STATISTICS

A STATISTICAL INVESTIGATION

A.1 IDENTIFYING THE STEPS

MCQ 1: The girls' average score in math is 87 (B+), while the boys' average is 75 (C). since 87 > 75, on average, girls perform better than boys in math.

Which step does this sentence refer to?

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ш	Steb	1:	State	une	Prop	теш

- ☐ Step 2: Collect Data
- ☐ Step 3: Calculate Descriptive Statistics
- ☐ Step 4: Organize and Display Data
- □ Step 5: Interpret the Statistics

MCQ 2: "Do students prefer science over math?" Which step does this sentence refer to?

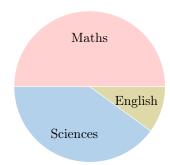
- \Box Step 1: State the Problem
- □ Step 2: Collect Data
- \Box Step 3: Calculate Descriptive Statistics
- ☐ Step 4: Organize and Display Data
- ☐ Step 5: Interpret the Statistics

MCQ 3: "We asked every student in the school to fill out a survey about their favorite subjects."

Which step does this sentence refer to?

- ☐ Step 1: State the Problem
- ☐ Step 2: Collect Data
- ☐ Step 3: Calculate Descriptive Statistics
- ☐ Step 4: Organize and Display Data
- □ Step 5: Interpret the Statistics

MCQ 4: "We made a pie chart showing how many students chose each subject."



Which step does this sentence refer to?

- ☐ Step 1: State the Problem
- ☐ Step 2: Collect Data
- ☐ Step 3: Calculate Descriptive Statistics
- ☐ Step 4: Organize and Display Data

☐ Step 5: Interpret the Statistics

MCQ 5: "The relative frequency of students choosing 'Math' as their favorite subject is 50%."

Which step does this sentence refer to?

- ☐ Step 1: State the Problem
- □ Step 2: Collect Data
- ☐ Step 3: Calculate Descriptive Statistics
- ☐ Step 4: Organize and Display Data
- ☐ Step 5: Interpret the Statistics

B STATING THE PROBLEM

B.1 FINDING POPULATION

MCQ 6: Imagine you're a statistician studying how much time people spend outdoors. Here's your statistical question: "How many hours do kids spend playing outside each day?" Which group is the best population to study for this question? Check the correct answer:

- \square "All the adults in a city."
- \square "All the kids in a school."
- □ "Every dog in a neighborhood."
- □ "All the teachers in a country."

MCQ 7: Imagine you're a statistician studying pets in homes. Here's your statistical question: "How many families own a pet in our town?"

Which group is the best population to study for this question?

Check the correct answer:

- □ "All the kids in a playground."
- □ "Every bird in a forest."
- \square "All the workers in a factory."
- \square "All the families in our town."

MCQ 8: Imagine you're a statistician studying reading habits. Here's your statistical question: "How many books do students borrow from the school library each month?" Which group is the best population to study for this question? Check the correct answer:

- \square "All the librarians in a state."
- \square "All the students in a school."
- □ "Every book in a bookstore."
- □ "All the parents in a neighborhood."

MCQ 9: Imagine you're a statistician studying nature. Here's your statistical question: "How tall are the oak trees in a national park?"

Which group is the best population to study for this question? Check the correct answer:

\Box "All the oak trees in a national park."	MCQ 18: You need to elect the Grade 7 class representative. Do you use:			
$\hfill\Box$ "All the rivers in a country."	·			
□ "Every cloud in the sky."	□ Survey			
□ "All the rocks on a mountain."	□ Census			
B.2 SORTING DATA TYPES	MCQ 19: You want to find out if students across the country			
MCQ 10: What type of data is this variable: favorite subject (e.g., Maths, Science, English)?	have faced physical violence this year. Do you use:			
☐ Quantitative variable	□ Census			
☐ Qualitative variable				
MCQ 11: What type of data is this variable: number of siblings?	D DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS			
☐ Quantitative variable	D.1 SPOTTING STATISTICS			
☐ Qualitative variable	MCQ 20: "Su averages 14.6 points per game."			
MCQ 12: What type of data is this variable: type of vehicle (e.g., car, bicycle, bus)?	Is this an example of statistics? ☐ Yes			
☐ Quantitative variable	□ No			
☐ Qualitative variable				
MCQ 13: What type of data is this variable: height of students (in cm)?	MCQ 21: "John's height is 180 cm." Is this an example of statistics?			
☐ Quantitative variable	□ Yes			
☐ Qualitative variable	□ No			
MCQ 14: What type of data is this variable: level of education (e.g., high school, bachelor's, master's)?	MCQ 22: "The average temperature in July is 25°C." Is this an example of statistics?			
☐ Quantitative variable	□ Yes			
\square Qualitative variable	□ No			
MCQ 15: What type of data is this variable: annual income (in dollars)?	MCQ 23: "Emily's favorite color is blue." Is this an example of statistics?			
☐ Quantitative variable	□ Yes			
☐ Qualitative variable	\square No			
C COLLECTING DATA				
	MCQ 24: "On average, students in the class scored 85% on the exam."			
C.1 CHOOSING CENSUS OR SURVEY	Is this an example of statistics?			
MCQ 16: You want to find the proportion of girls in a class. Do you use:	□ Yes			
□ Survey	□ No			
□ Census	MCQ 25: "The median income in the city is \$50,000." Is this an example of statistics?			
MCQ 17: You want to know how students feel about the new cafeteria menu. Do you use:	•			
□ Survey	□ Yes			
□ Census	□ No			

E DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS: RELATIVE FREQUENCY

E.1 CALCULATING RELATIVE FREQUENCIES WITH 2 CATEGORIES

Ex 26: A class of 25 students was surveyed about their gender. Compute the percentages (rounded to one decimal place):

Gender	Frequency	Relative Frequency (%)
Girls	13	%
Boys	12	%
Total	25	100%

Ex 27: A class of 25 students took a quiz, and their results were recorded. Compute the percentages (rounded to one decimal place):

Result	Frequency	Relative Frequency (ncy (%)
Pass	15		%	6
Fail	10		%	o o
Total	25		100%	

Ex 28: A basketball player attempted 50 shots during practice. Compute the shooting percentages (rounded to one decimal place):

Outcome	Frequency	Relative Frequency ($\%$	
Success	32		%
Miss	18		%
Total	50	100%	

Ex 29: A company tested 70 new light bulbs to see if they would last over 1,000 hours. Compute the success percentages (rounded to one decimal place):

Outcome	Frequency	Relativ	re Frequency (%)
Success	49		%
Miss	21		%
Total	70		100%

E.2 CALCULATING RELATIVE FREQUENCIES

Ex 30: In a middle school, students were asked what their favorite animal was. Fill in the relative frequencies (round to 1 decimal place):

Pet	Frequency	Relative Frequency (%	
Cats	18	%	
Dogs	14	%	
Hamsters	5	%	
Fish	3	%	
Total	40	100%	

Ex 31: A group of 50 students chose their favorite fruit. Fill in the relative frequencies (round to 1 decimal place):

Fruit	Frequency	Relative Frequency (%)
Apples	20	%
Bananas	15	%
Cherries	10	%
Grapes	5	%
Total	50	100%

Ex 32: In a middle school, students were asked what their favorite means of transportation was. Fill in the relative frequencies (round to 1 decimal place):

Mode of Transportation	Frequency	Relati	ve Frequency (%)
Bus	35		%
Bicycle	25		%
Walking	15		%
Car	5		%
Total	80		100%

Ex 33: In a middle school, students were asked what their favorite music genre was. Fill in the relative frequencies (round to 1 decimal place):

Type of Music	Frequency	Relative Frequency (%)
Pop	40	%
Rock	30	%
Classical	20	%
Jazz	10	%
Total	100	100%

F DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS: CENTRAL TENDENCY

F.1 FINDING THE MODE

Ex 34: Look at this frequency table showing marks:

Marks	Frequency
A	10
В	22
С	19
D	15
Е	6

What's the mode?

□ A
□ B
□ C mark
□ D
□ E

Ex 35: Check this frequency table for modes of transport:

Mode of Transport	Frequency
Bus	18
Bicycle	12
Car	8
Walking	14
Train	6

What's the mode?

Ex 36: Look at this frequency table showing favorite fruits:

Fruit	Frequency
Apple	14
Banana	20
Orange	12
Grapes	10
Mango	16

What's the mode?

□ Apple

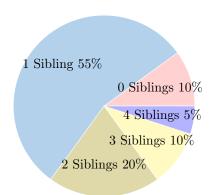
□ Banana

☐ Orange fruit

 \square Grapes

☐ Mango

Ex 37: 30 students were asked how many siblings they have, and the results are shown in this pie chart:



What's the mode?

 \square 0 Siblings

□ 1 Sibling

 \square 2 Siblings

□ 3 Siblings

□ 4 Siblings

F.2 CALCULATING A MEAN

Over the last 5 basketball games, I scored these points: 15, 20, 10, 2, and 5.

Find the mean score:

points

Over the last 5 days, I earned these tips as a waiter: Ex 43: 200 randomly selected students were asked how they 12, 18, 15, 22, and 28.

Find the mean tip:

dollars

Over the last 7 days, I read these numbers of pages: Ex 40: 30, 25, 35, 40, 20, 15, and 45.

Find the mean number of pages:

pages

Over the last 6 days, I spent these amounts on lunch: 8, 12, 10, 15, 9, and 11.

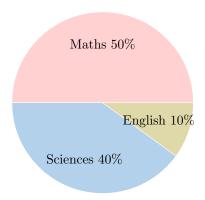
Find the mean cost:

dollars

G ORGANIZING AND DISPLAYING DATA

G.1 UNDERSTANDING PIE CHARTS AND BAR **CHARTS**

Ex 42: 30 randomly selected students were asked to name their favorite subject at school. The results of the survey are displayed in the graph.



1. What sort of graph is being used?

☐ Bar chart

 \square Pie chart

2. Which was the most favoured subject?

 \square Sciences

 \square Maths

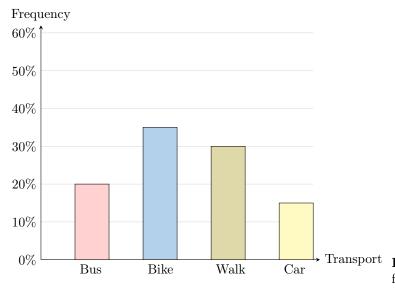
□ English

3. What percentage of the students named Sciences as their favorite subject?

%

4. What percentage of the students chose either Maths or Sciences as their favorite subject?

travel to school. The results of the survey are displayed in the graph.



1. What sort of graph is being used?

 \square Bar chart

 \Box Pie chart

2. Which was the most common mode of transportation?

 \square Bus

 \square Bike

 \square Walk

 $\square \; \mathrm{Car}$

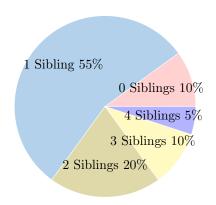
3. What percentage of the students travel to school by bike?

%

4. What percentage of the students travel to school either by bus or bike?



Ex 44: 30 randomly selected students were asked to state the number of siblings they have. The results of the survey are displayed in the graph.



1. What sort of graph is being used?

 \square Bar chart

 \square Pie chart

2. Which number of siblings is the most common?

\square 0 Siblings
\square 1 Sibling
\square 2 Siblings
\square 3 Siblings

 \square 4 Siblings

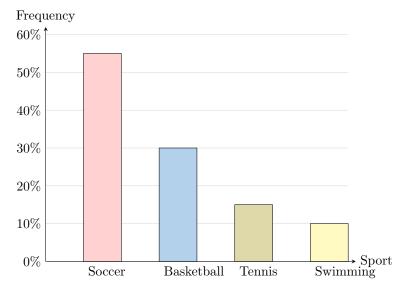
3. What percentage of the students have 2 siblings?



4. What percentage of the students have at least 1 sibling?



Transport **Ex 45:** 30 randomly selected students were asked to name their favorite sport. The results of the survey are displayed in the graph.



1. What sort of graph is being used?

□ Bar chart

 \square Pie chart

2. Which was the most favoured sport?

 \square Soccer

□ Basketball

☐ Tennis

☐ Swimming

3. What percentage of the students named Basketball as their favorite sport?



4. What percentage of the students chose either Soccer or Basketball as their favorite sport?



H INTERPRETING THE STATISTICS

H.1 INTERPRETING RELATIVE FREQUENCY

MCQ 46: Here's a table showing the relative frequency of students' favorite subject:

Subject	Relative Frequency (%)
Maths	46%
Science	44%
English	10%

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$\hfill\square$ Maths is the most popular subject among students.
$\hfill\Box$ English is the least popular subject among students.
☐ Maths and Science are almost equally popular among students.
$\hfill\Box$ Students get good grades in Maths.

MCQ 47: This table shows the relative frequency of beverage children drink:

 \square English is the most popular subject among students.

Beverage	Relative Frequency (%)
Water	55%
Juice	30%
Soda	10%
Milk	5%

Check the statements that are true:

\Box Milk is the least popular beverage among children.
\Box Soda is more popular than Juice.
\Box Milk is the most popular beverage.
\Box Water makes up more than half of all drinks.
☐ Juice and Soda together are less popular than Water alone

□ Water is the most popular beverage among children.

MCQ 48: This table shows how students get to school, based on relative frequency:

Transportation	Relative Frequency (Bus
40%	Walking
30%	Bicycle
20%	Car
10%	

Check the statements that are true:
\Box The Bus is the most popular way to get to school.
\Box The Car is the least popular way to get to school.
\Box Walking and Bicycle are equally popular.
\Box More students walk than take the Bus.
\Box Bicycle and Car together are less popular than the Bu alone.

MCQ 49: Here's a table showing the relative frequency of student's favorite pet:

Pet Type	Relative Frequency (Dogs
50%	Cats
30%	Fish
15%	Birds
5%	

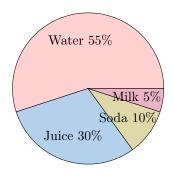
Check the statements that are true:

 \square Dogs cost more than Cats.

\Box Dogs are the most popular pets among students.
\Box Birds are the least popular pets among students.
\Box More students own Cats than Fish.
\Box Dogs and Cats together make up more than 75% of all pets.
\Box Birds are more popular than Fish.

H.2 INTERPRETING RELATIVE FREQUENCY

Ex 50: Here's a pie chart showing what kids drink most often:



Answer these questions based on the pie chart:

 \square Water □ Juice □ Soda \square Milk

2. Which drink do kids choose the least?

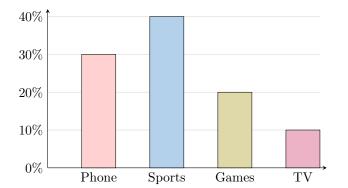
□ Water □ Juice □ Soda □ Milk

3. Do more kids drink soda than juice?

 \square Yes \square No

Ex 51: This bar graph shows how students spend their free

□ Walking is the most popular way to get to school.



Answer these questions based on the bar graph:

1.	What's	the	most	popular	activity?

 \square Phone

☐ Sports

 \square Games

 $\square \; \mathrm{TV}$

2. What's the least popular activity?

 \square Phone

☐ Sports

☐ Games

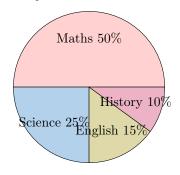
 $\square \ \mathrm{TV}$

3. Do more students play games than use their phones?

 \square Yes

 \square No

Ex 52: This pie chart shows how much time students spend studying different subjects:



Answer these questions based on the pie chart:

1. Which subject gets the most study time?

 \square Maths

 \square Science

☐ English

 \square History

2. Which subject gets the least study time?

 \square Maths

□ Science

 \square English

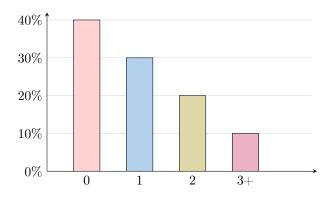
☐ History

3. Do students spend more time on English than Science?

 \square Yes

 \square No

Ex 53: This bar graph shows how many siblings students have:



Answer these questions based on the bar graph:

1. What's the most common number of siblings?

 $\Box 0$

 $\Box 1$

 \square 2 \square 3+

2. What's the least common number of siblings?

 $\Box 0$

 \Box 1

 \square 2 \square 3+

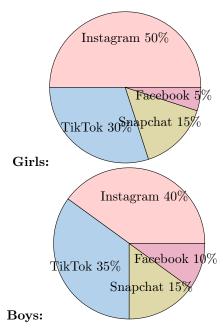
3. Do more students have 1 sibling than none?

 \square Yes

□ No

H.3 COMPARING USING PIE CHARTS

MCQ 54: Here are pie charts showing the favorite social media apps for girls and boys:



Check the true statements about these favorite apps:

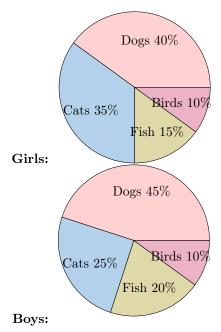
 $\hfill\Box$ "Instagram is the top app for both girls and boys."

□ "Boys like Facebook more than girls do."

 \Box "Girls like TikTok more than boys do."

□ "Snapchat is just as popular with girls as with boys."

MCQ 55: Here are pie charts showing the favorite pets for girls and boys:



Check the true statements about these favorite pets:

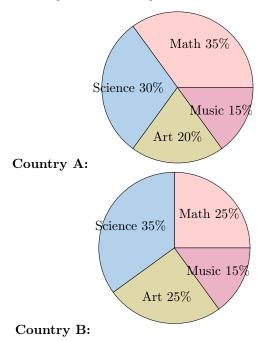
□ "Dogs are the favorite pet for both girls and boys."

 \square "Girls like cats more than boys do."

 \square "Boys like fish less than girls do."

 \square "Birds are equally popular with girls and boys."

MCQ 56: Here are pie charts showing the favorite school subjects in Country A and Country B:



Check the true statements about these favorite subjects:

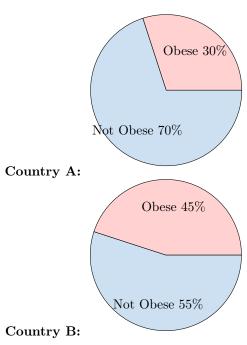
□ "Country A loves math more than Country B does."

□ "Science is the least favorite subject in Country B."

□ "Art is more popular in Country B than in Country A."

□ "Music has the same fans in both countries."

MCQ 57: Here are pie charts showing the percentage of adults who are obese in Country A and Country B:



Check the true statements about obesity in these countries:

□ "Country B has a bigger obesity problem than Country A."

□ "More than half of adults in Country A are obese."

□ "Country A has more non-obese adults than Country B."

 \square "The obesity rate in Country B is higher than 40%."

H.4 COMPARING USING CENTRAL TENDENCIES

Ex 58: The girls' average score in math is 87 (B+), while the boys' average is 75 (C). Are girls better at math?

boys' average is 75 (C). Are girls better at math?

Ex 59: The average salary of employees in Company A is \$65,000, while in Company B, it is \$58,000. Does Company A pay higher salaries on average?

Ex 60: The mean summer temperature in City P is 26°C, while in City Q, it is 29°C. Which city is hotter on average?

neighborhood has a higher central tendency in income?	