

## Classifying and Representing Data

Cumulative Freq

- 1 The frequency table shows the results of a test.
  - a Copy and complete the table.
  - b How many students scored 8?
  - c How many students scored more than 5?
  - d How many students scored less than 6?
  - e How many students completed the test?

Score	Frequency	Cumulative frequency			
4	4				
5	6				
6	7				
7	10				
8	5				

- 2 The number of times an ambulance was called out each day is recorded in a frequency table.
  - a Copy and complete the table.
  - b On how many days was the ambulance called out 21 times?
  - c On how many days was the ambulance called out fewer than 25 times?
  - d On how many days was the ambulance called out more than 23 times?

Number of calls	Frequency	Cumulative frequency			
20	4				
21	3				
22	10				
23	12				
24	6				
25	5				

The ages of children at the local park are shown below.

9	8	4	6	10	10	8	6	5	4	5	6	8	4	9
10	5	8	8	9	10	4	6	10	9	9	7	7	6	5

- a Construct a frequency table to represent this data; include a tally column.
- b Add a cumulative frequency column.
- c How many children are there altogether?
- d How many children are 8 years old?
- e How many children are 6 years old?
- f How many children are older than 5?
- g How many children are younger than 9?
- h What are the most common ages?
- i What is the least common age?
- j What fraction are 7 years old?
- k What fraction are 4 years old?
- What percentage are older than 5?
- m What percentage are younger than 6?