## Cumulative Frequency Diagrams

## Question Paper 1

| Level | IGCSE |
| :--- | :--- |
| Subject | Maths |
| Exam Board | Edexcel |
| Topic | Handling Data Statistics |
| Sub Topic | Cumulative Frequency Diagrams(Graphical <br> representation of data) |
| Booklet | Question Paper 1 |

Time Allowed:

Score:
/45
Percentage: /100

Grade Boundaries:

| A* | A | B | C | D | E | U |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $>85 \%$ | $75 \%$ | $70 \%$ | $60 \%$ | $55 \%$ | $50 \%$ | $<50 \%$ |

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1 The table shows information about the weights of 80 parcels.

| Weight ( $w \mathbf{k g})$ | Frequency |
| :---: | :---: |
| $0<w \leqslant 2$ | 8 |
| $2<w \leqslant 4$ | 14 |
| $4<w \leqslant 6$ | 26 |
| $6<w \leqslant 8$ | 17 |
| $8<w \leqslant 10$ | 10 |
| $10<w \leqslant 12$ | 5 |

(a) Work out an estimate for the total weight of the 80 parcels.
(b) Complete the cumulative frequency table.

| Weight ( $w$ kg) | Cumulative <br> frequency |
| :---: | :---: |
| $0<w \leqslant 2$ |  |
| $0<w \leqslant 4$ |  |
| $0<w \leqslant 6$ |  |
| $0<w \leqslant 8$ |  |
| $0<w \leqslant 10$ |  |
| $0<w \leqslant 12$ |  |

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(c) On the grid, draw a cumulative frequency graph for your table.

(2)
(d) Use the graph to find an estimate for the number of parcels which weighed less than 5.2 kg .

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2 The grouped frequency table gives information about the ages of 200 elephants.

| Age ( $t$ years) | Frequency |
| :---: | :---: |
| $0<t \leqslant 10$ | 55 |
| $10<t \leqslant 20$ | 60 |
| $20<t \leqslant 30$ | 40 |
| $30<t \leqslant 40$ | 22 |
| $40<t \leqslant 50$ | 13 |
| $50<t \leqslant 60$ | 10 |

(a) Complete the cumulative frequency table.

| Age ( $t$ years) | Cumulative <br> frequency |
| :---: | :---: |
| $0<t \leqslant 10$ |  |
| $0<t \leqslant 20$ |  |
| $0<t \leqslant 30$ |  |
| $0<t \leqslant 40$ |  |
| $0<t \leqslant 50$ |  |
| $0<t \leqslant 60$ |  |

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(b) On the grid, draw a cumulative frequency graph for your table.

(c) Use the graph to find an estimate for the number of elephants with ages of more than 26 years.

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3 The cumulative frequency graph gives information about the lengths, in minutes, of 80 telephone calls.

(a) Find an estimate for the number of calls which were longer than 15 minutes.
$\qquad$
(b) Find an estimate for the interquartile range of the lengths of the 80 calls.
minutes
(2)

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4 The grouped frequency table gives information about the lengths of 160 pythons.

| Length ( $x$ metres) | Frequency |
| :---: | :---: |
| $0<x \leqslant 1$ | 4 |
| $1<x \leqslant 2$ | 8 |
| $2<x \leqslant 3$ | 16 |
| $3<x \leqslant 4$ | 32 |
| $4<x \leqslant 5$ | 72 |
| $5<x \leqslant 6$ | 28 |

(a) Complete the cumulative frequency table.

| Length ( $x$ metres) | Cumulative <br> frequency |
| :---: | :---: |
| $0<x \leqslant 1$ |  |
| $0<x \leqslant 2$ |  |
| $0<x \leqslant 3$ |  |
| $0<x \leqslant 4$ |  |
| $0<x \leqslant 5$ |  |
| $0<x \leqslant 6$ |  |

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(b) On the grid, draw a cumulative frequency graph for your table.

(2)
(c) Use your graph to find an estimate for the median length of the pythons.
metres
(2)

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5 The cumulative frequency table shows information about the diameters of 60 oranges.

| Diameter <br> $(\boldsymbol{d} \mathbf{~ m m})$ | Cumulative <br> frequency |
| :---: | :---: |
| $50<d \leqslant 60$ | 12 |
| $50<d \leqslant 70$ | 42 |
| $50<d \leqslant 80$ | 54 |
| $50<d \leqslant 90$ | 57 |
| $50<d \leqslant 100$ | 59 |
| $50<d \leqslant 110$ | 60 |

(a) On the grid, draw a cumulative frequency graph for the table.

(b) Use your graph to find an estimate for the median diameter of the 60 oranges.

6 The grouped frequency table gives information about the weights of 180 airmail letters.

| Weight ( $\boldsymbol{w}$ grams) | Frequency |
| :---: | :---: |
| $0<w \leqslant 20$ | 15 |
| $20<w \leqslant 40$ | 25 |
| $40<w \leqslant 60$ | 47 |
| $60<w \leqslant 80$ | 70 |
| $80<w \leqslant 100$ | 18 |
| $100<w \leqslant 120$ | 5 |

(a) Complete the cumulative frequency table.

| Weight ( $\boldsymbol{w}$ grams) | Cumulative <br> frequency |
| :---: | :---: |
| $0<w \leqslant 20$ |  |
| $0<w \leqslant 40$ |  |
| $0<w \leqslant 60$ |  |
| $0<w \leqslant 80$ |  |
| $0<w \leqslant 100$ |  |
| $0<w \leqslant 120$ |  |

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(b) On the grid, draw a cumulative frequency graph for your table.

(c) Find an estimate for the upper quartile of the weights of the 180 letters.

## grams

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7 A box contains 80 tea bags.
The table shows information about the weight of each tea bag.

| Weight ( $\boldsymbol{w}$ grams) | Number of <br> tea bags |
| :---: | :---: |
| $2.8<w \leqslant 2.9$ | 2 |
| $2.9<w \leqslant 3.0$ | 4 |
| $3.0<w \leqslant 3.1$ | 22 |
| $3.1<w \leqslant 3.2$ | 32 |
| $3.2<w \leqslant 3.3$ | 14 |
| $3.3<w \leqslant 3.4$ | 6 |


(a) Work out the percentage of the 80 tea bags that weigh more than 3.1 grams.
(2)
(b) Work out an estimate for the total weight of the 80 tea bags. Use halfway values of 2.85 grams, 2.95 grams, ...

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Here is a cumulative frequency graph for the weights of the 80 tea bags.

Cumulative frequency

(c) Use the graph to find an estimate for the number of tea bags which weighed more than 3.25 grams.
(d) Use the graph to find an estimate for the interquartile range of the weights of the tea bags.

8 The grouped frequency table gives information about the lengths of time 160 students exercised one day.

| Time ( $t$ minutes) | Frequency |
| :---: | :---: |
| $0<t \leqslant 40$ | 20 |
| $40<t \leqslant 80$ | 35 |
| $80<t \leqslant 120$ | 60 |
| $120<t \leqslant 160$ | 33 |
| $160<t \leqslant 200$ | 7 |
| $200<t \leqslant 240$ | 5 |

(a) Complete the cumulative frequency table.

| Time ( $t$ minutes) | Cumulative <br> frequency |
| :---: | :---: |
| $0<t \leqslant 40$ |  |
| $0<t \leqslant 80$ |  |
| $0<t \leqslant 120$ |  |
| $0<t \leqslant 160$ |  |
| $0<t \leqslant 200$ |  |
| $0<t \leqslant 240$ |  |

(b) On the grid, draw a cumulative frequency graph for your table.

Cumulative frequency

(2)
(c) Use your graph to find an estimate for the lower quartile of the lengths of time the 160 students exercised.
minutes
(2)

