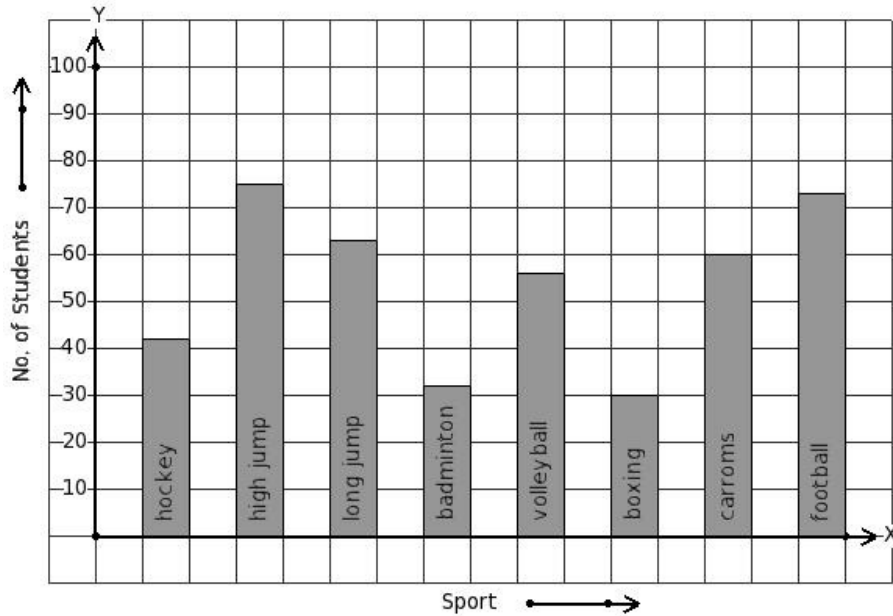


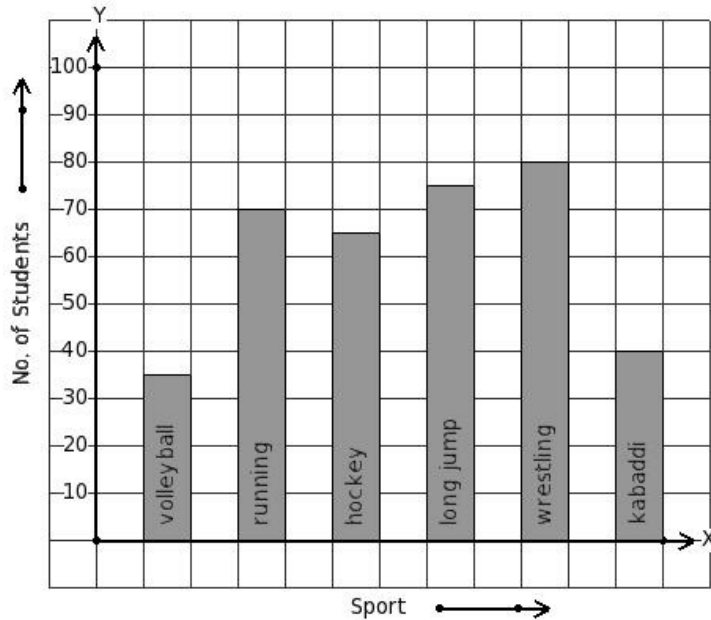


1. The number of bars present in the bar chart of the following table is



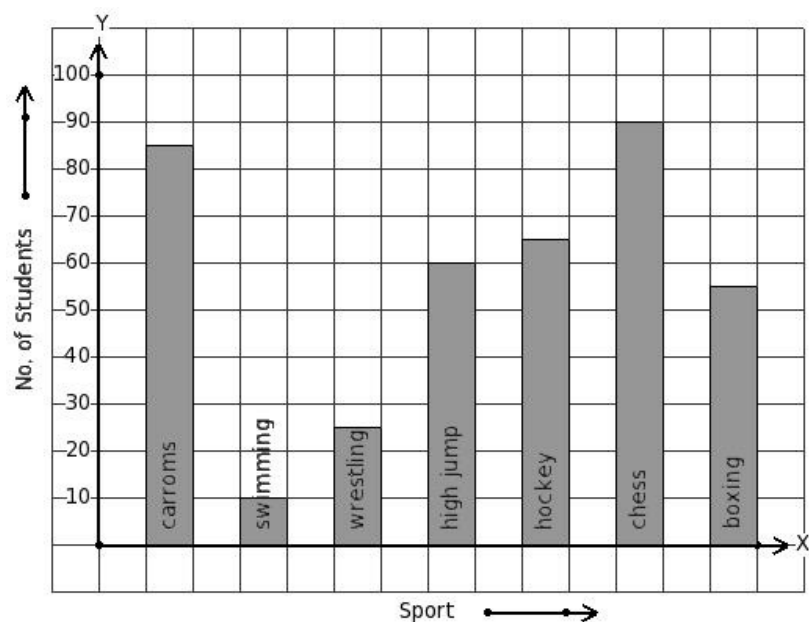
- (i) 10 (ii) 7 (iii) 5 (iv) 8 (v) 9

2. Given the bar graph, find the maximum frequency



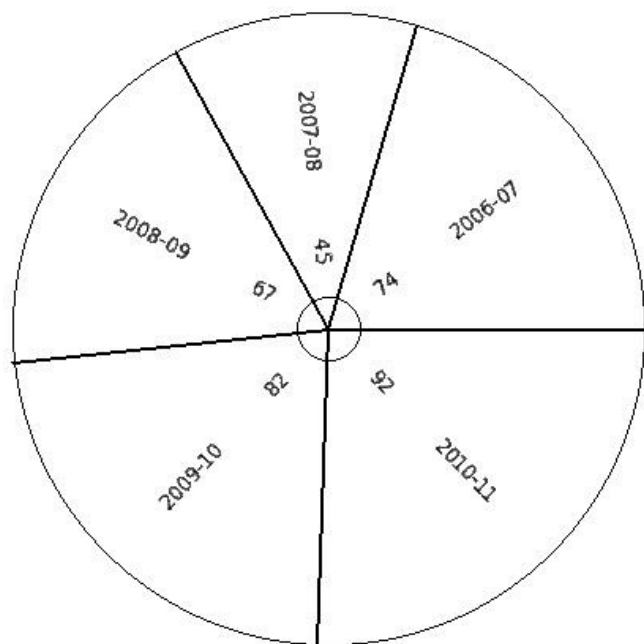
- (i) 75 (ii) 85 (iii) 80 (iv) 90 (v) 95

3. Given the bar graph, find the minimum frequency



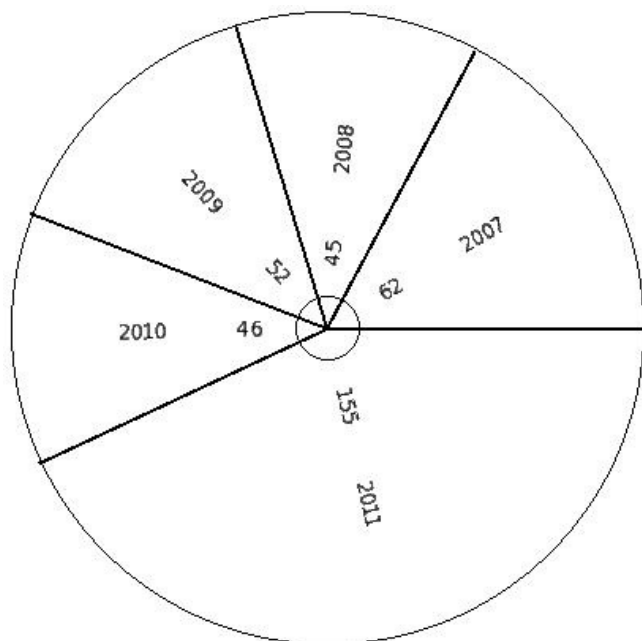
- (i) 5 (ii) 20 (iii) 25 (iv) 15 (v) 10

4. The total export earnings of ₹720 crores of a country during five years is shown below. Find the earnings (in crores) in 2009-10.



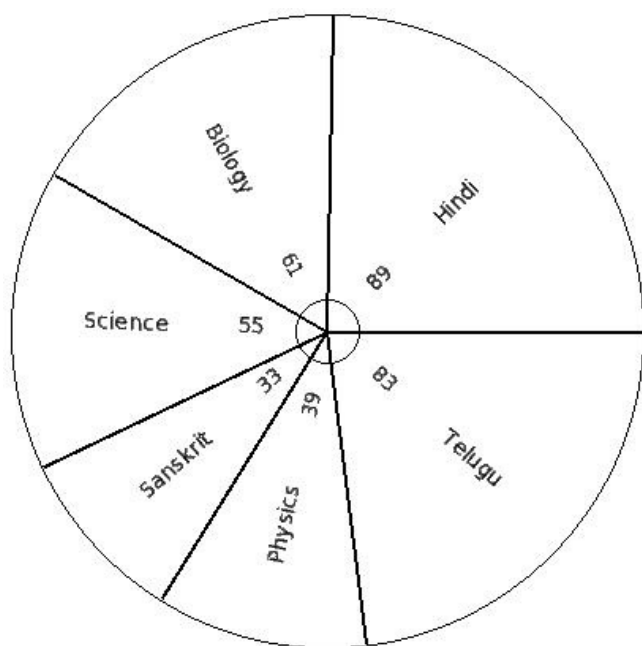
- (i) 162 (ii) 164 (iii) 161 (iv) 167 (v) 166

5. Shown below is the total food grain production of 1800 million tonnes over 5 years. Find the production (in million tonnes) in 2008.



- (i) 225 (ii) 223 (iii) 227 (iv) 228 (v) 222

6. The total marks obtained by Murali in his annual exam are 325 as shown below. Find the marks in "Physics".



- (i) 32 (ii) 35 (iii) 38 (iv) 37 (v) 33

7. A histogram consists of

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

8. The width of the rectangles in a histogram represents

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

9. In a histogram

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

10. The frequency polygon is one drawn using
- (i) upper boundaries of classes and cumulative frequencies
 - (ii) mid point of classes and frequencies
 - (iii) end points of classes and frequencies
 - (iv) lower boundaries of classes and greater than cumulative frequencies
11. Pie-diagram consists of
- (i) squares
 - (ii) circles
 - (iii) triangles
 - (iv) sectors
12. The statistical diagram that shows the relative sizes of various parts in the total data is
- (i) sectors
 - (ii) pictograph
 - (iii) bar diagram
 - (iv) pie-diagram
13. Sum of the angles of various sectors in a pie-diagram
- (i) 90°
 - (ii) 360°
 - (iii) 180°
 - (iv) 270°
14. In a bar diagram the value represented by a rectangle is proportional to its
- (i) area
 - (ii) length
 - (iii) perimeter
 - (iv) breadth

Assignment Key

1) (iv)	2) (iii)	3) (v)	4) (ii)	5) (i)	6) (ii)
7) (iv)	8) (ii)	9) (i)	10) (ii)	11) (iv)	12) (iv)
13) (ii)	14) (ii)				

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