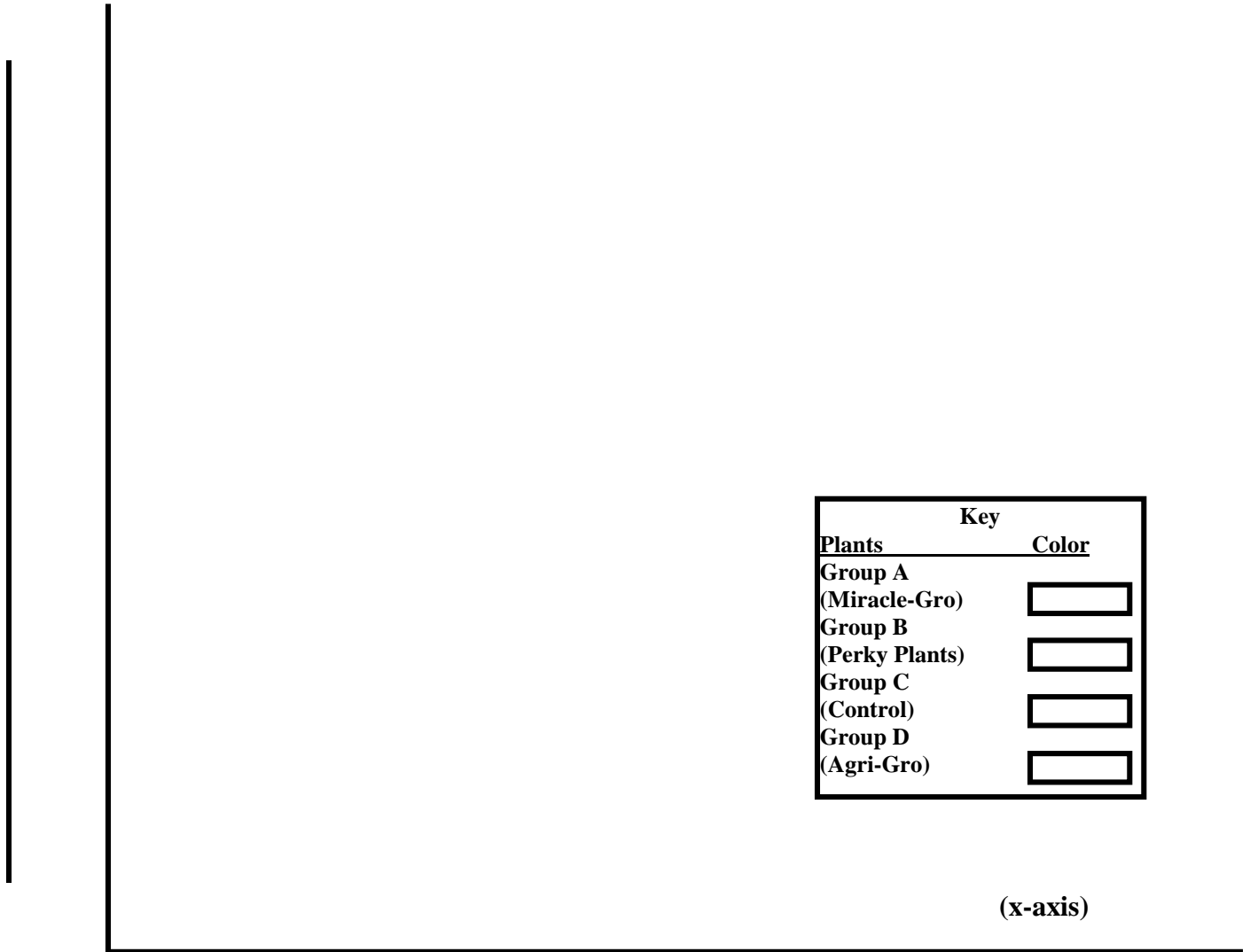
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Plants Rate Of Growth Over A Period Of 30 Days

(y-axis)



Time  
(days plants were measured)

GO.12.11

**EXAMINE THE DATA – RATE OF PLANT GROWTH**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

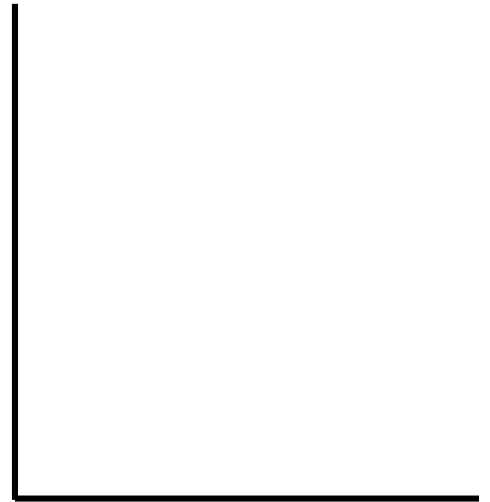
Date:

Answer the following questions to help you draw your multiple line graph.

1. (x-axis) On what days (by number) were all the plants measured? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Are the periods of time listed above in equal intervals? Yes or No

2. (y-axis)  
What is the largest growth measurement in cm? \_\_\_\_\_



What is the smallest growth measurement in cm? \_\_\_\_\_

Using this information, what will be an appropriate scale for the y-axis? \_\_\_\_\_

Fill in an appropriate scale making sure spaces in between are equal.

3. What are the types of fertilizers used? \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_

Choose a color for each type of fertilizer. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Why does the control group have no fertilizer? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Choose a color for the control group. \_\_\_\_\_

## DATA – RATE OF PLANT GROWTH

Type of Fertilizer	Average Growth of Plant in Centimeters						
	Day 0	Day 5	Day 10	Day 15	Day 20	Day 25	Day 30
Miracle-Gro (Group A)	0	12	21	33	40	45	49
Perky-Plants (Group B)	0	8	16	24	32	38	42
None – Control (Group C)	0	10	18	23	31	35	38
Agri-Gro (Group D)	0	7	16	20	29	37	43

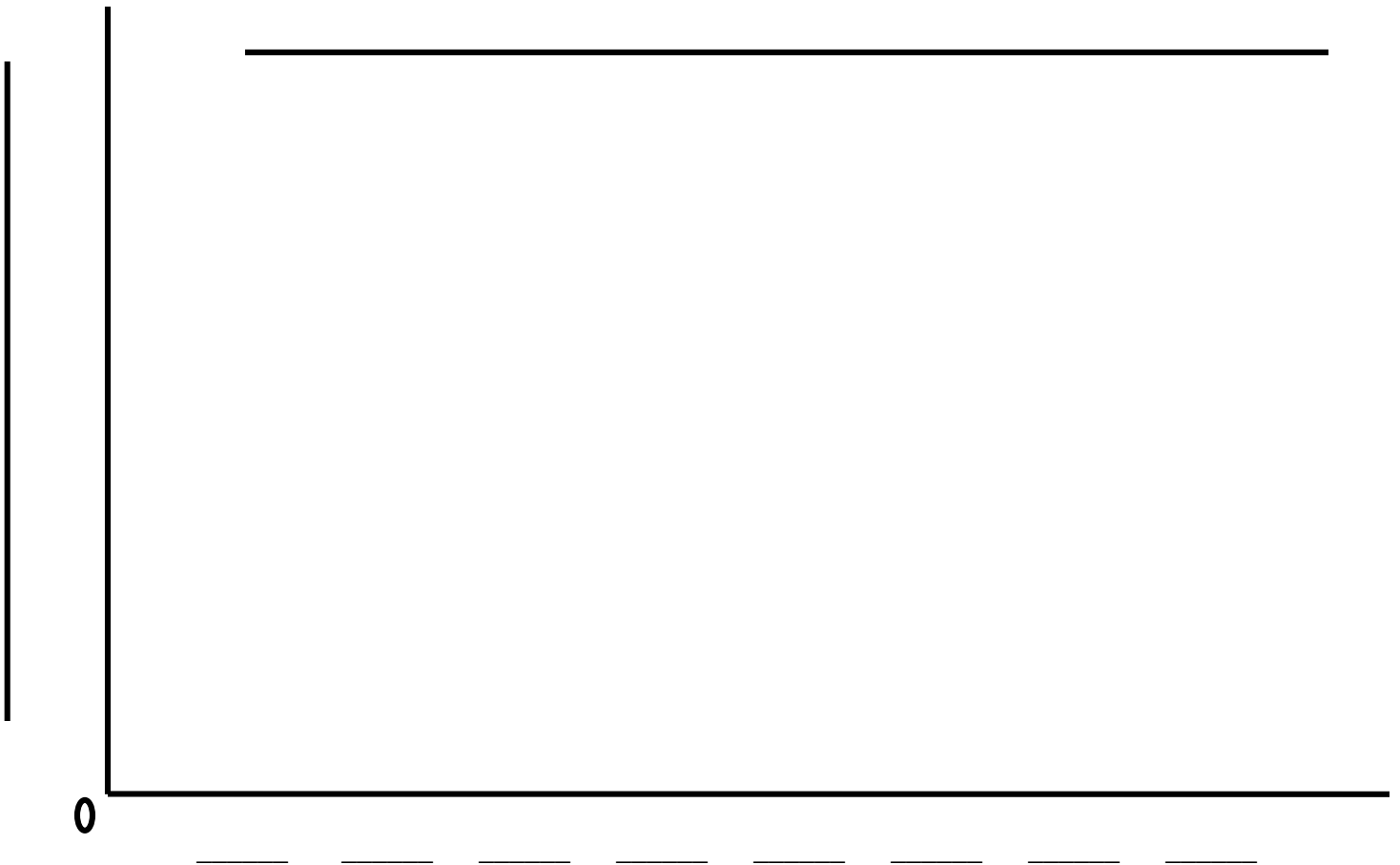
GO.12.13

# BAR GRAPH – E-COMMERCE

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



Products Sold Over The Internet

GO.12.14

# DATA COLLECTION – SURVEY FAVORITE AMUSEMENT PARK RIDE

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Make two copies of this sheet for a total random sampling of 100 people.**

Person Surveyed				Favorite Ride (Please check <b>ONE</b> only)					
Adult	Child	Male	Female	Roller Coaster	Carousel	Twister	Pirate Ship	Swings	Rotor
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									
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38									
39									
40									
41									
42									
43									
44									
45									
46									
47									
48									
49									
50									
Total									

# ORGANIZING DATA – AMUSEMENT PARK RIDES SURVEY

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Favorite Rides</b>	<b>Total Number of People</b>	<b>Convert to Percent (%)</b>	<b>Convert to Decimal (column three divided by 100)</b>	<b>Convert to Degrees (column four times 360°)</b>
<b>Roller Coaster</b>		%	.	°
<b>Carousel</b>		%	.	°
<b>Twister</b>		%	.	°
<b>Pirate Ship</b>		%	.	°
<b>Swings</b>		%	.	°
<b>Rotor</b>		%	.	°
<b>Should add up to</b>	<b>100 people</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>360°</b>

# PIE GRAPH – AMUSEMENT PARK RIDES SURVEY

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

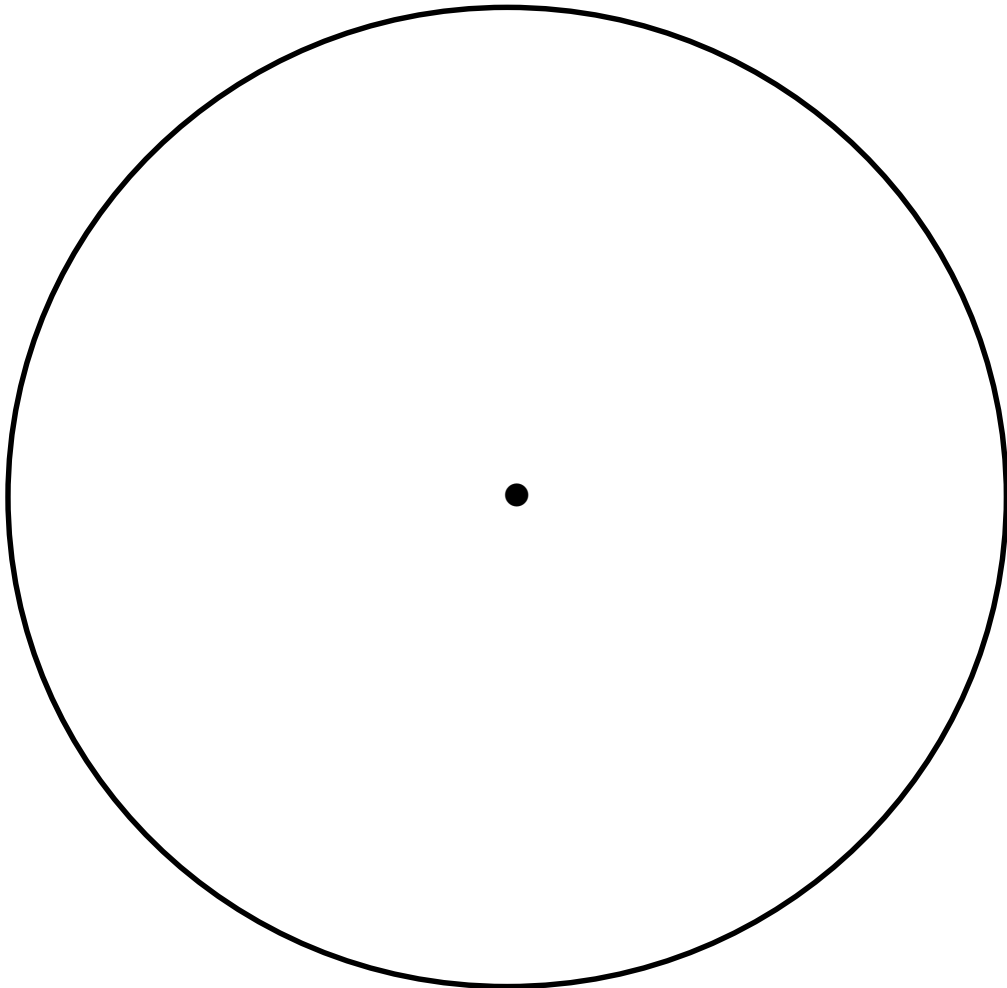
Date:

\_\_\_\_\_

Using a protractor, draw the angle of degree for each ride (column five of your “Organizing Data” sheet.)

Title:

\_\_\_\_\_



## DATA – E-COMMERCE

### U.S. Consumer On-line Spending in 1998

<b>Products</b>	<b>Amount of \$\$ in millions</b>
<b>Travel</b>	<b>• (1,355,000,000)</b>
<b>PC (hardware and software)</b>	<b>1085</b>
<b>Content</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Entertainment</b>	<b>562</b>
<b>Clothing</b>	<b>316</b>
<b>Grocery Foods</b>	<b>414</b>
<b>Books/Other</b>	<b>518</b>
<b>Gifts/Flowers</b>	<b>636</b>

[http://www.nua.ie/surveys/analysis/graphs\\_charts/1998graphs/consumer\\_spending\\_us.html](http://www.nua.ie/surveys/analysis/graphs_charts/1998graphs/consumer_spending_us.html)

Source: Yankee Group

**GATHERING INFORMATION – E-COMMERCE**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Date:

**Answer the following questions to help you draw your bar graph.**

**1. What is the smallest money amount from the data?**

\_\_\_\_\_

**2. What is the largest money amount from the data?** \_\_\_\_\_

**This is your range of data for the y-axis. Decide on an appropriate scale based on this information. Remember to start at 0.**

\_\_\_\_\_

**3. Why are the money amounts in the data chart not fully written out in numerical form – for example: 1355 million?**

\_\_\_\_\_

**4. What would be an appropriate title that states information from the x and y axes?**

\_\_\_\_\_

**5. Choose 8 different colors to represent each product on your bar graph.**

\_\_\_\_\_

GO.12.19

## WORKSHEET FOR STEM-AND-LEAF PLOT

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date:

\_\_\_\_\_

**In the space below, construct the stem-and-leaf plot from the information given. Use the lines on the bottom of the sheet to write the summary paragraph.**

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GO.12.20

## WORKSHEET – BATTING AVERAGES

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

A batting average can be written as a fraction. It is a comparison of the number of times at-bat to the number of hits.

For example: Nomar Garciaparra of the Boston Red Sox in 1997 had 209 hits in 684 at-bats. This can be written as a fraction –  $\frac{209}{684}$ . A fraction is another way to compare things; so when we look at this fraction we can see that there were 684 total times at bat and there were 209 hits. How many were not hits? \_\_\_\_\_

For the baseball record books, it was easier to change this fraction into its decimal form. All fractions can be changed into decimals, but many do not come out even.

1. To change a fraction to its decimal form, just divide the top by the bottom. To change  $\frac{1}{2}$  into a decimal, we just divide 1 by 2. Practice this with your teacher in this space.

2. Now practice changing  $\frac{1}{8}$  into a decimal.

Batting averages must be rounded to the nearest thousandths since most do not come out even.

To find the batting average:

- Divide a player's number of hits by the number of times at bat.

- Keep dividing to the ten-thousandths place and then round to the thousandths place.

3. In the space below, solve for Nomar Garciaparra's batting average.

**GO.12.21**

## DATA – BATTING AVERAGES

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Solve for the batting averages and then chart the results.

Player	Year	At-Bats	Hits	Batting Average
Babe Ruth (New York Yankees)	1923	522	205	
Ted Williams (Boston Red Sox)	1941	456	185	
Ken Griffey Jr. (Seattle Mariners)	1991	548	179	
Cal Ripken Jr. (Baltimore Orioles)	1991	650	210	
Frank Thomas (Chicago White Sox)	1996	527	184	
Derek Jeter (New York Yankees)	1996	582	183	
Mark McGwire (Oakland A's)	1996	423	132	
Tony Gwynn (San Diego Padres)	1997	592	220	
Ivan Rodriguez (Texas Rangers)	1997	597	187	

Larry Walker (Colorado Rockies)	1997	568	208	
Mark McGwire (St. Louis Cardinals)	1998			
Sammy Sosa (Chicago Cubs)	1998			
<b>Bonus: Hugh Duffy</b> (Boston Braves)	1894	539		.438

**GO.12.22**

## SPREADSHEET DATA CHART - POD LENGTH VERSUS NUMBER OF SEEDS

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

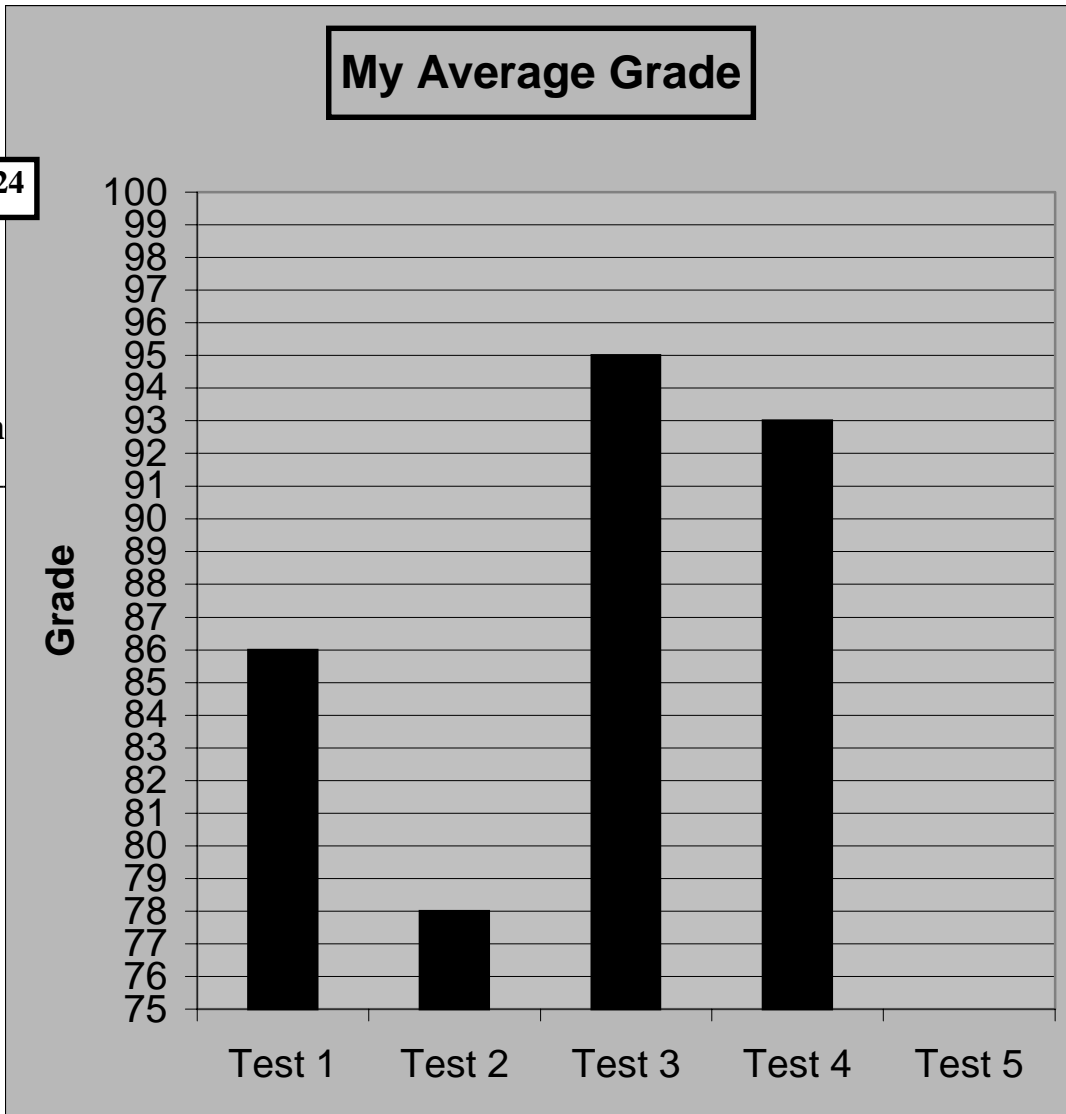
	A	B	C	D
1	<b>Pod Position</b>	<b>Length of Pod in cm</b>	<b>Number of Seeds</b>	
2				
3				
4				
5				

GO.12.23

## BAR GRAPH – HOW AM I DOING

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Type of Candy</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Fraction</b>	<b>Decimal</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Degrees</b>
<b>Chocolate Candy</b>					
<b>Non-Chocolate Candy</b>					
<b>Gum</b>					
<b>Other</b>					
<b>Totals</b>					

**GO.12.25**

## **CONVERSION TABLE FOR PIE GRAPH DATA**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Date:**

	Number	Fraction	Decimal	Percent	Degrees
<b>Totals</b>					

**GO.12.26**

## PIE GRAPH TEMPLATE

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

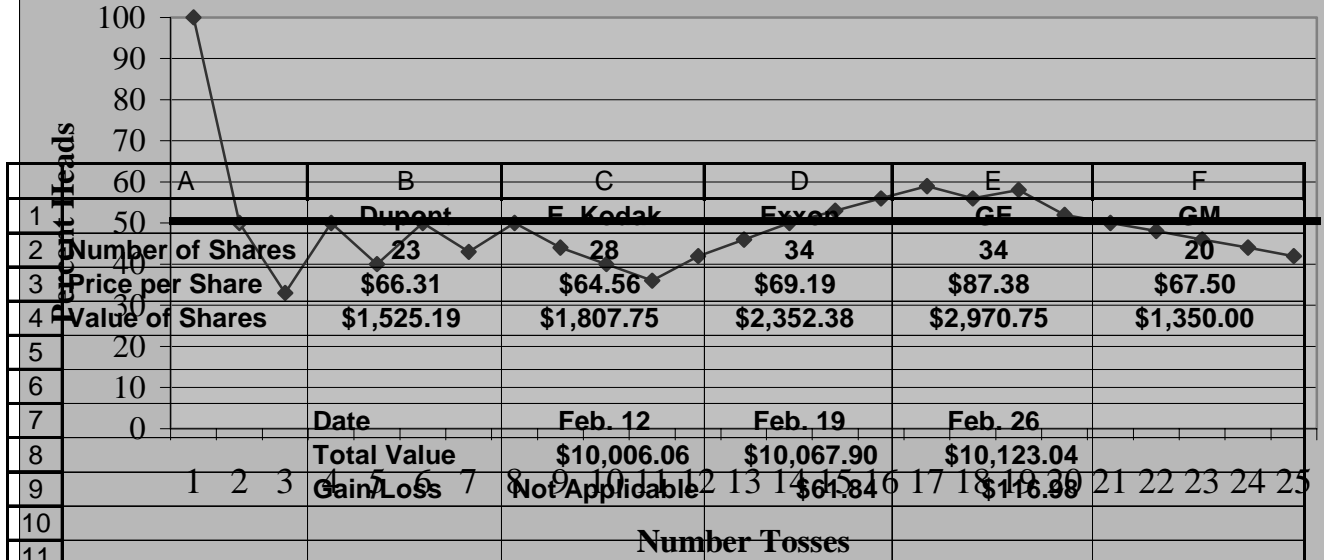
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

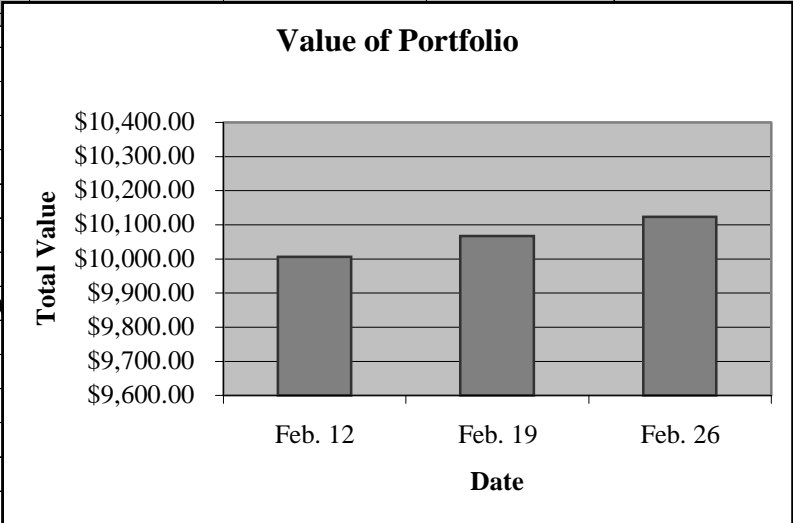


**GO.12.28**

**Percent Heads in 25 Tosses**



	A	B	C	D	E	F
1		Dupont	E. Kodak	Exxon	GE	GM
2	Number of Shares	23	28	34	34	20
3	Price per Share	\$66.31	\$64.56	\$69.19	\$87.38	\$67.50
4	Value of Shares	\$1,525.19	\$1,807.75	\$2,352.38	\$2,970.75	\$1,350.00
5						
6						
7		Date	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	
8		Total Value	\$10,006.06	\$10,067.90	\$10,123.04	
9		Gain/Loss	Not Applicable	\$61.84	\$116.98	
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						
21						
22						
23						
24						
25						



**GO.12.29**

**THE WON**

**IAN -**

Walkman Name:

Price:

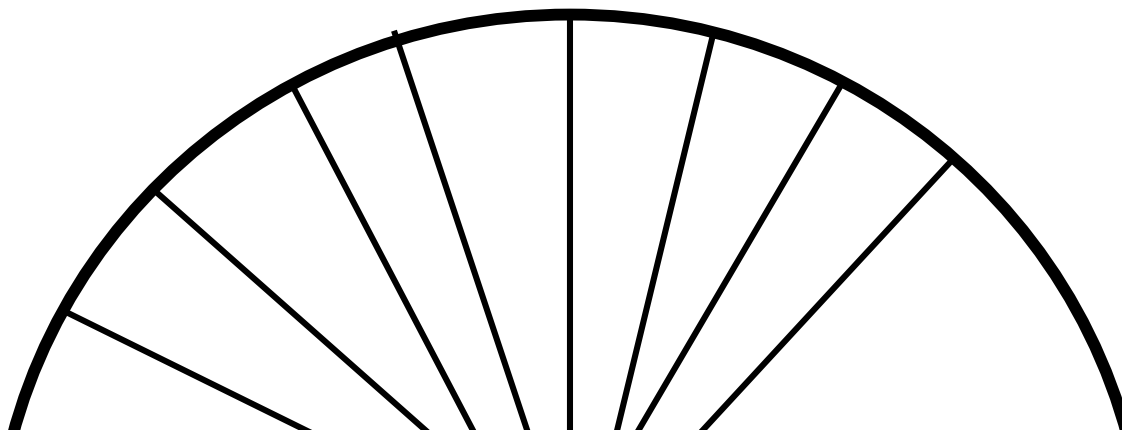
- Sony \$85
- Sony Sport \$95
- Sony EXP \$110
- Panasonic \$90

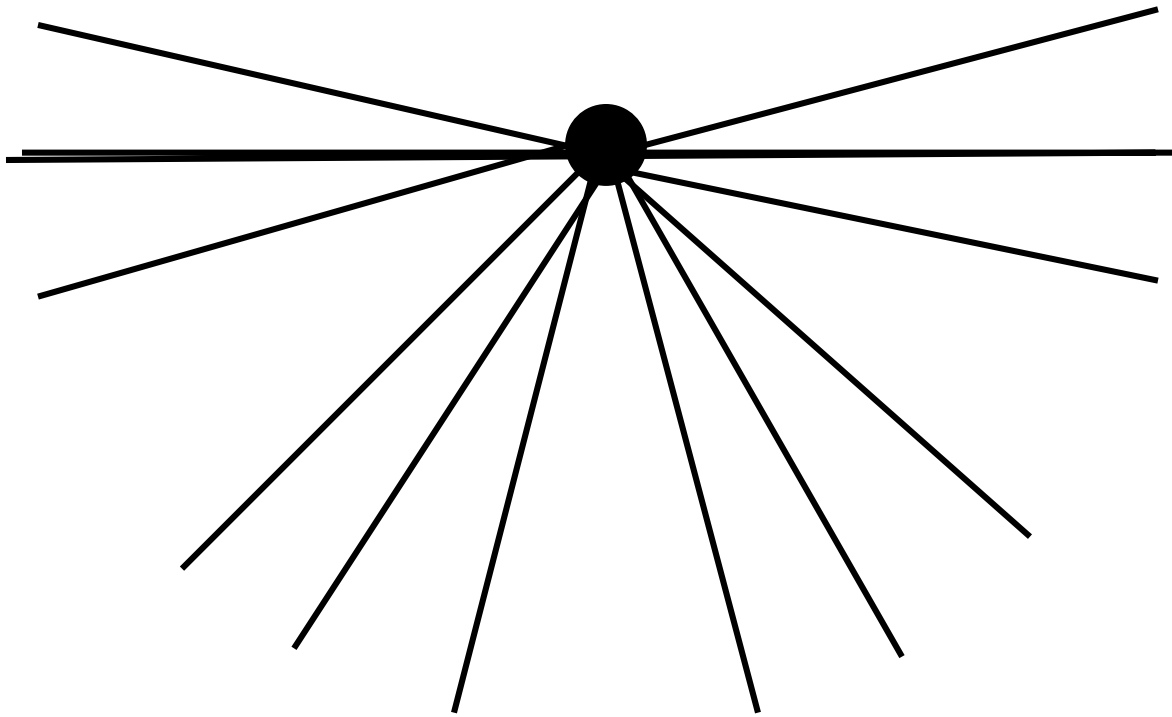
- **Panasonic with car hookup** **\$105**
- **Toshiba** **\$75**
- **Technics** **\$75**
- **White Westinghouse** **\$50**
- **JVC** **\$60**
- **Hitachi** **\$65**
- **Pioneer** **\$115**
- **Pioneer XTC** **\$125**
- **Sanyo** **\$60**
- **Sanyo Shock Proof** **\$70**
- **Aiwa** **\$90**
- **Aiwa Deluxe** **\$95**

**GO.12.30**

**TOPIC:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_





**GO.12.31**

## **BRASSICA GROWTH CHART**

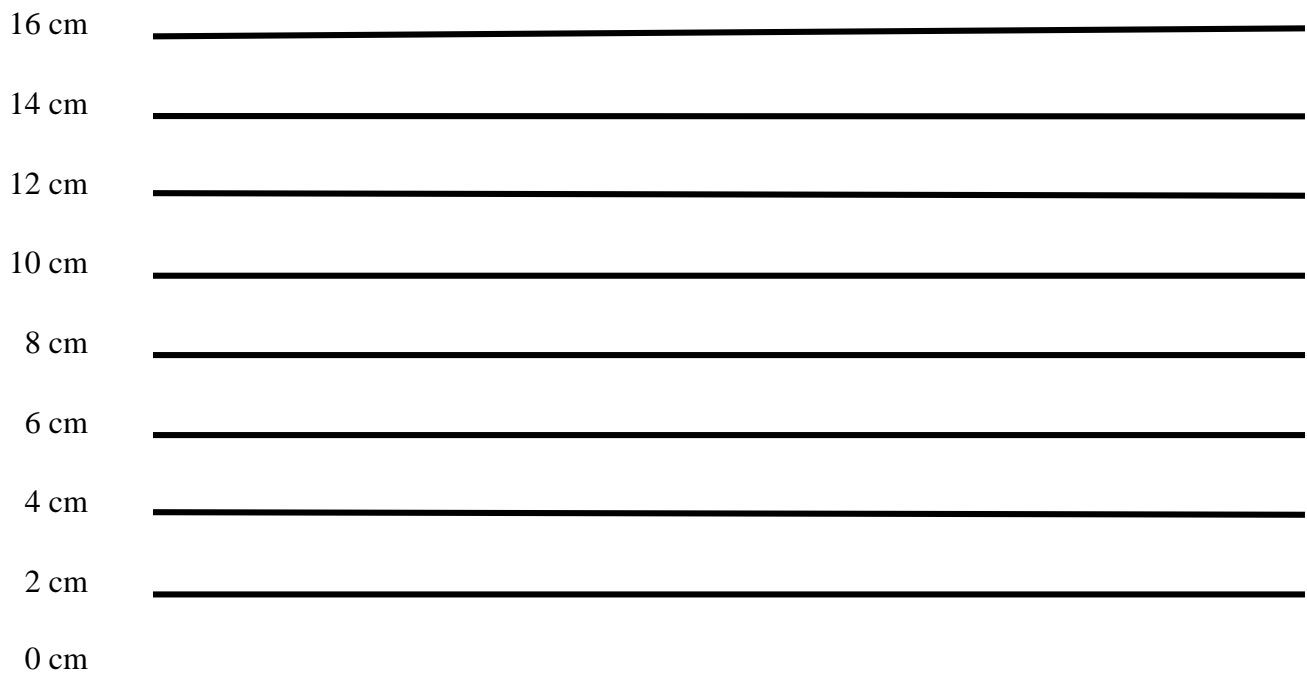
**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

Use your ruler and measure your plants from the soil to the top of the plant. Plant 1 will be your tallest plant. Plant 2 will be your shortest plant. Once you choose your 2 plants you will continue to measure those same plants and write your findings in the chart.

**Brassica Growth Chart**

	<b>Plant #1</b>	<b>Plant #2</b>
<b>Day 4</b>		
<b>Day 7</b>		





\_\_\_\_\_

Label

**GO.12.33**

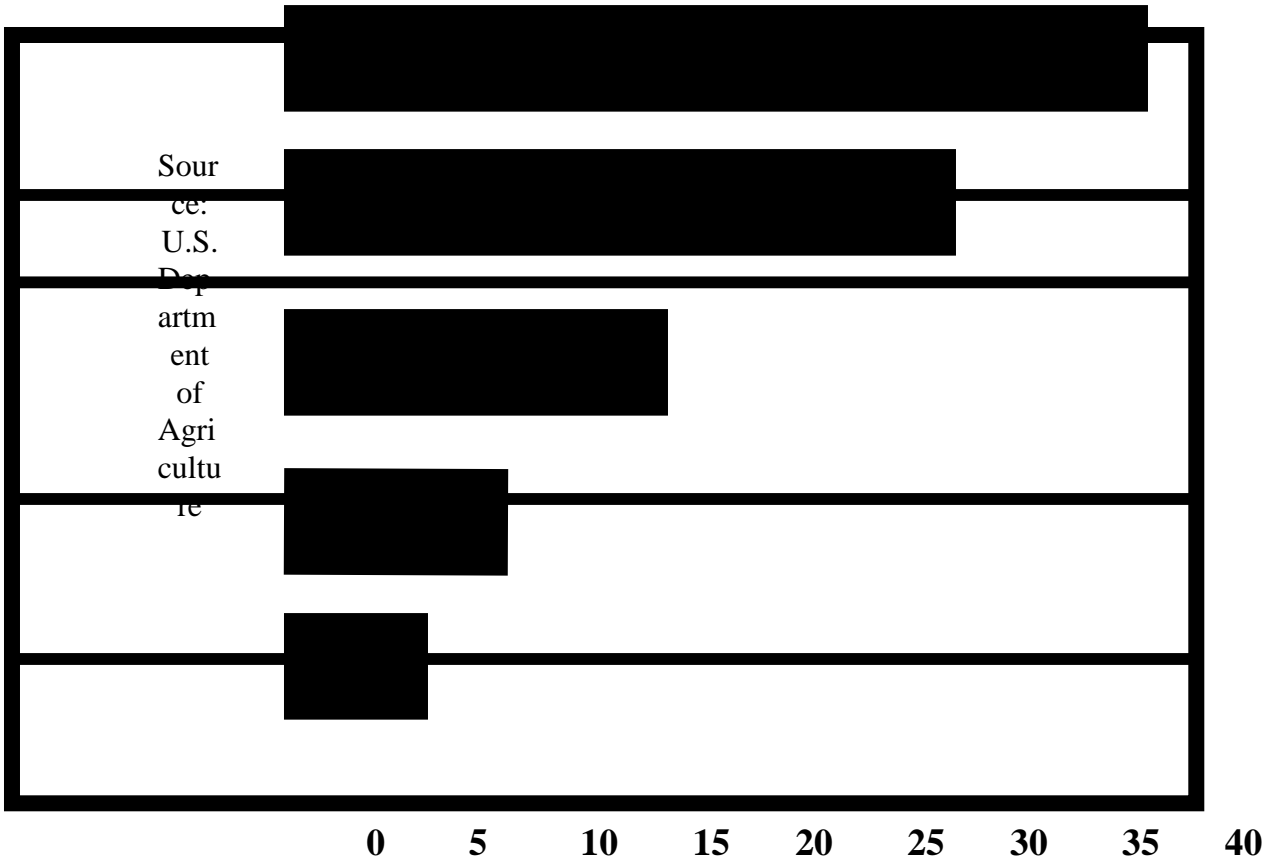
**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

**WHAT GRAPH IS THIS?**

\_\_\_\_\_

Title



GO.12.34