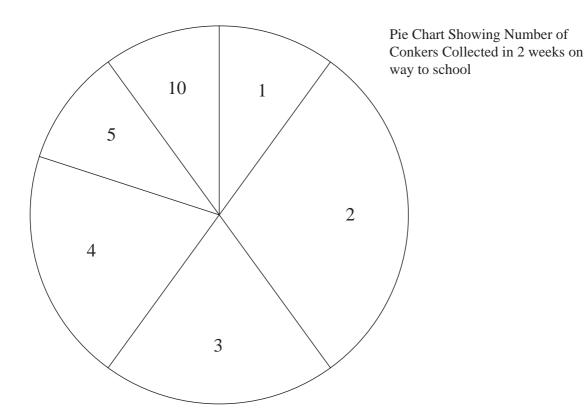
Practice Book UNIT 5 Data Analysis

Answers

5.1 Frequency Tables: Discrete Ungrouped Data

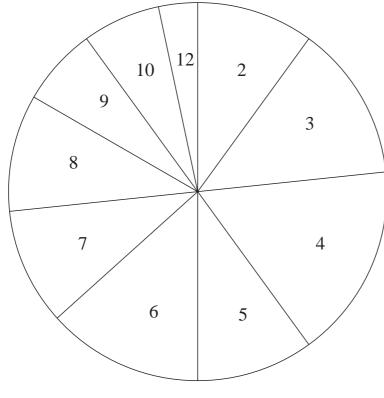
1.	(a)	No. of Conkers	No. of Days	Angle (°)
		1	1	36
		2	3	108
		3	2	72
		4	2	72
		5	1	36
		6	0	0
		7	0	0
		8	0	0
		9	0	0
		10	1	36



(b) The weather could have been very windy on the day Emma collected 10 conkers.

1

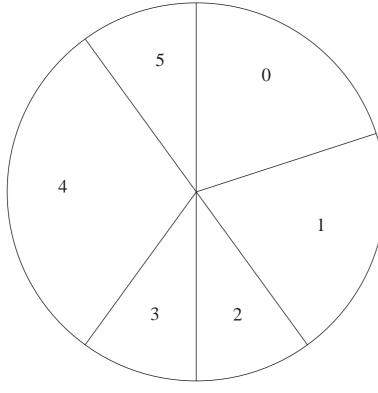
2.	(a)	No. of Videos Borrowed	No. of Occasions	Angle (°)
		2	3	36
		3	4	48
		4	5	60
		5	3	36
		6	4	48
		7	3	36
		8	3	36
		9	2	24
		10	2	24
		11	0	0
		12	_1_	12_
			30	360



Pie Chart Showing Number of Videos borrowed each hour from Mr Rafiq's Video Library

- (b) 12
- (c) 2
- (d) 4

3.	(a)	No. of Goals	No. of Matches	Angle (°)
		0	2	72
		1	2	72
		2	1	36
		3	1	36
		4	3	108
		5	1	36
			10	360



Pie Chart Showing Number of Goals Scored in Premier League Matches one Saturday

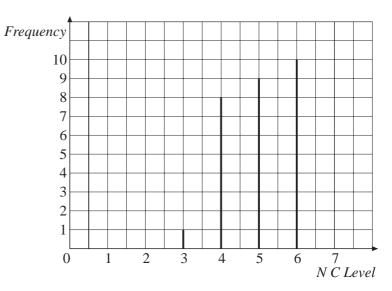
- (b) 4
- 4. (a) 15 °

(b)	Score	Pupils
	3	3
	4	6
	5	4
	6	1
	7	6
	8	2
	9	1
	10	1

5.	(a)	Level	No. of Pu
		3	1
		4	8
		5	9
		6	10

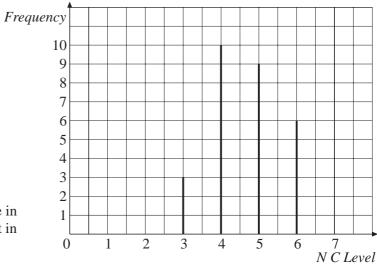
<u>ipils</u>





6. (a) Level No. of Pupils

3 3
4 10
5 9
6 6



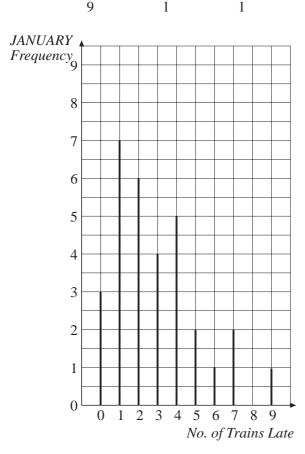
(b) Generally, the performance in English was lower that that in Maths.

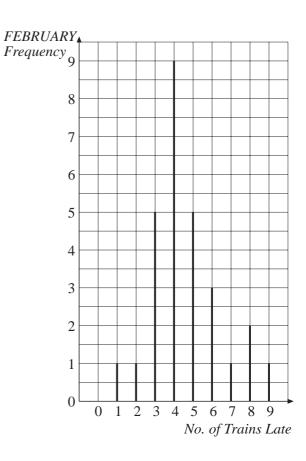
7.	(a)	Digits	No. of Times	Frequency 6												
		0	4	<i>-</i>											\dagger	\dashv
		1	6	5												
		2	4	4											4	
		3	4	i.			_						_		4	_
		4	3	3			+	\Box		+			╀		+	4
		5	4				+			+			+		+	\dashv
		6	3	2			+						+		+	\dashv
		7	4												+	1
		8	2	1											十	7
		9	6	'	0	1	2	3	 4	5	6	5	7	8	9	
															D	igit

4

(b) Reasonably even spread of digits over a relatively small sample.

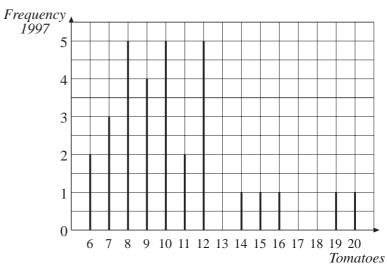
8. (a)		No. of Trains Late	January	February
		0	3	0
		1	7	1
		2	6	1
		3	4	5
		4	5	9
		5	2	5
		6	1	3
		7	2	1
		8	0	2
		Q	1	1

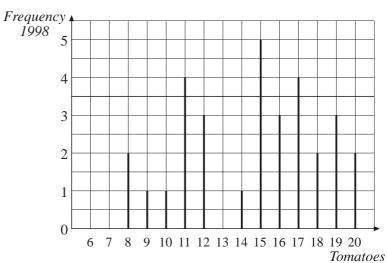




- (b) January
- (c) Different length of months
- (d) Quite possibly

9.	(a)	No. of Tomatoes	1997	1998
		6	2	0
		7	3	0
		8	5	2
		9	4	1
		10	5	1
		11	2	4
		12	5	3
		13	0	0
		14	1	1
		15	1	5
		16	1	3
		17	0	4
		18	0	2
		19	1	2
		20	1	2





(b) 1998 was a more productive year than 1997.

5.2 Mean, Median, Mode and Range

1.		Mean	Median	Mode	Range
	(a)	5	4	3	6
	(b)	11	11	12	5
	(c)	7.5	7.5	none	5
	(d)	5.5	5	5	7

5.2 Answers

2.

Score	Frequency	Score × Frequency
0	2	0
1	6	6
2	8	16
3	3	9
4	0	0
5	1	5
Totals	20	36

(b) Mean = $\frac{36}{20}$

= 1.8

3.

No. of Goals	Tally	Frequency	No. of Goals \times Frequency
0	Ш	5	0
1	###	10	10
2	JH III	7	14
3	IIII	4	12
4	II	2	8
5	1	1	5
6	I	1	6
Totals	30	30	55
	I		

- (b) Mean = 1.83 (2 d.p.)
- (c) Median = 1.5
- (d) Mode = 1 goal
- (e) Range = 6

4. Mean =
$$76.68p$$

$$Median = 77p$$

$$Mode = 77p$$

- 5. (a) Mean = 2.1 children
- (b) Median = 2 children
- (c) Because each family has at least 1 child those in the class!
- 6. Mean = 72.3
- 7. (a) Mean = 5.24
- Median = 5
- Mode = 4

- (b) Modal value
- 8. (a) Mean = 2.44 vacuum cleaners Median = 2 vacuum cleaners Mode = 4 vacuum cleaners
 - (b) Mode
- 9. (a) Class A Class B

 Mean 6.88 6.88

 Median 7 7

 Mode 6 and 8 10
 - (b) None

(c) Mode

MEP: Demonstration Project Teacher Support Y8A, P5

5.2 Answers

10.		Mean	Median	Mode
	Paul	72.65	72	72
	David	73.15	71	70

Paul is the better player because his mean is 72.65 compared with David's 73.15.

David is the better player because his median score is 71 compared with Paul's 72 and also he scores 70 (the mode) more often than Paul who gets 72 most frequently.