## Statistics

## Difficulty: Hard

## Question Paper 2

| Level | IGCSE |
| :--- | :--- |
| Subject | Maths (0580/0980) |
| Exam Board | CIE |
| Topic | Statistics |
| Paper | Paper 4 |
| Difficulty | Hard |
| Booklet | Question Paper 2 |

Time allowed: 105 minutes
Score: /91
Percentage: /100

## Grade Boundaries:

CIE IGCSE Maths (0580)

| A* | A | B | C | D |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $>83 \%$ | $67 \%$ | $51 \%$ | $41 \%$ | $31 \%$ |

CIE IGCSE Maths (0980)

| 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $>95 \%$ | $87 \%$ | $80 \%$ | $69 \%$ | $58 \%$ | $46 \%$ |

200 people run 10 km .
The table shows some information about the times, $t$ minutes, taken to run the 10 km .

| Time <br> $(t$ minutes $)$ | $30<t \leqslant 40$ | $40<t \leqslant 45$ | $45<t \leqslant 50$ | $50<t \leqslant 55$ | $55<t \leqslant 60$ | $60<t \leqslant 80$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frequency | 8 | 22 | 95 | 55 | 14 | 6 |

(a) Howard takes 40 minutes to run the 10 km .

Calculate his average speed in kilometres per hour.
(b) Calculate an estimate of the mean time.
(c) Complete the histogram to show the information in the table.

(d) (i) Use the frequency table opposite to complete the cumulative frequency table.

| Time <br> $(t$ minutes $)$ | $t \leqslant 40$ | $t \leqslant 45$ | $t \leqslant 50$ | $t \leqslant 55$ | $t \leqslant 60$ | $t \leqslant 80$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cumulative <br> frequency | 8 | 30 |  |  | 194 | 200 |

(ii) Draw a cumulative frequency diagram to show the information in the table above.

(iii) Use your diagram to find
(a) the median,
(b) the 90th percentile,
(c) the number of people who took more than 58 minutes to run the 10 km .
(a) (i)


The cumulative frequency diagram shows information about the prices of 100 cars on WebsiteA. Use the information to complete this table.

| Lower <br> quartile | Median | Upper <br> quartile | Inter-quartile <br> range |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$$ | $\$ 7600$ | $\$$ | $\$$ |

(ii) This table shows information about the prices of cars on Website B.

| Lower <br> quartile | Median | Upper <br> quartile | Inter-quartile <br> range |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 7600$ | $\$ 10800$ | $\$ 13600$ | $\$ 6000$ |

Here are two statements comparing the distributions of the prices of cars on Website A and Website B.

For each statement write True or False.
Give a reason for each answer, stating clearly which statistic you use to make your decision.
(a) The prices of cars on Website $A$ are lower than the prices of cars on Website $B$.
$\qquad$ because $\qquad$
$\qquad$
(b) A greater percentage of cars have a price more than $\$ 13600$ on Website A compared to Website B.
$\qquad$ because $\qquad$
$\qquad$
(b) The table shows the prices of cars on Website B.

| Price $(\$ P)$ | Number of cars |
| :---: | :---: |
| $0<P \leqslant 6000$ | 9 |
| $6000<P \leqslant 8000$ | 29 |
| $8000<P \leqslant 10000$ | 20 |
| $10000<P \leqslant 12000$ | 14 |
| $12000<P \leqslant 14000$ | 21 |
| $14000<P \leqslant 22000$ | 27 |

Calculate an estimate of the mean price of the 120 cars.
(c) The price of a car is $\$ 8760$.

Bryan pays a deposit of $25 \%$ of this price and then 24 equal monthly payments.
After 24 months, he will have paid a total of $\$ 9948$.
Calculate the cost of one monthly payment.
(a) 200 students estimate the volume, $V \mathrm{~m}^{3}$, of a classroom.

The cumulative frequency diagram shows their results.


Find
(i) the median,
(ii) the lower quartile,
(iii) the inter-quartile range,
(iv) the number of students who estimate that the volume is greater than $300 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$.
(b) The 200 students also estimate the total area, $A \mathrm{~m}^{2}$, of the windows in the classroom. The results are shown in the table.

| Area $\left(A \mathrm{~m}^{2}\right)$ | $20<A \leqslant 60$ | $60<A \leqslant 100$ | $100<A \leqslant 150$ | $150<A \leqslant 250$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frequency | 32 | 64 | 80 | 24 |

(i) Calculate an estimate of the mean. Show all your working.
(ii) Complete the histogram to show the information in the table.

(iii) Two of the 200 students are chosen at random.

Find the probability that they both estimate that the area is greater than $100 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$.

The cumulative frequency diagram shows information about the time taken, $t$ minutes, by 60 students to complete a test.

(a) Find
(i) the median,
(ii) the inter-quartile range,
(iii) the 40th percentile,
(iv) the number of students who took more than 80 minutes to complete the test.
(b) Use the cumulative frequency diagram to complete the frequency table below.

| Time taken <br> $(t$ minutes $)$ | $0<t \leqslant 40$ | $40<t \leqslant 60$ | $60<t \leqslant 70$ | $70<t \leqslant 80$ | $80<t \leqslant 90$ | $90<t \leqslant 100$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frequency | 8 |  |  |  | 4 |  |

(c) On the grid below, complete the histogram to show the information in the table in part (b).


The table shows the time, $t$ minutes, that 400 people take to complete a test.

| Time taken <br> $(t$ mins $)$ | $0<t \leqslant 10$ | $10<t \leqslant 24$ | $24<t \leqslant 30$ | $30<t \leqslant 40$ | $40<t \leqslant 60$ | $60<t \leqslant 70$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frequency | 10 | 90 | 135 | 85 | 70 | 10 |

(a) (i) Write down the modal time interval.
(ii) Calculate an estimate of the mean time taken to complete the test.
(b) (i) Complete the table of cumulative frequencies.

| Time taken <br> $(t$ mins $)$ | $t \leqslant 10$ | $t \leqslant 24$ | $t \leqslant 30$ | $t \leqslant 40$ | $t \leqslant 60$ | $t \leqslant 70$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cumulative <br> frequency | 10 | 100 |  |  |  | 400 |

(ii) On the grid opposite, draw a cumulative frequency diagram to show this information.

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(c) Use your graph to estimate
(i) the median time,
(ii) the inter-quartile range,
(iii) the 15 th percentile,
(iv) the number of people who took more than 50 minutes.
(a) A group of 50 students estimated the mass, $M$ grams, of sweets in a jar. The results are shown in the table.

| Mass ( $M$ grams) | Number of students |
| :---: | :---: |
| $0<M \leqslant 200$ | 5 |
| $200<M \leqslant 300$ | 9 |
| $300<M \leqslant 350$ | 18 |
| $350<M \leqslant 400$ | 12 |
| $400<M \leqslant 500$ | 6 |

(i) Calculate an estimate of the mean.
(ii) Complete this histogram to show the information in the table.

[3]

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(b) A group of 50 adults also estimated the mass, $M$ grams, of the sweets in the jar. The histogram below shows information about their estimates.

Use the histograms to make two comparisons between the distributions of the estimates of the students and the adults.


The table shows the times, $t$ minutes, taken by 200 students to complete an IGCSE paper.

| Time $(t$ minutes $)$ | $40<t \leqslant 60$ | $60<t \leqslant 70$ | $70<t \leqslant 75$ | $75<t \leqslant 90$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frequency | 10 | 50 | 80 | 60 |

(a) By using mid-interval values, calculate an estimate of the meantime.
(b) On the grid, draw a histogram to show the information in the table.


