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?

- ☐ 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

Answer: Step 5: Interpret the Statistics. This sentence draws a conclusion about what the data means, comparing girls' and boys' preferences based on calculated averages.

MCQ 2: "Do students prefer science over math?"
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

Answer: Step 1: State the Problem. This sentence asks a question to figure out what we want to learn, setting up the investigation.
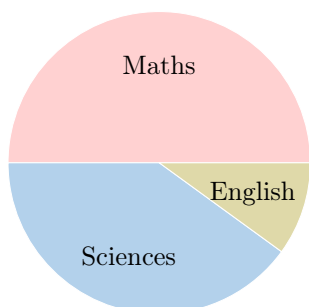
MCQ 3: "We asked every student in the school to fill out a survey about their favorite subjects."
Which step does this sentence refer to?

- ☐ 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

Answer: Step 2: Collect Data. This sentence describes gathering the information needed for the investigation.

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

Answer: Step 4: Organize and Display Data. This sentence describes creating a visual representation of the data.

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

Answer: Step 3: Calculate Descriptive Statistics. This sentence uses relative frequency to summarize the data collected, showing what portion of students picked 'Math' as their favorite.

B STATING THE PROBLEM

B.1 FINDING POPULATIONS

MCQ 6: You're studying how long kids play outside each day. Your question is: **"How many hours do kids spend playing outside each day?"**
Which population is best to study?
Check the correct answer:

- ☐ "All adults in a city."
- ☒ "All kids in a school."
- ☐ "All dogs in a neighborhood."
- ☐ "All teachers in a country."

Answer:

- "All adults in a city." **False** – The question is about kids, not adults.
- "All kids in a school." **True** – The question is about kids, and a school has kids to study.
- "All dogs in a neighborhood." **False** – Dogs aren't kids and don't play like them.
- "All teachers in a country." **False** – Teachers are adults, not kids.

MCQ 7: You're studying pets in homes. Your question is: **"How many families own a pet in our town?"**
Which population is best to study?
Check the correct answer:

□ "All kids in a playground."

□ "All birds in a forest."

□ "All workers in a factory."

☒ "All families in our town."

Answer:

- "All kids in a playground." **False** – The question is about families, not kids.

- "All birds in a forest." **False** – Birds aren't families or pets.

- "All workers in a factory." **False** – Workers aren't families.

- "All families in our town." **True** – The question is about families, and this population fits.

MCQ 8: You're studying reading habits. Your question is: **"How many books do students borrow from the school library each month?"**
Which population is best to study?
Check the correct answer:

□ "All librarians in a state."

☒ "All students in a school."

□ "All books in a bookstore."

□ "All parents in a neighborhood."

Answer:

- "All librarians in a state." **False** – The question is about students, not librarians.

- "All students in a school." **True** – The question is about students, and a school has students to study.

- "All books in a bookstore." **False** – Books don't borrow; the question is about students.

- "All parents in a neighborhood." **False** – Parents aren't students.

MCQ 9: You're studying nature. Your question is: **"How tall are the oak trees in a national park?"**
Which population is best to study?
Check the correct answer:

☒ "All oak trees in a national park."

□ "All rivers in a country."

□ "All clouds in the sky."

□ "All rocks on a mountain."

Answer:

- "All oak trees in a national park." **True** – The question is about oak trees, and this population fits.

- "All rivers in a country." **False** – The question is about oak trees, not rivers.

- "All clouds in the sky." **False** – Clouds aren't trees.

- "All rocks on a mountain." **False** – Rocks aren't trees.

MCQ 10: What type of data is: favorite subject (e.g., Maths, Science, English)?

□ Quantitative variable

☒ Qualitative variable

Answer: Qualitative variable. "Favorite subject" groups subjects like Maths or Science—it's not a number.

MCQ 11: What type of data is: number of siblings?

☒ Quantitative variable

□ Qualitative variable

Answer: Quantitative variable. "Number of siblings" is a number you count, like 1 or 2.

MCQ 12: What type of data is: type of vehicle (e.g., car, bicycle, bus)?

□ Quantitative variable

☒ Qualitative variable

Answer: Qualitative variable. "Type of vehicle" groups vehicles like car or bus—it's not a number.

MCQ 13: What type of data is: height of students (in cm)?

☒ Quantitative variable

□ Qualitative variable

Answer: Quantitative variable. "Height of students" is a number you measure, like 150 cm.

MCQ 14: What type of data is: level of education (e.g., high school, bachelor's, master's)?

□ Quantitative variable

☒ Qualitative variable

Answer: Qualitative variable. "Level of education" groups levels like high school—it's not a number.

MCQ 15: What type of data is: annual income (in dollars)?

☒ Quantitative variable

□ Qualitative variable

Answer: Quantitative variable. "Annual income" is a number you measure, like 30,000 dollars.

C COLLECTING DATA

C.1 WRITING A SURVEY QUESTION

Ex 16: Write a survey question about music that would enable you to collect numerical data.

Answer: A good survey question about music should ask for a number in a clear way, so you can collect numerical data. An example like "How many hours do you listen to music each day?" is a good question because it asks students for a number of hours,

like 1 or 2, which you can count or measure. Other good examples could be "How many songs do you listen to each week?" or "How many times do you play music each day?" These questions help you gather numerical data about music in a way that Grade 5 students can answer easily.

Ex 17: Write a survey question about music that would enable you to collect categorical data.

Answer: A good survey question about music should ask for a category in a clear way, so you can collect categorical data. An example like "What type of music do you like best?" is a good question because it asks students to pick a category, like pop or rock, which you can group and count. Other good examples could be "What is your favorite music band?" or "Which music app do you use most?" These questions help you gather categorical data about music in a way that Grade 5 students can answer easily.

Ex 18: Write a survey question about food that would enable you to collect categorical data.

Answer: A good survey question about food should ask for a category in a clear way, so you can collect categorical data. An example like "What type of food do you like best?" is a good question because it asks students to pick a category, like pizza or salad, which you can group and count. Other good examples could be "What is your favorite dessert?" or "Which meal do you like most?" These questions help you gather categorical data about food in a way that Grade 5 students can answer easily.

Ex 19: Write a survey question about food that would enable you to collect numerical data.

Answer: A good survey question about food should ask for a number in a clear way, so you can collect numerical data. An example like "How many times do you eat snacks each day?" is a good question because it asks students for a number of times, like 1 or 2, which you can count or measure. Other good examples could be "How many fruits do you eat each week?" or "How many meals do you have each day?" These questions help you gather numerical data about food in a way that Grade 5 students can answer easily.

C.2 COMPLETING FREQUENCY TABLES

Ex 20: The class took the temperature at lunchtime for 20 days:

$$19°C, 18°C, 19°C, 20°C, 19°C, 20°C, 20°C, 20°C,$$
$$19°C, 18°C, 20°C, 19°C, 20°C, 19°C, 18°C, 20°C,$$
$$18°C, 17°C, 19°C, 20°C$$

Complete the table to show how many times each temperature happened:

Temperature (°C)	Frequency
17	1
18	4
19	7
20	8

Answer: To find the frequency, count how many times each temperature appears in the list:

- 17°C: 1 time (day 18).

- 18°C: 4 times (days 2, 10, 15, 17).

- 19°C: 7 times (days 1, 3, 5, 9, 12, 14, 19).

- 20°C: 8 times (days 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 16, 20).

Ex 21: The class recorded the number of siblings for 20 students:

$$1, 2, 1, 0, 1, 2, 2, 3, 1, 0,$$
$$2, 1, 3, 1, 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1$$

Complete the table to show how many times each number of siblings happened:

Number of Siblings	Frequency
0	4
1	8
2	6
3	2

Answer: To find the frequency, count how many times each number of siblings appears in the list:

- 0 siblings: 4 times (students 4, 10, 15, 18).

- 1 sibling: 8 times (students 1, 3, 5, 9, 12, 14, 17, 20).

- 2 siblings: 6 times (students 2, 6, 7, 11, 16, 19).

- 3 siblings: 2 times (students 8, 13).

Ex 22: Count the vowels (a, e, i, o, u) in this sentence: "I love Mathematics. It is so fun to solve problems and discover cool patterns."

Complete the table:

Vowel	a	e	i	o	u
Frequency	4	5	5	5	2

Answer: Count each vowel in "I love Mathematics. It is so fun to solve problems and discover cool patterns." (ignore spaces and punctuation):
- a: 4 times (in "Mathematics," "Mathematics," "and," "patterns").
- e: 5 times (in "love," "Mathematics," "solve," "problems," "discover").
- i: 5 times (in "I," "Mathematics," "It," "is," "discover").
- o: 5 times (in "love," "to," "so," "solve," "cool").
- u: 2 times (in "fun," "discover").

D DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

D.1 SPOTTING STATISTICS

MCQ 23: "Su averages 14.6 points per game."
Is this an example of statistics?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Answer: Yes, "Su averages 14.6 points per game" is an example of statistics. It's a number that sums up how Su has performed across multiple games, not just one.

MCQ 24: "John's height is 180 cm."
Is this an example of statistics?

☐ Yes

☒ No

Answer: No, "John's height is 180 cm" is not statistics. It's just one measurement about one person, not a summary of many measurements.

MCQ 25: "The average temperature in July is 25°C."
Is this an example of statistics?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Answer: Yes, "The average temperature in July is 25°C" is statistics. It combines temperature data from many days into one number.

MCQ 26: "Emily's favorite color is blue."
Is this an example of statistics?

☐ Yes

☒ No

Answer: No, "Emily's favorite color is blue" is not statistics. It's just one person's preference, not a summary of data from a group.

MCQ 27: "On average, students in the class scored 85% on the exam."
Is this an example of statistics?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Answer: Yes, "On average, students in the class scored 85% on the exam" is statistics. It sums up how the whole class did on the exam in one number.

MCQ 28: "The median income in the city is $50,000."
Is this an example of statistics?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Answer: Yes, "The median income in the city is $50,000" is statistics. It's a number that summarizes the incomes of many people in the city.

E DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS: RELATIVE FREQUENCY

E.1 CALCULATING RELATIVE FREQUENCIES WITH 2 CATEGORIES

Ex 29: A class of 25 students was surveyed about their gender. Compute the percentages (rounded to one decimal place):

Gender	Frequency	Relative Frequency (%)
Girls	13	52 %
Boys	12	48 %
Total	25	100%

Answer: Here's how to calculate each percentage:

Gender	Frequency	Relative Frequency (%)
Girls	13	$\frac{13}{25} \times 100\% = 52\%$
Boys	12	$\frac{12}{25} \times 100\% = 48\%$
Total	25	100%

The percentage of girls is 52% and the percentage of boys is 48%.

Ex 30: 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 (%)
Pass	15	60 %
Fail	10	40 %
Total	25	100%

Answer: Here's how to calculate each percentage:

Result	Frequency	Relative Frequency (%)
Pass	15	$\frac{15}{25} \times 100\% = 60\%$
Fail	10	$\frac{10}{25} \times 100\% = 40\%$
Total	25	100%

The percentage of students who passed is 60%, and the percentage who failed is 40%.

Ex 31: A basketball player attempted 50 shots during practice. Compute the shooting percentages (rounded to one decimal place):

Outcome	Frequency	Relative Frequency (%)
Success	32	64 %
Miss	18	36 %
Total	50	100%

Answer:

Outcome	Frequency	Relative Frequency (%)
Success	32	$\frac{32}{50} \times 100\% = 64\%$
Miss	18	$\frac{18}{50} \times 100\% = 36\%$
Total	50	100%

The success rate is 64%.

Ex 32: 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	Relative Frequency (%)
Success	49	70 %
Miss	21	30 %
Total	70	100%

Answer:

Outcome	Frequency	Relative Frequency (%)
Success	49	$\frac{49}{70} \times 100\% = 70\%$
Miss	21	$\frac{21}{70} \times 100\% = 30\%$
Total	70	100%

The success rate is 70%.

E.2 CALCULATING RELATIVE FREQUENCIES

Ex 33: [icon] 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	45 %
Dogs	14	35 %
Hamsters	5	12.5 %
Fish	3	7.5 %
Total	40	100%

Answer: Here's how to calculate each relative frequency:

Pet	Frequency	Relative Frequency (%)
Cats	18	$\frac{18}{40} \times 100\% = 45\%$
Dogs	14	$\frac{14}{40} \times 100\% = 35\%$
Hamsters	5	$\frac{5}{40} \times 100\% = 12.5\%$
Fish	3	$\frac{3}{40} \times 100\% = 7.5\%$
Total	40	100%

Ex 34: [icon] 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	40 %
Bananas	15	30 %
Cherries	10	20 %
Grapes	5	10 %
Total	50	100%

Answer: Here's how to calculate each relative frequency:

Fruit	Frequency	Relative Frequency (%)
Apples	20	$\frac{20}{50} \times 100\% = 40\%$
Bananas	15	$\frac{15}{50} \times 100\% = 30\%$
Cherries	10	$\frac{10}{50} \times 100\% = 20\%$
Grapes	5	$\frac{5}{50} \times 100\% = 10\%$
Total	50	100%

Ex 35: [icon] 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	Relative Frequency (%)
Bus	35	43.8 %
Bicycle	25	31.3 %
Walking	15	18.8 %
Car	5	6.3 %
Total	80	100%

Answer: Here's how to calculate each relative frequency:

Mode of Transportation	Frequency	Relative Frequency (%)
Bus	35	$\frac{35}{80} \times 100\% \approx 43.8\%$
Bicycle	25	$\frac{25}{80} \times 100\% \approx 31.3\%$
Walking	15	$\frac{15}{80} \times 100\% \approx 18.8\%$
Car	5	$\frac{5}{80} \times 100\% \approx 6.3\%$
Total	80	100%

Ex 36: [icon] 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	40 %
Rock	30	30 %
Classical	20	20 %
Jazz	10	10 %
Total	100	100%

Answer: Here's how to calculate each relative frequency:

Type of Music	Frequency	Relative Frequency (%)
Pop	40	$\frac{40}{100} \times 100\% = 40\%$
Rock	30	$\frac{30}{100} \times 100\% = 30\%$
Classical	20	$\frac{20}{100} \times 100\% = 20\%$
Jazz	10	$\frac{10}{100} \times 100\% = 10\%$
Total	100	100%

F DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS: CENTRAL TENDENCY

F.1 FINDING THE MODE

Ex 37: Look at this frequency table showing marks:

Marks	Frequency
A	10
B	22
C	19
D	15
E	6

What's the mode?

$\boxed{\textbf{B}}$ mark

Answer: The mode is B because it has the highest frequency (22).

Ex 38: 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?

Answer: The mode is Bus because it has the highest frequency (18).

Ex 39: Look at this frequency table showing favorite fruits:

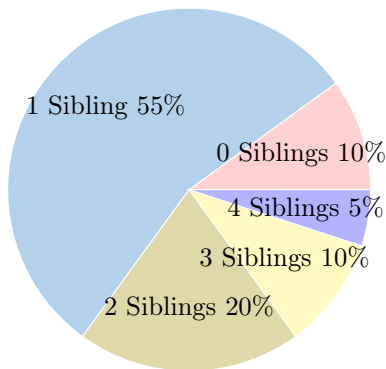| Fruit	Frequency
Apple	14
Banana	20
Orange	12
Grapes	10
Mango	16

What's the mode?

| Banana | fruit

Answer: The mode is Banana because it has the highest frequency (20).

Ex 40: 30 students were asked how many siblings they have, and the results are shown in this pie chart:

What's the mode?

| **1 Sibling** |

Answer: The mode is 1 Sibling because it's the most common, with 55% .

F.2 CALCULATING A MEAN

Ex 41: Over the last 5 basketball games, I scored these points: 15, 20, 10, 2, and 5.
Find the mean score:

| 10.4 | points

Answer: Here's how to find the mean:

$$\text{mean} = \frac{\text{sum of all points}}{\text{number of games}}$$
$$= \frac{15 + 20 + 10 + 2 + 5}{5}$$
$$= 10.4$$

Ex 42: Over the last 5 days, I earned these tips as a waiter: 12, 18, 15, 22, and 28.
Find the mean tip:

| 19 | dollars

Answer: Here's how to find the mean:

$$\text{mean} = \frac{\text{sum of all tips}}{\text{number of days}}$$
$$= \frac{12 + 18 + 15 + 22 + 28}{5}$$
$$= 19$$

Ex 43: Over the last 7 days, I read these numbers of pages: 30, 25, 35, 40, 20, 15, and 45.
Find the mean number of pages:

| 30 | pages

Answer: Here's how to find the mean:

$$\text{mean} = \frac{\text{sum of all pages}}{\text{number of days}}$$
$$= \frac{30 + 25 + 35 + 40 + 20 + 15 + 45}{7}$$
$$= 30$$

Ex 44: Over the last 6 days, I spent these amounts on lunch: 8, 12, 10, 15, 9, and 11.
Find the mean cost:

| 10.8 | dollars

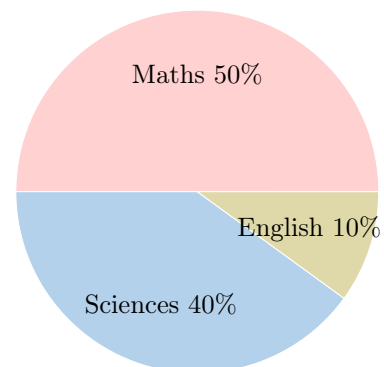*Answer:* Here's how to find the mean:

$$\text{mean} = \frac{\text{sum of all costs}}{\text{number of days}}$$
$$= \frac{8 + 12 + 10 + 15 + 9 + 11}{6}$$
$$= 10.8$$

G ORGANIZING AND DISPLAYING DATA

G.1 UNDERSTANDING PIE CHARTS AND BAR CHARTS

Ex 45: 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?

| **Pie chart** |

2. Which was the most favoured subject?

| **Maths** |

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

| 40 | %

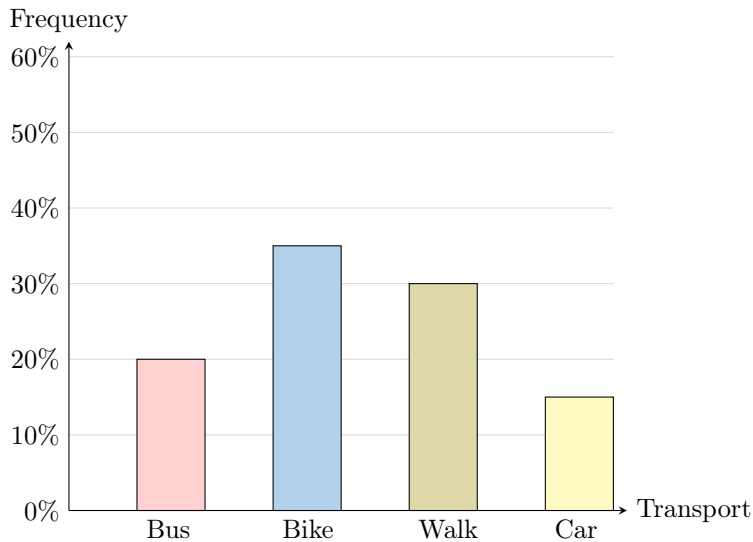4. What percentage of the students chose either Maths or Sciences as their favorite subject?

| 90 | %

Answer:

1. The type of graph being used is a pie chart.

2. The most favoured subject is Maths.

3. The percentage of students who named Sciences as their favorite subject is 40%.

4. The percentage of students who chose either Maths or Sciences as their favorite subject is $50\% + 40\% = 90\%$.

Ex 46: 200 randomly selected students were asked how they travel to school. The results of the survey are displayed in the graph.

Frequency

1. What sort of graph is being used?

$$\boxed{\textbf{Bar chart}}$$

2. Which was the most common mode of transportation?

$$\boxed{\textbf{Bike}}$$

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

$$\boxed{35} \ \%$$

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

$$\boxed{55} \ \%$$

Answer:

1. The type of graph being used is a bar chart.

2. The most common mode of transportation is Bike.

3. The percentage of students who travel to school by bike is 35%.

4. The percentage of students who travel to school either by bus or bike is $20\% + 35\% = 55\%$.

Ex 47: 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?

$$\boxed{\textbf{Pie chart}}$$

2. Which number of siblings is the most common?

$$\boxed{\textbf{1 Sibling}}$$

3. What percentage of the students have 2 siblings?
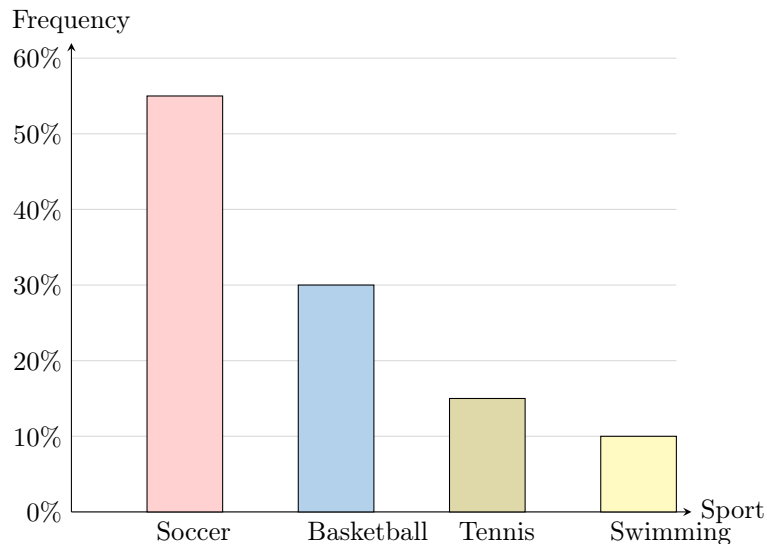
$$\boxed{20} \ \%$$

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

$$\boxed{90} \ \%$$

Answer:

1. The type of graph being used is a pie chart.

2. The most common number of siblings is 1.

3. The percentage of students who have 2 siblings is 20%.

4. The percentage of students who have at least 1 sibling is $55\% + 20\% + 10\% + 5\% = 90\%$.

Ex 48: 30 randomly selected students were asked to name their favorite sport. The results of the survey are displayed in the graph.

Frequency

1. What sort of graph is being used?

2. Which was the most favoured sport?

Soccer

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

30 %

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

85 %

Answer:

1. The type of graph being used is a bar chart.

2. The most favoured sport is Soccer.

3. The percentage of students who named Basketball as their favorite sport is 30%.

4. The percentage of students who chose either Soccer or Basketball as their favorite sport is $55\% + 30\% = 85\%$.

H INTERPRETING THE STATISTICS

H.1 INTERPRETING RELATIVE FREQUENCY

MCQ 49: Here's a table showing the relative frequency of students' favorite subject:

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

Check the statements that are true:

☒ Maths is the most popular subject among students.

☒ English is the least popular subject among students.

☒ Maths and Science are almost equally popular among students.

☐ Students get good grades in Maths.

☐ English is the most popular subject among students.

Answer:

- Maths is the most popular subject among students. **True** – At 46%, Maths has the highest percentage.

- English is the least popular subject among students. **True** – English has the lowest percentage at 10%.

- Maths and Science are almost equally popular among students. **True** – Maths (46%) and Science (44%) are very close.

- Students get good grades in Maths. **False** – This table is about favorites, not grades.

- English is the most popular subject among students. **False** – English is the least popular, not the most.

MCQ 50: This table shows the relative frequency of beverage children drink:

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

Check the statements that are true:

☒ Water is the most popular beverage among children.

☒ Milk is the least popular beverage among children.

☐ Soda is more popular than Juice.

☐ Milk is the most popular beverage.

☒ Water makes up more than half of all drinks.

☒ Juice and Soda together are less popular than Water alone.

Answer:

- Water is the most popular beverage among children. **True** – Water has the highest percentage at 55%.

- Milk is the least popular beverage among children. **True** – Milk is the lowest at 5%.

- Soda is more popular than Juice. **False** – Juice (30%) beats Soda (10%).

- Milk is the most popular beverage. **False** – Milk is the least popular at 5%.

- Water makes up more than half of all drinks. **True** – 55% is over half.

- Juice and Soda together are less popular than Water alone. **True** – Juice (30%) + Soda (10%) = 40%, less than Water's 55%.

MCQ 51: 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:

☒ The Bus is the most popular way to get to school.

☒ The Car is the least popular way to get to school.

☐ Walking and Bicycle are equally popular.

☐ More students walk than take the Bus.

☒ Bicycle and Car together are less popular than the Bus alone.

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

Answer:

- The Bus is the most popular way to get to school. **True** – Bus has the highest percentage at 40%.

- The Car is the least popular way to get to school. **True** – Car is the lowest at 10%.

- Walking and Bicycle are equally popular. **False** – Walking (30%) is more popular than Bicycle (20%).

- More students walk than take the Bus. **False** – Bus (40%) beats Walking (30%).

- Bicycle and Car together are less popular than the Bus alone. **True** – Bicycle (20%) + Car (10%) = 30%, less than Bus (40%).

- Walking is the most popular way to get to school. **False** – Bus is the most popular, not Walking.

MCQ 52: 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:

☒ Dogs are the most popular pets among students.

☒ Birds are the least popular pets among students.

☒ More students own Cats than Fish.

☒ Dogs and Cats together make up more than 75% of all pets.

☐ Birds are more popular than Fish.

☐ Dogs cost more than Cats.

Answer:

- Dogs are the most popular pets among students. **True** – Dogs have the highest percentage at 50%.

- Birds are the least popular pets among students. **True** – Birds are the lowest at 5%.

- More students own Cats than Fish. **True** – Cats (30%) outnumber Fish (15%).

- Dogs and Cats together make up more than 75% of all pets. **True** – Dogs (50%) + Cats (30%) = 80%, which is over 75%.

- Birds are more popular than Fish. **False** – Fish (15%) beat Birds (5%).

- Dogs cost more than Cats. **False** – This table is about ownership, not cost.

H.2 INTERPRETING RELATIVE FREQUENCY

Ex 53: Here's a pie chart showing what kids drink most often:
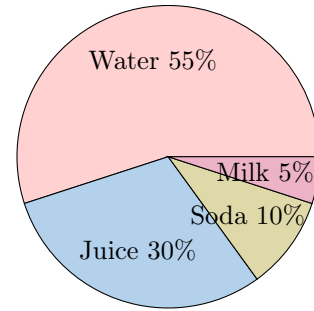
Answer these questions based on the pie chart:

1. Which drink do kids choose the most?

   Water
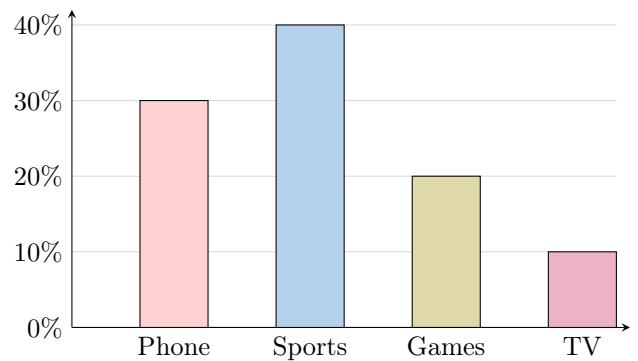
2. Which drink do kids choose the least?

   Milk

3. Do more kids drink soda than juice?

   No

Answer:

1. Water – It's the biggest slice at 55%.

2. Milk – It's the smallest slice at 5%.

3. No – Juice (30%) is more than Soda (10%).

Ex 54: This bar graph shows how students spend their free time:

Answer these questions based on the bar graph:

1. What's the most popular activity?

   Sports

2. What's the least popular activity?
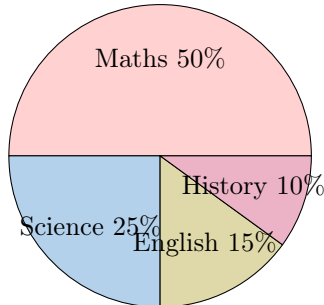
   TV

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

   No

Answer:

1. Sports – It's the tallest bar at 40%.

2. TV – It's the shortest bar at 10%.

3. No – Phones (30%) are more popular than Games (20%).

Ex 55: 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?

$$\boxed{\textbf{Maths}}$$

2. Which subject gets the least study time?

$$\boxed{\textbf{History}}$$

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

$$\boxed{\textbf{No}}$$

Answer:

1. Maths – It's the biggest slice at 50%.

2. History – It's the smallest slice at 10%.

3. No – Science (25%) is more than English (15%).

Ex 56: This bar graph shows how many siblings students have:
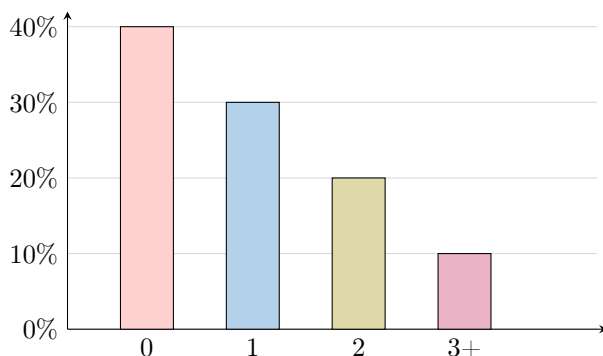
Answer these questions based on the bar graph:

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

$$\boxed{\textbf{0}}$$

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

$$\boxed{\textbf{3+}}$$

3. Do more students have 1 sibling than none?

$$\boxed{\textbf{No}}$$

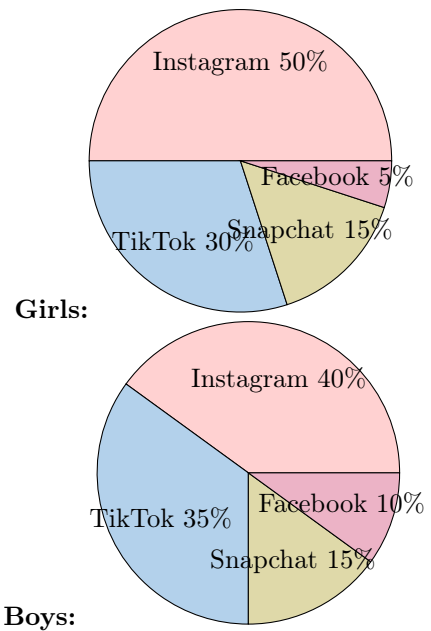*Answer:*

1. 0 – It's the tallest bar at 40%.

2. 3+ – It's the shortest bar at 10%.

3. No – 0 siblings (40%) is more than 1 sibling (30%).

H.3 COMPARING USING PIE CHARTS

MCQ 57: Here are pie charts showing the favorite social media apps for girls and boys:

Girls:

Boys:

Check the true statements about these favorite apps:

☒ "Instagram is the top app for both girls and boys."

☒ "Boys like Facebook more than girls do."

☐ "Girls like TikTok more than boys do."

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

Answer:

- "Instagram is the top app for both girls and boys." **True** – It's the biggest slice for girls (50%) and boys (40%).

- "Boys like Facebook more than girls do." **True** – Boys have 10% for Facebook, while girls have 5%.

- "Girls like TikTok more than boys do." **False** – Girls have 30% for TikTok, but boys have 35%.

- "Snapchat is just as popular with girls as with boys." **True** – Both have 15% for Snapchat.

MCQ 58: Here are pie charts showing the favorite pets for girls and boys:
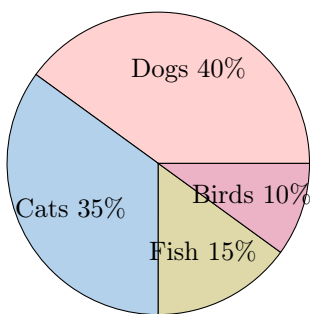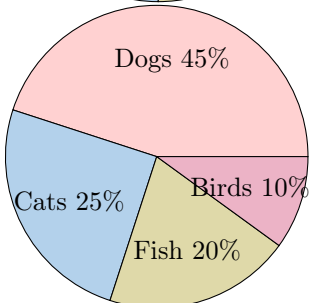
Girls:

Boys:

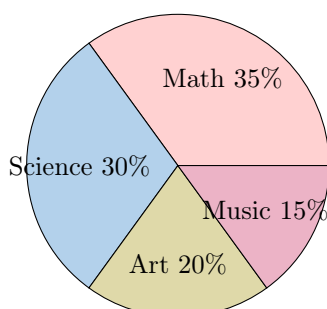**Check the true statements about these favorite pets:**

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

☒ "Girls like cats more than boys do."

☐ "Boys like fish less than girls do."

☒ "Birds are equally popular with girls and boys."

Answer:

- "Dogs are the favorite pet for both girls and boys." **True** – Dogs have the biggest slice for girls (40%) and boys (45%).

- "Girls like cats more than boys do." **True** – Girls have 35% for cats, while boys have 25%.

- "Boys like fish less than girls do." **False** – Boys have 20% for fish, while girls have 15%.

- "Birds are equally popular with girls and boys." **True** – Both have 10% for birds.

MCQ 59: Here are pie charts showing the favorite school subjects in Country A and Country B:
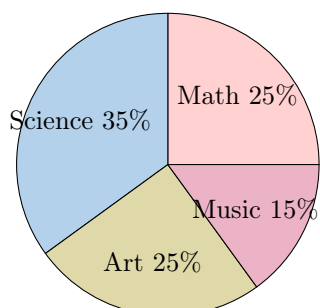
Country A:

Country B:

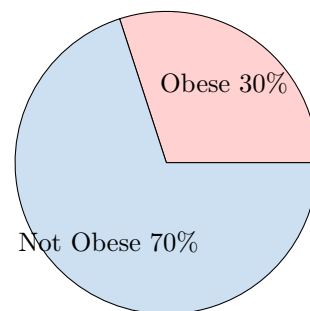**Check the true statements about these favorite subjects:**

☒ "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."

Answer:

- "Country A loves math more than Country B does." **True** – Country A has 35% for math, while Country B has 25%.

- "Science is the least favorite subject in Country B." **False** – Science is 35% in Country B, the highest, not the lowest (Music is 15%).

- "Art is more popular in Country B than in Country A." **True** – Country B has 25% for art, while Country A has 20%.

- "Music has the same fans in both countries." **True** – Both have 15% for music.

MCQ 60: Here are pie charts showing the percentage of adults who are obese in Country A and Country B:
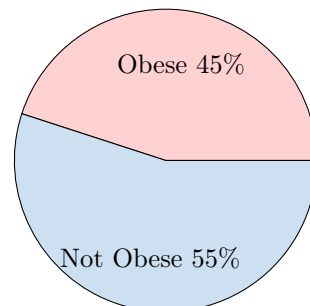
Country A:

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."

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

Answer:

- "Country B has a bigger obesity problem than Country A." **True** – Country B has 45% obese, while Country A has 30%.

- "More than half of adults in Country A are obese." **False** – Country A has 30% obese, which is less than 50%.

- "Country A has more non-obese adults than Country B." **True** – Country A has 70% non-obese, while Country B has 55%.

- "The obesity rate in Country B is higher than 40%." **True** – Country B's obesity rate is 45%, which is above 40%.

H.4 COMPARING USING CENTRAL TENDENCIES

Ex 61: The girls' average score in math is 87 (B+), while the boys' average is 75 (C). Are girls better at math?

Answer: Yes, since $87 > 75$, on average, girls perform better than boys in math.

Ex 62: 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?

Answer: Yes, since \$65,000 $>$ \$58,000, employees at Company A earn more on average.

Ex 63: The mean summer temperature in City P is 26°C, while in City Q, it is 29°C. Which city is hotter on average?

Answer: City Q, since 29°C $>$ 26°C, making it the hotter city on average.

Ex 64: The mean household income in Neighborhood A is \$82,000, while in Neighborhood B it is \$68,500. Which neighborhood has a higher central tendency in income?

Answer: Neighborhood A, since \$82,000 $>$ \$68,500, indicating higher typical household income.