

3.4 Answers

GCSE Mathematics : Year 10 Statistics I : Visualising Data

3.4.1 Solution to 3.2 Example

(i) 8 °C (ii) 2 °C

(iii) The data in order is; 8, 9, 11, 15

$$\text{Median} = \frac{9 + 11}{2} = 10 \text{ °C}$$

(iv) $\text{Mean for London} = \frac{8 + 9 + 11 + 15}{4} = 10.75 \text{ °C}$

$$\text{Mean for Paris} = \frac{5 + 7 + 8 + 11}{4} = 7.75 \text{ °C}$$

So the difference is 3 °C

[1, 1, 2, 3 marks]

3.4.2 Solutions to 3.3 Exercise

Answer 1

(i) 16 boys (ii) Poplar (iii) Maple

[1,1, 1 marks]

(iv) $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Maple } 21 \\ \text{Oak } 23 \\ \text{Poplar } 24 \end{array} \right\} \text{Poplar has the greatest number of pupils}$

[1 mark]

(v) 9 (vi) 32

[1, 2 marks]

(vii) $\frac{8 + 16 + 12}{3} = 12$

[2 marks]

Answer 2

(i) class 10B (ii) 4 (iii) 40
(iv) 30% (v) 10% (vi) 3

[1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 2 marks]

Answer 3

(i) 6 (ii) 1 hour
(iii) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6 has a median of 4 hours
(iv) 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6 has an interquartile range of 2 hours
(v) 40 minutes

[1, 2, 2, 2, 2 marks]

Answer 4

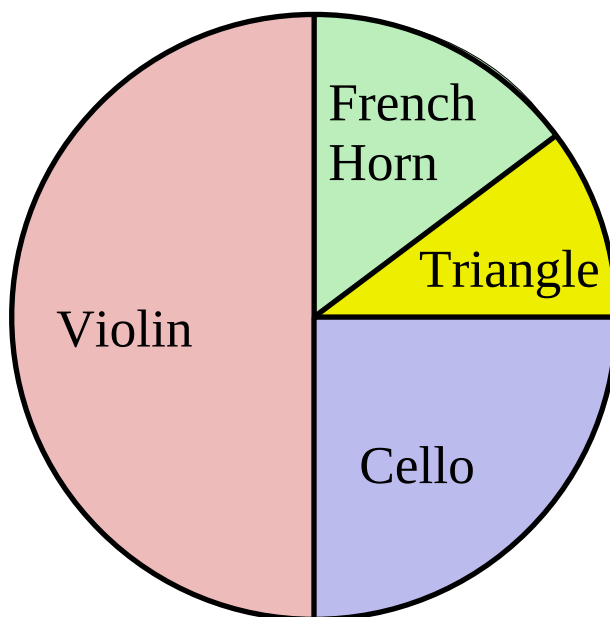
(i) $\frac{3}{20}$ (As a decimal, 0.15)

[2 marks]

(ii) $\frac{3}{4}$ (As a decimal, 0.75)

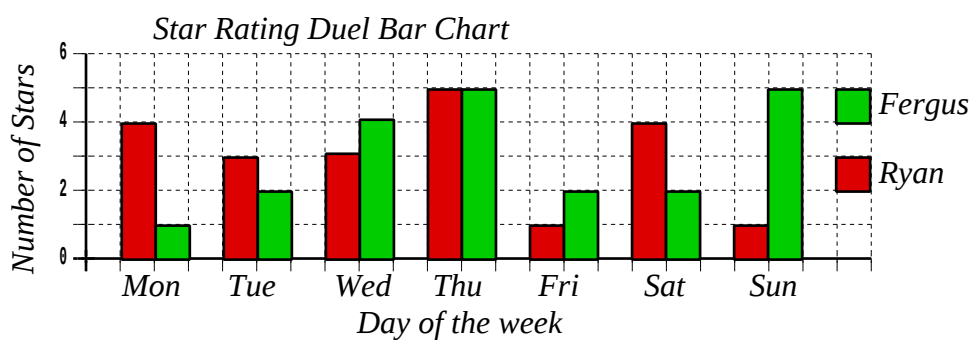
[3 marks]

(iii)



[3 marks]

Answer 5



[5 marks]