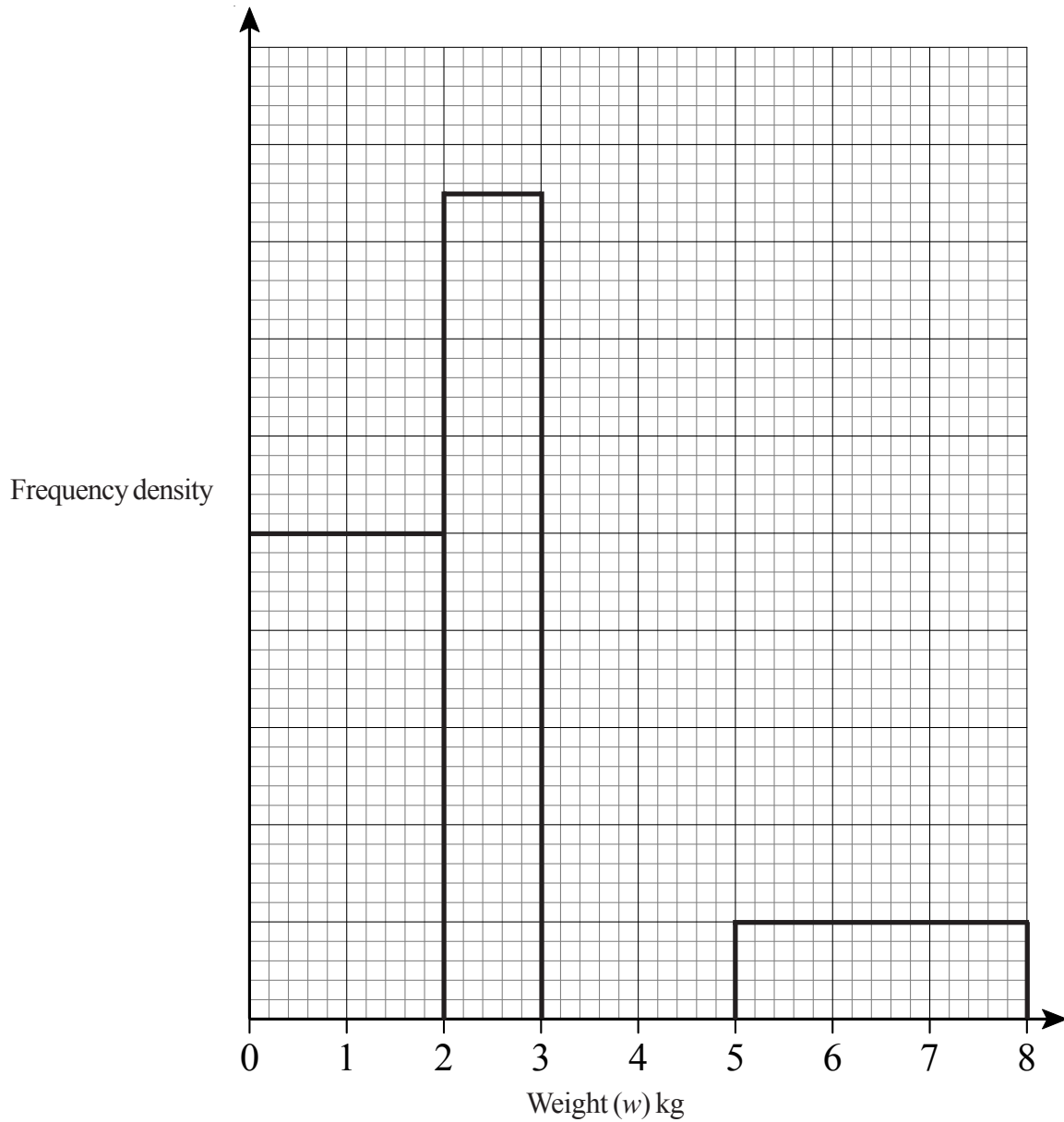


# Histograms

The table and histogram give some information about the weights of parcels received at a post office during one Thursday.



- a) Use the histogram to complete the frequency table.

Weight ( $w$ ) kg	Frequency
$0 < w < 2$	40
$2 < w < 3$	
$3 < w < 4$	24
$4 < w < 5$	18
$5 < w < 8$	

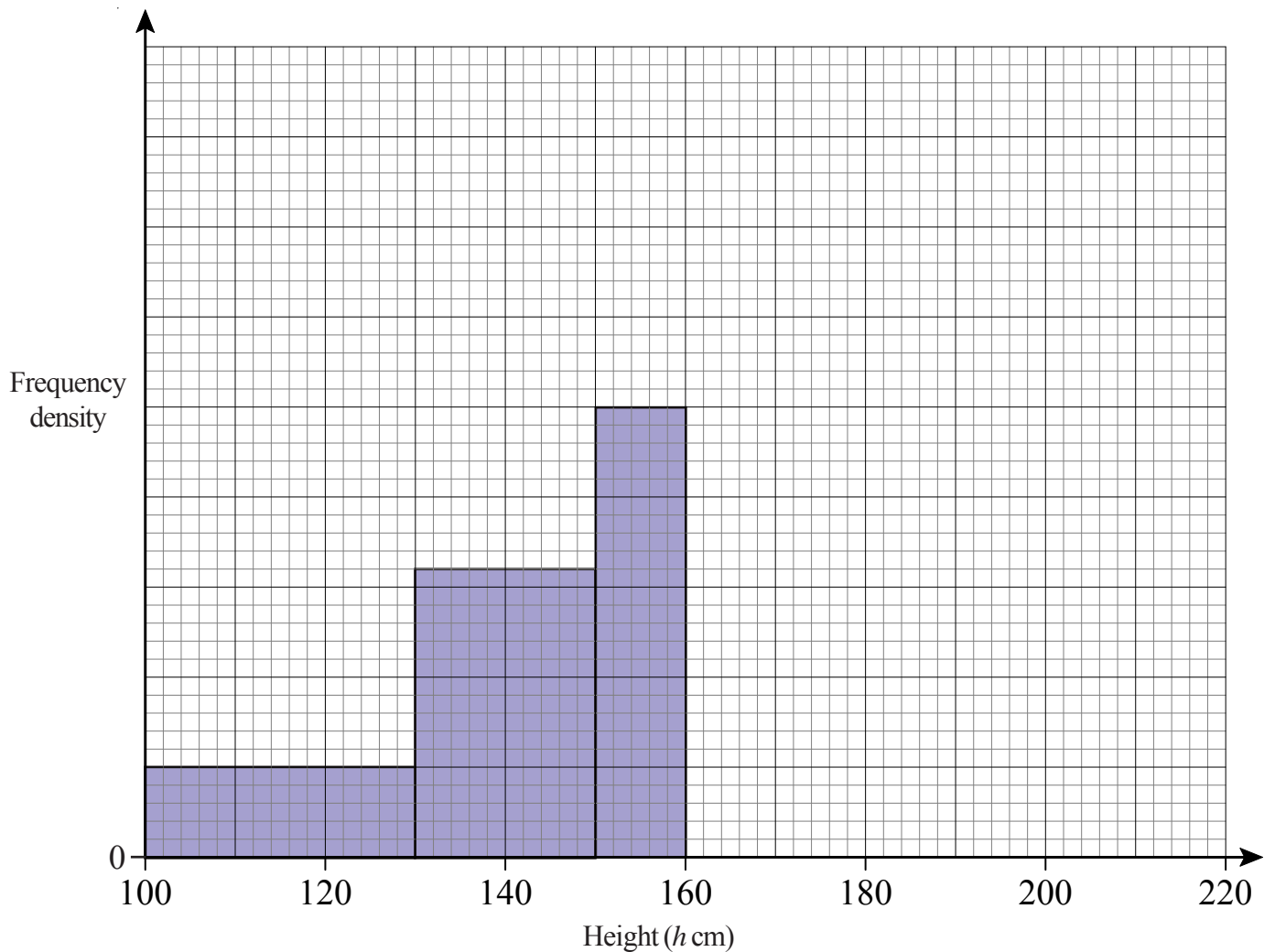
- b) Use the table to complete the histogram.

# Histograms



The incomplete table and histogram give some information about the heights (in cm) of some plants.

Height ( $h$ cm)	Frequency
$100 < h < 130$	30
$130 < h < 150$	
$150 < h < 160$	
$160 < h < 180$	40
$180 < h < 210$	18



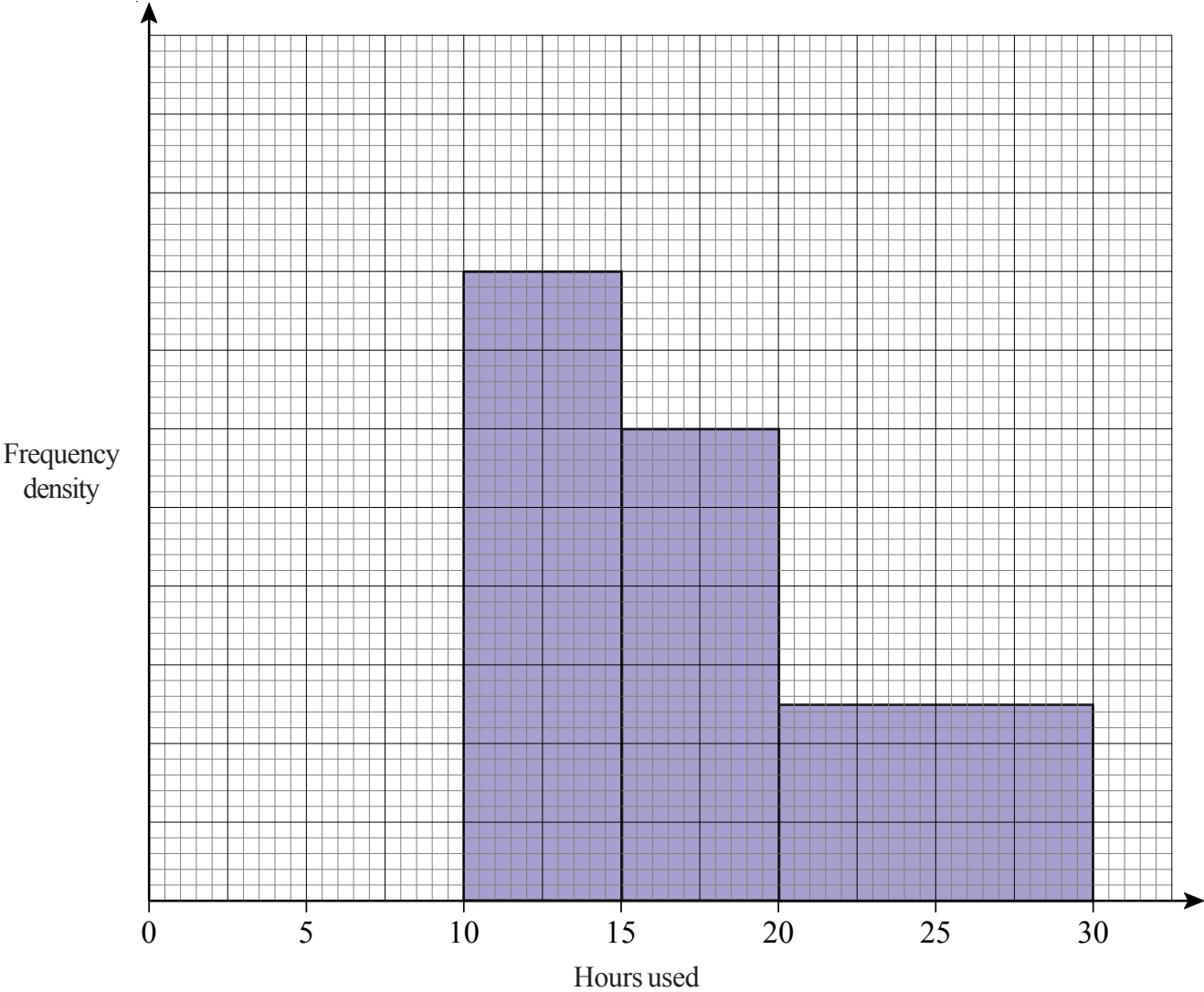
- Use the histogram to complete the table.
- Use the table to complete the histogram.

# Histograms



Paul asked the students in his class how many hours they used the internet for last week.

The incomplete histogram was drawn using his results.



Eight students used the internet for between 10 and 15 hours.  
Six students used it for between 0 and 10 hours.

a) Use this information to complete the histogram.

No students used the internet for more than 30 hours.

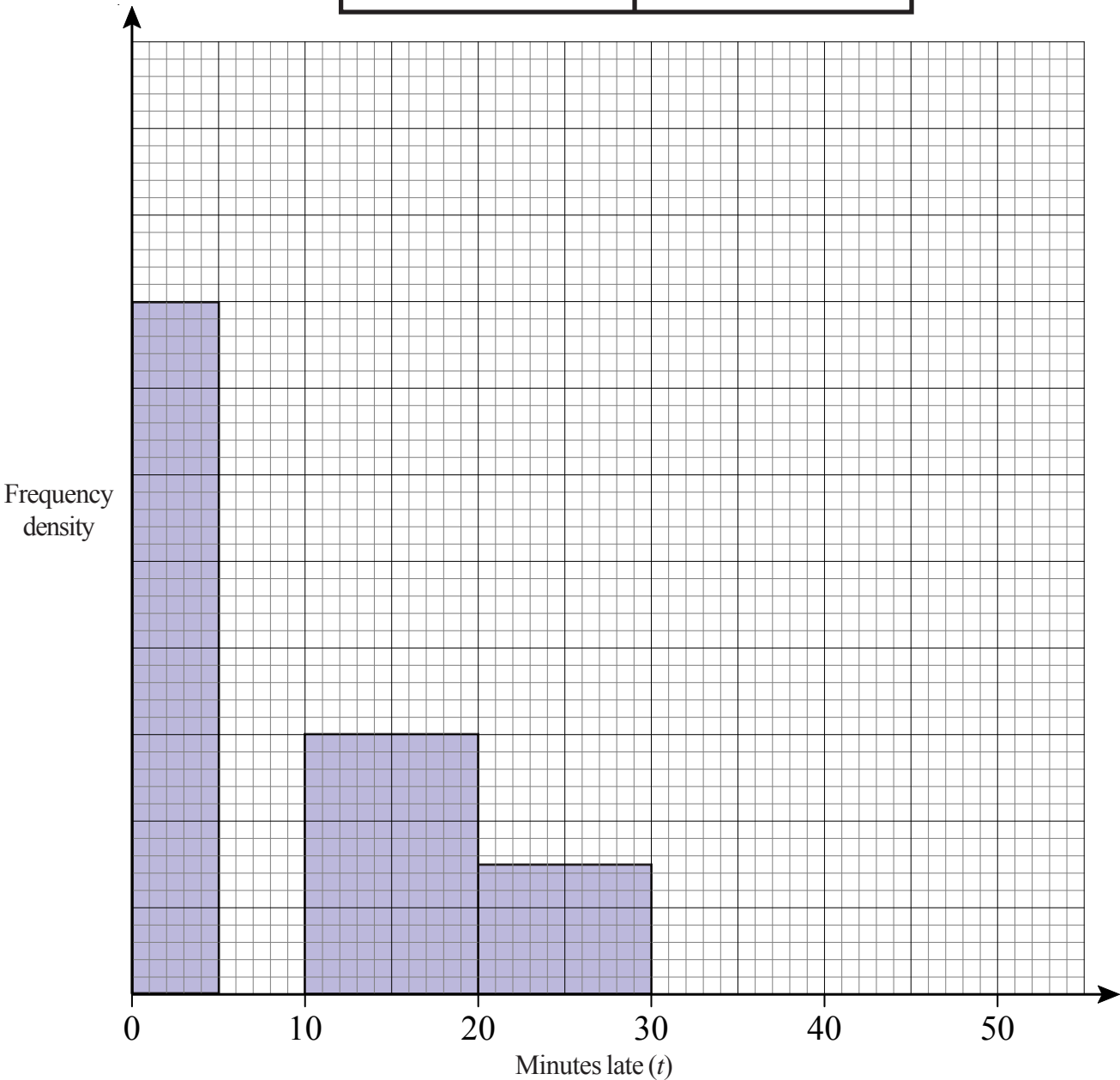
b) Work out how many students Paul asked.

# Histograms



Some trains from Nottingham to Leeds were late.  
The incomplete table and histogram give some information about how late the trains were.

Minutes late ( $t$ )	Frequency
$0 < t \leq 5$	16
$5 < t \leq 10$	10
$10 < t \leq 20$	
$20 < t \leq 30$	
$30 < t \leq 50$	8

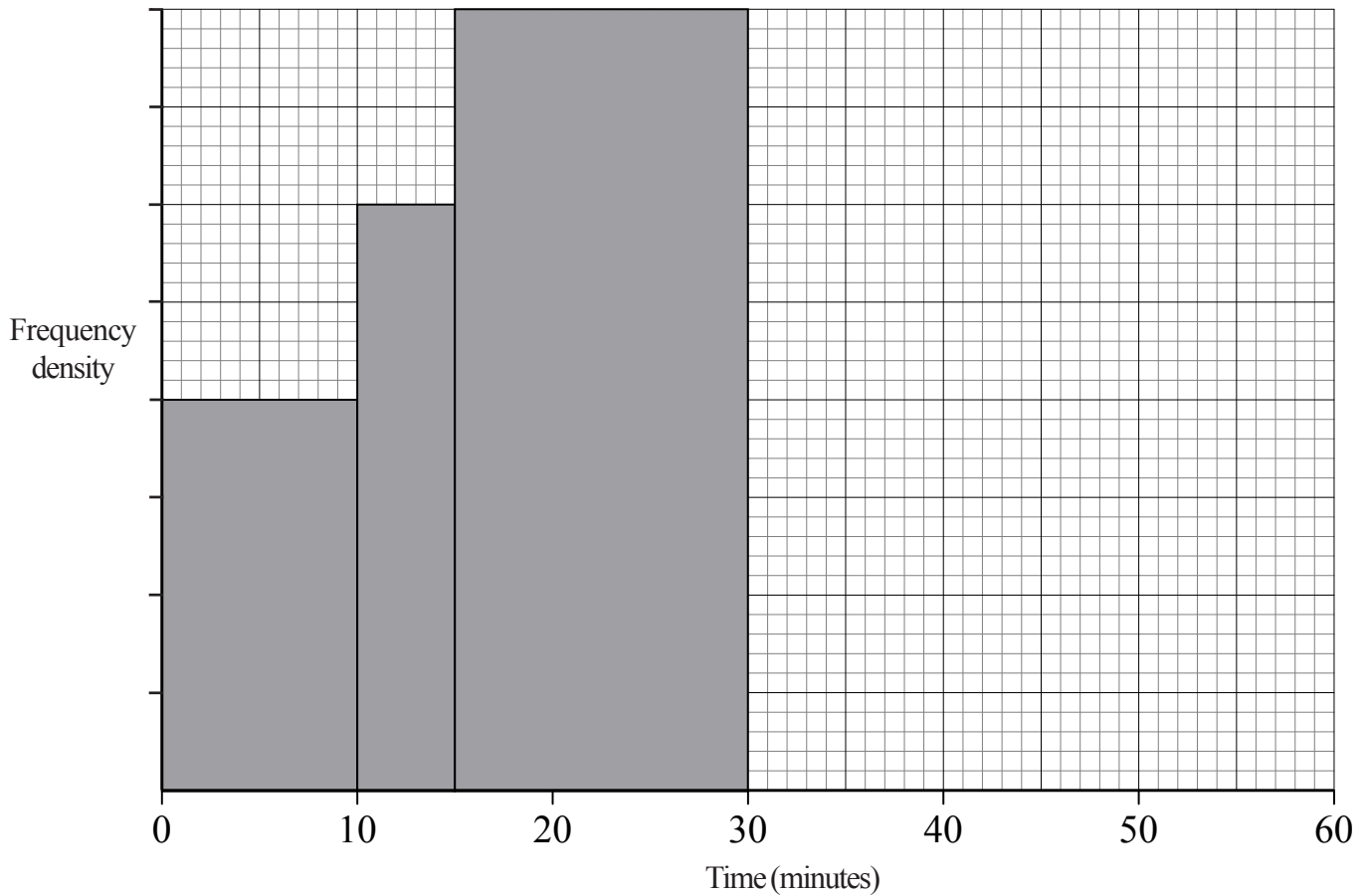


- a) Use the information in the histogram to complete the table.
- b) Use the information in the table to complete the histogram.



The table and histogram give information about how long, in minutes, some students took to complete a set of homework.

Time ( $t$ ) in minutes	Frequency
$0 < t \leq 10$	20
$10 < t \leq 15$	
$15 < t \leq 30$	
$30 < t \leq 50$	62
$50 < t \leq 60$	23

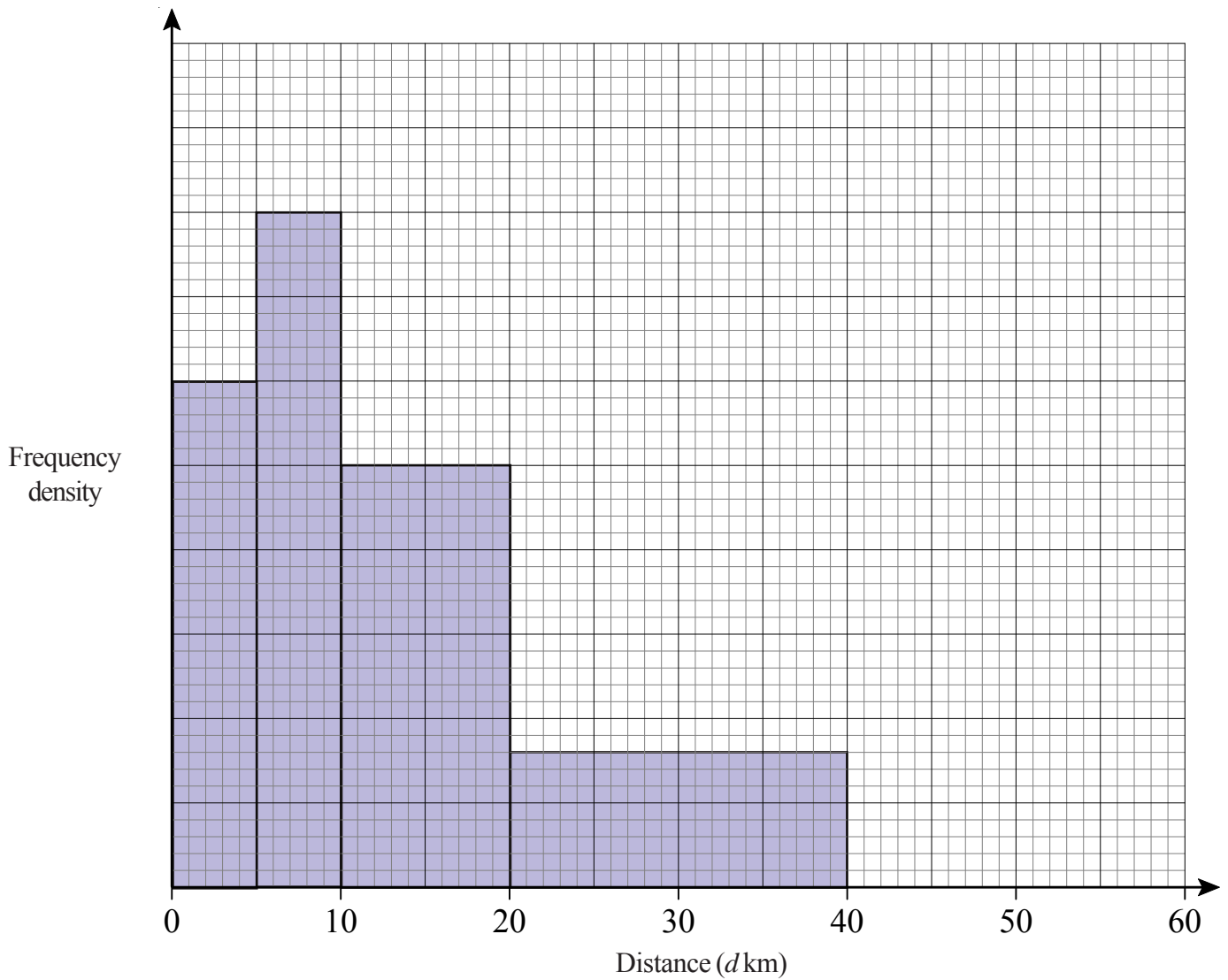


- Use the information in the histogram to complete the table.
- Use the table to complete the histogram.

# Histograms



The incomplete histogram and table give some information about the distances some students travel to school.



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

Distance ( $d$ km)	Frequency
$0 < d \leq 5$	15
$5 < d \leq 10$	20
$10 < d \leq 20$	
$20 < d \leq 40$	
$40 < d \leq 60$	10

b) Use the information in the table to complete the histogram.

# Histograms

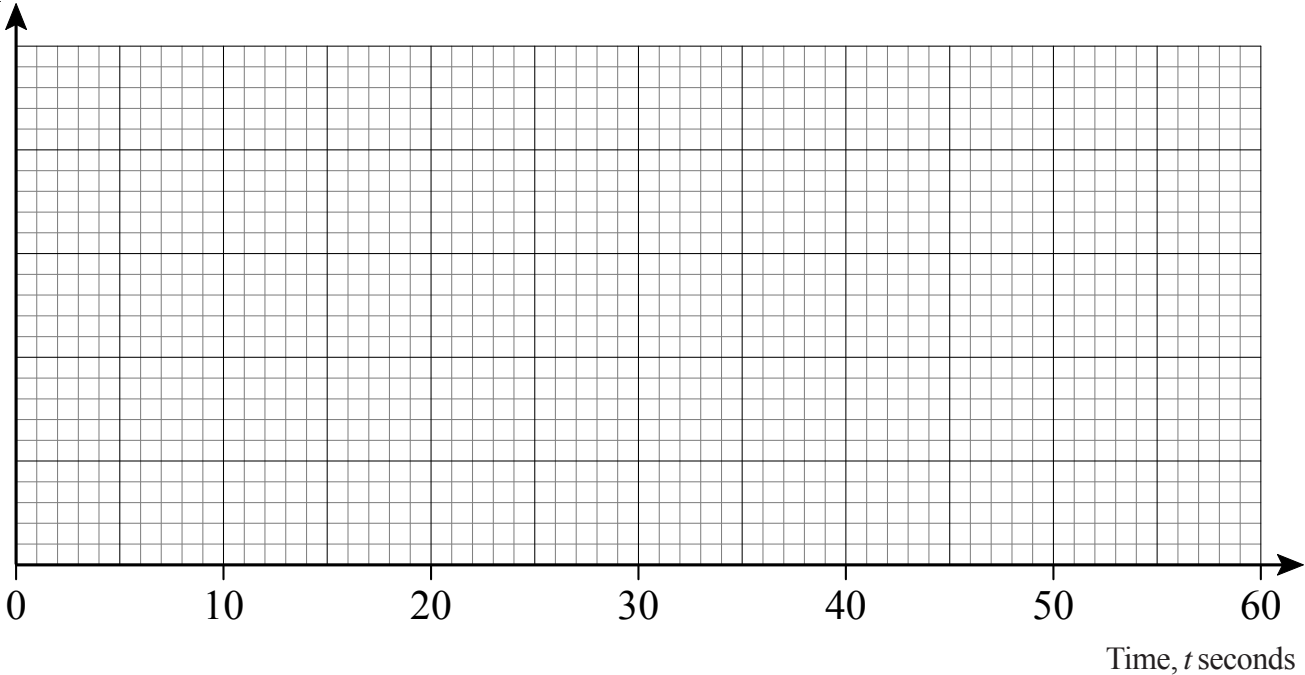


There are 100 pupils in Year 11. The time taken by each pupil to answer a question was recorded. The following grouped frequency distribution was obtained.

Time, $t$ seconds	$0 < t \leq 10$	$10 < t \leq 20$	$20 < t \leq 30$	$30 < t \leq 40$	$40 < t \leq 60$
Number of pupils	6	19	25	36	14

Draw a histogram to illustrate the distribution on the graph paper below.

Time taken to answer in seconds



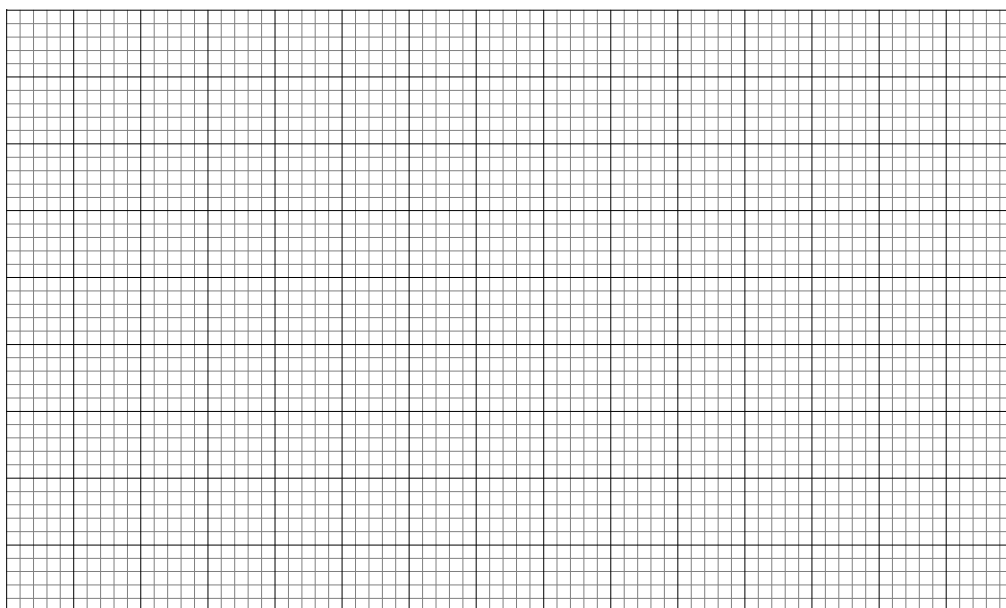
# Histograms



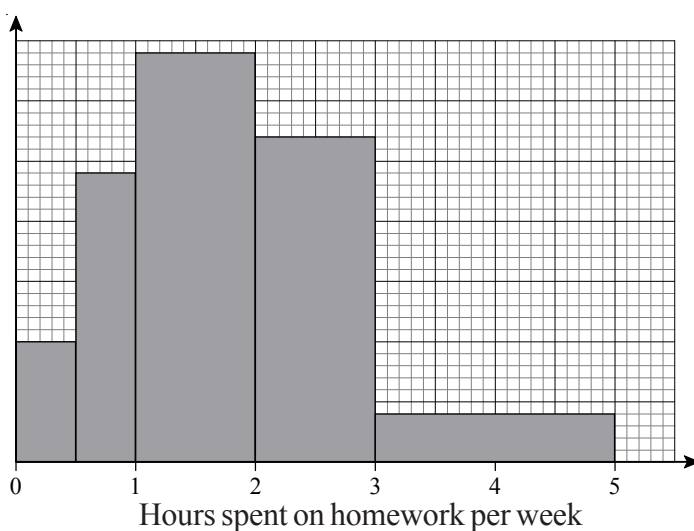
- 1) The table gives information about the heights, in centimetres, of some 18 year old students.

Height ( $h$ cm)	Frequency
$135 < h \leq 145$	12
$145 < h \leq 165$	46
$165 < h \leq 180$	45
$180 < h \leq 190$	25
$190 < h \leq 195$	4

Use the table to draw a histogram.



- 2) The histogram shows the amount of time, in hours, that students spend on their homework per week.



Use the histogram to complete the table.

Time ( $t$ hours)	Frequency
$0 < t \leq \frac{1}{2}$	
$\frac{1}{2} < t \leq 1$	
$1 < t \leq 2$	
$2 < t \leq 3$	27
$3 < t \leq 5$	