Name : Class Interval Table Concepts

Chapter : Statistics

Grade: SSC Grade IX

License: Non Commercial Use

ı	If some random sample data is arranged in a frequency distribution table ininclusive form with 2 - 8
١.	as the first class, then the observation 32 falls in which class?

- (i) 30-36 (ii) 30.5-35.5 (iii) 29.5-36.5 (iv) 29-35 (v) 31-37
- 2. If some random sample data is arranged in a frequency distribution table in exclusive form with 2 8 as the first class, then the observation 17 falls in which class?
 - (i) 15-21 (ii) 14.5-19.5 (iii) 13.5-20.5 (iv) 13-19 (v) 14-20
- 3. Given class interval 38 47 in exclusive form, its lower limit is
 - (i) 36 (ii) 40 (iii) 37 (iv) 38 (v) 39
- 4. Given class interval 40 42 in exclusive form, its upper limit is
 - (i) 41 (ii) 42 (iii) 44 (iv) 43 (v) 40
- 5. Given class interval 23 31 in exclusive form, its class size is
 - (i) 10 (ii) 7 (iii) 8 (iv) 9 (v) 6
- 6. Given class interval 11 17 in exclusive form, its class mark is
 - (i) 11 (ii) 13 (iii) 17 (iv) 15 (v) 14
- 7. Given class interval 13 15 in exclusive form, its mid value is
 - (i) 13 (ii) 15 (iii) 17 (iv) 12 (v) 14
- 8. If the upper and lower limit of class interval are 33 and 30 respectively, then the class interval is
 - (i) 30.5-32.5 (ii) 30-33 (iii) 29.5-33 (iv) 29.5-33.5 (v) 30-33.5
- 9. If the lower and upper limit of class interval are 22 and 26 respectively, then the class interval is
 - (i) 22-26.5 (ii) 22.5-25.5 (iii) 21.5-26.5 (iv) 21.5-26 (v) 22-26
- 10. The class boundaries of 40 45 which is in exclusive form are
 - (i) 40-45.5 (ii) 39.5-45.5 (iii) 40.5-44.5 (iv) 40-45 (v) 39.5-45
- 11. The class boundaries of 27 31 which is in inclusive form are
 - (i) 26.5-32 (ii) 26-31.5 (iii) 26.5-31.5 (iv) 27-31 (v) 26-32
- 12. Convert the exclusive form of the class interval 26.5 34.5 to inclusive form
 - (i) 27-34 (ii) 26.5-34 (iii) 27-34.5 (iv) 27.5-33.5 (v) 26.5-34.5
- 13. Convert the inclusive form of the class interval 36 42 to exclusive form
 - (i) 35.5-43 (ii) 35.5-42.5 (iii) 35-43 (iv) 36-42 (v) 35-42.5

14. Convert the discontinuous form of the class interval 46 - 53 to continuous form

(i) 45.5-53.5 (ii) 45-54 (iii) 46-53 (iv) 45.5-54 (v) 45-53.5

15. Convert the continuous form of the class interval 47.5 - 51.5 to discontinuous form

(i) 48-51.5 (ii) 48.5-50.5 (iii) 47.5-51.5 (iv) 47.5-51 (v) 48-51

The class size used in the below table is

16.	Class-Interval	33 - 43	44 - 54	55 - 65	66 - 76	77 - 87	88 - 98	99 - 109	110 - 120
	Frequency	26	28	18	10	8	28	27	30

(i) 13 (ii) 10 (iii) 11 (iv) 12 (v) 9

17. The class size used in the below table is

	Class-Interval	15 - 22	22 - 29	29 - 36	36 - 43
1	Frequency	10	6	4	9

(i) 8 (ii) 9 (iii) 4 (iv) 6 (v) 7

- 18. Which of the following are true?
 - a) The number of times a particular observation occurs is called its frequency.
 - b) The true lower limit of the exclusive form class interval 50 60 is 50.
 - c) The difference between the true upper limit and true lower limit is called the class mark.
 - d) The true lower limit of the inclusive form class interval 50 60 is 50.
 - e) Each numerical figure in a data set is called an observation.
 - (i) {d,b} (ii) {c,a} (iii) {c,a,b} (iv) {a,b,e} (v) {c,d,e}
- 19. Which of the following class intervals are in inclusive form?
 - a) 15 25 , 25 35 , 35 45,...
 - b) 15 25, 26 36, 37 47,...
 - c) 48 58 , 59 69 , 70 80,...
 - d) 14.5 25.5 , 25.5 36.5 , 36.5 47.5...
 - e) 45 55 , 55 65 , 65 75...
 - (i) {d,c} (ii) {a,b} (iii) {e,a,b} (iv) {d,c,b} (v) {b,c}
- 20. In inclusive form representation, the observation 23 falls in which class?
 - (i) 13-23 (ii) 24-33 (iii) 12-22 (iv) 8-18 (v) 3-13
- 21. In exclusive form representation, the observation 48 falls in which class?
 - (i) 48-58 (ii) 38-48 (iii) 53-63 (iv) 58-68 (v) 43-48

The class mark of the class with frequency x is

	Class-Interval	Frequency
	13 - 18	30
22.	19 - 24	Х
	25 - 30	14
	31 - 36	8
	37 - 42	1

(i) $\frac{45}{2}$ (ii) $\frac{41}{2}$ (iii) $\frac{43}{2}$ (iv) $\frac{85}{4}$ (v) 22

The class mark of the class with frequency x is

	Class-Interval	Frequency
	10 - 15	3
23.	15 - 20	х
	20 - 25	13
	25 - 30	8
	30 - 35	6

(i)
$$\frac{37}{2}$$
 (ii) $\frac{33}{2}$ (iii) 18 (iv) $\frac{35}{2}$ (v) $\frac{69}{4}$

The mid value of the class with frequency x is

	Class-Interval	Frequency
	17 - 27	30
24.	28 - 38	Х
	39 - 49	4
	50 - 60	29
	61 - 71	19

(i) 30 (ii) 36 (iii) 32 (iv) 34 (v) 33

The mid value of the class with frequency x is

	Class-Interval	Frequency
	4 - 14	24
25.	14 - 24	Х
	24 - 34	28
	34 - 44	9
	44 - 54	30

(i) 20 (ii) 19 (iii) 16 (iv) 18 (v) 21

The class boundaries of the class with frequency x is

	Class-Interval	Frequency
	30 - 36	х
26.	37 - 43	17
	44 - 50	29
	51 - 57	23
	58 - 64	27

(i) 29.5-37 (ii) 30-36 (iii) 29-36.5 (iv) 29-37 (v) 29.5-36.5

The class boundaries of the class with frequency x is

	Class-Interval	Frequency
	47 - 55	22
27.	55 - 63	Х
	63 - 71	10
	71 - 79	3
	79 - 87	10

(i) 55-63 (ii) 55-63.5 (iii) 55.5-62.5 (iv) 54.5-63.5 (v) 54.5-63

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

	Class-Interval	Frequency
	30 - 35	29
28.	36 - 41	27
	42 - 47	Х
	48 - 53	2
	54 - 59	14

(i) 42-47 (ii) 41-48 (iii) 41.5-47.5 (iv) 41-47.5 (v) 41.5-48

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

	Class-Interval	Frequency
	21 - 29	28
29.	29 - 37	24
	37 - 45	Х
	45 - 53	19
	53 - 61	27

(i) 37-45.5 (ii) 36.5-45.5 (iii) 37-45 (iv) 36.5-45 (v) 37.5-44.5

The lower limit of the class with frequency x is

	Class-Interval	Frequency
	24 - 32	21
30.	33 - 41	27
	42 - 50	30
	51 - 59	Х
	60 - 68	17

(i) 53 (ii) 48 (iii) 50 (iv) 52 (v) 51

The upper limit of the class with frequency x is

	Class-Interval	Frequency
	22 - 28	13
31.	28 - 34	Х
	34 - 40	12
	40 - 46	3
	46 - 52	30

(i) 31 (ii) 36 (iii) 34 (iv) 35 (v) 33

- 32. If the sample data with range 60 has to be divided into 7 class intervals, then the length of the class is
 - (i) 8 (ii) 10 (iii) 9 (iv) 11 (v) 6
- 33. If the length of the class is 13, then the number of class intervals needed to represent data with range 50 is
 - (i) 5 (ii) 3 (iii) 2 (iv) 7 (v) 4
- The number of classes of class size 5 required to represent the given random sample in exclusive form 1 2 5 6 8 9 10 14 16 17 19 20 20 21 23 25 28 29 29 34 34 38 40 40 42 47 50
 - (i) 12 (ii) 9 (iii) 11 (iv) 7 (v) 10

	a) Wages of workers in a factory.b) Number of members in a family.
	c) Heights of children in a class.
	d) Weights of persons in a group. e) Number of workers in a factory.
	(i) {a,c,d} (ii) {b,a} (iii) {e,c} (iv) {b,e,d} (v) {b,a,c}
36.	Which of the following are discontinuous variables?
	a) Heights of children in a class.
	b) Weights of persons in a group.c) Number of workers in a factory.
	d) Wages of workers in a factory.
	e) Number of members in a family.
	(i) {b,e} (ii) {b,e,c} (iii) {a,c} (iv) {d,a,c} (v) {c,e}
37.	Which of the following class intervals are in exclusive form?
	a) 44 - 51 , 52 - 59 , 60 - 67,
	b) 19.5 - 27.5 , 27.5 - 35.5 , 35.5 - 43.5 c) 20 - 27 , 28 - 35 , 36 - 43,
	d) 41 - 48 , 48 - 55 , 55 - 62
	e) 20 - 27 , 27 - 34 , 34 - 41,
	(i) {b,d,e} (ii) {a,b} (iii) {a,b,d} (iv) {a,c,e} (v) {c,d}
20	The class marks of a frequency distribution are 19 , 28 , 37 , 46.
38.	Find the class size and class intervals in inclusive form
38.	Find the class size and class intervals in inclusive form (i) 9;16-24,25-33,34-42,43-51 (ii) 9;14-23,23-32,32-41,41-50 (iii) 9;15-23,24-32,33-41,42-50
38.	
39.	(i) 9;16-24,25-33,34-42,43-51 (ii) 9;14-23,23-32,32-41,41-50 (iii) 9;15-23,24-32,33-41,42-50 (iv) 9;14-22,23-31,32-40,41-49 (v) 8;15-23,23-31,31-39,39-47 The class marks of a frequency distribution are 21, 27, 33, 39.
	(i) 9;16-24,25-33,34-42,43-51 (ii) 9;14-23,23-32,32-41,41-50 (iii) 9;15-23,24-32,33-41,42-50 (iv) 9;14-22,23-31,32-40,41-49 (v) 8;15-23,23-31,31-39,39-47 The class marks of a frequency distribution are 21, 27, 33, 39. Find the class size and class intervals in exclusive form
	(i) 9;16-24,25-33,34-42,43-51 (ii) 9;14-23,23-32,32-41,41-50 (iii) 9;15-23,24-32,33-41,42-50 (iv) 9;14-22,23-31,32-40,41-49 (v) 8;15-23,23-31,31-39,39-47 The class marks of a frequency distribution are 21, 27, 33, 39. Find the class size and class intervals in exclusive form (i) 8;17-24,25-32,33-40,41-48 (ii) 6;19-25,25-31,31-37,37-43 (iii) 6;17-23,23-29,29-35,35-41
	(i) 9;16-24,25-33,34-42,43-51 (ii) 9;14-23,23-32,32-41,41-50 (iii) 9;15-23,24-32,33-41,42-50 (iv) 9;14-22,23-31,32-40,41-49 (v) 8;15-23,23-31,31-39,39-47 The class marks of a frequency distribution are 21, 27, 33, 39. Find the class size and class intervals in exclusive form
39.	(i) 9;16-24,25-33,34-42,43-51 (ii) 9;14-23,23-32,32-41,41-50 (iii) 9;15-23,24-32,33-41,42-50 (iv) 9;14-22,23-31,32-40,41-49 (v) 8;15-23,23-31,31-39,39-47 The class marks of a frequency distribution are 21, 27, 33, 39. Find the class size and class intervals in exclusive form (i) 8;17-24,25-32,33-40,41-48 (ii) 6;19-25,25-31,31-37,37-43 (iii) 6;17-23,23-29,29-35,35-41
39.	(i) 9;16-24,25-33,34-42,43-51 (ii) 9;14-23,23-32,32-41,41-50 (iii) 9;15-23,24-32,33-41,42-50 (iv) 9;14-22,23-31,32-40,41-49 (v) 8;15-23,23-31,31-39,39-47 The class marks of a frequency distribution are 21, 27, 33, 39. Find the class size and class intervals in exclusive form (i) 8;17-24,25-32,33-40,41-48 (ii) 6;19-25,25-31,31-37,37-43 (iii) 6;17-23,23-29,29-35,35-41 (iv) 6;18-24,24-30,30-36,36-42 (v) 7;18-24,25-31,32-38,39-45 Which of the following are continuous variables? a) Weights of persons in a group
39.	(i) 9;16-24,25-33,34-42,43-51 (ii) 9;14-23,23-32,32-41,41-50 (iii) 9;15-23,24-32,33-41,42-50 (iv) 9;14-22,23-31,32-40,41-49 (v) 8;15-23,23-31,31-39,39-47 The class marks of a frequency distribution are 21, 27, 33, 39. Find the class size and class intervals in exclusive form (i) 8;17-24,25-32,33-40,41-48 (ii) 6;19-25,25-31,31-37,37-43 (iii) 6;17-23,23-29,29-35,35-41 (iv) 6;18-24,24-30,30-36,36-42 (v) 7;18-24,25-31,32-38,39-45 Which of the following are continuous variables? a) Weights of persons in a group b) Number of players in a team
39.	(i) 9;16-24,25-33,34-42,43-51 (ii) 9;14-23,23-32,32-41,41-50 (iii) 9;15-23,24-32,33-41,42-50 (iv) 9;14-22,23-31,32-40,41-49 (v) 8;15-23,23-31,31-39,39-47 The class marks of a frequency distribution are 21, 27, 33, 39. Find the class size and class intervals in exclusive form (i) 8;17-24,25-32,33-40,41-48 (ii) 6;19-25,25-31,31-37,37-43 (iii) 6;17-23,23-29,29-35,35-41 (iv) 6;18-24,24-30,30-36,36-42 (v) 7;18-24,25-31,32-38,39-45 Which of the following are continuous variables? a) Weights of persons in a group
39.	(i) 9;16-24,25-33,34-42,43-51 (ii) 9;14-23,23-32,32-41,41-50 (iii) 9;15-23,24-32,33-41,42-50 (iv) 9;14-22,23-31,32-40,41-49 (v) 8;15-23,23-31,31-39,39-47 The class marks of a frequency distribution are 21, 27, 33, 39. Find the class size and class intervals in exclusive form (i) 8;17-24,25-32,33-40,41-48 (ii) 6;19-25,25-31,31-37,37-43 (iii) 6;17-23,23-29,29-35,35-41 (iv) 6;18-24,24-30,30-36,36-42 (v) 7;18-24,25-31,32-38,39-45 Which of the following are continuous variables? a) Weights of persons in a group b) Number of players in a team c) Heights of children in a class
39.	(i) 9;16-24,25-33,34-42,43-51 (ii) 9;14-23,23-32,32-41,41-50 (iii) 9;15-23,24-32,33-41,42-50 (iv) 9;14-22,23-31,32-40,41-49 (v) 8;15-23,23-31,31-39,39-47 The class marks of a frequency distribution are 21, 27, 33, 39. Find the class size and class intervals in exclusive form (i) 8;17-24,25-32,33-40,41-48 (ii) 6;19-25,25-31,31-37,37-43 (iii) 6;17-23,23-29,29-35,35-41 (iv) 6;18-24,24-30,30-36,36-42 (v) 7;18-24,25-31,32-38,39-45 Which of the following are continuous variables? a) Weights of persons in a group b) Number of players in a team c) Heights of children in a class d) Number of members in a family
39.	(i) 9;16-24,25-33,34-42,43-51 (ii) 9;14-23,23-32,32-41,41-50 (iii) 9;15-23,24-32,33-41,42-50 (iv) 9;14-22,23-31,32-40,41-49 (v) 8;15-23,23-31,31-39,39-47 The class marks of a frequency distribution are 21, 27, 33, 39. Find the class size and class intervals in exclusive form (i) 8;17-24,25-32,33-40,41-48 (ii) 6;19-25,25-31,31-37,37-43 (iii) 6;17-23,23-29,29-35,35-41 (iv) 6;18-24,24-30,30-36,36-42 (v) 7;18-24,25-31,32-38,39-45 Which of the following are continuous variables? a) Weights of persons in a group b) Number of players in a team c) Heights of children in a class d) Number of members in a family e) Number of workers in a factory
39.	(i) 9;16-24,25-33,34-42,43-51 (ii) 9;14-23,23-32,32-41,41-50 (iii) 9;15-23,24-32,33-41,42-50 (iv) 9;14-22,23-31,32-40,41-49 (v) 8;15-23,23-31,31-39,39-47 The class marks of a frequency distribution are 21, 27, 33, 39. Find the class size and class intervals in exclusive form (i) 8;17-24,25-32,33-40,41-48 (ii) 6;19-25,25-31,31-37,37-43 (iii) 6;17-23,23-29,29-35,35-41 (iv) 6;18-24,24-30,30-36,36-42 (v) 7;18-24,25-31,32-38,39-45 Which of the following are continuous variables? a) Weights of persons in a group b) Number of players in a team c) Heights of children in a class d) Number of members in a family e) Number of workers in a factory

35. Which of the following are continuous variables?

- 41. Which of the following are discrete variables?
 - a) Marks obtained by student in a particular subject
 - b) Weights of persons in a group
 - c) Number of members in a family
 - d) Wages of workers in a factory
 - e) Heights of children in a class
 - (i) $\{d,c\}$ (ii) $\{d,c,a\}$ (iii) $\{a,c\}$ (iv) $\{b,a\}$ (v) $\{e,b,a\}$

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

Copyright © Small Systems Computing Pvt. Ltd.