Edexcel GCSE Mathematics (Linear) – 1MA0

ATOUNDAL

HISTOGRAMS

Materials required for examination Ruler graduated in centimetres and millimetres, protractor, compasses,

pen, HB pencil, eraser. Tracing paper may be used. Items included with question papers Nil

Instructions

Use black ink or ball-point pen.

Fill in the boxes at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.

Answer all questions.

Answer the questions in the spaces provided – there may be more space than you need. Calculators may be used.

Information

The marks for each question are shown in brackets – use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

Questions labelled with an **asterisk** (*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed – you should take particular care on these questions with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.

Advice

Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.

Keep an eye on the time.

7200 8

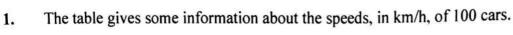
Try to answer every question.

Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Descendo = mello pois

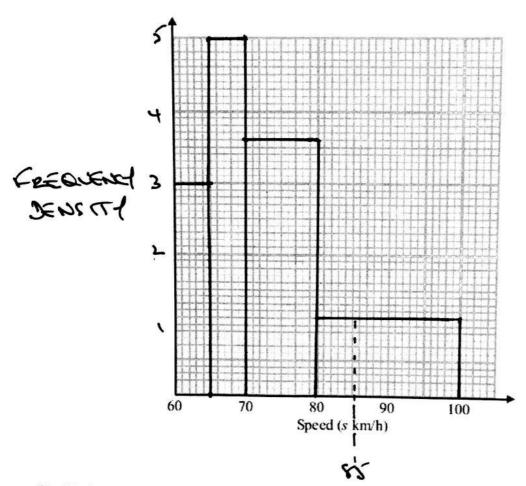
Desig - 4.

FREQUENCY = FRED CLASS WIDTH



Speed(s km/h)	Frequency
60 < s ≤ 65	15
$65 < s \le 70$	25
$70 < s \le 80$	36
80 < s ≤ 100	24

(a) On the grid, draw a histogram for the information in the table.



(3)

(b) Work out an estimate for the number of cars with a speed of more than 85 km/h.

18 corr

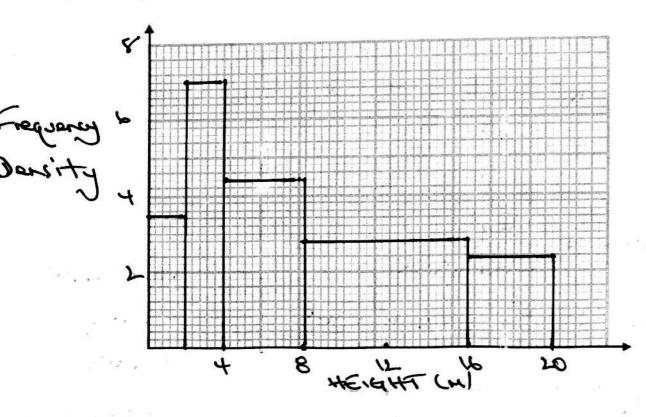
(5 marks)

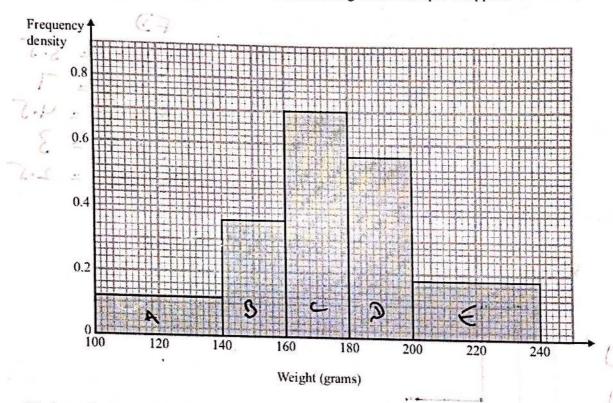
2. The table gives information about the heights, h metres, of trees in a wood.

Height (h metres)	Frequency
0 < h ≤ 2	7
2 < h ≤ 4	14
4 < h ≤ 8	18
8 < h ≤ 16	24
16 < h ≤ 20	10

10÷1 = 7·2 14÷1 = 3·2 14÷1 = 1·2 1÷1 = 3·2

Draw a histogram to show this information.





Work out the proportion of apples in the sample with a weight between 140 grams and 200 grams.

Freq Jen =
$$\frac{Freq}{Clagrid}$$

A 0.12 = $\frac{F}{40}$: $F = 4.8$

B 0.36 = $\frac{F}{20}$: $F = 7.2$

140 = 0.72972

140 = 0.72972

140 = 73'/.

200 D 0.14 = $\frac{F}{40}$: $\frac{F}{40}$: $\frac{F}{40}$ = 73'/.

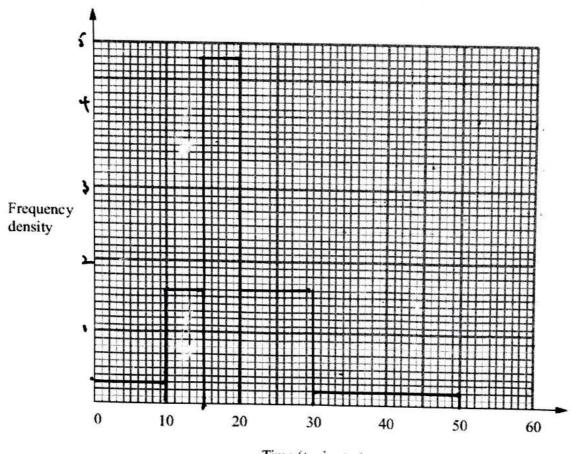
140 D 0.14 = $\frac{F}{40}$: $\frac{F}{40}$ = 7.2

140 TOTAL 44.4

4. The table shows information about the lengths of time, t minutes, it took some students to do their maths homework last week.

Time (t minutes)	Frequency
$0 < t \le 10$	4
$10 < t \le 15$	8
$15 < t \le 20$	24
$20 < t \le 30$	16
$30 < t \le 50$	- 5

Draw a histogram for this information.



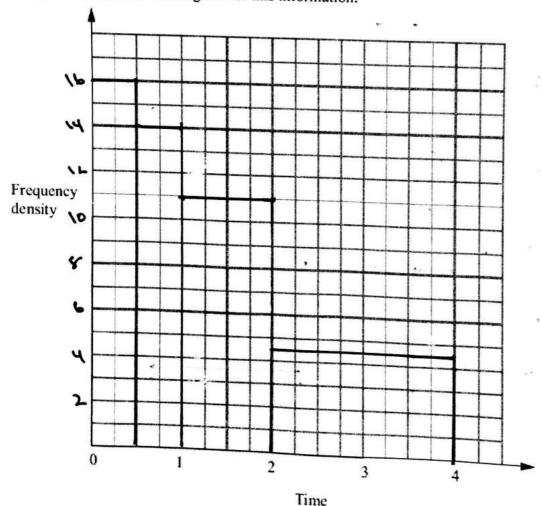
Time (t minutes)

(Total 3 marks)

5. The table shows information about the total times that 35 students spent using their mobile phones one week.

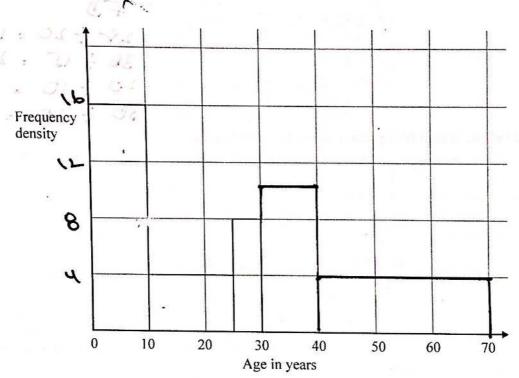
Time (h hours)	Frequency	(ラ
$0 \leqslant h < \frac{1}{2}$	8	マンセント
$\frac{1}{2} \leqslant h < 1$	7	7 + 4 = 14
1 ≤ h < 2	11	11 = 11 = 11
2 ≤ h < 4	9	9 + 2 = 4.

On the grid below, draw a histogram for this information.



(Total for Question 23 = 3 marks)

6. The incomplete table and histogram give some information about the ages of the people who live in a village.



(a) Use the information in the histogram to complete the frequency table below.

Age (x) in years	Frequency
$0 < x \le 10$	160
$10 < x \le 25$	15x4 = 60
$25 < x \le 30$	548240
$30 < x \le 40$	100
$40 < x \le 70$	120

(b) Complete the histogram.

(2) (Total 4 marks)

Freq Den = Freq Class will

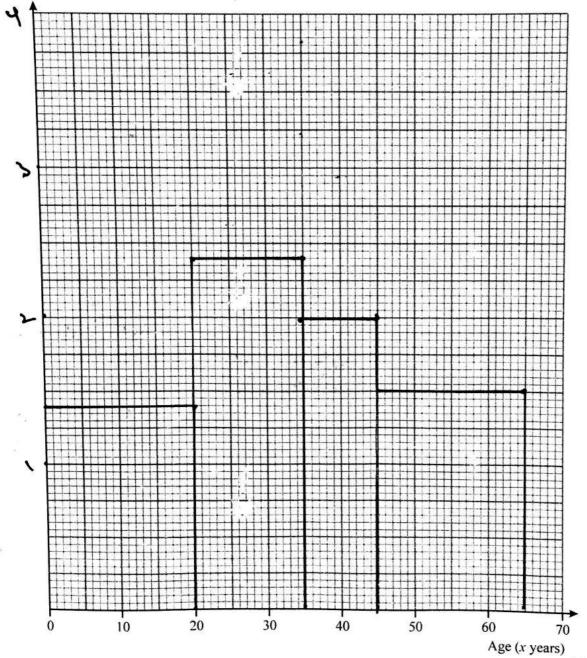
7. The table shows the distribution of the ages of passengers travelling on a plane from London to Belfast.

∴ge (x years)	Frequency
$0 < x \le 20$	28
$20 < x \le 35$	36
$35 < x \le 45$	20
$45 < x \le 65$	30

30 ÷ 70 = 1.2 70 ÷ 10 = 7 30 ÷ 12 = 5.4 76 ÷ 50 = 1.4 ± 3

On the grid below, draw a histogram to show this distribution.

Frequency Dervity



(Total 3 marks)