



- Given class interval 30 -36 in exclusive form, its lower limit is
(i) 31 (ii) 32 (iii) 29 (iv) 30 (v) 27
- Given class interval 33 -37 in exclusive form, its upper limit is
(i) 37 (ii) 34 (iii) 39 (iv) 38 (v) 36
- Given class interval 30 -36 in exclusive form, its class size is
(i) 8 (ii) 3 (iii) 6 (iv) 7 (v) 5
- Given class interval 34 -37 in exclusive form, its class mark is
(i) $\frac{69}{2}$ (ii) $\frac{73}{2}$ (iii) $\frac{141}{4}$ (iv) 36 (v) $\frac{71}{2}$
- Given class interval 28 -34 in exclusive form, its mid value is
(i) 28 (ii) 32 (iii) 33 (iv) 30 (v) 31
- If the upper and lower limit of class interval are 37 and 34 respectively, then the class interval is
(i) 34.5-36.5 (ii) 33.5-37 (iii) 34-37 (iv) 34-37.5 (v) 33.5-37.5
- If the lower and upper limit of class interval are 14 and 20 respectively, then the class interval is
(i) 13.5-20.5 (ii) 14-20.5 (iii) 14-20 (iv) 13.5-20 (v) 14.5-19.5
- The class boundaries of 50 - 59 which is in exclusive form are
(i) 50.5-58.5 (ii) 49.5-59.5 (iii) 50-59 (iv) 49.5-59 (v) 50-59.5
- The class boundaries of 14 - 23 which is in inclusive form are
(i) 14-23 (ii) 13-24 (iii) 13-23.5 (iv) 13.5-24 (v) 13.5-23.5

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

Class-Interval	Frequency
45 - 51	18
52 - 58	27
59 - 65	25
66 - 72	11
73 - 79	x

10. (i) 72.5-80 (ii) 72-80 (iii) 72.5-79.5 (iv) 72-79.5 (v) 73-79

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

11.

Class-Interval	Frequency
20 - 26	x
26 - 32	19
32 - 38	11
38 - 44	23
44 - 50	26

- (i) 20.5-25.5 (ii) 19.5-26 (iii) 20-26.5 (iv) 20-26 (v) 19.5-26.5

The lower limit of the class with frequency x is

12.

Class-Interval	Frequency
20 - 26	19
27 - 33	23
34 - 40	1
41 - 47	30
48 - 54	x

- (i) 49 (ii) 47 (iii) 50 (iv) 45 (v) 48

The class size used in the below table is

13.

Class-Interval	18 - 28	29 - 39	40 - 50	51 - 61	62 - 72	73 - 83	84 - 94
Frequency	12	5	21	8	22	23	8

- (i) 12 (ii) 11 (iii) 10 (iv) 13 (v) 8

14. The class size used in the below table is

Class-Interval	36 - 46	46 - 56	56 - 66	66 - 76	76 - 86
Frequency	30	30	16	26	23

- (i) 9 (ii) 8 (iii) 11 (iv) 12 (v) 10

15. Which of the following are true?

- a) The difference between the true upper limit and true lower limit is called the class mark.
- b) The number of times a particular observation occurs is called its frequency.
- c) The true lower limit of the inclusive form class interval 30 - 40 is 30.
- d) Each numerical figure in a data set is called an observation.
- e) The true lower limit of the exclusive form class interval 30 - 40 is 30.

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

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

- a) 16 - 24 , 24 - 32 , 32 - 40,...
- b) 43 - 51 , 52 - 60 , 61 - 69,...
- c) 40 - 48 , 48 - 56 , 56 - 64...
- d) 16 - 24 , 25 - 33 , 34 - 42,...
- e) 15.5 - 24.5 , 24.5 - 33.5 , 33.5 - 42.5...

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

17. In inclusive form representation, the observation 53 falls in which class?

- (i) 33-43 (ii) 54-63 (iii) 42-52 (iv) 43-53 (v) 38-48

18. In exclusive form representation, the observation 11 falls in which class?

- (i) 21-31 (ii) 11-21 (iii) 6-11 (iv) 1-11 (v) 16-26

The class mark of the class with frequency x is

19.

Class-Interval	Frequency
7 - 12	16
13 - 18	9
19 - 24	12
25 - 30	x
31 - 36	19

- (i) 28 (ii) $\frac{109}{4}$ (iii) $\frac{57}{2}$ (iv) $\frac{55}{2}$ (v) $\frac{53}{2}$

The class mark of the class with frequency x is

20.

Class-Interval	Frequency
5 - 10	2
10 - 15	x
15 - 20	9
20 - 25	26
25 - 30	15

- (i) $\frac{27}{2}$ (ii) $\frac{49}{4}$ (iii) $\frac{23}{2}$ (iv) $\frac{25}{2}$ (v) 13

The mid value of the class with frequency x is

21.

Class-Interval	Frequency
10 - 15	29
16 - 21	19
22 - 27	2
28 - 33	14
34 - 39	x

- (i) $\frac{75}{2}$ (ii) $\frac{73}{2}$ (iii) $\frac{145}{4}$ (iv) $\frac{71}{2}$ (v) 37

The mid value of the class with frequency x is

22.

Class-Interval	Frequency
4 - 9	9
9 - 14	21
14 - 19	17
19 - 24	2
24 - 29	x

- (i) 27 (ii) $\frac{53}{2}$ (iii) $\frac{55}{2}$ (iv) $\frac{105}{4}$ (v) $\frac{51}{2}$

The class boundaries of the class with frequency x is

23.

Class-Interval	Frequency
17 - 25	x
26 - 34	7
35 - 43	21
44 - 52	15
53 - 61	5

- (i) 16.5-25.5 (ii) 16-26 (iii) 16.5-26 (iv) 16-25.5 (v) 17-25

The class boundaries of the class with frequency x is

24.

Class-Interval	Frequency
11 - 19	17
19 - 27	14
27 - 35	3
35 - 43	x
43 - 51	13

- (i) 34.5-43.5 (ii) 34.5-43 (iii) 35-43 (iv) 35.5-42.5 (v) 35-43.5

The upper limit of the class with frequency x is

25.

Class-Interval	Frequency
25 - 31	24
31 - 37	29
37 - 43	16
43 - 49	x
49 - 55	11

- (i) 46 (ii) 49 (iii) 52 (iv) 48 (v) 50

26. If the sample data with range 50 has to be divided into 4 class intervals, then the length of the class is

- (i) 12 (ii) 13 (iii) 14 (iv) 16 (v) 10

27. If the length of the class is 5, then the number of class intervals needed to represent data with range 40 is

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

The number of classes of class size 9 required to represent the given random sample in exclusive form

28. 1 3 5 6 6 7 7 12 14 15 16 17 18 19 22 22 24 24 28 29 30 31 31 31 33 36 36 37 38 39 39 40 41 45 48 50

- (i) 3 (ii) 5 (iii) 6 (iv) 9 (v) 7

29. If some random sample data is arranged in a frequency distribution table in inclusive form with 1 - 5 as the first class, then the observation 26 falls in which class?

- (i) 25.5-30.5 (ii) 26-30 (iii) 27-31 (iv) 25-29 (v) 26.5-29.5

30. If some random sample data is arranged in a frequency distribution table in exclusive form with 1 - 6 as the first class, then the observation 26 falls in which class?

- (i) 26.5-30.5 (ii) 25-30 (iii) 26-31 (iv) 25.5-31.5 (v) 27-32

Given class interval table, find the sum of frequencies.

31.

Class-Interval	31 - 40	40 - 49	49 - 58	58 - 67	67 - 76	76 - 85	85 - 94	94 - 103
Frequency	24	5	23	18	23	15	19	14

- (i) 138 (ii) 140 (iii) 142 (iv) 143 (v) 141

32. Which of the following are continuous variables?

- a) Heights of children in a class.
- b) Number of workers in a factory.
- c) Number of members in a family.
- d) Weights of persons in a group.
- e) Wages of workers in a factory.

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

33. Which of the following are discontinuous variables?

- a) Weights of persons in a group.
- b) Heights of children in a class.
- c) Number of members in a family.
- d) Number of workers in a factory.
- e) Wages of workers in a factory.

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

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

- a) 22.5 - 28.5 , 28.5 - 34.5 , 34.5 - 40.5...
- b) 38 - 43 , 43 - 48 , 48 - 53...
- c) 41 - 46 , 47 - 52 , 53 - 58,...
- d) 23 - 28 , 29 - 34 , 35 - 40,...
- e) 23 - 28 , 28 - 33 , 33 - 38,...

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

If the sum of the following frequency distribution is 34 ,
find the value of 'x'.

35.

Value	Frequency
2	6
3	3
4	4
5	x
6	2
7	4
8	6
10	3
12	1

(i) 2 (ii) 7 (iii) 6 (iv) 4 (v) 5

If the sum of the following frequency distribution is 41 ,
find the value of 'x'.

36.

Class-Interval	Frequency
20 - 27	10
28 - 35	4
36 - 43	9
44 - 51	x
52 - 59	5
60 - 67	3
68 - 75	7

(i) 3 (ii) 5 (iii) 2 (iv) 4 (v) 0

37. Which of the following are continuous variables?

- a) Temperature at a place over a month
- b) Population of cities
- c) Number of workers in a factory
- d) Number of members in a family
- e) Weights of persons in a group

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

38. Which of the following are discrete variables?

- a) Temperature at a place over a month
- b) Wages of workers in a factory
- c) Population of cities
- d) Heights of children in a class
- e) Number of members in a family

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

39. Convert the exclusive form of the class interval 44.5 - 53.5 to inclusive form

(i) 45-53 (ii) 44.5-53 (iii) 45-53.5 (iv) 45.5-52.5 (v) 44.5-53.5

40. Convert the inclusive form of the class interval 19 - 28 to exclusive form

(i) 18-29 (ii) 18.5-28.5 (iii) 19-28 (iv) 18.5-29 (v) 18-28.5

41. Convert the discontinuous form of the class interval 41 - 46 to continuous form

(i) 40.5-46.5 (ii) 40.5-47 (iii) 41-46 (iv) 40-46.5 (v) 40-47

42. Convert the continuous form of the class interval 26.5 - 29.5 to discontinuous form

(i) 26.5-29 (ii) 26.5-29.5 (iii) 27.5-28.5 (iv) 27-29 (v) 27-29.5

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

43.

Class-Interval	5 - 10	11 - 16	17 - 22	23 - 28	29 - 34
Frequency	45	27	26	13	19

(i)

Class-Interval	4.5 - 9.5	10.5 - 15.5	16.5 - 21.5	22.5 - 27.5	28.5 - 33.5
Frequency	45	27	26	13	19

(ii)

Class-Interval	4.5 - 10.5	10.5 - 16.5	16.5 - 22.5	22.5 - 28.5	28.5 - 34.5
Frequency	45	27	26	13	19

(iii)

Class-Interval	4.5 - 10	10.5 - 16	16.5 - 22	22.5 - 28	28.5 - 34
Frequency	45	27	26	13	19

(iv)

Class-Interval	5.5 - 10.5	11.5 - 16.5	17.5 - 22.5	23.5 - 28.5	29.5 - 34.5
Frequency	45	27	26	13	19

(v)

Class-Interval	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 25	25 - 30
Frequency	40	49	11	49	13

Assignment Key

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