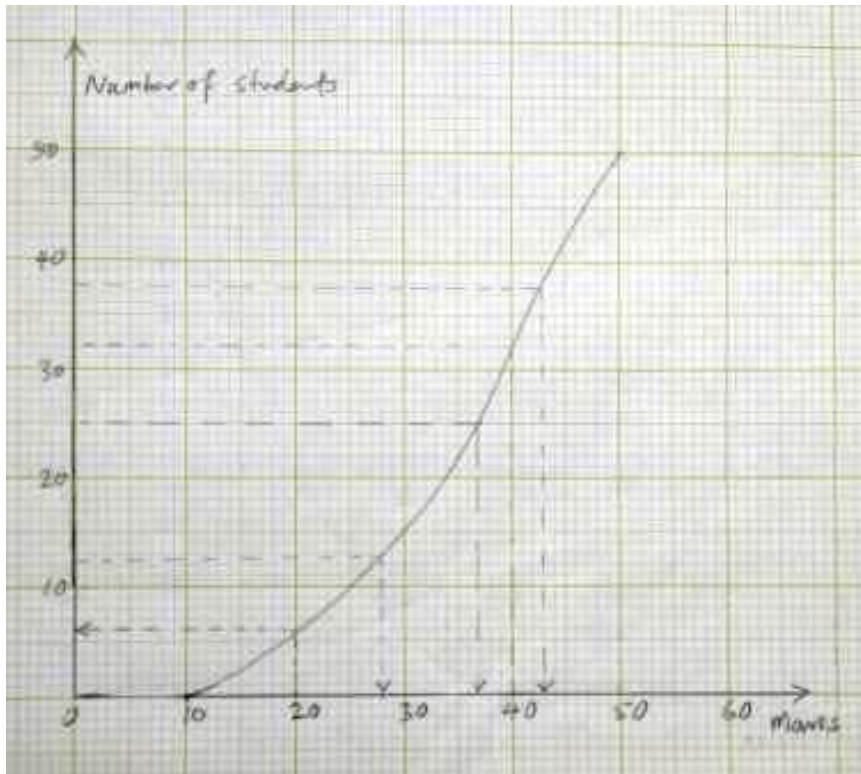


Answers :

(1)



(a) Median = 37 marks (number of students is 25)

(b) Lower quartile = 28 marks (number of students is 12.5)

(c) Upper quartile = 43 marks (number of students is 37.5)

(d) Interquartile range =  $43 - 28 = 15$  marks.

(e) Number of students getting more than 40 marks is 18

$$\text{Percent of students getting more than 40 marks} = \frac{18}{50} \times 100\% = 36\%$$

$$(f) P(\text{both 2 students getting more than 20 marks}) = \frac{44}{50} \times \frac{44}{50} = \frac{484}{625}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore P(\text{at least one students getting less than 20 marks}) &= 1 - \frac{484}{625} \\ &= \frac{141}{625} = 0.23 \end{aligned}$$