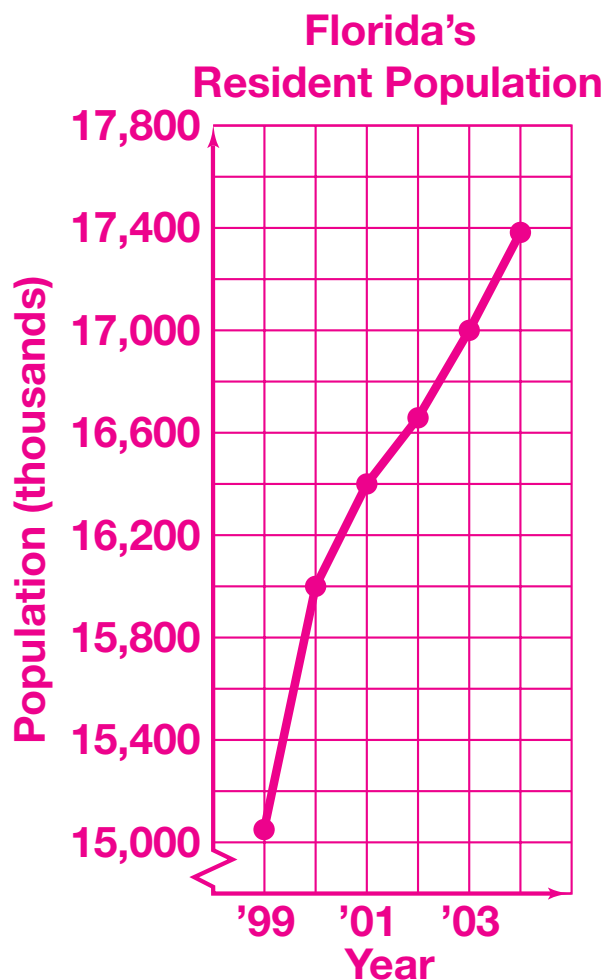


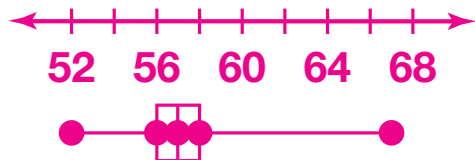
Answers for Lesson 9-9, pp. 457–459 Exercises

- 1–3. Check students' work.
4. Scatter plot; if there are two sets of data, you can see if there is a relationship.
5. Line graph; this graph is better for showing data over time.
6. Double bar graph; this graph can show a comparison of the two groups.
7. Circle graph; a circle graph is a good way to compare parts of a whole.
8. Line graph; it shows data over time well.



Answers for Lesson 9-9, pp. 457–459 Exercises (cont.)

9. Box-and-whisker plot; it gives a good summary of data, including high and low, median, and upper and lower quartiles.



10. Stem-and-leaf plot; it shows a data set arranged in order.

```

3 | 1
4 | 0 4 7 7 9
5 | 0 1 1 2
6 | 0 1 2 3 7
    
```

Key: 6 | 0 means 60

11. **Workers Paid Hourly Rates**

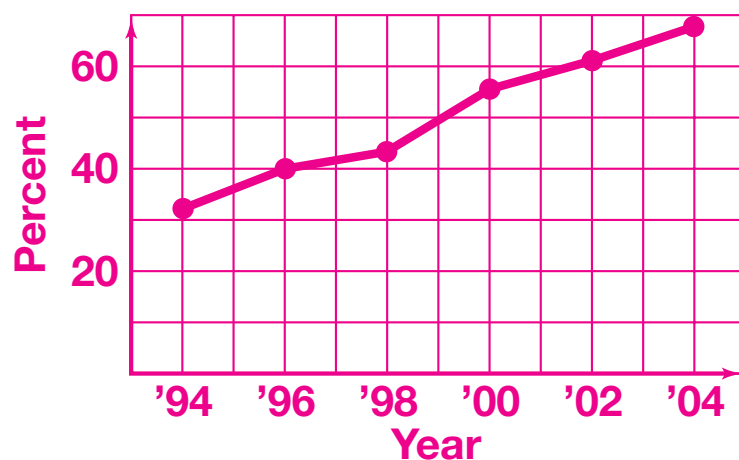


Answers for Lesson 9-9, pp. 457–459 Exercises (cont.)

12–14. Check students' work.

15. a. The data are not parts of a whole.

b. **Percent of U.S. Homes
With Personal Computers**



A line graph shows change over time.

16. Any data that represent part of a whole can be represented with a circle graph or a bar graph.

17. Answers may vary. Sample: You could choose a histogram with intervals.

18. D

19. J

20. 143°

21. 85°

22. 138°

23. 10°

24. 116°