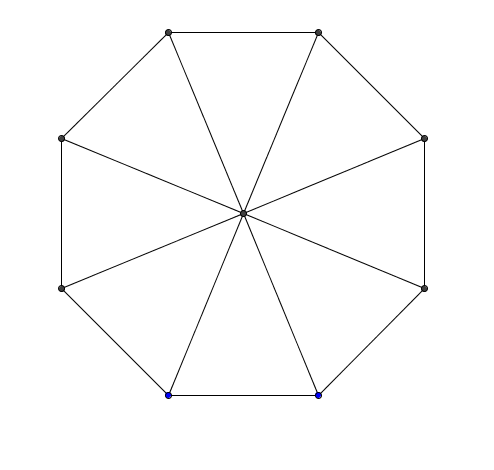
Foundation level Maths

***(Probability and Statistics)***

**Sample Questions**

**Question 1**

The spinner below is a regular octagon. It can land on any name.



John

Lisa

Andrew

Michela

John

Lisa

Fred

Lisa

1. Which name is the spinner most likely to land on?
2. Which two names is the spinner equally likely to land on?
3. Write down a name, which the spinner **cannot** land on.
4. Is the spinner more likely to land on a boy’s or girl’s name?
5. The spinner is spun 200 times. How many times would you expect it to land on the name Lisa?

***Suggested Solution***

1. Lisa. There are three sections with her name on it.
2. Three names are equally liked to land on. Fred, Michela and Andre
3. Mary or any name that is not Lisa, Fred, John, Michela or Andre.
4. Depends who is a girl. Assuming Michela is a girl and Andre is a boy, they are equally likely.
5. 200(3/8) = 75

**Question 2**

Choose from

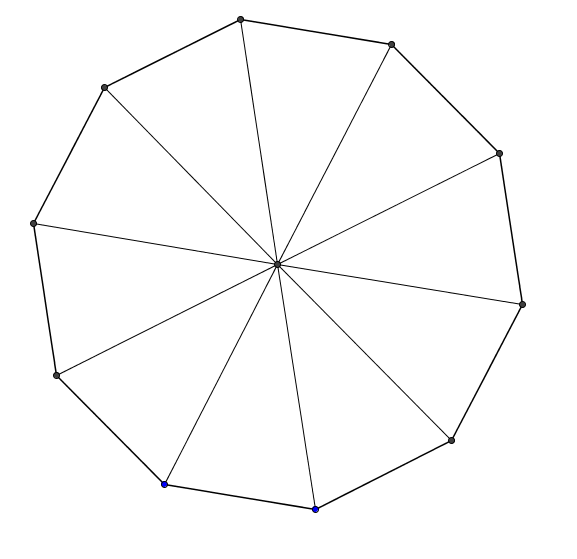
|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Impossible | Certain | Likely | Unlikely | Evens |

to describe the probability of each of the following.

1. An ordinary coin when tossed will show “heads”.
2. Everyone in a class at school will have the same colour of hair.
3. You will pick a black ball out of a bag only containing black balls.
4. An ordinary die will land on an 8.

***Suggested Solution***

1. Evens
2. Unlikely
3. Certain
4. Impossible.



**Question 3**

Green

Red

For the spinner shown find:

Black

1. Which colour is the spinner most likely to land on?

White

White

1. Least likely to land on?

Black

Blue

1. How many more times likely is Black than Yellow?

Red

1. Redesign the spinner so that Black is four times more likely than yellow.

Red

Yellow

***Suggested Solution***

1. Red
2. Blue, green or yellow all have equally probability.
3. Twice
4. 4 black and 1 yellow

**Question 4**

A bag contains 19 balls, 7 are red, 8 Green and 4 White.

One disc is selected at random.

1. Are all outcomes equally likely? Explain your reasoning.
2. Calculate, the probability that it Red.
3. How many Green balls would you have to add so that the probability of picking white is 0.16.

***Suggested Solution***

1. No a green ball is more likely as 8 out of 19 balls are green and only 7 out 19 are red and 4 out 19 are white.
2. 
3. , in total. Assuming the number of red and white stay the same we would need 14 green in all so we would need to add 6 green balls.

**Question 5**

A fair coin is tossed and a die is thrown. Make out a sample space for this experiment and find the probability of getting a tail on the coin and an odd number on the die.

***Suggested Solution***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| H1 | T1 |
| H2 | T2 |
| H3 | T3 |
| H4 | T4 |
| H5 | T5 |
| H6 | T6 |



**Question 6**

The table below shows some of the probabilities of selecting a coloured ball in one draw from a bag containing balls of four different colours..

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Colour | Red | Blue | Green | Black |
| Probability | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 |  |

Calculate the probability of getting

1. A Black ball
2. A Green or Blue ball

Draw a sketch of a spinner with four colours that would give that would also give these probabilities.

***Suggested Solution***

1. 0.2
2. 0.5

Divide into 10 equal sections - 3 red sections, 4 blue sections 1 green section and two black sections

**Question 7**

Use the probability line below to choose the best words to describe the probability of each of the named events taking place.



Choosing a random day of the week

Ending in Y

Beginning with W

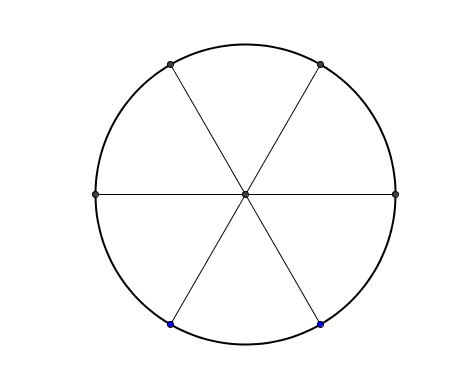
Beginning with a T or and S

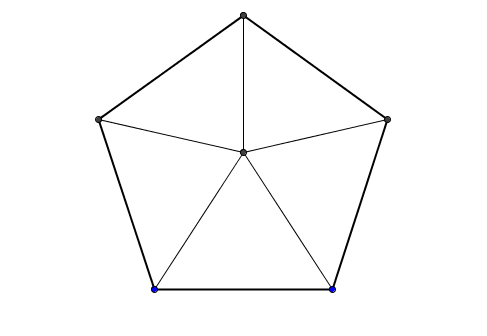
Having less than six letters

***Suggested Solution***

1. Certain
2. Unlikely
3. Likely
4. Impossible

**Question 8**

The diagrams below represent two spinners. Make out the sample space for the outcome when both spinners are spun.



1

3

2

Yellow

Blue

6

4

5

Red

Black

Brown

1. Find the probability of a red on the first spinner and a 4 on the second
2. Find the probability of a colour beginning with the letter B and an even number
3. Redraw the second spinner so that an even number is twice as likely as an odd number.

***Suggested Solution***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Yellow, 1 | Red,1 | Blue,1 | Brown,1 | Black,1 |
| Yellow,2 | Red,2 | Blue,2 | Brown,2 | Black,2 |
| Yellow,3 | Red,3 | Blue,3 | Brown,3 | Black,3 |
| Yellow,4 | Red,4 | Blue,4 | Brown,4 | Black,4 |
| Yellow,5 | Red,5 | Blue,5 | Brown,5 | Black,5 |
| Yellow,6 | Red,6 | Blue,6 | Brown,6 | Black,6 |

1. 
2. 
3. 9 sections with two each for 2, 4 and 6 and one section for 1, 3 and 5.

**Question 9**

The table shows some information about the residents of Gauss Avenue.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Walk to work | Cycle to Work | Total |
| Car Owners |  |  |  |
| Bicycle Owners |  | 22 | 35 |
| Total | 40 |  | 100 |

1. Fill in the missing numbers in the table
2. What is the probability that a resident chosen at random will:
3. Walk to work”
4. Owns a bicycle and cycles to work?
5. Owns a car and walks to work?

***Suggested Solution***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Walk to work | Cycle to Work | Total |
| Car Owners | **27** | **38** | **65** |
| Bicycle Owners | **13** | 22 | 35 |
| Total | 40 | **60** | 100 |

1. 0.4 2. 0.22 3. 0.27

**Question 10**

John and Martin counted the counted the number of car number plates contained the letter P. They recorded their results as shown below.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| John | | | Martin | |
| **Number of Cars with P** | | **Number without P** | **Number of Cars with P** | **Number without P** |
| 80 | 20 | | 237 | 63 |

1. Whose set of results gives the best estimate of the probability of a car number plate containing the letter P? Explain your reasoning.
2. If Martin were to count 600 cars in total, approximately how many would he expect to contain the letter P on their plates?

***Suggested Solution***

1. Martin- his sample is bigger. (b) 

**Question 11**

500 tickets numbered 1 to 500 are sold for a raffle.

What is the probability that the winning ticket has a number greater than 350?

Explain why the probability that a male has the winning ticket may not be .

***Suggested Solution***



We are not told how many males bought tickets.

**Statistics**

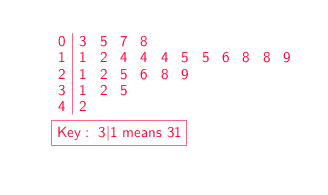
**Question 12**

The data shows the number of minutes spent reading by twenty-five children each evening after schools.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 18 | 21 | 35 | 15 | 19 | 14 | 29 | 25 | 22 | 31 | 3 | 5 | 42 |
| 7 | 11 | 28 | 14 | 18 | 26 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 12 | 14 | 15 |  |

1. Use the data to make a stem and leaf diagram
2. Write down the modal number of minutes spent reading
3. What is the median number of minutes spent reading?
4. How many children spent more than more than 29 minutes reading each evening?

***Suggested Solution***



1. 14
2. 18
3. 4

**Question 13**

Seven of the students in Class 2A do a morning paper round. The numbers of papers delivered by the students each Monday are:

21,18,24,26,14,31,26

1. What is the range of the number of papers delivered?
2. What is the mean number of papers delivered?
3. John is starting his paper round next week how many papers should he deliver if the mean number of papers delivered is to increase.

***Suggested Solution***

1. 14-31=17
2. 22.86
3. 23 or more

**Question 14**

The diagram below shows the number of DVDs owned by twenty university students.

Key: 15|3=18 Note: Unusual Key. 15 + 3 = 18

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | 2 | 4 |  |  |  |
| 10 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 |  |
| 15 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 20 | 1 | 2 | 2 |  |  |
| 25 | 0 | 1 | 3 |  |  |
| 30 | 0 | 1 | 1 |  |  |

1. How many students own between 15 and 20 DVDs?
2. What is the difference between the greatest number of DVDs owned and the fewest? What is the mode of this data set?
3. What other type of chart could be used to represent this data?

***Suggested Solution***

1. 5
2. Between 7 and 31 so difference is 24
3. 17
4. Dot plot

**Question 15**

Julie is a pupil at Presentation Secondary School, Ballymac. It is an all-girls school Girls. She wishes to know how many times a month, on average, the people in Ballymac go to the swimming pool. She asks 500 pupils in her school.

Give **two** reasons why Julie’s sample may not be representative of the people in her town.

***Suggested Solution***

Sample are all school going age and are all girls so will not represent the town's population.

**Question 16**

The number of books in the bags of students in first year was recorded.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Books | Number of Bags |
| 5 | 4 |
| 6 | 6 |
| 7 | 6 |
| 8 | 10 |
| 9 | 12 |
| 10 | 6 |
| 11 | 4 |
| 12 | 2 |

1. How many pupils are in first year?
2. Which is the most common number of books per bag? Why do you think this is so?
3. If the survey were carried out in fifth year would you expect that same result? Draw a suitable chart to represent the data.

***Suggested Solution***

1. 50
2. because 12 people have 9 books and this is the largest number of people in any of the categories
3. No as 5th years may have more books. Bar-chart or dot plot

**Question 17**

Forty pupils were asked to write down an odd number less than 10, the results are shown below.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 3 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 7 |
| 9 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 9 |
| 3 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 7 |

1. Complete the following frequency distribution table.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Odd Number | Frequency |
| 1 |  |
| 3 |  |
| 5 |  |
| 7 |  |
| 9 |  |

1. Draw a clearly labelled bar chart to represent the data

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Odd Number | Frequency |
| 1 | **7** |
| 3 | **9** |
| 5 | **8** |
| 7 | **9** |
| 9 | **7** |

***Suggested Solution***

**Question 18**

The data below represents the times for eleven students in an egg-and-spoon race at a school’s sports day. Discuss the best ways of representing this type of data.



***Suggested Solution***

Bar-chart as you can see clearly each student’s times

**Question 19**

The data below describes the wind during the month of January.

Discuss the best ways of representing this type of data.



***Suggested Solution***

A pie chart, as all the days in the month were recorded. You could also use a bar chart.

**Question 20**

Below is a recipe for a cake. . Discuss the best ways of representing this type of data.



***Suggested Solution***

Difficult to represent this data in any chart as eggs have no given weight and neither has vanilla essence.

**Question 21**

James is designing a questionnaire to test the idea that

“the amount of sleep you need changes with age”.

One of his questions will find out the ages of those being questioned.

1. Write a suitable question he could ask, with response boxes for people to tick.
2. Having completed his questionnaire James decided to give it out to all his school friends and their parents. Give one reason why this is not a good sample.

***Suggested Solution***

1. What is the average number average number of hours you sleep per night? (Answer in whole numbers). Please tick one the boxes below:

Note 10-20 means 10 and less than 20 etc.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Age | 0-10 | 10-20 | 20-30 | 30-40 | 40-50 | 50-60 | 60-70 | 70-80 | Over 80 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1. Children and parents are not a representative sample of all the age groups in the population.

**Question 22**

The times taken by a group of men to complete a questionnaire are shown in the table below

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Times (Minutes) | Frequency |
| 0 –5 | 36 |
| 5 – 10 | 35 |
| 10 – 15 | 25 |
| 15 –20 | 15 |
| 20 –25 | 10 |
| 25 – 30 | 8 |

1. How many men completed the questionnaire?
2. Draw a clearly labelled histogram to represent this data.
3. If a person was chosen at random, what is the probability that he completed the questionnaire in less than 15 minutes?

***Suggested Solution***

1. 129



**Question 23**

School reports for students sometimes show the student’s mark and the average mark for the year group. Which of the three measures of “average” do you think they should use? Give a reason for your answer.

***Suggested Solution***

Mean because all the marks contribute to the mean. If the majority of the class got high marks the average would be high and if the majority of the class got low marks the mean would be low. However the mean would be affected by outliers. The median would be a better representation if there are outliers as it is unaffected by outliers.