

| | Class | 8A | 8B |
|------|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| 4(2) | Median | 55 | 45 |
| 4(a) | Inter-Quartile Range | 20 | 20 |
| | Range | 60 | 50 |
| | Both Median C | Correct | [1] |
| | Both IQR correct | | [1] |
| | Both Ranges correct | | [1] |
| 4(b) | Class 8b, because they had a smaller range | | [1] |
| 5(a) | A | | [1] |
| 5(b) | The lower quartile is the same as the smallest piece of data. | | [1] |
| 5(c) | Set B had a smaller range. Set A had a smaller interquartile range. | | [1] Range must be compared |
| | Sets A and B had the same highest data entry. Set B has a higher median | | [1] Highest data entry or mediar compared |
| 6 | A box plot is a time-consuming method for representing such a small set of data. Because of the small set of data, the box plot won't be useful for comparing with other sets of data. | | [1] Size of data set mentioned |
| | It is however easy to draw the I result is one of the 5 p | | [1] Ease of creation |
| | A box plot allows you to easily identify outliers. Such as 170 cm which seems to be an outlier in the data set. | | [1] Ease of use and outliers mentioned |
| 7(a) | 20 30 | 40 50 6 | 50 70 80 |
| | Box plot drawn correct | Box plot drawn correctly as shown | |
| 7(b) | Neither the lowest nor highest amounts will change, meaning the range will not be changed | | [1] Range unchanged |
| | These values are lower than the LQ. Will increase the IQR | | [1] IQR increases |