Class Period: 1 2 3 4 Date:

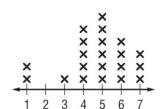
One way to give a picture of data is to make a line plot. A **line plot** is a visual display of a distribution of data values where each data value is shown as a dot or other mark. A line plot is also known as a **dot plot**.

## **Example:**

**FAMILY** Students in one class recorded how many first cousins each student had. Here are the results:

Number of First Cousins

Number of First Cousins						
6	5	1	7	3	4	4
5	1	5	5	4	7	5
5	6	7	6	4	6	4



Draw and label a number line that includes the least and greatest data values. Place as many X's above each number as there are responses for that number.

## You Try:

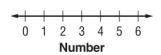
**PHONE CALLS** For the last month, the sixth-graders kept a record of how many times they called one of their first cousins on the phone. Here are the results:

2, 0, 2, 1, 1, 3, 4, 2, 2, 3, 4, 3, 6, 0, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2

1) Record the results in the line plot below.

Use the line plot for Exercises 2 and 3.

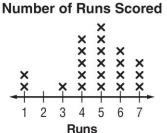
2) How many students made at least one phone call to a first cousin?



**3)** Find the median, mode, range, and any outliers shown in the line plot.

The line plot below represents the total number of runs scored in each game by Kodu's softball team this year. Use the information on the line plot to answer questions 4-7.

4) How many times did the team score 6 runs?



- 5) What is the median number of runs scored?
- 6) What is the mode of the data?
- 7) Find the range and any outliers of the data.

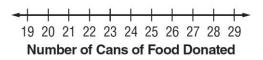
For Exercises 8 and 9, make a line plot for each set of data. Find the median, mode, range, and any outliers of the data shown in the line plot. Then describe the data using them.

8) golf scores: 39, 46, 48, 48, 39, 51, 44, 42, 48, 45



Mean: \_\_\_\_\_ Median: \_\_\_\_ Mode: \_\_\_\_ Range: \_\_\_\_ Outlier: \_\_\_\_

9) number of cans of food donated: 28, 20, 20, 22, 21, 22, 20, 21, 21, 21



Mean: \_\_\_\_\_ Median: \_\_\_\_ Mode: \_\_\_\_ Range: \_\_\_\_ Outlier: \_\_\_\_