Reading Information from Grouped Frequency Tables

(a)

The grouped frequency table shows the number of houses on different streets.

Number of Houses	Frequency
1 to 5	2
6 to 10	9
11 to 15	14
16 to 20	8
21 to 25	7

(i) How many streets have between 6 and 10 houses?

9

(ii) What is the most common number of houses on a street?

11 to 15

(iii) How many streets have 16 or more houses on them?

15

(iv) What was the total number of streets surveyed?

40

(b)

The grouped frequency table shows the length to the nearest minute of some phone calls that a doctor made.

Time (minutes)	Frequency
7 to 12	7
13 to 18	5
19 to 24	8
25 to 30	4
31 to 36	1

(i) How many calls lasted between 13 and 18 minutes?

5

(ii) How many phone calls lasted 24 minutes or less?

20

(iii) What is the total number of phone calls made?

25

(iv) What fraction of the calls lasted 25 or more minutes? $\frac{1}{5}$

(c)

The grouped frequency table shows the weight w of some dogs at a veterinary centre.

Weight (kg)	Frequency
$0 < w \leq 5$	3
$5 < w \leq 10$	4
$10 < w \leq 15$	15
$15 < w \leq 20$	23
$20 < w \leq 25$	5

(i) How many dogs weighed 10 kg or less?

7

(ii) How many dogs were weighed in total?

50

(iii) What fraction of the dogs weigh 15 kg to 20 kg? $\frac{23}{50}$

(iv) Dea says "Over 50% of dogs weighed more than 15 kg." Is she correct?

Yes, 56%

(d)

The grouped frequency table shows the amount spent in a supermarket by its customers.

Amount Spent (£)	Frequency
$0 < A \leq 20$	24
$20 < A \leq 40$	15
$40 < A \leq 60$	8
$60 < A \leq 80$	10
$80 < A \leq 100$	3

(i) How many customers were surveyed?

60

(ii) How many customers spent more than £60?

13

(iii) What percentage of customers spent between £20 and £40? 25%

(iv) Tao says "20 people spent between £50 and £70". Is Tao correct? No, it cannot be more than 18