

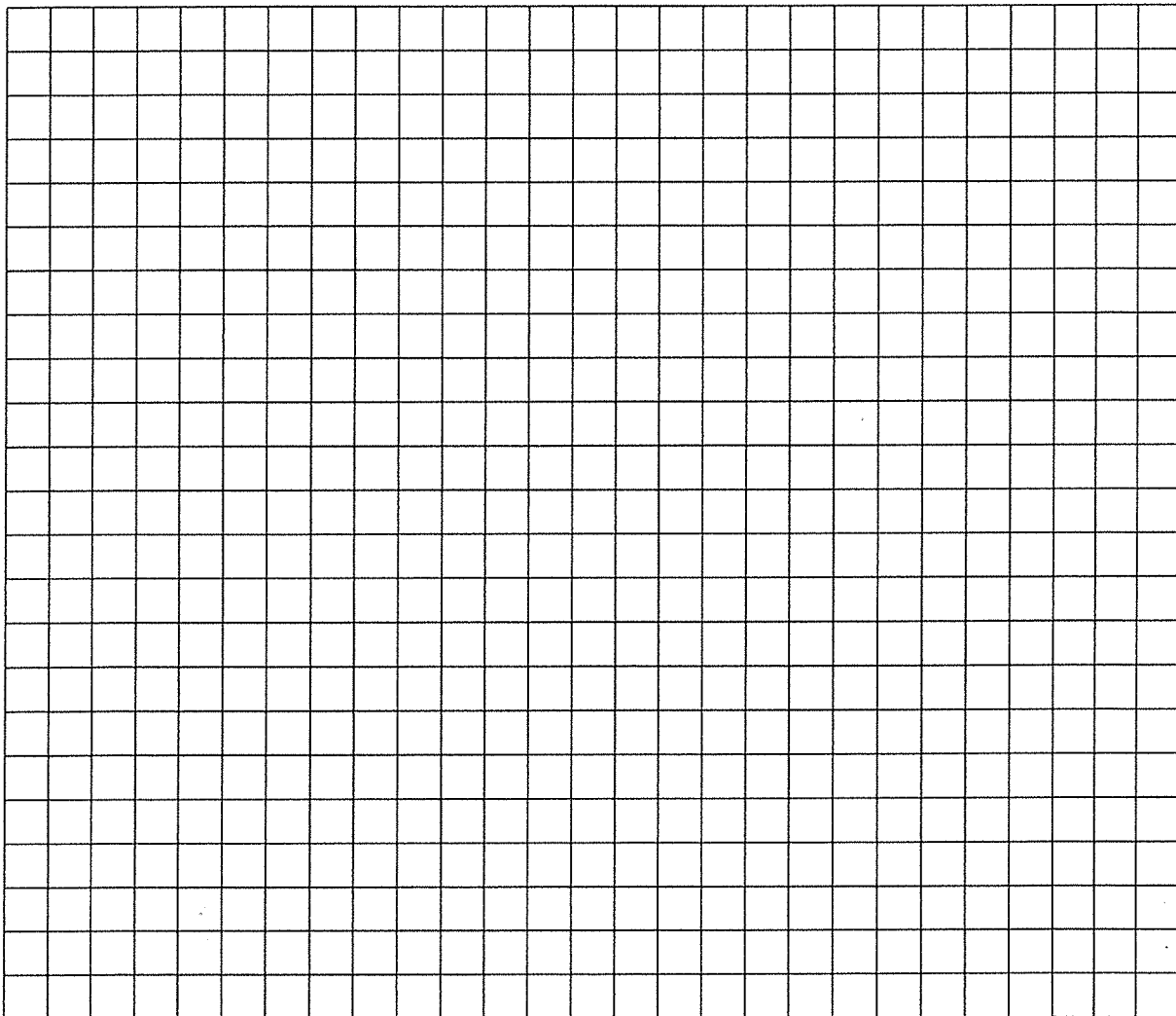
Name _____ Date _____ Per _____

INTRODUCTION TO GRAPHING

Bar Graphs: Construct a proper bar graph using the information below. Remember to title your axes, use a consistent scale, and title your graph.

1. My Uncle Lester owns a fruit stand and wants to keep track of how many of each kind of fruit that he sells on average per day.

Papaya 16, Mangos 24, Star Fruit 8, Oranges 40, Apples 52

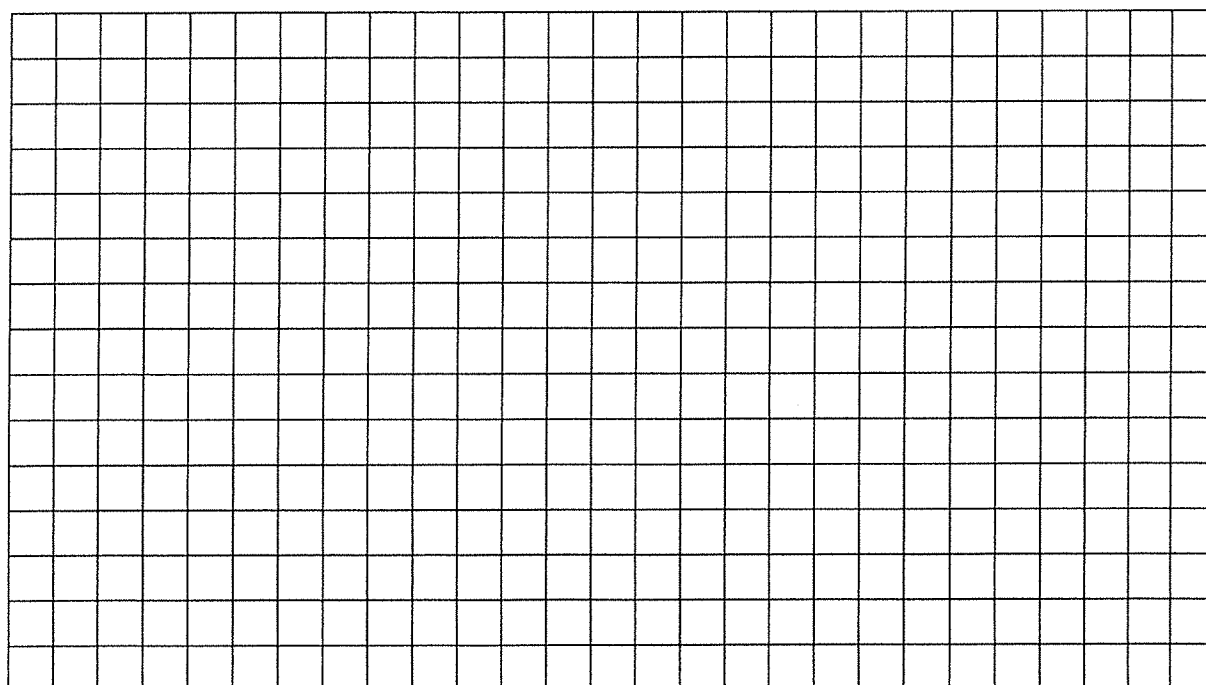


1. Explain why you chose this kind of graph to represent this data.

Line Graphs: Construct a proper line graph using the information below. Remember to **title your axes, use a consistent scale, and title your graph.**

The data table below shows how the volume of a gas changes as the temperature of the gas changes.

Temperature (Celcius)	Volume (milliliters)
100	317
80	297
60	288
40	278
30	252
20	243
10	236
0	233
-10	227
-30	202



2. How does the change in the temperature of the gas effect the volume of gas?

Pie Charts: Construct a proper pie chart using the information below. Remember to **title your graph, title your pie wedges, and make the pie wedge represent the actual percentage.**

Your cousin Ester is a Dog Show judge and likes to keep track of the percentage of dogs that she judges. There were 1000 dogs in the last she that Ester judged. They represented the following groups; sporting 240, herding 60, non sporting 50, working 210, hound 160, toy 120, terrier 160. Remember to change your numbers to percentages before you begin to graph them. You can do that by using the following equation: **# in a specific group / total # of dogs x 100 = %**

Total # of dogs: _____

Dog Breed	Number of dogs	Percentage of dogs

Now, use the percentages to create the appropriate sized wedges for the pie chart below.

