

Grade 8 MATH

UNIT 7 NOTES

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

LINEAR EQUATIONS and their GRAPHS

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

**UNIT 7 : GRAPHS and Misinterpretations****Bar graph :** bars**width of bars** must be the **same****height of bars** will **vary**

specific qualities of objects – larger values

**Circle Graph:****percentages** of objects given**Double Bar Graph:****two sets of data** on **same** bar graph**Line graph:****changes over time****Pictograph :****images** represent numbers of objects**low numbers of objects****Which is the best graph to use?**

- Eugene recorded the colour of every hat that entered your homeroom today. What is the best graph he should use to display his data? \_\_\_\_\_
- To represent the percentage of favourite beverage for our Grade 8 Class, which graph would best represent the data? \_\_\_\_\_
- Which graph best shows the change in height of a person from birth to age 15?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Which graph best shows the recycling bottle totals for both boys and girls from grades 6 to 9? \_\_\_\_\_

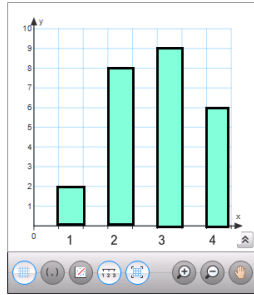
**5. Which graph goes with which data?**

- A) \_\_\_\_\_ Two sets of data on one graph
- B) \_\_\_\_\_ percentages
- C) \_\_\_\_\_ low number of items
- D) \_\_\_\_\_ Specific items larger quantities
- E) \_\_\_\_\_ changes over time

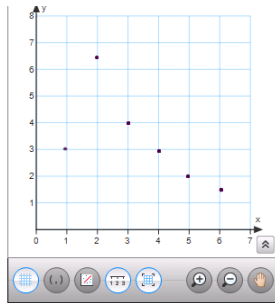
Identify diagram of the best graph to used?

6. To show the variation in depth of water in a pond over a period of time, what is the most suitable graph?

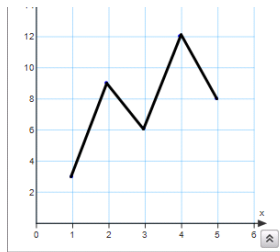
A)



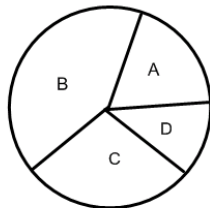
B)



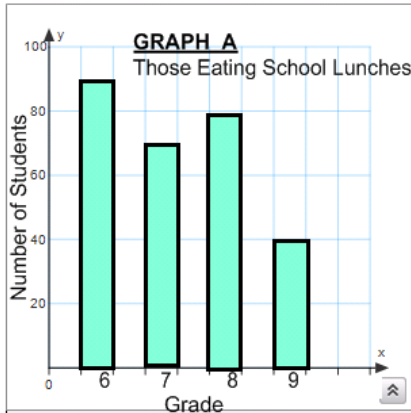
C)



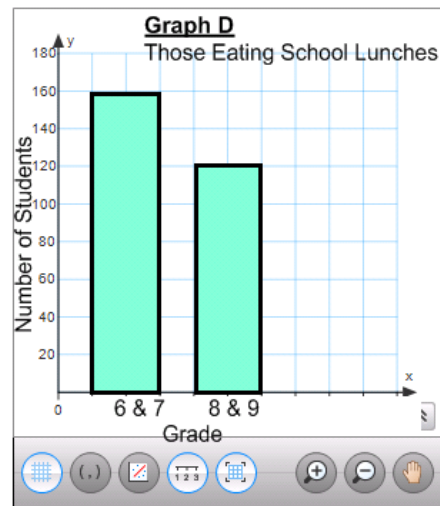
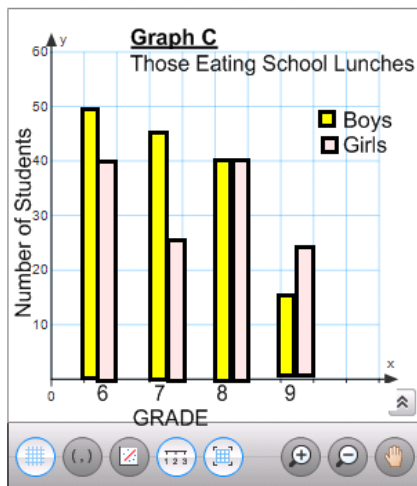
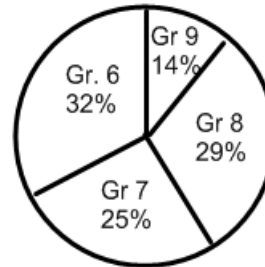
D)



**INSTRUCTIONS: Use the following graphs for SELECTED RESPONSES # 6 - 8**  
***All Graphs display the same data.***



**GRAPH B**  
Those Eating School Lunches



7. Which graph best shows the number of Grade 8s who eat school lunches?  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. For finding the total number of boys eating school lunches, which graph is best?  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. Which graph best shows the percentage of students eating school lunches?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Graph MISINTERPRETATIONS:**





- On your graph, **axis scale does not start at ZERO**
- **Scale** of axis **too small**
- **Sector** of circle graph **pulled away from the others**
- Bar **width** vary in bar graph/double bar graph
- **Size of items not the same** in pictograph

10. For this graph, what is misleading?

CAMP ILUVDAWOODS

- A) A sector is separated from circle.
- B) The key is not given.
- C) The scale on the axis does not start at zero.
- D) Size of the images are not the same.

KEY  = 3

SITE	STUDENT PREFERENCE
1	
2	
3	
4	

**Theoretical Probability**  
What you expect to happen in an experiment

$$P(A) = \frac{\text{possible outcomes of Event A}}{\text{TOTAL number of possibilities}}$$

**Experimental Probability**  
What ACTUALLY happens in an experiment

Theoretically,

In coins

P(H) = \_\_\_\_\_

P(T) = \_\_\_\_\_

In two coins

P(HH) = \_\_\_\_\_

P(TT) = \_\_\_\_\_

P(TH) = \_\_\_\_\_

IN bag with 4 red 5 blue and 1 yellow:

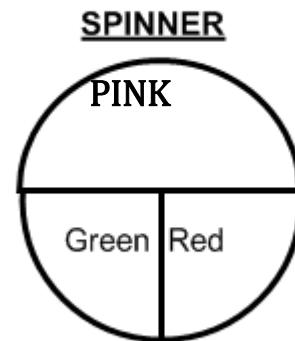
P(R) = \_\_\_\_\_

P(B) = \_\_\_\_\_

P(W) = \_\_\_\_\_

$P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A) \times P(B)$	<p>11. IN bag with 4 red 5 blue and 1 yellow:</p> $P(R \text{ and } W) = P(R) \times P(W)$ $= \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad}$ $= \underline{\quad}$
$P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B)$	<p>12. IN bag with 4 red 5 blue and 1 yellow:</p> $P(R \text{ or } W) = P(R) + P(W)$ $= \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$ $= \underline{\quad}$
$P(\text{not } A) = 1 - P(A)$	<p>13. IN bag with 4 red 5 blue and 1 yellow:</p> $P(\text{Not red}) = 1 - P(R)$ $=$ $=$
$P(6 \text{ and } H) = P(6) \times P(H)$ $= \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad}$ $= \underline{\quad}$	<p>14. <math>P(7 \text{ and } T) = P(7) \times P(T)</math>  <math>= \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad}</math>  <math>= \underline{\quad}</math> </p>

15. Given this spinner, what is the probability of getting pink?



16. When using a standard dice and a coin, what is the same probability of getting heads and a prime? ANSWER: \_\_\_\_\_

- A)  $P(T \text{ and } 4)$
- B)  $P(H \text{ and even})$
- C)  $P(T \text{ and } < 2)$
- D)  $P(T \text{ and } > 4)$

17. Given a bowl of marbles with 2 purple, 7 red, 8 yellow, 1 white and 2 black, what is  $P(Y \text{ or } P \text{ or } Blue)$ ?

18. When tossing one coin three times, what is the probability of getting all tails?

19. Mrs. Hyde decided to toss a coin 10 times and got 6 heads. She was bored so she flipped the coin 90 times. Based on only the results of his first experiment, how many tails should she get?

20. When flipping a coin, which is FALSE?      ANSWER: \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Theoretically, you should get 5 heads and 5 tails when tossing it 10 times.
- B) Experimental probability does not always equal theoretical probability.
- C) The probability of getting heads or tails is a certain event.
- D) When you flip the coin 20 times, you always get 10 heads and 10 tails.

**MISINTERPRETATIONS**

21. Using the graph given,

A) which town appears to have twice the population of Town C?  
\_\_\_\_\_

B) which town actually has twice the population of town C?  
\_\_\_\_\_

C) explain why this graph is misleading?  
\_\_\_\_\_

