$\qquad$

## Lesson <br> 14.1 <br> Reteach

A picture graph shows data using pictures or symbols.
The key of a picture graph gives the value of one picture, or symbol.
Example Use the graph to answer the questions.


How many students chose toast?
$5=5 \times 10=50$
50 students chose toast.

Half of a picture, or symbol, represents half the value of the whole picture.

$$
\longrightarrow \begin{aligned}
& \text { Each } \widehat{\wedge}=10 \text { students. } \\
& \text { So, } \boldsymbol{\searrow}=5 \text { students. }
\end{aligned}
$$

How many students chose cereal?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2 \hat{\lambda}=2 \times 10=20 \\
& 1 \boldsymbol{\lambda}=5
\end{aligned}
$$

25 students chose cereal.

1. Use the graph to answer the questions.

How many students chose tacos?

How many students chose sandwich?

| Favorite Lunch |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Sandwich | Pacos |
| Pasta |  |

Each $\boldsymbol{\lambda}=2$ students.
$\qquad$

## Lesson <br> 14.2 <br> Reteach

A frequency table is a table that gives the number of times something occurs.
Example Use the frequency table to complete the picture graph.
Step 1: Write the title at the top of the picture graph.
Label a row for each category.
Step 2: Look at the numbers in the table. Choose a value for the key.
Think: All of the numbers in the table are multiples of 5 and 10.
You can use 10 as a value for the key.
Step 3: Use the key to decide how many symbols you need for each month. Then draw the symbols.

| Books You Read |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| March | 20 |
| April | 15 |
| May | 30 |

Each =10 students. Each $\boldsymbol{\lambda}=5$ students.

1. Use the frequency table to complete the picture graph.

| Movies You Watch |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| January | 15 |
| February | 5 |
| March | 20 |


| Movies You Watch |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| January |  |
| February |  |
| March |  |

Each $\bigcirc=$ ___ movies.
$\qquad$

## Lesson <br> 14.3 <br> Reteach

A bar graph shows data using bars.
The scale of a bar graph is the group of labels that shows the values at equally spaced grid lines.

Example Use the graph to answer the questions.


When a bar ends halfway between two grid lines, the data value for the bar is halfway between the two numbers on the scale.

How many students chose oranges?

The bar ends at 8 .
So, 8 students chose oranges.

How many students chose kiwis?

The bar ends halfway between 12 and 16 .
So, 14 students chose kiwis.

Which fruit is the least favorite?

Raspberries are chosen by the fewest students.
So, raspberries are the least favorite.

1. Use the graph to answer the questions.

How many students chose cucumber?

Which vegetable is the most favorite?
$\qquad$

## Lesson <br> 14.4 <br> Reteach

Example Use the frequency table to complete the bar graph.
Step 1: Write the title at the top of the bar graph.
Label a row for each category. Label the categories.
Step 2: Look at the numbers in the table. Use a scale so that most of the bars end on a grid line.

Think: Most of the numbers in the table are a multiple of 2.
You can the scale by 2s.
Step 3: Draw and shade a bar for each color.

| Favorite Color |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Red | 10 |
| Blue | $\longrightarrow$ |
|  |  |

1. Use the frequency table to complete the bar graph.

| Favorite Pet |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Dog | 30 |
| Cat | 10 |
| Fish | 15 |
| Hamster | 20 |


$\qquad$

## Lesson <br> 14.5 <br> Reteach

A line plot uses marks above a number line to show data values.
Example The table shows the heights of 15 flowers. Use the table to complete the line plot.

Step 1: Write the title at the top of the line plot.
Step 2: Look at the numbers in the table. Use a scale that shows all of the data values. Draw a number line using the scale. Label the scale.

Step 3: Mark an $X$ for each data value.

| Flower Heights <br> (inches) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | 5 | 7 |
| 9 | 9 | 8 |
| 6 | 7 | 9 |
| 9 | 6 | 5 |
| 7 | 7 | 8 |

Flower Heights


## Number of inches

1. Use the table to complete the line plot.

| Plant Heights <br> (inches) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | 7 | 4 |
| 3 | 5 | 6 |
| 4 | 5 | 3 |
| 6 | 7 | 4 |
| 5 | 7 | 5 |



Number of inches
$\qquad$

## Lesson <br> 14.6 <br> Reteach



Remember: when using a ruler to measure length, line up the end of the object with 0 .


Example Measure the length of each line to the nearest half inch.


The line is between 1 inch and $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches. The half-inch marking that is closest to the end of the line is $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches. So, the line is $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

Then record each length on the line plot.


Number of inches

1. Measure the length of each line to the nearest half inch. Then record each length on the line plot.


Name $\qquad$


Example Measure the length of each line to the nearest quarter inch.


There are seven $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, or 1 whole inch and three $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. So, the line is $\frac{7}{4}$ inches, or $1 \frac{3}{4}$ inches long.
The line is between $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long. The quarter-inch marking that is closest to the end of the line is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.
So, the line is about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long.
Then record each length on the line plot.


Number of inches

1. Measure the length of each line to the nearest half inch. Then record each length on the line plot below.

