

Name

Class



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Box plots

(9 – 1) Topic booklet

Higher

These questions have been collated from previous years GCSE Mathematics papers.

You must have: Ruler graduated in centimetres and millimetres, protractor, pair of compasses, pen, HB pencil, eraser.

Total Marks

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.*
- Diagrams are NOT accurately drawn, unless otherwise indicated.
- You must **show all your working out.**
- If the question is a **1H** question you are not allowed to use a calculator.
- If the question is a **2H** or a **3H** question, you may use a calculator to help you answer.

Information

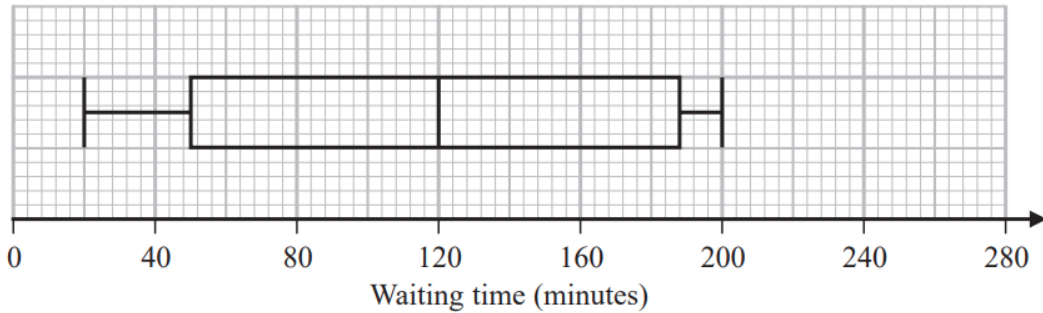
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Answer ALL questions
Write your answers in the space provided.
You must write down all the stages in your working.

- 9 The box plot shows information about the length of time, in minutes, some people waited to see a doctor at a hospital on Monday.



- (a) Work out the interquartile range of the information in the box plot.

..... minutes
 (2)

Becky says,
 “50% of the people waited for at least 2 hours.”

- (b) Is Becky correct?
 Explain why.

.....

 (1)

The table gives information about the length of time, in minutes, some people waited to see a doctor at the same hospital on Tuesday.

	Waiting time (minutes)
Shortest time	20
Lower quartile	50
Median	100
Upper quartile	140
Longest time	210

Becky was asked to compare the distribution of the lengths of times people waited on Monday with the distribution of the lengths of times people waited on Tuesday.

She wrote,
“People had to wait longer on Tuesday than on Monday.”

(c) Give **one** reason why Becky may be wrong.

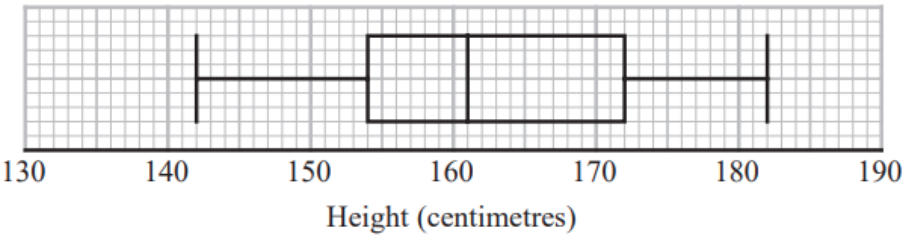
(1)

- 9 Aisha recorded the heights, in centimetres, of some girls.
She used her results to work out the information in this table.



Least height	142 cm
Lower quartile	154 cm
Interquartile range	17 cm
Median	162 cm
Range	40 cm

Aisha drew this box plot for the information in the table.
The box plot is **not** fully correct.



Write down the two things Aisha should do to make the box plot fully correct.

1.....

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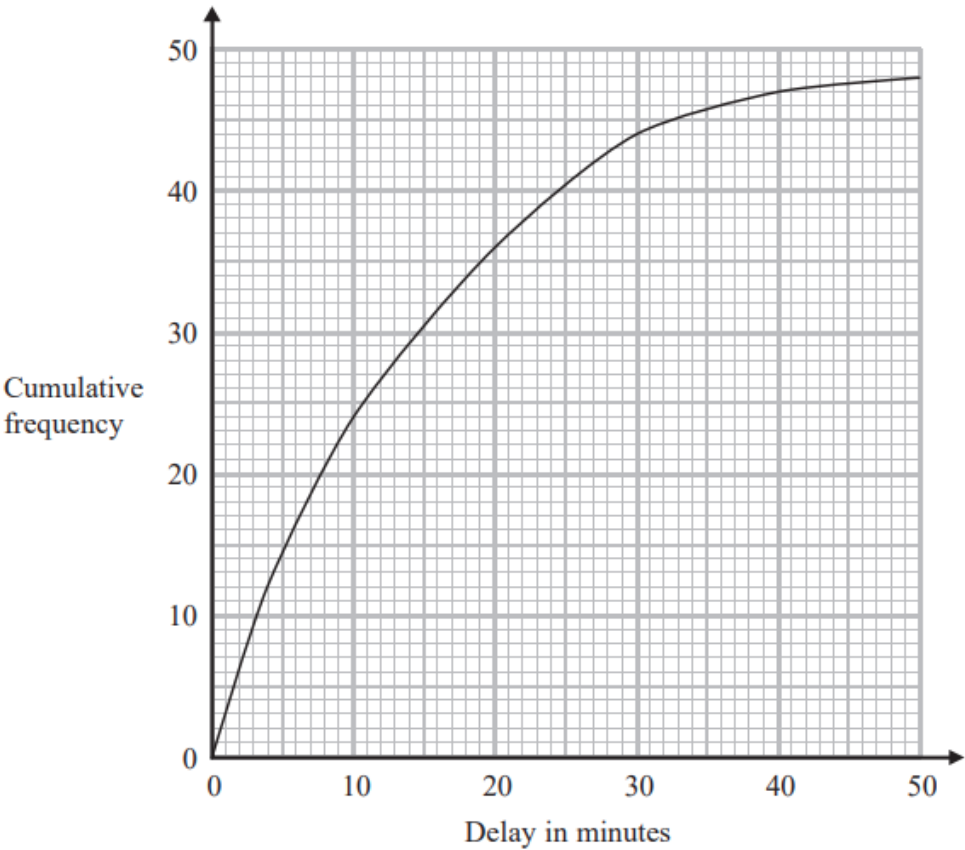
2.....

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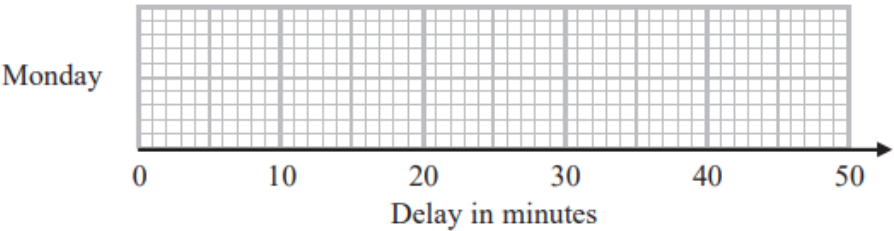
9 The times that 48 trains left a station on Monday were recorded.

The cumulative frequency graph gives information about the numbers of minutes the trains were delayed, correct to the nearest minute.



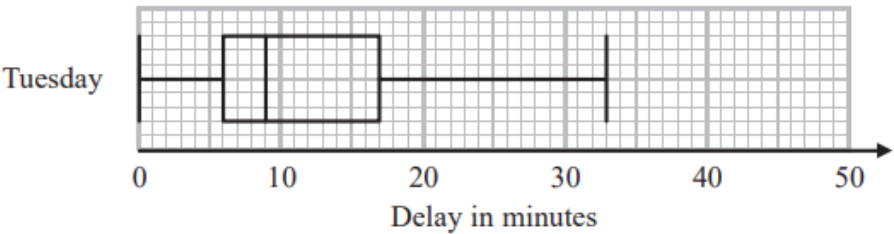
The shortest delay was 0 minutes.
The longest delay was 42 minutes.

(a) On the grid below, draw a box plot for the information about the delays on Monday.



(3)

48 trains left the station on Tuesday.
The box plot below gives information about the delays on Tuesday.



- (b) Compare the distribution of the delays on Monday with the distribution of the delays on Tuesday.

(2)

Mary says,

“The longest delay on Tuesday was 33 minutes.

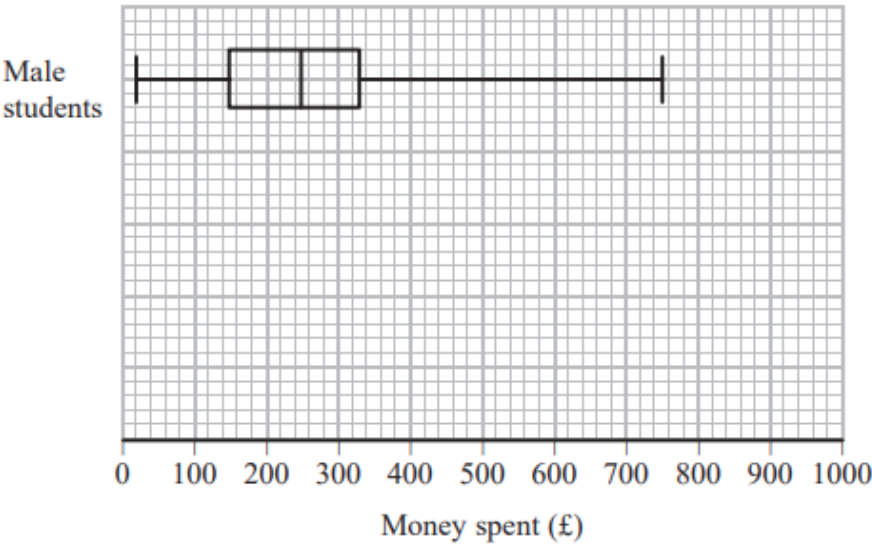
This means that there must be some delays of between 25 minutes and 30 minutes.”

- (c) Is Mary right?

You must give a reason for your answer.

(1)

- 9 The box plot shows information about the distribution of the amounts of money spent by some male students on their holidays.



- (a) Work out the interquartile range for the amounts of money spent by these male students.

£
(2)

The table below shows information about the distribution of the amounts of money spent by some female students on their holidays.

June 2017 – Paper 3H

	Smallest	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Largest
Money spent (£)	60	180	300	350	650

- (b) On the grid above, draw a box plot for the information in the table.

(2)

Chris says,

“The box plots show that the female students spent more money than the male students.”

(c) Is Chris correct?

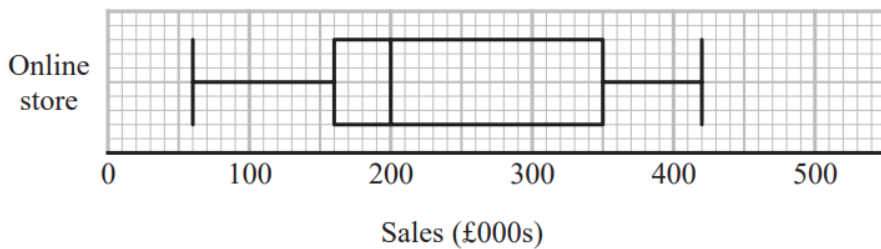
Give a reason for your answer.

(1)

June 2017 – Paper 3H

(Total for Question 9 is 5 marks)

10 The box plot shows information about the sales, in thousands of pounds (£000s), of an online store each month.



Andrew says,

“Three quarters of the given data lies between 160 000 and 350 000 because these are the values of the lower quartile and the upper quartile.”

Andrew is wrong.

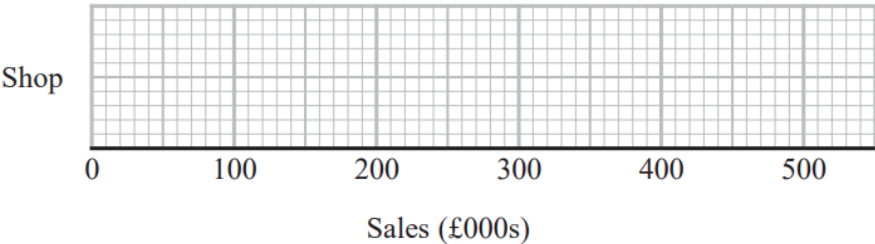
(a) Explain why.

(1)

The table shows information about the sales, in £000s, in a shop each month.

	Sales (£000s)
least value	30
lower quartile	80
median	170
upper quartile	260
greatest value	350

(b) On the grid below, draw a box plot for this information.



(c) Compare the distribution of the sales of the online store with the distribution of the sales in the shop.

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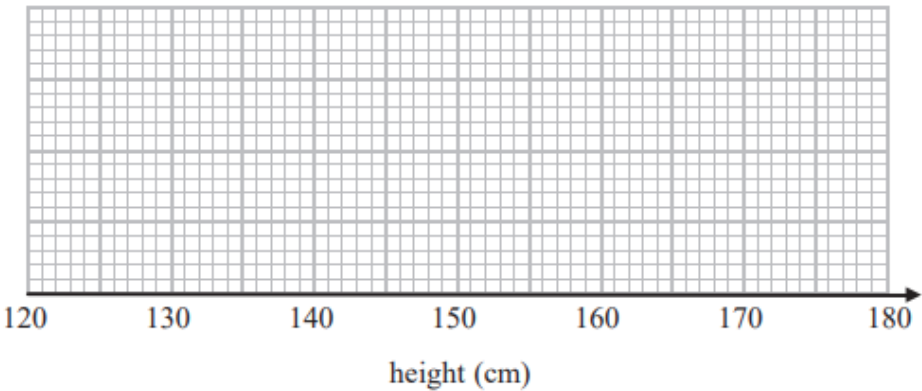
.....

(2)

10 The table gives some information about the heights of 80 girls.

Least height	133 cm
Greatest height	170 cm
Lower quartile	145 cm
Upper quartile	157 cm
Median	151 cm

(a) Draw a box plot to represent this information.



(3)

(b) Work out an estimate for the number of these girls with a height between 133 cm and 157 cm.

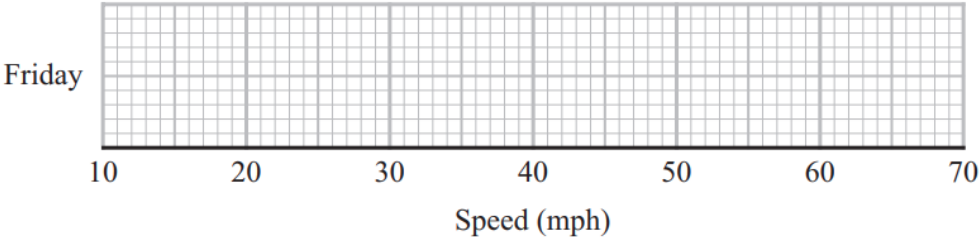
(2)

11 Mina records the speeds, in mph, of some cars on a road on Friday.
She uses her results to work out the information in this table.



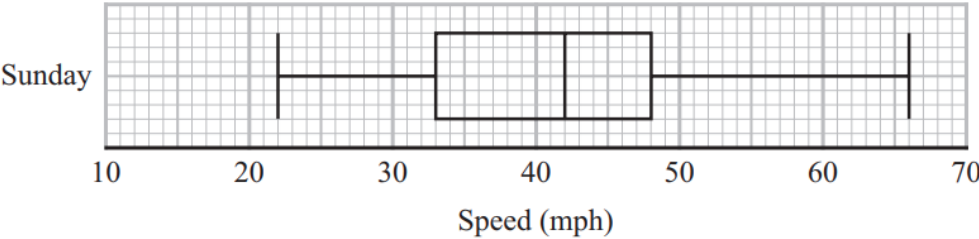
	Speed (mph)
Lowest speed	25
Lower quartile	35
Median	40
Interquartile range	12
Range	37

(a) On the grid, draw a box plot to show the information in the table.



(3)

Mina also records the speeds of some cars on the same road on Sunday.
She uses her results to draw this box plot.



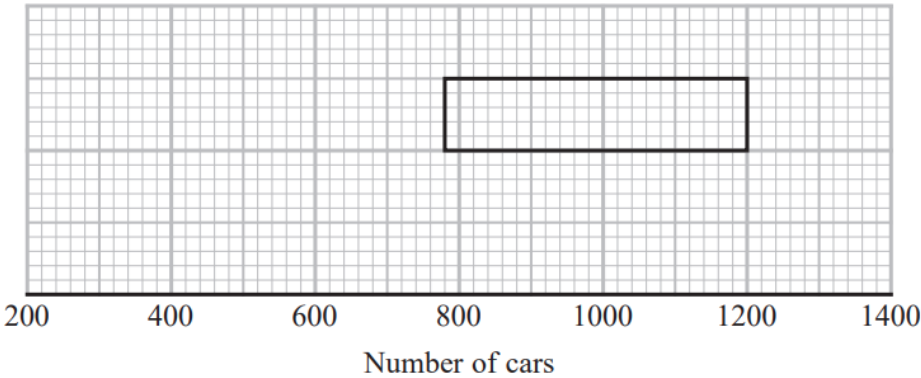
(b) Compare the distribution of the speeds on Friday with the distribution of the speeds on Sunday.

(2)

11 Alice recorded the number of cars going into a village on each of 80 days.

The incomplete table and the incomplete box plot give information about her results.

	Number of cars
Least number	300
Lower quartile	
Median	900
Upper quartile	
Range	1000



- (a) (i) Use the information in the table to complete the box plot.
(ii) Use the information in the box plot to complete the table.

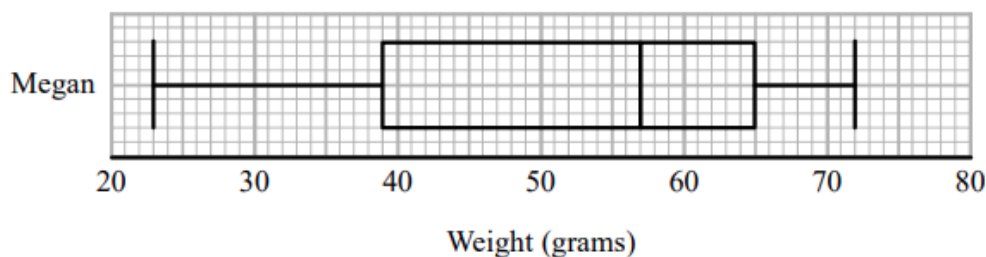
(3)

On some of these 80 days Alice saw fewer than 1200 cars going into the village.

- (b) Work out an estimate for the number of days Alice saw fewer than 1200 cars going into the village.

11 Megan grows potatoes.

The box plot below shows information about the weights of Megan's potatoes.



Megan says that half of her potatoes weigh less than 50 grams each.

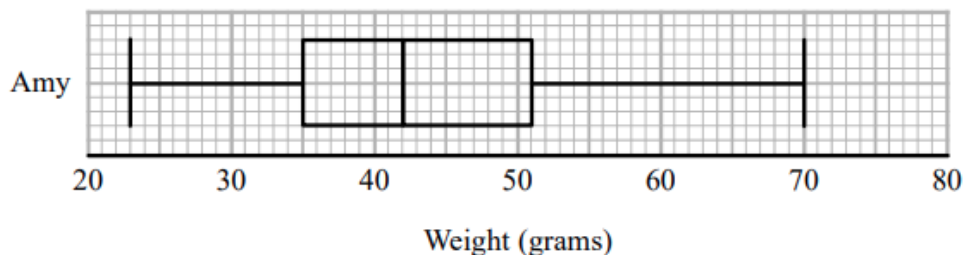
(a) Is Megan correct?

Give a reason for your answer.

(1)

Amy also grows potatoes.

The box plot below shows information about the weights of Amy's potatoes.



(b) Compare the distribution of the weights of Megan's potatoes with the distribution of the weights of Amy's potatoes.

(2)

11 A bus company recorded the ages, in years, of the people on coach A and the people on coach B.

Here are the ages of the 23 people on coach A.

41 42 44 48 52 53 53 53 56 57 57 59
60 61 63 64 64 66 67 69 74 77 79

(a) Complete the table below to show information about the ages of the people on coach A.

Median	
Lower quartile	
Upper quartile	
Least age	41
Greatest age	79

(2)

Here is some information about the ages of the people on coach B.

Median	70
Lower quartile	54
Upper quartile	73
Least age	42
Greatest age	85

Richard says that the people on coach A are younger than the people on coach B.

(b) Is Richard correct?
You must give a reason for your answer.

(1)

Richard says that the people on coach A vary more in age than the people on coach B.

(c) Is Richard correct?

You must give a reason for your answer.

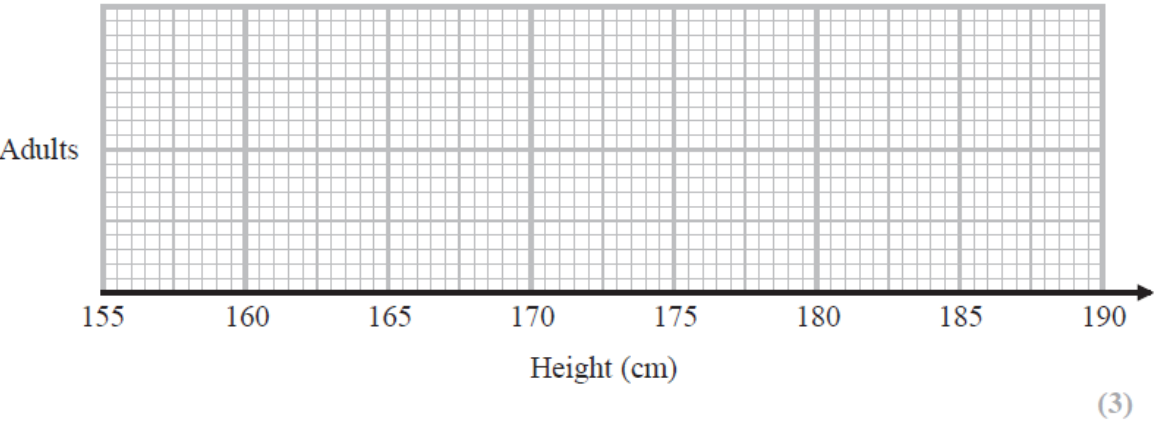
(1)

11 The table shows some information about the heights of a group of adults.

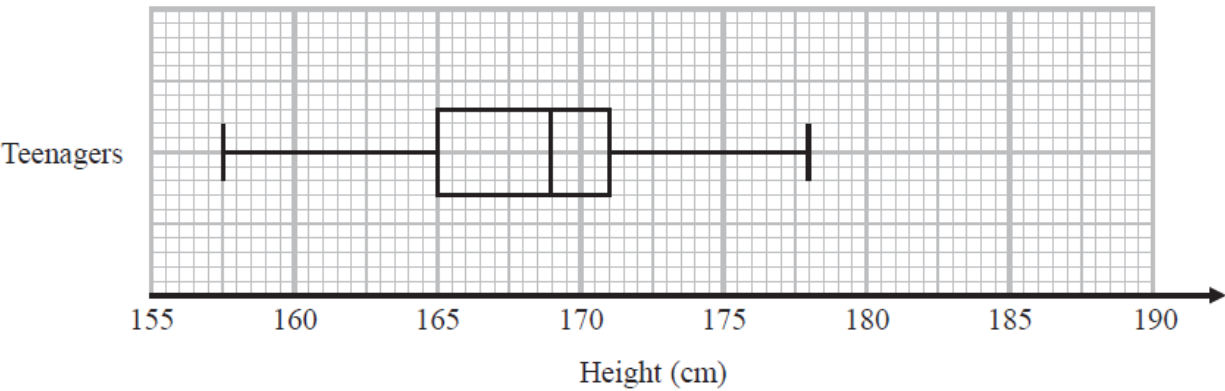


least height	169 cm
greatest height	186 cm
median	177 cm
lower quartile	174 cm
upper quartile	180 cm

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



The box plot below shows the distribution of the heights of a group of teenagers.



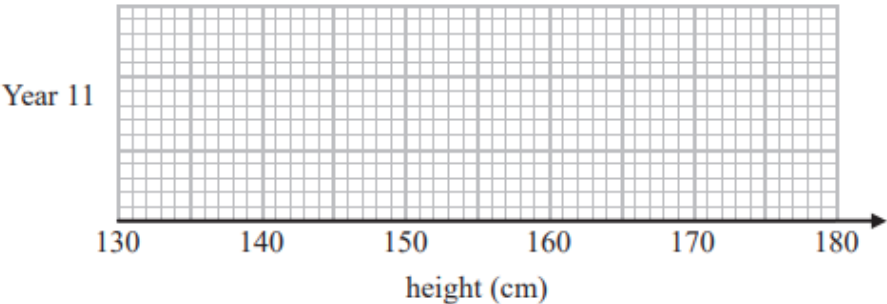
(b) Compare the distribution of the heights of the adults with the distribution of the heights of the teenagers.

(2)

12 The table shows information about the heights, in cm, of a group of Year 11 girls.

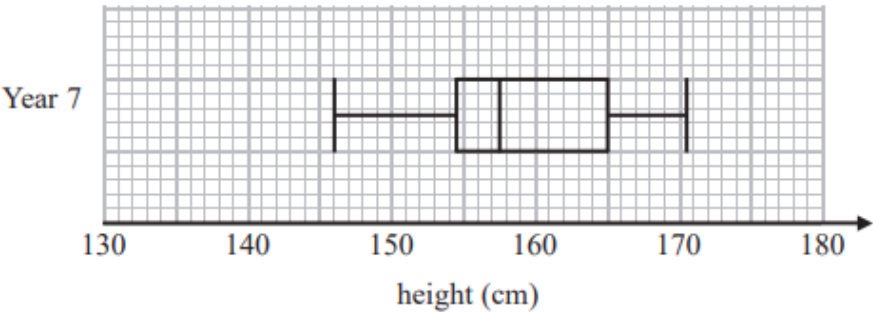
	height (cm)
least height	154
median	165
lower quartile	161
interquartile range	7
range	20

(a) Draw a box plot for this information.



(3)

The box plot below shows information about the heights, in cm, of a group of Year 7 girls.



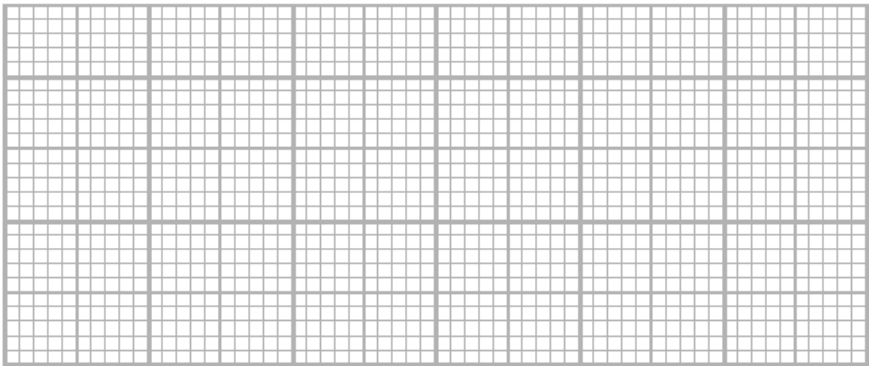
(b) Compare the distribution of heights of the Year 7 girls with the distribution of heights of the Year 11 girls.

(2)

14 Ben played 15 games of basketball.
 Here are the points he scored in each game.

17 18 18 18 19 20 20 22 23 23 23 26 27 28 28

(a) Draw a box plot for this information.



(3)

Sam plays in the same 15 games of basketball.

The median number of points Sam scored is 23

The interquartile range of these points is 12

The range of these points is 20

(b) Who is more consistent at scoring points, Sam or Ben?
 You must give a reason for your answer.

(2)