



1. Given class interval 19 - 28 in exclusive form, its lower limit is
(i) 16 (ii) 21 (iii) 18 (iv) 19 (v) 20
2. Given class interval 22 - 31 in exclusive form, its upper limit is
(i) 31 (ii) 29 (iii) 30 (iv) 32 (v) 34
3. Given class interval 31 - 37 in exclusive form, its class size is
(i) 8 (ii) 3 (iii) 7 (iv) 5 (v) 6
4. Given class interval 15 - 19 in exclusive form, its class mark is
(i) 16 (ii) 15 (iii) 18 (iv) 19 (v) 17
5. Given class interval 35 - 43 in exclusive form, its mid value is
(i) 39 (ii) 40 (iii) 37 (iv) 38 (v) 42
6. If the upper and lower limit of class interval are 19 and 12 respectively, then the class interval is
(i) 11.5-19.5 (ii) 12-19.5 (iii) 12-19 (iv) 11.5-19 (v) 12.5-18.5
7. If the lower and upper limit of class interval are 18 and 25 respectively, then the class interval is
(i) 18.5-24.5 (ii) 18-25.5 (iii) 17.5-25.5 (iv) 17.5-25 (v) 18-25
8. The class boundaries of 43 - 51 which is in exclusive form are
(i) 42.5-51 (ii) 43-51.5 (iii) 43.5-50.5 (iv) 43-51 (v) 42.5-51.5
9. The class boundaries of 12 - 18 which is in inclusive form are
(i) 11.5-18.5 (ii) 12-18 (iii) 11-18.5 (iv) 11.5-19 (v) 11-19
10. Convert the exclusive form of the class interval 28.5 - 39.5 to inclusive form
(i) 29.5-38.5 (ii) 28.5-39.5 (iii) 28.5-39 (iv) 29-39 (v) 29-39.5
11. Convert the inclusive form of the class interval 23 - 25 to exclusive form
(i) 22.5-26 (ii) 23-25 (iii) 22-25.5 (iv) 22.5-25.5 (v) 22-26
12. Convert the discontinuous form of the class interval 25 - 27 to continuous form
(i) 24-27.5 (ii) 25-27 (iii) 24.5-28 (iv) 24-28 (v) 24.5-27.5
13. Convert the continuous form of the class interval 11.5 - 21.5 to discontinuous form
(i) 12-21.5 (ii) 11.5-21.5 (iii) 12.5-20.5 (iv) 12-21 (v) 11.5-21

The class size used in the below table is

14.	Class-Interval	35 - 43	44 - 52	53 - 61	62 - 70	71 - 79	80 - 88	89 - 97	98 - 106
	Frequency	16	5	9	26	8	27	11	23

- (i) 10 (ii) 8 (iii) 6 (iv) 9 (v) 12

15. The class size used in the below table is

Class-Interval	50 - 58	58 - 66	66 - 74	74 - 82	82 - 90	90 - 98
Frequency	7	26	10	7	2	1

- (i) 8 (ii) 11 (iii) 5 (iv) 7 (v) 9

16. Which of the following are true?

- a) The true lower limit of the exclusive form class interval 20 - 30 is 20.
 b) The number of times a particular observation occurs is called its frequency.
 c) The true lower limit of the inclusive form class interval 20 - 30 is 20.
 d) Each numerical figure in a data set is called an observation.
 e) The difference between the true upper limit and true lower limit is called the class mark.

- (i) {c,e,d} (ii) {a,b,d} (iii) {c,a} (iv) {c,a,b} (v) {e,b}

17. Which of the following class intervals are in inclusive form?

- a) 41 - 50 , 51 - 60 , 61 - 70,...
 b) 11 - 20 , 20 - 29 , 29 - 38,...
 c) 10.5 - 20.5 , 20.5 - 30.5 , 30.5 - 40.5...
 d) 11 - 20 , 21 - 30 , 31 - 40,...
 e) 38 - 47 , 47 - 56 , 56 - 65...

- (i) {e,b,a} (ii) {c,d,a} (iii) {b,a} (iv) {a,d} (v) {c,d}

18. In inclusive form representation, the observation 40 falls in which class?

- (i) 41-50 (ii) 20-30 (iii) 29-39 (iv) 25-35 (v) 30-40

19. In exclusive form representation, the observation 31 falls in which class?

- (i) 41-51 (ii) 36-46 (iii) 31-41 (iv) 26-31 (v) 21-31

The class mark of the class with frequency x is

20.	Class-Interval	Frequency
	5 - 10	25
	11 - 16	30
	17 - 22	18
	23 - 28	15
	29 - 34	x

- (i) $\frac{125}{4}$ (ii) $\frac{65}{2}$ (iii) $\frac{63}{2}$ (iv) $\frac{61}{2}$ (v) 32

The class mark of the class with frequency x is

21.	Class-Interval	Frequency
	2 - 12	1
	12 - 22	8
	22 - 32	x
	32 - 42	12
	42 - 52	25

- (i) 26 (ii) 24 (iii) 28 (iv) 27 (v) 30

The mid value of the class with frequency x is

Class-Interval	Frequency
14 - 19	16
20 - 25	6
26 - 31	9
32 - 37	x
38 - 43	11

22.

- (i) 35 (ii) $\frac{67}{2}$ (iii) $\frac{137}{4}$ (iv) $\frac{71}{2}$ (v) $\frac{69}{2}$

The mid value of the class with frequency x is

Class-Interval	Frequency
1 - 6	21
6 - 11	x
11 - 16	25
16 - 21	24
21 - 26	24

23.

- (i) 9 (ii) $\frac{15}{2}$ (iii) $\frac{19}{2}$ (iv) $\frac{17}{2}$ (v) $\frac{33}{4}$

The class boundaries of the class with frequency x is

Class-Interval	Frequency
38 - 43	15
44 - 49	x
50 - 55	7
56 - 61	7
62 - 67	27

24.

- (i) 43.5-50 (ii) 43-50 (iii) 43-49.5 (iv) 44-49 (v) 43.5-49.5

The class boundaries of the class with frequency x is

Class-Interval	Frequency
29 - 34	9
34 - 39	22
39 - 44	5
44 - 49	x
49 - 54	29

25.

- (i) 44-49 (ii) 43.5-49 (iii) 43.5-49.5 (iv) 44-49.5 (v) 44.5-48.5

The true lower limit and true upper limit of the class with frequency x is

Class-Interval	Frequency
20 - 28	5
29 - 37	6
38 - 46	x
47 - 55	17
56 - 64	29

26.

- (i) 37-46.5 (ii) 38-46 (iii) 37-47 (iv) 37.5-46.5 (v) 37.5-47

The true lower limit and true upper limit of the class with frequency x is

27.

Class-Interval	Frequency
18 - 24	30
24 - 30	16
30 - 36	x
36 - 42	17
42 - 48	17

- (i) 29.5-36.5 (ii) 30-36.5 (iii) 30-36 (iv) 30.5-35.5 (v) 29.5-36

The lower limit of the class with frequency x is

28.

Class-Interval	Frequency
28 - 38	x
39 - 49	23
50 - 60	30
61 - 71	18
72 - 82	14

- (i) 28 (ii) 29 (iii) 27 (iv) 26 (v) 30

The upper limit of the class with frequency x is

29.

Class-Interval	Frequency
24 - 31	x
31 - 38	10
38 - 45	28
45 - 52	23
52 - 59	7

- (i) 30 (ii) 31 (iii) 33 (iv) 32 (v) 29

30. If the sample data with range 60 has to be divided into 10 class intervals, then the length of the class is
(i) 4 (ii) 8 (iii) 5 (iv) 7 (v) 6

31. If the length of the class is 7, then the number of class intervals needed to represent data with range 70 is
(i) 11 (ii) 10 (iii) 9 (iv) 7 (v) 12

32. If some random sample data is arranged in a frequency distribution table in inclusive form with 4 - 8 as the first class, then the observation 29 falls in which class?
(i) 30-34 (ii) 28-32 (iii) 28.5-33.5 (iv) 29.5-32.5 (v) 29-33

33. If some random sample data is arranged in a frequency distribution table in exclusive form with 8 - 14 as the first class, then the observation 25 falls in which class?
(i) 19-25 (ii) 21-27 (iii) 20.5-25.5 (iv) 20-26 (v) 19.5-26.5

Find the sum of frequencies for the given table

34.

Value	16	27	33	40	47	68	72	74	84	89
Frequency	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

- (i) 10 (ii) 9 (iii) 8 (iv) 11 (v) 13

Given class interval table, find the sum of frequencies.

35.

Class-Interval	30 - 35	36 - 41	42 - 47	48 - 53	54 - 59	60 - 65	66 - 71	72 - 77
Frequency	22	21	19	4	3	30	2	26

- (i) 128 (ii) 124 (iii) 126 (iv) 127 (v) 129

Given class interval table, find the sum of frequencies.

36.	Class-Interval	13 - 20	20 - 27	27 - 34	34 - 41	41 - 48	48 - 55
	Frequency	18	17	12	2	3	13

- (i) 68 (ii) 63 (iii) 66 (iv) 65 (v) 64

Given table in inclusive form, convert it into exclusive form.

37.	Class-Interval	19 - 24	25 - 30	31 - 36	37 - 42	43 - 48	49 - 54
	Frequency	34	11	23	11	27	18

(i)	Class-Interval	19 - 24	24 - 29	29 - 34	34 - 39	39 - 44	44 - 49
	Frequency	41	19	47	14	23	22

(ii)	Class-Interval	19.5 - 24.5	25.5 - 30.5	31.5 - 36.5	37.5 - 42.5	43.5 - 48.5	49.5 - 54.5
	Frequency	34	11	23	11	27	18

(iii)	Class-Interval	18.5 - 24.5	24.5 - 30.5	30.5 - 36.5	36.5 - 42.5	42.5 - 48.5	48.5 - 54.5
	Frequency	34	11	23	11	27	18

(iv)	Class-Interval	18.5 - 24	24.5 - 30	30.5 - 36	36.5 - 42	42.5 - 48	48.5 - 54
	Frequency	34	11	23	11	27	18

(v)	Class-Interval	18.5 - 23.5	24.5 - 29.5	30.5 - 35.5	36.5 - 41.5	42.5 - 47.5	48.5 - 53.5
	Frequency	34	11	23	11	27	18

38. Which of the following class intervals are in exclusive form?

- a) 10.5 - 20.5 , 20.5 - 30.5 , 30.5 - 40.5...
 b) 41 - 50 , 51 - 60 , 61 - 70,...
 c) 11 - 20 , 21 - 30 , 31 - 40,...
 d) 11 - 20 , 20 - 29 , 29 - 38,...
 e) 38 - 47 , 47 - 56 , 56 - 65...

- (i) {b,c,e} (ii) {b,a,d} (iii) {b,a} (iv) {a,d,e} (v) {c,d}

39. A histogram consists of

- (i) squares (ii) triangles (iii) rectangles (iv) sectors

40. The width of the rectangles in a histogram represents

- (i) number of classes (ii) frequency of the class (iii) mid values of the class (iv) class interval

41. In a histogram

- (i) the lengths of all rectangles are equal (ii) the width of all rectangles are equal
 (iii) the lengths and widths of all rectangles are equal
 (iv) the length and width of each rectangle are in proportion

42. The frequency polygon is one drawn using

- (i) end points of classes and frequencies
 (ii) lower boundaries of classes and greater than cumulative frequencies
 (iii) upper boundaries of classes and cumulative frequencies (iv) mid point of classes and frequencies

43. Less than cumulative curves are drawn using

- (i) lower boundaries of classes and greater than cumulative frequencies
- (ii) lower boundaries of classes and less than cumulative frequencies
- (iii) upper boundaries of classes and less than cumulative frequencies
- (iv) mid values of classes and less than cumulative frequencies

44. Greater than cumulative curves are drawn using

- (i) upper boundaries of classes and less than cumulative frequencies
- (ii) lower boundaries of classes and greater than cumulative frequencies
- (iii) upper boundaries of classes and greater than cumulative frequencies
- (iv) mid values of classes and greater than cumulative frequencies

Assignment Key

1) (iv)	2) (i)	3) (v)	4) (v)	5) (i)	6) (iii)
7) (v)	8) (iv)	9) (i)	10) (iv)	11) (iv)	12) (v)
13) (iv)	14) (iv)	15) (i)	16) (ii)	17) (iv)	18) (v)
19) (iii)	20) (iii)	21) (iv)	22) (v)	23) (iv)	24) (v)
25) (i)	26) (iv)	27) (iii)	28) (i)	29) (ii)	30) (v)
31) (ii)	32) (v)	33) (iv)	34) (i)	35) (iv)	36) (iv)
37) (iii)	38) (iv)	39) (iii)	40) (iv)	41) (ii)	42) (iv)
43) (iii)	44) (ii)				