## GCSE Maths - Probability

## Samples

## Worksheet

NOTES


SOLUTIONS

This worksheet will show you how to work out different types of sampling questions. Each section contains a worked example, a question with hints and then questions for you to work through on your own.

## Section A

## Worked Example

Jonah wants to take a systematic sample of 40 people from a population of $\mathbf{6 0 0}$ people. What interval should he use to select people for the sample?

Step 1: Recall the definition of systematic sampling and the formula used to calculate interval size.
Systematic sampling means the population is ordered, and items are then chosen from the population at regular intervals.

To calculate the interval, divide the population size by the sample size.

Step 2: Apply the formula and calculate the interval.

$$
\text { Interval }=\text { Population Size } \div \text { Sample Size }=600 \div 40=15
$$

The interval is 15 . This means every $15^{\text {th }}$ person should be added to the sample.

## Guided Example

Maria needs a systematic sample of 16 people from a population of 480 people. What interval should she use?

Step 1: Recall the definition of systematic sampling and the formula used to calculate interval size.

Step 2: Apply the formula and calculate the interval.

## Now it's your turn!

If you get stuck, look back at the worked and guided examples.

1. Find the interval size using systematic sampling in each of the following scenarios:
a) Tom wants a sample of 15 people from a population of 150 people.
b) Alfie needs to interview 20 students from a school of 180 students.
2. Izzie uses an interval of 15 to collect a sample of 60 towns. How big is the population?
3. Jude is carrying out a study on the 200 children in his football club. Using an interval of 5 , how many children will be in his sample?

## Section B

## Worked Example

Percy wants to find out how many people in his school enjoy maths, based on their year group. He needs a sample of 100 students. What is the most appropriate method of sampling to use? Give a reason for your answer.

Step 1: Consider the population.
A school population is split into year groups. This means there are sub-groups of the population that should be taken into account.

Step 2: Select the best method of sampling to use.
Stratified sampling.
This is used when the population can be split into sub-categories (or strata) with the same characteristic. Random or systematic sampling can then be applied to each strata.

Step 3: Give a valid reason.
Valid reasons include:

- The school is separated into year groups.
- This is most representative of the population.
- This will represent each year group equally.


## Guided Example

Nathan is studying customer satisfaction at his local shop. He takes a list of contact details from $\mathbf{2 5 0}$ customers and must choose a sample of $\mathbf{2 5}$ customers to talk to. What is the best method of sampling to use? Explain your answer.

Step 1: Consider the population.

Step 2: Select the best method of sampling to use.

Step 3: Give a valid reason for your answer.

## Now it's your turn!

If you get stuck, look back at the worked and guided examples.
4. Select the best method of sampling for each of the following situations:
a) Ethan wants to choose 50 people from 2000 strangers who visited the market today.
b) Amina has a list of 200 towns in England and needs a sample of 20 towns.
c) Jasmine wants to interview 15 of the 150 girls at her rugby club, who are split into 5 different age groups.
d) Harley needs to select 10 students from his maths class of 50 . He uses a class register to choose his sample.

## Section C

## Worked Example

Josie wants to find out whether the people in her village approve of the new building development. She has the following information and wants to select a sample of 40 people using stratified sampling. Complete the table to show how many people should be chosen from each age group.

| Age (A) | $\mathbf{1 0}<\boldsymbol{A} \leq \mathbf{2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0}<\boldsymbol{A} \leq \mathbf{4 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 0}<\boldsymbol{A} \leq \mathbf{6 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 0}<\boldsymbol{A} \leq \mathbf{1 0 0}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of <br> people | 140 | 260 | 300 | 100 | 800 |
| Number of <br> people in <br> sample |  |  |  | 40 |  |

Step 1: Recall the formula for stratified sampling.
Number of items chosen from each strata $=\frac{\text { Size of strata }}{\text { Size of population }} \times$ Sample size
Step 2: Apply the formula to the information in the table.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{1 0}<\boldsymbol{A} \leq \mathbf{2 0}: \frac{140}{800} \times 40=7 \\
& \mathbf{2 0}<\boldsymbol{A} \leq \mathbf{4 0}: \frac{260}{800} \times 40=13 \\
& \mathbf{4 0}<\boldsymbol{A} \leq \mathbf{6 0}: \frac{300}{800} \times 40=15 \\
& \mathbf{6 0}<\boldsymbol{A} \leq \mathbf{1 0 0}: \frac{100}{800} \times 40=5
\end{aligned}
$$

Check that your calculated values add up to the sample size: $7+13+15+5=40$.

Step 3: Complete the table.

| Age (A) | $\mathbf{1 0}<\boldsymbol{A} \leq \mathbf{2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0}<\boldsymbol{A} \leq \mathbf{4 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 0}<\boldsymbol{A} \leq \mathbf{6 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 0}<\boldsymbol{A} \leq \mathbf{1 0 0}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number <br> of people | 140 | 260 | 300 | 100 | 800 |
| Number <br> of people <br> in sample | 7 | 13 | 15 | 5 | 40 |

## Guided Example

Matt is carrying out a survey on the students in his school who study English. Complete the table below to show how many students from each year group should be included in his sample.

| Year Group | Year 7 | Year 8 | Year 9 | Year 10 | Year 11 | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of <br> people who <br> take maths | 560 | 440 | 250 | 300 | 450 | 2000 |
| Number of <br> people in <br> sample |  |  |  |  |  | 200 |

Step 1: Recall the formula for stratified sampling.

Step 2: Apply the formula to the information in the table.

Step 3: Complete the table.

| Year Group | Year 7 | Year 8 | Year 9 | Year 10 | Year 11 | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of <br> people who <br> take maths | 560 | 440 | 250 | 300 | 450 | 2000 |
| Number of <br> people in <br> sample |  |  |  |  |  | 200 |

## Now it's your turn!

If you get stuck, look back at the worked and guided examples.
5. Alice visits 100 people in local cafés.

She takes a sample of 10 people to investigate what people like to drink.

|  | Café A | Café B | Café C | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of people in the cafe | 30 | 20 | 50 | 100 |
| Number of people in sample |  |  |  | 10 |

6. Emmilé wants to interview people at a football game. She needs a sample of 40 people from a population of 800 .

|  | Men | Women | Children | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of people at the game | 420 | 180 | 200 | 800 |
| Number of people in sample |  |  |  | 40 |

7. Richard has obtained the following information from a colleague at work. Fill in the table so that every cell contains the correct number of fruits.

|  | Apples | Bananas | Pears | Lemons | Oranges | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of fruits <br> in the shop | 250 |  | 200 |  | 150 |  |
| Number of fruits <br> in sample | 10 |  | 8 | 4 |  | 40 |

8. The table shows information about the shoe size of 50 football players chosen at random from Manchester United. There are 600 football players at the club.

Work out an estimate for the number of players at the club who have size 7 feet.

| Size | Number of <br> players in sample |
| :---: | :---: |
| 5 | 10 |
| 6 | 10 |
| 7 | 15 |
| 8 | 15 |

9. A sample of 250 apples is chosen at random from a supermarket. There are 5000 apples total in the shop.

If 800 apples in the supermarket are in bad condition, how many apples in the sample would be expected to be in bad condition?

