

2-1

Study Guide and Intervention

Frequency Tables

Statistics involves collecting, organizing, analyzing, and presenting data. **Data** are pieces of information and are usually numbers. You can organize data by making a frequency table. A **frequency table** shows the number of times each piece of data appears.

The parts of a frequency table:

- Scale: lets you record all of the data; includes the least and the greatest number
- Interval: separates the scale into equal parts
- Tally marks: lets you record a mark each time a piece of data appears
- Frequency: gives the sum of the tally marks for each category

EXAMPLE 1

SCHOOL Vinnie recorded his scores on this month's math quizzes. Make a frequency table of the data. Which score did Vinnie get most often?

9	8	9	5
5	9	6	2
9	8	9	4

Step 1 Choose a scale and interval. A scale that includes all the data is 0 to 10. An interval that separates the scale into equal parts is 2.

Step 2 Draw a table with three columns and label the columns.

Step 3 List the intervals, tally the data, and add the tallies.

Since the quiz score 9 has the greatest number in the frequency column, Vinnie scored 9 most often.

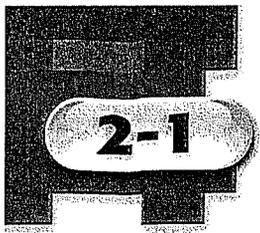
Score	Tally	Frequency
1-2		1
3-4		1
5-6		3
7-8		2
9-10		5

EXERCISES

MUSIC Use the table that shows the number of hours the band members practiced in a week.

3	4	3	5	2
2	3	4	3	1
3	2	1	5	2
4	1	3	2	1

1. Make a frequency table for the data.
2. Which number of hours practicing is most common?
3. How many band members practiced more than 4 hours a week?

**2-1**

Reading to Learn Mathematics

Frequency Tables

Pre-Activity Complete the activity at the top of page 50 in your textbook. Write your answers below.

1. What is the height of the tallest tree?
2. How many trees are between 41 and 80 feet tall?
3. Tell how you might organize the heights of the trees so that the information is easier to find and read.

Reading the Lesson

Refer to the frequency table in the middle of page 50.

4. What does the number 13 in the *Frequency* column indicate?
5. Does the number in the *Frequency* column tell you anything about the frequency of individual numbers within the data set? How do you know?
6. How is frequency related to interval?
7. Why do the numbers in the *Height* column begin at 51 and end at 140?
8. How does an interval make it easier to read the table?

Helping You Remember

9. Write the three steps used to make a frequency table. Then, using any data set you want, make a frequency table for those numbers.