Vocabulary for *Data Analysis, Part One**

bar graph	a graph that uses bars next to a scale to compare quantities
circle graph	a graph that uses sections of a circle to represent parts of a whole; also called a *pie chart*
data	bits of information, often numerical
double-bar graph	a type of bar graph where multiple bars are shown for each date, event, or category; a key is usually needed to interpret the data
horizontal axis	one of two perpendicular lines that define a graph; the line running left and right
key	the information you need to read and interpret a graph; also called a *legend*
line graph	a graph used to display changes in data using points and line segments to represent the data
pictograph	a graph that uses pictures or symbols to represent data
projection	a prediction based on trends in data
stacked-bar graph	a type of bar graph in which each bar is divided into sections; a key is needed to interpret the data
table	a presentation of data organized into columns (up and down) and rows (across)
trend	an observed pattern of change in data
vertical axis	one of two perpendicular lines that define a graph; the line running up and down

*Additional vocabulary for Program 36 is provided on page 214.

NOW WATCH PROGRAM 36:

Remember that knowing how to read charts, graphs, and tables is more important than being able to name the type of graphic, so concentrate on understanding how graphics present information.

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After you watch the program, work on:

- pages 195–210 in this workbook
- Internet activities at http://www.pbs.org/literacy

Vocabulary for *Data Analysis, Part Two*

cluster	a small group of values that is isolated from other values
convenience sampling	selecting a portion of a population based on its availability
frequency table	a method of organizing data in which tally marks are used to show how often each value occurs
gap	a space between values in a data set
line plot	a method of organizing data in which Xs stand for data values
mean	an approximate value that is typical of the values in a group; the sum of a set of numbers divided by the number of values in the set; also called *average*
median	the middle value in a set of data arranged in order from least to greatest or from greatest to least
mode	the value that occurs most often in a set of data
outlier	a data value that is much greater than or much less than the other values in a set of data
population	the entire group from which a sample is taken
random sampling	selecting a portion of a population so that each member of the population has an equal chance of selection
range	the difference between the greatest and the least values in a set of data
statistics	the science or study of data
systematic sampling	selecting a portion of a population according to a pattern

NOW WATCH PROGRAM 36:

Make sure you understand the difference between mean, median, and mode, and how each of these types of central tendency is determined.

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After you watch the program, work on:

- pages 215–226 in this workbook
- Internet activities at http://www.pbs.org/literacy