



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: XI	Department: Commerce
Worksheet: 1	Topic: Organisation of Data

MCQs

1. Classification of data means:
 - A. Collecting data
 - B. Arranging data into groups
 - C. Presenting data in a map
 - D. Deleting data
2. Raw data are:
 - A. Fully organised
 - B. Unclassified data
 - C. Always numerical only
 - D. Always secondary data
3. The lower and upper limits of a class are called:
 - A. Class mark
 - B. Class interval
 - C. Class limits
 - D. Frequency
4. A discrete variable can take:
 - A. Any value
 - B. Only whole or fixed values
 - C. Only negative values
 - D. Only fractional values
5. The class mark of 20–30 is:
 - A. 20
 - B. 25
 - C. 30

D. 15

6. The frequency of a class means:
 - A. Width of the class
 - B. Midpoint of the class
 - C. Number of observations in that class
 - D. Difference between limits
7. In the exclusive method, the class limit excluded from a class is:
 - A. Both limits
 - B. Only lower limit
 - C. Either lower or upper limit
 - D. No limit
8. A variable like height is:
 - A. Qualitative
 - B. Discrete
 - C. Continuous
 - D. Nominal
9. A frequency distribution of two variables is called:
 - A. Univariate distribution
 - B. Bivariate frequency distribution
 - C. Time series
 - D. Array data
10. Tally marks are used to:
 - A. Find class mark
 - B. Count frequency
 - C. Calculate range
 - D. Arrange variables
11. Inclusive class intervals are commonly used for:
 - A. Continuous variables
 - B. Only attributes
 - C. Bivariate data

D. Graphs only

12. The difference between the highest and lowest values is called:

A. Mean

B. Mode

C. Range

D. Frequency

Assertion and Reasoning Questions:

Alternatives:

a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)

b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)

c. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

d. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

1. Assertion (A): Classification of data helps in statistical analysis.

Reason (R): It brings order to raw data.

2. Assertion (A): A discrete variable can take intermediate fractional values.

Reason (R): Discrete variables change in finite jumps.

Statement Based Question

Alternatives:

(a) Both the statements are true

(b) Both the statements are false

(c) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false

(d) Statement 2 is true and Statement 1 is false

1. Statement I: In a frequency distribution, statistical calculations are based on class marks.

Statement II: Raw data are always easy to interpret without classification.

2. Statement I: A bivariate frequency distribution involves two variables.

Statement II: A frequency array is used for discrete variables.

Case Study:

1. Read the case carefully and answer the questions that follow.

A teacher collected the marks of 10 students in mathematics:

12, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25, 27, 29, 31, 35.

She grouped them into the following classes: 10–20, 20–30, 30–40.

Questions:

a. What is the raw data in this case?

b. Which class has the highest frequency?

c. What is the class mark of 20–30?

d. Is this data discrete or continuous?

e. Why is classification useful here?

f. Differentiate between spatial and chronological data.

Numericals:

1. Prepare a frequency distribution by inclusive method taking class interval of 5 from the following data:

4, 7, 9, 12, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22, 24, 26, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 49.

2. Arrange the following data into a frequency distribution table using suitable class intervals:

45, 47, 50, 52, 55, 58, 60, 62, 65, 67, 70, 72, 75, 78, 80.

3. The sizes of households are: 1, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 3, 2.
Prepare a frequency array.