

Collection and Presentation of Data

Chapter 12: Statistics · Topic 1

Key Concept

Choosing appropriate class intervals is important — too few intervals can hide meaningful patterns in the data, while too many can make the table cluttered and hard to interpret at a glance. Once organised, data can be visually presented using histograms (similar to bar graphs but for continuous, grouped data with no gaps between bars) or frequency polygons (line graphs connecting the midpoints of each class interval's frequency), each offering different visual insights into the data's distribution.

Quick Revision Notes

- A frequency distribution table shows how often each value/class interval occurs.
- Grouping large data into class intervals (e.g., 0-10, 10-20) makes it more manageable.
- Histograms represent grouped, continuous data with no gaps between bars.
- A frequency polygon connects the midpoints of each class interval's frequency.

Practice Questions

- 1 Organise the marks of 10 students into a simple frequency table.
- 2 Group a set of 20 data values into 4 class intervals and create a frequency table.
- 3 Explain the difference between a histogram and a bar graph.