

Centre No.						Paper Reference						Surname Correction	Initial(s)	
Candidate No.						1	3	8	0	/	3	H	Signature M. Semar	

Paper Reference(s)

1380/3H

*Edexcel GCSE

Mathematics (Linear) – 1380

Paper 3 (Non-Calculator)

Cumulative Frequency



Past Paper Questions

Arranged by Topic

Examiner's use only

--	--	--

Team Leader's use only

--	--	--

Materials required for examination

Ruler graduated in centimetres and millimetres, protractor, compasses, pen, HB pencil, eraser.
Tracing paper may be used.

Items included with question papers

Nil

Instructions to Candidates

In the boxes above, write your centre number, candidate number, your surname, initials and signature. Check that you have the correct question paper. Answer ALL the questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided in this question paper. **You must NOT write on the formulae page. Anything you write on the formulae page will gain NO credit.** If you need more space to complete your answer to any question, use additional answer sheets.

Information for Candidates

The marks for individual questions and the parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. (2). There are 26 questions in this question paper. The total mark for this paper is 100. There are 24 pages in this question paper. Any blank pages are indicated. **Calculators must not be used.**

Advice to Candidates

Show all stages in any calculations. Work steadily through the paper. Do not spend too long on one question. If you cannot answer a question, leave it and attempt the next one. Return at the end to those you have left out.

Lots more free papers at:
<http://bland.in>

Compiled by Peter Bland



Turn over

edexcel 
advancing learning. changing lives

1. Lucy did a survey about the amounts of money spent by 120 men during their summer holidays.

The cumulative frequency table gives some information about the amounts of money spent by the 120 men.

Amount (£A) spent	Cumulative frequency
$0 \leq A < 100$	13
$0 \leq A < 150$	25
$0 \leq A < 200$	42
$0 \leq A < 250$	64
$0 \leq A < 300$	93
$0 \leq A < 350$	110
$0 \leq A < 400$	120

(a) On the grid, draw a cumulative frequency diagram.

(2)

(b) Use your cumulative frequency diagram to estimate the median.

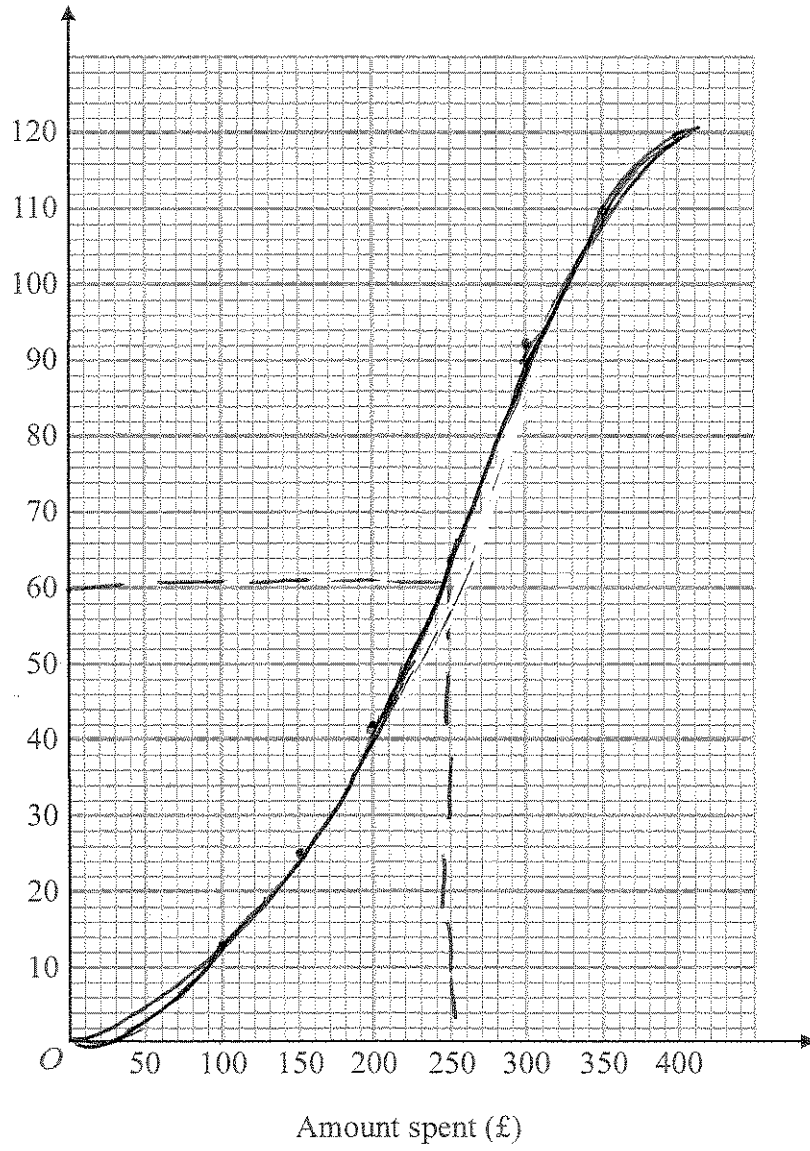
Median given by 60th value £ 250
(2)

A survey of the amounts of money spent by 200 women during their summer holidays gave a median of £205

(c) Compare the amounts of money spent by the women with the amounts of money spent by the men.

..... Men spent more money than women
.....
(1)

Cumulative frequency



Q1

(Total 5 marks)

2. The table shows information about the amount spent by 100 customers in a supermarket.

Amount spent (£ n)	Frequency
$0 < n \leq 20$	18
$20 < n \leq 40$	22
$40 < n \leq 60$	35
$60 < n \leq 80$	15
$80 < n \leq 100$	8
$100 < n \leq 120$	2

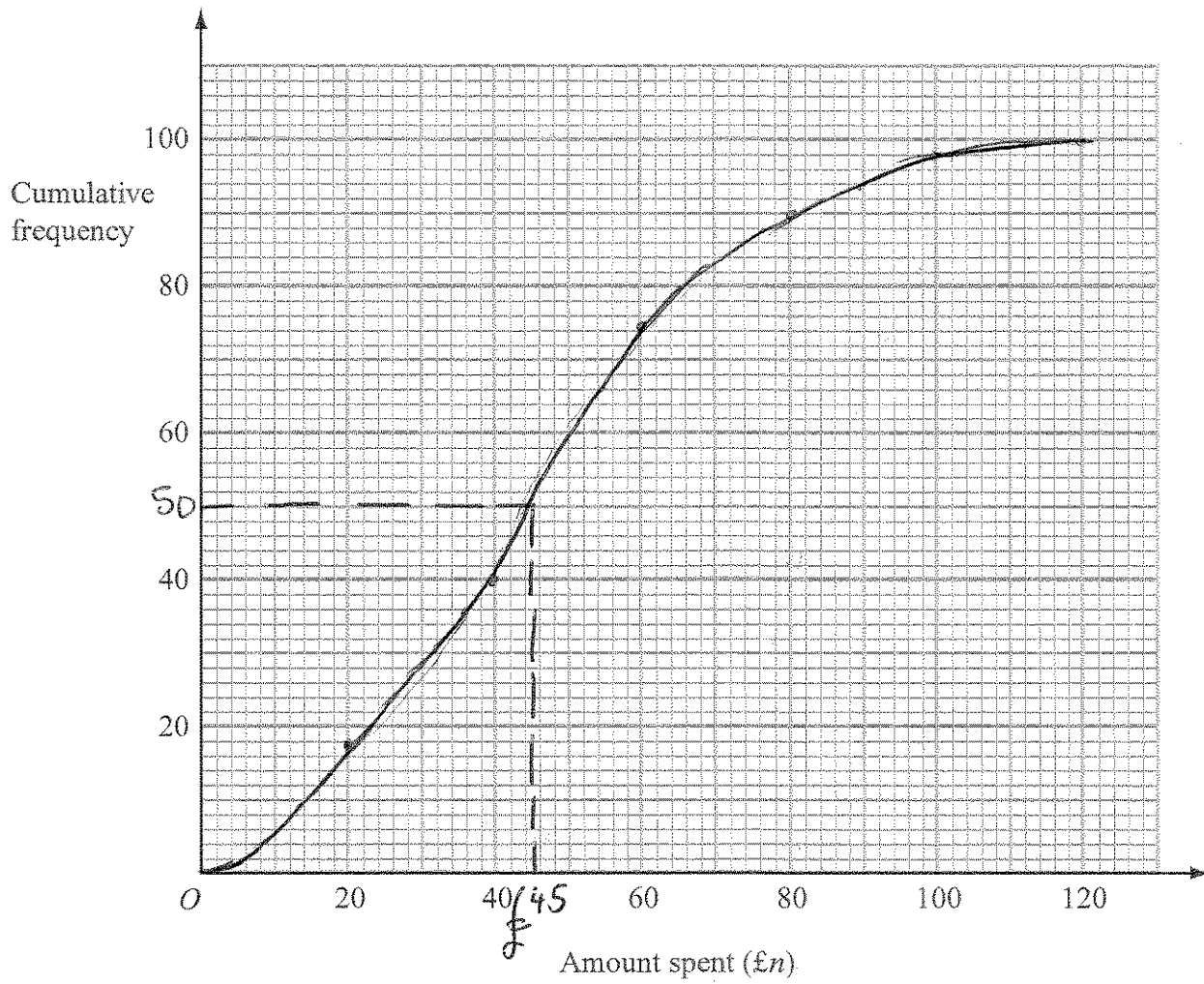
(a) Complete the cumulative frequency table for this information.

Amount spent (£ n)	Cumulative frequency
$0 < n \leq 20$	18
$0 < n \leq 40$	40
$0 < n \leq 60$	75
$0 < n \leq 80$	90
$0 < n \leq 100$	98
$0 < n \leq 120$	100

(1)

(b) On the grid, draw a cumulative frequency graph for your table.

(2)



(c) Use your graph to find an estimate for the median amount spent.

Median given by 50th value

£ 45

(1)

Q2

(Total 4 marks)

3. A company tested 100 batteries.

The table shows information about the number of hours that the batteries lasted.

Time (t hours)	Frequency
$50 \leq t < 55$	12
$55 \leq t < 60$	21
$60 \leq t < 65$	36
$65 \leq t < 70$	23
$70 \leq t < 75$	8

(a) Complete the cumulative frequency table for this information.

(1)

Time (t hours)	Cumulative frequency
$50 \leq t < 55$	12
$50 \leq t < 60$	33
$50 \leq t < 65$	69
$50 \leq t < 70$	92
$50 \leq t < 75$	100

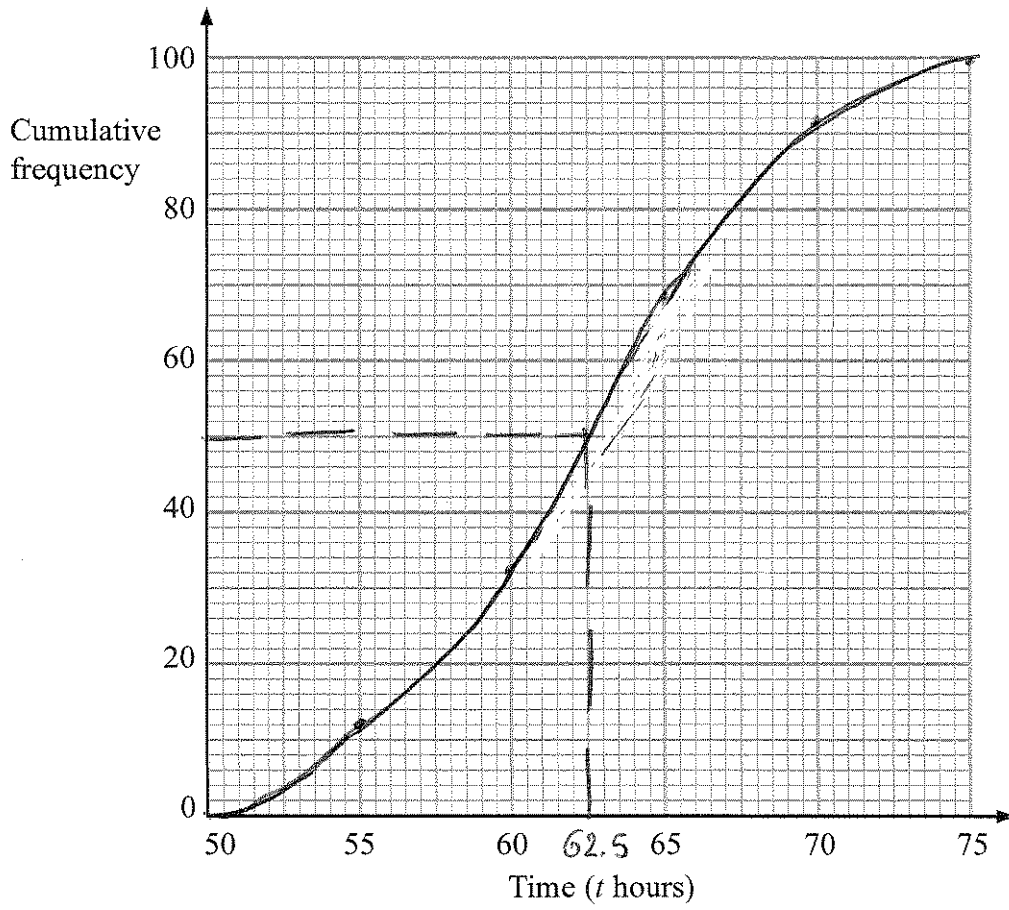
(b) On the grid, draw a cumulative frequency graph for your completed table.

(2)

(c) Use your completed graph to find an estimate for the median time.
You must state the units of your answer.

Median given by 50th value

62.5 hrs
.....
(2)



Q3

(Total 5 marks)

4. The table gives some information about the delays, in minutes, of 80 flights.

Delay (n minutes)	Frequency
$0 < n \leq 20$	16
$20 < n \leq 30$	26
$30 < n \leq 40$	23
$40 < n \leq 50$	10
$50 < n \leq 60$	5

(a) Write down the modal class interval.

Highest frequency

$$\frac{20 < n \leq 30}{(1)}$$

(b) Complete the cumulative frequency table.

Delay (n minutes)	Cumulative Frequency
$0 < n \leq 20$	16
$0 < n \leq 30$	42
$0 < n \leq 40$	65
$0 < n \leq 50$	75
$0 < n \leq 60$	80

(1)

(c) On the grid opposite, draw a cumulative frequency graph for your table.

(2)

(d) Use your graph to find an estimate for

(i) the median delay,

.....30..... minutes

(ii) the interquartile range of the delays.

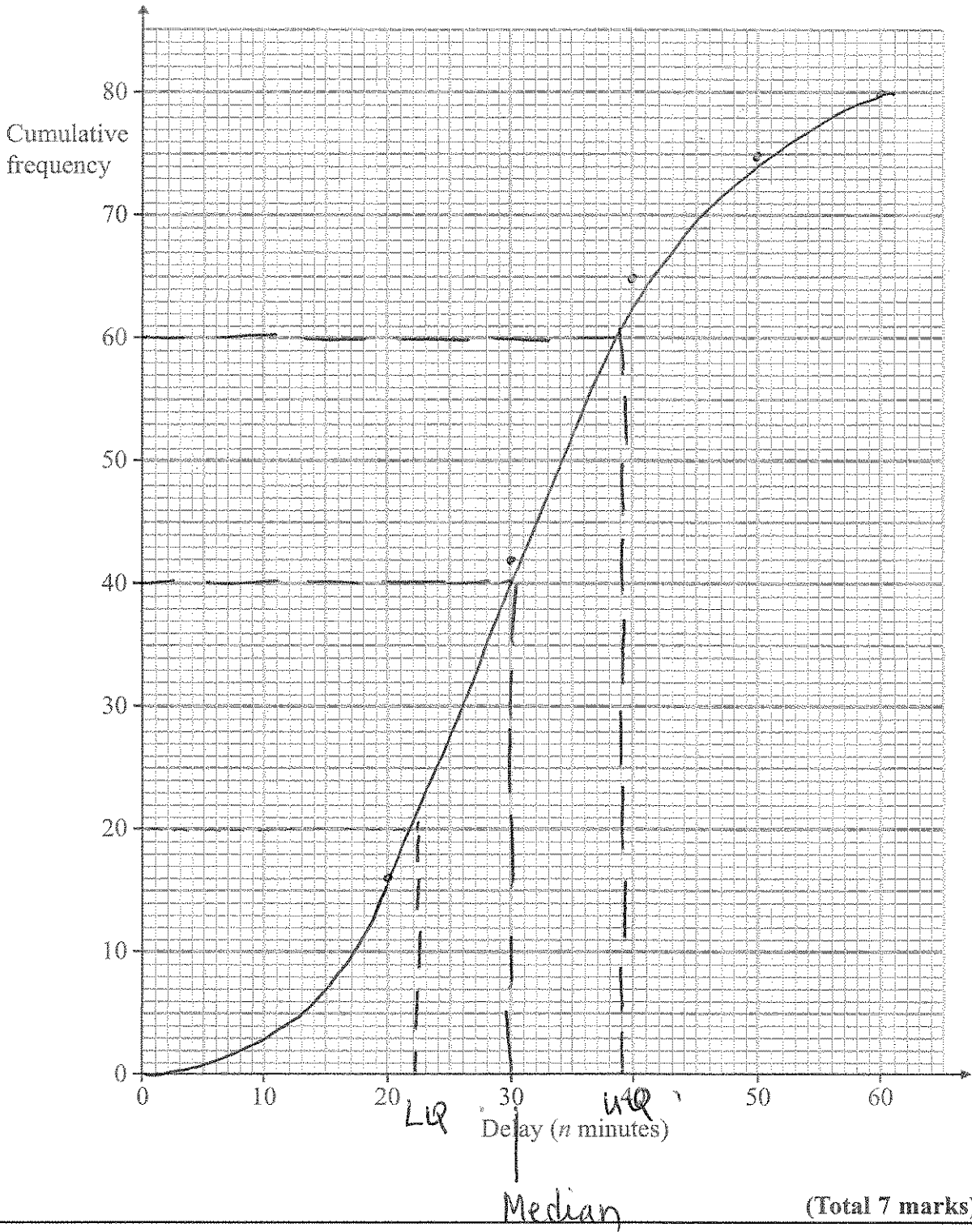
UQ delay = 39 mn

.....17..... minutes

LQ delay = 22

IQR = 17

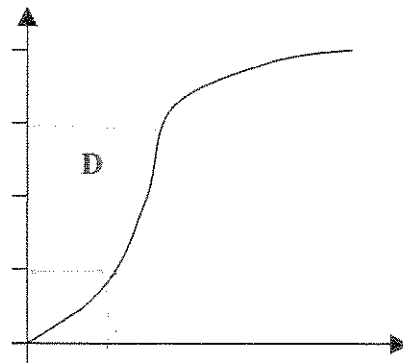
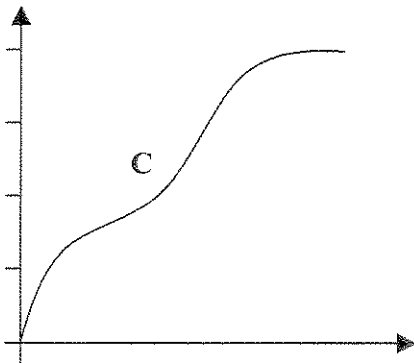
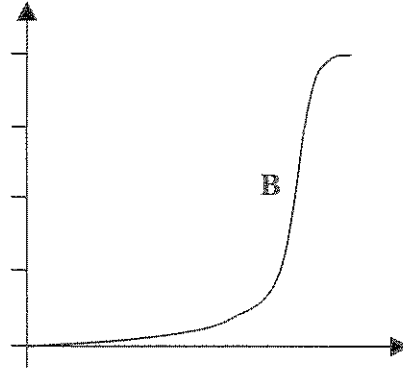
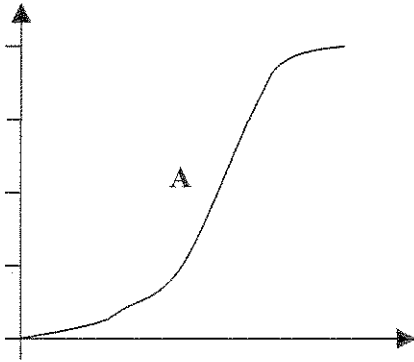
(3)



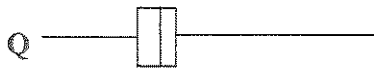
(Total 7 marks)

Q4

5. Here are four cumulative frequency diagrams.



Here are four box plots.



For each box plot, write down the letter of the appropriate cumulative frequency diagram.

P and **C**

Q and **D**

R and **B**

S and **A**

Q5

(Total 2 marks)

6 . The table shows information about the time, m minutes, it takes to show each of 120 films.

Time (m minutes)	Frequency
$70 < m \leq 80$	4
$80 < m \leq 90$	12
$90 < m \leq 100$	34
$100 < m \leq 110$	32
$110 < m \leq 120$	26
$120 < m \leq 130$	12

(a) Write down the modal class interval.

Highest Frequency

$$90 < m \leq 100$$

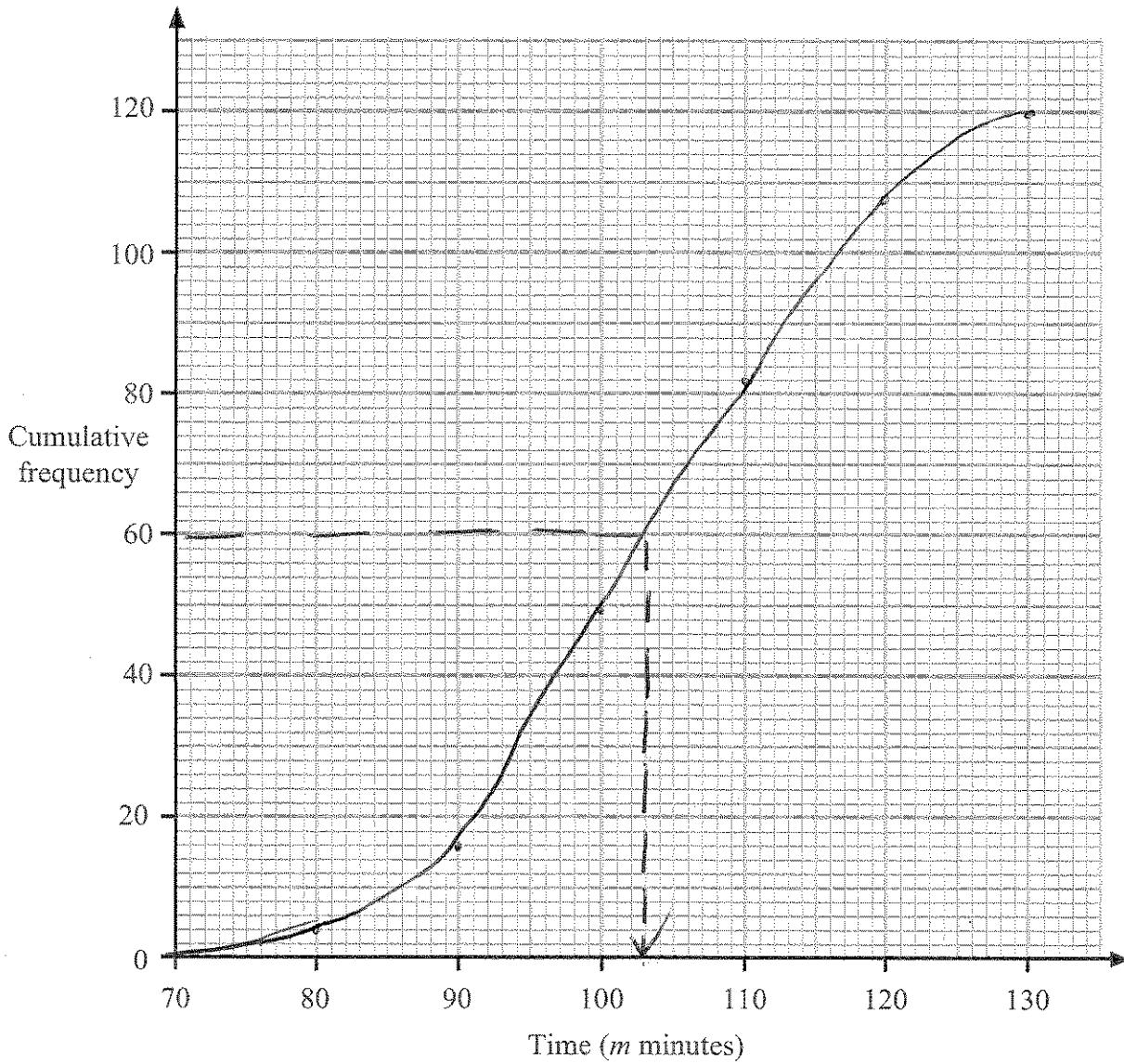
(1)

(b) Complete the cumulative frequency table.

Time (m minutes)	Cumulative frequency
$70 < m \leq 80$	4
$70 < m \leq 90$	16
$70 < m \leq 100$	50
$70 < m \leq 110$	82
$70 < m \leq 120$	108
$70 < m \leq 130$	120

(1)

(c) On the grid, draw a cumulative frequency graph for your cumulative frequency table.



(2)

(d) Use your graph to find an estimate for the median.

..... 103 minutes
(1)

(Total 5 marks)