Data Handling & Probability: Easy Practice Paper 3 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	D	Find the Oak bar and read across to the scale. The top of the bar is level with 45 points.
2	D	Beech scored 50 and Pine scored 20, so the difference is 50 − 20 = 30 points.
3	E	Add the four bars: 35 + 50 + 45 + 20 = 150 points.
4	E	Riverside has 3 whole circles and 1 half circle. The whole circles are 3 × 6 = 18, and the half circle is 3 more, giving 18 + 3 = 21 medals.
5	B	Lakeside has 5 circles, which is 5 × 6 = 30 medals, and Parkside has 1 circle, which is 6 medals. Together that is 30 + 6 = 36.
6	C	The mode is the number appearing most often. The number 8 appears three times, while 5 appears twice and the others once each.
7	C	Put them in order: 9, 11, 14, 16, 20. With five numbers the median is the third one, which is 14.
8	C	A coin has two sides, a head and a tail, and both are equally likely. When two outcomes are equally likely there is an even chance of each.
9	B	There are 5 equal sections and 2 of them show a 2, so the probability is 2 out of 5, written 2/5.
10	A	The number inside the scooter circle but outside the overlap is 4, so 4 pupils own a scooter but not a bike.
11	B	The number written outside both circles, but still inside the box, is 5. Those 5 pupils own neither.
12	A	Find week 4 along the bottom and go up to the point on the line. It is level with 12 on the height scale.
13	E	In week 2 the plant was 5 cm and in week 5 it was 16 cm, so it grew 16 − 5 = 11 cm.
14	D	Add the numbers: 10 + 6 + 14 + 8 + 12 = 50. Then divide by how many there are: 50 ÷ 5 = 10.

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15	A	There are 4 + 6 = 10 counters and 4 are green, so the probability is 4 out of 10. Dividing both numbers by 2 gives 2/5.

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