



Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

AFTER THIS WORKSHEET YOU CAN

- ✓ Build a frequency distribution using bins.
- ✓ Read frequencies from a histogram.
- ✓ Recognise a bimodal distribution.
- ✓ Distinguish a histogram from a bar chart.



Section A • Concept Check

• BEGINNER

$4 \times 1 = 4$

- 1 Data 12,15,18,22,25,29,33,35,40 with bins of 10; frequency of 20–30:
☐ A. 3 ☐ B. 2 ☐ C. 4 ☐ D. 5
- 2 Using the same data, frequency of 30–40:
☐ A. 2 ☐ B. 3 ☐ C. 1 ☐ D. 4
- 3 Using the same data, frequency of 10–20:
☐ A. 3 ☐ B. 2 ☐ C. 4 ☐ D. 1
- 4 A histogram with two separate peaks is:
☐ A. uniform ☐ B. bimodal ☐ C. skewed
☐ D. normal



Section B • Problem Solving

• INTERMEDIATE

$2 + 3 \times 3 = 11$

- 5 A histogram groups data into _____
- 6 In the data, the 20–30 bin has frequency _____
- 7 Data 12,15,18,22,25,29,33,35,40; bins of 10. Find the frequency for 20–30.

- 8 Using the same data and bins, find the frequency for 30–40.

- 9 Using the same data and bins, find the frequency for 10–20.



Section C • Challenge

• CHALLENGE

5

- 10 What term describes a histogram with two separate peaks?

Reflection — the most useful thing I learned: _____

A ___/4 B ___/11 C ___/5 Total ___/20

Teacher's Signature _____

Parent's Signature _____

1-A 2-A 3-A 4-B | 5 bins 6 3 7 = 3 (22, 25, 29) 8 = 2 (33, 35) 9 = 3 (12, 15, 18) |
10 = Bimodal