



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: XI	Department: Commerce
Worksheet No: 7	Topic: Presentation of Data

1. Bar diagram is a:
 - a. one-dimensional diagram
 - b. two -dimensional diagram
 - c. diagram with no dimension
 - d. none of the above

A: a
2. Histogram is prepared in case of:
 - a. individual series
 - b. discrete series
 - c. continuous series
 - d. none of the above

A: c
3. While preparing Arithmetic line graph, we show ----- on the X – axis.
 - a. time
 - b. expense
 - c. income
 - d. all of the above

A: a
4. Diagrammatic representation of the cumulative frequency distribution is:
 - a. frequency polygon
 - b. ogive
 - c. histogram
 - d. none of the above

A: b
5. Ogives can be used to calculate
 - a. Range
 - b. AM
 - c. Mode
 - d. Median

A: d

6. In a ---- presentation, data are presented in rows (read horizontally) and columns (read vertically).
- tabular
 - diagrammatic
 - graphic
 - all of these

A: a

7. Arithmetic line graphs are also known as:
- Linear graphs
 - Non-linear graphs
 - Time-Series graphs
 - None of these

A: c

8. In this classification time becomes the classifying variable and data are categorised according to time:
- qualitative
 - quantitative
 - temporal
 - spatial

A: c

9. Is Pie diagram a bar diagram?

A: No. It is a circular diagram which draws percentage breakdown by portioning a circle into various parts.

10. Distinguish between classification and tabulation. (refer notes)

11. Distinguish between simple bar diagram and component bar diagram. (refer notes)

12. Which of the following is a diagrammatic presentation of data?

- geometric diagram
- frequency diagram
- arithmetic line graph
- all of these

A: d

13. A histogram is never drawn for a ----- variable. (discrete)

14. We can have a ----- (bar diagram/Histogram) both for discrete and continuous variables.
(bar diagram)

15. What are the uses of diagrammatic and graphical representation?

- A:
1. These are simplest methods of presenting data.
 2. They are interesting, attractive and impressive.
 3. They make comparison easy.
 4. They have universal utility.
 5. Graphs are used for finding positional values.
 6. They are useful in financial reports, magazines and journals.

16. Draw a bar diagram to represent the following figures of export of computer software.

Years:	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
Rs crs	8500	10000	15000	24000	30000

17. Construct a histogram and a frequency polygon for the following data:

Wage in	75-80	80-85	85-90	90-95	95-100	100-105	105-110
Rs:							
No. of workers:	9	12	15	11	20	20	11

18. Draw less than and more than ogive using the following data:

Marks	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40
No. of students	7	10	20	13	12	10	15	8

19. Represent the following information through a Time Series Graph:

Years:	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Export:	300	320	400	350	360	250	340
Import in crs:	450	300	280	375	330	450	325

(Refer notes for drawing graphs. Graphs to be done in the graph paper and stick it in your note books)