Data Handling & Probability: Easy Practice Paper 5 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	D	Find the sparrow bar and read across to the scale. The top of the bar is level with 15 birds.
2	B	The sparrow bar shows 15 and the blackbird bar shows 9, so the difference is 15 − 9 = 6 birds.
3	E	Read each bar and add them: 6 + 15 + 9 + 12 + 3 = 45 birds.
4	A	Class 4A has 2 whole circles and 1 half circle. The whole circles are 2 × 20 = 40 trees, and the half circle is 10 more, giving 40 + 10 = 50.
5	C	Each circle stands for 20 trees, so 60 trees needs 60 ÷ 20 = 3 circles. Class 4C is the row with exactly 3 circles.
6	E	Put them in order: 12, 17, 20, 23, 28, 31, 35. With seven numbers the median is the fourth one, which is 23.
7	D	The range is the largest number take away the smallest. The largest is 19 and the smallest is 3, so the range is 19 − 3 = 16.
8	A	The longest month has 31 days, so no month can have 40 days. Something that can never happen is impossible.
9	C	The numbers greater than 6 are 7 and 8, so 2 of the 8 sections win. The probability is 2 out of 8, which simplifies to 1/4.
10	B	The number in the overlapping part belongs to both circles. That number is 3, so 3 pupils play both instruments.
11	E	Add every number in the diagram, including the 5 outside the circles: 6 + 3 + 8 + 5 = 22 pupils.
12	A	April reaches 50 mm and March reaches 25 mm, so April had 50 − 25 = 25 mm more rain.
13	B	Add the numbers: 9 + 4 + 7 + 12 = 32. Then divide by how many there are: 32 ÷ 4 = 8.

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14	D	Half of the circle is a semicircle. The juice slice fills exactly half of the pie chart, so juice was chosen by half of the class.
15	C	The numbers less than 3 are 1 and 2, so 2 of the 6 faces win. The probability is 2 out of 6, which simplifies to 1/3.

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