

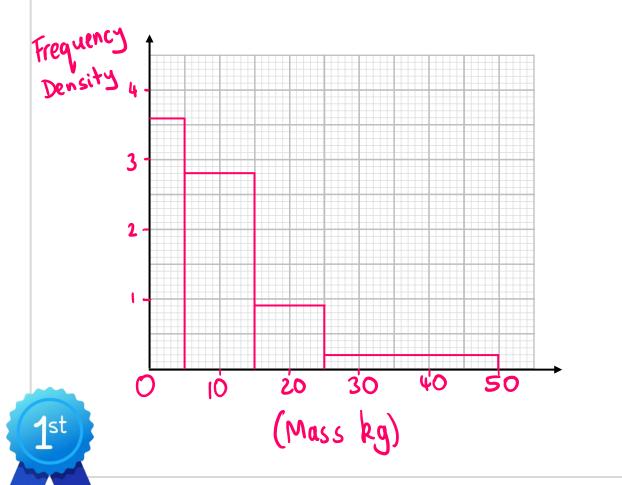
Drawing Histograms



1 Here is some information about the masses, in kg, of 60 dogs.

| Mass, m (kg) | Frequency | Frequency Density |
|--------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 0 < <i>m</i> ≤ 5 | 18 | 18 ÷ 5 = 3.6 |
| 5 < m ≤ 15 | 28 | 28 ÷ 10 = 2.8 |
| 15 < <i>m</i> ≤ 25 | 9 | 9 + 10 = 0.9 |
| 25 < m ≤ 50 | 5 | 5 ÷ 25 = 0·2 |

Draw a histogram to represent the information.

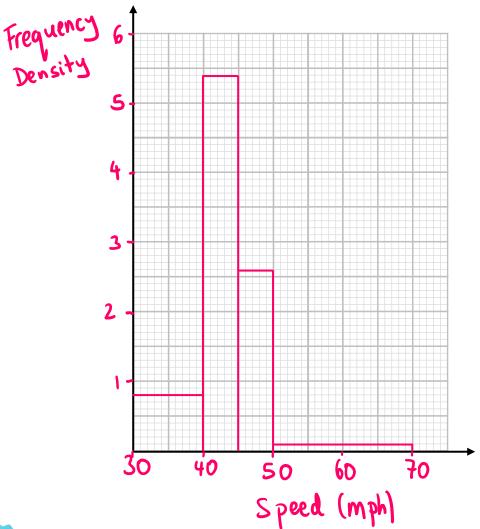




2 Here is some information about the speeds, in mph, of 50 vehicles.

| Speed, S (mph) | Frequency | Frequency Density |
|--------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 30 < S ≤ 40 | 8 | 8 ÷ 10 = 0.8 |
| 40 < <i>S</i> ≤ 45 | 27 | 27 ÷ 5 = 5.4 |
| 45 < S ≤ 50 | 13 | 13 = 5 = 2.6 |
| 50 < <i>S</i> ≤ 70 | 2 | 2 ÷ 20 = 0·1 |

Draw a histogram to represent the information.



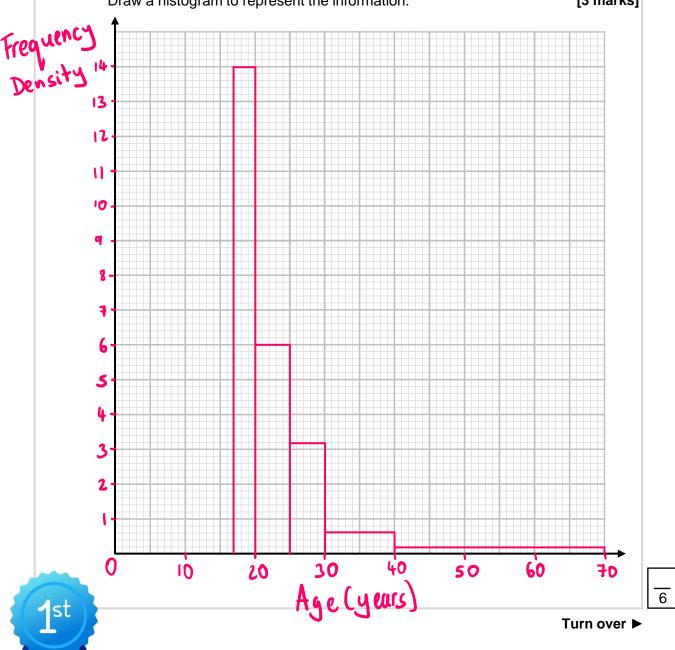




Here is some information about the ages of 100 people taking their driving test. 3

| Age (A years) | Frequency | Frequency Density |
|--------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 17 < <i>A</i> ≤ 20 | 42 | 42 ÷ 3 = 14 |
| 20 < A ≤ 25 | 30 | 30 ÷ 5 = 6 |
| 25 < <i>A</i> ≤ 30 | 16 | 16 ÷ 5 = 3·2 |
| 30 < A ≤ 40 | 6 | 6 ÷ 10 = 0.6 |
| 40 < A ≤ 70 | 6 | $6 \div 30 = 0.2$ |

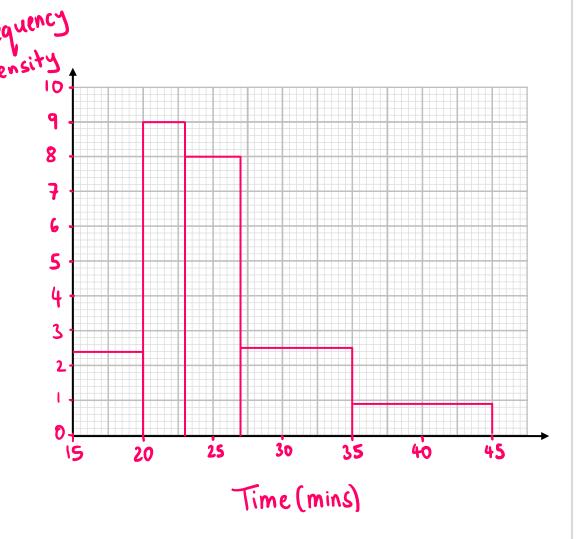
Draw a histogram to represent the information.



4 Here is some information about the times, in minutes, of 100 runners for a race.

| Time, t (minutes) | Frequency | Frequency Density |
|--------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 15 < <i>t</i> ≤ 20 | 12 | 12 ÷ 5 = 2.4 |
| 20 < t ≤ 23 | 27 | 27 ÷ 3 = 9 |
| 23 < t ≤ 27 | 32 | 32 ÷ 4 = 8 |
| 27 < t ≤ 35 | 20 | 20 ÷ 8 : 2·5 |
| 35 < <i>t</i> ≤ 45 | 9 | 9 ÷ 10 = 0.9 |

Draw a histogram to represent the information.





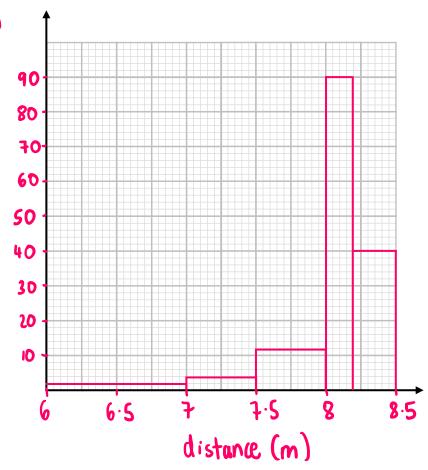


5 Here is some information about the distance, in metres, of 40 long jumps.

| Distance, d (metres) | Frequency | Frequency Density |
|----------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 6 < <i>d</i> ≤ 7 | 2 | 2:1 = 2 |
| 7 < <i>d</i> ≤ 7.5 | 2 | 2 ÷0·5 = 4 |
| 7.5 < <i>d</i> ≤ 8 | 6 | 6 ÷ 0.5 = 12 |
| 8 < <i>d</i> ≤ 8.2 | 18 | 18 ÷ 0.2 = 90 |
| 8.2 < <i>d</i> ≤ 8.5 | 12 | 12 ÷ 0·3 = 40 |

 $\label{eq:decomposition} \mbox{Draw a histogram to represent the information.}$

[3 marks]





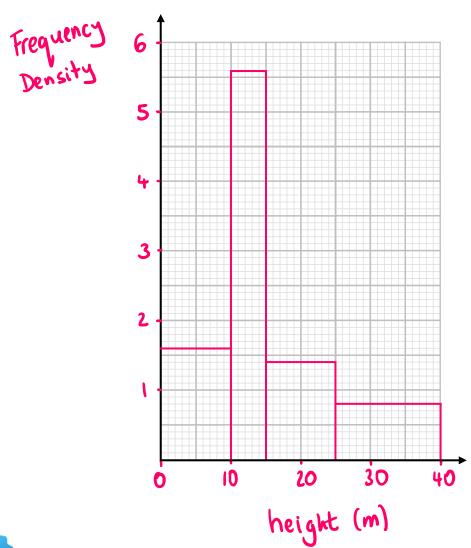
6

Turn over ▶

6 Here is some information about the heights, in metres, of 70 trees in a park.

| Height, h (metres) | Frequency | Frequency Density |
|--------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 0 < <i>h</i> ≤ 10 | 16 | 16 ÷ 10 = 1.6 |
| 10 < <i>h</i> ≤ 15 | 28 | 28 ÷ 5 = 5.6 |
| 15 < <i>h</i> ≤ 25 | 14 | 14 ÷ 10 = 1.4 |
| 25 < h ≤ 40 | 12 | 12 ÷ 15 = 0.8 |

Draw a histogram to represent the information.



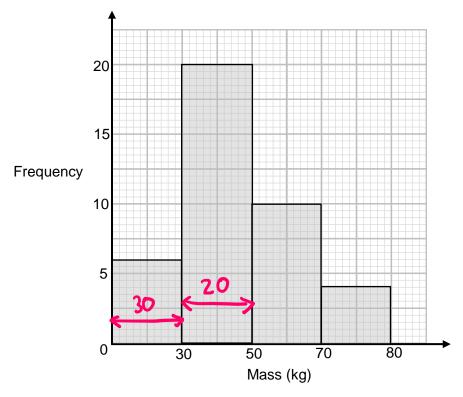




7 Here is some information about the masses, in kg, of 40 sheep.

| Mass (m kg) | Frequency |
|--------------------|-----------|
| 0 < m ≤ 30 | 6 |
| 30 < m ≤ 50 | 20 |
| 50 < <i>m</i> ≤ 70 | 10 |
| 70 < m ≤ 80 | 4 |

Shaun drew a histogram for the information in the table.



Write down two mistakes that Shaun has made

[2 marks]

Mistake 1 Shaun has plotted frequency rather than frequency density

Mistake 2 The Scale for mass is not consistent.

In the first bar 2 squares = 30 but the next bar 2 squares = 20

