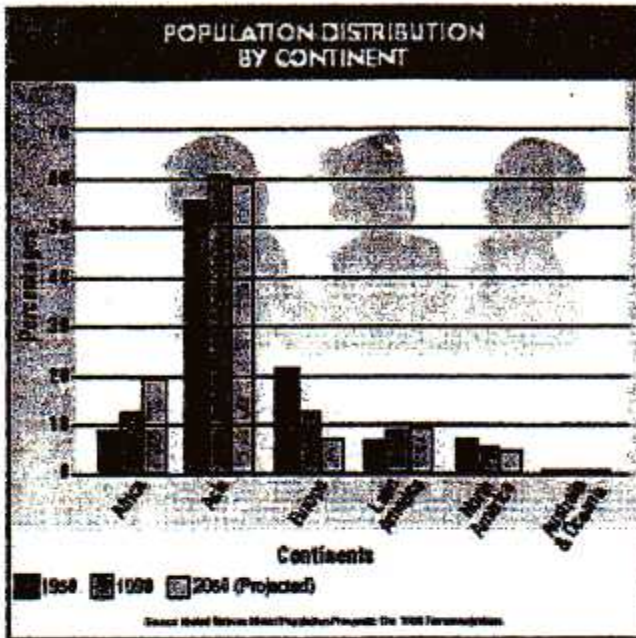


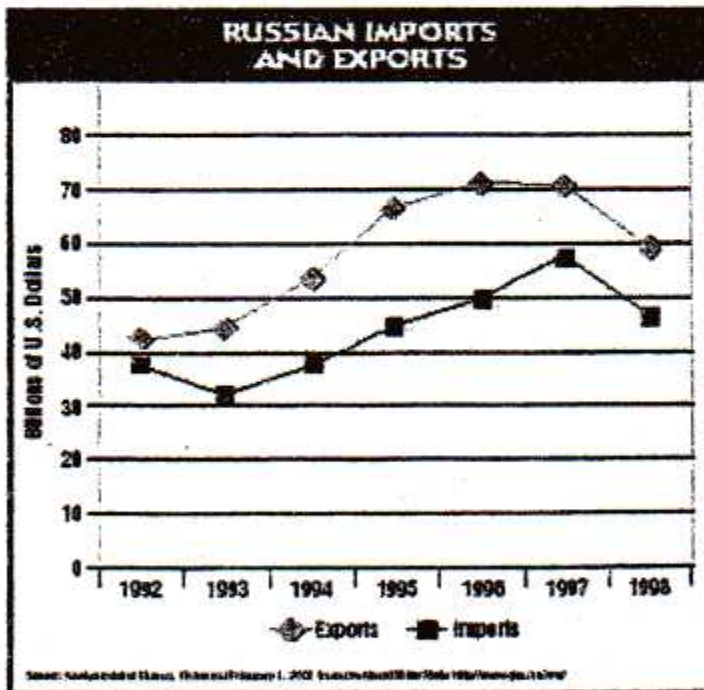
Interpreting Data

Bar Graphs



Most *Bar Graphs* use vertical bars to compare and _____ data. By using a bar graph, quick _____ are easier to make. Bar graphs usually have a vertical axis (*y*-axis) that represents amounts/numbers and a _____ (*x*-axis) that represents the types (kinds) of thing being measured.

Line Graphs



Line Graphs represent numerical data or quantities plotted as a point on a grid above the year. A _____ connects all points. Line graphs are useful tools for showing _____ over time, which is called a trend. On a multi-line graph more than one set of information can be shown using different colors or kinds of lines. A multi-line graph needs a _____

Interpreting Data

Tables/Charts

ETHNIC GROUPS IN SELECTED COUNTRIES								
ETHNIC GROUP	ALBANIA	ROMANIA & BULGARIA	BULGARIA	CROATIA	MACEDONIA (REPUBLIC)	ROMANIA	SLOVENIA	YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA & MONTENEGRO)
Albanian	80%			0.2%	20.7%			16.8%
Bosnian		44%					1%	
Bulgarian			88%					
Croatian		17%		78.1%			2%	
Greek	1%							
Hungarian				0.8%		7.3%		1.3%
Macedonian					88.9%			
Montenegrin				0.2%				1.3%
Muslim				0.2%			1%	
Romanian						81.9%		
Serbian		31%		12.8%	2.3%		2%	82.8%
Slovene				0.2%			88%	
Turk			1%		4.2%			
Other	1%	2%	1%	0.2%	4.2%	3.6%	8%	12.8%

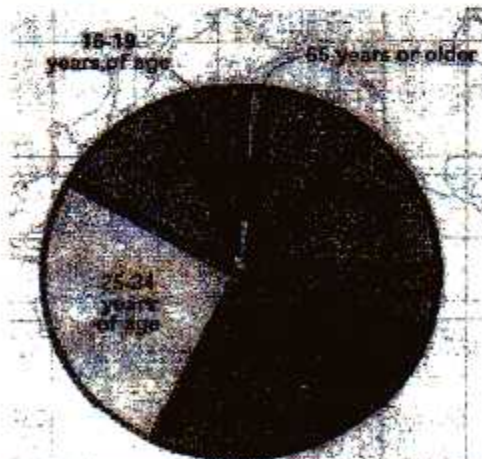
Tables/Charts present related facts and/or _____ in an organized way to make analysis and comparison easier. Tables/charts arrange data in _____ and columns. Numerical information from tables/charts can often be turned into _____ form.

Pictograph



Pictographs use small _____ or symbols to represent an amount. Pictographs always have a _____ that tells you what the pictures represent. Pictographs are interpreted like a _____ graph.

Circle Graphs



Circle graphs are used to show how _____ of something is divided and how the _____ of the whole "pie" relate to one another. Each _____ represents one part (or percentage) of the data about a given topic.