### **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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☐ 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?

☐ 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

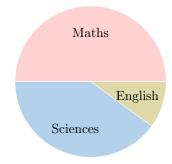
☐ Step 2: Collect Data

☐ 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."

 $\square$  "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):

Gende	er Fre	quency	Relativ	e Frequ	ency (%)
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	Relativ	re Frequency (%)
Pass	15		%
Fail	10		%
Total	25		100%

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

Outcome	Frequency	Relativ	re 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	e 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	Relative 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?

 $\square$  Apple

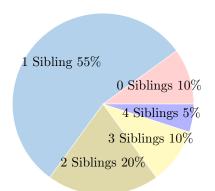
□ Banana

□ Orange fruit

 $\square$  Grapes

 $\square$  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

 $\square$  3 Siblings

☐ 4 Siblings

# F.2 CALCULATING A MEAN

Ex 38: Over the last 5 basketball games, I scored these points: 15, 20, 10, 2, and 5.

Find the mean score:

points

**Ex 39:** Over the last 5 days, I earned these tips as a waiter: 12, 18, 15, 22, and 28.

Find the mean tip:

**Ex 40:** 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:

pages

Ex 41: Over the last 6 days, I spent these amounts on lunch: 8, 12, 10, 15, 9, and 11.

Find the mean cost:

	dollar

#### **F.3 CALCULATING A MEDIAN**

Ex 42: A café tracked hourly customers:

Calculate the median number of customers.



Ex 43: A fitness group recorded their daily exercise minutes (Monday-Friday):

$$25, 40, 30, 45, 35\\$$

Find the median exercise time.



Ex 44: Family savings (in \$) over 6 months:

Determine the median savings.



 $\mathbf{Ex}$  45: A group of students reported the number of books they read in a month as follows:

Determine the median of this dataset.



# G DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS: DISPERSION

#### G.1 CALCULATING A RANGE

Ex 46: The following data shows the math marks (out of 20) obtained by a group of students:

4, 12, 9, 7, 11, 15, 8, 6, 14

Find the range of the marks.



Ex 47: The following data shows the average monthly temperatures (in °C) in Montréal over a year:

$$-10, -7, 0, 7, 14, 19, 22, 21, 16, 9, 2, -5$$

Find the range of temperatures.

Ex 48: The following data shows the speeds (in km/h) recorded by a radar on a highway during 12 different times of the day:

88.4, 91.0, 95.7, 102.3, 89.6, 100.0, 97.5, 92.1, 94.3, 90.8, 93.2, 96.6

Find the range of the speeds.

Ex 49: The following data shows the weights (in kg) of 10 packages stored in a warehouse:

Find the **range** of the weights.

## **G.2 CALCULATING A INTERQUARTILE RANGE**

Ex 50: The following data shows the marks (out of 20) obtained by 9 students in a math exam:

1, 19, 10, 2, 18, 11, 5, 15, 10

Find the **interquartile range** of the marks.

Ex 51: The following data shows the average monthly temperatures (in °C) in Montréal over a year:

$$-10, -7, 0, 7, 14, 19, 22, 21, 16, 9, 2, -5$$

Find the **interquartile range** of the temperatures.

Ex 52: The following data shows the speeds (in km/h) recorded by a radar for 11 cars:

88, 95, 102, 91, 87, 98, 105, 93, 89, 100, 92

Find the **interquartile range** of the speeds.

Ex 53: The following data shows the weights (in kg) of 10 packages stored in a warehouse:

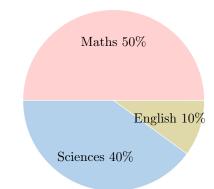
4.2, 3.5, 6.1, 5.0, 4.8, 3.9, 6.7, 5.5, 4.4, 5.2

Find the interquartile range of the weights.

#### H ORGANIZING AND DISPLAYING DATA

# H.1 UNDERSTANDING PIE CHARTS AND BAR CHARTS

Ex 54: 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

□ Pie chart

2. Which was the most favoured subject?

☐ Sciences

 $\square$  Maths

□ English

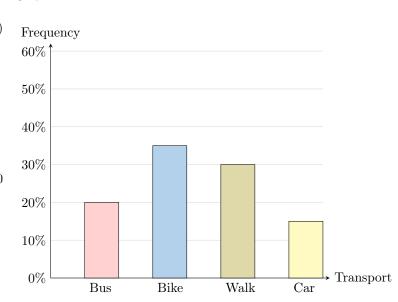
3. What percentage of the students named Sciences as their favorite subject?

9

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

%

Ex 55: 200 randomly selected students were asked how they travel to school. The results of the survey are displayed in the graph.



1. What sort of graph is being used?						
$\square$ Bar chart	Frequency					
□ Pie chart	60%					
2. Which was the most common mode of transportation?	50%					
$\square$ Bus	40%					
$\square$ Bike						
$\square$ Walk	30%					
$\Box$ Car						
3. What percentage of the students travel to school by bike?	20%					
%	10%					
4. What percentage of the students travel to school either by bus or bike?	0% Soccer Basketball Tennis Swimming					
%	1. What sort of graph is being used?					
Ex 56: 30 randomly selected students were asked to state the number of siblings they have. The results of the survey are	□ Bar chart □ Pie chart					
displayed in the graph.	2. Which was the most favoured sport?					
	•					
	□ Soccer					
1 0:11: 5504	□ Basketball					
1 Sibling 55%	□ Tennis					
0 Siblings 10%	$\square$ Swimming					
4  Siblings  5%	3. What percentage of the students named Basketball as their					
$3  ext{ Siblings } 10\%$	favorite sport?					
2 Siblings 20%	%					
	4. What percentage of the students chose either Soccer or					
1. What sort of graph is being used?	Basketball as their favorite sport?					
	%					
□ Bar chart						
$\square$ Pie chart						
2. Which number of siblings is the most common?	I INTERPRETING THE STATISTICS					
□ 0 Siblings	I.1 INTERPRETING RELATIVE FREQUENCY					
□ 1 Sibling	NGO TO THE CONTRACT OF THE CON					
□ 2 Siblings	MCQ 58: Here's a table showing the relative frequency of students' favorite subject:					
$\square$ 3 Siblings $\square$ 4 Siblings						
□ 4 Siblings	Subject   Relative Frequency (%)  Maths   46%					
3. What percentage of the students have 2 siblings?	Science 44%					
%	English 10%					
	Check the statements that are true:					
4. What percentage of the students have at least 1 sibling?	$\hfill\square$ Maths is the most popular subject among students.					
	$\Box$ English is the least popular subject among students.					
Ex 57: 30 randomly selected students were asked to name their favorite sport. The results of the survey are displayed in the	$\square$ Maths and Science are almost equally popular among students.					
graph.	$\Box$ Students get good grades in Maths.					
	6.0					
www.commeunjeu.com 6	( )					

 $\square$  English is the most popular subject among students.

MCQ 59: 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
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$\square$ N	Milk is	the	least	popular	beverage	among	children.
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$$\square$$
 Milk is the most popular beverage.

$$\square$$
 Water makes up more than half of all drinks.

$$\square$$
 Juice and Soda together are less popular than Water alone.

MCQ 60: 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:

П	The	Car	is	the	least	popular	wav	to	get	to	sch	ເດດ	1

$\Box$	Walking	and	Ricycle	are equ	21127	nonul	or
ш	waiking	and	Bicvcie	are equ	anv	DODIII	ar.

- $\hfill\square$  More students walk than take the Bus.
- $\square$  Bicycle and Car together are less popular than the Bus alone.
- $\square$  Walking is the most popular way to get to school.

MCQ 61: 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%	

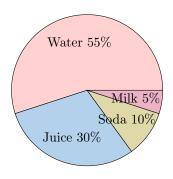
#### Check the statements that are true:

Γ	Dogs	aro	the	most	nonui	lar	note	among	student	c
Ш	 17028	are	une	HIOSL	$\mathbf{D}(\mathbf{O}(\mathbf{D}))$	ıar	Dets	amone	student	S.

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

#### **I.2 INTERPRETING RELATIVE FREQUENCY**

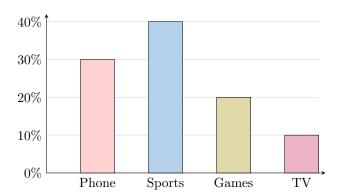
Ex 62: Here's a pie chart showing what kids drink most often:



Answer these questions based on the pie chart:

- 1. Which drink do kids choose the most?
  - □ Water
  - □ Juice
  - $\square$  Soda
  - $\square$  Milk
- 2. Which drink do kids choose the least?
  - □ Water
  - $\square$  Juice
  - $\square$  Soda
  - $\square$  Milk
- 3. Do more kids drink soda than juice?
  - ☐ Yes
  - $\square$  No

 $\mathbf{Ex}$  63: 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?
  - $\square$  Phone
    - ☐ Sports
  - $\square$  Games
  - $\square \text{ TV}$
- 2. What's the least popular activity?

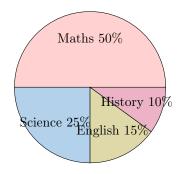
$\square$ Phone	
$\square$ Sports	
$\square$ Games	
$\square \text{ TV}$	

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

 $\square$  Yes

 $\square$  No

Ex 64: 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

☐ Science

□ English

 $\square$  History

2. Which subject gets the least study time?

 $\square$  Maths

□ Science

☐ English

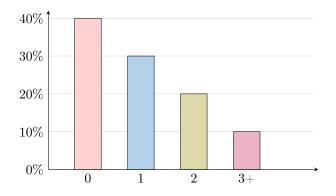
☐ History

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

 $\square$  Yes

 $\square$  No

Ex 65: 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

 $\square 2$ 

 $\square 3+$ 

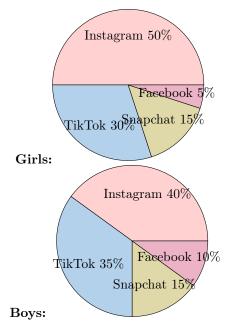
3. Do more students have 1 sibling than none?

 $\square$  Yes

□ No

## **I.3 COMPARING USING PIE CHARTS**

MCQ 66: Here are pie charts showing the favorite social media apps for girls and boys:



Check the true statements about these favorite apps:

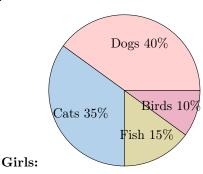
□ "Instagram is the top app for both girls and boys."

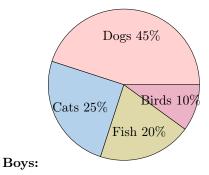
□ "Boys like Facebook more than girls do."

□ "Girls like TikTok more than boys do."

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

MCQ 67: Here are pie charts showing the favorite pets for girls and boys:





Check the true statements about these favorite pets:

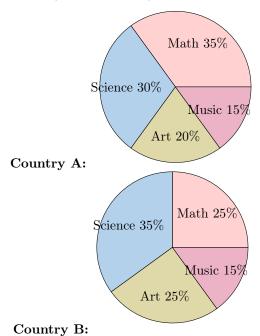
 $\square$  "Dogs are the favorite pet for both girls and boys."

□ "Girls like cats more than boys do."

□ "Boys like fish less than girls do."

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

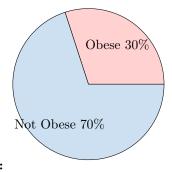
MCQ 68: Here are pie charts showing the favorite school subjects in Country A and Country B:



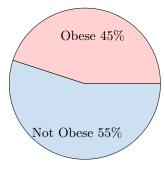
Check the true statements about these favorite subjects:

- □ "Country A loves math more than Country B does."
- □ "Science is the least favorite subject in Country B."
- $\hfill\Box$ "Art is more popular in Country B than in Country A."
- $\square$  "Music has the same fans in both countries."

MCQ 69: 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	$_{\rm in}$	these	countries
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$\hfill\Box$ "Country B has a bigger obesity problem than Country A
$\hfill\Box$ "More than half of a dults 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%."

#### **I.4 COMPARING USING CENTRAL TENDENCIES**

Ex 70: The girls' average score in math is 87 (B+), while the
boys' average is 75 (C). Are girls better at math?

Ex 71: 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 72:	The	mean s	ummer 1	tempera	ature in	City P	is $26^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ ,	while
	in City	Q, it	is $29^{\circ}$ C	. Which	city is	hotter o	on avera	ge?	
ı									

Ex 73: 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?

neighborhood has a higher central tendency in income?	

## **I.5 INTERPRETING CENTRAL TENDENCY**

MCQ 74: In a math exam, the median score for a class was 40 out of 100. To pass, students needed at least 50 out of 100. Check the statements that are true for the teacher:

$\square$ "Oh no!	! Every	student	failed	the	exam."
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- □ "Oh no! More than half the students failed the exam."
- $\Box$  "Why didn't we use the Comme UnJeu platform to help them pass?"
- □ "The class didn't do very well."



MCQ 75: In a health survey, the median daily sugar intake in a community was 35 grams per person. The recommended maximum is 25 grams per person.	•				
Check the statements that are true for health officials:	□ Yes				
□ "We need to act fast! Most people are eating too much sugar."	□ No				
$\hfill\Box$ "We should start campaigns to cut down on sugar."	$\hfill\Box$ The data are insufficient to answer				
$\hfill\Box$ "The community's sugar intake is just fine."	MCQ 82: In Country X, the interquartile range (IQR				
MCQ 76: In a community cleanup, the median amount of					
trash collected by teams was 60 kilograms. The target was at					
least 50 kilograms per team.  Check the statements that are true for the organizers:	□ No				
□ "Awesome! Every team beat the target."	☐ The data are insufficient to answer				
□ "Awesome! Most teams reached the target."					
□ "Why didn't we give more resources to hit the target?"	I.7 COMPARING CENTRAL TENDENCY AND DISPERSION				
$\hfill\Box$ "The cleanup didn't meet our goals."	Ex 83: In Country X, the interquartile range (IQR) of salarie				
MCQ 77: In an economic report, the median yearly salary in a country was \$20,000. The poverty line is set at \$25,000 per year.	was \$20,000 in 2022 and \$25,000 in 2023. Does this indicate greater salary inequality in 2023?				
Check the statements that are true for policymakers:					
$\Box$ "This is serious! Most people are below the poverty line."					
$\square$ "We need economic changes to help people earn more."	Ex 84: In two schools, the average grade on the national math				
<ul><li>□ "We need economic changes to help people earn more."</li><li>□ "The economy is doing great right now."</li></ul>	exam was 14 out of 20. However, in School A, the interquartile range (IQR) was 4, while in School B, it was 7. Which school				
¥	exam was 14 out of 20. However, in School A, the interquartile				
☐ "The economy is doing great right now."  I.6 COMPARING CENTRAL TENDENCY AND	exam was 14 out of 20.However, in School A, the interquartile range (IQR) was 4, while in School B, it was 7.Which school had more variability in students' results?				
□ "The economy is doing great right now."  I.6 COMPARING CENTRAL TENDENCY AND DISPERSION  MCQ 78: Company A reports an average salary of \$50,000, while Company B reports an average salary of \$55,000. Can we say that the average salary is higher in Company A?	exam was 14 out of 20.However, in School A, the interquartile range (IQR) was 4, while in School B, it was 7.Which school had more variability in students' results?  Ex 85: In City X, the average income in 2023 was \$40,000 with				
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