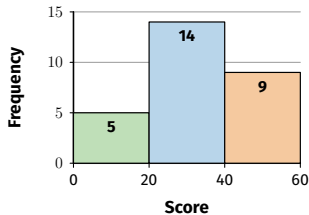


Middle Tasks



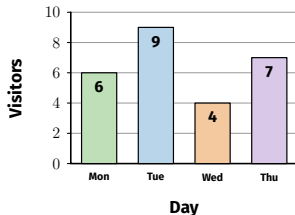
A histogram's bars touch because the x-axis is a continuous scale, grouped into equal intervals.

1. Test scores.



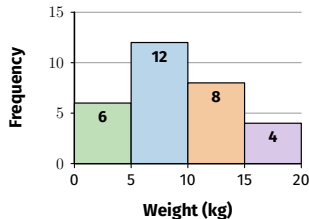
How many scored 40–60?

2. Library visits.



Tue plus Thu?

3. Parcel weights.



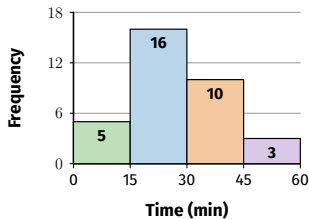
How many are 10–15 kg?

Middle Tasks



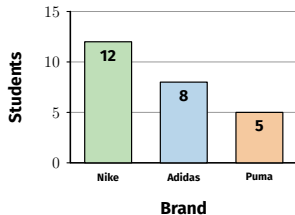
The modal class is the interval with the highest frequency.

4. Commute times.



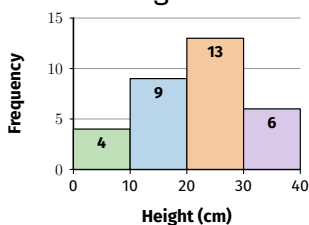
What is the modal class?

5. Shoe brands.



What is the mode?

6. Plant heights.



What is the modal class?

Middle Tasks



A weighted average combines groups of different sizes: multiply each group's average by its size, add, then divide by the total size.

7. Class A (18 students) averaged 64%. Class B (12 students) averaged 74%. Combined average?

8. Team X (5 games) averaged 3 goals/game. Team Y (7 games) averaged 5 goals/game. Combined average (2 dp)?

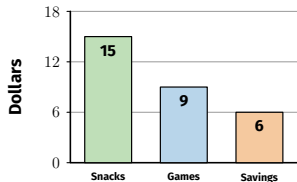
9. Group A: 10 people, average age 22. Group B: 15 people, average age 30. Combined average age?

Middle Tasks



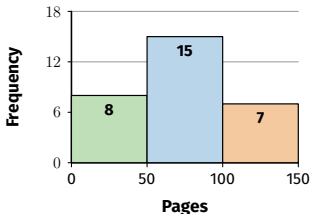
Combine reading the chart with a second calculation step.

10. Pocket money spent.



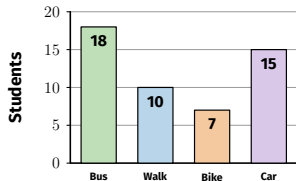
Snacks minus Savings?

11. Pages read this week.



How many read fewer than 100 pages?

12. Transport to school.



Bus minus Bike?

Middle Tasks



Subtract consecutive cumulative frequencies to find how many values lie in one interval.

13. A cumulative frequency table for ages:

Age <	10	20	30
CF	4	15	27

How many are aged 10–20?

14. A cumulative frequency table for scores:

Score <	20	40	60
CF	3	13	25

How many scored 20–40?

15. A cumulative frequency table for heights:

Height <	150	160	170
CF	5	18	27

How many are shorter than 160 cm?

Middle Tasks



The modal class is the interval with the highest frequency.

16. A histogram has classes 0–10 (frequency 6), 10–20 (frequency 14), and 20–30 (frequency 5). What is the modal class?