



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL
A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION



SOLUTION OF WORKSHEET-3

SUBJECT – STATISTICS

Term : 1st

Topic – PRESENTATION OF DATA

Class: XI

Full Marks: 15

Date:17.06.2020

Q1. Select the correct alternative of the following questions.

- (i) Vertical bar diagram is used for data which are
(a) **Time series** (b) cross sectional (c) both (d) none of these
- (ii) Horizontal bar diagram is used for data which are
(a) Time series (b) **cross sectional** (c) both (d) none of these
- (iii) Grouped bar diagram is used in case of
(a) Time series (b) cross sectional (c) **both** (d) none of these
- (iv) Subdivided bar diagram is used in case of
(a) Time series (b) cross sectional (c) **both** (d) none of these
- (v) In a table the description of columns and sub columns is given by
(a) **Box head** (b) stub (c) body (d) none of these
- (vi) In a cumulative frequency column always the class has more value than the next class, then it is of type
(a) less than (b) **more than** (c) both (d) none of these
- (vii) In a cumulative frequency column always the class has less value than the previous class, then it is of type
(a) **less than** (b) more than (c) both (d) none of these
- (viii) The abbreviation made in the table is given in
(a) Source (b) title (c) **foot note** (d) none of these
- (ix) The original source of data presented in the table is given in
(a) Source (b) title (c) foot note (d) **none of these**

- (x) The class mark is the mean of class
 (a) Limits (b) **boundaries** (c) intervals (d) none of these
- (xi) In bar diagram the width of the classes should be
 (a) **Equal** (b) unequal (c) both (d) none of these
- (xii) In bar diagram the width of the classes should be the gaps between the classes
 (a) Equal (b) more (c) less (d) none of these
- (xiii) 3, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 2, 5, 3, 2, 2, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2 . In the given set frequency of 2 is
 (a) 5 (b) 6 (c) **7** (d) none of these
- (xiv) In line diagram along Y axis the assigned is
 (a) Class mark (b) **frequency** (c) width (d) none of these
- (xv) Pie diagram is preferred than bar diagram as it can be magnified
 (a) **Part wise** (b) only full (c) 50% only (d) none of these

- (x) The less than type cumulative frequencies correspond to the
 (a) lower class boundaries (b) upper class boundaries
 (c)) upper class limits (d) none of these
- (xi) The more than type cumulative frequencies correspond to the
 (a) lower class boundaries (b) upper class boundaries
 (c)) upper class limits (d) none of these
- (xii) Total frequency is equal to the less than type cumulative frequency of the
 (a) 1st class (b) last class (c) middle class (d) none of these
- (xiii) Total frequency is equal to the greater than type cumulative frequency of the
 (a) 1st class (b) last class (c) middle class (d) none of these
- (xiv) The width of a class is given by the difference of the class
 (a) Limits (b) boundaries (c) intervals (d) none of these

- (xv) In a frequency distribution table class widths are
(a) equal (b) not equal (c) both (d) none of these

- **Prepared by**
Sanjay Bhattacharya