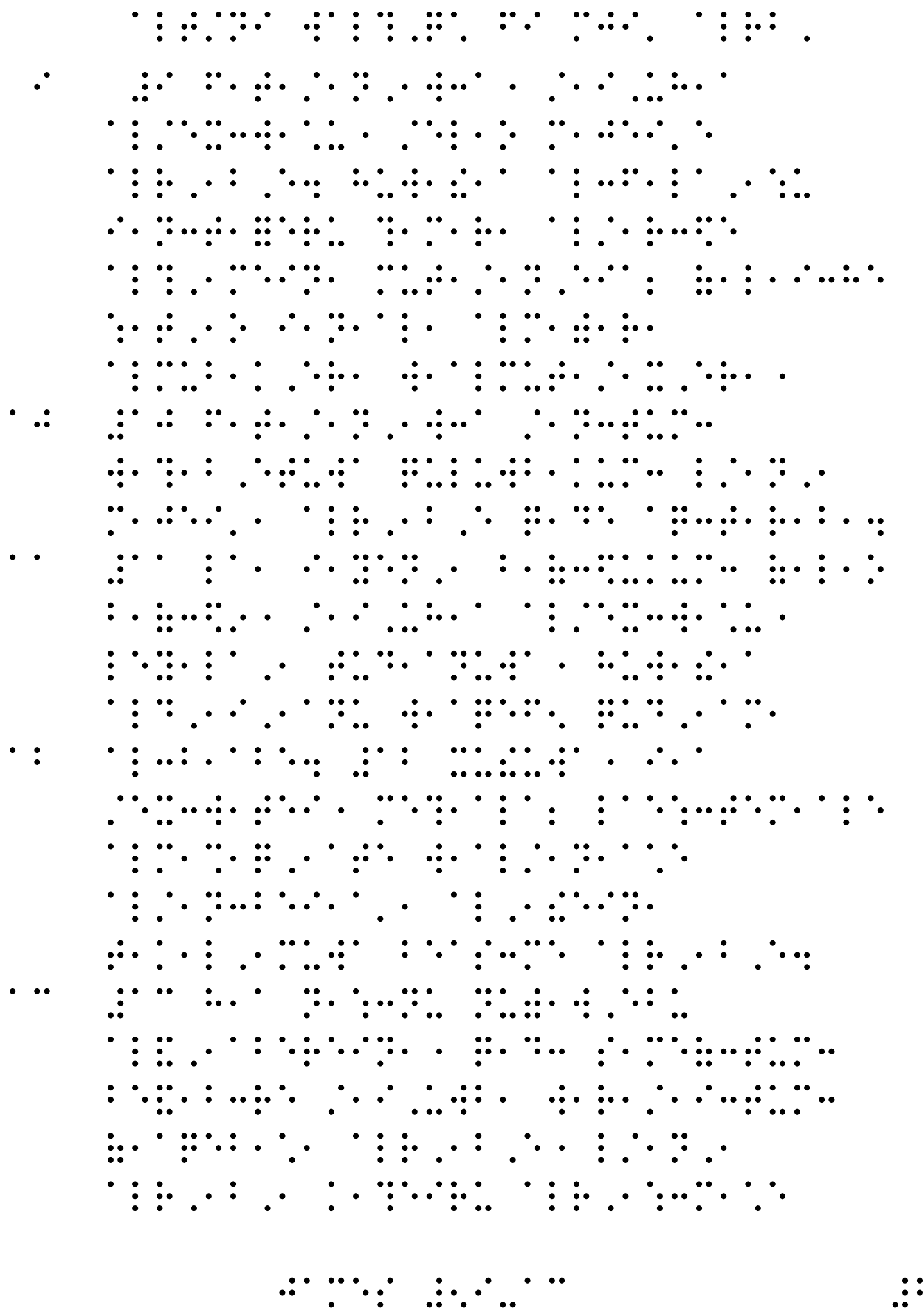








The image displays a 10x10 grid of 100 small dot patterns. Each pattern is a unique combination of 10 binary digits (0s and 1s), arranged in a 2x5 grid of dots. The patterns are organized into four groups of 25, corresponding to the four quadrants of the 10x10 grid. The patterns are arranged in a way that they can be read as a sequence of 100 binary digits, which can be converted into a decimal number. The patterns are arranged in a way that they can be read as a sequence of 100 binary digits, which can be converted into a decimal number. The patterns are arranged in a way that they can be read as a sequence of 100 binary digits, which can be converted into a decimal number.

Figure 1 consists of four scatter plots, labeled (a) through (d), showing the frequency of children per family for different ethnic groups. The x-axis for all plots is 'Number of children' (0 to 6), and the y-axis is 'Frequency' (0 to 10).

- (a) White: Frequencies are 1 for 0 children, 2 for 1 child, 3 for 2 children, 2 for 3 children, 1 for 4 children, and 1 for 5 children.
- (b) Black: Frequencies are 1 for 0 children, 2 for 1 child, 3 for 2 children, 2 for 3 children, 1 for 4 children, and 1 for 5 children.
- (c) Indian: Frequencies are 1 for 0 children, 2 for 1 child, 3 for 2 children, 2 for 3 children, 1 for 4 children, and 1 for 5 children.
- (d) Pakistani: Frequencies are 1 for 0 children, 2 for 1 child, 3 for 2 children, 2 for 3 children, 1 for 4 children, and 1 for 5 children.

A 3x3 grid of dots. The top row has three dots. The middle row has two dots, with the first position empty. The bottom row has two dots, with the first position empty.