

**WorkSHEET 8.2 Collecting and organising data**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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- 1** The scores below show the number of students absent each day over a four-week period from a Maths class.

5 2 1 0 4 3 2 1 0 1  
0 1 2 2 4 3 2 0 0 4

Display the results in a frequency table.

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- 2** For the data in question **1** draw a frequency histogram and polygon.
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- 3** The following data set represents the masses (in kg) of the 24 jockeys at last year's Melbourne Cup. These data will be used in the next 3 questions.

{50, 51, 51, 52, 52, 52, 52, 53, 53, 53, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 55, 55, 55, 56, 56, 56, 57, 58}

From these data construct a frequency and relative frequency table.

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- 4** Using the data from question **3**, construct a histogram.
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- 5 The table below shows the number of cars that are garaged each night in a particular street.

<b>Number of cars</b>	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Frequency</b>	15	26	41	18	5

Display the results in a frequency histogram and polygon.

- 6 Copy and complete the grouped frequency table.

<b>Class</b>	<b>Class centre</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
1–5	3	5
6–10		7
	13	
16–20		15
	23	2

Total = 40

- 7 The figures below show the amount of rainfall in millimetres that fell at a particular weather station each day during June.

12 13 25 5 32 22 24  
 52 0 2 0 19 20 28  
 14 28 12 10 47 15 36  
 0 5 8 15 27 40 55  
 31 45

Use a class size of 10 to display the data in a frequency table.

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- 8 Display the data in question 7 in a frequency histogram and polygon.

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- 9 The following list represents the scores on a recent maths examination for 35 students.

56, 58, 23, 59, 81, 32, 55, 90, 75, 63, 45, 78,  
59, 62, 77, 73, 82, 59, 92, 56, 51, 67, 73, 79,  
61, 38, 27, 59, 93, 98, 54, 62, 71, 80, 80

By forming class intervals of 10, construct a frequency table.

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- 10** Using the results from question **9**, construct a combined histogram and frequency polygon.
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