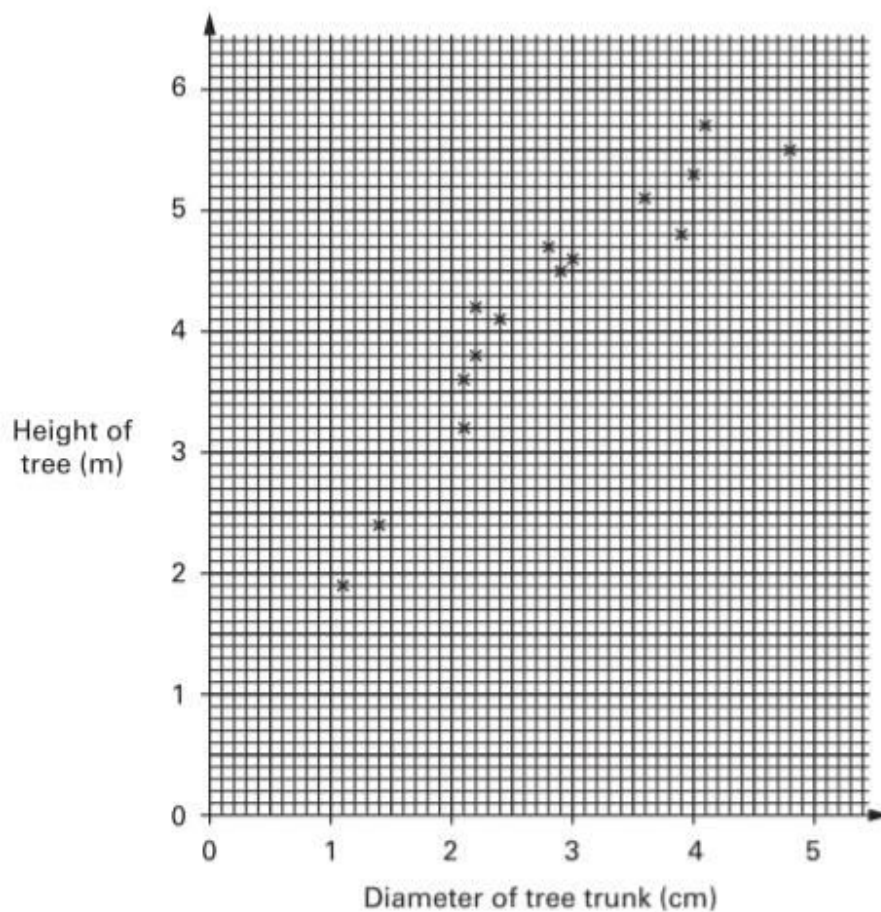


Scatter Graphs-Questions

Key Stage 3: 2003 Paper 1 Level 4-6

1.

22. The scatter graph shows information about trees called poplars.



- (a) What does the scatter graph show about the **relationship** between the diameter of the tree trunk and the height of the tree?



(b) The height of a different tree is 3m. The diameter of its trunk is 5cm.
Use the graph to explain why this tree is **not** likely to be a poplar.



.....
1 mark

(c) Another tree **is** a poplar. The diameter of its trunk is 3.2cm.
Estimate the height of this tree.



..... m

.....
1 mark

Key Stage 3: 2006 Paper 1 Level 3-5

2.

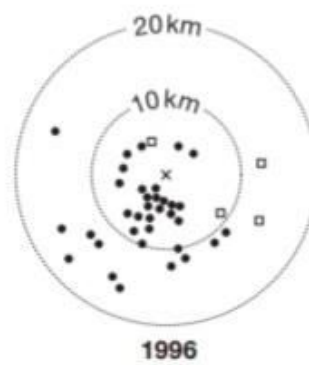
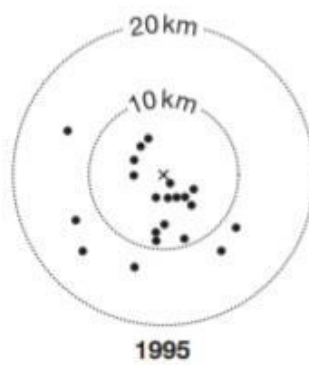
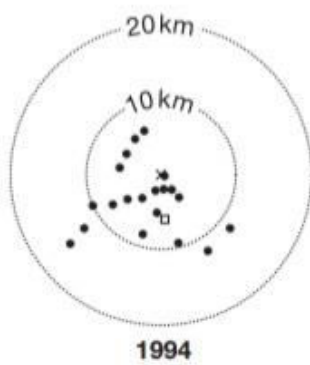
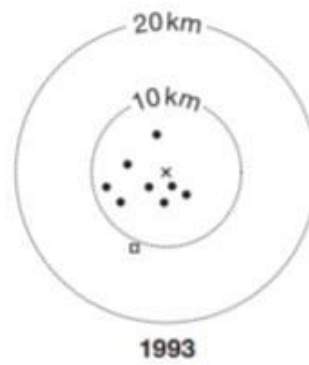
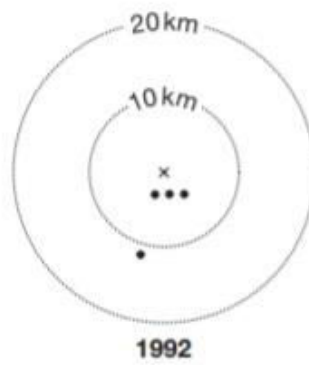
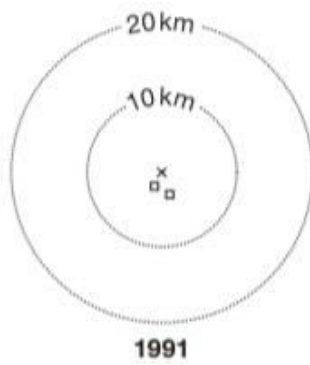
10. Red Kites are large birds that were very rare in England.

Scientists set free some Red Kites in 1989 and hoped they would build nests.

The diagrams show how many nests the birds built from 1991 to 1996.

Key:

- x shows where the birds were set free.
- represents a nest without eggs.
- represents a nest with eggs.



Use the diagrams to answer these questions.

- (a) Which was the first year there were nests **with eggs**?

 _____

_____ 1 mark

- (b) In **1993**, how many nests were there **without eggs**?

 _____

_____ 1 mark

- (c) In **1995**, how many nests were **more than 10km** from where the birds were set free?

 _____

_____ 1 mark

- (d) Explain what happened to the **number** of nests, over the years.



_____ 1 mark

Now explain what happened to the **distances** of the nests from where the birds were set free, over the years.



_____ 1 mark

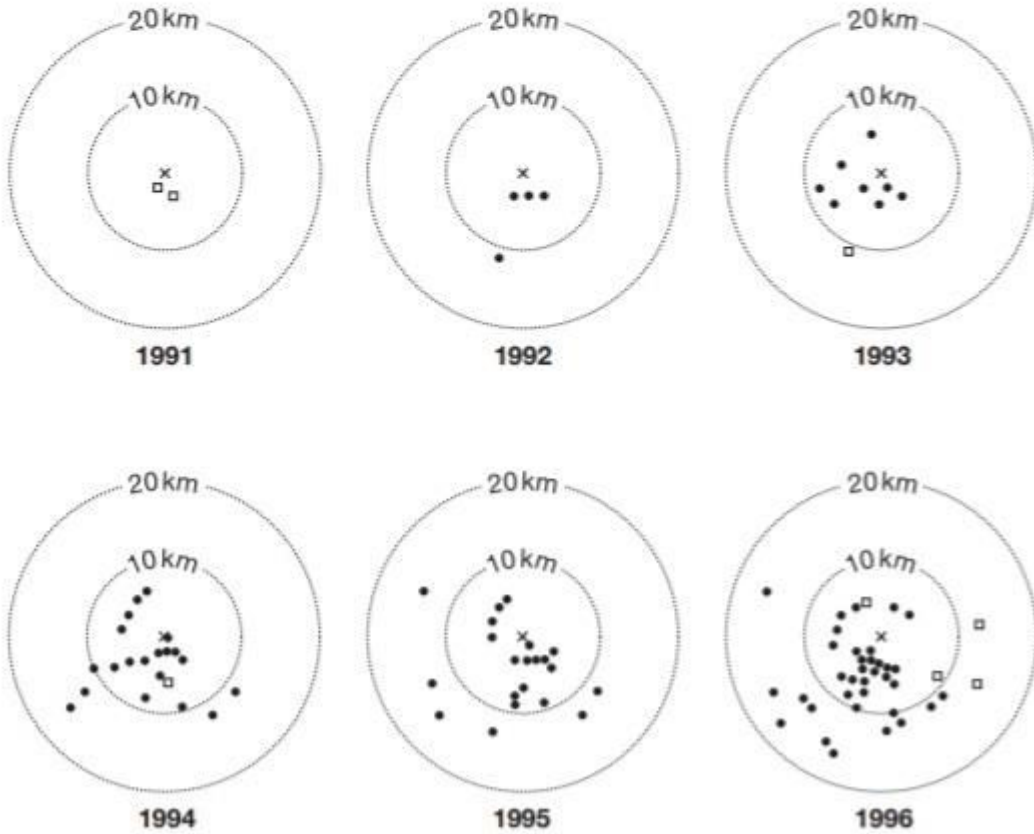
4. Red Kites are large birds that were very rare in England.

Scientists set free some Red Kites in 1989 and hoped they would build nests.

The diagrams show how many nests the birds built from 1991 to 1996.

Key:

- × shows where the birds were set free.
- represents a nest without eggs.
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Use the diagrams to answer these questions.

- (a) Which was the first year there were nests **with eggs**?

 _____

_____ 1 mark

- (b) In **1993**, how many nests were there **without eggs**?

 _____

_____ 1 mark

- (c) In **1995**, how many nests were **more than 10 km** from where the birds were set free?

 _____

_____ 1 mark

- (d) Explain what happened to the **number** of nests, over the years.



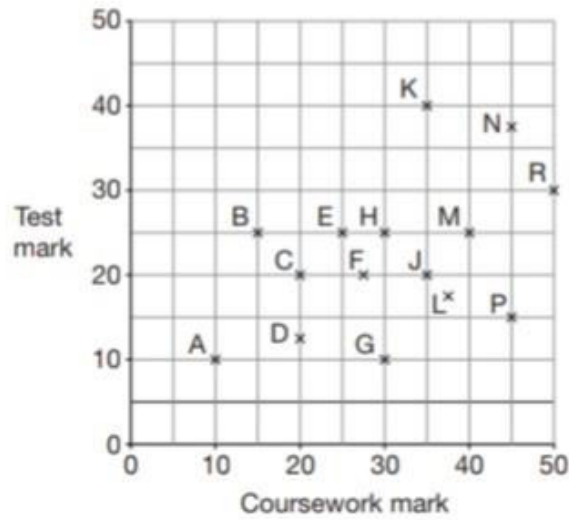
_____ 1 mark

Now explain what happened to the **distances** of the nests from where the birds were set free, over the years.



_____ 1 mark

21. The scatter graph shows 15 pupils' coursework and test marks.



To find a pupil's **total** mark, you add the coursework mark to the test mark.

- (a) Which pupil had the highest **total** mark?



1 mark

- (b) Look at the statement below. Tick (✓) True or False.

The range of coursework marks was greater than the range of test marks.



True

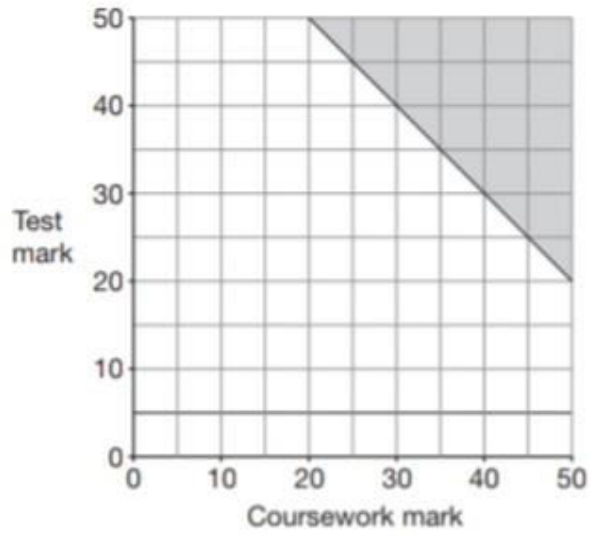
False

Explain your answer.



1 mark

(c) Pupils with total marks in the shaded region on the graph win a prize.



What is the **smallest total mark** needed to win a prize?

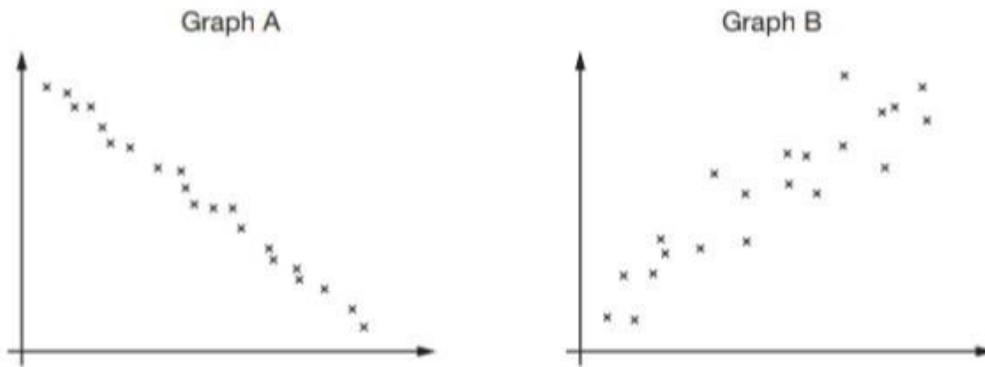


1 mark

Key Stage 3: 2009 Paper 1 Level 4-6

5.

23. Look at these two scatter graphs. They are both drawn using the same scale.



(a) Which scatter graph shows **positive** correlation?



A

B

Explain your answer.



1 mark

(b) Which scatter graph shows **stronger** correlation?



A

B

Explain your answer.



1 mark